

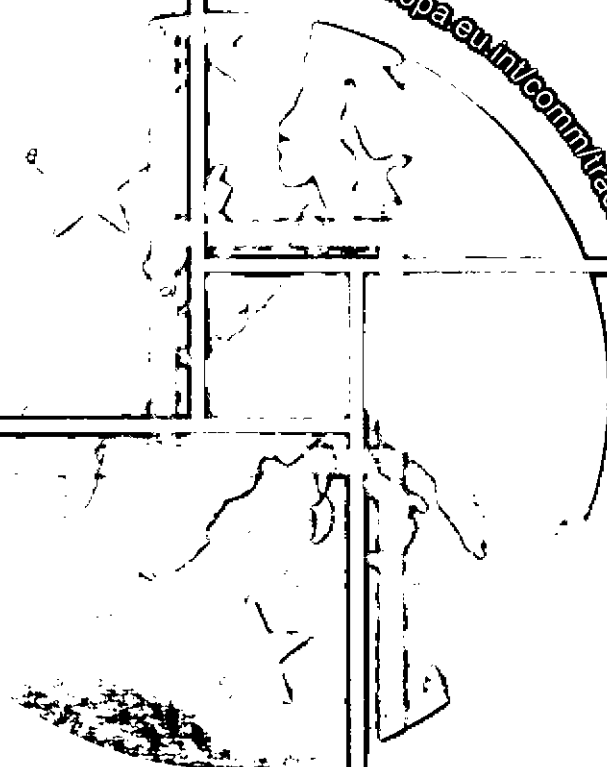
European Commission

European Union

**THE CHALLENGE OF GLOBALIZATION:
THE EUROPEAN UNION'S MARKET ACCESS STRATEGY**

Brussels, 28 November 2000
European Commission

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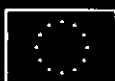
Towards a new round

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INTERNAZIONALI - ROMA

n° Inv. 21287

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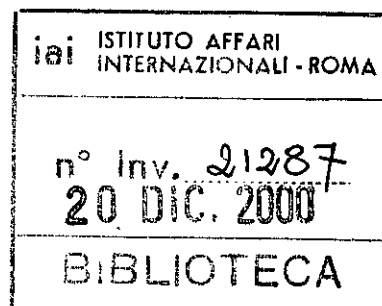
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**THE CHALLENGE OF GLOBALIZATION:
THE EUROPEAN UNION'S MARKET ACCESS STRATEGY**

European Commission

Brussels, 28/XI/2000

- a. Programme
- b. List of participants
- c. Workshop no.4, WTO new round and accessions : list of participants
 - 1. "Some trade statistics"/ European Commission, Directorate-General Trade
 - 2. "Transparency in EU regulatory procedures"/ Jan Frydman
 - 3. "Custom's battle against counterfeiting and piracy to protect intellectual property"
 - 4. "Trips agreement. Articles establishing the enforcement of intellectual property rights : selected articles"
 - 5. "Guide to the trade barriers regulation website"
 - 6. "Trade barriers regulation: the first five years"
 - 7. "Dispute settlement cases launched at the WTO"





Symposium chaired by Mr. Pascal LAMY, European Commissioner

**« The Challenge of Globalisation :
the European Union's Market Access Strategy »**

28 November 2000

Palais des Congrès, Brussels

Programme

9 : 00 hrs.

Enrolment of participants

Coffee service

Plenary session

(Meeting room : Albert 1er)

9 : 30 hrs.

Opening address by Commissioner Pascal LAMY
"The Challenge of Globalisation"

QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR

10.30 hrs

Coffee break

11.00 hrs

The key importance of Market Access for EU business in a globalised world

by Dirk HUDIG, Secretary General of UNICE

The EU's Market Access Strategy: why and where from now

by Jörg MITTELSTEN SCHEID, Chairman of Eurochambres

QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR

12.00 hrs

WTO-New Round : Prospects for Market Access

by Mogens Peter CARL,

Director General for Trade, European Commission

QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR

12.30 hrs

Market Access Database on-line:

Presentation of the latest developments

by Alistair J. STEWART, Head of the Market Access Unit,

Directorate-General for Trade, European Commission

and Marc VANDEYAR, Information Technology Unit,

Directorate-General Trade, European Commission

13.00 hrs

Working Lunch

Room : Leopold II

During the Lunch :

Address by Mme Erika MANN, Member of the European Parliament.

Workshop N° 1 :

International Regulatory Cooperation : "Mutual recognition and harmonisation - Policy and developments"

Meeting room : Lippens (Bibliothèque Royale)

Chairman: David WHITE, Director ,
Directorate-General Enterprise - European Commission

15- 16.30 h.

Opening Statement by the Chairman

Objectives, processes and achievements of regulatory co-operation
*by Gerhard LOHAN, Head of Unit, Directorate-General Enterprise
European Commission*

Regulatory co-operation in action

1. EU-US Mutual Recognition Agreement
by Andreas JULIN, Administrator, Directorate General Trade
2. Multilateral co-operation; standards aspects
by Didier HERBERT, Head of Unit, Directorate-General Enterprise

QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR

16.30-16.45 Coffee break

16.45-18.00 h.

Transparency of Regulatory Co-operation

*by Jan E. FRYDMAN, Principal Administrator, Directorate-General
Enterprise, European Commission*

Industry Comments

1. An overall view
*by Thomas HAGDAHL, Director, EU International Relations,
Federation of Swedish Industry*
2. Self-regulation
*by Luigi MELI, Secretary General, European Committee
of Manufacturing of Domestic Equipment (CEDEC)*

QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR

Closing Remarks by the Chairman

Workshop N° 2

Market Access and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights

Meeting room : Somville

Chairman : Robert MADELIN, Director
Directorate General Trade, European Commission

15-16.30

Opening statement by the Chairman

Overview of the enforcement provisions of the Agreement on "Trade related aspects of intellectual property rights"

by Marco BRONCKERS, Professor of law at the University of Leyden

Action of the European Commission in third countries : what are the instruments, what are the limits ? Joint presentation by

- *Helène HERSCHEL, IPR Sector, Directorate-General Trade*
- *Christophe ZIMMERMANN, IPR Sector, Directorate-General Taxation and Customs Union*
- *Rogier WEZENBEEK, IPR Sector, Directorate General Internal Market European Commission*

QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR

16.30-16.45 : coffee break

16.45-17.30

Practical problems encountered by the European industries

- by : :
- *Thierry SUEUR, Vice-President of the "Patent Group" of UNICE, Director of the Intellectual Property, Groupe Air Liquide*
 - *Andreas KREBS, Head of Business Management Asia Pacific, Bayer AG, Division Pharma,*
 - *Richard CONSTANT, General Counsel, Universal Music International*

QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR

17.30-18.00

Are the available instruments really practicable ? Is sufficient use made of them ? How to improve the synergy between the industry and the European public authorities ?

Discussion based upon the experience of Jean RODESCH, Director for European Affairs, Group Pernod-Ricard, and Damian COLLINS, Partner of McCann-Fitzgerald

QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR

Conclusion by the Chairman

Workshop N° 3

Trade Barrier Regulation

Meeting Room : Benelux

Chairman : Joao AGUIAR MACHADO, Head of Unit,
Directorate-General Trade, European Commission

Members of the panel

Industry Christian MARI, Director of EUROFER
Francesco MARCHI, Director of economic affairs, EURATEX

Legal aspects Richard WEINER, partner of the law firm "Hogan & Hartson"

European Commission
Petros SOURMELIS, Deputy Head of Unit,
Directorate General Trade
Nikolaos ZAIMIS, TBR Team, Directorate General Trade

15.00-16.30

Opening Statement by the Chairman

Presentations: - **How can TBR be part of Industry's market access strategy?**
by Christian Mari
- **TBR : Five years of experience**
by Petros Sourmelis and Nikolaos Zaimis

QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR

16.30-16.45 : Coffee break

16.45-18.00

Presentations :- **How does a TBR procedure start : the preparation of a TBR complaint**
by Richard Weiner
- **Relations between the complainant and the Commission services throughout a TBR case**
by Francesco Marchi

QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR

Workshop N° 4

WTO Accessions, Reform and Round

Meeting Room Albert 1er

Effects on industry of latest foreseeable WTO developments,
notably accession of China, Taiwan, Russia and others

Chairman : *Karl Friedrich FALKENBERG, Head of Unit
Directorate-General Trade, European Commission,*

Members of the panel :

- *H.E. Ambassador Istvá MAJOR,
Permanent Representative of Hungary to the WTO*
- *Jean-Paul THUILLIER, French Presidency of the EU,
133 Committee,*
- *Reinhard QUICK, German Chemical Industry Association (VCI),
Head of the Liaison Office in Brussels*
- *Piet STEEL, Public Affairs Director, Solvay*

15-16.30 h.

Opening Statement by the Chairman

Panel on WTO Accessions

QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR

16.30-16.45 h. : Coffee break

16.45-18.00 h. :

- Introduction on WTO Reform and the Round by the Chairman
- Views from the panellists

QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Symposium chaired by Mr. Pascal LAMY, European Commissioner

**« The Challenge of Globalisation :
the European Union's Market Access Strategy »**

28 November 2000

Palais des Congrès, Brussels

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This list does not take into account late or on site registrations.

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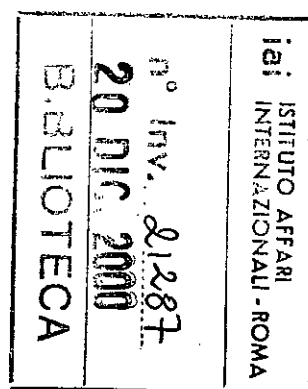
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Symposium chaired by Mr. Pascal LAMY, European Commissioner

**« The Challenge of Globalisation :
the European Union's Market Access Strategy »**

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Workshop N° 4

WTO New Round and Accessions

Meeting Room :

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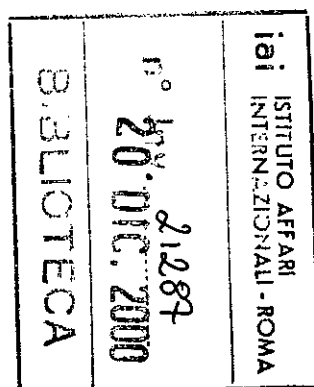
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Ellen	Pedersen	European Commission	DG Enterprise	Bruxelles	Belgium

First Name	Family Name	Organisation	Position	City	Country
Jean-Luc	Pelletier	CIAA - ANIA	Vice President CIAA Rex Committee	Bruxelles	Belgium
R	Pellichero	S.A.B.C.A.	Managing Director	Bruxelles	Belgium
Maria J.	Pereyra-Friedrichsen	Hammond Suddards Edge	Attorney at Law	Brussels	Belgium
Hendrik	Persson	Volvo Group Representation	Director	Brussels	Belgium
Constanze	Picking	Daimler Chrysler	Sr. Manager Trade and E-Business	Bruxelles	Belgium
	Pierotti	CEA	Parliamentary Attaché	Brussels	Belgium
Daniel M.	Price	Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy LLP	Partner	Washington DC	United States of America
Olivier	Prost	Gide Loyrette Novel	Avocat	Bruxelles	Belgium
Colin	Purvis	C.I.R.F.S.	Director General	Brussels	Belgium
Reinhard	Quick	Verband der Chemischen Industrie	Director	Brussels	Belgium
Michael	Quigley	Irish Co-operative Organisation Society (ICOS)	Director	Bruxelles	Belgium
Waltraud	Raatz	European Commission		Bruxelles	Belgium
Isabel	Recavarren	Independent	Consultant / University Professor	Milano	Italy
Rebecca	Reese	EDS Corp.	Director, International Economic Policy	Washington DC	United States of America
Norgart	Reitere-Hofbauer	Eurocommerce	Adviser	Brussels	Belgium
Franz-J	Reuter	Foundation Adenauer	Director	Brussel	Belgium
Arunas	Ribokas	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Head of Foreign Trade Policy Divn.	Vilnius	Lithuania
Sebastian	Richter	Hauptverband der Deutschen Bauindustrie	Director	Bruxelles	Belgium
Dorothy I.	Ridle, CMC	Service-Growth Consultants Inc.	President & CED	Vancouver	Canada
Jaspard	Robert	Fabrimetal	Group Manager	Brussels	Belgium
Fabrizio	Sacchetti	Coudert Brothers CUOF	Associate	Brussels	Belgium
Jose Diego	Santiago	CAP	Délégué	Bruxelles	Belgium
Patrick	Schalck	Chambre de Commerce et d' Industrie de Strasbourg	Directeur du Commerce International	Strasbourg Cédex	France
Ole	Schmidt	Danish Chamber of Commerce	Senior Consultant	Copenhagen	Denmark
Johannes	Schmoeckel	Allianz Vertretung Brüssel	Leiter / Head	Brussels	Belgium
Michael	Schuette	Freshfields Brückhaus Deringer	Partner	Brussels	Belgium
Günther	Schulz	Hanse-Office	Stellvertretender Leiter	Bruxelles	Belgium
Atan	Serap	TÜSIAD-Turkish Industry & Business Association	Adviser	Bruxelles	Belgium
Andrew W.	Shoyer	Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy LLP	Partner	Washington DC	United States of America
Kimmo	Sinivuori	Ministry for Trade and Industry	Senior Adviser	Helsinki	Finland
Eva	Skultéti	CCI of Hafdu-Bihar County	Secretary General	Debreen	Hungary
Julie	Smith	National Farmers Union	Director	Bruxelles	Belgium
Michele	Spangaro	Ass. I. CA (Italian Meat Manufacturers Association)	Responsible of the Brussel's Office	Brussels	Belgium
Maria Francesca	Spatolisano	European Commission	Principal Administrator	Bruxelles	Belgium
Thomas	Spiller	Foratom	Project Manager / Institutional Affairs	Bruxelles	Belgium
Piet	Steel	Solvay s.a.	Director Public Affairs	Bruxelles	Belgium
Peter	Stefanov	Mission of Bulgaria to the EC	Counsellor, Deputy Head of Mission	Bruxelles	Belgium
Sandor	Szelekovsky	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Chief of Section	Budapest	Hungary
Elisa	Tachis	Caobisco	Trade Manager	Bruxelles	Belgium
Jadranka	Tadic	European Commission	DG Information Society	Bruxelles	Belgium
Filippo	Terzaghi	Eridania S.P.A.	Public & Government Affairs Director	Roma	Italy
Jean-Paul	Thuillier	Ministère de l'Economie, Finances et Industries		Paris Cedex 12	France
Geoffroy	Tillieux	ELFC	Management Assistant	Brussels	Belgium
Danilo	Torchiani	Delegation Fiat pour l'Europe	Manager	Bruxelles	Belgium
Kizysztof	Trepczynski	Mission of Poland to the EU	Counsellor - Head of Commercial Sec	Bruxelles	Belgium

First Name	Family Name	Organisation	Position	City	Country
Levent	Tunçezen	Turkish Permanent Delegation to the EC	Deputy Commercial Counsellor	Bruxelles	Belgium
Oran	Umut	T.C.M.A.	Vice President of the Board	Istanbul	Turkey
Ilse	Van den Akker	CEI-BOIS	Economic Adviser	Bruxelles	Belgium
Lode	Van den Hende	Herbert Smith	Solicitor	Brussels	Belgium
Frans	van dongen	Product Boards for Livestock, Meat & Eggs	Head of Bureau Brussels	Brussels	Belgium
Pierre	Van mol	AIUFFASS	Secretary General	Gent (Sint Denijs Western)	Belgium
Rien	Van Oeveren	Lovells	Lawyer	Brussels	Belgium
René	Van Sloten	CEFC	Head of Trade & Economics Affairs	Brussels	Belgium
Paolo	Vergano	O'Connor and Company	Associate	Brussels	Belgium
Massimo	Vitale	Eridania Beghin Say International Relations	Directeur	Bruxelles	Belgium
Charlina	Vitcheva	Mission of Bulgaria to the EU	Counsellor	Brussels	Belgium
Elisabeth	Vitzthum	Ministry of Finance	Civil Servant	Vienna	Austria
Maja	Wessels	United Technologies	President External Relations, Europe	Brussels	Belgium
Annika	Widell	National Board of Trade, Global Trade Division	Senior Research Officer	Stockholm	Sweden
Pierre	Wiertz	EDANA Eur. Disposables and Nonwovens Assoc.	Deputy Secretary General	Brussels	Belgium
Edne	Wong	Hong Kong Economic & Trade Office	Assistant Representative	Brussels	Belgium
Claudia	Wörmann	BDI EU-Representation	Head of International Affairs-Economic	Berlin	Germany
	Zerdick	German Bar Association		Bruxelles	Belgium
Wolf-Dieter	Zumport	UNICE, ESF	Director	Brussels	Belgium





EUROPEAN COMMISSION

1

Symposium chaired by Mr. Pascal LAMY, European Commissioner

**« The Challenge of Globalisation :
the European Union's Market Access Strategy »**

28 November 2000

Palais des Congrès, Brussels

SOME TRADE STATISTICS

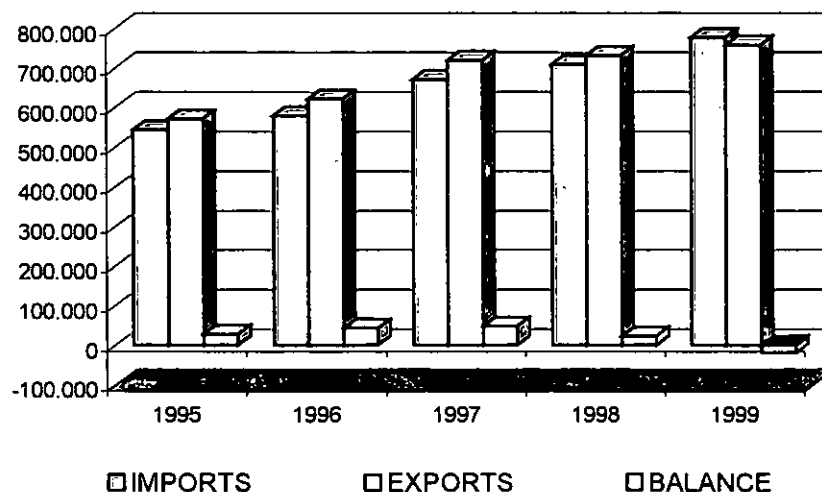
THE EUROPEAN UNION'S TRADE WITH THE WORLD

In 1999, total EU exports represented 759.991 million €, while imports amounted to 778.914 million €, leaving a negative trade balance accounting for -18.973 million €. This was the first trade deficit the Union has registered since 1992.

EU TRADE WITH THE WORLD* (Mio ecu/euro)

WORLD*

YEAR	IMPORTS	YEARLY % CHANGE	EXPORTS	YEARLY % CHANGE	BALANCE
1995	545.253	15,0	573.277	20,3	28.024
1996	580.348	6,4	623.428	8,7	43.080
1997	672.568	15,9	721.128	15,7	48.561
1998	710.543	5,6	733.290	1,7	22.748
1999	778.914	9,6	759.941	3,6	-18.973



In 1999, the United States remain by far the European Union's main trading partner with 29.91 % of total EU global trade, with 22.9 % of total EU exports and 19% of total EU imports.

On the export side, the US are followed by Switzerland (7.9 % of total EU-extra exports), Japan (4.4 %), Poland (3.6 %) and Turkey, China, the Czech Republic and Hungary varying from 2.5 to 2.1 %.

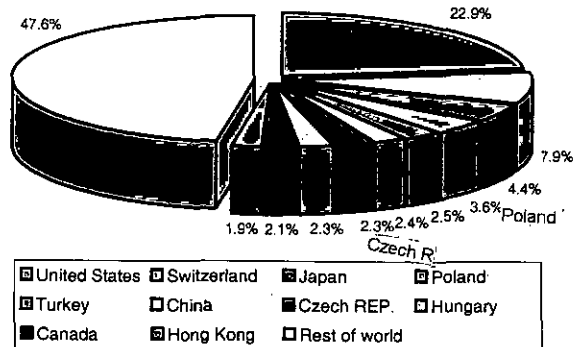
On the import side, Japan is the second largest provider with 8.6 % of total EU-extra imports, followed by Switzerland (6,6 %), China (6%), Russia (3.2%), Taiwan, Korea, Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic with around 2.5 to 2.1 %.

THE "TOP TENS"

The EU's most important export markets in 1999 (Mio Euro)

EXPORTS	mio □	
Total World	759 941	100%
<i>of which</i>		<i>share in %</i>
United States	173 825	22.9%
Switzerland	59 960	7.9%
Japan	33 330	4.4%
Poland	27 485	3.6%
Turkey	19 375	2.5%
China	18 423	2.4%
Czech REP.	17 769	2.3%
Hungary	17 505	2.3%
Canada	15 830	2.1%
Hong Kong	14 543	1.9%
Rest of world	361 895	47.6%

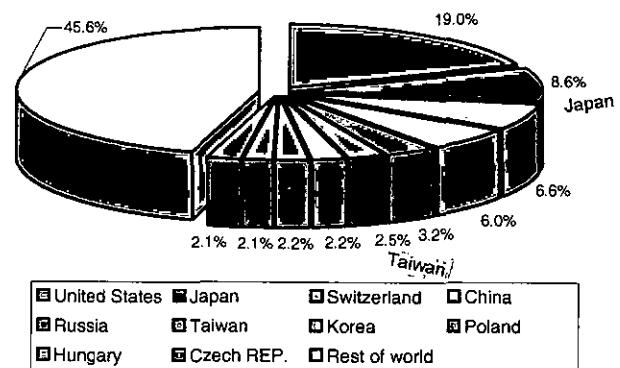
Shares in EU total extra exports (%)



The EU's most important imports in 1999 (Mio Euro)

IMPORTS	mio □	share in %
Total World	759 941	100%
<i>of which</i>		
United States	147 911	19.0%
Japan	66 644	8.6%
Switzerland	51 299	6.6%
China	46 637	6.0%
Russia	24 899	3.2%
Taiwan	19 180	2.5%
Korea	17 343	2.2%
Poland	16 870	2.2%
Hungary	16 692	2.1%
Czech REP.	16 370	2.1%
Rest of world	355 067	46%

Share in total EU extra-imports



**The European Union's global trade in 1999 with countries listed in the Market
Access Data-Base - Ranked by shares of Total EU Extra-Trade**

	EU imports	EU exports	EU Global trade	Share of global EU extra-trade
TOTAL WORLD	778 914	759 941	1 538 855	100%
Total countries listed				
in the Database	648 757	633 986	1 282 744	83%
of which				
United States	147 911	173 825	321 736	20.91%
Switzerland	51 299	59 960	111 259	7.23%
Japan	66 644	33 330	99 974	6.50%
China	46 637	18 423	65 061	4.23%
Poland	16 870	27 485	44 355	2.88%
Russia	24 899	14 076	38 975	2.53%
Hungary	16 692	17 505	34 197	2.22%
Czech REP.	16 370	17 769	34 140	2.22%
Turkey	14 384	19 375	33 759	2.19%
Taiwan	19 180	11 322	30 502	1.98%
Korea	17 343	11 017	28 360	1.84%
Canada	12 294	15 830	28 124	1.83%
Brazil	12 025	13 595	25 620	1.66%
Hong Kong	10 220	14 543	24 764	1.61%
Singapore	12 300	11 421	23 721	1.54%
Australia	6 253	13 121	19 375	1.26%
South Africa	9 800	9 113	18 912	1.23%
Malaysia	12 704	6 162	18 866	1.23%
Saudi Arabia	8 330	9 683	18 013	1.17%
India	8 689	7 263	15 952	1.04%
Israel	6 037	9 813	15 850	1.03%
Mexico	4 432	10 131	14 563	0.95%
Thailand	9 322	4 256	13 577	0.88%
Algeria	7 361	4 948	12 309	0.80%
Slovenia	5 202	6 750	11 952	0.78%
Romania	5 592	6 130	11 722	0.76%
Morocco	5 277	6 344	11 620	0.76%
Slovakia	5 789	5 325	11 114	0.72%
Indonesia	7 844	3 146	10 990	0.71%
UAE	1 710	9 146	10 856	0.71%
Argentina	4 425	6 083	10 508	0.68%
Tunisia	4 332	5 688	10 021	0.65%
Egypt	2 316	7 597	9 914	0.64%
Philippines	6 281	3 162	9 443	0.61%
Libya	6 836	2 182	9 018	0.59%
Iran	4 647	3 634	8 280	0.54%
Chile	3 430	2 425	5 855	0.38%
Croatia	1 858	3 897	5 755	0.37%
Bulgaria	2 034	2 604	4 638	0.30%
Ukraine	1 983	2 448	4 432	0.29%
Estonia	1 849	2 357	4 207	0.27%
New Zealand	1 920	1 934	3 854	0.25%
Vietnam	2 786	989	3 775	0.25%
Syria	2 142	1 572	3 714	0.24%
Pakistan	2 054	1 549	3 603	0.23%
Lithuania	1 522	1 990	3 512	0.23%
Colombia	1 769	1 500	3 269	0.21%
Latvia	1 370	1 590	2 960	0.19%
Cyprus	579	2 291	2 870	0.19%
Lebanon	171	2 440	2 611	0.17%
Bangladesh	1 934	560	2 494	0.16%
Perou	1 338	882	2 220	0.14%
Belarus	496	976	1 472	0.10%
Jordan	166	1 166	1 332	0.09%
Uruguay	453	760	1 213	0.08%
Uzbekistan	353	480	832	0.05%
Paraguay	183	265	448	0.03%
Georgia	119	158	277	0.02%

**Total EU - imports and exports with countries listed in the Market Access
Data-Base - 1997-1999**
(sorted by exports in 1999)

1000 Euros

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS		
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997
United States	147 910 811	152 018 880	137 846 760	173 825 106	161 157 984	141 373 462
Switzerland	51 299 101	49 464 193	45 130 008	59 959 822	57 179 977	53 024 188
Japan	66 644 069	66 042 118	59 876 266	33 329 870	31 573 118	36 097 274
Poland	16 869 933	16 176 301	14 228 158	27 484 904	28 206 446	25 080 532
Turkey	14 383 783	13 623 974	11 871 505	19 374 932	22 187 297	22 376 693
China	46 637 219	41 974 245	37 489 681	18 423 485	17 411 461	16 481 970
Czech REP.	16 370 499	14 670 054	11 754 559	17 769 200	17 214 140	15 908 606
Hungary	16 692 139	14 655 420	11 684 207	17 504 537	16 863 195	13 596 336
Canada	12 293 841	12 736 244	12 537 269	15 830 295	14 887 521	14 107 211
Hong Kong	10 220 193	9 717 627	8 371 274	14 543 471	17 322 470	20 440 918
Russia	24 899 458	23 172 575	27 037 650	14 075 791	21 087 629	25 539 262
Brazil	12 024 918	13 225 094	12 581 342	13 595 313	15 650 908	14 907 322
Australia	6 253 363	7 540 439	6 263 298	13 121 166	12 981 874	13 134 656
Singapore	12 299 989	12 535 249	11 509 669	11 420 795	10 911 051	13 519 672
Taiwan	19 180 422	18 088 955	15 697 637	11 321 602	12 058 332	12 657 404
Korea	17 343 204	16 008 987	13 124 724	11 017 169	9 104 816	14 475 131
Mexico	4 431 813	4 018 007	3 818 006	10 131 275	9 340 684	7 429 772
Israel	6 037 064	6 921 337	6 274 098	9 812 988	10 890 716	11 512 439
Saudi Arabia	8 329 724	6 640 604	10 912 530	9 682 834	12 020 620	13 177 522
UAE	1 709 573	1 613 505	1 480 045	9 145 937	8 831 498	7 917 110
South Africa	9 799 647	9 724 134	9 089 030	9 112 661	10 474 762	9 741 669
Egypt	2 316 332	2 527 330	2 636 937	7 597 459	7 597 612	6 758 031
India	8 688 603	9 794 521	9 485 398	7 263 010	9 575 643	10 247 583
Slovenia	5 201 692	5 226 979	4 667 991	6 749 943	6 773 205	6 338 159
Morocco	5 276 659	5 333 949	4 749 896	6 343 828	6 602 888	5 329 139
Malaysia	12 703 915	12 242 997	10 798 903	6 161 679	5 462 345	8 763 199
Romania	5 591 704	5 137 862	4 428 415	6 130 160	6 299 211	5 015 388
Argentina	4 425 418	4 164 193	3 846 432	6 082 622	7 645 846	7 327 117
Tunisia	4 332 322	4 289 657	4 016 721	5 688 388	5 784 450	5 285 428
Slovakia	5 789 053	5 373 443	3 982 414	5 324 641	5 809 250	4 818 453
Algeria	7 360 996	6 806 609	8 361 099	4 947 871	5 267 583	4 356 782
Thailand	9 321 528	9 337 218	8 616 121	4 255 606	5 217 093	7 804 933
Croatia	1 858 186	1 826 031	1 776 590	3 896 822	4 420 591	4 785 902
Iran	4 646 667	3 710 767	5 188 529	3 633 810	4 399 038	4 917 748
Philippines	6 280 952	6 086 491	4 374 021	3 162 203	3 147 099	5 095 081
Indonesia	7 843 813	8 954 802	8 329 588	3 146 381	3 865 905	8 283 551
Bulgaria	2 034 490	2 238 275	2 091 007	2 603 770	2 435 832	1 846 960
Ukraine	1 983 499	2 235 310	1 885 410	2 448 494	3 534 777	3 441 772
Lebanon	171 273	154 469	153 792	2 440 051	2 820 211	3 095 058
Chile	3 430 327	3 514 237	3 467 091	2 425 125	3 320 893	3 448 821
Estonia	1 849 498	1 670 162	1 504 243	2 357 102	2 697 413	2 387 595
Cyprus	578 681	434 169	372 756	2 290 902	2 129 464	1 958 884
Libya	6 836 109	5 661 682	7 617 612	2 181 674	2 743 076	2 772 035
Lithuania	1 521 932	1 417 203	1 313 648	1 990 423	2 395 195	2 154 687
New Zealand	1 919 948	2 225 217	2 073 859	1 934 355	1 782 680	1 964 615
Latvia	1 370 425	1 342 494	1 281 244	1 589 954	1 819 374	1 535 080
Syria	2 142 002	1 464 645	2 026 533	1 571 901	1 533 942	1 353 547
Pakistan	2 053 989	2 320 821	2 282 793	1 549 152	1 593 979	2 053 795
Colombia	1 768 723	2 507 480	2 534 480	1 500 359	2 418 343	2 389 391
Jordan	166 182	159 234	174 105	1 165 684	1 139 345	1 199 957
Vietnam	2 785 685	2 612 567	2 246 318	988 918	1 062 430	1 158 140
Belarus	495 596	463 943	435 814	976 384	1 175 018	1 232 858
Perou	1 338 299	1 164 406	1 438 312	881 508	1 132 138	1 117 686
Uruguay	452 958	443 866	494 839	760 002	907 197	887 641
Bangladesh	1 933 854	1 977 563	1 772 026	560 466	567 383	669 629
Uzbekistan	352 845	465 568	541 322	479 602	591 247	762 330
Paraguay	183 142	285 830	184 452	265 204	343 115	361 400
Georgia	119 100	68 659	51 821	157 801	273 303	227 245
TOTAL	147 912 810	152 020 878	137 848 757	173 827 105	161 159 982	141 375 459

Total EU - imports and exports with countries listed in the Market Access Data-Base

1997-1999 - (1000 □)

(sorted by imports in 1999)

1000 Euros

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS		
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997
United States	147 910 811	152 018 880	137 846 760	173 825 106	161 157 984	141 373 462
Japan	66 644 069	66 042 118	59 876 266	33 329 870	31 573 118	36 097 274
Switzerland	51 299 101	49 464 193	45 130 008	59 959 822	57 179 977	53 024 188
China	46 637 219	41 974 245	37 489 681	18 423 485	17 411 461	16 481 970
Russia	24 899 458	23 172 575	27 037 650	14 075 791	21 087 629	25 539 262
Taiwan	19 180 422	18 088 955	15 697 637	11 321 602	12 058 332	12 657 404
Korea	17 343 204	16 008 987	13 124 724	11 017 169	9 104 816	14 475 131
Poland	16 869 933	16 176 301	14 228 158	27 484 904	28 206 446	25 080 532
Hungary	16 692 139	14 655 420	11 684 207	17 504 537	16 863 195	13 596 336
Czech REP.	16 370 499	14 670 054	11 754 559	17 769 200	17 214 140	15 908 606
Turkey	14 383 783	13 623 974	11 871 505	19 374 932	22 187 297	22 376 693
Malaysia	12 703 915	12 242 997	10 798 903	6 161 679	5 462 345	8 763 199
Singapore	12 299 989	12 535 249	11 509 669	11 420 795	10 911 051	13 519 672
Canada	12 293 841	12 736 244	12 537 269	15 830 295	14 887 521	14 107 211
Brazil	12 024 918	13 225 094	12 581 342	13 595 313	15 650 908	14 907 322
Hong Kong	10 220 193	9 717 627	8 371 274	14 543 471	17 322 470	20 440 918
South Africa	9 799 647	9 724 134	9 089 030	9 112 661	10 474 762	9 741 669
Thailand	9 321 528	9 337 218	8 616 121	4 255 606	5 217 093	7 804 933
India	8 688 603	9 794 521	9 485 398	7 263 010	9 575 643	10 247 583
Saudi Arabia	8 329 724	6 640 604	10 912 530	9 682 834	12 020 620	13 177 522
Indonesia	7 843 813	8 954 802	8 329 588	3 146 381	3 865 905	8 283 551
Algeria	7 360 996	6 806 609	8 361 099	4 947 871	5 267 583	4 356 782
Libya	6 836 109	5 661 682	7 617 612	2 181 674	2 743 076	2 772 035
Philippines	6 280 952	6 086 491	4 374 021	3 162 203	3 147 099	5 095 081
Australia	6 253 363	7 540 439	6 263 298	13 121 166	12 981 874	13 134 656
Israel	6 037 064	6 921 337	6 274 098	9 812 988	10 890 716	11 512 439
Slovakia	5 789 053	5 373 443	3 982 414	5 324 641	5 809 250	4 818 453
Romania	5 591 704	5 137 862	4 428 415	6 130 160	6 299 211	5 015 388
Morocco	5 276 659	5 333 949	4 749 896	6 343 828	6 602 888	5 329 139
Slovenia	5 201 692	5 226 979	4 667 991	6 749 943	6 773 205	6 338 159
Iran	4 646 667	3 710 767	5 188 529	3 633 810	4 399 038	4 917 748
Mexico	4 431 813	4 018 007	3 818 006	10 131 275	9 340 684	7 429 772
Argentina	4 425 418	4 164 193	3 846 432	6 082 622	7 645 846	7 327 117
Tunisia	4 332 322	4 289 657	4 016 721	5 688 388	5 784 450	5 285 428
Chile	3 430 327	3 514 237	3 467 091	2 425 125	3 320 893	3 448 821
Vietnam	2 785 685	2 612 567	2 246 318	988 918	1 062 430	1 158 140
Egypt	2 316 332	2 527 330	2 636 937	7 597 459	7 597 612	6 758 031
Syria	2 142 002	1 464 645	2 026 533	1 571 901	1 533 942	1 353 547
Pakistan	2 053 989	2 320 821	2 282 793	1 549 152	1 593 979	2 053 795
Bulgaria	2 034 490	2 238 275	2 091 007	2 603 770	2 435 832	1 846 960
Ukraine	1 983 499	2 235 310	1 885 410	2 448 494	3 534 777	3 441 772
Bangladesh	1 933 854	1 977 563	1 772 026	560 466	567 383	669 629
New Zealand	1 919 948	2 225 217	2 073 859	1 934 355	1 782 680	1 964 615
Croatia	1 858 186	1 826 031	1 776 590	3 896 822	4 420 591	4 785 902
Estonia	1 849 498	1 670 162	1 504 243	2 357 102	2 697 413	2 387 595
Colombia	1 768 723	2 507 480	2 534 480	1 500 359	2 418 343	2 389 391
UAE	1 709 573	1 613 505	1 480 045	9 145 937	8 831 498	7 917 110
Lithuania	1 521 932	1 417 203	1 313 648	1 990 423	2 395 195	2 154 687
Latvia	1 370 425	1 342 494	1 281 244	1 589 954	1 819 374	1 535 080
Perou	1 338 299	1 164 406	1 438 312	881 508	1 132 138	1 117 686
Cyprus	578 681	434 169	372 756	2 290 902	2 129 464	1 958 884
Belarus	495 596	463 943	435 814	976 384	1 175 018	1 232 858
Uruguay	452 958	443 866	494 839	760 002	907 197	887 641
Uzbekistan	352 845	465 568	541 322	479 602	591 247	762 330
Paraguay	183 142	285 830	184 452	265 204	343 115	361 400
Lebanon	171 273	154 469	153 792	2 440 051	2 820 211	3 095 058
Jordan	166 182	159 234	174 105	1 165 684	1 139 345	1 199 957
Georgia	119 100	68 659	51 821	157 801	273 303	227 245
TOTAL	648 638 058	636 139 934	589 728 423	633 828 603	643 367 306	635 644 765

COUNTRIES LISTED IN THE MARKET ACCESS DATA-BASE

Evolution of imports and exports between 1997-1999

INDEX

Canada	page 1
China	page 3
Czech REP.	page 5
Hong Kong	page 7
Hungary	page 9
Japan	page 11
Korea	page 13
Poland	page 15
Russia	page 17
Switzerland	page 19
Taiwan	page 21
Turkey	page 23
United States	page 25

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1987-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
Canada	12.293.841	12.736.244	12.537.269	15.830.295	14.887.521	14.107.211	TOTAL	TOTAL
Canada	12.200	11.260	9.547	7.193	7.693	7.630	1	LIVE ANIMALS
Canada	22.447	26.730	27.413	26.783	20.266	15.044	2	MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL
Canada	189.902	170.794	162.508	14.516	13.010	11.273	3	FISH AND CRUSTACEANS
Canada	49.284	46.770	44.550	65.261	59.140	51.086	4	DAIRY PRODUCE, BIRDS' EGGS; NATURAL HONEY, EDIBLE PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN
Canada	17.782	21.926	21.771	1.654	2.134	1.891	5	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED
Canada	8.254	8.130	7.735	30.881	29.255	20.929	6	LIVE TREES AND OTHER PLANTS, BULBS
Canada	179.251	155.589	158.863	26.100	33.967	23.619	7	EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOTS AND TUBERS
Canada	37.777	37.056	30.721	34.067	24.609	26.403	8	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS, PEEL OF CITRUS FRUITS OR MELONS
Canada	3.091	3.787	1.873	41.813	59.797	53.786	9	COFFEE, TEA
Canada	216.228	242.637	282.876	2.623	2.321	3.079	10	CEREALS
Canada	8.248	2.434	2.360	9.772	5.952	8.168	11	PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUSTRY, MALT, STARCHES, INULIN, WHEAT GLUTEN
Canada	137.953	291.605	299.275	14.794	23.426	16.361	12	OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUITS; MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS
Canada	1.392	1.591	1.258	6.253	7.552	5.758	13	LACS; GUMS
Canada	223	145	21	5	71	69	14	VEGETABLE PLAITING MATERIALS, VEGETABLE PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED
Canada	6.198	41.325	51.007	44.070	40.900	50.822	15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS; PREPARED
Canada	119.328	110.677	98.261	7.222	8.647	8.779	16	PREPARATIONS OF MEAT
Canada	14.884	15.580	15.077	21.861	29.389	26.017	17	SUGARS AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY
Canada	5.374	2.372	2.773	83.461	96.407	92.862	18	COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATIONS
Canada	7.847	9.262	9.909	74.109	88.584	89.394	19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS
Canada	23.605	16.616	14.791	77.507	74.245	71.931	20	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES
Canada	27.323	26.554	21.934	39.132	42.624	37.506	21	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS
Canada	46.593	43.271	39.260	526.831	469.112	403.859	22	BEVERAGES
Canada	27.201	47.388	41.243	13.551	17.135	14.092	23	RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE FOOD INDUSTRIES; PREPARED ANIMAL FODDER
Canada	45.378	56.949	40.091	6.184	8.144	12.397	24	TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES
Canada	30.528	35.521	45.621	18.549	24.542	13.310	25	SALT, SULPHUR, EARTHS AND STONE, PLASTERING MATERIAL
Canada	800.302	955.305	936.438	51.313	56.119	49.134	26	ORES
Canada	317.950	326.274	381.030	194.733	188.945	372.967	27	MINERAL FUELS
Canada	110.185	136.923	87.377	89.895	86.168	78.332	28	INORGANIC CHEMICALS; ORGANIC OR INORGANIC COMPOUNDS OF PRECIOUS METAL
Canada	87.672	101.727	100.090	399.969	539.010	464.187	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS
Canada	128.899	110.792	97.132	806.915	746.218	568.277	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS
Canada	28.942	38.265	39.760	13.343	10.801	24.606	31	FERTILIZERS
Canada	18.898	24.532	16.047	111.477	98.929	105.311	32	TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS, TANNINS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES; DYES
Canada	28.249	25.392	18.612	132.170	132.905	111.109	33	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PERFUMERY
Canada	14.417	14.980	13.161	24.977	31.756	27.602	34	SOAPS
Canada	8.899	9.190	8.874	29.044	25.250	18.417	35	ALBUMINOUS SUBSTANCES; MODIFIED STARCHES; GLUES; ENZYMES
Canada	1.999	1.403	1.910	7.178	5.391	4.754	36	EXPLOSIVES; PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS; MATCHES; PYROPHORIC ALLOYS, COMBUSTIBLE
Canada	24.850	15.461	25.180	60.154	70.187	59.428	37	PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS
Canada	51.205	45.266	45.272	146.263	172.612	137.818	38	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
Canada	123.565	152.489	146.272	260.171	248.115	245.217	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS
Canada	32.053	40.691	43.626	135.277	112.320	104.135	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Canada	18.739	21.530	17.723	93.184	96.722	79.148	41	HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN FURSKINS) AND LEATHER
Canada	6.103	5.572	6.002	20.213	20.131	22.911	42	ARTICLES OF LEATHER, SADDLERY AND HARNESS; TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS
Canada	23.035	64.654	46.108	14.153	15.239	19.468	43	FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR; ARTICLES THEREOF
Canada	472.168	536.057	578.773	45.095	37.641	32.401	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD, WOOD CHARCOAL
Canada	112	259	36	8.314	7.642	7.590	45	CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK
Canada	139	129	14	217	832	1.901	46	WICKERWORK AND BASKETWORK
Canada	1.147.103	1.186.563	1.223.690	5.453	3.351	352	47	PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL; WASTE AND SCRAP OF
Canada	525.343	506.950	613.210	290.866	268.178	227.297	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP
Canada	58.687	60.996	58.771	185.269	180.476	155.781	49	BOOKS
Canada	92	33	236	7.162	9.256	9.980	50	SILK
Canada	1.776	1.596	2.277	58.981	65.915	68.828	51	WOOL
Canada	2.027	6.192	5.887	27.849	30.107	27.489	52	COTTON
Canada	92	105	179	2.526	2.582	2.478	53	OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRES, PAPER YARN AND WOVEN FABRICS OF PAPER YARN
Canada	19.601	14.191	13.249	47.457	55.444	52.909	54	MAN-MADE FILAMENTS
Canada	3.029	5.252	4.972	34.293	42.529	38.266	55	MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES
Canada	5.191	7.222	6.743	25.513	26.276	28.050	56	WADDING
Canada	3.972	6.478	8.774	9.388	15.371	12.348	57	CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS
Canada	1.291	1.783	2.465	8.613	10.150	7.971	58	SPECIAL WOVEN FABRICS; TUPTED TEXTILE PRODUCTS; LACE; TAPESTRIES; TRIMMINGS
Canada	17.444	39.503	43.401	27.210	28.332	27.336	59	IMPREGNATED
Canada	1.674	2.671	2.357	13.236	11.255	8.495	60	KNITTED OR CROCHETED FABRICS
Canada	28.938	23.269	25.114	52.265	54.788	48.921	61	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Canada	28.268	34.841	34.331	128.754	142.582	134.763	62	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Canada	12.924	9.590	11.114	22.287	18.292	17.246	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES; SETS; WORN CLOTHING AND WORN TEXTILE ARTICLES
Canada	9.647	7.400	7.546	202.731	190.414	189.115	64	FOOTWEAR
Canada	5.176	4.807	5.352	6.131	7.157	7.085	65	HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF
Canada	171	354	164	1.896	1.790	1.219	66	UMBRELLAS
Canada	779	172	488	339	331	346	67	PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AND ARTICLES MADE OF FEATHERS OR OF DOWN
Canada	17.568	23.544	31.884	72.073	59.876	53.781	68	ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ASBESTOS
Canada	5.645	5.540	4.646	147.972	151.919	148.504	69	CERAMIC PRODUCTS
Canada	27.431	31.851	35.198	75.833	72.723	72.460	70	GLASS AND GLASSWARE

