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INFORMATION MEMO ON INTER-GERMAN TRADE AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE COMMUNITY BUDGET

(Communication from the Commission to the European
Parliament)

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XX/1

INFORMATION MEMO ON INTER-GERMAN TRADE AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE COMMUNITY
BUDGET.

1. PROBLEMS CAUSED BY INTER-GERMAN TRADE

Inter-German trade is exempted from customs duties and Community levies under the Protocol on German Internal Trade and connected Problems which is an integral part of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community. The preferential treatment which the GDR receives as a result of this exemption has given rise to public criticism, particularly among the Members of the European Parliament.

Fears have been expressed that this situation might lead to abuse, thoughts turning, for example to the possibility of butter sold to the USSR with an export refund being re-imported into the Community under cover of inter-German trade and no Community levy charged. Doubts are also being raised about the validity of preferential treatment for trade between the GDR and the Federal Republic of Germany when the relations between these two countries are now governed by the basic agreement of 1972.

Consequently, Mr. Maertens of the European Parliament asked the Council and the Commission on 17 January to explain why this situation persisted and to supply information about the nature and volume of inter-German trade (1).

On 25 April the Control Subcommittee of the European Parliament requested the Commission to supply information about inter-German trade in agricultural produce and its budgetary implications.

(1) Written Question No 804/76 to the Council (OJ NoC 127/14 of 31 May 1977)
Written Question No 805/76 to the Commission (OJ No C 94/15 of 18 April 77)

The purpose of this memo is to analyse the information which has been obtained (cf. point 2), provide a brief survey of the legal arrangements governing inter-German trade (points 3-4) and assess its effects on the Community Budget from the resulting conclusions (point 5).

2. VOLUME OF INTER-GERMAN TRADE AND IN PARTICULAR OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE

DGs III, VI and XX have drawn up the attached tables from

- the external trade statistics of the Community prepared by the Statistical Office of the European Communities,
- information on the nature and volume of inter-German trade published by the Federal Republic of Germany and
- details of agricultural exports and corresponding refunds obtained from national intervention boards.

Annex I shows the volume of inter-German trade and its development in time and, in particular, the volume and nature of agricultural trade (in DM).

Annex II traces the development and nature of trade between the GDR and the Community.

Annex III shows the export refunds paid on agricultural products exported to the GDR.

The figures for refunds paid do not suggest that inter-German trade gives rise to any major abuses of the EAGGF since the volume of refunds paid for exports of Community agricultural produce to the GDR is minimal (1). This does not, however, rule out the possibility that cases of triangular trade might occur, with products being exported to State-trading or other non-Community countries, re-imported into the GDR and then brought into the Federal Republic of Germany. Such operations cannot be detected from an examination of statistics especially as certain agricultural products (e.g. cereals) could be substituted during the process described.

Nevertheless, there is no reason to suppose from the volume and type of agricultural trade between the GDR and the Federal Republic of Germany shown in the tables that there are any major irregularities.

Although there has been a steady increase in inter-German trade (2), agricultural products have played a relatively minor role (6.12 % of purchases made by the Federal Republic of Germany in 1976). No breakdowns or other notable developments shown up in these statistics on the volume and nature of inter-German trade (3). A regular pattern of trade can be traced in many product sectors, notably in the milk products and eggs sector; eggs make up the major proportion of the purchases of the Federal Republic of Germany (4). Substantial increases in the volume of purchases are evident in the following sectors :

- live animals
- alcoholic beverages
- feedingstuffs
- cereals, particularly barley (purchases of which rose from DM 21.546.000 in 1968 to DM 73.323.000 in 1975)(5).

(1) 4.662.610 u.a. in 1975 (see Annex III)
2.533.548 u.a. in 1976

(2) Federal Republic of Germany

	<u>Purchases</u>	in million DM	<u>Sales</u>
1958	858,2		800,4
1976	3.938,4		4.469,9

(see annex I, Tables 1 and 4)

(3) See tables 2 and 6 (Annex I)

(4) DM 15.092.000 out of a total of DM 22.668.000 in 1975 (see table 2, Annex I)

(5) All these developments can be seen in table 2, Annex I, and Annex II

However the GDR also exports such products to other Community countries. Live animals and meat are the largest items of agricultural produce exported by the GDR.

The only notable exception is barley of which the GDR imported 5 318 000 u.a. worth in 1975 from the Community (primarily from France) compared with sales totalling DM 73.323.000 to the Federal Republic of Germany in 1975 (1).

It can, however, be assumed - particularly for cereals such as barley - that a large proportion of the agricultural products brought into the Federal Republic of Germany under inter-German trade is sold in West Berlin and can therefore be regarded as part of quite normal and traditional trade patterns.

The rules governing inter-German trade under the terms of the agreement on which it is based, of internal law in the Federal Republic of Germany and Community law provide a wide range of means of preventing such circular trading.

