General and regional statistics

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Statistics in focus
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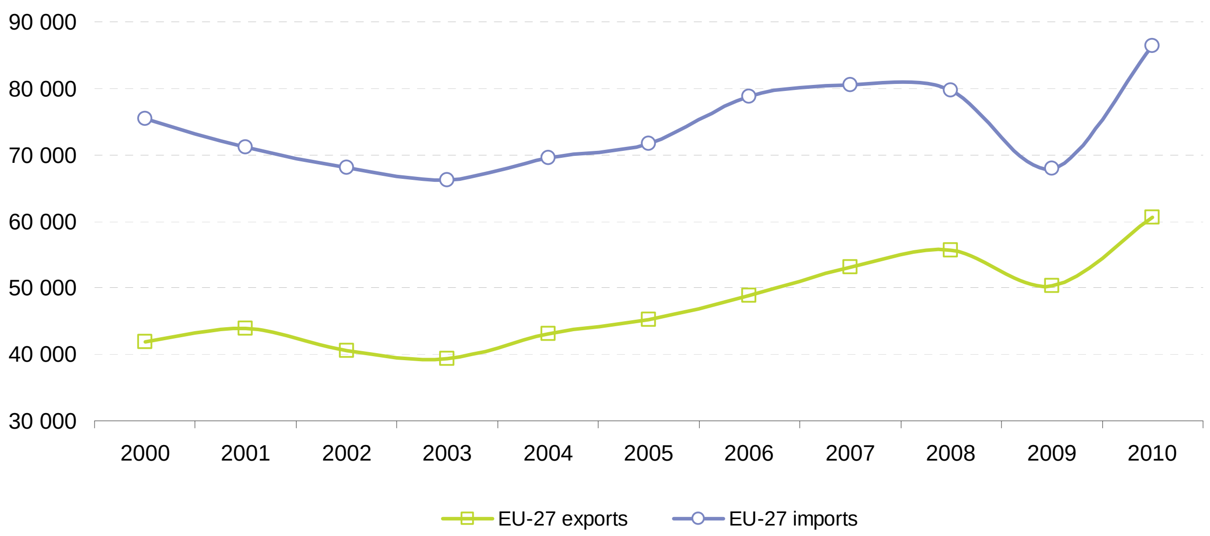
Goods trade with ASEAN countries rebounds from 2009 to 2010; EU trade deficit rises by nearly 30 %

EU-27 trade and investment with ASEAN countries

The EU has recorded deficits in trade in goods with the 10 ASEAN countries since 2000. In 2010 the deficit was EUR 26 billion, a substantial rise compared with the previous year. The main products imported from the ASEAN countries include electronic equipment, covering computers and consumer items, clothing and footwear, pharmaceuticals, crude rubber, palm oil and furniture. The EU exported mainly machinery and transport equipment including aircraft, alongside pharmaceuticals and medical equipment to ASEAN countries.
For trade in services, the EU has been in surplus from 2005 to 2009, recording EUR 2 billion in 2009. Of the major ASEAN partner countries, only with Thailand the EU did record a deficit in that year.
In 2009, EU foreign direct investment (FDI) outflows declined sharply while inflows were little changed. FDI stocks grew in 2009. Singapore is the main investment partner.

Figure 1 shows total trade in goods. Despite an increased deficit in 2010, as a proportion of total trade the deficit has been declining over the long term. The deficit was 18 % in 2010 increasing from 15 % from the previous year, but it was lower than in any year prior to 2008. In 2000, it had been 29 % with the change reflecting an improved performance against Singapore, Malaysia and Vietnam.

