

EXTERNAL TRADE

THEME 6 - 2/2002

Contents

| EU-OPEC trade nows | 2 |
|-------------------------------|---|
| EU-OPEC trade by product | 3 |
| EU-OPEC trade by Member State | 4 |
| EU-OPEC trade by OPEC member | 6 |



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EU TRADE WITH OPEC

Tim Allen

EU exports to the 11 members of OPEC increased in value by 62% between the first quarter of 1995 and the second quarter of 2001, passing from 10 billion ECU to 16 bn euro. This rise was due both to a rise in prices and, to a lesser extent, to an increase in volumes exported.

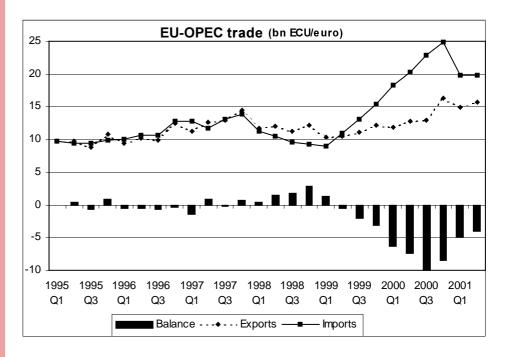
Over the same period imports increased by 102%. This rise took place entirely since the beginning of 1999, from when, in the course of two and a half years, import prices, mainly for oil, have increased by 130%.

The EU has registered a trade deficit with OPEC since the beginning of 1999, which peaked at 10 bn euro for the third quarter of 2000. In 1998, however, the trade balance was positive, whereas before then it fluctuated from one quarter to the next.

Imports from OPEC members mainly reflect trends for petroleum products. In the first quarter of 1999, imports of these products were worth 4 bn euro; by the fourth quarter of 2000 they had passed to 17 bn, before declining to 12 bn in the first two quarters of 2001.

France and Germany are the largest exporters to OPEC among EU Member States, with a share of 20% each of total EU exports to OPEC members in 2000. Italy is the main importer, with a share of 24% of total EU imports from OPEC members in 2000.

Eight Member States are in surplus, and seven in deficit, with OPEC, with Spain and Italy recording the highest deficits, and the UK and Finland the highest surpluses in 2000.



EU-OPEC trade flows

EU exports to OPEC members have increased in value by 62% between the first quarter of 1995 and the second quarter of 2001, passing from 10 billion ECU to 16 bn euro.

Exports in value grew, with variations between one quarter and the next, up to the end of 1997; at which point they had reached a peak value of 15 bn ECU. They then fell strongly up to the beginning of 1999, when they were worth 10 bn euro; since then they have again grown strongly, peaking at 16 bn euro in the final quarter of 2000.

The actual quantity of goods exported to OPEC members has also experienced strong fluctuations from one quarter to another, leading however to a basically unchanged situation by the end of 2000 (a 2% rise in the volume of goods exported between the first quarter of 1995 and the third quarter of 2000). Recent quarters, however, have registered an expansion in the volume of exports, with the quantity rising by more than 20%.

Export prices have increased in a somewhat more regular way, with a total rise of 33% with respect to

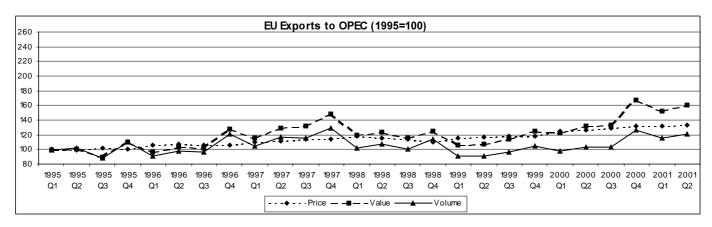
the beginning of the period considered. The rise in the value of exports has thus been more dependent on price rises than on an increase in volumes.

