

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL

ON THE APPLICATION OF TRANSITIONAL TARIFF MEASURES
AS A RESULT OF GERMAN UNIFICATION

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I. Introduction

The transitional measures adopted by the Community for the integration of the five new Bundesländer include tariff measures in favour of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Yugoslavia for the period from 3 October 1990 to 31 December 1992. Council Regulation (EEC) No 3568/90 of 4 December 1990¹ and Commission Decision No 3788/90/ECSC of 19 December 1990² suspend customs duties, including any anti-dumping duties in force, on goods imported into the former German Democratic Republic (GDR) from the eligible countries up to a yearly maximum quantity or value laid down in the former GDR's trade agreements with the above-mentioned countries for 1990 (or 1989 in the case of Poland).

Pursuant to Article 4 of the above-mentioned instruments, the Commission presents this report on the operation of the system established, the quantities of the products which have benefited from it and the stage reached in the renegotiation of outstanding arrangements.

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3568 of 4 December 1990 suspends duties on both industrial and agricultural products. However, agricultural products listed in Annex II to the EEC Treaty are subject to levies and other compensatory amounts and, where appropriate, the application of reference or minimum prices.

The suspension does not apply to imports of beef or live animals, other than pure-bred breeding stock. Commission Decision (ECSC) No 3788 of 19 December 1990 extends duty free admission to ECSC products. This applies to both steel and coal.

1 OJ No L 353, p.1.

2 OJ No L 364, p.27.

II. Application of the tariff suspensions

1. National implementing provisions

The German authorities have supplemented the relevant Community legislation with a series of special national rules for the application and effective monitoring of the transitional tariff measures. These rules comply with the provisions of Article 1(1) to (3) of the Regulation, which establish the terms for duty-free admission and ensure compliance with them. These German rules are listed in Annex I.

2. Procedures

The rules for the implementation of the transitional tariff measures impose the following conditions on duty-free admission:

- (a) The goods must be listed in the protocols and agreements between the designated countries and the former GDR included in Annexes I and II to Regulation (EEC) No 3568/90; the maximum quantities or values laid down in such protocols or agreements are valid for one year only and may not be exceeded. In accordance with Article 1(1) of the above-mentioned acts, lists of these goods were published in all the Community's official languages.¹
- (b) The goods must be consumed or processed in the new Länder. Where the goods undergo working or processing conferring Community origin² in the new Länder, this end-use requirement is lifted.
- (c) The goods must be entered for release for free circulation, i.e. they benefit from duty-free admission on release for free circulation on the basis of their end-use.³ An authorization is required for the release for free circulation of the goods concerned. Importers of agricultural products must obtain this authorization from the Federal Office for Food and Forestry in Frankfurt am Main, and importers of industrial products must apply to the Berlin branch of the Federal Office of Economic Affairs.

1 OJ No C 151, 10.6.1991.

2 Council Regulation (EEC) No 802/68 of 27 June 1968, as last amended by Regulation No 1769/89, on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods.

3 Commission Regulation (EEC) No 4142/87 of 9 December 1987 determining the conditions under which certain goods are eligible on import for a favourable tariff arrangement by reason of their end-use.

Any importer within the meaning of Article 23(1) of the Federal Republic of Germany's Foreign Trade and Payments Order established in the Community may apply for an authorization. Receipt of the authorization commits the importer to ensuring that he complies with the conditions for duty-free admission, and in particular the prescribed end-use of the goods in the new Länder. The importer is bound to keep records such as to enable the competent authorities to carry out any checks which they consider necessary to ensure that the goods are put to the prescribed end-use.

3. Checks on the whereabouts of the goods

On-the-spot checks on the whereabouts of the goods are the task of the of the main customs offices. More rigorous company audits are performed by the regional finance offices. Uncollected customs duties are payable where goods are shown to have been put to an end-use other than that prescribed. The importer may also forfeit his eligibility to make use of the duty-free admission procedures. Contravention of the end-use requirements may also result in the following sanctions:

- (i) Article 370 of the Tax Code makes deliberate tax evasion punishable by up to five years in prison or an unlimited fine.
- (ii) Article 378 of the Tax Code makes tax evasion through negligence a misdemeanour punishable by a fine of up to DM 100 000.
- (iii) Offences concerning import duties and charges, e.g. the infringement of disclosure or notification requirements, a failure to keep records or to present end-use goods come under Article 148(a) of the General Customs Regulations and are punishable by a fine of up to DM 10 000.

Inspection measures on the spot under article 18 (3) of Council Regulation (EEC, EURATOM) N° 1552/89 have been carried out by the Commission's services in Berlin, Magdeburg and Rostock from 10 to 14 June 1991 and these will be continued in 1992.

The main customs offices and the regional finance offices have been directed by the Federal Ministry of Finances to step up on-the-spot checks on the whereabouts of goods. At present national and Community checks are carried out on the whereabouts of about 15% of all goods admitted duty-free, which represents about 900 checks. So far checks have revealed no instances of goods being put to an end-use other than that prescribed.