These will be briefly described under points 3 and 4 (2).

(1) Annex II and Annex I (table 2).

(2) For more details see Ehlermann-Kupper-Lambrecht-Ollig :
Handelspartner DDR - inner-deutsche Wirtschaftsbeziehungen,
Baden-Baden 1975 with other references.

3. RULES GOVERNING INTER-GERMAN TRADE

a) Inter-German trade in the Community Treaties

Paragraph 1 of the Protocol on German Internal Trade and Connected Problems which is annexed to the EEC Treaty of which it forms an integral part states :

"Since trade between the German territories subject to the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany and the German territories in which the Basic Law does not apply is part of German internal trade, the application of this Treaty in Germany requires no change in the treatment currently afforded this trade".

Inter-German trade is not, however, granted such explicit exemption from Community law in the ECSC Treaty. Article 22 of the Convention on the Transitional Provisions states :

"Notwithstanding the expiry of the transitional period, trade in coal and steel between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Zone of Occupation shall be regulated, as far as the Federal Republic is concerned, by the Federal Government in agreement with the High Authority".

This provision does not, however, seem to have played a major role in the operation of the ECSC. (1).

The Euratom Treaty contains no specific rules on inter-German trade.

b) Legal bases of inter-German trade

The "treatment afforded internal German trade" to which paragraph 1 of the above Protocol refers still has its legal basis in the Berlin agreement of 20 September 1951, amended on 16 August 1960. This agreement which was concluded at administrative level governs the circulation of goods, services and capital between the territories in which the West Mark and East Mark are used respectively and therefore also includes West and East Berlin.

The Berlin agreement was given legal effect in the basic agreement concluded between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic on 21 December 1972. The provisions of a supplementary protocol to Article 7 of the basic agreement state that trade will be developed on the basis of current agreements, implying the Protocol on German internal trade.

(1) Ehlermann, op. cit. p. 215

Consequently the Basic agreement of 1972 does not affect the validity of the Protocol. (1)

The Berlin agreement of 1951/1960 lays down the formalities relating to "Bezüge" (purchases or imports) and "Lieferungen" (supplies or exports). Each operation must be given prior authorization by the competent authorities of the two countries; they check that the operation does not exceed the quotas laid down and that the price agreed upon between the buyer and seller is not detrimental to the interests of the Federal Republic of Germany or the German Democratic Republic.

Purchases are not paid for directly. The value of the goods purchased is charged to one of the two compensation accounts opened by the two central banks. They grant each other certain overdraft facilities called the "swing" (2). In practice this is an interest-free borrowing facility afforded by the Federal Republic to the GDR.

Inter-German trade is exempt from any type of customs duty, levy or equivalent charge. This is not expressly laid down in the Berlin agreement but is the practical result of the tacit agreement between the two parties to treat their trade as internal trade (3).

c) Rules in the Federal Republic of Germany on inter-German trade

Internal legislation in the Federal Republic of Germany applying the provisions of the administrative agreement to individual operators is still based on Law No 53 adopted by the American, British and French military Governments on 19 September 1949 on foreign exchange rationing.

(1) The Council's Answer to Written Question No 804/76 by Mr. Maertens (cf. footnote 1, page 1)

See also the Commission's Answer to Written Question No 805/76 on the same subject.

In its judgement of 31 July 1973 concerning the basic agreement the Federal Constitutional Court invoked the provisions of the supplementary protocol to the basic agreement to illustrate the fact that the contracting parties agreed to continue to treat their trade as an internal matter (BVerfGE 36,1).

In this same judgement the Federal Constitutional Court forbids constitutional bodies from taking any action which might hinder the reunification of Germany which is one of the objectives written into the preamble to the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany.

(2) The "swing" was increased from DM 20 million in 1962 to DM 739 million in 1975;

(3) cf. the above-mentioned judgement of the Federal Constitutional Court.

This law was repealed in 1961 by the Federal Law on external economic relations with the exception of those provisions governing inter-German trade.

Law No 53 forbids any commercial transaction from being undertaken between the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR without the express authorization of the competent authorities. This ban is accompanied by penal sanctions.

This law therefore enables a strict watch to be kept on the volume and prices of goods involved in inter-German trade.

A system of licences and price monitoring was introduced by the regulation on interzonal trade of 18 July 1951 and its implementing regulations. Licences are usually granted only for products from the GDR. The Federal Republic authorities can lay down supply quotas under the terms of the agreement with the GDR or unilaterally in the light of the absorption capacity of the West German market and traditional trade channels to ensure that the goods imported are consumed in the Federal Republic. Licences may also be refused or revoked, particularly if the goods to be imported are offered at a lower price than those in the Federal Republic and, therefore threaten to cause disruption of the market. This instrument of price monitoring which is provided for in Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Berlin agreement and is based on Article 8 of the first implementing regulation of the regulation on interzonal trade of 16 December 1970 is mainly used to stabilize Community agricultural prices on the market of the Federal Republic.

