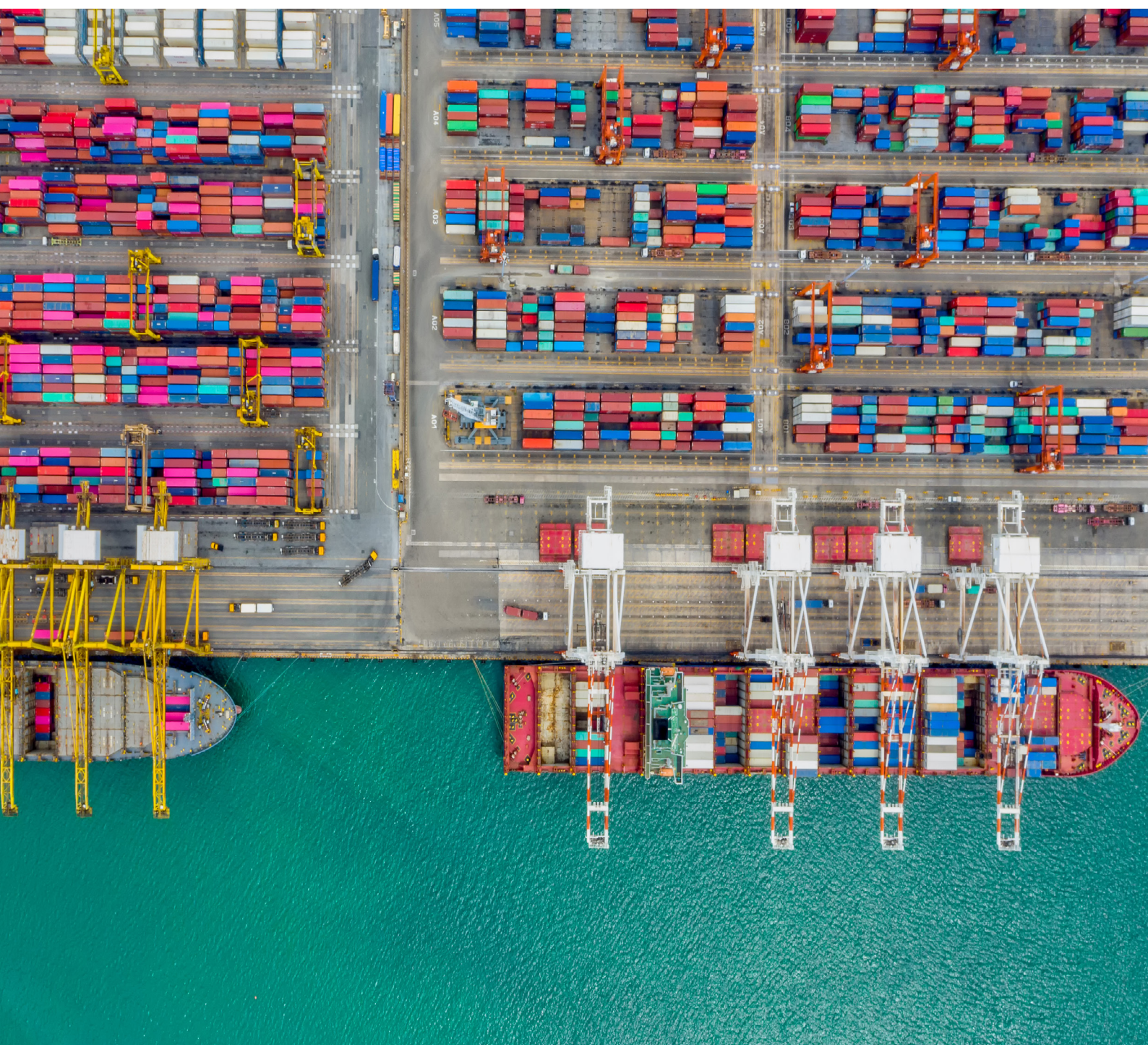


Quality report on European statistics on international trade in goods

2017-2020 DATA

2021 edition



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on European statistics on
international trade in goods**

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Manuscript completed in December 2021

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Abbreviations

BoP	Balance of payments
CN	Combined Nomenclature
CPA	Classification of Products by Activity
EA	Euro area
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
ESS	European Statistical System
EU	European Union
HS	Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System
ITGS	International trade in goods statistics
PSI	Provider of statistical information
NACE	The Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community
NSA	National Statistical Authority
NSI	National Statistical Institute
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SME	Small- and medium-size enterprise
TARIC	Integrated Tariff of the European Union
TEC	Trade by enterprise characteristics
TIC	Trade by invoicing currency
UN	United Nations
VAT	Value added tax
VIES	VAT Information Exchange System

1

Introduction

1.1. Purpose of this Report

This Quality Report aims to provide the users with a tool for assessing the quality of the international trade in goods statistics (ITGS) disseminated by Eurostat.

The data quality can be evaluated against indicators covering the following components:

- **Relevance** — Degree to which statistical outputs meet current and potential user needs. It depends on whether all the statistics that are needed are produced and the extent to which concepts used (definitions, classifications etc.) reflect user needs.
- **Accuracy** — degree of closeness of estimates to the true values.
- **Timeliness and punctuality** — The timeliness is the length of time between the event or phenomenon they describe and their availability. The punctuality is the time lag between the release date of data and the target date on which they were scheduled for release as announced in an official release calendar, laid down by Regulations or previously agreed among partners.
- **Accessibility and clarity** — The accessibility of statistical outputs is the measure of the ease with which users can obtain the data. It is determined by the physical conditions by means of which users obtain data: where to go, how to order, delivery time, pricing policy, etc. The clarity of statistical outputs is the measure of the ease with which users can understand the data. It is determined by the information environment within which the data are presented.
- **Comparability and coherence** — The coherence of two or more statistical outputs refers to the degree to which the statistical processes by which they were generated used the same concepts — classifications, definitions and target populations — and harmonised methods. Comparability is a special case of coherence, where the statistical outputs refer to the same data items and the aim of combining them is to make comparisons over time, or across regions, or across other domains.

Note that output quality components are not mutually exclusive in the sense that there are relationships between the factors that contribute to them. But there are also cases where the factors leading to improvements with respect to one component result in deterioration with respect to another. For those case, **trade-offs between output quality components** should be sought.

This report also provides information on **users' needs**, **respondents' burden** and **confidentiality** measures.

The purpose of this report is not to rank countries from best to worst for each quality indicator, but to provide users with information on the different factors affecting statistics so that they can appraise the data quality for themselves.

1.2. Scope of this Report

1.2.1. COUNTRY COVERAGE

This Report provides qualitative information on the international trade in goods statistics disseminated by Eurostat for the Member States of the European Union (EU), the members of the European Free Trade Association (hereinafter referred to as EFTA countries) and the EU enlargement countries:

- **EU Member States** in protocol order: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden.
- **EFTA countries** in protocol order: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.
- **Enlargement countries** in protocol order:
 - Candidate countries: Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia and Turkey.
 - Potential candidates: Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo¹.

Note that not all quality indicators are relevant for the EFTA and enlargement countries. This is in particular the case of the indicators relating to the trade between the EU Member States (intra-EU trade).

Note that the United Kingdom is not included as reporter in this quality report. Its reporting obligations ceased at the end of 2020, with the first transmission of detailed data for reference month October 2020. The last complete year of detailed data transmitted by the UK to Eurostat is therefore 2019. Quality indicators relating to 2019 can be found in the 2020 edition of this report under this [link](#).

1.2.2. DATA COVERAGE

This Report covers all data flows from the EU Member States, EFTA and enlargement countries to Eurostat as set up by the EU legislation on trade in goods statistics (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/international-trade-in-goods/legislation>):

- **Aggregated data** — Monthly statistics on total trade by broad categories of products as defined by the one-digit codes of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) and with the following partner areas: intra- and extra-EU for all the EU Member States and intra- and extra-euro area for the EU Member States belonging to the euro area.

Note that aggregated data are not required from EFTA and enlargement countries as only collected to speed up the publication of first results for the euro area and the EU, notably in Eurostat's monthly press releases.

- **Detailed data** — Monthly statistics on intra- and extra-EU trade broken down by 8-digit codes of the Combined Nomenclature (CN) and by individual partner country.

Note that the split between intra- and extra-EU trade is not relevant for EFTA and enlargement countries. It should also be noted that, for EFTA countries, the product classification shall be the respective national nomenclature corresponding to a further breakdown of the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (HS).

¹ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

- **Trade by enterprise characteristics (TEC) data** — Annual statistics combining trade in goods data (intra-EU, extra-EU and world trade for the EU Member States; world trade only for the EFTA and enlargement countries) with the characteristics of enterprises actively engaged in importing and exporting, such as the number of employees or type of activity (NACE classification). For TEC data, goods are classified according to the Classification of Products by Activity (CPA).

Note that Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC data.

- **Trade by invoicing currency (TIC) data** — Annual statistics on extra-EU trade for EU Member States and on world trade for EFTA and enlargement countries broken down by product groups based on 1-digit SITC codes and by the following currencies or groups of currencies: euro, national currencies of EU Member States not belonging to the euro area, US dollar and 'other' (i.e. aggregated group of currencies of all non-EU countries except the United States).

Note that Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TIC data.

1.2.3. TIME COVERAGE

This Report focuses on the latest reference year for which data are available and considered as final. Note that the annual indicators relating to monthly statistics have been compiled on the basis of cumulated monthly data.

Aggregated data	2020 as reference year — 2017-2019 data are provided in annex for comparison purposes. Note that aggregated data are never revised as they are exclusively used to speed up the dissemination of first results. Therefore, they can all be considered as provisional figures.
Detailed data	2020 as reference year — 2017-2019 data are provided in annex for comparison purposes. Note that for most countries, final data are provided by October of the following reference year. However, exceptional revisions are possible.
TEC data	2019 as reference year — 2017-2018 data are provided in annex for comparison purposes. Note that TEC data are not likely to be revised as based on the linkage of final detailed data (available 18 months after the reference year) with the Business Register.
TIC data	2020 as reference year — 2018 data are provided in annex for comparison purposes. Note that TIC data shall be provided to Eurostat only every two years.

1.3. Source of information

In 2005, the ITGS legislation made annual quality reporting mandatory for the intra-EU trade statistics. A similar legal requirement was set up in 2009 for the extra-EU trade statistics.

EU Member States have to provide Eurostat with an annual report covering the standard quality criteria within a fixed deadline. In practice, this reporting process has been harmonised: the national statistical authorities fulfil their quality reporting obligation by completing a report pre-filled by Eurostat. The results of the key quality indicators are presented in this summary Quality Report.

Note that Iceland, Norway and Switzerland have to comply with the annual quality reporting requirement from 2012 onwards. Liechtenstein was granted a derogation for not providing quality reports to Eurostat. However, the current report includes all the indicators which could be compiled by Eurostat on the basis of the transmitted statistics.

Enlargement countries' provision of quality reports was made on voluntary basis.

2

Background information

2.1. Key terms and definitions for ITGS

Note that concepts and definitions are thoroughly described and explained in the ITGS publications accessible at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/international-trade-in-goods/methodology/manuals-and-guidelines>.

Goods	All movable property, including electricity. Note that 'goods' has the same meaning than 'merchandises' as used in the United Nations Statistics Division publication ' International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions (IMTS 2010) '.
Extra-EU trade	Trade with non-EU countries.
Intra-EU trade	Trade between EU Member States. <i>NB: If not elsewhere specified, the EU composition corresponds to the most recent one, i.e. EU-27 composed of the following Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.</i>
Extrastat	Data collection system for trade in goods of the Member States with non-EU countries – Extrastat data are collected by customs authorities and are based on the records of trade transactions in customs declarations. This system is set up by the so-called Extrastat legislation. <i>Note that EFTA and enlargement countries collect all their trade in goods data mainly via customs declarations and following the concepts and definitions set up by the Extrastat legislation except where the EU provisions are not relevant or where derogations have been granted.</i>
Intrastat	Data collection system for trade in goods between the EU Member States – The advent of the Single Market on 1 January 1993, with its removal of customs formalities between Member States and subsequent loss of traditional trade statistics data sources, required the establishment of a new data collection system: Intrastat. Intrastat data are directly collected from intra-EU traders once a month. This system is set up by the so-called Intrastat legislation.
Exports	Goods which subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by leaving its economic territory.
Imports	Goods which add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory.

At EU level, the 'economic territory' is the statistical territory of a Member State, which corresponds to its customs territory with one exception — the statistical territory of Germany includes Heligoland but the customs territory does not. So the EU ITGS record the flows of goods to and from the statistical territories of the Member States.

Country of origin	The country where the goods originate. Goods that are wholly obtained or produced in a country originate in that country. Goods whose production involved more than one country are deemed to originate in the country where they underwent their last, substantial, economically justified processing or processing resulting in the manufacture of a new product.
Country of consignment	The non-member country or the Member State from which the goods were dispatched to the Member State in which the goods are located at the time of their release into customs procedure, without any commercial transaction or other operation which changed the legal status of the goods, taking place in any intermediate country (e.g. sale or processing under contract).
Country of last known destination	The last country - as far as it is known at the time of exportation - to which goods are to be delivered, irrespective of where they have been initially dispatched to and whether or not, on their way to that last country, they are subject to any commercial transactions or other operations that change their legal status.
Quasi transit	Operation when goods are imported by non-residents into the reporting economy from outside the EU and subsequently dispatched to another Member State as well as when the goods exported from a Member State to a non-EU country are cleared for export in another Member State.
Transit	Operation/movements of goods when the goods are transported through the reporting economy on the way to their final destination without any halt or with a halt only inherent to the transport.
Combined Nomenclature	The Combined Nomenclature (CN) is the primary product nomenclature as it is the one used by the EU Member States to collect detailed data on their trading of goods. The CN is based on the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (managed by the World Customs Organisation (WCO)). It corresponds to the HS plus a further breakdown at eight-digit level defined to meet EU needs. It includes around 9 500 eight-digit codes and is subject to annual revisions that ensure it is kept up to date in the light of changes in technology or patterns of international trade in goods.
SITC	The Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) is managed by the United Nations and correlated with the subheadings of the Harmonised System. Aggregated data on trade are often presented in the one-and two-digit categories of the SITC.
CPA	The Classification of Products by Activity (CPA) is a European version of the United Nations' Central Product Classification (CPC), but arranged so that each product heading is assignable to a single heading of the European activity classification commonly referred to as NACE.
NACE	The Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE) is derived from the United Nations' International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) but is more detailed. NACE is correlated with CPA: each CPA product — whether transportable or non-transportable goods or services — is assigned to one single NACE activity.
Geonomenclature	The Nomenclature of countries and territories applicable to European trade in goods statistics, known as the 'Geonomenclature', is used to collect and disseminate trade in goods data.

	It is subject to revisions in order to incorporate the adjustments needed for statistical and customs purposes and to take into account any geopolitical changes that may have occurred. The alphabetical coding of countries and territories is based on the current version of the standard ISO alpha 2 (ISO 3166), insofar as it is compatible with the requirements of the EU legislation.
National statistical authority (NSA)	Within the meaning of the Extrastat and Intrastat legislations, the NSAs are the national statistical institutes and other bodies responsible in each Member State for producing international trade in goods statistics.
Provider of statistical information (PSI)	Any business, 'institutional' body (e.g. public and non-profit institution, school, hospital) or individual who provides statistical information.

2.2. Stakeholders in data compilation and dissemination

- The **reporting country** has the responsibility to compile the European ITGS in line with the established rules and send them to Eurostat within the legal deadlines. The National Statistical Authority (NSA) responsible for ITGS is usually the national statistical institute (NSI), but in some countries it may involve customs authorities and, for Belgium, even the National Bank. In practice, the division of responsibilities for collecting, processing and publishing trade data may be quite complex and vary from one country to another.
- As the Statistical Office of the European Union, Eurostat has responsibility for overseeing and developing work on ITGS and for making the trade in goods statistics of the EU, its Member States and the euro area publicly available. In addition, Eurostat not only draws up the proposals for legislation and monitors its correct application but also provides methodological and technical assistance. This work is carried out in close cooperation with the countries in working groups and task forces.

2.3. Legal background

As regards the compilation of international trade in goods statistics, the EU legislation aims at ensuring all Member States follow a harmonised approach. It sets out the rules, concepts and definitions to be applied and the obligations of every stakeholder in European ITGS. The EU provisions apply directly to European statistics only; they do not regulate the methods of compiling data required for national purposes.

The provisions on European ITGS applicable in 2020 were determined in several regulations and address intra- and extra-EU trade separately. The main sets of legal acts are commonly known as '**Intrastat legislation**' and '**Extrastat legislation**'. The basic regulations adopted by the European Parliament and the Council establish the essential rules governing ITGS. The implementing provisions are adopted by the European Commission and contain more detail on implementing certain articles of the basic regulations. The Commission can lay down implementing rules only for the articles for which it has been given the implementing power.

Besides the Intrastat and Extrastat legislations, there is a range of other European legislation which has relevance to ITGS. These include the regulation relating to European statistics — Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council —, which provides a reference framework for all statistics including those for trade, the customs regulations — particularly the Union Customs Code — and regulations for product and country nomenclatures.

All regulations relevant for the European statistics on international trade in goods can be consulted from the '[Legislation](#)' page of the 'International trade in goods' section on Eurostat website.

Intra-EU trade

Basic regulation:

Regulation (EC) No 638/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council

- amended by
 - Regulation (EC) No 222/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council
 - Commission Regulation (EU) No 1093/2013
 - Regulation (EU) No 659/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Implementing provisions:

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1982/2004

- amended by
 - Commission Regulation (EC) No 1915/2005
 - Commission Regulation (EU) No 91/2010
 - Commission Regulation (EU) No 96/2010
 - Commission Regulation (EU) No 1093/2013

NB: This set of legal acts is commonly referred to as 'Intrastat legislation'.

Extra-EU trade

Basic regulation:

Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council

- amended by
 - Regulation (EU) 2016/1724 of the European Parliament and of the Council
 - Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/2119

Implementing provisions:

Commission Regulation (EU) No 113/2010

- amended by Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/2119

Commission Regulation (EU) No 92/2010

- amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1253

NB: This set of legal acts is commonly referred to as 'Extrastat legislation'.

It should be noted that:

- *EFTA countries are not legally bound as such by the EU legislation. However they voluntarily adhere to the established EU rules. This adhesion is formalized by specific agreements.*
- *Enlargement countries are in the process of incorporating the 'acquis' – i.e. the body of common legislation that is binding on all the EU Member States – before they can join the EU. In that sense, the EU legislation is applicable to them.*

2.4. Documents to be read in conjunction with this Report

- The [International Trade Data Reference Metadata](#) in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS) — Those metadata cover methodological, qualitative and quantitative information in a standardised structure.
- The Statistical Explained article [International trade in goods statistics – background](#) — This article answers some frequently asked questions on European ITGS.
- The [User Guide on European statistics on international trade in goods](#) — The purpose of this Guide is to explain to a wide range of users how the statistics relating to trade in goods, both between EU Member States and with non-EU countries, are collected, compiled, processed and published at European level. The different issues are tackled in a question and answer format.
- The [European business statistics compilers' manual for international trade in goods statistics](#) — This Guide, which is a revised version of the 'Guidelines for the implementation of the Intrastat and Extrastat legislation', provides clarifications, often through concrete examples, to help the compilers to better interpret and apply the complex legislation on ITGS.
- The [European business statistics compilers' manual for trade by enterprise characteristics \(TEC\)](#) — The main objective of this Guide is to provide a comprehensive overview of the compilation of indicators on trade in goods by enterprise characteristics (TEC). It aims to serve as a methodological handbook providing the necessary definitions, instructions and methodological guidance for the regular compilation of TEC statistics.
- The [National requirements for the Intrastat system](#) — This document is primarily aimed at the Providers of Statistical Information (PSIs) within the Intrastat system; it informs on how and what to report, in accordance with the respective national requirements. At the same time it may be of interest to anyone who wants to understand how the Intrastat data collection works, both at national level and between the National Statistical Authorities and Eurostat.
- The [European business statistics nomenclature applicable to European statistics on international trade in goods](#) — The purpose of this publication is to provide the compilers and users of European statistics on international trade in goods with sound information on the nomenclature used to classify the reporting and partner countries. Besides including the latest version of the nomenclature of countries and territories for the external trade statistics of the Union and statistics of trade between Member States — known as the 'Geonomenclature' and abbreviated to GEONOM —, it also contains all the supplementary information that is essential to understand the content of this country classification and the evolution of its codes. A further aim of this publication is to document the geographical and economic areas covered by the trade in goods statistics as disseminated by Eurostat.
- The [Legislation on European statistics on international trade in goods](#) applicable in 2020 — The purpose of this publication is to provide compilers and users of European statistics on international trade in goods with an exhaustive overview of the legal acts laying down the rules to be followed for the data collection, compilation and dissemination. To complete the picture it also addresses the other Union legal acts which impact trade in goods statistics, namely the customs and fiscal legislation. Furthermore it provides useful legislative background information, as well as summaries of the legal acts and short descriptions of their key features.
- The [Frequently Asked Questions](#) section on the website, also including information on the impact of Brexit on data collection and dissemination by Eurostat.

3

Global quality assessment

Relevance

The key users of European ITGS and their respective needs are very well known. The data relevance can be assessed as very good thanks to regular satisfaction surveys and frequent contacts with users.

Accuracy

The European ITGS benefit from well-established data collection systems supported by effective validation and compilation tools. However, the intra-EU trade statistics may suffer from late or non-response from the trade operators liable to statistical reporting. The issue is however limited to the detailed levels of the product classification as the Intrastat legislation makes mandatory the compilation of estimates for any missing data at least at the 2-digit level of the Combined Nomenclature (HS2) and by partner Member States. Over the last years, actions were also carried out to determine the Member States facing high issues of non- or late-response to implement any necessary measures to ensure the data exhaustiveness. However, in 2020 the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on non- or late-response was noticeable.

Additionally, confidentiality has an impact on data accuracy at very detailed (i.e. CN eight-digit) level. Aggregated levels are in general much less impacted thanks to the legal obligation for reporting countries to ensure dissemination at least at two-digit level of the Combined Nomenclature. The EU legislation however foresees derogation to that principle when the dissemination of real trade values at chapter level would disclose confidentiality information and would then harm the interest of the economic operator. In such a case, it is allowed to use the HS chapter 99 instead of the real chapter.

That said, it should be kept in mind that basic data consist of millions of records to be produced every month, which means that it is impossible to achieve complete accuracy. As in all statistical work, a balance has to be struck between the resources devoted to checking and the likely benefit. Therefore the users should be aware of the margin of inaccuracy in the data used, at least at the most detailed level of data.

Timeliness and punctuality

The current timeliness is assessed as very good (in particular given the strain brought by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 on all statistical production) for all data flows and no further acceleration is requested by the users except for data by enterprise characteristics which should be available only within 18 months after the reference year. This late availability is not due to the standard trade in goods data (first annual results available within 3 months after the reference year) but to the late update of the Business Register which is the information source for the enterprise characteristics.

Thanks to well-established data collection and compilation procedures, the punctuality of data transmissions to Eurostat is very good. Issues are very rare and generally minor in terms of delay.

Accessibility and clarity

The accessibility of trade in goods data is very good thanks to the use of all Eurostat standard

dissemination channels: news releases, pdf and on-line publications, visualisation tools, predefined tables, databases and bulk download facility allowing users to download Eurostat datasets in a format which can easily be imported into a chosen tool for further analysis.

The dissemination of the European ITGS is supported by a complete set of structural metadata that make it easy to identify, retrieve and browse the data. The reference metadata describing the contents and the data quality are also quite exhaustive. In particular, it is worth mentioning the [User Guide on European statistics on international trade in goods](#) and the [Frequently Asked Questions](#).

Coherence

The coherence is first ensured by the Intrastat and Extrastat regulations which set up the concepts and definitions applicable to the compilation of European ITGS and secondly by a set of recommendations promoting the best methods and practices among the reporting countries.

The coherence is further strengthened by Eurostat's harmonised approach to data production and dissemination regardless of the type of data and the reporting country.