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
Canada	173.640	367.278	293.188	57.696	98.729	86.670	71	NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS METALS, PRECIOUS STONES
Canada	68.172	88.740	90.739	374.089	472.494	473.140	72	IRON AND STEEL
Canada	82.456	89.290	81.831	278.147	270.036	241.714	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL
Canada	80.563	126.796	144.835	56.661	45.834	61.067	74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Canada	160.159	159.529	309.021	11.640	14.516	14.255	75	NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Canada	195.021	318.526	312.395	198.216	101.584	99.622	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Canada	1.047	1.638	873	3.092	4.213	3.078	78	LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Canada	191	993	419	476	3.850	2.745	79	ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Canada	385	481	605	1.105	3.714	1.697	80	TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Canada	43.577	74.431	71.163	15.858	20.999	10.691	81	OTHER BASE METALS, CERMENTS, ARTICLES THEREOF
Canada	28.936	39.165	34.546	90.502	92.536	82.998	82	TOOLS
Canada	21.221	20.839	23.507	83.131	73.536	71.316	83	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE METAL
Canada	2.003.768	1.973.139	1.809.799	3.816.502	3.408.510	3.066.972	84	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY
Canada	1.468.865	1.260.622	1.121.275	1.545.354	1.052.548	1.030.307	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF, SOUND RECORDERS
Canada	259.034	7.633	6.883	14.506	15.392	12.338	86	RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVES
Canada	348.887	348.063	294.305	938.818	1.139.223	1.041.624	87	VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY ROLLING-STOCK
Canada	854.211	835.640	885.530	1.627.348	1.514.640	1.726.380	88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT
Canada	35.225	47.766	32.491	10.586	28.006	9.574	89	SHIPS
Canada	462.220	432.574	344.249	667.943	538.654	486.401	90	OPTICAL
Canada	1.561	1.376	1.353	6.610	7.192	4.723	91	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF
Canada	7.366	7.256	7.923	6.825	6.514	5.807	92	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR SUCH ARTICLES
Canada	8.030	15.952	11.298	55.288	15.984	8.943	93	ARMS AND AMMUNITION, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF
Canada	99.118	76.058	71.329	182.759	169.643	155.202	94	FURNITURE, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL FURNITURE, BEDDING
Canada	78.807	90.563	103.847	88.319	82.190	80.403	95	TOYS
Canada	6.710	6.723	5.933	31.085	32.794	32.817	96	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES
Canada	37.474	28.309	17.381	40.242	45.091	31.505	97	WORKS OF ART
Canada	251.233	201.653	163.863	74.396	62.085	47.676	99	OTHER PRODUCTS

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
Country	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
China	46.637.219	41.974.245	37.489.681	18.423.485	17.411.461	16.481.970	TOTAL	TOTAL
China	7.470	6.326	7.229	4.825	7.050	6.015	1	LIVE ANIMALS
China	9.314	11.432	30.095	42.912	55.495	41.218	2	MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL
China	267.905	270.911	197.184	59.060	49.421	64.691	3	FISH AND CRUSTACEANS
China	30.102	60.905	57.337	46.138	52.081	38.407	4	DAIRY PRODUCE, BIRDS' EGGS, NATURAL HONEY; EDIBLE PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN
China	262.959	281.827	270.570	34.357	31.693	19.896	5	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED
China	12.019	8.946	9.404	9.278	7.479	3.846	6	LIVE TREES AND OTHER PLANTS, BULBS
China	172.973	173.063	162.716	1.330	2.118	1.520	7	EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOTS AND TUBERS
China	48.090	50.838	29.912	2.089	218	276	8	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS, PEEL OF CITRUS FRUITS OR MELONS
China	86.082	78.735	75.449	516	1.341	380	9	COFFEE, TEA
China	4.258	8.719	8.713	72.341	39.287	17.317	10	CEREALS
China	735	666	801	9.718	7.281	13.528	11	PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUSTRY; MALT; STARCHES; INULIN; WHEAT GLUTEN
China	162.897	168.616	146.989	208.610	98.698	10.692	12	OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUITS; MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS
China	7.861	7.647	8.015	3.234	1.584	883	13	LACS; GUMS
China	17.624	19.061	16.375	206	82	78	14	VEGETABLE PLATTING MATERIALS, VEGETABLE PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED
China	16.079	21.279	21.735	33.742	107.304	100.318	15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS; PREPARED
China	31.616	28.763	36.463	504	1.374	1.062	16	PREPARATIONS OF MEAT
China	13.572	7.999	6.425	4.589	6.674	6.216	17	SUGARS AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY
China	4.586	5.014	3.371	3.152	2.122	2.569	18	COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATIONS
China	34.847	27.026	22.290	8.284	10.651	5.435	19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS
China	210.723	184.087	153.276	3.006	2.238	1.987	20	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES
China	22.338	23.702	10.227	21.205	21.522	18.817	21	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS
China	18.449	16.947	16.020	65.436	48.782	40.183	22	BEVERAGES
China	36.343	27.703	54.683	8.418	5.099	7.240	23	RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE FOOD INDUSTRIES, PREPARED ANIMAL FODDER
China	21.065	36.781	38.414	1.305	654	352	24	TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES
China	181.448	179.752	137.015	53.399	47.240	48.814	25	SALT; SULPHUR, EARTHS AND STONE, PLASTERING MATERIAL
China	62.147	111.459	133.354	5.117	9.684	22.863	26	ORES
China	272.994	339.372	306.881	210.537	18.615	17.897	27	MINERAL FUELS
China	234.751	325.918	283.819	67.355	42.922	38.125	28	INORGANIC CHEMICALS; ORGANIC OR INORGANIC COMPOUNDS OF PRECIOUS METAL
China	908.918	977.623	960.929	388.157	537.482	458.341	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS
China	118.101	130.600	91.015	155.399	206.133	192.051	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS
China	350	300	237	49.278	71.330	143.999	31	FERTILIZERS
China	115.067	121.979	91.213	139.554	94.653	85.565	32	TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS; TANNINS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES; DYES
China	62.619	60.702	60.322	21.639	17.987	19.325	33	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PERFUMERY
China	157.326	90.413	60.367	57.988	45.728	37.428	34	SOAPS
China	12.552	20.498	12.693	47.394	41.006	26.746	35	ALBUMINOUS SUBSTANCES; MODIFIED STARCHES; GLUES; ENZYMES
China	170.299	84.704	86.631	247	700	223	36	EXPLOSIVES; PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS; MATCHES; PYROPHORIC ALLOYS, COMBUSTIBLE
China	26.125	17.718	13.751	24.434	14.229	11.369	37	PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS
China	128.295	159.820	181.188	203.985	140.483	137.780	38	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
China	1.708.347	1.592.999	1.390.402	354.361	333.958	320.855	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS
China	174.553	138.005	118.771	76.315	69.466	54.742	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
China	47.843	56.441	55.732	109.247	82.272	118.748	41	HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN FURSKINS) AND LEATHER
China	2.478.157	2.476.378	2.372.534	3.828	7.229	6.644	42	ARTICLES OF LEATHER, SADDLERY AND HARNESS; TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS
China	83.884	80.864	98.742	6.076	10.635	7.138	43	FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR; ARTICLES THEREOF
China	374.543	304.401	272.421	277.917	147.170	58.199	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD, WOOD CHARCOAL
China	1.572	866	831	8.289	7.345	6.392	45	CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK
China	164.685	174.677	176.802	44	93	30	46	WICKERWORK AND BASKETWORK
China	146	481	258	56.757	26.796	26.194	47	PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL; WASTE AND SCRAP OF
China	245.525	200.602	180.525	271.830	235.438	216.689	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP
China	152.991	120.949	101.476	26.704	26.314	38.910	49	BOOKS
China	179.472	210.090	245.282	1.516	1.622	1.236	50	SILK
China	288.379	223.821	232.077	75.487	77.469	111.268	51	WOOL
China	116.333	138.748	131.231	13.051	12.260	13.338	52	COTTON
China	12.086	14.125	9.844	35.083	35.489	23.466	53	OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRES; PAPER YARN AND WOVEN FABRICS OF PAPER YARN
China	195.500	186.083	118.595	22.708	17.027	17.540	54	MAN-MADE FILAMENTS
China	62.796	84.790	93.067	37.196	30.013	42.836	55	MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES
China	30.972	31.045	27.383	12.811	27.250	25.376	56	WADDING
China	112.013	124.481	134.690	1.853	4.350	3.129	57	CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS
China	56.307	68.566	62.654	9.353	9.760	8.610	58	SPECIAL WOVEN FABRICS, TUFTED TEXTILE PRODUCTS, LACE, TAPESTRIES, TRIMMINGS
China	16.726	9.773	4.050	32.248	25.408	16.115	59	IMPREGNATED
China	22.335	23.494	18.260	13.186	13.607	8.419	60	KNITTED OR CROCHETED FABRICS
China	2.541.156	2.216.648	2.023.403	12.566	14.204	7.613	61	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
China	3.472.079	3.140.730	3.112.468	20.188	22.583	17.089	62	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
China	556.437	528.875	497.235	3.480	4.551	3.352	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES; SETS; WORN CLOTHING AND WORN TEXTILE ARTICLES
China	1.197.150	1.261.781	1.282.483	11.540	14.246	11.778	64	FOOTWEAR
China	265.971	270.182	263.491	1.014	1.964	836	65	HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF
China	243.350	231.362	228.678	492	1.168	1.481	66	UMBRELLAS
China	329.333	350.005	368.552	174	255	186	67	PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AND ARTICLES MADE OF FEATHERS OR OF DOWN
China	142.121	119.164	93.351	58.535	99.502	98.185	68	ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ASBESTOS
China	414.135	358.530	316.361	37.471	38.863	52.797	69	CERAMIC PRODUCTS
China	170.729	139.613	94.494	79.806	77.578	60.755	70	GLASS AND GLASSWARE

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
China	371.931	428.372	327.333	109.969	229.922	148.561	71	NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS METALS, PRECIOUS STONES
China	139.441	281.211	190.465	200.092	207.067	230.466	72	IRON AND STEEL
China	1.019.213	925.117	798.204	318.404	362.134	344.705	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL
China	47.089	39.042	35.314	116.033	72.063	98.090	74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
China	1.103	744	747	7.559	6.304	10.800	75	NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF
China	75.292	85.631	61.300	193.051	136.279	152.603	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF
China	1.389	1.734	2.110	294	881	382	78	LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF
China	11.513	22.063	13.318	14.579	8.610	12.297	79	ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF
China	141.265	132.664	98.793	566	361	395	80	TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF
China	132.198	135.746	135.843	14.917	5.330	7.418	81	OTHER BASE METALS; CERMETS, ARTICLES THEREOF
China	652.245	556.000	526.411	138.396	59.995	44.215	82	TOOLS
China	320.216	275.132	243.758	38.458	38.837	19.624	83	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE METAL
China	5.902.365	4.613.081	3.441.984	5.702.810	5.318.710	5.408.160	84	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY
China	8.388.091	7.035.292	6.179.454	4.669.129	4.203.347	3.241.573	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF; SOUND RECORDERS
China	14.206	14.417	2.362	105.711	162.250	72.556	86	RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVES
China	367.499	284.045	217.915	876.053	954.866	998.596	87	VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY ROLLING-STOCK
China	178.142	138.102	143.025	989.953	1.230.537	1.390.035	88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT
China	178.321	107.066	9.486	81.622	59.270	81.735	89	SHIPS
China	1.495.767	1.413.742	1.217.631	646.321	541.169	503.579	90	OPTICAL
China	697.380	663.220	576.294	15.347	16.111	21.701	91	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF
China	91.844	92.212	82.972	4.456	2.159	1.069	92	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR SUCH ARTICLES
China	2.467	2.129	5.091	881	505	576	93	ARMS AND AMMUNITION, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF
China	1.665.039	1.322.134	1.043.327	88.657	92.944	74.169	94	FURNITURE, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL FURNITURE, BEDDING
China	4.127.193	3.692.651	3.640.493	13.174	16.033	27.694	95	TOYS
China	514.442	427.773	389.783	22.073	12.248	9.260	96	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES
China	15.438	24.606	14.439	3.770	5.375	3.448	97	WORKS OF ART
China	64.537	60.052	38.400	95.583	82.977	87.105	99	OTHER PRODUCTS

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
Czech REP.	16.370.499	14.670.054	11.754.559	17.769.200	17.214.140	15.908.606	TOTAL	TOTAL
Czech REP.	20.504	25.153	26.104	5.880	7.036	6.317	1	LIVE ANIMALS
Czech REP.	12.883	12.589	18.919	24.942	34.274	13.796	2	MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL
Czech REP.	18.766	19.150	19.355	12.964	14.229	13.320	3	FISH AND CRUSTACEANS
Czech REP.	30.936	30.575	17.821	25.778	26.544	22.670	4	DAIRY PRODUCE, BIRDS' EGGS, NATURAL HONEY, EDIBLE PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN
Czech REP.	4.750	3.931	3.904	17.912	17.766	17.178	5	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED
Czech REP.	1.910	1.960	1.970	35.910	29.019	23.917	6	LIVE TREES AND OTHER PLANTS, BULBS
Czech REP.	10.711	5.858	12.237	67.121	73.115	68.750	7	EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOTS AND TUBERS
Czech REP.	17.427	17.516	19.750	98.059	95.163	115.766	8	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS, PEEL OF CITRUS FRUITS OR MELONS
Czech REP.	1.617	1.388	1.349	17.063	16.554	13.727	9	COFFEE, TEA
Czech REP.	2.276	1.313	762	5.348	5.978	60.332	10	CEREALS
Czech REP.	2.461	2.603	2.552	4.804	6.205	4.158	11	PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUSTRY, MALT, STARCHES, INULIN, WHEAT GLUTEN
Czech REP.	95.164	39.523	42.479	19.208	24.135	26.088	12	OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUITS, MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS
Czech REP.	535	252	209	4.896	5.832	6.422	13	LACCS, GUMS
Czech REP.	59	90	41	937	910	1.294	14	VEGETABLE PLATTING MATERIALS, VEGETABLE PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED
Czech REP.	2.426	2.212	3.044	34.181	48.393	36.318	15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS, PREPARED
Czech REP.	3.113	1.667	146	14.048	16.797	17.975	16	PREPARATIONS OF MEAT
Czech REP.	15.883	13.263	14.239	25.726	22.470	26.584	17	SUGARS AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY
Czech REP.	6.048	4.563	4.025	34.751	37.900	44.846	18	COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATIONS
Czech REP.	6.822	8.691	7.058	49.185	52.080	52.316	19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS
Czech REP.	13.383	6.032	9.021	36.575	44.327	46.117	20	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES
Czech REP.	6.105	4.507	4.671	89.494	89.350	86.386	21	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS
Czech REP.	59.975	51.280	49.892	74.593	65.098	60.454	22	BEVERAGES
Czech REP.	17.594	26.143	28.441	105.307	115.810	101.774	23	RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE FOOD INDUSTRIES, PREPARED ANIMAL FODDER
Czech REP.	129	84	68	65.419	55.834	21.270	24	TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES
Czech REP.	91.422	92.151	101.559	32.139	33.579	35.174	25	SALT, SULPHUR, EARTHS AND STONE, PLASTERING MATERIAL
Czech REP.	11.243	4.534	22.502	8.762	11.853	5.471	26	ORES
Czech REP.	352.505	360.227	380.070	318.462	226.051	213.831	27	MINERAL FUELS
Czech REP.	63.306	68.284	65.223	77.162	78.561	66.057	28	INORGANIC CHEMICALS: ORGANIC OR INORGANIC COMPOUNDS OF PRECIOUS METAL
Czech REP.	181.541	214.692	223.471	114.941	122.344	137.637	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS
Czech REP.	38.289	35.880	31.173	386.454	412.521	356.451	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS
Czech REP.	40.206	53.546	59.388	16.813	24.963	22.639	31	FERTILIZERS
Czech REP.	72.265	69.768	64.238	246.368	256.177	243.515	32	TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS, TANNINS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES, DYES
Czech REP.	25.575	22.818	7.946	169.713	162.909	138.353	33	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS, PERFUMERY
Czech REP.	14.544	11.259	7.785	108.068	106.788	94.248	34	SOAPS
Czech REP.	8.396	5.411	5.602	42.832	40.749	35.943	35	ALBUMINOUS SUBSTANCES, MODIFIED STARCHES, GLUES, ENZYMES
Czech REP.	8.888	10.156	10.418	1.635	1.389	1.780	36	EXPLOSIVES; PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS; MATCHES; PYROPHORIC ALLOYS, COMBUSTIBLE
Czech REP.	3.646	4.425	6.054	36.770	38.113	42.245	37	PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS
Czech REP.	42.014	38.668	37.018	262.074	293.935	284.638	38	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
Czech REP.	515.682	458.749	436.231	1.050.341	1.017.919	902.608	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS
Czech REP.	425.516	348.930	260.848	268.345	254.694	213.186	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Czech REP.	26.251	28.447	35.982	76.949	75.452	64.854	41	HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN FURSKINS); AND LEATHER
Czech REP.	36.486	39.312	41.208	41.147	34.821	34.303	42	ARTICLES OF LEATHER, SADDLERY AND HARNESS, TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS
Czech REP.	6.706	8.049	9.024	7.238	8.845	9.597	43	FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR, ARTICLES THEREOF
Czech REP.	613.171	522.386	513.339	169.787	145.696	119.139	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD CHARCOAL
Czech REP.	45	15	61	4.439	5.511	5.643	45	CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK
Czech REP.	620	612	594	705	664	598	46	WICKERWORK AND BASKETWORK
Czech REP.	59.305	63.239	52.429	37.126	27.639	23.169	47	PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL; WASTE AND SCRAP OF
Czech REP.	181.237	171.735	148.048	439.181	418.362	382.734	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP
Czech REP.	141.651	106.404	77.138	176.906	156.138	135.356	49	BOOKS
Czech REP.	7	9	19	2.018	2.441	2.228	50	SILK
Czech REP.	61.328	54.223	50.028	78.744	78.048	80.984	51	WOOL
Czech REP.	118.121	129.022	121.541	102.500	110.537	98.627	52	COTTON
Czech REP.	16.419	13.285	12.488	5.330	8.033	6.301	53	OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRES, PAPER YARN AND WOVEN FABRICS OF PAPER YARN
Czech REP.	41.942	34.289	25.226	92.209	86.566	76.543	54	MAN-MADE FILAMENTS
Czech REP.	76.229	78.534	73.613	127.793	125.852	101.798	55	MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES
Czech REP.	36.553	28.284	20.891	60.433	53.329	44.226	56	WADDING
Czech REP.	12.549	11.620	8.113	25.425	47.661	48.827	57	CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS
Czech REP.	40.422	54.467	45.808	51.849	46.833	41.804	58	SPECIAL WOVEN FABRICS; TUFTED TEXTILE PRODUCTS, LACE, TAPESTRIES, TRIMMINGS
Czech REP.	24.151	18.098	14.251	120.067	108.370	83.788	59	IMPREGNATED
Czech REP.	20.630	20.982	18.101	83.266	74.542	63.875	60	KNITTED OR CROCHETED FABRICS
Czech REP.	157.973	158.666	151.173	96.586	99.495	108.899	61	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Czech REP.	318.232	321.847	297.035	122.559	127.903	125.332	62	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Czech REP.	170.739	145.817	123.947	73.016	66.916	56.282	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES; SETS, WORN CLOTHING AND WORN TEXTILE ARTICLES
Czech REP.	151.607	135.491	125.473	86.623	95.795	109.832	64	FOOTWEAR
Czech REP.	14.685	14.616	15.397	4.749	5.472	5.828	65	HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF
Czech REP.	4.314	4.456	5.606	4.149	5.515	5.239	66	UMBRELLAS
Czech REP.	1.350	1.289	1.021	973	1.204	1.693	67	PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AND ARTICLES MADE OF FEATHERS OR OF DOWN
Czech REP.	104.698	84.458	83.921	83.191	94.067	87.545	68	ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ASBESTOS
Czech REP.	171.541	163.414	138.808	127.288	122.146	112.288	69	CERAMIC PRODUCTS
Czech REP.	359.095	334.865	273.988	100.936	118.678	107.568	70	GLASS AND GLASSWARE

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
Czech REP.	75.245	61.131	43.479	58.901	58.121	56.375	71	NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS METALS, PRECIOUS STONES
Czech REP.	501.145	563.557	532.380	443.075	457.683	376.626	72	IRON AND STEEL
Czech REP.	962.172	886.685	713.330	566.359	529.060	490.617	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL
Czech REP.	53.499	49.271	50.273	109.766	92.757	75.658	74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Czech REP.	799	786	2.803	13.117	13.786	15.448	75	NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Czech REP.	208.467	184.275	154.536	196.502	190.240	175.866	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Czech REP.	2.536	1.621	2.063	15.424	12.155	8.972	78	LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Czech REP.	6.106	3.796	3.692	11.747	10.265	8.317	79	ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Czech REP.	191	154	120	1.700	1.222	1.047	80	TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Czech REP.	49.386	66.391	82.134	68.366	51.891	65.705	81	OTHER BASE METALS, CERAMETS, ARTICLES THEREOF
Czech REP.	78.565	68.682	59.976	134.136	99.677	97.028	82	TOOLS
Czech REP.	200.050	145.877	116.009	196.381	186.102	172.624	83	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE METAL
Czech REP.	2.140.066	1.915.803	1.352.055	3.168.157	3.259.258	2.974.423	84	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY
Czech REP.	2.297.845	1.874.172	1.379.382	2.957.708	2.710.296	2.500.620	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF, SOUND RECORDERS
Czech REP.	187.193	137.009	91.992	90.088	82.407	54.116	86	RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVES
Czech REP.	2.938.018	2.487.798	1.517.486	1.860.562	1.706.108	1.669.721	87	VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY ROLLING STOCK
Czech REP.	19.244	18.790	10.161	53.080	72.716	16.005	88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT
Czech REP.	28.494	18.321	12.431	4.073	2.853	3.272	89	SHIPS
Czech REP.	218.319	216.112	165.629	525.444	487.458	467.641	90	OPTICAL
Czech REP.	7.074	11.452	14.033	10.038	11.732	13.614	91	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF
Czech REP.	29.372	28.867	26.531	4.914	5.315	7.885	92	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR SUCH ARTICLES
Czech REP.	11.027	12.524	11.043	5.609	4.035	4.585	93	ARMS AND AMMUNITION, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF
Czech REP.	723.595	663.214	552.808	307.194	320.382	300.757	94	FURNITURE, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL FURNITURE, BEDDING
Czech REP.	113.350	120.663	102.394	98.143	77.202	82.779	95	TOYS
Czech REP.	74.050	72.839	60.660	54.496	59.551	55.195	96	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES
Czech REP.	6.137	7.289	7.191	4.805	2.150	2.671	97	WORKS OF ART
Czech REP.	126.156	133.991	123.319	41.227	51.417	44.002	99	OTHER PRODUCTS

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

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	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
Hong Kong	10.220.193	9.717.627	8.371.274	14.543.471	17.322.470	20.440.918	TOTAL	TOTAL
Hong Kong	3.912	3.712	5.319	14.819	10.422	11.758	1	LIVE ANIMALS
Hong Kong	86	74	62	123.103	144.596	126.939	2	MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL
Hong Kong	3.132	2.644	3.041	42.089	45.301	79.459	3	FISH AND CRUSTACEANS
Hong Kong	91	128	154	42.882	51.403	63.321	4	DAIRY PRODUCE, BIRDS EGGS, NATURAL HONEY, EDIBLE PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN
Hong Kong	2.027	2.402	1.215	9.847	10.778	9.705	5	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED
Hong Kong	1.013	547	848	9.863	5.478	6.735	6	LIVE TREES AND OTHER PLANTS; BULBS
Hong Kong	940	1.602	2.043	6.224	7.314	7.341	7	EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOTS AND TUBERS
Hong Kong	730	1.679	965	14.150	5.672	5.869	8	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS, PEEL OF CITRUS FRUITS OR MELONS
Hong Kong	1.566	1.396	2.628	3.329	3.741	4.320	9	COFFEE, TEA
Hong Kong	1	1	12	104	79	724	10	CEREALS
Hong Kong	506	473	481	11.075	11.914	14.741	11	PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUSTRY, MALT, STARCHES, INULIN; WHEAT GLUTEN
Hong Kong	1.105	1.683	1.894	3.315	2.858	2.204	12	OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUITS; MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS
Hong Kong	180	326	368	3.225	11.004	12.954	13	LACS, GUMS
Hong Kong	1.368	1.250	2.067	20	36	39	14	VEGETABLE PLANTING MATERIALS; VEGETABLE PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED
Hong Kong	2.057	2.039	2.258	31.994	160.906	111.418	15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS; PREPARATIONS
Hong Kong	1.279	1.916	1.831	11.039	11.903	13.208	16	PREPARATIONS OF MEAT
Hong Kong	2.665	647	570	25.201	35.840	36.956	17	SUGARS AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY
Hong Kong	13	27	19	13.218	14.256	16.894	18	COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATIONS
Hong Kong	6.678	7.410	6.776	87.356	96.498	115.802	19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS
Hong Kong	2.640	3.661	7.439	9.796	9.261	9.674	20	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES
Hong Kong	24.662	23.596	20.364	37.025	34.324	28.351	21	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS
Hong Kong	2.989	3.033	3.650	196.714	226.069	341.487	22	BEVERAGES
Hong Kong	1.213	145	157	8.568	14.086	14.895	23	RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE FOOD INDUSTRIES; PREPARED ANIMAL FODDER
Hong Kong	162	705	844	101.465	128.929	110.064	24	TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES
Hong Kong	794	530	315	50.177	51.025	72.951	25	SALT, SULPHUR, EARTHS AND STONE; PLASTERING MATERIAL
Hong Kong	544	1.356	892	1.455	1.132	996	26	ORES
Hong Kong	256	3.469	584	15.324	14.518	20.672	27	MINERAL FUELS
Hong Kong	5.120	10.360	19.480	81.779	83.500	98.747	28	INORGANIC CHEMICALS: ORGANIC OR INORGANIC COMPOUNDS OF PRECIOUS METALS
Hong Kong	12.822	13.155	9.639	269.962	291.412	343.147	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS
Hong Kong	3.915	1.945	2.019	232.930	300.337	299.090	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS
Hong Kong	0	8	0	634	750	953	31	FERTILIZERS
Hong Kong	4.806	6.467	4.932	236.575	262.634	301.467	32	TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS, TANNINS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES; DYES
Hong Kong	9.179	7.031	4.999	171.345	168.941	204.671	33	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PERFUMERY
Hong Kong	13.507	12.413	7.336	61.668	53.232	60.816	34	SOAPS
Hong Kong	310	1.227	596	17.750	22.095	26.842	35	ALBUMINOUS SUBSTANCES; MODIFIED STARCHES; GLUES, ENZYMES
Hong Kong	5.660	3.518	5.307	1.429	1.628	2.672	36	EXPLOSIVES, PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS, MATCHES, PYROPHORIC ALLOYS, COMBUSTIBLE
Hong Kong	9.613	6.632	6.389	55.657	90.573	134.096	37	PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS
Hong Kong	4.560	2.887	2.926	164.484	153.936	190.190	38	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
Hong Kong	127.375	120.289	108.386	521.265	516.984	607.724	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS
Hong Kong	11.196	10.720	12.508	70.223	64.642	80.408	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Hong Kong	5.157	6.519	10.045	426.208	396.168	472.874	41	HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN FURSKINS) AND LEATHER
Hong Kong	231.392	202.998	189.801	347.188	253.895	336.046	42	ARTICLES OF LEATHER; SADDLERY AND HARNESS; TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS
Hong Kong	39.537	25.425	13.117	276.180	335.074	334.626	43	FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR, ARTICLES THEREOF
Hong Kong	18.169	13.049	10.300	276.753	251.074	175.047	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD, WOOD CHARCOAL
Hong Kong	300	311	27	5.316	3.591	4.645	45	CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK
Hong Kong	2.102	3.252	3.540	49	73	95	46	WICKERWORK AND BASKETWORK
Hong Kong	26	1	226	2.853	3.588	3.757	47	PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL; WASTE AND SCRAP OF
Hong Kong	21.743	18.944	19.720	323.966	322.183	461.064	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP
Hong Kong	200.259	158.619	172.493	51.568	60.233	61.341	49	BOOKS
Hong Kong	1.668	2.805	4.839	8.612	9.341	7.780	50	SILK
Hong Kong	3.610	2.354	2.270	217.457	236.724	305.583	51	WOOL
Hong Kong	19.711	18.816	21.243	91.097	81.671	90.304	52	COTTON
Hong Kong	4.306	1.729	855	29.155	27.407	33.330	53	OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRES; PAPER YARN AND WOVEN FABRICS OF PAPER YARN
Hong Kong	2.861	3.607	2.077	84.633	82.444	93.884	54	HUMAN-MADE FILAMENTS
Hong Kong	1.241	1.425	1.618	67.897	68.785	90.289	55	HUMAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES
Hong Kong	2.168	1.938	1.649	37.094	36.407	46.885	56	WADDING
Hong Kong	330	685	816	12.425	15.394	28.528	57	CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS
Hong Kong	11.060	10.234	9.337	27.341	26.419	33.917	58	SPECIAL WOVEN FABRICS, TUFTED TEXTILE PRODUCTS, LACE, TAPESTRIES, TRIMMINGS
Hong Kong	638	1.924	1.441	52.010	52.692	61.358	59	IMPREGNATED
Hong Kong	2.408	3.026	5.023	67.406	67.041	73.269	60	KNITTED OR CROCHETED FABRICS
Hong Kong	1.065.251	978.626	941.371	151.292	158.205	205.976	61	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Hong Kong	1.642.711	1.642.659	1.667.896	275.479	324.628	454.750	62	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Hong Kong	12.298	11.505	12.144	52.336	15.444	19.003	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES; SETS, WORN CLOTHING AND WORN TEXTILE ARTICLES
Hong Kong	217.845	114.249	91.958	135.600	140.616	202.033	64	FOOTWEAR
Hong Kong	24.275	19.888	18.365	3.827	1.947	1.840	65	HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF
Hong Kong	19.891	17.699	15.443	978	1.155	949	66	UMBRELLAS
Hong Kong	48.999	43.349	28.721	332	415	402	67	PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AND ARTICLES MADE OF FEATHERS OR OF DOWN
Hong Kong	2.169	2.756	1.882	101.000	170.545	266.340	68	ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ASBESTOS
Hong Kong	11.073	8.496	10.389	98.560	117.849	169.180	69	CERAMIC PRODUCTS
Hong Kong	8.060	9.063	12.907	117.407	121.978	153.586	70	GLASS AND GLASSWARE

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
Hong Kong	404.969	1.056.200	623.456	541.250	943.729	1.158.159	71	NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS METALS, PRECIOUS STONES
Hong Kong	810	1.296	2.857	217.596	176.967	358.147	72	IRON AND STEEL
Hong Kong	60.117	40.608	34.381	112.988	155.280	237.856	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL
Hong Kong	6.060	11.914	7.618	82.489	106.240	167.538	74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Hong Kong	310	333	224	16.553	13.814	18.881	75	NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Hong Kong	16.917	17.256	21.438	70.784	92.606	144.034	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Hong Kong	155	236	33	344	452	431	78	LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Hong Kong	1.260	451	388	14.069	14.330	23.757	79	ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Hong Kong	1.942	499	776	451	479	658	80	TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Hong Kong	1.106	2.466	2.505	2.678	4.858	6.062	81	OTHER BASE METALS; CERAMETS; ARTICLES THEREOF
Hong Kong	30.094	29.099	28.210	53.326	52.111	64.141	82	TOOLS
Hong Kong	48.549	21.975	18.885	42.821	44.914	61.445	83	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE METAL
Hong Kong	1.884.019	1.368.759	983.831	2.328.204	2.490.619	3.085.863	84	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY
Hong Kong	2.114.676	1.906.147	1.591.896	2.907.034	3.506.250	4.233.310	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF, SOUND RECORDERS
Hong Kong	2.051	6.041	2.831	28.802	67.711	256.334	86	RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVES
Hong Kong	34.670	37.911	23.758	416.707	705.958	748.273	87	VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY ROLLING-STOCK
Hong Kong	19.887	52.757	30.170	203.488	1.045.590	353.696	88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT
Hong Kong	476	2.638	2.867	18.405	47.973	26.067	89	SHIPS
Hong Kong	367.889	341.170	320.952	538.591	553.041	600.879	90	OPTICAL
Hong Kong	594.010	634.263	620.008	160.016	137.861	203.928	91	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF
Hong Kong	2.447	4.387	4.265	6.301	6.671	7.102	92	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR SUCH ARTICLES
Hong Kong	266	150	456	1.850	5.026	4.296	93	ARMS AND AMMUNITION, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF
Hong Kong	84.365	65.166	51.261	205.365	239.765	299.034	94	FURNITURE, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL FURNITURE, BEDDING
Hong Kong	272.064	201.158	194.664	48.660	45.299	44.288	95	TOYS
Hong Kong	55.839	46.202	40.294	69.124	56.194	80.865	96	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES
Hong Kong	44.036	46.957	55.040	46.533	37.084	66.688	97	WORKS OF ART
Hong Kong	71.634	75.234	51.748	29.490	46.937	38.473	99	OTHER PRODUCTS

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
Hungary	16.692.139	14.655.420	11.684.207	17.504.537	16.863.195	13.596.336	TOTAL	TOTAL
Hungary	54.007	56.508	77.372	6.443	8.329	5.738	1	LIVE ANIMALS
Hungary	302.183	300.848	317.844	17.725	42.653	44.590	2	MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL
Hungary	8.270	8.619	7.988	2.801	2.301	1.768	3	FISH AND CRUSTACEANS
Hungary	27.360	21.258	17.752	14.568	14.829	11.268	4	DAIRY PRODUCTS; BIRDS' EGGS; NATURAL HONEY; EDIBLE PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN
Hungary	28.775	30.343	34.356	15.636	16.898	15.371	5	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED
Hungary	8.127	8.613	8.468	23.719	22.125	14.922	6	LIVE TREES AND OTHER PLANTS, BULBS
Hungary	89.869	90.915	72.149	15.931	18.572	12.237	7	EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOTS AND TUBERS
Hungary	63.515	78.407	70.490	33.785	33.528	29.611	8	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS, PEEL OF CITRUS FRUITS OR MELONS
Hungary	9.641	10.983	11.367	6.376	5.939	5.829	9	COFFEE, TEA
Hungary	94.192	91.731	46.256	14.556	12.137	13.106	10	CEREALS
Hungary	130	1.148	1.282	954	1.596	1.292	11	PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUSTRY, MALT, STARCHES, INULIN, WHEAT GLUTEN
Hungary	85.161	74.416	74.717	19.705	31.352	21.381	12	OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUITS; MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS
Hungary	203	53	92	3.281	4.715	3.272	13	LACS, GUMS
Hungary	6.811	5.826	4.876	253	171	261	14	VEGETABLE PLATTING MATERIALS, VEGETABLE PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED
Hungary	8.785	9.558	8.679	24.082	24.023	29.770	15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS; PREPARED
Hungary	72.830	65.380	73.966	4.703	6.072	4.438	16	PREPARATIONS OF MEAT
Hungary	7.032	6.357	3.292	5.700	8.421	12.505	17	SUGARS AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY
Hungary	8.130	11.989	15.221	31.755	32.556	36.308	18	COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATIONS
Hungary	6.445	5.420	5.286	28.346	27.210	26.500	19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS
Hungary	78.919	67.783	66.671	13.827	22.011	27.037	20	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES
Hungary	5.377	4.993	3.689	40.472	41.950	42.031	21	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS
Hungary	59.273	55.930	47.771	23.809	23.595	26.515	22	BEVERAGES
Hungary	29.926	23.950	21.880	51.120	75.431	65.876	23	RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE FOOD INDUSTRIES, PREPARED ANIMAL PODDER
Hungary	1.001	756	1.365	13.383	13.242	17.344	24	TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES
Hungary	13.901	8.566	8.343	23.290	24.011	23.227	25	SALT, SULPHUR, EARTHS AND STONE; PLASTERING MATERIAL
Hungary	2.018	3.440	3.526	2.188	3.014	3.598	26	ORES
Hungary	272.250	253.021	250.134	102.804	108.853	148.791	27	MINERAL FUELS
Hungary	69.031	68.747	63.939	41.081	50.607	42.753	28	INORGANIC CHEMICALS; ORGANIC OR INORGANIC COMPOUNDS OF PRECIOUS METAL
Hungary	186.364	204.344	223.589	161.858	173.120	177.972	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS
Hungary	51.402	34.244	24.926	297.591	349.266	280.977	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS
Hungary	8.575	8.816	11.448	12.037	9.693	8.162	31	FERTILIZERS
Hungary	10.065	10.642	9.177	157.835	154.235	139.453	32	TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS, TANNINS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES; DYES
Hungary	8.031	7.232	4.911	138.825	137.738	120.904	33	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PERFUMERY
Hungary	20.319	14.915	9.046	70.222	68.274	58.466	34	SOAPS
Hungary	10.793	13.638	13.869	34.196	36.220	34.314	35	ALBUMINOUS SUBSTANCES; MODIFIED STARCHES; GLUES; ENZYMES
Hungary	4.702	5.316	5.640	1.179	1.205	1.182	36	EXPLOSIVES; PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS; MATCHES; PYROPHORIC ALLOYS; COMBUSTIBLE
Hungary	1.378	1.994	1.070	39.095	35.746	33.151	37	PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS
Hungary	42.219	32.049	26.066	218.418	217.541	212.071	38	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
Hungary	367.420	375.598	358.712	716.451	708.702	588.080	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS
Hungary	202.314	162.454	123.581	187.028	179.490	149.729	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Hungary	32.610	31.839	44.113	208.587	209.957	187.878	41	HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN FURSKINS) AND LEATHER
Hungary	55.708	58.432	55.831	23.046	26.602	20.376	42	ARTICLES OF LEATHER, SADDLERY AND HARNESS; TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS
Hungary	6.213	6.252	6.725	6.631	7.858	7.531	43	FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR; ARTICLES THEREOF
Hungary	268.088	253.239	234.983	99.707	88.828	71.616	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD, WOOD CHARCOAL
Hungary	391	206	131	6.468	6.454	8.744	45	CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK
Hungary	2.675	3.096	2.990	462	438	501	46	WICKERWORK AND BASKETWORK
Hungary	3.559	3.623	2.596	16.886	17.438	16.386	47	PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL; WASTE AND SCRAP OF
Hungary	139.425	121.856	98.406	436.424	466.661	425.893	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP
Hungary	17.680	15.764	16.826	57.180	60.928	55.112	49	BOOKS
Hungary	52	30	39	3.978	5.138	2.458	50	SILK
Hungary	6.380	7.686	15.328	94.770	105.871	107.994	51	WOOL
Hungary	33.252	32.778	29.708	98.531	103.299	98.177	52	COTTON
Hungary	8.860	7.083	9.193	17.368	20.326	18.605	53	OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRES, PAPER YARN AND WOVEN FABRICS OF PAPER Y
Hungary	58.436	49.288	32.838	111.482	120.007	106.374	54	MAN-MADE FILAMENTS
Hungary	16.370	17.442	19.890	143.532	145.223	126.023	55	MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES
Hungary	13.389	15.247	12.742	33.364	32.225	29.128	56	WADDING
Hungary	8.293	9.671	9.180	18.985	28.919	25.685	57	CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS
Hungary	10.767	9.390	7.153	65.048	64.475	50.368	58	SPECIAL WOVEN FABRICS; TUFTED TEXTILE PRODUCTS; LACE; TAPESTRIES; TRIMMINGS
Hungary	18.245	3.655	2.849	93.133	78.658	75.631	59	IMPREGNATED
Hungary	5.630	4.863	3.335	97.183	96.570	76.361	60	KNITTED OR CROCHETED FABRICS
Hungary	366.734	350.603	287.945	184.947	165.479	154.917	61	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Hungary	597.943	645.448	581.277	148.968	151.780	137.721	62	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Hungary	58.707	62.539	62.807	30.848	34.324	31.188	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES, SETS, WORN CLOTHING AND WORN TEXTILE AR
Hungary	292.952	275.244	280.524	122.988	133.058	131.200	64	FOOTWEAR
Hungary	1.496	1.229	1.375	8.030	3.817	3.079	65	HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF
Hungary	331	1.049	1.570	1.978	2.479	2.540	66	UMBRELLAS
Hungary	246	380	276	1.030	990	1.476	67	PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AND ARTICLES MADE OF FEATHERS OR OF DOWN
Hungary	33.540	32.267	29.960	84.453	74.531	54.609	68	ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTERCEMENT, ASBESTOS
Hungary	70.623	70.979	58.030	82.226	82.104	70.750	69	CERAMIC PRODUCTS
Hungary	78.313	77.922	63.951	102.311	99.708	90.417	70	GLASS AND GLASSWARE

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
Hungary	13.238	14.477	10.909	25.006	22.904	19.997	71	NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS METALS, PRECIOUS STONES
Hungary	197.857	273.051	233.825	238.180	251.398	209.886	72	IRON AND STEEL
Hungary	286.687	274.179	241.211	426.402	413.158	335.368	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL
Hungary	40.671	46.342	44.978	76.402	84.732	74.362	74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Hungary	1.266	786	543	7.812	8.915	7.682	75	NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Hungary	344.438	337.895	348.978	143.592	145.771	136.560	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Hungary	903	1.035	1.207	2.462	4.665	4.323	78	LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Hungary	3.026	3.694	3.180	7.857	14.173	11.278	79	ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Hungary	382	202	213	2.896	2.400	1.928	80	TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Hungary	2.053	2.260	2.253	9.426	10.669	7.146	81	OTHER BASE METALS, CERMETS, ARTICLES THEREOF
Hungary	33.355	30.739	26.526	86.011	86.856	72.852	82	TOOLS
Hungary	54.720	47.391	46.485	181.140	154.320	123.348	83	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE METAL
Hungary	4.818.795	4.284.511	2.861.371	3.662.107	3.567.058	2.672.639	84	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY
Hungary	3.647.805	3.182.596	2.502.897	3.417.808	3.196.562	2.682.816	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF, SOUND RECORDERS
Hungary	66.737	50.683	26.921	31.186	21.011	25.581	86	RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVES
Hungary	1.812.580	999.925	670.707	3.008.339	2.631.785	1.592.372	87	VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY ROLLING STOCK
Hungary	4.664	6.393	5.024	10.487	40.236	24.432	88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT
Hungary	3.880	1.648	2.550	4.302	5.398	3.843	89	SHIPS
Hungary	206.983	165.506	121.593	364.368	379.611	340.778	90	OPTICAL
Hungary	3.079	3.040	2.604	11.342	12.866	7.304	91	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF
Hungary	320	340	320	3.594	4.525	4.129	92	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR SUCH ARTICLES
Hungary	2.673	2.575	3.042	3.825	3.357	2.050	93	ARMS AND AMMUNITION, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF
Hungary	377.171	334.849	245.598	304.451	240.069	189.259	94	FURNITURE, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL FURNITURE, BEDDING
Hungary	60.736	51.428	58.825	86.819	75.566	61.481	95	TOYS
Hungary	16.190	7.920	7.309	46.343	44.174	41.769	96	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES
Hungary	4.441	5.087	6.857	3.104	2.340	1.223	97	WORKS OF ART
Hungary	118.055	102.965	86.304	34.716	40.562	33.783	99	OTHER PRODUCTS

