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INDUSTRIAL POLICY IN THE EEC AND IN SPAIN : A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE ACTUAL SITUATION AND PERSPECTIVES ; INCLUDING AN ANALYSIS OF THEIR INDUSTRIAL FOREIGN TRADE FROM 1977 TO 1983

by

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

BEL-LUX	Belgium and Luxembourg
CTNE	Compañia de Teléfonos Nacional de España
ECU	European Currency Unit
EEC (CEE)	European Economy Community
GNP	Gross National Product
GRAPH	Graphic
INI	Instituto Nacional de Industria
PTS	Pesetas
R&D	Research and Development
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
TAB	Table
TH.ECUs	Thousand of European Currency Unit (OOO ECU)
VAT	Value-Added Tax
U.K.	United Kingdom

INTRODUCTION

The world is in a continuous state of change. The development of technology is causing a transition from the second industrial revolution to the revolution of information technology. This fact is going to increase even more, the distance between the industrialised countries and the rest of the world. In any case, the EEC intends to maintain its leading influence in the world industrial context. Looking at its industry (Section I), the Community has been affected by the world crisis. On the other hand, its special structure; the problems in the creation of the internal market, and even the way of managing their enterprises; is creating an important lag with respect to Japan and the USA (I-I); and some sectors are now in difficulties (I-2). This crisis is also affecting the internal organization of the EEC. There are now movements like the Spinelli's project talking, even, about the necessity of adapting the EEC'Treaties to the new situation. The need to go further forward to the European Political Union, is one of the most important subjects in the near future.

Thinking in this future (I-3), the EEC, is trying to take all kinds of measures, especially, in new technologies in order to decrease its lag with respect to its competitors. The EEC programmes in R&D; in information technology; in telecommunications and in biotechnologies are good examples of that. For doing this, the EEC has to make a big effort in in R&D, increasing the level of investment and making european enterprises more competitives in a new reorganised european internal market.

In this situation, Spain is joining the EEC (Section II). From I962 Spain started on its way into the EEC. The negotiations resulting in the trade agreement of I970. In I976 Spain asked formally to be a new EEC member State. The general problems of the EEC can be observed for Spain (II-I) joined to other more specific ones which are a result of her industrial policy and peculiar situation being out of the decisions that the rest of Europe has taken until now (I). As a consequence of this, her industrial context is formed by a weak financial system where the influence of the foreign loans and big international enterprises is quite important; and where the size of the domestic enterprises is small and the role of the state more protectionist than in the rest of the EEC.

The industrial development in Spain was established in the same sectors as in Europe. For this reason, and because of her high volume of trade with respect to the CEE, Spain now has problems similar to those of the EEC and in similar sectors (II-2). Spain is trying now, to adapt its industrial sector to the future following the lines of the Community and taking similar actions. The Spanish Ministry of Industry and Energy has explicitly expressed its intention to increase the R&D in new technologies and Plans in reindustrialization and industrial restructuring, in electronics and information technology; in energy and in other technological fields, are already prepared (II-3). Inside the EEC Spain is going to have some difficulties in the adaptation of its industry, especially in the near future. In the long run, both Iberian countries (Spain and Portugal) could help to reinforce the actions of the EEC in the industrialization of some parts of Africa, and, of course, in the Iberoamerican countries. This could be one of the most important roles to play for both countries inside the Community.

If in the first and second section of this paper the inten-

(I) In this paper, the words "EUROPE" or "EUROPEAN COUNTRIES" are equivalent to the EEC members States. The rest of Europe (at West and Est) is not considered in those terms.

tion is, only to present some lines of the industrial situation in the EEC and in Spain; the body of this paper is constituted by the empirical analysis of industrial foreign trade between the EEC and Spain from 1977 to 1983. This analysis is also divided into two sections. In the first part (Section III), the relation considered is only between Spain and the Community as a whole. Here the analysis is done from the global exports and imports to the most important groups, passing through the sectors and divisions analysis. In the second part (Section IV), the relation studied are those, between Spain and each member of the EEC. The scheme followed will be the same as in section III; but attention will be said only to the most important aspects to consider in each country trying to avoid an analysis as detailed as was the case for the previous section; in order to gain a greater flexibility.

Section I
THE INDUSTRIAL POLICY IN THE EEC

I. THE EEC WITH RESPECT TO JAPAN AND THE USA (I)

Europe's less highly developed status in the industrial proccess comes from the fact of the different structure and spirit of the european industries with respect to Japan and the USA.

In Japan, there are two kinds of groups: first of all, the ZA.BATSU. Is like a conglomerate and in principle, there is not one unity decision control, but there is one club of Presidents. At the same time, the members of one group can have functions in another group, but this participation is weak; also the internal trade between them is not so important. Secondly, the INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, where there is an internal work trade. Here, there is a centralized organization with the function to insure the stability of the work and also to create the systems which can maximize the flexibility and mobility from function to function of the workers'people. The objective of this is to maintain the professional promotion and the work capacity between the workers.

On the other hand, in the USA the enterprises have had the multidimensional structure for a long time. In the structure of those enterprises, there is a General Direction at the top, and then there are different activities for each product with operational departments which have different functions. The management is by objectives and their departments have the responsability of the operational decisions. In fact, the General Direction has only advice and control functions;

(I) The ideas expressed in this paragraph, are based, mainly, in the lectures of the course about "Special Topics in Industrial Economy" given by prof. A. JACQUEMIN. Louvain la Neuve. Academic Year I983-84.

and they establish the strategy decisions and the global perfomance of the enterprise. Despite the international crisis, the success of the most famous the USA enterprises is due to the different factors such as: to give special attention to changes in the consumer's behaviour and attitude; to continually raise the general quality level of the own products; to increase the productivity; to have professional and expert managers; and to reduce burocracy and people at the top.

In the european enterprises observed, the situation is quite different. The big multidimensional groups are not still enough, and on the other hand, the enterprises with unitary structure are even now, very important. This unitary structure is pyramidal and integral, where there is one General Direction which controls the different functions. The enterprise is centralised and there is one specialization by functions. The problem of these kinds of enterprises are the internal inefficiency; the difficulty in the transmission of information and in the internal coordination; the excessive fragmentation and, the problems in the distribution of the internal powers.

This brief analysis of the different structure of the enterprises is only a first approximation as a means of understanding the problems and the situation of the EEC with respect to Japan and the USA. In relation with Japan, the Japanese concept of the enterprise even being above the professional aspect of their workers and being also almost a second family, and taking care of the minimum details; it is completely different from the way of functioning the enterprises in the Common Market. In relation with the USA the difference is also big. The control of a lot enterprises in Europe is still not in the hands of professional managers but in a kind of capitalism, where the financial family groups, inside each enterprise are still important. The percentage of the multidimensional enterprises is still, in Europe, lower than in the USA. In fact the difference between the enterprises in Europe and in the USA is not, in reality, a question of size but is more a question of profits obtained; because even the existence of the industrial european groups; the decisions are taken, sometimes, more through personal agreements than through financial logic attitude. This implies, that there is no internal connection in a lot of multidimensional enterprises.

Those aspects can explain, in part, the situation of the european industries, but, at the same time, there are more specific problems which are due to the special european context. They are between others: not adequate support for the small and medium sized enterprises; lack of complet freedom for the european enterprises in Europe; not a real statute of the Europe' Enterprise; too many finance costs; not enough transnational european cooperation; lack of communication of the european scientific results; aggresive competition between the european enterprises considered them for each State like a foreign ones; different languages, and, above all, different interests; the actual crises, and the national protectionism tendency; the rule of unanimity in the decisions; the burocratic problems especially at borders; the coordination problems between different legislations; and of course, problematic relations of powers'distribution between the EEC and the member States.

The pressure of the USA and Japan is obliging the EEC to eliminate internal market difficulties. The role of the EEC has to be to coordinate actions of the different States and actions between private and public enterprises. Then, some actions must be taken as soon as possible to avoid a possible future proccess of european deindustrialization with respect to the USA and Japan. In any case, the coordination between the transactional and national objectives is the most problematic aspect. In this crisis situation, the EEC is in a difficult position, because on one hand, a lot of new performances must be done; and on the other hand, the peculiar internal crisis in each State has forced national governments to different attitudes in order to defend above all their positions with a dangerous protectionist view. With respect to the european industrial policy, there are two strategies (JACQUEMIN A.-1983):"a) Market Industrial Policy; defended especially by Germany. The idea is to obtain maximum efficiency of the competence's proccess, through a good infrastructure; well-adapted professional skilled workers; good credit conditions and a good macroeconomic frame. And b) Interventionist Industrial Policy; especially defended by U. Kingdom and France, It would be a group of public instruments used to guide public and private industrial activity to previous objectives. The question is that, in the last few years, there has been a tendency towards a new national protectionism (to improve the internal industrial market) which is indirectly affecting the rest of the EEC members States."

2. SOME INDUSTRIAL SECTORS WITH PROBLEMS

This problematic european industrial situation is a consequence of problems mentioned above and also a consequence of problematic situations of some industrial sectors like shipbuilding, iron and steel, textiles and auto industry. These sectors have similar problems and their solutions for adapting them to the new circunstances are also more or less the same.

In shipbuilding industry there is a disadjustment between supply and demand, because of world recession in this sector; there is the problem of overproduction and a restructuring of this sector is needed. the EEC has fixed production limits, and also is establishing rules for the readaptation of the workers of this sector. The problem is that the EEC has to give some kind of subsidies to maintain this sector, even going against its policy criteria. This panorama will be even a little more complicated after new members enter, because this sector is sensitive to world demand and supply. These factors joined to the fact of the appearence of new competitors and the decrease of the already weak demand in the last few years makes it quite difficult to find solutions for restructuring this sector in the future. This situation can be stabilised in the next few years due to the need of replacing old ships.

The textileindustry and the ready-made suit, have had problems even from the 60's. The actual competition, again, of new countries like HongKong, Taiwan, South Korea, etc, with lower costs is increasing the level of the EEC imports in these sectors. Multifibres agreements between the EEC and more than 20 countries are regulating the foreign trade of this sector. In any case, the production volume of the EEC has decreased; less than 2.5 million people are working in this industry; and the sector represents around 6.5% of industrial value-added. The position of the EEC is still good, due especially to the restructuring of textile industry, made by Germany and Italy. These countries have specialised in products with a high technological level, with professional skilled workers, and with the increase of investments. The rest of the EEC has to follow those rules, coordinating programmes; and favourising cooperation between enterprises, considering future competence of new members especially Portugal.

Iron and steel sectors have similar problems although their evolution has been different. The situation was perfect until the I975 crisis. From that moment the steel market was down although the production was still growing. During the last period another added problem has been the increase in the number of new steel producing countries. The question is now that the EEC has not a good expectation in european steel exports. The Community needs to protect its market, establishing a minimum price for imported steel and providing facilities and credit for the restructuring and self-limitation of production of this sector; and for the development of new activities in regions affected by iron and steel. This situation could become worse in part, also after the penetration of the Spanish exports in this sector as a new EEC member.

In the auto industry the situation is not so problematic; although there are several problems still, to be solved. The EEC car position is good but the world competition is becoming stronger. Changes of this sector are going to be very big, especially, because of incorporation of robots in the process of production. The Japanese competition is strong because of several factors: greater increase in productivity; higher level of investment; very well prepared skilled workers; and robotisation of production systems. At the same time they have better long run strategies, and they also give special attention to flexibility and efficiency of distribution channels. On the other hand, competition from the USA is increasing. At the beginning this market was more directed to large cars, but actually they are starting to introduce small models in the european market. Again, here, the increasing competition from new industrialised countries has to be considered. In this context the EEC plays a dominant world position but it is necessary to make a perfect adaptation to the international market and to revitalize the domestic one. In order to do that, it is necessary to improve cooperation between all european industries; to increase levels of investments; to give more money to R&D; and to increase professional level of workers. Here the role of the Commission can be very important coordinating the whole process and avoiding the dominant position abuses of the biggest companies (2).

Another aspect to consider is the actual discussion in the Community with respect to the need to use catalysts for decreasing pollution in cars. Germany is, until now, the only country decided to put into practice this measure at least inside its territory. The rest countries in the EEC have not

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(2) BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES "The European Automobile Industry, Commission Statement", Supplement 2/8I I98I.

already decided to follow Germany, because the costs of those catalysts are going to increase so much costs of cars in Europe with respect to Japanese and the USA cars. On the other hand, the cost of catalysts are not in proportional relation with respect to the cylinders of cars. It seems, that the EEC cannot find a global and uniform solution. At the end the Community will have, perhaps, two different levels of regulation in Europe about this problem.

3. FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

The EEC needs to take as soon as possible a big group of measures in the different mentioned aspects to solve all of those problems in the future. In the recent publications from the Commission, the EEC has established the different fields of actions and the different measures to be taken. Let's see the most important ones for:

3.I. The creation of an internal industrial market space (3)

- Total elimination of formalities'controls at the borders
- To create an unified administrative document for the EEC interchanges
- To coordinate divergences between national legistations
- To avoid double controls and double taxes with respect to imports and exports
- To look for the harmonization of the VAT
- To create the legal structure of the european enterprise
- To increase the competence's policy, avoiding distorsions in intra EEC interchanges
- To create a common system about taxes to pay for enterprises
- To provide production and distribution channels between the members of the EEC
- To give to the enterprises complete information about the

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(3) COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES:"Communication de la Commission au Conseil sur la Consolidation du Marché Interieur". Com(305) final, 4 Juin I984.

infrastructure of the industrial internal market
- To make more effective free circulation of services, capitals and citizens

3.2. Tax and financial measures for improving investments (4)

- To reinforce the economic structure
- To create one finance communitary space
- To improve the methods of self-finance system of enterprises
- To favourise conditions of a greater ambience of intertional security, eliminating the risk of capital and the uncertainties
- To reduce the rate of tax on profit and the tax base
- To encourage the risk-taking decisions
- To make the accounting of the enterprises more transparent
- To direct savings into the finance of the investments
- To diminish the cost of services and risk of capital creating more safe markets
- To attenuate the double taxation of the dividends
- To create international markets and international industrial cooperation
- To coordinate investments programmes for the european research structures

3.3. New Technologies

Maybe, the most important disfunction of the EEC with respect to the USA and Japan, lies in the lack of development of new technologies. The EEC has to increase its level of competence, helping, above all, the innovating industries which place the attention in the research aspects for the adaptation of new technologies. Now the situation is very clear, the world is in a state of expansion of information

(4) COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES "Communication to the Council about tax and financial measures in favour of investment". Com (2I8), April I983.

technologies but the EEC only produces 20% of the advanced-electronic circuits used inside the EEC. On the other hand, the european industrial technology is only I0% of the world market and it only covers 40% of the EEC internal consumption. The analysis of the percentage of exports of high technology products with respect to total exports of manufactured products for Japan, the USA and the EEC has followed different evolution from I963 to I982. If in I963 this percentage was around I6% for Japan, 23% for the EEC and 29% for the USA; in I970 Japan passed the EEC. In any case, the real growth of Japanese tendency was from I970 until I982 where in I982 its percentage was around 40% whereas the USA had 35% and EEC 25%. This situation implies not only an enormous growth for Japanese exports in high technology products but also a lower rhythm of growth for the EEC high technology exports with respect to the USA during the whole period.

The imports of high technology products, during the same period for Japan, the USA and the EEC is the other side to explain the same situation. Comparing interchanges in million of dollars between the EEC with Japan and the USA, it has been observed that the EEC imported more from the USA, and especially from Japan during the whole period, especially from I978. This unbalanced situation is greater between the EEC and Japan than between the EEC and the USA. The growth of this tendency was not so big in I982 with respect to the USA but was greater with respect to Japan.

In the past there were different sectors which played big role in the growth of the world economy. In ourdays, the growth of industrial sector will come from electronics, information and telecommunications sectors joined with such sectors as energy, aerospace, robotics, bureautics and biotechnology. Let's see, now, briefly, what is the actual situation of some of these sectors in the EEC and the measures taken in high technology by the european countries for reaching the USA and Japan technological levels.

3.3.I. Frame-programme for R&D I984-I987

To increase levels of industrial R&D is one of the main objectives of the EEC. In the resolution of the Council of July 25th I983, one frame-programme in R&D for the period I984-I987 was established. This programme is in relation with scientific and technical activitities of the EEC. In this programme the objectives are fixed, and they will be reviewed every two years. These objectives and the money allocated (5) for them, are (6):

- The promotion of agricultural competitiveness: I30 Million ECU's=3.5%
- The promotion of industrial competitiveness: I060 Million ECU's = 28.2%
- The improvement of the management of energetic ressources: I770 Million ECU's = 47.2%
- The improvement of the management of row materials: 80 Million ECU's = 2.I%
- The reinforcement of help to development:I50 Million ECU's =4.0%
- The improvement of life and labour conditions: 385 Million ECU's =I0.3%
- The improvement of efficiency of scientific and technical potential of the Community: 90 Million ECU's = 2.4%

That is, there are 3750 Million ECU's provided for the period, and the most important part is for the improvement of the management of the energetic resources and for the promotion of the industrial competitiveness; because between both, are more than 75% of the total. The idea, in any case, is to considerer that is better to try to put in supranational or-

(5) These Million of ECU's are in constant values of I982.

(6) BULLETIN DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES "Perspectives pour le developpement de Politiques Nouvelles: R&D, energie, technologies nouvelles", Supplement 5/83. 2I-II-I983.

der the national programmes in R&D than to try to create one supranational programme and to impose it on each EEC member State. It is necessary to coordinate the projects and to stimulate the most innovating and interesting ones.

3.3.2. European Strategic Programme for R&D in Information Technology (ESPRIT)

The EEC is giving special attention to this programme, because of the importance of this sector in the future and because of the great part of the GNP involved directly or indirectly by information technology. The EEC gap in this field with respect to the USA and Japan, is produced for the increase of speed in technological evolution; and for the importance of scale economy. But also, because there are not european coordinated projects; and there are not good communication channels between the EEC, enterprises and Universities. For this reason the main objectives of this programme is to create the infrastructure to make possible a real coordinated scientific work between all the scientific institutions in the society. It is necessary to avoid double researches on the same problem; to eliminate double employment in the R&D and to create scientific teams perfectly informed through computer data bases, about their new knowledge obtained. For doing that, one Committee for administration and consultation is created. There are two different kinds of projects (7):

- Projects A: These projects need a big infrastructure and all kind of important resources. Here, it is necessary to define very clearly the strategy in order to maintain the necessary continuity of actions looking at the long run profits. They imply 75% of the resources of the ESPRIT projects.

(7) COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES "Project de decision du Conseil adoptant le programme de travail ESPRIT pour l'année I984 pour le programme strategique européen de recherche et developpement relatif aux technologies de l' information: ESPRIT". Com (56) final, I3 Fevrier I984.

- Projects B: Here is only necessary one flexible infrastructure and it is made through one private initiative more than for one systematic proxy. These projects require less financial resources and imply only 25% of the ESPRIT resources. Here, the individual factor plays a very important role.

In order to see which kind of projects will be made it is necessary to take into consideration several aspects (8):

- The technical value
- The contribution of the project to the industrial strategy defined by the ESPRIT
- To have a Community dimension
- To have enough technical, scientific and administrative resources to finish the project succesfully
- To have access to the explotation of the results obtained
- The participation of at least two firms without any relation between themselves but with the settlement in the EEC (project A) or multinational participation (project B)

In principle, the objective with this programme is to reach the USA and Japanese levels in I0 years. The first phase of 5 years will have an investment of around 6% of the total investment of the EEC industry in information technologies; and the EEC will pay half of it. The idea is to increase the number of the projects until the end of the first five year period (I984-I988) and to decrease them little by little afterwards in the second phase (I988-I993). On the other hand, there are five interconnected fields of activity, where, in principle, these actions, will take place (9):

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(8) See footnote 7

(9) DOCUMENTOS " De "ESPRIT" a la Biosociedad. La Europa de las Nuevas Tecnologias". N. 6, I984.

- The top level of microelectronic
- The advanced treatment of the information
- The software technology
- The automatization of the offices
- The manufacture, directed by the information technology

The ESPRIT project is a serious attempt to develop the high technology of the EEC. The project is very detailed and complet. Maybe the most problematic aspect could be to put into practice the idea of another different Europe with automatized channels of direct information about all kinds of new scientific knowledge obtained for all european scientists. Again, the concept of national sovereignity is still very strong and could clash with the european interests of the EEC.

3.3.3. Telecommunications

This is another important sector in which the EEC has to maintain a position of leadership. Telecommunication is becoming so important that the countries which can control the telecommunication systems are able to control a lot of aspects of the social life in our time. The EEC is obliged to create one european telecommunication institution under the control of the Commission with enough capacity and power, to put the european interets above the national ones. Telecommunications represent an added-value of only I% of the EEC's gross product, but it has influence in 55% of the total added-value and in 62% of the employment (I0). In order to create an effective european telecommunication space, the Commission has proposed to the Council to adopt 6 lines of action (II):

- To fix medium and long run objectives to the EEC's level
- To create a common action in R&D in essential segments of

(I0) See footnote 9

(II) COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES "Communication de la Commission au Conseil sur les Telecommunications; lignes d'action". Com (573) final, 29 septembre I983.

future development

- To make european common actions in relation with the development of the EEC solidarity with respect to the outside; through diminishing uncertainty of investors and defending the industrial and economic interest of the EEC
- To create one transnational development for integral data services; developing, together, intraeuropean inter - communications, improving inside the EEC the necessary services for communications through satellite
- To use modern telecommunication techniques in an intensive way, for the progress and development of the infrastructure of less developed regions into the EEC
- To establish a progressive opening of telecommunications market controlled by public systems

In any case, the question is that telecommunication is a sector in a continous change and the EEC has to adapt itself to these new changes. These changes are (I2):

- The fingering: using the computer idiom instead telephonic signs
- The optical fibres and the communication satellites: with a greater transmission capacity
- The microelectronics: which implies a reduction of costs

3.3.4. Biotechnologies

This is another branch of new technologies that the EEC is trying to develop as much as possible, thinking in the future. This branch affects genetic research , biochemistry, microbiology and physiology; and has many application in agricultural-food sector, chemical industries, chemistry, environment and waste-products. In fact 40% of the products have a biological origin. Here, again, the EEC is not in a good

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(I2) See footnote 6

position compared with the USA and Japan. Several measures are going to be taken for the EEC. In that sense, the biotechnology's objectives most important to the Community are (I3):

- Formation and flexibility of the scientists and technicians who are able to develop european biotechnology R&D
- To reinforce the base technology
- To establish the necessary elements to develop biotechnology in Europe. These elements are: The access to the agricultural row materials; the statutory regims for a larger internal market and the adaptation of the regims of industrial trade, and intelectual properties
- To fix EEC global policies in agro-industries, and in health industries through specific R&D actions

In order to develop along these lines, the Commission has created one frame-programme for I984-I987 in which two different kind of actions appear: a) specific ones. They try to develop some particular sectors. They are actions in R&D in the health, agro-food and chemistry sectors. Through reducing the production costs of the raw materials they intent to decrease the deficits in raw-materials for the industry; and to maintain the competitiveness of the EEC in the bio-industries. And b) horizontal ones. These actions are precompetitive, and they have as their objectives the research and formation in the base technologies, giving more importance to the intermediate analysis, between the essential analysis and its application.

(I3) See footnote 6

Section II
THE INDUSTRIAL POLICY IN SPAIN

I. SPAIN WITH RESPECT TO THE EEC

The increase in the development of the actual spanish industrial policy starts with the Stabilization Plan of I959 and continues with the Development Plans. The big growth of the spanish economy in the 60's was due, as is well-known, mainly, to three factors: the emigrants remittances; the currency from the tourism and the foreign loans and credits. This movement went on, until the oil crisis in I973. From then, and until now, a stagnation period has been present in the industrial sector (I).

