

7.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE



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7. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Trade policy has an impact on everyday lives, as many of the items that are taken for granted in our daily routines are dependent upon trade: from a morning cup of coffee, to the car driven to work, or the computer used throughout the day at work.

Trade is not a recent phenomenon, as people throughout the world have always explored, visited and traded things made by other people. However, more recently the process of globalisation has led to an increasing number of countries becoming part of the world economy. The development of trade, if properly managed, is an opportunity for economic growth for developing and less developed countries.

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) was established in 1995. It is an international organisation that sets global rules of trade between nations. The core of the system, referred to as the multilateral trading system, is a set of agreements which lay down the legal ground rules for international trade as well as market-opening commitments.

The legal basis for the EU's trade policy is Article 133 of the European Community Treaty. On this basis, the Commission negotiates on behalf of the Member States, in consultation with a special committee. The committee meets on a weekly basis, usually on a Friday in Brussels at the headquarters of the Council of Ministers. It discusses the full range of trade policy issues affecting the Community, from the strategic issues surrounding the launch of rounds of trade negotiations at the WTO to specific difficulties with the export of individual products, and considers the trade aspects of wider Community policies in order to ensure consistency of policy.

The EU is one of the driving forces behind the current round of multilateral trade negotiations in the WTO, the Doha Development Agenda (DDA). The DDA comprises further market-opening and additional rule-making, underpinned by commitments to take measures necessary to integrate developing countries into the world trading system. The main objective of the new round is to put development at the heart of the world trade system in a way that it will help combat poverty.

Eurostat has a wide range of data within this area, including:

- reporting countries: EU, euro area and the 25 Member States;
- trading partners: all the countries in the world;
- products: trading of goods classified according to the Combined Nomenclature (CN), the five levels of the standard international trade classification (SITC) and by broad economic categories (BEC);
- flows: exports, imports and trade balances;
- periods: years and months since 1995;
- international transactions with individual countries;
- international transactions with geographical zones;
- European Union balance of payments;
- balance of payments by country;
- international trade in services.

However, at its meeting on 27 and 28 July 2006, the General Council, the WTO's highest-level decision-making body, supported a recommendation from its director-general to suspend the Doha negotiations in order to allow participants to reflect seriously on further courses of action. The main obstructions to a new deal would appear to stem from disagreements in relation to agricultural market access and domestic support for the agriculture sector ⁽³⁷⁾.

It is important to note that there are two main sources of statistics for trade within the European statistical system. One source is external trade statistics collected on the basis of customs and VAT declarations that concern trade in goods. A second source is balance of payments statistics (BoP) that register all transactions of an economy with the rest of the world. The current account of the BoP provides information on international trade in goods, trade in services, income (from employment and investment) and current transfers.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

International trade in goods forms an increasing part of the world economy. As such, the reliability of statistics in this domain is particularly important for public and private sector decision-makers. For example, they help European companies carry out market research and define their commercial strategy. They enable Community authorities to prepare for multilateral and bilateral negotiations within the framework of a common commercial policy and to evaluate the progress of the single market or the integration of European economies.

The compilation of trade figures rests on a legal basis which is set out in a series of Council and Commission regulations. The concrete work is based on a cooperative effort between Eurostat and the appropriate bodies in the Member States which are responsible for collecting and processing the basic information.

⁽³⁷⁾ See <http://ec.europa.eu/trade> and <http://www.wto.org> for further information.

Eurostat is responsible for harmonising Community legislation in the field of statistics on the trading of goods and ensuring that the legislation is applied correctly. The statistics provided to Eurostat are therefore based on precise legal texts directly applicable in the Member States and on definitions and procedures which have to a large extent been harmonised.

In broad terms, the aim of international trade statistics (on goods) is to record all goods that add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by entering or leaving its territory. By their nature, international trade statistics are concerned with transportable goods.

The most important component of international trade statistics is related to transactions involving actual or intended transfer of ownership against compensation. Nevertheless, international trade statistics also cover movements of goods without a transfer of ownership, such as operations following, or with a view to, processing under contract (for example, within the textiles industry) or repair.

Exports are recorded at their 'free on board' (fob) value and imports at their 'cost, insurance and freight' (cif) value. Therefore, and contrary to balance of payments statistics, import values include charges, such as transport and insurance, relating to that part of the journey which takes place outside the statistical territory of the importing country. Export values correspond to the value of goods at the place and time where they leave the statistical territory of the exporting country.

Information on international trade for the EU-25, EU-15 and the euro area are calculated as the sum of trade with countries outside these areas. In other words, each of these geographical areas is considered as a single trading entity and trade flows are measured into and out of the area (but not within it). On the

Table 7.1: Main players in the world market for goods

(EUR 1 000 million)

	Exports				Imports				Balance			
	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005
EU-25 (1)	:	:	858 1 071		:	:	996 1 177		:	:	-138	-106
EU-15 (2)	396	573	942 1 173		443	545 1 033 1 242			-47	28	-91	-69
Norway	27	32	63 83		21	25 37 44			6	7	26	39
Switzerland	50	62	87 101		55	61 89 97			-5	1	-2	4
Canada (3)	100	146	300 255		91	126 260 220			8	20	40	34
China (including Hong Kong) (3)	:	114	270 477		:	101 244 451			:	13	26	26
Japan (3)	225	339	519 455		184	257 411 366			41	82	108	89
United States (3)	309	446	845 730		406	589 1 362 1 226			-98	-144	-517	-497

(1) Extra-EU-25.

(2) Extra-EU-15.

(3) 2004 instead of 2005.

Trade exchanges with the main players in the world market; imports are expressed in value terms and measured cif (cost, insurance, freight); exports are expressed in value terms and measured fob (free on board); extra-EU-25, trade with non-member countries; extra-EU-15, trade with non-EU-15 members.



other hand, international trade flows for individual Member States and other countries are generally presented with the rest of the world as the trading partner, including trade with other Member States (intra-EU trade).

Agrifood products are food products obtained from agriculture. They are determined according to Sections 0 and 1 of the standard international trade classification — Revision 3 (SITC Rev. 3). Trade in raw materials refers to Sections 2 and 4 of the SITC. Trade in fuel products refers to products determined according to Section 3 of the SITC. Trade in chemicals refers to products determined according to Section 5 of the SITC. Trade in machinery and transport equipment refers to products determined according to Section 7 of the SITC and trade in other manufactured goods to products determined according to Sections 6 and 8.

While the EU-25 represents just 7 % of the world's population, the 25 Member States account for around one fifth of global imports and exports of goods. The EU-25 exported EUR 1 070 000 million of goods in 2005 to non-member countries, while importing goods to the value of EUR 1 180 000 million. The EU-25 exports considerably more goods than the United States, but imports slightly less.

The EU's trade balance for goods has fluctuated between surplus and deficit over the last decade. In general, EU trade surpluses tend to arise during periods of stagnant or falling economic activity, while trade deficits are more likely arise at the end of periods that have been characterised by economic expansion.