Comparability

- **Comparability over time** — The European ITGS benefit from a high level of comparability over time thanks to the stability of the concepts, definitions and classifications. As far as possible, this comparability is also maintained when methodological changes occur, thanks to the retroactive recalculation of the time series.
- **Comparability across countries** — The European ITGS benefit from a high level of comparability across countries thanks to the implementation of harmonised rules for data collection and compilation. The comparability across countries could be however improved through further harmonisation in the national practices as regard some specific goods or movements.
- **Comparability across domains** — The European ITGS constitute an essential source of information for the compilation of the balance of payments statistics and national accounts. Nevertheless, comparability across domains is affected by differences in concepts and definitions like, for instance, the application of the principle of physical movements through the national frontier for trade in goods statistics versus the change of economic ownership between residents and non-residents for the balance of payments.

4 Relevance

ESS definition

Relevance is the degree to which statistical outputs meet current and potential user needs. It depends on whether all the statistics that are needed are produced and the extent to which concepts used (definitions, classifications etc.) reflect user needs.

4.1. User needs

4.1.1. TYPES OF USERS AND REQUIREMENTS

As international trade forms a major part of the world economy, statistics on trade in goods are an instrument of primary importance for numerous public and private sector decision makers. For example, international trade statistics:

- enable EU authorities to prepare multilateral and bilateral negotiations under the common commercial policy;
- enable EU authorities to evaluate the progress of the Single Market and the integration of EU economies;
- constitute an essential source of information for balance of payments statistics, national accounts and economic studies; and
- help EU businesses conduct market research and define their commercial strategy.

Statistics satisfy these needs in a variety of ways. Users may need either annual aggregated or detailed monthly data on products or partner countries. They may be interested in trade values in current prices or at constant prices. Alternatively, their interest may be in quantities rather than in values. These examples, which are far from exhaustive, show the diversity of users and their requirements. Eurostat tries to meet these various needs and to adapt to a changing environment, such as changes due to globalisation.

4.1.2. USE OF TRADE DATA BY OTHER STATISTICAL FIELDS

One important use of international trade statistics in the majority of countries is as a data source for estimating the components of the balance of payments and the national accounts which relate to trade in goods. The most appropriate definitions for these components are agreed internationally in the *Balance of Payments Manual (Sixth edition)* (BPM6) published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 2009 and in the *System of National Accounts — 2008* adopted by the United Nations.

The United Nations *International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions 2010* (IMTS 2010) takes into account the recommendations of BPM6 and recommends a move towards

harmonising different concepts. However, there are differences between the recommendations for international trade in goods statistics and the goods account of the balance of payments in terms of, for example, coverage, valuation and some other specific aspects. These reflect both the differing priorities of users and the problems of data collection due to the more detailed requirements of international trade statistics.

It is outside the scope of this Report to discuss in detail the adjustments that need to be made to international trade in goods statistics to convert them to figures on a balance of payments basis. Users should nevertheless bear in mind that these adjustments may have a substantial effect on the figures, for example as a result of the different methods of valuation used for imports.

4.2. User satisfaction

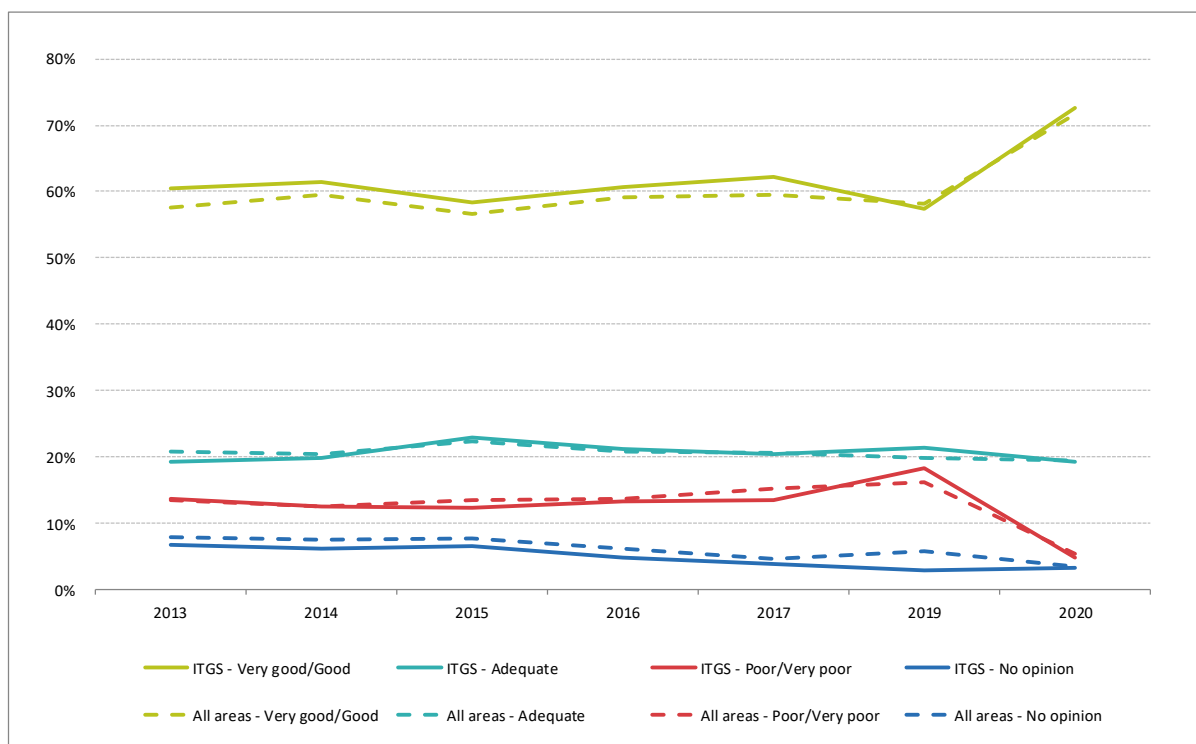
User needs are monitored regularly. At EU level, there are regular contacts with key institutional users (e.g. Commission services or the European Central Bank) and with other main user groups such as trade associations. In daily work, users can easily communicate their requests and needs to Eurostat by using dedicated tools integrated in the data dissemination. Many countries also conduct regular user satisfaction surveys.

4.2.1. ASSESSMENT AT EU LEVEL

Eurostat undertook its last large-scale user satisfaction survey focusing on ITGS in 2007. The survey found a very high level of satisfaction among users: 85 % were very or fairly satisfied with the data. This high level of satisfaction has been confirmed by every general User Satisfaction Survey carried out by Eurostat on an annual (or biennial) basis since then.

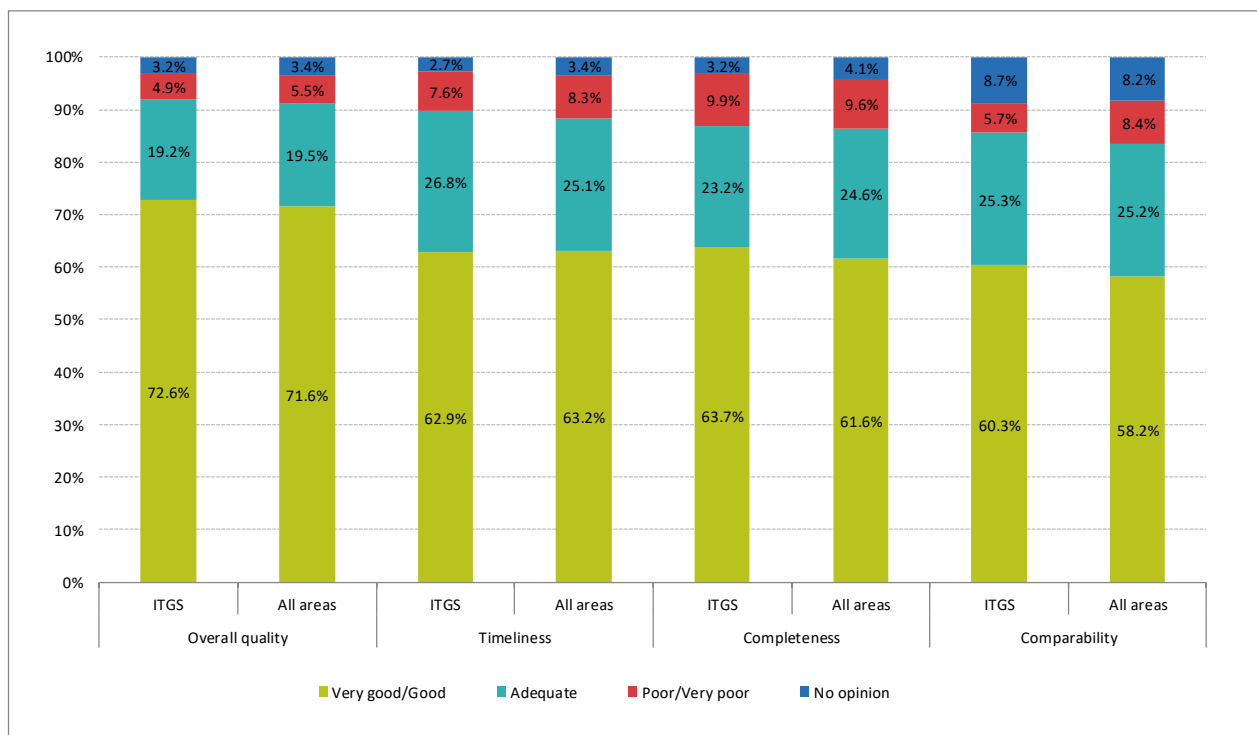
In the 2020 general survey, 72.6 % of the users of the statistical area 'International trade' rated the data quality as very good or good and 19.2 % as adequate. These values are above the averages calculated for all areas. This result is consistent over time (see 2013-2020 data in Chart 1), and valid across most quality dimensions assessed by users: completeness and comparability in particular, as shown in Chart 2.

Chart 1: Assessment of overall data quality — ITGS versus all statistical areas, 2013-2020
(%)



Source: Eurostat's user satisfaction surveys

Chart 2: Assessment of main quality aspects — Focus on ITGS, 2020
(%)



Source: Eurostat's user satisfaction survey carried out in 2020

4.2.2. ASSESSMENT AT NATIONAL LEVEL

User satisfaction surveys are regularly carried out by many countries. All surveys show a very high level of satisfaction as regards international trade in goods statistics.

The main reasons for dissatisfaction identified by the large-scale user satisfaction survey of 2007 were the following:

- the timeliness of Intrastat data, as well as quality issues such as asymmetries and estimates;
- the lack of metadata, including information on data revisions; and
- the data confidentiality.

Users are interested in obtaining more statistical information such as domestic exports and re-exports, but they mostly request data at enterprise level.

Table 3: Regular user satisfaction survey, 2020

Yes	21 countries (57%)	BG	DE	EE	IE ⁽¹⁾	EL	CY ⁽²⁾	LU ⁽³⁾	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
		IS ⁽⁴⁾	CH	ME ⁽⁵⁾	MK ⁽⁶⁾	AL											
No	16 countries (43%)	BE	CZ	DK	ES	FR ⁽⁷⁾	HR	IT	LV	LT	HU	MT	NO	RS ⁽⁸⁾	TR	BA	XK

⁽¹⁾ This has not been compiled since 2018 due to resource constraints. It was intended to carry it out in 2020 and 2021, but was cancelled due to the pandemic.

⁽²⁾ A satisfaction survey is conducted on an annual basis. However, for the year 2020, due to website upgrading no survey was carried out.

⁽³⁾ STATEC launches every 3 years a general user satisfaction survey.

⁽⁴⁾ User satisfaction survey is conducted every two years and was last conducted in 2019.

⁽⁵⁾ The Statistical Office has adopted a number of strategic documents in the field of quality management which are harmonized with the laws and bylaws of the statistical system of Montenegro. In accordance with the principles of official statistics of Montenegro, producers of official statistics regularly and systematically monitor user satisfaction, so that the Statistical Office, as the coordinator of the statistical system, conducted a survey on user satisfaction for the second time (<http://monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=1502&pageid=1>).

⁽⁶⁾ The SSO conducts a user satisfaction survey every two years, the last of which was conducted in 2019 (http://www.stat.gov.mk/pdf/lzvestajAnketaZadovNaKorisnici2019_en.pdf).

⁽⁷⁾ No regular survey but regular contacts.

⁽⁸⁾ This research was last conducted in 2017.

Note: Information not available for Liechtenstein.

Source: National quality and metadata reports

Table 4: Estimated degree of user satisfaction, 2020

(Scoring between 0 for totally unsatisfied up to 5 for fully satisfied)

5 : Fully satisfied	3 countries (10%)	AT	PL	XK													
4 – 5 : Highly satisfied	19 countries (61%)	BG	CZ	DE	IE	EL	FR	LV	LT	LU	HU						
		PT	RO	SI	FI	SE	NO ⁽¹⁾	CH	ME ⁽²⁾	RS							
3 – 4 : Very satisfied	9 countries (29%)	EE	HR ⁽³⁾	CY ⁽⁴⁾	MT ⁽⁵⁾	NL	SK ⁽⁶⁾	IS ⁽⁴⁾	MK	AL							

⁽¹⁾ Rating of 4, based on a quality review carried out in 2013.

⁽²⁾ Rating of 4.1 for ITGS, based on a quality review carried out for 2020.

⁽³⁾ Based on a survey conducted in 2015.

⁽⁴⁾ Based on the user satisfaction survey conducted in 2019 as no survey was conducted in 2020.

⁽⁵⁾ Based on a survey conducted in 2014. Malta plans to conduct one in 2022.

⁽⁶⁾ The results are not fully comparable with the previous surveys as ITGS was assessed together with the national accounts.

Note: Information not available for the other countries.

Source: National quality and metadata reports

4.3. Data completeness

4.3.1. MONTHLY AGGREGATED DATA

Data are provided by all the EU Member States. The statistical variables and indicators to be mandatorily provided are listed below:

- For all the EU Member States:
 - Total values of intra- and extra-EU flows (imports and exports)
 - Values of extra-EU flows by broad categories of products as defined by the one-digit codes of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)
- Only for the EU Member States belonging to the euro area:
 - Total values of intra- and extra-euro area flows (imports and exports)
 - Values of extra-euro area flows by broad categories of products as defined by the one-digit codes of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

Note that aggregated data are not required from EFTA and enlargement countries as only collected to speed up the publication of first results for the euro area and the EU.

4.3.2. MONTHLY DETAILED DATA

Data are provided by all the EU Member States and by all the EFTA and enlargement countries. It should be however noted that, because of technical issues, the transmission of detailed data by Norway was temporarily interrupted.

The statistical variables and indicators to be mandatorily provided are listed below:

Partner country	<p>This is the last known country of destination for intra- and extra-EU exports, the country of origin for extra-EU imports, and the country of consignment for intra-EU imports.</p> <p><i>Note that EFTA and enlargement countries shall provide the country of origin for any imports.</i></p>
Other partner country	<p>This is the country of consignment for extra-EU imports (no 'other partner country' to be provided for the exports)</p> <p><i>Note that EFTA and enlargement countries shall provide the country of consignment for any imports.</i></p>
Product code	<p>Goods classified by commodity code of the Combined Nomenclature for the EU Member States and enlargement countries and of the respective national product nomenclature (further breakdown of the Harmonised System) for the EFTA countries.</p> <p><i>Note that a further breakdown of the Combined Nomenclature (9th and 10th digits) is collected for the extra-EU imports. This further breakdown relates to the integrated Tariff of the European Union (TARIC).</i></p>

Statistical procedure (only for extra-EU trade)	<p>This relates to EU customs procedures and distinguishes between different types of imports and exports: imports/exports covered by the customs inward processing procedure and imports/exports covered by the customs outward processing procedure are distinguished from normal transactions or transactions not recorded from customs declarations.</p> <p><i>Note that EFTA countries are exempted from the reporting of the statistical procedure (not relevant information for non-EU countries).</i></p>
Tariff regime (only for extra-EU imports)	<p>This indicates whether reduced or zero rates of customs duty apply to a transaction. In particular, the EU Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) enables the least developed and developing countries to access the European market and encourages them to become more established.</p> <p><i>Note that EFTA countries are exempted from the reporting of the tariff regime (not relevant information for non-EU countries).</i></p>
Mode of transport (only for extra-EU trade)	<p>This identifies the active means of transport (e.g. road, rail, sea) by which the goods leave/enter the EU statistical territory for extra-EU trade.</p> <p><i>Note that EFTA and enlargement countries shall provide the information for any imports and exports.</i></p>
Container (only for extra-EU trade)	<p>In addition to the mode of transport, for extra-EU trade, information is collected on whether or not goods are transported in containers (except when the mode of transport is postal consignment, fixed transport installation or the own propulsion category).</p> <p><i>Note that EFTA and enlargement countries shall provide the information for any imports and exports.</i></p>
Nationality of the active means of transport (only for extra-EU trade)	<p>In addition to the mode of transport, for extra-EU trade, information is collected on the nationality of the active means of transport of the goods when they leave/enter the statistical territory of the EU (except when the mode of transport is rail, postal consignment, fixed transport installations and own propulsion).</p> <p><i>Note that the nationality of the means of transport became optional in 2010. Therefore the information is not available for all the EU Member States since January 2010 as reference month.</i></p>
Trade value	<p>This is the statistical value, i.e. the amount that would be invoiced in the event of sale or purchase at the national border of the reporting country. It is said to be a FOB valuation for exports/dispatches and a CIF valuation for imports/arrivals.</p>
Quantity	<p>This is the weight of the goods in kilograms without packaging; this quantity is referred to as the 'net mass'. For certain goods, a supplementary quantity is available. The supplementary unit varies according to the goods; it can be litres, number of pieces, carats, terajoules, square metres, etc.</p>

4.3.3. ANNUAL DATA BY ENTERPRISE CHARACTERISTICS

Data are provided by all the EU Member States and by all the EFTA and enlargement countries liable to provide TEC data (i.e. all except Liechtenstein), although with some serious delays for a few countries.

The datasets to be mandatorily provided are listed below:

- 1. Trade by type of trader** — This dataset provides information on how traders are involved in international trade. It shows the number of companies trading within only one flow (imports or exports) or in both flows (imports and exports) and the trade value these companies account for.
- 2. Trade by activity sector and enterprise size class** — Trade by activity sector and employment size class shows the contributions of economic activities and size classes (measured in terms of number of employees) to total trade.
- 3. Concentration of trade by activity** — International trade being typically dominated by a few businesses, this indicator shows the share of the total trade accounted for by the top 5, 10, 20, etc. companies.
- 4. Trade by partner country and activity** — Trade by partner country shows how many companies were trading with certain partner countries or country zones, and the value they accounted for.
- 5. Trade by number of partner countries and activity** — Trade by number of partner countries shows how geographically diversified the export markets are. For imports, it shows the number of countries from which goods are imported.
- 6. Trade by commodity and activity** — Trade by commodity and activity sector allocates the trade of each commodity to the activity of the trading enterprise. This indicator shows which sectors were involved in the trading of each product group.

4.3.4. ANNUAL DATA BY INVOICING CURRENCY

Data are provided by all the EU Member States and by all the EFTA and enlargement countries liable to provide TIC data (i.e. all except Liechtenstein).

The mandatory information corresponds to the total extra-EU trade (world trade for the EFTA and enlargement countries) broken down by product groups and currencies as described below:

- Product groups: Raw materials without oil (SITC sections 0-4, excluding division 33), Oil (SITC division 33) and Manufactured products (SITC sections 5-8);
- Currencies: euro, national currencies of EU Member States not belonging to the euro area, US dollar and 'other' (i.e. aggregated group of currencies of all non-EU countries except the United States).

5

Accuracy

ESS definition

The **accuracy** of statistical outputs in the general statistical sense is the degree of closeness of estimates to the true values.

5.1. Detailed data — Estimated vs collected data

5.1.1. ESTIMATES FOR MISSING TRADE

5.1.1.1. Missing intra-EU trade

In order to reduce the statistical burden on businesses, intra-EU trade data are collected only from the biggest intra-EU traders. Only traders whose annual intra-EU trade exceeds a certain threshold have to submit Intrastat declarations. This means that the Intrastat data collection does not cover 100 % of the intra-EU trade. To achieve complete coverage, the loss caused by the thresholds and by non-response from non-exempted traders shall be compensated with estimates.

The estimates are compiled on the basis of the amounts of intra-EU supplies and acquisitions reported by the traders via their fiscal declarations — VAT returns or recapitulative statements (VIES data). Intrastat declarations collected from the non-exempted traders are used to allocate the estimated total trade values by partner and product.

Table 5 shows the shares of collected and estimated data (for trade below the exemption threshold and for non- or late response) in total intra-EU trade for each Member State.

Table 6 and **Table 7** indicate the levels of details at which the estimates are compiled. Under EU legislation, estimates shall be broken down at least by partner Member State and two-digit codes of the Combined Nomenclature.

Table 5: Shares of collected and estimated data in intra-EU trade, 2020
(%)

	Collected data		Estimated data			
			Below exemption threshold		Non-response	
	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports
Belgium	91.6	97.0	7.9	2.5	0.5	0.5
Bulgaria	94.3	98.0	5.6	1.9	0.1	0.1
Czechia	96.0	97.7	3.9	2.3	0.1	0.0
Denmark	91.2	95.0	7.3	3.5	1.5	1.5
Germany	94.9	97.9	3.9	1.6	1.2	0.5
Estonia	91.6	95.0	5.2	2.4	3.2	2.6
Ireland	95.2	98.3	3.2	0.6	1.7	1.1
Greece	95.1	97.9	3.7	1.5	1.2	0.7
Spain	93.8	96.1	4.4	2.5	1.8	1.4
France	97.6	98.5	2.2	1.3	0.2	0.2
Croatia	93.8	97.4	6.2	2.6	0.0	0.0
Italy	94.0	97.1	5.7	2.8	0.3	0.1
Cyprus	94.3	97.3	5.2	2.4	0.5	0.3
Latvia	94.1	96.8	4.5	2.1	1.4	1.1
Lithuania	95.3	97.7	4.1	1.9	0.6	0.4
Luxembourg	98.2	98.1	1.7	0.9	0.2	1.0
Hungary	93.5	96.5	3.8	1.4	2.7	2.0
Malta	99.7	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
Netherlands	86.2	94.0	(*) 13.8	(*) 6.0	(*) 13.8	(*) 6.0
Austria	93.8	97.4	5.6	2.1	0.5	0.4
Poland	95.2	97.9	4.7	1.9	0.1	0.2
Portugal	93.7	97.2	4.9	1.9	1.4	0.9
Romania	95.7	98.2	3.5	1.1	0.8	0.8
Slovenia	97.0	98.1	2.9	1.8	0.1	0.1
Slovakia	91.7	95.1	3.4	2.2	4.9	2.8
Finland	93.5	96.7	4.9	2.1	1.6	1.2
Sweden	93.8	97.8	5.1	1.6	1.1	0.6

(*) Estimates both for trade below the exemption threshold and non-response.

Notes:

- Intra-EU trade = Trade with other EU-27 Member States
- The share of estimated data refers to the share in the final data transmitted to Eurostat. It might be much higher in first and intermediate data deliveries.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Table 6: Estimates in intra-EU trade for trade below the exemption threshold — Level of details, 2020

CN8 / partner countries	14 MS (52%)	BE	CZ	DK	HR	IT	CY	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	
HS4 / partner countries	1 MS (4%)	HU														
HS2 / partner countries	11 MS (41%)	BG	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	LV	LT	LU	FI	SE				
By partner only	1 MS (4%)	IE														

Note: CN8 refers to the 8-digit level of the Combined Nomenclature, HS4 to the 4-digit level and HS2 to the 2-digit level.

Source: Information derived from the detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table 7: Estimates in intra-EU trade for non-response — Level of details, 2020

CN8 / partner countries	15 MS (56%)	BE	CZ	DK	IE	HR	IT	LU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK
HS4 / partner countries	1 MS (4%)	HU														
HS2 / partner countries	10 MS (37%)	BG	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	LV	LT	FI	SE					
By partner only	1 MS (4%)	CY														

Note: CN8 refers to the 8-digit level of the Combined Nomenclature, HS4 to the 4-digit level and HS2 to the 2-digit level.

Source: Information derived from the detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

5.1.1.2. Missing extra-EU trade

Data on trade with all non-EU countries but the United Kingdom are based on customs declarations. The United Kingdom became an extra-EU trade partner on 1 February 2020, with the entry into force of the Withdrawal Agreement. However, the agreement included a transition period, from February to December 2020, during which the UK remained part of the single market, which means that the EU Member States continued to collect data on trade with the UK via the Intrastat system.