The regulation on the monitoring of interzonal trade of 9 June 1951 requires customs authorities to check that all the formal and practical conditions for the import of goods from countries other than the GDR are met. For this purpose they may request certificates of origin to be presented.

The Federal Republic also gives preferential treatment to goods from the GDR in connection with the rate of VAT; this treatment does not, however, extend to goods from other countries which are subject to the normal rate of VAT.

d) The effects of legislation on inter-German trade

The machinery described above makes it virtually impossible to channel agricultural products from State-trading countries other than the GDR into the Federal Republic of Germany on a large scale under cover of inter-German trade. Since the GDR needs strong foreign currency and its trade balance with the Federal Republic is in serious deficit, it may be assumed that the GDR is more interested in using its own internal resources to reduce these deficits rather than using its credit facilities for products involved in triangular transactions. The fruits of such operations would go to other countries rather than to the GDR itself.

The authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany are concerned to restrict tax privileges in inter-German trade to products from the GDR and to exclude products from other countries which are normally subject to the ruling rates of VAT in the Federal Republic.

We cannot, however completely rule out the possibility of triangular transactions, particularly involving agricultural produce, as it is often difficult to trace its origin.

4. TREATMENT OF GOODS FROM THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC UNDER COMMUNITY LAW

a) Community treatment for goods from the GDR

As far as the Community and Member States (excluding the Federal Republic of Germany) are concerned, the GDR is a non-Community country covered by the common commercial policy save for the exemptions provided for under the above Protocol on inter-German trade.

The customs authorities therefore apply all the provisions of Community law, including those on agricultural levies, to goods from the GDR. These goods cross the Federal Republic under Community transit arrangements and are cleared in the country of destination. (Goods exported to the GDR from Member States other than the Federal Republic are normally eligible for refunds).

b) Goods brought into the Community under inter-German trade

Problems arise, however, when goods are imported into the Federal Republic under cover of inter-German trade and are then re-exported to non-Community countries or other Member States because such goods are in free circulation in the Federal Republic.

ba) Goods re-exported to non-Community countries

In Case 14/74 (1) the Court of Justice was requested to give a ruling on whether agricultural produce covered by a common market-organization brought into the Federal Republic of Germany under the terms of the agreement on inter-zonal trade of 1951/60 (see above) was eligible for export refunds if re-exported to a non-Community country.

The Court ruled that the dispensation granted by the Protocol on German Internal Trade did not mean that the German Democratic Republic was part of the Community but that a special system applied to it.

(1) Judgement of 1 October 1974 in Nord-deutsche Vieh- und Fleischkontor GmbH v Hauptzollamt-Ausfuhrerstattung Hamburg-Jonas (ECR 1974,899)

Although goods from the German Democratic Republic are entitled to circulate freely in the Federal Republic of Germany without customs clearance under the terms of the Protocol, they are not on that account regarded as originating in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Consequently goods brought into the Federal Republic under the terms of inter-German trade are not eligible for Community refunds.

Refunds are paid in principle for Community products and are therefore only granted for imported goods as reimbursement of levies collected when they enter the Community. This judgement provides a legal means of obviating the danger of triangular trade in goods through the GDR into the Federal Republic of Germany under cover of inter-German trade which would be a drain on EAGGF funds if export refunds had been granted.

There might, however, be some three-way traffic in agricultural goods in the course of which indistinguishable goods may be substituted despite legal and administrative precautions.

However, as we pointed out in point 2 (pages 3 and 4), no major irregular transactions are apparent in the patterns of trade shown in our statistics.

bb) Goods re-exported to other Member States of the Community

Since goods brought in the Community under inter-German trade are in free circulation in the Federal Republic of Germany and must therefore be regarded as being in free circulation within the meaning of Community law, they may be sold on the markets of Member States other than the Federal Republic and hence may be exported to non-Community countries.

Paragraph 2 of the Protocol on German Internal Trade first provides a remedy in that it requires that "each Member State" (referring in particular to the Federal Republic of Germany since the introduction of a common commercial policy in the Community) shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of any agreements relating to trade with the German territories in which the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany does not apply, and of any implementing provisions. Each Member States shall ensure that the implementation of such agreements does not conflict with the principles of the common market and shall in particular take appropriate steps to avoid harming the economies of the other Member States".

Paragraph 3 of the Protocol goes further, providing a safeguard clause for the countries of final destination of goods from the GDR.

It states that "each Member State may take appropriate measures to prevent any difficulties arising for it from trade between another Member State and the German territories in which the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of German does not apply".

The Member States are not, however, obliged to inform the Commission of any measures taken under these provisions.