The United States is the most important trading partner of the EU-25, accounting for 23.5 % of all exports that left the Union in 2005. While the United States was also the most important

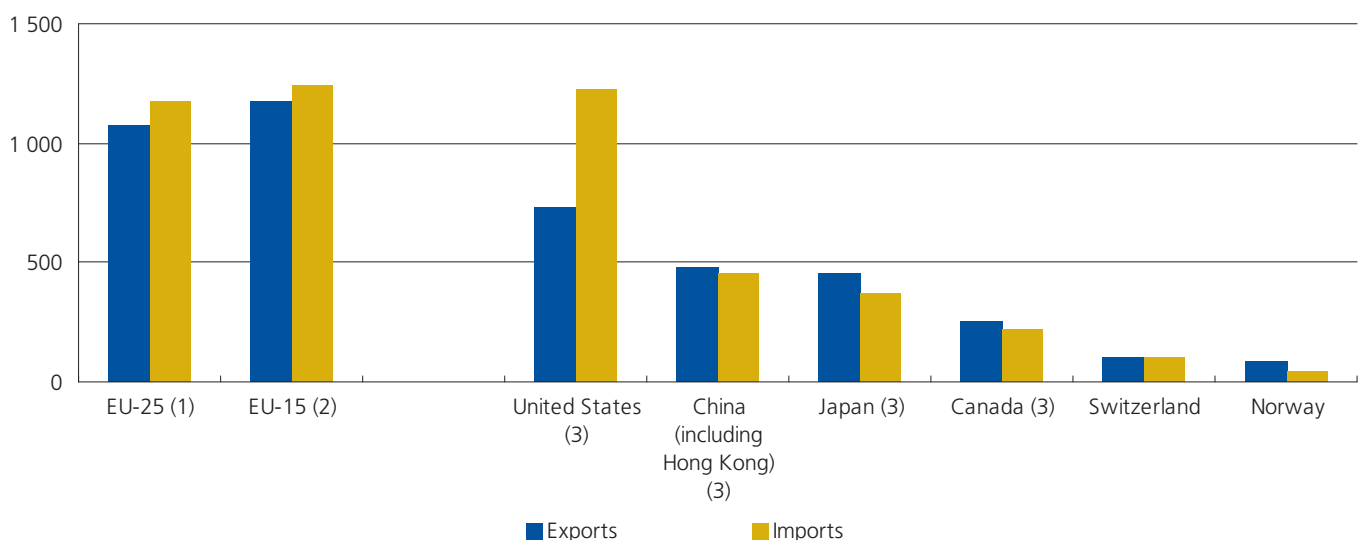
origin of imports coming into the EU-25, its share of 13.9 % of total imports was considerably lower, and was only just larger than the proportion of imports originating from China (13.4 %).

Machinery and transport equipment was by far the most important product group with respect to EU-25 exports, accounting for almost half (44.9 %) of all exports, while an additional 25.6 % was accounted for by exports of other manufactured products. The same two groups were also the most important categories with respect to imports, as machinery and transport equipment accounted for 32.1 % of all EU-25 imports, and other manufactured goods for 25.4 %. There was however a third category that was almost as important, namely, mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, which accounted for a 22.5 % share. Part of the rapid increase in the relative importance of mineral fuel imports may be attributed to rising prices for these products. However, with natural resources of energy becoming depleted and shifts in the EU's energy mix, the EU has become increasingly dependent on fuel and energy imports — see the *spotlight chapter on energy* at the start of this publication for more details.

In each of the Member States the majority of trade was with other Member States (intra-EU trade) as opposed to with non-member countries (extra-EU trade). The proportion of total trade accounted for by these two flows varied considerably between the Member States, reflecting to some degree historical ties and geographical location. The highest levels of trade integration within the EU were recorded for the Czech Republic, Luxembourg and Slovakia; each of these countries reported that intra-EU trade in goods accounted for more than 80 % of total trade in goods. Greece, Italy and the United Kingdom were at the other end of the range, with less than 60 % of their trade in goods being accounted for by intra-EU trade.

Figure 7.1: Main players in the world market for goods, 2005

(EUR 1 000 million)



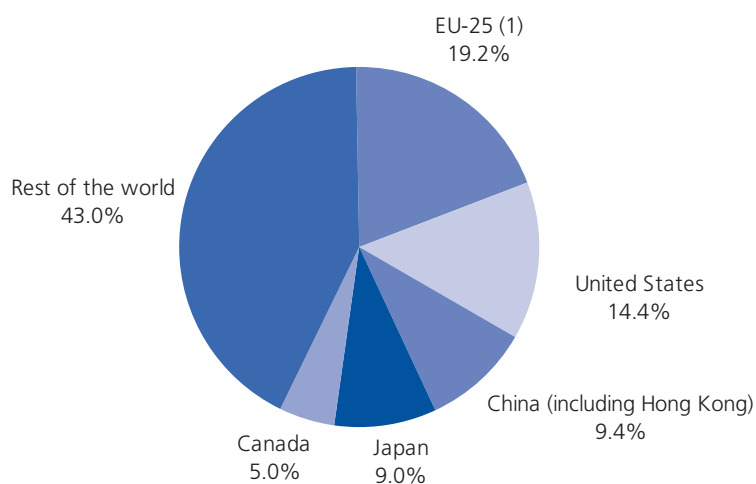
(1) Extra-EU-25.

(2) Extra-EU-15.

(3) 2004 instead of 2005.

Figure 7.2: Shares in the world market for exports of goods, 2004

(% share of world exports)

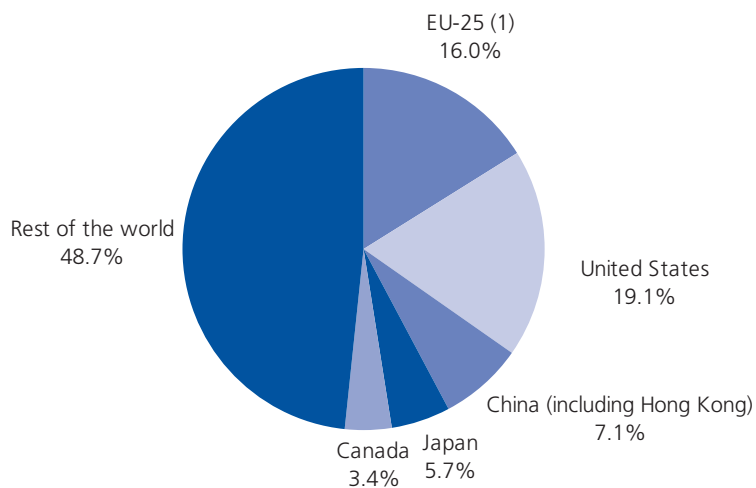


(1) Extra-EU-25.

Trade exchanges with the main players in the world market; exports are expressed in value terms and measured fob (free on board); extra-EU-25, trade with non-member countries.

Figure 7.3: Shares in the world market for imports of goods, 2004

(% share of world imports)



(1) Extra-EU-25.