Due to this specific situation, estimates in extra-EU trade may be necessary not only to compensate for delayed or incomplete customs records (trade with all-non EU countries except the UK) but also to compensate for missing Intrastat declarations (trade with the UK).

It should also be noted that, for simplification purposes, the reporting countries are allowed to compile less detailed information for transactions below the statistical threshold of EUR 1 000 and 1 000 kilograms.

Table 8 shows the proportions of collected (with full or less details) and estimated data in total extra-EU trade (world trade for EFTA and enlargement countries).

Table 9 indicates the levels of details of the estimates for delayed or incomplete customs records and of the transactions below the statistical threshold. Under the Extrastat legislation, estimates shall be broken down at least by partner country and two-digit codes of the Combined Nomenclature. Only a total trade value (i.e. no allocation of the trade by product and partner country) is required for the transactions below the statistical threshold.

Note that the level of detail of the estimates for missing Intrastat declarations in extra-EU trade is documented in Tables 6 and 7.

Table 8: Shares of collected and estimated data in extra-EU trade, 2020
(%)

	Collected data				Estimated data			
	Standard category		Less detailed data (below statistical threshold)		Delayed or incomplete customs records		Missing Intrastat declarations	
	Extra-EU imports	Extra-EU exports	Extra-EU imports	Extra-EU exports	Extra-EU imports	Extra-EU exports	Extra-EU imports	Extra-EU exports
Belgium	99.1	99.4					0.9	0.6
Bulgaria	99.7	99.6	0.1	0.2			0.2	0.1
Czechia	99.6	99.7					0.4	0.3
Denmark	98.8	99.5	0.0			0.1	1.2	0.4
Germany	99.5	99.8					0.5	0.2
Estonia	99.3	99.7					0.7	0.3
Ireland	96.8	99.0					3.2	1.0
Greece	99.7	99.9					0.3	0.1
Spain	99.4	99.6					0.6	0.4
France	99.7	99.8					0.3	0.2
Croatia	99.5	99.9					0.5	0.1
Italy	98.8	98.0	0.8	1.7			0.5	0.2
Cyprus	98.9	99.8	0.3				0.8	0.2
Latvia	99.5	99.5					0.5	0.5
Lithuania	99.6	99.8					0.4	0.2
Luxembourg	99.4	99.5					0.6	0.5
Hungary	99.5	99.6					0.5	0.4
Malta	99.9	100.0	0.1				0.0	0.0
Netherlands	99.0	98.8			0.3	0.0	0.7	1.2
Austria	99.6	99.9					0.4	0.1
Poland	99.6	99.7					0.4	0.3
Portugal	99.0	99.6					1.0	0.4
Romania	99.6	99.7					0.4	0.3
Slovenia	99.9	99.9					0.1	0.1
Slovakia	99.6	99.2					0.4	0.8
Finland	99.2	99.7	0.1				0.7	0.3
Sweden	99.1	99.8					0.9	0.2
Iceland	100.0	100.0					n.a.	n.a.
Liechtenstein	100.0	100.0			0.0		n.a.	n.a.
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	99.6	99.5			0.4	0.5	n.a.	n.a.
Montenegro	100.0	100.0					n.a.	n.a.
North Macedonia	100.0	100.0					n.a.	n.a.
Albania	100.0	100.0					n.a.	n.a.
Serbia	100.0	100.0					n.a.	n.a.
Turkey	100.0	100.0					n.a.	n.a.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100.0	100.0					n.a.	n.a.
Kosovo	100.0	100.0					n.a.	n.a.

n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Extra-EU trade = Trade with non-EU27 countries.
- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to their total trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.

- Missing Intrastat declarations relate to trade with the UK, for which data were collected via the Intrastat system up to (and including) 2020.
- Norway: Missing information as detailed data not available for 2020 as reference year.

Sources: EU Member States and EFTA countries: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.
Enlargement countries: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries.

Table 9: Less detailed information in extra-EU trade, 2020

	Data below the statistical threshold	Estimates for delayed or incomplete customs records
Bulgaria	By partner only	
Denmark	CN8 / partner countries	By CN8 only
Italy	No product or partner breakdown	
Cyprus	By partner only	
Malta	CN8 / partner countries	
Netherlands		CN8 / partner countries
Finland	By partner only	
Liechtenstein		8-digit level of the national product nomenclature / partner countries
Switzerland		8-digit level of the national product nomenclature / partner countries

Notes:

- The level of details of the estimates for missing Intrastat declarations in extra-EU trade is documented in Tables 6 and 7.
- CN8 refers to the 8-digit level of the Combined Nomenclature and HS2 to the 2-digit level.

Source: Information derived from the detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

5.1.2. ESTIMATES FOR NON-COLLECTED STATISTICAL VALUE

In ITGS, the trade value corresponds to the statistical value, i.e. to the amount which would be paid in the event of sale or purchase at the time and place the goods cross the national border of the reporting country. It is said to be a FOB type value (free on board) for exports and a CIF type value (cost, insurance, freight) for imports.

In intra-EU trade, only the invoice value — the amount agreed on the sales agreement — is systematically collected from the providers of statistical information (PSIs). When not provided by the PSIs, the statistical value shall be estimated by the National Statistical Authority. Note that, in extra-EU trade, the statistical value is based on the value determined for customs purposes; therefore, there is generally no need to estimate it.

Table 10 indicates in which Member States PSIs are totally or partially exempted from the reporting of the statistical value. Most Member States either do not collect the statistical value at all or collect it only from PSIs whose annual trade value is above a certain threshold.

Table 11 shows the method used to estimate the non-collected statistical value. The statistical value is always estimated on the basis of the invoice value which is systematically collected. It actually corresponds to an adjustment of the invoice value by means of a coefficient fixed differently according to Member State.

Table 12 shows the discrepancy between total estimated statistical value and total collected invoice value (aggregation of values at transaction level). At transaction level, the discrepancy can be positive or negative depending on the proportion of transport costs included in the invoice. The biggest discrepancies are recorded when the invoice relates to a processing activity like repainting,

labelling or packaging. In such cases, the statistical value will be much higher, as it corresponds to the total amount which would have been invoiced if the goods had been sold or purchased.

Table 10: Intra-EU trade — Exemption from statistical value reporting, 2020

All PSIs exempted	10 MS (37%)	BE	CZ	DK	EE	FR	HR (1)	NL	SK	FI	SE						
PSIs below the statistical value threshold	14 MS (52%)	BG	DE	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI		
No exemption	3 MS (11%)	EL (2)	ES	MT													

(1) Since 2020, all HR reporting units (PSIs) are no longer obliged to compute the statistical value in Intrastat forms.

(2) Greece (EL): 2019 information.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

Table 11: Intra-EU trade — Estimation method for non-collected statistical value, 2020

Correcting coefficient computed from above the threshold data for trade data below the threshold	14 MS (52%)	CZ	DE	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI		
Correcting coefficient computed from historical data, where both invoice and statistical values were collected	3 MS (11%)	EE	FR (1)	HR (2)													
Correcting coefficient computed from extra-EU data (customs declarations)	1 MS (4%)	NL															
Correcting coefficient derived from a survey	6 MS (22%)	BE	BG	DK	SK	FI	SE										
No estimation since both invoice and statistical values are collected	3 MS (11%)	EL (3)	ES	MT													

(1) France: Last time statistical value was collected was in 2005.

(2) Croatia: Last time statistical value was collected was in 2019.

(3) Greece (EL): 2019 information.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

Table 12: Intrastat system — Estimated statistical value vs collected invoice value, 2020 (%)

	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports
Belgium	0.1	0.2
Bulgaria	1.6	-0.7
Czechia	0.0	-0.8
Denmark	0.8	-1.0
Germany	-0.4	-0.6
Estonia	1.0	-0.7
Ireland	0.1	0.0
Greece (*)	No est.	No est.
Spain	No est.	No est.
France	-0.1	-0.5
Croatia	1.0	-1.2
Italy	0.0	0.1
Cyprus	0.7	-0.4
Latvia	0.7	-0.6
Lithuania	0.4	-0.2

	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports
Luxembourg	0.4	-0.9
Hungary	0.2	-0.2
Malta	No est.	No est.
Netherlands	-0.5	-0.6
Austria	0.1	-0.4
Poland	0.4	-0.1
Portugal	0.2	-0.5
Romania	0.7	-0.2
Slovenia	0.1	-0.6
Slovakia	1.6	-0.4
Finland	0.9	-0.8
Sweden	1.0	-0.3

Formula = [Statistical value estimated for the PSIs below the "statistical value" threshold / Invoiced value reported by the same PSIs - 1] * 100

(*) Greece: 2019 data

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

5.1.3. ESTIMATES FOR NON-COLLECTED NET MASS

The most common unit of measurement of quantity is the net mass expressed in kilograms. It corresponds to the weight of the goods without packaging. The net mass is available for all goods classified according to the Combined Nomenclature except for a few ones under HS chapter 89 'Ships, boats and floating structures' and for the electrical energy (product code 2716 00 00).

For certain goods, a supplementary quantity is provided in addition to the net mass. This quantity is expressed in a unit which adds useful information. Supplementary units are units other than kilograms, e.g. litres, numbers of pieces, carats, terajoules or square metres. For each CN8 code, the Combined Nomenclature indicates whether a supplementary quantity should be provided and, if so, in which supplementary unit.

Under the Intrastat legislation, where there is a supplementary unit laid down for a specific CN product code (e.g. litres, m², pieces), it is not mandatory to request the specification of net mass from the PSIs. EU Member States can decide whether the information about net mass is collected systematically for all CN8 codes or only for some. However the non-collected net mass must be estimated by the National Statistical Authority and estimates included in data transmitted to Eurostat.

It should be noted that, although the United Kingdom became an extra-EU trade partner on 1 February 2020, data on trade with the UK continued being collected via the Intrastat system until December 2020. Therefore the Intrastat simplification provision relating to the collection of the net mass also applies to the trade with the UK and hence impact the extra-EU trade.

Table 13 shows which Member States collect the net mass within the Intrastat system for any CN8 codes and which apply fully or partially the net mass simplification.

Table 14 indicates the share of the records for which the net mass is estimated in the total trade value. The information is given only for the Member States applying the net mass simplification.

Table 13: Collection of net mass under the Intrastat system, 2020

Net mass collected for all CN8 codes	16 MS (59%)	BG	CZ	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	LV	LT	MT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK
Net mass collected for all CN8 codes except for some with a supplementary unit	2 MS (7%)	CY	SE														
Net mass collected for all CN8 codes except the ones with a supplementary unit	9 MS (33%)	BE	DK	DE	IT (*)	LU	HU	NL	AT	FI							

(*) Only PSIs below the optional variable threshold are exempted from reporting the net mass for all CN codes with a supplementary unit.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

Table 14: Share in total intra- and extra-EU trade values of records with estimated net mass, 2020

(%)

	Intra-EU trade		Extra-EU trade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium	23.1	27.2	2.8	9.8
Denmark	10.8	8.6	1.7	0.7
Germany	4.9	5.3	0.7	1.0
Italy	2.7	1.5	0.2	0.2
Cyprus	9.5	4.0	1.8	0.7
Luxembourg	35.2	29.2	2.3	4.4
Hungary	24.5	39.3	1.1	5.8
Netherlands	24.3	27.6	1.6	6.7
Austria	:	:	:	:
Finland	10.0	2.7	0.7	0.4
Sweden	3.9	3.4	0.4	1.3

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

5.2. TEC data — Linkage with Business Register

The Business Register Regulation defines the link between the legal unit and the enterprise. The same regulation also establishes a link between the business registers and the registers of intra- and extra-EU trade operators through a common unit of reference, namely the legal unit.

The enterprise is the statistical unit to be used for TEC data, which means that trade data must be linked to characteristics available in the Business Register for the enterprise through the legal unit. In this way, trade data are connected with the characteristics of an enterprise and they can be reported in terms of the economic activity and number of employees of the whole enterprise concerned.

The accuracy of the trade in goods data by enterprise characteristics is then measured on the basis of the matching of the Trade Register with the Business Register.

Tables 15 to 17 show the proportions of traders which have been successfully matched with enterprises in the Business Register, distinguishing between intra-EU, extra-EU and world trade.

Table 15: Matching rate between trade and business registers in intra-EU trade, 2019
(%)

	Intra-EU imports		Intra-EU exports	
	Number of enterprises successfully matched	Trade value successfully matched	Number of enterprises successfully matched	Trade value successfully matched
Belgium	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bulgaria	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Czechia	94.4	92.8	98.8	92.6
Denmark	98.2	94.6	98.9	96.9
Germany	93.9	98.7	95.9	98.4
Estonia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ireland	99.6	94.5	99.4	97.1
Greece	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spain	87.1	99.4	91.3	99.7
France	96.1	99.6	98.9	99.7
Croatia	99.6	99.9	99.6	99.9
Italy	99.4	99.9	99.9	100.0
Cyprus	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Latvia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lithuania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Luxembourg	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hungary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Malta	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	96.7	99.2	98.7	98.7
Austria	96.4	99.7	97.5	99.8
Poland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Portugal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Romania	99.3	93.8	98.7	91.7
Slovenia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slovakia	99.8	99.9	99.8	100.0
Finland	99.7	100.0	99.6	100.0
Sweden	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Intra-EU trade corresponding to the composition of the European Union in 2019, i.e. including the United Kingdom.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

Table 16: Matching rate between trade and business registers in extra-EU trade, 2019 (%)

	Extra-EU imports		Extra-EU exports	
	Number of enterprises successfully matched	Trade value successfully matched	Number of enterprises successfully matched	Trade value successfully matched
Belgium	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.5
Bulgaria	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Czechia	55.9	82.9	92.3	92.6
Denmark	99.5	93.8	99.4	96.9
Germany	86.0	99.3	94.1	99.6
Estonia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ireland	99.2	99.2	99.4	99.6
Greece	96.8	99.0	99.0	99.9
Spain	98.3	99.8	98.6	99.8
France	95.6	99.7	95.9	99.6
Croatia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italy	99.5	99.6	96.2	99.2
Cyprus	99.7	100.0	99.9	100.0
Latvia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lithuania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Luxembourg	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0
Hungary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Malta	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	96.0	98.8	93.9	97.7
Austria	99.2	99.8	99.3	100.0
Poland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Portugal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Romania	98.5	99.4	98.9	97.0
Slovenia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slovakia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finland	99.2	100.0	98.5	100.0
Sweden	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Extra-EU trade corresponding to the composition of the European Union in 2019, i.e. excluding the United Kingdom.
Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

Table 17: Matching rate between trade and business registers in world trade, 2019 (%)

	World imports		World exports	
	Number of enterprises successfully matched	Trade value successfully matched	Number of enterprises successfully matched	Trade value successfully matched
Belgium	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.8
Bulgaria	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Czechia	61.2	90.8	93.8	92.6
Denmark	98.5	94.4	99.0	96.9
Germany	91.4	98.9	94.1	98.9
Estonia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ireland	99.5	96.1	99.4	98.4
Greece	97.7	99.5	99.3	100.0
Spain	88.7	99.6	93.0	99.7
France	95.8	99.6	96.5	99.7
Croatia	99.9	99.9	99.8	100.0
Italy	99.3	99.8	97.5	99.6
Cyprus	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Latvia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lithuania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Luxembourg	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hungary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Malta	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	96.2	99.0	97.3	98.4
Austria	96.5	99.7	97.7	99.9
Poland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Portugal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Romania	99.0	95.2	98.6	92.9
Slovenia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slovakia	99.8	100.0	99.8	100.0
Finland	99.6	100.0	99.2	100.0
Sweden	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Iceland	100.0	99.6	99.9	99.4
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6
Switzerland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Montenegro	:	:	:	:
North Macedonia	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:
Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Turkey	96.8	100.0	99.9	100.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kosovo	99.5	99.8	99.9	100.0

: Data not available

n.a.: Not applicable.

Note: Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC data.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

5.3. Data revisions

This section on data revisions focuses exclusively on the monthly detailed statistics considering that:

- Aggregated data are never revised as they are exclusively used to speed up the dissemination of first results. They are used only if detailed data relating to the same reference month are not yet available at the time Eurostat's monthly press release is prepared.
- TEC data are not likely to be revised as based on the linkage of final detailed data (available 18 months after the reference year) with the Business Register.
- TIC data are not revised as only compiled once for each reference year. The data source is the information recorded from customs declarations; except possibly for the exports. A survey shall be carried out in the case the invoicing currency for exports is not available on the customs declarations.

5.3.1. REVISION POLICY

International trade in goods statistics, like many published statistics, must balance the need for timely information with the need for accuracy. Inevitably, the detailed data sent for a given month are subject to the possibility of later revision as a consequence of errors, omissions or — particularly with the Intrastat system — late declarations by the providers of the statistical information.

Data are revised frequently according to national needs and practices. However, it is recommended that the countries provide Eurostat with final detailed data at the latest by October following the reference year. At that time data become 'final' and should not be revised further except in exceptional and well-justified cases.

When monthly results already transmitted to Eurostat are subject to revision at national level, revised results shall be transmitted no later than the month following their availability.

Table 18: Scheduled revisions of monthly 2020 data

	First revision	Intermediate revision(s) (if applicable)	Last revision (i.e. release of final data)
Belgium	Y + 10 weeks	Y + 14/19 weeks	Y + 10 months
Bulgaria ⁽¹⁾	Y + 11 months		Y + 11 months
Czechia	Y + 9 months		Y + 9 months
Denmark ⁽²⁾	Y + 6 months	Y + 18 months	Y + 30 months
Germany	Y + 10 months		Y + 10 months
Estonia	Y + 3 months	Y + 10 months, Y+15 months	Y + 22 months
Ireland	Y + 10 months		Y + 10 months
Greece	Y + 10 months		Y + 10 months
Spain	Y + 10 months		Y + 10 months
France	Y + 10 months		Y + 10 months
Croatia	Y + 8 months		Y + 8 months
Italy	Y + 10 months		Y + 10 months
Cyprus	Y + 3 months		Y + 10 months
Latvia	Y + 8 months		Y + 8 months
Lithuania	Y + 6 months		Y + 6 months
Luxembourg	Y + 11 months		Y + 11 months
Hungary	Y + 10 months		Y + 10 months
Malta	Y+13 months		Y + 13 months
Netherlands	Y + 10 months		Y + 10 months
Austria	Y + 6 months		Y + 6 months

	First revision	Intermediate revision(s) (if applicable)	Last revision (i.e. release of final data)
Poland	Y + 6 months		Y + 10 months
Portugal ⁽³⁾	Y + 6 months		Y + 9 months
Romania ⁽⁴⁾	Y + 10 months		Y + 22 months
Slovenia	Y + 6 months		Y + 6 months
Slovakia	Y + 10 months		Y + 10 months
Finland	Y + 8 months		Y + 8 months
Sweden	Y + 2 months ⁽⁵⁾		Y + 10 months
Iceland	Y + 1 month		Y + 10 months
Liechtenstein	Y + 5 months		Y + 5 months
Norway	Y + 5 months		Y + 17 months
Switzerland	Y + 5 months		Y + 5 months
Montenegro	Y + 4 months		Y + 4 months
North Macedonia	Y + 16 months		Y + 16 months
Albania	Y + 2 months		Y + 2 months
Serbia	Y + 7 months		Y + 7 months
Turkey	Y + 1 month		Y + 7 months
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Y + 9 months		Y + 9 months
Kosovo	Y + 6 months		Y + 6 months

M = Reference month; Y = Reference year

⁽¹⁾ In 2020, the scheduled revision at Y + 10 months was postponed to Y + 11 months due to technical problems.

⁽²⁾ Data are finalised for the first time at Y + 6 months. Afterwards, revisions are made at Y + 18 months and Y + 30 months. The later revisions are due to the coordination with the national accounts.

⁽³⁾ In each month, the information regarding month M (on a 40 days basis) is published and the previous four months are revised. The preliminary results for year Y are available in June Y+1, that is, at the last (fourth) revision of the month of December. The release of final results takes place in September Y+1.

⁽⁴⁾ Semi-final data are provided to Eurostat at Y + 10 months and final data at Y + 22 months (with some minor revisions resulting from annual bilateral asymmetries - different CN code or different EU partner). Usually there are minor changes in trade value.

⁽⁵⁾ In the 'first revision', months 1 to 11 of reference year Y are revised.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

Are exceptional revisions (i.e. revisions outside the normal release calendar) possible?

Yes	31 countries (84%)	BE	BG	DE ⁽¹⁾	EE	IE	EL ⁽²⁾	FR	IT ⁽³⁾	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	PL
		PT ⁽³⁾	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	IS	NO	CH	MK	AL ⁽⁴⁾	RS ⁽⁵⁾	TR ⁽⁶⁾	BA	XK	
No	6 countries (16%)	CZ	DK ⁽⁷⁾	ES	HR	AT	ME										

⁽¹⁾ Exceptional revisions are possible in case significant corrections deem necessary.

⁽²⁾ According to ELSTAT's revision policy, pre-announced scheduled revisions refer to an exceptional revision, thus it is a rare case. Non-scheduled revisions only occur exceptionally and are not announced in advance because they are the result of unforeseeable events such as errors or accidents, thus it is also a rare case.

⁽³⁾ Only exceptional revisions if the value to be revised is significant and justifies the revision.

⁽⁴⁾ There are cases when customs can go back for revision of data up to three years.

⁽⁵⁾ They are technically possible. Also, Serbia audits all previous months in the current year every month.

⁽⁶⁾ Planned revisions for the reference year are published previously on the TurkStat website, with the "Revision Information Form". In case of important changes on data coverage and methodology, users are informed by "public announcement" before publication and metadata are also revised.

⁽⁷⁾ Only scheduled revisions, but it can be planned release of exceptional revisions, e.g. when making major revisions of many reference years, e.g. when National Accounts and Balance of Payments are revised for several years.

Note: Information not available for Liechtenstein.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

Table 19: Release of yearly (2020) data at national level

	Release of provisional annual data	Intermediate release(s) (if applicable)	Final release of annual data (if applicable)
Belgium	Y + 2 months		Y + 10 months
Bulgaria	Y + 3 months		Y + 9 months
Czechia	Y + 3 months		Y + 9 months
Denmark	Y + 2 months	Several	Y + 30 months
Germany	Y + 2 months	Y + 4 months to Y + 9 months	Y + 10 months
Estonia	Y + 2 months	Y + 3 months, Y + 10 months, Y + 15 months	Y + 22 months
Ireland	Y + 45 days		Y + 10 months
Greece	:	:	:
Spain	Y + 2 months		Y + 10 months
France	:	:	:
Croatia	Y + 3 months (11 March 2021)		Y + 6 months (25 June 2021)
Italy	Y + 3 months		Y + 11 months
Cyprus	Y + 3 months	Y + 10 months	Y + 12 months
Latvia	Y + 2 months	Every month ⁽¹⁾	Y + 8 months
Lithuania	Y + 2 months		Y + 6 months
Luxembourg	Y + 8 weeks	Random	Random
Hungary	Y + 3 months		Y + 10 months
Malta ⁽²⁾	Y + 2 months		
Netherlands	Y + 10 months		Y + 10 months
Austria	Y + 3 months		Y + 6 months
Poland	Y + 2 months		Y + 8 months
Portugal ⁽³⁾	Y + 6 months		Y + 9 months
Romania ⁽⁴⁾	Y + 3 months	Y + 10 months	Y + 22 months
Slovenia	Y + 3 months		Y + 6 months
Slovakia	Y + 3 months	Y + 6 months ⁽⁵⁾	Y + 10 months
Finland	Y + 2 months	Every month ⁽⁶⁾	Y + 8 months
Sweden	Y + 2 months		Y + 10 months
Iceland	Y + 1 month		Y + 10 months ⁽⁷⁾
Liechtenstein	:	:	:
Norway	Y + 1 month	Y + 5 months	Y + 17 months
Switzerland	Y + 1 month		Y + 5 months
Montenegro	Y + 1 month		Y + 4 months
North Macedonia	Y + 40 days		Y + 16 months
Albania	Y + 17 days		Y + 180 days
Serbia	Y + 1 month (29 January 2021)		Y + 7 months (16 July 2021)
Turkey	Y + 1 month	Every month ⁽⁸⁾	Y + 7 months
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Y + 1 month		Y + 9 months
Kosovo	Y + 1 month		Y + 6 months

: Information not available

Y = Reference year

⁽¹⁾ Intermediate releases are published every month, publishing new data and revising data for previous periods.⁽²⁾ Malta publishes monthly provisional data and every month revised previous months' data are published.