The internal rules governing inter-German trade in the Federal Republic of Germany and their application are designed to prevent products which do not originate from the GDR from being brought into the Federal Republic and products from the GDR being re-exported outside the Federal Republic (cf. page 6). They cannot, however, be said to be completely effective; it is estimated that approximately 3 % of the goods brought into the Federal Republic under inter-German trade are later re-exported.

5. BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS OF INTER-GERMAN TRADE

Available statistics do not point to any irregular trade channels (point 2) against the rules governing inter-German trade (points 3 and 4).

There does not seem to be any evidence that inter-German trade gives rise to abuses of the EAGGF.

There is however an inherent danger of fraud in any legislation granting direct or indirect subsidies.

But fraudulent trading practices, involving, for example, irregular certificates of origin will not show up in trading statistics because they are theoretically prohibited.

The Community does not have any information which could be used to calculate how much is lost in levies and customs duties as a result of goods entering the Federal Republic of Germany under inter-German trade being exempted from Community import duties.

Such calculations have been carried out by private researchers and organizations (1). Their results must, however, be treated with extreme caution. Since there is no way of knowing how inter-German trade would develop if it did not have the benefit it has at present, any analysis of this kind has an element of speculation. Account would also have to be taken of the savings to the EAGGF in unpaid refunds.

It is obvious from the proceedings before the Court of Justice in Case 44/76(2) that the Federal German customs authorities try to ensure that no refunds are paid on exports of agricultural produce from the Federal Republic to the GDR at the expense of the EAGGF. When refunds are applied for in respect of exports to an Eastern country, the Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas which pays out the refunds checks that the goods are actually imported into the country in question so that refunds are not paid on goods supplied to the GDR, but sent through another country to obtain a refund.

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(1) Reinhold Biskup, economic researcher in Cologne, estimated the benefits drawn by the GDR from inter-German trade in 1970 at DM 500 million (DM 230 million in saved customs duties and DM 86 million in saved agricultural levies).

Source : Biskup, Deutschlands offene Handelsgrenzen. Die DDR als Nutzniesser des EWG Protokoll über den innerdeutschen Handel, 1976

(2) Case Milch-Fett-Eierkontor vs Commission, Judgment of 2 March 1977

I N T E R - G E R M A N T R A D E

PURCHASES FROM THE GDR in million DM				
	1 9 7 3	1 9 7 4	1 9 7 5	1 9 7 6
<u>TOTAL</u>	2 688.1	3 256.2	3 390.9	3 938.4
agricultural products	570.4	509.7	560.8	643.7
of which				
sugar	26.6	23.6	12.2	33.2
cattle and meat	269.8	193.5	212.7	284.5
cereals	136.8	139.1	167.3	181.4
other agricul- tural products	137.2	153.5	168.6	144.6

SALES TO THE GDR in million DM				
	1 9 7 3	1 9 7 4	1 9 7 5	1 9 7 6
<u>TOTAL</u>	2 938.2	3 662.0	4 028.2	4 469.9
of which agricultural prod.	275.1	216.2	247.9	265.4
oils and fats	36.8	58.7	46.0	41.6
cattle and meat	31.8	23.1	36.4	30.2
fodder	137.8	80.6	92.5	101.7
fish and products processed from fish	5.4	5.7	5.7	8.2
cheese	5.0	7.7	8.1	8.9
other agricul- tural products	58.3	40.4	59.2	74.8

INTER-GERMAN TRADE

- Goods purchased by the FR from the GDR -

(in 1000 M.)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	1963	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Live animals	49 205	67 473	73 129	86 303	128 327	149 015	115 329	187 579
Meat and meat preparations	55 259	73 294	80 383	58 300	79 276	121 185	75 197	68 516
of which: fresh meat	51 904	72 258	78 093	57 896	78 965	121 168	75 120	68 516
Milk products and eggs	29 335	24 353	20 449	19 206	20 918	25 134	27 477	22 668
of which : eggs	18 426	18 603	15 440	15 478	14 322	18 597	19 060	15 092
Fish and preserved fish	4 977	8 118	7 153	5 219	5 042	5 354	5 426	3 637
Cereals and derivative prod.	104 364	84 401	130 936	146 331	140 833	150 099	158 182	182 926
of which : barley	21 546	38 733	58 008	63 651	67 943	68 872	61 649	73 323
Fruit and vegetables	6 539	7 522	10 710	11 539	9 630	6 548	8 331	4 161
Sugar and sugar preparations	60 467	73 638	67 544	72 755	63 727	64 357	65 325	43 870
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices								
and derivative products	2 325	3 670	5 949	1 569	6 036	9 469	4 670	3 003
Feeding stuffs	372	349	665	680	544	2 546	2 550	1 652
Food preparations	3 593	3 828	1 251	128	837	3 275	2 737	3 113
of which : margarine...	3 536	3 803	1 217		759	3 207	2 593	2 913
Alcoholic beverages	4 284	5 699	8 512	17 273	14 050	14 000	18 700	21 275
Tobacco	2 000	2 230	2 214	2 508	1 632	4 671	6 433	8 039
Untreated skins	1 095	4 062	517	110	129	135	3 310	5 006

