



## International trade

The European Union (EU) has a common trade policy (known as the common commercial policy). In other words, on trade issues, including issues related to the World Trade Organization (WTO), the EU acts as a single entity. In these cases, the European Commission negotiates trade agreements and represents Europe's interests on behalf of the EU's 27 Member States.

The EU Treaty (TEU) establishes the overall aims and objectives of the EU's trade policy: Article 3 sets out the general aims, including a highly competitive social market economy, aimed at full employment and social progress. Article 206 of the Treaty on the functioning of the Union (TFEU) explains how the common commercial policy must operate in principle: 'to contribute, in the common interest, to the harmonious development of world trade, the progressive abolition of restrictions on international trade and on foreign direct investment, and the lowering of customs and other barriers'. Article 207 of the TFEU sets out the scope, instruments and decision-making procedures. Article 218 of the TFEU establishes the current inter-institutional procedure for the conclusion of international agreements, principally by the Council.

The EU's trade policy aims to make the EU competitive in foreign markets. Being an open economy, the EU seeks to secure improved market access for its industries, services and investments, and to enforce the rules of free and fair trade. A coordinated trade policy takes on even greater importance in an era of globalisation, when economies and borders have opened up, leading to an increase in trade and capital movements, and the spread of information, knowledge and technology, often accompanied by deregulation. The economic impact of globalisation on the EU is felt through trade in goods and



services, as well as through financial flows and the movement of persons linked to cross-border economic activity.

Globalisation acquires a higher profile when it is measured by actual trade flows. Within the EU, there are two main sources of trade statistics. One is international trade in goods statistics (ITGS), providing information on trade in merchandise goods, collected on the basis of customs and Intrastat declarations. This provides highly detailed information on the value and quantity (volumes) of international trade in goods as regards the type of commodity. The second main source is balance of payments statistics (BoP), which register all the transactions of an economy with the rest of the world. The current account of the BoP provides information on external trade in goods and services, as well as income (from employment and investment) and current transfers. For all these transactions, the BoP registers the value of exports (credits) and imports (debits).

### Main statistical findings

In 2009 the EU-27 economy reversed its previous trend of progressively more integration with the international economy in terms of its level of credits and debits relative to GDP. The average value of EU-27 trade flows of goods corresponded to 9.7 % of GDP in 2009, down from an 11.3 % share the previous year. The level of trade integration of services also fell from 3.9 % of GDP in 2008, to 3.8 % in 2009. As can be seen from Figure 9.1 this was the first fall for goods after five years of increased integration, and for services the latest available data was the first re-

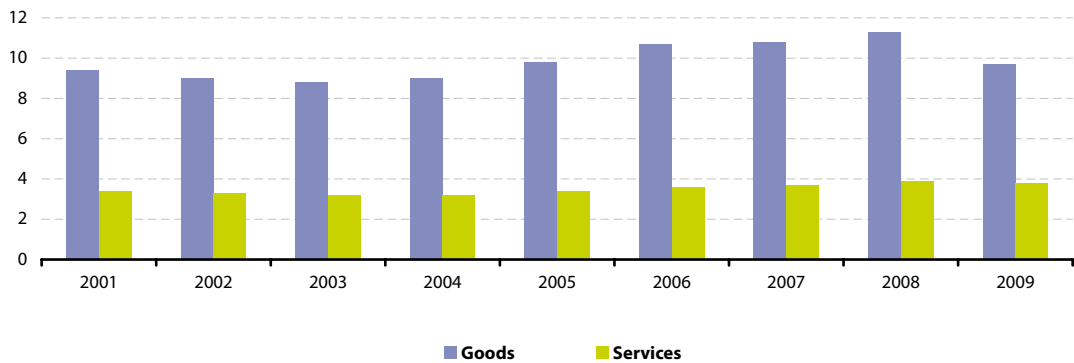
duction after four years of increased integration.

### Data sources and availability

Subchapter 9.1 on international trade in goods gives an overview of the EU's trade in merchandise goods (within the ITGS framework) while Subchapter 9.2 on international trade in services provides an overview of its trade in services (within the BoP framework). The global financial and economic crisis which started in 2007 had a huge impact on the international exchange of goods and services and on the intensity of global financial flows and business activity. These effects are clearly evident in the data presented in these two subchapters. The upward trend of EU trade in goods and services ceased in 2009. However, as the crisis was a global economic shock, the EU-27 remains the largest global exporter and importer of goods.

Trade integration of goods and services is defined as the average value of debits and credits (summed and divided by two), presented in relation to GDP: the terms credits and debits are used for international trade in services which can roughly be considered to be equivalent to exports and imports. This indicator is calculated for both goods and services, based on balance of payments data; if the values increase over time, then the reporting territory became more integrated within the international economy. It is normal that smaller countries will display a higher degree of trade integration, as they are more likely to import a range of goods and services that are not produced within their domestic markets.

**Figure 9.1:** Trade integration, EU-27 <sup>(1)</sup>  
(% of GDP)



<sup>(1)</sup> EU-25 for 2001-2003.

Source: Eurostat ([tsier120](#))



**Table 9.1:** Share of trade in goods and services in GDP, 2009 <sup>(1)</sup>  
(% of GDP)

	Goods			Services		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
<b>EU-27</b>	9.4	10.1	-0.7	4.1	3.5	0.5
<b>Euro area (EA-16)</b>	14.4	14.0	0.5	5.2	4.9	0.3
<b>Belgium</b>	59.7	58.9	0.8	17.2	17.1	0.1
<b>Bulgaria</b>	33.6	45.3	-11.7	13.9	9.5	4.4
<b>Czech Republic</b>	58.8	53.8	5.0	10.6	9.9	0.7
<b>Denmark</b>	29.3	27.1	2.2	17.7	16.4	1.3
<b>Germany</b>	34.2	28.6	5.6	6.9	7.6	-0.7
<b>Estonia</b>	47.0	50.7	-3.8	22.8	13.2	9.5
<b>Ireland</b>	48.2	28.0	20.3	41.7	47.0	-5.3
<b>Greece</b>	6.6	19.8	-13.2	11.6	6.2	5.4
<b>Spain</b>	15.2	19.5	-4.3	8.4	6.0	2.4
<b>France</b>	17.8	20.2	-2.3	5.4	4.8	0.6
<b>Italy</b>	19.2	19.1	0.1	4.8	5.5	-0.7
<b>Cyprus</b>	8.8	33.8	-25.0	41.7	17.3	24.4
<b>Latvia</b>	27.7	34.3	-6.6	14.7	8.5	6.3
<b>Lithuania</b>	44.3	47.2	-2.9	10.2	7.9	2.2
<b>Luxembourg</b>	29.6	37.6	-8.0	116.5	68.6	47.8
<b>Hungary</b>	63.2	58.8	4.3	14.0	12.4	1.6
<b>Malta</b>	30.2	43.8	-13.6	42.3	26.6	15.6
<b>Netherlands</b>	52.7	46.6	6.1	11.7	10.7	1.0
<b>Austria</b>	:	:	:	13.9	9.7	4.2
<b>Poland</b>	32.3	33.3	-1.0	6.7	5.6	1.1
<b>Portugal</b>	19.0	29.5	-10.4	9.7	6.2	3.6
<b>Romania</b>	25.1	31.0	-5.9	6.1	6.4	-0.3
<b>Slovenia</b>	45.7	47.7	-2.0	12.2	9.0	3.2
<b>Slovakia</b>	62.7	60.8	1.9	7.1	9.1	-2.0
<b>Finland</b>	26.2	24.2	2.1	10.7	9.8	0.9
<b>Sweden</b>	32.7	29.5	3.3	15.0	11.4	3.6
<b>United Kingdom</b>	16.3	22.2	-5.9	10.7	7.6	3.2
<b>Iceland</b>	33.2	27.3	5.9	18.6	16.1	2.5
<b>Norway</b>	32.1	17.5	14.6	10.0	10.0	0.1
<b>Croatia</b>	16.9	33.3	-16.3	18.6	6.1	12.5
<b>Turkey</b>	17.9	21.8	-4.0	5.4	2.7	2.6
<b>Japan <sup>(2)</sup></b>	15.3	14.6	0.8	3.1	3.5	-0.4
<b>United States <sup>(2)</sup></b>	8.9	14.7	-5.8	3.8	2.8	1.0

<sup>(1)</sup> EU-27, extra-EU flows; euro area, extra-euro area flows; Member States and other countries, flows with the rest of the world.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2008.