The initial obstacles to the application of these rules, such as the uncertainty about the legal rules and instruments, the lack of trained staff, frequent changes of staff, the lack of a cooperation structure, unfamiliarity with business practice, problems connected with the closure or restructuring of state-owned foreign trade organizations and the use of new administrative procedures, have been largely overcome.

German civil servants transposing Community law in the former GDR have greatly increased public awareness of the special rules through the preparation of comprehensive and up-to-date teaching materials, information events for officials in the new Länder, advisory and information work with trade missions to Germany and trade promotion offices and delegations in the relevant countries, advice to firms, publications and press releases to the financial and daily newspapers.

These targeted measures have been backed up by Commission publicity campaigns in the new Länder, which have mainly been organized by the Bonn Delegation, the Berlin and Munich offices, and the Euro-Info centres recently established in the Länder. Publication of the list of goods eligible for duty-free admission has also played a very constructive role.¹ The Official Journal containing the list can be obtained throughout the Community and provides potential Community importers with detailed information.

III. Take-up of the duty-free admission facilities

1. Actual imports

In the period from 3 October 1990 to 30 June 1991 goods valued at DM 374 million benefited from the tariff suspension and entered the former GDR duty-free: DM 245.5 million during the final quarter of 1990 and DM 128.5 million in the first half of 1991. However, only a very small proportion of the potential for duty-free admission offered by the goods protocols was actually used (an average of 3.8% in the last quarter of 1990 and barely 1% in the first six months of 1991).

While Bulgaria and Romania made relatively more extensive use of the transitional rules, the USSR and Poland made comparatively little use of them (see Annex 2). However, the opposite applies when overall imports are compared with the volume of trade in the past. While the volume of trade with the USSR and Poland was in each case maintained at about a third of the previous year's level, trade with Bulgaria and Romania was down to about 4% and 14% respectively (see Annexes 3 and 4).

In absolute terms, the goods protocols offered in the period from 3 October to 31 December 1990 potential duty-free admission worth DM 6 542.5 million; actual imports totalled DM 1 869.6 million. The potential for duty-free admission in the first half of 1991 amounted to DM 13 096.1 million compared with actual imports totalling DM 3 741 million. Actual imports fell on average by 72% from past levels. In the last quarter of 1990 13% of overall imports were admitted duty-free under the special rules, against 3.4% in the first half of this year.

¹ OJ No C 151, 10.6.1991.

When considering the volume of duty-free imports, it should be borne in mind that some of the goods eligible for duty-free admission and some covered by the "overall imports" heading are zero-rated anyway in the Common Customs Tariff (CCT). This is particularly true of raw materials. It is not possible to separate the goods which are zero-rated in the CCT from the rest. The same applies to imports under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and the Cooperation Agreement with Yugoslavia.

2. Grounds for the low take-up

The principal reason for the limited take-up of duty-free admission and the low volume of overall imports is the steep decline in traditional imports from the countries concerned into the new Länder. All sectors are affected, apart from oil, natural gas and electricity. In 1990 actual imports into the new Länder from the eligible countries totalled DM 15.2 billion. This is DM 12.4 billion or 45% down on 1989. Of this slump in imports, about DM 10.6 billion fell away in the second half of the year. The downward trend in overall imports into the new Länder was even more pronounced in the first half of 1991. The available figures for overall imports in the first six months of 1991 are far lower than those for the same period of last year.

The downturn in overall imports in the second half of 1990 was triggered by the move to restructure the former GDR's command economy on market principles following economic and monetary union. Radical restructuring in the new Länder, accompanied by a considerable reduction in production capacity and factory closures, together with the introduction of payment in convertible currencies rather than the transferable rouble in trade with the former Comecon countries, are the primary causes of the widespread breakdown of traditional trade relationships.

This is compounded by the fact that the countries concerned are themselves in the grip of more or less intensive political and economic reform, which inevitably affects bilateral trade relations. They therefore have very limited reserves of foreign currency with which to pay for imports.

The limited take-up of duty-free admission facilities is also a consequence of the reduction of the former GDR's dependence on trade with the Comecon countries and its rapid integration into the Western trading system. In these circumstances imports from the East are competitive only where they are vital to the maintenance of production or comparable in price and quality to Western products.

These factors caused the Commission to point out when presenting its package of transitional measures in August 1990 that these measures would not hold up the share of the East German market held by the Central and East European countries¹ and that Comecon exports to the former GDR (apart from raw materials) would by 1991 fall to less than a third of 1989 levels.²

1 The Community and German Unity (Commission communication to the Council of 22 August 1990, COM(90) 400; supplement 4/90 to the Bulletin, p.56(3) and 58(4.3).

2 Ibid, p.54 (2.4).

In terms of the products concerned, both duty-free and overall imports mirror traditional flows from these countries. Industrial products accounted for the bulk of duty-free imports totalling DM 374 million in the period from 3 October 1990 to 30 June 1991. The main items were machinery and machine parts, products of the electronic and electrical engineering industries, vehicles and non-ferrous metals. Imports of textiles and ECSC products were insignificant. Considerable use of the facilities will probably be made in the agricultural sector, where duty-free admission is subject to the above-mentioned restrictions. This can largely be ascribed to the fact that these goods are not covered by the GSP. On 30 June 1991 the level of take-up for this group of goods stood at 50%.