Table 7.2: International trade in goods, EU-25

(EUR 1 000 million)

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	Exports			Imports			Balance	
	2004	2005	2004-05 growth rate (%)	2004	2005	2004-05 growth rate (%)	2004	2005
EU-25 (1)	969.3	1 070.8	10.5	1 032.2	1 176.5	14.0	-62.9	-105.8
EU-15 (2)	1 068.5	1 173.0	9.8	1 094.3	1 242.2	13.5	-25.9	-69.2
Euro area (3)	1 152.8	1 237.9	7.4	1 081.3	1 214.7	12.3	71.5	23.2
Belgium	246.7	268.8	9.0	229.6	256.2	11.6	17.1	12.6
Czech Republic	55.5	63.0	13.6	56.3	61.7	9.7	-0.8	1.3
Denmark	62.0	68.5	10.6	54.8	61.0	11.3	7.2	7.5
Germany	731.5	780.2	6.7	575.4	622.2	8.1	156.1	158.0
Estonia	4.8	6.2	29.1	6.7	8.1	20.4	-1.9	-1.9
Greece	12.3	13.8	12.3	42.4	43.5	2.5	-30.1	-29.6
Spain	146.8	150.5	2.5	207.7	224.2	7.9	-60.9	-73.6
France	363.5	370.0	1.8	378.6	400.2	5.7	-15.1	-30.2
Ireland	84.2	88.3	4.8	49.7	54.7	10.0	34.6	33.6
Italy	284.4	295.7	4.0	285.6	305.7	7.0	-1.2	-10.0
Cyprus	0.8	1.2	55.3	4.4	5.1	14.9	-3.7	-3.9
Latvia	3.2	4.2	28.9	5.7	7.0	22.6	-2.5	-2.8
Lithuania	7.5	9.5	27.0	10.0	12.4	24.7	-2.5	-2.9
Luxembourg	13.1	14.8	13.2	16.1	17.5	8.3	-3.1	-2.7
Hungary	44.7	50.2	12.5	48.7	53.1	9.1	-4.0	-2.8
Malta	2.0	1.8	-8.5	3.0	2.9	-2.0	-1.0	-1.1
Netherlands	287.3	323.5	12.6	257.0	288.6	12.3	30.4	34.9
Austria	95.2	100.0	5.1	96.4	101.5	5.3	-1.2	-1.5
Poland	60.3	71.9	19.1	72.1	81.2	12.6	-11.8	-9.3
Portugal	28.8	30.7	6.5	44.2	49.2	11.3	-15.4	-18.5
Slovenia	13.2	15.4	17.0	14.3	16.3	13.9	-1.1	-0.9
Slovakia	22.2	25.8	16.3	23.7	28.4	20.0	-1.6	-2.7
Finland	49.5	53.1	7.3	41.4	47.4	14.7	8.1	5.7
Sweden	99.1	104.6	5.6	80.7	89.4	10.8	18.4	15.2
United Kingdom	279.4	307.7	10.1	378.4	410.2	8.4	-99.0	-102.5

(1) Extra-EU-25.

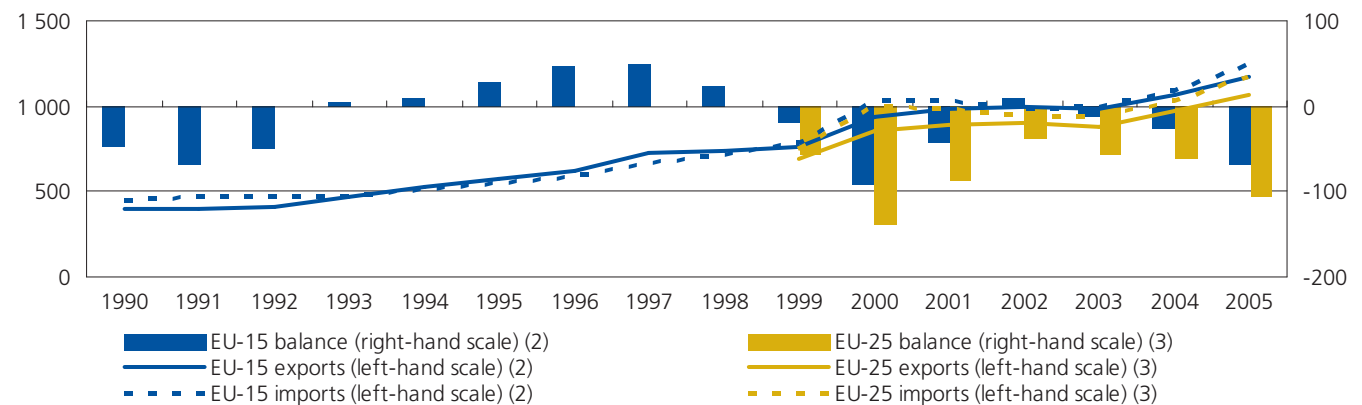
(2) Extra-EU-15.

(3) Extra-euro area.

Imports are expressed in value terms and measured cif (cost, insurance, freight); exports are expressed in value terms and measured fob (free on board); balance = exports - imports.

Figure 7.4: Evolution of international trade in goods (1)

(EUR 1 000 million)



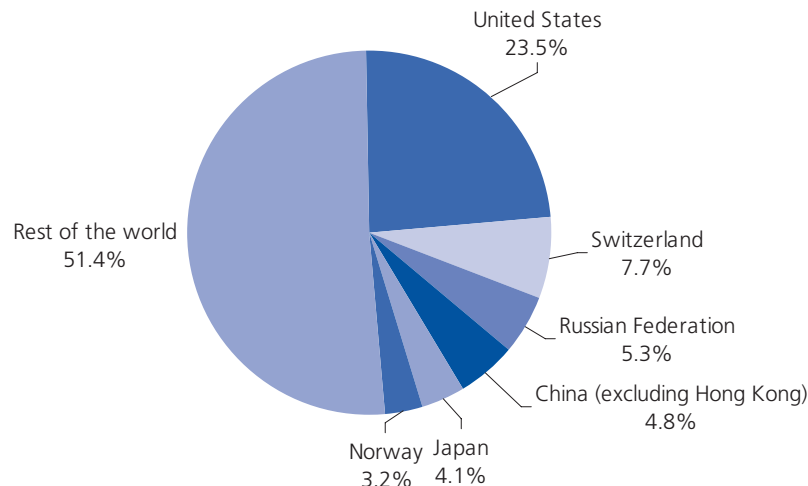
(1) EU-25 not available for 1990–98.

(2) Extra-EU-15.

(3) Extra-EU-25.

Figure 7.5: Main trading partners for exports, EU-25, 2005

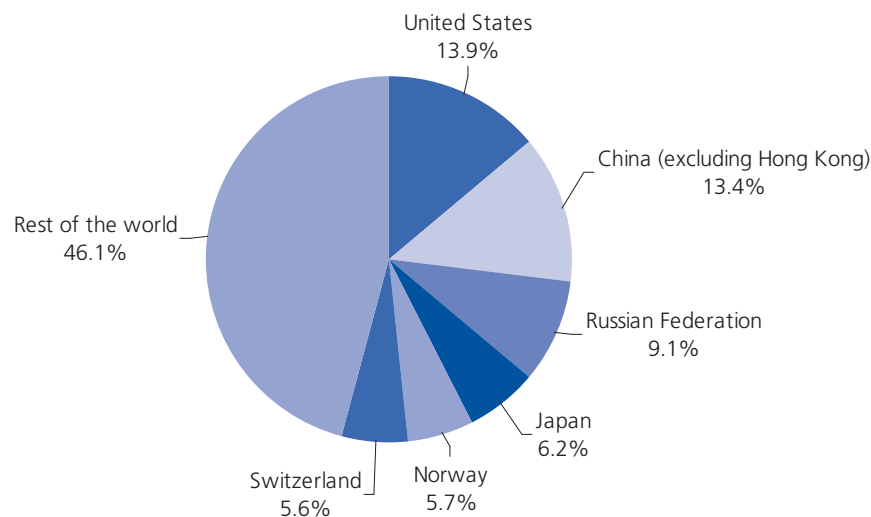
(% share of extra-EU-25 exports)



Exports are expressed in value terms and measured fob (free on board).