Source: Eurostat ([bop\\_q\\_eu](#), [bop\\_q\\_euro](#), [bop\\_q\\_c](#) and [tec00001](#))

## 9.1 International trade in goods

The European Union (EU) accounts for just under a fifth of the world's trade in goods. The value of external trade in goods significantly exceeds that of services, which by their nature are harder to move across borders.

This subchapter discusses the evolution in the EU's international trade in goods. It considers the EU's share in world import and export markets, intra-EU trade, the EU's main trading partners, and the most widely traded product categories.

### Main statistical findings

External trade forms an increasing part of the world economy, through the influence of globalisation, as well as rapidly growing exchanges with developing economies such as China and India, and some of the countries formed out of the Soviet Union – in particular those where indigenous energy supplies are of particular importance.

The steady increase in EU-27 imports and exports between 2003 and 2008 was sharply reversed in 2009, as EU-27's total trade fell by EUR 581 157 million to EUR 2 293 607 million. Exports fell by 16.4 % to EUR 1 094 411 million, while imports fell more sharply (23.4 %) to EUR 1 199 196 million. These changes resulted in a large drop in the EU-27's trade deficit to EUR 104 785 million, less than half that recorded in 2008 and the lowest since 2004.

Looking in more detail and using monthly statistics, the marked decrease

in EU-27 imports and exports gathered momentum during the second half of 2008. Seasonally adjusted exports peaked in April 2008 and fell by 23 % to their lowest point in January 2009. The fall in imports started three months later, in July 2008, and reached their lowest value in May 2009, having fallen 32 %. After these low points both EU-27 imports and exports started to follow a slow upward trend.

Trade in goods between Member States (intra-EU trade) was valued in terms of dispatches at EUR 2 194 341 million in 2009, a little over twice the value of exports from the EU-27 to non-member countries. The importance of the internal market was underlined by the fact that for each of the Member States, intra-EU trade of goods was higher than extra-EU trade (Figure 9.6). However, the proportion of total trade in goods accounted for by intra-EU and extra-EU flows varied considerably among the Member States, reflecting to some degree historical ties and geographical location. The highest shares of intra-EU trade (about 80 %) were recorded for the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Luxembourg, with this ratio falling to less than 60 % in the United Kingdom, Italy, and Malta.

Intra-EU trade (measured by dispatches) decreased in 2009 more markedly than extra-EU exports (-19 % against -16 %). Considering arrivals and dispatches together, the biggest reductions in intra-EU trade were registered by Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and Finland, down by about 30 %.



Germany recorded the highest trade surplus (extra and intra-EU combined) for goods in 2009, valued at EUR 134 780 million. This represented a narrowing of the German surplus by EUR 42 745 million compared with 2008. The next highest trade surplus in 2009 (EUR 39 244 million) was recorded for the Netherlands, followed by Ireland (EUR 37 753 million). In contrast, the highest trade deficit in goods (EUR 93 189 million) was recorded by the United Kingdom, although this figure represented a considerable narrowing of the deficit compared with 2008. Indeed, trade deficits for a number of Member States narrowed in 2009, none more so than Spain (from EUR 94 717 million to EUR 49 526 million).

The sharp fall in EU-27 exports in 2009 was distributed unevenly across trading partners. The United States share of EU-27 exports remained steady at just under a fifth of the total between 2008 and 2009, while China's share rose from 6.0 % to 7.5 % to become the third largest destination for EU-27 exports after the United States and Switzerland. China was the only major destination to which EU-27 exports rose between 2008 and 2009, though by only a third of the annual rate seen over the period from 2000 to 2009.

Imports into the EU-27 were reduced from all main providers between 2008 and 2009. Imports from China, by far the largest source, fell by EUR 33 178 million, while those from the United States and Russia, the second and third largest sources, fell by EUR 27 237 million and EUR 62 510 million respectively. This fall in imports from Russia was the greatest seen in imports from any major trading partner, in both absolute and percentage terms – a decrease of over a third – and

may, at least in part, be attributed to falling oil and natural gas prices.

The overall fall of EUR 215 407 million in EU-27 exports was overwhelmingly due to declines in the two largest product groups, machinery and vehicles and other manufactured goods, which fell by EUR 114 484 million and EUR 58 407 million respectively. In contrast, exports of the next largest product group, chemicals, fell by only EUR 3 279 million. Machinery and transport equipment also recorded the largest trade surplus (EUR 112 552 million) in 2009. Of the main product groups, raw materials experienced the largest fall in imports in relative terms (-37.5 %). Imports of energy products fell by EUR 166 281 million, or 36.4 %. It should be noted that comparisons over time reflect both changes in quantity and price levels.

### Data sources and availability

Trade in goods statistics measure the value and quantity of goods traded between Member States of the EU (known as intra-EU trade) and goods traded by EU Member States with non-member countries (known as extra-EU trade). They are the official source of information about imports, exports and the trade balance of the EU, its Member States and the euro area.

Statistics are disseminated for each declaring country with respect to each partner country, for several product classifications. One of the most common is the Standard international trade classification (SITC Rev. 4) of the United Nations (UN); this classification allows a comparison of external trade statistics to be made on a worldwide basis.

In extra-EU trade statistics, the data shown for the EU-27 treat this entity as a single trading block and report exports from the whole of the EU to the rest of the world and imports from the rest of the world into the EU. In contrast, when reporting data for individual Member States, external trade flows are generally presented in terms of world trade flows (including both intra-EU and extra-EU partners).

The definitions of extra-EU trade are as follows:

- imports are goods which enter the statistical territory of the EU from a non-member country and are placed under the customs procedure for free circulation (as a general rule goods intended for consumption), inward processing, or processing under customs control (goods for working, processing), either immediately or after a period in a customs warehouse;
- exports are goods which leave the statistical territory of the EU for a non-member country after being placed under the customs procedure for exports (definitive export), outward processing, or re-exportation following either inward processing or processing under customs control.

Statistics on trade with non-member countries do not, therefore, include goods in transit or those placed under a customs procedure for bonded warehousing or temporary entry (for fairs, exhibitions, tests, etc.), nor do they include re-export following entry under one of these procedures.

Statistics on trade between the Member States (intra-EU trade) cover the arrivals and dispatches of goods recorded by each Member State. Arrivals and dispatches are defined as follows:

- arrivals are goods in free circulation within the EU which enter the statistical territory of a given Member State;
- dispatches are goods in free circulation within the EU which leave the statistical territory of a given Member State to enter another Member State.

Customs records are the traditional source of statistical data on trade in goods. The beginning of the single market on 1 January 1993, with its removal of customs formalities between Member States, made it necessary to adopt a new data collection system, Intrastat, as the basis for statistics on intra-EU trade. In the Intrastat system, statistical data are collected directly from trade operators, which send a monthly declaration to the relevant national statistical administration.

The statistical values of extra-EU trade and intra-EU trade are recorded at their free-on-board (FOB) value for exports/dispatches and their cost, insurance and freight (CIF) value for imports/arrivals. The values reported comprise only those subsidiary costs (freight and insurance) which relate, for exports/dispatches, to the journey within the territory of the Member State from which the goods are exported/dispatched and, for imports/arrivals, to the journey outside the territory of the Member State into which the goods are imported/enter.





