

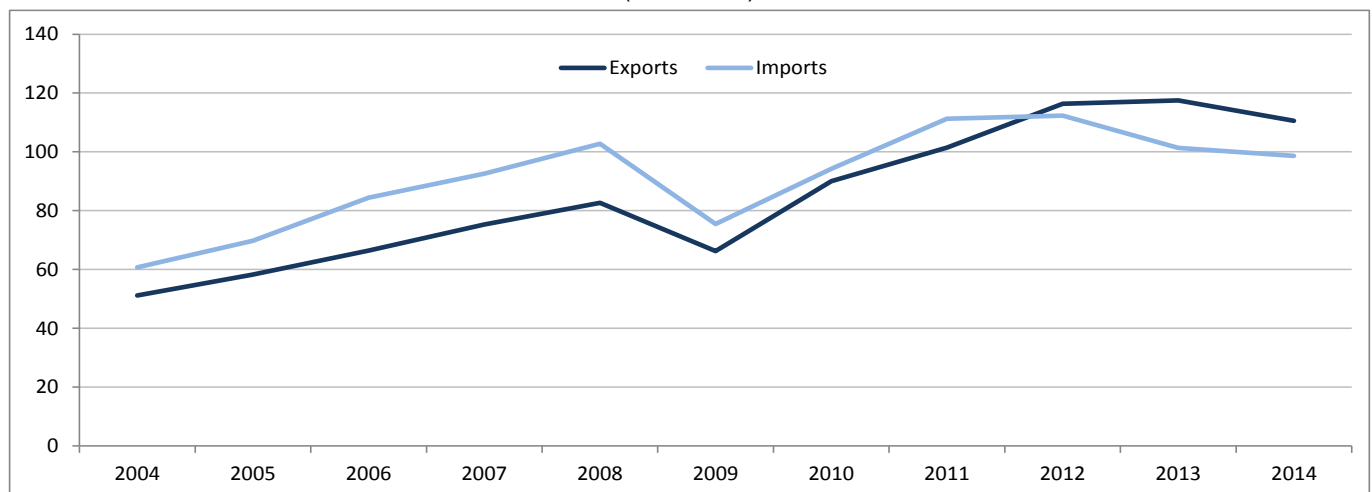
EU – Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) summit **CELAC represents the fifth most important trading partner of the EU** More than €200 bn total trade

The 28 Member States of the **European Union** (EU) and the 33 Latin American and Caribbean countries of the **CELAC**¹ are home to more than one billion people. **CELAC** countries also represent a major trading partner for the EU.

After a significant decrease in 2009 following the financial crisis, the value of **EU** imports of goods from **CELAC** recovered to a new peak of €112.3 bn in 2012 and then fell to stand at €98.6 bn in 2014. Exports, which also declined in 2009, then recovered more strongly to reach a peak of €117.5 bn in 2013, before decreasing to €110.6 bn in 2014. As a result, the **EU** trade balance with **CELAC**, which moved into surplus in 2012, stood at +€12.0 bn in 2014.

Over the last ten years, the share of **CELAC** in extra-EU imports remained almost stable at 5.9%, while its share in exports grew from 5.4% in 2004 to 6.5% in 2014. Together, **CELAC** countries would have been in 2014 the **EU**'s fifth most important trading partner, behind the United States, China, Russia and Switzerland.

Evolution of EU exports and imports of goods with CELAC, 2004-2014
 (in € billion)



On the occasion of the second **European Union – CELAC** summit², which will take place on 10 and 11 June in Brussels, **Eurostat**, the statistical office of the European Union, issues data on trade in goods between the **CELAC** members and the **EU**.