according to the SITC

- Goods sold by the FR to the GDR -

(in 1000 DM)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	1963	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Live animals	3 127	441	253	191	271	228	254
Meat and meat preparations of which : fresh meat	15 998 10 000	33 880 22 157	34 633 23 953	27 866 18 960	31 475 19 479	22 852 10 508	30 803 14 069
Milk products and eggs of which : cheese	1 147 1 142	3 036 3 032	2 024 2 020	5 193 5 068	5 132 5 015	7 716 7 658	8 277 8 276
Fish and preserved fish	9 679	10 835	4 433	10 012	8 507	9 050	5 885
Cereals and derivating prod. of which : derivative prod.	269 262	900 687	743 677	1 284 1 116	1 613 1 458	2 034 2 019	3 980 3 962
Fruit and vegetables	853	6 330	385	6 338	3 581	4 289	4 122
Sugar and sugar preparations	105	281	1 802	1 606	2 602	2 931	4 498
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and derivatives	3 210	14 112	17 052	34 373	26 049	24 434	48 334
Feedings stuffs	109 529	145 946	190 518	235 675	193 636	134 543	97 532
Miscellaneous food prepara- tion	53	55	76	497	306	1 439	3 722
Alcoholic beverages	6 716	6 778	9 920	10 711	9 613	15 667	16 057
Tobacco	25 269	28 626	29 140	27 839	23 717	23 747	30 291
Untreated skins	17 500	14 329	18 635	18 802	5 211	593	1 133