## Context

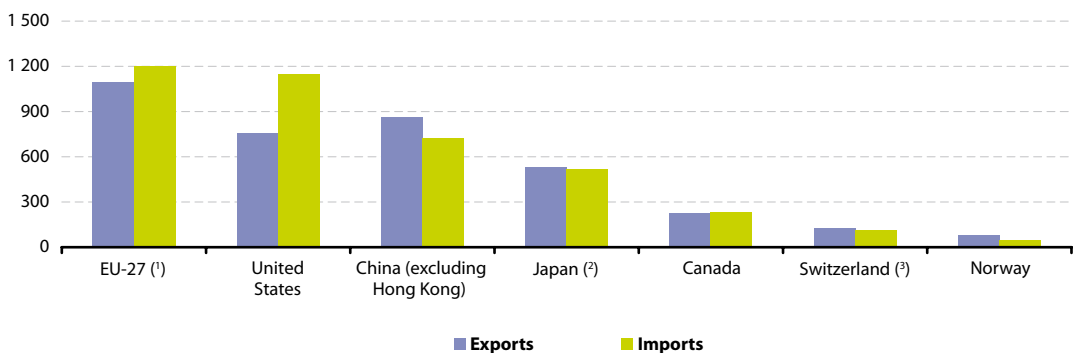
Trade in goods statistics are used extensively by public-body decision makers at an international, EU and national level. Businesses can use international trade data to carry out market research and define their commercial strategy. In the case of EU institutions, international trade statistics help in the preparation of multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations, in defining and implementing anti-dumping policies, for the purposes of macro-economic and monetary policies and in evaluating the progress of the single market, or the integration of European economies.

The EU has a common trade policy whereby the European Commission negotiates trade agreements and represents the EU's interests on behalf of its 27 Member States. The European Commission consults Member States through an

advisory committee which discusses the full range of trade policy issues affecting the EU including multilateral, bilateral and unilateral instruments.

Globally, multilateral trade issues are dealt with under the auspices of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Its membership covers 153 countries (as of July 2008), with several candidate members in the process of joining. The WTO sets the global rules for trade, provides a forum for trade negotiations, and for settling disputes between members. The European Commission negotiates with its WTO partners and participated in the latest round of WTO multilateral trade negotiations, known as the Doha Development Agenda (DDA). However, having missed deadlines to conclude these talks in 2005 and again in 2006, the Doha round of talks broke down again at a WTO meeting in July 2008. At the time of writing, the future of the Doha round is uncertain.

**Figure 9.2:** Main players for external trade, 2009  
(EUR 1 000 million)



<sup>(1)</sup> External trade flows with extra EU-27.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2008 instead of 2009.

<sup>(3)</sup> Including Liechtenstein.

Source: Eurostat ([ext\\_lt\\_intertrd](#))

**Table 9.2:** Main players for external trade  
(EUR 1 000 million)

	Exports			Imports			Trade balance		
	1999	2004	2009	1999	2004	2009	1999	2004	2009
<b>EU-27 <sup>(1)</sup></b>	683	953	1 094	743	1 028	1 199	-60	-75	-105
Norway	43	66	78	32	39	44	11	27	34
Switzerland <sup>(2)</sup>	75	95	124	75	90	112	0	6	12
Canada	224	255	226	202	220	230	22	35	-4
China (excluding Hong Kong)	183	477	862	155	451	721	27	26	141
Japan <sup>(3)</sup>	392	455	531	291	366	518	101	89	13
United States	650	658	758	994	1 226	1 148	-344	-569	-391

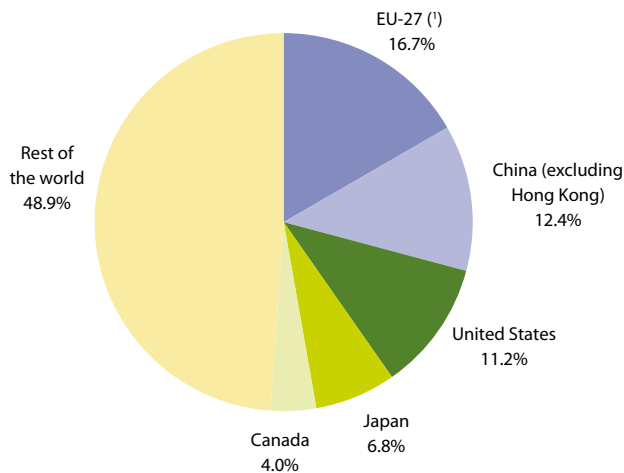
<sup>(1)</sup> External trade flows with extra EU-27.

<sup>(2)</sup> Including Liechtenstein.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2008 instead of 2009.

Source: Eurostat ([ext\\_lt\\_intertrd](#))

**Figure 9.3:** Shares in the world market for exports, 2008  
(% share of world exports)

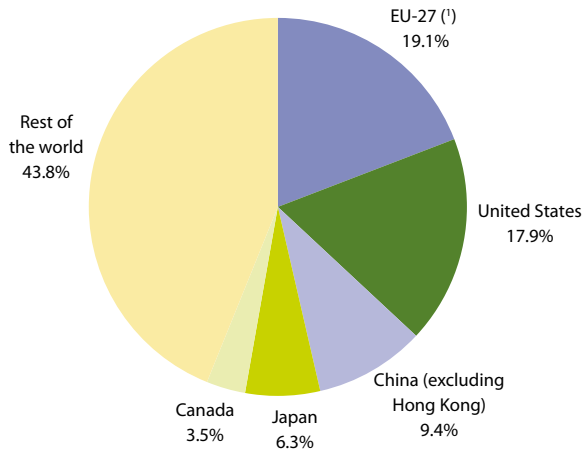


<sup>(1)</sup> External trade flows with extra EU-27.

Source: Eurostat ([ext\\_lt\\_intrrole](#))



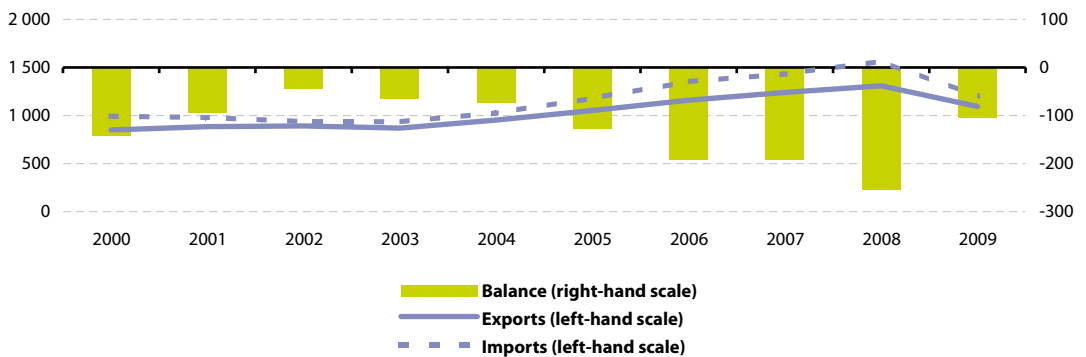
**Figure 9.4:** Shares in the world market for imports, 2008  
(% share of world imports)



<sup>(1)</sup> External trade flows with extra EU-27.

Source: Eurostat ([ext\\_lt\\_introle](#))

**Figure 9.5:** Development of external trade, EU-27<sup>(1)</sup>  
(EUR 1 000 million)



<sup>(1)</sup> External trade flows with extra EU-27.