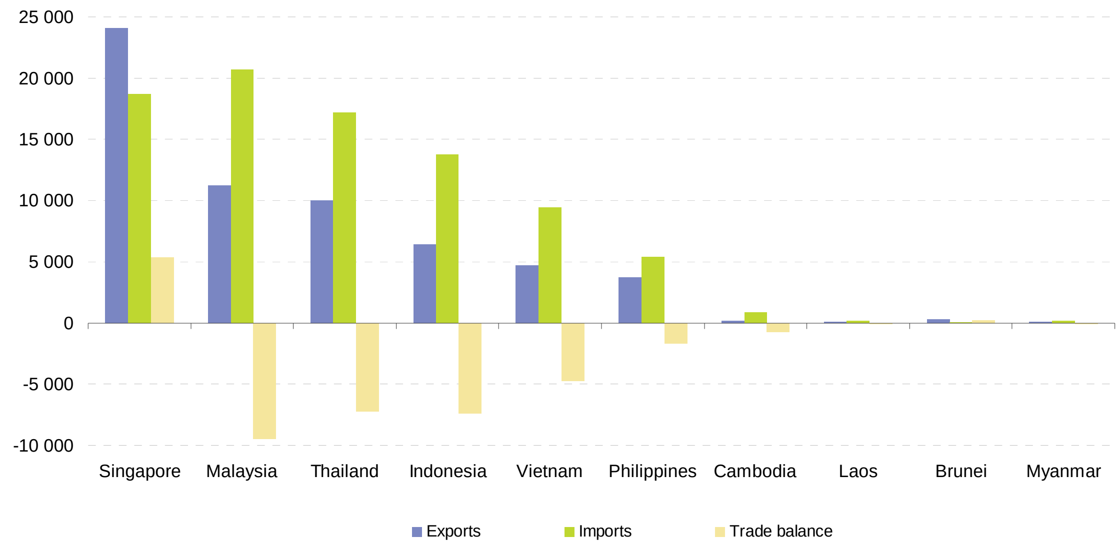
Figure 1: Development of EU-27 exports and imports of goods to/from ASEAN (EUR million)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: DS_018995)

EU's trade deficit with the ASEAN countries in 2010

Figure 2: EU-27 trade in goods with ASEAN countries, in 2010 (EUR million)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [DS_018995])

The EU's overall deficit with the ASEAN countries in 2010 is the result of a surplus of EUR 5 billion with Singapore being outweighed by deficits with Malaysia (EUR 9 billion), Indonesia (EUR 7 billion), Thailand (EUR 7 billion), Vietnam (EUR 5 billion) and the Philippines (EUR 2 billion) (Figure 2). This pattern has persisted since 2006. The other ASEAN countries (Brunei, Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar) had low levels of trade with the EU.
Among the ASEAN countries, Table 1 shows that Singapore recorded the highest level of EU exports in 2010, at EUR 24 billion, amounting to nearly 40 % of the ASEAN total, followed by Malaysia (EUR 11 billion), Thailand (EUR 10 billion) and Indonesia (6 billion). Among the major recipients of EU exports, the fastest growth between 2009 and 2010 was recorded by Thailand (31 %), the Philippines (26 %) and Vietnam (24 %).
Concerning imports to the EU, Malaysia was the main partner at EUR 21 billion, under a quarter of the ASEAN total, followed by Singapore (EUR 19 billion), Thailand (EUR 17 billion) and Indonesia (EUR 14 billion). Malaysia and the Philippines both had the fastest growth in imports to the EU between 2009 and 2010 at 41 %. Singapore, Vietnam and Thailand also recorded increases of greater than 20 %.

Table 1: EU-27 exports and imports of goods to/from ASEAN countries (EUR million)

	EXPORTS						IMPORTS					
	2000	2008	2009	2010	Growth rate 2009/2010	Share in exports to ASEAN 2010	2000	2008	2009	2010	Growth rate 2009/2010	Share in imports from ASEAN 2010
ASEAN	41 856	55 701	50 295	60 634	20.6%	100.0%	75 386	79 744	67 967	86 374	27.1%	100.0%
Brunei	273	170	163	238	46.3%	0.4%	174	12	27	8	-71.3%	0.0%
Indonesia	4 551	5 975	5 273	6 372	20.8%	10.5%	11 547	13 569	11 676	13 729	17.6%	15.9%
Cambodia	117	152	126	153	20.9%	0.3%	361	730	771	877	13.8%	1.0%
Laos	45	65	92	101	10.8%	0.2%	139	137	138	170	23.3%	0.2%
Myanmar	118	104	91	83	-8.5%	0.1%	413	185	157	161	2.8%	0.2%
Malaysia	8 526	11 578	9 736	11 243	15.5%	18.5%	18 326	17 534	14 693	20 701	40.9%	24.0%
Philippines	4 509	3 753	2 960	3 736	26.2%	6.2%	9 201	5 365	3 823	5 379	40.7%	6.2%
Singapore	15 800	22 059	20 430	24 042	17.7%	39.7%	17 390	16 166	14 633	18 704	27.8%	21.7%
Thailand	6 628	8 474	7 660	9 992	30.5%	16.5%	13 545	17 460	14 273	17 212	20.6%	19.9%
Vietnam	1 291	3 371	3 765	4 672	24.1%	7.7%	4 290	8 587	7 776	9 431	21.3%	10.9%