In ourdays, the general problems of the industrial sector in Spain are quite similar to those in the EEC, because on one hand, Spain has been affected also by the international context; and on the other hand, because the largest part of its foreign trade is with the Community. As will be seen afterwards, the sectors in crisis and the necessary measures to be taken in the industry are quite similar to those in the EEC. In any case, the problems are heavier because of the importance of other peculiar factors such as: the degree of protectionism, not excessive foreign opening; the influence of the big foreign companies; the small sized of the domestic enterprises; the variations of the goods and factors'relative prices; the decrease of investment; the increases in the interest rate and in the prices in the raw materials. It is necessary also, as in the EEC, to increase the level of competence in the spanish enterprises and to make big efforts in R&D programmes especially for new technologies. Let's see, now, these specific problems in a more extensive way.

(I) For a more detailed analysis of the historical evolution of the industrial sector in Spain, see: Ramón TAMAMES "Estructura Económica de España." Alianza Universidad Textos. Last Edition

The influence of the foreign loans, credits, and capitals has contributed to the industrial development from the beginning. The introduction of the foreign participation in the spanish industry has found, especially, in the first period, several difficulties when this participation was greater than 50%.. In a lot of cases these enterprises didn't make so much contribution to a harmonic development of the industry in Spain, in part, because most of those enterprises prefered to invest in the same few industrial areas. This consequence, was, the general tendency for the spanish economy as a whole. In fact the spanish industrialization was regionaly unbalanced to the periphery (Catalunya and Euskadi) and Madrid. On the other hand, the tendency of those foreign enterprises was more concentrated in the internal market than to export their products abroad. In any case, they used to import more in technology than the average of the domestic firms (2). In reality, the fact is that in the spanish industry, foreign enterprises play very important role and in several sectors are in a position of leadership. Some studies (DONSIMONI M.P. & LEOZ-A.V.-1980 &1981) have analysed this situation; and the general conclusions are: flexibility and action capacity of foreign enterprises are greater than that of the domestic ones; the foreign enterprises can obtain better profits because of their higher technology and financial resources; 40% is the threshold for foreign control; and there is a positive relation between foreign investment and profit rate of national enterprises. The final effect is then, to increase the competence level of domestic enterprises.

The small sized of a great part of spanish industries is another characteristic. The enterprises with less than 500

(2) DEUBNER Christian-1983, makes a deep analysis about the different role played by the foreign capital in Spain and in Portugal, making a comparative study of its influence in both Iberian countries.

workers are the biggest part of total; and most of them have less than 25 workers. There are almost no multinational spanish industries for making trade in the rest of Europe. It is necessary to consider that the size of the enterprise is very important with respect to its capacity for exporting. For the spanish enterprises it is shown that: the export tendency increases with the size, although by sectors there are some peculiarities of this tendency; after some capitalization levels the tendency to export is lower; the maximum tendency to export is found in enterprises with medium-large sized; and finally, the tendency to exports increases with the increase of the resources of the enterprise (MARAVALL F. & RODRIGUEZ DE PABLO J.-I983).

Other aspect to indicate is the excessive protectionist role of the State. In the recent past, one of the functions of the INI (the Institute of National Industry) has been to help industries in crisis making a "socialization of the losses". In those cases, these political or social reasons were sometimes more important than the economical ones. As a consequence of those kind of activities, in the INI " there are now enterprises which make things not needed by the market, very expensive and with a supply greater than demand" (in opinion of one of its presidents). For this reason, the actual main objective of the INI is more to help the reactivation of the most interesting public enterprises for the spanish economy, than to increase the level of investments in expansion. The idea is to maintain in general, one State more efficient than large. The State has to pursue the social objectives but at the same time public enterprises have to function with the same rational economic criteria as private ones.

In the financial spanish system, there are two factors to consider: first, the shortage in medium and long run credits; and second, not enough internal saving. The big enterprises depend in part on financial resources and the rest of the enterprises have to use short run credits. This has to be joined to the fact of technological dependence from abroad (ORTUN P. & PUELLES M.-1983).

2. SOME INDUSTRIAL SECTORS WITH PROBLEMS

With respect to shipbuilding industry, this sector is affected by the international crisis and the imbalance between supply and demand. This crisis affects also the auxiliary industries of the sector. The number of orders has decreased too much during the last years and also the number of repairs. This is a big problem for Spain, because the shipbuilding industry is among the largest internationally. This sector is especially concentrated in several public enterprises as "Astilleros Españoles", "Bazán" and "Astano" which, unfortunaly, are, in this order, among the 10 INI enterprises with the biggest losses. The necessary restructuring of this sector is creating a lot of social conflicts. The actions to be taken will be directed especially to: a) Large shipyards in order to obtain their restructuring in a short period of time. Here the idea is to specialise the factories by size and type of ships, trying to develop specific technologies for each one. At the same time, the distribution and penetration in the international markets has to be improved, presenting ships with higher technology and with lower energy consumption. And b) with respect to the small and medium size shipyards restructuring societies will be created in order to concentrate those enterprises. The intention is to eliminate enterprises and to reduce their production capacities; the number of hours worked; and the number of employees, especially through anticipated retirement.

The textiles industry is a special sector in Spain. It was created a long time ago, and its actual problems come from its special structure. There are a large number of enterprises most of which are small and medium sized and with familiar structure. It is a sector protected by trade barriers and its structure is unable to meet current needs. At the same time, the cost of man-power has increased a lot in recent years. The costs of production are higger; the financial capacity is still weak, the sector is too much concentrated in a few areas (more than 70% in Catalunya); and there is a combination of modern enterprises and old ones. In general, the national production of natural fibres is going down especially with respect to the artificial ones. This affects noticeably the spanish exports. On the other hand, this panorama will be affected with Spain in the EEC. Then, Spain will have to accept more imports in order to comply with the international mutifibres agreements of the EEC. In fact, in April of 1982 the EEC and Spain signed one Memorandum of action to act together in the textile sector. Spain has a surplus balance with the EEC in this sector (3). Spain is also the third largest producer of cotton in Europe and is relatively competitive in cotton and in silk. The restructuring plan has the intention of increasing this sector's competitiveness in international markets, and it also wants to improve its image abroad with respect to the high quality of its products. As a consequence of this plan, the first results have been to restructure almost 300 enterprises by the end of 1983, especially in Catalunya.

The iron and steel industry, is again a sector with problems in Spain like in the rest of Europe. This sector tries to increase its exports and to decrease its imports, but the EEC is making a policy of decreasing the spanish exports (4). There are three integral industries "Ensidesa", "Altos Hornos de Vizcaya" and "Altos Hornos del Mediterraneo". One "Real Decreto" of 6th July of 1983 established the measures for the investments in the integral iron and steel industry. With those measures they want to decrease by more than 10000

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(3) In division 65, TABs. III-I & III-10, there is a deficit balance for the EEC during the whole period from 1977 (-33436) to 1983 (-124971). For more details see also Sections III & IV

(4) The division 67, TABs. III-I & III-10, show the decrease in the trade, between the EEC and Spain, from 1982 to 1983, where the Community has passed from a surplus balance to a deficit one. See also Section III & IV.

the number of workers in those three industries in the near future. For instance, the steel production in Ensidesa was in 1983, 15% less than in 1982. This enterprise is going to be reduced by around 6000 workers before 1990. Strategic basic investments will be taken. The intention is to decrease costs and to increase the self-financing systems. Also the iron and steel industries are not integrated. In addition, there is no sector for special kind of steel. In this sector the internal consumption is decreasing but the production is still high. One restructuring society, "Aceriales" was created in order to make this sector internationally competitive, through reindustrialization and concentration systems. The objectives here are the same: to increase the exports and to decrease the number of workers.

With respect to the auto industry the most characteristic aspect is the almost total control of the sector by multinational auto firms. Only Fiat (SEAT) and a few other international enterprises (because of the high levels of protectionism) were in the Spanish market from the begining. This situation is now changining. New enterprises from the USA (FORD) and from Germany are now making new models in Spain, which are very practical. The Japanese auto makers have not made as many inroads into the Spanish market. The Spanish enterprises are more concerned with trucks and buses, like "Pegaso" or "Barreiros". If this sector has big problems, still the prospects are quite good. The new enterprises like FORD and General Motors are increasing the level's of production and the level of Spanish exports. On the hand, car bying levels are below the average of the EEC. These Spanish exports have been absorbed, in a great part by the Community (5). Oher problems in this sector are the major increases in its costs and prices; lacks of flexibility on the part of the workers; and the decrease in the production

(5) For division 78, TABs. III-1 & III-10, the Spanish imports have grown up a good rhythm and the EEC has a deficit balance all the time. See also, Sections III & IV.

industrial cars. Among the most important measures for restructuring this sector are: the special strategic plan for SEAT (which was the public enterprise with the largest deficit in I983); and also to reduce the tariff for cars (depending of the size of their engines) imported from the EEC.

3. FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

3.I. Reindustrialization, Restructuring, and Industrial Strategy

Spain has played an important role in the history of Europe; and has to participate also in the construction of its future. The connextion that exits with the EEC implies that the solutions to the Spanish problems must also follow the same solutions as the EEC is using to solve its problems. In the industrial policy, the reindustrialization, restructuring, and the development of new technologies have to be, also, the lines to follow by the future Spanish industry. In fact, the new industrial policy of the Spanish Ministry of Industry is now motivated by the same purposes. Its intention is to restructure the industrial assets and not to indemnify the financial liabilities; to direct it to the more dynamic sectors and to make the labour system more flexible (6).

The new reindustrialization policy is going to promote new technologies and help the investments in capital goods; to improve the technology supply and demand; to favour reindustrialization in the poorest regions; and to move resources from the unproductive sectors to the most productive ones (7). In order to put into practice these kinds of mea-

(6) One White Book about Industrial Reconversion has been prepared by the Ministry of Industry and Energy.

(7) These are the most important lines of the new Spanish industrial policy presented by the Minister. Mr. SOLCHAGA at the Parliament the 22sd of February of I983.

sures it is necessary to help managers in their investments efforts; in their opening to the foreign markets; in their innovation technology activities and in their agreements with the workers and the Administration for reaching the necessary level of international competitiveness. Also in that line, it is important to eliminate the artificial problems which are due to the burocracy and the duplication in administrative functions. The intention of the Ministry of Industry is also to create restructuring societies by sectors with the mission to put into practice the restructure plans and to improve a integration between the enterprises. Territory Commissions will be established to manage the Employment Promotion Funds. Finally, commissions with the mission of observing the evolution of the programmes, will be created.

Other special measures will be taken by the Ministry of Industry. For example, for the small and medium sized enterprises, the Ministry wants to improve the channels for communication with Administration, to help them gain access to the data bases; to eliminate the burocracy; to treat them in a not dissimilar way with respect to the big enterprises; to give them complete information about the general public financial systems; and to favour, especially, those ones which want to promote employment; to develop technology; to increase exports or to save energy. With respect to the public enterprises, the special measures from the INI will be: to dimish costs; to reinforce the R&D activities; to improve technology; to establish one investment programme; to increase the formation level of the managers and workers; to increase exports; to reform legislation, etc (8).

(8) See footnote 7

3.2. New Technologies

In Electronics and Information Technology, the technology industry is going to be completly interrelated with the industrial policy as a whole. The measures to be taken by the Ministry of Industry will be; to make a list of the most important points to be done; to establish R&D institutions as well as their rules; to make a new patent Act; to reexamine the agreements with respect to the transfer of technology; to create regional technological offices; and to readapt the center for the Industrial Technology Development.

To develop the electronic sector is for Spain necessary for its future dévelopment. Another group of measures to be done in that field are; to establish a minimum production of microelectronic components; to increase the industrial production of information technology equipments; to raise the resources for the electronic sector, and to develop the frame-law about the security and quality of the products and public buying of the electronic products. In that sense, one National Electronic and Information Technology Plan (PEIN) has been approved for this sector for the period I983-I986.

In this plan, the objectives are:to increase the demand and consumption of electronics and information technology products; to increase internal production and exports; and to decrease the levels of technological dependence. In the next table (TAB.II-I.), the estimated increases in the Plan from I982 to I987 are observed. The Plan establishs more specific actions to follow (9):

- The Industrial Credit Bank will give preferential credits to new technology activities
- Those Spanish enterprises which increase exports in new technology will have subsidies and other kind of finan-

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(9) INFORMACION COMERCIAL ESPAÑOLA "El Plan Electrónico e Informático Nacional N. I925. 23 Febrero I984

cial advantages

- The public shoppings in new technologies will have to follow specific rules like: to establish exactly the public needs; to coordinate actions between the central State and the Autonomous Communities; to identify clearly the softwares; to homologate the products, etc.
- The expenditures in R&D are able to reduce the money to be payed into the Society-Tax.
- These kinds of programmes are also open to colaboration with different institutions like, Administration, enterprises, Universities, etc.
- The legislation about homologation will be less burocratic, quicker and clearer in its requirements.
- The small and medium sized institutes will have preference in their participation in the electronic information technology sector.

INCREASE IN PERCENTAGE OF THE ESTIMATED EVOLUTION ON ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN SPAIN FROM 1982 TO 1987 (10)

	Estimated Consumption	Production	Exports	Imports
-Components	19.1	14.6	15.6	21.3
-Electronic of Consumption	5.9	11.8	109.1	8.1
-Professional Electronic	8.1	13.8	19.3	3.8
-Information Technology	16.7	34.9	39.2	11.8
-TOTAL sector	10.5	19.2	36.2	8.4

SOURCE: INFORMACION COMERCIAL ESPAÑOLA "El Plan Electrónico e Informático Nacional", Nº 1925, 23 Febrero 84

TAB. II-I.

(10) The Information Technology is included in the same cathegory as the other three traditional electronics groups. On the other hand, the results of this sector are not the sum of the all sectors because it has to be considered that some exits from one sector are entries in the others.

In Telecommunication, some efforts have been made for improving this sector. There are agreements especially with the Iberoamerican countries and some common societies have been created. The internal market is more or less supplied and in the trade with the EEC, imports and exports didn't go up too much from I977, although, Spain had a deficit balance all the time (II). The Spanish National Telephonic Company (CTNE) plays a very important role in Spanish Telecommunication.

With respect to biotechnologies, Spain has to adapt herself to the EEC policy looking at the frame-structure-programme. There are now some agreements with the EEC about the techniques to use for reclying the rubbish in Europe. Looking at the trade with the EEC for pharmaceutical products, Spain has a deficit balance all the time from I979 until I983. In the chemical sector, the only product with a surplus balance for Spain is "fertilizers, manufactured" (division 56). In the following parts of this paper their results will be analysed with more detail.

These are the lines and perspectives of the industrial policy in the EEC and in Spain. Now, in the main part of this paper the evolution of the industrial foreign trade between the EEC and Spain from I977 to I983 will be analysed. It will be interesting to observe now, empirically, all those aspects mentioned above, in the two first sections, in order to have at the end of this paper a greater and a more complete view about the real situation of this subject.

(II) In the division 76, TABs. III-I, III-6, & III-8, there is in any case, a considerable difference in thousands of ECU's in the exports (going from I63230 in I977 to 20I759 in I983) with respect to the imports (going from 35686 in I977 to 43II8 in I983). See also Sections III and IV.

Section III

FOREIGN TRADE OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS BETWEEN THE EEC AND SPAIN: 1977-1983

I. SOME PREVIOUS REMARKS TO SECTIONS III AND IV

In these sections of the paper, the purpose is to make a practical analysis of exports and imports of industrial products between the EEC and Spain from 1977 to 1983. The reason for choosing this period is motivated by the intention of analysing the new foreign trade relations between both sides during the last years considering the intention of Spain to be a new EEC's member.

The intention is also, to analyse only the industrial products. For simplicity we have prefered to choose the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), from the United Nations rather than others alternatives, like the European NIMEXE. Inside this SITC only sectors 5, 6, 7, 8, have been analysed for they were the most adequate for the purpose of this study. On the other hand, the SITC's terminology will be maintained (sectors, divisions, groups and subgroups). In this paper, the analysis will be done, normally, through the divisions' level but exceptionaly through the groups level for the most important divisions. With respect to the divisions it is necessary to indicate, from now, that on the exports' side from 1980 to 1983 there are some divisions (60, 70, 80) which don't correspond with the official divisions of the SITC. These quantities do not have a clear explanation. It seems that they intend to count the united industrial sectors. In any case, they are not significant ones, especially 60 and 80; and they have the peculiarity that they are always between Germany and Spain.

Also, it is necessary to mention, that the analysis of Belgium and Luxembourg will be done together; and that the Greek results are incorporated only from 1981 until 1983.

This has to be considered when the results will be analysed. In any case, Greece's deals are not so big and don't affect, practically, the global evolution of the results obtained from the tables. On the other hand, the analysis of these tables will be done in ECU's values, in percentages with with respect to the total, by countries and taking the year of I977 as a base. Another point to consider, as a general rule, is, that, when it refers to exports and imports it will be, always, from the EEC's point of view.

At the beginning one global analysis of the foreign industrial trade between the EEC and Spain will be made. The global balance will be considered and some graphics and conclusions will be made (III-2). Then, one analysis from each sector will be established, where, again their imports, exports and balance will be studied and some graphics will be done (III-3). A similar scheme will be shown for the most important divisions of each sector and one classification with the most peculiar divisions will be presented (III-4). In order to go further in the study, the groups of the most important divisions will be layed open (III-5). Finally, in section IV a presentation of the different EEC countries will be made in order to see what is their weight in the global foreign industrial trade results between the EEC and Spain (IV-I, IV-2, IV-3) (I).

The reference to the SITC will be constant through these pages. In order to make the lecture easier; let's show the sections'divisions'headings of the SITC. later on the SITC classification will be shown again, for the most important groups analysed in a more specific way.

(I) In order to facilitate and to make easier to read this paper; the same scheme will be followed and somme grammatical expressions will be repeated all the time.

CLASSIFICATION SCHEME OF THE SITC, REV. 2

Section code	Division code	Section and division headings
5		CHEMICALS AND RELATED PRODUCTS, N.E.S.
	51	Organic chemicals
	52	Inorganic chemicals
	53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials
	54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products
	55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations
	56	Fertilizers, manufactured
	57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products
	58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers
	59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.
6		MANUFACTURED GOODS CLASSIFIED CHIEFLY BY MATERIAL
	61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furskins
	62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.
	63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)
	64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard
	65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products
	66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.
	67	Iron and steel
	68	Non-ferrous metals
	69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.
7		MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT
	71	Power generating machinery and equipment
	72	Machinery specialized for particular industries
	73	Metalworking machinery
	74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.
	75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment
	76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment
	77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counter-parts, n.e.s., of electrical household type equipment)
	78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)
	79	Other transport equipment
8		MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES
	81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.
	82	Furniture and parts thereof
	83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers
	84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories
	85	Footwear
	87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.
	88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks
	89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.

SOURCE: United Nations New York 1975.

TAB. III-I.

The values obtained from this study will be presented always in thousands of the European money (000 ECU). Nevertheless, in order to see what it means in the Spanish money (PESETAS), let's observe the next correspondances' values table from 1977 to 1983.

ECU = PESETAS							
Years	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1 ECU = Pts	86.84	97.42	91.96	99.70	102.67	107.55	127.33 (+)
SOURCE: EUROSTAT: Balance of Payments Global data 1971-1982 (+) EUROSTAT: Monthly External Trade Bulletin II-84							

TAB III-2.

2. GLOBAL ANALYSIS OF THE INDUSTRIAL FOREIGN TRADE

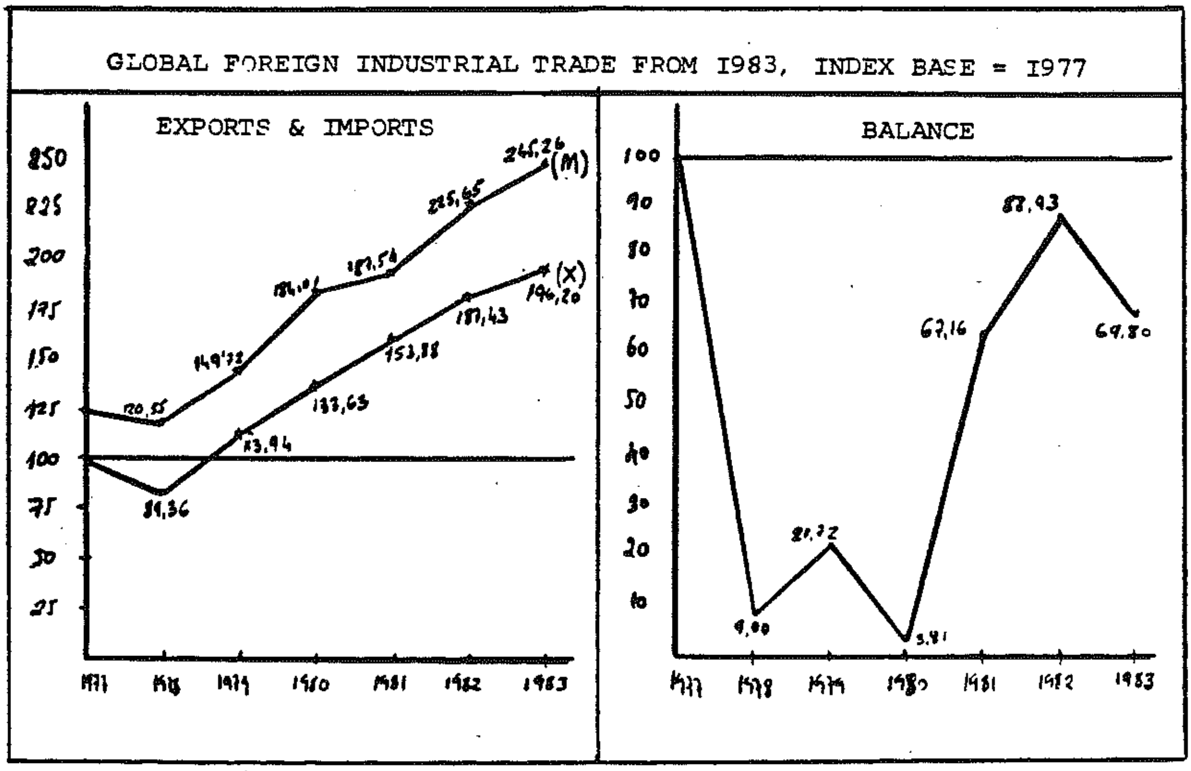
The first step, will be to have a global idea about the industrial foreign trade. The analysis will consider the total results of the four sectors studied; starting from the exports, going to the imports and ending with the global balance; observing not only the results of the thousands of ECU's (TH.ECUs) values, but also taking 1977 as base year.

Let's see first of all, the <u>export</u> side. During the period analysed there has been a constant increase of exports in TH.ECUs from 1977 (4364096) to 1983 (8562409). This global increase represent for 1983 (196.20) almost double with respect to 1977. Not any decrease is observed in intermediate years with the exception of 1978 (3899770) which implies 89.36, less than the index 100 of 1977. If now the relative movements from one year to another are evaluated then, there is a large increase from 1981 to 1982 (33.55); and then, from 1978 to 1979 and from 1980 to 1981 (TABs. III-6 & III-7).

On the import side the movement is in part, similar. Again, a constant increase in the whole period is establish. The imports, from the Spanish industrial products to the EEC, have risen in TH.ECUs from 1977 (3143986)to 1983 (7710801). This global increase applies now, for 1983 (245.26) which is almost an increase of 2 in a half times with respect to the the index of 1977. Putting now, again, the attention on the relative movements from one year to another, then, the first aspect to observe is that there is not any decrease in any year; and second that the greater movement up, was, again, from 1981 to 1982 (38.11) and then from 1979 to 1980 and from 1978 to 1979. The least increase was from 1980 to 1981 (TABs. III-8 & III-9).

