Science and technology

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# China passes the EU in High-tech exports

**The value of high-tech exports worldwide increased by an average of 5% a year between 2001 and 2006. This increase was mostly due to the rise of Chinese exports in world trade. Although in 2005 the EU was the leader in high-tech exports, China took over the lead in 2006 followed by the United States, the EU-27 and Japan.**

**At EU-level, four countries make a significant contribution to the share of world exports in high-tech products: Germany is in front, followed by the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands.**

**In 2006, as in previous years, "Electronics-Telecommunication" accounted for the largest share of high-tech imports and exports, closely followed by "Computers-Office Machines".**

**Taken together, both groups accounted for 67% of the world's high-tech trade.**

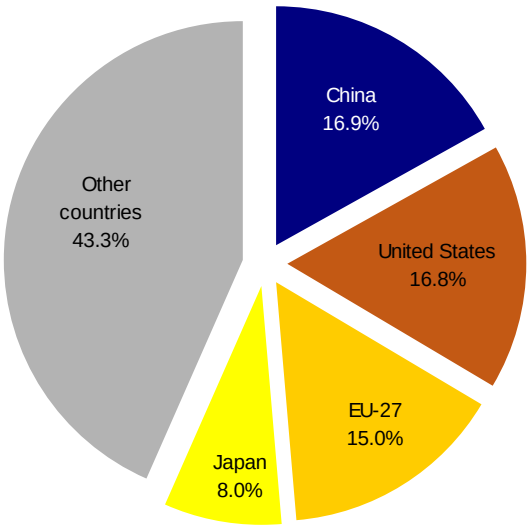
**The aim of this issue is to present the world shares of high-tech trade, focusing in particular on high-tech trade by main product groups.**

## China takes the lead in high-tech exports

Figure 1 presents the shares of high-tech exports in 2006.

Four economies together accounted for more than half of high-tech exports worldwide: China and the United States were the main exporters of high-tech products, with shares of 16.9% and 16.8% respectively, followed by the EU-27 (15.0%) and Japan (8.0%).

**Figure 1: World market shares of high-tech exports, EU-27, United States, Japan and China – 2006**




EU-27: excluding intra-EU trade
CN: excluding Hong Kong

Source: Eurostat's high-tech statistics

Figure 2 traces the development of the four main economies in terms of exports of high-tech products between 1995 and 2006.

China registered a continued increase throughout the review period, picking up considerable speed since the turn of the century. Over the past 11 years, its share in high-tech exports worldwide has increased almost eightfold. In 1995, China accounted for 2.1% of global high-tech exports, representing in real terms around 8% of the US trade value. In 2006, Chinese exports in real terms outpaced those of the US and the EU.

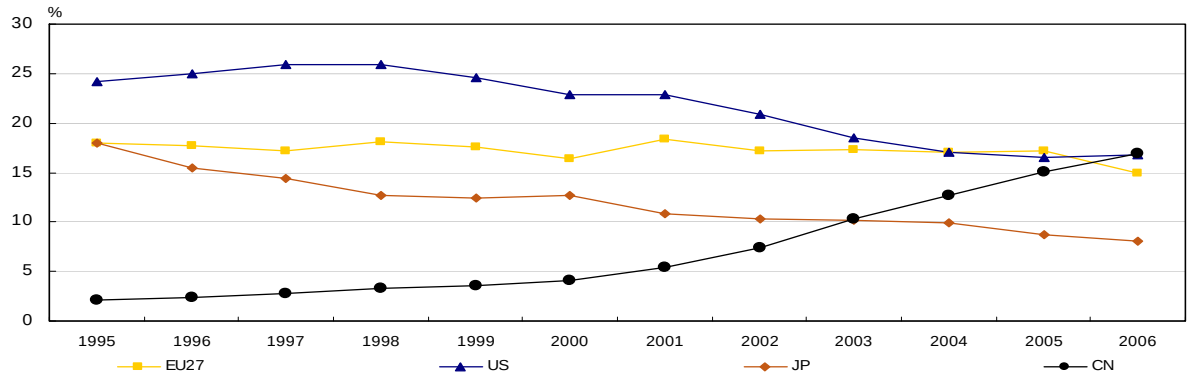
Over the past decade, the Chinese economy became an important partner in global trade. Regarding high-tech products, Chinese exports grew more rapidly than those of the EU and US. In particular Chinese trade in "Computers-Office machines" and "Electronics-Telecommunication" grew particularly fast. As these two groups account for almost two thirds of high-tech exports worldwide, China has accordingly taken the lead in the export of high-tech products as a whole.