Source: Eurostat ([ext\\_lt\\_intertrd](#))

**Table 9.3:** External trade  
(EUR 1 000 million)

	Exports			Imports			Balance	
	2008	2009	2008-09 growth rate (%)	2008	2009	2008-09 growth rate (%)	2008	2009
<b>EU-27<sup>(1)</sup></b>	1 309.8	1 094.4	-16.4	1 564.9	1 199.2	-23.4	-255.1	-104.8
Belgium	320.8	265.2	-17.3	317.0	252.3	-20.4	3.8	12.8
Bulgaria	15.2	11.8	-22.5	25.1	16.7	-33.3	-9.9	-4.9
Czech Republic	99.8	81.0	-18.8	96.6	75.3	-22.0	3.2	5.7
Denmark	79.3	66.9	-15.6	74.8	59.2	-20.9	4.5	7.7
Germany	983.3	807.5	-17.9	805.7	672.7	-16.5	177.5	134.8
Estonia	8.5	6.5	-23.5	10.9	7.3	-33.4	-2.4	-0.8
Ireland	85.5	82.7	-3.2	57.1	45.0	-21.2	28.4	37.8
Greece	17.4	14.4	-17.6	61.0	42.9	-29.7	-43.5	-28.5
Spain	191.4	156.6	-18.2	286.1	206.2	-27.9	-94.7	-49.5
France	418.7	347.5	-17.0	486.5	401.4	-17.5	-67.7	-53.8
Italy	369.0	290.8	-21.2	382.1	295.9	-22.6	-13.0	-5.1
Cyprus	1.1	0.9	-18.8	7.2	5.6	-22.4	-6.1	-4.7
Latvia	6.9	5.5	-20.0	11.0	7.0	-36.0	-4.1	-1.5
Lithuania	16.1	11.8	-26.6	21.1	13.1	-37.9	-5.1	-1.3
Luxembourg	17.2	14.9	-13.4	21.5	17.5	-18.6	-4.3	-2.6
Hungary	73.8	60.0	-18.6	74.1	56.0	-24.3	-0.3	4.0
Malta	2.0	1.5	-24.9	3.3	2.6	-20.5	-1.2	-1.1
Netherlands	433.7	357.0	-17.7	395.0	317.7	-19.6	38.7	39.2
Austria	123.3	98.7	-20.0	125.3	102.8	-18.0	-2.0	-4.1
Poland	115.9	96.4	-16.8	142.0	105.1	-26.0	-26.1	-8.7
Portugal	37.9	31.1	-18.1	61.2	50.1	-18.1	-23.2	-19.0
Romania	33.7	29.1	-13.5	57.1	38.9	-31.9	-23.5	-9.8
Slovenia	23.2	18.8	-19.1	25.2	19.0	-24.5	-2.0	-0.2
Slovakia	48.4	40.1	-17.0	50.3	39.6	-21.1	-1.9	0.5
Finland	65.6	45.0	-31.3	62.4	43.6	-30.1	3.2	1.4
Sweden	124.6	94.1	-24.5	114.6	85.9	-25.0	10.1	8.2
United Kingdom	312.5	253.0	-19.1	430.4	346.2	-19.6	-117.8	-93.2
Iceland	3.7	2.9	-20.3	4.2	2.6	-38.0	-0.5	0.3
Norway	113.6	78.2	-31.2	60.4	44.4	-26.5	53.1	33.7
Switzerland <sup>(2)</sup>	136.1	124.1	-8.8	124.5	111.9	-10.1	11.6	12.2
Canada	318.2	226.1	-28.9	285.4	230.2	-19.4	32.8	-4.0
China	972.7	861.5	-11.4	770.0	720.9	-6.4	202.7	140.6
Japan	531.3	:	:	518.4	:	:	12.8	:
United States	883.8	757.6	-14.3	1 471.9	1 148.5	-22.0	-588.1	-390.9

(<sup>1</sup>) External trade flows with extra EU-27.

(<sup>2</sup>) Including Liechtenstein.

Source: Eurostat (tet00002)

**Table 9.4:** Extra EU-27 trade, 2009

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance (EUR 1 000 million)
	(EUR 1 000 million)	Share of EU-27 exports (%)	(EUR 1 000 million)	Share of EU-27 imports (%)	
<b>EU-27</b>	1 094.4	100.0	1 199.2	100.0	-104.8
Belgium	63.9	5.8	73.0	6.1	-9.1
Bulgaria	4.2	0.4	6.6	0.6	-2.4
Czech Republic	12.4	1.1	16.6	1.4	-4.2
Denmark	21.8	2.0	17.9	1.5	3.9
Germany	299.0	27.3	234.8	19.6	64.2
Estonia	2.0	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.6
Ireland	31.9	2.9	15.5	1.3	16.4
Greece	5.4	0.5	15.3	1.3	-9.9
Spain	48.9	4.5	79.4	6.6	-30.5
France	131.6	12.0	123.7	10.3	7.8
Italy	123.8	11.3	126.5	10.6	-2.8
Cyprus	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.1	-1.3
Latvia	1.8	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.1
Lithuania	4.2	0.4	5.4	0.4	-1.2
Luxembourg	1.9	0.2	4.9	0.4	-3.1
Hungary	12.7	1.2	17.5	1.5	-4.8
Malta	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1
Netherlands	80.7	7.4	161.9	13.5	-81.1
Austria	27.8	2.5	22.6	1.9	5.2
Poland	20.0	1.8	29.4	2.5	-9.4
Portugal	7.8	0.7	11.0	0.9	-3.2
Romania	7.5	0.7	10.4	0.9	-2.9
Slovenia	5.8	0.5	5.5	0.5	0.2
Slovakia	5.7	0.5	10.0	0.8	-4.3
Finland	20.0	1.8	15.2	1.3	4.7
Sweden	39.1	3.6	27.4	2.3	11.7
United Kingdom	113.5	10.4	163.0	13.6	-49.5

Source: Eurostat ([ext\\_lt\\_intratrd](#))

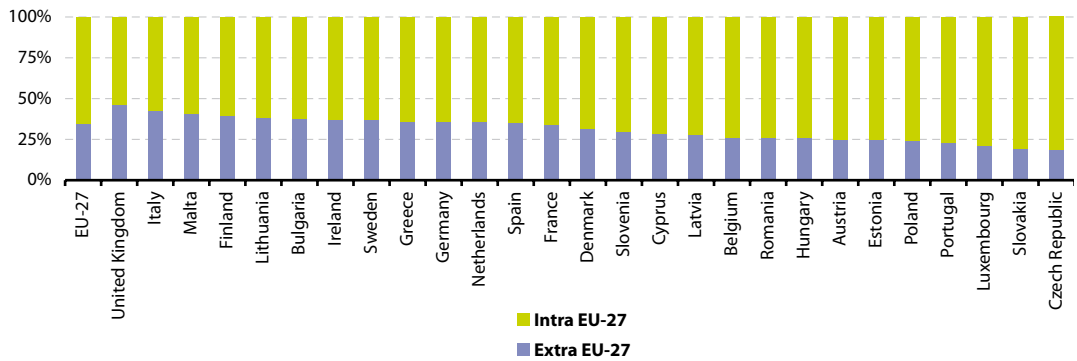
**Table 9.5:** Intra EU-27 trade  
(EUR 1 000 million)

	Dispatches		Arrivals		Balance	
	2004	2009	2004	2009	2004	2009
<b>EU-27</b>	2 071.8	2 194.3	1 993.4	2 126.3	-	-
Belgium	190.1	201.2	167.2	179.3	22.8	21.9
Bulgaria	5.0	7.6	6.6	10.1	-1.7	-2.5
Czech Republic	48.3	68.6	45.2	58.8	3.2	9.9
Denmark	43.8	45.1	38.8	41.3	4.9	3.9
Germany	472.3	508.4	377.7	437.9	94.5	70.5
Estonia	3.8	4.5	4.9	5.8	-1.1	-1.3
Ireland	53.0	50.8	32.7	29.5	20.3	21.3
Greece	7.9	9.0	25.5	27.6	-17.6	-18.6
Spain	109.2	107.8	141.1	126.7	-31.9	-19.0
France	239.8	215.9	263.6	277.6	-23.8	-61.7
Italy	175.9	167.0	177.6	169.3	-1.6	-2.3
Cyprus	0.5	0.6	3.1	4.1	-2.6	-3.5
Latvia	2.5	3.7	4.3	5.3	-1.8	-1.6
Lithuania	5.0	7.6	6.3	7.8	-1.3	-0.2
Luxembourg	11.8	13.0	12.2	12.5	-0.5	0.5
Hungary	37.1	47.3	33.3	38.6	3.8	8.8
Malta	1.0	0.6	2.1	1.8	-1.1	-1.1
Netherlands	229.5	276.2	136.6	155.8	92.9	120.4
Austria	70.0	70.8	79.8	80.2	-9.8	-9.3
Poland	48.5	76.4	54.3	75.7	-5.9	0.7
Portugal	23.1	23.3	34.1	39.1	-11.0	-15.8
Romania	14.1	21.6	17.3	28.5	-3.2	-6.9
Slovenia	8.9	13.0	11.7	13.5	-2.8	-0.5
Slovakia	19.3	34.4	18.9	29.6	0.4	4.8
Finland	28.7	25.1	27.9	28.4	0.9	-3.3
Sweden	58.5	55.0	58.3	58.5	0.2	-3.5
United Kingdom	164.2	139.5	212.0	183.2	-47.8	-43.7