Figure 7.6: Main trading partners for imports, EU-25, 2005

(% share of extra-EU-25 imports)



Imports are expressed in value terms and measured cif (cost, insurance, freight).

Figure 7.7: Main exported products, EU-25

(% share of total extra-EU-25 exports)

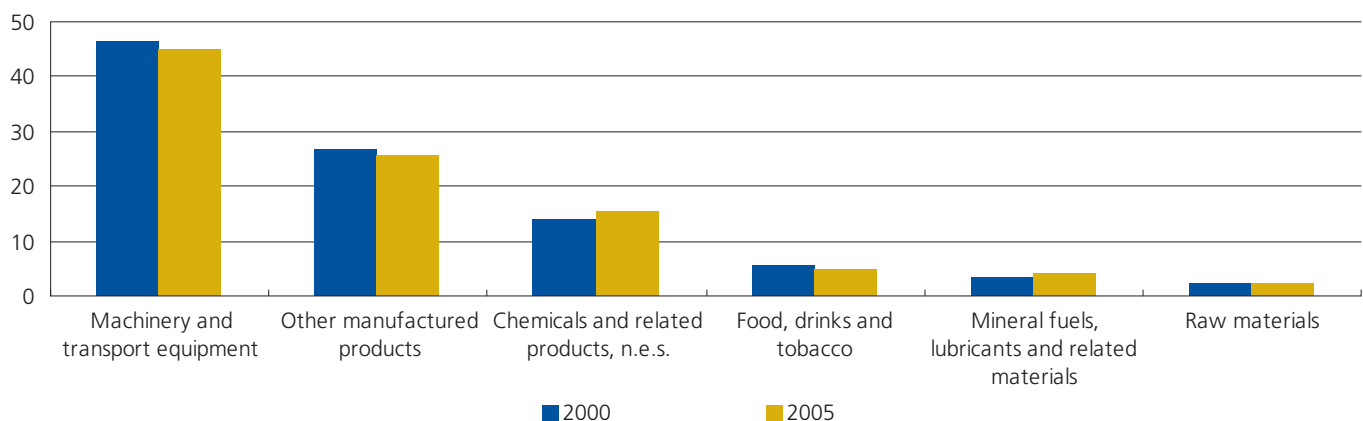
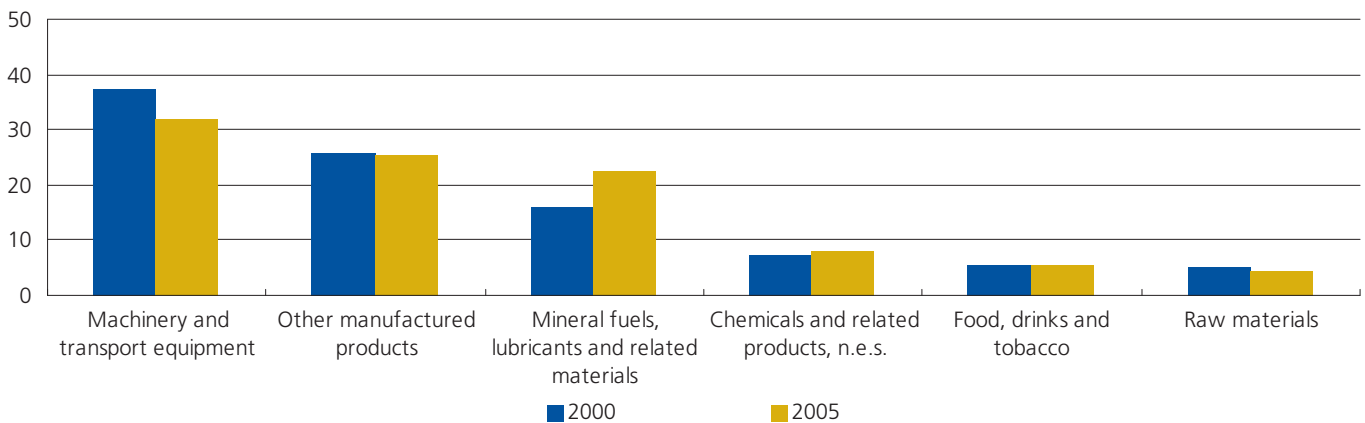



Figure 7.8: Main imported products, EU-25

(% share of total extra-EU-25 imports)


Table 7.3: Contribution to extra-EU-25 trade, 2005

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance (EUR 1 000 million)
	(EUR 1 000 million)	Share of EU-25 exports (%)	(EUR 1 000 million)	Share of EU-25 imports (%)	
EU-25	1 070.8	100.0	1 176.5	100.0	-105.8
Belgium	63.4	5.9	72.6	6.2	-9.2
Czech Republic	10.0	0.9	11.7	1.0	-1.7
Denmark	20.2	1.9	17.6	1.5	2.6
Germany	285.7	26.7	223.7	19.0	62.0
Estonia	1.4	0.1	1.9	0.2	-0.6
Greece	6.5	0.6	19.3	1.6	-12.8
Spain	42.4	4.0	83.0	7.1	-40.6
France	138.5	12.9	133.1	11.3	5.4
Ireland	32.3	3.0	18.4	1.6	13.9
Italy	122.4	11.4	130.7	11.1	-8.3
Cyprus	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.1	-1.3
Latvia	1.0	0.1	1.7	0.1	-0.8
Lithuania	3.3	0.3	5.1	0.4	-1.8
Luxembourg	1.6	0.1	4.8	0.4	-3.2
Hungary	11.9	1.1	17.3	1.5	-5.4
Malta	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2
Netherlands	67.2	6.3	145.8	12.4	-78.5
Austria	30.7	2.9	21.6	1.8	9.1
Poland	16.4	1.5	20.5	1.7	-4.2
Portugal	6.2	0.6	11.6	1.0	-5.4
Slovenia	5.2	0.5	3.6	0.3	1.6
Slovakia	3.8	0.4	6.0	0.5	-2.2
Finland	23.3	2.2	16.2	1.4	7.1
Sweden	43.6	4.1	26.5	2.3	17.1
United Kingdom	132.7	12.4	181.6	15.4	-48.9

Imports are expressed in value terms and measured cif (cost, insurance, freight); exports are expressed in value terms and measured fob (free on board); balance = exports – imports.