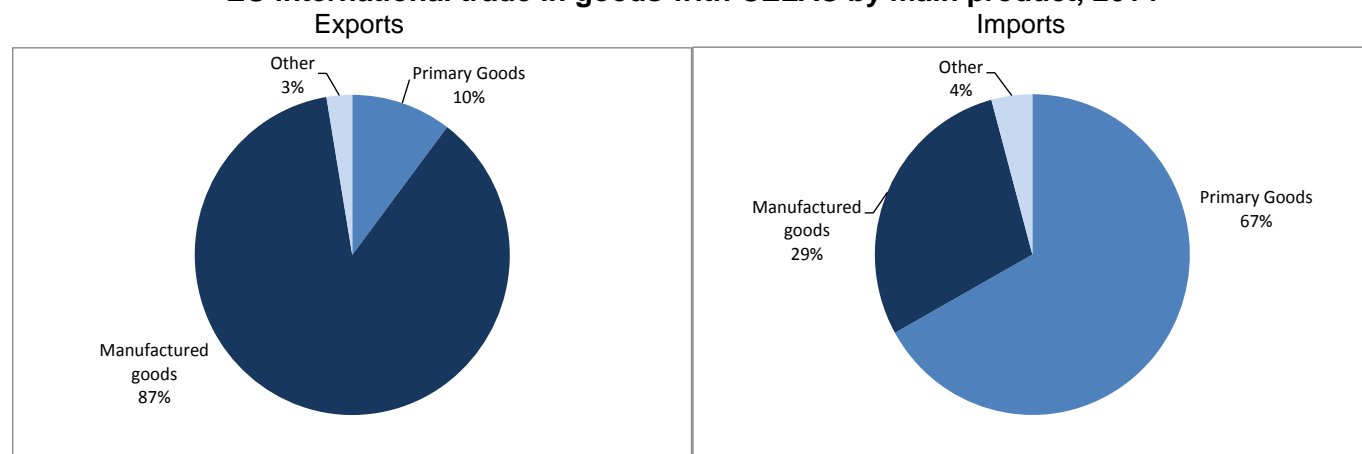
Manufactured goods dominate EU exports, primary goods prevail in EU imports

EU exports of goods to **CELAC** are clearly dominated by manufactured goods, which accounted in 2014 for 87% of total **EU** exports to **CELAC**. Conversely, primary goods made up 66% of **EU** imports from **CELAC** in 2014. As a result, the €67.8 bn surplus recorded by the **EU** in 2014 for its trade of manufactured goods with **CELAC** is largely offset by a €54.6 bn deficit in primary goods.

EU international trade in goods with CELAC
(in € billion)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
CELAC											
Exports	51.1	58.3	66.4	75.3	82.7	66.3	90.0	101.4	116.4	117.5	110.6
Imports	60.7	69.8	84.4	92.6	102.7	75.5	94.3	111.3	112.3	101.4	98.6
Balance	-9.6	-11.5	-18.0	-17.3	-20.1	-9.2	-4.2	-9.8	4.1	16.1	12.0
Total Extra-EU											
Exports	945.2	1 049.5	1 152.4	1 234.5	1 309.1	1 094.0	1 353.2	1 554.2	1 684.2	1 736.6	1 702.9
Imports	1 027.4	1 183.9	1 364.6	1 450.3	1 585.2	1 235.6	1 529.4	1 725.1	1 796.6	1 685.0	1 680.5
Balance	-82.2	-134.5	-212.2	-215.9	-276.1	-141.7	-176.2	-170.9	-112.3	51.6	22.4
CELAC / Total											
Exports	5.4%	5.6%	5.8%	6.1%	6.3%	6.1%	6.7%	6.5%	6.9%	6.8%	6.5%
Imports	5.9%	5.9%	6.2%	6.4%	6.5%	6.1%	6.2%	6.4%	6.3%	6.0%	5.9%

EU international trade in goods with CELAC by main product, 2014



EU international trade in goods with CELAC by product
(in € million)