Source: Eurostat (tet00039)

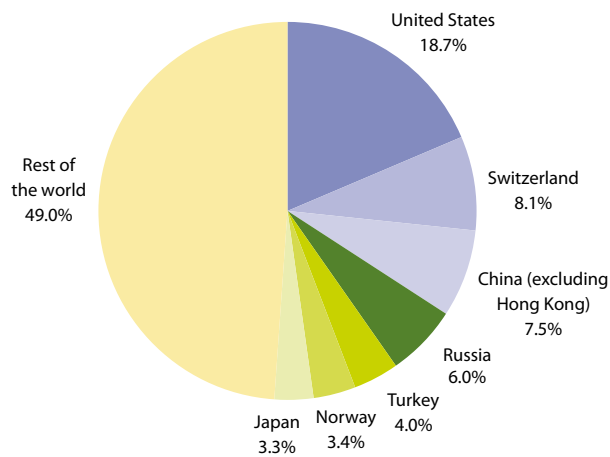


**Figure 9.6:** Intra and extra EU-27 trade, 2009  
(imports plus exports, % share of total trade)



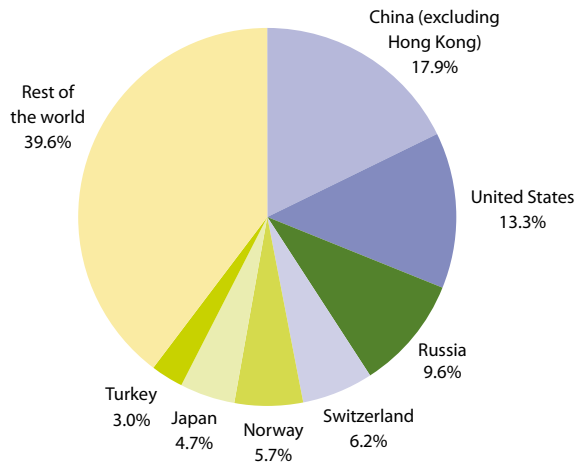
Source: Eurostat ([ext\\_lt\\_intratrd](#))

**Figure 9.7:** Main trading partners for exports, EU-27, 2009  
(% share of extra EU-27 exports)



Source: Eurostat ([ext\\_lt\\_maineu](#))

**Figure 9.8:** Main trading partners for imports, EU-27, 2009  
(% share of extra EU-27 imports)



Source: Eurostat (ext\_lt\_maineu)





**Table 9.6:** Extra EU-27 trade by main trading partners, EU-27 <sup>(1)</sup>  
(EUR 1 000 million)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>EXPORTS</b>										
Extra EU-27	849.7	884.7	891.9	869.2	953.0	1 052.7	1 160.1	1 240.5	1 309.8	1 094.4
United States	238.2	245.6	247.9	227.3	235.5	252.7	269.1	261.5	250.1	204.7
China (excl. Hong Kong)	25.9	30.7	35.1	41.5	48.4	51.8	63.8	71.9	78.4	81.6
Russia	22.7	31.6	34.4	37.2	46.0	56.7	72.3	89.1	105.0	65.5
Switzerland	72.5	76.5	72.8	71.4	75.2	82.6	87.8	92.8	98.0	88.3
Norway	26.4	27.2	28.2	27.7	30.8	33.8	38.5	43.6	43.8	37.5
Japan	45.5	45.5	43.5	41.0	43.4	43.7	44.8	43.7	42.3	35.9
Turkey	31.9	21.9	26.6	30.9	40.1	44.6	50.0	52.7	54.1	43.7
South Korea (Republic of)	16.7	15.8	17.7	16.4	17.9	20.2	22.9	24.8	25.6	21.5
India	13.7	13.0	14.3	14.6	17.2	21.3	24.4	29.5	31.6	27.5
Brazil	16.9	18.6	15.7	12.4	14.2	16.1	17.7	21.3	26.3	21.6
<b>IMPORTS</b>										
Extra EU-27	992.7	979.1	937.0	935.3	1 027.5	1 179.6	1 352.8	1 433.4	1 564.9	1 199.2
United States	206.3	203.3	182.6	158.1	159.4	163.5	175.5	181.7	186.8	159.5
China (excl. Hong Kong)	74.6	82.0	90.1	106.2	128.7	160.3	194.9	232.7	247.9	214.8
Russia	63.8	65.9	64.5	70.7	84.0	112.6	140.9	144.5	177.8	115.3
Switzerland	62.6	63.6	61.7	59.1	62.0	66.6	71.6	77.0	80.3	73.8
Norway	47.2	46.4	48.0	51.0	55.3	67.2	79.2	76.7	95.9	68.6
Japan	92.1	81.1	73.7	72.4	74.7	74.1	77.5	78.4	75.1	55.8
Turkey	18.7	22.1	24.6	27.3	32.7	36.1	41.7	47.0	46.0	36.1
South Korea (Republic of)	27.0	23.3	24.6	26.0	30.7	34.5	40.8	41.4	39.6	32.1
India	12.8	13.5	13.7	14.1	16.4	19.1	22.6	26.6	29.5	25.4
Brazil	18.7	19.6	18.4	19.1	21.7	24.1	27.2	32.8	35.9	25.7
<b>TRADE BALANCE</b>										
Extra EU-27	-143.0	-94.4	-45.1	-66.0	-74.6	-126.8	-192.7	-192.9	-255.1	-104.8
United States	31.9	42.3	65.3	69.2	76.1	89.2	93.6	79.7	63.4	45.2
China (excl. Hong Kong)	-48.8	-51.3	-55.1	-64.7	-80.3	-108.5	-131.1	-160.7	-169.5	-133.1
Russia	-41.0	-34.3	-30.1	-33.5	-37.9	-55.9	-68.6	-55.3	-72.7	-49.8
Switzerland	10.0	12.9	11.1	12.3	13.2	16.0	16.1	15.9	17.7	14.5
Norway	-20.8	-19.2	-19.9	-23.4	-24.5	-33.4	-40.7	-33.1	-52.2	-31.1
Japan	-46.6	-35.6	-30.2	-31.4	-31.3	-30.3	-32.7	-34.7	-32.8	-19.9
Turkey	13.2	-0.2	2.0	3.6	7.4	8.5	8.3	5.7	8.1	7.7
South Korea (Republic of)	-10.2	-7.4	-6.9	-9.6	-12.7	-14.2	-18.0	-16.6	-14.0	-10.6
India	0.8	-0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	2.2	1.8	2.9	2.1	2.1
Brazil	-1.8	-1.0	-2.6	-6.7	-7.6	-8.1	-9.5	-11.5	-9.5	-4.1

<sup>(1)</sup> Partners are sorted according to the sum of imports and exports in 2009.

Source: Eurostat (tet00040)

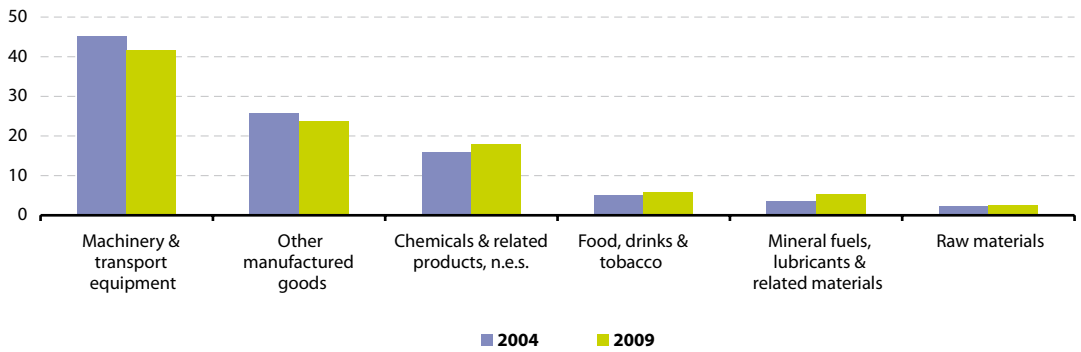
**Table 9.7:** Extra EU-27 trade by main products, EU-27