Until 2003, the United States was the leading exporter of high-tech products. This share gradually declined as Chinese exports grew, but since 2004 it has stabilised at around 17%.

EU high-tech exports remained relatively stable between 1995 and 2006, at around 17%, but in 2006 this share dropped to its lowest level in the period under review.

The fourth main economy, Japan, lost ground steadily by 1 to 2 percentage points a year. Its share fell from 18% of world high-tech exports in 1995 to 8% in 2006.

**Figure 2: World market shares of high-tech exports, EU-27, United States, Japan and China, 1995 to 2006**



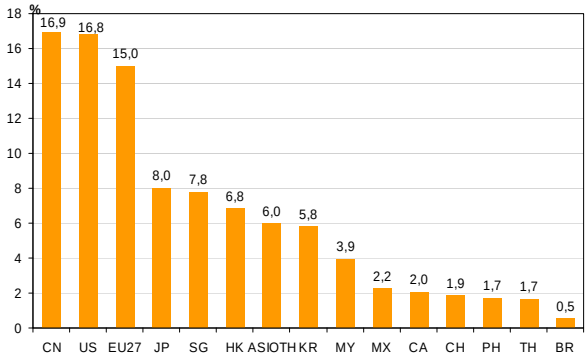

EU-27: excluding intra-EU trade
CN: excluding Hong Kong

Source: Eurostat's high-tech statistics

As shown in Figure 3, a mere 15 exporters[1] accounted for 97% of world exports in high-tech products in 2006.

Apart from the four leading world economies, 10 other countries registered shares of high-tech exports above 1%. Singapore and Hong Kong, accounted for 7.8% and 6.8% respectively. This high performance of relatively small Asian countries was driven by the important shares of re-exports. In Singapore re-exports account for nearly half of global trade[2]. Hong Kong, another leading exporter of high-tech goods, also owes its rank to the hub effect and remains one of the leading International trading hubs for high-tech products[3].

**Figure 3: World market shares of high-tech exports, 15 main exporters – 2006**




EU-27: excluding intra-EU trade
CN: excluding Hong Kong

Source: Eurostat's high-tech statistics

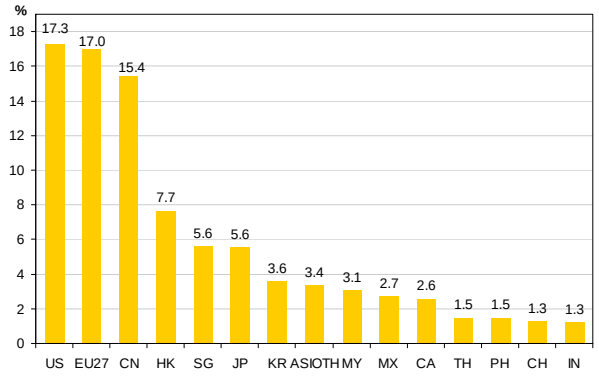
Figure 4 reveals that, in 2006, 15 importers accounted for 90% of total high-tech imports, with the United States (17.3%), the EU-27 (17.0%), China (15.4%) and Hong Kong (7.7%) at the top of the list. Singapore and Japan followed with shares above 5%. The high shares recorded by Hong Kong and Singapore can be explained by the large number of transiting high-tech products.

