

## EU - Russia Summit

## EU27 trade in goods with Russia up by a third in the first nine months of 2010

After eight years of growth, **EU27** trade in goods with **Russia** fell in 2009, with **EU27** exports dropping by 38% and imports by 35%, compared with 2008. The **EU27** trade deficit with **Russia** increased significantly from 41 billion euro in 2000 to 73 bn in 2008, then fell to 50 bn in 2009.

The first nine months of 2010 showed a renewed growth in **EU27** trade with **Russia**. Exports rose from 48 bn in the first nine months of 2009 to 61 bn in the same period of 2010, and imports from 83 bn to 113 bn. As a result, the **EU27** trade deficit with **Russia** increased from 35 bn in the first nine months of 2009 to 52 bn in the same period of 2010.

In the first nine months of 2010, **Russia** was the **EU27**'s third most important trading partner after the **USA** and **China**, accounting for 6% of **EU27** exports and 10% of **EU27** imports.

On the occasion of the 26<sup>th</sup> **European Union - Russia** summit, which will take place on 7 December in **Brussels**, **Eurostat**, the statistical office of the European Union, issues the latest data<sup>1</sup> on trade between **Russia** and the EU.

### Germany accounts for a third of EU27 exports to Russia

Among the **EU27** Member States, **Germany** (18.8 bn euro or 31% of EU exports) was by far the largest exporter to **Russia** in the first nine months of 2010, followed by **Italy** (5.6 bn or 9%), **France** (4.4 bn or 7%) and the **Netherlands** (4.3 bn or 7%). **Germany** (21.8 bn or 19%) was also the largest importer, followed by the **Netherlands**<sup>2</sup> (15.9 bn or 14%), **Poland** (9.7 bn or 9%), **Italy** (9.4 bn or 8%) and **France** (9.1 bn or 8%).

Most Member States recorded deficits in trade with **Russia** in the first nine months of 2010, the largest being observed in the **Netherlands**<sup>2</sup> (-11.7 bn euro), **Poland** (-6.1 bn), **France** (-4.7 bn) and **Italy** (-3.8 bn). Surpluses were modest, the highest being recorded in **Denmark** and **Austria** (both +0.4 bn).

Around 85% of **EU27** exports to **Russia** in the first nine months of 2010 were manufactured goods, while energy accounted for almost three quarters of imports. At the detailed level, the main **EU27** exports to **Russia** included medicine, motor cars, mobile phones and aircraft, while the main imports included oil, gas and coal.

**EU27 Member States' trade in goods with Russia**  
million euro

	Exports		Imports		Balance	
	Jan-Sep 2009	Jan-Sep 2010	Jan-Sep 2009	Jan-Sep 2010	Jan-Sep 2009	Jan-Sep 2010
<b>EU27</b>	<b>47 514</b>	<b>61 399</b>	<b>82 537</b>	<b>113 462</b>	<b>-35 023</b>	<b>-52 063</b>
Belgium	1 660	2 745	2 563	4 665	-903	-1 920
Bulgaria	204	314	1 719	2 157	-1 515	-1 843
Czech Republic	1 377	1 889	2 765	3 526	-1 387	-1 637
Denmark	715	924	326	501	389	423
Germany	14 929	18 773	17 025	21 794	-2 096	-3 021
Estonia	427	590	467	551	-40	39
Ireland	150	258	58	100	93	158
Greece	167	220	606	855	-439	-635
Spain	1 031	1 371	3 356	4 421	-2 325	-3 050
France	3 587	4 371	6 378	9 071	-2 792	-4 700
Italy	4 806	5 613	8 991	9 436	-4 185	-3 822
Cyprus	12	16	13	37	0	-21
Latvia	495	760	553	600	-58	159
Lithuania	1 113	1 654	2 906	4 093	-1 793	-2 439
Luxembourg	93	122	7	7	85	115
Hungary	1 525	1 908	2 683	3 752	-1 158	-1 844
Malta	2	0	7	1	-6	-1
Netherlands <sup>2</sup>	3 236	4 295	9 675	15 945	-6 439	-11 650
Austria	1 683	2 106	1 130	1 683	553	423
Poland	2 589	3 594	6 535	9 708	-3 946	-6 114
Portugal	73	90	375	310	-303	-220
Romania	353	603	1 102	1 541	-749	-938
Slovenia	462	541	148	214	314	327
Slovakia	1 112	1 399	2 518	3 337	-1 405	-1 938
Finland	2 959	3 320	5 011	6 433	-2 051	-3 113
Sweden	980	1 454	2 176	4 323	-1 195	-2 869
United Kingdom	1 773	2 469	3 445	4 400	-1 672	-1 932
<b>Total Extra-EU27</b>	<b>802 322</b>	<b>981 885</b>	<b>888 628</b>	<b>1 090 721</b>	<b>-86 307</b>	<b>-108 836</b>
<b>Russia / Total</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>		