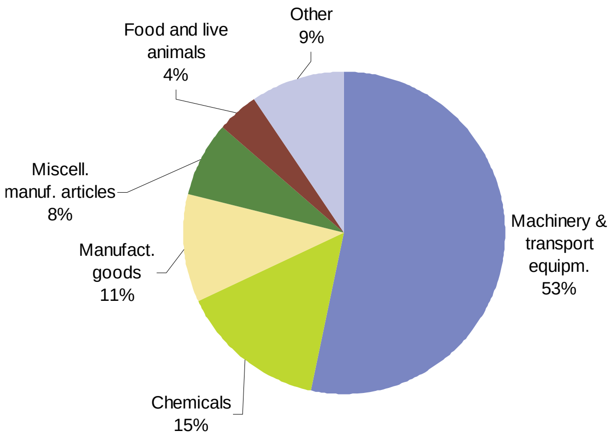
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [DS_018995])

Machinery and transport equipment the main component in EU/ASEAN trade

Machinery and transport equipment accounted for more than half of EU exports to the ASEAN countries in 2010. Included in this group are medical apparatus, aircraft, and oil and gas extraction machinery (Figure 3). The next largest group at 15 % is chemicals, mainly pharmaceuticals. The most important component of the miscellaneous manufactured articles (8 % of the total) is professional and scientific instruments while food at 4 % included dairy products and cereals.

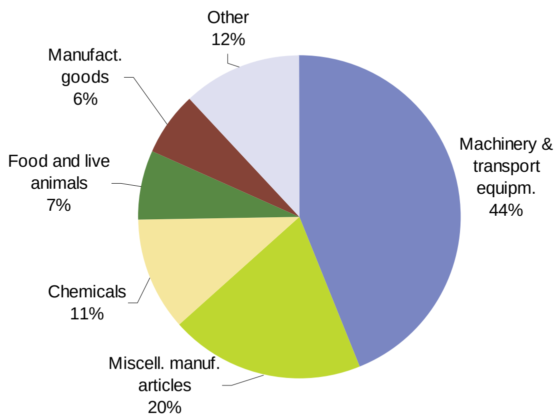
Figure 4 shows that machinery and transport equipment was again the largest element in EU imports from ASEAN in 2010accounting for 44 % of the total. This group comprised of electronic equipment, computers and phones. Miscellaneous manufactured articles, mainly clothing and footwear was the second largest group at 20 %. Chemicals, largely organic chemicals and pharmaceutical products, made up 11 % of the total. Food exports, at 7 % of the total, were largely fish, coffee and fruit. In the manufactured goods, the main components of the 6 % share of the total were textiles and rubber products. Palm oil was the main element of the other category, followed by crude rubber and petroleum and petroleum products.

Figure 3: EU-27 exports of goods to ASEAN by SITC product groups, in 2010 (%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: DS_018995)

Figure 4: EU-27 imports of goods from ASEAN by SITC product groups, in 2010 (%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: DS_018995)

The main exports: Machinery and transport equipment and Pharmaceuticals

As Table 2 illustrates, the patterns of trade vary markedly between the ASEAN countries. Some, Myanmar, Brunei, Cambodia and Laos, have very low levels of trade with the EU. In contrast, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia are major trading partners.

EU exports to Singapore totalled EUR 24 billion in 2010. Machinery and transport equipment accounted for more than a half of this and includes electrical machinery with some medical equipment and other transport equipment, particularly aircraft. Other large categories were pharmaceuticals and medical instruments. Machinery and transport equipment accounted for more than half the EUR 11 billion exports to Malaysia. The main component within this group is electrical machinery, an area covering medical apparatus among others. Other main components were again pharmaceuticals and machinery specialised for particular industries.