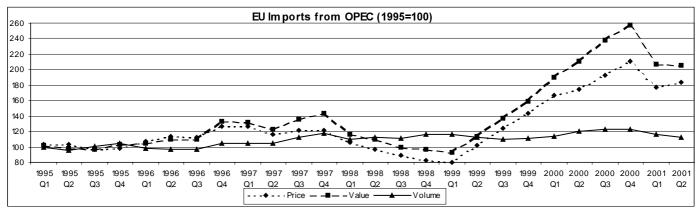
The analysis of import flows is particularly interesting. It can be seen that the volume of goods imported has not grown significantly in the time period considered (+16%).

The trend in import prices, largely due to the price of crude oil, and correspondingly in the value of imports, has been totally different, and has in fact become a major concern for the European Union. In the time period considered, import prices have increased by 102%.

It was however from the beginning of 1999 that import prices shot up, although there has been a drop in prices recorded in the first two quarters of 2001.

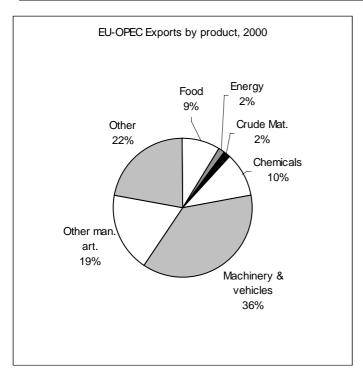
The EU has registered a trade deficit with OPEC since the beginning of 1999. In 1998, however, the trade balance was positive, whereas before then it fluctuated from one quarter to the next.

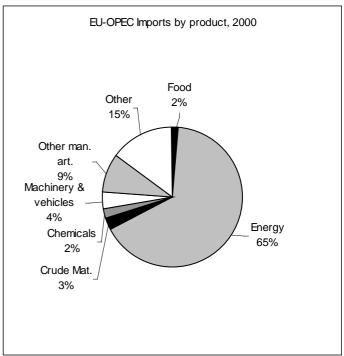






EU-OPEC trade by product

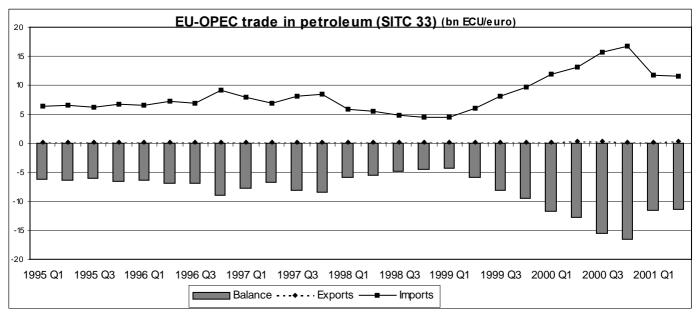




EU exports to OPEC members register a relatively higher share of 'Food' and 'Other manufactured articles', and a lower share of 'Machinery and vehicles', than is exported to all extra-EU countries.

However, it is imports that provide the main interest when analysing EU trade with OPEC members by product. In fact, 65% of imports in 2000 were made up of 'Energy', and in particular of 'Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials' (SITC 33).

It can be seen that EU imports from OPEC members mainly reflect the trend for petroleum products. In the first quarter of 1999, imports of these products were worth 4 bn euro; by the fourth quarter of 2000 this had passed to 17 bn, before declining again to 12 bn in the first two quarters of 2001.