Looking now at the balance it is possible to obtain a global conception of the process and to take out some previous and aggregated conclusions. First of all, all the results obtained are positive, which implies that always, the export side of industrial foreign trade was bigger than the import side. In other words, that always industrial foreign trade is unbalanced in favour of the EEC. Now, observing the values in TH. ECUs, in general, a global decrease, is shown from 1977 (1220110) to 1983 (851608); no of each year has obtained a greater balance value than that one observed in 1977; which means, secondly, that little by little this gap against Spanish industrial products is becoming smaller. Thirdly, the evolution of this balance has undergone important changes that have to be mentioned here. There are two different periods: the first period goes up until 1980, where the balance's decrease was below 25 with respect to the index of 1977; this implied that the Spanish industrial products'penetration was really big and almost reached the export side of the EEC. The second period is that after 1980, where again, especially in 1982 the EEC's export side has been recovered almost to the 1977 levels (TABs. III-10 & III-11). The political situation of Spain in 1978 and 1981 could also be a contributing factor along with the economic ones, to the change of tendency. The next graphics, taking

I977 as a base, can give a clearer explanation of these already observed results.



GRAPH. III-I.

3. ANALYSIS OF THE INDUSTRIAL SECTORS (2)

When the focus passes from the global view to the more specific one, of the different sectors involved; the first point that attracts attention is that there is a ranking maintained for the whole period for the exports (7,6,5,8) and for the imports (7,6,8,5). This ranking is almost the same but in both cases there is a clear difference in TH.

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(2) Throughout this paragraph, the analysis will be done, for the exports from TABs. III-3 (percentages), III-6 (values TH.ECUs) and III-7 (index base I977); for the imports from TABs. III-3 (percentages), III-8 (values TH.ECUs) and III-9 (index base I977); and for the balance from tables III-IO (values TH.ECUs); III-II and GRAPH. III-2 (index base I977).

ECUs for the industrial foreign trade for sectors 7 and 6 with respect to the other two; especially for the imports. In any case, a logical increase has been seen in all of them from I977 to I983. This division, two by two, can be observed, also, looking at the balance situation. Here there are two positive sectors (7 & 5) and two negative ones (6 & 8). Let's now see the analysis of each sector in a more specific way.

3.I. Chemicals and Related Products, n.e.s. (sector 5) (3)

On the export side, one general increase in TH.ECUs from I977 (745483) to I983 (I268737) has been maintained. This one represents in I983, exactly I.70 times more than in I977. In any case, I983 has the biggest increase. The only year which couldn't pass the I977's index level was I978 . There are oscillations in this evolution. Talking in relative terms, from year to year, the biggest increase has been produced from I978 to I979 and from I980 to I98I. This sector represents, here, between I5% and I8% of the total; I978 (I8.34%) was the year where the weight of this sector was, curiously bigger; and I983 had the smallest (I4.82%) percentage (TAB. III-3). The import results show the situation to be quite similar. First of all, the TH.ECUs obtained have been considerably smaller from the general rise between I977 (200266) and I983 (607039). But, the difference is that here rhythms of growth are bigger than in the export case, because here the imports in I983 are more than three times (303.I2) the level of I977. At the same time, this, represents the biggest increase of all of the sectors as will be seen later on. This continuous increase in Spanish industrial products going to the EEC is important to mention, although, still, it represents only half of the EEC exports' TH.ECUs. If, now, the relative increase throughout each year is considered, then the greater relative increase was from I978 to I979 (50.28) and from I982 to I983. In any case, the percentage of this sector with respect to the total is inbe-

(3) n.e.s. = Not Elsewhere Specified or Included.

tween 6% and 8 % more or less. 1982 was the year with the greater percentage (8.05%) and the first years of this period had the smallest ones. In reality, although a big increased was experienced by the imports, in fact, this percentage remains still very small compared to the export side (TAB. III-3.). The balance of this sector is positive during the whole period. That means that there is a surplus for the EEC. Its movement is logically irregular, where 1978 and 1980 were below the 1977 level. The results are greater since 1981, but not as much. Although the big increase in the balance was in 1982 (129.46) the big increase, relativelly speaking, was from 1980 to 1981 and from 1981 to 1982.

3.2. Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material (sector 6)

Let's see first of all the exports. Here the evolution is quite similar as in sector 5 but there are still some differences. There is also a general increase in TH.ECUs from 1977 (1010679) to 1983 (1726859); this increase represents in 1983 (170.86), approximatively the same as before for sector 5. There is, at the same time, another value in 1978 below the 1977 level but, the results in ECUs values are bigger now, especially in 1982, which means that there is a little decrease in 1983. In fact the biggest relative increase (38.38) came between 1981 and 1982, which is different as in the case of the previous sectors. In percentage terms, the exports, here are in between 20% and 24% more or less. 1983 has the lowest percentage (20.17%) and 1980 (23.56%) has the highest (TAB. III-3.).

Looking at the imports, the first point is that always the results in TH.ECUs are bigger than the export ones. There is a continuous increase from 1977 (1107972) to 1983 (2554490) in TH ECUs and 1983 shows 2.3 times more than 1977. Again the rhythms of growth are bigger than in the case of the exports. The biggest relative increase (39.44) was from 1981 to 1982 and secondly, from 1979 to 1980. Only from 1980 to I98I is a little decrease observed. The percentage is, obviously, greater than for the imports, between 33% and 37%. I978 (36.98%) is the year with the biggest percentage and I983 (33.I3%) the year with the smallest (TAB.III-3).

The balance of this sector is the most negative one of all the sectors considered which means that is the sector where the Spanish industrial products'penetration in the EEC is stronger. The deficit for the EEC has increased in TH.ECUs from I977 (-97293) to I983 (-82763I). The biggest deficit with respect to I977 is in I983 (850.66), but the real increase in imports was especially in I978, and then, in I980 and in I983.

3.3. Machinery and Transport Equipment (sector 7)

This is the sector most important in TH.ECUs involved in its trade and in its percentage with respect to the total. In the exports part, this is the sector with higher rhythms of growth, especially from I98I until now. In I983 it is 2.I6 times its value with respect to I977. Only in I978 (2004270) its value in TH.ECUs was lower than in I977 (2I97899); after that year, the increase is continuous until I983 (4768068). Here, in this sector, the biggest relative increase was from I98I to I982 and from I979 to I980, like it was for the global exports. That is normal because it is the biggest sector and its values have a big influence in the general total values. Its percentage values with respect to the total were more than the 50%. I979 (49.3I%) was the smallest in percentage; I983 (55.69%) was the biggest one. Here the tendency to increase is very strong and this sector is becoming more and more important (TAB.III-3).

This part of the imports had good growth rhythms and in I983 (3548053) represented in TH.ECUs 2.69 times more than in I977 (I3I4I50). Only in I98I (2524II0) was the rhythm of relative growth slower. Again, its greater relative increase was, from I98I to I982 and from I979 to I980. The percentage with respect to the total is also the biggest of the sectors but it does not reach 50%. I978 (40.I3%) was the smallest and I983 (46.0I%) was the greatest which implies that the tendency towards an increase is also very important (TAB.III-3).

Finally, the balance is that which has the biggest surplus on TH.ECUs of the all sectors. Here there are two different periods, again like in the global balance. Before I980 the surplus was smaller than in I977 (883749). From I98I the surplus in TH.ECUs pass the I977 level; while I983 (I2200I5) is I.38 times higher than I977.

3.4. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles (sector 8)

This sector is a mixture of manufactured products with different origin and has more importance on the imports side than on the exports side. With respect to the exports, there is a constant rhythm of growth in TH.ECUs. Growth here was I.94 times more in I983 (798745) than in I977 (4I0035). Only in I978 (38I584) the results were lower, as was usual in the other three sectors. Its percentage level is always around I0% with I983 (9.33%) being the lowest and I980 (9.97%) the highest one (TAB.III-3).

In imports its constant rhythm of growth has been greater than in the exports but only until I98I. In TH.ECUs, I983 (I00I2I9) represented only I.9I times more than in I977 (52I598). Its percentage also has been bigger, around I6% until I979 and around I3% afterwards. I978 (I6.59%) was the biggest and I983 (I2.98) was the smallest (TAB.III-3).

This sector has a negative balance in TH.ECUs from I977 (-III563) to I983 (-202474). Only I978, and especially I979, have a deficit more than 2 times that of I977. From I979 the deficit was smaller but always greater than at the beginning of the period.

3.5. Some More Remarks

After this general analysis on the sectors, some further considerations can be observed:

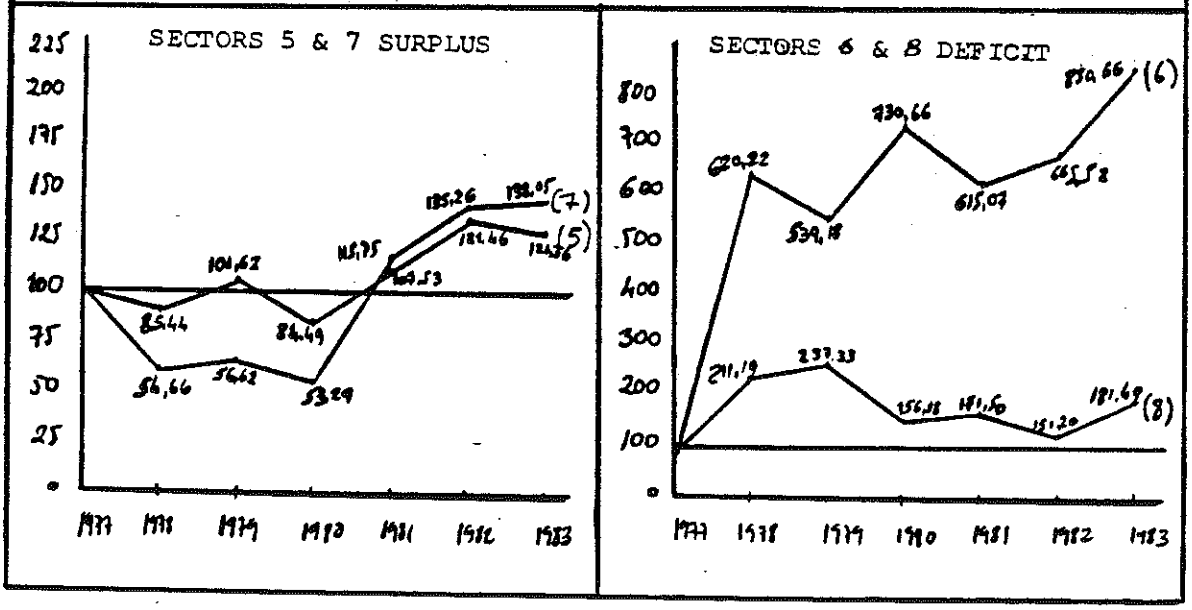
- Industrial foreign trade between the EEC and Spain is done, mainly in sector 7. This sector represents more than 50% of the exports and more than 40% of the imports. That implies than the EEC concentrates on its exports in this sector, whereas the Spanish industrial penetration is more diversified also towards sectors 6 and 8
- In exports, sector 7, has the greatest growth with respect to I977 but in imports it is sector 5 which has the greatest growth with respect to I977. But looking at the balance, the greatest difference with respect to I977 was for the deficit values of sector 6
- Sectors 5 and 8, have the same percentage with respect to the total (between I0% and 20%) but depending on whether we refer to the exports or to the imports
- The influence of Spanish industrial products in sector 8 is quite big; although lately it is decreasing. In sector 5 its situation is not so good, although its position is becoming better little by little.
- In any case, the general tendency observed for Spanish industrial products is to adapt themselves to the EEC's export evolution, increasing their levels in sectors 7 and 5 and decreasing them in sectors 6 and 8, although still very slowly.

In order to understand better everything covered so far about these industrial sectors, let's now see in TAB.III-3. their percentages with respect to the total; and in GRAPH. III-2. their global evolution:

PERCENTAGE BY SECTORS															
Sectors	EXPORTS							Sectors	IMPORTS						
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	17,08	18,34	18,18	14,99	15,80	14,98	14,82	5	6,37	6,58	7,44	7,15	8,05	7,32	7,87
6	23,16	20,47	22,91	23,56	21,79	22,63	20,17	6	35,24	36,98	35,35	36,04	34,97	35,22	33,13
7	50,36	51,39	49,31	51,48	52,81	52,78	55,69	7	41,80	40,13	41,46	43,75	42,80	44,00	46,01
8	9,40	9,78	9,57	9,97	9,57	9,59	9,33	8	16,59	16,28	15,74	13,06	14,15	13,43	12,98

TAB. III-3.

BALANCE I977-I983 BY SECTORS WITH INDEX BASE = I977



GRAPH. III-2.

4. ANALYSIS OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DIVISIONS

The analysis of the divisions is going to be done at different levels. First of all, the intention is to see in which divisions of each sector trade is made; in order to see if there is or there is not so much difference in the exports and in the imports. Secondly, because, the weight of each sector is different, the idea will be to make a list with the most and least representative divisions considering all of them together. And thirdly we shall observe which are the most important ones on a general level for the purpose of doing a separate analysis (4).

4.I. Chemicals and Related Products n.e.s. (sector 5)

4.I.I. Organic Chemical (div.5I), is the division most important for exports and for imports during the whole period. In exports it has increased in TH.ECUs I.37 times more in I983 (372683) than in I977 (27I484). It represents between 29.37% (I983) and 38.72% (I978) with respect to its own sector 5. This percentage is decreasing little by little. Its weight with respect to global exports is between 4.35% (I983) and 7.I0% (I978). In imports its increase in TH.ECUs is one of the biggest in this sector, and is 3.32 times more in I983 (I92436) than it was in I977 (57792). It represents between 28.85% (I977) and 33.40% (I982). sector 5; and only less than 3% with respect to the total imports. Its balance is always with surplus, although only in I979 is it bigger than in I977.

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(4) Throughout this paragraph, the analysis will be done for the exports from TABs.III-4 (percentages), III-5 (five most important divisions), III-6 (values TH.ECUs) and III-7 (index base I977); for the imports from TABs. III-4 (percentages), III-5 (five most important divisions), III-8 (values TH.ECUs), and III-9 (index base I977); and for the balance from tables III-I0 (values TH.ECUs) and III-II (index base I977).

4.I.2. Artificial Resins and Plastic Materials (div.58)... is the second division in importance for exports and also for imports during the whole period. In exports its increase in TH. ECUs is I.97 times more in I983 (296525) than in I977 (I50309). In percentage this division represents between I7.64% (I978) and 23.37% (I983); and is less than 4% of global exports. With respect to the imports its increase in TH. ECUs is the biggest of this sector and it is 4.22 times more in I983 (90230) than in I977 (2I343). In percentage the result is from Io.65% (I977) to I6% (I979) with respect to the chemical sector and less than 2% with respect to the total imports. Its balance is always with surplus and only from I980 is it above the I977 results.

4.I.3. Explosives (div. 57)...and Fertilizers (div.56)...are less important divisions for exports and for imports especially explosives and they signify less than I% of the total of the chemical sector.

4.2. Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material (sector 6)

4.2.I. Iron and Steel (div.67), is the division most important for exports and for imports during the whole period. The distance of this division from the rest is quite considerable and in fact, is also one of the biggest with respect to the four sectors. In exports its increase in TH.ECUs is I.52 times more in I983 (576362) than in I977 (376902). That means, in percentage terms, from 3I.75% (I978) to 40.37% (I982) with respect to sector 6 and around 6% and 9% with respect to the four sectors. In imports, the results represent in TH.ECUs I.89 times more in I983 (665I40) than in I977 (35I673). In I982 these values were, even higher. In percentage terms, this division represents an increase from 2I.62% (I98I) to 34.95% (I978) with respect to the manufactured sector and between 7% and I3% with respect to the total of imports of the four sectors. The balance has surplus in I977, I98I, and I982. In the rest of the years it has a deficit.

4.2.2. Manufactures of metal n.e.s. (div.69), can be considered the second most important division for exports (but only from I980 to I983) and the third one for the imports. Until I980, in exports, non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s. (div 66) was the second one, and in imports the second one was textile yarn (div.65)...,until I979, and then division 68. In any case the weight of division 69 was far away from iron and steel. In exports their percentages were inincreasing from I2.84%(I983) to I5.0I% (I978) with respect to the manufacturing sector and only 238354 in TH.ECUs in I983. In imports its percentage was even smaller; from Io.86% (in I983) to I3.I9% (in I977). The TH ECUs obtained in I983 (277448) were bigger. This division is in exports less than 4% and in imports less than 5% with respect to the sector's total results. It has a deficit balance all the time.

4.2.3. Cork and Wood Manufactures (div 63)...,is the division least important in imports and, especially, in exports. On the other hand, leather (div.6I)... is the second least important division in exports but in imports this position is occupied by paper, paperboard (div.64)...

4.3. Machinery and Transport Equipment (sector 7)

4.3.I. Road Vehicles (div.78)..., is clearly the division most important in this sector not only for exports but for imports. Its values are very far from the rest and it is even the division most important in the four sectors. In the export part its results in TH.ECUs are 3.8I times more in I983 (I659444) than in I977 (434759). That means in percentage terms from I9.78% (I977) to 34.80% (I983) with respect to sector 7 and between 9% and 20% with respect to the global exports. Its importance then, is increasing all the time. On the other hand, with respect to the imports its results in TH.ECUs were 3.I9 times more in I983 (2269686) with respect to I977 (7I0742). Its importance is increasing with time in percentage terms from 54.08% (I977)to 63.96% (I983) with respect to the total sector 7 and from 22.6I% to 29.44%

with respect to the global four sectors. It has a deficit balance although the balance of sector 7 is positive.

4.3.2. Machinery Specialized for Particular Industries (div.72) and General Industrial Machinery and Equipment (div.74)..., are both the second most important ones in exports (division 72 from 1977 to 1979 and division 74 from 1980 to 1983). Both of them have similar importance in percentage terms: between 10% and 20% with respect to its own sector. This percentage in both cases is decreasing throughout the whole period. It doesn't matter which one occupies the second position although until 1979 the percentages are a little higher in favour of division 72. The rhythms of growth in TH.ECUs for division 74, which increased 1.55 times more in 1983 (586057) than in 1977, (377589) are a little higher than division 72 which represents only 1.22 times more in 1983 (515114) than in 1977 (420948). If now the 4 sectors are considered then both divisions signify between 5% and 10% of the total exports. With respect to the imports, this, changes. In fact their position is not so significant, representing only between 3% and 6% (div.72) and between 6% and 8% (div. 74) with respect their own sector but only until 1981 inclusive. Their values in TH.ECUs are also smaller, and, for this reason, there is always a surplus in the balance; this surplus for division 72 is the highest of the sector and for division 74 it is the second highest; although for division 72 its surplus is lower than from 1977 until 1981 inclusive; and for division 74 it is lower than 1977's surplus until 1980.

4.3.3. Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances n.e.s. (div.77)..., is the second most important division for imports. Their values in percentage with respect to the total of sector 7 are around 10%. This percentage is maintained through the whole period, but observing its percentage values with respect to the total of the four sectors, this is around 5%. Its growth in TH.ECUs is 2.51 times more in 1983 (362820) than in 1977 (144331). Looking at exports this division is not so well placed. In any case, its percentage with respect to the total of sector 7 is even higher, between II.43% (I983) and I6.07% (I979), although it is decreasing with time. On the other hand, their rhythms of growth are smaller: I983 (545022) represents I.73 times more in TH.ECUs than I977 (3I3422). Because of that, this division has always surplus balance and only in I978 and I98I were their level below I977's levels.

4.3.4. Other Transport Equipment (div.79) and Telecommunications and Sound Recording (div.76)...Division 79 is the least important one for exports. It increases especially in I98I and in I982 but goes down in I983 to 89782 (in TH.ECUs). The second least important is metalworking machinery (div.73). With respect to imports, telecommunication (div.76)...has the smallest values in TH.ECUs: 43II8 in I983. After this one, division 79 (until I98I) and metalworking machinery (div.73) (after I98I) are second smallest ones in their results.

4.4. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles (sector 8)

4.4.I. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles n.e.s. (div.89), is the most important division looking on the exports side. Its percentage with respect to sector 8 is between 29.52% (I977) and 33.82% (I980). This percentage is estabilised during the whole period. As is already known, the weight of this sector is not so great considering the total results; that's why this division represents less than 4% with respect to total exports. Their rhythms of growth are quite good and signify in TH.ECUs 2.22 times more in I983 (269502) than in I977 (I2I079). Making the same analysis for imports it is observed that, here, this division is now the second most important in the sector, but its percentage with respect to sector 8, is a little lower, between 27% and 30%. Even their rhythms of growth in TH.ECUs are a little lower just, 2.02 times more in I983 (283205) than in I977 (I39836). Its percentage with respect to total imports is also very small (around 5%). In any case its balance always has a deficit; only in 1980 and in 1983 are their negative values are below 1977.

4.4.2. Footwear (div.85), is included here, because this division is the most important one on import side. Its percentage with respect to the total of the sector 8 is similar to division 89, going from 28.47% in 1978 to 31.10% in 1981 which is quite significative. Again, its weight with respect to total imports is less than 5% and even is decreasing with time. On the other hand, its growth in TH.ECUs is exactly two times more in 1983 (305075) than in 1977 (152190). If now, exports are observed, the situation is completely different because its percentage with respect to sector 8, decreases enormously just between 1.13% (1977) and 1.69% (1979). This affects their weights with respect to total exports; no more than 0.20%, although it is increasing with time. Even if its rise in TH.ECUs is 2.89 times more in 1983 (13497) than in 1977 (4666) this quantity is very small. For this reason, this division occupies here the last second position. Obviously, its balance has a big deficit; and it is increasing all the time, having 1.97 times more in 1983 than in 1977

4.4.3. Professional, Scientific and Controlling Instruments and Apparatus n e.s. (div 87), has the peculiarity of being the second most important division on the export side. Its situation is quite similar to the previous studied division 85, but just the opposite. In exports it has a percentage between 24.89% (1979) and 30.05% (1983) with respect to the total of sector 7. On the other hand, its percentage with respect to total exports is less than 3%. Its rise in TH.ECUs is 2.17 times more in 1983 (240174) than in 1977 (110271). This situation changes completly in imports. Here its percentage with respect to sector 8 is between 2.34% (1977) and 4.06% (1981). Its percentage, looking at total imports, is really ridiculous, just less than 0.50%, but its rise in TH.ECUs is 3.11 times more in 1983 (38102) than in 1977 (12227). In any case, these results are quite small, and for this reason its balance is with surplus, although in 1978 is below 1977.

4.4.1. Travel Goods, Handbags and Similar Containers (div.83), is the division least important for exports and also for imports (but here only from 1980). In exports it represents, in TH.ECUS in 1983 (5816) less than the same year (12733) for imports. For this reason it has a deficit balance, but only in 1979 their negative values are above those of 1977.

4.5. Some More Remarks

Throughout all these comments made for the most characteristics divisions inside each sector, some special peculiarities could be noted.

- It is curious to observe the exact coincidence, in sector 5 of the divisions, looking at the import and at the export side. The industrial foreign trade between the EEC and Spain is done mostly in organic chemicals and in artificial resins and plastic materials. Both of these represent more than 50% of the trade. Looking at other divisions are interesting in order to appreciate the low trade results for the inorganic chemicals, for the pharmaceutical products, and for the fertilizers, especially for Spain, although the fertilizers'balance is negative for the EEC.
- In sector 6, the most interesting aspect to mention is the importance of iron and steel with respect to the rest, on the export and on the import side. Even this division represents, alone, between 30% and 40% of its sector and more than 10% of the total results of all the sectors. On the other hand, its balance is not sloping either to the EEC or to Spain. Paradoxically, this division represents one area in which there is crisis and also restructuring problems in the whole of Europe. Here, in this sector the most of the products have a deficit balance for the Community.

