

International trade

9





Introduction

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

Main statistical findings

In 2010 the [EU-27](#) economy returned to its previous trend of progressively more integration with the international economy in terms of its level of [credits](#) and [debits](#) relative to [gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#), having experienced a reversal in 2009. The average value of EU-27 trade flows of goods corresponded to 11.6% of GDP in 2010, up from 9.8% the previous year. The level of trade integration of services rose to 4.0% of GDP in 2010, up from 3.9% in 2008 and 3.8% in 2009.

The global financial and economic crisis which started in 2007 had a considerable 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 [Figure 9.0.1](#), as the upward trend of EU trade in goods and services ceased in 2009. Nevertheless, the level of trade integration for goods in 2010 was the same as it had been in 2008, while for services the level of integration was slightly greater in 2010 than it had been in 2008. The EU-27 trade deficit for goods and services (see [Table 9.0.1](#)) was equivalent to -0.4% of GDP in 2010, a smaller deficit than in the United States in 2009 (-2.7%), whereas Japan recorded a combined goods and services surplus equivalent to 0.4% of GDP (also in 2009). Among the Member States, the combined trade balance for goods and services in 2010 was positive in 15 Member States. Positive balances exceeded 10% of GDP only in Ireland (18.4%) and Luxembourg (46.6%); in the case of Ireland this was due to a particularly large surplus for goods, while for Luxembourg it was due to a large surplus for services.

The three largest trade deficits for goods and services were recorded in Romania (-5.4% of GDP), Portugal (-6.5%) and Greece (-6.6%); in each case the deficit was driven by a relatively large deficit for goods.

Data sources and availability

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.

Context

The [EU Treaty \(TEU\)](#) (also called Treaty of Maastricht) 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, while Article 218 establishes the current inter-institutional procedure for the conclusion of international agreements, principally by the [Council](#).



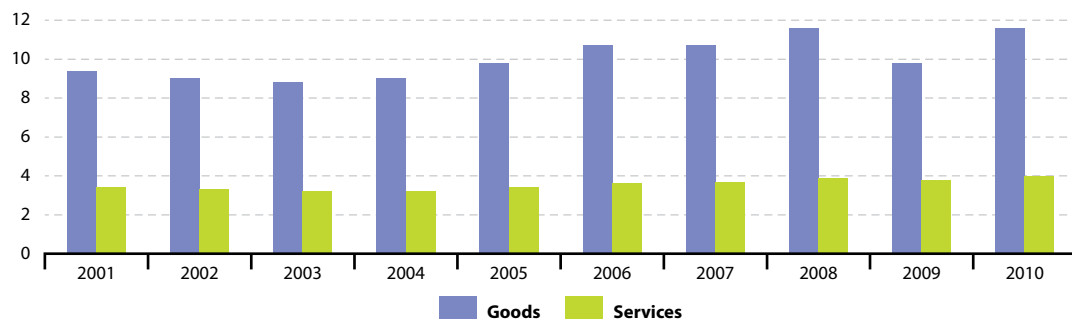
The EU's trade policy aims to make the EU competitive in foreign markets. Being an open economy, the EU seeks to secure improved market access for its industries, services and investments, and to enforce the rules of free and fair trade. A coordinated trade policy takes on even greater importance in 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).

A subchapter on international trade in goods gives an overview of the EU's trade in merchandise goods (within the ITGS framework), while a subchapter on international trade in services provides an overview of its trade in services (within the BoP framework).

Figure 9.0.1: Trade integration, EU-27, 2001-2010⁽¹⁾
(% of GDP)



⁽¹⁾ EU-25 for 2001-2003.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tsier120](#))



Table 9.0.1: Trade in goods and services, 2010 ⁽¹⁾
(% of GDP)

| | Goods | | | Services | | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| | Exports | Imports | Balance | Exports | Imports | Balance |
| EU-27 | 11.2 | 12.2 | -1.0 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 0.6 |
| Euro area | 17.0 | 16.8 | 0.2 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 0.4 |
| Belgium | 60.1 | 60.6 | -0.5 | 18.3 | 16.8 | 1.5 |
| Bulgaria | 43.3 | 50.0 | -6.7 | 14.7 | 9.4 | 5.3 |
| Czech Republic | 63.9 | 62.5 | 1.4 | 11.0 | 9.2 | 1.7 |
| Denmark | 31.0 | 28.0 | 2.9 | 19.3 | 16.4 | 3.0 |
| Germany | 39.7 | 33.5 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 8.0 | -0.8 |
| Estonia | 61.7 | 63.1 | -1.4 | 23.9 | 14.7 | 9.1 |
| Ireland | 53.8 | 29.9 | 23.8 | 47.0 | 52.5 | -5.5 |
| Greece | 7.5 | 20.0 | -12.4 | 12.5 | 6.7 | 5.8 |
| Spain | 18.0 | 22.4 | -4.4 | 8.8 | 6.2 | 2.6 |
| France | 20.2 | 23.0 | -2.8 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 0.5 |
| Italy | 21.8 | 23.0 | -1.2 | 4.8 | 5.4 | -0.6 |
| Cyprus | 9.1 | 36.9 | -27.8 | 50.3 | 18.2 | 32.1 |
| Latvia | 37.4 | 43.9 | -6.4 | 15.4 | 9.2 | 6.2 |
| Lithuania | 57.1 | 61.4 | -4.3 | 11.3 | 7.8 | 3.6 |
| Luxembourg | 31.5 | 41.4 | -9.9 | 126.5 | 70.0 | 56.5 |
| Hungary | 72.5 | 67.7 | 4.8 | 14.8 | 12.3 | 2.5 |
| Malta | 37.5 | 52.3 | -14.7 | 48.8 | 31.5 | 17.3 |
| Netherlands | 62.3 | 55.0 | 7.3 | 12.2 | 11.0 | 1.3 |
| Austria | 38.9 | 40.0 | -1.1 | 14.4 | 9.7 | 4.7 |
| Poland | 34.5 | 37.0 | -2.4 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 0.7 |
| Portugal | 21.4 | 31.7 | -10.4 | 10.2 | 6.3 | 3.9 |
| Romania | 30.6 | 35.4 | -4.8 | 5.3 | 5.8 | -0.5 |
| Slovenia | 51.9 | 55.3 | -3.4 | 13.1 | 9.4 | 3.7 |
| Slovakia | 74.0 | 73.8 | 0.2 | 6.7 | 7.8 | -1.1 |
| Finland | 29.1 | 27.2 | 1.9 | 10.7 | 9.5 | 1.2 |
| Sweden | 34.9 | 32.5 | 2.4 | 14.1 | 10.6 | 3.5 |
| United Kingdom | 18.2 | 25.0 | -6.8 | 10.6 | 7.5 | 3.1 |
| Iceland | 36.6 | 28.8 | 7.8 | 20.2 | 17.2 | 3.0 |
| Norway | 32.1 | 18.0 | 14.1 | 9.6 | 10.4 | -0.8 |
| Croatia | 19.8 | 32.8 | -13.0 | 18.5 | 5.7 | 12.8 |
| Turkey | 16.5 | 24.2 | -7.7 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| Japan ⁽²⁾ | 10.8 | 9.9 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 3.0 | -0.4 |
| United States ⁽²⁾ | 7.7 | 11.3 | -3.6 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 0.9 |

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

⁽²⁾ 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [bop_q_eu](#), [bop_q_euro](#), [bop_q_c](#) and [tec00001](#))



9.1 International trade in goods

This subchapter discusses the development of the **European Union's (EU)** 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.

The **EU-27** 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.

Main statistical findings

Total EU-27 trade with the rest of the world (the sum of **extra-EU** exports and imports) was valued at EUR 2 850 539 million in 2010. As such, trade activity for the EU-27 returned almost to the record levels that had been recorded in 2008. In comparison with a year before, total trade in the EU-27 increased by EUR 546 922 million in 2010.