	Exports		Imports		Balance	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Total	117 459	110 608	101 367	98 593	16 092	12 014
Primary goods:	13 599	11 376	65 921	65 950	-52 322	-54 574
<i>Food & drink</i>	4 736	4 999	29 526	29 765	-24 790	-24 766
<i>Raw materials</i>	1 594	1 477	18 920	19 640	-17 326	-18 163
<i>Energy</i>	7 269	4 899	17 475	16 545	-10 206	-11 646
Manufactured goods:	100 452	96 321	30 039	28 507	70 413	67 814
<i>Chemicals</i>	22 470	22 819	5 699	4 700	16 770	18 119
<i>Machinery & vehicles³</i>	55 481	51 373	13 425	12 093	42 056	39 280
<i>Other manuf'd goods³</i>	22 502	22 129	10 915	11 715	11 587	10 415
Other	3 408	2 911	5 407	4 137	-1 999	-1 226

Germany and Spain, main EU trading partners with CELAC

Among the EU Member States, **Germany** (€30.4 bn or 28% of EU exports of goods to CELAC) was by far the largest exporter to **CELAC** in 2014, followed by **Spain** (€14.2 bn or 13%), **Italy** (€13.4 bn or 12%), **France** (€11.8 bn or 11%) and the **Netherlands** (€9.5 bn or 9%). Compared with 2013, exports to **CELAC** decreased in each of these five largest partners, except the **Netherlands**. At EU level, exports of goods to **CELAC** decreased by 5.8% in 2014.

The **Netherlands**⁴ (€18.1 bn or 18% of EU imports of goods from CELAC) and **Spain** (€17.6 bn or 18%) were the main importers from **CELAC** in 2014, ahead of **Germany** (€15.0 bn or 15%), the **United Kingdom** (€10.8 bn or 11%), **Italy** (€9.4 bn or 10%) and **Belgium**⁴ (€8.2 bn or 8%). In 2014, EU imports of goods from **CELAC** dropped by 2.7% compared with previous year.

A majority of EU Member States recorded a surplus in trade with **CELAC** in 2014, with the highest being recorded in **Germany** (+€15.4 bn), **France** (+€5.3 bn) and **Italy** (+€4.0 bn). In contrast, the largest deficits were observed in the **Netherlands**⁴ (-€8.6 bn), the **United Kingdom** (-€3.8 bn) and **Spain** (-€3.4 bn).

EU Member States' international trade in goods with CELAC (in € million)

	Exports		Imports		Balance	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
EU	117 459	110 608	101 367	98 593	16 092	12 014
Belgium ⁴	7 643	6 775	7 545	8 248	98	-1 473
Bulgaria	83	76	127	148	-44	-72
Czech Republic	1 024	1 115	284	331	741	783
Denmark	2 283	1 921	1 212	1 349	1 072	572
Germany	31 866	30 447	14 924	15 012	16 942	15 436
Estonia	122	134	41	39	82	95
Ireland	1 323	1 859	938	813	385	1 046
Greece	320	290	758	701	-438	-411
Spain	15 316	14 176	18 473	17 594	-3 156	-3 418
France	13 562	11 842	6 945	6 550	6 618	5 292
Croatia	58	77	242	133	-184	-56
Italy	14 163	13 407	8 952	9 429	5 211	3 978
Cyprus	36	7	38	35	-1	-28
Latvia	35	55	93	23	-58	32
Lithuania	64	100	204	129	-140	-28
Luxembourg	135	140	597	704	-462	-563
Hungary	819	816	959	339	-140	476
Malta	27	26	20	25	6	1
Netherlands ⁴	9 226	9 527	19 959	18 116	-10 732	-8 589
Austria	2 334	2 240	419	600	1 915	1 640
Poland	1 743	1 786	1 920	2 272	-177	-486
Portugal	1 512	1 536	1 545	1 488	-33	48
Romania	659	656	609	521	50	134
Slovenia	159	166	490	396	-331	-230
Slovakia	319	237	61	60	258	177
Finland	1 587	1 524	1 157	1 062	430	462
Sweden	2 974	2 659	1 643	1 634	1 332	1 025
United Kingdom	8 064	7 011	11 215	10 842	-3 151	-3 831