⁽³⁾ In each month, the information regarding month M (on a 40 days basis) is published and the previous four months are revised. The preliminary results for year Y are available in June Y+1, that is, at the last (fourth) revision of the month of December. The release of final results takes place in September Y+1.

⁽⁴⁾ Semi-final data are provided to Eurostat at Y + 10 months and final data at Y + 22 months (with some minor revisions resulting from annual bilateral asymmetries - different CN code or different EU partner). Usually there are minor changes in trade value.

⁽⁵⁾ Intermediate release was exceptional for year 2020 as a result of national revision policy.

⁽⁶⁾ 2020 data is revised every month between the first and last release.

⁽⁷⁾ The lateness is due to SAD implementation.

⁽⁸⁾ Every month, data are revised and published with the following news release.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

5.3.2. MAIN REASONS FOR DATA REVISIONS

Data revisions are an important step towards data quality improvements. They generally aim at:

- correcting erroneous data;
- improving the completeness of the data (by limiting data omissions); or
- replacing estimated values of missing data with actual data or preliminary data with final data.

More exceptionally, revisions may also occur:

- as a result of implementing new estimation or compilation methods; or
- when a new legal provision was not implemented in due time.

Note that the practice in balance of payments statistics of re-compiling time series when methodological changes occur does not generally apply in ITGS. Changes in concept and definitions introduced by new legal provisions on intra- and extra-EU trade in goods apply only to future reference periods.

5.3.3. IMPACT OF THE REVISIONS

The importance of a revision will depend very much on the data user and the use made of the data. To aid both the monitoring of revisions and users' understanding of their impact, Eurostat and EU Member States have agreed on thresholds to define different levels of revision at the aggregate level.

Monitoring reports are published every month showing the revisions (in absolute value and percentage) to EU and euro area aggregates and to individual reporting country's data. A first report ([Revisions between subsequent data deliveries](#)) shows how much the data have changed since their just previous delivery. A second report ([Revisions between first and last data deliveries](#)) shows how much the data have changed since their first delivery. Both reports contain explanations of the agreed revision levels and indicate which level the revision is classified as. They are accompanied by a document including the dates of the latest data revisions. All this material is made available to users via the '[Focus on Comext](#)' page of the 'International trade in goods' section on Eurostat website.

Table 20 shows the impact of revisions by comparing the latest values with the first ones in relative terms. A negative revision rate indicates a higher first value while a positive rate indicates a lower first value. In most cases, the values transmitted first are underestimated. Underestimations in intra-EU trade are generally due to Intrastat declarations not submitted in due time by PSIs.

The average extent of the revisions is generally greater for intra-EU trade than for extra-EU trade and greater for imports than for exports. The exceptionally high revisions which can be observed for Ireland (mainly on intra-EU imports) and Cyprus (mainly on extra-EU imports) are due to the application of the principle of transfer of economic ownership for the recording of the trade in aircraft (Ireland) and sea-going vessels (Cyprus). Tracking changes in economic ownership require some extra processing time, which may lead to corrections of data already published.

Table 20: Impact of revisions in intra- and extra-EU trade, 2020
(%)

	Intra-EU trade		Extra-EU trade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
EU	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.1
Belgium	3.6	3.1	0.5	-0.1
Bulgaria	0.2	0.3	2.6	4.3
Czechia	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.1
Denmark	1.8	0.9	-0.4	0.5
Germany	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1
Estonia	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.4
Ireland	5.2	2.8	2.6	0.9
Greece	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.3
Spain	1.9	1.2	0.3	0.0
France	-0.2	0.0	-0.5	0.4
Croatia	2.4	1.6	0.3	0.5
Italy	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.0
Cyprus	0.2	0.7	4.1	-0.1
Latvia	2.1	0.5	0.1	2.2
Lithuania	3.0	1.2	-1.5	-0.1
Luxembourg	3.7	-0.8	-0.7	0.0
Hungary	0.5	0.7	1.3	-1.0
Malta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	0.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.5
Austria	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3
Poland	4.1	2.5	0.6	0.3
Portugal	1.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.8
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Slovenia	0.9	0.8	0.1	-0.2
Slovakia	0.2	1.0	0.3	-0.7
Finland	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.1
Sweden	0.6	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	3.4	-1.0
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.	1.5	0.1
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	0.3
North Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.	0.3	0.0
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	0.4
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	-0.2	-0.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	0.3	0.4
Kosovo	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0

Revision rate = (Last figure - First figure) / First figure * 100

n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to total trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.
- Norway: Missing information as detailed data not available for 2020 as reference year.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on the first and last versions of detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

5.4. Confidentiality

As a general definition, data used by national and EU authorities for producing statistics are considered confidential if statistical units can be identified, either directly or indirectly, and information about individuals or businesses is disclosed as a result.

Note that confidential information can be found only in detailed data or in data by enterprise characteristics. The aggregated data or the data by invoicing currency are not detailed enough to make it possible to identify a specific trader.

5.4.1. CONFIDENTIALITY IN DETAILED DATA

Confidentiality rules

Principle of passive confidentiality — The National Statistical Authority has to take appropriate measures only if requested to do so by companies which feel that their interests would be harmed by publication of the data. This principle is recommended by the United Nations in its IMTS 2010 publication and set out in the EU legislation for detailed statistics on intra- and extra-EU trade. It has the great advantage of limiting the loss of information for users and thus making the data more useful.

Criteria for granting confidentiality — The choice of the criteria to be met by the company is left to the National Statistical Authority. The most common criteria are the following:

- the number of companies on the market is limited, e.g. fewer than three companies contribute to a single data cell; or
- the company is in a dominant position on the market (by representing, for instance, at least 75 % of the total trade) or is at least an important stakeholder for a specific data cell.

Data elements possibly hidden

In detailed data, confidentiality can apply to the product code and/or the partner country. Information about a product or partner may be considered commercially sensitive by the provider of the statistical information for the trade value, the quantity or the unit value (value/quantity) which can be considered a proxy for the price.

When confidentiality is granted, data are hidden at the detailed level, which means that the trade is not allocated to the real product code and/or the real partner. It is nevertheless included in the total trade of the reporting country (EU Member State, EFTA or enlargement country) and even, wherever possible, allocated to the real chapter (i.e. to the real HS2 code). This minimum level of provision is set out in the EU legislation: *Member States shall transmit data declared confidential to Eurostat so that they may be published at least at chapter level of the CN provided confidentiality is thereby ensured.*

Impact of the confidentiality

Table 21 and **Table 22** show the impact of confidentiality in intra- and extra-EU trade (world trade for the EFTA and enlargement countries), in terms of number of eight-digit product codes affected and respective shares in total trade expressed in value of records at the most detailed level of the product nomenclature (CN8 for the EU Member States and the enlargement countries, 8-digit level of the national product nomenclature for the EFTA countries) with confidential trade value and confidential net mass. The impact varies considerably depending on the type of trade, the flow and the reporting country.

Table 23 indicates the number of CN8 codes according to the type of confidentiality: partner confidentiality only, product confidentiality only or a combination of the two. For most of the Member States, product confidentiality seems to affect intra/extra-EU exports more than intra/extra-EU imports. Only one type of confidentiality is systematically used by a few countries.

Table 21: Impact of confidentiality in intra-EU trade, 2020

	Number of CN8 codes affected		Share of records (*) with confidential trade value (%)		Share of records (*) with confidential net mass (%)	
	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports
Belgium	20	28	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5
Bulgaria						
Czechia	27	38	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Denmark	35	91	0.9	10.4	0.9	6.0
Germany	69	170	2.3	2.4	15.5	17.9
Estonia						
Ireland	11	7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Greece	11	9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3
Spain	5	35	0.0	0.7	0.3	2.7
France	49	318	0.4	3.3	13.7	8.4
Croatia						
Italy	37	99	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8
Cyprus	5		0.0		0.0	
Latvia						
Lithuania		1				0.0
Luxembourg	4	7	2.2	1.8	1.1	1.2
Hungary	64	64	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Malta						
Netherlands	160	501	1.5	4.0	3.0	12.5
Austria	82	217	1.4	4.0	10.3	10.7
Poland	1		0.0		0.0	
Portugal						
Romania	83	57	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	28	19	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8
Slovakia	34	26	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Finland	101	142	3.0	5.8	14.6	10.4
Sweden	26	66	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.9

(*) Share in total intra-EU trade expressed in value and considering records at the most detailed level of the product nomenclature (CN8 for the EU Member States)

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table 22: Impact of confidentiality in extra-EU trade, 2020

	Number of 8-digit product codes affected		Share of records (*) with confidential trade value (%)		Share of records (*) with confidential net mass (%)	
	Extra-EU imports	Extra-EU exports	Extra-EU imports	Extra-EU exports	Extra-EU imports	Extra-EU exports
Belgium	20	26	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.2
Bulgaria						
Czechia	16	31	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.9
Denmark	31	93	2.5	29.8	6.0	10.9
Germany	60	166	2.4	1.1	24.6	5.5
Estonia						
Ireland	14	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Greece	12	11	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2
Spain	5	34	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.3
France	49	312	0.7	4.4	10.9	5.3
Croatia						
Italy	33	102	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.2
Cyprus	2	4	1.0	2.0	0.0	37.1
Latvia						
Lithuania	1	1	1.7		1.4	0.0
Luxembourg	2	6	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.0
Hungary	63	65	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.2
Malta						
Netherlands	717	1 018	3.3	2.3	13.8	3.9
Austria	74	213	6.5	6.6	48.3	11.6
Poland						
Portugal						
Romania	71	47	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	24	20	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.3
Slovakia	12	17	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
Finland	84	147	5.2	8.7	8.0	12.4
Sweden	29	68	0.3	2.3	0.8	1.0
Iceland		1		0.0		0.0
Liechtenstein		2		0.0		0.0
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	7	10	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Montenegro						
North Macedonia	18	8	0.0	0.0		
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	11	11	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.1
Turkey	18	36	8.5	1.1	15.5	1.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina						
Kosovo						

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

(*) Share in total extra-EU trade (world trade for EFTA and enlargement countries) expressed in value and considering records at the most detailed level of the product nomenclature, i.e. CN8 for the EU Member States and the enlargement countries, 8-digit level of the national product nomenclature for the EFTA countries.

Notes:

- Extra-EU trade = Trade with non-EU27 countries
- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to total trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.
- Norway: Missing information as detailed data not available for 2020 as reference year.

Sources: EU Member States and EFTA countries: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Enlargement countries: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries.

Table 23: Number of 8-digit product codes according to the type of confidentiality, 2020

	Intra-EU trade						Extra-EU trade					
	Imports			Exports			Imports			Exports		
	Secret product only	Secret partner only	Secret product and partner	Secret product only	Secret partner only	Secret product and partner	Secret product only	Secret partner only	Secret product and partner	Secret product only	Secret partner only	Secret product and partner
Belgium	20			28			20			26		
Bulgaria												
Czechia			27			38			16			31
Denmark		3	32		17	74		3	28		17	76
Germany	18		51	156		14	18		42	155		11
Estonia												
Ireland		1	10		1	6		1	13		1	10
Greece	11			9			12			11		
Spain	5			35			5			34		
France	9	6	34	282	4	32	9	8	32	271	5	36
Croatia												
Italy	37			99			33			102		
Cyprus			5						2			4
Latvia												
Lithuania				1				1		1		
Luxembourg		1	3			7			2			6
Hungary			64			64			63			65
Malta												
Netherlands		130	30		363	138		449	268		691	327
Austria	66	6	10	199	6	12	61	5	8	195	6	12
Poland		1										
Portugal												
Romania			83			57			71			47
Slovenia		3	25			19		2	22			20
Slovakia			34			26			12			17
Finland			101			142			84			147
Sweden			26			66			29			68
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.						1
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.						2
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			7			10
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.						
North Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18			8		
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11			11		
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15		3	36		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.						
Kosovo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.						

n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Extra-EU trade = Trade with non-EU27 countries
- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to total trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.
- Norway: Missing information as detailed data not available for 2020 as reference year.

Sources: EU Member States and EFTA countries: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Enlargement countries: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries.

5.4.2. CONFIDENTIALITY IN TEC DATA

Confidentiality rules

Principle of active confidentiality — Under this principle, confidential data are automatically hidden by the National Statistical Authority if certain criteria are met, without the company needing to send a request. In ITGS, this principle applies only to the data by enterprise characteristics (TEC data).

For TEC, the active confidentiality is a more applicable concept than passive confidentiality as data are broken down by the characteristics of statistical units. Also, for most indicators, TEC data are provided not only in terms of trade value but also in terms of number of enterprises. This could create situations where the statistical units can be directly or indirectly identified. Thus, the EU legislation explicitly stipulates the use of active confidentiality: *Member States shall ensure that statistics are provided in such a way that dissemination by the Commission (Eurostat) does not make it possible to identify an enterprise or trader. National authorities shall specify what data are affected by confidentiality provisions.*

Criteria for granting confidentiality — The choice of the criteria to be met by the company is left to the National Statistical Authority. The most common criteria are the following:

- the number of companies on the market is limited, e.g. fewer than three companies contribute to a single data cell; or
- the company is in a dominant position on the market (by representing, for instance, at least 75 % of the total trade) or is at least an important stakeholder contributing to a single data cell.

Data elements possibly hidden

Confidentiality applies to specific cells corresponding to particular combinations of the statistical dimensions of the TEC dataset. For instance it could be necessary to hide the information relating to the large enterprises (i.e. 250 or more employees) whose main activity is the manufacture of food product (NACE code 'C10'). The hidden data element may be the number of enterprises falling under that particular combination, the global value of their trade or both the number of enterprises and the trade value.

Impact of the confidentiality

Tables 24 to 29 show the impact of confidentiality according to the type of trade (intra-EU, extra-EU and world) and the trade flow (imports and exports) in terms of percentages of hidden cells in each TEC dataset to be mandatorily provided (see section 4.3.3 for more details).

The impact varies considerably depending on the type of trade, the flow and the reporting country.

Table 24: Confidentiality in the 'Trade by type of trader' dataset, 2019

Percentage of confidential cells (%)

	Intra-EU trade		Extra-EU trade		World trade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium	6.7	12.6	7.4	13.3	6.7	8.9
Bulgaria	16.7	17.4	16.7	17.4	16.7	18.2
Czechia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	13.7	13.3	13.7	13.0	8.5	7.8
Germany	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Estonia	24.4	23.7	24.2	23.6	15.4	14.5
Ireland	17.8	20.4	20.2	22.5	17.4	18.5
Greece	1.5	9.6	5.2	2.2	8.9	9.3
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
France	11.0	8.3	8.3	4.2	11.0	7.6
Croatia	28.0	26.1	28.0	25.8	6.1	7.6
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	63.7	57.0	67.4	58.5	42.2	39.3
Latvia	24.4	24.4	25.9	25.2	11.1	11.1
Lithuania	10.0	11.5	10.7	10.4	6.7	7.8
Luxembourg	75.6	64.4	74.8	60.7	54.1	48.5
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malta	77.5	83.1	87.2	85.6	73.3	70.2
Netherlands	11.4	14.1	10.6	13.5	5.7	4.6
Austria	8.4	9.2	6.9	7.0	1.5	2.3
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9
Romania	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.9	4.4	4.4
Slovenia	25.0	30.6	25.2	31.6	6.9	10.9
Slovakia	9.0	24.1	6.2	23.3	4.5	6.0
Finland	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3
Sweden	17.0	14.4	18.5	13.7	11.1	10.0
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39.6	34.1
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40.2	40.5
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
North Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.5	5.3
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.1	5.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12.5	11.0
Kosovo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34.6	33.6

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Definitions of intra- versus extra-EU trade corresponding to the composition of the European Union in 2019, i.e. with the United Kingdom being still an EU Member State. Trade with the UK is then allocated to the intra-EU trade area.
- Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC data.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

Table 25: Confidentiality in the 'Trade by activity sector and enterprise size class' dataset, 2019

Percentage of confidential cells (%)

	Intra-EU trade		Extra-EU trade		World trade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium	10.6	15.6	10.0	14.4	9.4	9.3
Bulgaria	11.0	15.9	11.7	15.9	9.8	12.5
Czechia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	14.1	15.7	13.9	15.4	8.5	12.4
Germany	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Estonia	24.7	25.1	21.9	22.9	20.0	20.1
Ireland	25.6	29.4	23.4	29.9	21.5	21.4
Greece	8.1	9.8	9.6	6.3	9.8	8.0
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
France	11.2	11.4	10.6	8.7	7.8	8.1
Croatia	24.1	24.8	21.2	23.9	17.0	16.3
Italy	1.5	2.2	1.5	2.6	0.7	1.5
Cyprus	43.0	46.3	42.6	47.0	30.7	42.2
Latvia	21.3	23.5	21.3	22.8	17.4	18.5
Lithuania	11.9	13.0	12.6	11.9	8.0	10.0
Luxembourg	62.2	58.1	62.2	53.0	47.2	48.7
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malta	84.3	87.8	89.5	88.3	76.2	74.4
Netherlands	12.6	12.4	12.8	11.7	5.5	8.0
Austria	16.9	27.6	19.7	22.9	16.0	19.6
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	16.7	17.8	16.7	17.8	16.7	15.9
Romania	3.1	4.4	2.2	4.4	3.1	4.4
Slovenia	27.6	32.0	25.6	30.6	17.5	23.2
Slovakia	11.2	17.3	10.8	17.6	5.4	5.9
Finland	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1
Sweden	12.2	13.7	12.0	15.4	8.7	11.1
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35.9	31.9
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25.8	28.9
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.0	11.9
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
North Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.8	16.0
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.7	4.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.1	15.8
Kosovo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38.0	42.7

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Definitions of intra- versus extra-EU trade corresponding to the composition of the European Union in 2019, i.e. with the United Kingdom being still an EU Member State. Trade with the UK is then allocated to the intra-EU trade area.
- Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC data.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

Table 26: Confidentiality in the ‘Concentration of trade by activity’ dataset, 2019

Percentage of confidential cells (%)

	Intra-EU trade		Extra-EU trade		World trade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Czechia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Germany	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Estonia	7.5	7.5	7.5	10.0	7.5	7.5
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
France	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	20.0	27.5	12.5	22.5	0.0	0.0
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	17.5	10.0	17.5	10.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malta	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	10.0	6.3
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Austria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32.5	32.5
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
North Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Kosovo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Definitions of intra- versus extra-EU trade corresponding to the composition of the European Union in 2019, i.e. with the United Kingdom being still an EU Member State. Trade with the UK is then allocated to the intra-EU trade area.
- Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC data.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

Table 27: Confidentiality in the 'Trade by partner country and activity' dataset, 2019

Percentage of confidential cells (%)

	Intra-EU trade		Extra-EU trade		World trade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Czechia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Germany	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Estonia	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greece	0.0	30.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
France	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malta	100.0	100.0	90.0	87.5	80.0	50.0
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Austria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100.0	100.0
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
North Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Kosovo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Definitions of intra- versus extra-EU trade corresponding to the composition of the European Union in 2019, i.e. with the United Kingdom being still an EU Member State. Trade with the UK is then allocated to the intra-EU trade area.
- Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC data.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

Table 28: Confidentiality in the ‘Trade by number of partner countries and activity’ dataset, 2019

Percentage of confidential cells (%)

	Intra-EU trade		Extra-EU trade		World trade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium	0.0	4.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	19.4	11.1	19.4	11.1	0.0	0.0
Czechia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Germany	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Estonia	38.1	39.5	47.3	41.0	34.5	36.0
Ireland	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greece	4.4	6.7	7.8	0.0	7.8	4.4
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
France	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	28.9	35.6	42.2	40.0	26.7	33.3
Latvia	0.0	8.9	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	8.9	0.0	8.9	8.9	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	42.2	37.8	55.6	40.0	24.4	20.0
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malta	51.6	57.8	55.9	53.1	35.3	20.3
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Austria	10.0	10.0	14.9	14.9	10.5	12.2
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	4.4	4.4	7.8	4.4	0.0	4.4
Slovenia	6.3	6.3	28.1	6.3	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	11.8	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100.0	100.0
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
North Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	6.5
Kosovo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	17.1

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Definitions of intra- versus extra-EU trade corresponding to the composition of the European Union in 2019, i.e. with the United Kingdom being still an EU Member State. Trade with the UK is then allocated to the intra-EU trade area.
- Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC data.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

Table 29: Confidentiality in the 'Trade by commodity and activity' dataset, 2019

Percentage of confidential cells (%)

	Intra-EU trade		Extra-EU trade		World trade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium	30.8	28.3	26.8	29.3	25.2	27.5
Bulgaria	10.5	10.4	9.0	11.8	11.2	14.2
Czechia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	37.6	39.1	35.1	38.4	23.9	27.8
Germany	8.3	10.7	8.2	11.3	4.5	6.8
Estonia	51.5	49.5	51.6	50.4	37.7	34.7
Ireland	35.6	55.5	34.8	58.3	21.6	36.0
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
France	27.5	32.1	24.7	29.6	16.8	23.3
Croatia	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	10.9	11.1
Italy	13.3	15.3	12.2	15.6	7.6	11.8
Cyprus	37.7	23.0	34.4	29.5	30.2	27.4
Latvia	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6
Lithuania	24.4	23.6	20.6	23.6	15.1	16.9
Luxembourg	71.0	52.7	47.2	42.7	53.1	50.4
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malta	64.2	86.7	60.1	83.5	49.9	72.2
Netherlands	51.3	55.5	48.4	54.9	36.3	45.0
Austria	19.8	21.2	21.2	25.2	12.2	14.9
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	30.2	24.2	30.2	24.1	21.1	17.4
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	45.1	49.9	44.0	51.7	25.0	28.6
Slovakia	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.4
Finland	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9
Sweden	39.2	49.6	44.7	53.6	39.5	50.8
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41.8	28.5
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47.0	53.3
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
North Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.1	21.0
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20.8	23.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35.9	38.8
Kosovo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.2	7.1

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Definitions of intra- versus extra-EU trade corresponding to the composition of the European Union in 2019, i.e. with the United Kingdom being still an EU Member State. Trade with the UK is then allocated to the intra-EU trade area.
- Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC data.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

5.5. Control procedures

The primary responsibility for ensuring the accuracy of the published trade data rests with the reporting countries, as they are responsible for data collection and compilation. The control procedures can be broadly classified as:

- **controls of data validity** — Data are invalid when they cause processing problems and must be removed or corrected. Controls of data validity should in particular detect incorrect or missing codes, missing indicators (e.g. value or quantity), character data in numeric field and vice versa. All countries have implemented automatic processes to check for invalid data;
- **controls of data credibility** — Data can be valid but not plausible, which means that they could be processed but would distort the statistical analysis. Inconsistencies can be detected by cross-checking different statistical variables (e.g. trade value and net mass) or by observing trends in time series; and
- **controls of data completeness**: these are checks as to whether the reported trade data represent all the operator's trading activity. In intra-EU data, a close link with the VAT system allows the EU Member States to compare the statistical declarations with VAT returns or VIES data. In extra-EU trade, data are collected through customs declarations, so they are considered to be complete. Additional sources can be used, e.g. data from other statistical domains or mirror statistics.

In addition, data are validated by Eurostat before any dissemination to users. This mainly involves controls of data validity. Data already uploaded in the Eurostat database undergo further credibility and completeness checks based on automatic detection of outliers, internal studies or user feedback.

It should be kept in mind that basic data consist of millions of detailed trade declarations each month and it is impossible to achieve complete accuracy for the published statistics. As in all statistical work, a balance has to be struck between the resources devoted to checking and the likely benefits. Therefore, users should be aware of the margin of inaccuracy in the data used, at least as regards the most detailed level of data. This applies particularly to intra-EU trade statistics, where not all traders are requested to provide detailed information on their transactions.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

ESS definition

The **timeliness** of statistical outputs is the length of time between the event or phenomenon they describe and their availability.

Punctuality is the time lag between the release date of data and the target date on which they were scheduled for release as announced in an official release calendar, laid down by Regulations or previously agreed among partners.

