## eurostat newsrelease euroindicators

## January 2015

## Euro area international trade in goods surplus $€ 7.9$ bn

## €10.6 bn deficit for EU28

## Euro area

The first estimate for euro area ${ }^{1}$ (EA19) exports of goods to the rest of the world in January 2015 was €148.2 billion, nearly stable compared with January 2014 ( $€ 148.8 \mathrm{bn}$ ). Imports from the rest of the world stood at $€ 140.3$ bn, a fall of $6 \%$ compared with January 2014 ( $€ 148.7$ bn). As a result, the euro area recorded a $€ 7.9$ bn surplus in trade in goods with the rest of the world in January 2015, compared with $+€ 0.1$ bn in January 2014. Intra-euro area trade fell to $€ 130.5$ bn in January 2015, -5\% compared with January 2014.

These data ${ }^{2}$ are released by Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union. Due to technical problems, seasonally adjusted data were not available in time for this release.

International trade in goods of the euro area, $\boldsymbol{€}$ bn


Over the period January to December 2014, euro area exports of goods to the rest of the world rose to $€ 1943.5$ bn (an increase of $2 \%$ compared with January-December 2013), while imports remained nearly stable at $€ 1750.6$ bn. As a result the euro-area recorded a surplus of $€ 192.9$ bn, compared with $+€ 151.9$ bn in January-December 2013. Intra-euro area trade rose to $€ 1642.3$ bn in January-December 2014, $+1 \%$ compared with January-December 2013.

EA19 trade - non seasonally adjusted data
bn $€$

| Flows | Jan 14 | Jan 15 | Growth | Jan-Dec 13 | Jan-Dec 14 | Growth |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Extra-EA19 exports | 148.8 | 148.2 | $0 \%$ | 1900.9 | 1943.5 | $2 \%$ |
| Extra-EA19 imports | 148.7 | 140.3 | $-6 \%$ | 1749.0 | 1750.6 | $0 \%$ |
| Extra-EA19 trade balance | 0.1 | 7.9 |  | 151.9 | 192.9 |  |
| Intra-EA19 dispatches | 137.6 | 130.5 | $-5 \%$ | 1622.8 | 1642.3 | $1 \%$ |

## European Union

The first estimate for extra-EU28 ${ }^{1}$ exports of goods in January 2015 was $€ 127.1$ bn, down $2 \%$ compared with January 2014 ( $€ 130.2$ bn). Imports from the rest of the world stood at $€ 137.7$ bn, down $5 \%$ compared with January 2014 ( $€ 144.4$ bn). As a result, the EU28 recorded a $€ 10.6$ bn deficit in trade in goods with the rest of the world in January 2015, compared with $€ 14.3$ bn in January 2014. Intra-EU28 trade fell to $€ 235.5$ bn in January 2015, $-3 \%$ compared with January 2014.

International trade in goods of the EU28, $€$ bn


In January-December 2014, extra-EU28 exports of goods fell to $€ 1702.7$ bn (a decrease of $2 \%$ compared with January-December 2013), while imports remained nearly stable at $€ 1680.2$ bn. As a result the EU28 recorded a surplus of $€ 22.5$ bn, compared with a surplus of $€ 51.7$ bn in January-December 2013. Intra-EU28 trade rose to €2933.7 bn in January-December 2014, +3\% compared with January-December 2013.

EU28 trade - non seasonally adjusted data bn €

| Flows | Jan 14 | Jan 15 | Growth | Jan-Dec 13 | Jan-Dec 14 | Growth |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Extra-EU28 exports | 130.2 | 127.1 | $-2 \%$ | 1736.6 | 1702.7 | $-2 \%$ |
| Extra-EU28 imports | 144.4 | 137.7 | $-5 \%$ | 1684.9 | 1680.2 | $0 \%$ |
| Extra-EU28 trade balance | -14.3 | -10.6 |  | 51.7 | 22.5 |  |
| Intra-EU28 dispatches | 242.2 | 235.5 | $-3 \%$ | 2842.4 | 2933.7 | $3 \%$ |