[1] *See methodological notes on page 7 for more information about countries and country abbreviations.*

[2] *Source: http://www.yearbook.gov.hk/2007/en/index.html*

[3] *Source: http://app.mti.gov.sg/default.asp?id=148&articleID=17562*

**Figure 4: World market shares of high-tech imports, 15 main importers – 2006**




EU-27: excluding intra-EU trade
CN: excluding HK Source: Eurostat's high-tech statistics

In absolute terms, China and the United States exported high-tech products worth a total of EUR 218bn and EUR 216bn respectively in 2006, followed by the EU-27 (EUR 193bn) and Japan (EUR 103bn) (see Table 5). In Singapore, exports amounted to almost EUR 100bn.

**Table 5: High-tech trade in EUR million and as a percentage of total trade in 2006 and AAGR 2001–2006, EU-27 and 20 main exporters**

| | Exports | | | Balance | Imports | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million EUR | as a % of total exports | AAGR 2001-2006 | Million EUR | Million EUR | as a % of total imports | AAGR 2001-2006 |
| EU-27 | 192 992 i | 16.6 i | 0.5 i | -34 468 i | 227 460 i | 16.8 i | -0.4 i |
| CN | 217 632 | 28.2 | 31.5 | 11 645 | 205 987 | 32.7 | 25.2 |
| US | 215 780 | 26.1 | -1.6 | -15 742 | 231 521 | 15.1 | -1.0 |
| JP | 103 221 | 20.0 | -1.5 | 28 869 | 74 352 | 16.1 | 0.6 |
| SG | 99 827 | 46.1 | 7.2 | 24 506 | 75 321 | 39.6 | 6.4 |
| HK | 87 666 | 34.1 | 10.8 | -14 749 | 102 415 | 38.3 | 9.6 |
| ASIOTH | 76 671 | 43.0 | 6.8 | 31 322 | 45 349 | 28.1 | 1.8 |
| KR | 74 479 | 28.7 | 10.5 | 26 512 | 47 967 | 19.5 | 6.2 |
| MY | 50 726 | 39.6 | 2.0 | 9 341 | 41 385 | 39.6 | 4.8 |
| MX | 28 616 | 14.4 | -3.0 | -8 077 | 36 693 | 18.0 | 0.7 |
| CA | 26 302 | 8.5 | -2.7 | -7 999 | 34 300 | 12.3 | -3.0 |
| CH | 23 968 | 20.4 | 4.3 | 6 461 | 17 507 | 15.5 | 0.9 |
| PH | 22 036 | 58.4 | -1.3 | 2 332 | 19 705 | 45.8 | 2.9 |
| TH | 21 599 | 20.8 | 4.9 | 1 386 | 20 213 | 19.7 | 3.0 |
| BR | 6 809 | 6.2 | -0.1 | -5 308 | 12 117 | 16.7 | 0.2 |
| ID | 4 874 | 6.1 | -0.5 | 1 671 | 3 203 | 6.6 | 14.2 |
| IL | 4 469 | 12.0 | -10.1 | -459 | 4 928 | 12.9 | -6.7 |
| IN | 4 021 | 4.0 | 9.6 | -12 831 | 16 852 | 11.4 | 28.1 |
| RU | 3 889 | 1.6 | 1.3 | -10 338 | 14 227 | 13.0 | 23.2 |
| NO | 2 886 | 3.0 | 2.1 | -3 056 | 5 942 | 11.6 | 0.5 |
| AU | 2 744 | 2.8 | -1.8 | -13 635 | 16 379 | 15.5 | 6.3 |

EU-27: excluding intra-EU trade
CN: excluding HK Source: Eurostat's high-tech statistics

Looking at the high-tech trade balance, 'Other Asia, n.e.s.' registered the largest surplus, with EUR 31bn. Japan, South Korea and Singapore followed close behind. On the other hand, the EU-27 and the United States recorded the biggest deficits in high-tech trade, with EUR 34bn and EUR 16bn respectively. However, viewed in relative terms as an import/export ratio, the deficit was highest in Australia, India and Russia, where import volumes were more than three times higher than exports.