After experiencing a sharp fall in both exports and imports in 2009, the EU-27 saw its exports rise to a record level of EUR 1 348 778 million in 2010, an increase of 23 % compared with the year before. This was largely driven by increases in the level of exports of machinery and transport equipment and other manufactured goods. Imports rose by 24 % to be valued at EUR 1 501 761 million, with the largest expansions recorded for imports of machinery and transport equipment, and energy products.

The United States remained, by far, the most important destination for goods exported from the EU-27 in 2010, although the share of EU-27 exports going to the United States fell from 28 % of the total in 2000 to 18 % of the total by 2010. The most important EU-27 exports to the United States in 2010 included machinery and transport equipment. The same group of products was also the main export category to China, which became the second most important destination market for EU-27 exports in 2010. China remained the most important supplier of goods imported into the EU-27 market in 2010, as imports from China grew by 32 % between 2009 and 2010. EU-27 imports from Russia rose at a

similar pace, and were dominated by a 35 % increase in the level of energy imports.

Trade in goods between Member States (intra-EU trade) was valued – in terms of dispatches – at EUR 2 538 393 million in 2010; this was almost twice the level of exports from the EU-27 to non-member countries. The importance of the internal EU market was underlined by the fact that for each of the Member States, intra-EU trade of goods was higher than extra-EU trade (see Figure 9.1.5). However, the proportion of total trade in goods accounted for by intra-EU and extra-EU flows varied considerably across the Member States, reflecting to some degree historical ties and geographical location. The highest shares of intra-EU trade (about 80 %) were recorded for Luxembourg, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, with this ratio falling close to 50 % in Greece and the United Kingdom.

Intra EU-27 trade – measured by dispatches – increased by 16 % in 2010; this was a lower rate of increase than that recorded for extra-EU exports (up 23 %). Considering arrivals and dispatches together, the biggest increases in intra-EU trade were registered for Estonia, Lithuania, Sweden and Latvia, up by over 25 %, while Greece (– 8 %) and Malta (– 3 %) were the only Member States to record a reduction in intra-EU trade in 2010.

Between 2009 and 2010 the EU-27's exports with all of its major trading partners increased. Exports to Switzerland, the EU-27's third largest market in 2010, were less badly affected than most by the downturn of 2009 and rose to a new record high in 2010, largely on account of exports of machinery and transport equipment, and chemicals. In contrast, EU-27 exports to Russia, which fell by almost 40 % between 2008 and 2009, did not recover fully in 2010, despite growing by over EUR 20 000 million. The highest growth rate for EU-27 exports between 2009 and 2010 among the main trading partners, was recorded for exports to Brazil (up 45 %), largely as a result of strong growth in the



level of exports of machinery and transport equipment, which reached a record level.

On the import side, the EU-27 saw an increase in the level of its imports from all of its major trading partners between 2009 and 2010. The large increase in imports from China was dominated by machinery and transport equipment, which made up over half of all the EU-27's imports from China in 2010. Imports of energy products represented just under three quarters of the EU-27's imports from Russia in 2010, although total imports and energy imports from Russia in 2010 remained below their 2008 levels.

All major product groups reported a sharp increase in their level of exports outside the EU-27 in 2010 – after exports had fallen consistently across the board the previous year. EU-27 exports of the two largest product groups, machinery and transport equipment and other manufactured goods, returned close to their 2008 levels. However, the third largest group, chemicals, saw little development in its level of exports between 2008 and 2009, before rising by 20% in 2010. The highest growth rate for EU-27 exports in 2010 was recorded for exports of raw materials, which more than regained their losses recorded in 2009; despite a sharp increase in the value of energy exports, their level remained about 10% below values recorded in 2008.

Imports of all major product groups also rose between 2009 and 2010, but the growth was more varied across product groups than it was for exports. The largest category of products imported by the EU-27, machinery and transport equipment, experienced growth of 30% in 2010, resulting in a record high being posted. The largest contribution to the increase in imports of this category resulted from a rapid expansion in the level of imports for electrical machinery, which grew by 45% between 2009 and 2010. Imports of energy products, the second largest category, also grew strongly (up 28%), driven by a 35% increase in the value of imported petroleum products. Just over 30% of the EU-27's energy product imports in 2010 came from Russia, followed by Norway (12%) and Libya (7%).

The EU-27's **trade deficit** of EUR 152 983 million in 2010 was driven by the sizeable deficit in relation to petroleum products, which stood at EUR 215 348 million. This was offset by **trade surpluses** of EUR 82 156 million for road vehicles, and EUR 118 992 million for industrial machinery. There was also a trade surplus for the EU-27 in 2010 for chemical products (EUR 98 389 million) – part of which was due to the trade performance of pharmaceutical products (where a surplus of EUR 46 749 million was recorded).

Germany remained by far the largest player in relation to extra EU-27 trade in 2010, responsible for 28% of the EU-27's exports to non-member countries and for almost 20% of its imports. The next three largest exporters remained the same as in 2009 (France, Italy and the United Kingdom). The Netherlands and the United Kingdom were the second and third largest importers of goods from non-member countries, behind Germany.

Data sources and availability

Statistics on the international trade of goods 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). These statistics are the official source of information about imports, exports and the trade balance in 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 commonly used classifications is the **Standard international trade classification (SITC Rev. 4)** of the **United Nations (UN)**; this 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 the data reported for exports relates to those exports for the whole of the EU-27 that are destined for the rest of the world, while extra-EU imports relate to imports from the rest of the world (non-member countries) 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 – who are requested to send monthly declarations to their 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

Statistics on the international trade of goods 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 development of trade can be an opportunity for economic growth. 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. As such, trade policy is an exclusive power of the EU – so only the EU, and not individual Member States, can legislate on trade matters and conclude international trade agreements. This scope extends beyond trade in goods, to cover [trade in services](#), intellectual property and [foreign direct investment](#).

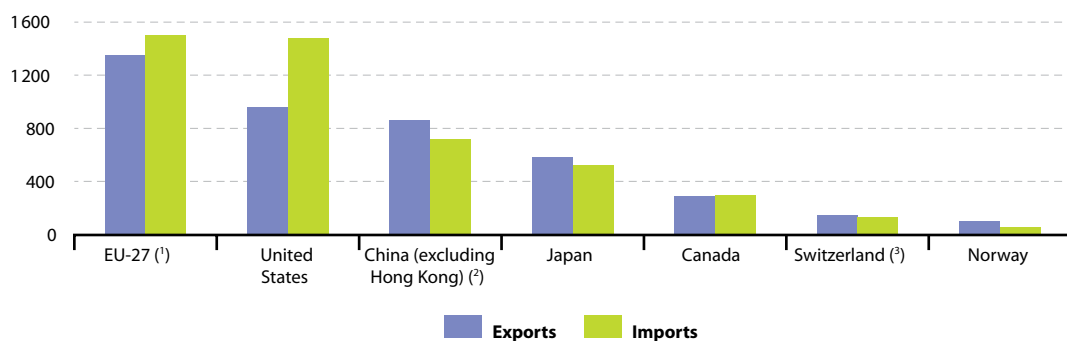
Globally, multilateral trade issues are dealt with under the auspices of the [World Trade Organization \(WTO\)](#). Its membership covers 153 countries (as of July 2008), with several candidate members in the process of joining. The WTO sets the global rules for trade, provides a forum for trade negotiations,



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 9.1.1: Main players for external trade, 2010
(EUR 1 000 million)



⁽¹⁾ External trade flows with extra EU-27.

⁽²⁾ 2009 instead of 2010.