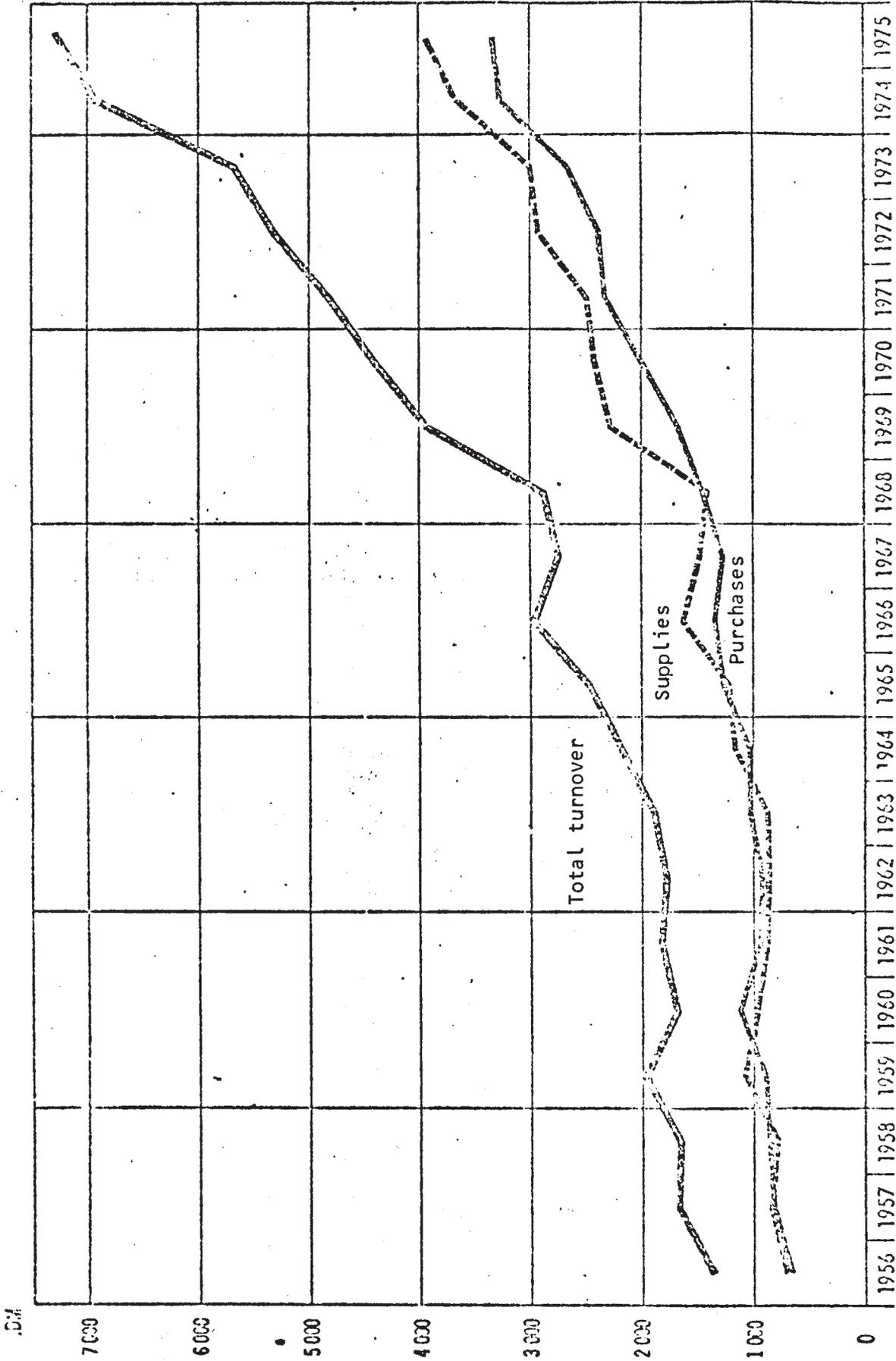
According to
the SITC

TRADE IN GOODS, 1952 - 75

YEAR (1)	PURCHASES	SUPPLIES	CHANGES COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS	
	FEDERAL	REPUBLIC OF GERM.	PURCHASES	SUPPLIES
	million	DM	YEAR	%
1952	220.3	178.4		
1953	306.9	271.3	+ 39.3	+ 52.1
1954	449.7	454.4	+ 46.5	+ 67.4
1955	587.9	562.6	+ 30.7	+ 23.8
1956	653.4	699.2	+ 11.1	+ 24.3
1957	817.3	845.9	+ 25.1	+ 21.0
1958	858.2	800.4	+ 7.2	- 5.4
1959	891.7	1 078.6	+ 3.9	+ 34.8
1960	1 122.4	959.5	+ 25.9	- 11.0
1961	940.9	872.9	- 16.2	- 9.0
1962	914.4	852.7	- 2.8	- 2.3
1963	1 022.3	859.6	+ 11.8	+ 0.8
1964	1 027.4	1 151.0	+ 0.5	+ 33.9
1965	1 260.4	1 206.1	+ 22.7	+ 4.8
1966	1 345.4	1 625.3	+ 8.7	+ 34.8
1967	1 263.9	1 483.0	- 6.1	- 8.8
1968	1 439.5	1 432.1	+ 13.9	- 3.4
1969	1 656.3	2 271.8	+ 15.1	+ 52.6
1970	1 996.0	2 415.5	+ 20.5	+ 6.3
1971	2 318.7	2 498.6	+ 16.2	+ 3.4
1972	2 380.9	2 927.4	+ 2.7	+ 17.2
1973	2 659.5	2 998.4	+ 11.7	+ 2.4
1974	3 252.5	3 670.8	+ 22.3	+ 22.4
1975	3 342.3	3 921.5	+ 2.8	+ 6.8