The diversity of the imported product ranges and the limited size of most consignments lead to the conclusion that goods are mainly being consumed by firms in the new Länder or used to maintain production. In the period from 3 October 1990 to 30 June 1991 about 6000 separate consignments were cleared for duty-free admission. The only consignments cleared which were valued at more than DM 1 million involved vehicles and vehicle parts, machines and machine parts, electronic devices and certain raw materials. The fact that the favourable import terms have brought no discernible change in the structure of imports suggests that the special rules have not led to the establishment of new trade links.

However, some of the imports eligible for the transitional measures have in fact benefited instead from the GSP for the developing countries. Imports from Poland and Hungary have been eligible for the GSP since 1 January 1990 and those from Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, and some from Romania, since 1 January 1991.

Yugoslavia also enjoys preferential treatment under its Cooperation Agreement with the Community; procedures for preferential imports are less cumbersome and the condition concerning end-use in the new Länder does not apply.

3. Conclusions

The figures for the take-up of preferential import possibilities show that the transitional measures have had only limited impact. Distortions of competition have not occurred. The Community's trade policy measures have not been able to counteract the adverse impact on traditional trade relations caused by comprehensive structural change in the new Länder and the countries eligible for the facilities.

This low take-up does not, however, mean that exemption from customs duties is of no economic importance to many firms in the new Länder. In many cases firms in the new Länder are overhauling their business operations. Market openings, competitiveness and purchasing opportunities have to be analysed afresh. Rethinking a sales strategy takes time and the Community measures help maintain some traditional business relations. In the fourth quarter of 1990 and in the first half of this year some 1 200 firms in the new Länder made use of the customs exemption arrangements.

The continuation of transitional tariff measures until 31 December 1992 will provide useful transitional aid for the economic stabilization of a number of firms in the new Länder, which are undergoing a difficult process of restructuring.

IV. Renegotiation of outstanding arrangements

Most of the agreements concluded by the former GDR with other countries have been rendered redundant by German unification and the incorporation of the GDR's territory into the European Community, and indeed often as a result of the political and economic upheavals in East, South-East and Central Europe.

In a Note Verbale of 19 October 1990 the Commission notified all states with which the Community had diplomatic relations of its intention in principle to enter into consultations on agreements that fell within the Community's competence. In so doing, it ruled out any automatic continuation of the agreements, only pronouncing on the immediate legal succession (in the context of the negotiations on adjustment) in the case of fisheries agreements.

German government officials are currently conducting consultations with all former countries that had agreements with the GDR in order to identify lapsed and redundant agreements and see what the consequences of the continuation of others would be.

Commission representatives have been taking part in these consultations since July. Once these consultations have been completed, the Commission will have to examine what the consequences would be in cases where one or both parties intend to continue application of certain agreements that fall within the competence of the Community.

Annex 1

**GERMAN ADMINISTRATIVE RULES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S TRANSITIONAL MEASURES**

Notices issued by the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs
and the Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry

Rules for 1990

Notice of 2 October 1990 on the conditions under which imports into the territory of the former GDR from Comecon countries and Yugoslavia may be exempted from customs duties
Federal Journal No 186/90, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs

Rules for 1991

Notice of 28 December 1990 on the conditions under which imports into the new Länder (former territory of the GDR) from the European Comecon countries and Yugoslavia may be exempted from customs duties
Federal Journal No 5/91 (Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs)

Notice of 18 December 1990 on the duty-free admission of certain agricultural products into the territory of the former GDR from Comecon countries, Yugoslavia and Spain
Federal Journal No 239/90 (Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry)

Federal Ministry of Finance rules

30th Regulation amending the Customs Tariff Regulation of 29 November 1990
Special rates of duty applying to Comecon countries, Official Gazette Part II, p. 1468 of 1 December 1990
Vorschriftensammlung Bundes-Finanzverwaltung No 7690, Gazette of the Federal Ministry of Finance

Decrees on customs control and clearance and reporting by Regional Finance Offices/customs offices to the Federal Minister of Finance

Notices issued by the Federal Office for Economic Affairs and the
Federal Office for Food and Forestry

Rules for 1990

Notice of 9 November 1990 issued by the Federal Office for Economic Affairs on the issue of certificates in respect of duty-free admission of imports from Comecon countries and Yugoslavia
Federal Journal No 211/90

Amendment of 12 March 1991 to the notice issued by the Federal Office for Economic Affairs on the issue of certificates for duty-free admission of imports from Comecon countries and Yugoslavia into the territory of the former GDR
Federal Journal No 52/91

Invitation of 19 October 1990 issued by the Federal Office for Food and Forestry to apply for the issue of certificates for the duty-free admission of imports from certain third countries into the territory referred to in Article 3 of the Unification Treaty (territory of the former GDR)
Federal Journal No 198/90

Amendment of 30 October 1990 to the invitation issued by the Federal Office for Food and Forestry to apply for certificates issued in respect of the duty-free admission of imports from certain third countries into the territory referred to in Article 3 of the Unification Treaty (territory of the former GDR).
Federal Journal No 203/90