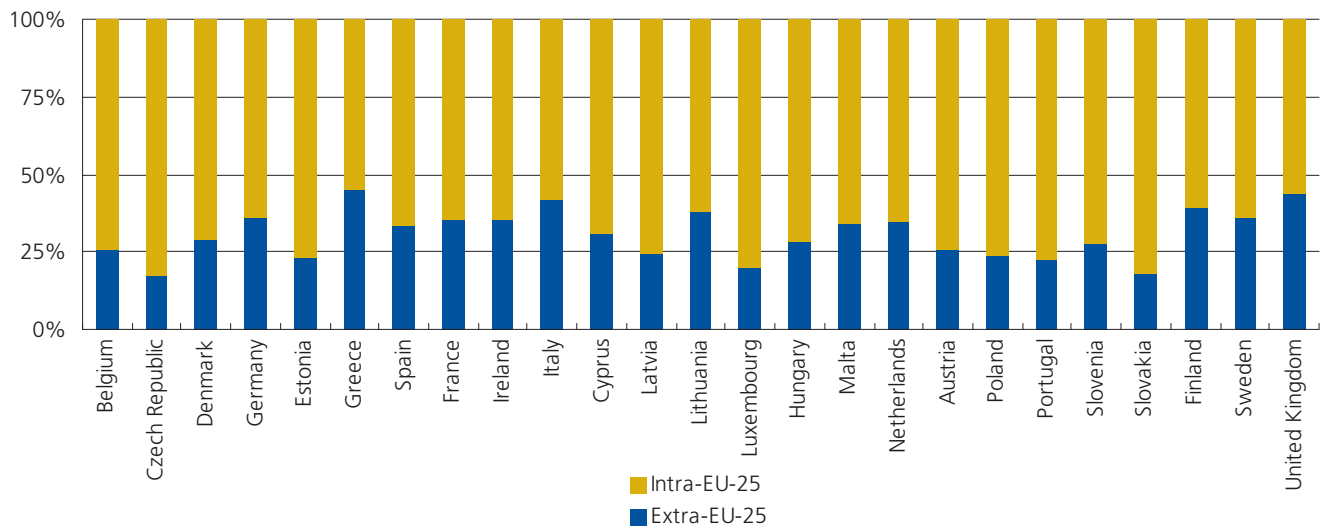
Table 7.4: Contribution to intra-EU-25 trade, 2005

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance (EUR 1 000 million)
	(EUR 1 000 million)	Share of EU-25 exports (%)	(EUR 1 000 million)	Share of EU-25 imports (%)	
EU-25	2 148.5	100.0	2 070.8	100.0	77.7
Belgium	205.4	9.6	183.6	8.9	21.8
Czech Republic	53.1	2.5	50.0	2.4	3.0
Denmark	48.3	2.2	43.4	2.1	4.9
Germany	494.5	23.0	398.5	19.2	96.0
Estonia	4.8	0.2	6.1	0.3	-1.3
Greece	7.3	0.3	24.2	1.2	-16.9
Spain	108.1	5.0	141.2	6.8	-33.1
France	231.5	10.8	267.1	12.9	-35.6
Ireland	56.0	2.6	36.3	1.8	19.7
Italy	173.4	8.1	175.0	8.5	-1.6
Cyprus	0.8	0.0	3.5	0.2	-2.6
Latvia	3.2	0.1	5.3	0.3	-2.1
Lithuania	6.2	0.3	7.3	0.4	-1.1
Luxembourg	13.2	0.6	12.7	0.6	0.6
Hungary	38.3	1.8	35.8	1.7	2.6
Malta	0.9	0.0	2.2	0.1	-1.2
Netherlands	256.3	11.9	142.9	6.9	113.4
Austria	69.3	3.2	79.9	3.9	-10.7
Poland	55.5	2.6	60.6	2.9	-5.1
Portugal	24.5	1.1	37.6	1.8	-13.1
Slovenia	10.2	0.5	12.7	0.6	-2.5
Slovakia	22.0	1.0	22.4	1.1	-0.4
Finland	29.7	1.4	31.2	1.5	-1.5
Sweden	61.1	2.8	62.9	3.0	-1.9
United Kingdom	175.0	8.1	228.5	11.0	-53.5

Imports are expressed in value terms and measured cif (cost, insurance, freight); exports are expressed in value terms and measured fob (free on board); balance = exports – imports.


Figure 7.9: Intra- and extra-EU-25 trade, 2005

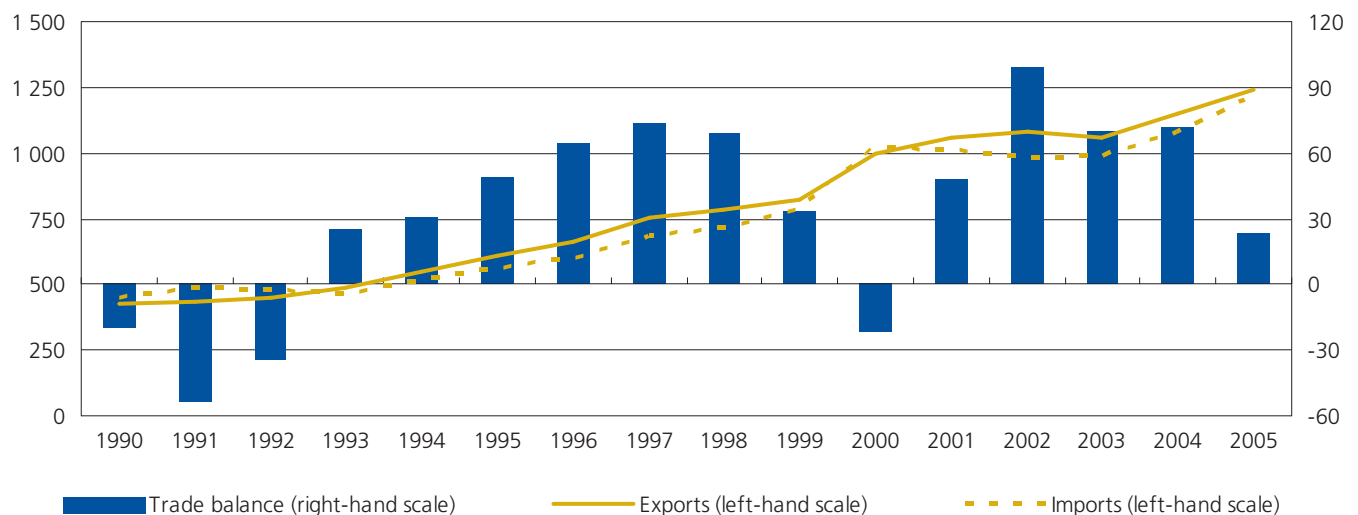
(% share of total trade)



Extra-EU trade statistics record movable property imported and exported by the European Union; extra-EU trade statistics do not record exchanges involving goods in transit, placed in a customs warehouse or given temporary admission (for trade fairs, temporary exhibitions, test, etc.); with the removal of frontier controls between Member States under the single market programme, a new system, known as Intrastat was devised to collect statistics on intra-Community trade; developed by Eurostat and operational since 1 January 1993, Intrastat involves collecting information directly from businesses and makes use of value added tax (VAT) data and the VAT reporting system; intra-EU trade statistics record the arrival and dispatch of movable property recorded by each Member State; intra-EU trade statistics do not record goods in transit; intra-EU trade statistics are not based on either the general or the special trade system; these concern customs procedures; given its coverage of transactions, however, Intrastat closely matches the general trade system.