↑ From 1970 including re-imports and substitute deliveries

TRADE WITH THE GDR AND EAST BERLIN SINCE 1956

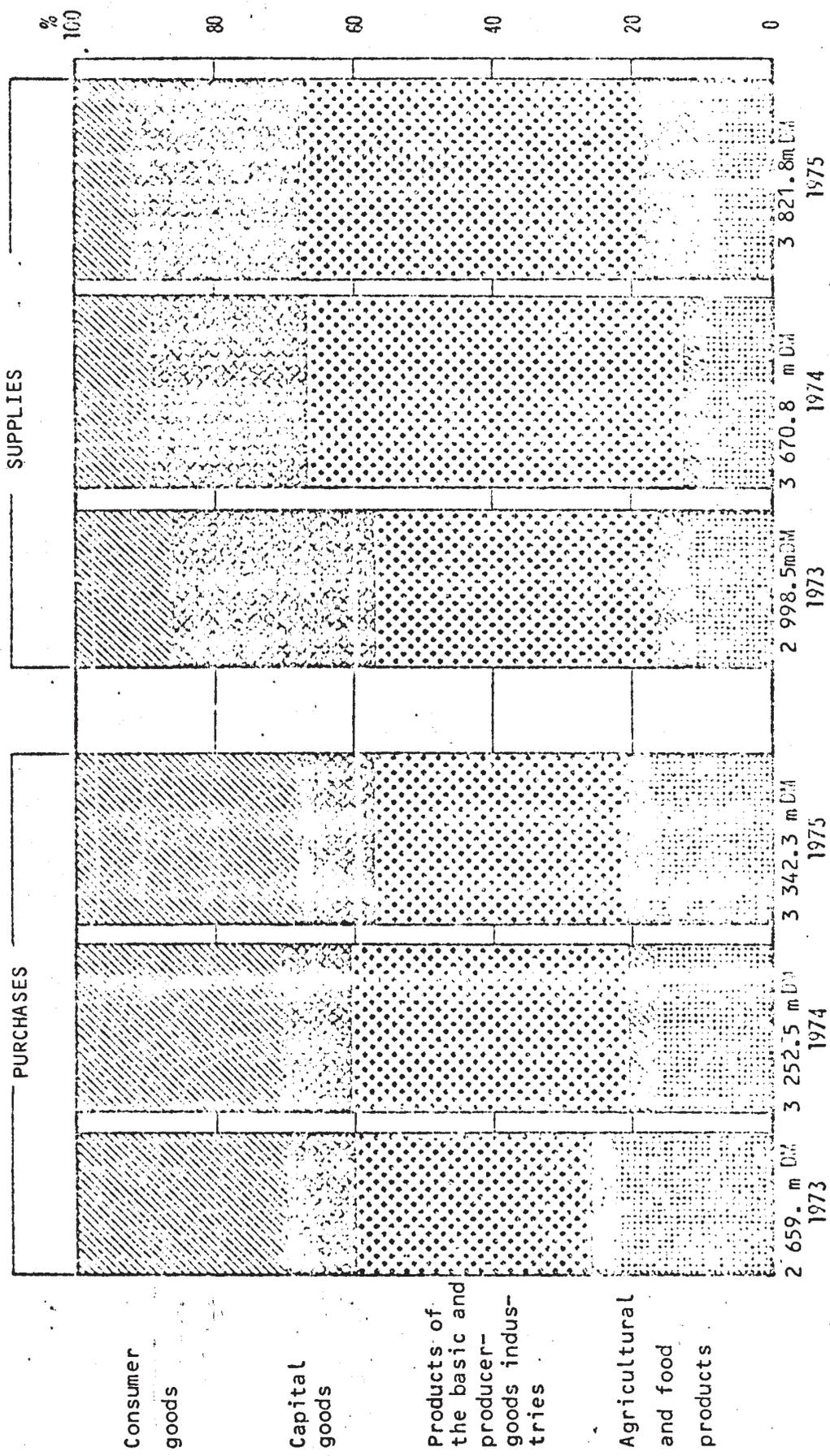


Federal Statistical Office 760076

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STRUCTURE OF TRADE WITH THE GDR AND EAST BERLIN



Federal Statistical Office 76 00 77

TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY AND THE GDR

Member State	Imports from GDR (x)		Exports to GDR (x)		M.C.M. - in u.a.		Main products	
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976	Imported	Exported
BELGIUM/LUX- BLEU	15.8	13.4	1.4	1.2	11 744	85 286	Cattle, meat, milk products, sugar	Flowers, vegetables, cheese apples
DK DANEMARK	1.1	1.3	3.3	1.6	594 041	233 351	Fish, sugar confectionary	Fish, milk products, fruit
F FRANCE	44.9	61.4	12.1	6.7	3,178 112	950 869	Cattle, meat, milk products, sugar	Barley, wine, seeds
IR. IRELAND	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	Sugar confectionary	
I. ITALY	29.4	27.0	10.7	6.4	-	-	Cattle, meat, milk products, sugar	Rice, fruit
NL. NETHER- LANDS	3.8	2.7	9.1	15.1	513.319	723 072	Cattle, meat, vegetables, meal and flour	Flowers, vegetables, fruit
UK UNITED KINGDOM	2.6	1.6	2.2	3.4	4 113	540 970	Sugar, seeds	Processed products
PURCHASES FROM GDR SALES TO GDR								
D Federal Republic of Germany	156.6	185.0	69.2	156.6	-	-	Cereals, cattle, sugar	Cattle, meat, oils and fats feedings stuff

(x) in million u.a.

SITC	Description of goods	I M P O R T S					E X P O R T S				
		1973	1974	1975	1976/ua	1973	1974	1975	1976		
0 09	All products (m EUR)	308.1	439.2	433.4	579.7	292.6	407.4	429.5	551.3		
	Agricultural products (in EUR)	74.5	96.7	106.6	127.0	66.1	62.9	56.8	60.1		
	of which										
001	Live animals	33 655	37 429	43 396	52 925	96	40	287	97		
011	Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	21 167	19 513	32 408	48 759	6 861	539	89	2		
012	Meat and edible offals, dried, settled and smoked	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-		
013	Meat preparations and preserved meat	13	4	3	-	22	80	399	402		
022	Milk and cream	8	-	10	22	94	-	-	-		
023	Butter	-	3 527	6 996	135	-	-	360	-		
024	Cheese and curd	-	10	-	-	80	331	458	10		
025	Birds' eggs	-	-	7	-	-	4	5	8		
031	Fish, fresh and simply preserved	1 115	2 004	1 034	1 726	658	774	761	1 423		
032	Prepared and preserved fish and crustaceans	9	69	3	-	1	2	4	2		
041	Wheat and meslin, unmilled	-	15	-	-	-	-	3	-		
042	Other cereals unmilled	368	9	-	-	-	53	253	207		
043	Meal and flour of wheat	-	2	-	2	617	-	5 318	-		
044	Maize unmilled	2	-	-	-	61	1	-	205.9		
045	Other cereals unmilled	-	-	1	5	23	19	1	9		
046	Meal and flour of wheat	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-		
047	Meal and flour of other cereals	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-		
048	Cereal preparations and preparations of flour and stock	896	1 463	1 467	2 650	28	33	13	472		
051	Fruit, fresh and nuts (not including citrus)	64	86	71	174	12 030	12 087	13 168	7 428		
052	Dried fruit (including artificially dehydrated)	-	19	31	8	-	-	9	-		
053	Fruit, preserved and fruit preparations	42	2	34	48	600	528	290	144		