⁽³⁾ Including Liechtenstein.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ext_lt_intertrd](#))

Table 9.1.1: Main players for external trade, 2000, 2005 and 2010
(EUR 1 000 million)

| | Exports | | | Imports | | | Trade balance | | |
|--|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------------|------|------|
| | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 |
| EU-27 ⁽¹⁾ | 850 | 1 053 | 1 349 | 993 | 1 180 | 1 502 | -143 | -127 | -153 |
| Norway | 63 | 84 | 98 | 37 | 45 | 57 | 26 | 39 | 42 |
| Switzerland ⁽²⁾ | 87 | 105 | 147 | 90 | 102 | 133 | -2 | 4 | 15 |
| Canada | 300 | 290 | 291 | 260 | 253 | 295 | 40 | 37 | -4 |
| China (excluding Hong Kong) ⁽³⁾ | 270 | 612 | 862 | 244 | 530 | 721 | 26 | 82 | 141 |
| Japan | 519 | 478 | 581 | 411 | 415 | 522 | 108 | 64 | 58 |
| United States | 845 | 727 | 963 | 1 362 | 1 392 | 1 483 | -517 | -666 | -520 |

⁽¹⁾ External trade flows with extra EU-27.

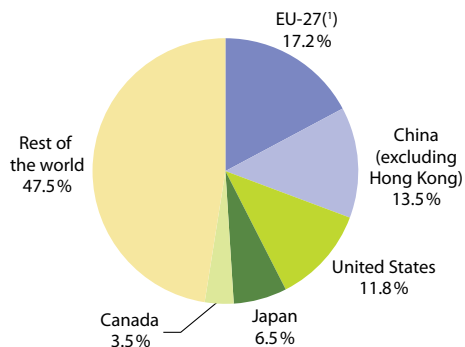
⁽²⁾ Including Liechtenstein.

⁽³⁾ 2009 instead of 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ext_lt_intertrd](#))



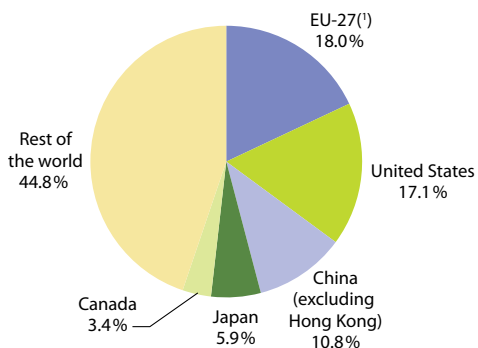
Figure 9.1.2: Shares in the world market for exports, 2009
(% share of world exports)



⁽¹⁾ External trade flows with extra EU-27.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ext_lt_introle](#))

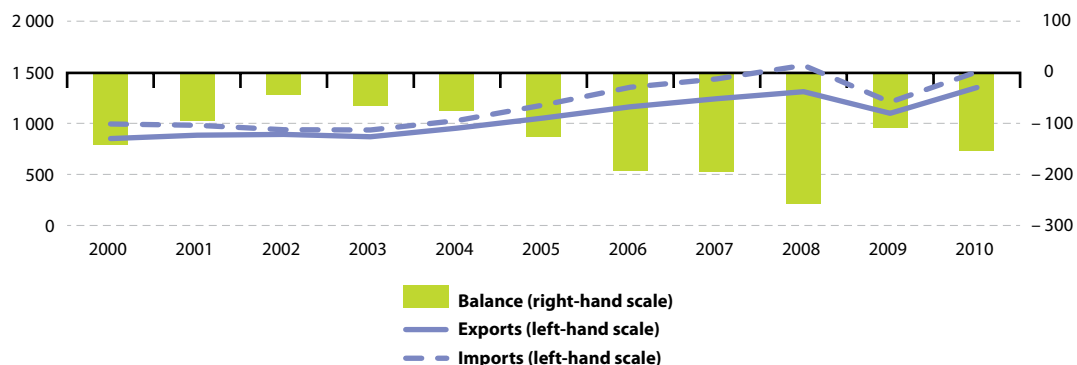
Figure 9.1.3: Shares in the world market for imports, 2009
(% share of world imports)



⁽¹⁾ External trade flows with extra EU-27.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ext_lt_introle](#))

Figure 9.1.4: Development of external trade, EU-27, 2000-2010 ⁽¹⁾
(EUR 1 000 million)



⁽¹⁾ External trade flows with extra EU-27.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ext_lt_intertrd](#))



Table 9.1.2: External trade, 2009-2010
(EUR 1 000 million)

| | Exports | | | Imports | | | Balance | |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|---------|--------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009-10 growth rate (%) | 2009 | 2010 | 2009-10 growth rate (%) | 2009 | 2010 |
| EU-27⁽¹⁾ | 1 097.1 | 1 348.8 | 22.9 | 1 206.5 | 1 501.8 | 24.5 | -109.3 | -153.0 |
| Belgium | 265.2 | 310.9 | 17.3 | 252.3 | 294.5 | 16.7 | 12.8 | 16.4 |
| Bulgaria | 11.7 | 15.6 | 33.3 | 16.9 | 19.2 | 13.5 | -5.2 | -3.6 |
| Czech Republic | 81.0 | 100.2 | 23.7 | 75.3 | 95.2 | 26.4 | 5.7 | 5.0 |
| Denmark | 67.3 | 73.7 | 9.4 | 59.3 | 64.0 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 9.7 |
| Germany | 803.0 | 957.1 | 19.2 | 664.1 | 804.7 | 21.2 | 138.9 | 152.4 |
| Estonia | 6.5 | 8.8 | 34.9 | 7.3 | 9.2 | 27.1 | -0.8 | -0.5 |
| Ireland | 83.1 | 88.1 | 6.0 | 45.0 | 45.3 | 0.7 | 38.2 | 42.8 |
| Greece | 14.7 | 16.1 | 10.0 | 49.8 | 47.7 | -4.3 | -35.1 | -31.5 |
| Spain | 163.0 | 185.3 | 13.7 | 210.2 | 237.1 | 12.8 | -47.2 | -51.8 |
| France | 347.4 | 392.7 | 13.0 | 401.5 | 456.9 | 13.8 | -54.1 | -64.2 |
| Italy | 291.7 | 337.6 | 15.7 | 297.6 | 365.0 | 22.6 | -5.9 | -27.4 |
| Cyprus | 0.9 | 1.1 | 18.2 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 14.1 | -4.7 | -5.3 |
| Latvia | 5.5 | 7.2 | 29.7 | 7.0 | 8.7 | 24.6 | -1.5 | -1.6 |
| Lithuania | 11.8 | 15.7 | 33.2 | 13.1 | 17.7 | 34.5 | -1.3 | -1.9 |
| Luxembourg | 15.1 | 14.8 | -2.3 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 2.9 | -2.4 | -3.3 |
| Hungary | 59.5 | 72.0 | 21.0 | 55.8 | 66.5 | 19.2 | 3.8 | 5.5 |
| Malta | 1.6 | 1.9 | 18.4 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 6.2 | -1.4 | -1.2 |
| Netherlands | 357.0 | 432.5 | 21.2 | 317.7 | 389.9 | 22.7 | 39.2 | 42.6 |
| Austria | 98.2 | 114.9 | 17.0 | 102.6 | 119.8 | 16.8 | -4.4 | -4.9 |
| Poland | 97.9 | 117.5 | 20.0 | 107.2 | 131.0 | 22.2 | -9.3 | -13.5 |
| Portugal | 31.8 | 36.8 | 15.7 | 51.4 | 57.1 | 11.1 | -19.6 | -20.3 |
| Romania | 29.1 | 37.3 | 28.1 | 38.9 | 46.8 | 20.1 | -9.9 | -9.5 |
| Slovenia | 18.8 | 22.2 | 18.4 | 19.0 | 22.7 | 19.2 | -0.2 | -0.4 |
| Slovakia | 40.2 | 49.3 | 22.6 | 39.9 | 50.2 | 25.8 | 0.3 | -0.9 |
| Finland | 45.1 | 52.5 | 16.6 | 43.7 | 51.7 | 18.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 |
| Sweden | 93.9 | 119.4 | 27.2 | 86.1 | 112.2 | 30.3 | 7.8 | 7.2 |
| United Kingdom | 253.0 | 306.0 | 21.0 | 346.2 | 422.5 | 22.0 | -93.2 | -116.5 |
| Iceland | 2.9 | 3.5 | 19.5 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 14.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Norway | 86.8 | 98.1 | 13.1 | 49.6 | 56.5 | 13.9 | 37.1 | 41.5 |
| Switzerland ⁽²⁾ | 124.1 | 147.4 | 18.7 | 111.9 | 132.7 | 18.6 | 12.2 | 14.6 |
| Canada | 226.1 | 291.0 | 28.7 | 230.2 | 295.1 | 28.2 | -4.0 | -4.1 |
| China | 861.5 | : | : | 720.9 | : | : | 140.6 | : |
| Japan | 416.3 | 580.7 | 39.5 | 395.7 | 522.5 | 32.0 | 20.6 | 58.2 |
| United States | 757.6 | 963.3 | 27.2 | 1 148.5 | 1 483.4 | 29.2 | -390.9 | -520.0 |

(¹) External trade flows with extra EU-27.