## Main products ${ }^{4}$ - EU28

bn $€$

|  | Extra-EU28 exports |  |  | Extra-EU28 imports |  |  | Trade balance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan 14 | Jan 15 | Growth | Jan 14 | Jan 15 | Growth | Jan 14 | Jan 15 |
| Total | 130.2 | 127.1 | -2\% | 144.4 | 137.7 | -5\% | -14.3 | -10.6 |
| Primary goods: | 21.0 | 17.8 | -15\% | 57.1 | 41.2 | -28\% | -36.1 | -23.4 |
| Food \& drink | 8.2 | 8.0 | -3\% | 8.5 | 8.8 | 3\% | -0.3 | -0.8 |
| Raw materials | 3.5 | 3.4 | -2\% | 6.6 | 6.0 | -10\% | -3.2 | -2.6 |
| Energy | 9.3 | 6.4 | -32\% | 42.0 | 26.4 | -37\% | -32.6 | -20.0 |
| Manufactured goods: | 101.3 | 104.3 | 3\% | 84.3 | 92.2 | 9\% | 17.0 | 12.0 |
| Chemicals | 21.6 | 23.8 | 10\% | 13.7 | 14.6 | 6\% | 7.9 | 9.2 |
| Machinery \& vehicles | 51.0 | 51.4 | 1\% | 36.3 | 41.0 | 13\% | 14.7 | 10.4 |
| Other manuf'd goods | 28.7 | 29.1 | 1\% | 34.3 | 36.7 | 7\% | -5.6 | -7.6 |
| Other | 7.8 | 5.0 | -36\% | 3.0 | 4.3 | 44\% | 4.9 | 0.7 |

## Main trading partners - EU28

|  | EU28 exports to |  |  | EU28 imports from |  | Trade balance |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Jan 14 | Jan 15 | Growth | Jan 14 | Jan 15 | Growth | Jan 14 | Jan 15 |
| USA | 22.6 | 26.0 | $15 \%$ | 16.1 | 18.1 | $12 \%$ | 6.4 | 7.9 |
| China | 12.3 | 11.9 | $-3 \%$ | 26.1 | 30.5 | $17 \%$ | -13.7 | -18.6 |
| Switzerland | 13.3 | 12.0 | $-10 \%$ | 7.6 | 7.8 | $2 \%$ | 5.7 | 4.2 |
| Russia | 7.7 | 5.1 | $-34 \%$ | 17.2 | 10.4 | $-39 \%$ | -9.5 | -5.4 |
| Turkey | 5.8 | 5.7 | $-1 \%$ | 4.5 | 4.8 | $5 \%$ | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Norway | 4.0 | 3.7 | $-6 \%$ | 7.7 | 6.2 | $-19 \%$ | -3.7 | -2.5 |
| Japan | 4.9 | 4.4 | $-10 \%$ | 4.7 | 4.6 | $-3 \%$ | 0.1 | -0.2 |
| South Korea | 3.1 | 3.5 | $13 \%$ | 3.1 | 3.4 | $10 \%$ | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| India | 2.7 | 2.6 | $-6 \%$ | 3.4 | 3.3 | $-4 \%$ | -0.7 | -0.7 |
| Brazil | 2.7 | 2.7 | $1 \%$ | 2.7 | 2.5 | $-7 \%$ | 0.0 | 0.2 |

Member States' total trade (intra-EU + extra-EU)