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
Japan	66.644.069	66.042.118	59.876.266	33.329.870	31.573.118	36.097.274	TOTAL	TOTAL
Japan	5.069	2.785	12.439	34.149	46.880	37.470	1	LIVE ANIMALS
Japan	223	65	54	796.001	548.780	774.781	2	MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL
Japan	11.272	25.284	13.416	398.166	252.273	308.314	3	FISH AND CRUSTACEANS
Japan	327	120	336	174.376	167.467	151.765	4	DAIRY PRODUCE, BIRDS EGGS, NATURAL HONEY, EDIBLE PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN
Japan	1.532	1.055	945	18.924	16.714	22.160	5	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED
Japan	3.737	3.473	3.815	148.643	123.610	126.540	6	LIVE TREES AND OTHER PLANTS; BULBS
Japan	1.213	1.082	1.020	33.500	35.525	26.259	7	EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOTS AND TUBERS
Japan	148	210	461	25.098	13.637	19.137	8	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS; PEEL OF CITRUS FRUITS OR MELONS
Japan	5.348	4.332	3.144	37.430	50.261	46.498	9	COFFEE, TEA
Japan	324	142	77	20.730	28.584	29.189	10	CEREALS
Japan	514	413	417	76.063	100.703	108.314	11	PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUSTRY; MALT; STARCHES; INULIN; WHEAT GLUTEN
Japan	14.745	13.201	12.711	53.928	62.807	50.121	12	OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUITS, MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS
Japan	6.038	4.108	3.866	40.122	31.019	34.343	13	LACS, GUMS
Japan	165	219	464	897	1.025	567	14	VEGETABLE PLAITING MATERIALS, VEGETABLE PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED
Japan	4.479	9.380	8.031	95.894	108.077	120.702	15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS; PREPARED
Japan	2.962	2.441	2.766	43.150	39.713	32.733	16	PREPARATIONS OF MEAT
Japan	1.406	1.623	1.583	29.712	28.738	39.746	17	SUGARS AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY
Japan	89	469	134	91.763	104.155	110.312	18	COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATIONS
Japan	9.860	9.345	8.239	109.116	115.114	122.081	19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS
Japan	7.516	5.104	6.073	133.993	134.405	114.782	20	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES
Japan	15.000	13.974	18.487	91.322	127.340	124.121	21	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS
Japan	11.058	12.133	10.003	1.111.791	1.329.071	1.019.271	22	BEVERAGES
Japan	7.654	11.108	9.510	49.175	38.859	37.254	23	RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE FOOD INDUSTRIES, PREPARED ANIMAL PODDER
Japan	1.304	4.082	3.015	82.382	93.746	89.153	24	TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES
Japan	14.028	12.732	12.909	46.278	46.575	55.068	25	SALT, SULPHUR, EARTHS AND STONE, PLASTERING MATERIAL
Japan	3.815	2.993	6.582	168.327	137.987	149.191	26	ORES
Japan	40.526	51.443	57.046	46.113	50.328	32.748	27	MINERAL FUELS
Japan	169.136	181.742	185.352	439.353	453.833	513.742	28	INORGANIC CHEMICALS: ORGANIC OR INORGANIC COMPOUNDS OF PRECIOUS METALS
Japan	1.918.146	1.952.405	1.795.463	1.759.278	1.800.076	1.739.608	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS
Japan	377.010	320.770	397.564	1.656.862	1.316.489	1.530.571	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS
Japan	699	1.206	1.464	20.495	28.254	21.922	31	FERTILIZERS
Japan	363.666	457.456	381.230	217.444	207.917	238.594	32	TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS, TANNINS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES; DYES
Japan	84.753	73.113	51.579	535.358	466.144	498.254	33	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS, PERFUMERY
Japan	41.302	37.728	38.771	76.609	116.611	110.405	34	SOAPS
Japan	59.171	53.262	51.497	175.674	147.638	150.962	35	ALUMINOUS SUBSTANCES, MODIFIED STARCHES, GLUES, ENZYMES
Japan	5.357	4.393	4.326	1.682	4.280	3.998	36	EXPLOSIVES, PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS; MATCHES; PYROPHORIC ALLOYS; COMBUSTIBLE
Japan	720.891	691.050	699.294	141.257	144.502	173.566	37	PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS
Japan	478.498	478.035	450.810	580.540	568.613	604.099	38	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
Japan	920.610	999.798	978.041	575.633	533.447	598.652	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS
Japan	1.031.425	1.103.865	904.404	203.670	214.414	225.395	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Japan	2.036	3.305	4.008	48.242	61.412	84.490	41	HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN FURSKINS) AND LEATHER
Japan	18.638	14.214	12.837	727.838	661.488	730.098	42	ARTICLES OF LEATHER, SADDLERY AND HARNESS; TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS
Japan	447	698	849	19.221	15.089	19.741	43	FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR; ARTICLES THEREOF
Japan	9.730	8.493	7.893	631.629	353.232	551.064	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD, WOOD CHARCOAL
Japan	167	127	188	20.654	20.920	20.496	45	CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK
Japan	283	229	245	1.589	2.339	1.246	46	WICKERWORK AND BASKETWORK
Japan	729	704	731	58.443	52.386	58.549	47	PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL; WASTE AND SCRAP OF
Japan	171.167	138.288	124.589	254.302	249.392	302.067	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP
Japan	88.871	86.304	85.644	184.316	159.117	182.095	49	BOOKS
Japan	1.178	1.519	1.564	28.454	37.732	56.657	50	SILK
Japan	4.276	4.431	5.237	183.401	226.952	307.080	51	WOOL
Japan	19.440	24.026	18.287	47.127	54.011	72.381	52	COTTON
Japan	610	656	577	9.828	13.139	21.758	53	OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRES; PAPER YARN AND WOVEN FABRICS OF PAPER YARN
Japan	363.912	364.385	313.074	50.934	66.079	81.560	54	MAN-MADE FILAMENTS
Japan	129.435	130.923	129.804	53.070	51.712	70.340	55	MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES
Japan	120.778	137.618	129.499	41.085	55.295	66.361	56	WADDING
Japan	772	976	1.196	18.874	48.305	62.592	57	CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS
Japan	9.514	10.578	10.686	33.529	39.866	43.711	58	SPECIAL WOVEN FABRICS; TUFTED TEXTILE PRODUCTS; LACE; TAPESTRIES, TRIMMINGS
Japan	42.434	44.316	39.961	55.161	53.820	58.338	59	IMPREGNATED
Japan	18.220	17.502	10.493	23.270	29.434	30.040	60	KNITTED OR CROCHETED FABRICS
Japan	24.589	19.361	14.515	334.833	372.896	429.768	61	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Japan	43.678	46.789	53.539	940.835	1.072.775	1.160.920	62	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Japan	11.480	15.296	11.395	40.354	41.721	51.477	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES; SETS, WORN CLOTHING AND WORN TEXTILE ARTICLES
Japan	6.041	4.526	8.499	341.092	316.105	371.726	64	FOOTWEAR
Japan	52.589	48.629	51.299	9.185	8.978	11.196	65	HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF
Japan	94	130	176	2.306	2.590	3.281	66	UMBRELLAS
Japan	375	383	416	3.030	2.585	3.064	67	PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AND ARTICLES MADE OF FEATHERS OR OF DOWN, AND
Japan	118.241	116.482	87.166	82.226	98.536	116.212	68	ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ASBESTOS
Japan	78.370	110.328	100.880	207.411	209.143	261.392	69	CERAMIC PRODUCTS
Japan	213.836	187.297	185.962	204.531	207.577	237.711	70	GLASS AND GLASSWARE

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
Japan	261.067	407.112	283.496	616.356	697.942	810.194	71	NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS METALS, PRECIOUS STONES
Japan	255.814	290.830	216.510	95.670	103.487	122.713	72	IRON AND STEEL
Japan	410.334	541.594	422.794	173.363	195.435	245.322	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL
Japan	61.731	73.765	64.532	34.112	33.864	48.834	74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Japan	16.187	23.824	21.412	106.420	93.724	100.039	75	NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Japan	51.159	48.981	32.162	201.116	194.655	231.567	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Japan	178	557	306	1.596	1.187	3.161	78	LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Japan	2.506	2.365	1.509	3.696	1.503	8.035	79	ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Japan	1.183	745	1.693	971	1.288	1.322	80	TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Japan	182.621	125.911	115.545	111.004	141.863	115.692	81	OTHER BASE METALS; CERMETS; ARTICLES THEREOF
Japan	337.552	349.480	301.459	123.344	133.879	150.372	82	TOOLS
Japan	67.831	70.297	74.425	76.297	73.217	89.798	83	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE METAL
Japan	16.947.076	17.220.293	15.163.497	4.075.291	4.160.438	5.024.138	84	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY
Japan	15.496.419	14.655.203	13.788.617	2.976.327	2.447.269	2.757.718	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF, SOUND RECORDERS
Japan	6.074	8.510	6.267	56.271	21.930	34.053	86	RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVES
Japan	16.166.290	15.796.581	14.250.950	5.002.805	4.639.310	5.963.590	87	VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY ROLLING-STOCK
Japan	135.013	96.526	62.268	353.972	406.317	370.664	88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT
Japan	351.036	274.605	204.114	117.424	47.537	15.403	89	SHIPS
Japan	5.258.654	4.631.724	4.507.602	2.226.478	1.963.109	2.019.246	90	OPTICAL
Japan	188.547	271.805	270.032	66.159	57.313	56.574	91	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF
Japan	249.629	276.445	253.312	71.199	67.330	83.544	92	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR SUCH ARTICLES
Japan	5.934	3.240	2.656	24.888	27.243	21.548	93	ARMS AND AMMUNITION; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF
Japan	42.115	47.594	36.541	449.962	440.995	534.986	94	FURNITURE, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL FURNITURE, BEDDING
Japan	1.265.734	1.595.190	1.348.244	239.344	200.656	268.924	95	TOYS
Japan	361.436	323.308	296.019	78.419	79.974	87.434	96	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES
Japan	60.291	179.446	58.742	88.452	98.022	106.372	97	WORKS OF ART
Japan	216.194	265.704	214.401	167.415	170.102	108.903	99	OTHER PRODUCTS

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
<i>Korea</i>	<i>17.343.204</i>	<i>16.008.987</i>	<i>13.124.724</i>	<i>11.017.169</i>	<i>9.104.816</i>	<i>14.475.131</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Korea	6	22	162	2.055	847	4.885	1	LIVE ANIMALS
Korea	110	175	122	155.041	98.700	120.449	2	MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL
Korea	31.847	70.168	13.591	20.244	7.049	28.618	3	FISH AND CRUSTACEANS
Korea	83	79	0	30.672	14.541	42.098	4	DAIRY PRODUCE, BIRDS' EGGS, NATURAL HONEY, EDIBLE PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN
Korea	1.002	1.523	2.519	4.346	926	3.510	5	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED
Korea	1.457	1.344	1.334	3.875	2.030	7.157	6	LIVE TREES AND OTHER PLANTS, BULBS
Korea	662	138	46	989	1.268	774	7	EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOTS AND TUBERS
Korea	517	723	110	174	130	326	8	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS, PEEL OF CITRUS FRUITS OR MELONS
Korea	128	354	248	4.265	5.948	8.074	9	COFFEE, THEA
Korea	8	9	41	32.848	14.876	28	10	CEREALS
Korea	28	97	85	11.406	12.347	15.683	11	PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUSTRY, MALT, STARCHES, INULIN, WHEAT GLUTEN
Korea	3.995	3.883	5.216	6.532	4.538	3.879	12	OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUITS, MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS
Korea	5.173	6.549	3.257	9.166	6.429	9.679	13	LACS, GUMS
Korea	11	0	2	1.365	575	405	14	VEGETABLE PLASTING MATERIALS; VEGETABLE PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED
Korea	89	183	136	10.965	6.035	13.030	15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS, PREPARED
Korea	57.390	64.697	69.054	3.894	1.704	6.361	16	PREPARATIONS OF MEAT
Korea	2.799	2.353	5.742	5.621	5.170	10.634	17	SUGARS AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY
Korea	9	215	208	19.820	22.991	41.706	18	COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATIONS
Korea	3.643	2.372	2.936	26.654	10.711	33.774	19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS
Korea	403	432	477	12.570	7.335	12.578	20	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES
Korea	4.379	3.729	1.880	28.598	22.360	30.132	21	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS
Korea	680	1.339	842	191.498	72.851	255.797	22	BEVERAGES
Korea	1.321	1.921	1.377	16.631	11.556	16.885	23	RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE FOOD INDUSTRIES, PREPARED ANIMAL PODDER
Korea	6.020	5.111	2.463	58.535	65.095	46.705	24	TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES
Korea	25.947	8.454	373	15.853	10.758	23.632	25	SALT, SULPHUR, EARTHS AND STONE, PLASTERING MATERIAL
Korea	1.198	1.125	2.321	3.142	2.196	18.446	26	ORES
Korea	16.066	8.276	9.463	37.895	15.258	10.953	27	MINERAL FUELS
Korea	21.155	25.209	20.291	111.330	77.805	137.559	28	INORGANIC CHEMICALS: ORGANIC OR INORGANIC COMPOUNDS OF PRECIOUS METAL
Korea	248.155	330.673	316.851	459.779	432.717	517.483	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS
Korea	9.481	10.181	20.095	153.597	137.862	157.626	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS
Korea	0	132	33	884	767	1.110	31	FERTILIZERS
Korea	55.474	61.337	56.368	150.144	120.888	157.017	32	TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS, TANNINS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES, DYES
Korea	2.765	2.469	1.826	163.344	115.318	192.442	33	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PERFUMERY
Korea	1.371	1.457	1.504	65.854	48.371	73.352	34	SOAPS
Korea	8.310	10.106	9.070	61.127	54.173	72.474	35	ALBUMINOUS SUBSTANCES, MODIFIED STARCHES, GLUES, ENZYMES
Korea	353	145	91	872	634	1.318	36	EXPLOSIVES, PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS, MATCHES, PYROPHORIC ALLOYS, COMBUSTIBLE
Korea	5.147	3.979	3.078	25.133	33.653	54.813	37	PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS
Korea	48.878	51.991	24.930	244.688	204.048	318.808	38	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
Korea	369.588	458.041	328.925	305.963	222.721	347.984	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS
Korea	474.761	458.266	349.645	74.921	64.917	82.898	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Korea	2.003	3.660	8.956	109.550	63.628	209.630	41	HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN FURSKINS) AND LEATHER
Korea	70.762	72.739	81.577	97.733	52.818	78.438	42	ARTICLES OF LEATHER, SADDLERY AND HARNESS, TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS
Korea	3.100	5.758	12.879	65.446	37.649	198.108	43	FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR, ARTICLES THEREOF
Korea	34.015	22.643	16.066	32.260	26.883	47.894	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD, WOOD CHARCOAL
Korea	43	100	111	3.020	2.008	2.617	45	CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK
Korea	225	177	204	26	1	64	46	WICKERWORK AND BASKETWORK
Korea	3	106	1	29.405	12.889	11.691	47	PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL; WASTE AND SCRAP OF
Korea	24.785	28.243	15.116	106.426	71.982	147.666	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP
Korea	11.019	11.855	13.094	23.003	19.840	29.441	49	BOOKS
Korea	5.431	6.698	8.228	1.291	1.566	3.850	50	SILK
Korea	1.435	1.288	2.290	55.076	35.950	122.879	51	WOOL
Korea	20.365	19.676	18.753	14.000	9.474	28.804	52	COTTON
Korea	1.760	1.116	739	4.192	6.890	5.590	53	OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRES, PAPER YARN AND WOVEN FABRICS OF PAPER Y
Korea	286.114	312.881	294.697	34.229	19.290	58.028	54	MAN-MADE FILAMENTS
Korea	113.308	131.086	127.275	36.956	24.029	49.066	55	MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES
Korea	34.020	26.276	25.327	12.096	13.579	23.441	56	WADDING
Korea	397	438	636	2.288	4.235	12.493	57	CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS
Korea	45.490	47.849	51.819	5.680	3.542	11.444	58	SPECIAL WOVEN FABRICS, TUPTED TEXTILE PRODUCTS, LACE, TAPESTRIES, TRIMMINGS
Korea	41.289	25.064	24.863	36.463	26.405	43.397	59	IMPREGNATED
Korea	168.944	187.406	152.644	19.822	5.402	16.147	60	KNITTED OR CROCHETED FABRICS
Korea	454.471	354.505	329.669	44.659	30.254	110.231	61	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Korea	267.480	226.854	188.137	103.439	73.291	226.586	62	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Korea	35.878	22.339	14.977	4.658	4.776	8.952	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES; SETS, WORN CLOTHING AND WORN TEXTILE AR
Korea	119.923	110.889	112.204	23.705	18.908	95.577	64	FOOTWEAR
Korea	14.871	13.359	11.709	1.976	855	1.843	65	HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF
Korea	145	206	102	163	89	200	66	UMBRELLAS
Korea	6.766	6.977	6.901	397	283	162	67	PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AND ARTICLES MADE OF FEATHERS OR OF DOWN, A
Korea	51.363	45.666	46.519	36.098	21.196	73.689	68	ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ASBESTOS
Korea	15.383	13.500	10.669	58.580	32.488	76.968	69	CERAMIC PRODUCTS
Korea	34.209	48.372	16.864	63.612	43.096	81.578	70	GLASS AND GLASSWARE

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
Korea	127.530	373.503	197.264	682.127	609.196	120.806	71	NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS METALS, PRECIOUS STONES
Korea	240.840	601.664	64.501	166.303	125.829	303.691	72	IRON AND STEEL
Korea	172.506	161.558	145.361	158.868	130.185	228.912	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL
Korea	39.809	30.021	13.510	40.035	15.219	97.946	74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Korea	749	426	316	56.325	43.849	48.427	75	NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Korea	19.763	12.237	12.141	119.059	78.704	150.642	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Korea	665	938	53	642	195	2.329	78	LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Korea	352	887	118	634	7.144	11.485	79	ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Korea	191	124	239	1.071	2.651	2.285	80	TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Korea	948	2.463	1.605	23.081	24.258	15.934	81	OTHER BASE METALS, CERMETS, ARTICLES THEREOF
Korea	122.452	133.641	124.615	51.828	34.539	75.822	82	TOOLS
Korea	31.075	25.008	24.052	22.593	17.780	33.049	83	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE METAL
Korea	4.069.391	3.619.880	2.866.105	2.192.165	1.986.251	3.716.422	84	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY
Korea	4.676.367	3.400.671	3.376.648	1.507.714	1.276.106	2.136.714	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF, SOUND RECORDERS
Korea	2.198	13.602	2.241	155.442	147.905	62.215	86	RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVES
Korea	3.315.767	2.766.579	2.206.268	341.481	207.101	663.090	87	VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY ROLLING-STOCK
Korea	83.893	88.985	50.076	486.592	583.650	283.673	88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT
Korea	515.440	774.642	560.619	11.198	6.465	7.205	89	SHIPS
Korea	287.419	265.551	229.575	928.586	707.938	929.143	90	OPTICAL
Korea	25.053	34.221	26.048	4.646	2.788	6.630	91	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF
Korea	37.304	41.663	54.030	13.773	8.485	16.581	92	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR SUCH ARTICLES
Korea	10.730	5.344	2.206	11.077	16.138	10.061	93	ARMS AND AMMUNITION, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF
Korea	6.719	8.302	8.102	74.832	36.035	128.702	94	FURNITURE, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL FURNITURE, BEDDING
Korea	97.777	109.474	120.016	17.530	11.968	48.356	95	TOYS
Korea	79.859	75.250	79.081	16.880	7.965	22.982	96	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES
Korea	2.079	2.892	5.482	3.105	9.696	16.776	97	WORKS OF ART
Korea	43.828	55.374	47.901	50.286	42.241	28.668	99	OTHER PRODUCTS

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
Poland	16.869.933	16.176.301	14.228.158	27.484.904	28.206.446	25.080.532	TOTAL	TOTAL
Poland	126.837	142.619	142.473	24.466	29.770	30.340	1	LIVE ANIMALS
Poland	115.921	118.408	110.497	41.063	74.904	68.641	2	MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL
Poland	129.023	100.566	72.168	51.776	59.832	41.842	3	FISH AND CRUSTACEANS
Poland	39.110	30.539	48.428	70.710	63.550	43.333	4	DAIRY PRODUCTS, BIRDS' EGGS, NATURAL HONEY, EDIBLE PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN
Poland	33.543	32.726	30.996	17.327	31.154	40.115	5	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED
Poland	26.994	23.224	18.651	60.457	48.174	33.495	6	LIVE TREES AND OTHER PLANTS; BULBS
Poland	114.112	102.527	89.039	71.941	91.689	74.197	7	EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOTS AND TUBERS
Poland	236.859	243.422	197.516	208.577	189.385	171.220	8	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS, PEEL OF CITRUS FRUITS OR MELONS
Poland	2.283	1.985	2.219	26.007	32.872	31.254	9	COFFEE, TEA
Poland	2.233	940	690	23.948	33.151	104.232	10	CEREALS
Poland	1.641	1.535	2.550	29.547	29.609	32.080	11	PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUSTRY; MALT; STARCHES; INULIN; WHEAT GLUTEN
Poland	27.054	36.510	26.385	38.678	57.619	62.731	12	OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUITS, MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS
Poland	804	2.879	238	17.363	15.369	13.154	13	LACS, GUMS
Poland	4.557	3.426	2.730	845	552	322	14	VEGETABLE PLAITING MATERIALS, VEGETABLE PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED
Poland	13.307	8.244	8.408	105.075	145.796	112.811	15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS, PREPARED
Poland	68.333	62.869	47.700	17.659	17.299	18.566	16	PREPARATIONS OF MEAT
Poland	31.317	38.409	57.803	34.236	37.707	43.102	17	SUGARS AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY
Poland	22.196	15.741	10.321	61.023	64.392	72.118	18	COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATIONS
Poland	10.120	4.242	3.930	68.599	66.118	51.109	19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS
Poland	117.892	121.797	142.131	45.004	53.060	49.644	20	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES
Poland	4.469	3.204	2.262	122.301	142.261	141.899	21	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS
Poland	14.351	12.267	10.395	76.363	61.173	59.144	22	BEVERAGES
Poland	43.085	40.341	49.540	183.837	286.500	227.392	23	RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE FOOD INDUSTRIES, PREPARED ANIMAL PODDER
Poland	1.019	1.051	1.715	40.370	39.420	38.549	24	TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES
Poland	107.670	140.019	182.456	69.718	71.263	57.978	25	SALT, SULPHUR, EARTHS AND STONE, PLASTERING MATERIAL
Poland	22.452	17.493	31.323	8.648	14.291	17.039	26	ORES
Poland	866.548	1.018.308	923.319	525.630	520.997	748.213	27	MINERAL FUELS
Poland	123.519	151.362	122.460	92.511	100.892	83.249	28	INORGANIC CHEMICALS; ORGANIC OR INORGANIC COMPOUNDS OF PRECIOUS METAL
Poland	127.258	187.307	197.903	284.635	287.418	297.307	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS
Poland	7.820	11.707	6.251	713.021	801.701	665.160	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS
Poland	134.604	184.825	169.250	21.869	35.529	33.479	31	FERTILIZERS
Poland	28.129	25.808	20.839	481.212	448.011	394.561	32	TANNING OR DYING EXTRACTS, TANNINS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES, DYES
Poland	35.187	17.270	14.221	342.726	318.906	297.532	33	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS, PERFUMERY
Poland	45.081	37.581	23.972	167.216	146.421	135.673	34	SOAPS
Poland	11.605	10.799	16.180	109.352	100.119	89.883	35	ALBUMINOUS SUBSTANCES; MODIFIED STARCHES, GLUES, ENZYMES
Poland	8.158	6.649	5.871	1.564	1.740	1.627	36	EXPLOSIVES, PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS, MATCHES, PYROPHORIC ALLOYS, COMBUSTIBLE
Poland	306	346	1.129	66.656	73.489	72.329	37	PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS
Poland	25.679	24.748	19.492	457.829	487.846	411.161	38	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
Poland	350.206	295.172	253.288	1.704.792	1.662.131	1.529.010	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS
Poland	263.119	235.479	189.588	267.754	257.153	212.263	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Poland	62.339	60.832	57.561	203.962	204.308	203.116	41	HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN FURSKINS) AND LEATHER
Poland	35.727	37.245	30.903	28.531	28.883	26.267	42	ARTICLES OF LEATHER, SADDLERY AND HARNESS, TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS
Poland	25.135	34.329	35.084	21.986	29.695	35.078	43	FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR; ARTICLES THEREOF
Poland	894.948	839.975	738.192	199.621	197.774	156.110	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD CHARCOAL
Poland	12	6	39	4.886	4.241	4.738	45	CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK
Poland	20.426	18.872	16.446	999	1.228	1.203	46	WICKERWORK AND BASKETWORK
Poland	15.057	17.150	22.977	57.275	26.180	33.653	47	PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL; WASTE AND SCRAP OF
Poland	339.210	282.423	242.469	990.501	1.002.218	906.868	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP
Poland	44.697	29.947	26.745	158.931	183.993	186.186	49	BOOKS
Poland	10	44	27	4.300	4.753	3.878	50	SILK
Poland	55.451	66.767	47.967	178.404	224.217	225.115	51	WOOL
Poland	8.315	9.079	9.914	311.923	325.370	304.188	52	COTTON
Poland	8.075	7.149	8.404	28.069	27.274	20.587	53	OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRES; PAPER YARN AND WOVEN FABRICS OF PAPER Y
Poland	75.716	70.126	53.078	277.183	308.340	250.396	54	MAN-MADE FILAMENTS
Poland	25.044	34.805	33.274	336.321	359.077	325.047	55	MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES
Poland	13.340	16.581	12.584	99.253	105.564	97.055	56	WADDING
Poland	21.431	14.192	11.808	38.531	98.093	92.170	57	CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS
Poland	7.042	8.306	7.317	78.097	87.840	77.317	58	SPECIAL WOVEN FABRICS; TUFTED TEXTILE PRODUCTS; LACE, TAPESTRIES, TRIMMINGS
Poland	15.445	9.276	5.385	194.172	198.854	167.200	59	IMPREGNATED
Poland	10.421	9.873	6.750	190.614	190.238	169.088	60	KNITTED OR CROCHETED FABRICS
Poland	346.924	332.377	294.355	175.699	184.944	168.500	61	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Poland	1.342.475	1.511.548	1.347.139	238.894	231.879	200.184	62	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Poland	216.673	216.301	164.372	68.465	77.410	59.934	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES; SETS, WORN CLOTHING AND WORN TEXTILE ART
Poland	155.408	137.920	135.914	151.519	164.728	149.834	64	FOOTWEAR
Poland	7.144	6.684	7.878	4.981	4.914	4.113	65	HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF
Poland	6.787	6.900	5.734	4.776	4.592	4.176	66	UMBRELLAS
Poland	891	785	665	1.543	2.089	2.387	67	PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AND ARTICLES MADE OF FEATHERS OR OF DOWN
Poland	83.684	71.449	72.070	181.687	192.731	158.416	68	ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ASBESTOS
Poland	113.904	109.794	98.286	264.059	260.834	243.234	69	CERAMIC PRODUCTS
Poland	184.048	163.734	129.852	215.794	211.064	191.236	70	GLASS AND GLASSWARE

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
Poland	117.934	187.538	115.523	40.787	33.413	33.708	71	NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS METALS, PRECIOUS STONES
Poland	435.440	550.116	475.682	508.550	525.487	402.406	72	IRON AND STEEL
Poland	841.518	811.470	695.953	725.608	895.612	647.710	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL
Poland	407.243	452.109	563.375	89.666	71.438	60.656	74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Poland	694	125	609	7.028	7.572	6.135	75	NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Poland	222.886	194.636	148.583	396.416	363.994	318.020	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Poland	14.776	12.749	11.668	8.212	3.762	5.297	78	LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Poland	31.395	35.042	29.406	7.368	9.471	5.032	79	ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Poland	30	311	216	1.595	2.065	1.007	80	TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Poland	1.109	1.035	1.589	6.390	8.524	7.134	81	OTHER BASE METALS, CERAMETS, ARTICLES THEREOF
Poland	35.099	31.711	28.991	134.051	118.584	120.756	82	TOOLS
Poland	84.667	64.115	45.868	292.883	248.044	208.748	83	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE METAL
Poland	1.138.095	897.978	735.816	5.558.456	5.709.675	4.759.120	84	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY
Poland	1.966.658	1.793.540	1.374.669	3.175.428	3.008.465	2.500.951	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF, SOUND RECORDER
Poland	88.640	57.499	45.649	71.299	59.965	45.692	86	RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVES
Poland	1.710.325	1.545.587	1.299.385	3.090.306	3.253.433	3.097.049	87	VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY ROLLING-STOCK
Poland	11.769	10.935	9.307	33.320	14.750	8.448	88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT
Poland	263.747	40.924	60.573	10.059	10.251	4.175	89	SHIPS
Poland	99.797	80.370	70.969	577.574	580.449	573.881	90	OPTICAL
Poland	10.599	12.052	9.859	20.270	19.244	15.724	91	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF
Poland	4.312	5.014	5.672	5.486	5.727	6.568	92	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR SUCH ARTICLES
Poland	1.046	783	801	3.720	3.324	2.998	93	ARMS AND AMMUNITION, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF
Poland	1.575.069	1.457.882	1.238.192	429.255	451.666	341.905	94	FURNITURE, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL FURNITURE, BEDDING
Poland	56.713	57.190	48.881	76.837	72.267	68.974	95	TOYS
Poland	22.618	21.934	18.884	106.988	118.403	110.830	96	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES
Poland	6.556	5.827	7.428	5.591	3.707	4.951	97	WORKS OF ART
Poland	145.744	105.433	212.796	71.069	80.899	73.851	99	OTHER PRODUCTS

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
Russia	24.899.458	23.172.575	27.037.650	14.076.791	21.087.629	25.539.262	TOTAL	TOTAL
Russia	712	1.477	1.158	5.781	9.183	9.884	1	LIVE ANIMALS
Russia	160	485	568	926.901	687.580	851.787	2	MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL
Russia	389.733	453.766	347.987	30.949	45.385	66.759	3	FISH AND CRUSTACEANS
Russia	1.516	950	5.462	210.147	456.798	760.187	4	DAIRY PRODUCE, BIRDS' EGGS, NATURAL HONEY, EDIBLE PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN
Russia	2.474	2.028	2.515	16.703	25.342	28.254	5	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED
Russia	115	121	112	23.768	53.239	45.430	6	LIVE TREES AND OTHER PLANTS; BULBS
Russia	7.128	6.530	4.357	54.199	151.384	153.016	7	EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOTS AND TUBERS
Russia	12.679	9.185	10.711	79.947	255.580	336.806	8	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS, PEEL OF CITRUS FRUITS OR MELONS
Russia	245	605	942	15.465	24.228	35.267	9	COFFEE, TEA
Russia	6.675	10.896	1.523	143.288	9.372	22.492	10	CEREALS
Russia	78	53	13	80.221	77.073	106.802	11	PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUSTRY; MALT; STARCHES, INULIN; WHEAT GLUTEN
Russia	56.712	145.881	142.793	26.101	26.858	33.217	12	OIL, SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUITS, MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS
Russia	0	0	6	11.407	5.046	7.031	13	LACS, GUMS
Russia	58	42	10	125	21	15	14	VEGETABLE PLAITING MATERIALS; VEGETABLE PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED
Russia	1.547	1.350	2.398	255.162	420.514	483.334	15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS, PREPARED
Russia	8.896	10.746	12.946	52.936	265.821	419.765	16	PREPARATIONS OF MEAT
Russia	304	236	3.739	29.950	132.703	145.363	17	SUGARS AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY
Russia	635	689	417	49.592	182.402	440.159	18	COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATIONS
Russia	1.603	1.271	1.009	53.906	273.098	438.400	19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS
Russia	1.574	2.719	7.137	56.722	149.844	211.137	20	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES
Russia	300	343	823	152.940	304.645	398.910	21	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS
Russia	14.781	11.738	15.704	77.465	204.269	327.168	22	BEVERAGES
Russia	5.018	5.331	5.821	42.790	71.682	80.030	23	RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE FOOD INDUSTRIES, PREPARED ANIMAL PODDER
Russia	566	347	188	139.026	196.513	196.172	24	TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES
Russia	77.239	103.327	88.577	22.873	24.299	21.803	25	SALT, SULPHUR, EARTHS AND STONE, PLASTERING MATERIAL
Russia	101.074	136.254	141.584	8.968	7.932	26.269	26	ORES
Russia	11.509.693	8.172.142	11.413.307	57.127	86.462	123.472	27	MINERAL FUELS
Russia	791.401	754.683	735.392	68.786	110.372	123.800	28	INORGANIC CHEMICALS ORGANIC OR INORGANIC COMPOUNDS OF PRECIOUS METAL
Russia	250.415	267.946	307.919	135.465	141.547	135.353	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS
Russia	3.075	2.119	3.086	250.108	490.788	638.898	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS
Russia	192.698	270.138	274.373	1.280	2.309	2.175	31	FERTILIZERS
Russia	4.895	4.831	5.081	206.595	219.885	245.708	32	TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS, TANNINS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES, DYES
Russia	8.783	5.983	4.750	292.419	487.660	666.195	33	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PERFUMERY
Russia	2.418	5.446	10.621	74.379	96.458	109.395	34	SOAPS
Russia	27.591	38.112	46.405	52.198	62.138	70.372	35	ALBUMINOUS SUBSTANCES, MODIFIED STARCHES, GLUES, ENZYMES
Russia	309	184	99	683	652	661	36	EXPLOSIVES; PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS, MATCHES; PYROPHORIC ALLOYS, COMBUSTIBLE
Russia	533	435	568	83.384	96.745	148.614	37	PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS
Russia	48.698	53.276	62.313	218.425	336.646	346.504	38	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
Russia	64.605	63.388	47.310	478.260	738.970	848.597	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS
Russia	32.477	41.485	31.797	87.412	104.956	121.744	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Russia	102.317	159.894	200.187	19.227	36.547	46.411	41	HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN FURSKINS) AND LEATHER
Russia	1.460	1.273	1.635	34.216	61.437	63.030	42	ARTICLES OF LEATHER, SADDLERY AND HARNESS, TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS
Russia	12.719	17.529	22.095	136.028	175.446	244.120	43	FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR, ARTICLES THEREOF
Russia	1.041.898	871.754	800.996	113.408	215.064	237.808	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD CHARCOAL
Russia	0	0	1	4.698	4.461	3.679	45	CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK
Russia	12	7	6	138	352	281	46	WICKERWORK AND BASKETWORK
Russia	66.396	86.193	102.452	19.670	13.303	22.299	47	PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL; WASTE AND SCRAP OF
Russia	192.867	179.418	108.443	463.695	559.319	668.090	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP
Russia	6.793	5.859	6.497	126.204	295.704	307.080	49	BOOKS
Russia	88	176	222	374	715	332	50	SILK
Russia	1.698	5.388	17.016	33.121	29.786	31.038	51	WOOL
Russia	47.570	67.930	75.706	16.970	20.075	20.960	52	COTTON
Russia	14.907	7.694	4.518	7.194	4.426	2.176	53	OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRES; PAPER YARN AND WOVEN FABRICS OF PAPER YARN
Russia	999	1.158	921	34.863	31.274	34.051	54	MAN-MADE FILAMENTS
Russia	1.528	3.064	3.266	35.126	45.808	46.962	55	MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES
Russia	1.271	1.965	1.246	19.447	20.558	27.597	56	WADDING
Russia	1.132	2.042	3.405	8.190	75.180	224.425	57	CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS
Russia	32	1.767	2.643	11.973	19.811	20.347	58	SPECIAL WOVEN FABRICS; TUFTED TEXTILE PRODUCTS, LACE, TAPESTRIES, TRIMMINGS
Russia	39	62	720	42.343	50.166	68.945	59	IMPREGNATED
Russia	40	178	170	15.360	14.622	13.867	60	KNITTED OR CROCHETED FABRICS
Russia	10.677	9.520	9.253	136.177	206.727	221.416	61	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Russia	130.586	123.675	123.278	220.401	362.470	325.452	62	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Russia	7.076	6.275	6.073	21.140	40.110	47.885	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES; SETS, WORN CLOTHING AND WORN TEXTILE ARTICLES
Russia	6.467	9.019	6.745	193.559	430.622	543.153	64	FOOTWEAR
Russia	159	125	103	2.925	6.360	7.270	65	HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF
Russia	4	5	3	1.124	4.465	4.339	66	UMBRELLAS
Russia	4	43	40	656	1.378	1.430	67	PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AND ARTICLES MADE OF FEATHERS OR OF DOWN
Russia	1.491	1.281	1.038	60.640	90.251	102.856	68	ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ASBESTOS
Russia	3.032	2.864	2.282	109.090	162.692	187.481	69	CERAMIC PRODUCTS
Russia	16.004	12.416	14.248	64.702	100.313	117.537	70	GLASS AND GLASSWARE

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
Russia	914.641	1.304.478	1.094.955	36.528	39.236	101.146	71	NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS METALS, PRECIOUS STONES
Russia	1.091.093	1.307.392	1.219.983	101.913	142.346	132.994	72	IRON AND STEEL
Russia	68.143	47.033	57.200	455.408	479.292	564.078	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL
Russia	1.061.647	1.234.097	1.644.818	33.303	25.807	40.466	74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Russia	602.293	620.118	732.480	9.300	5.476	3.093	75	NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Russia	1.190.245	1.517.046	1.505.045	115.847	171.497	209.914	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Russia	5.851	6.166	12.935	1.587	4.658	2.680	78	LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Russia	30.514	41.303	38.739	982	2.057	1.578	79	ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Russia	3.044	6.844	29.615	3.102	865	204	80	TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Russia	136.336	212.929	206.367	5.178	6.941	6.406	81	OTHER BASE METALS; CERAMETS ARTICLES THEREOF
Russia	5.936	7.265	5.754	53.714	73.397	97.536	82	TOOLS
Russia	1.510	1.351	1.526	60.758	93.333	103.455	83	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE METAL
Russia	198.970	189.468	155.230	3.017.447	4.247.401	4.572.518	84	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY
Russia	95.977	89.949	79.683	1.185.231	1.856.471	2.479.918	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF, SOUND RECORDERS
Russia	5.331	3.101	3.179	18.372	32.034	46.797	86	RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVES
Russia	50.730	66.022	87.914	728.759	1.413.743	1.466.466	87	VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY ROLLING-STOCK
Russia	70.570	69.292	73.610	171.646	93.155	203.349	88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT
Russia	12.975	7.524	21.802	93.803	43.225	106.259	89	SHIPS
Russia	26.862	31.896	38.884	477.165	813.432	778.020	90	OPTICAL
Russia	502	1.400	633	6.427	12.160	14.281	91	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF
Russia	749	957	916	3.107	3.074	4.822	92	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR SUCH ARTICLES
Russia	7.754	21.120	129.506	3.779	8.418	8.879	93	ARMS AND AMMUNITION, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF
Russia	39.848	33.254	30.769	500.905	814.877	989.415	94	FURNITURE, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL FURNITURE, BEDDING
Russia	3.086	2.305	5.639	50.080	77.714	87.842	95	TOYS
Russia	661	847	665	24.394	46.756	65.514	96	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES
Russia	4.587	5.628	21.845	20.352	11.371	17.750	97	WORKS OF ART
Russia	36.039	55.097	58.145	54.409	89.063	129.439	99	OTHER PRODUCTS

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
Switzerland	51.299.101	49.464.193	45.130.008	59.959.822	57.179.977	53.024.188	TOTAL	TOTAL
Switzerland	4.163	3.729	3.979	23.755	23.166	25.691	1	LIVE ANIMALS
Switzerland	12.433	12.522	12.065	125.517	120.612	138.492	2	MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL
Switzerland	979	2.471	3.766	110.419	114.054	104.305	3	FISH AND CRUSTACEANS
Switzerland	256.396	266.520	280.917	227.217	228.438	234.226	4	DAIRY PRODUCE; BIRDS' EGGS; NATURAL HONEY; EDIBLE PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN
Switzerland	6.753	7.771	8.487	23.905	24.764	24.137	5	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED
Switzerland	1.195	1.021	1.131	267.752	237.995	251.154	6	LIVE TREES AND OTHER PLANTS; BULBS
Switzerland	2.405	2.265	2.076	171.492	167.056	177.608	7	EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOTS AND TUBERS
Switzerland	5.554	2.171	2.842	233.369	229.274	233.552	8	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS; PEEL OF CITRUS FRUITS OR MELONS
Switzerland	16.220	12.791	10.771	41.903	47.808	42.696	9	COFFEE, TEA
Switzerland	470	329	309	27.780	28.060	30.973	10	CEREALS
Switzerland	3.987	3.741	4.138	32.989	34.714	34.492	11	PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUSTRY; MALT; STARCHES; INULIN; WHEAT GLUTEN
Switzerland	8.621	5.137	4.832	69.635	67.199	76.038	12	OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUITS; MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS
Switzerland	47.548	48.061	42.007	29.304	31.465	24.292	13	LACS, GUMS
Switzerland	78	132	84	2.368	2.192	1.666	14	VEGETABLE PLAITING MATERIALS; VEGETABLE PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED
Switzerland	7.616	8.189	8.466	56.433	63.707	56.423	15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS; PREPARED
Switzerland	703	593	952	100.720	98.440	92.828	16	PREPARATIONS OF MEAT
Switzerland	36.478	39.192	36.235	85.482	84.625	84.934	17	SUGARS AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY
Switzerland	135.629	141.808	121.614	140.936	139.830	137.192	18	COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATIONS
Switzerland	171.557	156.622	124.163	185.190	172.349	159.132	19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS
Switzerland	44.070	20.636	17.831	113.884	105.458	101.417	20	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES
Switzerland	263.715	255.329	250.726	211.140	218.257	173.522	21	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS
Switzerland	71.045	59.478	57.176	792.706	700.838	642.377	22	BEVERAGES
Switzerland	33.204	36.195	31.911	133.553	145.945	115.202	23	RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE FOOD INDUSTRIES; PREPARED ANIMAL FEED
Switzerland	12.008	13.600	16.290	79.238	68.011	73.295	24	TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES
Switzerland	34.848	33.013	30.884	151.871	156.900	144.810	25	SALT, SULPHUR, EARTH AND STONE; PLASTERING MATERIAL
Switzerland	20.569	16.849	9.179	5.280	5.506	5.271	26	ORES
Switzerland	403.794	371.881	364.667	2.011.810	2.330.703	2.411.913	27	MINERAL FUELS
Switzerland	96.229	112.865	77.123	212.580	208.883	186.329	28	INORGANIC CHEMICALS; ORGANIC OR INORGANIC COMPOUNDS OF PRECIOUS METAL
Switzerland	3.800.310	3.815.083	3.697.772	2.602.998	2.560.740	2.119.509	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS
Switzerland	4.054.959	3.788.632	3.390.709	3.132.860	2.678.538	2.374.570	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS
Switzerland	7.069	6.997	7.313	26.821	30.414	30.656	31	FERTILIZERS
Switzerland	922.521	953.173	971.232	606.248	671.971	745.830	32	TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS; TANNINS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES; DYES
Switzerland	732.820	665.820	618.403	627.181	636.500	659.223	33	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PERFUMERY
Switzerland	163.855	158.643	156.969	237.132	231.222	226.908	34	SOAPS
Switzerland	125.884	130.190	127.082	101.919	104.271	99.032	35	ALBUMINOUS SUBSTANCES; MODIFIED STARCHES; GLUES; ENZYMES
Switzerland	38.902	27.703	22.805	10.683	12.469	11.774	36	EXPLOSIVES; PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS; MATCHES; PYROPHORIC ALLOYS; COMBUSTIBLE
Switzerland	72.243	81.554	100.190	114.182	148.701	158.085	37	PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS
Switzerland	812.191	787.457	744.737	567.056	585.473	583.006	38	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
Switzerland	1.883.229	1.946.070	1.825.707	2.190.444	2.284.201	2.202.977	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS
Switzerland	116.170	115.342	107.713	400.760	401.553	402.321	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Switzerland	49.748	46.735	54.056	45.957	49.168	50.866	41	HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN FURSKINS) AND LEATHER
Switzerland	68.545	68.104	63.863	313.242	330.736	367.915	42	ARTICLES OF LEATHER, SADDLERY AND HARNESS; TRAVEL GOODS; HANDBAGS
Switzerland	8.681	9.741	11.347	43.024	59.558	50.027	43	FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR; ARTICLES THEREOF
Switzerland	389.606	351.332	336.884	683.994	665.008	610.100	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD CHARCOAL
Switzerland	13.583	9.488	7.628	27.255	23.697	21.430	45	CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK
Switzerland	124	86	88	4.651	3.778	3.967	46	WICKERWORK AND BASKETWORK
Switzerland	69.537	58.832	62.587	98.973	116.553	140.466	47	PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL; WASTE AND SCRAP OF
Switzerland	1.126.827	1.154.925	1.055.312	1.413.474	1.418.063	1.307.461	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP
Switzerland	298.743	311.000	305.363	985.143	967.613	1.019.874	49	BOOKS
Switzerland	15.085	13.285	15.174	14.741	15.669	16.767	50	SILK
Switzerland	27.221	35.223	60.176	81.036	98.438	104.861	51	WOOL
Switzerland	209.974	260.275	255.032	119.855	162.229	156.780	52	COTTON
Switzerland	4.532	4.460	4.697	6.920	6.368	6.303	53	OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRES; PAPER YARN AND WOVEN FABRICS OF PAPER YARN
Switzerland	225.859	278.154	274.863	163.215	164.072	162.422	54	MAN-MADE FILAMENTS
Switzerland	92.330	102.662	106.846	101.411	116.177	116.920	55	MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES
Switzerland	78.479	78.459	77.316	96.897	101.587	94.654	56	WADDING
Switzerland	91.556	76.882	71.439	100.732	129.181	132.079	57	CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS
Switzerland	119.617	133.391	108.538	44.616	47.058	40.617	58	SPECIAL WOVEN FABRICS; TUFTED TEXTILE PRODUCTS; LACE; TAPESTRIES; TRIMMINGS
Switzerland	133.845	129.655	117.145	96.557	90.953	87.520	59	IMPREGNATED
Switzerland	59.350	64.816	54.436	61.947	62.227	64.261	60	KNITTED OR CROCHETED FABRICS
Switzerland	158.950	151.512	158.947	776.347	738.226	706.989	61	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Switzerland	184.601	198.598	202.039	1.251.477	1.277.793	1.236.295	62	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Switzerland	67.175	73.639	67.099	181.797	185.837	171.447	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES; SETS; WORN CLOTHING AND WORN TEXTILE ARTICLES
Switzerland	58.163	67.928	75.393	497.026	513.462	531.193	64	FOOTWEAR
Switzerland	3.733	3.822	3.505	27.060	23.328	24.806	65	HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF
Switzerland	4.628	3.909	3.226	7.893	7.240	7.525	66	UMBRELLAS
Switzerland	184	274	169	7.896	8.206	6.748	67	PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AND ARTICLES MADE OF FEATHERS OR OF DOWN
Switzerland	158.037	140.433	135.664	340.950	339.382	306.081	68	ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ASBESTOS
Switzerland	38.542	40.537	42.493	262.528	254.922	234.402	69	CERAMIC PRODUCTS
Switzerland	119.090	122.039	122.796	359.886	371.018	337.316	70	GLASS AND GLASSWARE