(²) Including Liechtenstein.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tet00002](#))



Table 9.1.3: Extra EU-27 trade, 2010

| | Exports | | Imports | | Trade balance |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| | (EUR 1 000 million) | Share of EU-27 exports (%) | (EUR 1 000 million) | Share of EU-27 imports (%) | (EUR 1 000 million) |
| EU-27 | 1 348.8 | 100.0 | 1 501.8 | 100.0 | - 153.0 |
| Belgium | 83.5 | 6.2 | 88.3 | 5.9 | - 4.7 |
| Bulgaria | 6.1 | 0.5 | 7.9 | 0.5 | - 1.8 |
| Czech Republic | 16.0 | 1.2 | 24.0 | 1.6 | - 7.9 |
| Denmark | 25.1 | 1.9 | 18.8 | 1.3 | 6.2 |
| Germany | 378.9 | 28.1 | 292.4 | 19.5 | 86.5 |
| Estonia | 2.8 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Ireland | 36.8 | 2.7 | 14.9 | 1.0 | 22.0 |
| Greece | 6.1 | 0.5 | 23.4 | 1.6 | - 17.3 |
| Spain | 59.7 | 4.4 | 100.5 | 6.7 | - 40.9 |
| France | 153.8 | 11.4 | 144.9 | 9.6 | 8.9 |
| Italy | 144.3 | 10.7 | 164.6 | 11.0 | - 20.2 |
| Cyprus | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.1 | - 1.6 |
| Latvia | 2.4 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Lithuania | 6.1 | 0.5 | 7.7 | 0.5 | - 1.5 |
| Luxembourg | 2.4 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 0.2 | - 1.0 |
| Hungary | 16.5 | 1.2 | 21.5 | 1.4 | - 5.0 |
| Malta | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Netherlands | 99.4 | 7.4 | 208.0 | 13.8 | - 108.5 |
| Austria | 33.1 | 2.5 | 27.0 | 1.8 | 6.1 |
| Poland | 25.2 | 1.9 | 39.2 | 2.6 | - 14.0 |
| Portugal | 9.2 | 0.7 | 13.8 | 0.9 | - 4.7 |
| Romania | 10.4 | 0.8 | 12.8 | 0.9 | - 2.5 |
| Slovenia | 6.4 | 0.5 | 7.3 | 0.5 | - 0.9 |
| Slovakia | 7.6 | 0.6 | 13.8 | 0.9 | - 6.1 |
| Finland | 23.5 | 1.7 | 18.5 | 1.2 | 5.0 |
| Sweden | 51.0 | 3.8 | 36.9 | 2.5 | 14.1 |
| United Kingdom | 141.1 | 10.5 | 205.3 | 13.7 | - 64.1 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ext_lt_intratrd](#))



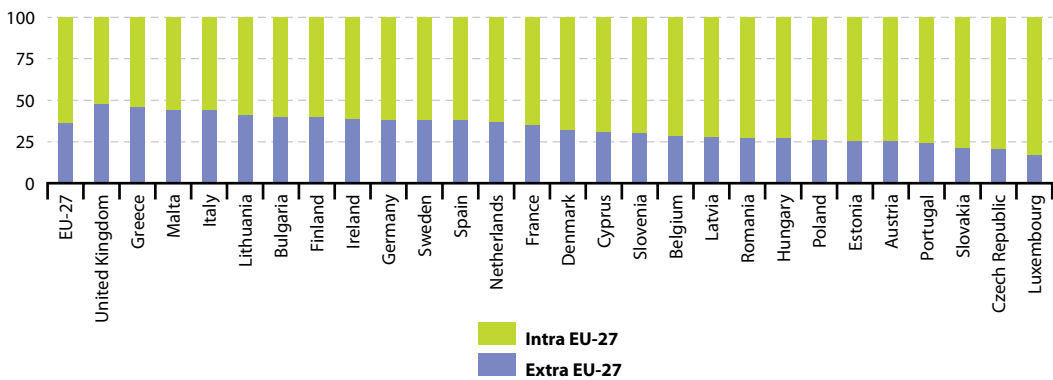
Table 9.1.4: Intra EU-27 trade, 2005 and 2010
(EUR 1 000 million)

| | Dispatches | | Arrivals | | Balance | |
|----------------|------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|-------|
| | 2005 | 2010 | 2005 | 2010 | 2005 | 2010 |
| EU-27 | 2 215.5 | 2 538.4 | 2 142.9 | 2 461.2 | 72.6 | 77.2 |
| Belgium | 206.2 | 227.4 | 184.7 | 206.2 | 21.5 | 21.2 |
| Bulgaria | 5.5 | 9.5 | 7.8 | 11.2 | -2.3 | -1.8 |
| Czech Republic | 53.7 | 84.2 | 50.1 | 71.3 | 3.6 | 12.9 |
| Denmark | 48.4 | 48.6 | 43.1 | 45.2 | 5.2 | 3.5 |
| Germany | 501.6 | 578.3 | 402.7 | 512.3 | 98.9 | 65.9 |
| Estonia | 4.8 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 7.4 | -1.4 | -1.4 |
| Ireland | 56.2 | 51.3 | 36.8 | 30.4 | 19.5 | 20.8 |
| Greece | 8.6 | 10.1 | 25.5 | 24.3 | -16.9 | -14.2 |
| Spain | 112.0 | 125.6 | 148.9 | 136.6 | -36.9 | -10.9 |
| France | 236.5 | 239.0 | 273.7 | 312.0 | -37.2 | -73.1 |
| Italy | 183.7 | 193.3 | 183.8 | 200.4 | -0.2 | -7.1 |
| Cyprus | 0.9 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 4.5 | -2.6 | -3.8 |
| Latvia | 3.2 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 6.6 | -2.1 | -1.8 |
| Lithuania | 6.2 | 9.6 | 7.4 | 10.0 | -1.2 | -0.4 |
| Luxembourg | 13.6 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 14.7 | 0.7 | -2.3 |
| Hungary | 40.9 | 55.5 | 37.4 | 45.0 | 3.5 | 10.5 |
| Malta | 1.0 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 | -1.3 | -1.2 |
| Netherlands | 260.7 | 333.0 | 144.6 | 181.9 | 116.1 | 151.1 |
| Austria | 72.3 | 81.8 | 82.4 | 92.7 | -10.1 | -10.9 |
| Poland | 56.5 | 92.3 | 61.5 | 91.8 | -5.0 | 0.5 |
| Portugal | 25.0 | 27.6 | 39.9 | 43.2 | -14.9 | -15.6 |
| Romania | 15.6 | 26.9 | 20.5 | 33.9 | -4.9 | -7.0 |
| Slovenia | 10.5 | 15.8 | 13.0 | 15.4 | -2.4 | 0.5 |
| Slovakia | 22.3 | 41.7 | 21.7 | 36.5 | 0.7 | 5.2 |
| Finland | 29.9 | 29.0 | 31.5 | 33.2 | -1.6 | -4.2 |
| Sweden | 62.1 | 68.4 | 63.2 | 75.2 | -1.1 | -6.9 |
| United Kingdom | 177.4 | 164.9 | 232.6 | 217.2 | -55.2 | -52.4 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tet00039](#))