Brazil and Mexico accounted for more than half of total EU trade with CELAC

Among the **CELAC** countries, **Brazil** (33% of total EU exports to CELAC and 32% of total EU imports from CELAC) and **Mexico** (26% and 18%) were by far the two main trading partners of the **EU** in 2014, representing also the two countries with whom the **EU** recorded the highest surpluses in 2014. In contrast, the largest **EU** deficits with the **CELAC** members in 2014 were recorded with **Costa Rica** (-€2.9 bn), **Colombia** (-€1.8 bn), **Peru** (-€1.7 bn), **Chile** (-€1.3 bn) and **Trinidad and Tobago** (-€1.0 bn).

EU international trade in goods with members of the CELAC

(in € million)

	Exports		Imports		Balance	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
CELAC	117 459	110 608	101 367	98 593	16 092	12 014
Brazil	39 884	36 925	33 104	31 129	6 780	5 796
Mexico	27 402	28 476	17 515	18 231	9 887	10 246
Chile	9 282	7 388	8 946	8 730	336	-1 342
Argentina	10 021	8 262	8 140	7 706	1 882	555
Colombia	5 863	6 351	7 643	8 127	-1 780	-1 776
Peru	3 485	3 236	5 274	4 937	-1 790	-1 700
Venezuela	4 679	3 836	3 386	3 528	1 292	308
Ecuador	2 285	2 199	2 570	2 639	-285	-439
Costa Rica	823	827	4 054	3 774	-3 231	-2 947
Panama	2 873	2 322	659	430	2 214	1 892
Uruguay	1 706	1 602	1 331	1 131	375	471
Trinidad and Tobago	669	564	2 094	1 578	-1 424	-1 014
Cuba	1 833	1 624	843	462	990	1 162
Dominican Republic	1 089	1 143	838	781	251	362
Paraguay	533	590	1 164	1 157	-631	-567
Guatemala	781	893	614	682	167	212
Bahamas	608	781	357	564	251	217
Bolivia	735	750	499	560	236	190
Honduras	370	447	729	836	-359	-388
El Salvador	517	530	212	185	305	346
Suriname	531	320	245	267	285	53
Jamaica	239	254	273	260	-34	-6
Nicaragua	166	223	282	288	-116	-65
Antigua and Barbuda	285	246	121	111	164	135
Guyana	122	93	195	194	-73	-101
Belize	106	148	135	121	-30	27
Barbados	137	171	58	78	78	93
Haiti	167	189	28	32	139	158
St Kitts and Nevis	105	78	22	22	82	56
St Vincent and the Grenadines	97	57	11	34	86	23
St Lucia	35	38	11	9	24	29
Grenada	17	23	7	5	10	17
Dominica	17	19	5	6	11	13


1. The 33 members of the **Community of Latin America and the Caribbean states (CELAC)** are: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.
2. The Community of Latin America and the Caribbean states (CELAC) was created in 2010. This is the second EU-CELAC Summit and the eighth EU-Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) Summit.
3. **Machinery and vehicles** includes power generating and industrial machinery, computers, electric and electronic parts and equipment, road vehicles and parts, ships, airplanes and railway equipment.
Other manufactured goods includes articles made of leather, rubber and wood, paper, textiles, metals, building fixtures and fittings, furniture, clothes, shoes and accessories, scientific instruments, clocks, watches and cameras.
4. Dutch imports are over-estimated because of the "Rotterdam effect" where goods destined for the rest of the EU arrive and are recorded in harmonised EU external trade statistics in Dutch ports. This then has a positive effect on the external trade balances with CELAC of those Member States to which the goods are re-exported as these shipments would be recorded as intra-EU trade with the Netherlands rather than extra-EU trade with CELAC. To a lesser extent, Belgian trade figures are similarly over-estimated.

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