Between 2001 and 2006, the annual average growth rates (AAGR) in high-tech exports were strongest in Asian countries, with China in the lead (+31%). High-tech exports in Hong Kong, South Korea, India, Singapore and 'Other Asia, n.e.s.' grew by 7% to 11% a year on average.

In contrast, high-tech exports fell by an average of 10% a year in Israel. The US and Japan — two of the biggest exporters — also registered a slight decrease (around -1.5%), while growth in EU high-tech exports was positive, at 0.5%.

Asian countries were also in the lead when it came to the share of the high-tech exports among total exports: the Philippines ranked first (58%), followed by Singapore (46%). In the US, Japan and China, high-tech exports accounted for at least one fifth of all exports.

In 2006, high-tech exports in the EU accounted for 16.6% of total exports. In spite of a drop in high-tech imports (-0.4%), the overall high-tech trade balance was negative; the gap between imports and exports widened even further relative to 2005, as there was no increase in EU exports in 2006.

**Table 6: High-tech trade in EUR million and as a percentage of total trade in 2006 and AAGR 2001–2006, EU-27 and selected countries**

| | Exports | | | Balance | Imports | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million EUR | as a % of total exports | AAGR 2001-2006 | Million EUR | Million EUR | as a % of total imports | AAGR 2001-2006 |
| EU27 | 192 992 i | 16.6 i | 0.5 i | -34 468 i | 227 460 i | 16.8 i | -0.4 i |
| BE | 19 402 | 6.6 | 0.3 | -905 | 20 307 | 7.2 | -1.2 |
| BG | 392 | 3.3 | 31.2 | -891 | 1 284 | 8.3 | 12.1 |
| CZ | 9 629 | 12.7 | 23.3 | -1 184 | 10 813 | 14.6 | 12.3 |
| DK | 9 400 | 12.8 | 3.1 | 270 | 9 129 | 13.4 | 3.3 |
| DE | 124 098 | 14.1 | 4.2 | 13 606 | 110 492 | 15.3 | 2.2 |
| EE | 617 | 8.0 | -0.5 | -457 | 1 074 | 10.0 | 12.8 |
| IE | 25 119 | 29.0 | -7.8 | 10 045 | 15 074 | 25.9 | -7.5 |
| EL | 943 | 5.7 | 3.5 | -3 013 | 3 956 | 7.8 | -0.1 |
| ES | 8 382 | 4.9 | 1.1 | -17 401 | 25 783 | 9.8 | 7.1 |
| FR | 70 627 | 17.9 | -5.2 | 7 223 | 63 405 | 14.7 | -6.1 |
| IT | 21 081 | 6.3 | -2.1 | -11 671 | 32 752 | 9.3 | -0.1 |
| CY | 227 | 21.3 | 63.5 | -327 | 554 | 10.0 | 3.9 |
| LV | 206 | 4.2 | 32.7 | -486 | 692 | 7.5 | 15.8 |
| LT | 524 | 4.6 | 30.3 | -548 | 1 071 | 6.9 | 14.5 |
| LU | 7 418 | 40.7 | 19.5 | 358 | 7 060 | 33.4 | 14.7 |
| HU | 12 182 | 20.3 | 11.7 | 1 351 | 10 831 | 17.4 | 7.0 |
| MT | 1 159 | 54.6 | -0.4 | 162 | 997 | 31.5 | -1.2 |
| NL | 67 464 | 18.3 | 3.3 | 4 877 | 62 587 | 18.9 | 3.5 |
| AT | 12 165 | 11.2 | 1.0 | -271 | 12 435 | 11.4 | -0.3 |
| PL | 2 748 | 3.1 | 20.4 | -6 585 | 9 332 | 9.2 | 7.3 |
| PT | 2 413 | 7.0 | 5.2 | -3 219 | 5 631 | 10.6 | 2.2 |
| RO | 994 | 3.8 | 9.5 | -2 798 | 3 792 | 9.3 | 15.3 |
| SI | 863 | 4.7 | 11.5 | -492 | 1 354 | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| SK | 1 811 | 5.4 | 32.4 | -2 883 | 4 694 | 13.1 | 26.7 |
| FI | 11 142 | 18.1 | 1.8 | 3 360 | 7 783 | 14.1 | 3.2 |
| SE | 15 767 | 13.4 | 5.6 | 2 502 | 13 265 | 13.1 | 2.9 |
| UK | 94 634 | 26.5 | 0.8 | 19 077 | 75 556 | 15.8 | -2.6 |
| IS | 246 | 8.9 | 53.2 | -392 | 638 | 13.3 | 15.2 |
| NO | 2 884 | 3.0 | 4.3 | -3 051 | 5 935 | 11.6 | 0.6 |
| CH | 25 007 | 21.3 | 5.3 | 7 216 | 17 791 | 15.8 | 1.3 |
| HR | 561 | 6.8 | 3.8 | -884 | 1 445 | 8.4 | 27.7 |
| MK | 15 | 0.8 | 5.5 | -170 | 185 | 6.2 | 26.2 |
| TR | 359 | 1.4 | -20.6 | -3 734 | 4 093 | 9.4 | -5.5 |