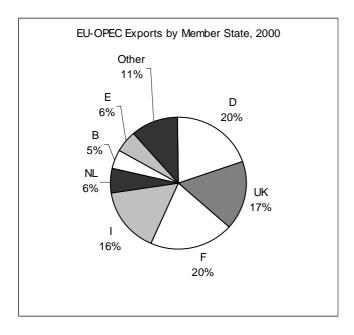




EU-OPEC trade by Member State

| EU15 exp | orts to Ol | PEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | Millio | on ECU/€ |
|-----------|------------|-------|------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|------|---------|-------|--------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|----------|
| _ | EU15 | В | DK | D | EL | Е | F | IRL | I | L | NL | Α | Р | FIN | S | UK |
| 1995 | 38,988 | 1,758 | 650 | 8,957 | 199 | 2,076 | 7,709 | 468 | 5,763 | | 2,529 | 767 | 113 | 685 | 855 | 6,460 |
| 1996 | 41,941 | 1,857 | 648 | 8,730 | 273 | 2,185 | 7,425 | 469 | 6,691 | | 2,176 | 829 | 112 | 941 | 1,249 | 8,356 |
| 1997 | 51,139 | 2,311 | 691 | 10,155 | 256 | 2,466 | 8,599 | 569 | 7,329 | | 2,708 | 957 | 115 | 980 | 1,519 | 12,483 |
| 1998 | 47,085 | 2,205 | 659 | 9,726 | 243 | 2,662 | 8,365 | 631 | 7,147 | | 2,628 | 892 | 114 | 665 | 1,363 | 9,786 |
| 1999 | 43,936 | 2,134 | 638 | 9,113 | 237 | 2,348 | 8,758 | 745 | 6,948 | 36 | 2,767 | 904 | 113 | 534 | 1,084 | 7,576 |
| 2000 | 53,842 | 2,637 | 734 | 10,729 | 310 | 3,006 | 10,678 | 910 | 8,500 | 52 | 3,241 | 927 | 159 | 1,200 | 1,789 | 8,970 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Share |
| 1995 | 100.0% | 4.5% | 1.7% | 23.0% | 0.5% | 5.3% | 19.8% | 1.2% | 14.8% | | 6.5% | 2.0% | 0.3% | 1.8% | 2.2% | 16.6% |
| 1996 | 100.0% | 4.4% | 1.5% | 20.8% | 0.7% | 5.2% | 17.7% | 1.1% | 16.0% | | 5.2% | 2.0% | 0.3% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 19.9% |
| 1997 | 100.0% | 4.5% | 1.4% | 19.9% | 0.5% | 4.8% | 16.8% | 1.1% | 14.3% | | 5.3% | 1.9% | 0.2% | 1.9% | 3.0% | 24.4% |
| 1998 | 100.0% | 4.7% | 1.4% | 20.7% | 0.5% | 5.7% | 17.8% | 1.3% | 15.2% | | 5.6% | 1.9% | 0.2% | 1.4% | 2.9% | 20.8% |
| 1999 | 100.0% | 4.9% | 1.5% | 20.7% | 0.5% | 5.3% | 19.9% | 1.7% | 15.8% | 0.1% | 6.3% | 2.1% | 0.3% | 1.2% | 2.5% | 17.2% |
| 2000 | 100.0% | 4.9% | 1.4% | 19.9% | 0.6% | 5.6% | 19.8% | 1.7% | 15.8% | 0.1% | 6.0% | 1.7% | 0.3% | 2.2% | 3.3% | 16.7% |
| EU15 imp | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | on ECU/€ |
| | EU15 | В | DK | D | EL | E | F | IRL | I | L | NL | Α | Р | FIN | S | UK |
| 1995 | 38,437 | 1,212 | 204 | 5,640 | 764 | 4,698 | 6,377 | 55 | 7,331 | | 5,888 | 665 | 1,234 | 46 | 635 | 3,687 |