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
Switzerland	6 292.637	6 145.872	5 559.304	2 086.158	2 242.070	2 513.201	71	NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS METALS, PRECIOUS STONES
Switzerland	374.619	402.363	389.669	890.589	1 144.712	1 062.145	72	IRON AND STEEL
Switzerland	1 169.310	1 177.958	1 109.324	1 205.162	1 198.989	1 118.235	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL
Switzerland	239.608	239.035	249.262	338.251	395.366	404.452	74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Switzerland	16.173	18.203	18.633	30.270	40.806	36.435	75	NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Switzerland	827.151	846.876	814.098	651.787	708.662	653.919	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Switzerland	3.862	4.094	6.406	6.935	5.990	9.233	78	LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Switzerland	6.874	6.191	5.359	12.933	15.770	16.707	79	ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Switzerland	1.301	903	1.252	3.595	5.718	3.527	80	TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Switzerland	34.161	29.594	21.688	28.437	35.470	26.762	81	OTHER BASE METALS, CERMETS, ARTICLES THEREOF
Switzerland	484.235	494.738	443.385	363.636	349.778	325.839	82	TOOLS
Switzerland	179.503	178.407	162.639	265.126	256.429	231.885	83	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE METAL
Switzerland	8 280.622	8 363.584	7 266.071	8 677.597	8 319.059	6 986.760	84	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY
Switzerland	4 095.452	4 073.144	3 761.863	5 037.800	4 527.370	4 107.300	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF, SOUND RECORDER
Switzerland	172.277	173.419	163.423	133.457	142.321	162.170	86	RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVES
Switzerland	625.277	651.538	561.273	4 812.676	4 732.194	4 278.625	87	VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY ROLLING-STOCK
Switzerland	2 483.825	1 335.473	767.493	4 378.709	2 378.817	1 656.387	88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT
Switzerland	22.175	28.222	22.467	85.090	62.119	64.230	89	SHIPS
Switzerland	2 574.786	2 290.097	2 096.434	1 700.680	1 486.872	1 405.377	90	OPTICAL
Switzerland	2 059.607	2 037.765	1 775.390	549.215	544.710	489.730	91	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF
Switzerland	13.358	12.741	12.986	36.309	44.993	39.384	92	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR SUCH ARTICLES
Switzerland	28.772	20.796	23.352	27.981	27.211	43.404	93	ARMS AND AMMUNITION, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF
Switzerland	533.466	478.245	425.471	1 627.328	1 524.694	1 423.002	94	FURNITURE, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL FURNITURE, BEDDING
Switzerland	211.364	221.310	226.510	305.542	289.060	288.231	95	TOYS
Switzerland	107.049	99.919	99.540	152.526	162.315	156.532	96	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES
Switzerland	540.833	471.299	436.941	713.791	740.900	719.611	97	WORKS OF ART
Switzerland	642.069	657.536	612.498	366.996	418.907	347.266	99	OTHER PRODUCTS

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
Taiwan	19.180.422	18.088.955	15.697.637	11.321.602	12.058.332	12.657.404	TOTAL	TOTAL
Taiwan	179	140	22	947	2.336	2.419	1	LIVE ANIMALS
Taiwan	2	0	0	2.359	2.479	297	2	MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL
Taiwan	34.200	72.065	16.662	21.699	14.708	13.581	3	FISH AND CRUSTACEANS
Taiwan	50	72	149	34.040	40.697	61.089	4	DAIRY PRODUCE, BIRDS' EGGS, NATURAL HONEY, EDIBLE PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN
Taiwan	10.189	17.082	20.866	6.920	7.187	13.605	5	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED
Taiwan	3.396	2.085	1.774	18.026	15.005	16.051	6	LIVE TREES AND OTHER PLANTS; BULBS
Taiwan	1.390	1.918	2.242	1.182	1.820	2.916	7	EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOTS AND TUBERS
Taiwan	264	404	456	8.586	5.816	5.382	8	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS, PEEL OF CITRUS FRUITS OR MELONS
Taiwan	2.104	1.974	2.286	2.958	2.799	2.545	9	COFFEE, TEA
Taiwan	1.477	20	0	13	12	312	10	CEREALS
Taiwan	15	5	3	9.436	12.625	13.312	11	PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUSTRY, MALT, STARCHES, INULIN, WHEAT GLUTEN
Taiwan	3.443	4.354	3.890	1.708	2.292	1.177	12	OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUITS, MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS
Taiwan	563	873	1.183	3.231	3.550	4.423	13	LACS; GUMS
Taiwan	333	366	236	93	156	327	14	VEGETABLE PLAITING MATERIALS, VEGETABLE PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED
Taiwan	1.046	562	395	18.288	18.624	21.248	15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS; PREPARATIONS
Taiwan	406	622	594	709	784	778	16	PREPARATIONS OF MEAT
Taiwan	471	196	517	7.650	11.004	7.732	17	SUGARS AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY
Taiwan	8	10	5	6.112	8.797	10.310	18	COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATIONS
Taiwan	4.985	7.798	8.498	75.213	76.972	100.570	19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS
Taiwan	3.033	3.692	3.953	7.844	6.643	5.408	20	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES
Taiwan	4.319	4.672	3.513	37.343	33.497	29.951	21	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS
Taiwan	2.954	3.491	2.893	185.310	163.135	355.209	22	BEVERAGES
Taiwan	2.346	1.576	2.027	20.906	17.368	23.626	23	RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE FOOD INDUSTRIES, PREPARED ANIMAL FODDER
Taiwan	23	7	54	168.702	148.599	124.200	24	TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES
Taiwan	405	441	783	42.294	37.006	43.754	25	SALT, SULPHUR, EARTH AND STONE, PLASTERING MATERIAL
Taiwan	39	94	1.093	668	335	618	26	ORES
Taiwan	2.737	4.194	83	38.376	50.798	53.257	27	MINERAL FUELS
Taiwan	21.020	20.362	15.478	85.283	91.173	91.224	28	INORGANIC CHEMICALS; ORGANIC OR INORGANIC COMPOUNDS OF PRECIOUS METAL
Taiwan	60.198	76.229	60.432	343.069	455.013	416.072	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS
Taiwan	2.797	2.236	1.759	262.247	244.064	205.807	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS
Taiwan	27	62	6	4.143	6.390	6.370	31	FERTILIZERS
Taiwan	24.698	29.322	27.024	163.312	164.055	164.587	32	TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS, TANNINS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES; DYES
Taiwan	22.109	20.096	17.701	129.357	132.937	142.816	33	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS, PERFUMERY
Taiwan	5.446	1.889	2.234	71.831	69.971	77.733	34	SOAPS
Taiwan	7.415	8.694	6.409	26.030	24.216	24.703	35	ALBUMINOUS SUBSTANCES, MODIFIED STARCHES, GLUES, ENZYMES
Taiwan	885	719	634	1.446	489	378	36	EXPLOSIVES, PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS, MATCHES, PYROPHORIC ALLOYS, COMBUSTIBLE
Taiwan	2.407	3.959	3.755	24.678	23.102	23.400	37	PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS
Taiwan	11.768	12.343	9.329	243.930	201.615	224.725	38	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
Taiwan	410.117	458.769	410.424	343.197	352.772	397.136	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS
Taiwan	189.903	203.389	200.051	58.884	64.529	83.126	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Taiwan	37.506	48.761	58.685	44.154	44.344	62.036	41	HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN FURSKINS) AND LEATHER
Taiwan	63.375	69.519	74.471	21.137	28.106	31.953	42	ARTICLES OF LEATHER, SADDLERY AND HARNESS, TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS
Taiwan	208	238	129	316	263	460	43	FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR, ARTICLES THEREOF
Taiwan	38.511	33.457	45.666	50.241	50.927	68.499	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD, WOOD CHARCOAL
Taiwan	244	240	164	2.433	2.468	2.966	45	CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK
Taiwan	1.558	1.934	1.846	29	28	37	46	WICKERWORK AND BASKETWORK
Taiwan	30	16	45	42.644	26.541	37.760	47	PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL, WASTE AND SCRAP
Taiwan	29.843	26.872	29.651	174.991	154.088	206.093	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP
Taiwan	16.606	14.106	12.118	25.496	33.547	47.331	49	BOOKS
Taiwan	55	29	66	1.541	2.650	2.928	50	SILK
Taiwan	1.407	2.671	2.559	19.537	23.263	37.118	51	WOOL
Taiwan	8.105	9.382	12.141	10.059	16.365	17.729	52	COTTON
Taiwan	459	298	313	3.357	4.417	3.288	53	OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRES, PAPER YARN AND WOVEN FABRICS OF PAPER YARN
Taiwan	127.496	178.430	156.537	17.932	20.647	38.234	54	MAN-MADE FILAMENTS
Taiwan	96.200	99.289	88.866	34.870	38.937	44.599	55	MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES
Taiwan	20.622	16.623	13.618	14.217	15.093	16.605	56	WADDING
Taiwan	337	377	107	5.055	8.717	9.752	57	CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS
Taiwan	38.412	35.010	35.203	7.489	11.988	14.819	58	SPECIAL WOVEN FABRICS; TUPTED TEXTILE PRODUCTS; LACE; TAPESTRIES; TRIMMINGS
Taiwan	25.180	24.259	22.799	21.722	20.692	24.929	59	IMPREGNATED
Taiwan	202.617	236.741	178.933	11.289	16.792	17.952	60	KNITTED OR CROCHETED FABRICS
Taiwan	308.582	300.976	349.298	54.255	58.571	63.199	61	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Taiwan	94.684	102.565	109.594	124.599	159.196	157.912	62	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Taiwan	32.407	35.621	36.201	8.940	9.748	8.728	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES; SETS; WORN CLOTHING AND WORN TEXTILE ARTICLES
Taiwan	215.298	210.617	231.945	39.227	49.969	53.728	64	FOOTWEAR
Taiwan	24.871	36.102	41.622	506	416	943	65	HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF
Taiwan	7.639	7.105	6.063	178	92	82	66	UMBRELLAS
Taiwan	2.112	1.686	1.249	108	49	79	67	PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AND ARTICLES MADE OF FEATHERS OR OF DOWN
Taiwan	7.344	6.267	6.917	62.033	55.699	64.544	68	ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ASBESTOS
Taiwan	47.943	60.160	63.495	71.059	71.740	63.087	69	CERAMIC PRODUCTS
Taiwan	96.151	110.807	92.014	47.870	55.053	68.869	70	GLASS AND GLASSWARE

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
Taiwan	32.602	42.950	45.481	28.178	56.646	123.127	71	NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS METALS, PRECIOUS STONES
Taiwan	146.002	366.325	64.571	219.085	217.484	443.641	72	IRON AND STEEL
Taiwan	582.356	610.814	529.813	114.541	147.352	145.700	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL
Taiwan	45.264	49.001	42.849	62.053	56.546	92.475	74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Taiwan	1.283	1.245	781	16.191	17.256	22.209	75	NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Taiwan	34.485	35.861	29.421	94.701	120.547	168.200	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Taiwan	497	323	100	439	549	449	78	LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Taiwan	3.003	4.262	3.257	28.652	30.782	58.207	79	ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Taiwan	900	1.202	1.388	767	1.131	1.009	80	TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Taiwan	6.220	4.386	3.023	10.445	11.631	14.221	81	OTHER BASE METALS, CERAMETS, ARTICLES THEREOF
Taiwan	366.055	364.451	348.040	46.735	47.093	49.461	82	TOOLS
Taiwan	174.992	175.135	161.545	24.379	27.181	31.749	83	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE METAL
Taiwan	8.164.977	7.524.992	6.060.203	2.533.625	2.527.952	2.215.089	84	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY
Taiwan	3.953.115	3.392.298	3.313.645	2.725.149	2.856.288	2.634.133	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF, SOUND RECORDERS
Taiwan	1.311	2.621	1.776	64.268	104.510	17.371	86	RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVES
Taiwan	943.848	978.576	839.967	486.708	756.419	1.012.832	87	VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY ROLLING-STOCK
Taiwan	30.708	34.309	6.969	46.351	312.429	163.740	88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT
Taiwan	262.272	41.015	14.753	24.930	2.614	3.224	89	SHIPS
Taiwan	422.317	387.836	413.140	666.252	599.216	623.628	90	OPTICAL
Taiwan	35.797	38.764	44.367	6.542	6.279	6.944	91	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF
Taiwan	57.990	58.098	60.215	5.230	5.331	7.840	92	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR SUCH ARTICLES
Taiwan	5.111	5.821	5.294	1.569	625	1.250	93	ARMS AND AMMUNITION, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF
Taiwan	407.870	334.328	322.613	77.282	95.070	101.268	94	FURNITURE, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL FURNITURE, BEDDING
Taiwan	375.884	396.669	419.254	11.602	17.253	17.414	95	TOYS
Taiwan	159.732	163.863	158.555	14.258	14.990	18.556	96	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES
Taiwan	3.131	4.054	4.216	8.438	13.240	15.731	97	WORKS OF ART
Taiwan	45.425	40.007	31.407	44.870	43.070	34.938	99	OTHER PRODUCTS

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
Turkey	14.383.783	13.623.974	11.871.505	19.374.932	22.187.297	22.376.693	TOTAL	TOTAL
Turkey	2.103	1.727	2.868	12.776	13.887	10.685	1	LIVE ANIMALS
Turkey	921	907	1.284	883	714	2.454	2	MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL
Turkey	46.589	26.415	44.569	12.077	14.377	28.908	3	FISH AND CRUSTACEANS
Turkey	7.148	10.494	11.156	25.260	28.617	24.517	4	DAIRY PRODUCE, BIRDS' EGGS, NATURAL HONEY, EDIBLE PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN
Turkey	45.512	46.043	49.710	3.987	3.353	3.472	5	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED
Turkey	15.728	16.609	15.524	16.673	17.790	12.560	6	LIVE TREES AND OTHER PLANTS; BULBS
Turkey	110.226	113.113	128.607	9.780	8.636	4.172	7	EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOTS AND TUBERS
Turkey	830.097	887.809	902.434	5.450	4.274	3.274	8	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS, PEEL OF CITRUS FRUITS OR MELONS
Turkey	17.323	24.627	23.331	2.653	4.804	4.770	9	COFFEE, TEA
Turkey	21.951	26.348	2.938	54.197	43.445	74.511	10	CEREALS
Turkey	13.740	19.591	20.972	3.487	2.809	3.267	11	PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUSTRY, MALT, STARCHES, DEXTRIN, WHEAT GLUTEN
Turkey	37.696	42.317	33.550	29.798	26.754	39.575	12	OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUITS, MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS
Turkey	115	189	106	8.109	7.229	6.035	13	LACS, GUMS
Turkey	9.730	10.808	9.857	50	89	80	14	VEGETABLE PLANTING MATERIALS; VEGETABLE PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED
Turkey	119.569	32.994	47.716	82.034	98.239	83.717	15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS, PREPARATIONS
Turkey	32.852	50.179	53.334	962	1.781	2.813	16	PREPARATIONS OF MEAT
Turkey	12.287	10.890	7.720	9.884	14.122	32.717	17	SUGARS AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY
Turkey	7.907	1.872	3.290	20.231	23.269	22.473	18	COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATIONS
Turkey	9.684	9.535	8.044	23.583	29.797	23.064	19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS
Turkey	397.236	390.332	388.740	4.592	7.349	7.599	20	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES
Turkey	17.686	15.494	12.926	58.351	124.847	107.366	21	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS
Turkey	20.287	17.352	15.906	54.509	53.213	62.794	22	BEVERAGES
Turkey	1.474	630	1.780	18.863	17.956	13.670	23	RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE FOOD INDUSTRIES, PREPARED ANIMAL FODDER
Turkey	134.229	114.737	114.458	65.940	106.750	98.952	24	TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES
Turkey	246.612	238.102	247.372	37.497	44.143	39.373	25	SALT, SULPHUR, EARTHS AND STONE, PLASTERING MATERIAL
Turkey	20.742	30.663	43.073	15.062	26.903	24.194	26	ORES
Turkey	124.596	81.415	125.193	371.022	273.856	265.233	27	MINERAL FUELS
Turkey	102.939	113.135	98.291	104.204	124.186	135.042	28	INORGANIC CHEMICALS; ORGANIC OR INORGANIC COMPOUNDS OF PRECIOUS METALS
Turkey	56.567	59.832	72.251	524.194	559.929	553.989	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS
Turkey	14.328	11.428	10.402	469.872	449.501	336.656	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS
Turkey	672	1.129	739	18.103	27.091	20.633	31	FERTILIZERS
Turkey	6.162	5.838	4.137	344.194	379.456	415.851	32	TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS, TANNINS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES, DYES
Turkey	12.331	8.262	7.487	273.402	206.925	184.811	33	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS, PERFUMERY
Turkey	7.062	5.014	4.937	110.473	122.582	114.171	34	SOAPS
Turkey	1.039	1.752	984	71.687	65.126	63.895	35	ALBUMINOUS SUBSTANCES, MODIFIED STARCHES, GLUES, ENZYMES
Turkey	870	1.408	1.226	2.944	4.784	2.439	36	EXPLOSIVES, PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS, MATCHES, PYROPHORIC ALLOYS, COMBUSTIBLES
Turkey	2.779	1.382	628	60.018	62.143	69.670	37	PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS
Turkey	6.343	3.739	2.522	361.239	388.832	373.000	38	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
Turkey	124.237	118.314	102.303	944.546	1.129.883	1.185.136	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS
Turkey	239.028	231.229	177.548	182.760	198.846	175.893	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Turkey	14.520	13.099	13.372	99.696	245.928	329.129	41	HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN FURSKINS) AND LEATHER
Turkey	212.394	226.081	224.960	13.933	19.963	16.287	42	ARTICLES OF LEATHER, SADDLERY AND HARNESS, TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS
Turkey	16.150	14.513	16.272	47.845	74.028	117.861	43	FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR, ARTICLES THEREOF
Turkey	19.468	16.839	19.146	41.807	61.962	56.652	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD CHARCOAL
Turkey	0	6	0	1.984	2.017	1.994	45	CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK
Turkey	366	562	252	281	357	439	46	WICKERWORK AND BASKETWORK
Turkey	30	125	318	26.568	20.814	20.762	47	PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL, WASTE AND SCRAP OF PULP
Turkey	22.750	23.799	17.561	441.898	426.048	435.564	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP
Turkey	7.093	8.164	6.721	56.014	53.944	50.892	49	BOOKS
Turkey	3.159	2.516	2.726	3.697	7.168	7.379	50	SILK
Turkey	41.265	43.441	41.406	136.622	175.964	205.000	51	WOOL
Turkey	422.137	436.559	371.818	210.347	221.343	280.019	52	COTTON
Turkey	3.189	1.191	343	13.695	14.293	13.363	53	OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRES; PAPER YARN AND WOVEN FABRICS OF PAPER YARN
Turkey	192.796	185.041	180.583	181.742	165.677	185.983	54	MAN-MADE FILAMENTS
Turkey	308.169	296.503	244.370	260.455	276.697	294.267	55	MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES
Turkey	10.034	12.031	13.758	70.822	77.214	67.469	56	WADDING
Turkey	63.193	88.350	99.008	16.757	37.145	36.630	57	CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS
Turkey	36.862	35.219	41.681	30.119	48.934	51.713	58	SPECIAL WOVEN FABRICS; TUPTED TEXTILE PRODUCTS, LACE, TAPESTRIES, TRIMMINGS
Turkey	49.019	49.578	35.056	84.201	102.834	100.608	59	IMPREGNATED
Turkey	76.533	81.023	81.196	57.396	60.980	44.143	60	KNITTED OR CROCHETED FABRICS
Turkey	2.745.367	2.733.142	2.380.422	70.483	85.388	70.095	61	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Turkey	1.662.143	1.676.827	1.581.268	87.630	104.871	87.769	62	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
Turkey	562.928	528.013	436.435	25.077	18.817	15.430	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES, SETS, WORN CLOTHING AND WORN TEXTILE ARTICLES
Turkey	20.724	20.181	17.224	48.016	70.975	68.701	64	FOOTWEAR
Turkey	2.388	2.525	2.160	1.670	2.088	2.122	65	HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF
Turkey	41	136	110	1.134	1.522	1.437	66	UMBRELLAS
Turkey	326	495	158	418	451	634	67	PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AND ARTICLES MADE OF FEATHERS OR OF DOWN
Turkey	32.508	34.706	29.552	64.704	69.159	56.436	68	ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ASBESTOS
Turkey	174.049	164.856	158.093	61.017	73.047	70.681	69	CERAMIC PRODUCTS
Turkey	161.133	152.230	135.667	88.584	96.833	95.057	70	GLASS AND GLASSWARE

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
Turkey	65.710	58.869	43.276	54.982	113.356	81.868	71	NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS METALS, PRECIOUS STONES
Turkey	490.615	421.784	283.581	429.729	728.073	981.258	72	IRON AND STEEL
Turkey	256.686	308.599	255.315	250.414	337.679	430.786	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL
Turkey	63.841	65.786	55.527	51.152	72.142	80.714	74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Turkey	1.462	979	1.397	11.106	12.904	17.616	75	NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Turkey	138.341	142.684	85.497	162.290	193.036	224.976	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Turkey	993	38	13	1.809	7.778	11.146	78	LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Turkey	2.296	9.623	5.184	4.657	2.940	10.285	79	ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Turkey	38	43	191	1.770	1.578	1.461	80	TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Turkey	11.132	11.663	10.175	5.698	7.313	5.349	81	OTHER BASE METALS, CERAMETS, ARTICLES THEREOF
Turkey	14.741	13.454	12.384	89.885	110.577	95.043	82	TOOLS
Turkey	24.386	20.849	17.123	79.211	74.032	74.777	83	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE METAL
Turkey	622.194	541.838	432.984	3.770.853	5.047.382	5.112.228	84	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY
Turkey	1.147.565	1.200.393	796.497	3.349.396	2.806.489	2.264.148	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF, SOUND RECORDER
Turkey	3.436	1.945	1.484	52.083	14.076	105.045	86	RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVES
Turkey	962.348	383.858	303.950	1.994.373	2.785.550	3.134.655	87	VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY ROLLING-STOCK
Turkey	456.337	517.602	366.266	620.423	585.232	508.365	88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT
Turkey	52.778	12.014	15.877	46.897	34.718	44.317	89	SHIPS
Turkey	56.241	38.876	37.279	567.656	612.118	575.055	90	OPTICAL
Turkey	1.020	656	631	16.853	25.450	26.977	91	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF
Turkey	1.065	968	912	3.290	4.133	3.236	92	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR SUCH ARTICLES
Turkey	16.094	18.452	11.729	34.114	144.509	62.472	93	ARMS AND AMMUNITION, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF
Turkey	168.323	134.392	110.680	157.720	198.535	165.969	94	FURNITURE, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL FURNITURE, BEDDING
Turkey	3.446	5.109	2.736	25.491	27.826	27.987	95	TOYS
Turkey	11.671	10.778	8.294	52.782	62.893	68.266	96	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES
Turkey	2.487	663	1.146	4.720	4.421	5.966	97	WORKS OF ART
Turkey	43.473	45.806	32.292	167.796	145.810	94.372	99	OTHER PRODUCTS

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
United States	147.910.811	152.018.880	137.846.760	173.825.106	161.157.984	141.373.462	TOTAL	TOTAL
United States	166.740	125.050	126.315	188.802	137.275	121.778	1	LIVE ANIMALS
United States	48.732	88.216	105.532	143.121	144.931	127.084	2	MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL
United States	343.978	336.944	285.058	111.553	79.687	72.326	3	FISH AND CRUSTACEANS
United States	16.502	17.289	20.976	419.958	371.627	341.513	4	DAIRY PRODUCE; BIRDS' EGGS; NATURAL HONEY; EDIBLE PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN
United States	79.309	126.836	125.955	38.475	43.809	48.894	5	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED
United States	88.159	90.743	92.785	232.210	213.561	162.811	6	LIVE TREES AND OTHER PLANTS; BULBS
United States	187.957	214.161	199.616	159.687	199.399	165.100	7	EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOTS AND TUBERS
United States	849.843	927.659	921.998	109.140	53.919	60.643	8	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS; PEEL OF CITRUS FRUITS OR MELONS
United States	20.349	21.523	22.183	262.454	306.938	288.476	9	COFFEE, TEA
United States	426.488	564.462	665.388	66.337	77.369	58.120	10	CEREALS
United States	22.801	22.268	24.417	41.385	62.426	48.106	11	PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUSTRY; MALT; STARCHES; DEXTRIN; WHEAT GLUTEN
United States	1.480.552	1.989.614	2.415.815	101.575	95.487	87.047	12	OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUITS; MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS
United States	64.493	68.841	59.104	121.719	158.045	125.800	13	LACCS; GUMS
United States	20.087	21.110	27.291	3.523	2.594	2.616	14	VEGETABLE PLASTIC MATERIALS; VEGETABLE PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED
United States	132.145	229.584	184.497	324.658	307.922	359.458	15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS; PREPARED
United States	107.452	99.914	116.347	100.557	114.801	123.618	16	PREPARATIONS OF MEAT
United States	51.562	44.823	42.193	214.494	189.972	178.799	17	SUGARS AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY
United States	16.093	15.525	13.405	208.342	232.679	211.342	18	COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATIONS
United States	64.923	97.824	73.863	406.933	441.283	376.347	19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS
United States	181.894	239.291	213.396	502.149	435.789	400.320	20	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES
United States	224.075	206.125	178.582	197.959	146.014	140.908	21	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS
United States	555.961	500.101	420.375	4.278.886	3.640.334	3.396.291	22	BEVERAGES
United States	883.543	1.244.778	1.285.271	85.255	96.181	77.158	23	RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE FOOD INDUSTRIES; PREPARED ANIMAL PODDER
United States	849.287	790.609	740.462	119.780	91.857	107.686	24	TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES
United States	344.945	401.645	386.131	296.500	305.073	282.499	25	SALT; SULPHUR; EARTHS AND STONE; PLASTERING MATERIAL
United States	470.285	492.792	491.019	38.983	48.540	33.110	26	ORES
United States	1.433.534	2.016.426	2.453.682	4.416.642	2.888.034	3.585.386	27	MINERAL FUELS
United States	909.904	1.141.302	1.037.269	1.235.027	1.131.979	1.012.224	28	INORGANIC CHEMICALS: ORGANIC OR INORGANIC COMPOUNDS OF PRECIOUS METAL
United States	4.893.585	6.261.652	5.386.726	10.370.050	7.988.440	7.024.522	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS
United States	4.519.255	4.248.592	3.272.954	7.277.209	6.476.932	4.120.771	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS
United States	20.403	30.615	42.479	39.294	49.665	45.804	31	FERTILIZERS
United States	605.414	873.899	788.215	843.462	846.087	889.157	32	TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS; TANNINS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES; DYES
United States	835.748	843.927	766.802	1.098.771	993.220	939.428	33	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PERFUMERY
United States	337.178	382.815	381.156	237.476	225.580	212.473	34	SOAPS
United States	327.005	346.464	465.201	605.304	512.142	419.858	35	ALBUMINOUS SUBSTANCES, MODIFIED STARCHES; GLUES; ENZYMES
United States	61.184	63.381	60.297	33.500	26.001	25.675	36	EXPLOSIVES, PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS; MATCHES; PYROPHORIC ALLOYS; COMBUSTIBLE
United States	819.862	955.716	980.900	489.391	645.787	758.520	37	PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS
United States	2.260.005	2.317.210	2.176.523	1.712.623	1.604.151	1.540.317	38	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
United States	3.069.080	4.001.453	3.857.380	2.870.064	2.795.665	2.602.437	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS
United States	961.068	1.211.280	1.161.533	1.344.086	1.283.061	920.461	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
United States	183.498	244.295	209.171	444.013	426.917	406.078	41	HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN FURSKINS) AND LEATHER
United States	128.996	121.339	123.950	482.180	441.228	480.990	42	ARTICLES OF LEATHER; SADDLERY AND HARNESS; TRAVEL GOODS; HANDBAGS
United States	22.647	68.656	46.959	51.422	67.016	71.539	43	FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR; ARTICLES THEREOF
United States	1.253.296	1.490.627	1.539.753	589.313	513.749	364.954	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD CHARCOAL
United States	3.749	2.507	4.662	141.336	149.796	123.080	45	CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK
United States	560	505	449	2.364	2.319	2.295	46	WICKERWORK AND BASKETWORK
United States	1.013.187	1.142.599	1.184.401	37.889	36.589	32.788	47	PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL; WASTE AND SCRAP OF
United States	1.166.251	1.420.213	1.388.875	1.929.496	1.858.751	1.600.251	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP
United States	1.025.879	1.055.319	995.406	915.624	880.780	773.214	49	BOOKS
United States	1.844	2.224	1.997	94.720	107.464	124.619	50	SILK
United States	33.737	23.017	20.206	177.910	188.840	206.005	51	WOOL
United States	130.180	266.766	260.648	375.254	281.757	260.476	52	COTTON
United States	2.270	2.029	2.093	30.130	49.994	53.729	53	OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRES; PAPER YARN AND WOVEN FABRICS OF PAPER YARN
United States	286.001	428.509	370.406	285.768	277.223	281.483	54	MAN-MADE FILAMENTS
United States	135.662	179.488	244.077	238.199	287.439	288.151	55	MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES
United States	188.141	250.526	242.310	152.257	177.759	156.182	56	WADDING
United States	70.170	69.174	70.044	186.343	238.144	197.813	57	CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS
United States	29.370	29.081	32.071	102.376	112.294	87.149	58	SPECIAL WOVEN FABRICS; TUFTED TEXTILE PRODUCTS; LACE; TAPESTRIES; TRIMMINGS
United States	200.551	244.548	251.256	217.454	233.293	207.765	59	IMPREGNATED
United States	43.461	64.129	64.606	79.267	68.472	65.911	60	KNITTED OR CROCHETED FABRICS
United States	173.726	223.139	234.128	620.385	593.280	504.466	61	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
United States	181.251	255.419	351.359	1.486.481	1.470.255	1.336.977	62	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES
United States	133.528	133.733	136.901	403.558	352.291	302.503	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES; SETS; WORN CLOTHING AND WORN TEXTILE ARTICLES
United States	85.716	101.316	109.642	1.880.164	1.788.590	1.790.125	64	FOOTWEAR
United States	30.506	32.523	39.956	59.749	49.777	44.752	65	HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF
United States	1.743	2.365	1.302	4.789	4.783	4.012	66	UMBRELLAS
United States	6.492	6.202	4.670	2.277	2.119	1.757	67	PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AND ARTICLES MADE OF FEATHERS OR OF DOWN
United States	280.204	281.466	251.110	844.264	765.224	638.002	68	ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER/CEMENT, ASBESTOS
United States	140.722	147.047	144.358	1.380.241	1.265.058	1.125.692	69	CERAMIC PRODUCTS
United States	474.239	578.506	526.105	1.149.737	1.020.965	984.484	70	GLASS AND GLASSWARE

THE EUROPEAN UNION'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES 1997-1999

Country	EU IMPORTS			EU EXPORTS			COMBINED NOMENCLATURE (CN) CHAPTERS	
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997	CN N°	Product Description
United States	2.070.096	4.395.104	3.436.328	2.847.034	4.456.045	4.065.789	71	NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS METALS, PRECIOUS STONES
United States	276.674	416.540	397.954	2.595.820	3.094.809	3.178.051	72	IRON AND STEEL
United States	1.117.665	1.147.279	1.021.619	1.713.273	1.961.487	1.762.327	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL
United States	231.563	307.616	266.361	504.987	475.625	489.709	74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF
United States	259.216	312.267	270.007	248.846	200.247	237.823	75	NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF
United States	662.518	628.649	589.953	892.143	905.001	858.342	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF
United States	30.076	20.317	47.666	8.006	5.836	5.882	78	LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF
United States	9.372	18.146	21.074	31.751	41.232	106.716	79	ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF
United States	5.534	7.436	6.196	12.073	14.529	6.771	80	TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF
United States	407.230	486.716	440.985	235.626	282.821	271.396	81	OTHER BASE METALS; CERAMETS, ARTICLES THEREOF
United States	728.095	781.077	653.397	956.966	894.089	782.753	82	TOOLS
United States	305.618	291.190	247.596	602.963	518.430	473.753	83	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE METAL
United States	37.749.104	36.800.139	33.442.414	37.819.173	37.664.734	32.581.674	84	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY
United States	21.906.890	20.345.577	18.729.981	14.917.809	13.389.664	11.845.180	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF; SOUND RECORDER
United States	72.997	145.090	48.752	195.350	245.774	215.312	86	RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVES
United States	4.992.188	5.207.844	4.743.566	22.515.677	20.061.373	16.964.710	87	VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY ROLLING-STOCK
United States	20.930.421	18.634.768	14.627.905	11.449.117	9.711.333	6.828.173	88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT
United States	358.217	339.103	324.322	1.555.909	1.153.349	1.003.242	89	SHIPS
United States	12.364.385	11.684.060	10.749.650	9.645.473	8.366.782	7.270.029	90	OPTICAL
United States	53.097	50.941	44.884	175.508	144.451	130.727	91	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF
United States	109.443	113.216	120.790	161.093	141.427	117.560	92	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR SUCH ARTICLES
United States	258.179	210.123	230.015	307.816	259.631	244.935	93	ARMS AND AMMUNITION; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF
United States	723.462	578.630	524.077	2.548.012	2.139.927	1.837.457	94	FURNITURE; MEDICAL AND SURGICAL FURNITURE; BEDDING
United States	787.432	823.722	845.133	735.843	707.635	648.659	95	TOYS
United States	246.406	234.406	238.667	378.160	380.768	374.433	96	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES
United States	1.483.885	1.412.984	993.708	2.162.394	1.759.910	1.699.835	97	WORKS OF ART
United States	1.812.924	2.090.309	1.778.794	818.760	826.547	682.751	99	OTHER PRODUCTS

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Symposium chaired by Mr. Pascal LAMY, European Commissioner

**« The Challenge of Globalisation :
the European Union's Market Access Strategy »**

28 November 2000

Palais des Congrès, Brussels

Workshop N° 1 : International Regulatory Cooperation

TRANSPARENCY IN EU REGULATORY PROCEDURES

*by Jan Frydman, Directorate-General Enterprise
European Commission*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Purpose and coverage of this paper	3
2. Gist of EU regulatory procedures	3
3. Main instruments of transparency	4
(a) Regulatory planning	4
(b) Initiation of legislation	6
(c) Decision procedures through Parliament and Council	7
(d) Other bodies involved	8
(e) Explanation of existing directives	8
4. Right of public access to documents and response to the public	9
(a) Documents	9
(b) Response to the public	10
5. Transparency of national regulatory projects at EU level	10
6. Transparency of EU and national regulatory projects under the WTO/TBT Agreement	11

TRANSPARENCY IN EU REGULATORY PROCEDURES

1. Purpose and coverage of this paper

The purpose of this paper is to set out the common measures¹ that make the regulatory procedures of the EU, from the planning stage to the final adoption, transparent to the public. It also briefly refers to the method whereby national regulatory projects of the Member States are subjected to scrutiny at EU level and the transparency of that procedure.

The focus is on regulations² for product and product-related requirements as applied throughout their life-cycle, such as regulations covering production methods, performance and design requirements for the products themselves, testing and conformity assessment, labelling, recycling, waste management, etc.

Although standards are an integrated part of the regulatory system of the EU, this note does not cover the transparency of the standards-making procedures of the European standardisation bodies (CEN, CENELEC, and ETSI).

This paper is intended as a contribution to the work done under the Transatlantic Economic Partnership, adopted at the EU-US Summit in May 1998. It also serves as a general orientation to the public at large, including the transatlantic and other international dialogues.

2. Gist of EU regulatory procedures

The kind of requirements covered by this note are those laid down in secondary Community legislation as defined by Article 249 of the EC Treaty, i. e. mainly in Regulations and Directives. Regulations are binding in their entirety and are directly applicable in all Member States. Directives, on the other hand, are typically binding on Member States only as to the results to be achieved; the form and method for implementing them is left to the Member States, who have a given time in which to transpose the Directives into national law, and who are responsible for their implementation.

¹ This note reflects the current situation under the EC Treaty as amended by the Treaty of Amsterdam, which entered into force on May 1, 1999, and takes account of developments until October 2000

² In this note, the term "regulations" stands for all technical product and product related requirements, regardless of the legal instrument used to establish the requirement

The EU regulatory procedures are, in fact, legislative procedures³, and they involve three basic activities: initiative, consultation, and decision-making. The European Commission, the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers work closely together. The Commission, with its right of initiative, is responsible for the preparatory work. All three institutions are then involved in the ensuing procedure in which consultation and decision-making alternate with each other, leading progressively towards final adoption – or rejection – of the measure.

In addition, the Council has assigned certain powers to the Commission regarding the implementation of legislation adopted by the Council and Parliament⁴. The Commission is, accordingly, empowered to issue implementing rules, which are as binding on the Member States as the basic rules. Member States are most often closely involved in this procedure by means of committees, of which there are three main types: advisory, management and regulatory⁵, and in which national delegates have a varying degree of influence on the measure under preparation. This procedure is mainly used to adapt the technical requirements laid down in Annexes to Council Directives such as, for example, those concerning motor vehicles. Rules on transparency apply also to these procedures⁶.

3. Main instruments of transparency

(a) Regulatory planning

The Commission is involved in a **permanent dialogue** with civil society for establishing the needs for regulatory measures, such as in response to health, safety and consumer protection concerns, environmental protection needs, etc. It actively solicits opinions, and is frequently approached by the public.

Once a broad area has been identified for action, **Green Papers** may be published to set out the Commission's ideas and/or present possible courses of action. The basis for a Green Paper is a political decision by the Commission. By inviting comments, setting deadlines, stressing the importance of presenting views in writing, and allowing for the possibility of organising hearings in some cases etc., Green Papers provide a framework for interest groups to make their views known. They have, for example, been used in the

³ While the U.S. regulatory system, on the federal level, largely consists of administrative rulemaking by agencies acting under mandate by the U.S. Congress, EU regulations are legislation adopted by the EU legislative branches (Council and Parliament).

⁴ See Article 211 EC Treaty, fourth indent, and OJ No. C 225, page 2 of 8.8.2000.

⁵ Council Decision 87/337/EEC of 13.7.1987, OJ No L 197, page 33

⁶ Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 17.7.1999, OJ No L 184 page 23

context of the liberalisation of the telecommunications sector⁷, with regard to electronic commerce⁸, and food law⁹.

Further to canvassing opinions, the Commission may also decide to issue **White Papers**. They are more detailed and focused than Green Papers, and may set out concrete suggestions for Directives. The best known example may be the White Paper of June 1985 on the completion of the Internal Market by the end of 1992. Another important example is the White Paper on the preparation of the associated countries in Central and Eastern Europe for integration into the Internal Market¹⁰.

Another means of ensuring transparency on objectives and intended actions are **Communications** to the Council and the European Parliament. Communications are issued by the Commission to analyse a particular situation, highlight policy options and developments, and make the opinion of the Commission known to the public. Whereas such documents also serve to set out general lines of policy they often provide early information on intended regulatory activities as well.

The Commission publishes certain key documents in order to inform the public of its intended activities. The **Strategic Objectives** paper establishes political priorities for the longer term (the current list covers the period 2000-2005¹¹). The **Annual Work Programme**¹² lists political priorities and new legislative initiatives intended during the year concerned. More detailed information is provided in the related **Indicative List of Envisaged Actions**¹³.

There is also a regular follow-up of actions, and the Commission publishes a monthly **Bulletin**¹⁴, as well as an annual **General Report**¹⁵, to keep the public informed of activities carried out during the relevant period.

Green Papers, White Papers, Communications, the Strategic Objectives, the Annual Work Programme and Indicative List, and the Monthly and Annual Reports are all **public documents**, published in all official Community languages, and their distribution is

⁷ Green Paper on the Convergence of the Telecommunications, Media and IT Sectors and the Implications for Regulation, COM (97) 623 of December 1997

⁸ Green Paper on Commercial Communications in the Internal Market, COM (96) 192 of May 1996

⁹ COM (97) 176 of April 1997

¹⁰ COM (95) 163 of May 1995

¹¹ COM (2000) 154 of 9 February 2000

¹² The Commission's Work Programme 2000: COM (2000) 155 of 9 February 2000

¹³ For 2000: contained in COM (2000) 155 of 9 February 2000

¹⁴ The "Bulletin of the European Union" reports on the activities of the Commission and the other Community institutions

¹⁵ The "General Report on the Activities of the European Union" is presented every year by the Commission to the Parliament in accordance with, inter alia, Article 212 of the EC Treaty

ensured as widely as possible through a multitude of communication channels, including the Internet (<http://europa.eu.int/>), which also includes other information relevant to the activities of the European institutions.

(b) Initiation of legislation

The Commission has the **exclusive right** for initiating EC legislation in the area covered by this note. The Council can only enact legislation on the basis of a Commission proposal¹⁶. However, the **first impetus** towards legislation can come from many sources: for example Member States, lobby groups, the business community, consumer associations, and others. Both the Council¹⁷ and Parliament¹⁸ may of course state their opinions on the need to introduce legislation.

The **dialogues with citizens and business** play an important role for the Commission in developing new proposals and also in assessing their impact and cost/benefit ratio¹⁹. Most recently, it was stressed in the Conclusions of the March 2000 Lisbon European Council that the European institutions, national governments and regional and local authorities must continue to pay particular attention to the impact and compliance costs of proposed regulations, and should pursue their dialogue with business and citizens with this aim in mind²⁰.

Inter-service consultations involving all potentially interested Directorates-General are another important step on the road towards a formal proposal. Inter-service consultations are governed by the internal rules of the Commission. Given the fact that the adoption of a formal proposal has to be done by the Commission as a whole, the agreement of all services concerned is a prerequisite without which a formal decision is not normally possible. Consulted services may, in turn, consult interested parties during this process. As a consequence, draft proposals go through a much wider scrutiny than what the originating service itself could undertake.