- The situation is even more interesting in sector 7. Here road vehicles alone occupy most of the industrial foreign trade for the sector, especially on the import side where it is between 50% and 60%. This represents at the same time, between 20% and 30% of the all imports. It is curious to observe this deficit in a surplus balance sector. In any case this is another product with some problems for Europe with respect to the USA and Japan. Comparing the remaining sectors, the trade in each division of this sector is very good, but looking only at the sector itself two things are observed: first of all, the trade is insignificant in divisions representing new technologies; and secondly, the Spanish gap in that field is considerable because telecommunications is the last one on the import side and automatic data processing equipment is not far behind, although it is showing a tendency for continuously increasing. On the other hand, the most positive balance of this group is machinery specialized for particular industries.
- The most characteristic aspect in sector 8 is the importance of the odds and ends division 89. Spain especially gives footwear to the EEC; but again a scientific gap is observed in industrial foreign trade with the EEC with respect to professional, scientific, photographic, and optical apparatus (divs. 87 and 88) which are the two divisions with more surplus balance of this sector.

In the next TAB. III-4, is presented, the total evolution, in percentage with respect to its own sector of each representative division analysed until now. These are the most important divisions inside each sector. This analysis gives an approximate idea about which divisions could stand between the first ones considering all of them. TAB. III-5, shows a ranking of the five most representative divisions in each year. In this table appears clearly that between the 5 most important divisions; four of them belong to sector 7 (78, 74, 77 and 72) especially on the exports side. On the imports side only 78, and 77 have influence, because there the weight of sector 6 is stronger, especially through divisions, 65, 68, and above all, division 67 which was even very important in the export part

PERCENTAGE OF THE MOST IMPRORTANT DIVISIONS															
EXPORTS								IMPORTS							
Divisions	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Divisions	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
TOTAL 5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	TOTAL 5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
51	36,41	38,72	37,96	33.12	33,08	30,69	29,37	51	28,85	30,83	32,57	30,49	31,59	33.40	31,70
58	20,16	17,64	19,64	20,88	20,33	22,12	23,37	58	10,65	13,89	16,00	15,97	12,68	14,24	14,86
TOTAL 6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	TOTAL 6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
67	37,29	34,75	37,25	37,64	35,39	40,37	33,37	67	31,74	34,95	34,10	26,30	21,62	29,07	26,03
69	12,84	15,01	13,55	14,58	14,52	13,35	13,80	69	13,19	11,85	12,03	11,80	12,10	11,88	10,86
TOTAL 7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	TOTAL 7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
72	19,15	17,33	16,32	15,33	13,58	12,91	10,80	72	5,47	6,18	6,31	5,44	5,57	4,28	3,21
74	17,17	16,42	15,54	15,63	14,56	13,47	12,29	74	7,93	7,62	7,79	7,48	7,80	6,99	6,26
77	14,26	15,16	16,07	14,48	12,48	12,28	11,43	77	10,98	10,17	10,58	10,18	10,86	10,64	10,22
78	19,78	22,15	23,49	26,79	24,21	31,30	34,80	78	54,08	56,84	57,67	60,02	56,00	56,86	63,96
TOTAL 8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	TOTAL 8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
85	1,13	1,29	1,69	1,29	1,38	1,47	1,68	85	29,17	28,47	29,48	31,07	31,10	29,85	30,47
87	26,89	27,30	24,89	25,77	28,59	30,05	30,06	87	2,34	2,57	2,72	3,32	4,06	3,53	3,80
89	29,59	32,28	32,95	33,32	32,12	32,40	33,76	89	26,80	28,37	27,58	27,92	27,12	29,49	28,28

TAB. III-4.

RANKING OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DIVISIONS (IN CODES)													
EXPORTS							IMPORTS						
1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
72	72	67	67	67	67	74	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
74	74	72	74	74	74	67	85	65	85	68	77	77	77
67	77	77	72	72	72	77	65	85	65	77	68	69	68
77	51	74	77	77	77	71	69	89	77	69	85	85	65

TAB. III-5.

EXPORT BY PRODUCT AND TIME

EURO IO S TO SPAIN

STATISTICAL REGIME 4 UNITS = VALUES (000 ECU)

SITC	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
INDPROD	4344096	3899770	4972307	5831723	6715593	8179427	8562409
5	745483	715463	904343	874087	1061435	1225700	1268737
51	271484	277029	343370	289557	551184	376231	372683
52	61080	52901	62489	61905	82180	99833	94116
53	48502	45352	63413	54699	68294	77946	79556
54	83743	77792	86993	89664	114637	130032	137911
55	32588	32759	41953	49007	57452	69221	78869
56	4516	5635	13775	16436	15027	16912	14085
57	1541	1957	1378	1051	2168	3820	2582
58	150309	126219	177698	182552	215852	271207	296575
59	91720	95819	113074	129216	154641	180498	192410
6	1010679	798453	1139491	1374124	1463016	1851707	1726859
60	0	0	0	152	98	475	8
61	18870	18325	24427	24785	33861	26819	33362
62	33332	29215	44907	60204	67085	74026	81978
63	11115	9725	12489	16256	14337	15849	16197
64	52490	46704	66376	90932	97345	130374	113631
65	117981	95214	129889	140134	157271	204228	203817
66	141162	135104	156383	163887	167813	210196	210404
67	376902	253545	424499	517223	518108	747673	576362
68	129044	90696	126065	160104	195252	194825	252746
69	129783	119925	154456	200447	212646	247242	238354
7	2197899	2004270	2452183	3002192	3547022	4317547	4768068
70	0	0	0	1561	2511	7402	10757
71	157560	150160	184715	228329	248853	345330	537739
72	420948	347394	400417	460335	481723	557656	515114
73	111254	95213	89498	93016	214832	179284	136597
74	377589	329229	381232	469293	516456	581765	586057
75	176732	174738	217477	307124	374836	409762	485797
76	163230	123534	134410	140714	172991	183544	201759
77	313422	303986	394233	434853	442961	530237	545022
78	434759	444054	576258	804452	858744	1351697	1659444
79	42405	35962	73943	62515	233115	170870	89782
8	410035	381584	476290	581320	643320	784473	798745
80	0	0	0	6	34	171	0
81	20623	22337	28200	28578	27570	31769	31390
82	22980	18392	23498	28656	27577	36832	39665
83	1939	1595	2234	2756	3805	5252	5816
84	32861	22554	34333	45806	54509	70299	64418
85	4666	4927	8073	7541	8892	11593	13497
87	110271	104194	118590	149813	183974	235754	240174
88	87616	84390	104416	121514	130269	138572	134283
89	121079	123195	156946	196650	206690	254231	269502

SOURCE: EUROSTAT - SIENA

TAB. III-6.

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT AND TIME

EUR10 S TO SPAIN

STATISTICAL REGIME 4

UNITS = VAL INDEX BASE=1977

SITC		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
INDPROD	U	100.00	89.36	113.94	133.63	153.88	187.43	196.20
5		100.00	95.97	121.31	117.25	142.38	164.42	170.19
51		100.00	102.04	126.48	106.66	129.36	138.58	137.28
52		100.00	86.61	102.31	101.35	134.54	163.45	154.09
53		100.00	93.51	131.16	112.78	140.81	160.71	164.03
54		100.00	92.89	103.88	107.07	136.89	155.28	164.68
55		100.00	100.52	128.74	150.38	176.30	212.41	242.02
56		100.00	124.78	305.03	363.95	332.75	374.49	311.89
57		100.00	127.00	89.42	68.20	140.69	247.89	147.55
58		100.00	83.97	118.22	121.45	143.61	180.43	197.28
59		100.00	104.47	123.28	140.88	168.60	194.79	209.78
6		100.00	79.00	112.75	135.96	144.83	183.21	170.86
60		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
61		100.00	97.11	129.45	131.35	179.44	142.13	176.80
62		100.00	87.65	134.73	180.62	201.26	222.09	245.94
63		100.00	87.49	112.36	146.25	128.99	142.59	145.72
64		100.00	88.98	126.45	173.24	185.45	248.38	216.48
65		100.00	80.70	110.09	118.78	133.30	173.10	172.75
66		100.00	95.71	110.78	116.10	118.88	148.90	149.05
67		100.00	67.27	112.63	137.23	137.46	198.37	152.92
68		100.00	70.28	97.69	124.07	151.31	150.98	195.86
69		100.00	92.40	119.01	154.45	163.85	190.50	183.66
7		100.00	91.19	111.57	136.59	161.38	196.44	216.94
70		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71		100.00	95.30	117.23	144.92	157.94	219.17	341.29
72		100.00	82.53	95.12	109.36	114.44	132.48	122.37
73		100.00	85.58	80.44	83.61	193.10	161.15	122.78
74		100.00	87.19	100.96	124.29	136.78	154.07	155.21
75		100.00	98.87	123.05	173.78	212.09	231.85	274.88
76		100.00	75.68	82.34	86.21	105.98	112.44	123.60
77		100.00	96.99	125.78	138.74	141.33	169.18	173.89
78		100.00	102.14	132.55	185.03	197.52	310.91	381.69
79		100.00	84.81	174.37	147.42	549.73	402.95	211.72
8		100.00	93.06	116.16	141.77	156.89	191.32	194.80
80		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
81		100.00	78.04	98.52	99.84	96.32	110.99	109.67
82		100.00	80.03	102.25	124.70	120.00	160.28	172.61
83		100.00	82.26	115.21	142.14	196.24	270.86	299.95
84		100.00	68.63	104.48	139.39	165.88	213.93	196.03
85		100.00	105.59	173.02	161.62	190.57	248.46	209.26
87		100.00	94.49	107.54	135.86	166.84	213.80	217.80
88		100.00	96.32	119.17	138.69	148.68	158.16	153.26
89		100.00	101.75	129.62	162.41	170.71	209.97	222.58

0 SOURCE: EUROSTAT - SIENA
1

TAB. III-7.

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT AND TIME

EURO 10 S FROM SPAIN

UNITS = VALUES (000ECU)

STATISTICAL REGIME 4

SITC	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
INDPROD 0	3143986	3789923	4707257	5785219	5896145	7094427	7710801
5	200266	249607	350312	413452	475151	519864	607039
51	57792	76956	114108	126082	150119	173652	192436
52	18269	23214	37700	64996	56139	40986	47941
53	14858	16394	23687	26173	33749	35801	38426
54	21647	26841	35053	34820	62241	58235	65439
55	17157	21402	32660	31296	41760	50432	54787
56	32712	31442	23642	20312	29056	44774	72724
57	713	972	976	1441	1137	1209	1600
58	21343	34681	56069	66057	60271	74063	90230
59	15755	17625	26417	39275	40671	40712	43456
6	1107972	1401879	1664076	2085006	2062237	2499209	2554490
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	75986	88654	128898	167509	181209	197943	197224
62	101132	119564	137793	177759	209119	261359	209717
63	56101	66289	81914	109498	113360	106596	117462
64	53721	75013	83275	89992	130723	154877	180652
65	151417	204665	208120	223345	247860	281131	328788
66	97234	107128	138416	192432	217479	210339	240824
67	351673	490030	567469	548364	446009	726762	665140
68	74536	84300	117943	329933	266765	263073	337235
69	146172	166156	200248	246174	249713	297129	277448
7	1314150	1521247	1951001	2531201	2524110	3122193	3548053
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	104935	97345	120363	145430	191589	271094	297101
72	71902	94091	123250	137826	140786	133771	114093
73	42930	52522	65868	86346	73532	64667	51035
74	104271	115957	152234	189479	197030	218326	222138
75	50833	63701	80302	109718	114959	116090	125700
76	35686	29166	35720	41489	37779	41113	43118
77	144331	154850	206551	257714	274126	332319	362820
78	710742	864773	1125688	1519453	1413562	1713027	2269686
79	48520	48842	41823	43746	80747	231786	62362
8	521598	617190	741068	755560	834647	953161	1001219
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	13940	17114	22829	24158	26429	26581	32442
82	56578	67922	78143	80429	95903	110770	114367
83	16095	15749	18338	14951	14653	12981	12733
84	121123	137252	163152	148035	153121	176366	186984
85	152190	175747	218494	234773	259632	284597	305075
87	12227	15920	20205	25135	33952	33728	38102
88	9609	12340	15492	17080	24534	26981	28311
89	139836	175146	204415	210999	226423	281157	283205

0/I SOURCE: EUROSTAT - SIENA

TAB. III-8.

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT AND TIME

EUR10 S FROM SPAIN

STATISTICAL REGIME 4 UNITS = VAL INDEX BASE=1977

SITC		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
INDPROD	U	100.00	120.55	149.72	184.01	187.54	225.65	245.26
5		100.00	124.64	174.92	206.45	237.26	259.59	303.12
51		100.00	133.16	197.45	218.16	259.76	300.48	332.98
52		100.00	126.93	206.13	355.38	306.95	224.10	262.13
53		100.00	110.34	159.42	176.15	227.14	240.95	258.62
54		100.00	123.99	161.93	160.85	287.53	269.02	302.30
55		100.00	125.21	190.36	199.89	243.45	293.94	319.33
56		100.00	-96.12	72.27	62.09	88.82	136.87	222.32
57		100.00	136.33	136.89	202.10	159.47	169.57	224.40
58		100.00	162.49	262.70	309.50	282.39	347.01	422.76
59		100.00	111.87	167.67	249.29	258.15	258.41	275.82
6		100.00	126.53	150.19	188.18	186.13	225.57	230.56
60		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
61		100.00	116.67	169.63	220.45	238.48	260.50	259.55
62		100.00	118.23	136.25	175.77	206.78	258.43	207.37
63		100.00	118.16	146.01	195.18	202.06	190.01	209.38
64		100.00	139.63	155.01	167.52	243.34	288.30	336.28
65		100.00	135.17	137.45	147.50	163.69	185.67	217.14
66		100.00	110.18	142.35	197.91	223.67	216.32	247.67
67		100.00	139.34	161.36	155.93	126.82	206.66	189.14
68		100.00	113.21	158.24	442.65	357.90	352.95	452.45
69		100.00	113.67	136.99	168.41	170.83	203.77	189.81
7		100.00	115.76	148.52	192.61	192.07	237.58	269.99
70		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71		100.00	92.77	114.70	138.59	182.58	258.34	283.13
72		100.00	130.86	171.41	191.69	195.80	186.05	158.68
73		100.00	122.34	153.43	201.13	171.28	150.63	118.88
74		100.00	111.21	146.00	181.72	188.96	209.38	213.04
75		100.00	125.31	157.97	215.84	226.15	228.38	247.28
76		100.00	81.73	100.10	116.26	105.86	115.21	120.83
77		100.00	107.29	143.11	178.56	189.93	230.25	251.38
78		100.00	121.67	158.38	213.78	198.89	241.02	319.34
79		100.00	100.66	86.20	90.16	166.42	477.71	128.53
8		100.00	118.33	142.08	144.85	160.02	182.74	191.95
80		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
81		100.00	122.77	163.77	173.30	189.59	190.68	232.73
82		100.00	120.05	138.12	142.16	169.51	195.78	202.14
83		100.00	97.85	113.94	92.89	91.04	80.65	79.11
84		100.00	113.32	134.70	122.22	126.42	145.61	154.38
85		100.00	115.48	143.57	154.26	170.60	187.00	200.46
87		100.00	130.20	165.25	205.57	277.68	275.85	311.62
88		100.00	128.42	161.22	177.75	255.32	280.79	294.63
89		100.00	125.25	146.18	150.89	161.92	201.06	202.53

0 SOURCE: EUROSTAT - SIENA
1

TAB. III-9.

BALANCE BY PRODUCT AND TIME
EURO IO S WITH SPAIN
UNITS = VALUES (000 ECU)

STATISTICAL REGIME 4

SITC	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
INDPROD 0	1220110	109847	265050	46504	819448	1085000	851608
5	545217	465856	554031	460635	586284	705836	661698
51	213692	200073	229262	163475	201065	202579	180247
52	42791	29687	24789	-3091	26041	58847	46175
53	33644	28958	39926	20526	34545	42145	41130
54	62096	50951	51940	54044	52396	71797	72472
55	15431	11277	9293	14711	15684	18789	24082
56	-28196	-25807	-9867	-3876	-14029	-27062	-58639
57	828	985	402	-390	1031	2611	982
58	128966	91538	121629	116495	155581	197144	206295
59	75965	78194	86657	89941	113970	139786	148954
6	-97293	-603426	-524585	-710882	-598421	-647502	-827631
60	0	0	0	152	98	475	8
61	-57116	-70329	-104471	-142724	-147348	-171124	-163862
62	-67800	-90349	-92886	-117555	-142034	-187333	-127739
63	-44986	-56564	-69425	-93242	-99023	-90747	-101265
64	-1231	-28309	-16899	940	-33378	-24503	-67021
65	-33436	-109451	-78231	-83211	-90589	-76903	-124971
66	43928	27976	17967	-20545	-49666	-143	-30420
67	25229	-236485	-142970	-31141	72099	20911	-88778
68	54508	6316	8122	-169829	-71513	-68248	-84489
69	-16389	-46231	-45792	-45727	-37067	-49887	-39094
7	883749	483023	500382	470991	1022912	1195154	1220015
70	0	0	0	1561	2511	7402	10757
71	52625	52815	64352	82899	57264	74236	240638
72	349046	253303	277167	322509	340937	423885	401021
73	68324	42691	23630	6670	141300	114617	85562
74	273318	213272	228996	279814	319426	363439	363919
75	125899	111037	137175	197406	259877	293672	360097
76	127544	94368	98690	99225	135212	142431	158641
77	169091	149136	187682	177139	168035	197918	182202
78	-275983	-420719	-549430	-715001	-554818	-361330	-610242
79	-6115	-12880	32120	18769	152368	-60916	27420
8	-111563	-235606	-264778	-174240	-191327	-160680	-202474
80	0	0	0	6	34	171	0
81	14683	5223	5371	4420	1141	5188	-1052
82	-33598	-49530	-54645	-51773	-68326	-73938	-74702
83	-14156	-14154	-16104	-12195	-10840	-7729	-6917
84	-88262	-114698	-120819	-102229	-98612	-106047	-122566
85	-147524	-170820	-210421	-227232	-250740	-273004	-291578
87	98044	88274	98385	124678	150022	202026	202072
88	78007	72050	88924	104434	105735	111591	105972
89	-18757	-51951	-47469	-14349	-19733	-26924	-13703

0 SOURCE: EUROSTAT - SIENA

TAB. III-IO.

BALANCE BY PRODUCT AND TIME

EUR10 S WITH SPAIN

STATISTICAL REGIME 4

UNITS = VAL INDEX BASE=1977

SITC	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
INDPROD U	100.00	9.00	21.72	3.81	67.16	88.93	69.80
5	100.00	85.44	101.62	84.49	107.53	129.46	121.36
51	100.00	93.63	107.29	76.50	94.09	94.80	84.35
52	100.00	69.38	57.93	-7.22	60.86	137.52	107.91
53	100.00	86.07	118.67	84.79	102.68	125.27	122.25
54	100.00	82.05	83.64	88.32	84.38	115.62	116.71
55	100.00	73.08	60.22	95.33	101.64	121.76	156.06
56	100.00	91.53	34.99	13.75	49.76	98.82	207.97
57	100.00	118.96	48.55	-47.10	124.52	315.34	118.60
58	100.00	70.98	94.31	90.33	120.64	152.87	159.96
59	100.00	102.93	114.07	118.40	150.03	184.01	196 08
6	100.00	620.22	539.18	730.66	615.07	665.52	860.66
60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
61	100.00	123.13	182.91	249.88	257.98	299.61	286.89
62	100.00	133.26	137.00	173.38	209.49	276.30	188.41
63	100.00	125.74	154.33	207.27	220.12	201.72	225.10
64	100.00	2299.67	1372.79	-76.36	2711.45	1990.50	5444.43
65	100.00	327.34	233.97	248.87	270.93	230.00	373.76
66	100.00	63.69	40.90	-64.98	-113.06	-0.33	-69.25
67	100.00	-937.35	-566.69	-123.43	285.78	82.88	-351.89
68	100.00	11.59	14.90	-311.57	-131.20	-125.21	-155.00
69	100.00	282.09	279.41	279.01	226.17	304.39	238.54
7	100.00	54.66	56.62	53.29	115.75	135.26	138.05
70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71	100.00	100.36	122.28	157.53	108.82	141.07	457.27
72	100.00	72.57	79.41	92.40	97.68	121.44	114.89
73	100.00	62.48	34.59	9.76	206.81	167.76	125.23
74	100.00	78.03	83.78	162.38	116.87	132.97	133.15
75	100.00	88.20	108.96	156.80	206.42	233.26	286.02
76	100.00	73.99	77.38	77.80	106.01	111.67	124.38
77	100.00	88.20	110.99	104.76	99.85	117.05	107.75
78	100.00	152.44	199.08	259.07	201.03	130.92	221.12
79	100.00	210.63	-525.27	-306.93	-2491.71	996.17	-448.41
8	100.00	211.19	237.33	156.18	171.50	151.20	181.49
80	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
81	100.00	35.57	36.58	30.10	7.77	35.33	-7.16
82	100.00	147.42	162.64	154.10	203.36	220.07	222.34
83	100.00	99.99	113.76	86.15	76.63	54.60	48.86
84	100.00	129.95	145.95	115.82	111.73	120.17	138.87
85	100.00	115.79	142.64	154.03	169.97	185.06	197.65
87	100.00	90.04	100.35	127.17	153.01	206.06	206.10
88	100.00	92.36	113.99	133.88	135.55	143.05	135.85
89	100.00	276.97	253.07	76.50	105.20	143.55	73.06

0 SOURCE: EUROSTAT SIENA

TAB. III-II.

5. A MORE SEPARATED ANALYSIS OF SOME DIVISIONS

This is the last step that is going to be taken with respect to industrial foreign trade relations between Spain and the EEC considered as a whole. Here a separated analysis to the groups'level will be made. Only the most representative divisions will be taken into consideration. There are two divisions, explosives and pyrothecnic products (div.57) and travel goods (div.83)... which have obtained the worst results in exports and in imports. They won't be studied here, because of their small separated structure. Moreover, the divisions analysed here were two others: 77 and 72, which also occupied good positions although not in so clear a way as divisions 78 and 67, the main objective of this part of of the study. In the previous results a great part of the trade was shown to be made between these divisions. Now the intention is to see if trade remains, still, in one product or, on the contrary if there is a greater interchange of products and trade is more diversified among several groups. Let us see these divisions in a ranking way (5).

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(5) Throughout this paragraph, the analysis will be done for the exports from TABs. III-I3. and III-I6. (percentages); III-I4. (five most important groups), III-I5. (values in TH.ECUs) and III-I7. (index base I977); for the imports from TABs. III-I3. and III-I9. (percentages) III-I4 (five most important groups), III-I8. (values in TH.ECUs) and III-20. (index base I977).

CLASSIFICATION SCHEME OF THE SITC REV 2
Divison and Group Headings

	DIVISION 78. ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)
781	Passenger motor cars (other than public-service type vehicles), including vehicles designed for the transport of both passengers and goods
782	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods or materials and special purpose motor vehicles
783	Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.
784	Parts and accessories, n.e.s. of the motor vehicles falling within heading 722, 781, 782 or 783
785	Motorcycles, motor scooters and other cycles, motorised and non-motorised; invalid carriages
786	Trailers and other vehicles, not motorized, n.e.s. and specially designed and equipped transport containers
	DIVISION 67. IRON AND STEEL
671	Pig-iron, spiegeleisen, sponge iron, iron or steel powders and shot, and ferro-alloys
672	Ingots and other primary forms, of iron or steel
673	Iron and steel bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections (including sheet piling)
674	Universals, plates and sheets, of iron or steel
675	Hoop and strip, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled
676	Rails and railway track construction material, of iron or steel
677	Iron or steel wire (excluding wire rod), whether or not coated, but not insulated
678	Tubes, pipes and fittings, of iron or steel
679	Iron and steel castings, forgings and stampings, in the rough state, n.e.s.
	DIVISION 74. GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.
741	Heating and cooling equipment and parts thereof, n.e.s.
742	Pumps (including motor and turbo pumps) for liquids, whether or not fitted with measuring devices; liquid elevators of bucket, chain, screw, band and similar kinds; parts, n.e.s. of such pumps and liquid elevators
743	Pumps (other than pumps for liquids) and compressors; fans and blowers; centrifuges; filtering and purifying apparatus; and parts thereof, n.e.s.
744	Mechanical handling equipment, and parts thereof, n.e.s.
745	Other non-electrical machinery, tools and mechanical apparatus, and parts thereof, n.e.s.
749	Non-electric parts and accessories of machinery, n.e.s.