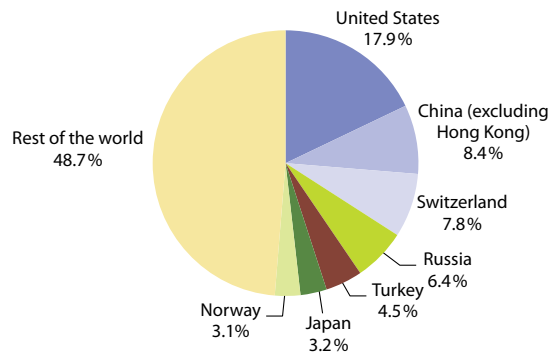


Figure 9.1.5: Intra and extra EU-27 trade, 2010
(imports plus exports, % share of total trade)



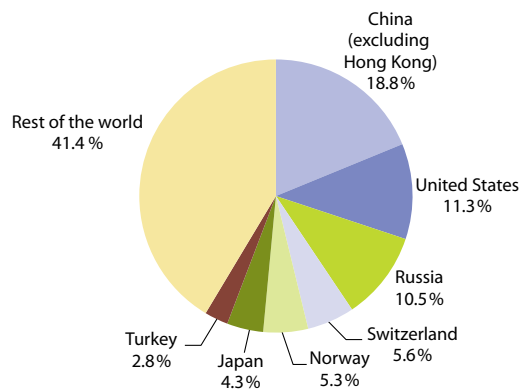
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ext_lt_intratrd](#))

Figure 9.1.6: Main trading partners for exports, EU-27, 2010
(% share of extra EU-27 exports)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ext_lt_maineu](#))

Figure 9.1.7: Main trading partners for imports, EU-27, 2010
(% share of extra EU-27 imports)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ext_lt_maineu](#))



Table 9.1.5: Extra EU-27 trade by main trading partners, EU-27, 2000-2010 ⁽¹⁾
(EUR 1 000 million)

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| EXPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extra EU-27 | 849.7 | 884.7 | 891.9 | 869.2 | 953.0 | 1 052.7 | 1 160.1 | 1 240.6 | 1 309.9 | 1 097.1 | 1 348.8 |
| United States | 238.2 | 245.6 | 247.9 | 227.3 | 235.5 | 252.7 | 269.1 | 259.2 | 250.1 | 205.5 | 242.1 |
| China (excl. Hong Kong) | 25.9 | 30.7 | 35.1 | 41.5 | 48.4 | 51.8 | 63.8 | 71.8 | 78.4 | 82.4 | 113.1 |
| Russia | 22.7 | 31.6 | 34.4 | 37.2 | 46.0 | 56.7 | 72.3 | 89.1 | 105.0 | 65.6 | 86.5 |
| Switzerland | 72.5 | 76.5 | 72.8 | 71.4 | 75.2 | 82.6 | 87.8 | 92.6 | 98.0 | 88.6 | 105.4 |
| Norway | 26.4 | 27.2 | 28.2 | 27.7 | 30.8 | 33.8 | 38.5 | 43.5 | 43.8 | 37.5 | 41.9 |
| Japan | 45.5 | 45.5 | 43.5 | 41.0 | 43.4 | 43.7 | 44.8 | 43.6 | 42.3 | 36.0 | 43.7 |
| Turkey | 31.9 | 21.9 | 26.6 | 30.9 | 40.1 | 44.6 | 50.0 | 52.6 | 54.1 | 44.1 | 61.2 |
| India | 13.7 | 13.0 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 17.2 | 21.3 | 24.4 | 29.2 | 31.6 | 27.6 | 34.8 |
| South Korea (Republic of) | 16.7 | 15.8 | 17.7 | 16.4 | 17.9 | 20.2 | 22.9 | 24.7 | 25.6 | 21.6 | 28.0 |
| Brazil | 16.9 | 18.6 | 15.7 | 12.4 | 14.2 | 16.1 | 17.7 | 21.3 | 26.3 | 21.6 | 31.3 |
| IMPORTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extra EU-27 | 992.7 | 979.1 | 937.0 | 935.3 | 1 027.5 | 1 179.6 | 1 352.8 | 1 435.0 | 1 566.3 | 1 206.5 | 1 501.8 |
| United States | 206.3 | 203.3 | 182.6 | 158.1 | 159.4 | 163.5 | 175.5 | 174.1 | 186.8 | 159.2 | 169.5 |
| China (excl. Hong Kong) | 74.6 | 82.0 | 90.1 | 106.2 | 128.7 | 160.3 | 194.9 | 232.6 | 247.9 | 214.1 | 282.0 |
| Russia | 63.8 | 65.9 | 64.5 | 70.7 | 84.0 | 112.6 | 140.9 | 145.0 | 178.1 | 117.7 | 158.4 |
| Switzerland | 62.6 | 63.6 | 61.7 | 59.1 | 62.0 | 66.6 | 71.6 | 76.6 | 80.3 | 73.8 | 84.1 |
| Norway | 47.2 | 46.4 | 48.0 | 51.0 | 55.3 | 67.2 | 79.2 | 76.6 | 95.9 | 68.9 | 79.2 |
| Japan | 92.1 | 81.1 | 73.7 | 72.4 | 74.7 | 74.1 | 77.5 | 78.4 | 75.1 | 56.7 | 64.9 |
| Turkey | 18.7 | 22.1 | 24.6 | 27.3 | 32.7 | 36.1 | 41.7 | 47.0 | 46.0 | 36.2 | 42.1 |
| India | 12.8 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 16.4 | 19.1 | 22.6 | 26.6 | 29.5 | 25.4 | 33.1 |
| South Korea (Republic of) | 27.0 | 23.3 | 24.6 | 26.0 | 30.7 | 34.5 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 39.6 | 32.3 | 38.7 |
| Brazil | 18.7 | 19.6 | 18.4 | 19.1 | 21.7 | 24.1 | 27.2 | 32.5 | 35.9 | 25.7 | 32.3 |
| TRADE BALANCE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extra EU-27 | -143.0 | -94.4 | -45.1 | -66.0 | -74.6 | -126.8 | -192.7 | -194.5 | -256.4 | -109.3 | -153.0 |
| United States | 31.9 | 42.3 | 65.3 | 69.2 | 76.1 | 89.2 | 93.6 | 85.1 | 63.3 | 46.3 | 72.6 |
| China (excl. Hong Kong) | -48.8 | -51.3 | -55.0 | -64.7 | -80.3 | -108.5 | -131.1 | -160.8 | -169.5 | -131.7 | -168.9 |
| Russia | -41.0 | -34.3 | -30.1 | -33.5 | -37.9 | -55.9 | -68.6 | -55.9 | -73.1 | -52.1 | -71.9 |
| Switzerland | 10.0 | 12.9 | 11.1 | 12.3 | 13.2 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 17.7 | 14.7 | 21.3 |
| Norway | -20.8 | -19.2 | -19.9 | -23.4 | -24.5 | -33.4 | -40.7 | -33.1 | -52.2 | -31.4 | -37.3 |
| Japan | -46.6 | -35.6 | -30.2 | -31.4 | -31.3 | -30.3 | -32.7 | -34.8 | -32.8 | -20.7 | -21.2 |
| Turkey | 13.2 | -0.2 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 5.6 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 19.1 |
| India | 0.8 | -0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| South Korea (Republic of) | -10.2 | -7.4 | -6.9 | -9.6 | -12.7 | -14.2 | -18.0 | -16.6 | -14.0 | -10.7 | -10.7 |
| Brazil | -1.8 | -1.0 | -2.6 | -6.7 | -7.6 | -8.1 | -9.5 | -11.3 | -9.5 | -4.1 | -1.0 |