EU-27: excluding intra-EU trade
Exception to the reference period: 2002-2006: MK
MK: see more in methodological notes
Source: Eurostat's high-tech statistics

Looking at the individual performances of the EU Member States (Table 6), only Estonia, Ireland, France, Italy and Malta reported a decrease in their exports of high-tech products between 2001 and 2006.

Conversely, many new Member States experienced rapid growth in high-tech exports, most notably Cyprus (+63%), followed by Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovakia (all over 30%). However, except for Hungary and Malta, the overall balance of high-tech trade in the new Member States was negative.

In 2006, the other net exporters of high-tech products alongside Hungary and Malta were Denmark, Germany, Ireland, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, with the highest export/import ratio being recorded by Ireland and Finland. Switzerland was also a substantial net exporter of high-tech products.

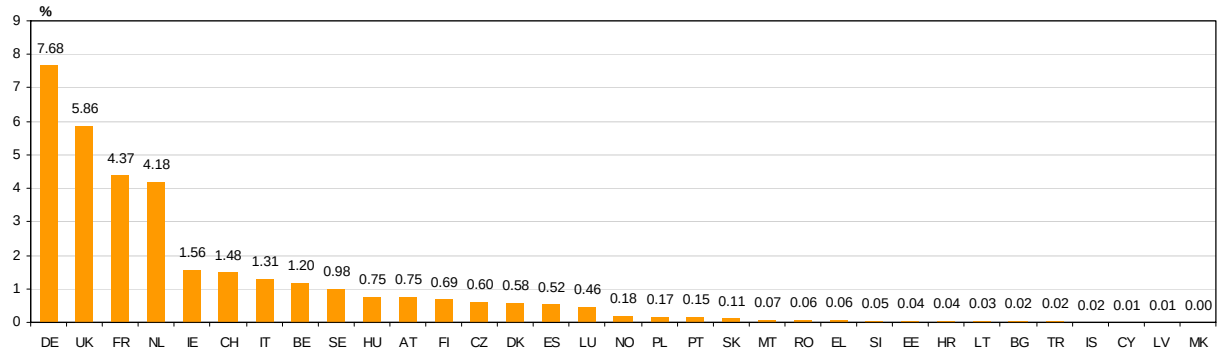
The largest high-tech trade deficits, if taking the import/export ratio, were observed in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Greece, Romania, Poland, Latvia, Bulgaria and Spain, where the import values were more than three times greater than the export values.

