

## Extra euro area trade rose by a fifth in 2010 after a fall in 2009

In 2010, extra euro area (EA17) trade increased to EUR 3 086 billion from EUR 2 545 billion in 2009, corresponding to a growth of 21%. EA17 imports rose by 22% and exports by 20%. The EA17 trade balance went from a surplus of EUR 15 billion in 2009 to a deficit of EUR 9 billion in 2010.

In 2010, the United Kingdom was the leading partner for extra EA17 exports, accounting for almost 13% of all exports, followed by the United States. China led for imports with 13.5% of total EA17 imports, followed by the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia.

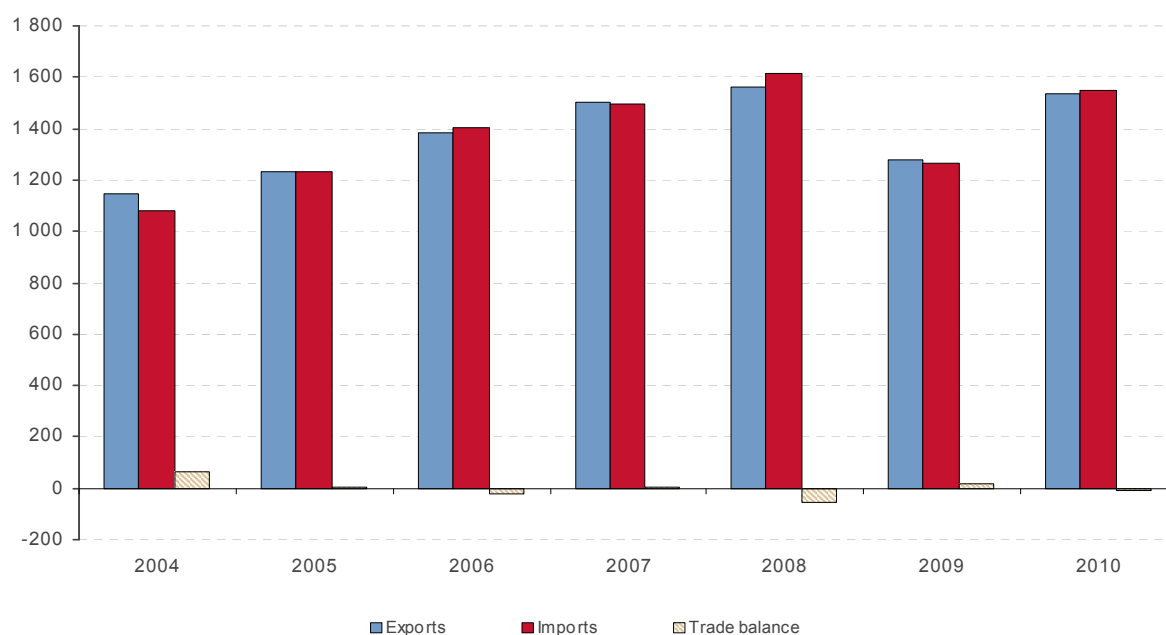
Both import and export trade were dominated by machinery and vehicles, followed by other manufactured goods. In 2010, machinery and vehicles made up 41.5% of EA17 exports and 31.2% of EA17 imports.

In 2010, the United Kingdom was the leading partner for extra EA17 exports.

Over the whole period 2000-2010, the United Kingdom was the leading trading partner for extra EA17 trade, followed by the United States. For EA17, there was always a positive trade balance with both countries. In 2010, the United Kingdom accounted for 11% of all extra EA17 trade and the United States for 10%. China was the third most important trading partner in 2010, only marginally behind the United States and Russia was fourth with 6%.

Every year over the period, the United Kingdom was the leading trading partner for extra EA17 exports, with an increase in trade value of 4% between 2000 and 2010. The United States was second every year with an increase over the same period of 5%.