⁽¹⁾ Partners are sorted according to the sum of imports and exports in 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tet00040](#))

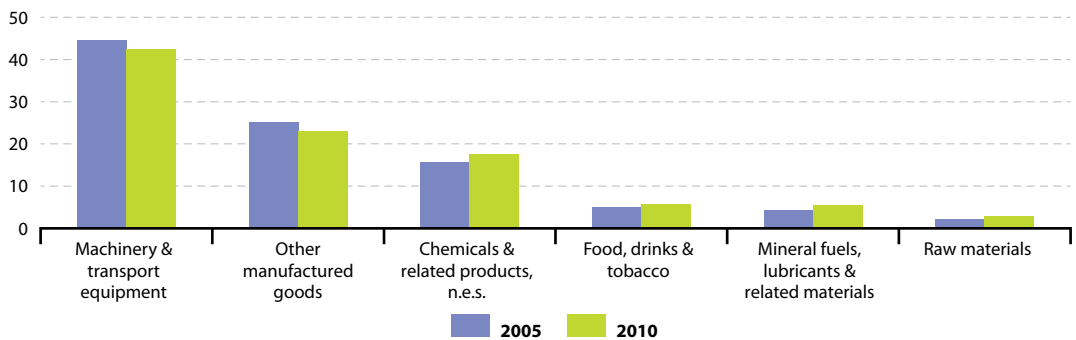
**Table 9.1.6:** Extra EU-27 trade by main products, EU-27, 2000, 2005 and 2010

| | 2000 | | 2005 | | 2010 | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| | (EUR 1 000 million) | (%) | (EUR 1 000 million) | (%) | (EUR 1 000 million) | (%) |
| EXPORTS | | | | | | |
| Total | 849.7 | 100.0 | 1 052.7 | 100.0 | 1 348.8 | 100.0 |
| Food, drinks & tobacco | 47.7 | 5.6 | 52.0 | 4.9 | 76.3 | 5.7 |
| Raw materials | 17.8 | 2.1 | 23.8 | 2.3 | 37.9 | 2.8 |
| Mineral fuels, lubricants | 29.1 | 3.4 | 45.9 | 4.4 | 75.6 | 5.6 |
| Chemicals & related prod. | 118.9 | 14.0 | 164.9 | 15.7 | 235.8 | 17.5 |
| Other manufactured goods | 224.1 | 26.4 | 265.8 | 25.3 | 310.4 | 23.0 |
| Machinery & transport equip. | 393.5 | 46.3 | 470.3 | 44.7 | 572.1 | 42.4 |
| IMPORTS | | | | | | |
| Total | 992.7 | 100.0 | 1 179.6 | 100.0 | 1 501.8 | 100.0 |
| Food, drinks & tobacco | 54.8 | 5.5 | 63.0 | 5.3 | 80.7 | 5.4 |
| Raw materials | 49.2 | 5.0 | 52.7 | 4.5 | 70.4 | 4.7 |
| Mineral fuels, lubricants | 161.1 | 16.2 | 272.6 | 23.1 | 381.7 | 25.4 |
| Chemicals & related prod. | 70.5 | 7.1 | 96.4 | 8.2 | 137.4 | 9.1 |
| Other manufactured goods | 250.5 | 25.2 | 290.3 | 24.6 | 360.2 | 24.0 |
| Machinery & transport equip. | 371.5 | 37.4 | 378.7 | 32.1 | 442.4 | 29.5 |
| TRADE BALANCE | | | | | | |
| Total | -143.0 | - | -126.8 | - | -153.0 | - |
| Food, drinks & tobacco | -7.1 | - | -11.0 | - | -4.4 | - |
| Raw materials | -31.4 | - | -28.9 | - | -32.5 | - |
| Mineral fuels, lubricants | -132.0 | - | -226.7 | - | -306.1 | - |
| Chemicals & related prod. | 48.4 | - | 68.4 | - | 98.4 | - |
| Other manufactured goods | -26.4 | - | -24.4 | - | -49.8 | - |
| Machinery & transport equip. | 21.9 | - | 91.6 | - | 129.7 | - |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ext_lt_intertrd](#))

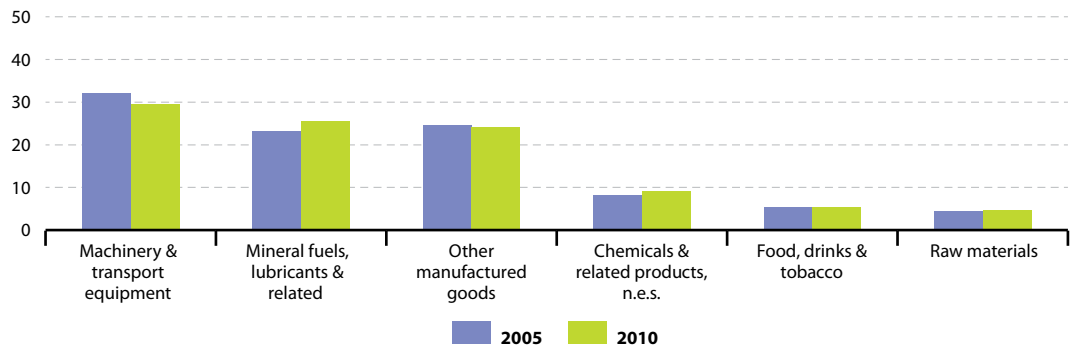


Figure 9.1.8: Main exports, EU-27, 2005 and 2010
(% share of extra EU-27 exports)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tet00061](#))

Figure 9.1.9: Main imports, EU-27, 2005 and 2010
(% share of extra EU-27 imports)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tet00061](#))

9.2 International trade in services

This subchapter provides information in relation to international trade in services for the [European Union \(EU\)](#) and for the EU Member States. It covers 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.

Main statistical findings

The share of services in total exports (goods and services) was relatively stable between 28.1 % and



28.8% from 2004 to 2008, but increased to 30.0% in 2009 before falling back to 27.8% in 2010. The services share of imports also increased in 2009, reaching 25.7% having been at a level between 22.2% and 24.7% in the five previous years, but also fell in 2010, dropping to 23.4%.

The EU-27 reported a surplus in service transactions of EUR 73 500 million with the rest of the world in 2010, reflecting credits of EUR 527 700 million and debits of EUR 454 200 million (see Table 9.2.1).

The United Kingdom recorded a surplus (extra and intra-EU combined) of EUR 52 200 million in service transactions in 2010, the largest value among the Member States and considerably more than the next highest levels that were recorded by Spain (EUR 27 900 million) and Luxembourg (EUR 22 800 million). In contrast, Germany recorded a deficit in service transactions of EUR 19 300 million in 2010, the largest deficit by far among the Member States. It is important to underline that most trade in services by Member States involved intra-EU transactions, amounting to 56.4% of credits and 58.3% of debits in 2010.

North America was the main extra-EU trading region for the EU-27's international trade in services in 2009, accounting for 27.1% of credits and 32.5% of debits (see Figure 9.2.1). The EU-27 had negative balances in services with North Africa, central America and north America.

More than two thirds of the EU-27's credits (67.0%) and debits (69.8%) in the international trade of services in 2010 were accounted for by three categories: transport, travel and other business services (see Figure 9.2.2). The surplus of EUR 32 600 million for other business services was the highest among services, followed by a surplus of EUR 26 700 million for financial services, EUR 21 900 million for computer and information services and EUR 18 900 million for transport. In contrast, the largest deficits were EUR 14 700 million for travel and EUR 11 900 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 sixth edition of the balance of payments manual (BPM6) was finalised in December 2008 with implementation planned for 2014.

