

# Extra-EU trade by invoicing currency

Statistics Explained

Data extracted in May 2025  
Planned update: 4 May 2026

## Highlights

**" In 2024, the euro was the most used currency for EU exports with a share of 52%, ahead of the US dollar with 31%. "**

**" In 2024, the US dollar was the most used currency for imports into the EU with a share of 51%, ahead of the euro with 40%. "**

Goods imported and exported by the [European Union \(EU\)](#) can be invoiced in a range of currencies. This article focuses on the trade in goods by invoicing currency (TIC) of the EU with countries outside the EU in 2024. It provides information about the share of trade declared in euro, US dollars, EU countries' currencies other than the euro and currencies of countries outside the EU (further denoted as other currencies) for imports and exports. The TIC data collection is only mandatory in even reference years. This article is part of an [online publication](#) providing recent statistics on international trade in goods, covering information on the EU's main partners, main products traded, specific characteristics of trade as well as background information.

## US dollar most used for EU imports, euro most used for EU exports in 2024

Figure 1 shows that the US dollar was the most used currency for imports into the EU in 2024, with a share of 51%. The euro was the second most used currency with a share of 40%. The share of EU countries' currencies other than the euro was 1%. Other currencies had a share of 7%.

Compared with imports, the positions of the euro and the US dollar are reversed for EU exports. The share for the euro in 2024 was 52%, ahead of the US dollar with 31%. EU countries' currencies other than the euro had a share of 3% and other currencies had a share of 13%.

Figure 1

## Slovenia had the highest share for the euro in both imports and exports, Ireland the lowest

In 18 of the 27 EU countries the US dollar was the most used currency for extra-EU imports of goods in 2024 (Figure 2). Its share was highest in Lithuania (66%) and lowest in Slovenia (12%). The euro was the most used currency in the remaining 9 EU countries. Its share was highest in Slovenia (83%) and lowest in Ireland (21%). Country's currencies other than the euro had a share above 10% only in Czechia (24%) and Denmark (12%). Finally, other currencies had a share above 10% in Ireland (15%), Denmark, Sweden (both 13%) and Malta (11%).

Figure 2 In 20 of the 27 EU countries the euro was the most used currency for extra-EU exports of goods in 2024 (Figure 3). Its share was above 70% in Slovenia (91%), Croatia (83%), Lithuania (75%) and Latvia (72%) and lowest in Ireland (14%). The US dollar was the most used currency in 6 EU countries. Its share was highest in

Cyprus and Ireland (both 69%). EU countries' currencies other than the euro had a share above 10% only in Sweden (59%), Bulgaria (25%) and Denmark (24%). Lastly, other currencies had a share above 10% in 11 countries. It was highest in Denmark (24%) and Slovakia (23%).

Figure 3

## Oil predominantly traded in US dollars, primary goods more often in euros

Looking at imports based on the [Standard International Trade Classification \(SITC\)](#) sections (see Figure 4), the US dollar stands out as the main currency used for imports of petroleum products (SITC 33) with a share of 87% in 2024. In manufactured goods (SITC 5-8) the US dollar (46%) was also the main currency just ahead of the euro (43%). In primary goods (SITC 0-4) excluding petroleum, the euro (49%) had the highest share ahead of the US dollar (44%).

Figure 4 In extra-EU exports of petroleum products, the US dollar (70%) is also the most used currency, although somewhat less dominant than in imports. With 62% the euro is the most used currency in primary goods ahead of the US dollar with 22%. In manufactured goods the euro has a share of 51% and the US dollar had 31% (see Figure 5).

Figure 5

## Source data for tables and graphs

- [EU Trade in goods by invoicing currency](#)

## Data sources

Data on trade by invoicing currency (TIC) is mainly based on information from customs declarations. Trade operators fulfilling their reporting obligations to the customs authorities in a Member State provide at the same occasion these statistical data elements, including the invoicing currency. The Member States collect, compile and transmit TIC data to [Eurostat](#) in line with the legislation in force. The data source shall be the information recorded from customs declarations. However, if the invoicing currency for exports is not available on the customs declaration, Member States shall carry out a survey for compiling exports broken down by invoicing currency which provides statistics with accurate results. The first reference year for which [extra-EU](#) trade by invoicing currency is available is 2010. Data collection is mandatory for every second calendar year since then, i.e. 2012, 2014, 2016 etc. while being voluntary for the other years.

### Product classification

Information on exported and imported goods are presented according to the Standard international trade classification ( [SITC](#) ) at a more general level.

- SITC 5-8 Manufactured goods
- SITC 33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials
- SITC 0-4A Primary goods excluding SITC division 33
- Total All products

A full description is available from Eurostat's classification server [\[1\]](#) .

## Context

Currencies are the means by which wealth is stored, protected and exchanged between countries, organisations and individuals. A global currency, such as the euro, does this on a global scale. As well as serving as the currency of the euro area, the euro has a strong international presence. Since its introduction in 1999, it has firmly established itself as a major international currency, second only to the US dollar. The size, stability and strength of the euro-area economy make the euro increasingly attractive beyond its borders, too. Public and private sectors in

third countries acquire and use the euro for many purposes, including for trade or as currency reserves.

## Explore further

### Other articles

- [International trade in goods - other articles](#)

### Database

- [International trade in goods - database](#)

### Thematic section

- [International trade in goods - dedicated section](#)

### Visualisation

- [International trade in goods - visualisations](#)

### Methodology

- [International trade in goods - methodology](#)

### Legislation

- [International trade in goods - legislation](#)

### External links

- Publications issued by the European Central Bank (ECB):
  - [Patterns in invoicing currency in global trade](#)
- European Commission
  - [International economic relations](#)
    - [Trade](#)