6.1. Timeliness

According to the Intrastat legislation, the EU Member States should provide Eurostat with

- Monthly aggregated statistics within 40 calendar days after the reference month;
- Monthly detailed statistics on intra-EU trade within 70 calendar days after the reference month; and
- Annual data by enterprise characteristics (TEC data) within 18 months after the reference year.

According to the Extrastat legislation, the EU Member States should provide Eurostat with

- Monthly detailed statistics on extra-EU trade within 40 calendar days after the reference month;
- Annual data by enterprise characteristics (TEC data) within 18 months after the reference year; and
- Annual data by invoicing currency (TIC data) within three months after the reference year (transmission only every two years, starting from 2010 as reference year).

Note that the same deadlines applied to EFTA and enlargement countries as regards the data flows covered by the Extrastat legislation and in the limits of derogations. Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC and TIC data and Switzerland started providing TEC data only from 2016 as reference year, i.e. from 2018 as transmission year.

6.2. Punctuality

Table 30 shows how often and to what extent the monthly 2020 intra- and extra-EU trade data were delivered late. This indicator is based on the dates on which the first version was sent to Eurostat. Delays in data transmissions are rare and generally minor. The COVID-19 pandemic context explains the delayed data deliveries recorded in 2020 to a large extent.

Table 30: Punctuality of data transmissions

Reference periods: 2020 for aggregated and detailed data, 2019 for TEC data and 2020 for TIC data

	Number of delayed data deliveries and average delay				
	Aggregated data	Detailed intra-EU trade data	Detailed Extra-EU trade data	TEC data	TIC data
Belgium	1 (3 days)				
Bulgaria					
Czechia					1 (26 days)
Denmark		1 (1 day)			1 (21 days)
Germany					
Estonia	1 (1 day)		1 (1 day)	7 (83 days)	
Ireland					
Greece					
Spain			1 (1 day)		
France					
Croatia				7 (71 days)	1 (13 days)
Italy				7 (16 days)	
Cyprus					
Latvia					
Lithuania					
Luxembourg					
Hungary					
Malta				7 (55 days)	
Netherlands					1 (8 days)
Austria	1 (29 days)	1 (28 days)	1 (29 days)		
Poland			1 (1 day)	7 (8 days)	1 (82 days)
Portugal					
Romania					
Slovenia	1 (1 day)				
Slovakia					
Finland					
Sweden					
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.		4 (6 days)	
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	1 (1 day)	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	12		1 (6 days)
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.			
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	1 (1 day)	7	1 (12 days)
North Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.		7	1 (13 days)
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	1 (6 days)	7	
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.			
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.			
Kosovo	n.a.	n.a.	1 (1 day)	7 (40 days)	

n.a.: Not applicable.

Note: EFTA and enlargement countries are exempted from providing aggregated data as this obligation is laid down by the Intrastat legislation, which is not applicable to them.

Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC and TIC data.

7

Accessibility and clarity

ESS definition

The **accessibility** of statistical outputs is the measure of the ease with which users can obtain the data. It is determined by the physical conditions by means of which users obtain data: where to go, how to order, delivery time, pricing policy, marketing conditions (copyright, etc.), availability of micro or macro data, various formats (paper, files, CD-ROM, internet, etc.).

The **clarity** of statistical outputs is the measure of the ease with which users can understand the data. It is determined by the information environment within which the data are presented, whether the data are accompanied by appropriate metadata, whether use is made of illustrations such as graphs and maps, whether information on data accuracy is available (including any limitations on use) and the extent to which additional assistance is provided by the producer.

Data dissemination channels

All available dissemination channels are used: online and paper publications, Statistics Explained articles, predefined tables, databases and FTP addresses for bulk download. Data are disseminated simultaneously and free of charge to all interested parties through Eurostat's website. Annually, approximately 20 000 registered users perform about two million extractions of trade in goods detailed data. Data are also downloaded regularly or occasionally by numerous unregistered users.

Metadata and other supportive material

The dissemination of ITGS is supported by a complete set of structural metadata making it possible easily to identify, retrieve and browse the data. These structural metadata are completed by users-oriented documents which aims at providing detailed information on the concepts and definitions used in ITGS and at drawing the attention on specific issues:

- The [International Trade Data Reference Metadata](#) in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS) — Those metadata cover methodological, qualitative and quantitative information in a standardised structure.
- The Statistical Explained article [International trade in goods statistics – background](#) — This article answers some frequently asked questions on European ITGS.
- The [User Guide on European statistics on international trade in goods](#) — The purpose of this Guide is to explain to a wide range of users how the statistics relating to trade in goods, both between EU Member States and with non-EU countries, are collected, compiled, processed and published at European level. The different issues are tackled in a question and answer format.
- The [Frequently Asked Questions](#)

User support

In daily work, users can easily communicate their requests and needs by using tools directly geared to dissemination. With the members of the European Statistical System Eurostat has established a network of support centres in nearly all EU Member States and enlargement countries as well as some EFTA countries. Their mission is to provide help and guidance to users of European statistical data. Details of this user support network can be found in the Help section of [Eurostat's website](#). In addition, Eurostat provides specific support to journalists via its [Press centre](#). Note that specific support is available for ITGS through the following email address: comextsupport@ec.europa.eu

A single entry point for trade in goods statistics

Eurostat website gives access to sections dedicated to specific statistical domains. One of these sections relates to international trade in goods statistics. Not only paths to access data are given but also info graphics tools providing pictures on main indicators, answers to frequently asked questions, descriptions of available data and publications as well as all available metadata including manuals, guidelines, quality reports, nomenclatures and legal acts.

'International trade in goods' dedicated section on Eurostat website

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/international-trade-in-goods>

Overview

Data

- Main tables
- Database
- Focus on Comext
- Focus on enterprise characteristics (TEC)

FAQ

Visualisations

Publications

Methodology

- EU and national metadata
- Manuals and guidelines
- Quality monitoring
- Classifications
- Intrastat modernisation

Legislation

Links

8

Coherence and comparability

ESS definition

The **coherence** of two or more statistical outputs refers to the degree to which the statistical processes by which they were generated used the same concepts — classifications, definitions and target populations — and harmonised methods. Coherent statistical outputs have the potential to be validly combined and used jointly. Examples of joint use are where the statistical outputs refer to the same population, reference period and region but comprise different sets of data items (say, employment data and production data) or where they comprise the same data items (say, employment data) but for different reference periods, regions or domains.

Comparability is a special case of coherence and refers to the second example above, where the statistical outputs refer to the same data items and the aim of combining them is to make comparisons over time, or across regions, or across other domains.

8.1. Comparability over space

8.1.1. EUROPEAN FIGURES VERSUS NATIONAL FIGURES

EU legislation serves as a basis for compiling the intra- and extra-EU trade statistics published by Eurostat. However, European statistics, which cover the EU as a whole, and the statistics published by the Member States, are not always directly comparable. Member States may apply a different concept at national level but they have to provide Eurostat with harmonised data according to the European concept.

The most common differences between the European concept and the national concepts are as follows:

- Use of the general trade system at national level while the European statistics are compiled according to the special trade system;
- Exclusion from national statistics of 'quasi-transit', which means of
 - goods imported from a non-EU country, cleared through customs and immediately dispatched to another Member State (the Member State of final destination); or
 - goods imported from another Member State (the Member State of actual export), cleared through customs and immediately dispatched to a non-EU country.

The customs formalities distinguish between simple transit, which is not recorded in European statistics, and quasi-transit.
- Inclusion of repairs in national statistics — these are excluded from the scope of European statistics from 2006; and

- Country of origin vs. Member State of consignment — for European statistics for intra-EU imports, the partner country is the Member State of consignment but for national statistics it may be the country of origin.

Table 31 shows conceptual differences between European statistics and individual Member State's national statistics.

Table 31: Conceptual differences between European statistics and national statistics, 2020

	General Trade System	Exclusion of quasi transit	Inclusion of repairs	Country of origin for intra-EU imports	Other ⁽¹⁾
Belgium		*			*
Bulgaria					*
Czechia				*	
Denmark	*	*			
Germany				*	*
Estonia					*
Ireland	*		*	*	
Greece					
Spain	*			*	*
France				*	*
Croatia		*			
Italy					
Cyprus	*				
Latvia		*			
Lithuania					
Luxembourg		*	*		
Hungary		*			*
Malta	*	*		*	
Netherlands		*			
Austria		*		*	*
Poland				*	
Portugal					
Romania					
Slovenia		*			*
Slovakia		*		*	*
Finland				*	
Sweden					

⁽¹⁾ The other conceptual differences are the following:

Belgium: Returned goods are excluded from national statistics.

Bulgaria: Extra-EU imports at national level are by country of consignment; goods covered by Single Authorisation for Simplified Procedures (SASP) are included in national statistics.

Germany: Additional statistical procedures are included in national statistics.

Estonia: Extra-EU imports at national level are by country of consignment.

Spain: Ceuta and Melilla are included in national statistics.

France: Goods delivered to sea-going vessels and aircraft are excluded from national statistics.

Hungary: Extra-EU imports at national level are by country of consignment.

Austria: Goods covered by Single Authorisation for Simplified Procedures (SASP) are included in national statistics.

Slovenia: Trade by non-residents which is not connected with activity on the Slovenian market is excluded from national statistics.

Slovakia: Import data are valued on a FOB basis; SASP data directly collected from importers and exporters are included in national statistics.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

8.1.2. ASYMMETRIES IN INTRA-EU TRADE STATISTICS

In theory, intra-EU trade statistics should be less affected by asymmetries than extra-EU trade statistics as issued from more harmonised rules. Exports from Member State A to Member State B, as reported by A, should be almost equal to imports into B from A, as reported by B. Due to a different valuation principle (CIF > FOB), imports should be slightly higher than exports.

However, since the Intrastat system came into operation, bilateral comparisons have revealed major and persistent discrepancies in the intra-EU trade statistics. Therefore, comparisons based on intra-EU trade statistics must be handled with caution and should take these into account. The main reasons for the discrepancies are known and are partly the same as in the case of extra-EU trade. There are also factors that are specific to intra-EU trade, such as estimates for non-collected data.

Table 32 reports the asymmetries in trade values, expressed in relative terms. It is evident that the impact varies considerably among the Member States. Many regularly carry out bilateral studies to find out at detailed product level where the problems are and to resolve them. However, despite all the analysis, the problems are not easily remedied.

Table 32: Intra-EU asymmetries, 2020
(%)

	Intra-EU imports (*)	Intra-EU exports (**)
EU	-2.2	2.2
Belgium	2.7	6.2
Bulgaria	-1.1	1.5
Czechia	2.4	9.5
Denmark	-3.4	0.9
Germany	-2.5	-0.6
Estonia	-7.3	3.3
Ireland	13.9	-16.9
Greece	-0.6	14.2
Spain	0.5	5.0
France	-5.7	-2.3
Croatia	0.7	11.2
Italy	-3.4	4.0
Cyprus	-26.5	-52.4
Latvia	5.3	1.8
Lithuania	9.1	-11.2
Luxembourg	-7.3	-17.1
Hungary	-1.9	6.7
Malta	-40.0	-32.3
Netherlands	-3.5	5.7
Austria	-0.5	-2.1
Poland	-7.1	4.7
Portugal	3.2	14.3
Romania	-1.4	5.3
Slovenia	1.4	10.6
Slovakia	1.7	8.3
Finland	2.1	-3.5
Sweden	-3.4	-5.8

(*) (Intra-EU imports - mirror exports) / Mirror flows average * 100

(**) (Intra-EU exports - mirror imports) / Mirror flows average * 100

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

8.1.3. ASYMMETRIES IN EXTRA-EU TRADE STATISTICS

There are two main approaches for measuring international trade in goods: the general trade system and the special trade system. EU ITGS use the latter, which means that goods from a non-EU country that are received into customs warehouses are not recorded unless they subsequently go into free circulation in the Member State of receipt (or are placed under the customs procedures for inward processing). Similarly, outgoing goods from customs warehouses are not recorded as extra-EU exports. The general trade system, which is used by most of the EU's main partner countries, is broader, including all goods entering or leaving the country.

Since intra-EU trade statistics are not directly linked to customs procedures, they are not compiled on a general or special trade basis.

Comparing extra-EU trade statistics with the figures published by non-EU countries for the same trade flows inevitably highlights some discrepancies. Besides the trade system and errors such as product or partner misclassification, the most common reasons for asymmetries are:

- Methodological differences: trade coverage (e.g. data collection thresholds, treatment of specific goods or movements of goods), definition of partner country (e.g. country of re-export vs. country of origin), definition of statistical territory, different valuation principles (e.g. FOB valuation for exports and CIF valuation for imports);
- Time lag: the same operation is recorded for a different reference period;
- Statistical confidentiality: the goods movement is made confidential by one of the partners;
- Different practices in the treatment of revisions; and
- Problems of currency conversion.

Table 33 shows the mirror discrepancies in the trade of the EU with its top-10 trading partners.

Table 33: Asymmetries with the top-10 extra-EU partner countries, 2020

(%)

	EU imports (*)	EU exports (**)
China	11.6	-10.9
United States	-0.7	-3.0
United Kingdom	6.3	10.0
Switzerland	-4.7	11.5
Russia	-5.4	14.1
Turkey	2.1	9.2
Japan	6.5	-13.5
Norway	1.5	21.8
South Korea	6.1	-6.3
India	-1.9	9.6

(*) (EU imports - mirror exports) / Mirror flows average * 100

(**) (EU exports - mirror imports) / Mirror flows average * 100

Sources: Eurostat calculations based on data transmitted by the EU Member States and data available in the IMF database

8.2. Comparability over time

Comparability over time is another important aspect of quality. Changes due to definitions, coverage or methods and other changes will have an impact on the continuity of trade series.

8.2.1. CHANGES IN THE PRODUCT NOMENCLATURE

A particular issue of comparability over time concerns the product classification used for trade in goods detailed data. The most detailed data are collected and published by eight-digit codes of the Combined Nomenclature (CN). Some changes are made to the CN every year. Eurostat maintains conversion tables between successive versions of the CN in order to improve comparison over time.

Table 34 gives an overview of changes in the number of CN8 codes over the last 20 years.

Table 34: Changes to CN8 codes over time

Year	Creations	Deletions	Total	Net change	CN Codes
2020	47	97	144	-50	9 483
2019	7	7	14	+0	9 533
2018	16	11	27	+5	9 533
2017	687	573	1 260	+114	9 528
2016	55	27	82	+28	9 414
2015	21	14	35	+7	9 386
2014	43	40	83	+3	9 379
2013	35	42	77	-7	9 376
2012	907	818	1 725	+89	9 383
2011	132	281	413	-149	9 294
2010	180	306	486	-126	9 443
2009	127	257	384	-130	9 569
2008	75	96	171	-21	9 699
2007	917	1 039	1 956	-122	9 720
2006	486	740	1 226	-254	9 842
2005	97	175	272	-78	10 096
2004	273	503	776	-230	10 174
2003	19	15	34	+4	10 404
2002	780	654	1 434	+126	10 400
2001	50	90	140	-40	10 274

8.2.2. METHODOLOGICAL CHANGES

The most important methodological changes or other events affecting ITGS in the past years are listed in the table below.

Table 35: Changes affecting comparability over time

	Type of trade	Event
2020	Intra- and extra-EU	Change in the definition of intra- and extra-EU trade due to the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union on 31 January 2020 ⁽¹⁾
2017	Intra- and extra-EU	Combined Nomenclature impacted by the fifth revision of the Harmonised System
2014	Intra-EU	For intra-EU imports, minimum coverage from collected data reduced from 95 % to 93 % of total trade value
2013	Intra- and extra-EU	Change in the definition of intra- and extra-EU trade due to Croatia's EU accession on 1 July 2013
2012	Intra- and extra-EU	Combined Nomenclature impacted by the fourth revision of the Harmonised System
2010	Intra- and extra-EU	Introduction of the concept of change in economic ownership to record trade in vessels and aircraft and determine the partner country allocation for sea products and deliveries to vessels and aircraft (based on the economic ownership of the vessels/aircraft)
	Intra- and extra-EU	Reporting Member State and partner country for goods delivered to and from offshore installations determined by the exclusive rights of a country to exploit seabed or subsoil of the area (exclusive economic zone) where the offshore installation is established
	Intra-EU	Estimates for non-collected net mass made mandatory
2009	Intra-EU	For intra-EU imports, minimum coverage from collected data reduced from 97 % to 95 % of total trade value
2007	Intra- and extra-EU	Change in the definition of intra- and extra-EU trade due to the EU accession of Bulgaria and Romania on 1 January 2007
	Intra- and extra-EU	Combined Nomenclature impacted by the third revision of the Harmonised System
2006	Extra-EU	Repairs excluded from the scope of extra-EU trade
	Intra-EU	Collection of net mass in Intrastat no longer mandatory if a supplementary quantity is collected
2005	Intra-EU	Repairs excluded from the scope of intra-EU trade
	Intra-EU	Collection of net mass in Intrastat no longer mandatory for a specific list of CN8 codes for which a supplementary quantity is collected

	Type of trade	Event
2004	Intra- and extra-EU	Change in the definition of intra- and extra-EU trade due to the EU accession of Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia on 1 May 2004
2002	Intra- and extra-EU	Combined Nomenclature impacted by the second revision of the Harmonised System
1996	Intra- and extra-EU	Combined Nomenclature impacted by the first revision of the Harmonised System

(¹) While the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union took place on 31 January 2020, the UK was still part of the internal market until 31 December 2020, date which marked the end of the transition period. Until (and including) 2020 as reference year, data on trade with the UK are still based on statistical concepts applicable to trade between the EU Member States. As a consequence, while imports from any other non-EU country are grouped by country of origin, the UK data reflect country of consignment. In practice this means that the goods imported by the EU from the UK were physically transported from the UK but part of these goods could have been of other origin than the UK. For this reason data on trade with the UK are not fully comparable with data on trade with other non-EU trade partners.

8.3. Coherence with other statistics

Apart from the ITGS, information on trade flows can be found in national accounts, business statistics and balance of payments data. These are compiled and produced according to the recommendations (sources and methods) of various international organisations, e.g. Eurostat, International Monetary Fund, United Nations. **Table 36** gives an overall idea of the main differences between these sources.

Table 36: Coherence across domains

	International Trade Statistics	National Accounts	Balance of Payments	Business Statistics
Concepts & Definitions	European concept and definitions	Aggregation of national statistics based on ESA 2010	Aggregation of national statistics based upon IMF Balance of Payments Manual (Sixth edition) (BPM6). It implies some methodological discrepancies (FOB/FOB, difference of coverage) in comparison to the ITGS concepts. Trade in goods data in BoP statistics are derived from Member States' ITGS. BoP statistics sent to Eurostat are compiled according to the European concept.	Statistics are based on activity sector.
Statistical unit/ object/ population	ITGS statistics record cross-border movement of goods. Statistical unit concept is not	Not applicable	BoP statistics record cross border transaction with change of economic ownership. Statistical unit concept is not applicable	Enterprise, local unit

	International Trade Statistics	National Accounts	Balance of Payments	Business Statistics
	applicable for ITGS.		in BoP.	
Classifications (nomenclature)	Combined Nomenclature (CN) for recording products and Geonomenclature for recording of partner countries.	Institutional sectors	BoP classification for BoP items, goods, services and geographical breakdowns	NACE, CPA, Prodcop
Geographical breakdown	Detailed geographical breakdown	Intra-EU, Extra-EU, World	Less detailed geographical breakdown	Less detailed geographical breakdown
Reference period	Monthly	Annual, quarterly	Annual, quarterly, monthly	Annual, quarterly, monthly
Correction methods	National corrections	National corrections	National corrections	National corrections

8.4. Internal coherence

A key feature of the EU ITGS is their coherence. Aggregated data are constructed from detailed data across Member States and product classifications with the help of official correspondence tables. This ensures internal coherence. In addition, in order to maintain coherence, Eurostat calculates derived indicators such as unit value indices or seasonally adjusted series from the detailed data provided by Member States.

9 Trade-offs between output quality components

ESS Handbook for Quality Reports

Output quality components are not mutually exclusive in the sense that there are relationships between the factors that contribute to them. There are cases where the factors leading to improvements with respect to one component result in deterioration with respect to another.

As there are a number of quality components, including some with subcomponents, the number of possible trade-offs is considerable. However, not all of them are relevant for ITGS. Some of the most significant trade-offs are considered below:

Trade-off between relevance and comparability over time

The most important methodological changes over the last few years are documented in section 8.2. Some, such as the exclusion of repairs from the scope of statistics, were made in order to improve the relevance of statistics. Similarly, product classifications are revised regularly to ensure that they reflect changes in technology, trade patterns and user needs. Consequently, comparability over time is affected.

Trade-off between accuracy and timeliness

Trade statistics consist of a huge volume of detailed declarations collected in two different systems: Intrastat and Extrastat. As the time needed to transmit detailed intra-EU trade data is considerably longer than that for detailed extra-EU trade data, aggregated intra-EU trade data must be reported within 40 days for the purposes of macro-economic analysis.

Trade-off between accuracy and respondent burden

Although respondent burden is not an output quality component as such, it forms an important trade-off with accuracy. The Intrastat system is constructed so that the smallest traders are exempted from statistical reporting (see section 11.2). Consequently, fewer data are collected, which affects the accuracy of the detailed intra-EU trade statistics.

10

Assessment of user needs and perceptions

ESS Quality Declaration: User focus

We provide our users with products and services that meet their needs. The articulated and non-articulated needs, demands and expectations of external and internal users will guide the ESS, its members, their employees and operations.

Statistics satisfy the users' needs in a variety of ways. Users may need either annual aggregated or detailed monthly data on products or partner countries. They may be interested in trade values in current prices or at constant prices. Alternatively, their interest may be in quantities rather than in values. These examples, which are far from exhaustive, show the diversity of users and their requirements. Eurostat tries to meet these various needs and to adapt to a changing environment, such as changes due to globalisation.

User needs are monitored regularly. At EU level, there are regular contacts with key institutional users (Commission services and the European Central Bank) and with other main user groups such as trade associations. The level of satisfaction among users is very high. The only recurring issue relates to the impact of the confidentiality in terms of data availability and accuracy. No solution was identified so far as the protection of the provider of the statistical information prevails over the quality of the disseminated data.

Recently, the most urgent user needs have concerned the timeliness and coverage of the statistics by enterprise characteristics. Those needs were taken into account in the new legal framework for business statistics currently in the legislative process.

11

Performance, cost and respondent burden

European Statistics Code of Practice

Principle 9: Resources must be effectively used.

Principle 10: Respondent burden should be proportional to the needs of users and not excessive for respondents. Respondent burden should be measured and targets set for its reduction over time.

11.1. Performance and cost

In order to improve performance and reduce the costs of data collection and processing, the use of IT tools in data collection has been identified as a priority. Consequently, the proportion of paper declarations has decreased over time. 99% of the total intra-EU trade and 100% of the extra-EU trade are collected electronically. Paper declarations are no longer used to collect intra-EU detailed data in half of the EU Member States. Also several measures have been taken to develop and promote common tools for data validation.

11.2. Respondent burden

11.2.1. BURDEN ASSESSMENT

Intrastat is considered to be the largest business survey in the EU. In 2015 it was estimated that there were around 3.7 million European businesses involved in trade in goods between the Member States, out of which only about 13.1 % – around 485 000 – were liable to Intrastat reporting. Out of these 485 000 reporting businesses, 207 000 (43 %) reported only imports, 129 000 (27 %) only exports and 150 000 (31 %) reported both flows.

From the beginning of Intrastat, it became clear that the reporting burden imposed by this system on businesses was quite heavy. The Intrastat system has so undergone a number of changes and amendments of legislation in its history. These revisions have however not changed its basic characteristics but have rather enabled Member States to exempt more of their smallest businesses from Intrastat reporting obligations without making too drastic compromises in quality. While the objective of these revisions has always been clear, there has been recurring discussion on how the Intrastat system should be further simplified. Two alternative approaches were often put forward: raising the exemption thresholds and a single flow system.