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 sub-components: 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, professional services that are bound by distinct national legislation. Another difference between goods and services concerns 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. Often 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 non-transportable 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.

Despite the relatively 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 9.2.1: Trade in services, 2005 and 2010 ⁽¹⁾
(EUR 1 000 million)

| | Credits | | | Debits | | | Net | |
|------------------|---------|-------|-------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| | 2005 | 2010 | 2009-10 growth rate (%) | 2005 | 2010 | 2009-10 growth rate (%) | 2005 | 2010 |
| EU-27 | 405.2 | 527.7 | 10.4 | 351.9 | 454.2 | 9.6 | 53.3 | 73.5 |
| Euro area | 405.4 | 513.8 | 8.9 | 369.9 | 474.1 | 8.3 | 35.6 | 39.8 |
| Belgium | 45.2 | 64.6 | 9.8 | 41.2 | 59.2 | 12.6 | 4.0 | 5.3 |
| Bulgaria | 3.6 | 5.3 | 7.5 | 2.7 | 3.4 | -6.6 | 0.8 | 1.9 |
| Czech Republic | 9.5 | 16.4 | 12.2 | 8.2 | 13.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2.6 |
| Denmark | 35.0 | 45.2 | 13.8 | 29.8 | 38.3 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 6.9 |
| Germany | 134.3 | 179.4 | 8.2 | 170.4 | 198.7 | 8.7 | -36.2 | -19.3 |
| Estonia | 2.6 | 3.4 | 7.7 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 15.4 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| Ireland | 48.2 | 73.3 | 10.0 | 57.5 | 81.8 | 9.1 | -9.3 | -8.5 |
| Greece | 27.6 | 28.5 | 5.5 | 11.9 | 15.2 | 6.2 | 15.7 | 13.2 |
| Spain | 76.2 | 93.7 | 6.4 | 54.0 | 65.7 | 4.8 | 22.2 | 27.9 |
| France | 98.4 | 108.5 | 5.4 | 86.1 | 98.0 | 7.2 | 12.3 | 10.5 |
| Italy | 71.9 | 74.2 | 8.2 | 72.4 | 83.1 | 6.0 | -0.5 | -8.9 |
| Cyprus | 5.2 | 8.7 | 22.7 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 6.1 | 3.1 | 5.6 |
| Latvia | 1.8 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Lithuania | 2.5 | 3.1 | 17.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 | -0.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Luxembourg | 32.5 | 51.0 | 17.4 | 19.5 | 28.2 | 10.1 | 13.1 | 22.8 |
| Hungary | 10.4 | 14.4 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 12.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 2.4 |
| Malta | 1.6 | 3.0 | 19.4 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 26.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Netherlands | 74.0 | 72.0 | -12.1 | 67.9 | 64.3 | -17.5 | 6.1 | 7.7 |
| Austria | 34.1 | 41.2 | 4.6 | 24.8 | 27.8 | 5.0 | 9.4 | 13.3 |
| Poland | 13.1 | 24.5 | 18.6 | 12.5 | 21.9 | 26.9 | 0.6 | 2.6 |
| Portugal | 12.2 | 17.6 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 10.9 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 6.7 |
| Romania | 4.1 | 6.5 | -8.3 | 4.4 | 7.1 | -3.3 | -0.3 | -0.6 |
| Slovenia | 3.2 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Slovakia | 3.5 | 4.4 | -2.5 | 3.3 | 5.1 | -10.9 | 0.3 | -0.7 |
| Finland | 13.7 | 18.6 | -6.2 | 14.2 | 16.4 | -11.0 | -0.6 | 2.2 |
| Sweden | 34.7 | 48.6 | 14.3 | 28.5 | 36.6 | 11.7 | 6.2 | 12.0 |
| United Kingdom | 167.0 | 179.7 | 7.8 | 131.1 | 127.5 | 8.4 | 36.0 | 52.2 |
| Iceland | 1.6 | 1.9 | 14.9 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 12.7 | -0.4 | 0.3 |
| Norway | 23.6 | 30.0 | 8.3 | 23.8 | 32.4 | 22.5 | -0.2 | -2.4 |
| Croatia | 8.0 | 8.5 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 2.6 | -2.8 | 5.3 | 5.9 |
| Turkey | 21.5 | 25.9 | 8.1 | 9.2 | 14.9 | 23.3 | 12.3 | 10.9 |
| Japan | 88.8 | 92.4 | 0.4 | 108.1 | 107.0 | 0.2 | -19.3 | -14.6 |
| United States | 296.1 | 357.4 | 0.1 | 242.5 | 265.2 | 38.0 | 53.6 | 92.3 |

⁽¹⁾ EU-27, extra EU-27 flows; euro area, extra EA-17 flows; Member States and other countries, flows with the rest of the world.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [bop_q_eu](#), [bop_q_euro](#) and [bop_q_c](#))

**Table 9.2.2:** Contribution to extra EU-27 trade in services, 2009

| | Credits | | Debits | | Net |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| | (EUR 1 000 million) | Share of EU-27 credits (%) | (EUR 1 000 million) | Share of EU-27 debits (%) | (EUR 1 000 million) |
| EU-27⁽¹⁾ | 477.8 | 100.0 | 414.6 | 100.0 | 63.3 |
| Belgium | 18.4 | 3.8 | 14.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Bulgaria | 1.4 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Czech Republic | 3.9 | 0.8 | 4.6 | 1.1 | -0.7 |
| Denmark | 20.7 | 4.3 | 16.3 | 3.9 | 4.4 |
| Germany | 78.4 | 16.4 | 75.6 | 18.2 | 2.9 |
| Estonia | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Ireland | 24.5 | 5.1 | 36.0 | 8.7 | -11.5 |
| Greece | 12.1 | 2.5 | 6.3 | 1.5 | 5.8 |
| Spain | 25.9 | 5.4 | 20.7 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| France | 51.8 | 10.8 | 44.1 | 10.6 | 7.6 |
| Italy | 29.1 | 6.1 | 33.1 | 8.0 | -4.0 |
| Cyprus | 3.4 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 2.2 |
| Latvia | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Lithuania | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Luxembourg | 11.2 | 2.3 | 8.0 | 1.9 | 3.1 |
| Hungary | 4.2 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Malta | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Netherlands | 32.6 | 6.8 | 37.8 | 9.1 | -5.2 |
| Austria | 9.2 | 1.9 | 7.2 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Poland | 5.5 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| Portugal | 4.3 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| Romania | 1.7 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.5 | -0.3 |
| Slovenia | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Slovakia | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Finland | 12.0 | 2.5 | 6.4 | 1.5 | 5.6 |
| Sweden | 20.8 | 4.3 | 12.9 | 3.1 | 7.9 |
| United Kingdom | 100.4 | 21.0 | 58.3 | 14.1 | 42.1 |

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

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [bop_its_det](#))