**EU27 trade in goods with Russia by product**  
million euro

	Exports		Imports		Balance	
	Jan-Sep 2009	Jan-Sep 2010	Jan-Sep 2009	Jan-Sep 2010	Jan-Sep 2009	Jan-Sep 2010
<b>Total</b>	<b>47 514</b>	<b>61 399</b>	<b>82 537</b>	<b>113 462</b>	<b>-35 023</b>	<b>-52 063</b>
<b>Primary goods:</b>	<b>5 637</b>	<b>7 222</b>	<b>63 073</b>	<b>87 211</b>	<b>-57 436</b>	<b>-79 988</b>
<i>Food &amp; drink</i>	4 330	5 673	508	434	3 822	5 239
<i>Raw materials</i>	847	1 014	1 746	2 820	-899	-1 805
<i>Energy</i>	460	535	60 819	83 957	-60 359	-83 421
<b>Manufactured goods:</b>	<b>40 663</b>	<b>53 006</b>	<b>8 956</b>	<b>14 426</b>	<b>31 707</b>	<b>38 580</b>
<i>Chemicals</i>	8 181	11 865	2 350	3 226	5 832	8 640
<i>Machinery &amp; vehicles<sup>3</sup></i>	20 438	26 612	817	890	19 621	25 722
<i>Other manuf'd goods<sup>3</sup></i>	12 044	14 528	5 790	10 310	6 254	4 219
<b>Other</b>	<b>1 214</b>	<b>1 171</b>	<b>10 508</b>	<b>11 826</b>	<b>-9 294</b>	<b>-10 655</b>

## EU27 trade in goods with Russia

million euro

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Russia</b>										
<b>Exports</b>	22 738	31 602	34 420	37 206	46 030	56 696	72 328	89 137	105 028	65 615
<b>Imports</b>	63 775	65 874	64 492	70 683	83 954	112 591	140 916	144 459	177 762	115 659
<b>Balance</b>	-41 037	-34 272	-30 072	-33 478	-37 924	-55 895	-68 589	-55 322	-72 733	-50 043
<b>Total Extra-EU27</b>										
<b>Exports</b>	849 740	884 707	891 899	869 237	952 955	1 052 720	1 160 101	1 240 555	1 309 883	1 097 135
<b>Imports</b>	992 695	979 143	936 967	935 265	1 027 522	1 179 569	1 352 787	1 433 402	1 564 969	1 200 062
<b>Balance</b>	-142 956	-94 436	-45 068	-66 028	-74 567	-126 849	-192 686	-192 846	-255 086	-102 926
<b>Russia / Total</b>										
<b>Exports</b>	2.7%	3.6%	3.9%	4.3%	4.8%	5.4%	6.2%	7.2%	8.0%	6.0%
<b>Imports</b>	6.4%	6.7%	6.9%	7.6%	8.2%	9.5%	10.4%	10.1%	11.4%	9.6%

- For data on trade in services and investments between the EU and Russia, please see News Release 76/2010 of 28 May 2010.
- Extra-EU imports of some Member States (e.g. the Netherlands), and therefore their trade deficit, are over-estimated because of the "Rotterdam effect", where goods destined for the rest of the EU arrive and are recorded in harmonised EU external trade statistics in the Member State where they are released for free circulation. This then has a positive effect on the external trade balances with Russia of those Member States to which the goods are re-exported, as these shipments would be recorded as intra-EU trade with the first Member State rather than extra-EU trade with Russia.
- Machinery and vehicles** includes power generating and industrial machinery, computers, electric and electronic parts and equipment, road vehicles and parts, ships, airplanes and railway equipment.  
**Other manufactured goods** include leather, rubber, wood, paper, textiles, metals, building fixtures and fittings, furniture, clothes, shoes and accessories, scientific instruments, clocks, watches and cameras.

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