There was a similar pattern in the EUR 10 billion of exports to Thailand. Exports of machinery and transport equipment were almost half the total. The main components were aircraft in other transport equipment and general industrial equipment including pumps for oil and gas extraction. Pharmaceuticals was another important export area. Exports to Indonesia were worth EUR 6 billion with machinery and transport equipment exports focused on specialised machinery for specific industries and general industrial machinery. Indonesia however differed from the other countries in that pharmaceuticals was not the main element of chemical imports; organic chemicals emerged as the strongest component. The EUR 5 billion of exports to Vietnam and EUR 4 billion to the Philippines showed similar patterns with machinery and transport equipment dominant but with a significant contribution from pharmaceuticals.

The other four countries, Brunei, Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar shared EUR 0.6 billion of exports between them.

Table 2: EU-27 exports of goods to ASEAN countries by SITC product groups, in 2010 (EUR million)

	Brunei	Indonesia	Cambodia	Laos	Myanmar	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	ASEAN	Share in EU 27 exports to ASEAN	Share in total Extra EU-27 exports
Total	238	6 372	153	101	83	11 243	3 736	24 042	9 992	4 672	**60 634**	100.0%	4.5%
0: Food and live animals	4	331	13	1	4	383	400	415	470	431	**2 451**	4.0%	4.5%
1: Beverages and tobacco	1	24	6	3	3	94	35	912	83	63	**1 223**	2.0%	5.7%
2: Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1	417	1	0	1	205	55	102	352	262	**1 395**	2.3%	4.0%
3: Mineral fuels, lubricants and related mat.	0	18	1	:	0	44	6	1 348	45	8	**1 470**	2.4%	1.9%
4: Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	0	7	0	0	0	10	22	9	14	2	**65**	0.1%	2.1%
5: Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	13	1 052	36	5	21	1 299	644	3 329	1 796	767	**8 962**	14.8%	3.8%
6: Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	121	774	41	26	5	1 047	383	2 118	1 549	553	**6 616**	10.9%	3.9%
7: Machinery and transport equipment	72	3 214	48	60	37	7 067	1 852	13 142	4 560	2 233	**32 283**	53.2%	5.6%
8: Miscellaneous manufactured articles	22	290	7	6	11	825	273	2 128	743	269	**4 574**	7.5%	3.3%
9: Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	3	88	1	1	0	183	36	245	196	43	**795**	1.3%	2.0%

Source: Eurostat (online data code: DS_018995)

More diversity in EU imports from ASEAN

Table 3 indicates that there was much more diversity in the patterns of imports to the EU from the ASEAN countries. Malaysia, the largest source of imports at EUR 21 billion, was a major supplier of electronic equipment and machinery, covering computers, telecommunications and electronic assemblies. However, crude rubber and palm oil were also important elements along with furniture. Singapore, the second largest ASEAN exporter to the EU at EUR 19 billion, had a broad spread of machinery and transport equipment but also a strong pharmaceutical element as well as organic chemicals. Thailand's total of EUR 17 billion also included crude rubber but there were more significant amounts of electronic items as well as road motor vehicles coming from the plants newly established there.

Imports from Indonesia at EUR 14 billion saw coffee and fish added to crude rubber and palm oil as major items. Machinery and transport equipment, while important, is not as dominant as for the other countries but television and audio equipment make up the largest element. Miscellaneous manufactures, covering furniture, clothing and footwear, have more weight. Vietnam is somewhat similar in that it supplies significant amounts of fish, coffee but no crude rubber or palm oil in its EUR 9 billion of exports to the EU. However, its manufactured outputs are heavily concentrated on furniture, clothing and footwear. The main concentration of the Philippines EUR 5 billion-worth of exports is television and audio equipment but also some palm oil. Of the other countries, Cambodia's EUR 1 billion mainly concerned clothing and footwear. The remaining countries, Brunei, Laos and Myanmar contributed less than EUR 0.6 billion in total.