	1999		2004		2009	
	(EUR 1 000 million)	(%)	(EUR 1 000 million)	(%)	(EUR 1 000 million)	(%)
<b>EXPORTS</b>						
Total	683.1	100.0	953.0	100.0	1 094.4	100.0
Food, drinks & tobacco	41.8	6.1	48.6	5.1	62.6	5.7
Raw materials	14.5	2.1	21.0	2.2	27.8	2.5
Mineral fuels, lubricants	15.7	2.3	32.9	3.5	57.2	5.2
Chemicals & related prod.	97.4	14.3	152.6	16.0	195.5	17.9
Other manufactured goods	181.1	26.5	246.2	25.8	258.4	23.6
Machinery & transport equip.	314.5	46.1	430.1	45.1	454.7	41.5
<b>IMPORTS</b>						
Total	743.3	100.0	1 027.5	100.0	1 199.2	100.0
Food, drinks & tobacco	50.3	6.8	58.8	5.7	73.7	6.1
Raw materials	38.9	5.2	48.5	4.7	47.2	3.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants	84.1	11.3	183.4	17.9	290.1	24.2
Chemicals & related prod.	58.7	7.9	88.5	8.6	112.4	9.4
Other manufactured goods	200.3	26.9	262.3	25.5	295.4	24.6
Machinery & transport equip.	288.2	38.8	354.5	34.5	342.2	28.5
<b>TRADE BALANCE</b>						
Total	-60.2	-	-74.6	-	-104.8	-
Food, drinks & tobacco	-8.5	-	-10.3	-	-11.1	-
Raw materials	-24.4	-	-27.4	-	-19.5	-
Mineral fuels, lubricants	-68.5	-	-150.5	-	-232.9	-
Chemicals & related prod.	38.8	-	64.1	-	83.1	-
Other manufactured goods	-19.1	-	-16.1	-	-37.0	-
Machinery & transport equip.	26.4	-	75.6	-	112.6	-

Source: Eurostat ([ext\\_lt\\_intertrd](#))

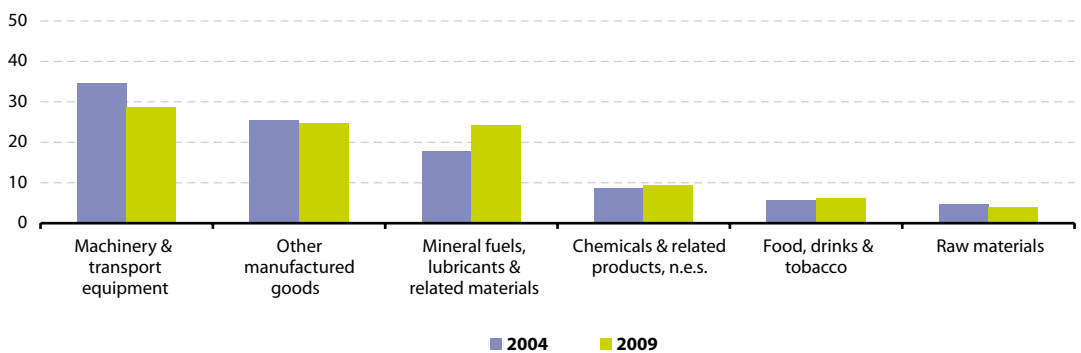


**Figure 9.9: Main exports, EU-27**  
(% share of extra EU-27 exports)



Source: Eurostat (tet00061)

**Figure 9.10: Main imports, EU-27**  
(% share of extra EU-27 imports)



Source: Eurostat (tet00061)

## 9.2 International trade in services

This subchapter provides information in relation to international trade in services within individual Member States and across the European Union (EU) as a whole. It discusses the EU's main trading partners for services and the weight of different types of services in total international trade in services.

Services play a major role in all modern economies. An efficient services sector is crucial for trade and economic growth and for vibrant and resilient economies. Services provide vital support to the economy and industry as a whole, for example, through finance, logistics and communications. Increased trade in services and the widespread availability of services may boost economic growth by improving the performance of other industries, since services can provide key intermediate inputs, especially in an increasingly interlinked, globalised world.

Services differ from goods in a number of ways, most commonly in the immediacy of the relationship between supplier and consumer. Many services are non-transportable, in other words, they require the physical proximity of the service provider and consumer. This proximity requirement implies that many services transactions involve factor mobility. Thus, an important feature of services is that they are provided via various modes of supply. Many services are tailored according to the client's needs and tastes and hence tend not to be homogeneous or mass-produced. For international trade in such non-trans-

portable services to take place, either the consumer must go to the service provider or the service provider must go to the consumer. As such, services cover a heterogeneous range of products and activities that are difficult to encapsulate within a simple definition. Services are also often difficult to separate from goods with which they may be associated or bundled.

### Main statistical findings

The share of services in total exports (goods and services) was relatively stable between 27.8 % and 28.7 % from 2004 to 2008, but increased to 30.3 % in 2009. Equally the services share of imports increased in 2009, reaching 25.9 % having been at a level between 22.2 % and 23.8 % in the three previous years.

The EU-27 reported a surplus in service transactions of EUR 64 000 million with the rest of the world in 2009, reflecting credits of EUR 479 000 million and debits of EUR 415 000 million (see Table 9.8).

The United Kingdom recorded a net credit (extra and intra-EU combined) of EUR 49 500 million in service transactions in 2009, the largest value among the Member States and considerably more than the next highest that was recorded by Spain (EUR 25 300 million). In contrast, Germany recorded a net deficit in service transactions of EUR 16 700 million in 2009, the largest deficit by far among the Member States. It is important to underline that most trade in services by Mem-



ber States involved intra-EU transactions, amounting to 57.2 % of credits and 59.0 % of debits.

North America was the main extra-EU trading region for the EU-27's international trade in services in 2008, accounting for 28.0 % of credits and 32.2 % of debits (see Figure 9.11). The EU-27 had negative net trade in services with North Africa, Central America and the rest of Europe (excluding EFTA countries).

More than two thirds of the EU-27's credits (67.7 %) and almost three quarters of its debits (70.2 %) in the international trade of services in 2009 were accounted for by three categories: transport, travel and other business services (see Figure 9.12). The surplus of EUR 29 800 million for other business services was the highest among services, followed by a surplus of EUR 26 200 million for financial services, EUR 21 500 million for transport and EUR 17 900 million for computer and information services. In contrast, the largest deficits were EUR 18 300 million for travel and EUR 13 900 million for royalties and license fees.

### Data sources and availability

The main methodological references used for the production of statistics on international trade in services are the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s fifth balance of payments manual (BPM5) and the United Nations' manual on statistics of international trade in services. The transmission of data on international trade in services to Eurostat is covered by Regulation (EC) No 184/2005

of the European Parliament and of the Council.

The breakdown of Eurostat statistics on international trade in services includes three main sub-items: transport, travel, and other services.

- **Transport** covers all transport services that are provided by residents of one economy for those of another and that involve the carriage of passengers, the movement of goods (freight), rentals (charters) of carriers with crew, and related supporting and auxiliary services. All modes of transport are considered including sea, air, space, rail, road, inland waterway, and pipelines, as are other supporting and auxiliary services (such as storage and warehousing).
- **Travel** covers primarily the goods and services acquired from an economy by travellers during visits of less than one year to that economy. The goods and services are purchased by, or on behalf of, the traveller or provided, without a quid pro quo (that is, are provided as a gift), for the traveller to use or give away. The transportation of travellers within the economies that they are visiting, where such transportation is provided by carriers not resident in the particular economy being visited, as well as the international carriage of travellers are excluded; both are covered in passenger services under transport. Also excluded are goods purchased by a traveller for resale in the traveller's own economy or in any other economy. Travel is divided in two subcomponents: business travel and personal travel.

- **Other services** comprise external transactions not covered under transport or travel, specifically: communications services, construction services, insurance services, financial services, computer and information services, royalties and licence fees, other business services, personal, cultural and recreational services, and government services.