In November 2011, the European Council called upon the European Statistical System (ESS) to take effective measures ensuring a substantial reduction of the response burden by redeveloping Intrastat, while maintaining at the same time, a sound level of quality. In response to this call, the ESS adopted an innovative statistical approach consisting in exchanging micro-data on intra-EU

exports between the EU Member States allowing them to use those mirror data for the compiling of their own intra-EU imports statistics. Such an approach follows the principle that data collected and available within the ESS need not to be collected more than once. Thus, each trade transaction collected in one Member State may serve as a data source for two Member States: first, for compiling the intra-EU exports of the exporting Member State and, second, for compiling and/or verifying the intra-EU imports of the partner Member State. The modernised Intrastat system will be implemented on the basis of new legal provisions starting from reference month January 2022.

11.2.2. SIMPLIFICATION MEASURES IN INTRA-EU TRADE

In order to reduce the burden on enterprises, particularly SMEs, the Intrastat system is designed so that intra-EU traders' workload varies according to the annual amount of trade in which they are involved. To achieve this, Member States have each year to set thresholds for intra-EU imports and exports. Those thresholds are complemented by other simplification measures, all aiming at lightening the burden of the Intrastat respondents.

11.2.2.1. Intrastat thresholds

In order to reduce the burden on enterprises, particularly SMEs, the Intrastat system is designed so that intra-EU traders' workload varies according to the annual amount of trade in which they are involved. To achieve this, Member States have each year to set thresholds for intra-EU imports and exports that exempt enterprises from providing statistical information or that limit the information collected. The thresholds are expressed in terms of the annual value of intra-EU trade; there are four types:

- **Exemption threshold** — Traders below the threshold do not have to declare their trade in goods. When setting the threshold, Member States have to ensure that at least 97% of their intra-EU exports and 93% of their intra-EU imports are covered. See **Table 37**
- **Simplification threshold** — This allows traders with annual trade value above the exemption threshold but below the simplification threshold to provide only a limited set of data or use a simplified commodity code. The trade reported by these PSIs may cover at most 6 % of total trade. In 2020, only Germany and Luxembourg applied a simplification threshold. See **Table 38**
- **Statistical value threshold** — Member States may collect the statistical value but only from some of their traders. See **Table 39**

Are PSIs exempted from reporting of statistical value?

Yes	10 MS (37%)	BE	CZ	DK	EE	FR	HR ⁽¹⁾	NL	SK	FI	SE						
Partly	14 MS (52%)	BG	DE	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI		
No	3 MS (11%)	EL ⁽²⁾	ES	MT													

⁽¹⁾ Since 2020, all HR reporting units (PSIs) are no longer obliged to compute the statistical value in Intrastat forms.

⁽²⁾ Greece (EL): 2019 information.

- **Optional variable threshold** — In order to further reduce the burden on the PSIs, the Member States are encouraged to define optional variable thresholds only above which PSIs are obliged to provide additional information to the variables to be mandatorily provided (as defined by the Intrastat legislation). The application of this threshold depends on the national rules.

Is an optional variable threshold implemented?

Yes	10 MS (37%)	BE	IE	IT	CY	LV	LU	NL	AT	PL	SI							
No	17 MS (63%)	BG	CZ	DK ⁽¹⁾	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	HR	LT	HU	MT	PT	RO	SK	FI	SE ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ No optional variable threshold since no optional data elements are collected.

Table 37: Intrastat exemption thresholds and share of beneficiary intra-EU traders, 2020

	Exemption threshold				Percentage of traders exempted from statistical reporting (%)		
	In euro		In national currency (*)		Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports	Total
	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports			
Belgium	1 500 000	1 000 000			98	89	97
Bulgaria	240 307	148 275	470 000	290 000	85	69	81
Czechia	453 789	453 789	12 000 000	12 000 000	88	80	86
Denmark	925 653	697 593	6 900 000	5 200 000	90	77	88
Germany	800 000	500 000			94	80	91
Estonia	230 000	130 000			81	68	77
Ireland	500 000	635 000			91	86	90
Greece	150 000	90 000			90	83	88
Spain	400 000	400 000			93	87	91
France	460 000	460 000			91	78	90
Croatia	291 839	159 185	2 200 000	1 200 000	86	73	84
Italy	800 000	400 000			97	71	94
Cyprus	180 000	55 000			65	46	66
Latvia	220 000	120 000			84	69	80
Lithuania	250 000	150 000			79	68	75
Luxembourg	200 000	150 000			84	74	82
Hungary	483 986	284 698	170 000 000	100 000 000	91	82	89
Malta	700	700			3	11	4
Netherlands	800 000	1 000 000			94	85	92
Austria	750 000	750 000			93	82	92
Poland	900 293	450 146	4 000 000	2 000 000	94	88	92
Portugal	350 000	250 000			92	79	90
Romania	186 016	186 016	900 000	900 000	84	69	83
Slovenia	140 000	220 000			81	81	81
Slovakia	200 000	400 000			89	84	88
Finland	600 000	600 000			93	84	93
Sweden	858 385	429 193	9 000 000	4 500 000	93	79	91

(*) When the Member State does not belong to the euro area.

Sources: National quality and metadata reports and questionnaires on Intrastat thresholds transmitted by the countries

Table 38: Intrastat simplification thresholds and share of beneficiary PSIs, 2020

	Simplification threshold in euro		Percentage of PSIs allowed to make Intrastat simplified declarations (%)		
	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports	Total
Germany	3 000 000	3 000 000	1	2	2
Luxembourg	375 000	375 000	31	39	32

Sources: National quality and metadata reports and questionnaires on Intrastat thresholds transmitted by the countries

Table 39: Intrastat statistical value thresholds and share of beneficiary PSIs, 2020

	Statistical value threshold				Percentage of PSIs exempted from statistical value reporting (%)		
	In euro		In national currency (*)		Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports	Total
	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports			
Belgium	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted			100	100	100
Bulgaria	3 885 818	8 078 412	7 600 000	15 800 000	87	93	94
Czechia	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted			100	100	100
Denmark	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted			100	100	100
Germany	46 000 000	50 000 000			95	96	96
Estonia	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted			100	100	100
Ireland	5 000 000	34 000 000			93	85	91
Greece (**)	No exemption	No exemption			0	0	0
Spain	No exemption	No exemption			0	0	0
France	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted			100	100	100
Croatia	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted			100	100	100
Italy	20 000 000	20 000 000			92	96	95
Cyprus	2 700 000	5 800 000			82	80	82
Latvia	3 500 000	5 000 000			89	92	90
Lithuania	3 000 000	6 000 000			80	89	83
Luxembourg	4 000 000	8 000 000			86	89	86
Hungary	14 234 875	39 857 651	5 000 000 000	14 000 000 000	91	95	93
Malta	No exemption	No exemption			0	0	0
Netherlands	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted			100	100	100
Austria	12 000 000	12 000 000			90	91	90
Poland	14 629 755	24 307 900	65 000 000	108 000 000	87	93	91
Portugal	5 000 000	6 500 000			87	88	87
Romania	2 066 842	4 133 683	10 000 000	20 000 000	78	80	79
Slovenia	4 000 000	9 000 000			90	91	90
Slovakia	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted			100	100	100
Finland	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted			100	100	100
Sweden	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted			100	100	100

(*) When the Member State does not belong to the euro area.

(**) Greece: 2019 data

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

11.2.2.2. Further simplification measures

In addition to the thresholds, Member States may apply the following simplification measures:

- **Simplified procedure for industrial plants or for motor vehicle and aircraft parts** — The simplified declaration consists in reporting the commodity as a whole under one CN code instead of separately declaring and classifying all the component parts which make it up.

Is simplified reporting for industrial plants allowed?

Yes	25 MS (93%)	BE ⁽¹⁾	BG ⁽¹⁾	CZ ⁽¹⁾	DK ⁽¹⁾	DE ⁽¹⁾	EE ⁽¹⁾	ES ⁽¹⁾	FR ⁽¹⁾	HR ⁽¹⁾	IT ⁽¹⁾	CY ⁽²⁾	LV	LT
		LU	HU ⁽¹⁾	MT ⁽¹⁾	NL	AT ⁽¹⁾	PL ⁽¹⁾	PT ⁽¹⁾	RO ⁽³⁾	SI ⁽¹⁾	SK ⁽¹⁾	FI ⁽¹⁾	SE ⁽¹⁾	
No	2 MS (7%)	IE	EL											

⁽¹⁾ Prior authorisation required, through submission of a written application.

⁽²⁾ Only in exceptional cases. Prior authorisation required, through submission of a written application.

⁽³⁾ The simplified reporting for industrial plants is allowed in Romania, but there were no requests from companies meeting the requirements of the legislation to be able to use the simplified CN code.

Is simplified reporting for motor vehicle and aircraft parts allowed?

Yes	2 MS (7%)	BG ⁽¹⁾	DE ⁽¹⁾											
No	25 MS (93%)	BE	CZ	DK	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT
		LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	

⁽¹⁾ Prior authorisation required, through submission of a written application.

- **Simplified reporting for goods delivered to vessels and aircraft** — Simplified product codes under Chapter 99 and a simplified partner code (QR for intra-EU deliveries) may be used to report the delivery of products for the crew and passengers as well as for the operation of engines, machines and other equipment of vessels or aircraft.

Is simplified reporting for goods delivered to vessels and aircraft allowed?

Yes	23 MS (85%)	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT
		LU	HU	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	
No	4 MS (15%)	BE	IE	EL	MT								

- **Reporting of the net mass** — Under the legal provisions on intra-EU trade statistics, where there is a supplementary unit laid down for a specific CN product code (e.g. litres, m², pieces), it is not mandatory to request the specification of net mass from the PSIs. The Member States can so decide whether the information about net mass is collected systematically for all CN8 codes or only for some.

For which CN8 codes is the net mass collected?

Net mass collected for all CN8 codes	16 MS (59%)	BG	CZ	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	LV	LT	MT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK
Net mass collected for all CN8 codes except for some with a supplementary unit	2 MS (7%)	CY	SE														
Net mass collected for all CN8 codes except the ones with a supplementary unit	9 MS (33%)	BE	DK	DE	IT ⁽¹⁾	LU	HU	NL	AT	FI							

(¹) Only PSIs below the optional variable threshold are exempted from reporting the net mass for all CN codes with a supplementary unit.

- **Small individual transactions threshold** — Depending on the decision of each Member State, PSIs may group together transactions with individual values less than the small individual transactions threshold. The Intrastat legislation fixes the threshold at maximum 200 EUR. Traders may report just the partner Member State and the value of goods using a specific product code under Chapter 99. See **Table 40**

Are less data elements collected from small transactions?

Yes	16 MS (59%)	BE	BG	CZ	DK	IE	ES	FR	HR ⁽¹⁾	IT	LU	HU	NL	AT	PL	SK	FI
No	11 MS (41%)	DE	EE	EL	CY	LV	LT	MT	PT	RO	SI	SE					

(¹) Starting with 1 January 2020, in order to reduce the administrative burden of entrepreneurs, a code 9950 00 00 of the Combined Nomenclature was introduced into the Intrastat statistical system intended for reporting low-value items (below 200 euros).

Table 40: Small individual transaction thresholds, 2020

	Application of a small individual transaction threshold	Threshold value		National conditions
		In euro	In national currency (*)	
Belgium	*	200		Commodity code 9950 00 00 can be used to declare movements of goods if both of the following two conditions are met: - The value of the transaction/movement of goods is less than € 200. - The total value of the movements of goods under code 9950 00 00 on the declaration is less than 5% of the total value of that declaration.
Bulgaria	*	200	390	Commodity code 9950 00 00 is used for single individual transactions, written on a separate line in the invoice or for which a separate invoice has been issued.
Czechia	*	200	5 291	In the Czech national legislation the exact amount of € 200 is stated and every PSI has to calculate the equivalent value in CZK.
Denmark	*	200	1 500	DK also applies a net mass threshold of 1 000 kg, defined as single transactions threshold (trade in one CN code with one type of nature of transaction).
Ireland	*	200		Commodity code 9950 00 00 is used by declarants for the small individual transactions. Where they choose to enter the correct CN code IE does not change this.
Spain	*	200		It is necessary to have beforehand the approval of the Customs Department.
France	*	200		Small individual transactions (< € 200) can be aggregated under the CN8 9950 00 00, as long as the total amount of these small transactions doesn't exceed 1 500 euros per month, per PSI and for one flow.
Croatia	*	200	1 500	The small item is an account item, of the value of euro 200 or less, which can be reported in the Intrastat form according to the CN code 9950 00 00 with the implementation of the following limitations: 1. The item under the CN code 9950 00 00 must not be the ONLY one in the Intrastat form (if it is, the precise CN code of the goods must be entered into the Intrastat form); 2. The reporting unit must sum up all items under the code 9950 00 00 in the Intrastat form according to the code "Country of destination/consignment", while the code QV is entered into the "Country of origin" field; 3. The reporting unit must sum up the remaining items in the Intrastat form, reported under the standard (precise) CN codes, according to standard rules of summing up; 4. The invoice value of ALL (summed up) items reported under the CN code 9950 00 00 must not exceed HRK 50 000 (fifty thousand kuna); 5. The net mass of ALL (summed up) items reported under the CN code 9950 00 00 must not exceed 500 kg (five hundred kilograms).
Italy	*	200		
Luxembourg	*	100		
Hungary	*	184	70 000	
Netherlands	*	200		
Austria	*	200		
Poland	*	200	880	
Slovakia	*	200		
Finland	*	200		Consignments individually imported to or exported from Finland to the maximum value of € 200 may always be targeted to commodity code 9950 00 00. Thus the sections transaction, mode of transport, country of origin, net mass and supplementary units of the form need not be filled in.

(*) When the Member State does not belong to the euro area.

Sources: National quality and metadata reports and questionnaires on Intrastat thresholds transmitted by the countries

11.2.3. SIMPLIFICATION MEASURES IN EXTRA-EU TRADE

11.2.3.1. Extrastat threshold

Extra-EU trade statistics cover all commercial transactions reported to customs. However, transactions where the value and net mass are below the statistical threshold do not have to be processed in detail. This threshold is fixed at maximum EUR 1 000 and 1 000 kilograms. In 2020, only five countries applied a statistical threshold in Extrastat.

Is an Extrastat statistical threshold implemented?

Yes	5 countries (14%)	BG ⁽¹⁾	DK ⁽²⁾	IT ⁽³⁾	FI ⁽⁴⁾	NO ⁽⁵⁾												
No	32 countries (86%)	BE	CZ	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	
		AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	SE	IS	CH	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR ⁽⁶⁾	BA	XK	

⁽¹⁾ EUR 200 (BGN 390)

⁽²⁾ EUR 1 000 or 1 000 kg

⁽³⁾ EUR 1 000

⁽⁴⁾ Statistical threshold implemented in Extra-EU imports for private persons. Purchases worth 150 euros or less can be declared in a simplified way.

⁽⁵⁾ Norway excludes single item lines of a value less than NOK 1 000.

⁽⁶⁾ The statistical threshold has not been applied by the Turkish Statistical Institute since 2020.

Note: Information not available for Liechtenstein.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

11.2.3.2. Further simplification measures

In addition to the statistical threshold, countries may apply the following simplification measures:

- **Simplified procedure for industrial plants or for motor vehicle and aircraft parts** — The simplified declaration consists in reporting the commodity as a whole under one CN code instead of separately declaring and classifying all the component parts which make it up.

Is simplified reporting for industrial plants allowed?

Yes	22 countries (59%)	BE ⁽¹⁾	CZ ⁽¹⁾	DK ⁽²⁾	DE ⁽¹⁾	ES ⁽¹⁾	FR ⁽¹⁾	HR ⁽¹⁾	IT ⁽¹⁾	LV	LT	LU	HU ⁽¹⁾	MT ⁽¹⁾	NL	AT ⁽¹⁾
		PL ⁽¹⁾	PT ⁽³⁾	RO ⁽⁴⁾	SI ⁽¹⁾	SK ⁽¹⁾	FI ⁽¹⁾	SE ⁽¹⁾								
No	15 countries (41%)	BG	EE	IE	EL	CY	IS	NO	CH	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK

⁽¹⁾ Prior authorisation required, through submission of a written application.

⁽²⁾ Only for exports. Prior authorisation required, through submission of a written application.

⁽³⁾ Only for exports.

⁽⁴⁾ The simplified reporting for industrial plants is allowed in Romania, but there were no requests from companies meeting the requirements of the legislation to be able to use the simplified CN code.

Note: Information not available for Liechtenstein.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

- **Simplified reporting for goods delivered to vessels and aircraft** — Simplified product codes under Chapter 99 and a simplified partner code (QS for extra-EU deliveries) may be used to report the delivery of products for the crew and passengers as well as for the operation of engines, machines and other equipment of vessels or aircraft.

Is simplified reporting for goods delivered to vessel and aircraft allowed?

Yes	24 countries (65%)	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT
		LU	HU	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	FI	SE	MK		
No	13 countries (35%)	IE	EL	MT	SK	IS	NO	CH	ME	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK

Note: Information not available for Liechtenstein.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

12

Confidentiality, transparency and security

European statistics code of practice

Principle 5: The privacy of data providers (households, enterprises, administrations and other respondents), the confidentiality of the information they provide and its use only for statistical purposes must be absolutely guaranteed.

Principle 6: Statistical authorities must produce and disseminate European statistics respecting scientific independence and in an objective, professional and transparent manner in which all users are treated equitably.

As a general definition, data used by national and EU authorities for producing statistics are considered confidential if statistical units can be identified, either directly or indirectly, and information about individuals or businesses is disclosed as a result.

The precise operational criteria determining which statistical data are considered confidential are fixed by each Member State in the light of national legislation or practices which vary from sophisticated decision making systems to a case-by-case 'common-sense' approach.

In the trade in goods statistical area, two confidentiality principles apply:

- Principle of passive confidentiality — Member States have to take appropriate measures only if requested to do so by companies which feel that their interests would be harmed by publication of the data. This principle is recommended by the United Nations in its IMTS 2010 publication and set out in the EU legislation for detailed statistics on intra- and extra-EU trade. The considerable amount of details in trade data means that the potential for the creation of confidential data at detailed level is extremely high. Passive confidentiality has the great advantage of limiting the loss of information for users and thus making the data more useful.
- Principle of active confidentiality — Under this principle, confidential data are automatically hidden by the national statistical authority if certain criteria are met, without the company needing to send a request. In trade in goods statistics, this principle applies only to the data by enterprise characteristics (i.e. by size, sector of economic activity or level of concentration).

Transmission of data to Eurostat follows the principle of a single entry point endorsed by the Statistical Programme Committee (SPC). It uses eDAMIS (electronic Data files Administration and Management Information System), an integrated environment of data transmission tools that allow highly secure transmissions. At Eurostat, confidential data is stored in secure environments.

Annex — Supplementary indicators for 2017-2020

Table A.5.1: Share of collected data in intra-EU trade
(%)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	91.8	92.4	93.4	91.6	97.6	97.8	97.7	97.0
Bulgaria	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.3	98.0	97.9	98.0	98.0
Czechia	96.7	96.8	96.6	96.0	98.1	98.2	98.1	97.7
Denmark	92.2	91.9	91.7	91.2	95.9	95.8	95.6	95.0
Germany	93.5	93.8	93.6	94.9	97.6	97.4	97.3	97.9
Estonia	90.0	91.7	92.0	91.6	92.6	94.6	95.2	95.0
Ireland	97.6	97.8	97.2	95.2	99.3	99.5	99.2	98.3
Greece	95.3	95.3	95.0	95.1	97.6	97.8	97.6	97.9
Spain	94.8	94.7	94.4	93.8	96.7	96.7	96.4	96.1
France	97.8	97.9	97.8	97.6	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.5
Croatia	94.3	93.9	93.6	93.8	97.8	97.6	97.4	97.4
Italy	97.8	93.9	95.2	94.0	99.1	97.0	97.1	97.1
Cyprus	95.9	95.1	95.2	94.3	96.6	97.0	98.2	97.3
Latvia	94.0	94.5	93.8	94.1	96.4	97.1	97.0	96.8
Lithuania	94.6	94.9	95.7	95.3	96.9	97.1	98.0	97.7
Luxembourg	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.6	98.1
Hungary	93.6	91.8	93.2	93.5	97.2	96.3	96.7	96.5
Malta	:	:	:	99.7	:	:	:	99.6
Netherlands	87.2	87.6	87.6	86.2	94.2	94.5	94.5	94.0
Austria	94.2	94.3	94.2	93.8	97.6	97.5	97.2	97.4
Poland	95.3	95.5	95.6	95.2	97.5	97.5	97.8	97.9
Portugal	94.4	94.4	94.1	93.7	97.7	97.9	97.7	97.2
Romania	95.2	96.0	95.7	95.7	97.2	97.7	97.7	98.2
Slovenia	97.1	97.1	97.0	97.0	98.1	98.3	98.2	98.1
Slovakia	92.2	92.3	92.1	91.7	95.0	95.1	95.3	95.1
Finland	93.5	93.9	93.7	93.5	97.4	97.5	97.4	96.7
Sweden	93.3	93.6	94.1	93.8	97.4	97.5	97.9	97.8

: Data not available

Note: Intra-EU trade = Trade with other EU-27 Member States

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.5.2: Share of estimated data for trade below the exemption threshold in intra-EU trade (%)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	7.5	6.8	6.3	7.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.5
Bulgaria	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9
Czechia	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.3
Denmark	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.3	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5
Germany	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Estonia	5.0	5.4	5.3	5.2	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4
Ireland	2.1	1.9	2.1	3.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Greece	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Spain	3.8	3.5	3.9	4.4	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.5
France	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Croatia	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.2	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.6
Italy	1.6	5.9	4.7	5.7	0.8	3.0	2.8	2.8
Cyprus	3.2	3.8	4.5	5.2	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.4
Latvia	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1
Lithuania	4.6	4.0	3.9	4.1	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.9
Luxembourg	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Hungary	4.9	4.8	4.7	3.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
Malta (*)	No est.	No est.	No est.	0.0	No est.	No est.	No est.	0.0
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.6	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
Poland	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.7	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9
Portugal	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9
Romania	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Slovenia	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8
Slovakia	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.2
Finland	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1
Sweden	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6

: Data not available

(*) No estimate was compiled for trade below the exemption threshold and non-response for the reference years up to 2019.

Notes:

- Intra-EU trade = Trade with other EU-27 Member States
- The share of estimated data refers to the share in the final data transmitted to Eurostat. It might be much higher in first and intermediate data deliveries.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.5.3: Share of estimated data for non-response in intra-EU trade
(%)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5
Bulgaria	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Czechia	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Denmark	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.5
Germany	2.6	2.3	2.5	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.5
Estonia	5.0	2.9	2.8	3.2	4.7	3.0	2.5	2.6
Ireland	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1
Greece	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7
Spain	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4
France	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Cyprus	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.3
Latvia	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.1
Lithuania	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.4
Luxembourg	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0
Hungary	1.5	3.4	2.1	2.7	1.1	2.1	1.8	2.0
Malta (*)	No est.	No est.	No est.	0.2	No est.	No est.	No est.	0.4
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4
Poland	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
Portugal	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9
Romania	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.8
Slovenia	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Slovakia	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Finland	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.2
Sweden	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6

: Data not available

(*) No estimate was compiled for trade below the exemption threshold and non-response for the reference years up to 2019.

Notes:

- Intra-EU trade = Trade with other EU-27 Member States
- The share of estimated data refers to the share in the final data transmitted to Eurostat. It might be much higher in first and intermediate data deliveries.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.5.4: Global share of estimated data in intra-EU trade
(% of trade below the exemption threshold and non-response in total intra-EU trade)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	8.2	7.6	6.6	8.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	3.0
Bulgaria	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
Czechia	3.3	3.2	3.4	4.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.3
Denmark	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.8	4.1	4.2	4.4	5.0
Germany	6.5	6.2	6.4	5.1	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.1
Estonia	10.0	8.3	8.0	8.4	7.4	5.4	4.8	5.0
Ireland	2.4	2.2	2.8	4.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.7
Greece	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.9	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.1
Spain	5.2	5.3	5.6	6.2	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.9
France	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Croatia	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.2	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.6
Italy	2.2	6.1	4.8	6.0	0.9	3.0	2.9	2.9
Cyprus	4.1	4.9	4.8	5.7	3.4	3.0	1.8	2.7
Latvia	6.0	5.5	6.2	5.9	3.6	2.9	3.0	3.2
Lithuania	5.4	5.1	4.3	4.7	3.1	2.9	2.0	2.3
Luxembourg	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.9
Hungary	6.4	8.2	6.8	6.5	2.8	3.7	3.3	3.5
Malta (*)	No est.	No est.	No est.	0.3	No est.	No est.	No est.	0.4
Netherlands	12.8	12.4	12.4	13.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	6.0
Austria	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.2	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.6
Poland	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.8	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.1
Portugal	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.8
Romania	4.8	4.0	4.3	4.3	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.8
Slovenia	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9
Slovakia	7.8	7.7	7.9	8.3	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.9
Finland	6.5	6.1	6.3	6.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.3
Sweden	6.7	6.4	5.9	6.2	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.2

(*) No estimate was compiled for trade below the exemption threshold and non-response for the reference years up to 2019.