For those cases where the Council has empowered the Commission to issue implementing rules to its decisions, Member States are, nonetheless, closely involved by means of committees²¹. This is sometimes referred to as the **"Comitology Procedure"**.

¹⁶ See Articles 211 and 253 of the EC Treaty concerning the Commission's right of initiative.

¹⁷ Article 208 EC Treaty

¹⁸ Article 192, second paragraph EC Treaty

¹⁹ Protocol annexed to the Treaty of Amsterdam, laying down the conditions for applying Article 3b of that Treaty. Earlier, in the 18th Declaration to the Amsterdam Treaty, the Commission "undertakes, by basing itself where appropriate on any consultation it considers necessary, and by strengthening its system for evaluating Community legislation, to take account in its legislative proposals of costs and benefits to the Member States' public authorities, and all the parties concerned."

²⁰ Presidency Conclusion no. 14, Lisbon European Council, 23 and 24 March 2000

²¹ A complete list of all committees was published on OJ C 225 page 2 on 8.8.2000

Rules of transparency, such as on public access to documents, also apply to the work of the committees²².

For regulations to be more transparent and closer to its citizens, Community legislation must be understandable to those it is intended for. Texts must be clear, coherent and unambiguous, if only to ensure that the legislation is applied uniformly in all the Member States. With this in mind, an **inter-institutional agreement on the quality of drafting** was published in March 1999²³.

As part of the **"BEST"** task force recommendations (simplifying conditions for small businesses), the Commission committed itself in 1998²⁴ to stronger moves to analyse the impact of legislation on businesses. Under the **"European Business Panel"** pilot project, a questionnaire has been introduced to assess the impact on business of the legislative proposals to be adopted by the Commission. The Commission also conducts its own **risk and cost/benefit analysis**, as appropriate, before proposing action. This was the case, for example, in the area of chemical products²⁵.

Proposals are often drawn up in consultation with working parties, independent experts, representatives from interested constituencies, and officials from Member States. Officials from Member States may consult interest groups at the national level. In many cases, extensive research and studies are necessary into the technical, legal, economic, and societal framework conditions, which may influence legislation at EU level. It is obvious, however, that any regulatory proposals made by outside experts can never bind the Commission services.

Formal proposals are public documents commonly identified by their "COM" reference number. These documents contain an Explanatory Memorandum for the intended measure, and the draft legislative text. The draft legislative texts – but not the Explanatory Memorandum – are usually published in the Official Journal of the European Communities (C Series) in all Community languages. The internet is increasingly being used to enhance transparency and to enable feed-back from relevant parties. All existing legislation as well as formal legislative proposals are available on the EC web-sites²⁶.

(c) Decision procedures through Parliament and Council

In principle, the legislative processes under the EC Treaty comprise three types of procedures in which the views of the European Parliament have a different impact on the possibilities of the other two institutions for taking decisions. They are the Consultation

²² Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28.6.1999, OJ No L 184 page 23

²³ OJ C 73 of 17.3.1999, adopted in December 1998 pursuant to Declaration no. 39 on the quality of legislative drafting annexed to the Final Act of the Treaty of Amsterdam

²⁴ COM (1998) 550 "Promoting entrepreneurship and competitiveness" – The Commission's response to the BEST Task Force Report and its Recommendations

²⁵ COM (1996) 187 of 30.4.1996

²⁶ See The Europa server (<http://europa.eu.int/>) and the services offered there (EUR-Lex, CELEX and Eudor)

Procedure (used only in very limited cases), the Co-operation Procedure (Article 251), and the Co-Decision Procedure (Article 252). Following the entering into force of the Treaty of Amsterdam, the Co-decision procedure is used in virtually all Treaty areas. Legislation on product requirements is mainly based on Article 95 of the Treaty and subject to the Co-Decision Procedure.

The conclusion of international agreements provided for in the EC Treaty is subject to the particular rules of Article 300. Such agreements require the prior consultation of the European Parliament (except for authorisations to open negotiations for agreements in the trade policy field according to Article 133 (3)). The conclusion of “association agreements” involving reciprocal rights and obligations, common action and special procedure is governed by Article 310. Such agreements, and certain other agreements of a significant nature, require the prior assent of the European Parliament.

Meetings in the European Parliament are public and widely broadcast. The basic documents are in the public domain, and the score of votes is equally available.

The entire body of EC legislation is published in all official languages in the Official Journal of the European Communities, and is available via the CELEX system.

(d) Other bodies involved

Views from interested parties and the public are provided by the opinions of the **Economic and Social Committee**. This Committee, appointed under the EC Treaty²⁷, consists of representatives of producers, farmers, carriers, workers, merchants, craftsmen, professional occupations and the general public. Members are appointed in their private capacity and are not allowed to act on anyone’s mandate, or take instructions. Furthermore, the **Committee of the Regions**, also established under the Treaty²⁸, represents regions and local bodies. These Committees act, in appropriate cases, as advisory bodies to the other institutions. The general principles of transparency apply to their activities as well, and their opinions are typically published, in all official Community languages, in the Official Journal and made available on the Committees’ web sites.

(e) Explanation of existing directives

The Commission has published a comprehensive guide²⁹ to the implementation of its “new and global approach” directives, in order to explain their meaning, significance and practical consequences.

²⁷ Articles 257-262 EC Treaty

²⁸ Articles 263-265 EC Treaty

²⁹ “Guide to the Implementation of directives based on the New Approach and the Global Approach”, Luxembourg, Office for Publications of the EC, 2000 ISBN 92-828-7500-8, also available on the web site <http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/newapproach/legislation.htm>

4. Right of public access to documents and response to the public

(a) Documents

In the past, documents of the Commission, the Council and the Parliament have been made available for the public at large as a matter of good policy (including, since the Maastricht amendments to the EC Treaty, a common Code of Conduct for the Commission³⁰ and the Council³¹, and a subsequent decision on public access taken by the Parliament³²). With the Amsterdam amendments to the EC Treaty, further rights are conferred on the public.

Article 1 of the Treaty on European Union establishes, as a general principle, that decisions are to be taken as openly as possible and as closely as possible to the people.

Moreover, Article 255 of the EC Treaty gives any Union citizen and any natural or legal person residing or having a registered office in a Member State the right of access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents. Also, the three institutions concerned must have specific rules on access to documents in their Rules of Procedure. The general principles governing this right are to be fixed by the Council and Parliament, following a proposal by the Commission, within a two-year period from the entry into force of the Amsterdam Treaty. Such a proposal has already been presented by the Commission³³, with the intention to give this right the widest possible interpretation while safeguarding legitimate needs of confidentiality. The proposal is currently being considered by the Parliament, and it is scheduled to be voted on in mid-November 2000, following which the Council will review the matter under the co-decision procedure.

Finally, a third paragraph has been added to Article 207, requiring the Council to grant access to documents relating to its legislative activities. As a minimum requirement, the results of votes, explanations of votes, and statements in the minutes must be made public.

(b) Response to the public

A new Code of Good Administrative Behaviour was adopted in 2000 and applies to all staff of the European Commission in their relations with the public³⁴. The Code includes, inter alia, an undertaking by the Commission to reply to enquiries from the public in the most appropriate manner and as quickly as possible. For example, a reply to a letter shall be made in the language of the initial letter (provided it was in one of the official

³⁰ OJ L 46, 18.02.1994

³¹ OJ L 340, 31.12.1993

³² OJ L 263, 25.09.1997

³³ COM (2000) 30 of 21.2.2000

³⁴ Code of Good Administrative Behaviour for Staff of the European Commission in their relations with the Public, OJ L 267 page 64 of 20.10.2000

Community languages)³⁵, and shall be sent within 15 working days from the date of proper receipt by the Commission of the letter.

5. Transparency of national regulatory projects at EU level

In order to prevent the adoption of national technical regulations on products and on Information Society services which might create barriers in the single market, Member States are obliged, under the requirements of the "Transparency Directive"³⁶, to inform and consult each other, and the Commission, before they adopt such measures.

Such notification will trigger an initial 3 months standstill period for examination by the Commission and the Member states. Such stand still obligation may, where appropriate, be extended between 3 to 15 additional months in order to enable either modifications of national projects containing unjustified restrictions to EU trade, or to enable legislative initiatives at EU level.

As regards standards, Directive 98/34/EC mainly obliges national standardisation bodies to inform the European standardisation bodies as well as the Commission on their standards programme, their new standards or amendments unless these are identical to, or equivalent transposition of, an international or European standard. It thus enables the Commission, when necessary, to mandate one of the European standardisation bodies for development of a common standard.

Each week the Commission publishes in the Official Journal, Series C the titles of draft national technical regulations notified under the 98/34/EC Directive. Notifications of draft national technical regulations are also made available on the EUROPA web site, in order to enable the public to be heard on time by the national authorities or by the Commission. The Commission also published a guide to the 83/189 procedure for the public³⁷. Standardisation activities are also available on the CEN, CENELEC and ETSI web sites.

6. Transparency of EU and national regulatory projects under the WTO/TBT Agreement

³⁵ Article 21 EC Treaty

³⁶ Former Directive 83/189/EEC abrogated and codified by Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the "field of technical standards and regulations and of rules on Information Society Services".

³⁷ Luxembourg, Office for Publications of the EC, 1998 ISBN 92-828-2785-2. The Guide still refers to the old number of the Directive

The WTO agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade reached in the Tokyo Round and modified in the Uruguay Round seeks to ensure that technical regulations and standards, as well as testing and certification procedures, do not create unnecessary obstacles to trade.

To that effect a notification procedure has been set up. All TBT Members must notify under certain conditions their draft technical regulations and testing and certification procedures that have a significant effect on the trade of other Members. Draft regulations must be notified to the WTO Secretariat, normally sixty days prior to their formal adoption so as to allow time for other Members to make comments. Such notification is made by means of a summary notice, but any interested Member can obtain upon request to the notifying Member a copy of the notified draft itself.

The TBT Agreement has been made applicable for the EU by way of a Council Decision in 1980, which approved the results of the Tokyo Round³⁸. The modifications made during the Uruguay Round were approved by the Council in 1994³⁹.

The overall responsibility for the management of the Agreement lies with the Commission, which has its "TBT Enquiry Point" in Enterprise DG, Unit ENTR/F/3. Details on the handling of TBT procedures by the Commission and the Member States are set out in the EU's so called "Article 15.2 Report", last up-dated in November, 1999⁴⁰.

The TBT Agreement serves the purposes of transparency in the EU regulatory process, as both summaries of Commission proposals and relevant draft texts from the Member States are regularly notified to the WTO. They are publicly available in the WTO web site (<http://www.wto.org>). The full texts of the European Community draft legislation are available on request as provided by the TBT Agreement.

In addition, the Commission envisages to develop a web site that will, in the future, contain relevant notified draft regulations that are not, as such, available on the WTO web site.

At the Community level, there is a web site where all member States' notifications concerning technical regulations can be found (<http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/tris>). These notifications are done following the requirements of Directive 98/34/EC (concerning goods) and Directive 98/48/EC (concerning services in the Information Society).

The EU is by far the largest single notifying entity of all the WTO signatories. In 1999, for example, the EU made 184 notifications (of which the Commission submitted 32, and the Member States 152), while the figures for some other WTO Members were US: 49, Japan: 31, and Canada: 24.

³⁸ Council Decision 80/271/EEC, OJ L 71, 17.3.1980

³⁹ Council Decision 94/800/EC, OJ L 336, 23.12.94

⁴⁰ G/TBT/2/Add.12./Rev.2, 5 November 1999

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Symposium chaired by Mr. Pascal LAMY, European Commissioner

**« The Challenge of Globalisation :
the European Union's Market Access Strategy »**

28 November 2000
Palais des Congrès, Brussels

*Workshop N° 2 : Market Access and Enforcement of Intellectual
Property Rights*

**CUSTOMS' BATTLE AGAINST
COUNTERFEITING AND PIRACY
TO PROTECT INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY**

CUSTOMS' BATTLE AGAINST COUNTERFEITING AND PIRACY TO PROTECT INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

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WHY FIGHT COUNTERFEITING AND PIRACY?

A) ECONOMIC EFFECTS

The OECD's 1998 study and the International Chamber of Commerce's 1997 study concluded that counterfeiting was worth about EUR 250 billion a year, almost three times the value of the EC Budget. This European black market earned its traders some EUR 790 000 000 in 1999.

Counterfeiting and piracy have directly cost around 200 000 jobs in Europe.

Artistic creativity is under serious threat, as the alarming figures for the recording industry (a favourite target of the pirates) demonstrate.

In 1999, over 259 000 items of recording media (CDs and audio cassettes) were seized by customs in Europe. This puts the recording industry ahead of the luxury goods trade in terms of numbers. Pirated music CDs take about 14% of the world market, with larger countries in South America having up to 99% pirate-copy market penetration.

More insidious and harder to detect is counterfeiting of patents or supplementary protection certificates, which affects present and future economic dynamism. As EC customs legislation has now expanded to cover this area, (Regulation 241/99, which has applied since 1 July 1999), the first results should start to come through in next year's figures.

Counterfeiting and piracy also:

- undermine Europe's artistic and industrial fabric,
- hurt investment and innovation,
- have potentially disastrous economic consequences for the small businesses which make up Europe's industrial fabric;
- almost always escape taxation, because goods are either smuggled into Europe or come in with forged or invalid documents.

In the 1980s, seven out of every ten targets of counterfeiting were European luxury-goods manufacturers. Now, the picture is very different.

***ANYTHING THAT IS BOUGHT OR SOLD CAN BE COUNTERFEITED. TRAFFICKERS NO
'LONGER PREFER HIGH-ADDED-VALUE GOODS, THEY TARGET MASS-PRODUCED ITEMS,
BECAUSE QUANTITY IS WINNING OUT OVER QUALITY.***

EU customs statistics for 1999 confirm the trend that began in the nineties:

- luxury goods still account for 8% of proceedings, but only 0.99% of items seized;
- "miscellaneous" items account for 5% of proceedings, but only 76% of items seized.

Gone are the days of the shady craftsman running up a few fakes in the backroom of his shop. Counterfeiting is now big business.

Traffickers have sunk a lot of money into churning out more and better goods, as any industry would. As a result, today's counterfeit goods are much harder to spot. What is more, they can cost more than the originals. This prevents the authorities or the rightholders from being alerted by unusually low prices.

There are plenty of examples of such goods, as customs seizures at the EU's external borders during 1999 demonstrate:

- **Counterfeit medical equipment and vehicle parts.**
- **Counterfeit vodka and cigarettes.**
- **Counterfeit toothbrushes and toothpaste.**
- **Counterfeit energy drinks.**
- **Counterfeit types of rice.**
- **Counterfeit washing powder and plant fertiliser.**

These various examples of counterfeit and pirated goods show the scale of the problem and the range of counterfeiters' potential activities.

B) ORGANISED CROSS-BORDER CRIME INVESTING IN COUNTERFEITING AND PIRACY

Multi-purpose multi-trafficking

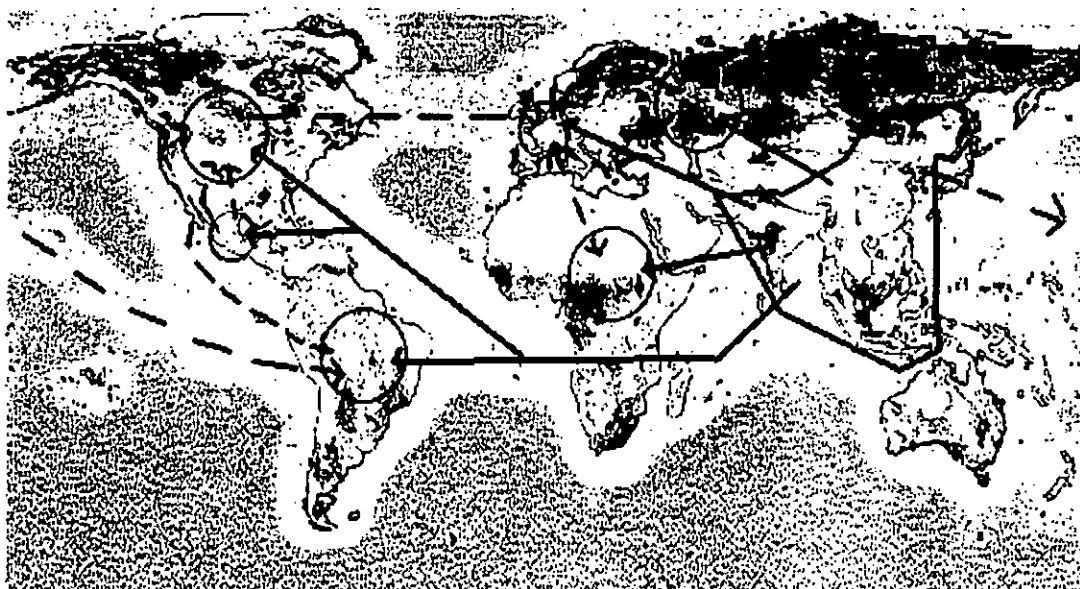
Counterfeiting and piracy have become a source of income for the world's criminal organisations.

The involvement of mafia-type organisations was long suspected, and is now confirmed fact.

The two maps below provide ample confirmation of this:

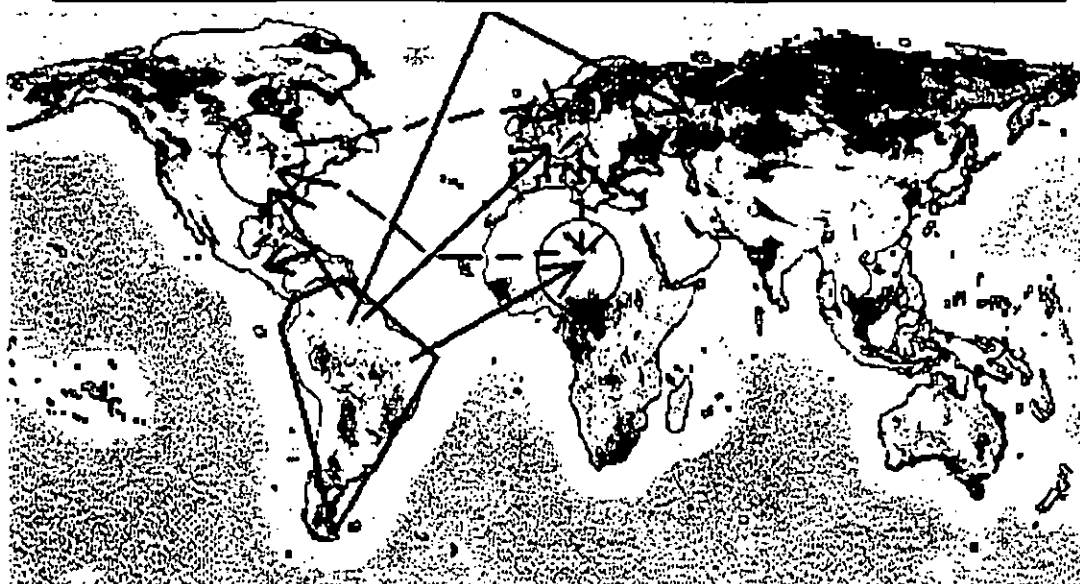
**MULTI-PURPOSE MULTI-TRAFFICKING
CONVERGENCE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING ROUTES**

WORLD COUNTERFEIT TRAFFICKING ROUTES

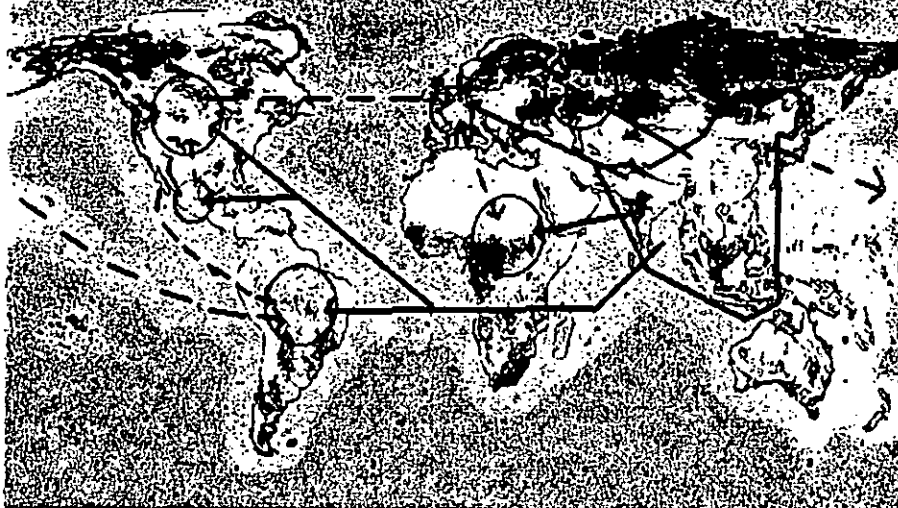


**COMPARISON OF TRAFFICKING ROUTES FOR THE MAJOR
COUNTERFEIT CENTRES VERSUS TRAFFICKING ROUTES FOR
THE MAJOR DRUG-PRODUCING CENTRES**

WORLD DRUG TRAFFICKING ROUTES

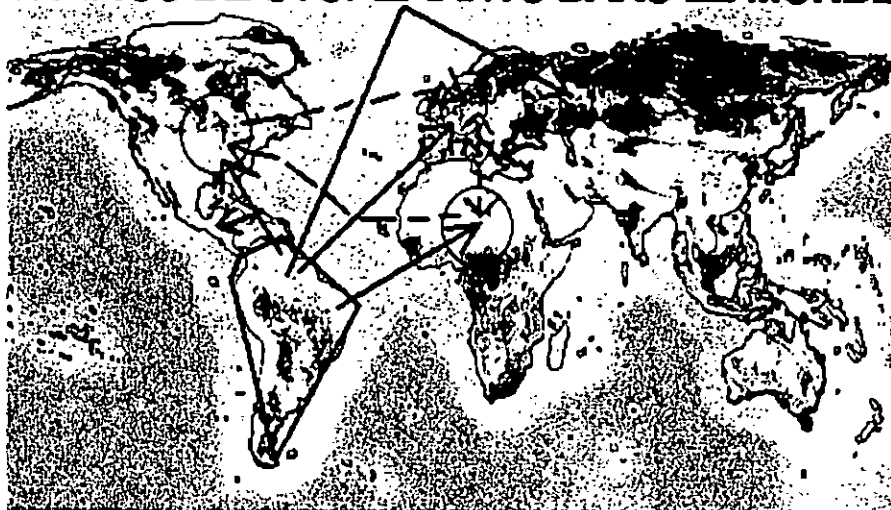


TRAFICS DE CONTREFACONS DANS LE MONDE



COMPARAISONS DES TYPES DE TRAFICS ENTRE
LA PLUS GRANDE ZONE DE PRODUCTION DE CONTREFACONS
ET LA PLUS GRANDE ZONE DE PRODUCTION DE STUPEFIANTS

TRAFICS DE STUPEFIANTS DANS LE MONDE



Looking at the two maps, we can see how similar the two forms of trafficking are.

The producer and consumer countries, the routes and the delivery patterns are the same. The "buffer" or "transshipment" areas (which break up routes on which surveillance is too tight) are also used in the same way. Europe and the US are particularly favoured destinations. Africa is used as a transit destination; goods are forwarded from there to their final destinations. Some seizures of jewellery and CDs coming from Africa confirm this, as the continent is not a producer of either. South America is a magnet for imports of counterfeit and pirated goods and purchases of counterfeit goods to launder money are happening in larger numbers there than anywhere else.

In some parts of South America, factories built specifically to make or process counterfeit goods are an increasingly common sight, as are open air markets in which virtually the only goods sold are fakes. International traffickers often make use of free zones to tranship goods, and these free zones are fertile ground for importing and exporting counterfeit and pirated items.

Huge stocks of illicit goods are easily transferred from some parts of South America to Central America. Central America is a big consumer of these goods, but also a staging post: criminals based there forward shipments to North America.

Europe is a particularly lucrative market for counterfeiters, but the goods seized at its external borders are not the same as those seized elsewhere in the world. Traffickers work out which goods will find the easiest market, much as they would do market research to boost sales. They look at individual countries' fashions, cultures or buying habits. As an example, in Spain watches are a popular item and consumption is much higher than in the rest of Europe, and the rate of seizures and quantity seized is correspondingly higher than elsewhere.

Another telling example is the rate of seizures of fake North Face clothing concentrated within and on the borders of the Nordic countries. North Face specialises in cold-climate wear.

Counterfeiting as a way of laundering money

"Dirty money" can be re-invested in better industrial plant to mass-produce goods or in buying finished counterfeit goods to sell on markets targeted by traffickers.

The case of the Thai CD connection:

Tens of millions of counterfeit CDs leave Thailand every year for the US, Europe or South America. Because they are packaged and shipped like legal goods (by the hundred, in rolls of under 2 kilos) customs will often discover several tens of thousands of counterfeit CDs in a commercial shipment. The average value on the European market of a games console CD is 55-60 euros. The unit price of the same type of CD, counterfeited and delivered, is around 0.5 euros.

A KILO OF CANNABIS LEAF WILL FETCH 2000 EUROS IN EUROPE, WHILE A KILO OF COUNTERFEIT OR PIRATED CDs WILL FETCH 3000 EUROS

Terrorist groups also commonly become involved in counterfeiting and piracy as a means of financing their activities.

All international criminal organisations now number counterfeiting among their activities. We can now truly talk about multi-purpose multi-trafficking.

C) COUNTERFEITING AND PIRACY AS A DANGER TO THE CONSUMER

The most disastrous effect of counterfeiters' redirecting their activities has been the appearance of fakes in industries where they had not been seen before. Medicines, surgical equipment, food, alcoholic drinks, soft drinks, cigarettes, electrical appliances, toys, aircraft and vehicle parts are all affected and all particularly affect people.

Up to April 1999, the World Health Organisation counted over 771 cases of counterfeit medicines.

Some of these counterfeit medicines had no active ingredients. Others had very small quantities. In the worst cases, the active ingredients had been replaced with fatal poisons.

- **Haiti, 1995**

89 deaths following ingestion of paracetamol syrup contaminated with diethylene glycol (a toxic chemical used in antifreeze).

- **Niger, 1995**

Around 2 500 died following injections of a supposed anti-meningitis drug during an international vaccination campaign. One batch of the vaccine was counterfeit.

- **Europe, 1999**

Over 2000 medical kits were seized in a shipment from China to Greece. The medical equipment, consisting of a blood-pressure monitor and a stethoscope, was for use on heart patients. The counterfeit brand was that of an optical-equipment specialist which did not make this type of item. Everything in the shipment was fake, from the packaging to the goods, the instructions and the European standards marks attached to them.

Over the same period, several hundred thousand common consumer articles presenting a risk to health (such as lighters or toys) were seized by customs.

In 1999, Europe's customs administrations seized dozens of packages of vehicle parts (for cars, motorbikes and mopeds). Body panels, brakes, engine parts and a wide range of spares were intercepted at Europe's external borders.

Equally worrying are the customs proceedings involving goods such as alcohol and cigarettes, which in terms of numbers (bottles or packs), account for several million articles in European customs statistics for 1999.

Rightholders' experts say that the cigarettes seized were counterfeit and some had a nicotine or tar content double or triple that indicated on the packet.

Counterfeit energy drinks and soft drinks have also appeared.

Yet another example of the targeting of "perishables" is the discovery of over one and a half million teabag labels. We need no more proof that counterfeiting is all around us.

Other items seized by customs that are a potential safety threat to consumers are car radios, printer cartridges, microprocessors, computer mice, food processors, washing powder, audio CDs and video games.

* * *

CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

1. Figures provided by the Member States

These figures, analysed and then published by the European Commission, cover customs activity at the EU's external border for 1999, and show a large and worrying increase in seizures.

Around **5 000 proceedings** were initiated, representing over **25 000 000 COUNTERFEIT OR PIRATED ARTICLES** seized, and confiscated or held by customs. The value of these goods on the legitimate EU market is around **800 000 000 euros**.

The traffickers will use any mode of transport (air, sea, road, post) and any kind of service (freight or passenger).

The criminal organisations' main goal is to escape or slip past customs checks and to secure themselves a route that can be used for all kinds of contraband. To achieve this, they will use all sorts of methods, from intermediate reloading to covering shipments with a full set of false documents. The concealment techniques and international routes used prove that there is collusion: counterfeits share the same channels as other major forms of international trafficking.

On a more general level, conquering this epidemic demands better public awareness of its dangers. However, a MORI (Market and Opinion Research International) poll found that **40% OF THOSE QUESTIONED WOULD CONTEMPLATE BUYING COUNTERFEIT GOODS**.

2. The customs administrations' legal weapons

Organised crime's move into a new field of activity means that checking and prevention have to keep up. Regular discussion of this issue at meetings of the EC Customs Code Committee devoted to intellectual property law will help to improve controls, using the data collected, and plan future operations.

Under the Customs 2002 programme, working parties of experts meet several times a year to improve the performance and consistency of checks across the EU. Exchanges of officials involved in this field between EU Member States have also allowed a valuable pooling of experience.

Council Regulation No 3295/94 of 22 December 1994 (amended by Commission Regulation No 241/99) allows checks to be carried out on goods covered by a particular customs arrangement (import, export, transit, etc.), but also, and more generally, on goods under customs supervision, as described in Article 37 of the Community Customs Code.

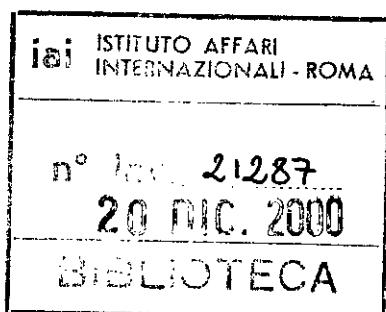
Apart from being able to act in cases involving marks, registered designs and models, copyright and related rights, customs administrations can now act in cases involving patents and supplementary protection certificates. This is a significant step in combating certain practices, such as pirating of medicines.

This development in the scope of the Regulation (which includes the ability to make a single application for action involving a Community trademark), and the ever-increasing number of applications for action lodged by rightholders with designated customs offices, have yielded spectacular results.

Parliament's virtually unanimous adoption on 4 May 2000 of the report on the Commission's Green Paper on combating counterfeiting and piracy in the single market, and the emergence of new rights requiring protection, demonstrate the Community authorities' resolve to wage war on all fronts (within the internal market and at its external borders) against all forms of counterfeiting and piracy.

Because they have offices located along the EU's borders, and because they know the routes along which the goods travel, customs administrations play an essential role in protecting the EU market. However, they could hardly achieve significant results in the fight against counterfeiting and piracy without the help of the rightholders. The best way to defeat the traffickers is by maintaining a united front. The industries covered by intellectual property law can fend off attacks by counterfeiters by lodging applications for action with the customs administrations.

RIGHTHOLDERS MUST HELP CUSTOMS DEFEND THEIR RIGHTS





EUROPEAN COMMISSION

4

Symposium chaired by Mr. Pascal LAMY, European Commissioner

**« The Challenge of Globalisation :
the European Union's Market Access Strategy »**

28 November 2000
Palais des Congrès, Brussels

***Workshop N° 2 : Market Access and Enforcement of Intellectual
Property Rights***

TRIPS AGREEMENT

**ARTICLES ESTABLISHING THE ENFORCEMENT
OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**

(selected Articles)

PART III

ENFORCEMENT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

SECTION 1: GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

Article 41

1. Members shall ensure that enforcement procedures as specified in this Part are available under their law so as to permit effective action against any act of infringement of intellectual property rights covered by this Agreement, including expeditious remedies to prevent infringements and remedies which constitute a deterrent to further infringements. These procedures shall be applied in such a manner as to avoid the creation of barriers to legitimate trade and to provide for safeguards against their abuse.
2. Procedures concerning the enforcement of intellectual property rights shall be fair and equitable. They shall not be unnecessarily complicated or costly, or entail unreasonable time-limits or unwarranted delays.
3. Decisions on the merits of a case shall preferably be in writing and reasoned. They shall be made available at least to the parties to the proceeding without undue delay. Decisions on the merits of a case shall be based only on evidence in respect of which parties were offered the opportunity to be heard.
4. Parties to a proceeding shall have an opportunity for review by a judicial authority of final administrative decisions and, subject to jurisdictional provisions in a Member's law concerning the importance of a case, of at least the legal aspects of initial judicial decisions on the merits of a case. However, there shall be no obligation to provide an opportunity for review of acquittals in criminal cases.
5. It is understood that this Part does not create any obligation to put in place a judicial system for the enforcement of intellectual property rights distinct from that for the enforcement of law in general, nor does it affect the capacity of Members to enforce their law in general. Nothing in this Part creates any obligation with respect to the distribution of resources as between enforcement of intellectual property rights and the enforcement of law in general.

SECTION 2: CIVIL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES AND REMEDIES

Article 42

Fair and Equitable Procedures

Members shall make available to right holders¹¹ civil judicial procedures concerning the enforcement of any intellectual property right covered by this Agreement. Defendants shall have the right to written notice which is timely and contains sufficient detail, including the basis of the claims. Parties shall be allowed to be represented by independent legal counsel, and procedures shall not impose overly burdensome requirements concerning mandatory personal appearances. All parties to such procedures shall be duly entitled to substantiate their claims and to present all

¹¹For the purpose of this Part, the term "right holder" includes federations and associations having legal standing to assert such rights.

relevant evidence. The procedure shall provide a means to identify and protect confidential information, unless this would be contrary to existing constitutional requirements.

Article 43

Evidence

1. The judicial authorities shall have the authority, where a party has presented reasonably available evidence sufficient to support its claims and has specified evidence relevant to substantiation of its claims which lies in the control of the opposing party, to order that this evidence be produced by the opposing party, subject in appropriate cases to conditions which ensure the protection of confidential information.
2. In cases in which a party to a proceeding voluntarily and without good reason refuses access to, or otherwise does not provide necessary information within a reasonable period, or significantly impedes a procedure relating to an enforcement action, a Member may accord judicial authorities the authority to make preliminary and final determinations, affirmative or negative, on the basis of the information presented to them, including the complaint or the allegation presented by the party adversely affected by the denial of access to information, subject to providing the parties an opportunity to be heard on the allegations or evidence.

Article 44

Injunctions

1. The judicial authorities shall have the authority to order a party to desist from an infringement, *inter alia* to prevent the entry into the channels of commerce in their jurisdiction of imported goods that involve the infringement of an intellectual property right, immediately after customs clearance of such goods. Members are not obliged to accord such authority in respect of protected subject matter acquired or ordered by a person prior to knowing or having reasonable grounds to know that dealing in such subject matter would entail the infringement of an intellectual property right.
2. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Part and provided that the provisions of Part II specifically addressing use by governments, or by third parties authorized by a government, without the authorization of the right holder are complied with, Members may limit the remedies available against such use to payment of remuneration in accordance with subparagraph (h) of Article 31. In other cases, the remedies under this Part shall apply or, where these remedies are inconsistent with a Member's law, declaratory judgments and adequate compensation shall be available.

Article 45

Damages

1. The judicial authorities shall have the authority to order the infringer to pay the right holder damages adequate to compensate for the injury the right holder has suffered because of an infringement of that person's intellectual property right by an infringer who knowingly, or with reasonable grounds to know, engaged in infringing activity.
2. The judicial authorities shall also have the authority to order the infringer to pay the right holder expenses, which may include appropriate attorney's fees. In appropriate cases, Members may authorize the judicial authorities to order recovery of profits and/or payment of pre-

established damages even where the infringer did not knowingly, or with reasonable grounds to know, engage in infringing activity.

Article 46

Other Remedies

In order to create an effective deterrent to infringement, the judicial authorities shall have the authority to order that goods that they have found to be infringing be, without compensation of any sort, disposed of outside the channels of commerce in such a manner as to avoid any harm caused to the right holder, or, unless this would be contrary to existing constitutional requirements, destroyed. The judicial authorities shall also have the authority to order that materials and implements the predominant use of which has been in the creation of the infringing goods be, without compensation of any sort, disposed of outside the channels of commerce in such a manner as to minimize the risks of further infringements. In considering such requests, the need for proportionality between the seriousness of the infringement and the remedies ordered as well as the interests of third parties shall be taken into account. In regard to counterfeit trademark goods, the simple removal of the trademark unlawfully affixed shall not be sufficient, other than in exceptional cases, to permit release of the goods into the channels of commerce.

Article 47

Right of Information

Members may provide that the judicial authorities shall have the authority, unless this would be out of proportion to the seriousness of the infringement, to order the infringer to inform the right holder of the identity of third persons involved in the production and distribution of the infringing goods or services and of their channels of distribution.

Article 48

Indemnification of the Defendant

1. The judicial authorities shall have the authority to order a party at whose request measures were taken and who has abused enforcement procedures to provide to a party wrongfully enjoined or restrained adequate compensation for the injury suffered because of such abuse. The judicial authorities shall also have the authority to order the applicant to pay the defendant expenses, which may include appropriate attorney's fees.
2. In respect of the administration of any law pertaining to the protection or enforcement of intellectual property rights, Members shall only exempt both public authorities and officials from liability to appropriate remedial measures where actions are taken or intended in good faith in the course of the administration of that law.

Article 49

Administrative Procedures

To the extent that any civil remedy can be ordered as a result of administrative procedures on the merits of a case, such procedures shall conform to principles equivalent in substance to those set forth in this Section.

SECTION 3: PROVISIONAL MEASURES

Article 50

1. The judicial authorities shall have the authority to order prompt and effective provisional measures:

- (a) to prevent an infringement of any intellectual property right from occurring, and in particular to prevent the entry into the channels of commerce in their jurisdiction of goods, including imported goods immediately after customs clearance;
- (b) to preserve relevant evidence in regard to the alleged infringement.

2. The judicial authorities shall have the authority to adopt provisional measures *inaudita altera parte* where appropriate, in particular where any delay is likely to cause irreparable harm to the right holder, or where there is a demonstrable risk of evidence being destroyed.

3. The judicial authorities shall have the authority to require the applicant to provide any reasonably available evidence in order to satisfy themselves with a sufficient degree of certainty that the applicant is the right holder and that the applicant's right is being infringed or that such infringement is imminent, and to order the applicant to provide a security or equivalent assurance sufficient to protect the defendant and to prevent abuse.

4. Where provisional measures have been adopted *inaudita altera parte*, the parties affected shall be given notice, without delay after the execution of the measures at the latest. A review, including a right to be heard, shall take place upon request of the defendant with a view to deciding, within a reasonable period after the notification of the measures, whether these measures shall be modified, revoked or confirmed.

5. The applicant may be required to supply other information necessary for the identification of the goods concerned by the authority that will execute the provisional measures.

6. Without prejudice to paragraph 4, provisional measures taken on the basis of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall, upon request by the defendant, be revoked or otherwise cease to have effect, if proceedings leading to a decision on the merits of the case are not initiated within a reasonable period, to be determined by the judicial authority ordering the measures where a Member's law so permits or, in the absence of such a determination, not to exceed 20 working days or 31 calendar days, whichever is the longer.

7. Where the provisional measures are revoked or where they lapse due to any act or omission by the applicant, or where it is subsequently found that there has been no infringement or threat of infringement of an intellectual property right, the judicial authorities shall have the authority to order the applicant, upon request of the defendant, to provide the defendant appropriate compensation for any injury caused by these measures.

8. To the extent that any provisional measure can be ordered as a result of administrative procedures, such procedures shall conform to principles equivalent in substance to those set forth in this Section.

SECTION 4: SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO BORDER MEASURES¹²

Article 51

Suspension of Release by Customs Authorities

Members shall, in conformity with the provisions set out below, adopt procedures¹³ to enable a right holder, who has valid grounds for suspecting that the importation of counterfeit trademark or pirated copyright goods¹⁴ may take place, to lodge an application in writing with competent authorities, administrative or judicial, for the suspension by the customs authorities of the release into free circulation of such goods. Members may enable such an application to be made in respect of goods which involve other infringements of intellectual property rights, provided that the requirements of this Section are met. Members may also provide for corresponding procedures concerning the suspension by the customs authorities of the release of infringing goods destined for exportation from their territories.

Article 52

Application

Any right holder initiating the procedures under Article 51 shall be required to provide adequate evidence to satisfy the competent authorities that, under the laws of the country of importation, there is *prima facie* an infringement of the right holder's intellectual property right and to supply a sufficiently detailed description of the goods to make them readily recognizable by the customs authorities. The competent authorities shall inform the applicant within a reasonable period whether they have accepted the application and, where determined by the competent authorities, the period for which the customs authorities will take action.

Article 53

¹²Where a Member has dismantled substantially all controls over movement of goods across its border with another Member with which it forms part of a customs union, it shall not be required to apply the provisions of this Section at that border.

¹³It is understood that there shall be no obligation to apply such procedures to imports of goods put on the market in another country by or with the consent of the right holder, or to goods in transit.

¹⁴For the purposes of this Agreement:

- (a) "counterfeit trademark goods" shall mean any goods, including packaging, bearing without authorization a trademark which is identical to the trademark validly registered in respect of such goods, or which cannot be distinguished in its essential aspects from such a trademark, and which thereby infringes the rights of the owner of the trademark in question under the law of the country of importation;
- (b) "pirated copyright goods" shall mean any goods which are copies made without the consent of the right holder or person duly authorized by the right holder in the country of production and which are made directly or indirectly from an article where the making of that copy would have constituted an infringement of a copyright or a related right under the law of the country of importation.

Security or Equivalent Assurance

1. The competent authorities shall have the authority to require an applicant to provide a security or equivalent assurance sufficient to protect the defendant and the competent authorities and to prevent abuse. Such security or equivalent assurance shall not unreasonably deter recourse to these procedures.
2. Where pursuant to an application under this Section the release of goods involving industrial designs, patents, layout-designs or undisclosed information into free circulation has been suspended by customs authorities on the basis of a decision other than by a judicial or other independent authority, and the period provided for in Article 55 has expired without the granting of provisional relief by the duly empowered authority, and provided that all other conditions for importation have been complied with, the owner, importer, or consignee of such goods shall be entitled to their release on the posting of a security in an amount sufficient to protect the right holder for any infringement. Payment of such security shall not prejudice any other remedy available to the right holder, it being understood that the security shall be released if the right holder fails to pursue the right of action within a reasonable period of time.

Article 54

Notice of Suspension

The importer and the applicant shall be promptly notified of the suspension of the release of goods according to Article 51.

Article 55

Duration of Suspension

If, within a period not exceeding 10 working days after the applicant has been served notice of the suspension, the customs authorities have not been informed that proceedings leading to a decision on the merits of the case have been initiated by a party other than the defendant, or that the duly empowered authority has taken provisional measures prolonging the suspension of the release of the goods, the goods shall be released, provided that all other conditions for importation or exportation have been complied with; in appropriate cases, this time-limit may be extended by another 10 working days. If proceedings leading to a decision on the merits of the case have been initiated, a review, including a right to be heard, shall take place upon request of the defendant with a view to deciding, within a reasonable period, whether these measures shall be modified, revoked or confirmed. Notwithstanding the above, where the suspension of the release of goods is carried out or continued in accordance with a provisional judicial measure, the provisions of paragraph 6 of Article 50 shall apply.

Article 56

Indemnification of the Importer and of the Owner of the Goods

Relevant authorities shall have the authority to order the applicant to pay the importer, the consignee and the owner of the goods appropriate compensation for any injury caused to them through the wrongful detention of goods or through the detention of goods released pursuant to Article 55.

Article 57

Right of Inspection and Information

Without prejudice to the protection of confidential information, Members shall provide the competent authorities the authority to give the right holder sufficient opportunity to have any goods detained by the customs authorities inspected in order to substantiate the right holder's claims. The competent authorities shall also have authority to give the importer an equivalent opportunity to have any such goods inspected. Where a positive determination has been made on the merits of a case, Members may provide the competent authorities the authority to inform the right holder of the names and addresses of the consignor, the importer and the consignee and of the quantity of the goods in question.

Article 58

Ex Officio Action

Where Members require competent authorities to act upon their own initiative and to suspend the release of goods in respect of which they have acquired *prima facie* evidence that an intellectual property right is being infringed:

- (a) the competent authorities may at any time seek from the right holder any information that may assist them to exercise these powers;
- (b) the importer and the right holder shall be promptly notified of the suspension. Where the importer has lodged an appeal against the suspension with the competent authorities, the suspension shall be subject to the conditions, *mutatis mutandis*, set out at Article 55;
- (c) Members shall only exempt both public authorities and officials from liability to appropriate remedial measures where actions are taken or intended in good faith.