Rules for 1991

Notice of 17 January 1991 issued by the Federal Office for Economic Affairs on the issue of certificates for the duty-free admission of imports from Comecon countries and Yugoslavia into the territory of the former GDR
Federal Journal No 16/91

Notice of 26 June 1991 issued by the Federal Office for Economic Affairs concerning the amendment of the notice on the issue of certificates for the duty-free admission of imports from Comecon countries and Yugoslavia into the territory of the former GDR
Federal Journal No 118/91

Invitation of 17 January 1991 issued by the Federal Office for Food and Forestry to apply for the issue of licences in respect of the duty-free admission of certain agricultural products from the Comecon countries, Yugoslavia and Spain into the territory of the former DDR
Federal Journal No 14/91

Amendment of 2 July 1991 to the notice on the issue of certificates for the duty-free admission of imports from Comecon countries and Yugoslavia into the territory of the former GDR
Federal Journal No 130/91

Correction of 4 February 1991 of the invitation to apply for the issue of licences in respect of the duty-free admission of certain agricultural products from the Comecon countries, Yugoslavia and Spain into the territory of the former GDR

Federal Journal No 25/91, Federal office for Food and Forestry

Notice of invitation of 25 July 1991 to apply for the issue of licences for the duty-free admission of certain agricultural products from the Comecon countries, Yugoslavia and Spain into the territory of the former GDR

Federal Journal No 132/91, Federal Office for Food and Forestry

USE OF DUTY-FREE IMPORT POSSIBILITIES BY COUNTRY - 1990

(DM million)

	1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Import possibilities under the goods protocols¹ Quarterly figures</i>	<i>Imports¹ 3.10-31.12 1990</i>	<i>Duty-free² 3.10-31.12 1990</i>	<i>3 as % 2</i>	<i>3 as % 1</i>
USSR	3 579.6	1 191.5	83.3	7.0	2.3
Czechoslovakia	748.6	197.4	76.1	38.6	10.2
Hungary	540.6	144.2	36.2	25.1	6.7
Poland	765.2	248.6	24.6	9.9	3.2
Bulgaria	313.5	20.6	10.1	49.0	3.2
Romania	387.8	26.3	10.6	40.3	2.7
Yugoslavia	207.2	41.0	4.6	11.2	2.2
Total	6 542.5	1 869.6	245.5	13.1	3.8

¹ Possible import quantities under the goods protocols and actual imports both include products that enter duty free under the Common Customs Tariff and those receiving preferential treatment under the GSP and the Cooperation Agreement with Yugoslavia.

² Under Council Regulation No 3568/90 of 4 December 1990 and Commission Decision No 3788/90/ECSC of 19 December 1990.

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USE OF DUTY-FREE IMPORT POSSIBILITIES BY COUNTRY - 1990

(DM million)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Import possibilities under the goods protocols ¹		Imports ¹	Duty-free ²	4 as % 3	4 as % 2
	Year's fig.	Half-year fig.	1.1-30.6. 1991	1.1.-30.6. 1991		
USSR	14 318.5	7 159.2	2 730.5	55.5	2.0	0.8
Czechoslovakia	2 995.0	1 497.5	348.4	24.9	7.1	1.7
Hungary	2 162.2	1 081.1	135.1	12.8	9.5	1.2
Poland	3 060.0	1 530.3	388.9	19.8	5.1	1.3
Bulgaria	1 254.0	627.0	19.6	5.4	27.6	0.9
Romania	1 551.0	775.5	49.5	8.7	17.6	1.1
Yugoslavia	851.0	425.5	69.1	1.4	2.0	0.3
Total	26 191.7	13 096.1	3 741.1	128.5	3.4	1.0

¹ Possible import quantities under the goods protocols and actual imports both include products that enter duty free under the Common Customs Tariff and those receiving preferential treatment under the GSP and the cooperation agreement with Yugoslavia.

² Under Council Regulation No 3568/90 of 4 December 1990 and Commission Decision No 3788/90/ECSC of 19 December 1990.

IMPORTS INTO THE NEW LANDER FROM COUNTRIES ENJOYING DUTY-FREE ACCESS

(DM million)

	Imports 1989		Imports 1990		Imports 1st half 1990		Imports 3rd quarter 1990		Imports 4th quarter 1990		Imports 1st half 1991	
	absolute	absolute	% 1989	absolute	% 1st half 1989	absolute	% 3rd quart. 1989	absolute	% 4th quart. 1989	absolute	% 1st half 1990	
USSR	15 392.3	9 107.0	59.2	6 525.8	86.4	1 389.7	36.5	1 191.5	29.6	2 730.5	41.8	
Czechoslovakia	3 246.0	1 719.8	53.0	1 349.6	88.6	172.9	23.0	197.4	20.5	348.4	25.8	
Hungary	2 435.3	1 233.4	50.6	954.1	86.4	135.1	11.0	144.2	20.0	135.1	14.2	
Poland	3 060.6	1 800.4	58.5	1 366.7	109.8	185.1	24.5	248.6	23.5	388.9	28.5	
Bulgaria	1 323.7	545.1	41.2	500.0	78.0	24.5	7.8	20.6	5.6	19.6	3.9	
Romania	1 335.0	406.7	30.5	351.2	48.9	29.3	8.5	26.3	10.1	49.5	14.1	
Yugoslavia	805.0	367.7	46.8	308.8	74.2	26.9	15.1	41.0	19.3	69.1	22.4	
Total	27 597.9	15 189.1	55.0	11 356.2	85.9	1 963.5	29.0	1 869.6	24.6	3 741.1	32.9	