SOURCE: United Nations New York 1975.

TAB. III-12.

5.I. Road Vehicles (Div.78)...

5.I.I. Parts and Accesories n.e.s. of the Motor Vehicles (group 784)..., is the group with a greater result for the division in the exports part. Just looking at its percentage with respect to total exports, this is between 7% and I3% which is almost the entire percentage of division 78. If now its percentage with respect division 78 is observed, then the situation is more clear; this one is between 62.09% (I98I) and 84.97% (I978). Its growth in TH.ECUs represents 3.39 times more in I983 (II24082) than in I977 (33088I). In any case, passenger motor cars (gr.78I)...,is the group with the biggest increase during the period in the whole of division 78. If now the imports side is observed for this group, then, the first particularity is that this group is in the second position and it represents a percentage less than 20% with respect to division 78. Its rhythm of grouth in TH.ECUs is still very good and is even bigger than for exports; it is exactly 3.59 times more in I983 (426874) than in I977 (II8892). In any case its percentage with respect total imports is between 3% and 6%. The balance has a big surplus especially in the last years.

5.I.2. Passenger Motor Cars (gr.78I)... is the first group in imports it is just the opposite to the previous group already analysed. Here its percentage with respect to division 78 is between 72.65% (I982) and 78.55% (I977) which implies, again, that almost all imports from Spain of this division come from this group. With respect to total imports it represents I7% and 22% respectively. This implies in TH.ECUs an increase of 3.I5 times more in I983 (I758932) than in I977 (558353). This increase is good, but the best of this division is for motor vehicles for the transports of goods (gr.782)... which increased more than I0 times with respect to I977 in some years, but its values are still quite small. On export side, this group is second; obviously their percentage are now smaller: between 9.28% (I978) and 30.86% (I98I) with respect to division 78 and 5% maximum with respect to total exports. The important aspect is that their levels of growth in TH.ECUs are double that of the imports, involving 6.05 times more in I983 (429I00) than in I977 (708I9). In any case, the balance represents an enormous deficit for the EEC.

5.I.3. Road Motor Vehicles n.e.s. (gr.783) and Trailers and other vehicles (gr.786)... Both groups represent the minimum results of industrial foreign trade between the EEC and Spain in this division. Only in the last two years have the exports increased some, so that they could pass I0 million of ECU. In imports I983 represented a year of decline. In general, after groups 78I and 784 the rest of the groups are really very far away, not only in exports but also in imports.

5.2. Iron and Steel (Div.67)

5.2.I. Universal, Plates and Sheets of Iron or Steel (gr.674) and Ingots and Other Primary Forms of Iron or Steel (gr.672): These divide between themselves the right to be the first in exports. In reality the results are greater for group 674 but from I979 until I982 the results are higher for group 672. Their percentages with respect to the division 67 are similar: group 674 represents between 28.47% (I98I) and 42.45% (I977); and group 672 is between 23.50% (I977) and 46.I5% (I982). In any case, its percentage with respect to total exports is lower than 5% in both cases. One thing is clear, that the rhythms of growth in TH.ECUs are higher for group 672. It grew 2.I3 times more in I983 (I89280) than in I977 (88605). The opposite is true for group 674 where the figures show only I.42 times more in I983 (227873) than in I977 (I600I4); and with the peculiarity that until I982 the results obtained were below I977. The situation changes completly for imports. Here the situation of group 674 is dominant with respect to 672 (except in I98I and in I982) and in fact is the second group in importance. This group represents in percentage with respect to its own division between

I7.0I% (I982) and 24.82% (I978), whereas for group 672 it was only around 20%. This group (672) had a peculiarity big increase in I982. Looking at its growth in TH.ECUs, group 674 increased 2.I5 times more in I983 (I55780) than in I977 (72I7I); and group 672 only 2.07 times more during the same period. Only in I98I and I982 were their results above those of group 674. In both cases we have a surplus balance (exception in I978).

5.2.2. Iron and Steel Bars, Rods, Angles, Shapes and Sections (gr. 673)... is the group, above all, representative of the imports side, being in the first position during the whole period; with a relatively big distance from the other two groups, 674 and 672. Its percentage with respect to its own division, is also representative; between 34.59% in I979 and 46.46% in I977; but with respect to the total imports it is no more than 5%. This group represents in TH.ECUs an increase of I.75 times more in I983 (286759) than in I977 (I63409). But, in any case, it is insignificant, because there are other groups like 676, it has more than I6 times, or 675 with more than 5 times or 679 with more than 4 times more at the end of the period than at the beginning. In exports, this group loses its influence and only in I98I does it present more than I0% with respect to its own division. Its rise in TH.ECUs is not so big, just I.3I times more in I983 (44850) than in I977 (34I04). In any case, obviously, there is a big deficit balance for the EEC throughout the whole period.

5.2.3. Rails and Railway Track (gr.676)...and Iron and Steel Castings (gr.679)...are the two groups of less importance for this ranking considered, not only on for exports but also for imports in this division. Their percentages with respect to total exports and imports are less than 0.20%. Group 679, shows a good increase in its trade from I980, but in any case its results don't represent more than 7 million of ECU in any of the years; for group 676 its situation is even worst: it has decreased for the exports in the last two years. For its imports, its increase is not important with the exception of

I983. In any case, never could it reach in its trade more than 2.5 million of ECU.

5.3. General Industrial Machinery and Equipment n.e.s. (Div. 74)...

Although this division is not so important as the other two, 78 and 67, let's talk a little about this division 74 because its special role played on the export side.

5.3.I. Non-Electric Parts and Accesories of Machinery n e.s. (gr.749). The situation here is very clear. This group has the greatest importance in the division not only for exports but also for imports. Observing exports, this group represents between 3I.59% (I983) and 35.39% (I978) of its division which gives an approximative idea about its weight. In any case, it is less than 3% with respect total exports. In TH. ECUs the increase is I.5 times more in I983 (I85I79) than in I977 (I23373), representing one of the smallest levels of growth. On the import side, its percentage with respect to its sector is quite similar: between 28.58% (I977) and 35.25% (I98I). But in that case, it only represents around I% of total imports. In TH.ECUs its rise was 2.4I times more in I983 (7I997) than in I977 (298II) which is better than for exports. Its results are still very far away from the exports; and for this reason, this group has a global surplus balance during the whole period.

5.3.2. With respect to Pumps (Other than Pumps for Liquids) and Compressors (gr.743)... this group is the second most important one, especially for imports. Looking at imports, first of all, a percentage of between 2I.93% (I983) and 27.33% (I979) is shown with respect to its own division. This is not even I% with respect to total imports. In TH.ECUs its increase was I.7I in I983 (487I6) with respect to I977 (284I3). On the exports side, it has lower percentages with respect to division 74 (between I3% and I8%) and it has even lower results in I978 and I979 than in I977. From I978 to I98I, heating and cooling equipment (gr.74I)... and other non-electrical machinery (gr.745)... obtained better results. In any case, the increase of group 743 in TH.ECUs is almost double in I983 (I08I36) as compared to I977 (59345). As a result of this, this group has a surplus balance from the beginning and is increasing in the last years.

5.3.3. Pumps(...) for Liquids (gr.742)...and Other Non-Electrical Machinery (gr.745)...are boths the least important groups; the first one for exports and the second one for imports. In both cases the balance is with surplus but for group 745 it is bigger, although the rhythm of growth of their imports is greater than for exports. In order to have an idea of what we were talking about, looking only at I983, for group 742 its exports are in TH.ECUs 5798I, but its imports are only 2I438; and for group 745 its exports are 80258 and its imports only I6770.

5.4. Some More Remarks

- Until now the analysis has been made from the tables. This study is enough to understand clearly the situation. In spite of that, some more specific comments can be made from that peculiar situation. Here, are the most important divisions. Before, the question was, that especially divisions 78 and 67 represented together in the total of exports between 20% to 25% and in the total of imports, even more, between 30% and 40%; considering the whole period. This implied a relative concentration of the trade in a few divisions. After this new separated analysis in some cases, this concentration persists which makes that the industrial foreign trade between the EEC and Spain could be considered biased in the direction of a few groups of products, talking, obviously, in relative terms. Let us see now some more details about these divisions.
- Division 78 is a clear example of complet interchange between two products which are far away from the rest. The EEC gives to Spain parts and accesories for motor

vehicles and recives from Spain passenger motor cars. This interchange is very important in order to understand the Spanish car'industry. This trade is in Spain's favour and is one of the reasons why division 78 has a deficit balance. Other aspects to observe here are: first, that again there is an interchange in the situation of the group less important for exports and for imports. Second for the rest of the groups, (with the exception of motor vehicles for the transport of goods or materials, group 782), imports are above exports, until 1980 where the tendency reverses.

- This situation is different, but only in part, for division 67. Here, there are again two groups in exports which are the most important (672 and 674), but in imports, group 673, is incorporated. Simplifing the analysis, it can be said that the EEC and Spain exchange between themselves ingots and universal plates of iron or steel; and at the same time Spain gives to the EEC iron and steel bars, rods, etc. to compensate for its unbalanced situation. Important is lacks of trade in rails and railway track construction material, iron or steel wire; although there was a surplus balance for the EEC.
- In division 74, again, trade is made mainly in only one group (749) which represents more than 30% of the total, not only for exports but also for imports. If this product is relatively far away with respect to the rest, in reality in this division there is more homogenity and better division of the trade with respect to the rest of the groups. On the other hand, the EEC obtains a surplus balance in all the groups and this is quite significant especially, the bad results Spain has with respect to the EEC in mechanical handling equipment (gr.744)..., and other non-electrical machinery (gr.745)...

Following now the same scheme as before let us see in TAB. III-13, the percentage of the most representatives groups with respect their own divisions, and also in TAB. III-14. a ranking of the groups which had better results during the whole period.

PERCENTAGE FOR THE MOST IMPORTANT GROUPS															
EXPORTS								IMPORTS							
GROUPS	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	GROUPS	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
TOTAL 78	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	TOTAL 78	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
781	16,28	4,28	13,94	20,16	30,86	30,47	25,85	781	78,55	75'67	74,10	77,83	75,59	72.65	77,49
784	76,10	84,97	79,07	72,93	62,09	63,27	67,73	784	16,72	15,51	14,84	14,03	16,90	20,46	18,80
TOTAL 67	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	TOTAL 67	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
672	23,50	25,25	40,69	40,91	37,61	46,15	32,84	672	17,77	17,87	18,81	18,93	23,23	23,13	19,52
673	9,04	9,94	8,99	9,20	11,69	8,35	7,78	673	46,46	37,63	34,59	36,46	39,32	35,96	43,11
674	42,45	39,80	32,01	30,86	28,47	25,10	39,53	674	20,52	24,82	22,58	19,67	17,63	17,01	23,42
TOTAL 74	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	TOTAL 74	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
743	15,71	14,09	13,86	15,02	14,63	16,29	18,45	743	27,24	27,08	27,33	25,12	22,63	22,77	21,93
749	32,67	35,39	33,22	31,73	32,94	32,36	31,59	749	28,58	31,89	31,78	34,58	35,25	35,00	32,41

TAB. III-I3.

RANKING OF THE MOST IMPORTANT GROUPS (IN CODES)													
EXPORTS							IMPORTS						
1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
784	784	784	784	784	784	784	781	781	781	781	781	781	781
674	749	672	672	781	781	781	673	673	673	784	784	784	784
749	674	674	781	672	672	674	784	784	784	673	673	673	673
672	672	749	674	749	749	672	674	674	674	674	672	672	674
781	745	781	749	674	674	749	672	672	672	672	674	674	672

TAB. III-I4.

STATISTICAL REGIME 4

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT AND TIME

EURO IO S TO SPAIN

UNITS = VALUES (OOO ECU)

SITC		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
INDPROD	U	4364096	3899770	4972307	5831723	6715593	8179427	8562409
78		434759	444054	576258	804452	858744	1351697	1659444
781		70819	41224	80365	162214	265060	411964	429100
782		14320	10041	14131	16654	22417	36722	52819
783		3925	1824	5721	8010	8824	12768	16997
784		330881	377340	455692	586707	533216	855320	1124082
785		8748	8443	14836	23127	20934	22979	22403
786		6066	5182	5513	7740	8293	11944	14043
67		376902	253545	424499	517223	518108	747673	576362
670		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
671		9020	5872	13096	8751	17715	26977	20088
672		88605	64045	172760	211606	194884	345062	189280
673		34104	25214	38200	47591	60572	62468	44850
674		160014	100919	135883	159656	147531	187684	227873
675		40605	29569	34097	44504	37703	42987	42636
676		1031	767	1305	1914	2458	1810	1664
677		7280	5122	6440	8060	8764	9059	7458
678		28758	20506	21399	31979	45307	67748	38237
679		7485	1531	1319	3162	3174	3878	4276
74		377589	329229	381232	469293	516456	581765	586057
741		46911	42802	58529	66393	77943	84447	98122
742		33095	31926	34367	42761	50098	47955	57981
743		59345	46419	52855	70522	75578	94788	108136
744		58857	42279	52867	67119	65435	80655	56381
745		56008	49280	55934	73578	77246	85638	80258
749		123373	116523	126680	148920	170156	188282	185179

SOURCE: EUROSTAT-SIENA

TAB. III-15

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT AND TIME

EURO IO S TO SPAIN

STATISTICAL REGIME 4

UNITS = VALUES MARKET SHARE

SITC		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
INDPROD	U	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
78		9.96	11.39	11.59	13.79	12.79	16.53	19.38
781		1.62	1.06	1.62	2.78	3.95	5.04	5.01
782		0.33	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.33	0.45	0.62
783		0.09	0.05	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.20
784		7.58	9.68	9.16	10.06	7.94	10.46	13.13
785		0.20	0.22	0.30	0.40	0.31	0.28	0.26
786		0.14	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.16
67		8.64	6.50	8.54	8.87	7.72	9.14	6.73
670		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
671		0.21	0.15	0.26	0.15	0.26	0.33	0.23
672		2.03	1.64	3.47	3.63	2.90	4.22	2.21
673		0.78	0.65	0.77	0.82	0.90	0.76	0.52
674		3.67	2.59	2.73	2.74	2.20	2.29	2.66
675		0.93	0.76	0.69	0.76	0.56	0.53	0.50
676		0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02
677		0.17	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.09
678		0.66	0.53	0.43	0.55	0.67	0.83	0.45
679		0.17	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
74		8.65	8.44	7.67	8.05	7.69	7.11	6.84
741		1.07	1.10	1.18	1.14	1.16	1.03	1.15
742		0.76	0.82	0.69	0.73	0.75	0.59	0.68
743		1.36	1.19	1.06	1.21	1.13	1.16	1.26
744		1.35	1.08	1.06	1.15	0.97	0.99	0.66
745		1.28	1.26	1.12	1.26	1.15	1.05	0.94
749		2.83	2.99	2.55	2.55	2.53	2.30	2.16

SOURCE: EUROSTAT-SIENA

TAB.III-I6.

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT AND TIME

EURO IO S TO SPAIN

STATISTICAL REGIME 4

UNITS = VALUES INDEX BASE 1977

SITC	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
INDPROD U	100.00	89.36	113.94	133.63	153.88	187.43	196.20
78	100.00	102.14	132.55	185.03	197.52	310.91	381.69
781	100.00	58.21	113.48	229.05	374.28	581.71	605.91
782	100.00	70.12	98.68	116.30	156.54	256.44	368.85
783	100.00	46.47	145.76	204.08	224.82	325.30	433.04
784	100.00	114.04	137.72	177.32	161.15	258.50	339.72
785	100.00	96.51	169.59	264.37	239.30	262.68	256.09
786	100.00	85.43	90.88	127.60	136.71	196.90	231.50
67	100.00	67.27	112.63	137.23	137.46	198.37	152.92
670	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
671	100.00	65.10	145.19	97.02	196.40	299.08	222.71
672	100.00	72.28	194.98	238.82	219.95	389.44	213.62
673	100.00	73.93	112.01	139.55	177.61	183.17	131.51
674	100.00	63.07	84.92	99.78	92.20	117.29	142.41
675	100.00	72.82	83.97	109.60	92.85	105.87	105.00
676	100.00	74.39	126.58	185.65	238.41	175.56	161.40
677	100.00	70.36	88.46	110.71	120.38	124.44	102.45
678	100.00	71.31	74.41	111.20	157.55	235.58	132.96
679	100.00	20.45	17.62	42.24	42.40	51.81	57.13
74	100.00	87.19	100.96	124.29	136.78	154.07	155.21
741	100.00	91.24	124.77	141.53	166.15	180.02	209.17
742	100.00	96.47	103.84	129.21	151.38	144.90	175.20
743	100.00	78.22	89.06	118.83	127.35	159.72	182.22
744	100.00	71.83	89.02	114.04	111.18	137.04	95.79
745	100.00	87.99	99.87	131.37	137.92	152.93	143.30
749	100.00	94.45	102.68	120.71	137.92	152.61	150.10

SOURCE: EUROSTAT-SIENA

TAB III-I7.

STATISTICAL REGIME 4

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT AND TIME

EURO IO S FROM SPAIN

UNITS = VALUES (OOO ECU)

SITC		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
INDPROD	U	3143986	3789923	4707257	5785219	5896145	7094427	7710801
78		710742	864773	1125680	1519453	1413562	1713027	2269686
781		558353	654431	834167	1182688	1068630	1244666	1758932
782		7932	47123	83240	88558	71125	90214	61788
783		2446	9160	19173	12130	6508	5195	2997
784		118892	134208	167063	213301	238967	350589	426874
785		15482	13935	16015	15971	19677	12907	12496
786		7637	5916	6030	6805	8655	9456	6599
67		351673	490030	567469	548364	446009	726762	665140
670		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
671		14939	27176	46944	50160	28734	25346	15071
672		62513	87611	106747	103853	103627	240793	129836
673		163409	184433	196341	199956	175408	261346	286759
674		72171	121639	128161	107889	78656	123666	155780
675		2348	5057	9708	7702	6161	6943	13358
676		69	47	127	243	338	391	1116
677		1774	2998	3034	5358	4479	5842	6538
678		32917	57936	73440	68019	42658	56760	50207
679		1533	3133	2967	5184	5948	5675	6475
74		104271	115957	152236	189479	197030	218326	222138
741		19816	16821	20101	27338	27501	27363	31555
742		10312	10832	14607	16404	19626	20479	21438
743		28413	31410	41612	47616	44605	49730	48716
744		9862	12057	10893	22308	23948	31127	31662
745		6057	7853	8630	10281	11894	13204	16770
749		29011	36984	48393	65532	69456	76423	71997

SOURCE: EUROSTAT-SIENA

TAB. III-18.

IMPORTS BY PRODUCTS AND TIME
EURO IO S FROM SPAIN

STATISTICAL REGIME 4

UNITS = VALUES MARKET SHARE

SITC	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
INDPROD U	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
78	22.61	22.82	23.91	26.26	23.97	24.15	29.44
781	17.76	17.27	17.72	20.44	18.12	17.54	22.81
782	0.25	1.24	1.77	1.53	1.21	1.27	0.80
783	0.08	0.24	0.41	0.21	0.11	0.07	0.04
784	3.78	3.54	3.55	3.69	4.05	4.94	5.54
785	0.49	0.37	0.34	0.28	0.33	0.18	0.16
786	0.24	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.13	0.09
67	11.19	12.93	12.06	9.48	7.56	10.24	8.63
670	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
671	0.48	0.72	1.00	0.87	0.49	0.36	0.20
672	1.99	2.31	2.27	1.80	1.76	3.39	1.68
673	5.20	4.87	4.17	3.46	2.97	3.68	3.72
674	2.30	3.21	2.72	1.86	1.33	1.74	2.02
675	0.07	0.13	0.21	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.17
676	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
677	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08
678	1.05	1.53	1.56	1.18	0.72	0.80	0.65
679	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.08
74	3.32	3.06	3.23	3.28	3.34	3.08	2.88
741	0.63	0.44	0.43	0.47	0.47	0.39	0.41
742	0.33	0.29	0.31	0.28	0.33	0.29	0.28
743	0.90	0.83	0.88	0.82	0.76	0.70	0.63
744	0.31	0.32	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.44	0.41
745	0.19	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.22
749	0.95	0.98	1.03	1.13	1.18	1.08	0.93

SOURCE: EUROSTAT-SIENA

TAB.III-I9

STATISTICAL REGIME 4

IMPORTS BY PRODUCTS AND TIME

EURO IO S FROM SPAIN

UNITS = VALUES INDEX BASE=1977

SITC	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
INDPROD U	100.00	120.55	149.72	184.01	187.54	225.65	245.26
78	100.00	121.67	158.38	213.78	198.89	241.02	319.34
781	100.00	117.21	149.40	211.82	191.39	222.92	315.02
782	100.00	594.09	1049.42	1116.46	896.68	1137.34	778.97
783	100.00	374.49	783.85	495.91	266.07	212.39	122.53
784	100.00	112.88	140.52	179.41	201.00	294.88	359.04
785	100.00	90.01	103.44	103.16	127.10	83.37	80.71
786	100.00	77.46	78.96	89.11	113.33	123.82	86.41
67	100.00	139.34	161.36	155.93	126.82	206.66	189.14
670	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
671	100.00	181.91	314.24	335.77	192.34	169.66	100.88
672	100.00	140.15	170.76	166.13	165.77	385.19	207.69
673	100.00	112.87	120.15	122.37	107.34	159.93	175.49
674	100.00	160.54	177.58	149.49	108.99	171.35	215.85
675	100.00	215.37	413.46	328.02	262.39	295.70	568.21
676	100.00	68.12	184.06	352.17	489.86	566.67	1617.39
677	100.00	169.00	171.03	302.03	252.48	329.31	368.55
678	100.00	176.01	223.11	206.64	129.59	172.43	152.53
679	100.00	204.37	193.54	338.16	388.00	370.19	422.37
74	100.00	111.21	146.00	181.72	188.96	209.38	213.04
741	100.00	84.89	101.44	137.96	138.78	138.09	159.24
742	100.00	105.04	141.65	159.08	190.32	198.59	207.89
743	100.00	110.55	146.45	167.59	156.99	175.03	171.46
744	100.00	122.26	191.57	226.20	242.83	315.63	321.05
745	100.00	129.65	142.48	169.74	196.37	218.00	276.87
749	100.00	124.06	162.33	219.82	232.99	256.36	241.51

SOURCE: EUROSTAT- SIENA

TAB.III-20.

Section IV

INDUSTRIAL FOREIGN TRADE BETWEEN SPAIN AND EACH MEMBER OF THE EEC: I977-I983

Until now the analysis concerned the relationship between Spain and the EEC as a whole. From now, the analysis becomes more complicated and separated, considering the particular trade's relation between Spain and each member of the EEC. The scheme of the analysis is going to be to try, to follow the same lines as before. For simplicity, the references to the global results will be refered to the previous analysis. For making this study, three years will be taken as a sample I977, I980, I983 (I). As we already know, Belgium and Luxembourg results are shown together and Greece's results will not appear in I977 and I980 (2)

I. GLOBAL ANALYSIS OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (3)

I.I. In Germany, looking at the exports, the first point to observe is that, this country is always first in the three

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(I) The reason of choosing these three years is, because they represent the beginning, the middle and the end of the period analysed.