| 1996 | 43,981 | 1,355 | 214 | 6,239 | 1,310 | 5,935 | 7,473 | 47 | 8,555 | | 5,827 | 945 | 1,218 | 111 | 792 | 3,960 |
| 1997 | 51,292 | 1,746 | 275 | 6,747 | 1,127 | 7,227 | 8,245 | 84 | 11,798 | | 6,071 | 950 | 1,336 | 146 | 814 | 4,726 |
| 1998 | 40,517 | 1,775 | 297 | 5,365 | 1,297 | 5,949 | 6,916 | 94 | 9,487 | | 2,404 | 610 | 886 | 132 | 637 | 4,665 |
| 1999 | 48,370 | 1,860 | 283 | 6,100 | 1,015 | 6,446 | 7,628 | 81 | 10,643 | 28 | 6,729 | 695 | 1,074 | 97 | 641 | 5,049 |
| 2000 | 86,097 | 2,821 | 372 | 9,859 | 3,147 | 13,660 | 12,918 | 121 | 20,715 | 43 | 10,903 | 1,095 | 2,090 | 132 | 1,295 | 6,927 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Share |
| 1995 | 100.0% | 3.2% | 0.5% | 14.7% | 2.0% | 12.2% | 16.6% | 0.1% | 19.1% | | 15.3% | 1.7% | 3.2% | 0.1% | 1.7% | 9.6% |
| 1996 | 100.0% | 3.1% | 0.5% | 14.2% | 3.0% | 13.5% | 17.0% | 0.1% | 19.5% | | 13.2% | 2.1% | 2.8% | 0.3% | 1.8% | 9.0% |
| 1997 | 100.0% | 3.4% | 0.5% | 13.2% | 2.2% | 14.1% | 16.1% | 0.2% | 23.0% | | 11.8% | 1.9% | 2.6% | 0.3% | 1.6% | 9.2% |
| 1998 | 100.0% | 4.4% | 0.7% | 13.2% | 3.2% | 14.7% | 17.1% | 0.2% | 23.4% | 0.40/ | 5.9% | 1.5% | 2.2% | 0.3% | 1.6% | 11.5% |
| 1999 | 100.0% | 3.8% | 0.6% | 12.6% | 2.1% | 13.3% | 15.8% | 0.2% | 22.0% | 0.1% | 13.9% | 1.4% | 2.2% | 0.2% | 1.3% | 10.4% |
| 2000 | 100.0% | 3.3% | 0.4% | 11.5% | 3.7% | 15.9% | 15.0% | 0.1% | 24.1% | 0.0% | 12.7% | 1.3% | 2.4% | 0.2% | 1.5% | 8.0% |
| Trade bal | | _ | 514 | _ | | _ | _ | | | | | | _ | | | on ECU/€ |
| 4005 | EU15 | B | DK | D | EL | E | F | IRL | 1 500 | L | NL | A | P | FIN | S | UK |
| 1995 | 551 | 545 | 446 | 3,317 | -564 | -2,622 | 1,331 | 413 | -1,568 | | -3,360 | 103 | -1,121 | 639 | 220 | 2,773 |
| 1996 | -2,041 | 502 | 434 | 2,492 | -1,036 | -3,750 | -49 | 422 | -1,864 | | -3,650 | -116 | -1,106 | 830 | 458 705 | 4,396 |
| 1997 | -153 | 565 | 416 | 3,408 | -871 | -4,761 | 354 | 485 | -4,469 | | -3,362 | 7 | -1,222 772 | 834 | 705 | 7,757 |
| 1998 | 6,568 | 429 | 362 | 4,361 | -1,054 | -3,287 | 1,448 | 536 | -2,340 | 0 | 223 | 282 | -773 | 534 | 725 | 5,121 |
| 1999 | -4,434 | 274 | 355 | 3,012 870 | -778 | -4,097 | 1,131 | 664 | -3,694 | 8 | -3,963 | 210 | -962 | 437 | 444 405 | 2,527 |
| 2000 | -32,254 | -184 | 362 | 870 | -2,837 | -10,655 | -2,240 | 790 | -12,215 | 9 | -7,662 | -168 | -1,931 | 1,068 | 495 | 2,044 |