|  | Total exports |  |  |  |  |  | Total imports |  |  |  |  |  | Trade balance |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | Intra-EU |  | Extra-EU |  | Total |  | Intra-EU |  | Extra-EU |  | Total |  | Intra-EU |  | Extra-EU |  |
|  | Jan 15 | Growth / Jan 14 | Jan 15 | Growth Jan 14 | Jan 15 | Growth / Jan 14 | Jan 15 | Growth / <br> Jan 14 | Jan 15 | Growth Jan 14 | Jan 15 | Growth Jan 14 | Jan 15 | Jan 14 | Jan 15 | Jan 14 | Jan 15 | Jan 14 |
| Belgium | 26.9 | -7\% | 19.4 | -8\% | 7.4 | -7\% | 25.2 | -12\% | 15.6 | -15\% | 9.6 | -6\% | 1.7 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 2.5 | -2.1 | -2.2 |
| Bulgaria | 1.7 | 8\% | 1.2 | 15\% | 0.6 | -5\% | 1.9 | -4\% | 1.2 | 0\% | 0.7 | -10\% | -0.2 | -0.4 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.3 |
| Czech Republic | 10.8 | 2\% | 9.0 | 3\% | 1.7 | -6\% | 9.4 | 5\% | 7.0 | 3\% | 2.4 | 13\% | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | -0.7 | -0.3 |
| Denmark | 6.8 | 2\% | 4.2 | -3\% | 2.6 | 9\% | 6.2 | -1\% | 4.1 | -6\% | 2.1 | 12\% | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Germany | 90.1 | -1\% | 54.1 | -1\% | 36.0 | 0\% | 73.9 | -2\% | 47.0 | -3\% | 27.0 | -1\% | 16.1 | 15.0 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 9.0 | 8.7 |
| Estonia | 0.9 | 1\% | 0.7 | 7\% | 0.2 | -13\% | 1.0 | -5\% | 0.8 | -8\% | 0.2 | 7\% | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Ireland | 8.0 | 15\% | 4.1 | 10\% | 3.8 | 22\% | 4.7 | 3\% | 3.1 | -3\% | 1.6 | 18\% | 3.3 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 1.8 |
| Greece | 1.9 | -13\% | 1.1 | 9\% | 0.8 | -31\% | 3.1 | -17\% | 1.7 | 0\% | 1.4 | -30\% | -1.3 | -1.6 | -0.6 | -0.7 | -0.6 | -0.9 |
| Spain | 18.0 | -8\% | 12.0 | -7\% | 6.0 | -9\% | 20.5 | -8\% | 11.9 | -4\% | 8.6 | -13\% | -2.4 | -2.7 | 0.2 | 0.6 | -2.6 | -3.3 |
| France | 34.9 | -1\% | 21.3 | -4\% | 13.6 | 4\% | 40.7 | -7\% | 27.7 | -5\% | 12.9 | -12\% | -5.8 | -8.7 | -6.4 | -7.1 | 0.7 | -1.6 |
| Croatia | 0.7 | -3\% | 0.5 | -1\% | 0.2 | -7\% | 1.1 | -12\% | 0.9 | 6\% | 0.2 | -52\% | -0.4 | -0.5 | -0.4 | -0.4 | 0.1 | -0.1 |
| Italy | 28.8 | -4\% | 16.6 | -5\% | 12.2 | -4\% | 28.6 | -4\% | 16.1 | -1\% | 12.5 | -8\% | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.2 | -0.2 | -0.9 |
| Cyprus | 0.3 | 134\% | 0.2 | 213\% | 0.1 | 16\% | 0.3 | -11\% | 0.3 | -4\% | 0.1 | -27\% | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Latvia | 0.8 | 2\% | 0.6 | 1\% | 0.2 | 4\% | 0.9 | -4\% | 0.7 | -6\% | 0.2 | 1\% | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Lithuania | 1.5 | -9\% | 1.0 | -4\% | 0.5 | -17\% | 1.7 | -9\% | 1.1 | -8\% | 0.6 | -12\% | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Luxembourg | 1.2 | 1\% | 1.0 | 3\% | 0.2 | -6\% | 1.6 | 0\% | 1.2 | -8\% | 0.4 | 39\% | -0.3 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 0.0 |
| Hungary | 6.7 | 2\% | 5.4 | 3\% | 1.2 | -2\% | 6.2 | 1\% | 4.7 | 3\% | 1.5 | -6\% | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | -0.3 | -0.3 |
| Malta | 0.2 | -6\% | 0.1 | -23\% | 0.1 | 12\% | 0.3 | -2\% | 0.2 | 2\% | 0.1 | -10\% | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Netherlands | 40.4 | -4\% | 30.5 | -6\% | 9.9 | 6\% | 35.7 | -4\% | 16.2 | -3\% | 19.4 | -4\% | 4.8 | 5.0 | 14.3 | 15.9 | -9.5 | -10.9 |
| Austria | 9.9 | -6\% | 7.1 | -5\% | 2.9 | -6\% | 10.6 | -5\% | 7.8 | -6\% | 2.9 | -1\% | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Poland | 13.5 | 1\% | 10.9 | 4\% | 2.6 | -9\% | 12.8 | -5\% | 8.6 | -5\% | 4.1 | -5\% | 0.7 | -0.1 | 2.2 | 1.4 | -1.5 | -1.5 |
| Portugal | 3.9 | -2\% | 2.9 | 0\% | 1.0 | -7\% | 4.4 | -10\% | 3.4 | -3\% | 1.0 | -29\% | -0.6 | -1.0 | -0.5 | -0.6 | 0.0 | -0.4 |
| Romania | 4.2 | 7\% | 3.1 | 8\% | 1.1 | 3\% | 4.4 | 4\% | 3.4 | 7\% | 1.0 | -5\% | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Slovenia | 2.2 | 2\% | 1.7 | 4\% | 0.5 | -5\% | 2.0 | 2\% | 1.4 | 4\% | 0.6 | -1\% | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | -0.2 | -0.1 |
| Slovakia | 5.1 | -2\% | 4.4 | -1\% | 0.7 | -9\% | 4.9 | 0\% | 3.8 | 6\% | 1.1 | -17\% | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | -0.4 | -0.6 |
| Finland | 3.9 | -11\% | 2.4 | -11\% | 1.6 | -10\% | 4.2 | -14\% | 2.9 | -12\% | 1.3 | -19\% | -0.3 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Sweden | 9.5 | -9\% | 5.7 | -9\% | 3.8 | -10\% | 9.2 | -9\% | 6.3 | -8\% | 2.9 | -11\% | 0.4 | 0.4 | -0.5 | -0.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| United Kingdom | 29.9 | -7\% | 14.2 | -4\% | 15.7 | -9\% | 43.3 | 4\% | 22.0 | 2\% | 21.3 | 6\% | -13.4 | -9.5 | -7.8 | -6.6 | -5.6 | -2.9 |