(2) In order not to repeat points already analysed; the focus of this section IV will be fixed in those points of interest for their special peculiarities. The rest of the aspects, like TH.ECUs results, for instance, can be observed, in any case, just looking at the tables at the end of this section. Also the sectors and divisions will be mentioned by their numbers, not by their names, in the most part of the cases.

(3) Throughout this paragraph the analysis will be done, for the exports from TABs. IV-I. (percentages) IV-7, IV-8, IV-9, (values TH. ECUs); and IV-IO. and GRAPH. IV-I. (index base I977); for the imports from TABs. IV-I. (percentages) IV-II. IV-I2, and IV-I3, (values TH. ECUs); IV-I4 and GRPH. IV-I. (index base I977); and for the balance from TABs. IV-I5, IV-I6, and IV-I7. (values TH. ECUs).

years. Its percentage with respect to the total is between 32.78% (1977)to 35.37% (1983) with a little decrease in 1980 (30.75%) which is very indicative of its importance. Its growth in TH.ECUs represents 2.11 times more in 1983 (3029169) than in 1977 (1430679). For the imports its position changes; now it is second after France. Its percentage in relation with the total is obviously, lower: around 22%. Its growth in TH. ECUs is a little greater:2.29 times more in 1983 (1705223) than in 1977 (742303). As is normal, it has a surplus balance which is the largest increasing almost two times at the end of the period, although it decreased in 1980.

1.2. In France, the situation is just the opposite. In imports it is first for receiving industrial products from Spain. Its percentage with respect to the total is higher than for Germany's export: between 40.35% (1977) and 37.96% (1983), decreasing even a little more in 1980. In TH.ECUs its growth is a little less than two and a half times more in 1983 (2927170) than in 1977 (1268783). On the contrary, for exports its percentage was between 26.16% (1977) and 28.38% (1983) with almost 30% in 1980. This is in any case, lower than for the imports. In TH.ECU its rise was from 1977 (1141827) to 1983 (2430464) an increasing of 2.12 times. Of course, its balance shows the greatest deficit, and its negative values were increasing with time.

1.3. With respect to Italy and U.Kingdom, these two countries have more or less similar results for exports and for imports. For exports Italy has the third position and U.Kingdom the fourth. Italy represents around 15% and U Kingdom around 11% with respect to the total. Italy has grown in TH.ECUs 1.8 times more in 1983 (1209427) than in 1977 (671211) and U.K. only 1.72 times more (from 521660 to 926838). In imports the situation changes a little. Italy has a percentage of about 12% (except around 15% in 1980) and U.K. about 15%. Italy losses its third position in 1983 in favour of the U.K. Their growth in TH.ECUs is for U.Kingdom 3.74 times more in 1983 (1126176) than in 1977 (300539) and Italy has only 2.6 times more (from 355496 to 924274). Italy, always has a surplus balance, although it is decreasing, especially in I980; but the U Kingdom has an increasing deficit balance in I980 and I983.

I.4. Let us see the Benelux countries at the same time, because the Netherlands and the block Belgium-Luxembourg (Bel-Lux) have similar results. For exports their percentages are between 4% and 7%. The rhythms of increase in TH. ECUs during the whole period are for Bel-Lux I.87 (from 233645 to 437854) and for Netherlands only I.I7 (from 306I45 to 358432). The situation doesn't change too much for imports: Belg-Lux is in the fith position again and Netherlands in the sixth. Their percentages with respect to the total are, more or less, the same as for exports. Their increase in TH.ECUs at the end of the period with respect to I977 is two times for Netherlands (from 200I62 to 384602). Bel-Lux has a surplus balance and the Netherlands has a decreasing surplus balance in I977 and in I980 but in I983 it becomes negative.

I.5. Denmark, Ireland ,Greece :is the group of countries which represent the least industrial foreign trade with Spain. For exports Denmark represents almost I% of the total; and the other two countries less ,especially Greece (only 0.07% in I983). In TH.ECUs their increase with respect to I977 is 2.I4 for Denmark (from 38955 to 8352I) and four times for Ireland (from I9974 to 80043) which is the biggest of all the countries. Greece, in I983, has less than 7 million ECUs. For imports the situation is quite similar; their percentages are slightly bigger and in some cases above I%. In TH.ECUs, the increase during the whole period is I.89 for Denmark (from 5I963 to 98492) and 3.72 times more for Ireland (from 22I76 to 82640). Greece's imports in I983 were around 55 million ECUs. For this reason, Greece has the largest of of the three deficit balances.

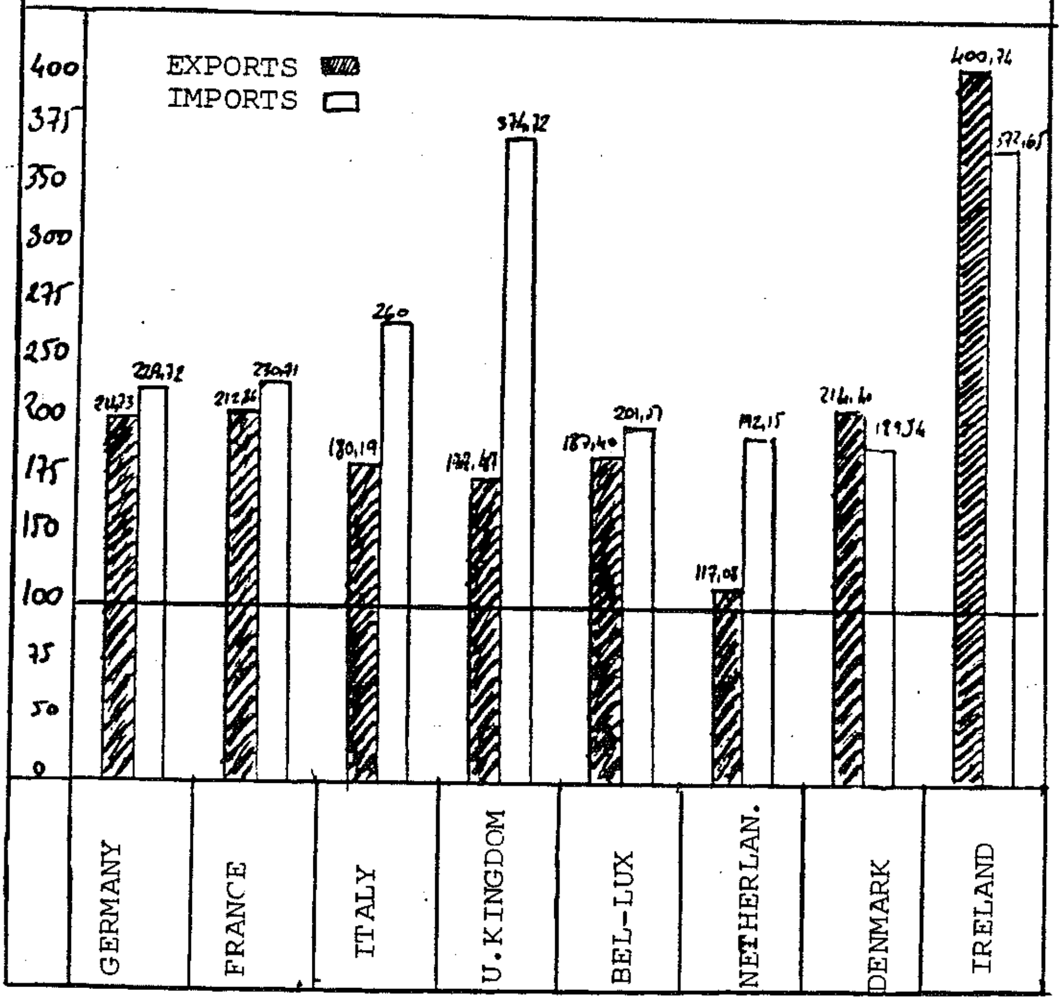
I.6. Some More Remarks. After this analysis, some consequences can be pointed out:

- In this study there appear three different groups of countries in industrial foreign trade between the EEC and Spain: the biggest ones (Germany and France); the intermediate ones (Italy and U.Kingdom on one hand and and Benelux on the other hand); and the smallest ones (Denmark, Ireland and Greece)
- Spain has an unbalanced situation of different sign with respect to the two biggest countries; but, in any case, its final result is a deficit balance
- Spain is increasing the penetration of their products into the smallest countries and into U.Kingdom, Italy and Netherlands. In any case, this is very clear for Greece. For the rest, the situation for trade is more stable
- Ireland is a special case of increase for the whole trade. Even if its balance is negative the rhythms of growth of their industrial exports with respect to Spain is the biggest of the EEC
- The objective of the next paragraphs will be to test the variations of these weights and ranking at the level of the sectors and divisions
- Before doing that analysis next TAB. IV-I. shows the percentages and GRAPH. IV-I. the evolution, that each country has (as we have already mentioned) with respect to the total values of exports and imports.

GLOBAL PERCENTAGE BETWEEN SPAIN WITH RESPECT TO EACH COUNTRY OF THE EEC IN 1977, 1980 AND 1983						
COUNTRIES	EXPORTS			IMPORTS		
	1977	1980	1983	1977	1980	1983
TOTALS	100	100	100	100	100	100
GERMANY	32,78	30,75	35,37	23,61	21,35	27,11
FRANCE	26,16	29,09	28,38	40,35	37,04	37,96
ITALY	15,38	16,57	14,12	11,30	15,05	11,98
U.KINGDOM	11,95	11,36	10,82	9,55	14,86	14,60
BEL-LUX	5,35	5,58	5,11	6,44	5,26	5,29
NETHERLA.	7,01	5,06	4,18	6,36	4,62	4,98
DENMARK	0,89	0,91	0,97	1,65	1,06	1,27
IRELAND	0,45	0,64	0,93	0,70	0,72	1,07
GREECE	—	—	0,07	—	—	0,70

TAB. IV-I.

EVOLUTION OF THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES IN 1983 WITH RESPECT TO INDEX BASE = 1977



GRAPH. IV-I.

2. ANALYSIS BY SECTORS (4)

2.I. Germany has always maintained its first position for exports. The only exception is for sector 7 in I980, which is in France's favour. The sector with greater relative growth during the entire period was again, sector 7 which is unique having an increase of more than double. The percentage of Germany's exports in each sector is between 30% and 37% during the whole period, with sector 7 having the biggest one. For imports the only two cases where Germany loses its second position is in I980 with respect to sectors 5 and 7 and this in Italy's favour. Sector 7 has the biggest growth in I983, exactly three times more, followed by sector 5. In last position is sector 8. The percentage of German's imports in each sector is now between 20% and 30% with sector 8, having the biggest percentage, although it is decreasing with time. In the other three sectors, its weight is decreasing. The balance is with surplus for sector 5 and especially for sector 7 which experienced a big increase in I983 with respect to I977. Especially interesting are sector 6 which in I977 had a positive value but not in I980 and in I983 and sector 8, which after increasing in its negative values, has had a surplus balance for I983. With respect to the results in TH.ECUs they have the normal differences in their values as is already known from the previous sector analysis.

2.2. With respect to France on exports, the only changes were, obviously, in I980 when it rose to first position in sector 7 The sector with better increase in I983 with respect to I977 was, again, sector 7. This increase was even a little higher than in Germany's case; and also it was the only sector in-

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(4) Throughout this paragraph, the analysis will be done for the exports from TABs. IV-2. (percentages); IV-7, IV-8. and IV-9 (values TH.ECUs); and IV-IO (index base I977); for the imports from TABs. IV-2 (percentages); IV-II., IV-I2. and IV-I3 (values TH ECUs); and IV-I4 (index base I977) and for the balance from TABs. IV-I5, IV-I6 and IV-I7 (values TH.ECUs).

creasing more than double. Its percentage of exports in each sector is between 20% to 30%, and again, sector 7 is the first one and sector 5 the last one. For imports, France always maintains its first position. Here, sector 5 had better growth, even three times more in 1983 than in 1977. The remaining sectors had an increase of more than double. The percentages of France's imports respect each sectors are between 25% and almost 50%; sector 7 is first with more than 40% and sector 5 is last with less than 30% except in 1980. Finally, looking at the balance, sector 5 has a surplus and the other three sectors have dificits, which is normal. The largest deficit is for sector 6.

2.3. Italy, with respect to exports, has some cases where it loses its third position. For instance, it is fourth in sectors 5 and 8 in 1977 and it is fifth in sector 5 in 1980 and 1983. This conclusion is especially true in the chemical sector where Italy is loosing its exports with Spain with respect to the others countries (in relative terms not in TH.ECUs). The percentage of the Italy's exports is the biggest in sectors 7 and 8 (between 15% and 20%) and the smallest in sector 5 (a little more than 10%). Sector 8 has a growth of more than double (2.26) in 1983 with respect 1977. The other ones have a growth that is below the double, where sector 5 has grown up only 1.32 times more. With respect to imports, only in sector 5 does it maintain clearly its third (and even second) position. In sector 6 it is fourth. In sector 7 it changes between second and fourth position, and in sector 8 it is between fifth and sixth. Italy's percentage is the highest in sector 5 (more than 15%) and the lowest in sector 8 (around 5%). On the other hand, the percentages of sector 6 are increasing, and for sector 7 are decreasing, (except in 1980, around 19%). Moreover, sector 5 and 6 increased more than 3 times in 1983 with respect to 1977. The last one is sector 7. There are three sectors with surplus balance where sector 7 has the highest one. Only sector 6 has an increasing deficit in 1980 and 1983.

2.4. U Kingdom with respect to exports only maintains its fourth position in sector 7; it is fifth in sector 6. In sector 5 it is going from fifth to third position; and for sector 8 it is third in 1977. Considering the U.Kingdom's percentages with respect to each sector, only sector 8 has a percentage bigger than 15% while the rest are around 8 % and 12%. Sectors 5 and 7 have a greater growth, around two times in 1983 with respect to 1977. The last one, is sector 6 with only 1.26 times more. For imports, the U.Kingdom is in third position in sectors 6 and 8 . For the rest it is in fourth position with the exceptions of the fifth position in sector 5 in 1977 and the third position in sector 7 in 1983. Here, their percentages are higher than in the exports. The percentages of the sectors are between 7% and 19%. All sectors have experienced a growth of greater han 3 times more in 1983 with respect to 1977, where even sector 7 has a growth of 4 times more. Considering now the balance, sector 5 has an increased with surplus and sector 6 an increased deficit. Sector 7 has a deficit balance in 1980 and sector 8 only has a surplus in 1977 in the other two years the tendency has changed.

2.5. The Neherlands in exports is in the sixth position in sectors 6 and 7, in 8 it more or less maintains the fifth position. In sector 5, the Netherlands occupies the third position with the exception of 1983. In any case, the percentage of the Netherland'exports with respect to each sector is greater in sector 5 (more than 10%) and very small for the rest (less than 6%). But, the growth in TH.ECUs of sector 8 is first with 1.92 times more in 1983 than in 1977. Sector 7 is the only one with an average in 1983 below the 1977 index. Now, on the import side the Netherlands was sixth because this is the position that it occupies in sectors 5 and 6. In sector 8 it is in fouth place and in sector 7 it is in a fifth position. As is quite logical, its best percentage is in sector 8 (between 7% and 10%) while sector 7 has the smallest one. In TH.ECUs its best growth was in sector 5, exactly 2.6 times more in 1983 . Also, sector 7 grew by more than two times at the end of the period. The last one was sector 8. As regards the balance'sectors 6 and 8 had a deficit and sector 5 a surplus. Sector 7 changed its tendency into a deficit in I983.

2.6. Belgium and Luxembourg are together in fifth position for exports. In sector 5 and in sector 8 they are in sixth position; in sector 7 are fifth; and in sector 6 they are fourth. In their percentages of each sector with respect to their total sectors results, sector 6 has the largest one (between I0% and I3%) and sector 7 has the smallest percentage (less than 3%). Only sector 6 has experienced an increase in TH.ECUs lower than two times at the end of the period with respect to I977. Sector 7 is the best situated. Now, observing imports, they maintain more or less, the fifth position globally in all the sectors with the exception of sector 7 which is in sixth place. In percentages, Bel-Lux.imports represents for sector 5 between 8% and I3% of the total. For the others sectors, this percentage is lower, especially for sector 7 (less than 4%). The relative increase of TH.ECUs for sector 7 (2.60 times more) at the end of the period was greater than for the other three sectors, where sector 8 was last. In the balance sectors 5 and 7 have surplus; sector 8 has deficit and sector 6 has changed in I980 its surplus tendency into a deficit one.

2.7. Denmark, Ireland, and Greece, are the three countries which are in the last three places by this order, which is clearly maintained during the whole period. The only few exceptions are sector 6 for exports, and sector 5 for exports and imports from I980, where Ireland comes in seventh position. For exports Denmark's sector 8 has the biggest percentage (less than 2.5%) and sector 6 the smallest (less than 0.50%). Here. the relative increase in TH.ECUs for sector 7 is the highest (more than 7 times in I983 respect I977). On the imports side, Denmark and Ireland have the biggest percentage in sector 5 (but less than 2.5%). The percentage of the remaining sectors is around I.5%. The relative growth in

TH ECUs is greater for Ireland where sector 7 was 4.8 times more in I983 than in I977; besides this, the rest have grown by more than 2 times. For Denmark only sector 5 has grown by more than two times in I983. With respect to the balance, Denmark and Ireland have a surplus in sector 5 and deficits in sectors 6 and 7. With respect to sector 8, Ireland has a surplus and Denmark only in I983, in the sample. Greece is a special case: its percentages in I983 are always below I%, with the exception of sector 5 for imports. In any case, it always has a dificit balance in each sector.

2.8. Some More Remarks

For simplicity, the analysis of this paragraph, focuses on the percentages, position and weight of each country in each sector, more than making the concentration in the results of TH.ECUs obtained. After the examination of those points it is observed that, in general, the results from the sectors are reflective of the results obtained in the previous paragraphs. Here the intention was only to see movements up and down when the sectors were more carefully observed.

As a complement to all of those aspects, already analysed, let's see now, in TAB.IV-2, those percentages.

RANKING IN PERCENTAGE IN EACH COUNTRY OF THE EEC AND SPAIN BY SECTORS (5)

EXPORTS

YEARS	Sectors	TOTAL	GERMA	FRANCE	ITALY	U K	BEL-L	NETHER	DENMA	IRELA	GREECE
1977	5	100	32,74	21,75	12,66	10,28	6,24	13,63	1,49	1,17	—
	6	100	31,05	25,91	12,49	11,53	12,45	5,99	0,26	0,28	—
	7	100	33,73	28,14	17,41	11,77	2,19	5,76	0,86	0,11	—
	8	100	31,99	24,19	16,53	16,98	3,57	4,22	1,56	1,38	—
1980	5	100	30,64	20,73	10,92	12,23	7,35	14,17	1.60	2,33	—
	6	100	32,37	28,47	13,51	8.68	11,30	4,89	0.37	0,38	—
	7	100	30,76	32,28	19,23	11,07	2,78	2,77	0,86	0,21	—
	8	100	27,09	26,69	18,58	17,86	3,87	3,55	1,36	0,96	—
1983	5	100	34,52	21,39	9,83	12,03	7,53	9,85	1,85	2,95	0,008
	6	100	32,95	28,28	13,45	8,53	10,68	4,84	0,31	0,57	0,34
	7	100	37,24	31,34	14,65	10,51	2,66	2,44	0,72	0,40	0,05
	8	100	30,82	22,02	19,23	15,72	3,82	4,17	2,49	1,65	0,03

IMPORTS

YEARS	Sectors	Total	FRANC	GERMA	ITALY	U K	BEL-L	NETHER	DENMA	IRELA	GREEC
1977	5	100	25,81	32,11	15,72	11,46	12,48	8,39	2,27	1,72	—
	6	100	36,29	25,84	10,40	10,58	8,60	5,80	1.63	0,82	—
	7	100	48,53	19,41	14,05	7,79	3,36	4,79	1.49	0,54	—
	8	100	30,01	30,01	4,60	11,09	7,26	10,74	1.85	0,45	—
1980	5	100	34,92	16,05	18,06	11,39	8,99	7,08	1.60	1,94	—
	6	100	33,07	24,63	13,69	14,33	7,79	4,92	0,88	0,66	—
	7	100	41,90	16,98	18,33	16,13	2,21	2,75	1,08	0,57	—
	8	100	32,90	29,84	6,22	13,95	6,46	8,70	1,18	0,71	—
1983	5	100	27,78	20,94	16,67	13,69	8,91	7,44	1,81	2,21	1,43
	6	100	33,14	22,64	14,25	14,73	7,32	4,76	1,34	0,95	0,83
	7	100	43,42	21,60	11,41	13,64	3,25	4,01	1,09	0,97	0,56
	8	100	37,06	23,26	5,98	18,21	5,14	7.50	1.38	1,02	0,39

TAB. IV-2.

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(5) This ranking established in this table is slightly modified for the exports in I977 where the Netherlands is in the fifth position and Bel-Lux. in the sixth. and for the imports in I983 where U.Kingdom is in the third position and Italy is in the fourth.

3. ANALYSIS BY DIVISIONS

There is no worth-while in doing an analysis of the divisions for the ten countries of the EEC as throughly as it was made for the EEC as a whole. In principle, because is not necessary to repeat again the same things as before; and secondly because in most of the cases the values in TH.ECUs obtained follow the same lines at the results for the EEC as a whole and as the results observed after the analysis of the weight of each country with respect to the industrial foreign trade as a whole. The most important aspects were pointed out in the analysis of the sectors made.

It is better to see now, the results of the most important divisions in each country through the next four tables (from TABs. IV-3 to IV-6) rather than through words (6).

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(6) In order to have a complementary view see also for the exports TABs. IV-7, IV-8 and IV-9 (values in TH.ECUs) and IV-I0 (index base I977); for the imports TABs. IV-II IV-I2 and IV-I3 (values in TH.ECUs) and IV-I4 (index base I977) and for the balance from TABs. IV-I5, IV-I6 and IV-I7 (values in TH.ECUs).

RANKING OF THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT DIVISIONS OF EACH SECTOR IN ANY COUNTRY OF THE EEC (EXPORTS)

YEAR	RANKING / SECTOR	GERMA 1º	GERMA 2º	FRANC 1º	FRANC 2º	ITALY 1º	ITALY 2º	NETHE 1º	NETHE 2º	BEL-L 1º	BEL-L 2º	U K 1º	U K 2º	IREL 1º	IREL 2º	DENM 1º	DENM 2º	GREEC 1º	GREEC 2º
77	5	58	51	51	59	51	54	51	58	54	58	51	52	51	54	54	54	—	—
80		58	51	51	59	51	54	51	58	58	59	51	59	51	52	51	54	—	—
83		51	58	51	58	51	54	51	58	58	59	51	59	51	52	54	51	58	55
77	6	67	69	67	65	67	65	67	68	66	68	67	68	66	65	63	69	—	—
80		67	69	67	69	69	66	67	68	67	68	68	69	66	65	63	67	—	—
83		67	69	67	68	65	69	67	65	68	67	68	67	69	61	69	63	61	66
77	7	72	74	78	77	72	74	76	74	72	74	74	72	75	77	74	72	—	—
80		78	77	78	77	72	74	75	74	78	72	75	74	75	77	74	72	—	—
83		78	71	78	77	72	74	75	74	78	72	78	75	75	74	74	72	74	77
77	8	87	89	89	87	89	84	89	87	88	89	89	88	87	89	87	89	—	—
80		89	87	89	87	89	87	89	87	88	89	89	87	87	89	87	82	—	—
83		87	89	89	87	89	84	89	87	89	88	87	89	87	89	89	87	84	89

TAB. IV-3.