Figure 1: Evolution of extra euro area (EA17) trade, 2004-2010 - value in billion euro



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ext\\_lt\\_mainez](#))

**Table 1: Euro area (EA17) trade by main partners, 2008-2010 - value in billion euro**

	Exports					Imports					Trade balance		
	2008	2009	2010	Growth 2009-2010	Share of extra-EA17 exports 2010	2008	2009	2010	Growth 2009-2010	Share of extra-EA17 imports 2010	2008	2009	2010
<b>Extra EA17</b>	1,562	1,280	1,538	20.2%	100.0%	1,618	1,265	1,548	22.3%	100.0%	-56	15	-9
United Kingdom	221	176	196	11.7%	12.8%	165	127	149	17.0%	9.6%	56	49	48
United States	188	153	182	18.8%	11.8%	138	116	129	10.7%	8.3%	50	37	53
China	66	69	95	37.6%	6.2%	186	158	210	32.6%	13.5%	-120	-89	-114
Russia	79	50	64	28.5%	4.2%	123	84	111	31.7%	7.2%	-44	-34	-47
Switzerland	87	79	93	18.0%	6.1%	70	65	74	13.0%	4.8%	17	14	20
Poland	85	67	79	19.4%	5.2%	58	52	63	22.4%	4.1%	27	15	16
Czech Republic	58	47	57	23.0%	3.7%	61	53	66	23.1%	4.2%	-3	-7	-8
Sweden	55	42	53	26.9%	3.4%	53	38	48	24.7%	3.1%	2	3	5
Japan	34	29	35	20.4%	2.3%	57	44	51	15.5%	3.3%	-24	-15	-16
Turkey	43	35	48	36.6%	3.1%	32	26	31	15.8%	2.0%	10	9	17
Hungary	40	29	34	18.9%	2.2%	38	31	37	19.8%	2.4%	2	-3	-3
Norway	21	17	19	9.6%	1.2%	54	39	42	6.1%	2.7%	-33	-22	-23
Denmark	35	27	30	10.6%	2.0%	31	27	28	2.0%	1.8%	4	0	3
Brazil	22	18	27	44.7%	1.7%	30	21	27	28.2%	1.8%	-8	-3	-1
India	24	22	27	24.9%	1.8%	22	19	24	31.2%	1.6%	2	3	3
South Korea	20	18	23	31.1%	1.5%	29	23	28	20.1%	1.8%	-8	-6	-5
Romania	27	19	23	16.5%	1.5%	15	15	18	20.9%	1.2%	12	4	4
Algeria	14	13	14	5.3%	0.9%	27	17	20	20.7%	1.3%	-13	-3	-6
Libya	5	5	6	9.5%	0.4%	34	20	27	37.1%	1.8%	-29	-14	-21
Saudi Arabia	16	15	18	21.9%	1.2%	21	11	15	37.2%	1.0%	-5	4	3
Others	422	350	414	18.4%	26.9%	374	277	351	26.7%	22.7%	49	73	63

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ext\\_lt\\_mainez](#))

EA17 trade with China increased by 311% between 2000 and 2010, with imports always significantly higher than exports. By 2007, China had overtaken the United Kingdom and the United States to become the leading trading partner for extra EA17 imports and has remained in that position since.

In 2010, EA17 trade with China totalled EUR 305 billion, of which EUR 210 billion were imports. The United Kingdom was the second most important trading partner for EU17 imports in

2010. In spite of a fall of 10% over the period 2000-2010, the United States was third and Russia was fourth.

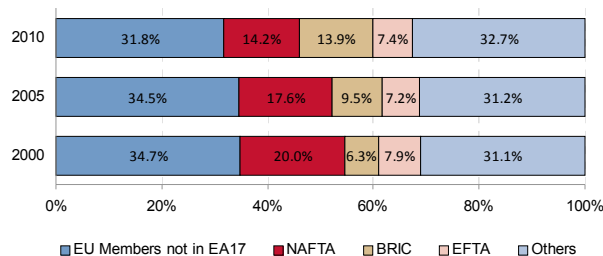
EA17 trade with Russia grew by 181% over the period, with imports always higher than exports. In 2010, EA17 trade with Russia totalled EUR 175 billion, of which EUR 111 billion were imports. The United Kingdom, the United States, China and Russia together accounted for 37% of all extra EA17 trade in 2010.