**Table 9.2.3:** Contribution to intra EU-27 trade in services, 2009

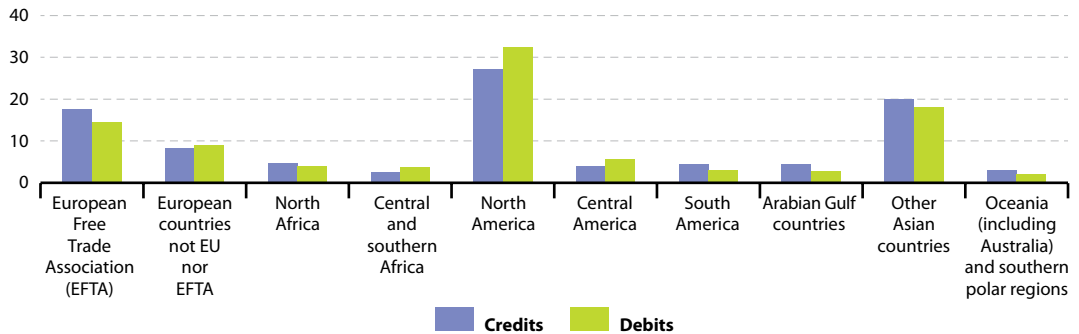
| | Credits | | Debits | | Net |
|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| | (EUR 1 000 million) | Share of EU-27 credits (%) | (EUR 1 000 million) | Share of EU-27 debits (%) | (EUR 1 000 million) |
| EU-27⁽¹⁾ | 637.8 | 100.0 | 595.8 | 100.0 | 42.0 |
| Belgium | 40.4 | 6.3 | 37.8 | 6.3 | 2.6 |
| Bulgaria | 3.5 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Czech Republic | 10.7 | 1.7 | 9.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Denmark | 19.1 | 3.0 | 20.3 | 3.4 | -1.2 |
| Germany | 87.4 | 13.7 | 107.3 | 18.0 | -19.8 |
| Estonia | 2.2 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| Ireland | 42.1 | 6.6 | 39.0 | 6.6 | 3.1 |
| Greece | 14.8 | 2.3 | 8.0 | 1.3 | 6.8 |
| Spain | 62.2 | 9.8 | 42.0 | 7.0 | 20.2 |
| France | 51.2 | 8.0 | 47.3 | 7.9 | 3.9 |
| Italy | 39.5 | 6.2 | 45.3 | 7.6 | -5.8 |
| Cyprus | 3.7 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 1.9 |
| Latvia | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Lithuania | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Luxembourg | 32.2 | 5.1 | 17.6 | 3.0 | 14.7 |
| Hungary | 9.1 | 1.4 | 8.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| Malta | 1.8 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Netherlands | 49.3 | 7.7 | 40.2 | 6.8 | 9.1 |
| Austria | 30.1 | 4.7 | 19.3 | 3.2 | 10.9 |
| Poland | 15.2 | 2.4 | 13.2 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| Portugal | 12.0 | 1.9 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 4.5 |
| Romania | 5.4 | 0.8 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| Slovenia | 3.0 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| Slovakia | 3.6 | 0.6 | 5.0 | 0.8 | -1.4 |
| Finland | 7.8 | 1.2 | 12.1 | 2.0 | -4.3 |
| Sweden | 21.8 | 3.4 | 19.9 | 3.3 | 1.8 |
| United Kingdom | 66.3 | 10.4 | 59.4 | 10.0 | 6.9 |

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

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [bop_its_det](#))



Figure 9.2.1: Trade in services, EU-27, 2009
(% share of extra EU-27 transactions)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [bop_its_det](#))

Table 9.2.4: EU-27 credits for services, 2005-2010
(%)

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Extra-EU | 41.9 | 42.0 | 42.4 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 43.6 |
| European Free Trade Association | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.6 | : |
| Switzerland | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| European countries not EU nor EFTA | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 | : |
| Central and eastern Europe | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | : |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 | : |
| Russia | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Africa | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | : |
| America | 16.7 | 16.4 | 15.7 | 15.3 | 15.1 | : |
| Canada | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| United States | 12.7 | 12.4 | 11.7 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 10.5 |
| Brazil | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Asia | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.4 | : |
| China (excl. Hong Kong) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Hong Kong | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| India | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Japan | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Oceania (including Australia) and southern polar regions | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | : |
| OECD countries | 81.7 | 80.9 | 79.9 | 79.0 | 78.9 | : |
| North American Free Trade Association member countries | 14.1 | 13.8 | 13.1 | 12.2 | 12.0 | : |
| Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) | 2.3 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | : |
| African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, signatories of the Partnership Agreement (Cotonou agreement) | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | : |
| Association of South-East Asian Nations | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | : |
| Southern Common Market | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | : |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tec00080](#))



Table 9.2.5: EU-27 debits for services, 2005-2010
(%)

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Extra-EU | 40.0 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 41.7 |
| European Free Trade Association | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | : |
| Switzerland | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| European countries not EU nor EFTA | 4.4 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.6 | : |
| Central and eastern Europe | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | : |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.6 | : |
| Russia | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Africa | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | : |
| America | 17.3 | 17.0 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 16.9 | : |
| Canada | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| United States | 13.4 | 13.0 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.2 |
| Brazil | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Asia | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 8.5 | : |
| China (excl. Hong Kong) | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Hong Kong | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| India | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Japan | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Oceania (including Australia) and southern polar regions | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | : |
| OECD countries | 81.8 | 81.2 | 81.1 | 79.5 | 79.9 | : |
| North American Free Trade Association member countries | 14.6 | 14.2 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 13.6 | : |
| Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | : |
| African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, signatories of the Partnership Agreement (Cotonou agreement) | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | : |
| Association of South-East Asian Nations | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | : |
| Southern Common Market | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | : |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tec00081](#))

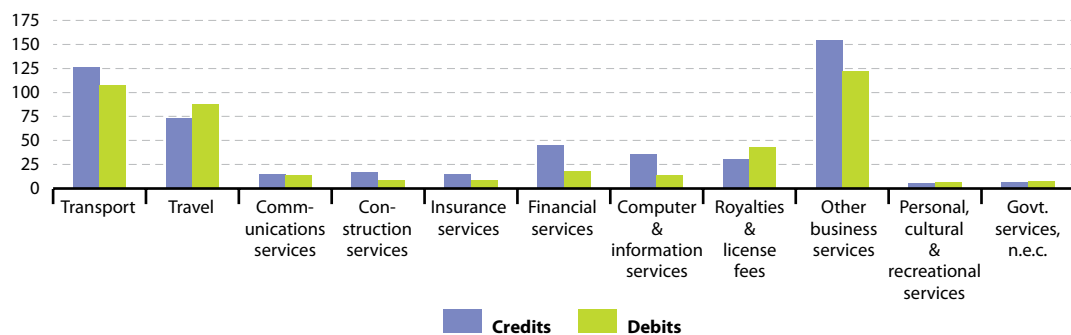


Table 9.2.6: Development of trade in services, EU-27, 2005-2010
(EUR 1 000 million)

| Partner | 2005 | | | 2009 | | | 2010 | | |
|-----------------|---------|--------|------|---------|--------|------|---------|--------|------|
| | Credits | Debits | Net | Credits | Debits | Net | Credits | Debits | Net |
| Total | 405.2 | 351.9 | 53.3 | 477.8 | 414.6 | 63.3 | 527.7 | 454.2 | 73.5 |
| United States | 123.0 | 117.7 | 5.2 | 118.6 | 126.3 | -7.7 | 126.8 | 133.3 | -6.4 |
| EFTA | 65.7 | 47.8 | 17.9 | 84.3 | 59.9 | 24.4 | : | : | : |
| Japan | 19.9 | 12.7 | 7.2 | 17.2 | 12.7 | 4.5 | 18.4 | 14.6 | 3.8 |
| Russia | 12.4 | 9.8 | 2.6 | 18.5 | 11.2 | 7.3 | 22.8 | 14.3 | 8.5 |
| China | 12.5 | 9.9 | 2.6 | 18.7 | 13.3 | 5.4 | 20.4 | 16.4 | 4.0 |
| Canada | 9.1 | 7.5 | 1.6 | 10.8 | 8.1 | 2.7 | 12.4 | 9.2 | 3.2 |
| India | 5.4 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 8.9 | 7.4 | 1.5 | 10.0 | 8.2 | 1.8 |
| Hong Kong | 8.5 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 0.8 | 8.7 | 7.3 | 1.4 |
| Brazil | 4.8 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 9.3 | 6.5 | 2.8 | 10.0 | 5.6 | 4.4 |
| Other countries | 143.9 | 131.9 | 12.0 | 184.0 | 162.4 | 21.6 | : | : | : |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [bop_its_det](#))

Figure 9.2.2: Extra-EU trade in services, by main categories, EU-27, 2010 (¹)
(EUR 1 000 million)



(¹) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [bop_its_det](#))