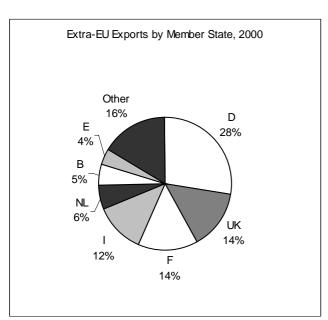


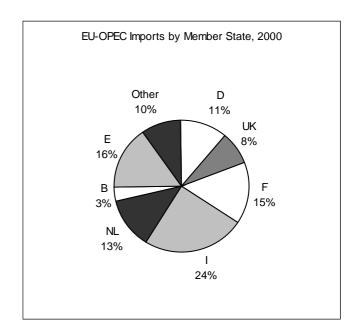


France and Germany are the largest exporters to OPEC members among the Member States, with 20% each of total EU exports in 2000, while Italy is the main importer from OPEC members, with a share of 24% of total EU imports in 2000.

It is interesting to compare the importance of each Members State's trade with OPEC members to that of extra-EU trade as a total as, for some of them, the difference is quite important.

Germany is generally the most important EU trading partner, with a share of 28% of total extra-EU exports and 24% of imports; these shares go down to 20% and 12% respectively in the case of trade with OPEC members. France and Italy, on the other hand, register a relatively higher share of trade with OPEC members; in particular, Italy takes 24% of total

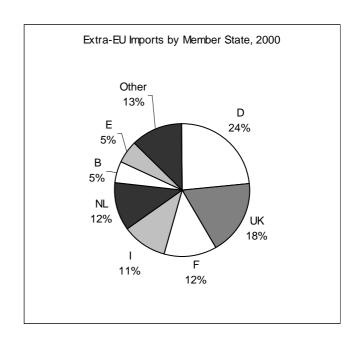




imports from OPEC, compared to just 11% of extra-EU imports. Spain is also a significant importer from OPEC, with a 16% share, compared to a 5% share of extra-EU imports. On the other hand, the UK's share, equal to 18% of extra-EU imports, goes down to 8% in the case of imports from OPEC members.

These shares have not varied significantly since 1995, except for a fall in Germany's imports and a corresponding rise in imports to Italy.

The EU had a trade deficit of over 32 bn euro with OPEC members in 2000; however, the situation among Member States is varied, with Italy, Spain and the Netherlands recording the highest deficits with OPEC, and the UK, Finland, Germany and Ireland the largest surpluses.