Table 3: EU-27 imports of goods from ASEAN countries by SITC product groups, in 2010 (EUR million)

	Brunei	Indonesia	Cambodia	Laos	Myanmar	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	ASEAN	Share in EU-27 imports from ASEAN	Share in total Extra EU-27 imports
Total	8	13729	877	170	161	20701	5379	18704	17212	9431	**86 374**	100.0%	5.8%
0: Food and live animals	0	932	30	40	20	233	243	81	2406	1954	**5 939**	6.9%	8.0%
1: Beverages and tobacco	:	105	0	1	0	4	22	14	36	4	**185**	0.2%	2.7%
2: Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	0	1844	1	1	0	994	127	162	790	203	**4 123**	4.8%	6.5%
3: Mineral fuels, lubricants and related mat.	0	736	:	:	:	176	0	836	10	7	**1 765**	2.0%	0.5%
4: Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	:	2055	0	:	:	1160	387	32	21	0	**3 655**	4.2%	55.3%
5: Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	0	943	3	1	0	711	52	7417	607	65	**9 798**	11.3%	7.1%
6: Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	3	1708	9	2	2	935	221	284	1536	758	**5 457**	6.3%	3.5%
7: Machinery and transport equipment	2	2077	48	0	0	13837	3717	8490	8208	1439	**37 818**	43.8%	8.5%
8: Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3	3232	787	125	137	2353	596	1223	3497	4985	**16 937**	19.6%	8.3%
9: Commodities and transactions n.e.c.	1	12	0	0	1	50	13	139	82	15	**312**	0.4%	1.1%

Source: Eurostat (online data code: DS_018995)

Other business services the key to the EU's surplus in services

Table 4: EU-27 trade in services with ASEAN (EUR million)

	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
SERVICES	**15 597**	**14 348**	**1 249**	**18 535**	**16 342**	**2 193**	**22 076**	**17 953**	**4 124**	**22 173**	**19 695**	**2 478**	**20 420**	**18 333**	**2 087**
Transportation	4 525	5 208	-683	4 935	6 290	-1 355	5 540	6 861	-1 321	6 323	7 775	-1 452	4 826	6 017	-1 191
Travel	1 458	3 927	-2 469	1 502	4 708	-3 206	1 671	4 867	-3 196	1 425	4 750	-3 325	1 547	5 039	-3 493
Other services	9 609	5 206	4 404	12 095	5 342	6 753	14 864	6 110	8 754	14 420	6 990	7 431	14 053	7 064	6 989
Services not allocated	4	7	-3	3	2	1	-1	-3	2	2	0	2	-1	3	-5

Source: Eurostat (Balance of payments; online data code: bop_its_det)

As Table 4 shows, the EU has recorded a surplus in trade in services with the ASEAN countries over the years 2005 to 2009. Deficits on transportation and travel were more than offset by the surplus on other services in each year. In 2009, there was an overall surplus of EUR 2 billion, with a EUR 7 billion surplus on other services and a deficit of EUR 5 billion on transportation and travel. The deficit on transportation reflected deficits for both sea and air transport, while the deficit on travel applied to both business and personal travel.

The surplus on other business services arose in financial services, computer services, royalties and license fees, merchanting and technical consultancy.

Over the four years from 2005 to 2009 the surplus, as a percentage of total credits and debits, has oscillated in the range of 4 % to 10 %, reaching a peak of 10 % in 2007 and starting at a low of 4 % in 2005.

Table 5 shows the trade in services for selected individual ASEAN countries. Again, Singapore is the EU's major trading partner, accounting for the lion's share of both credits and debits, particularly for other services. Largely the same pattern emerges of a deficit on transportation and travel being offset by a surplus on other services. The exception is Thailand where there is an overall deficit of EUR 2.5 billion in 2009, mainly on travel with transportation and other services offsetting each other. The fact that much of the deficit was on personal travel underlines the importance of the tourist market for the Thai economy. In contrast, for Singapore tourism is less important and other services play a critical role leading to a EUR 3 billion surplus for the EU. Royalties and license fees were a particularly important area for credits with Singapore. With the other countries, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, the EU recorded surpluses on trade in services. Again the travel and tourism market is important for Indonesia where the EU had a EUR 0.5 billion deficit on travel, especially in the personal travel category. However, this was offset by a substantial surplus of over EUR 1 billion in other services. Malaysia had the same pattern as Singapore but at a lower level with a surplus on other services largely outweighing deficits on travel and transportation.