1. Up to 31 December 2014, the euro area (EA18) included Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland. From 1 January 2015 the euro area (EA19) also includes Lithuania.
The European Union (EU28) includes Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.
As part of Eurostat's guidelines for the dissemination of data when the euro area is enlarged, the aggregate data series commented on in this News Release refer to the official composition of the euro area in the most recent month for which data is available. Thus News Releases with data for months up to December 2014 comment on EA18 series, while Releases with data for January 2015 onwards will comment on EA19 series.
Eurostat's guidelines can be found on the Eurostat website:
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-eurostat-news/-/GUIDE ENLARG 2007
2. This News Release is based on data available on 13 March 2015. These are provisional figures based on information provided by Member States. They are subject to frequent revision for up to two years after the month in question. Furthermore, national concepts may differ from the harmonised methodology used by Eurostat, leading to differences between figures in this release and those published nationally, both for raw data and for seasonally adjusted series. More information regarding international trade in goods statistics can be found in a Statistics explained article on the Eurostat website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/International trade statistics - background
3. Since the introduction of Intrastat for intra-EU trade on 1 January 1993, the value of dispatches has been consistently higher than that of arrivals. In theory, as dispatches are declared FOB and arrivals CIF, the value of arrivals should be slightly higher than that of dispatches. Eurostat uses dispatches as the more reliable measure of total intra-EU trade as, at aggregated levels, total dispatches has better coverage than total arrivals. Due to this divergence in intra-EU trade, and to the difficulties of interpreting figures in absolute terms at the level of individual Member States, trade balances for individual Member States must be interpreted with caution. The same caution applies to the trade balance of the euro area, which includes some intra-EU trade.
4. Products are classified according to the Standard international trade classification (SITC), Revison 4. Further details can be found in a Statistics explained article on the Eurostat website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statisticsexplained/index.php/Glossary:Standard international trade classification (SITC)

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