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**IMPORTS INTO THE NEW LÄNDER, BY PRODUCT GROUP, FROM COUNTRIES BENEFITING FROM
THE DUTY-FREE ARRANGEMENTS - 1990**

(DM million)

	1	2	3	4
	<i>Imports¹</i> 3.10-31.12.1990	<i>Duty-free²</i> 3.10-31.12.1990	<i>2 as % 1</i>	<i>Earlier imports</i> Quart. figure 1989
1. Food products/beverages	10.6	0.9	8.6	111.9
2. Various agricultural products	8.1	-	-	129.3
3. Chemicals	72.6	9.0	12.4	389.5
4. Machines and machine parts	212.9	92.6	43.4	1 268.7
5. Transport equipment	84.7	49.8	58.8	757.1
6. Timber/paper/furniture	44.8	1.5	3.3	181.9
7. Textiles/clothing	49.5	4.1	8.3	133.4
8. Glass/ceramics	-	-	-	-
9. Electronic and electrotechnical products	71.0	32.4	45.6	569.2
10. Various products, including raw materials	1 315.4	55.2	4.2	3 358.9
Total	1 869.6	245.5	13.1	6 899.9

¹ Including imports accorded preferential treatment under the tariff suspension arrangements, the GSP and the Cooperation Agreement with Yugoslavia.

² Under Council Regulation No 3568/90 of 4 December 1990 and Commission Decision No 3788/90/ECSC of 19 December 1990.

IMPORTS INTO THE NEW LÄNDER, BY PRODUCT GROUP, FROM THE USSR - 1990

(DM million)

	1	2	3	4
	Imports ¹ 3.10-31.12.1990	Duty-free ² 3.10-31.12.1990	2 as % 1	Earlier imports Quart. figure 1989
1. Food products/beverages	0.3	-	-	6.2
2. Various agricultural products	0.1	-	-	2.5
3. Chemicals	30.2	2.3	7.6	172.6
4. Machines and machine parts	41.0	17.5	42.7	376.3
5. Transport equipment	24.8	18.7	75.4	400.1
6. Timber/paper/furniture	28.1	0.3	1.1	146.2
7. Textiles/clothing	10.0	-	-	61.9
8. Glass/ceramics	-	-	-	-
9. Electronic and electrotechnical products	12.2	6.9	56.6	183.1
10. Various products, including raw materials	1 044.8	37.6	3.6	2 499.2
Total	1 191.5	83.3	7.0	3 848.1

¹ Including imports accorded preferential treatment under the tariff suspension arrangements.

² Under Council Regulation No 3568/90 of 4 December 1990 and Commission Decision No 3788/90/ECSC of 19 December 1990.

IMPORTS INTO THE NEW LÄNDER, BY PRODUCT GROUP, FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA - 1990

(DM million)

	1	2	3	4
	Imports ¹ 3.10-31.12.1990	Duty-free ² 3.10-31.12.1990	2 as % 1	Earlier imports Quart. figure 1989
1. Food products/beverages	2.7	0.1	3.7	3.1
2. Various agricultural products	0.4	-	-	5.6
3. Chemicals	14.9	2.7	18.1	95.1
4. Machines and machine parts	55.3	29.8	53.9	222.8
5. Transport equipment	38.3	24.8	64.8	115.5
6. Timber/paper/furniture	5.8	-	-	10.7
7. Textiles/clothing	5.8	1.2	20.7	16.5
8. Glass/ceramics	-	-	-	-
9. Electronic and electrotechnical products	14.0	11.5	82.1	122.7
10. Various products, including raw materials	60.2	6.0	9.8	219.6
Total	197.4	76.1	38.6	811.6

¹ Including imports accorded preferential treatment under the tariff suspension arrangements.

² Under Council Regulation No 3568/90 of 4 December 1990 and Commission Decision No 3788/90/ECSC of 19 December 1990.

IMPORTS INTO THE NEW LÄNDER, BY PRODUCT GROUP, FROM HUNGARY - 1990

(DM million)

	1	2	3	4
	Imports ¹ 3.10-31.12.1990	Duty-free ² 3.10-31.12.1990	2 as % 1	Earlier imports Quart. figure 1989
1. Food products/beverages	2.6	0.2	7.7	44.8
2. Various agricultural products	4.1	-	-	47.8
3. Chemicals	2.3	1.6	7.0	32.6
4. Machines and machine parts	53.6	24.9	46.5	173.4
5. Transport equipment	13.7	2.9	21.2	97.5
6. Timber/paper/furniture	0.8	0.5	62.5	10.8
7. Textiles/clothing	1.5	0.2	6.7	20.0
8. Glass/ceramics	-	-	-	-
9. Electronic and electrotechnical products	23.9	3.1	13.0	65.9
10. Various products, including raw materials	41.7	2.8	67.1	116.1
Total	144.2	36.2	25.1	608.9

¹ Including imports accorded preferential treatment under the tariff suspension arrangements and the GSP.