Article 59

Remedies

Without prejudice to other rights of action open to the right holder and subject to the right of the defendant to seek review by a judicial authority, competent authorities shall have the authority to order the destruction or disposal of infringing goods in accordance with the principles set out in Article 46. In regard to counterfeit trademark goods, the authorities shall not allow the re-exportation of the infringing goods in an unaltered state or subject them to a different customs procedure, other than in exceptional circumstances.

Article 60

De Minimis Imports

Members may exclude from the application of the above provisions small quantities of goods of a non-commercial nature contained in travellers' personal luggage or sent in small consignments.

SECTION 5: CRIMINAL PROCEDURES

Article 61

Members shall provide for criminal procedures and penalties to be applied at least in cases of wilful trademark counterfeiting or copyright piracy on a commercial scale. Remedies available shall include imprisonment and/or monetary fines sufficient to provide a deterrent, consistently with the level of penalties applied for crimes of a corresponding gravity. In appropriate cases, remedies available shall also include the seizure, forfeiture and destruction of the infringing goods and of any materials and implements the predominant use of which has been in the commission of the offence. Members may provide for criminal procedures and penalties to be applied in other cases of infringement of intellectual property rights, in particular where they are committed wilfully and on a commercial scale.





EUROPEAN COMMISSION

5

Symposium chaired by Mr. Pascal LAMY, European Commissioner

**« The Challenge of Globalisation :
the European Union's Market Access Strategy »**

**28 November 2000
Palais des Congrès, Brussels**

Workshop N° 3 : Trade Barrier Regulation

**GUIDE
TO THE TRADE BARRIERS REGULATION WEBSITE**

http://europa.eu.int/comm/trade/policy/traderegul/index_en.htm

**GUIDE TO THE
TRADE BARRIERS REGULATION
WEB SITE**

http://europa.eu.int/comm/trade/policy/traderegul/index_en.htm

GUIDE TO THE TBR WEB SITE

INDEX



FAQ's *



INFORMATION



MAIL BOX



*

Overview

What is the TBR?



Scope



Target



Who can lodge
a complaint



Procedures,
course of
action



The outcome

What are the advantages
of the TBR?



*

Legislations,
reports
and texts



3286/94



*

List of cases
(description of
each case and attached
its' relevant documents
i.e. Notice of Initiation,
Investigation report and
Commission Decision)



Example:
US Rules of Origin



*

How to lodge
a complaint



*

Updates



Latest news



Cases currently
under
investigation



New cases

* : copy attached



Europa
The European
Commission

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TRADE

Register
now!

?FAQ's

@
MAIL-BOX

?
SEARCH

i
INFORMATION

Trade Policy Instruments

Existing instruments

Trade Barriers Regulation

April 2000

- ↑ [Trade Policy Instruments \(Main page\)](#)
- ↑ [Existing instruments](#)
- [Overview](#)
- [Legislations, reports and texts](#)
- [How to lodge a complaint](#)
- [List of cases](#)
- [Updates](#)
- [FAQ's](#)

Dealing With Trade Barriers

The **Trade Barriers Regulation**, which came into effect on 1 January 1995, has introduced important changes in the EC's armoury against unfair trade practices. It provides a mechanism for Community firms and industries to act against trade barriers affecting their access to third country markets or the EC market, by requesting the Commission to investigate complaints and to seek redress - whether by negotiated bilateral agreement, dispute settlement at the WTO, or retaliatory measures.

Like the Regulations against dumping and subsidisation, the Trade Barriers Regulation reflects the many rights and obligations undertaken by the signatories of the GATT Agreement in 1994, when the WTO was established. It can apply to a wider range of situations than the other two Regulations, does not normally involve the imposition of measures at the Community's own borders, and is an instrument of liberalisation and market access, since it can be used in relation to the interests of Community industry in non-EU markets.

A wide range of trade barriers or obstacles to trade is covered by the Regulation. It includes those practices forbidden by international trade rules - mainly WTO rules - as well as measures which are not forbidden under WTO agreements, but which are nonetheless harmful and therefore considered as justifying action by injured parties under those agreements.

The Regulation applies to both goods and trans-frontier services not involving the movement of persons. Intellectual property rights may also be covered, where the violation of international rules has an impact on trade between the EU and a third country.

If trading activities in a third country market are being affected by obstacles imposed by a foreign country, or there is a threat of future damage, an individual firm, group of firms, or member state can submit a formal complaint to the Commission for investigation. It must find that the company concerned's imports or exports are being prevented, impeded or diverted, unfair competition, or that the company cannot obtain the parts, components or raw materials that they need. As well as hurting the company, these adverse trade affects must have an impact on the economy of the Community, or one of its regions or industrial sectors, to justify action under the Regulation. If the trade barrier is affecting the EU home market, it must be a trade association or grouping representing a major proportion of the sector concerned, or else a member state, which submits the complaint. The analysis must show material injury such as financial losses, reduced profit margins, redundancies, or lack of investment, a surge in imports or fall in exports.

The ultimate aim of the investigation is the elimination or reduction of trade barriers. If the Commission's investigation has shown that a barrier does exist contrary to international rules, and that injury or adverse trade effects have been inflicted on a Community industry or company, the Commission will open talks with the government concerned, hoping to find a mutually acceptable solution. There will be various options:

- the country which introduced the trade barrier may take unilateral measures to settle the issue, so the Commission can suspend the procedure and supervise implementation of the remedies;
- the best way of resolving the dispute may be an amicable bilateral agreement between the Community and the third country concerned, allowing suspension of the procedure and the opening of negotiations;
- where no amicable solution has proved possible, the Community will usually take action at an international level, bringing a case under the WTO dispute settlement procedure or other appropriate international mechanism;

The Community is fully committed to respecting international trade rules, especially those of the WTO. It will take into account any recommendations made by a dispute settlement body. If these call for removal of the trade barriers but the government concerned refuses to change its practices, the Commission can propose to retaliate through measures which target trade from the country concerned. Possible measures include:

- suspension or withdrawal of trade concessions;
- increase in customs duties for imports into the EU;
- imposition of quotas or other measures to modify import or export conditions;
- other forms of retaliation.

If the Commission feels that retaliation is the only effective way of dealing with the trade barrier, it will make a proposal to the Council of Ministers, which must take its decision within 30 working days.



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FAQ's

MAIL-BOX

SEARCH

INFORMATION

Trade Policy Instruments

Existing instruments

Trade Barriers Regulation

April 2000

- ↑ [Trade Policy Instruments \(Main page\)](#)
- ↑ [Existing instruments](#)
- ➔ [Legislations, reports and texts](#)
- ➔ [How to lodge a complaint](#)
- ➔ [List of cases](#)
- ➔ [Updates](#)
- ➔ [FAQ's](#)

What is the TBR (Trade Barriers Regulation)?

In the context of rapid development of trade and investment flows, further liberalisation of world trade in goods and services and growing competition, it has become necessary to create trade policy instruments aimed not only at protecting the EC market but also at opening third country markets. Consequently the Council adopted the Trade Barriers Regulation in December 1994 ([Council Regulation N°3286/94](#)) which came into effect on 1 January 1995.

Scope of the TBR

- TBR is a legal instrument that gives the right to Community enterprises and industries to lodge a complaint, which obliges the Commission to investigate and evaluate whether there is evidence of violation of international trade rules resulting in adverse trade effects. The result is that the procedure will lead to either a mutually agreed solution to the problem or to resort to dispute settlement.
- The TBR is an instrument of commercial offence to open third country markets by eliminating obstacles to trade for the benefit of Community exporters.
- The TBR has a broad scope of application and applies not only to goods but also to some extent to services and intellectual property rights, when the violation of rules concerning these rights has an impact on trade between the EC and a third country.

Target of the instrument: obstacles to trade

A wide range of obstacles to trade or trade barriers is covered by the Regulation. An obstacle to trade is defined in the Regulation as "any trade practice adopted or maintained by a third country in respect of which international trade rules establish a right of action". In this context international trade rules are primarily those established under the auspices of the WTO and laid down in the Annexes of the WTO Agreement. However this definition also covers other international agreements and bilateral agreements between the EC and a third country.

Who can lodge a complaint?

- **Community enterprises:** One or more individual firms or any association acting on their behalf can lodge a complaint aimed at opening a third country market.
- **Community industry:** A Community industry, or association acting on its

behalf, can complain about trade barriers having an effect on the market of the Community.

- **Member state:** Any Member State may lodge a complaint in respect of any obstacle to trade.

How to file a complaint?

The complainant needs to provide:

- definition of the goods or services affected by the trade barrier;
- prima facie evidence of the existence of the trade barrier;
- prima facie existence of a right of action of the Community under international trade rules;
- prima facie evidence that the trade barrier results in adverse trade effects or injury.

Before a complaint is lodged, the complainant is invited to make informal contact with the Commission for advice on the relevance of the issue and on the best way to submit the case. The officials of the Commission can provide guidelines for the submission of a complaint. Therefore, the procedure does not involve any particular costs for the complainant.

Procedure-course of action

- Lodging of a complaint;
- Commission decision on admissibility;
- Investigation and report to Member States;
- **International action**

The outcome

- The non EC country takes satisfactory steps to eliminate the adverse trade effects or injury complained of => procedure suspended and implementation monitored by the Commission;
- Initiation of international (WTO or other) dispute settlement;
- In certain cases an international agreement appears to be necessary => the procedure is suspended to allow negotiations in order to conclude an agreement between the non-EC country and the European Community.

What are the advantages of the TBR?

- The sole trade policy instrument that can be triggered by the private sector and that is not confined to the defence of the internal market.
- A right given to Community industries to examine the complaint, carry out an investigation and take international action if the necessary conditions are met.
- The complainant is fully associated at each step of the procedure.
- An instrument which provides industry with indirect access to WTO rules and allows it to participate to the definition of the EC's priorities.
- A solution oriented instrument permitting flexibility to allow for a negotiated solution at each step of the procedure.
- A procedure that will not engage the complainant in individual costs.
- Confidentiality: any information provided on a confidential basis by a party to the examination procedure shall not be revealed.



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FAQ's



Trade Policy Instruments

Existing instruments

Trade Barriers Regulation

April 2000

- [Trade Policy Instruments \(Main page\)](#)
- [Existing instruments](#)
- [Overview](#)
- [Legislations, reports and texts](#)
- [List of cases](#)
- [Updates](#)
- [FAQ's](#)

How to prepare a complaint?

Before a complaint is lodged, the complainant is invited to make informal contact with the Commission for advice in order to be advised on the relevance of the issue and on the best way to submit the case. The officials of the Commission can provide guidelines for the submission of a complaint. Therefore, the procedure does not involve any particular costs for the complainant

The complaint must be submitted to the Commission in writing , in 3 copies if possible, and include the following elements:

Definition of the goods or services affected by the obstacle to trade and identification of the complainant

Identification of the complainant

- Name, address, status, representativity
- General presentation of the complainant's activities including figures on turnover, production, number of employees...
- Link with the product which is the subject of the obstacle to trade (producer, producer of a competing product, transformer, importer, exporter).
- Data on trade flows in which the complainant is involved (as producer, transformer, importer or exporter)

Identification of the product or service which is the subject of the obstacle to trade

- Technical description and customs position
- Production, sales and imports and exports of the product or service

Prima facie evidence of the existence of the obstacle to trade

The complainant needs to give **prima facie** evidence of the existence of an obstacle to trade as defined in [Article 2 of the Regulation](#). This means that the complaint should include sufficient preliminary elements in order to demonstrate the existence of the obstacle to trade such as:

- a factual description of the third country trade practice with a copy, if possible, of all the pertinent legislation or regulations. When the trade practice is not supported by a third country legislation or regulation, the



complainant should provide as a prima facie evidence of its claim letters or faxes from sales agent, importers, clients, ... confirming the existence of a trade practice and the involvement of public authorities in such a practice;

- a summary of the evolution of the practice over time;
- a report on actions that have already been undertaken against the practice.

Existence of a right of action of the Community under international trade rules

The complainant needs to invoke international trade rules against the contested practice of the third country. Article 2 of the Regulation defines "international trade rules" as primarily those established under the auspices of the WTO and laid down in the Annexes of the WTO Agreement. However this definition also covers other international agreements and bilateral agreements to which the Community is a party and which set out rules applicable to trade between the Community and third countries.

Prima facie evidence that the obstacle to trade results in adverse trade effects or injury

The obstacles to trade should result in **adverse trade effects** and/or in **injury**:

- When an obstacle to trade has an effect on **the market of the Community**, it may result in **injury** for the **Community industry**.
- When an obstacle to trade has an effect **on the market of a third country**, it may result in **adverse trade effects** for the **Community enterprises**.

It should be noted that an obstacle to trade may also result in a **threat of injury** or a **threat of adverse trade effects** as defined in Article 2(3) and 2(4) of the TBR. This is the case, among others, when the contested trade practice has been adopted or maintained by the third country but not yet implemented.

The complaint must contain sufficient evidence:

- of the existence of the injury or the adverse trade effects as a result of the invoked obstacle to trade,
- that the injury or the adverse trade effects are caused by the invoked obstacles to trade (**causality link**).

Evidence of **injury** or **adverse trade effects** could be given on the basis of the illustrative list of factors indicated in Article 10 of the TBR, where applicable. The following elements could be used:

- statistical data on the affected trade flows including factors such as volume of imports, exports, production, consumption on the third country market and or the Community market, in particular where there has been a significant variation
- loss of market shares (on the Community markets, the third country market or others countries' markets). The consequent impact may be indicated by trends such as profit margins, utilisation of capacity, return on capital, investment, employment, prices...
- prices of the Community industry's competitors

Where a **threat of injury** or a **threat of adverse trade effects** is alleged, the complaint must illustrate whether it is clearly foreseeable that a particular situation is likely to develop into actual injury or adverse trade effects. In both cases, the following elements could be used:

- the rate of increase of exports to the market where the competition with Community products is taking place;
- export capacity in the country of origin or export, which is already in

existence and will be operational in the foreseeable future and the likelihood that exports resulting from that capacity will be to the market where the competition with Community products is taking place.

Where adverse trade effects are alleged, the Commission examines the **impact of the obstacle to trade** on the economy of the Community or of a region of the Community or on a sector of economic activity therein. To this effect, data on production, exports, employment could, *inter alia*, be used and an indicative list of relevant factors is given in Article 10 of the TBR.

It is important to note that it is possible, especially where the obstacle to trade has an effect on a non-EC market, that **little or no trade actually takes place** because the trade flows have been "prevented, impeded or diverted". This is also relevant under the TBR, and **can also be the basis for a complaint**.



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**Register
now!****?FAQ's****@
MAIL-BOX****?
SEARCH****i
INFORMATION**

Trade Policy Instruments

Existing instruments

Trade Barriers Regulation

June 2000

- [Trade Policy Instruments \(Main page\)](#)
- [Existing instruments](#)
- [Trade Barriers Regulation](#)
- [Overview](#)
- [Legislations, reports and texts](#)
- [How to lodge a complaint](#)
- [Updates](#)
- [FAQ's](#)

List of cases

ARGENTINA: EXPORTS OF HIDES AND IMPORT OF FINISHED LEATHER

Argentinean tacit ban on exports of raw and semi-tanned bovine hides and discriminatory internal taxes on imports of finished leather (additional VAT and advance payment of income tax)

ARGENTINA: MEASURES CONCERNING IMPORT OF TEXTILE AND CLOTHING PRODUCTS

Certain measures maintained by Argentina affecting import of textile and clothing products repetition of pre-shipment controls and penalising customs valuation excessive requirements concerning certificates of origin, impeding transshipment of goods excessive requirements concerning customs documentation and labelling

BRAZIL: COGNAC APPELLATION OF ORIGIN

Brazilian lack of protection of Cognac appellation of origin as well as excessive administrative requirements and discriminatory taxation on the importation of Cognac in Brazil.

BRAZIL: IMPORT REGIME FOR SORBITOL AND CMC, FOR TEXTILE PRODUCTS AND STAINLESS STEEL PRODUCTS

- [Brazilian non-automatic import licensing system applied for textile products](#) and operating through compulsory payment terms and minimum prices, minimum prices applied via customs valuation system.
- [Brazilian non-automatic import licensing system applied for Sorbitol and Carboxymethylcellulose exports](#) to Brazil and operating through compulsory minimum prices. The practices concerned are similar to those investigated during the textile products case.
- [Brazilian non-automatic import licensing system applied for stainless steel flat products](#) and operating through compulsory payment terms.

BRAZIL: SUBSIDIES FOR EXPORT OF REGIONAL AIRCRAFT

Export subsidies allegedly granted by the Brazilian export-financing programme "PROEX" to the purchasers of the Brazilian 30-seat regional jet Embraer ERJ-135.

CANADA: LACK OF PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION
"PROSCIUTTO DI PARMA"

Alleged Canadian lack of protection of the geographical indication of "Prosciutto di Parma". Alleged absence of appropriate legal remedies to effectively redress the unfair competition generated by the use of the trademark "Parma" by Canadian producers.

CHILE: TRANSHIPMENT OF SWORDFISH

Chilean outright prohibition on the transit and transshipment of swordfish in Chilean ports (+ the requirement of a zoo-sanitary certificate).

COLOMBIA: VAT LEGISLATION ON IMPORTED CARS

Colombian VAT regime allegedly discriminating against imported motor vehicles and adversely affecting the Community exports of the products in question to the Colombian market.

JAPAN: IMPORTS OF FINISHED LEATHER

The management of the tariff quota system for leather and subsidies granted to leather industry and Dowa population.

KOREA: IMPORTS OF COSMETICS PRODUCTS

Korean standards and other requirements that adversely affect import and marketing of Community cosmetics products into Korea.

KOREA: PRICING AND REIMBURSEMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL
PRODUCTS

Alleged discrimination in rules and practices concerning pricing and reimbursement of pharmaceutical products affecting trade of Community pharmaceutical products in the Korean market.

THAILAND: PIRACY OF SOUND RECORDINGS

Legislation and enforcement of legislation concerning the protection of intellectual property rights against piracy.

USA: ANTIDUMPING ACT OF 1916

US trade defence instrument (Antidumping Act of 1916) which consists of prohibiting importers from importing or selling articles from any foreign country at a price substantially less than the market value or wholesale price of such articles, at the time of importation, in the country of production or other foreign countries to which they are commonly exported.

USA: LICENSING FOR MUSICAL WORKS

US legislation on Copyright which exempts restaurants, bars, shops or any other public venue from the obligation to obtain licences for the broadcast of music works by radio or T.V, provided certain conditions are met in terms of floor surface and number of audio-visual devices.

USA: RULES OF ORIGIN FOR TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Changes in the US origin rules for textile products: cotton, silk and man-made fibres fabrics imported in the Community at loom state to be dyed and printed no longer qualify as of EC origin.



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Register
now!

? FAQ's

@
MAIL-BOX

?
SEARCH

i
INFORMATION

Trade Policy Instruments

Existing instruments

Trade Barriers Regulation

June 2000

- ↑ [Trade Policy Instruments \(Main page\)](#)
- ↑ [Existing instruments](#)
- ↑ [Trade Barriers Regulation](#)
- ↑ [List of cases](#)
- ➡ [Overview](#)
- ➡ [Legislations, reports and texts](#)
- ➡ [How to lodge a complaint](#)
- ➡ [Updates](#)
- ➡ [FAQ's](#)

USA: RULES OF ORIGIN FOR TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Measure investigated:


Changes in the US origin rules for textile products: cotton, silk and man-made fibres fabrics imported into the Community at loom state to be dyed and printed no longer qualify as of EC origin.

Complainant:

FEDERTESSILE (Italian Textile Federation)

Steps in the TBR procedure:

Notice of initiation of the examination procedure published on 22 November 1996 (O.J. C 351/6).

Investigation report  transmitted to Member States on 28 May 1997.

Findings:

The findings of the investigation confirm that the new US origin rules introduced on 1 July 1996 are contrary to Articles 2.4 and 4.2 of the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing, 2 of the WTO Agreement on Rules of Origin, 2 of the TBT and III of GATT 1994.

According to the Commission, the implementation of this system is adversely affecting EC exports into the US of dyed and printed fabrics and house linen resulting therefrom. Italy is particularly affected.

Action taken:

- Informal contacts were taken to find an amicable solution.
- A [Commission Decision](#) to initiate a WTO dispute settlement procedure was published on 4 March 1997 (O.J. L 62).
- A first compromise was reached on 15 July 1997 but the US side failed to implement its commitments.
- WTO consultations took place on 15 January 1998.

- WTO consultations took place on 15 January 1999.
- A new solution was reached in August 1999, following meetings between US and EC administrations and textile industries.

Outcome:

As a result of bilateral discussions, the US Congress of the United States adopted in May 2000 the Trade and Development Act. Section 405 of this statute, entitled "Clarification of Section 33 of the Uruguay Rounds Agreement Act", which reinstates the rules of origin that existed prior to the Uruguay Round Agreement Act for certain textile products. The complainant expressed his satisfaction with these new rules of origin. In view of this, the Commission is now considering the official termination the TBR procedure.



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FAQ's


MAIL-BOX


SEARCH


INFORMATION


Trade Policy Instruments


Existing instruments


Trade Barriers Regulation


September 2000


 [Trade Policy Instruments \(Main page\)](#)


 [Existing instruments](#)

 [Overview](#)

 [Legislations, reports and texts](#)

 [How to lodge a complaint](#)

 [List of cases](#)

 [FAQ's](#)

Updates

Latest news

- [USA-Licensing for musical works](#) : WTO publishes panel report on EC complaint against US Copyright Act (see [WTO Website](#)).
- [USA- Antidumping Act of 1916](#): WTO publishes appellate Body's report (28 August 2000) in the dispute filed by the EC and Japan against the US Antidumping Act of 1916 (see [WTO Website](#)).

Cases currently under investigation

- [CANADA](#): Lack of protection of geographical indication "Prosciutto di Parma"
- [ARGENTINA](#): Measures concerning import of textile and clothing products

New cases

(Cases for which the notice of initiation has been published since less than 30 days)

- [COLOMBIA](#): Discriminatory VAT legislation against imported cars.

The Commission has decided to open an investigation on the Colombian VAT regime under the Trade Barriers Regulation (TBR) following a complaint by Volkswagen AG. The notice of initiation of the examination procedure was published on 18.08.2000 (OJ C236/4).

Since 1996, the General Colombian Tax Law (*Estatuto Tributario*) appears to provide for a distinction between vehicles assembled or manufactured in Colombia and those manufactured or assembled outside Colombia for the purposes of the application of the VAT. In practice, the Colombian law currently stipulates that the vehicles in the category up to 1400 cc manufactured or assembled in Colombia are subject to a VAT rate of 20% compared with 35% for like imported cars:

The Commission is considering whether the Colombian VAT regime is in breach of Colombia's international obligations - in particular the principle of National Treatment included in Article III of GATT 1994. National treatment is one of the most important and basic WTO obligations. It provides that products of any WTO Member imported into the territory of another WTO Member shall not be subject to internal charges of any kind in excess of those applied to like domestic products. The investigation will be concluded by spring 2001.



Interested parties may make themselves known and make known their views in writing, in particular by addressing the specific issues raised by the complaint, and by providing supporting evidence. Furthermore, the Commission will hear parties who so request in writing when making themselves known, provided that they are a party primarily concerned by the result of the procedure. Any such information or request for a hearing are extremely important and should reach the Commission not later than 30 days following the publication of the notice of initiation. Indeed, the purpose of the Commission investigation is to verify the allegations contained in the complaint and assess whether adverse trade effects and/or injury result from the third country practice. In order to clarify these issues, the Commission needs to hear all the parties involved their opposing views and arguments and is looking for additional information about the nature of the measures adopted or maintained by the third country.

Any information relating to the matter and any requests for hearings should be sent in writing to





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Service
Register NOW!

FAQ's


MAIL-BOX


SEARCH










INFORMATION

Trade Policy Instruments

Existing instruments

Trade Barriers Regulation

April 2000

-  [Trade Policy Instruments \(Main page\)](#)
-  [Existing instruments](#)
-  [Trade Barriers Regulation](#)
-  [Overview](#)
-  [How to lodge a complaint](#)
-  [Legislations, reports and texts](#)
-  [List of cases](#)
-  [Updates](#)

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ON THE TRADE BARRIERS REGULATION

Q: What is the outcome of a TBR procedure if the non EC country does not take steps to eliminate the obstacles to trade infringing WTO rules?

A: If the non EC country agrees to seek an amicable solution, the Commission will initiate informal discussions in order to conclude an agreement. As a result of the bilateral discussions, if the authorities of the third country do not show a co-operative attitude on this matter, the Commission may decide to request WTO consultations. The length of time for bilateral discussions depend on the apparent willingness of the third country to satisfy the Community's concerns. If the Commission estimates (even after the first meeting) that there is no chance that the discussions lead to a satisfactory solution, the case, where appropriate, will be brought under the WTO dispute settlement procedure. The timetable will then be the following:

- consultations will take place no later than 30 days after the request for consultations and request for a panel can only take place 60 days after the request;
- the panel is established within 15 days if consultations have not led to a solution;
- the panel report will be adopted up to 9 months (without appeal) or 12 months (with appeal) from the establishment of the panel.

Q: Does the TBR applies only to goods?

A: TBR has a broad scope of application and applies not only to goods but also to some extent to services and intellectual property rights. However the application of the TBR is limited to certain services (currently only transfrontier services, which do not involve the physical movement of persons, are included. In addition transport services are excluded). As regards intellectual property rights, it may concern origin labelling, counterfeiting of trade marks, software or records piracy....

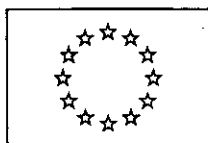
Q: Does the complainant has to engage in specific costs?

A: No, the complainant will not engage in individual costs. The TBR is a right given to Community industries that the Commission will examine the complaint, carry out an investigation and take international action if the necessary conditions are met.

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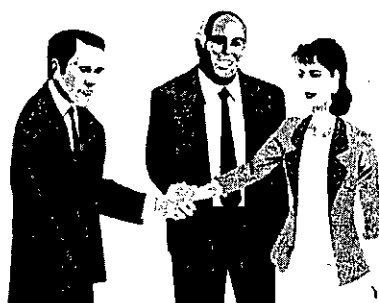
Symposium chaired by Mr. Pascal LAMY, European Commissioner

**« The Challenge of Globalisation :
the European Union's Market Access Strategy »**

28 November 2000
Palais des Congrès, Brussels

Workshop N° 3 : Trade Barrier Regulation

**TRADE BARRIERS REGULATION :
THE FIRST FIVE YEARS**



TRADE BARRIERS REGULATION: 5 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

INTRODUCTION

The Trade Barriers Regulation (TBR) has been in force now for more than five years, since 1 January 1995. During that time it has proved itself as a very effective tool in resolving market access problems for European Union producers wishing to export to third countries.

During the past five years the instrument has been used to serve the needs of a variety of industries and has taken action against different trading partners. In some of those cases a resolution has been reached through negotiation and in others by means of WTO dispute settlement proceedings.

Since the second half of 1996, sixteen TBR examination procedures have been initiated. The period between January 1995 and mid-1996 was dedicated to publicising the existence of the instrument but potential cases were soon presented to the Commission for consideration. Those complaints came from industries or companies that saw the TBR as a new, business driven, means of access to WTO dispute settlement procedures in case a negotiated solution to their problem should not be reached.

WHAT IS THE TBR?

The TBR is one of the Community's commercial policy instruments but is unique in that it is offensive rather than defensive. It allows individual firms, as well as industry groups and Member States, access via the European Commission to their rights under the WTO Agreements signed in 1994.

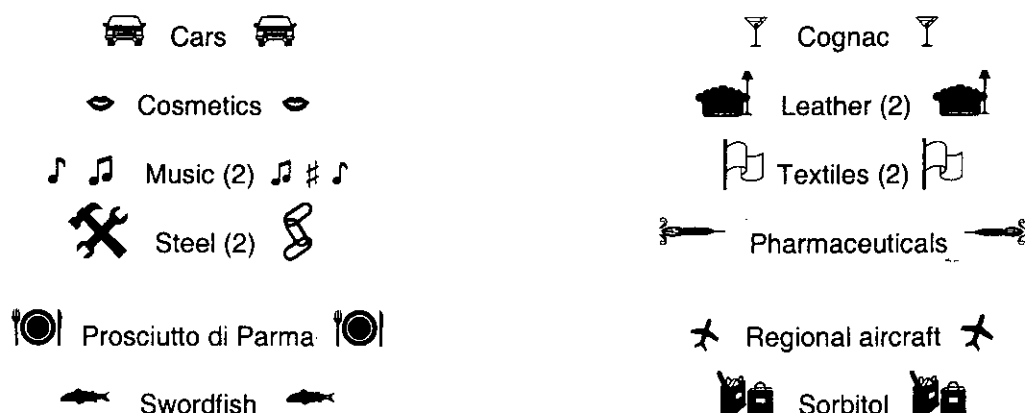
The Regulation covers trade barriers forbidden by international trade rules, mainly WTO rules. It is applicable to both goods and trans-frontier services not involving the movement of persons, and may also cover trade barriers having their origin in the violation of intellectual property rights.

If trading activities in a third country market are being affected by obstacles imposed by a foreign country, or there is a threat of future damage, an individual firm, group of firms, or Member State can submit a formal complaint to the Commission for investigation. If the Commission finds that the complaint contains sufficient initial evidence (both factual and legal), then a formal examination procedure will be conducted by the Commission's services into the alleged practices. This is an essential step since the Commission will, at this stage and on the basis of the additional pressure which is exerted upon third countries, open talks with the government concerned, hoping to find a mutually acceptable solution. In addition, information obtained during this investigation may be used in the case of a WTO dispute settlement proceeding.

WHO HAS THE TBR HELPED?

The TBR investigations that have been carried out so far have dealt with various industry sectors.

Industry sectors that lodged TBR complaints



IN WHAT COUNTRIES HAVE PROBLEMS OCCURRED?

The range of trading partners against which TBR complaints have been lodged is also broad (see below) and covers North and South America and Asia, both developed and developing countries. Two TBR investigations have been carried out concerning Argentina, five in Brazil, two in South Korea, three in the USA and one each in Chile, Columbia, Canada and Japan.



Countries against which TBR complaints have been lodged

Argentina
Canada
Columbia
South Korea

Brazil
Chile
Japan
U.S.A.

WHAT TYPE OF PROBLEMS HAS THE TBR INVESTIGATED?

The trade barriers investigated have been varied (see annex). Some have been legislative problems, others have been regulatory or caused by administrative practices. In the USA, for example, three cases have been investigated where the US legislation was contrary to WTO

Agreements. In the case concerning cosmetics in South Korea, the enforcement regulations of the legislation created barriers to trade. Administrative practice in Argentina, in the management of the customs procedures, created problems for the textiles sector. In Brazil, administrative practice was again at the root of the difficulties encountered by various sectors for getting import licenses.

Indicative list of problems addressed in TBR complaints

Nature of problem	Number of complaints
Transit of products	1
Rules of origin (determination, certificates)	2
Import licenses	4
Customs valuation of goods	2
Discriminatory taxation	2
Abusive trade defence instruments	1
Lack of protection of appellation of origin / geographical indication	2
Subsidies to domestic producers	2
Labelling of products	2
Standards	1
Copyright violation	1

WHO LODGED COMPLAINTS?

Under the Trade Barriers Regulation a complaint may be lodged by an individual company, by an industry association or by a Member State. The complaints lodged with the Commission until now have been made by companies, national industry associations, European industry associations. Some were prepared by the complainants themselves and lawyers were used in particularly complex cases.

Complainant	Number
Individual company	3
National industry association	6*
European industry association	7
Member State	0

**Two of these, BNIC (Cognac) and Consorzio di Prosciutto di Parma, are also European associations as the industry is located solely in one country in each case.*

The Commission services responsible for TBR investigations are always willing to meet interested parties to discuss a potential complaint and give preliminary advice as to whether it might be admissible under the Trade Barriers Regulation or whether another avenue might be more appropriate to tackle the problem concerned.

WHAT DID THE TBR ACHIEVE?

The aim of the TBR is of course the removal of the barrier to trade. This can be achieved through negotiations; about half of the cases have been resolved through negotiations. However, if those negotiations break down, then a solution can be sought through the WTO.

The following case studies are examples of the various paths which lead to solutions of the problems raised by TBR complaints.

TBR CASE STUDIES

► Amicable solution

US RULES OF ORIGIN FOR TEXTILES

Complaint lodged by **FEDERTESSILE** on
11 October 1996

▼
Trade barrier: Changes in the US origin rules for textile products: cotton, silk and man-made fibres fabrics imported in the Community at loom state to be dyed and printed and flat products deriving therefrom no longer qualify as of EC origin

▼
TBR investigation initiated on **22 November 1996**

▼
Findings of investigation: Investigation concluded that the changes to the US origin rules introduced on 1 July 1996 were violations of the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing, the WTO Agreement on Rules of Origin, the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade and GATT 1994. Investigation also made it clear that only a change to the US legislation would correct the problem

▼
Given that informal consultations with the US did not lead to a solution, the Commission decided to initiate WTO dispute settlement proceedings. As a result of further negotiations an agreement was reached between the US and the Commission, which was then amended and was eventually implemented by a change in the US legislation enacted on 21 May 2000

▼
The change resolved the situation to the complete satisfaction of the complainant

TRADE IN COGNAC IN BRAZIL

Complaint lodged by **BNIC** (*Bureau National Interprofessionnel du Cognac*) on **17 February 1997**

▼
Trade barrier: Brazilian lack of protection of Cognac appellation of origin. Excessive administrative requirements and discriminatory taxation applicable to imports of Cognac in Brazil

▼
TBR investigation initiated on **2 April 1997**

▼
Findings of investigation: Investigation confirmed lack of protection of the Cognac appellation of origin. Investigation confirmed excessive administrative requirements and discriminatory taxation but they were not found to have a material impact on trade in Cognac

▼
In view of the entry into force of its TRIPs obligations on 1 January 2000, Brazil adopted Law No. 9.279 of 14 May 1996 (*Lei da Propriedade Industrial*) which introduced a register of geographical indications.

Following various bilateral contacts, established during the TBR procedure, the Brazilian authorities eventually agreed (despite the domestic industry's objections) to accept BNIC's application and the "Cognac" geographical indication was registered on 11 April 2000.

▼
The registration of the *appellation d'origine* in Brazil satisfied the complainant

► ***Amicable solution where follow-up action is necessary***

TBR CASE CONCERNING KOREAN REGIME FOR IMPORTS OF COSMETICS

Complaint lodged by **COLIPA** on **2 April 1998**

▼
Trade barrier: Korean standard and other requirements that adversely affect import and marketing of Community cosmetics products in Korea

▼
TBR investigation initiated on **19 May 1998**

▼
Findings of investigation: Investigation concluded that the Korean regime for the import and marketing of cosmetics was contrary to provisions of the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade and was causing adverse effects to the Community industry

▼
Several meetings took place with the Korean authorities with a view to finding an amicable solution to the problem. That led to an agreement that satisfied the industry and that introduced a procedure whereby standards maintained by Community producers can be considered equal to those requested in Korea.

▼
During and following the investigation the Korean authorities had announced their decision to make changes in the regime for imported cosmetics and introduced new legislation (24.01.00) and enforcement regulations (19.07.00) governing cosmetics. Prior to terminating the case, the Commission services are now verifying their compatibility with the agreement

▼
The agreement satisfied the complainant by the acknowledgement of the Korean authorities of the standards maintained by Community producers

► ***Recourse to WTO dispute settlement proceedings***

TBR CASE CONCERNING THE US ANTI-DUMPING ACT

Complaint lodged by **EUROFER** on **10 January 1997**

▼
Trade barrier: US Anti-Dumping Act of 1916 which consists of prohibiting importers from importing or selling articles from any foreign country at a price substantially less than the market value or wholesale price of such articles, at the time of importation, in the country of production or other foreign countries to which they are commonly exported

▼
TBR investigation initiated on **25 February 1997**

▼
Findings of investigation: Investigation concluded on violations of GATT 1994 and of the provisions of the WTO Anti-dumping Agreement and of the Agreement establishing the WTO

▼
Informal consultations with the US authorities did not lead to a solution. On **28 April 1998** the Commission decided to initiate WTO dispute settlement proceedings. Formal consultations in that context were not successful and a Panel was established. The Panel and the Appellate Body found the US in violation of several WTO provisions. The Commission will now monitor the implementation of the DSB recommendations by the US

▼
The complainant is satisfied with the outcome of the investigation and the results of the WTO dispute settlement proceeding

CROSS-BORDER MUSIC LICENSING IN THE USA

Complaint lodged by **IMRO** (Irish Music Rights Organisation) **21 April 1997**

▼
Trade barrier: US legislation on Copyright exempting restaurants, bars, shops or other public venues from the obligation to obtain licences for the broadcast of music works by radio or T.V., provided certain conditions are met in terms of floor surface and number of audio-visual devices

▼
TBR investigation initiated on **11 June 1997**

▼
Findings of investigation: Investigation found violations of Article 9(1) of TRIPs Agreement and Articles 11 and 11bis of the Berne Convention

▼
Informal consultations with the US authorities did not lead to a solution. On

22 December 1998 the Commission decided to initiate WTO dispute settlement proceedings and a Panel was established. A Panel report condemning the most important part of Section 110(5) was adopted by the Dispute Settlement Body on 26 July 2000. Arbitration has been requested on the definition of reasonable period of time for US to comply

▼
The complainant is very satisfied with the outcome of the investigation and the results of the WTO dispute settlement proceeding

LEATHER AND HIDES & SKINS SECTOR IN ARGENTINA

Complaint lodged by **COTANCE** on **8 January 1997**

▼
Trade barrier: Argentinian tacit ban on exports of raw and semi-tanned bovine hides and discriminatory internal taxes on imports of finished leather (additional VAT and advance payment of income tax)

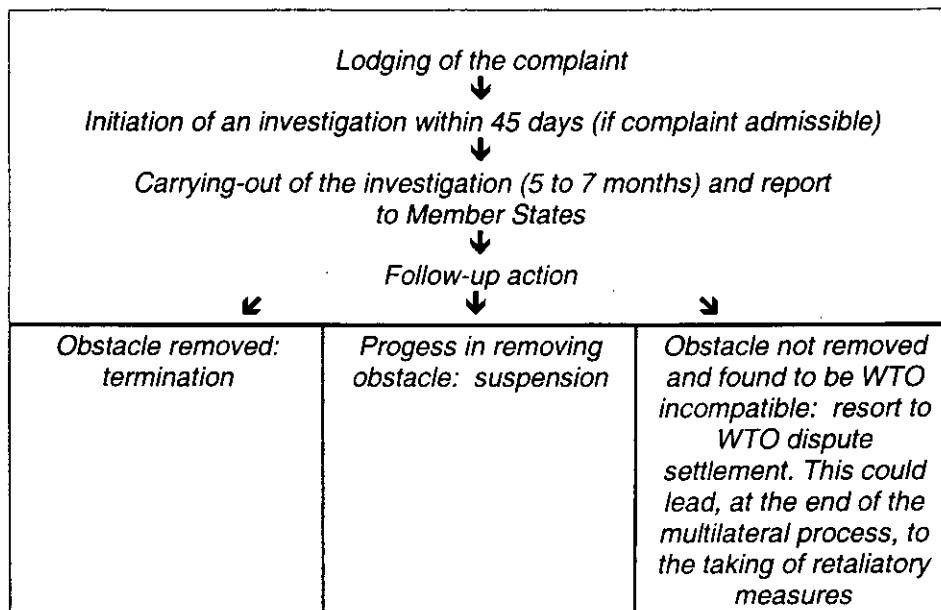
▼
TBR investigation initiated on **26 February 1997**

▼
Findings of investigation: Investigation found violations of Articles III, VIII, X, XI GATT 1994

▼
Informal consultations with the Argentinian authorities did not lead to a solution. On **4 November 1998** the Commission decided to initiate WTO dispute settlement proceedings. Formal consultations in that context were not successful and a Panel was established

HOW DOES A TBR PROCEDURE DEVELOP?

The structure and timetable of a TBR procedure is the following :



Discussions with the third country with a view to finding an amicable solution may take place throughout the process.

HOW CAN YOU CONTACT US?

The Commission service in charge of the implementation of the TBR is Unit D-3 (Dispute settlement and Trade Barriers Regulation) of the Directorate-General for Trade.