The share of high-tech exports was highest in Malta, where they represented over 50% of total exports, followed by Luxembourg (41%) and Ireland (29%). In the United Kingdom, Cyprus, Switzerland and Hungary, high-tech exports accounted for more than 20% of national exports. This share was slightly above the EU average (16.6%) in the Netherlands, Finland and France. The lowest shares (less than 4%) were recorded in Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, Norway, Turkey and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Looking at the situation overall (see Figure 7), seven EU Member States registered high-tech export shares of more than 1%. Germany was in the lead, with close to 8% of the global market, followed by the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands (the latter's high share being partly explained by the Rotterdam effect)[4].

[4] *Goods arriving in the port of Rotterdam and destined for the rest of EU are recorded as Dutch imports and subsequently as dispatches from the Netherlands to another EU Member State.*

**Figure 7: World market shares of high-tech exports, EU-27 and selected countries – 2006**

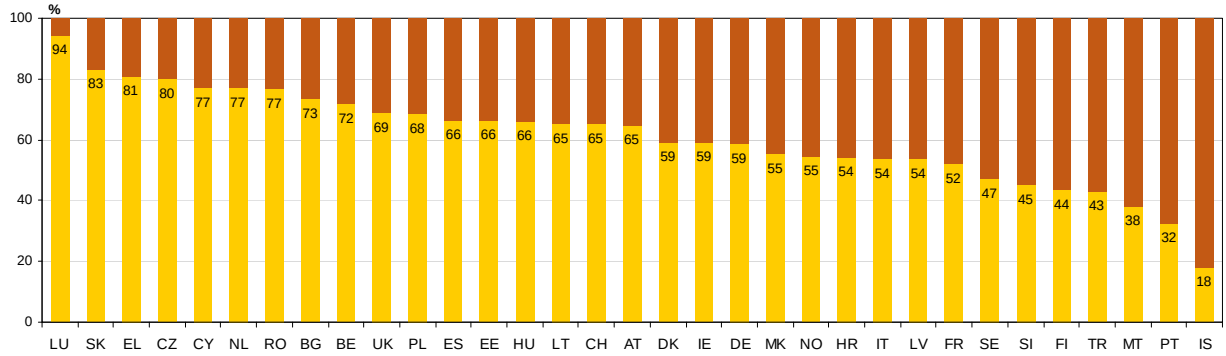



MK: see more in methodological notes

Source: Eurostat's high-tech statistics

In 17 Member States intra-EU trade represented over 65% of all high-tech exports, with Luxembourg, Slovakia, Greece and the Czech Republic sending 80% or more of their high-tech exports to another EU Member State. In contrast, more than half of high-tech exports from Sweden, Slovenia, Finland, Malta and Portugal were to non-EU countries.

**Figure 8: Share of intra-EU exports of high-tech products among total exports, EU-27 and selected countries – 2006**




MK: see more in methodological notes

Source: Eurostat's high-tech statistics

**Table 9: World market shares of high-tech exports by high-tech groups of products, EU-27, United States, Japan and China – 2006**

| High-tech groups | Total exports of high-tech products | | of which (%) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | in Million EUR | annual average growth rate 2001-2006 | EU-27 | US | JP | CN | OTHERS |
| Aerospace | 109 425 | -2.5 | 32.8 | 46.7 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 18.6 |
| Armament | 6 236 | 2.4 | 24.3 | 48.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 25.8 |
| Chemistry | 32 155 | 5.5 | 21.3 | 17.3 | 4.6 | 14.5 | 42.2 |
| Computers-Office machines | 298 243 | 2.9 | 8.0 | 10.8 | 5.8 | 33.4 | 42.0 |
| Electrical machinery | 46 328 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 12.9 | 14.6 | 9.0 | 53.5 |
| Electronics-Telecommunication | 562 814 | 6.1 | 10.5 | 12.1 | 9.1 | 16.0 | 52.4 |
| Non-electrical machinery | 36 775 | 3.1 | 27.6 | 27.8 | 17.9 | 2.0 | 24.7 |
| Pharmacy | 49 802 | 8.2 | 44.3 | 20.7 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 29.2 |
| Scientific Instruments | 145 100 | 8.4 | 20.1 | 20.4 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 36.6 |
| Total high-tech | 1 286 879 | 4.7 | 15.0 | 16.8 | 8.0 | 16.9 | 43.3 |