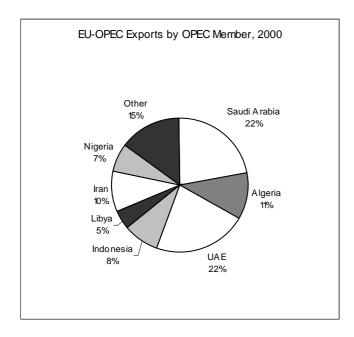




EU-OPEC trade by OPEC member

| EU15 exports | s to OPEC | | | | | | | | | | Mi | llion ECU/€ |
|--------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|-------------|--------|-------|--------|-------------|
| | OPEC | Algeria | Libya | Nigeria | Venezuela | Iraq | Iran S | audi Arabia | Kuwait | Qatar | UAE | Indonesia |
| 1995 | 38,988 | 4,727 | 2,279 | 2,054 | 1,865 | 26 | 3,452 | 8,647 | 2,424 | 1,167 | 6,491 | 5,854 |
| 1996 | 41,941 | 4,075 | 2,505 | 2,371 | 1,748 | 33 | 3,869 | 10,380 | 2,195 | 1,096 | 6,668 | 7,000 |
| 1997 | 51,139 | 4,357 | 2,772 | 2,713 | 2,395 | 194 | 4,918 | 13,178 | 2,294 | 2,118 | 7,917 | 8,284 |
| 1998 | 47,085 | 5,268 | 2,743 | 2,804 | 2,996 | 484 | 4,399 | 12,021 | 2,163 | 1,503 | 8,839 | 3,866 |
| 1999 | 43,936 | 5,220 | 2,286 | 3,004 | 2,661 | 611 | 3,869 | 10,231 | 2,008 | 1,085 | 9,615 | 3,346 |
| 2000 | 53,842 | 6,101 | 2,488 | 3,854 | 3,219 | 1,132 | 5,214 | 11,921 | 2,320 | 1,342 | 11,799 | 4,452 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Share |
| 1995 | 100.0% | 12.1% | 5.8% | 5.3% | 4.8% | 0.1% | 8.9% | 22.2% | 6.2% | 3.0% | 16.6% | 15.0% |
| 1996 | 100.0% | 9.7% | 6.0% | 5.7% | 4.2% | 0.1% | 9.2% | 24.7% | 5.2% | 2.6% | 15.9% | 16.7% |
| 1997 | 100.0% | 8.5% | 5.4% | 5.3% | 4.7% | 0.4% | 9.6% | 25.8% | 4.5% | 4.1% | 15.5% | 16.2% |
| 1998 | 100.0% | 11.2% | 5.8% | 6.0% | 6.4% | 1.0% | 9.3% | 25.5% | 4.6% | 3.2% | 18.8% | 8.2% |
| 1999 | 100.0% | 11.9% | 5.2% | 6.8% | 6.1% | 1.4% | 8.8% | 23.3% | 4.6% | 2.5% | 21.9% | 7.6% |
| 2000 | 100.0% | 11.3% | 4.6% | 7.2% | 6.0% | 2.1% | 9.7% | 22.1% | 4.3% | 2.5% | 21.9% | 8.3% |
| EU15 imports | s from OPE | C | | | | | | | | | Mi | llion ECU/€ |
| | OPEC | Algeria | Libya | Nigeria | Venezuela | Iraq | Iran Sa | udi Arabia | Kuwait | Qatar | UAE | Indonesia |
| 1995 | 38,437 | 4,844 | 5,799 | 3,443 | 1,622 | 1 | 5,441 | 8,847 | 1,367 | 113 | 851 | 6,109 |
| 1996 | 43,981 | 5,509 | 7,066 | 5,018 | 1,527 | 1 | 5,762 | 9,331 | 1,589 | 117 | 955 | 7,107 |
| 1997 | 51,292 | 8,361 | 7,618 | 4,544 | 1,757 | 1,386 | 5,189 | 10,913 | 1,480 | 235 | 1,480 | 8,330 |
| 1998 | 40,517 | 6,807 | 5,662 | 2,847 | 1,419 | 1,866 | 3,711 | 6,641 | 710 | 288 | 1,614 | 8,955 |
| 1999 | 48,370 | 7,776 | 6,857 | 2,795 | 1,756 | 3,681 | 4,743 | 8,456 | 1,474 | 234 | 1,839 | 8,759 |
| 2000 | 86,097 | 16,422 | 13,031 | 6,409 | 2,735 | 6,289 | 8,437 | 15,858 | 3,196 | 373 | 2,467 | 10,880 |
| 1995 | 100.0% | 12.6% | 15.1% | 9.0% | 4.2% | 0.0% | 14.2% | 23.0% | 3.6% | 0.3% | 2.2% | 15.9% |
| 1996 | 100.0% | 12.5% | 16.1% | 11.4% | 3.5% | 0.0% | 13.1% | 21.2% | 3.6% | 0.3% | 2.2% | 16.2% |
| 1997 | 100.0% | 16.3% | 14.9% | 8.9% | 3.4% | 2.7% | 10.1% | 21.3% | 2.9% | 0.5% | 2.9% | 16.2% |
| 1998 | 100.0% | 16.8% | 14.0% | 7.0% | 3.5% | 4.6% | 9.2% | 16.4% | 1.8% | 0.7% | 4.0% | 22.1% |
| 1999 | 100.0% | 16.1% | 14.2% | 5.8% | 3.6% | 7.6% | 9.8% | 17.5% | 3.0% | 0.5% | 3.8% | 18.1% |
| 2000 | 100.0% | 19.1% | 15.1% | 7.4% | 3.2% | 7.3% | 9.8% | 18.4% | 3.7% | 0.4% | 2.9% | 12.6% |
| Trade balanc | e | | | | | | | | | | Mil | lion ECU/€ |
| | OPEC | Algeria | Libya | Nigeria | Venezuela | Iraq | Iran S | audi Arabia | Kuwait | Qatar | UAE | Indonesia |
| 1995 | 551 | -118 | -3,520 | -1,389 | 244 | 25 | -1,989 | -200 | 1,057 | 1,055 | 5,640 | -254 |
| 1996 | -2,041 | -1,434 | -4,561 | -2,648 | 221 | 33 | -1,893 | 1,050 | 606 | 978 | 5,714 | -106 |
| 1997 | -153 | -4,004 | -4,846 | -1,831 | 637 | -1,192 | -271 | 2,265 | 813 | 1,883 | 6,437 | -46 |
| 1998 | 6,568 | -1,539 | -2,919 | -42 | 1,577 | -1,382 | 688 | 5,380 | 1,453 | 1,215 | 7,226 | -5,089 |
| 1999 | -4,434 | -2,556 | -4,571 | 209 | 905 | -3,069 | -874 | 1,774 | 534 | 851 | 7,775 | -5,413 |
| 2000 | -32,254 | -10,321 | -10,542 | -2,554 | 484 | -5,157 | -3,222 | -3,937 | -876 | 969 | 9,332 | -6,428 |