Table 5: EU-27 trade in services with selected ASEAN countries, in 2009 (EUR million)

	Indonesia			Malaysia			Philippines			Singapore			Thailand		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
SERVICES	**2 106**	**1 365**	**742**	**2 575**	**1 907**	**668**	**1 203**	**1 037**	**165**	**10 766**	**7 837**	**2 929**	**2 177**	**4 678**	**-2 501**
Transportation	400	378	22	542	657	-115	192	410	-217	2 998	2 874	125	657	1 221	-563
Travel	127	599	-473	317	328	-11	104	266	-162	305	328	-23	362	2 820	-2 457
Other services	1 575	384	1 191	1 713	917	796	905	357	548	7 458	4 423	3 035	1 155	635	520
Services not allocated	1	-2	3	2	2	0	-1	1	-2	-1	6	-7	0	1	-1

Source: Eurostat (Balance of payments; online data code: bop_its_det)

Singapore: the EU's main ASEAN FDI partner

As Table 6 illustrates, the figures for FDI are very volatile between years, varying from an outflow to the ASEAN countries of EUR 25 billion in 2008 to EUR 6 billion in 2009. Even so, Singapore emerges as the EU's main FDI partner among the ASEAN countries. While its FDI outflow figure for 2009 is only slightly higher than that for Indonesia, in 2008 it received EUR 22 billion, far outweighing any other country. Malaysia also recorded large FDI outflows over the period from 2006 to 2009, peaking at EUR 4 billion in 2007.

In terms of FDI inflows, Singapore's figure of EUR 2.8 billion in 2009 almost exactly matched the total for the ASEAN countries in that year. In all years from 2006 to 2009, Singapore has provided the major share of ASEAN FDI inflows, reaching EUR 11 billion in 2007 from an ASEAN total of EUR 12 billion. No other ASEAN country reached an FDI inflow, positive or negative, of more than EUR 1 billion over the four years 2006 to 2009.

Table 6: EU-27 FDI outflows and inflows to/from ASEAN countries (EUR million)

	FDI outflows				FDI inflows			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
ASEAN	12 670	14 490	25 097	5 787	4 802	12 478	2 597	2 840
Indonesia	-723	-189	-151	1 497	-492	747	215	-133
Malaysia	2 025	4 338	1 104	794	-289	726	654	-648
Philippines	392	434	761	112	-120	194	-292	202
Singapore	9 577	8 734	21 727	1 729	6 042	10 584	2 182	2 837
Thailand	1 182	413	645	935	18	141	-173	475
Other countries	217	760	1 011	720	-357	86	11	107

Source: Eurostat (Balance of payments; online data code: bop_fdi_flows)

EU outward FDI stocks in the ASEAN countries rose by 18 % in 2009 to EUR 163 billion (Table 7). Among the main partner countries, Singapore, accounting for around 60 % of the ASEAN total, recorded a 7 % rise in 2009 while Malaysia achieved an 82 % increase. Only the Philippines experienced a fall of 8 %. Over the longer term, ASEAN outward FDI stocks have shown a sustained rise from 2006 to 2009, nearly doubling to EUR 163 billion in 2009. With the exception of the Philippines, the same sustained rise emerges for all the main partner countries. Between 2006 and 2009, Singapore's outward FDI stocks rose by 82 % while those of Malaysia increased by 164 % to reach EUR 25 billion, some 15 % of the ASEAN total. This represents a substantial rise on Malaysia's share of 10 % in 2006. The other main partners (Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand) saw their share of the total decline.

There is a very different picture for EU inward FDI stocks. Here, Singapore is the dominant partner, accounting for well over 90 % of the ASEAN total of EUR 53 billion in 2009, up 27 % on 2008. Among the smaller inward FDI countries, Thailand recorded a 105 % rise in 2009, while the Philippines showed a rise of 38 %. Both Malaysia (-21 %) and Indonesia (-12 %) reported falls. Over the longer run, inward FDI stocks have nearly doubled since 2006 but fell back 9 % in 2008, no doubt a reflection of the problems in EU stock markets following the global economic crisis that year. The rise in Singapore's inward FDI stocks over the four years at 87 % was less than the 92 % rise in overall ASEAN inward FDI stocks so that Singapore's market share fell but still accounted for 94 % of the ASEAN total in 2009. The biggest increase was recorded by Thailand. It saw its inward FDI more than treble over the four years but its share of the ASEAN total in 2009 was 2 %, compared with Malaysia's 5 %.