² Under Council Regulation No 3568/90 of 4 December 1990 and Commission Decision No 3788/90/ECSC of 19 December 1990.

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IMPORTS INTO THE NEW LÄNDER, BY PRODUCT GROUP, FROM POLAND - 1990

(DM million)

	1	2	3	4
	Imports ¹ 3.10-31.12.1990	Duty-free ² 3.10-31.12.1990	2 as % 1	Earlier imports Quart. figure 1989
1. Food products/beverages	4.5	0.4	8.9	2.5
2. Various agricultural products	2.6	-	-	15.3
3. Chemicals	19.5	2.2	11.3	35.6
4. Machines and machine parts	26.7	5.1	19.1	236.6
5. Transport equipment	4.1	1.2	29.3	62.7
6. Timber/paper/furniture	9.5	0.7	7.4	2.9
7. Textiles/clothing	18.2	1.1	6.0	24.1
8. Glass/ceramics	-	-	-	-
9. Electronic and electrotechnical products	10.0	6.6	66.0	69.1
10. Various products, including raw materials	153.5	7.3	4.7	316.5
Total	248.6	24.6	9.9	765.3

¹ Including imports accorded preferential treatment under the tariff suspension arrangements and the GSP.

² Under Council Regulation No 3568/90 of 4 December 1990 and Commission Decision No 3788/90/ECSC of 19 December 1990.

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IMPORTS INTO THE NEW LÄNDER, BY PRODUCT GROUP, FROM BULGARIA - 1990

(DM million)

	1	2	3	4
	Imports ¹ 3.10-31.12.1990	Duty-free ² 3.10-31.12.1990	2 as % 1	Earlier imports Quart. figure 1989
1. Food products/beverages	0.4	0.1	25.0	31.3
2. Various agricultural products	0.4	-	-	30.5
3. Chemicals	-	-	-	16.1
4. Machines and machine parts	10.5	7.1	67.6	103.0
5. Transport equipment	0.1	-	-	7.8
6. Timber/paper/furniture	0.2	-	-	0.6
7. Textiles/clothing	0.3	-	-	1.0
8. Glass/ceramics	-	-	-	-
9. Electronic and electrotechnical products	6.1	2.7	44.3	97.9
10. Various products, including raw materials	2.6	0.2	7.7	42.7
Total	20.6	10.1	49.0	330.9

¹ Including imports accorded preferential treatment under the tariff suspension arrangements.

² Under Council Regulation No 3568/90 of 4 December 1990 and Commission Decision No 3788/90/ECSC of 19 December 1990.

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IMPORTS INTO THE NEW LÄNDER, BY PRODUCT GROUP, FROM ROMANIA - 1990

(DM million)

	1	2	3	4
	Imports ¹ 3.10-31.12.1990	Duty-free ² 3.10-31.12.1990	2 as % 1	Earlier imports Quart. figure 1989
1. Food products/beverages	-	-	-	21.4
2. Various agricultural products	-	-	-	25.7
3. Chemicals	0.9	0.2	22.2	14.1
4. Machines and machine parts	10.9	5.2	47.7	128.6
5. Transport equipment	2.4	2.0	83.3	67.9
6. Timber/paper/furniture	0.1	-	-	6.5
7. Textiles/clothing	2.5	0.3	12.0	1.7
8. Glass/ceramics	-	-	-	-
9. Electronic and electrotechnical products	3.5	1.6	45.7	25.5
10. Various products, including raw materials	6.0	1.3	21.7	42.4
Total	26.3	10.6	40.3	333.8

¹ Including imports accorded preferential treatment under the tariff suspension arrangements and the GSP.

² Under Council Regulation No 3568/90 of 4 December 1990 and Commission Decision No 3788/90/ECSC of 19 December 1990.

IMPORTS INTO THE NEW LÄNDER, BY PRODUCT GROUP, FROM YUGOSLAVIA - 1990

(DM million)

	1	2	3	4
	Imports ¹ 3.10-31.12.1990	Duty-free ² 3.10-31.12.1990	2 as % 1	Earlier imports Quart. figure 1989
1. Food products/beverages	0.1	0.1	100.0	2.6
2. Various agricultural products	0.5	-	-	1.9
3. Chemicals	4.8	-	-	23.4
4. Machines and machine parts	14.9	3.0	19/5	28.0
5. Transport equipment	1.3	0.2	15.4	5.6
6. Timber/paper/furniture	0.3	-	-	4.2
7. Textiles/clothing	11.2	1.3	11.6	8.2
8. Glass/ceramics	-	-	-	-
9. Electronic and electrotechnical products	1.3	-	-	5.0
10. Various products, including raw materials	6.6	-	-	122.4
Total	41.0	4.6	11.2	201.3

¹ Including imports accorded preferential treatment under the tariff suspension arrangements, the GSP and the Cooperation Agreement with Yugoslavia.