International trade in services is geographically allocated according to the residence of the trading partner, distinguishing between: **intra-EU transactions** which correspond to the sum of transactions declared by EU Member States with other EU Member States; **extra-EU transactions** which correspond to the transactions declared by EU Member States with countries outside the EU. **World transactions** are equal to the sum of intra-EU transactions and extra-EU transactions.

## Context

The provision of services contributes an increasing share of the economic wealth of the EU, and accounts for more than 50 % of GDP in each Member State. Nevertheless, the value of exports and imports of goods is generally two to three times higher than that of services. Part of this imbalance may be due to the nature of some services: for example, the provi-

sion of services of proximity that are difficult to provide over long distances, or alternatively professional services that are bound by distinct national legislation.

Despite the low level of international trade in services, there are a number of reasons to believe that the level of trade may grow in future years. Technological developments have increased the tradability of some services, for example facilitating web-based services such as those for finance, education, health and government amongst others. Furthermore, liberalisation efforts are likely to facilitate and therefore stimulate international trade in services. Within the EU the objective of the 'Services' Directive 2006/123/EC of 12 December 2006, on services in the internal market, is to eliminate obstacles to trade in services, thus allowing the development of cross-border operations. It is intended to improve competitiveness, not just of service enterprises but also of European industry as a whole.

Globally, the inclusion of services in the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations led to the general agreement on trade in services (GATS) that entered into force in January 1995. The GATS aims at ensuring increased transparency and predictability of relevant rules and regulations, and promoting progressive liberalisation through successive rounds of negotiation.



**Table 9.8:** Trade in services <sup>(1)</sup>  
(EUR 1 000 million)

	Credits			Debits			Net	
	2004	2009	2008-09 growth rate (%)	2004	2009	2008-09 growth rate (%)	2004	2009
<b>EU-27</b>	366.7	479.0	-9.5	321.6	415.0	-6.4	45.1	64.0
<b>Euro area (EA-16)</b>	494.9	469.8	-9.2	445.3	439.9	-7.6	49.6	29.9
Belgium	42.4	58.3	-2.5	39.5	57.9	2.1	2.9	0.4
Bulgaria	3.3	4.9	-9.2	2.6	3.3	-17.8	0.7	1.6
Czech Republic	7.8	14.6	-1.8	7.2	13.6	11.2	0.5	1.0
Denmark	29.4	39.5	-20.0	26.8	36.7	-13.9	2.7	2.9
Germany	118.7	165.8	-6.9	158.4	182.6	-7.8	-39.7	-16.7
Estonia	2.3	3.2	-10.5	1.4	1.8	-21.5	0.9	1.3
Ireland	42.4	66.6	-1.9	52.6	75.1	-0.8	-10.2	-8.4
Greece	26.7	27.0	-20.8	11.3	14.3	-15.3	15.5	12.6
Spain	69.4	88.1	-9.6	47.6	62.7	-12.0	21.8	25.3
France	92.4	102.9	-9.5	79.2	91.4	-5.3	13.2	11.5
Italy	68.2	73.4	-9.8	67.0	83.6	-5.9	1.2	-10.1
Cyprus	5.0	7.1	-13.6	2.1	2.9	-13.6	2.9	4.1
Latvia	1.4	2.7	-11.6	1.0	1.6	-27.7	0.5	1.2
Lithuania	2.0	2.7	-18.0	1.3	2.1	-28.3	0.7	0.6
Luxembourg	27.3	43.8	-9.5	16.8	25.8	-7.9	10.5	18.0
Hungary	8.7	13.1	-5.4	8.2	11.6	-9.8	0.5	1.5
Malta	1.3	2.4	-4.3	0.8	1.5	-1.7	0.5	0.9
Netherlands	59.3	66.9	-7.0	55.9	61.3	-2.8	3.4	5.6
Austria	30.5	38.2	-9.6	22.5	26.6	-8.7	8.0	11.6
Poland	10.8	20.7	-14.7	10.8	17.2	-17.0	0.0	3.5
Portugal	11.8	16.3	-8.8	7.8	10.3	-8.5	4.1	6.0
Romania	2.9	7.0	-19.9	3.1	7.4	-8.9	-0.2	-0.4
Slovenia	2.8	4.3	-14.7	2.1	3.2	-10.2	0.7	1.1
Slovakia	3.0	4.5	-22.0	2.8	5.8	-8.0	0.2	-1.2
Finland	12.2	18.3	-15.8	11.7	16.8	-18.8	0.5	1.5
Sweden	31.4	43.8	-11.4	26.6	33.3	-10.5	4.7	10.5
United Kingdom	159.2	167.5	-14.6	120.7	118.1	-14.5	38.4	49.5
Iceland	1.3	1.6	9.1	1.5	1.4	-18.5	-0.2	0.2
Norway	25.9	27.4	-11.2	23.6	27.2	-10.6	2.3	0.1
Croatia	7.6	8.5	-16.3	2.9	2.8	-11.3	4.8	5.7
Turkey	18.5	23.6	-0.7	8.2	12.1	-0.6	10.4	11.5
Japan <sup>(2)</sup>	78.5	101.6	:	109.0	115.9	:	-30.5	-14.3
United States <sup>(2)</sup>	281.2	372.0	:	234.4	276.2	:	46.7	95.8

<sup>(1)</sup> EU-27, extra EU-27 flows; euro area, extra EA-16 flows; Member States and other countries, flows with the rest of the world.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2008 instead of 2009.

Source: Eurostat ([bop\\_q\\_eu](#), [bop\\_q\\_euro](#) and [bop\\_q\\_c](#))

**Table 9.9:** Contribution to extra EU-27 trade in services, 2008

	Credits		Debits		Net (EUR 1 000 million)
	(EUR 1 000 million)	Share of EU-27 credits (%)	(EUR 1 000 million)	Share of EU-27 debits (%)	
<b>EU-27<sup>(1)</sup></b>	521.2	100.0	442.7	100.0	78.4
Belgium	18.2	3.5	16.0	3.6	2.2
Bulgaria	1.5	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.1
Czech Republic	3.1	0.6	3.4	0.8	-0.3
Denmark	25.8	4.9	19.2	4.3	6.6
Germany	79.6	15.3	81.2	18.3	-1.6
Estonia	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5
Ireland	24.1	4.6	38.6	8.7	-14.5
Greece	16.5	3.2	8.2	1.9	8.3
Spain	27.4	5.3	24.2	5.5	3.2
France	56.7	10.9	49.9	11.3	6.9
Italy	27.8	5.3	31.5	7.1	-3.7
Cyprus	3.1	0.6	1.1	0.2	2.1
Latvia	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.6
Lithuania	1.3	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.1
Luxembourg	12.4	2.4	8.8	2.0	3.6
Hungary	4.2	0.8	4.4	1.0	-0.2
Malta	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
Netherlands	35.0	6.7	35.7	8.1	-0.7
Austria	10.3	2.0	7.8	1.8	2.5
Poland	6.4	1.2	4.9	1.1	1.6
Portugal	4.6	0.9	3.2	0.7	1.4
Romania	1.8	0.4	2.1	0.5	-0.3
Slovenia	1.6	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.2
Slovakia	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.3
Finland	12.4	2.4	7.2	1.6	5.2
Sweden	26.0	5.0	14.3	3.2	11.7
United Kingdom	117.0	22.5	67.8	15.3	49.2

(<sup>1</sup>) Data for the EU institutions are included in the aggregate information presented for the EU-27.