RANKING OF THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT DIVISIONS OF EACH SECTOR IN ANY COUNTRY OF THE EEC (IMPORTS)

YEAR	RANKING / SECTOR	GERMAN 1º	GERMAN 2º	FRANC 1º	FRANC 2º	ITALY 1º	ITALY 2º	NETHER 1º	NETHER 2º	BEL-L 1º	BEL-L 2º	U K 1º	U K 2º	IRELA 1º	IRELA 2º	DENMAR 1º	DENMAR 2º	GREEC 1º	GREEC 2º
77	5	51	54	51	58	51	53	51	54	56	51	56	59	56	58	54	51	—	—
80		51	58	52	51	51	58	51	54	51	54	59	51	56	58	54	51	—	—
83		51	54	51	58	51	58	51	54	51	56	51	56	56	51	54	56	58	59
77	6	67	61	67	69	67	65	67	69	67	65	67	69	69	67	67	65	—	—
80		67	61	67	66	61	67	68	69	68	67	68	67	69	65	65	67	—	—
83		67	68	67	66	61	68	67	68	67	65	68	67	65	66	65	67	64	67
77	7	78	71	78	77	78	77	78	77	78	77	71	78	78	71	78	74	—	—
80		78	77	78	77	78	77	77	78	78	74	78	71	78	74	74	78	—	—
83		78	77	78	77	78	77	78	77	78	71	78	71	78	74	78	74	78	72
77	8	85	84	89	82	89	84	84	85	84	89	85	89	89	82	85	89	—	—
80		85	84	89	82	85	89	84	89	89	84	85	89	85	89	85	89	—	—
83		85	84	89	82	89	84	84	89	89	84	85	89	85	89	85	87	89	85

TAB. IV-4.

RANKING OF THE FIVE MOST IMPORTANT DIVISIONS IN EACH COUNTRY OF THE EEC: EXPORTS (X) AND IMPORTS (M)

Ranking Year		GERM.		FRANC		ITALY		NETHER		BEL-L		U K		IREL		DENM		GREEC	
		X	M	X	M	X	M	X	M	X	M	X	M	X	M	X	M	X	M
1977	1°	72	78	78	78	72	78	51	84	66	67	74	67	87	69	74	78	–	–
	2°	74	67	67	67	74	67	76	67	68	78	72	69	51	78	51	67	–	–
	3°	77	85	77	89	78	77	67	78	67	65	67	71	54	56	72	74	–	–
	4°	67	72	74	77	51	65	74	85	72	62	78	85	66	67	54	65	–	–
	5°	78	84	51	69	67	72	72	69	54	56	75	78	75	65	87	85	–	–
1980	1°	67	67	78	78	72	78	51	84	67	68	75	78	51	78	74	74	–	–
	2°	78	78	67	67	74	61	67	68	68	67	74	68	75	56	51	78	–	–
	3°	77	85	77	66	78	67	58	89	66	65	71	67	87	69	54	65	–	–
	4°	74	77	71	77	77	68	75	77	78	78	72	63	52	74	72	54	–	–
	5°	72	61	74	69	75	62	74	69	72	51	51	85	66	65	87	67	–	–
1983	1°	78	78	78	78	74	78	51	78	68	67	78	78	51	78	74	78	61	78
	2°	71	67	67	67	72	61	58	84	78	78	75	85	75	56	54	74	66	64
	3°	77	85	77	77	78	68	67	67	67	65	74	68	52	65	89	65	65	58
	4°	74	77	71	89	77	67	75	68	66	68	71	67	87	66	51	67	84	67
	5°	67	71	74	66	75	77	74	89	58	51	72	65	89	85	87	85	68	72

TAB. IV-5.

RANKING OF THE TWO LESS IMPORTANT DIVISIONS IN EACH COUNTRY OF THE EEC

EXPORTS	GERMAN		FRANC		ITALY		NETHE		BEL-L		U K		IRELA		DENMA		GREECE	
Ranking Year	1°	2°	1°	2°	1°	2°	1°	2°	1°	2°	1°	2°	1°	2°	1°=2°		1°	2°
1977	57	83	57	83	56	55	57	85	85	83	57	56	several with 0		56=57		–	–
1980	57	83	57	83	57	56	57	83	83	85	57	83			56=57		–	–
1983	57	83	83	57	57	56	57	85	85	83	57	83			56=57		sever. with 0	

IMPORTS	GERMAN		FRANC		ITALY		NETHER		BEL-L		U K		IRELA		DENMA		GREEC	
Ranking Year	1°	2°	1°	2°	1°	2°	1°	2°	1°	2°	1°	2°	1°	2°	1	2°	1°	2°
1977	57	59	57	54	81	83	57	58	57	71	57	76	57	55	56=57		–	–
1980	57	79	57	56	83	57	57	79	57	56	57	88	55=53		56=57		–	–
1983	57	83	57	54	83	57	57	79	57	79	57	79	52	57	57	79	sever. with 0	

TAB. IV-6.

STATISTICAL REGIME 4

1977

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT AND REPORTER

TO SPAIN

UNITS = VALUES (OOO ECU)

REPORTER

SITC		TOTAL	DEUTSCH.	FRANCE	ITALIA	NEDER.	BELG-LUX	U.K.	IRELAND	DANMARK	HELLAS
ENDPROD	0	4364096	1430629	1141827	671211	304145	233665	521660	19974	38955	0
5		745403	244095	162148	94421	101612	46590	76689	8772	11156	0
51		271484	56769	70057	49165	59890	6716	18573	4558	5756	0
52		61080	16103	18561	4263	6568	1815	13559	172	9	0
53		48502	31070	5327	2876	1539	1777	5881	0	32	0
54		83743	21429	11244	17741	3440	13779	9561	3201	3848	0
55		32588	7547	15054	838	4308	378	4114	72	287	0
56		4516	446	1210	258	1840	661	101	0	0	0
57		1541	25	76	1269	0	171	0	0	0	0
58		150309	79563	19536	10386	15402	13602	11534	97	189	0
59		91720	31073	21083	8125	8625	7691	13366	722	1035	0
6		1010679	313837	261948	126273	60596	125875	116548	2888	2714	0
60		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61		18870	8379	4150	1265	306	92	4520	56	102	0
62		33332	12600	10431	4106	461	1404	3733	18	499	0
63		11115	2683	3694	3301	354	143	275	2	663	0
64		52490	23477	12127	5069	3464	1480	6747	39	87	0
65		117961	31255	36972	21387	6778	10594	10189	694	112	0
66		141162	25872	32726	18071	2848	47090	12244	1870	441	0
67		376902	126182	110438	45968	26737	27613	39742	79	143	0
68		129044	25784	23914	7558	15062	32148	24435	2	141	0
69		129783	57525	27496	19548	4586	5311	14663	128	576	0
7		2197899	741554	618525	382716	126622	48151	258791	2634	18906	0
70		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71		157560	42996	68805	13282	4202	1926	24459	14	1876	0
72		420948	171615	63418	100672	17991	19698	43486	18	4050	0
73		111254	60532	13772	20757	3123	2745	10069	5	251	0
74		377589	147772	73106	74089	18674	10697	45553	193	7305	0
75		176732	59836	38546	31367	15299	2023	27488	1312	861	0
76		163230	28574	10974	27198	51796	2010	40614	42	2022	0
77		313422	138759	88804	43153	8730	4371	26390	1030	2185	0
78		434759	80964	247004	68854	5592	3738	28421	0	186	0
79		42405	10506	14096	3344	1215	743	12311	20	170	0
8		410035	131193	99206	67801	17315	13029	69632	5680	6179	0
80		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81		28623	4606	12881	9724	447	299	641	2	23	0
82		22980	9020	3133	7046	107	464	2224	0	986	0
83		1939	253	258	1139	152	20	115	0	2	0
84		32861	3701	12775	10721	318	230	5028	34	54	0
85		4666	725	1058	2316	37	3	490	0	37	0
87		110271	42582	20037	10417	6169	3670	19175	4765	3456	0
88		87616	33491	17137	9849	2052	4585	19232	123	347	0
89		121079	36815	31927	16589	7233	3758	22727	756	1274	0

0 SOURCE: EUROSTAT - SIENA

TAB. IV-7.

EXPORTS BY PRODUCTS AND REPORTER

TO SPAIN

UNITS = VALUES (OOO ECU)

1980

STATISTICAL REGIME 4

SITC		TOTAL	REPORTER DEUTSCH.	FRANCE	ITALIA	NEDER.	BELG-LUX	U.K.	IRELAND	DANMARK	HELLAS
INDPROD	0	5831723	1793780	1697004	966626	295163	325786	662576	37705	53083	0
5		874087	267843	181216	95454	123907	64303	106987	20386	13991	0
51		289557	64194	54398	44019	62113	9234	35531	12870	7198	0
52		61905	16311	19062	3963	6579	4244	8747	2986	13	0
53		54699	32682	6670	3418	2481	3787	5611	17	33	0
54		89664	24315	14368	16330	4460	9874	13496	1144	5677	0
55		49007	8054	22176	1457	5881	2954	6729	1562	194	0
56		16436	2013	3346	903	7717	1682	775	0	0	0
57		1051	23	133	466	3	426	0	0	0	0
58		182552	79126	30149	15685	23267	18565	14931	723	106	0
59		129216	41125	30914	9213	11406	13537	21167	1084	770	0
6		1374124	444832	391217	185646	67330	155318	119278	5301	5202	0
60		152	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61		24785	8662	6403	1988	739	593	6194	24	182	0
62		60204	19248	23031	7916	635	2346	6237	202	589	0
63		16256	3349	3295	5957	837	179	1120	7	1512	0
64		90932	33027	27513	13779	3333	2109	10986	118	67	0
65		140134	31919	43550	36308	5819	9167	11956	1242	173	0
66		163887	32931	43695	38441	3098	27602	15136	2406	578	0
67		517223	211309	158065	26531	39193	62617	18420	92	1088	0
68		160104	33572	39389	13732	7493	39677	25803	55	383	0
69		200447	70663	46276	40994	6183	11028	23518	1155	630	0
7		3002192	923582	969394	577495	83282	83618	332453	6389	25979	0
70		1561	1561	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71		228329	42974	98383	33007	2093	2437	47666	22	1747	0
72		460335	161297	76444	137943	12611	22211	44695	198	4736	0
73		93016	39121	16250	22148	1318	2259	11449	78	393	0
74		469293	164669	91510	114115	16248	9037	63597	903	9214	0
75		307124	89472	66250	57437	17749	5099	65550	3415	2152	0
76		140714	50087	16862	24748	13600	8592	23823	256	2746	0
77		434853	174952	131235	71760	12027	6090	34419	1347	3023	0
78		804452	188949	459871	90398	5519	25264	33527	6	898	0
79		62515	10500	12569	25939	2117	2629	7527	164	1070	0
8		581320	157523	155177	108031	20644	22547	103850	5629	7911	0
80		6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81		28578	4507	12458	9628	363	241	1205	3	93	0
82		28656	6518	6312	12078	67	1015	1660	0	1004	0
83		2756	319	662	1461	18	8	275	0	13	0
84		45806	4778	14982	14583	488	1224	9628	16	107	0
85		7541	1357	1576	3709	81	33	754	24	7	0
87		149813	45232	37281	17470	5070	6052	30996	3326	4386	0
88		121514	38360	30527	13412	4540	7417	26755	221	282	0
89		196650	56446	51379	35690	10015	6557	32505	2039	2019	0

0 SOURCE : EUROSTAT - SIENA

TAB. IV-8.

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT AND REPORTER

TO SPAIN

UNITS = VALUES (OOO ECU)

1983

STATISTICAL REGIME 4

SITC		TOTAL	DEUTSCH.	FRANCE	ITALIA	NEDER.	BELG-LUX	U.K.	IRELAND	DANMARK	HELLAS
			REPORTER								
INDPROD	U	8562409	3029169	2430464	1209427	358432	437854	926838	80043	83521	6661
5		1268737	438060	271447	124730	125027	95643	152649	37536	23518	107
51		372683	117625	84333	44186	41949	13073	44738	18073	8705	1
52		94116	25388	27265	5416	5451	4880	14135	11562	19	0
53		79556	49764	7666	4078	5962	4178	7691	33	167	17
54		137911	40681	19071	26387	8807	7450	22532	1994	10989	0
55		78869	15808	31023	2039	7465	4118	14794	3300	302	20
56		14085	4432	1305	843	3267	2540	1497	201	0	0
57		2582	100	996	440	55	991	0	0	0	0
58		296525	115513	51083	26322	38321	39941	23348	720	408	69
59		192410	68749	47925	15019	13750	18472	23914	1653	2928	0
6		1726859	569094	488368	232385	83691	184582	147421	9953	5370	5995
60		8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61		33362	7615	6107	6283	931	349	4865	1866	190	5156
62		81978	28908	24123	11245	1860	7992	6731	693	403	23
63		16197	4680	2669	4254	697	228	2213	48	1408	0
64		113631	55401	21412	13796	6635	3991	11867	209	320	0
65		203817	48821	50636	58659	12109	11197	19912	1842	355	286
66		210404	59136	46812	34102	6228	43481	14501	1246	577	321
67		576362	190556	234611	36329	37506	46362	30879	27	85	7
68		252746	66702	56740	25126	9931	58368	35270	0	462	147
69		238354	107267	45258	42591	7794	12614	17183	4022	1570	55
7		4768068	1775767	1494695	698664	116376	127075	501197	19319	34719	256
70		10757	10757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71		537739	312118	107163	54111	2862	1906	57301	32	2245	1
72		515114	181282	75398	154988	16018	27764	53610	63	5955	36
73		136597	70406	33554	21907	2011	2850	5442	8	419	0
74		586057	221286	103228	149678	22739	10046	60008	2919	16024	129
75		485797	136164	100141	79509	37095	5380	111854	14173	1481	0
76		201759	62236	50592	39259	13322	13688	19693	330	2639	0
77		545022	231563	144061	90461	11743	9654	51916	1782	3752	90
78		1659444	512435	854724	98560	8861	51077	131714	2	2071	0
79		89782	37520	25834	10191	1725	4710	9659	10	133	0
8		798745	246248	175934	153648	33338	30554	125571	13235	19914	303
80		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81		31390	3654	13344	10666	1070	1056	1580	0	20	0
82		39665	13455	10641	11485	477	1231	1307	91	978	0
83		5816	755	955	3519	264	13	270	6	26	0
84		64418	6606	17018	31428	481	821	7363	199	218	264
85		13497	2478	1452	8450	120	6	965	6	20	0
87		240174	91400	44963	29180	10618	6312	44810	6488	6403	0
88		134283	42872	31160	16010	7871	8455	25151	1356	1408	0
89		269502	85028	56401	42910	12437	12660	44117	5089	10841	19

0
1 SOURCE: EUROSTAT - SIENA

TAB. IV-9.

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT AND REPORTER   EUROSTAT-C   18/12/1984   TABLE 2   SECTION 1.1

1983   TO   SPAIN

STATISTICAL REGIME 4   UNITS = VAL INDEX BASE=1977

SITC		TOTAL	DEUTSCH.	FRANCE	REPORTER ITALIA	NEDER.	BELG-LUX	U.K.	IRELAND	DANMARK	HELLAS
INDPROD	U	196.20	211.73	212.86	180.19	117.08	187.40	177.67	400.74	214.40	0.00
5		170.19	179.46	167.42	132.10	123.04	205.29	199.05	427.91	210.81	0.00
51		137.28	207.20	120.38	89.87	70.04	194.65	240.88	396.51	151.23	0.00
52		154.09	156.88	146.89	127.05	82.99	268.87	104.25	9477.05	211.11	0.00
53		164.03	160.17	143.91	141.79	387.39	235.12	130.78	0.00	521.87	0.00
54		164.68	189.84	169.61	153.05	256.02	54.07	235.67	62.29	285.58	0.00
55		242.02	209.74	206.08	243.32	173.28	1089.42	359.60	4583.33	105.23	0.00
56		311.89	993.72	107.85	326.74	177.55	384.27	1482.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
57		167.55	400.00	1310.53	34.67	0.00	579.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
58		197.28	145.18	265.58	253.44	248.81	293.64	202.43	742.27	215.87	0.00
59		209.78	221.25	227.32	184.85	159.42	240.18	178.92	228.95	282.90	0.00
6		170.86	181.33	186.44	184.03	138.11	146.64	126.49	344.63	197.86	0.00
60		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
61		176.80	90.88	147.16	496.68	304.25	379.35	107.63	3332.14	186.27	0.00
62		245.94	227.98	231.26	273.87	403.47	569.23	180.31	3850.00	80.76	0.00
63		145.72	174.43	72.25	128.87	196.89	159.44	804.73	2400.00	212.37	0.00
64		216.48	235.98	176.56	272.16	191.54	269.66	175.89	535.90	367.82	0.00
65		172.75	156.20	136.96	274.27	178.65	105.69	195.43	265.42	316.96	0.00
66		149.05	228.57	143.04	188.71	218.68	92.34	151.10	66.63	130.84	0.00
67		152.92	151.02	212.44	79.03	140.28	167.90	77.70	34.18	59.44	0.00
68		195.86	258.70	237.27	332.44	65.93	181.56	144.34	0.00	327.66	0.00
69		183.66	186.47	164.60	217.88	169.95	237.51	117.19	3142.18	298.48	0.00
7		216.94	239.47	241.65	182.55	91.91	263.91	193.67	733.45	183.64	0.00
70		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71		341.29	725.92	155.75	407.40	68.11	98.96	234.27	228.57	119.67	0.00
72		122.37	105.63	118.89	153.95	89.03	140.95	123.28	350.00	147.04	0.00
73		122.78	116.31	243.64	105.54	64.39	103.83	54.05	160.00	166.93	0.00
74		155.21	149.75	141.20	202.02	121.77	92.19	131.73	1512.44	219.36	0.00
75		274.88	227.56	259.80	253.48	242.47	265.94	406.92	1080.26	172.01	0.00
76		123.60	217.81	461.02	144.35	25.72	680.99	48.49	785.71	130.51	0.00
77		173.89	166.88	162.22	209.63	134.51	220.86	196.73	173.01	171.72	0.00
78		381.69	632.92	346.04	143.14	158.46	1366.43	463.44	0.00	1113.44	0.00
79		211.72	357.13	183.27	304.75	141.98	633.92	78.46	50.00	78.24	0.00
8		194.80	187.70	177.34	226.62	192.54	234.51	180.34	233.01	322.28	0.00
80		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
81		109.67	79.33	103.59	109.69	239.37	353.18	246.49	0.00	86.96	0.00
82		172.61	149.17	339.64	163.00	445.79	265.30	58.77	0.00	99.19	0.00
83		299.95	298.42	370.15	308.96	173.68	65.00	241.74	0.00	1300.00	0.00
84		196.03	178.49	133.21	293.14	151.26	356.96	146.44	585.29	403.70	0.00
85		289.26	341.79	137.24	364.85	324.32	200.00	196.94	0.00	54.05	0.00
87		217.80	214.64	224.40	280.12	172.12	171.99	233.69	136.16	185.27	0.00
88		153.26	128.01	181.83	162.55	275.98	184.41	130.78	1102.44	405.76	0.00
89		222.58	230.96	176.66	258.67	171.95	336.88	194.12	673.15	850.94	0.00

0 SOURCE: EUROSTAT - SIENA
1

TAB. IV-IO.

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT AND REPORTER

FROM SPAIN

1977

UNITS = VALUES (000 ECU)

STATISTICAL REGIME 4

SITC		TOTAL	REPORTER DEUTSCH.	FRANCE	ITALIA	NEDER.	BELG-LUX	U.K.	IRELAND	DANMARK	HELLAS
INDPROD	U	3143986	742303	1268783	355496	200162	202564	300539	22176	51963	0
5		200266	44293	51700	31498	16817	25007	22952	3449	4550	0
51		57792	11984	20864	10941	5394	4295	3464	85	745	0
52		18289	3208	6953	2272	2814	495	2202	62	283	0
53		14858	3298	3534	5241	828	649	1270	9	29	0
54		21647	7341	1110	2711	4008	3198	684	148	2447	0
55		17157	5980	3528	1823	1973	1297	2189	2	365	0
56		32712	5862	2144	1845	1097	12758	6078	2928	0	0
57		713	61	183	466	0	3	0	0	0	0
58		21343	4504	8967	5081	335	448	1348	206	454	0
59		15755	2055	4417	1118	368	1864	5717	9	207	0
6		1107972	286331	402111	115294	64335	95388	117255	9172	18086	0
60		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61		75986	41352	19092	11004	983	1286	1075	252	942	0
62		101132	26738	34218	10902	5433	13951	8413	77	1400	0
63		56101	7488	25690	2405	4059	1367	14986	22	84	0
64		53721	9745	25232	6482	2809	3014	5408	810	221	0
65		151417	33843	46554	16667	7526	24218	17100	1415	4094	0
64		97234	22982	46883	6012	7404	5477	6622	347	1507	0
67		351673	104759	126849	35467	18555	27697	29422	2590	6334	0
68		74536	13728	27795	12791	2849	9579	6642	112	1040	0
69		146172	25696	49798	13564	14717	8799	27587	3547	2464	0
7		1314150	255116	637881	184659	62965	44282	102456	7161	19630	0
70		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71		104935	47203	20712	4269	4732	325	25590	1307	797	0
72		71902	7809	34289	14839	2717	3071	7042	506	1629	0
73		42930	17097	8391	3922	2129	1913	8732	90	656	0
74		104271	21100	39227	10486	7773	3442	15253	1121	5869	0
75		50833	7848	22851	7803	2498	1676	7777	28	352	0
76		35686	6138	13311	4375	10143	390	731	382	216	0
77		144331	34207	54053	17317	14063	8175	14625	528	1363	0
78		710742	107598	406125	120225	18006	24935	21959	3196	8698	0
79		48520	6116	38922	1423	904	355	747	3	50	0
8		521598	156563	177091	24045	56045	37887	57876	2394	9697	0
80		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81		13940	2563	3969	80	1543	2392	2898	271	244	0
82		56578	9565	31957	2219	3095	3787	4569	540	846	0
83		16095	4998	4615	202	1543	2017	2481	12	227	0
84		121123	45188	27981	6545	25659	11074	3084	82	1510	0
85		152190	62764	30948	6208	15453	8167	24569	462	3619	0
87		12227	4611	3836	631	286	499	1393	297	189	0
88		9609	2775	3334	1138	315	436	1115	30	766	0
89		139836	24099	70451	7022	7451	9525	17767	705	2016	0

0 SOURCE: EUROSTAT - SIENA

TAB IV-II.