² Under Council Regulation No 3568/90 of 4 December 1990 and Commission Decision No 3788/90/ECSC of 19 December 1990.

**IMPORTS INTO THE NEW LÄNDER, BY PRODUCT GROUP, FROM COUNTRIES BENEFITING FROM
THE DUTY-FREE ARRANGEMENTS - 1991**

(DM million)

	1	2	3	4
	Imports ¹ 1.1.-30.6.1990	Duty-free ² 1.1.-30.6.1990	2 as % 1	Earlier imports Half yearly figure 1989
1. Food products/beverages	34.0	2.3	6.8	223.9
2. Various agricultural products	19.8	-	-	258.6
3. Chemicals	76.2	10.8	14.2	779.1
4. Machines and machine parts	261.4	46.5	17.8	2 537.1
5. Transport equipment	413.9	13.6	3.3	1 514.1
6. Timber/paper/furniture	38.2	1.3	3.4	363.7
7. Textiles/clothing	110.3	1.4	1.3	266.6
8. Glass/ceramics	20.1	0.3	1.5	-
9. Electronic and electrotechnical products	97.9	10.6	10.8	1 138.3
10. Various products, including raw materials	2 669.3	41.7	1.6	6 717.9
Total	3 741.1	128.5	3.4	13 799.3

¹ Including imports accorded preferential treatment under the tariff suspension arrangements, the GSP and the Cooperation Agreement with Yugoslavia.

² Under Council Regulation No 3568/90 of 4 December 1990 and Commission Decision No 3788/90/ECSC of 19 December 1990.

IMPORTS INTO THE NEW LÄNDER, BY PRODUCT GROUP, FROM THE USSR - 1991

(DM million)

	1	2	3	4
	Imports ¹ 1.1.-30.6.1991	Duty-free ² 1.1.-30.6.1991	2 as % 1	Earlier imports Half yearly figure 1989
1. Food products/beverages	0.9	-	-	12.5
2. Various agricultural products	0.4	-	-	5.0
3. Chemicals	15.8	6.3	39.9	345.2
4. Machines and machine parts	41.2	12.6	30.6	752.6
5. Transport equipment	289.7	3.4	1.2	800.2
6. Timber/paper/furniture	8.7	-	-	292.5
7. Textiles/clothing	32.9	-	-	123.8
8. Glass/ceramics	0.7	-	-	-
9. Electronic and electrotechnical products	14.4	1.6	11.1	366.1
10. Various products, including raw materials	2 325.8	31.6	1.4	4 998.3
Total	2 730.5	55.5	2.0	7 696.2

¹ Including imports accorded preferential treatment under the tariff suspension arrangements.

² Under Council Regulation No 3568/90 of 4 December 1990 and Commission Decision No 3788/90/ECSC of 19 December 1990.

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IMPORTS INTO THE NEW LÄNDER, BY PRODUCT GROUP, FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA - 1991

(DM million)

	1	2	3	4
	Imports ¹ 1.1.-30.6.1991	Duty-free ² 1.1.-30.6.1991	2 as % 1	Earlier imports Half yearly figure 1989
1. Food products/beverages	7.5	0.1	1.3	6.1
2. Various agricultural products	0.9	-	-	11.1
3. Chemicals	33.7	2.9	8.6	190.2
4. Machines and machine parts	98.6	11.5	11.7	445.5
5. Transport equipment	71.1	2.8	3.9	231.0
6. Timber/paper/furniture	4.8	0.7	14.6	21.3
7. Textiles/clothing	10.7	1.0	9.3	33.0
8. Glass/ceramics	4.0	-	-	-
9. Electronic and electrotechnical products	30.8	1.2	3.9	245.5
10. Various products, including raw materials	86.3	4.7	5.4	439.3
Total	348.4	24.9	7.1	1 623.0

¹ Including imports accorded preferential treatment under the tariff suspension arrangements and the GSP.

² Under Council Regulation No 3568/90 of 4 December 1990 and Commission Decision No 3788/90/ECSC of 19 December 1990.

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IMPORTS INTO THE NEW LÄNDER, BY PRODUCT GROUP, FROM HUNGARY - 1991

(DM million)

	1	2	3	4
	Imports ¹ 1.1.-30.6.1991	Duty-free ² 1.1.-30.6.1991	2 as % 1	Earlier imports Half yearly figure 1989
1. Food products/beverages	7.7	0.9	11.7	89.6
2. Various agricultural products	15.9	-	-	95.7
3. Chemicals	1.8	-	-	65.2
4. Machines and machine. parts	43.3	5.2	12.0	346.8
5. Transport equipment	19.9	4.0	20.1	195.0
6. Timber/paper/furniture	1.4	0.4	28.6	21.6
7. Textiles/clothing	3.8	-	-	40.0
8. Glass/ceramics	2.4	-	-	-
9. Electronic and electrotechnical products	16.1	2.2	13.7	131.8
10. Various products, including raw materials	22.8	0.1	0.4	232.2
Total	135.1	12.8	9.5	1 217.9

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¹ Including imports accorded preferential treatment under the tariff suspension arrangements and the GSP.