Figure 7.10: Evolution of international trade in goods, euro area (1)

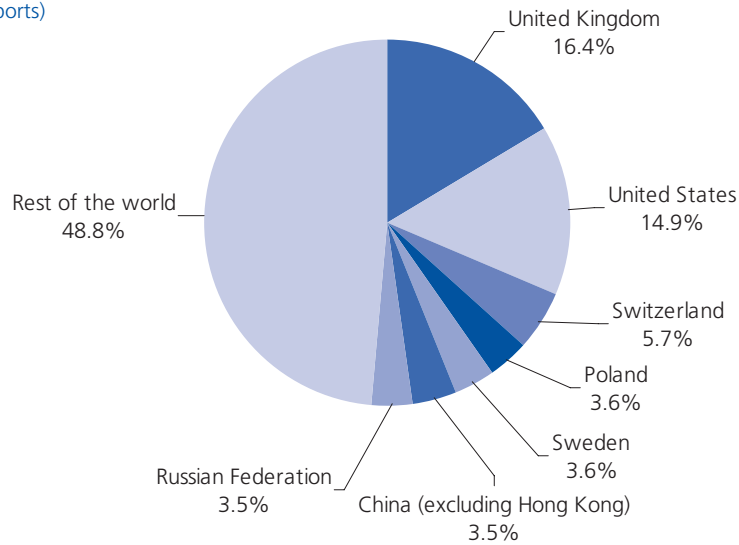
(EUR 1 000 million)



(1) Extra-euro area.

Figure 7.11: Main trading partners for exports, euro area, 2005

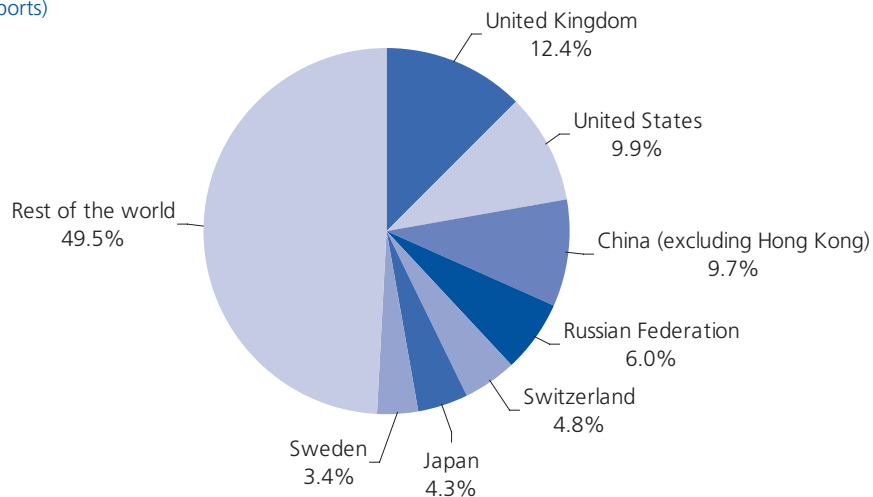
(% share of extra-euro area exports)



Exports are expressed in value terms and measured fob (free on board).

Figure 7.12: Main trading partners for imports, euro area, 2005

(% share of extra-euro area imports)



Imports are expressed in value terms and measured cif (cost, insurance, freight).

Figure 7.13: Main exported products, euro area

(% share of total extra-euro area exports)

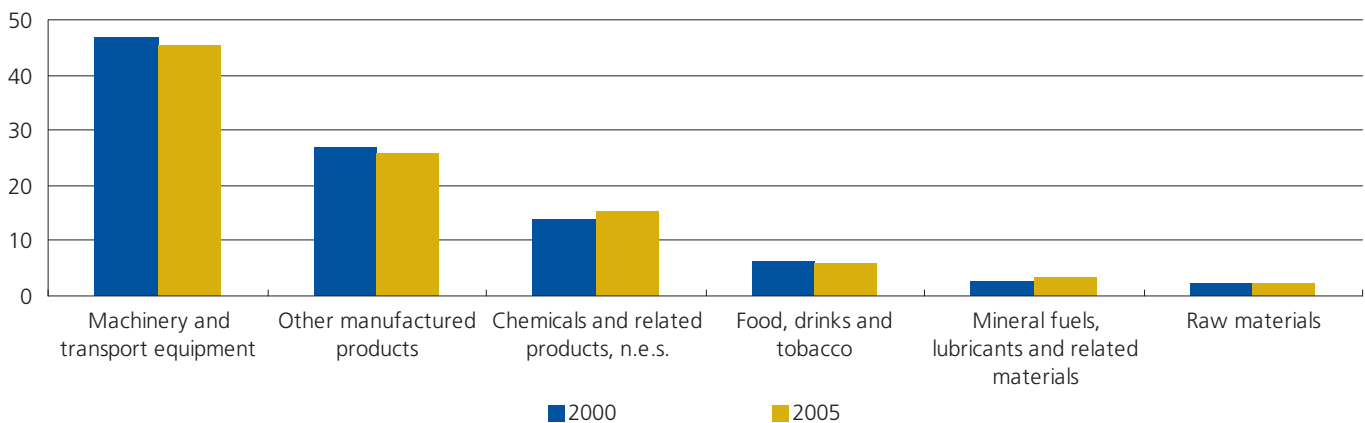
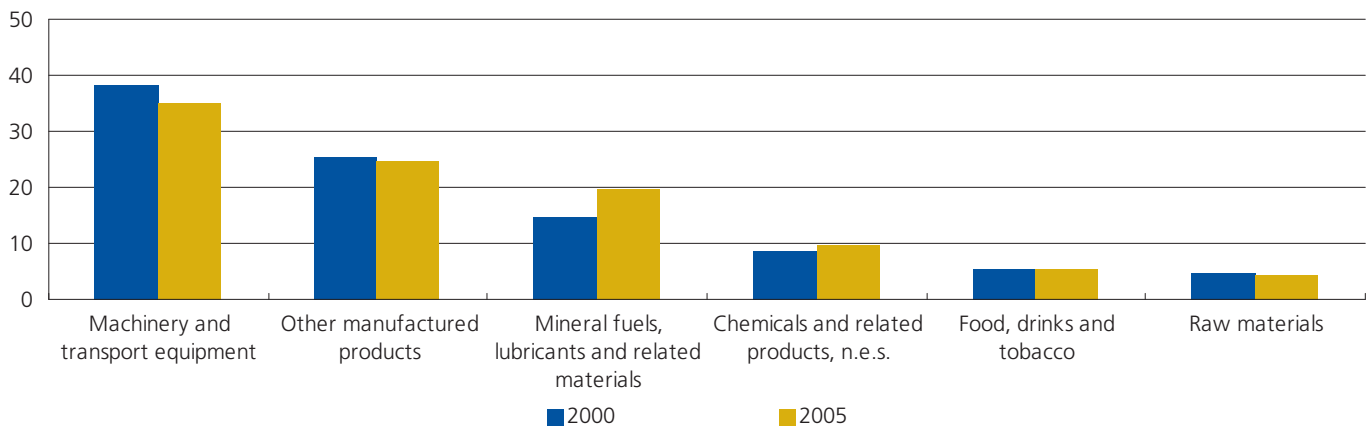




Figure 7.14: Main imported products, euro area

(% share of total extra-euro area imports)



INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES

The information presented here supplements that found in Chapter 6 in the section on the current account (see page 170). Services cover a heterogeneous range of intangible products and activities that are difficult to encapsulate within a simple definition. They are also often difficult to separate from goods, as trade in goods may indistinguishably include service charges for items such as insurance, maintenance contracts, transport charges, royalty payments and packaging.