Notes:

- Intra-EU trade = Trade with other EU-27 Member States
- The share of estimated data refers to the share in the final data transmitted to Eurostat. It might be much higher in first and intermediate data deliveries.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.8.1: Share of collected data (standard category) in extra-EU trade
(%)

	Extra-EU imports				Extra-EU exports			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.1	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.4
Bulgaria	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.6
Czechia	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.7
Denmark	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.5
Germany	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
Estonia	98.7	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.7
Ireland	97.5	97.7	97.5	96.8	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.0
Greece	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Spain	99.5	98.9	99.5	99.4	99.4	98.6	99.7	99.6
France	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
Croatia	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Italy	99.3	99.1	99.3	98.8	98.6	98.3	98.2	98.0
Cyprus	99.2	99.2	99.0	98.9	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8
Latvia	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.5
Lithuania	99.1	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
Luxembourg	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.5
Hungary	99.2	99.3	99.5	99.5	99.7	99.3	99.7	99.6
Malta	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	98.8	99.0	99.1	99.0	98.6	98.6	98.9	98.8
Austria	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9
Poland	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.7
Portugal	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.0	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.6
Romania	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.7
Slovenia	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Slovakia	99.7	99.7	98.9	99.6	98.7	98.7	98.0	99.2
Finland	99.2	99.4	99.3	99.2	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.7
Sweden	98.9	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
Iceland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Liechtenstein	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.5
Montenegro	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Macedonia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Albania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Turkey	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kosovo	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Extra-EU trade = Trade with non-EU27 countries.
- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to their total trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.
- Norway: Missing information as detailed data not available for the most recent reference years.

Sources: EU Member States and EFTA countries: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Enlargement countries: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries.

Table A.8.2: Share of data below the statistical threshold in extra-EU trade

(%)

	Extra-EU imports				Extra-EU exports			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium								
Bulgaria			0.1	0.1			0.1	0.2
Czechia								
Denmark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Germany								
Estonia								
Ireland								
Greece								
Spain								
France								
Croatia								
Italy	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Cyprus	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3				
Latvia								
Lithuania								
Luxembourg								
Hungary								
Malta	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1				
Netherlands								
Austria								
Poland								
Portugal								
Romania								
Slovenia								
Slovakia								
Finland				0.1				
Sweden								
Iceland								
Liechtenstein								
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland								
Montenegro								
North Macedonia								
Albania								
Serbia								
Turkey	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	
Bosnia and Herzegovina								
Kosovo								

n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Extra-EU trade = Trade with non-EU27 countries.
- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to their total trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.
- Norway: Missing information as detailed data not available for the most recent reference years.

Sources: EU Member States and EFTA countries: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Enlargement countries: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries.

Table A.8.3: Share of estimated data for delayed or incomplete customs records in extra-EU trade
(%)

	Extra-EU imports				Extra-EU exports			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium								
Bulgaria								
Czechia								
Denmark	0.1							0.1
Germany								
Estonia								
Ireland								
Greece								
Spain								
France								
Croatia								
Italy								
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Latvia								
Lithuania								
Luxembourg								
Hungary								
Malta								
Netherlands	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Austria								
Poland								
Portugal								
Romania								
Slovenia								
Slovakia								
Finland								
Sweden								
Iceland								
Liechtenstein				0.0				
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	0.1		0.1	0.4	0.0		0.1	0.5
Montenegro								
North Macedonia								
Albania								
Serbia								
Turkey								
Bosnia and Herzegovina								
Kosovo								

n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Extra-EU trade = Trade with non-EU27 countries.
- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to their total trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.
- Norway: Missing information as detailed data not available for the most recent reference years.

Sources: EU Member States and EFTA countries: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Enlargement countries: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries.

Table A.8.4: Share of estimated data for missing Intrastat declarations in extra-EU trade
(% of trade below the Intrastat exemption threshold and non-response in total extra-EU trade)

	Extra-EU imports				Extra-EU exports			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Bulgaria	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Czechia	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Denmark	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Germany	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Estonia	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ireland	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0
Greece	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Spain	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.3	0.4
France	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Croatia	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Italy	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cyprus	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Latvia	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Lithuania	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Luxembourg	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Hungary	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4
Malta				0.0				0.0
Netherlands	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2
Austria	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Poland	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Portugal	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Romania	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Slovenia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Slovakia	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.3	1.3	2.0	0.8
Finland	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Sweden	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Notes:

- Extra-EU trade = Trade with non-EU27 countries.
- Missing Intrastat declarations relate to trade with the UK, for which data were collected via the Intrastat system up to (and including) 2020.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Table A.12: Intrastat system — Estimated statistical value vs collected invoice value
(%)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bulgaria	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7
Czechia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8
Denmark	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
Germany	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6
Estonia	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-0.7
Ireland	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Greece	No est.	No est.	No est.	:	No est.	No est.	No est.	:
Spain	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.
France	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Croatia	No est.	No est.	No est.	1.0	No est.	No est.	No est.	-1.2
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cyprus	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	-1.4	-1.0	-0.8	-0.4
Latvia	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6
Lithuania	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Luxembourg	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.9
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Malta	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.
Netherlands	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6
Austria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Poland	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Portugal	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Romania	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
Slovenia	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6
Slovakia	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Finland	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8
Sweden	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-0.3

: Data not available

Formula = [Statistical value estimated for the PSIs below the "statistical value" threshold / Invoiced value reported by the same PSIs - 1] * 100

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

Table A.14.1: Share in total intra-EU trade value of records with estimated net mass
(%)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	24.7	24.6	24.7	23.1	27.4	26.9	28.4	27.2
Denmark	7.8	10.2	12.2	10.8	6.7	6.2	8.2	8.6
Germany	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.9	3.6	3.8	4.4	5.3
Italy	:	1.5	1.6	2.7	:	1.5	1.6	1.5
Cyprus	8.3	8.3	10.5	9.5	4.6	2.5	2.1	4.0
Luxembourg	34.0	32.6	34.5	35.2	26.0	27.3	35.4	29.2
Hungary	25.5	24.6	24.9	24.5	36.4	36.7	39.8	39.3
Netherlands	24.4	23.8	24.9	24.3	28.5	27.4	26.7	27.6
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	9.3	8.8	9.3	10.0	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.7
Sweden	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.4

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Table A.14.2: Share in total extra-EU trade value of records with estimated net mass
(%)

	Extra-EU imports				Extra-EU exports			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	4.9	4.4	3.8	2.8	10.0	9.2	9.4	9.8
Denmark	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.7
Germany	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Italy	:	0.1	0.3	0.2	:	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cyprus	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.6	1.1	0.7
Luxembourg	2.7	2.0	1.3	2.3	8.4	4.7	10.2	4.4
Hungary	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.1	6.3	7.7	5.9	5.8
Netherlands	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
Sweden	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Table A.15: Matching rate between trade and business registers in intra-EU trade
(%)

	Number of enterprises successfully matched						Trade value successfully matched					
	Intra-EU imports			Intra-EU exports			Intra-EU imports			Intra-EU exports		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Belgium	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bulgaria	99.3	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	97.1	100.0	100.0	96.6	100.0	100.0
Czechia	91.5	94.6	94.4	98.9	98.9	98.8	93.3	93.3	92.8	92.8	92.7	92.6
Denmark	98.6	98.4	98.2	99.0	99.0	98.9	95.6	93.1	94.6	96.9	96.4	96.9
Germany	92.1	93.8	93.9	94.0	95.7	95.9	96.0	98.3	98.7	96.3	98.0	98.4
Estonia	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:	100.0
Ireland	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.4	97.7	97.7	94.5	98.3	97.7	97.1
Greece	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spain	82.8	98.5	87.1	87.4	98.5	91.3	99.5	99.9	99.4	99.9	100.0	99.7
France	94.9	96.7	96.1	97.8	98.9	98.9	99.3	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.7
Croatia	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9
Italy	73.0	70.7	99.4	90.2	96.2	99.9	89.9	93.5	99.9	97.2	97.9	100.0
Cyprus	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Latvia	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lithuania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Luxembourg	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hungary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Malta	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	93.3	96.7	96.7	94.1	98.3	98.7	78.4	97.8	99.2	63.3	94.7	98.7
Austria	96.6	95.9	96.4	97.8	97.0	97.5	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8
Poland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Portugal	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Romania	100.0	99.2	99.3	100.0	98.5	98.7	100.0	93.5	93.8	100.0	92.2	91.7
Slovenia	96.9	100.0	100.0	98.3	100.0	100.0	93.3	100.0	100.0	89.3	100.0	100.0
Slovakia	97.9	99.7	99.8	98.4	99.9	99.8	99.3	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0
Finland	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.4	99.6	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Sweden	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.16: Matching rate between trade and business registers in extra-EU trade
(%)

	Number of enterprises successfully matched						Trade value successfully matched					
	Extra-EU imports			Extra-EU exports			Extra-EU imports			Extra-EU exports		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Belgium	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5
Bulgaria	49.7	100.0	100.0	94.6	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Czechia	31.6	55.3	55.9	93.4	92.8	92.3	83.7	83.3	82.9	93.5	92.5	92.6
Denmark	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.4	90.1	90.6	93.8	98.3	96.8	96.9
Germany	67.7	68.5	86.0	81.4	82.8	94.1	93.9	95.2	99.3	96.9	98.0	99.6
Estonia	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:	100.0
Ireland	99.7	99.8	99.2	99.8	99.7	99.4	99.7	99.3	99.2	99.9	99.9	99.6
Greece	95.4	96.8	96.8	97.8	98.9	99.0	98.8	99.9	99.0	99.9	100.0	99.9
Spain	98.3	98.9	98.3	98.6	99.1	98.6	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.8
France	93.6	88.8	95.6	95.1	96.4	95.9	99.4	99.7	99.7	99.1	99.6	99.6
Croatia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italy	95.9	96.5	99.5	90.5	92.6	96.2	88.8	88.4	99.6	97.7	97.8	99.2
Cyprus	99.5	99.5	99.7	99.4	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Latvia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lithuania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Luxembourg	99.8	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hungary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Malta	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	90.5	95.9	96.0	89.6	93.6	93.9	63.3	94.3	98.8	81.8	97.3	97.7
Austria	98.9	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.2	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Poland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Portugal	63.3	100.0	100.0	89.6	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Romania	100.0	98.4	98.5	100.0	98.8	98.9	100.0	99.4	99.4	100.0	97.5	97.0
Slovenia	98.5	100.0	100.0	97.0	100.0	100.0	87.6	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	100.0
Slovakia	98.8	99.1	100.0	99.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0
Finland	99.6	98.0	99.2	98.0	96.8	98.5	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Sweden	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.17: Matching rate between trade and business registers in world trade
(%)

	Number of enterprises successfully matched						Trade value successfully matched					
	World imports			World exports			World imports			World exports		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Belgium	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
Bulgaria	73.3	100.0	100.0	97.6	100.0	100.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	97.8	100.0	100.0
Czechia	37.6	61.0	61.2	94.8	94.4	93.8	91.4	91.3	90.8	92.9	92.7	92.6
Denmark	98.8	98.6	98.5	99.1	99.1	99.0	93.9	92.3	94.4	97.4	96.5	96.9
Germany	85.3	87.0	91.4	87.7	89.4	94.1	95.3	97.3	98.9	96.6	98.0	98.9
Estonia	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:	100.0
Ireland	99.8	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.4	98.4	98.3	96.1	99.1	98.7	98.4
Greece	96.8	97.7	97.7	98.5	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.9	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spain	84.9	98.4	88.7	90.0	98.5	93.0	99.7	99.9	99.6	99.9	100.0	99.7
France	93.9	90.0	95.8	95.6	96.8	96.5	99.3	99.7	99.6	99.3	99.7	99.7
Croatia	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italy	74.4	72.0	99.3	88.9	93.8	97.5	89.5	91.5	99.8	97.4	97.9	99.6
Cyprus	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Latvia	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lithuania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Luxembourg	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hungary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Malta	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	92.0	96.1	96.2	92.3	96.8	97.3	70.3	96.1	99.0	67.2	95.4	98.4
Austria	96.6	96.0	96.5	97.9	97.2	97.7	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.9
Poland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Portugal	89.6	100.0	100.0	95.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Romania	100.0	98.9	99.0	100.0	98.4	98.6	100.0	95.0	95.2	100.0	93.4	92.9
Slovenia	96.9	100.0	100.0	97.8	100.0	100.0	92.1	100.0	100.0	89.5	100.0	100.0
Slovakia	97.9	99.7	99.8	98.3	99.9	99.8	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0
Finland	99.7	99.3	99.6	99.0	98.0	99.2	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Sweden	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Iceland	19.6	99.7	100.0	79.6	99.9	99.9	99.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.4
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	98.6	96.8	100.0	98.2	98.6	100.0	99.3	100.0	100.0	73.4	70.6	99.6
Switzerland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
North Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Turkey	93.4	97.1	96.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kosovo	89.3	99.5	99.5	95.5	99.9	99.9	94.9	100.0	99.8	99.5	100.0	100.0

: Data not available

n.a.: Not applicable.

Note: Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC data.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.20.1: Impact of revisions in intra-EU trade
(%)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
EU	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9
Belgium	1.5	3.1	3.0	3.6	0.9	1.4	2.2	3.1
Bulgaria	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.3
Czechia	1.3	1.8	2.8	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
Denmark	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.8	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.9
Germany	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.1
Estonia	-0.4	-1.1	-0.4	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
Ireland	26.1	-0.6	7.3	5.2	5.4	0.4	-0.8	2.8
Greece	1.2	0.5	2.3	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.0
Spain	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.2
France	-0.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.0
Croatia	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.6
Italy	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.8	1.4
Cyprus	2.7	2.1	0.0	0.2	3.4	5.9	1.2	0.7
Latvia	2.0	3.1	2.9	2.1	2.9	4.3	2.2	0.5
Lithuania	0.5	2.1	3.0	3.0	0.2	0.8	1.2	1.2
Luxembourg	2.8	2.8	1.8	3.7	-0.1	0.0	0.3	-0.8
Hungary	1.2	-0.4	1.1	0.5	0.5	-1.1	0.4	0.7
Malta	3.4	7.1	7.6	0.0	20.6	2.0	9.9	0.0
Netherlands	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1
Austria	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7
Poland	4.8	5.2	4.4	4.1	4.4	3.5	3.5	2.5
Portugal	1.5	1.3	-1.0	1.1	-0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.1
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8
Slovakia	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	1.0
Finland	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.3
Sweden	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	-0.3	0.0

Revision rate = (Last figure - First figure) / First figure * 100

Source: Eurostat calculations based on the first and last versions of detailed statistics transmitted by the EU Member States

Table A.20.2: Impact of revisions in extra-EU trade
(%)

	Extra-EU imports				Extra-EU exports			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
EU	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Belgium	2.7	1.1	1.8	0.5	-1.0	-1.8	-0.4	-0.1
Bulgaria	0.2	-0.2	23.8	2.6	12.3	9.3	7.4	4.3
Czechia	4.8	-0.1	0.9	0.5	1.1	-0.9	-0.3	0.1
Denmark	1.1	-0.3	0.3	-0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
Germany	-0.4	-0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1
Estonia	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.7	-1.0	-0.4
Ireland	19.5	1.5	10.6	2.6	3.8	-0.4	1.3	0.9
Greece	-11.2	-4.0	-0.6	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.3
Spain	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.1	1.2	-0.4	0.0
France	-2.4	1.9	2.1	-0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4
Croatia	0.5	-0.1	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.5
Italy	0.2	0.9	-0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Cyprus	10.6	3.2	-0.1	4.1	14.4	8.9	5.4	-0.1
Latvia	1.4	2.4	0.5	0.1	2.2	4.6	1.7	2.2
Lithuania	-3.3	-3.6	-2.1	-1.5	-0.5	-1.0	-0.3	-0.1
Luxembourg	5.3	0.7	1.3	-0.7	-1.1	-4.3	-0.4	0.0
Hungary	0.1	-0.2	0.8	1.3	-0.8	-0.5	-0.9	-1.0
Malta	2.9	6.9	2.1	0.0	6.7	10.8	2.0	0.0
Netherlands	1.4	1.3	0.7	-0.3	-0.5	1.6	0.3	-0.5
Austria	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	-0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.3
Poland	0.1	-0.5	-1.0	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.3
Portugal	0.9	0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.5	-0.9	-0.4	-0.8
Romania	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Slovenia	0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.2
Slovakia	-8.6	-4.4	-0.4	0.3	-7.3	-4.1	-1.5	-0.7
Finland	1.4	-0.2	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	1.1
Sweden	-0.6	0.7	1.5	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Iceland	0.8	0.2	-0.3	3.4	0.8	-0.5	2.7	-1.0
Liechtenstein	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	2.3	1.9	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1
Montenegro	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.3
North Macedonia	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	3.0	1.3	0.1	0.0
Albania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Turkey	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.4
Kosovo	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

n.a.: Not applicable.

Revision rate = (Last figure - First figure) / First figure * 100

Notes:

- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to total trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.
- Norway: Missing information as all versions of detailed data not available.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on the first and last versions of detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.21.1: Impact of confidentiality in intra-EU trade — Number of CN8 codes affected

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	38	19	18	20	99	27	27	28
Bulgaria								
Czechia	631	21	28	27	374	31	38	38
Denmark	38	39	37	35	89	91	89	91
Germany	59	64	64	69	179	179	173	170
Estonia								
Ireland	11	10	11	11	3	5	7	7
Greece	16	11	11	11	9	12	11	9
Spain	2	2	11	5	27	25	33	35
France	45	44	44	49	312	314	308	318
Croatia								
Italy	29	28	36	37	96	92	97	99
Cyprus	3	3	3	5			1	
Latvia								
Lithuania					1	1	1	1
Luxembourg	4	6	4	4	7	7	7	7
Hungary	62	69	71	64	57	55	59	64
Malta								
Netherlands	288	307	258	160	504	517	580	501
Austria	83	79	83	82	223	228	218	217
Poland		1	1	1				
Portugal								
Romania	77	80	80	83	53	60	60	57
Slovenia	24	26	28	28	21	22	24	19
Slovakia	12	31	28	34	12	17	24	26
Finland	110	114	96	101	143	145	143	142
Sweden	17	23	27	26	59	65	66	66

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.21.2: Impact of confidentiality in intra-EU trade — Share of records with confidential trade value

(%)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
Bulgaria								
Czechia	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Denmark	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	9.8	9.7	9.1	10.4
Germany	1.4	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.4
Estonia								
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Greece	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.0
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7
France	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.3
Croatia								
Italy	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7
Cyprus	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0			0.0	
Latvia								
Lithuania								
Luxembourg	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.8
Hungary	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Malta								
Netherlands	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	4.5	5.7	5.1	4.0
Austria	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.0
Poland		0.0	0.0	0.0				
Portugal								
Romania	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Slovakia	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Finland	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.8
Sweden	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5

Note: Share in total intra-EU trade expressed in value and considering records at the most detailed level of the product nomenclature (CN8 for the EU Member States)

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.21.3: Impact of confidentiality in intra-EU trade — Share of records with confidential net mass
(%)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.5
Bulgaria								
Czechia	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Denmark	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.9	7.3	8.4	6.7	6.0
Germany	7.8	10.4	15.4	15.5	11.3	13.8	19.6	17.9
Estonia								
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.3
Spain	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.7
France	16.8	16.9	15.0	13.7	7.5	7.0	9.3	8.4
Croatia								
Italy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	
Latvia								
Lithuania					0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Malta								
Netherlands	3.8	2.7	2.8	3.0	13.9	13.6	13.0	12.5
Austria	6.7	6.6	6.6	10.3	9.1	8.3	9.4	10.7
Poland		0.0	0.0	0.0				
Portugal								
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Slovenia	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
Slovakia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Finland	14.9	13.7	12.5	14.6	11.1	10.4	10.3	10.4
Sweden	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9

Note: Share in total intra-EU trade expressed in value and considering records at the most detailed level of the product nomenclature (CN8 for the EU Member States)

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.22.1: Impact of confidentiality in extra-EU trade — Number of 8-digit product codes affected

	Extra-EU imports				Extra-EU exports			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	44	19	18	20	102	28	27	26
Bulgaria								
Czechia	271	13	15	16	259	23	30	31
Denmark	33	34	34	31	92	90	93	93
Germany	53	57	56	60	176	176	171	166
Estonia								
Ireland	12	14	12	14	7	9	13	11
Greece	16	9	14	12	9	9	10	11
Spain	3	2	10	5	26	23	34	34
France	48	49	49	49	323	314	310	312
Croatia								
Italy	23	23	28	33	89	88	99	102
Cyprus	3	3	2	2	6	3	3	4
Latvia								
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Luxembourg	2	3	2	2	6	6	6	6
Hungary	60	70	72	63	58	58	60	65
Malta								
Netherlands	846	992	898	717	1 146	1 284	1 131	1 018
Austria	77	74	79	74	216	223	214	213
Poland								
Portugal								
Romania	68	73	72	71	47	46	48	47
Slovenia	22	23	26	24	22	21	25	20
Slovakia	9	13	13	12	8	10	16	17
Finland	101	101	85	84	146	142	140	147
Sweden	25	28	30	29	62	65	66	68
Iceland	1	4			1	3	3	1
Liechtenstein	3	2	2		20	18	16	2
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	11	11	11	7	52	48	48	10
Montenegro								
North Macedonia	22	22	21	18	11	11	9	8
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Turkey	15	17	20	18	32	32	35	36
Bosnia and Herzegovina								
Kosovo								

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Number of product codes in total extra-EU trade (world trade for EFTA and enlargement countries) considering records at the most detailed level of the product nomenclature, i.e. CN8 for the EU Member States and the enlargement countries, 8-digit level of the national product nomenclature for the EFTA countries.
- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to total trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.
- Norway: Missing information as detailed data not available for the most recent reference years.

Sources: EU Member States and EFTA countries: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Enlargement countries: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries.

Table A.22.2: Impact of confidentiality in extra-EU trade — Share of records with confidential trade value (%)

	Extra-EU imports				Extra-EU exports			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	3.3	1.0	0.7	0.7
Bulgaria								
Czechia	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7
Denmark	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.5	20.9	22.8	26.7	29.8
Germany	3.6	3.9	3.2	2.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Estonia								
Ireland	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Greece	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9
France	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.4
Croatia								
Italy	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.8	2.0
Cyprus	0.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.5	2.0
Latvia								
Lithuania	0.9	1.6	2.4	1.7				
Luxembourg	1.6	3.0	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.6
Hungary	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.9	0.5	0.6
Malta								
Netherlands	4.0	4.9	3.9	3.3	2.3	3.2	2.4	2.3
Austria	7.7	8.3	7.4	6.5	7.5	7.6	7.0	6.6
Poland								
Portugal								
Romania	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9
Slovenia	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Slovakia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Finland	7.0	8.8	6.1	5.2	7.9	8.0	6.6	8.7
Sweden	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.3
Iceland	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liechtenstein	0.3	0.3	0.3		0.6	0.7	0.6	0.0
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.4
Montenegro								
North Macedonia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5
Turkey	9.3	10.9	13.3	8.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina								
Kosovo								

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Share in total extra-EU trade (world trade for EFTA and enlargement countries) expressed in value and considering records at the most detailed level of the product nomenclature, i.e. CN8 for the EU Member States and the enlargement countries, 8-digit level of the national product nomenclature for the EFTA countries.
- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to total trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.
- Norway: Missing information as detailed data not available for the most recent reference years.

Sources: EU Member States and EFTA countries: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Enlargement countries: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries.