Table 7: EU-27 outward and inward FDI stocks in/from ASEAN countries (EUR million)

	Outward FDI stocks				Inward FDI stocks			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
ASEAN	89 616	110 058	138 579	163 049	27 732	45 941	41 993	53 379
Indonesia	10 609	12 636	14 338	17 459	-3 494	-2 738	-2 975	-2 629
Malaysia	9 370	12 535	13 592	24 744	2 592	3 020	3 650	2 871
Philippines	5 862	6 044	7 204	6 622	999	1 115	999	1 375
Singapore	52 525	66 663	89 171	95 799	26 788	45 009	39 331	50 162
Thailand	9 161	10 466	11 483	13 293	318	607	480	983
Other countries	2 089	1 714	2 791	5 132	529	-1 072	508	617

Source: Eurostat (Balance of payments; online data code: bop_fdi_pos)

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

This publication focuses on the **ASEAN**, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.
The countries members of the ASEAN are:

- Brunei (Brunei Darussalam)
- Indonesia (Republic of Indonesia)
- Cambodia (Kingdom of Cambodia)
- Laos (Lao People's Democratic Republic)
- Myanmar (Burma/Myanmar)
- Malaysia
- Philippines (Republic of the Philippines)
- Singapore (Republic of Singapore)
- Thailand (Kingdom of Thailand)
- Vietnam (Socialist Republic of Vietnam)

EU-27: European Union composed of 27 Member States: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and United Kingdom.

Data sources:

The figures presented in this publication have been extracted from Eurostat's free dissemination database and reflect the state of data availability in July 2011.

Data on the trade of goods are also available in Eurostat's Comext database. In the methodology applied for the statistics on the trading of goods between Member States and non-member countries (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, tests, etc.). This is known as "special trade". So the partner will be the country of final destination of the goods.

Data on the trade of services are based on balance of payments statistics. The balance of payments records all economic transactions between a country (i.e. its residents) and foreign countries or international organisations (i.e. the non-residents of that country) during a given period. As part of the balance of payments, the current account records real resources and is subdivided into four basic components: goods, services, income and current transfers. The methodological framework used is that of the fifth edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5). The EU balance of payments is compiled by Eurostat in accordance with a methodology agreed with the European Central Bank (ECB).

Category "Other services" includes “Merchanting”, “Architectural, engineering and other technical consultancy”, “Services between affiliated enterprises”, “Communication”, “Construction”, “Insurance”, “Financial”, “Computer services” and “Royalties and licence fees”.

Data of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is based on the methodological framework of the OECD: Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment Third Edition, a detailed operational definition fully consistent with the IMF Balance of Payments Manual, Fifth Edition, BPM5. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is the category of international investment made by an entity resident in one economy (direct investor) to acquire a lasting interest in an enterprise operating in another economy (direct investment enterprise). The lasting interest is deemed to exist if the direct investor acquires at least 10 % of the voting power of the direct investment enterprise. Through outward FDI flows, an investor country builds up FDI assets abroad (outward FDI stocks). Correspondingly, inward FDI flows cumulate into liabilities towards foreign investors (inward FDI stocks). However changes in FDI stocks differ from FDI flows because of the impact of revaluation (changes in prices and, for outward stocks, exchange rates) and other adjustments such as catastrophic losses, cancellation of loans, reclassification of existing assets or liabilities. FDI flows are components of the financial account of the Balance of Payments, while FDI assets and liabilities are components of the International Investment Position.

SITC classification (Figures 3 and 4; Tables 2 and 5).
Information on commodities exported and imported is presented according to the SITC classification (Standard International Trade Classification) at a general level. A full description is available through Eurostat's classification server RAMON, accessible through http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/

COMEXT data (trade of goods)
Please note that the sums of the individual SITC product categories are less than the totals due to confidentiality reasons.

In this publication:
1 billion = 1000 million
: not available

This publication was prepared with the assistance of Richard Butchart and Manuel Da Silva.

Further information

Eurostat Website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat

Data on 'Balance of payments'
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/balance_of_payments/data/database

Data on 'External trade'
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/external_trade/data/database

Further information about 'Balance of payments'
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/balance_of_payments/introduction

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