### Increased trade with China and Russia in 2010

Between 2000 and 2010, the division of extra EA17 export trade with the main partners remained fairly consistent. The share of export trade with BRIC countries rose steadily by 7.6% over the period due largely to increased export trade with China (+361%) and Russia (+255%).

Exports to NAFTA countries fell steadily by a total of 5.8%; within that group, the share of trade with the United States, the second largest trading partner for EA17 exports, fell from 17.5% in 2000 to 11.8% in 2010. After remaining stable from 2000-2008, the share of export trade with EU members

**Figure 2: Shares of main trade partners in extra EA17 exports; 2000, 2005, 2010 (%)**

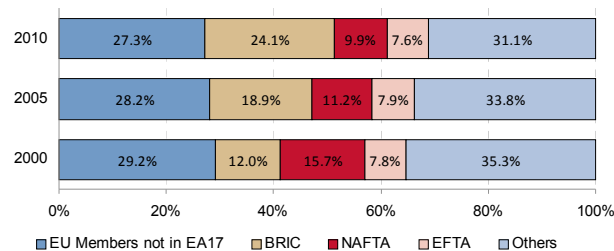


Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ext\\_lt\\_mainez](#))

not in EA17 fell by 1.9% in 2009 and continued to fall in 2010, almost 3% less than in 2008.

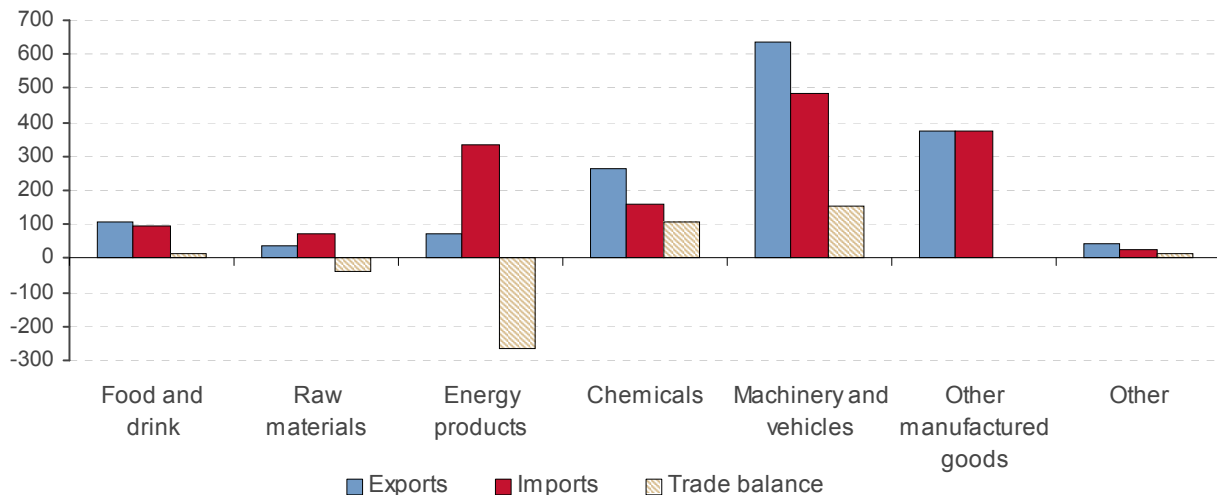
On the imports side, the share of EA17 import trade with BRIC countries doubled since 2000, largely due to significant increases in import trade with China and Russia. Similarly to exports, the share of EA17 import trade with NAFTA countries fell over the period 2000-2010, due largely to the reduction in import trade with the United States. The share of import trade with 'other countries' also fell over the period; within that group, EA17 imports from Japan fell by 25%.