Table A.22.3: Impact of confidentiality in extra-EU trade — Share of records with confidential net mass (%)

	Extra-EU imports				Extra-EU exports			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.8	1.3	1.2	1.2
Bulgaria								
Czechia	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9
Denmark	13.5	11.6	11.1	6.0	12.6	11.2	12.0	10.9
Germany	22.6	22.9	22.2	24.6	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.5
Estonia								
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.3
France	5.0	5.9	10.1	10.9	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.3
Croatia								
Italy	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.7	24.5	29.6	37.1
Latvia								
Lithuania	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Malta								
Netherlands	10.4	11.6	12.9	13.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	3.9
Austria	47.1	41.9	43.4	48.3	11.3	9.9	10.0	11.6
Poland								
Portugal								
Romania	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.0	1.1	0.0
Slovenia	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Slovakia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5
Finland	8.9	9.3	8.9	8.0	10.7	10.4	8.6	12.4
Sweden	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.0
Iceland	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liechtenstein	0.3	0.3	0.4		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	0.3
Montenegro								
North Macedonia								
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Turkey	15.6	16.5	16.0	15.5	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina								
Kosovo								

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Share in total extra-EU trade (world trade for EFTA and enlargement countries) expressed in value and considering records at the most detailed level of the product nomenclature, i.e. CN8 for the EU Member States and the enlargement countries, 8-digit level of the national product nomenclature for the EFTA countries.
- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to total trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.
- Norway: Missing information as detailed data not available for the most recent reference years.

Sources: EU Member States and EFTA countries: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Enlargement countries: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries.

Table A.23.1: Number of CN8 codes according to the type of confidentiality — Intra-EU imports

	Secret product only				Secret partner only				Secret product and partner			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	38	19	18	20								
Bulgaria												
Czechia									631	21	28	27
Denmark					3	3	3	3	35	36	34	32
Germany	15	18	18	18					44	46	46	51
Estonia												
Ireland							1	1	11	10	10	10
Greece	16	11	11	11								
Spain	2	2	11	5								
France	8	8	9	9	7	7	8	6	30	29	27	34
Croatia												
Italy	29	28	36	37								
Cyprus									3	3	3	5
Latvia												
Lithuania												
Luxembourg					1	1	1	1	3	5	3	3
Hungary									62	69	71	64
Malta												
Netherlands					185	235	168	130	103	72	90	30
Austria	39	61	64	66	20	6	4	6	24	12	15	10
Poland						1	1	1				
Portugal												
Romania									77	80	80	83
Slovenia					3	4	3	3	21	22	25	25
Slovakia									12	31	28	34
Finland									110	114	96	101
Sweden									17	23	27	26

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.23.2: Number of CN8 codes according to the type of confidentiality — Intra-EU exports

	Secret product only				Secret partner only				Secret product and partner			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	99	27	27	28								
Bulgaria												
Czechia									374	31	38	38
Denmark					17	17	17	17	72	74	72	74
Germany	160	161	157	156					19	18	16	14
Estonia												
Ireland							1	1	3	5	6	6
Greece	9	12	11	9								
Spain	27	25	33	35								
France	280	282	280	282	4	4	4	4	28	28	24	32
Croatia												
Italy	96	92	97	99								
Cyprus											1	
Latvia												
Lithuania	1	1	1	1								
Luxembourg									7	7	7	7
Hungary									57	55	59	64
Malta												
Netherlands					387	384	405	363	117	133	175	138
Austria	131	204	196	199	48	10	10	6	44	14	12	12
Poland												
Portugal												
Romania									53	60	60	57
Slovenia									21	22	24	19
Slovakia									12	17	24	26
Finland									143	145	143	142
Sweden									59	65	66	66

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.23.3: Number of 8-digit product codes according to the type of confidentiality — Extra-EU imports

	Secret product only				Secret partner only				Secret product and partner			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	44	19	18	20								
Bulgaria												
Czechia									271	13	15	16
Denmark					3	3	3	3	30	31	31	28
Germany	15	17	17	18					38	40	39	42
Estonia												
Ireland						1	1	1	12	13	11	13
Greece	16	9	14	12								
Spain	3	2	10	5								
France	8	8	9	9	8	8	8	8	32	33	32	32
Croatia												
Italy	23	23	28	33								
Cyprus									3	3	2	2
Latvia												
Lithuania					1	1	1	1				
Luxembourg									2	3	2	2
Hungary									60	70	72	63
Malta												
Netherlands					506	637	542	449	340	355	356	268
Austria	36	59	62	61	18	5	3	5	23	10	14	8
Poland												
Portugal												
Romania									68	73	72	71
Slovenia					2	3	2	2	20	20	24	22
Slovakia									9	13	13	12
Finland									101	101	85	84
Sweden									25	28	30	29
Iceland									1	4		
Liechtenstein									3	2	2	
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland									11	11	11	7
Montenegro												
North Macedonia	22	22	21	18								
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	11	11	11	11								
Turkey	12	14	17	15					3	3	3	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina												
Kosovo												

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to total trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.
- Norway: Missing information as detailed data not available for the most recent reference years.

Sources: EU Member States and EFTA countries: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Enlargement countries: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries.

Table A.23.4: Number of 8-digit product codes according to the type of confidentiality — Extra-EU exports

	Secret product only				Secret partner only				Secret product and partner			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	102	28	27	26								
Bulgaria												
Czechia									259	23	30	31
Denmark					17	17	17	17	75	73	76	76
Germany	158	160	158	155		1			18	15	13	11
Estonia												
Ireland						1	1	1	7	8	12	10
Greece	9	9	10	11								
Spain	26	23	34	34								
France	282	273	269	271	5	5	5	5	36	36	36	36
Croatia												
Italy	89	88	99	102								
Cyprus									6	3	3	4
Latvia												
Lithuania	1	1	1	1								
Luxembourg									6	6	6	6
Hungary									58	58	60	65
Malta												
Netherlands					762	864	764	691	384	420	367	327
Austria	125	199	192	195	47	10	10	6	44	14	12	12
Poland												
Portugal												
Romania									47	46	48	47
Slovenia									22	21	25	20
Slovakia									8	10	16	17
Finland									146	142	140	147
Sweden									62	65	66	68
Iceland									1	3	3	1
Liechtenstein									20	18	16	2
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland									52	48	48	10
Montenegro												
North Macedonia	11	11	9	8								
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	11	11	11	11								
Turkey	32	32	35	36								
Bosnia and Herzegovina												
Kosovo												

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to total trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.
- Norway: Missing information as detailed data not available for the most recent reference years.

Sources: EU Member States and EFTA countries: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Enlargement countries: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries.

Table A.30.1: Punctuality of data transmissions — Aggregated data

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium				1 (3 days)
Bulgaria				
Czechia				
Denmark				
Germany				
Estonia			1 (1 day)	1 (1 day)
Ireland				
Greece				
Spain				
France				
Croatia				
Italy				
Cyprus				
Latvia				
Lithuania				
Luxembourg				
Hungary				
Malta				
Netherlands				
Austria				1 (29 days)
Poland				
Portugal				
Romania				
Slovenia				1 (1 day)
Slovakia				
Finland				
Sweden				

Table A.30.2: Punctuality of data transmissions — Detailed data

	Intra-EU trade				Extra-EU trade			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium			1 (2 days)				1 (2 days)	
Bulgaria								
Czechia								
Denmark				1 (1 day)				
Germany			1 (1 day)					
Estonia							1 (1 day)	1 (1 day)
Ireland								
Greece								
Spain							1 (1 day)	1 (1 day)
France								
Croatia								
Italy								
Cyprus								
Latvia								
Lithuania								
Luxembourg		2 (3 days)						
Hungary								
Malta						1 (5 days)		
Netherlands					1 (7 days)			
Austria				1 (28 days)				1 (29 days)
Poland								1 (1 day)
Portugal								
Romania								
Slovenia							1 (18 days)	
Slovakia								
Finland						1 (2 days)		
Sweden								
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.				
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			1 (1 day)	1 (1 day)
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	12	12	12
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.				
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			1 (3 days)	1 (1 day)
North Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		1 (4 days)	1 (7 days)	
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		1 (1 day)	2 (2 days)	1 (6 days)
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 (4 days)			
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.				
Kosovo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.				1 (1 day)

n.a.: Not applicable.

Table A.30.3: Punctuality of data transmissions — TEC data

	2017	2018	2019
Belgium			
Bulgaria			
Czechia	2 (13 days)		
Denmark			
Germany			
Estonia	7 (5 days)	7	7 (83 days)
Ireland			
Greece		7 (1 day)	
Spain		1 (5 days)	
France		7 (3 days)	
Croatia	1 (1 day)		7 (71 days)
Italy			7 (16 days)
Cyprus		7 (35 days)	
Latvia			
Lithuania			
Luxembourg			
Hungary			
Malta			7 (55 days)
Netherlands	1 (1 day)	7 (13 days)	
Austria			
Poland			7 (8 days)
Portugal		7 (7 days)	
Romania			
Slovenia			
Slovakia			
Finland	1 (30 days)		
Sweden			
Iceland	7 (46 days)	7 (61 days)	4 (6 days)
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	7 (157 days)	7 (106 days)	
Switzerland			
Montenegro	7	7	7
North Macedonia	7	7	7
Albania	7	7	7
Serbia	7 (660 days)	7 (213 days)	
Turkey	1 (159 days)		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 (492 days)	7 (85 days)	
Kosovo	7 (726 days)	7 (375 days)	7 (40 days)

n.a.: Not applicable.

Note: Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC data.

Table A.30.4: Punctuality of data transmissions — TIC data

	2018	2020
Belgium	1 (208 days)	
Bulgaria		
Czechia		1 (26 days)
Denmark		1 (21 days)
Germany		
Estonia	1 (675 days)	
Ireland		
Greece		
Spain		
France		
Croatia		1 (13 days)
Italy		
Cyprus		
Latvia		
Lithuania		
Luxembourg		
Hungary		
Malta		
Netherlands	1 (33 days)	1 (8 days)
Austria	1 (1 day)	
Poland		1 (82 days)
Portugal		
Romania	1 (1 day)	
Slovenia		
Slovakia		
Finland		
Sweden	1 (1 day)	
Iceland		
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	1 (15 days)	1 (6 days)
Switzerland		
Montenegro	1	1 (12 days)
North Macedonia	1 (1 day)	1 (13 days)
Albania		
Serbia		
Turkey	1 (2 days)	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		
Kosovo	1 (260 days)	

n.a.: Not applicable.

Note: Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TIC data.

Table A.32: Intra-EU asymmetries

(%)

	Intra-EU imports (*)				Intra-EU exports (**)			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
EU	-1.7	-1.9	-2.0	-2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2
Belgium	4.8	5.4	3.3	2.7	3.8	4.2	4.1	6.2
Bulgaria	-0.9	-1.1	-1.6	-1.1	2.2	4.9	1.8	1.5
Czechia	1.4	1.3	2.3	2.4	5.0	6.7	7.8	9.5
Denmark	-6.1	-5.3	-4.2	-3.4	1.7	0.4	3.9	0.9
Germany	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	-2.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	-0.6
Estonia	-4.2	-4.3	-4.0	-7.3	4.5	4.3	6.0	3.3
Ireland	21.9	12.6	20.9	13.9	-18.3	-14.3	-20.3	-16.9
Greece	0.4	-2.0	-1.4	-0.6	11.4	10.1	16.8	14.2
Spain	-1.6	-2.0	-2.6	0.5	6.4	6.3	4.7	5.0
France	-4.2	-3.1	-4.7	-5.7	-4.3	-1.1	-2.9	-2.3
Croatia	1.2	-0.6	-0.7	0.7	6.0	10.3	8.2	11.2
Italy	-1.7	-3.4	-3.0	-3.4	4.4	3.6	5.4	4.0
Cyprus	-20.5	-24.9	-27.9	-26.5	-43.3	-39.2	-31.6	-52.4
Latvia	2.3	2.0	5.8	5.3	1.6	-4.2	0.9	1.8
Lithuania	9.8	9.0	9.8	9.1	-2.6	-11.5	-10.7	-11.2
Luxembourg	-7.1	-10.5	-8.2	-7.3	-20.0	-21.1	-14.1	-17.1
Hungary	0.9	0.3	-0.9	-1.9	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.7
Malta	-47.0	-29.6	-39.9	-40.0	-27.8	-25.8	-26.2	-32.3
Netherlands	-5.9	-7.7	-4.9	-3.5	4.8	3.8	5.0	5.7
Austria	-1.6	-1.2	-1.7	-0.5	-2.5	-2.2	-4.2	-2.1
Poland	-6.2	-5.8	-6.8	-7.1	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.7
Portugal	3.8	4.3	2.5	3.2	13.7	13.7	15.4	14.3
Romania	-0.3	-2.1	-1.7	-1.4	3.9	1.6	3.0	5.3
Slovenia	-0.4	-1.1	-0.2	1.4	9.2	10.5	10.8	10.6
Slovakia	0.8	2.1	2.4	1.7	5.3	6.0	5.3	8.3
Finland	1.1	1.9	1.7	2.1	-2.6	-2.0	-4.3	-3.5
Sweden	-3.9	-3.1	-4.0	-3.4	-7.4	-7.1	-7.0	-5.8

(*) (Intra-EU imports - mirror exports) / Mirror flows average * 100

(**) (Intra-EU exports - mirror imports) / Mirror flows average * 100

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.33: Asymmetries with main extra-EU partner countries
(%)

	EU imports (*)				EU exports (**)			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
China	14.0	12.9	10.6	11.6	-9.7	-11.9	-12.9	-10.9
United States	0.7	0.0	-0.9	-0.7	-4.3	-3.1	-4.8	-3.0
United Kingdom	3.3	2.0	0.4	6.3	8.8	6.6	4.5	10.0
Switzerland	-6.1	-5.3	-4.4	-4.7	6.8	7.6	10.6	11.5
Russia	3.6	-2.7	-7.7	-5.4	13.3	13.3	15.0	14.1
Turkey	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.1	5.7	6.2	11.7	9.2
Japan	1.5	1.1	3.3	6.5	-15.1	-15.5	-14.5	-13.5
Norway	0.5	-2.8	0.5	1.5	18.7	16.2	18.4	21.8
South Korea	9.1	5.3	11.4	6.1	-4.3	-7.0	-6.0	-6.3
India	-3.9	-6.1	-6.3	-1.9	2.1	2.7	-2.1	9.6

(*) (EU imports - mirror exports) / Mirror flows average * 100

(**) (EU exports - mirror imports) / Mirror flows average * 100

Sources: Eurostat calculations based on data transmitted by the EU Member States and data available in the IMF database

Table A.37.1: Intrastat exemption thresholds
(In national currency)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Bulgaria	410 000	430 000	460 000	470 000	240 000	260 000	280 000	290 000
Czechia	8 000 000	8 000 000	12 000 000	12 000 000	8 000 000	8 000 000	12 000 000	12 000 000
Denmark	6 000 000	6 200 000	6 700 000	6 900 000	4 500 000	4 700 000	5 000 000	5 200 000
Germany	800 000	800 000	800 000	800 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000
Estonia	200 000	230 000	230 000	230 000	130 000	130 000	130 000	130 000
Ireland	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	635 000	635 000	635 000	635 000
Greece	150 000	150 000	150 000	150 000	90 000	90 000	90 000	90 000
Spain	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000
France	460 000	460 000	460 000	460 000	460 000	460 000	460 000	460 000
Croatia	1 700 000	1 900 000	2 200 000	2 200 000	750 000	1 000 000	1 200 000	1 200 000
Italy	200 000	800 000	800 000	800 000	200 000	400 000	400 000	400 000
Cyprus	100 000	130 000	160 000	180 000	55 000	55 000	55 000	55 000
Latvia	180 000	200 000	200 000	220 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	120 000
Lithuania	280 000	250 000	250 000	250 000	170 000	150 000	150 000	150 000
Luxembourg	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	150 000	150 000	150 000	150 000
Hungary	170 000 000	170 000 000	170 000 000	170 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000
Malta	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
Netherlands	1 000 000	1 000 000	800 000	800 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Austria	750 000	750 000	750 000	750 000	750 000	750 000	750 000	750 000
Poland	3 000 000	3 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
Portugal	350 000	350 000	350 000	350 000	250 000	250 000	250 000	250 000
Romania	900 000	900 000	900 000	900 000	900 000	900 000	900 000	900 000
Slovenia	120 000	140 000	140 000	140 000	200 000	220 000	220 000	220 000
Slovakia	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000
Finland	550 000	550 000	600 000	600 000	500 000	500 000	600 000	600 000
Sweden	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	4 500 000	4 500 000	4 500 000	4 500 000

Sources: National quality and metadata reports and questionnaires on Intrastat thresholds transmitted by the countries

Table A.37.2: Share of intra-EU traders exempted from statistical reporting
(%)

	Intra-EU imports			Intra-EU exports			Total		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	97	97	98	86	86	89	96	96	97
Bulgaria	83	84	85	68	69	69	79	81	81
Czechia	87	91	88	81	84	80	85	86	86
Denmark	87	88	90	73	74	77	84	85	88
Germany	94	95	94	83	83	80	91	92	91
Estonia	83	81	81	69	69	68	79	78	77
Ireland	94	92	91	97	85	86	95	91	90
Greece	87	87	90	79	79	83	86	86	88
Spain	90	87	93	82	77	87	88	86	91
France	91	89	91	82	75	78	90	87	90
Croatia	87	87	86	70	77	73	85	86	84
Italy	91	54	97	69	72	71	84	68	94
Cyprus	69	66	65	70	50	46	69	67	66
Latvia	82	83	84	64	65	69	78	78	80
Lithuania	80	79	79	69	68	68	76	76	75
Luxembourg	83	83	84	76	76	74	82	82	82
Hungary	92	91	91	86	85	82	90	90	89
Malta	2	2	3	5	5	11	2	2	4
Netherlands	95	94	94	87	85	85	93	92	92
Austria	93	93	93	83	82	82	92	92	92
Poland	89	89	94	93	92	88	92	91	92
Portugal	91	92	92	75	80	79	88	90	90
Romania	82	83	84	63	64	69	80	81	83
Slovenia	82	81	81	82	82	81	82	83	81
Slovakia	87	86	89	82	80	84	86	85	88
Finland	93	94	93	86	86	84	92	93	93
Sweden	93	93	93	80	79	79	91	91	91

Sources: National quality and metadata reports and questionnaires on Intrastat thresholds transmitted by the countries

Table A.38.1: Intrastat simplification thresholds

(In national currency)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Germany	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000
Luxembourg	375 000	375 000	375 000	375 000	375 000	375 000	375 000	375 000

Sources: National quality and metadata reports and questionnaires on Intrastat thresholds transmitted by the countries

Table A.38.2: Share of PSIs allowed to make Intrastat simplified declarations

(%)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports				Total			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Germany	2	2	1		2	2	2		2	2	2	
Luxembourg	32	32	31	31	39	41	38	39	32	33	32	32

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

Table A.39.1: Intrastat statistical value thresholds
(In national currency)

	Intra-EU imports			Intra-EU exports		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted
Bulgaria	6 300 000	7 400 000	7 600 000	12 800 000	14 400 000	15 800 000
Czechia	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted
Denmark	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted
Germany	38 000 000	42 000 000	46 000 000	46 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000
Estonia	5 500 000	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	6 000 000	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted
Ireland	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	34 000 000	34 000 000	34 000 000
Greece	No exemption	No exemption	:	No exemption	No exemption	:
Spain	No exemption	No exemption	No exemption	No exemption	No exemption	No exemption
France	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted
Croatia	No exemption	No exemption	All PSIs exempted	No exemption	No exemption	All PSIs exempted
Italy	20 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000
Cyprus	2 300 000	2 700 000	2 700 000	5 800 000	5 800 000	5 800 000
Latvia	2 500 000	3 000 000	3 500 000	4 000 000	4 500 000	5 000 000
Lithuania	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000
Luxembourg	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	8 000 000	8 000 000	8 000 000
Hungary	5 000 000 000	5 000 000 000	5 000 000 000	14 000 000 000	14 000 000 000	14 000 000 000
Malta	No exemption	No exemption	No exemption	No exemption	No exemption	No exemption
Netherlands	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted
Austria	12 000 000	12 000 000	12 000 000	12 000 000	12 000 000	12 000 000
Poland	50 000 000	65 000 000	65 000 000	93 000 000	108 000 000	108 000 000
Portugal	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	6 500 000	6 500 000	6 500 000
Romania	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000
Slovenia	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000
Slovakia	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted
Finland	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted
Sweden	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted

: Data not available

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

Table A.39.2: Share of PSIs exempted from statistical value reporting
(%)

	Intra-EU imports			Intra-EU exports			Total		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Belgium	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bulgaria	87	88	87	93	93	93	89	90	94
Czechia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Denmark	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Germany	94	95	95	95	96	96	95	95	96
Estonia	88	100	100	89	100	100	88	100	100
Ireland	93	92	93	86	85	85	91	91	91
Greece	0	0	:	0	0	:	0	0	:
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Croatia	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100
Italy	92	93	92	95	95	96	94	94	95
Cyprus	85	84	82	88	84	80	85	84	82
Latvia	90	89	89	93	92	92	91	89	90
Lithuania	80	80	80	89	89	89	83	83	83
Luxembourg	86	86	86	89	89	89	86	86	86
Hungary	91	91	91	96	95	95	93	93	93
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Austria	89	89	90	91	91	91	90	90	90
Poland	83	82	87	91	91	93	87	87	91
Portugal	88	87	87	90	89	88	89	88	87
Romania	81	80	78	83	82	80	82	81	79
Slovenia	90	90	90	91	91	91	90	90	90
Slovakia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Finland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sweden	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

: Data not available

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

Glossary

CIF-type value	Valuation principle when the value includes the transaction value of the goods, the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country and the value of the services performed to deliver the goods from the border of the exporting country to the border of the importing country.
Combined Nomenclature	A systematic list of goods descriptions based on the Harmonised System, used for the purposes of the Common Customs Tariff, external trade statistics and other Community policies (Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87, OJ L 256, 1987, p.1).
Country of origin	The country where the goods originate. Goods that are wholly obtained or produced in a country originate in that country. Goods whose production involved more than one country are deemed to originate in the country where they underwent their last, substantial, economically justified processing or processing resulting in the manufacture of a new product.
Exports	Goods which subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by leaving its economic territory.
Goods	All movable property, including electricity.
FOB-type value	Valuation principle when the value includes the transaction value of the goods and the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country.
Imports	Goods which add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory.
National statistical authority (NSA)	Within the meaning of the Extrastat and Intrastat Regulations, the national statistical institutes and other bodies responsible in each Member State for producing international trade in goods statistics.
Provider of statistical information (PSI)	Any business, 'institutional' body (e.g. public and non-profit institution, school, hospital) or individual who provides statistical information.
Transit	Operation/movements of goods when the goods are transported through the reporting economy on the way to their final destination without any halt or with a halt only inherent to the transport.
Quantity of the goods	The quantity of the goods can be expressed in two ways: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. as net mass, i.e. the actual mass of the goods excluding all packaging; or b. in supplementary units, i.e. units measuring quantity other than net mass, as detailed in the annual Commission regulation updating the Combined Nomenclature.
Reference period	The calendar year and month in which the goods are imported or exported. When the customs declaration is the source of records on imports and exports, the reference period indicates the calendar year and month when the

declaration is accepted by customs authorities.

Statistical value

The statistical value is based on the value of the goods at the time and place they cross the border of the Member State of destination on import or of the Member State of actual export on export.

Statistical value includes the transport and insurance costs incurred in delivering the goods from the place of their departure to the border of the importing or exporting Member State.

Quasi transit

Operation when goods are imported by non-residents into the reporting economy from outside the EU and subsequently dispatched to another Member State as well as when the goods exported from a Member State to a non-EU country are cleared for export in another Member State.

Note: [Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database](#) (CODED web site) contains definitions of key terminology and concepts used within the European Statistical System (ESS).

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Quality report on European statistics on international trade in goods

2017-2020 DATA

This report provides users with a tool to assess the quality of the international trade in goods statistics published by Eurostat. The data quality can be evaluated against indicators covering the following components: relevance, accuracy, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity, comparability and coherence. The purpose of the report is not to rank countries from best to worst for each quality indicator, but to provide users with information on the different factors affecting statistics so that they can appraise the data quality for themselves.

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