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 supplier and customer — for example, the provision of a hotel service requires that the hotel is where the customer wishes to stay, a cleaning service for a business must be provided at the site of the business, and a haircut requires that both hairstylist and client be present.

The main methodological references for the production of statistics on international trade in services are the International Monetary Fund's fifth balance of payments manual (BPM5) and the United Nations' manual on statistics of international trade in services. The breakdown of Eurostat statistics on international trade in services includes three main sub-items — transportation, travel, and other services.

- Transportation covers services provided by all modes of transportation — sea, air, and other, which includes space, rail, road, inland waterway and pipeline. The different types of services offered include the transport of passengers, the transport of freight, and other supporting and auxiliary services (such as storage and warehousing).
- The debit side of travel consists of goods and services which are acquired by residents who stay abroad for less than one year. The credit side includes purchases of the same type made by foreign travellers on the national territory. The travel item contains two main categories of business travel and personal travel (leisure, study, health-related purposes, etc.). Note that international transportation costs of the traveller to a destination are recorded under the heading transportation,

but all movements within the country, including cruises, are entered under travel.

- Other services comprise those international transactions not covered under transportation or travel (such as communication 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).

In the balance of payments statistics, the EU current account is geographically allocated according to the residence of the trading partner. Eurostat provides detailed information on the geographical breakdown of the current account of the EU, distinguishing between:

- intra-EU transactions, corresponding to the sum of the transactions declared by EU Member States with other EU Member States, and;
- extra-EU transactions, corresponding to the transactions declared by EU Member States with countries outside the EU. extra-EU transactions are further broken down into detailed partner zones, for example, for individual countries (such as Bulgaria, the United States, or Japan), for economic zones (such as the OECD, ACP or NAFTA countries), and for geographical zones (such as Africa, Asia or North America).
- world transactions are equal to the sum of intra-EU transactions and extra-EU transactions.

Within balance of payment statistics, a country's international transactions with the rest of the world is composed of the current account and the capital and financial account. The current account is subdivided into goods, services, income and current transfers. The current account measures exports (often referred to as credits) and imports (debits).

The EU-25 reported credits of EUR 860 000 million for services transactions in 2004, while debits were valued slightly lower at EUR 800 000 million (these figures include intra-EU transactions as well). Indeed, the majority of credits were derived from trade in services within the EU-25. As with the statistics presented in the previous section for goods, the most important external trading partner for services was the United States. Taken together with Canada and Mexico, in the form of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), these three countries accounted for almost 15 % of the EU-25's credits and debits for international trade in services in 2004.

Approximately three quarters of the EU-25's international trade in services (for both credits and debits) was accounted for by the three categories of transportation, travel, and other business services. However, in 2004 the highest net credits among services for the EU-25 were recorded for financial services and for computer and information services.

Table 7.5: International trade in services

((EUR 1 000 million)

TEC00045

	Credits			Debits			Net	
	2003	2004	2003-04 growth rate (%)	2003	2004	2003-04 growth rate (%)	2003	2004
							2003	2004
EU-25 (1)	789.3	856.9	8.6	754.1	801.5	6.3	35.2	55.4
EU-15 (1)	748.5	812.5	8.5	719.6	764.3	6.2	29.0	48.2
Belgium	39.5	42.1	6.7	38.0	39.5	3.8	1.5	2.6
Czech Republic	6.9	7.8	13.2	6.5	7.4	14.4	0.4	0.4
Denmark	28.0	29.3	4.6	25.0	26.9	7.8	3.0	2.4
Germany	109.0	114.1	4.7	152.2	155.5	2.1	-43.2	-41.3
Estonia	2.0	2.3	15.5	1.2	1.4	14.8	0.8	0.9
Greece	21.4	26.7	25.0	9.9	11.3	13.9	11.5	15.5
Spain	65.7	68.4	4.1	42.4	46.2	8.9	23.3	22.2
France	87.3	88.8	1.7	73.3	78.6	7.1	14.0	10.3
Ireland	37.1	42.2	13.6	48.2	51.9	7.7	-11.1	-9.7
Italy	63.2	67.3	6.6	65.6	65.8	0.3	-2.4	1.5
Cyprus	4.7	5.0	6.0	2.0	2.1	8.2	2.8	2.9
Latvia	1.3	1.4	7.6	0.8	1.0	15.6	0.5	0.5
Lithuania	1.7	2.0	18.5	1.1	1.3	17.8	0.5	0.7
Luxembourg	22.4	26.7	19.0	13.6	16.7	22.8	8.8	10.0
Hungary	7.7	8.3	7.8	8.1	8.3	3.1	-0.4	0.0
Malta	1.2	1.1	-7.0	0.8	0.7	-0.5	0.4	0.4
Netherlands	55.8	68.3	22.3	55.3	64.1	15.9	0.5	4.2
Austria	38.0	39.4	3.6	36.4	37.3	2.4	1.6	2.1
Poland	9.9	10.8	9.0	9.4	10.0	6.2	0.5	0.8
Portugal	10.9	11.9	9.6	7.3	7.8	5.7	3.5	4.2
Slovenia	2.5	2.8	12.8	1.9	2.1	8.9	0.5	0.7
Slovakia	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.1	0.2	0.2
Finland	7.0	8.0	14.1	8.9	9.9	11.3	-1.9	-1.9
Sweden	27.5	31.2	13.3	25.4	26.6	4.6	2.1	4.6
United Kingdom	135.3	147.6	9.1	110.9	116.3	4.9	24.4	31.3
Bulgaria	2.8	3.4	20.2	2.3	2.6	16.1	0.5	0.7
Romania	2.7	2.9	8.7	2.6	3.1	19.4	0.1	-0.2
Turkey	15.9	18.4	15.9	6.6	8.2	23.4	9.3	10.3

(1) Includes intra-EU transactions.

The balance of payments is a record of a country's international transactions with the rest of the world; it is composed of the current account and the capital and financial account; the current account is itself subdivided into goods, services, income, and current transfers; it registers the value of exports (credits) and imports (debits).