EU-27: excluding intra-EU trade
CN: excluding HK

Source: Eurostat's high-tech statistics

Table 9 presents the world shares of high-tech exports by groups of products in 2006 for the four main exporters.

The data reveal the prevailing weight of the "Electronics-Telecommunication" and "Computers-Offices machines" groups. Taken together, the two groups accounted for 67% of exported high-tech products. Significant shares were also recorded for "Scientific instruments" (11%), and "Aerospace" (9%). The remaining five groups of products accounted jointly for 13% of high-tech exports.

The annual average growth rates between 2001 and 2006 were positive for all groups of high-tech products except for "Aerospace". The highest annual average growth rate was registered for "Electrical machinery" (9.7%). The export of "Scientific instruments" and "Pharmacy" products rose significantly as well, by around 8% each, and were also greater than the average growth of overall high-tech exports, standing at 4.7%.

Analysing the table in terms of the contribution by group of product for the four leading economies, a relatively high concentration of exports for "Aerospace", "Armament", "Non-electrical machinery" and "Pharmacy" was observed in two or three economies. Other groups of products registered a more even distribution of export shares, even though a dominance of China in "Computers-Office machines" can be observed.

Regarding the individual performance of the main exporters in each group of products, the EU accounted for the highest share in "Chemistry" and "Pharmacy", followed by the United States. The United States excelled in "Aerospace" and "Armament", while the EU ranked second.

The EU and the US accounted for very similar shares in the export of "Scientific instruments" (e.g. medical equipment). Similar shares among the EU and US were also recorded for "Non-electrical machinery" (e.g. industrial machines).

Japan outranked its competitors in the export of "Electrical Machinery" (e.g. capacitors). China recorded the highest share in the exports of "Electronics-Telecommunication" and "Computers-Office machines". As mentioned above these two groups account for more than two thirds of global high-tech exports. Because of this weighting effect, China ranked as the world's largest exporter of high-tech products in 2006.

It should be noted that China's exports in these two groups grew significantly between 2001 and 2006. This performance can be partly ascribed to China's know–how acquired over the past decade through investment in R&D. As a result, the manufacturing and export of personal computers, fax machines, televisions, video cameras and sound equipment have grown very substantially in China.

Figures 10 and 11 present trade in high-tech products by group for all EU Member States and selected countries. This enables national specificities in high-tech trade to be analysed.