SITC	Description of goods	I M P O R T S					E X P O R T S				
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1973	1974	1975	1976	
		054	526	968	1 228	432	4 248	3 303	5 346	15 093	
055	203	64	6	42	128	29	343	295			
061	143	6 265	5 054	88	-	590	712	1 605			
062	83	113	130	236	184	243	491	395			
071	55	12	53	228	645	1 063	1 363	1 846			
072	43	-	-	-	6	80	1	159			
073	33	72	10	17	217	335	592	1 127			
074	-	-	-	-	9	14	-	-			
075	2	7	5	7	135	41	16	2			
081	168	152	26	265	8 445	4 336	1 429	1 415			
091	198	893	182	-	1	2	-	-			
099	-	32	6	4	299	251	158	271			
111	-	-	-	11	23	13	21	16			
112	28	103	60	80	4 922	10 896	6 517	7 358			
121	2	1	106	156	944	2 096	234	339			
122	14	3	3	9	468	645	468	829			
211	320	68	274	80	6 886	4 177	3 190	4 645			
212	1 467	3 347	1 965	2 449	654	788	575	2 066			
221	2 540	2 626	2 641	2 601	3 104	262	236	1 216			
231.1	Natural rubber, raw	4	-	2	-	68	82	10			
241	Fuel wood	13	28	14	31	-	-	-			
242	Wood in the rough or roughly squared	736	891	344	43	1	-	1			
243	Wood, shipped or simply worked	4 793	6 091	4 265	6 126	128	83	11			
244	Cor, raw and waste	-	-	-	-	7	9	4			

SITC	Description of goods	I M P O R T S					E X P O R T S				
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1973	1974	1975	1976	
261	Silk	-	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
262	Wool and other animal hair	2,117	2,025	1,184	1,128	5,978	8,117	2,589	4,651		
263	Cotton	488	3,339	1,145	2,845	-	6	-	10		
264	Jute	36	-	83	85	-	-	-	57		
265	Vegetables fibres, except cotton and jute	500	343	135	221	481	995	858	942		
291	Crude animal materials	542	781	361	300	867	935	864	979		
292	Crude vegetable materials	1,432	2,298	2,211	2,847	4,328	5,303	5,219	5,274		
411	Animal oils and fats	600	1,470	654	165	41	70	154	201		
421	Fixed vegetable oils, soft	6	279	-	2	22	212	-	1		
422	Other fixed vegetable oils	-	-	2	17	-	339	415	28		
431	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed	18	239	14	28	896	478	371	645		
599.5.1	starches	194	-	-	-	3	-	-	288		
599.5.2	Gluter and gluter flow	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-		

TRADE BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY AND THE GDR

(excluding inter-German trade)
 Agricultural exports with refunds (including MCA)

Member State Product	1975		1976	
	Quantity t	Value U.a.	Quantity t	Value U.a.
Belgium Total Cheese Apples	23,25 - -	<u>11 744</u> 11 744 -	. 160 0 149 0	<u>85 286</u> 80 816 4 465
France Total Apples Wine Barley	464 - 63 740	<u>3 178 112</u> 13 905 - 3 164 207	3 001 108 638 hl (balance from 1975)	<u>950 869</u> 152 199 703 236 94 734
Nether- Total lands Chocolate Beer Glucose Starches Apples Tomatoes	133 - 194 - 9 467 5 886	<u>513.319</u> 8.221 - 5.755 - 275.656 222.283	314 356 - 1.486 12 733 500	<u>723 072</u> 31.398 3.252 - 64 035 600 873 18.798
Denmark Total Cheese Apples Meat prepara- tions Glucose	500 5 583 250 327	<u>594 041</u> 336 912 199.162 50 224 7 567	- 181 160 4.762	<u>233.351</u> - 9.124 24 138 260 690
United Kingdom Total Processed Products Rice	14 - -	<u>4.113</u> 4.113 -	77 40.386	<u>540 970</u> 14 276 526 694
Italy Fruit	7 599	321 281		0
Luxembourg		-		-
Ireland		-		-