You can reach us either through DG Trade's website :

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/trade/policy/traderegul/legis.htm>

or by contacting the following persons :

Mr. Aguiar Machado (Head of Unit) tel: 32-2-299-6310

e-mail: joao.aguiarmachado@cec.eu.int

Mr. Sourmelis (Deputy Head of Unit) tel : 32-2-295-6353

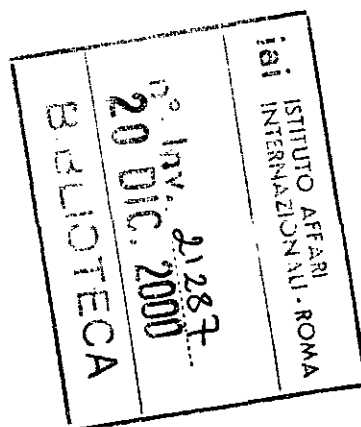
e-mail: petros.sourmelis@cec.eu.int

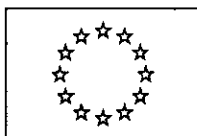
Mr. Zaimis tel : 32-2-295-2935, e-mail: nikos.zaimis@cec.eu.int

LEGAL PROVISIONS INVOKED IN TBR COMPLAINTS

Title	Short description of measures	Legal provisions invoked in complaint
USA - Rules of origin for textiles	Changes in the US origin rules for textile products: cotton, silk and man-made fibres fabrics imported in the Community at loom state to be dyed and printed and flat products deriving therefrom no longer qualify as of EC origin.	Articles 2.4 and 4.2 WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing. Article 2 on WTO Agreement on Rules of Origin
USA - Antidumping Act of 1916	US trade defence instrument (Anti-Dumping Act of 1916) which consists of prohibiting importers from importing or selling articles from any foreign country at a price substantially less than the market value or wholesale price of such articles, at the time of importation, in the country of production or other foreign countries to which they are commonly exported	Articles III:4, VI GATT 1994; Articles 1, 2, 3, 5, 9.3, 10, 11.1, 8.4 WTO Anti-Dumping Agreement; Article XVI:4 WTO Agreement
Argentina - Hides and skins; finished leather	Argentinean tacit ban on exports of raw and semi-tanned bovine hides and discriminatory internal taxes on imports of finished leather (additional VAT and advance payment of income tax)	Articles II:2(c), III:2, VII [in particular, Article VII:2], VIII:1(a), X:3(a), XI GATT 1994
Brazil - Cognac	Brazilian lack of protection of Cognac appellation of origin. Excessive administrative requirements and discriminatory taxation applicable to imports of Cognac in Brazil	Articles 2, 3, 4, 23, 65(5) TRIPs; Articles 9, 10, 10bis, 10ter Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property; Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods; Article 12(2) of the EC-Brazil Framework Agreement; Article 9 of the EU-Mercosur Framework Agreement
Japan - Leather	Management of the tariff quota system for leather and subsidies granted to leather industry and Dowa population	Articles VIII, X, XI GATT 1994; Articles 5, 6 Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures; Articles 1.6, 3.5(g), (h), (i) and (j) WTO Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures
USA - Music licensing	US legislation on Copyright which exempts restaurants, bars, shops or any other public venue from the obligation to obtain licences for the broadcast of music works by radio or T.V, provided certain conditions are met in terms of floor surface and number of audio-visual devices	Article 9 TRIPs; Article 11(a) Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works
Brazil - Steel	Brazilian non-automatic licensing system applied to certain steel products and operating through compulsory payment terms	Articles XI, III(4), X GATT 1994. Articles 1(4), 3(3), 5 and 1(9) to the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures
Brazil - Textiles	Brazilian non-automatic import licensing system applied to textile products and operating through compulsory payment terms and minimum prices	Articles 1, 3 WTO Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures; Articles II:1(b), X, XI:1, XV GATT 1994
Korea - cosmetics	Korean standard and other requirements that adversely affect import and marketing of Community cosmetics products in Korea	Articles 5(1)(1) and 5(1)(2) of the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade; Article III:4 GATT 1994

Chile Swordfish	-	Chilean prohibition on the transit and transshipment of swordfish in Chilean ports	Article V GATT 1994; Articles 2(3), 5(4), 6 WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
Brazil – Sorbitol		Brazilian minimum import price system applied to Sorbitol operating through a non-automatic import licensing regime or via the customs valuation system. Investigation extended to Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) exports to Brazil. The practices concerned are similar to those investigated during the FEBELTEX case.	Articles I:1, X:1, X:3(a), XI GATT 1994; Articles 1(3) and (4), 3(2), 3(3), 3(5)(e) and (f), 5 WTO Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures; Article 4(2) WTO Agreement on Agriculture
Brazil Regional aircraft	-	Export subsidies granted by the Brazilian export-financing programme "PROEX" to purchasers of the Brazilian 30-seat regional jet Embraer ERJ-135	Articles 3 [in particular, 3(1)(a)], 4, 5 WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures; Article III:4 GATT 1994
Canada Prosciutto di Parma	-	Lack of protection of geographical indication of "Prosciutto di Parma". Absence of appropriate legal remedies to effectively redress unfair competition generated by the use of the trademark "Parma" by Canadian producers	Article 22 TRIPs; Article 10bis, 10ter Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property Article 2 TRIPs provides that Members shall comply with Articles 1 to 12 and Article 19 of the Paris Convention
Korea Pharmaceutical s	-	Discrimination in rules and practices concerning pricing and reimbursement of pharmaceutical products affecting trade of Community pharmaceutical products in the Korean market	Article III:4 GATT 1994
Argentina Textiles	-	Certain measures affecting import of textile and clothing products: repetition of pre-shipment controls and customs valuation which penalise imports; excessive requirements concerning certificates of origin which impedes trans-shipment of goods together with excessive customs documentation and labelling	Articles VII:2, VIII:1(c), X:1, XI GATT 1994; Articles 1 to 6 and 7.2(f) and (g) Agreement on Implementation of Article VII GATT 1994; Article 2.3 Agreement on Pre-shipment Inspection; Article 7(1)(a) Agreement on Textiles and Clothing
Colombia Cars	-	Colombian VAT regime which provides for a distinction between vehicles in the category up to 1400 cc assembled or manufactured in Colombia subject to a VAT rate of 20% compared with a VAT rate of 35% for those manufactured or assembled outside Colombia	Article III.2 GATT 1994





EUROPEAN COMMISSION

7

Symposium chaired by Mr. Pascal LAMY, European Commissioner

**« The Challenge of Globalisation :
the European Union's Market Access Strategy »**

28 November 2000
Palais des Congrès, Brussels

Workshop N° 4 : WTO Accessions : Reform and Round

**DISPUTE SETTLEMENT CASES LAUNCHED AT
THE WTO**

CASES LAUNCHED BY EC

Updated 30 October 2000

Title and ref. Nr.	Defendant	3rd Parties	Short description of the measures	Relevant WTO Provisions
WT/DS121 Safeguard measures on footwear	Argentina	Paraguay Uruguay Brazil Indonesia US	Argentina imposed a provisional safeguard measure followed by a definitive one, in the form of minimum specific duties on imports of footwear effective respectively as of 25 Feb. 1997 and 13 Sep. 1997.	Safeguards (2, 4, 5, 6, 12) GATT (Art. XIX)
WT/DS145 Countervailing duties on imports of wheat gluten from EC	Argentina		Definitive countervailing duties imposed by Argentina on imports of wheat gluten from the EC. The investigation exceeded 18 months, in breach of the Subsidies Agreement.	Subsidies (11.11)
WT/DS155 Measures on the Export of Bovine Hides and the Import of Finished Leather	Argentina		De facto export prohibition on raw and semi tanned bovine hides. Discriminatory internal taxes on imported leather products.	GATT (Art.III:2, X:3, XI:1)
WT/DS157 Anti-dumping measures on imports of drill bits from Italy	Argentina		Definitive anti-dumping measures on imports of drill bits from Italy (12 Sep. 1998). The investigation exceeded 18 months, in breach of the Anti-Dumping Agreement.	Anti-Dumping (art. 5.10)
WTDS189 Definitive anti-dumping measures on carton-board imports from Germany and definitive anti-dumping measures on imports of ceramic floor tiles from Italy	Argentina		Definitive anti-dumping measures on imports of carton-board from Germany (26 Feb. 1999) and on imports of ceramic floor tiles from Italy (12 Nov. 1999).	Anti-Dumping (art. 2, 6.5, 6.8, 6.9, 6.10)
WT/DS183 Measures on Import Licensing and Minimum Import Prices	Brazil	US	Brazil imposes minimum import prices on a serie of products including textiles, Sorbitol and Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) through non-automatic licences and customs valuation procedures.	GATT (II, VIII, X and XI) Agriculture (4.2) Licensing
WT/DS114 Patent protection of pharmaceutical products	Canada	Australia Brazil Columbia Cuba India Israel Japan Poland Switzerland Thailand US	Canada allows for start of commercial manufacture of patented medicines 6 months before the expiry of the patent ("stockpiling exception") as well as the use of the patent and the manufacturing of the product for the purpose of securing the approval of generic medecines ("regulatory exception")	TRIPS (27.1, 28, 30, 33)
WT/DS142 Certain measures affecting the automotive industry	Canada	India Korea US	Canadian legislation implementing the Automotive Products Agreement (Auto Pact) between the US and Canada. Only a limited number of motor vehicle manufacturers are eligible to import vehicles into Canada duty free.	GATT (I:1, III:4) TRIMs (2) Subsidies (3) GATS (II, VI and XVII)

Title and ref. Nr.	Defendant	Consulta- tions	Panel - Dates of:			Appeal - Dates of:		Date of adoption panel / AB report	Implemen- tation deadline	Recourse to Art. 21.5 or Art. 22
		Date of request	request	establis- ment	circulation of report	request	circulation of report			
WT/DS121 Safeguard measures on footwear	Argentina	3-4-1998	10-6-1998	23-7-1998	25-6-1999	15-9-1999	14-12-1999	12-1-2000		
WT/DS145 Countervailing duties on imports of wheat gluten from EC	Argentina	23-9-1998								
WT/DS155 Measures on the Export of Bovine Hides and the Import of Finished Leather	Argentina	23-12-1998	4-6-1999	26-7-1999						
WT/DS157 Anti-dumping measures on imports of drill bits from Italy	Argentina	14-1-1999								
WTDS189 Definitive anti-dumping measures on carton-board imports from Germany and definitive anti- dumping measures on imports of ceramic floor tiles from Italy	Argentina	26-1-2000	<u>14-9-2000</u>							
WT/DS183 Measures on Import Licensing and Minimum Import Prices	Brazil	14-10-1999								
WT/DS114 Patent protection of pharmaceutical products	Canada	19-12-1997	11-11-1998	1-2-1999	17-3-2000			7-4-2000	7-10-2000	
WT/DS142 Certain measures affecting the automotive industry	Canada	17-8-1998	14-1-1999	1-2-1999	11-2-2000	2-3-2000	31-5-2000	19-6-2000	19-2-2001	

Title and ref. Nr.	Defendant	3rd Parties	Short description of the measures	Relevant WTO Provisions
WT/DS87 - WT/DS110 Taxes on alcoholic beverages	Chile	Canada Mexico Peru US	Chile's Special Sales Tax on spirits imposes a higher tax on imported spirits than on Pisco, a locally brewed spirit.	GATT (III:2)
WT/DS193 Measures affecting the transit and importations of swordfish	Chile		Under Chilean legislation, Community fishing vessels are not allowed to unload their swordfish in Chilean ports either to land them for warehousing or to tranship them onto other vessels.	GATT (V, XI)
WT/DS120 Measures affecting export of certain commodities (raw hides and skins)	India		India's EXIM Policy (1997-2002) sets up a negative list for the export of several commodities. Under this policy, raw hides and skins are listed as products the export of which requires an export licence. This requirement acts as an export prohibition.	GATT (XI)
WT/DS146 Measures affecting the automotive sector	India	Japan US	Imports of complete automobiles and of certain parts are subject to a system of non-automatic import licenses. Import licenses may be granted only to local joint venture manufacturers that have signed an MoU with the Indian Government, whereby they undertake, inter alia, to comply with certain local content and export balancing requirements.	GATT (III and XI) TRIMs (2)
WT/DS149 Import restrictions	India		Import restrictions maintained by India under its EXIM Policy, 1997-2002, for reasons other than Article XVIII:B of GATT (balance of payment provisions).	GATT (III, X, XI, XIII and XVII) Agriculture (4.2) Licensing (1,2 & 3)
WT/DS150 Measures affecting customs duties	India	Australia Japan Switzerland	A series of taxes and surcharges applies to imported products in violation of India's tariff commitment and of the national treatment clause.	GATT (II:1(b) & III:2)
WT/DS98 Definitive safeguard measure on imports of certain dairy products	Korea	Australia	Definitive safeguard measure imposed by Korea in the form of quotas on imports of certain dairy products (skimmed milk powder preparations).	GATT (XIX) Safeguard (2, 4, 5 & 12)
WT/DS108 Tax treatment for "Foreign Sales Corporation"	US	Barbados Canada Japan	The FSC scheme provides for an exemption to the general rules established in the US Internal Revenue Code (sections 921-927) which results in substantial tax savings for US companies exporting through FSCs.	Subsidies (3) Agriculture (8, 9, 10)

Title and ref. Nr.	Defendant	Consulta- tions	Panel - Dates of:			Appeal - Dates of:		Date of adoption panel / AB report	Implemen- tation deadline	Recourse to Art. 21.5 or Art. 22
		Date of request	request	establis- ment	circulation of report	request	circulation of report			
WT/DS87 - WT/DS110 Taxes on alcoholic beverages	Chile	4-6-1997	3-10-1997	18-11-1997	15-6-1999	13-9-1999	13-12-1999	12-1-2000	21-3-2001	
WT/DS193 Measures affecting the transit and importations of swordfish	Chile	26-4-2000								
WT/DS120 Measures affecting export of certain commodities (raw hides and skins)	India	16-3-1998	<u>23-10-2000</u>							
WT/DS146 Measures affecting the automotive sector	India	6-10-1998	<u>23-10-2000</u>							
WT/DS149 Import restrictions	India	28-10-1998								
WT/DS150 Measures affecting customs duties	India	30-10-1998								
WT/DS98 Definitive safeguard measure on imports of certain dairy products	Korea	12-8-1997	10-6-1998	23-7-1998	21-6-1999	15-9-1999	14-12-1999	12-1-2000	20-5-2000	
WT/DS108 Tax treatment for "Foreign Sales Corporation"	US	18-11-1997	1-7-1998	22-9-1998	8-10-1999	26-11-1999	24-2-2000	20-3-2000	1/10/2000 <u>1-11-2000</u>	

Title and ref. Nr.	Defendant	3rd Parties	Short description of the measures	Relevant WTO Provisions
WT/DS118 Harbor Maintenance Tax	US	Canada Japan Norway	US HMT (harbour maintenance tax) is a governmental fee on goods (0,125% of the value of the goods) moved through US harbours. All imported goods and some domestic shipments are taxed while exports are completely exempt from the fee.	GATT (I, II, III, VIII, X)
WT/DS136 Anti-dumping Act of 1916	US	India Japan Mexico	The 1916 Act renders unlawful the importation of goods and their sale in the US market when the price is lower than the one in the country of production or in other foreign countries where the goods are exported.	GATT (III:4, VI:1 and VI:2) WTO (XVI:4) Anti-Dumping (1,2,3,4 & 5)
WT/DS138 Imposition of countervailing duties on certain hot-rolled lead and bismuth carbon steel products originating in the United Kingdom	US	Brazil Mexico	Methodology applied by the US in CVD cases to determine whether a privatised company (British Steel Ltd) continues to benefit from subsidies bestowed on the previously state owned company (British Steel Corporation).	Subsidies (1.1(b), 10, 14 and 19.4)
WT/DS160 Section 110(5) of US Copyright Act	US	Australia Brazil Canada Japan Switzerland	Section 110(5) of the US Copyright Act permits, under certain conditions, the playing of radio and television music in public places (bars, shops, restaurants, etc.) without the payment of a royalty fee.	TRIPS (9(1))
WT/DS165 Import measures on certain products from the EC	US	Ecuador India Jamaica Japan St. Lucia Dominica	On 3 Mar. 99, the US started to withhold liquidation and impose a contingent liability for 100% duties on \$520 million of imports from the EC. The US took this measure based upon its unilateral determination that the EC had failed to implement the Bananas ruling correctly and before the completion of the arbitration procedure.	DSU (3, 21, 22 and 23) GATT (I, II, VIII and XI)
WT/DS166 Definitive safeguard measure on imports of wheat gluten from EC	US	Australia New Zealand Canada	Definitive safeguard measures in the form of a quantitative restriction on imports of wheat gluten.	Safeguards (2.1, 4, 5, 8, 12) Agriculture (4.2) GATT (I and XIX)
WT/DS176 Section 211 Omnibus Appropriations Act	US		Section 211 provides that the registration or renewal in the US of a trademark previously abandoned by a trademark owner whose business and assets have been confiscated under Cuban law is no longer permitted without consent of previous owner. It also sets forth that no United States Court shall recognize or enforce any assertion of such rights.	TRIPS (2, 15, 16, 41, 42, 62)

Title and ref. Nr.	Defendant	Consulta- tions	Panel - Dates of:			Appeal - Dates of:		Date of adoption panel / AB report	Implemen- tation deadline	Recourse to Art. 21.5 or Art. 22
		Date of request	request	establis- ment	circulation of report	request	circulation of report			
WT/DS118 Harbor Maintenance Tax	US	6-2-1998								
WT/DS136 Anti-dumping Act of 1916	US	9-6-1998	11-11-1998	1-2-1999	31-3-2000	29-5-2000	28-8-2000	<u>26-9-2000</u>		
WT/DS138 Imposition of countervailing duties on certain hot-rolled lead and bismuth carbon steel products originating in the United Kingdom	US	30-6-1998	14-1-1999	17-2-1999	23-12-1999	27-1-2000	10-5-2000	7-6-2000		
WT/DS160 Section 110(5) of US Copyright Act	US	26-1-1999	15-4-1999	26-5-1999	15-6-2000			27-7-2000		
WT/DS165 Import measures on certain products from the EC	US	4-3-1999	11-5-1999	16-6-1999	17-7-2000					
WT/DS166 Definitive safeguard measure on imports of wheat gluten from EC	US	17-3-1999	3-6-1999	26-7-1999	31-7-2000	<u>26-9-2000</u>				
WT/DS176 Section 211 Omnibus Appropriations Act	US	8-7-1999	30-6-2000	<u>26-9-2000</u>						

CASES LAUNCHED BY EC

Updated 30 October 2000

Title and ref. Nr.	Defendant	3rd Parties	Short description of the measures	Relevant WTO Provisions
WT/DS186 Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and amendments thereto	US	Canada Japan	Under Section 337 the importation of articles that allegedly infringe US intellectual property rights can be barred from entry into the US. In 1989, a GATT panel found that important aspects of Section 337 violated the obligations to accord national treatment to imported goods under art. III of the GATT. Section 337 was amended by 1994 UR Agreement. EC considers that it continues to breach GATT and TRIPS obligations.	GATT (III) TRIPS (2, 3, 9)
WT/DS200 Section 306 of the Trade Act of 1974 and amendments thereto ("carousel")	US	Australia Canada Dominican Rep. Ecuador Guatemala Jamaica Honduras Japan Panama Santa Lucia	"US Carousel legislation". Section 306 provides for a mandatory modification (every 6 months) of the list of products subject to sanctions imposed against a WTO member which has not complied with a WTO panel ruling.	DSU (3, 21, 22, 23) GATT (I, II, XI, XXIII)

Title and ref. Nr.	Defendant	Consulta- tions	Panel - Dates of:			Appeal - Dates of:		Date of adoption panel / AB report	Implemen- tation deadline	Recourse to Art. 21.5 or Art. 22
		Date of request	request	establis- ment	circulation of report	request	circulation of report			
WT/DS186 Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and amendments thereto	US	12-1-2000								
WT/DS200 Section 306 of the Trade Act of 1974 and amendments thereto ("carousel")	US	5-6-2000								

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European Union

Towards a new round

European Commission, Directorate-General for Trade



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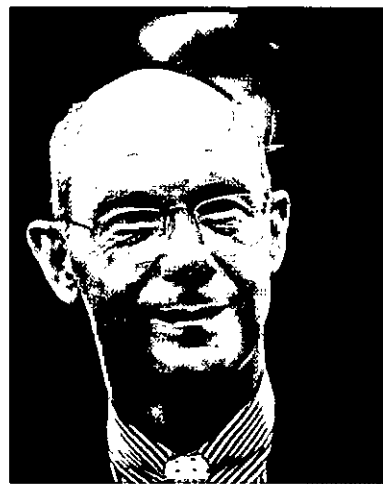


The millennium round should bring visible benefits to all

The European Union is the world's largest trade partner

The European Union (EU) is the world's largest trading entity, accounting in 1998 for around 20% of global merchandise exports. Its two main trading partners, the US and Japan, represent around 16% and 9% respectively. EU imports from third countries correspond to 18% of the world total. This is slightly less than the US share (21%) and almost three times the amount of Japanese imports (6.5%).

The European Union continues to be the leading trading partner for many industrialised countries. In the last decade, the pattern of EU trade flows has however reflected the changes in the international division of labour. Newly industrialised economies (mainly in Asia and Latin America) and central European countries which are candidates to join the Union are significantly increasing their shares of the EU's external trade.



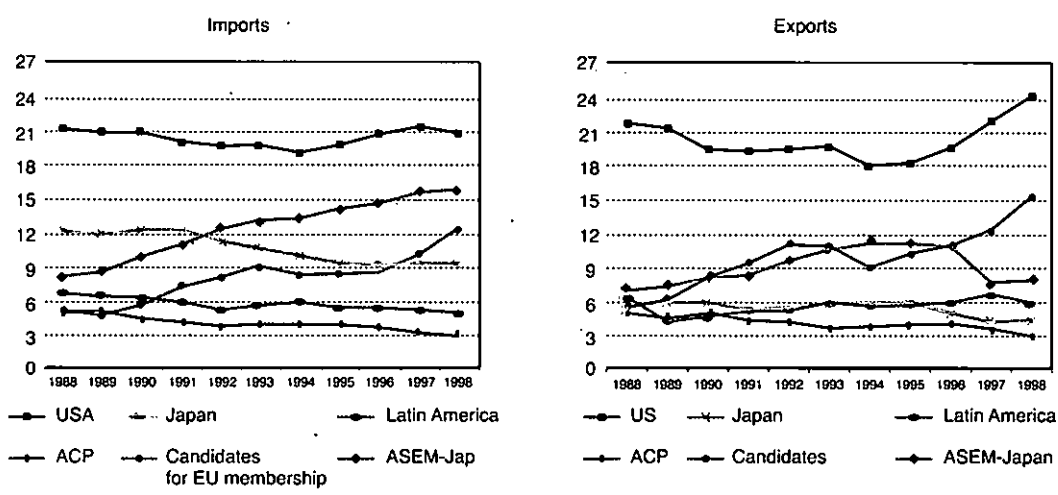
Mr. Pascal Lamy is European Commissioner for trade.

The EU is also the world's largest exporter of commercial services with a 25% share of the world market in 1998, compared to 20% for the US and 8.5% for Japan. In the same year, services accounted for around one quarter of the EU's total trade (goods and services), compared to 20% for the US. Services dominate European economic activity. Commercial services (which exclude government services) now account for around half of EU employment and GDP. Over half of the EU's inward and outward foreign direct investment is related to services.

The EU is a growing integrated economy, open to trade with outside countries

The completion of the EU's internal "single market" in 1992 boosted intra-EU trade, which itself now represents two thirds of the total EU Member States' trade. Suppliers of goods, services and investment

EU trade in goods by main partners (1989-99) (% share)



from outside the EU have benefited from the single market programme, just as much as people and companies within the EU.

The EU has been busy consolidating its single market. In many fields - for example harmonisation and mutual recognition of technical legislation - the work is essentially complete. Traders at home and overseas can market their goods in the EU based on one set of rules. With both goods and services - such as insurance and banking - the EU has continued with reforms. In these and other areas - such as competition policy, investment, standardisation and customs administration - the single market experience may include valuable elements for the multilateral system of the future.

In the meantime, the EU's trade openness vis-à-vis the rest of the world has increased. When measured by the share of imports (good and services) to GDP, the EU economy has - since the completion of the single market in 1992 - shown an increase of more than 2 percentage points in its degree of openness (from 10% to 12.4%). Compared to other major economies, the EU is almost as open as the US (13.4%) and considerably more open than Japan (9%).

EU enlargement

The current European Union of 15 Members is the largest single market in the world. There are no internal frontiers and the harmonisation of regulations and standards ensures a freer circulation of goods and services than is possible within many individual countries. With a number of central European and Mediterranean candidate countries scheduled to join the EU, a single set of trade rules, a single tariff, and a single set of administrative procedures will apply not just across the existing Member States but across the enlarged Union in the years ahead. This will simplify dealings within Europe for economic operators from across the world.

So the EU strongly supports a rules-based system for international trade

As the world's largest trading economy, the EU has a major stake in an open multilateral system. It has an overriding commitment to WTO principles - its system of rules, commitment to market access and further progressive liberalisation. The trading system embodied by the WTO is a key factor in our economic growth and well being. It also works to the advantage of the world as a whole - in particular emerging economies. The EU therefore remains committed to the WTO objective of progressive multilateral liberalisation based on non-discrimination in applying trade rules.

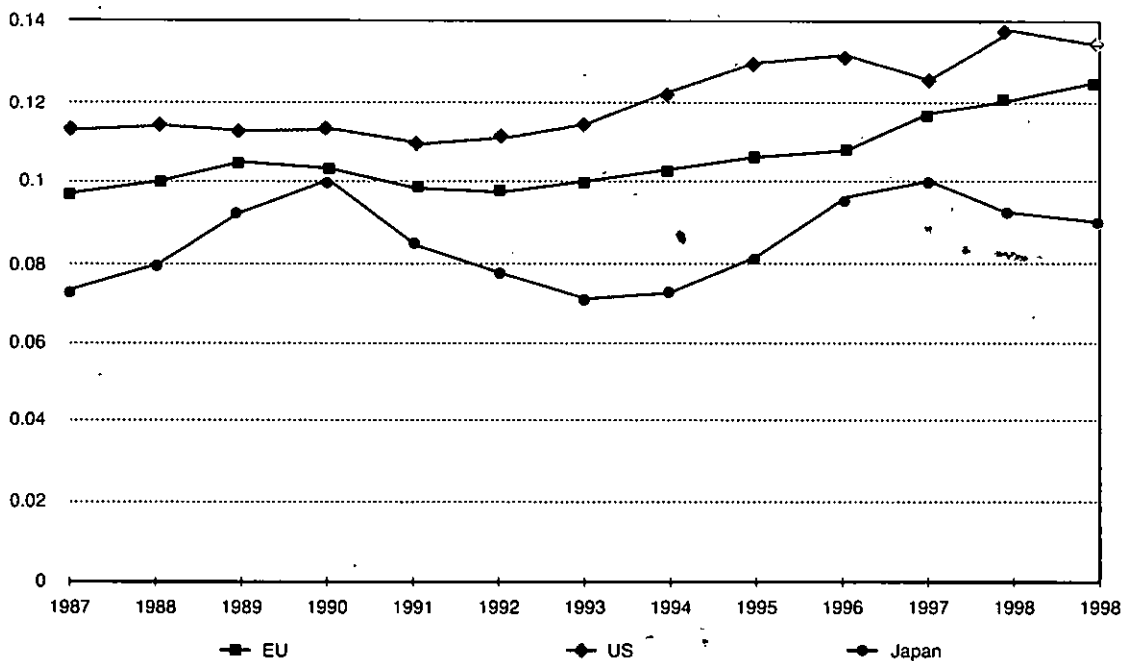
Globalisation is progress

Previous trade rounds under GATT and subsequent work under the WTO have brought immeasurable benefits to the world economy and to all participants: sustained growth, emergence of newly-industrialised countries, greater interdependence. However, these benefits have not always been evenly and equitably distributed and have not always been clearly felt and registered by all the partners. As a result, in recent years other concerns have come forward, particularly with regard to the impact of international trade and 'globalisation' on often inter-related issues such as developing countries, employment, the environment and wealth distribution.

The new round should contribute to more effective management of the globalisation process and form part of international cooperation efforts to promote the various components of sustainable development. This would also require enhanced cooperation between the WTO and other international organisations. The specific contribution of the WTO can be best achieved through an agenda which includes:

- further real trade liberalisation, bringing benefits to all WTO partners and taking full account of the specific needs of developing countries ;
- strengthening of the WTO multilateral system, through agreed disciplines in new areas, such as investment and competition;
- strengthening the development role and capacity of the WTO, through specific actions in favour of capacity building for least developed countries (LDCs), amongst others;
- ensuring that the WTO continues to address - and is seen to address - issues of concern to the broader public, such as health, environment, social concerns as well as cultural identity.

Import-to-GDP ratios at current prices



As the world's largest trading partner the EU has already led the way in previous trade rounds. We will continue to do so in the millennium round, which we believe should bring real, visible benefits to everybody.

Towards a new millennium round of comprehensive trade negotiations

Against this background, the Union believes that the challenges to the multilateral system can best be met through a new comprehensive round of trade negotiations. This will help the WTO live up to the opportunities created by rapid and far-reaching economic change, and help meet the concerns expressed by civil society. Again, in view of the pressures confronting the international economy (for instance following the Asian economic crisis), there is a risk of slipping backwards. In order for the WTO to be able to continue to apply its basic principles in a changing environment, trade rules have to move with the times. The essential case for comprehensive WTO negotiations is that the principles on which the WTO is founded still matter, while the world to which they apply is continually evolving.

The EU wants developing countries to reap full benefits from the millennium round ...

The EU wants to see the developmental capacity of the WTO strengthened and so advocates special and differential treatment where justified on economic and developmental grounds. It is also committed to supplying trade-related technical assistance and helping to build in capacity to address human resource and infrastructure constraints. The EU already offers duty free access to 90% of exports from LDCs. It believes that all industrialised countries should ensure duty free market access to virtually all LDC exports no later than at the completion of the millennium round.

... and believes WTO membership should be widened

The EU is in favour of more countries benefiting from WTO membership. The EU will play a full role in the accession of new members in compliance with WTO rules. The EU has also launched an accession initiative with the objective of enabling the completion of as many negotiations as possible before the end of 2000.

The millennium round should bring visible benefits to all

Environmental impact should have a high priority and ...

The EU believes that environmental considerations should be integrated into the new round of negotiations. For this purpose, it has commissioned a sustainability impact assessment of its new round agenda.

... the outcome of the millennium round should reflect the views of society as a whole

The EU firmly believes that the new round should reflect the interests of society as a whole. To this end, the EU expects to continue its regular consultations with civil society.

April 2000



The WTO dispute settlement system is succeeding

Dispute settlement ensures the credibility of the system ...

The new dispute settlement mechanism, which came into being with the World Trade Organisation in 1995, was a major success of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations and is now the cornerstone of the WTO itself. More automatic, transparent and efficient, it provides a system for settlement of trade disputes and is designed to give all WTO members the confidence and security that the commitments and obligations negotiated and agreed upon are respected.

The WTO dispute settlement rules do not create any new substantive obligations, but rather serve to clarify and enforce the commitments and obligations already agreed upon by members in the framework of multilateral trade negotiations. They also prohibit recourse to unilateral action in response to alleged violations by other members.

Overall, the European Union considers that the system has functioned well and has ensured real market-opening.

... and the EU believes in taking the initiative

The EU makes full use of the WTO system to enforce its rights, as is illustrated below. Between January 1995 and July 1999, 175 dispute settlement cases were initiated. Of these, the EU has been actively involved in 103 cases, almost three fifths of the total.

	EU complainant		EU defendant		EU third party		Total WTO cases
	Consult. request	Panel established	Consult. request	Panel established	Consult. request*	Panel established**	
1995	4	3	8	3	7	2	25
1996	7	1	4	3	13	5	39
1997	17	7	4	3	10	7	50
1998	16	5	15	1	1	1	41
1999	6	9	4	1	8	6	30
Total	50	25	35	11	39	21	185

A significant number of the cases are between the EU and the US, but this only reflects the amount of bilateral trade flows and trade interests between the two biggest trading blocks in the world. Two widely reported EU-US cases, over imports of bananas and hormone-treated beef, raised sensitive issues such as EU preferences for developing countries and protection of EU consumer health. However, the EU's involvement in the WTO dispute settlement goes far beyond these two specific cases.

The EU strongly believes that the WTO is the best forum for resolving trade concerns and so, besides bringing cases against a wide range of trade practices in several partner countries, it has also acted as third party in many cases initiated by other members.

The dispute settlement understanding (DSU) is functioning well ...

The new system has only been in operation for four years and already some interesting conclusions can be drawn.

The WTO dispute settlement system is succeeding

- WTO members across the board are increasingly making use of the mechanism to resolve trade disputes, which is a positive demonstration of the confidence placed in the system.
- Cases are no longer just between the big trading partners: developing countries have initiated cases against the major trading partners and amongst themselves, which strengthens the basic WTO principles of respect of mutual benefits and obligations.
- With the working procedures now codified, the system has become much more efficient, automatic and transparent than was the case during the time of the GATT.
- Out of 185 cases, 37 have been amicably settled. The risk of being condemned by a WTO panel apparently has a positive effect on members' willingness to search for a solution.
- Trade disputes can involve issues of concern to society at large and are therefore increasingly the subject of public interest. Greater transparency is therefore necessary to secure continued public support and confidence in the WTO system while preserving its intergovernmental character.

... and its review should bring further improvements

Following a decision by ministers, a review of the DSU started in 1998. The EU has submitted comprehensive and ambitious proposals to the review. These focus in particular on achieving greater efficiency and transparency in the system, and seek to:

- improve the efficiency of the current panel system by setting up a standing body of professional panelists;
- speed up the process whenever it is feasible and justified, such as by the establishment of panels at the first Dispute Settlement Body meeting, while at the same time ensuring due process;
- strengthen the rights of third parties, both at the consultation stage and before the panel and appeals body, by granting the same access to information as the parties to the dispute;
- improve the workings of the appellate body by introducing the possibility of remand; and
- improve the transparency of the procedure by making public all arguments put before panels and the appeals body, and through the early circulation of WTO rulings.

As a result of US unilateral actions in the 'bananas' case, the DSU review has recently focused on clarifying the provisions in the DSU on implementation.

The EU is also concerned about the constraints faced by developing countries, as the WTO becomes more legalistic and judicial. It has therefore proposed the creation of a separate unit within the WTO secretariat with the task of providing legal assistance to developing countries.

Conclusion

The WTO dispute settlement mechanism already compares extremely well with other international dispute settlement systems in terms of speed and efficiency. The EU is fully committed to working with its partners in the WTO to make the system even more effective, predictable and transparent in the DSU review, while ensuring the necessary due process and multilateral character required to preserve the credibility of the system.

April 2000



Trade in services: key to the future of the world economy



The European Union leads the world in this vital sector

The rapidly expanding services sector is contributing more to economic growth and job creation worldwide than any other sector. It is the key to the future of the world economy and is an increasingly important competitive tool for EU businesses, even for the manufacturing sector. The EU is the world leader in this field.

The EU's strength in this area stems from its openness to competition. The EU market for trade and investment in services is one of the freest in the world. Inevitably this leads the EU to have a paramount interest in the liberalisation of trade in services worldwide and has encouraged the drive to remove barriers to a truly global market in services. In so doing, the EU has helped establish the concepts and structures on which current multilateral rules are based.

Why the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) is good for business

Trade in services needs a sound legal foundation if it is to grow. In a number of countries laws, regulations and practices still obstruct business creation or expansion, preventing services suppliers from achieving their potential.

The GATS, in force since 1 January 1995, has established a basic set of rules for world trade in services, a clear set of obligations for each Member country and a legal structure for ensuring that those obligations are observed. The system of law and the binding commitments provide stability and guarantees. The GATS is very broad in terms of the range of services, modalities of supply and countries it covers. The national treatment rule in the agreement prohibits discrimination between foreign service providers and their domestic counterparts.

These are important assurances for suppliers, since worldwide liberalisation in one services sector triggers off market access opportunities in others. There are also wider benefits. By giving companies greater freedom to supply their services in global markets and by creating greater international competition, the GATS also encourages innovation, price competitiveness and high quality services as well as investment and further economic growth.

Given the importance both of the sector and of creating further opportunities for expansion, the EU and its Member States are committed to continue negotiations towards progressive liberalisation of services in the GATS framework.

The EU's objectives in negotiations

The EU's main aim is to increase opportunities for worldwide market access for all services sectors by addressing issues such as better conditions for setting up businesses, maximising opportunities for such activities as electronic trading and more freedom of movement for persons supplying services. The GATS has already begun to have a liberalising effect on markets for services, both at home and abroad, but there is still room for improvement. More disciplines are needed to strengthen market access and to guarantee that services can be supplied in a free market environment.

In substance, the EU believes that the services sector in the new round should:

- achieve more and better commitments from all WTO members on market access and national treatment;
- promote further market opening coupled with regulatory disciplines, in order to achieve real and meaningful liberalisation and, where appropriate, the development of pro-competitive disciplines based on the approach in the telecoms sector;

Trade in services: key to the future of the world economy

- enable developing countries to participate in world trade in services by taking full account of national policy objectives and levels of development, both overall and in individual sectors;
- include new sectors, such as maritime transport, which should now be covered by GATS disciplines.

The Commission has started global service negotiations this year

The GATS 2000 negotiations will help create new trading opportunities for companies world-wide. Consumers will also feel the benefits of greater choice and lower prices.

Recognising this, the European Commission organised 'The GATS 2000 Conference' in Brussels in 1998. The gathering also launched a consultation process — the European services network — that enables European services industries to inform the Commission of their ambitions and expectations for the next GATS negotiations. This includes, in particular, identifying priorities and giving guidance to EU negotiators during the forthcoming WTO global services negotiations.

In 1998 the Commission also launched an electronic services information system (SIS) to exchange ideas between European negotiators, industry and civil society. If you would like to participate, please register on our website (<http://europa.eu.int/comm/trade>).

For more general information about the GATS, please consult our website (<http://gats-info.eu.int>).

A brochure 'GATS 2000 — Opening markets for services', can also be obtained from the European Commission at the address indicated on the inside flap of this infopack.

April 2000

Trade needs reinforced global competition rules

Anti-competitive practices impact on international trade and investment

An open, competitive environment, free of distortions such as abuse of trading monopolies, price-fixing by business cartels and so on, is an essential component of a liberalised, open and fair international trading system.

The WTO has developed strict disciplines to control and limit the different types of obstacles that national governments can place in the way of international trade. Despite the progress already made, there is still no multilateral framework for the application of competition law to anti-competitive practices by business (such as cartels) which can also have a significant impact on access to a market. Competition-related disciplines have been included in a number of WTO agreements, notably on services, but a more horizontal approach is needed.

The EU wants stronger WTO competition disciplines

Anti-competitive practices affect WTO market-opening objectives. WTO disciplines should therefore be geared up to address these concerns, for instance, by giving priority to the issue of hard-core cartels, which are of particular concern from both a trade and competition perspective. At the same time, we should explore the possibility of flexible common approaches to other anti-competitive practices that deny foreign business access to a market or severely limit market entry. Far greater international cooperation is needed to deal with questions such as export cartels and multi-jurisdictional mergers.

International cooperation is increasingly necessary

A growing number of competition cases now have an international dimension. International cooperation is therefore essential to enhance the application of competition law and to limit the risk of conflict arising from extraterritorial enforcement and fact-finding. A framework of common rules and principles would also contribute towards stimulating trade and investment by reducing unnecessary costs for business.

There is a need therefore to consider means of international cooperation within the WTO. This could include promoting exchange of experiences among WTO members, cooperation in relation to competition cases affecting the interests of several WTO members, as well as exchanges of non-confidential information.

The WTO is the best forum for international negotiations on competition

Competition law complements the WTO's trade liberalisation objectives and WTO principles, such as transparency and non-discrimination, in turn providing important foundations for the effective application of competition law. This makes the WTO the logical forum to address anti-competitive practices of an international dimension, not least because this debate must involve countries at all levels of development. The WTO provides a multilateral negotiating forum in which the interests of all countries can be reflected in a common framework of rules and where means of cooperation can be established for the benefit of all countries.

Competition disciplines also promote development objectives

Good competition disciplines are not just of benefit to the EU and other rich trading nations. There is a general recognition that competition policy is an important tool for promoting development, which is a major priority for the EU in the coming round. Many developing countries have introduced or reinforced



Trade needs reinforced global competition rules

a competition law framework as a key component of domestic reforms aimed at fostering effective competition and hence integration in a globalised world economy.

Developing countries have traditionally favoured international cooperation on anti-competitive practices, not least because this supports their capacity to implement domestic competition law effectively. WTO negotiations also provide an opportunity to ensure that the interests of developing countries in enhanced international cooperation can be addressed successfully. In addition, there is scope to provide transitional periods, together with flexibility in the rules as necessary. The EU and its Member States therefore consider that the development dimension must also be a central consideration of any multilateral framework of competition rules within WTO.

The EU's competition objectives for the millennium round

For the reasons outlined above, the EU favours negotiations within the WTO on a framework of multilateral rules on competition. We consider that the basic architecture of a WTO agreement on competition could include the following elements:

- core principles and common rules relating to the adoption of a competition law and its enforcement (i.e. commitment to adopt a comprehensive competition law, limits on exclusions, transparency and non-discrimination, rights of firms);
- common approaches on anti-competitive practices with a significant impact on international trade and investment;
- provisions on international cooperation, including notification, consultation and surveillance in relation to anti-competitive practices with an international dimension as well as exchanges of non-confidential information — dispute settlement modalities will also need to be further considered;
- the development dimension which must also be at the centre of the considerations of a multilateral framework of competition rules in the WTO. It is important to give specific attention to means of ensuring that developing country administrations can derive maximum benefits from modalities of international cooperation.

April 2000

Trade and Investment: the international dimension

FDI is an important factor in economic growth and development

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is now widely recognised to be one of the key factors in economic growth and wealth, providing recipient countries with non-volatile long-term capital, higher paid, quality employment, technology and know-how. FDI is particularly important to developing countries, since it generally represents a long-term commitment, provides lasting assets to the recipient country, does not create obligations for debtors and so makes a greater net contribution. These "stabilising" and "development-friendly" qualities of FDI cannot be over-emphasised given the volatility of short-term capital flows, as the latest financial crises have once again demonstrated.

FDI also brings other benefits to developing countries, such as accompanying transfer of technological and managerial know-how, stimulation of domestic innovation, which boost local trade flows and increase the competitiveness of local firms.

So the EU wants international rule-making for Foreign Direct Investment

While much progress has been made in the fifty years lifespan of the GATT in lowering tariff and non-tariff trade barriers, we are still just beginning to look at removing and lowering obstacles to investment. The past negotiations at the OECD for a Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI) were the first real attempt to set up a global approach towards investment. This initiative failed, amongst other reasons, because of a lack of transparency in the conduct of the negotiations, the lack of consideration of developmental aspects and an over-ambitious coverage of the definition of investment. However the EU firmly believes that, whatever the flaws of the MAI, on the eve of the millennium we cannot postpone creating basic common rules to handle at least FDI.

Why we need a multilateral framework of rules for FDI

There are a number of core arguments for a multilateral agreement governing the conditions for FDI:

- European business has long identified the absence of minimum common international rules committing domestic investment regimes to transparency, non-discrimination, a reasonable degree of stability and predictability over time as an important obstacle to further development of international investment flows. These factors are necessary if investment flows are to reach their proper potential.
- Even if developing countries account for an increasing part of world-wide FDI, inward investment is concentrated only in a minority of them, and the poorest are largely by-passed by the enormous flows of investment. A multilateral framework would be a key element in helping redress this.
- The variety of bilateral or regional agreements covering investment has created a patchwork of often inconsistent rules, thus creating scope for uncertainty, discrimination and artificial competition between countries. These agreements often remain non-binding or ineffective.
- A multilateral framework for FDI will allow the progressive opening of a country's economy to FDI in a manner consistent with its level of development, while avoiding at the same time artificial competition between countries, which is impossible and ungovernable through a patchwork of bilateral investment treaties or through ad hoc sectoral agreements.
- Multilateral rules on FDI constitute the logical continuation and complement of WTO trade rules, as a global economy requires both for economic operators.
- Multilateral rules on FDI alone would not be enough to increase FDI flows, but they will increase investors' security and make them more willing to take the risk of venturing abroad.

Trade and Investment: the international dimension

The Commission's objectives for FDI in the millennium round

The EU has long advocated the WTO as the only feasible forum where a bedrock of international investment rules can be negotiated. Because of its diverse membership, the WTO offers the opportunity to negotiate truly global rules, based on its tested and tried principles of transparency and non-discrimination, in a forum where the interests of developed and developing countries can be taken into account in a balanced manner.

The end result should be a non-discriminatory framework of rules that ensures a reasonably stable and predictable climate for FDI world-wide, while preserving the ability of recipient countries to regulate economic activity on their territory. It should be based on the fundamental WTO principles of non-discrimination (National Treatment and Most-Favoured-Nation clause), creating a level playing field among international investors and among recipient countries, as well as ensuring transparency and openness of domestic investment regimes.

Within these wider aims, the EU believes that the following elements should be addressed in the negotiations:

- Access to investment opportunities. An approach based on commitments undertaken by each Member will allow for the flexibility that many WTO Members require. When access to investment opportunities is granted, however, this should be on equal terms for all investors.
- Protection of investment. Common multilateral rules on investment protection would help create a level playing field for investment opportunities, to the benefit of both international investors and host countries, by eliminating differences in treatment that distort international investment flows.
- Sustainable development. A framework of multilateral rules has to ensure the right conditions for international investment to support sustainable development. In this respect, traditional provisions on special and differential treatment for developing countries may no longer suffice.
- A stable and transparent business climate. One of the keys to attracting long term international investment is to ensure that the treatment of established investors remains as stable as possible. Accordingly, changes in applicable domestic laws and regulations should be brought about in a predictable and transparent manner.
- Investors' responsibilities. International investors bear a special responsibility to ensure good corporate citizenship in host countries and minimum standards of behaviour wherever they operate. These standards and objectives could build on the corporate or industry codes of conduct, reflecting "good corporate citizenship", that have developed substantially in recent years.

April 2000



Textiles Trade must be a Two-Way Street

The EU is fully committed to implementing Agreement on Textiles and Clothing

The Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) came into being with the WTO itself on 1st January 1995 and provides for the progressive application of full WTO rules to the textiles and clothing sector. These includes phasing-out quotas inherited from its predecessor, the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA), over a 10-year period ending on 1st January 2005, when the ATC will wind up and all quotas will be eliminated.

The EU supports the process embodied in the ATC and is fully committed to implementing it.

The EU is an important market – and it is open

The EU is the world's largest importer and the second largest exporter of textiles and clothing products. In 1999, the value of imports amounted to over EUR 59 billion and exports to nearly EUR 35 billion ⁽¹⁾.

The EU market for textiles and clothing products is remarkably open, with a market penetration ratio of around 50%. EU tariffs are low: average applied tariffs on fibres, yarns, raw materials, fabrics and clothing are respectively 0.7%, 5.3%, 6.3%, 9.1% and 11.9% ad valorem and these will be reduced further by the year 2005. This compares very favourably with other major importers of these products.

The EU still maintains 209 quotas on textiles and clothing imports from a total of 21 countries (of which 14 are WTO members), but for some of the countries the number of product categories subject to quota is very low – two categories for Peru, and three for Argentina, for example. In addition, these quotas are not fixed, but subject to annual increases. For the 14 WTO Members, generous growth rates are provided by the ATC. As an illustration of the practical relevance of these quotas the following should be taken into account:

- in 1998 only 33 out of 209 quotas were used up by 95 % or more;
- of these 33 quotas, 23 quotas will grow between 1994 and 2002 by between 50 -160% and only 10 of these quotas will have increased by less than 50% by 2002;
- the imports of products under quota represent a total of EUR 13.7 billion, which is less than a third of the total textiles and clothing imports into the EC.

The EU imposes no quotas on textiles and clothing imports from least developed countries. In addition, these countries usually benefit from zero duties through preferential treatment under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) or under the Lomé Convention. This even includes large garment suppliers such as Bangladesh.

Taking into account the above, it is not surprising that imports of textiles and clothing products have continued to grow considerably since the entry into force of the ATC: from EUR 44.4 billion in 1994 to EUR 59.3 billion in 1998, an increase of 33.6%.