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT AND REPORTER

FROM SPAIN

UNITS = VALUES (000 ECU)

1980

STATISTICAL REGIME 4

REPORTER

SITC	TOTAL	DEUTSCH.	FRANCE	ITALIA	NEDER.	BELG-LUX	U.K.	IRELAND	DANMARK	HELLAS
INDPROD 0	5705219	1235475	2143364	871127	267516	304593	859941	41688	61515	0
5	413452	66367	144378	74450	29285	37200	47094	8033	6645	0
51	126082	21301	36952	25427	11613	17273	12326	473	717	0
52	64996	4574	41478	8212	4030	2116	3699	513	374	0
53	26173	5489	5626	7478	1953	3689	1820	13	105	0
54	34820	9667	3323	4243	6156	3767	2794	316	4554	0
55	34296	5950	18728	3524	1758	2214	1720	13	389	0
56	20312	4174	1297	2569	1263	447	4555	6007	0	0
57	1441	122	542	764	13	0	0	0	0	0
58	66057	11148	24383	19747	1102	3163	5390	663	381	0
59	39275	3942	12049	2486	1317	4531	14790	35	125	0
6	2085006	513710	689600	285439	102712	162490	298926	13763	10366	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	167509	64871	36398	58050	631	2243	4183	156	977	0
62	177759	44716	59338	32005	10446	14896	15285	58	1015	0
63	109498	10487	34279	8979	7485	1744	46042	184	298	0
64	89992	13408	41018	11876	2630	6025	13639	838	558	0
65	223345	45538	68590	30413	12309	26116	30269	2995	7035	0
66	192432	35239	103817	15921	9726	8152	15104	2286	2187	0
67	548364	201706	173173	52227	16521	42535	56146	2385	3671	0
68	329933	49829	81682	46822	23179	49456	77592	1185	188	0
69	246174	47916	91305	29146	19705	11323	40666	3676	2437	0
7	2531201	429935	1060743	464186	69734	56073	408447	14505	27578	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	145430	55842	39860	9807	4140	2086	31647	1064	984	0
72	137826	18098	72448	19683	4598	4666	16335	515	1483	0
73	86346	31150	17705	11744	3437	2850	17601	1149	710	0
74	189479	33960	71121	20419	11141	8100	30150	3237	11351	0
75	109718	22695	34061	23618	5665	2810	19097	320	1452	0
76	41489	9297	11666	6462	8169	1908	2476	121	1390	0
77	257714	74199	101217	27904	19735	7863	24372	740	1684	0
78	1519453	181173	691685	337409	12535	24839	256072	7226	8514	0
79	43746	3521	20980	7140	314	951	10697	133	10	0
8	755560	225463	248643	47052	65785	48830	105474	5387	8926	0
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	24158	4611	8442	905	1415	3044	4896	515	330	0
82	80429	16377	47550	2819	2393	3955	6392	515	428	0
83	14951	3803	4262	619	874	2277	2993	15	108	0
84	148035	50616	43939	7593	23555	12035	8539	281	1477	0
85	234773	105561	40209	15090	15245	10307	43348	1524	3489	0
87	25135	6529	8033	4432	720	618	4398	226	179	0
88	17080	3668	6697	2921	496	1636	1500	30	132	0
89	210999	34298	89511	12673	21087	14958	33408	2281	2783	0

0 SOURCE: EUROSTAT - SIFNA
1

TAB IV-I2.

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT AND REPORTER

FROM SPAIN

UNITS = VALUES (OOO ECU)

1983

STATISTICAL REGIME 4

		REPORTER								
SITC	TOTAL	DEUTSCH.	FRANCE	ITALIA	NEDER.	BELG-LUX	U.K.	IRELAND	DANMARK	HELLAS
INDPROD 0	7710801	1705223	2927170	924274	384602	408191	1126176	82640	98492	54033
5	607039	127144	168652	95150	45201	54102	83132	13445	11513	8700
51	192436	41620	48253	31946	18864	20572	27655	1375	1650	501
52	47941	5971	21298	5433	3165	4751	5938	20	316	1049
53	38426	8100	8252	10739	2757	2424	5315	36	463	340
54	65439	22161	5858	8299	7402	6291	10145	428	4231	624
55	54787	19373	20526	5025	3446	1421	4110	140	617	139
56	72724	10900	20975	5196	3858	6684	12873	10174	2064	0
57	1600	93	611	783	5	80	0	28	0	0
58	90230	14061	27778	25375	4594	5969	4626	1171	1802	4854
59	43456	4865	15101	2354	1120	5910	12470	73	370	1193
6	2554490	578413	846802	364054	121768	187133	376372	24364	34333	21251
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	197224	40096	50846	91483	1244	4238	7856	225	611	625
62	209717	37229	73435	29830	13090	12310	38775	864	3571	613
63	117462	8251	44756	5773	6558	1489	48580	1583	426	46
64	180652	25022	69823	34619	5168	7428	28044	2140	1770	6638
65	328788	61029	88186	34366	17031	49555	56287	7341	12507	2486
66	240824	48638	110344	15070	9879	12025	34245	6315	2894	1414
67	665140	227394	220480	50293	25731	66444	59266	2323	8805	4604
68	337235	79242	81897	66347	23924	22233	59694	1217	171	2510
69	277448	51512	107035	36273	19143	11411	43625	2356	3578	2515
7	3548053	766699	1540566	405108	142500	115468	484305	34547	38752	20108
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	297101	105114	99792	17505	6131	16280	50139	814	984	342
72	114093	15651	40783	20833	7779	4701	17245	1291	1483	4327
73	51035	16850	14377	4564	2776	2792	8145	239	801	491
74	222138	40007	74234	34377	13545	9681	28130	4447	13895	3822
75	125700	28859	44734	20994	6038	3268	18648	1156	1747	256
76	43118	12512	11983	12903	2102	659	2241	313	274	131
77	362820	110261	135410	37898	20127	12643	39335	2538	2475	2133
78	2269686	434385	1070346	251694	83805	65245	318589	22006	16963	6653
79	62362	3060	48907	4340	197	199	1833	1743	130	1953
8	1001219	232967	371150	59962	75133	51488	182367	10284	13894	3974
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	32442	5463	11366	1197	1168	2313	10315	321	249	30
82	114367	19449	75215	1540	2216	4312	10338	456	826	15
83	12733	1656	6377	677	721	729	2351	29	137	56
84	186984	36654	71843	16725	27343	14420	17012	577	2209	201
85	305075	116633	58545	10686	20736	11135	76761	5244	4830	505
87	38102	9084	11509	6444	800	1520	7342	610	497	296
88	28311	8046	10571	3301	929	1400	3158	88	641	177
89	283205	35982	125724	19392	21200	15659	55090	2959	4505	2694

0 SOURCE: EUROSTAT - SIENA

TAB.IV-I3

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT AND REPORTER

1983 FROM SPAIN

STATISTICAL REGIME 4 UNITS = VAL INDEX BASE=1977

REPORTER

SITC		TOTAL	DEUTSCH.	FRANCE	ITALIA	NEDER.	BELG-LUX	U.K.	IRELAND	DANMARK	HELLAS
INDPROD	U	245.26	229.72	230.71	260.00	192.15	201.51	374.72	372.65	189.54	0.00
5		303.12	287.05	326.21	302.08	268.78	216.35	362.20	389.82	253.03	0.00
51		332.98	347.30	231.27	291.98	349.72	478.98	798.35	1617.65	215.69	0.00
52		262.13	186.13	306.31	239.13	112.47	959.80	269.66	32.26	111.66	0.00
53		258.62	245.60	233.50	204.90	332.97	373.50	418.50	400.00	1596.55	0.00
54		302.30	301.88	527.75	306.12	184.68	196.72	1483.19	289.19	172.91	0.00
55		319.33	323.96	581.80	275.64	174.15	109.56	187.76	7000.00	169.04	0.00
56		222.32	185.94	978.31	281.63	351.69	52.39	211.80	347.47	0.00	0.00
57		224.40	152.46	333.88	168.03	0.00	2666.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
58		422.76	312.19	309.78	499.41	1371.34	1332.37	343.17	568.45	396.92	0.00
59		275.87	236.74	341.88	210.55	304.35	317.06	218.12	811.11	178.74	0.00
6		230.56	202.01	210.59	315.76	189.27	196.18	320.99	265.63	189.83	0.00
60		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
61		259.55	96.96	266.32	831.36	126.55	329.55	730.79	89.29	64.86	0.00
62		207.37	139.24	214.61	273.62	240.93	88.24	460.89	1122.08	255.07	0.00
63		209.38	110.19	174.22	240.04	161.57	108.92	324.17	7195.45	507.14	0.00
64		336.28	256.77	276.72	534.08	183.98	246.45	518.56	264.20	800.90	0.00
65		217.14	180.33	189.43	206.19	226.30	204.62	329.16	518.80	305.50	0.00
66		247.67	211.64	235.36	250.67	133.43	219.55	517.14	1819.88	192.04	0.00
67		189.14	217.06	173.81	141.80	138.67	239.90	201.43	89.69	139.01	0.00
68		452.45	577.23	294.65	518.70	839.73	232.10	898.74	1086.61	16.44	0.00
69		189.81	200.47	214.94	267.42	130.07	129.69	158.14	44.42	145.21	0.00
7		269.99	300.53	241.51	219.38	226.32	260.76	472.70	482.43	197.41	0.00
70		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71		283.13	222.68	481.81	410.05	129.56	5009.23	195.93	62.28	123.46	0.00
72		158.68	200.42	118.94	140.39	286.31	153.08	244.89	255.14	91.04	0.00
73		118.88	98.56	171.34	116.37	130.39	145.95	93.28	265.56	122.10	0.00
74		213.04	189.61	189.24	327.84	174.26	281.26	184.42	396.70	236.75	0.00
75		247.28	367.72	195.76	269.05	241.71	194.99	239.78	4128.57	496.31	0.00
76		120.83	203.84	90.02	294.93	20.72	168.97	306.57	81.94	126.85	0.00
77		251.38	322.33	250.51	218.85	143.12	154.65	268.96	480.68	181.58	0.00
78		319.34	403.71	263.55	209.35	465.43	261.66	1450.84	688.55	195.02	0.00
79		128.53	50.03	125.65	304.99	21.79	56.06	245.38	58100.00	260.00	0.00
8		191.95	148.80	209.58	249.37	134.06	135.90	315.10	429.57	143.28	0.00
80		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
81		232.73	213.15	286.37	1496.25	76.99	96.70	355.94	118.45	111.16	0.00
82		202.14	203.33	235.36	69.40	71.60	113.86	226.26	84.44	97.64	0.00
83		79.11	33.13	138.18	335.15	46.73	36.14	94.76	241.67	60.35	0.00
84		154.38	81.11	256.76	255.54	106.56	130.21	551.62	703.66	146.29	0.00
85		200.46	185.83	189.17	172.13	134.19	136.34	312.43	1135.06	133.46	0.00
87		311.62	197.01	300.03	1021.24	101.78	310.84	527.06	208.90	262.96	0.00
88		294.63	289.95	317.07	290.07	180.39	321.10	283.23	293.33	240.98	0.00
89		202.53	149.31	178.46	276.16	284.53	164.40	310.07	419.72	159.98	0.00

0 SOURCE: EUROSTAT - SIENA
1

TAB. IV-I4.

BALANCE BY PRODUCT AND REPORTER

1977 WITH SPAIN

STATISTICAL REGIME 4 REPORTER UNITS= VALUES (000 ECU)

SITC	TOTAL	DEUTSCH.	FRANCE	ITALIA	NEDER.	BELG-LUX	U.K.	IRELAND	DANMARK	HELLAS
INDPROD 0	1220110	688376	-126956	315715	105983	31081	221121	-2202	-13008	0
5	545217	199802	110440	62923	84795	21583	53737	5323	6606	0
51	213692	44785	49193	38224	54496	2421	15109	4473	4991	0
52	42791	12975	11608	1991	3754	1320	11357	60	-274	0
53	33644	27772	1793	-2365	711	1128	4611	-9	3	0
54	62096	14088	10134	14530	-568	10581	8877	3053	1401	0
55	15431	1557	11526	-985	2335	-919	1925	70	-78	0
56	-28196	-5416	-934	-1587	743	-12097	-5977	-2928	0	0
57	828	-36	-107	803	0	168	0	0	0	0
58	128966	75059	10569	5305	15067	13154	10186	-109	-265	0
59	75965	29018	16666	7007	8257	5827	7649	713	828	0
6	-97293	27506	-140163	10979	-3739	30487	-707	-6284	-15372	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	-57116	-32973	-14942	-9739	-677	-1194	3445	-196	-840	0
62	-67800	-14058	-23787	-6796	-4972	-12547	-4680	-59	-901	0
63	-44986	-4805	-21996	896	-3705	-1224	-14711	-20	579	0
64	-1231	13732	-13105	-1413	655	-1534	1339	-771	-134	0
65	-33436	-2588	-9582	4720	-748	-13624	-6911	-721	-3982	0
66	43928	2890	-14157	12059	-4556	41613	5622	1523	-1066	0
67	25229	21423	-14411	10501	8182	-84	10320	-2511	-6191	0
68	54508	12056	-3881	-5233	12213	22569	17793	-110	-899	0
69	-16389	31829	-22302	5984	-10131	-3488	-12924	-3419	-1938	0
7	683749	486438	-19356	198057	63657	3869	156335	-4527	-724	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	52625	-4207	48093	9013	-530	1601	-1131	-1293	1079	0
72	349046	163006	29129	85833	15274	16627	36444	-488	2421	0
73	68324	43435	5381	16835	994	832	1337	-85	-405	0
74	273318	126672	33879	63603	10901	7455	30300	-928	1436	0
75	125899	51988	15695	23564	12801	347	19711	1284	509	0
76	127544	22436	-2337	22823	41653	1620	39883	-340	1806	0
77	169091	104552	34751	25836	-5333	-3804	11765	502	822	0
78	-275983	-26634	-159121	-51371	-12414	-21197	6462	-3196	-8512	0
79	-6115	4390	-24826	1921	311	388	11564	17	120	0
8	-111563	-25370	-77885	43756	-38730	-24858	11756	3286	-3518	0
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	14683	2043	8912	9644	-1096	-2093	-2257	-269	-201	0
82	-33598	-545	-28824	4827	-2988	-3323	-2345	-540	140	0
83	-14156	-4745	-4357	937	-1391	-1997	-2366	-12	-225	0
84	-88262	-41487	-15206	4176	-25341	-10844	1944	-48	-1456	0
85	-147524	-62039	-29890	-3892	-15416	-8164	-24079	-462	-3582	0
87	98044	37971	16201	9786	5383	3181	17782	4473	3267	0
88	78007	30716	13803	8711	2337	4149	18117	93	81	0
89	-18757	12716	-38524	9567	-218	-5767	4960	51	-1542	0

0 SOURCE: EUROSTAT - SIENA
1

TAB. IV-I5.

BALANCE BY PRODUCTS AND REPORTER

WITH SPAIN

UNITS = VALUES (000 ECU)

1980

STATISTICAL REGIME 4

REPORTER

SITC	TOTAL	DEUTSCH.	FRANCE	ITALIA	NEDER.	BELG-LUX	U.K.	IRELAND	DANMARK	HELLAS
INDPROD U	46504	558305	-446360	95499	27647	21193	-197365	-4983	-8432	0
5	460635	201476	36838	21004	24622	27103	59893	12353	7346	0
51	163475	42893	17446	18592	50500	-8039	23205	12397	6481	0
52	-3091	11737	-22416	-4249	2549	2128	5048	2473	-361	0
53	28526	27193	1044	-4060	528	98	3791	4	-72	0
54	54844	14640	11045	12087	-1696	6107	10702	828	1123	0
55	14711	2104	3448	-2067	4123	740	5009	1549	-195	0
56	-3876	-2161	2049	-1666	6454	1235	-3780	-6007	0	0
57	-390	-99	-409	-298	-10	426	0	0	0	0
58	116495	67978	5766	-4062	22085	15402	9541	60	-275	0
59	89941	37183	18865	6727	10089	9006	6377	1049	645	0
6	-710882	-68878	-298383	-99793	-35382	-7172	-179648	-8462	-13164	0
60	152	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	-142724	-56209	-29995	-56062	108	-1650	2011	-132	-795	0
62	-117555	-25468	-36307	-24082	-9811	-12550	-9048	144	-426	0
63	-93242	-7138	-30984	-3022	-6648	-1565	-44922	-177	1214	0
64	940	19619	-13505	1903	703	-3916	-2653	-720	-491	0
65	-83211	-13619	-25040	5895	-6570	-16949	-18313	-1753	-6862	0
66	-28545	-2308	-60122	22520	-6628	19450	32	120	-1609	0
67	-31141	9603	-15108	-25696	22672	20082	-37818	-2293	-2583	0
68	-169829	-16257	-42293	-33090	-15686	-9779	-51789	-1130	195	0
69	-45727	22747	-45029	11848	-13522	-295	-17148	-2521	-1807	0
7	470991	493647	-91349	113307	13548	27545	-75994	-8116	-1599	0
70	1561	1561	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	82899	-12868	58523	23200	-2047	351	16019	-1042	763	0
72	322509	143199	3996	118260	8013	17545	28560	-317	3253	0
73	6670	7971	-1455	10404	-2119	-591	-6152	-1071	-317	0
74	279814	130709	20389	93696	5107	937	33447	-2334	-2137	0
75	197406	66777	32189	33819	12084	2289	46453	3095	700	0
76	99225	40290	5196	18286	5431	6684	21347	135	1356	0
77	177139	100753	30018	43056	-7708	-1773	10042	607	1339	0
78	-715001	7776	-231794	-247011	-7016	425	-222545	-7220	-7616	0
79	18769	6979	-8411	18799	1803	1478	-3170	31	1060	0
8	-174240	-67940	-93446	60979	-45141	-26283	-1616	242	-1015	0
80	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	4420	-104	4016	8723	-1052	-2803	-3611	-512	-237	0
82	-51773	-9859	-41238	9259	-2324	-2940	-4732	-515	576	0
83	-12195	-3484	-3600	842	-856	-2269	-2718	-15	-95	0
84	-102229	-45838	-28957	6990	-23067	-10811	1089	-265	-1370	0
85	-227232	-104204	-30633	-11381	-15164	-10274	-42594	-1500	-3482	0
87	124678	38703	29248	13038	4350	5434	26598	3100	4207	0
88	104434	34692	23830	10491	4044	5781	25255	191	150	0
89	-14349	22148	-38132	23017	-11072	-8401	-903	-242	-754	0

SOURCE: EUROSTAT - SIENA

TAB. IV-I6.

BALANCE BY PRODUCT AND REPORTER

WITH SPAIN

UNITS = VALUES (000 ECU)

STATISTICAL REGIME 4 1983

SITC		REPORTER TOTAL	DEUTSCH.	FRANCE	ITALIA	NEDER.	BELG-LUX	U.K.	IRELAND	DANMARK	HELLAS
INDPROD	0	851608	1323946	-496706	285153	-26170	29663	-199338	-2597	-14971	-47372
5		661698	310916	102815	29580	79826	41541	69517	24091	12005	-8593
51		180247	76005	36080	12240	23085	-7499	17083	16698	7055	-500
52		46175	19417	5967	-17	2286	129	8197	11542	-297	-1049
53		41130	41664	-586	-6661	3205	1754	2376	-3	-296	-323
54		72472	18520	13213	18088	1405	1159	12387	1566	6758	-624
55		24082	-3565	10497	-2986	4029	2697	10684	3160	-315	-119
56		-58639	-6468	-19670	-4353	-591	-4144	-11376	-9973	-2064	0
57		982	7	385	-343	50	911	0	-28	0	0
58		206295	101452	24105	947	33727	33972	18722	-451	-1394	-4785
59		148954	63884	32824	12665	12630	12562	11444	1580	2558	-1193
6		-827631	-9319	-350434	-131669	-38077	-2551	-228951	-14411	-28963	-15256
60		8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61		-163862	-32481	-44739	-85200	-313	-3089	-2991	1641	-421	4531
62		-127739	-8321	-49312	-18585	-11230	-4318	-32044	-171	-3168	-590
63		-101265	-3571	-42087	-1519	-5861	-1261	-46567	-1535	982	-44
64		-67021	30379	-48411	-20823	1467	-3437	-16177	-1931	-1450	-6638
65		-124971	-12208	-37550	24293	-4922	-38358	-36375	-5499	-12152	-2200
66		-30420	10498	-63532	19032	-3651	31456	-15744	-5069	-2317	-1093
67		-88778	-36838	14131	-13964	11775	-20082	-28387	-2296	-8720	-4397
68		-84489	-12540	-25157	-41221	-13993	36135	-24424	-1217	291	-2363
69		-39094	55755	-61777	6318	-11349	1203	-26442	1666	-2008	-2460
7		1220015	1009068	-45871	293554	-26124	11607	16892	-15228	-4033	-19852
70		10757	10757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71		240638	207004	7371	36606	-3269	-14374	7162	-782	1261	-341
72		401021	165631	34615	134155	8239	23063	36365	-1228	4472	-4291
73		85562	53556	19177	17343	-765	58	-2703	-231	-382	-491
74		363919	181279	28994	115301	9194	365	31878	-1528	2129	-3693
75		360097	107305	55407	58515	31057	2112	93206	13017	-266	-256
76		158641	49724	38609	26356	11220	13029	17452	17	2365	-131
77		182202	121302	8651	52563	-8384	-2989	12581	-756	1277	-2043
78		-610242	78050	-215622	-153134	-74944	-14168	-186875	-22004	-14892	-6653
79		27420	34460	-23073	5851	1528	4511	7826	-1733	3	-1953
8		-202474	13281	-195216	93686	-41795	-20934	-56796	2951	6020	-3671
80		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81		-1052	-1809	1978	9469	-118	-1257	-8735	-321	-229	-30
82		-74702	-5994	-64574	9945	-1739	-3081	-9031	-365	152	-15
83		-6917	-901	-5422	2842	-457	-716	-2073	-23	-111	-56
84		-122566	-30048	-54825	14703	-26862	-13599	-9649	-378	-1991	83
85		-291578	-114155	-57093	-2236	-20616	-11129	-75796	-5238	-4810	-505
87		202072	82316	33454	22736	9818	4792	37468	5878	5906	-296
88		105972	34826	20589	12709	6942	7055	21993	1268	767	-177
89		-13703	49046	-69323	23518	-8763	-2999	-10973	2130	6336	-2675

0 SOURCE: EUROSTAT - SIENA

TAB. IV-I7.

CONCLUSIONS

From the analysis of the industrial policy in the EEC and in Spain, done in this paper, some conclusions can be pointed out:

- The Community, in its history has gone from the development of the 60's to the crisis of the 70's. Now the EEC is in a transition period adapting itself to a new situation.
- In this situation, the Community has to increase the level of its enterprises; to create a real internal european market; to go little by little from an economic union to a political one; and to increase its levels in investments and in R&D in new technologies.
- Until now, european industry, was based in sectors like shipbuilding, textil, iron and steel etc. which are now in crisis. On the other hand, the Community still lags in the development of new technologies with respect to Japan and the USA.
- In order to avoid this lagging behind, the Common Market has prepared several programmes in relation to R&D, information technology, telecommunications and biotechnologies.
- Spain has the same kinds of problems, but on a larger scale, because of its relative isolation with respect to the rest of Europe. Like the EEC, Spain, is preparing herself for the new technological future in the EEC.
- Looking at recent industrial trade, between the Community and Spain, most of the trade is done in the machinery and transport equipments (sector 7) and in manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (sector 6).
- In general the balance is a surplus for the Community. By looking at the sectors we see that Spain has a surplus balance with respect to miscellaneous manufactured articles (sector 8) and to manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (sector 6)

- It is interesting to observe how the most important divisions are road vehicles (div.78)...and iron and steel (div.67), which corresponds exactly to sectors which have a problematic situation in ourdays. In general, Spain had a surplus balance in those two cases, during almost the whole period analysed.
- On the other hand, trade in electronics and information technology and in medical technology is still very low and with a deficit balance for Spain like, for example, in the medicinal and pharmaceutical products (div.54), office machines and automatic data processing equipment (div. 75); telecommunications (div.76)...and electrical machinery (div.77)...
- This empirical analysis made in this paper is a first approximation to the situation. The intention of the author is to make in the future a more through analysis about the influence of foreign enterprises on the profitability of the Spanish enterprises as a consequence of the new opening of the Spanish industry into the EEC.
- A more through analysis about the importance of the role of the State in the economy; about the relationship between small sized domestic industries and multinational foreign enterprises; and about the influence of imports in the competitiveness of the domestic industries has to be done, in order to understand globally the situation of industrial foreign trade between the EEC and Spain.
- In any case, only through this partial study, using an empirical analysis as was made in sections III and IV, we can confirm the actual situation and difficulties of the industrial policy in the EEC and in Spain as it was seen in the theoretical sections of this paper (sections I and II).

So, for the EEC and Spain the new technological future is open. This future will be a thrilling one. But the question is "New Technologies for What?". The responsability of Spain and the rest of the Community has to be to use those new resources not for increasing the distance between developed and underveloped countries but for creating a new economic order a more human one, and one more balanced in industrial terms.

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