**Figure 3: Shares of main trade partners in extra EA17 imports; 2000, 2005, 2010 (%)**



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ext\\_lt\\_mainez](#))

**Figure 4: Extra euro area (EA17) trade by SITC groups, 2010 - value in billion euro**



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ext\\_lt\\_mainez](#))

### Positive trade balances for EA17 in all product groups except energy products and raw materials

By far the most important trade group for both extra EA17 imports and exports was machinery and vehicles, with a trade value in 2010 of EUR 1120 billion. EUR 638 billion were exports which represented 41% of the value of all extra EA17 exports in 2010. Within that group, exports of road vehicles in 2010, with an increase of 38% on 2009, amounted to EUR 161 billion but did not reach the values recorded in 2007 and 2008 (EUR 173 and 170 billion respectively).

EA17 imports of machinery and vehicles were dominated by electrical machinery which increased by 26% between 2000 and 2010 and amounted to EUR 105 billion in 2010. In spite of a fall in 2009, 2010 imports were 19% higher than in 2008.

In 2010, the second most important trading group for extra EA17 trade was other manufactured goods, with trading values amounting to EUR 748 billion, of which EUR 375 billion were imports. Import trade was dominated by articles of apparel and clothing accessories (EUR 59 billion), miscellaneous manufactured articles (EUR 57 billion), non ferrous metals (EUR 37 billion), manufactures of metals (EUR 32 billion) and iron and steel (EUR 30 billion). Imports of all these categories fell in 2009 and recovered in 2010, but while import values of apparel and clothing

accessories and miscellaneous manufactured articles were higher than in 2008, the remainder did not reach 2008 levels.

Export trade for other manufactured goods was dominated by miscellaneous manufactured articles (EUR 54 billion), manufactures of metal (EUR 44 billion), iron and steel (EUR 43 billion) and professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus (EUR 40 billion). Import values for all these categories fell in 2009, with only the professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus exceeding in 2010 the level recorded in 2008. Looking at the product groups that showed a trade deficit for extra EA17 in 2010, total trade in energy products amounted to EUR 406 billion of which EUR 335 billion were imports. The dominant imports were petroleum and petroleum products amounting to EUR 247 billion, which represented 16% of the value of all EA17 imports in 2010 and an increase of 35% on 2009.

Total trade in raw materials in 2010 amounted to EUR 112 billion of which EUR 74 billion were imports. The most imported products in this group were metalliferous ores and metal scrap which recovered from a fall of 46% in 2009 to reach EUR 30 billion – slightly more than the 2008 level.

## METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

**Data source:** Eurostat's free dissemination database [Eurobase](#). A hyperlinked online data code (e.g. 'ext\_lt\_mainez') is part of the source, allowing easy access to the most recent data on the Eurostat website. The data on the website is frequently updated and may be more detailed or have a different measurement unit.

**Countries: euro area (EA17):** Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland.

**EU Member States not in EA17:** Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

**EFTA:** Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

**NAFTA:** Canada, Mexico and United States.

**BRIC:** Brazil, Russia, India and China.

**Concepts and definitions:** Statistics on the European Union's trade with non-member countries are based on [Regulation \(EC\) No 471/2009](#). Statistics on trade between the Member States are based on [Regulation \(EC\) No 638/2004](#).

**For further information:** External trade statistics - Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS): [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_SDDS/en/ext\\_esms.htm](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/ext_esms.htm)

Statistics on the trading of goods - User guide: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_OFFPUB/KS-BM-06-001/EN/KS-BM-06-001-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-BM-06-001/EN/KS-BM-06-001-EN.PDF).

Eurostat's Classification Server 'Ramon':

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon>.

### Commodities classification

Fourth revision of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC Rev. 4):

- Food and drink = sections 0+1
- Raw materials = sections 2+4
- Energy products = section 3
- Chemicals = section 5
- Machinery and vehicles = section 7
- Other manufactured goods = sections 6+8
- Other = section 9

## Further information

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

Data on EA17 trade with other countries:

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/external\\_trade/data/database](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/external_trade/data/database)

Further information about Eurostat's external trade statistics:

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/external\\_trade/introduction](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/external_trade/introduction)

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