A positive attitude towards liberalisation ...

The EU is in the vanguard of liberalisation in the services sector (as elsewhere) and will continue with the implementation of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing. In preparation for the next step in the liberalisation process, the third stage of ATC integration, which will start on 1st January 2002, the EU will again consult WTO Members concerned by restrictions in order to hear their views and take full account of their concerns.

⁽¹⁾ Please note information on quota levels for imports of clothing products can be found on <http://sigl.cec.eu.int>.

Textiles Trade must be a Two-Way Street

The EU's consequent pursuit of progressive liberalisation is set against the backdrop of a process of structural adjustment in its own textiles and clothing sector. The sector has been characterised by a significant reduction in production and employment over the last few years. In 1998, EU textiles and clothing production dropped by 1.2% and 2.2%, respectively, employment went down by 2.3%, a total of 1,600 EU enterprises closed down and exports dropped by 1.4%.

... coupled with increasing insistence on Market Access

Given its own firm commitment to the progressive liberalisation of the EU textiles and clothing market, in accordance with the provisions of the ATC, the EU has been unhappy about the lack of market access granted by some other WTO Members. The ATC clearly demands that WTO Members improve access to their markets through, for instance, the reduction of tariffs and bindings, the dismantling of non-tariff trade barriers as well as the facilitation of customs administrative and licensing formalities. Yet little or nothing has been done by some Members to see this through. In fact, in some cases, new barriers have emerged.

The EU is concerned that some WTO Members do not consider the obligation to achieve improved market access an important part of the integration process under the ATC. There is the fear that, while by 1st January 2005 all restraints will have been removed by the EU, some Members will still have done little to improve conditions for access to their own markets.

The EU therefore intends to step up its pursuit of market access by monitoring other Members' compliance with WTO obligations - using dispute settlement procedures if necessary - as well as urging other Members to abolish non-tariff barriers and to open their markets.

Textiles Trade must be a Two-Way Street

The EU remains committed to the full and faithful implementation of the ATC. But, just as it will continue the integration process in a balanced way, eliminating the number of products under quota and opening its market even further in other ways, so it will continue to press for increased market access to other WTO Members' markets. Trade in textiles - as in other sectors - must be a two-way street.

April 2000



International protection for intellectual property rights



Intellectual property rights are valuable and must be protected ...

Intellectual property rights (IPR) cover measures such as copyrights, trademarks, geographical indications, industrial designs and patents — 'intellectual property' that the owners have acquired either through artistic or commercial creation, invention or purchase. Protection of these rights is a basic feature of democratic legal systems and market economies.

A number of individuals and industries, ranging from writers and artists (and the industries that support them) to chemical or pharmaceutical companies developing new products, depend on the effective protection of their IPR. The food industries and producers of luxury goods are also particularly dependent on the protection of their rights. The stakes can be significant, given that the invention of a new pharmaceutical product, for instance, may require an investment of several hundred million euro. The costs of producing a film, or a software programme, are also considerable.

Besides protecting owners' commercial and financial interests, IPR also help to promote a common economic objective, which is to maximise general welfare and growth. IPR activities are important contributors to GDP in Europe and the world as a whole.

The necessary investment in terms of research, development, time, intellectual and artistic endeavour are highly dependent on IPR owners being confident that they will see a return from their input. Pharmaceutical companies, film and record producers will only continue to invest in new products if they are confident that their investments can be recouped. Protection of IPR is therefore of considerable importance to consumers worldwide, as well as being of global economic significance.

... and a multilateral solution is required

One of the main objectives and achievements of today's liberal world economy, is that goods and services can be traded easily across borders. As a consequence, the protection of trading rights on different markets becomes a prerequisite for healthy trade, as well as an engine for industries' future growth. In this respect, liberalisation of trade requires countries not only to eliminate barriers to trade at the border, such as tariffs or quotas, but also to establish appropriate domestic regulatory structures to ensure fair play. IPR protection is a key area in this regard.

These considerations are important also for developing countries, many of which are implementing structural reform programmes to enhance growth and prosperity. Such programmes generally provide for a liberalisation of trade and investment regimes on the one hand, and strengthen domestic regulation in areas like intellectual property and competition law on the other. The success of these policies often depends on simultaneous application, and it is generally recognised today that appropriate regulation and liberalisation are interlinked and mutually supportive.

WTO agreement on intellectual property rights is a landmark agreement

The WTO Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights Agreement (TRIPs) ⁽¹⁾, is the first international agreement requiring all WTO members to enact and apply a comprehensive set of laws to protect intellectual property rights. TRIPs covers a wide area, including copyright, trademarks, geographic indications, industrial designs, patents and semiconductor topographies. It includes binding disciplines on the provision of custom authorities and of civil, administrative and criminal procedures to support their enforcement.

⁽¹⁾ Entered into force in 1996 for developed countries and in 2000 for developing countries.

International protection for intellectual property rights

The binding nature of the obligations accepted by its members is a particular strength, since the WTO has been able to go further to secure enforcement than specialised agencies such as the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), with which the WTO cooperates closely. Significant trade friction caused by international piracy and the sale of counterfeited goods was one of the driving forces behind efforts to get a WTO agreement on IPR.

The European Union has a forward-looking agenda for TRIPs

- Achieving full implementation of the current TRIPs Agreement remains the EU's primary objective for this sector.
- The EU is helping developing countries set up their own national laws to protect IPR. WTO disciplines have applied for developing countries since 1 January 2000 onwards. In addition, the EU will continue to foster an IP culture and help developing countries adopt appropriate laws so that their nationals may become equal beneficiaries of the increased protection on their domestic and export markets.
- The EU supports further WTO negotiations on intellectual property issues already foreseen by the TRIPs Agreement, such as improved protection for geographical indications and plant varieties.
- The EU supports objectives that aim to make the TRIPs Agreement more efficient and less costly to enforce. The adoption of an unitary system of filing patents ("first to file") is an example in this regard.
- WTO countries have agreed that the TRIPs Agreement should be reviewed regularly. There is a clear need to keep up with rapid economic or technological change (such as the development of the Internet). The agreement must also adapt to reflect new treaties negotiated in specialised agencies such as the WIPO (two new treaties on copyright have, for example, been concluded since the Uruguay Round). It must also consider whether countries can adopt more efficient (and often less costly) enforcement methods.

April 2000



The EU gears up to negotiate agricultural reform



The European Union started global negotiations on agriculture in the year 2000. It expects the negotiations to strike a balance between the long-term objective of fundamental reform of this sector and the experience gained following the implementation of the 1994 WTO agreement.

The EU has already formulated its opinion on the four main areas of negotiation, as is shown below. Furthermore agricultural issues are expected to form part of negotiations in other sectors as well.

1. No need to review specific instruments

Given the need for a rapid negotiation, the EU does not believe a major review of specific instruments provided in the agriculture agreement is necessary or desirable.

- Whilst it does not rule out some updating of the criteria used to define support payments to farmers not subject to reduction over time (the so-called blue and green boxes), it believes that they remain essential elements in the policy of reducing support. They provide indispensable assistance to WTO members to help them move away from price support towards more transparent and non-distorting policies.
- The need to provide legal security for the outcome of the negotiation will exist at the end of the forthcoming negotiation, just as it did in the Uruguay Round agricultural negotiation (covered by the so-called peace clause).
- The special safeguard clause, which allows members to increase duties when faced with abnormally low prices, offers or import surges, represented a key constituent leading to the agricultural liberalisation agreed in the last round. It avoided frequent recourse to more disruptive action under the general safeguard clause. A similar future provision should be in the general interest of all members.

2. Progress on key issues will be based on the EU's Agenda 2000 package

The Union's policy is founded on the full Agenda 2000 package decided in early 1999 by EU Heads of State or Government.

- **Improvement in access.** The Union is a major food exporter and intends to share in the expansion of world trade in agricultural products. The EU will seek to obtain improvements in opportunities for its exporters and the removal of unjustified non-tariff barriers. At the same time, as Article 20 of the agreement on agriculture itself recognises, the process of reducing trade barriers in agriculture, which is more advanced in some sectors than in others, is to be seen as an ongoing process resulting in fundamental reform, and not something which can be completed in the next round.
- **Reductions in support for exports.** The EU is willing to continue to negotiate this process provided that all such support is treated on a common footing. This means that the commitment to introduce disciplines on agricultural export credits which formed part of the Uruguay Round agreement must be respected. Other less transparent forms of export support, notably through the operation of 'single desk exporters' (which hold exclusive rights to export), and the provision of food aid on concessional credit terms, will also need to be satisfactorily addressed.
- **Reductions in support.** The Community will be prepared to negotiate this on the terms set out above, in particular the continuation, in an appropriate form, of the blue and green boxes.

The EU gears up to negotiate agricultural reform

3. The EU is very conscious that non-trade concerns must be addressed

- **The multifunctional role of agriculture.** In the Union's view, it is essential to ensure that progress on trade issues does not damage the ability of those employed in agriculture to supply public goods. This in particular includes the environment, (including combating desertification) and the sustained vitality of rural areas. Direct aid measures with no or minimal trade impact have an important role to play here.
- **Food safety and quality.** These issues are linked to the discussion on sanitary and phytosanitary agreements (SPS) and technical barriers to trade (TBT). Recent WTO case law has confirmed that non-discriminatory science-based measures aimed at achieving the level of safety determined by members are in conformity with the SPS agreement. This should be confirmed in a more general manner to assure consumers that the WTO will not be used to force products onto the market when there are legitimate safety concerns. As regards food quality, in any review of trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPs), the provision of improved protection for products whose reputation for quality is linked to their geographical origin will be a major concern.
- **Animal welfare.** There is increasing public concern about the conditions in which animals are kept and reared. This has led many WTO members to adopt ever more detailed provisions to meet this legitimate moral requirement. It is therefore becoming increasingly important to address this issue on a multilateral basis. Consensus should be sought on the accommodation within WTO rules of any trade measures taken pursuant to any multilateral agreement reached to ensure welfare standards.

4. The EU's aim is that developing countries should get special treatment

This is, of course, an issue which is much broader than agriculture. Nevertheless, given the very high importance of food and agriculture in the economies of developing countries, it is an issue which will be of considerable importance in the negotiations. As regards access to its own market, the EU already plays a major role through the general system of preferences (GSP) and through the Lomé Convention. It is prepared to go further and wishes to offer duty-free market access for virtually all products coming from least developed countries.

April 2000



Ensuring fair trade



Trading partners must play by the rules

Because of the EU's place in the world trading order, its prosperity depends heavily both on access to markets overseas and, at home, on general respect by others for internationally agreed trade rules.

As a result of work in the GATT and subsequently the WTO, global markets are opening up, which is the main objective of the multilateral trading system. But open markets are not in themselves enough if our trade partners refuse to abide by the agreed disciplines and rules. In such circumstances, clearly defined measures are needed to correct the abuse, restore confidence and to make the market work properly.

WTO principles underpin EU policy in this field. Opening markets — and keeping them open without discrimination between different trading partners — is the first step in the process. But this must be supported by the application of common rules and a general acceptance that certain types of behaviour are unfair.

The EU has taken all the measures necessary to ensure that its own legislation and procedures are in line with its undertakings in WTO and other international agreements on unfair trading practices. We are therefore determined to see that our own business and industry are not disadvantaged by unfair and injurious practices by other trading partners.

Keeping markets open: the trade barriers regulation (TBR)

The TBR is unique among the Community's commercial policy instruments as it is an offensive rather than a defensive instrument. It gives industry the opportunity to lodge a complaint with the Commission when encountering trade barriers that restrict their access to third country markets.

Unfair trade practices: dumping and subsidies distort markets

Dumping (when manufacturers from a non-EU country are considered to be selling goods in the EU below the sales price in their domestic market, or below the cost of production) is the most common unfair trade distorting practice. There are many reasons for dumping goods, the most sinister being 'predatory pricing': manufacturers accepting initial losses to undercut competitors, either to boost their market share or drive the competition off the market.

Anti-dumping measures are therefore the trade defence instrument the EU uses most often. Yet its impact on EU trade should not be exaggerated. In 1998, anti-dumping duties and price undertakings covered only 0.7 % of the total of EU imports.

Subsidies given by governments or other public authorities are another problem, since they help foreign manufacturers to reduce production costs and/or cut the prices of their exports unfairly. Again, this can help manufacturers to increase their market share in other countries and cause injury to competitors.

The EU's anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures are designed to deal with these practices by restoring fair international competition and ensuring a level playing field for all producers on the EU market.

How the system works: the European Commission investigates ...

If an EU industry considers that dumped or subsidised imports are causing it 'material injury', it may submit a complaint to the European Commission, providing sufficient evidence of:

- standing: that the complainant represents a major proportion of the EU industry.
- dumping or subsidisation:
 - dumping: that the sales price of the imported product in the EU's market is either lower than on the manufacturer's domestic market or production costs;
 - subsidisation: that a specific subsidy has been granted in the country of origin;

Ensuring fair trade

- injury: dumping or subsidisation of the product must be showed to have caused or threatened to cause material injury to the complainant.

Once the Commission has received a complaint it must decide, on the basis of the evidence submitted, whether the complaint merits a detailed investigation. If it does, the Commission must work to a strict timetable, reaching conclusions within 15 months for an anti-dumping case and within 13 months for an anti-subsidy case.

... but all parties concerned have a chance to state their case ...

The Commission investigates the importers', exporters' and Community producers' premises named in the complaint. They are also given a full opportunity to comment, and other groups, such as domestic users and consumers, are consulted to ensure that any action under consideration meets the wider EU interest ('Community interest'). In anti-subsidy cases, the Commission must also offer consultations to the non-EU country concerned.

If the investigation confirms the existence of injurious dumping/injurious subsidisation and if the Community interest test is positive, the Commission can, after consultation with Member States, impose provisional measures in order to prevent further injury being caused. Subsequently, the Commission responds to comments by interested parties and discloses information underlying its conclusions.

If after disclosures and verifications, the initial findings are confirmed, the Commission will propose definitive measures to the EU Council of Ministers (or, in the case of coal and steel products, impose definitive measures itself after consultation with Member States). If not, then proceedings will be terminated without the adoption of any definitive measures.

Measures usually apply for five years, unless a review due to changed circumstances is initiated at an earlier stage.

... and a judicial review is assured

The European Court of First Instance deals with any disputes arising in implementation of the commercial defence instruments. Final appeal on points of law can be made to the European Court of Justice. In addition, the WTO dispute settlement mechanism is open to the WTO signatories.

The millennium round perspective

The existing WTO agreements on anti-dumping and anti-subsidy, on which the EU's implementing regulations are based (though they are in many respects better for exporters than prescribed by the WTO), provide a balance between the different interests of the WTO signatories. A number of WTO members have requested that these agreements be renegotiated in the expected new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

The EU considers that the current agreement generally works well, but remains open to thinking from other WTO signatories, in particular if proposals focus on ensuring correct and comprehensive application by all WTO signatories of the rules set out in the relevant WTO agreements. Further clarifications of the existing rules, to ensure uniform implementation, would also be welcome.

The latest anti-dumping annual report to the European Parliament can be found on the Commission's website as advertised on the cover of this infopack.

The European Union's market access strategy



Better access to world markets ...

In February 1996, the EU launched a new market access strategy ⁽¹⁾. This initiative gave EU trade policy a more 'proactive' stance, in tune with the real needs of European exporters in an increasingly interdependent global economy.

... through practical operational measures

The EU market access strategy created mechanisms and provisions to achieve those aims:

- a market access database, available via the Internet, set up in November 1996 as the first step in implementing the new initiative;
- new procedures to strengthen coordination between those involved in trade policy in the European Commission, Member States and European business, so as to improve the flow of information on specific barriers and therefore to contribute to their identification and elimination;
- a systematic follow-up to every specific trade barrier brought to the attention of the European authorities, so that appropriate EU action is pursued. Every problem mentioned in the market access database and every new issue raised is analysed in depth by the EU Commission and trade policy experts from Member States. All the measures taken at European level are monitored closely until an acceptable solution is found. European business interests involved in these issues are kept closely informed at all stages of the process.

The EU is ensuring that its trading partners comply with their international commitments, whether in the World Trade Organisation (WTO) or other forums.

The market access database

This instrument was created to meet a number of needs:

- to list all the trade barriers affecting EU exports by sector and by country and to ensure systematic follow-up and EU action for every single barrier identified;
- to provide basic information of interest to EU exporters, such as the rates of customs and internal taxes in key export markets, import licensing requirements and special customs clearance formalities; and
- to provide an interactive means of communication between business and the European authorities, allowing an exchange of information on-line. Companies, associations, chambers of commerce, law firms and other interested parties are invited to submit their comments on the accuracy of the data, to ask for more information and to signal in total confidentiality whatever problems they might have in exporting which are not already in the database.

The active involvement of European business in the initiative is demonstrated by the wide use of the database throughout the EU and the results it has shown. The database now receives some 200 000 'hits' per day and the number of specific barriers identified has risen from 352 at launch of the strategy in 1996 to over 1 400 today.

(1) Outlined in a document entitled 'The challenge of global trade: a market access strategy for the European Union' (document COM(96) 53) available on the Commission's website as advertised on this infopack.

The European Union's market access strategy

The database currently contains five main sections.

- **Sectoral and trade barriers.** This section is an overview of the general trading conditions in a given country for a given industrial or services sector and lists all the specific barriers to trade of which the EU is aware.
- **Applied tariffs.** This allows the user to select an export market and to obtain the customs duty and internal taxes applied for a particular product.
- **WTO bound tariff.** This part provides exporters with information on the maximum rates of duties which WTO countries can charge, allowing a direct comparison between bound rates and the applied rates.
- **Info-point on world trade in services (GATS info-point section).** This is designed to help European service operators to provide their services around the world. This section lists each WTO member's obligations under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and also contains a complete guide to the GATS, news about world trade in services and helps inform users of any barriers or restrictions to trade in services.
- **Exporters' guide to import formalities.** This is a new section that provides exporters with a list of the customs documents or other import formalities required for particular products in particular countries on-line. The service is currently limited to Korea and Poland but a further 30 key markets are expected to be added by the end of 2000.

Removal of barriers: next steps, including the millennium round

On 28 April 1999 the European Commission approved a guidelines communication entitled 'Serving Europe's exporters in the 21st century: the next phase of the EU market access strategy'. This paper identifies the EU's main objective as being to concentrate resources in the near future on removing a number of specific barriers on which we can reasonably expect to achieve early results, and where there would be the greatest possible economic benefit to the EU.

With this in mind, the Commission will now establish lists of priority barriers and work to remove them in a range of areas:

- **WTO dispute settlement:** new priority cases are to be processed in 2000;
- **improving implementation by trading partners** of their obligations under bilateral agreements with the EU, including where appropriate, use of the dispute settlement mechanism;
- **bilateral consultations** targeting a few major non-WTO issues for bilateral treatment in each major market (especially the USA, Japan, Korea, ASEAN, Mexico, South America and South Africa);
- **non-WTO countries:** bilateral market access packages with non-WTO countries (in particular China, Russia, Ukraine and Vietnam);
- **new WTO round:** the market access database will be used to provide evidence in areas such as tariffs, non-tariff barriers, services, investment, government procurement, intellectual property, trade facilitation.

The EU's market access database can be accessed at the following website address: (<http://mkacddb.eu.int>).

April 2000

The new round could also be called the 'development round'

The developing world must benefit fully

Successful work in the GATT and latterly the WTO has brought huge benefits to international trade and promoted major economic growth throughout the world over the last 50 years.

Whilst there is still room to build further on this success, in recent years other concerns have come forward, particularly with regard to the impact of international trade and 'globalisation' on often inter-related issues such as employment, the environment, development and wealth distribution. Where the last two are concerned, whilst the benefits brought by GATT/WTO progress to date have been global, they have not necessarily always been distributed evenly and equitably. The richest nations have tended to gain the most from increased trade and growth and the poorest have benefited less. The 48 least developed countries (LDCs), for instance, still account for less than 0.5 % of world trade. In the developing world the benefits brought by increased trade are also often shared between comparatively few.

So the EU wants the new round to empower developing countries ...

The EU believes that it is important to redress this situation both in principle and in practice. The integration of developing countries into the multilateral trading system must be a crucial element of the new WTO round, since it will increase the capacity for sustainable development in these countries, which is a top priority for the EU.

But it is also important from the wider perspective of the WTO that developing countries — which now make up the large majority of the WTO membership — participate fully ensure that the multilateral trading system works effectively to the greatest advantage of the greatest number of its members.

GATT and WTO rules already provide for special and differential treatment for developing countries. These may need reinforcing to assist the integration of those countries, especially the least developed among them.

... and has already paved the way ...

The EU set on track a greater effort by the richest in favour of the poorest when, at the high-level meeting on integrated initiatives for least developed countries in October 1997, it committed itself to offering tariff-free treatment for almost all imports from LDCs. Since then, the EU has frequently called on other developed countries in the WTO to match the openness of our market and offer comparable access to imports from the LDCs. We have also appealed to the most advanced developing countries to make a similar contribution.

... for progress on market access for LDCs in the millennium round

At the high-level symposium on trade and development in Geneva in March 1999, the EU renewed this invitation to all industrialised countries.

If adopted by WTO members, this proposal would in itself make a major contribution to ensuring preferential market access for the poorest countries. WTO findings show that the bulk of LDC's exports go to 23 main markets, mainly developed country markets; 60 % to the European Union, Japan and the United States. Thirty-four per cent of exports flow to emerging markets in Latin America, East and South-East Asia, and southern Africa. So the EU — the LDCs' biggest market — has paved the way and encourages others to follow.

The new round could also be called the 'development round'

The EU's objectives for the millennium round on this issue

The EU's proposal for market opening to the LDCs is not the only development-related EU objective for the new round. The EU believes that the WTO must help to establish a framework to facilitate development and, as outlined in Geneva, the new round agenda should reflect development concerns in a number of ways.

- **Assistance for the developing countries.** There should be discussion of special provisions to meet the specific needs of LDCs, including institutional arrangements to help them participate in all WTO procedures, such as dispute settlement where currently many of them feel disadvantaged.
- **Implementation.** When members have genuine difficulties in implementing WTO agreements, the EU and other members must help to overcome and find effective solutions to those problems.
- **Market access.** Substantially improving market access and trading opportunities for developing and in particular least developed countries should be an explicit objective of negotiations in all areas of the round.
- **Development perspective in new disciplines.** Negotiations on WTO disciplines in new areas — such as competition, investment or trade facilitation — should take account of developing countries' constraints and focus on shared interests and the benefits that accrue to all WTO members.
- **Capacity-building.** Developing countries suffer from a number of 'supply-side' problems, such as human resources and institutional constraints. The EU will propose adoption of a WTO work programme to promote effective and visible trade-related assistance to developing countries, based on coordination between donors and partnership with developing countries.
- **Coherence in global economic policy-making.** The EU believes that greater coherence in global economic policy-making is needed. This will promote an open and stable economic policy framework conducive to the integration of all developing countries into the multilateral trading system, and promote sustainable development. The EU will make an issue of this in the new round.

Development — a main horizontal theme of the millennium round

Development is an issue that is often closely related to others, such as environmental issues, wealth distribution and, in other forums, drugs and HIV. The EU is strongly committed to helping promote the interests of developing countries. A comprehensive approach, involving a broad range of issues in which all participants can gain, is the way forward. The WTO provides the ideal forum and the new round the opportunity.

April 2000



Millennium round must cover market access for non-agricultural goods



An important agenda item for the millennium round

One of the main successes of negotiations in the GATT and subsequently the WTO over the past 50 years has been the substantial reduction in tariffs. But more still needs to be done to increase market access by achieving further reductions and greater consistency.

WTO members' tariff structures still differ very considerably with regard to the number of very high tariffs ('tariff peaks'), tariff escalation and the percentage of actual tariff commitments ('bindings') under the WTO, which means that there is still considerable inconsistency. Some developed countries maintain tariff structures that cannot be justified in the light of their own statements about liberalisation and some developing countries' tariff structures may well themselves be hampering development.

In the light of these concerns the EU considers that the new round must address market access for all products not covered by the established WTO agenda for agriculture.

Real liberalisation can only come from a comprehensive results-orientated approach

The current disparity of tariff structures means that comprehensive tariff negotiations are needed to harmonise the tariff structures of all WTO members across all non-agricultural products, without any products being excluded. This is the only way to ensure that the interests of all WTO members are addressed.

Such a result-oriented approach should be sufficiently flexible to allow members at different stages of development to subscribe fully to the commitment. We believe that a tariff-band approach — defining a low, medium and high band within which all tariffs would have to fall — would allow offering such flexibility while leaving no sector out. Such an approach could be accompanied by average weighted tariff objectives differentiated according to the level of development. It would obviously also allow for deeper reductions or indeed tariff elimination for specific products or product groupings.

... so tariffs should be simplified ...

Negotiation should make a determined effort to simplify the tariff structure of all members, by reinforcing the harmonised system basis. This would provide considerable gains for customs administrations as well as traders, as the level of classification differentiation today creates considerable room for uncertainty and indeed fraud.

... and non tariff measures must be addressed

Credible market access negotiations must be accompanied by a comprehensive non-tariff initiative to ensure that non-tariff barriers do not limit or cancel out the benefits of further tariff reductions. The non-tariff initiative may have to be based on a rules approach, looking at horizontal issues such as customs valuation, licensing, origin, product safety standards and certification procedures, but should also allow for discussions of specific non-tariff measures on a case by case basis.

The EU sees least developed countries' concerns as a top priority

An initiative on tariffs in the new round must take full account of the concerns of the least developed countries. At the WTO Seattle meeting, the EU is therefore calling for an up-front commitment from all developed countries to give duty-free access for all products from least developed countries, to be implemented no later than the end of the round. The EU is also calling on the more developed of our developing partners to associate themselves with this special effort.

Millennium round must cover market access for non-agricultural goods

Tariff preferences in favour of the developing countries continue to offer real scope for better integration of developing countries into the multilateral trading system. The EU therefore believes that during the round industrialised members should also seek to provide, on an autonomous basis, significant margins of preference in favour of developing countries in all product areas of particular export interest for these countries. The EU proposes that these would be non-reciprocal preferences, but also considers that developing countries' willingness to assume increased Most Favoured Nation (MFN) tariff bindings, in line with the approach outlined above, would encourage efforts by General System of Preferences (GSP) donor countries to expand the coverage of their present preferential system.

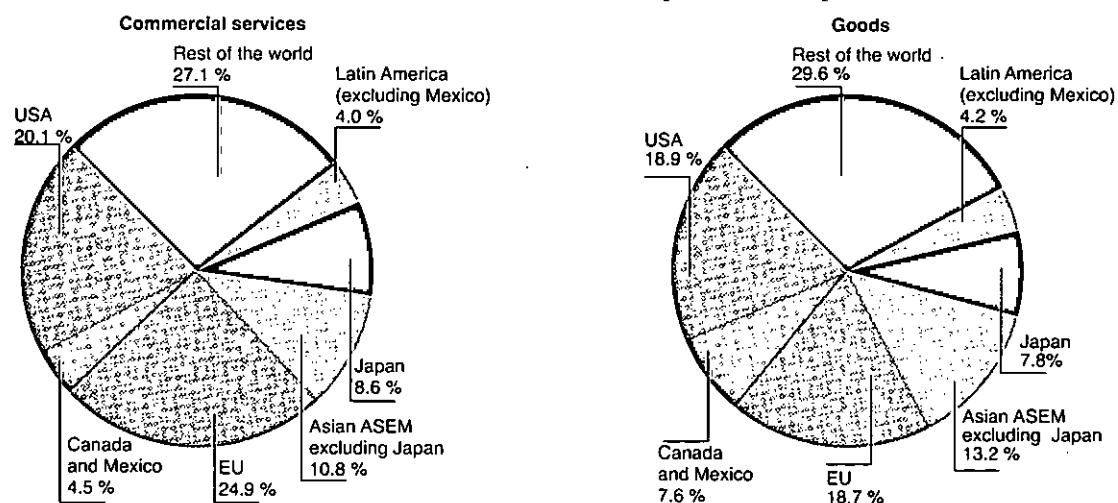
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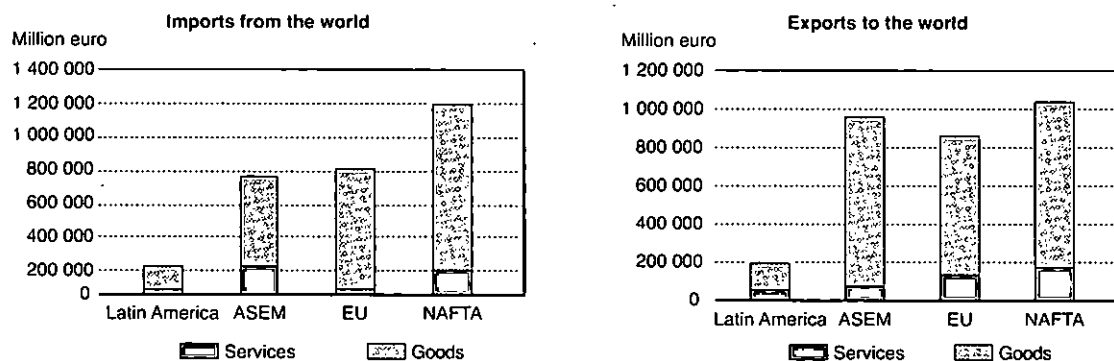
EU trade facts and figures



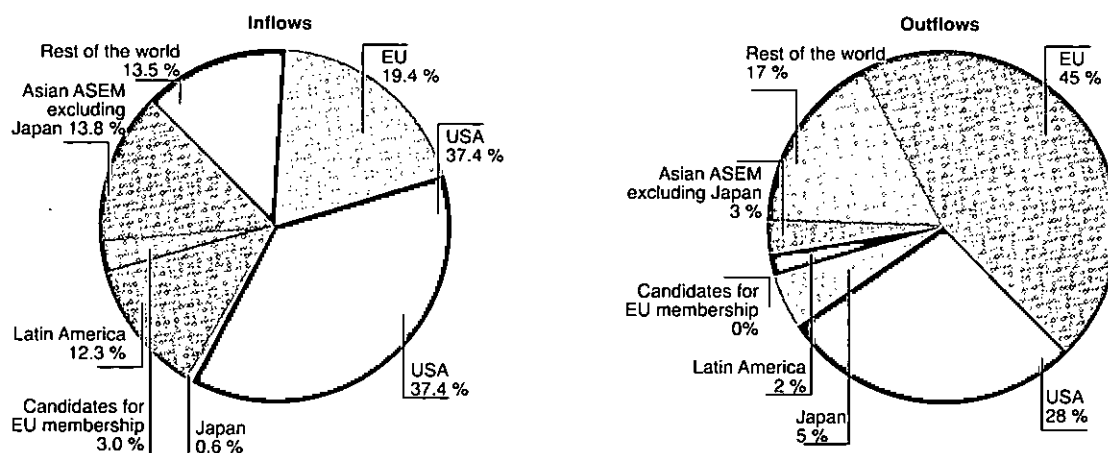
Share of world trade (1998) (imports and exports)



Trade in goods and services (1998)



Share in world FDI flows (1998)



*World: World is calculated excluding intra-EU flows.
 Sources: Goods: Eurostat (Comext) and IMF (DOTS).
 Services: Eurostat (New Cronos) and WTO.
 FDI: Unctad (WIR 1998).

EU trade in goods (1999)

The major import partners

Rank	Partner	Million euro	%
	World*	771 969	100.0
1	USA	158 706	20.6
2	Japan	70 225	9.1
3	Switzerland	52 839	6.8
4	China	49 473	6.4
5	Norway	28 913	3.7

The major export partners

Rank	Partner	Million euro	%
	World*	758 220	100.0
1	USA	182 492	24.1
2	Switzerland	62 569	8.3
3	Japan	35 306	4.7
4	Poland	28 874	3.8
5	Norway	23 116	3.0

The major import products

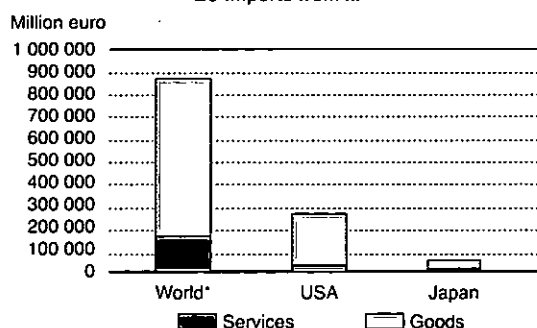
Rank	Product	Million euro	%
	Total	771 971	100.0
1	Oil	60 873	7.9
2	Electrical machinery	60 387	7.8
3	Office machines (PC)	58 625	7.6
4	Articles of clothing	43 427	5.6
5	Road vehicles	42 589	5.5

The major export products

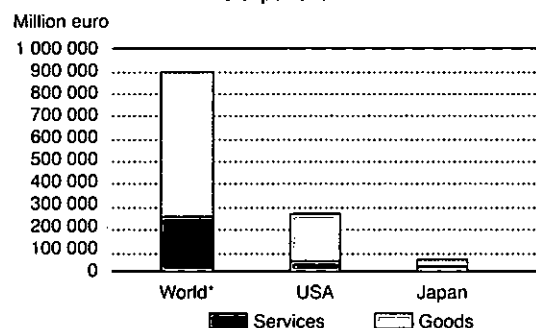
Rank	Product	Million euro	%
	Total	758 205	100.0
1	Road vehicles	69 417	9.2
2	Electrical machinery	56 627	7.5
3	General industrial machinery	45 344	6.0
4	Other transport equipment	42 115	5.6
5	Specialised machinery	40 185	5.3

EU trade in goods and services (1998)

EU imports from ...

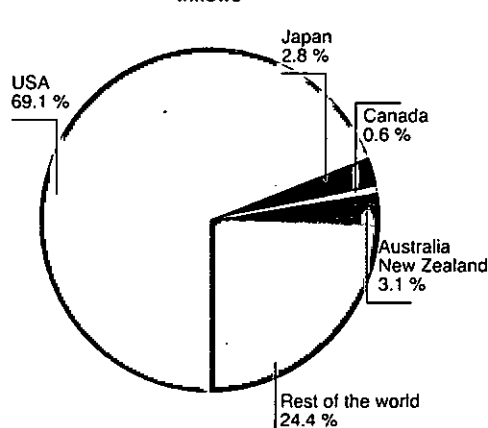


EU exports to ...

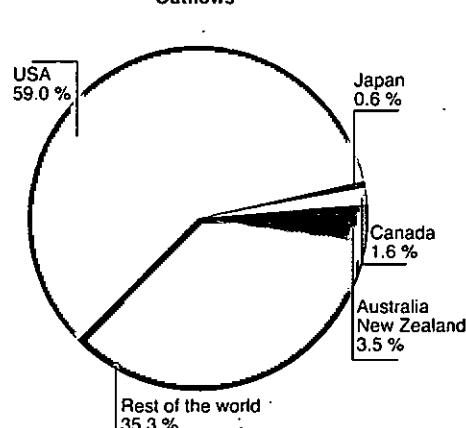


EU FDI flows (1998)

Inflows



Outflows



*World: World is calculated excluding intra-EU flows.

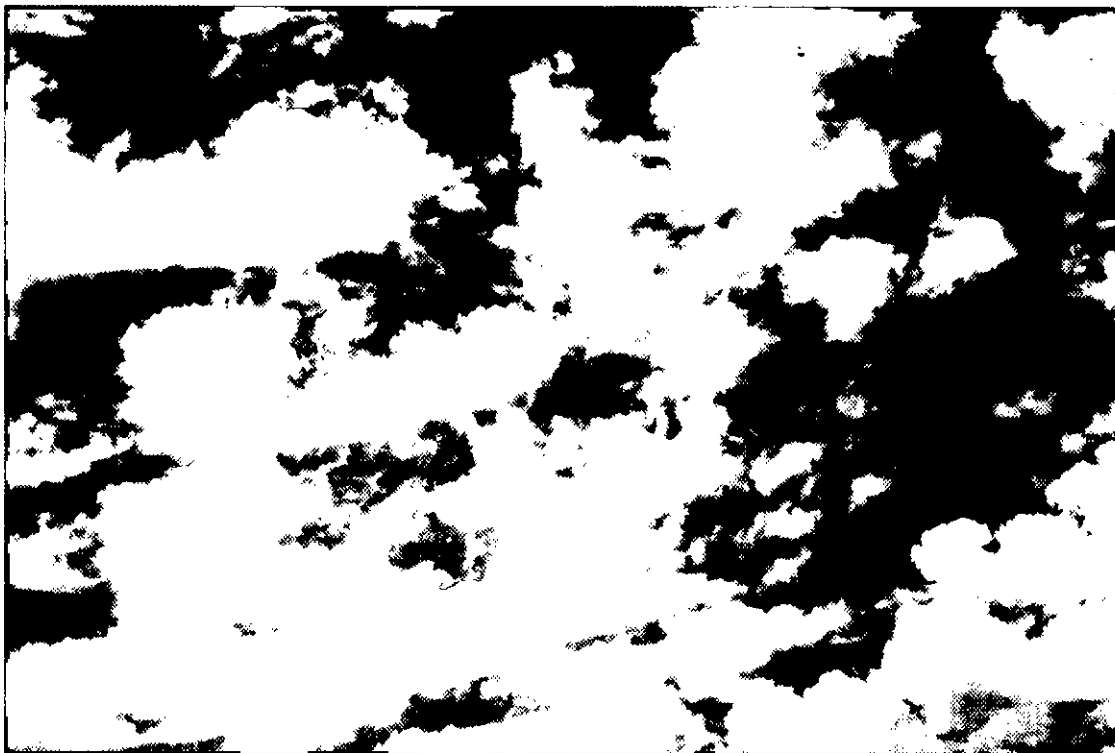
Sources: Goods: Eurostat (Comext).

Services: Eurostat (New Cronos).

FDI: Eurostat (New Cronos).



Trade and the environment



An increasingly important relationship ...

Trade and environment policies interact in many areas that affect our everyday lives, including measures to combat climate change and the depletion of the ozone layer, trade in biotechnology products (such as genetically-modified (GM) foods) and dangerous chemicals and toxic wastes, trade in endangered species and methods of agriculture and fishing.

Understanding of the relationship is evolving in response to growing environmental awareness in both developed and developing countries and the realisation that trade and the environment are inextricably linked if sustainable development is to be achieved.

It is therefore, necessarily, an increasingly important 'horizontal theme' in international relations, where attention is focused on three main areas:

- the environmental impact of trade policies;
- the potential effects of environmental measures on trade; and
- the use of trade measures to achieve environmental policy aims.

... that demands a multilateral approach

The EU aims to promote a high level of environmental protection and to ensure an open, equitable and non-discriminatory multilateral trade system. It believes that the most effective way of addressing international problems is through the multilateral approach, not by unilateral action.

It is clear that environmental challenges such as climate change, the protection of the ozone layer, the disposal of toxic wastes and the threat of species' extinction or biodiversity cannot be resolved by one country or group of countries alone. In an increasingly interdependent world, these issues must therefore be handled at the multilateral level.

The EU therefore takes a very active role in all international forums where trade and environment are discussed, in particular in the WTO committee on trade and environment (CTE) — which was established specifically to explore this interface — and the OECD joint working group of trade and environment experts. Within the EU, the European Commission is also responsible for ensuring that EU environmental legislation is consistent with its existing international obligations in the field of trade — and vice versa.

This is a priority area for the EU and we are at the forefront of efforts to ensure that the multilateral trading system adapts, where necessary, to the rapidly changing needs and perspectives of today's world and does not hinder the development of environmental policy at national and international level.

We therefore want to see a component included in the millennium round that will meet our trade and environment concerns without undermining the fundamentals of open trade.

The EU follows up the issue closely

Given the interdependent nature of environmental challenges, the EU promotes a multilateral approach for tackling environmental problems, in particular by means of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).

If MEAs are to work effectively, there can be no hierarchy between MEAs and WTO trade rules. Internationally agreed measures to protect the environment must not be overridden by trade rules. The EU continues to push the intellectual debate forward on this and other aspects of the trade and environment relationship, whilst also promoting real progress with our trading partners on a broad range of issues.

- In the follow-up to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the EU will be particularly vigilant in ensuring that the multilateral trading system fully accommodates the trade-related aspects of the protocol related to implementing measures.
- The EU has been — and remains — in the forefront of action to restrict trade in dangerous chemicals and hazardous wastes (e.g. the Basle Convention on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Montreal Protocol on Trade in Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the negotiations for MEAs dealing with prior informed consent for the import of dangerous chemicals and with persistent organic pollutants).
- In the area of biodiversity, the EU was a major player in the negotiations on the Convention on Biological Diversity, which aims to protect the planet's biodiversity whilst helping attribute to it an economic value that more closely reflects its long-term worth rather than just its current market price. The EU is firmly committed to conclude a protocol on biosafety in that Convention as a means to contribute to the safe use of biotechnology by regulating transboundary movements of living genetically modified organisms (LMOs) on the basis of scientific risk assessment and the precautionary principle.

WTO rules support environment policy objectives

WTO rules allow its members to take measures to protect the environment within their own territory, provided they are not discriminatory. In particular, Article XX of the GATT provides a general disposition allowing WTO members to adopt measures necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health and for the conservation of exhaustible natural resources. WTO members have disagreed on the use of Article XX and the WTO's dispute settlement mechanism has adjudicated in the form of rulings by panels of experts.

Therefore these provisions need to be clarified. Although trade measures should only be taken as a last resort and be as 'least-trade restrictive' as possible, the exceptions provided for in Article XX are essential to protect the environment. A progressive, environment-friendly interpretation of multilateral trade rules should take full account of the growing understanding of our fragile environment and our dependence upon it, allowing the application of the precautionary principle for its protection.



The EU also believes the relationship between trade rules and eco-labelling needs to be addressed in order to ensure transparency. The EU's own labelling system is based on its life cycle assessment (LCA) approach, under which all aspects of the production, potential use and disposal of a product are taken into account when it is being considered for a label that distinguishes it to consumers as 'environment-friendly'. Acceptance of such schemes under the WTO could be usefully clarified.

Trade and environment: mutually supportive factors of sustainable development

An important element in deliberations about trade and the environment is the need to promote their contribution to sustainable development.

Trade and environment policies should be mutually supportive elements in this process. The removal of obstacles and distortions increases the overall efficiency of the world's economic system by allowing countries to specialise in sectors in which they enjoy competitive advantage, including advantages based on their particular environmental conditions. Trade liberalisation can facilitate the spread of environmentally sound technologies and can also, by increasing wealth, free up more potential resources for use in environmental protection. Similarly, improved living standards and rising income levels can, and frequently do, foster awareness and appreciation of the environment.

However, in the absence of appropriate environmental and economic policies as well as sustainable development strategies, the increased economic activity resulting from trade liberalisation might add to pressure on the environment and natural resources. This is why the EU consistently underlines the need for countries throughout the world to implement national sustainable development policies. This would ensure the integration of environmental protection requirements into all relevant policy areas, including, where appropriate, by the internalisation of environmental costs.

But this in itself is not enough, so the EU believes that further action is needed at the WTO level.

Trade and the environment

Trade and environment in the millennium round: the EU's objectives

On 15 and 16 March 1999, at the EU's instigation the WTO organised a high-level symposium on trade and environment in Geneva, which drew attention to the importance of the trade and environment link.

The European Commission has under-taken an assessment of the potential impact on sustainable development of its new round agenda. This review provides the EU with a clearer basis for consideration of the environmental, social and development implications of the new round throughout the negotiations. Furthermore, the EU considers that environmental considerations should be addressed effectively throughout the negotiations and the millennium round should maximise the potential for positive synergies between trade liberalisation, environmental protection and economic development.

In particular — as was set out by the EU at the Geneva high-level symposium on 15 March — the EU will be pushing for:

- a progressive, environment-friendly interpretation of Article XX that takes fully into account the growing understanding of our fragile environment, our dependence on it and the precautionary principle;
- greater legal clarity on the relationship between WTO rules and trade measures taken following multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs);
- agreement on the legitimacy of both voluntary eco-labelling schemes based on a 'life-cycle approach' and compulsory labelling schemes describing "non-product related process and production methods". In this case, the EU hopes that the round will end with a clear understanding that, subject to the necessary safeguards, there is scope within WTO rules to use such market-based, non-discriminatory, non-protectionist instruments to achieve environmental objectives.

The EU position on a range of trade and environment issues is set out in greater detail in the communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on trade and environment, COM(96) 54 final, dated 28 February 1996, which can be found on the Commission's website as advertised on this infopack.

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