² Under Council Regulation No 3568/90 of 4 December 1990 and Commission Decision No 3788/90/ECSC of 19 December 1990.

IMPORTS INTO THE NEW LÄNDER, BY PRODUCT GROUP, FROM POLAND - 1991

(DM million)

	1	2	3	4
	Imports ¹ 1.1.-30.6.1991	Duty-free ² 1.1.-30.6.1991	2 as % 1	Earlier imports Half yearly figure 1989
1. Food products/beverages	16.4	0.5	3.0	5.0
2. Various agricultural products	1.4	-	-	30.5
3. Chemicals	17.8	1.6	9.0	71.2
4. Machines and machine parts	43.5	10.3	23.7	473.1
5. Transport equipment	20.4	2.6	12.7	125.4
6. Timber/paper/furniture	20.1	0.1	0.5	5.8
7. Textiles/clothing	32.3	-	-	48.1
8. Glass/ceramics	12.7	0.3	2.3	-
9. Electronic and electrotechnical products	27.5	2.7	9.8	138.1
10. Various products, including raw materials	196.8	1.7	0.9	633.1
Total	388.9	19.8	5.0	1 530.3

¹ Including imports accorded preferential treatment under the tariff suspension arrangements and the GSP.

² Under Council Regulation No 3568/90 of 4 December 1990 and Commission Decision No 3788/90/ECSC of 19 December 1990.

IMPORTS INTO THE NEW LÄNDER, BY PRODUCT GROUP, FROM BULGARIA - 1991

(DM million)

	1	2	3	4
	Imports ¹ 1.1.-30.6.1991	Duty-free ² 1.1.-30.6.1991	2 as % 1	Earlier imports Half yearly figure 1989
1. Food products/beverages	1.3	0.7	53.8	62.6
2. Various agricultural products	0.5	-	-	61.1
3. Chemicals	1.5	-	-	32.3
4. Machines and machine parts	4.2	0.1	2.4	205.9
5. Transport equipment	1.8	-	-	15.6
6. Timber/paper/furniture	0.5	-	-	1.2
7. Textiles/clothing	0.1	-	-	1.9
8. Glass/ceramics	-	-	-	-
9. Electronic and electrotechnical products	2.5	1.3	52.0	195.8
10. Various products, including raw materials	7.2	3.3	45.8	85.5
Total	19.6	5.4	27.6	661.9

¹ Including imports accorded preferential treatment under the tariff suspension arrangements and the GSP.

² Under Council Regulation No 3568/90 of 4 December 1990 and Commission Decision No 3788/90/ECSC of 19 December 1990.

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IMPORTS INTO THE NEW LÄNDER, BY PRODUCT GROUP, FROM ROMANIA - 1991

(DM million)

	1	2	3	4
	Imports ¹ 1.1.-30.6.1991	Duty-free ² 1.1.-30.6.1991	2 as % 1	Earlier imports Half yearly figure 1989
1. Food products/beverages	-	-	-	42.8
2. Various agricultural products	0.6	-	-	51.3
3. Chemicals	0.3	-	-	28.3
4. Machines and machine parts	10.1	6.0	59.4	257.2
5. Transport equipment	7.9	0.8	10.1	135.8
6. Timber/paper/furniture	0.4	-	-	13.0
7. Textiles/clothing	11.8	-	-	3.4
8. Glass/ceramics	0.1	-	-	-
9. Electronic and electrotechnical products	3.8	1.6	42.1	51.0
10. Various products, including raw materials	14.5	0.3	2.1	84.7
Total	49.5	8.7	17.6	667.5

¹ Including imports accorded preferential treatment under the tariff suspension arrangements and the GSP.

² Under Council Regulation No 3568/90 of 4 December 1990 and Commission Decision No 3788/90/ECSC of 19 December 1990.

IMPORTS INTO THE NEW LÄNDER, BY PRODUCT GROUP, FROM YUGOSLAVIA - 1991

(DM million)

	1	2	3	4
	Imports ¹ 1.1.-30.6.1991	Duty-free ² 1.1.-30.6.1991	2 as % 1	Earlier imports Half yearly figure 1989
1. Food products/beverages	0.2	0.1	50.0	5.3
2. Various agricultural products	0.1	-	-	3.9
3. Chemicals	5.3	-	-	46.7
4. Machines and machine parts	20.5	0.8	3.9	56.0
5. Transport equipment	3.1	-	-	11.1
6. Timber/paper/furniture	2.3	0.1	4.3	8.3
7. Textiles/clothing	18.7	0.4	2.1	16.4
8. Glass/ceramics	0.2	-	-	-
9. Electronic and electrotechnical products	2.8	-	-	10.0
10. Various products, including raw materials	15.9	-	-	244.8
Total	69.1	1.4	2.0	402.5

¹ Including imports accorded preferential treatment under the tariff suspension arrangements, the GSP and the Cooperation Agreement with Yugoslavia.

² Under Council Regulation No 3568/90 of 4 December 1990 and Commission Decision No 3788/90/ECSC of 19 December 1990.