Source: Eurostat (bop\_its\_det)



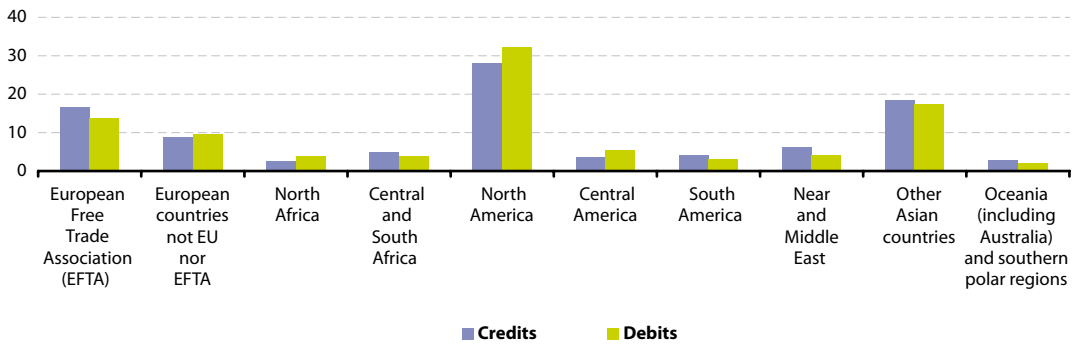
**Table 9.10:** Contribution to intra EU-27 trade in services, 2008

	Credits		Debits		Net (EUR 1 000 million)
	(EUR 1 000 million)	Share of EU-27 credits (%)	(EUR 1 000 million)	Share of EU-27 debits (%)	
<b>EU-27<sup>(1)</sup></b>	709.3	100.0	651.4	100.0	57.8
Belgium	40.7	5.7	40.0	6.1	0.7
Bulgaria	3.9	0.5	3.2	0.5	0.7
Czech Republic	12.0	1.7	8.4	1.3	3.6
Denmark	23.6	3.3	23.4	3.6	0.3
Germany	88.4	12.5	112.4	17.2	-24.0
Estonia	2.4	0.3	1.8	0.3	0.7
Ireland	45.1	6.4	35.9	5.5	9.2
Greece	17.5	2.5	8.7	1.3	8.8
Spain	70.1	9.9	47.1	7.2	23.1
France	54.9	7.7	47.3	7.3	7.6
Italy	53.7	7.6	57.3	8.8	-3.6
Cyprus	5.1	0.7	2.3	0.4	2.7
Latvia	1.6	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.3
Lithuania	2.0	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.3
Luxembourg	36.0	5.1	19.3	3.0	16.7
Hungary	9.4	1.3	8.3	1.3	1.0
Malta	1.9	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.9
Netherlands	50.9	7.2	40.8	6.3	10.2
Austria	32.0	4.5	21.3	3.3	10.7
Poland	17.8	2.5	15.8	2.4	2.0
Portugal	13.4	1.9	8.2	1.3	5.1
Romania	6.9	1.0	6.0	0.9	1.0
Slovenia	3.4	0.5	2.1	0.3	1.4
Slovakia	4.4	0.6	5.2	0.8	-0.8
Finland	9.4	1.3	12.8	2.0	-3.4
Sweden	23.6	3.3	23.1	3.5	0.6
United Kingdom	79.1	11.2	70.2	10.8	8.9

(<sup>1</sup>) Data for the EU institutions are included in the aggregate information presented for the EU-27.

Source: Eurostat ([bop\\_its\\_det](#))

**Figure 9.11:** Trade in services, EU-27, 2008  
(% share of extra EU-27 transactions)



Source: Eurostat ([bop\\_its\\_det](#))

**Table 9.11:** EU-27 credits for services  
(%)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Extra-EU</b>	41.5	41.8	42.0	42.3	42.4	42.8
<b>European Free Trade Association</b>	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	:
Switzerland	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.7
<b>European countries not EU nor EFTA</b>	3.0	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.7	:
Central and Eastern Europe	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	:
Community of Independent States	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	:
Russia	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6
<b>Africa</b>	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.1	:
<b>America</b>	16.9	16.7	16.4	15.7	15.2	:
Canada	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
United States	13.3	12.7	12.4	11.7	10.9	10.6
Brazil	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
<b>Asia</b>	9.3	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.3	:
China (excl. Hong Kong)	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
Hong Kong	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
India	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Japan	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5
<b>Oceania (including Australia) and southern polar regions</b>	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	:
<b>OECD countries</b>	83.0	81.9	81.0	79.9	79.1	:
<b>North American Free Trade Association member countries</b>	14.7	14.1	13.8	13.1	12.3	:
<b>Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)</b>	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.2	:
<b>African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, signatories of the Partnership Agreement (Cotonou agreement)</b>	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	:
<b>Association of South-East Asian Nations</b>	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	:
<b>Southern Common Market</b>	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	:

Source: Eurostat ([tec00080](#))



**Table 9.12:** EU-27 debits for services  
(%)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Extra-EU</b>	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.5	41.0
<b>European Free Trade Association</b>	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.5	:
Switzerland	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7
<b>European countries not EU nor EFTA</b>	4.0	4.4	4.3	3.7	3.8	:
Central and Eastern Europe	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	:
Community of Independent States	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	:
Russia	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
<b>Africa</b>	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	:
<b>America</b>	17.4	17.3	17.0	16.3	16.4	:
Canada	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
United States	13.5	13.4	13.0	12.4	12.1	12.5
Brazil	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
<b>Asia</b>	7.7	8.0	8.5	8.6	8.7	:
China (excl. Hong Kong)	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
Hong Kong	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
India	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Japan	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
<b>Oceania (including Australia) and southern polar regions</b>	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	:
<b>OECD countries</b>	82.3	82.1	81.3	81.1	79.9	:
<b>North American Free Trade Association member countries</b>	14.7	14.5	14.2	13.7	13.3	:
<b>Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)</b>	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	:
<b>African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, signatories of the Partnership Agreement (Cotonou agreement)</b>	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	:
<b>Association of South-East Asian Nations</b>	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	:
<b>Southern Common Market</b>	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	:

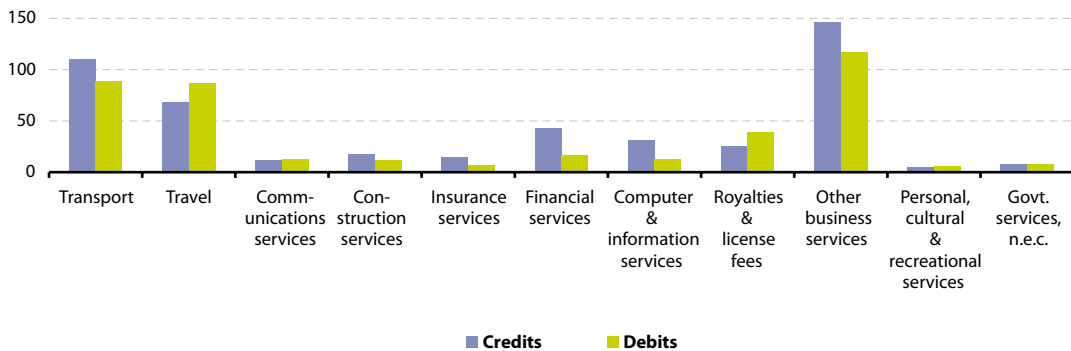
Source: Eurostat (tec00081)

**Table 9.13:** Development of trade in services, EU-27  
(EUR 1 000 million)

Partner	2004			2008			2009		
	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net
<b>Total</b>	365.6	321.0	44.6	521.2	442.7	78.4	480.8	415.5	65.3
United States	117.4	108.4	9.0	134.4	132.7	1.7	119.4	127.0	-7.6
EFTA	60.8	44.0	16.7	86.6	60.7	26.0	:	:	:
Japan	18.4	10.7	7.7	19.2	14.6	4.7	16.5	12.7	3.8
Russia	9.2	8.0	1.2	21.1	13.6	7.5	18.5	10.9	7.6
China	9.1	7.4	1.7	20.0	15.1	4.9	18.2	13.2	5.0
Canada	8.3	7.0	1.3	11.6	9.7	2.0	10.6	8.2	2.5
India	3.8	4.1	-0.3	8.6	7.9	0.6	8.8	7.5	1.3
Hong Kong	7.1	5.2	1.9	8.9	7.9	0.9	7.5	6.5	1.0
Brazil	3.7	3.4	0.3	9.1	6.1	3.0	8.8	6.4	2.4
Other countries	127.9	122.8	5.1	201.6	174.4	27.2	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (bop\_its\_det)

**Figure 9.12:** Extra-EU trade in services, by main categories, EU-27, 2009 <sup>(1)</sup>  
(EUR 1 000 million)



<sup>(1)</sup> Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (bop\_its\_det)