Figure 7.15: International trade in services, credits, EU-25, 2004

(% share of EU-25 credits)

TEC00080

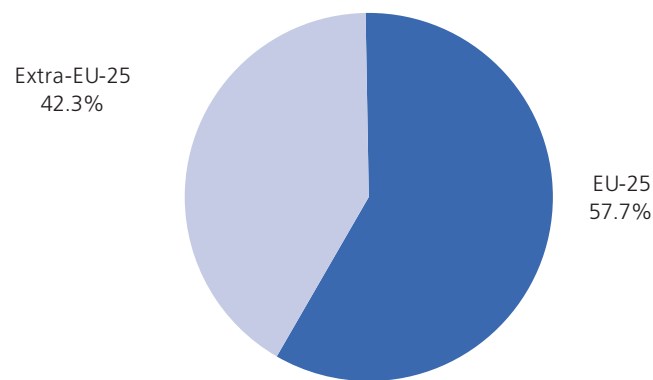


Figure 7.16: International trade in services, debits, EU-25, 2004

(% share of EU-25 debits)

TEC00081

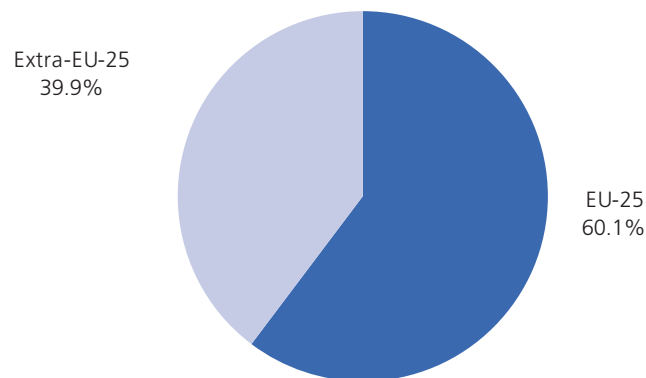


Figure 7.17: International trade in services by world regions, EU-25, 2004

(% share of total EU-25 credits and debits)

TEC00082

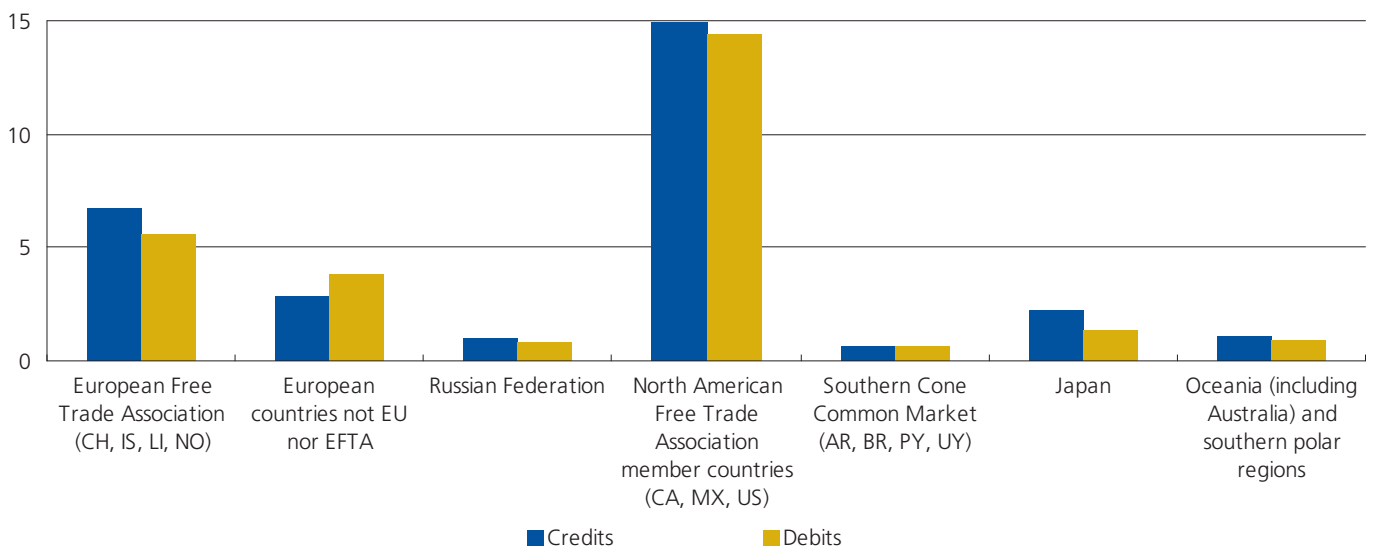
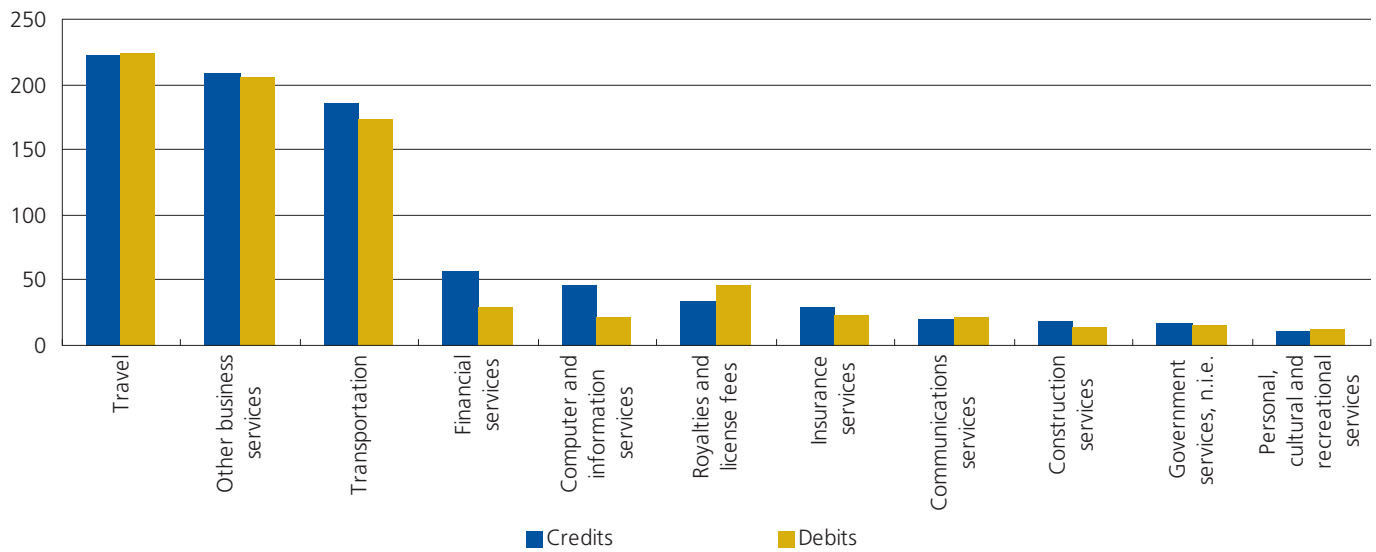


Figure 7.18: International trade by main service categories, EU-25, 2004 (1)

(EUR 1 000 million)

TEC00058 TEC00062 TEC00063 TEC00064 TEC00065 TEC00066 TEC00067 TEC00068 TEC00069 TEC00070 TEC00071



(1) Includes intra-EU transactions.

The balance of payments is a record of a country's international transactions with the rest of the world; it is composed of the current account and the capital and financial account; the current account is itself subdivided into goods, services, income, and current transfers; it registers the value of exports (credits) and imports (debits); the debit side of the item travel (BoP item 236) consists of goods and services which are acquired by residents who stay abroad for less than one year; the credit side includes purchases of the same type made by foreign travellers on the national territory.