Other Saudi Arabia
15%

Nigeria
7%

Iran
10%

Libya
15%

Indo nesia
13%

The main EU trading partner among OPEC members is Saudi Arabia, representing 22% of the EU's exports to OPEC in 2000, and 18% of its imports. This share has noticeably fallen for imports, as Saudi Arabia represented 23% of OPEC imports to the EU in 1995.

The share of imports from Iran has also fallen, from 14% to 10% of total EU imports from OPEC; while Iraq, following the relaxing of trade embargoes, went from almost nothing in 1995 to 7% in 2000.

As far as exports are concerned, the United Arab Emirates have increased their share from 17% to 22%, whereas Indonesia's share has halved, from 15% to 8%. It should also be noted that exports to

Iraq, equal to 26 million ECU in 1995, rose to 1.1 billion euro in 2000.

In 2000 the EU had a trade deficit with 8 of the 11 OPEC countries. The largest deficits were recorded with Libya and Algeria, and the largest surplus with the United Arab Emirates.

Despite the recent rise in oil prices, OPEC still only accounts for around 7% of the EU's total external trade, while the EU plays a much more important role as a trading partner for OPEC, taking 21% of its exports and supplying 30% of its imports in 2000. For Algeria and Libya in particular the EU is the dominant trade partner.

| Share | of trade | of OPEC | member | rs in 200 | 0 | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|--------|-----------|-----------|------|------|-----------------|--------|-------|-----|-----------|
| | OPEC | Algeria | Libya | Nigeria | Venezuela | Iraq | Iran | Saudi Arabia | Kuwait | Qatar | UAE | Indonesia |
| Exports | to: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EU | 21% | 66% | 85% | 25% | 5% | 35% | 26% | 18% | 15% | 1% | 5% | 14% |
| USA | 18% | 12% | 0% | 44% | 51% | 41% | 1% | 17% | 15% | 3% | 2% | 14% |
| Japan | 17% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 4% | 18% | 17% | 25% | 45% | 33% | 23% |
| Imports | from: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EU | 30% | 61% | 62% | 44% | 16% | 41% | 33% | 33% | 40% | 36% | 31% | 12% |
| USA | 13% | 10% | 0% | 9% | 36% | 0% | 0% | 21% | 16% | 10% | 6% | 10% |
| Japan | 8% | 1% | 3% | 4% | 3% | 2% | 4% | 9% | 11% | 11% | 7% | 16% |

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Data sources: Eurostat Comext database, IMF database.

System: Special trade.

Goods classification: Third revision of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

Statistical values: CIF values for imports and FOB values for exports.

OPEC: Algeria, Libya, Nigeria, Venezuela, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Indonesia.

In this report, 1 Bn = 1000 million.



Further information:

Reference publications

Databases

Title External and intra-EU trade - monthly statistics

Comext, Domain EC Special trade

Catalogue No

KS-AR-01-012-EN-C

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