**Figure 10: High-tech exports by high-tech groups of products, EU-27 and selected countries – 2006**

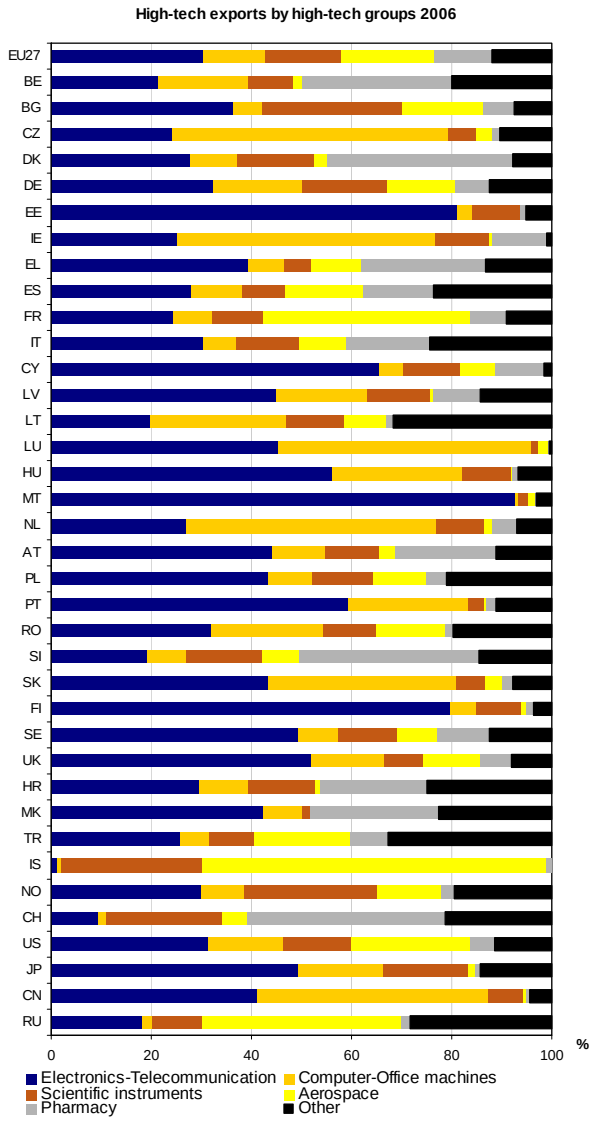
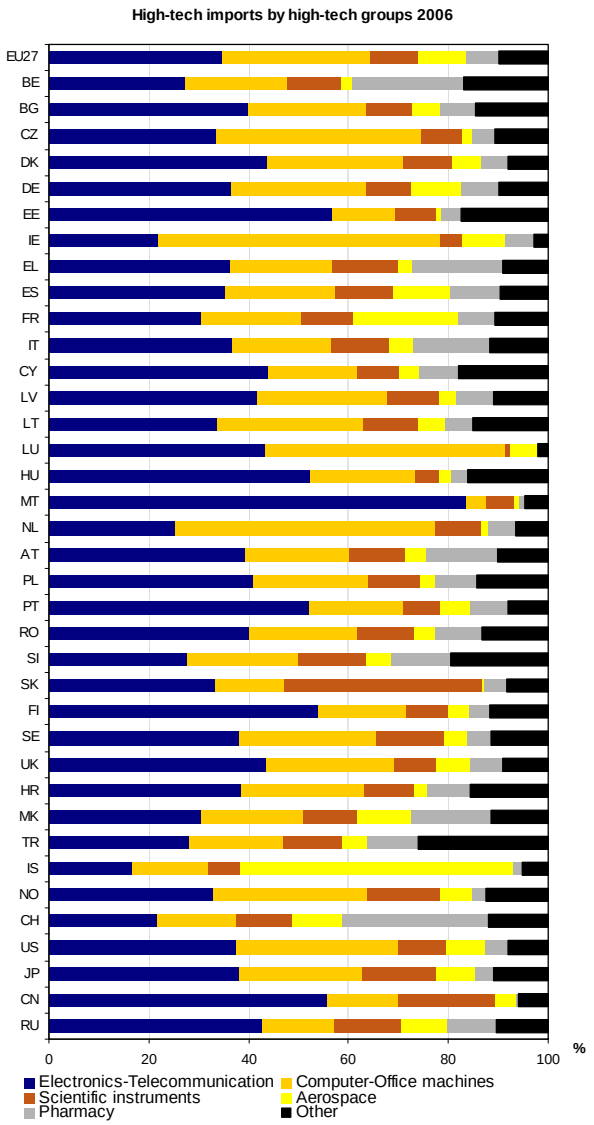



**Figure 11: High-tech imports by high-tech groups of products, EU-27 and selected countries - 2006**




EU-27: excluding intra-EU trade
CN: excluding HK

Source: Eurostat's high-tech statistics

"Electronics-Telecommunication" was the most important group of exported products in many EU Member States, as well as in the US, Japan, Norway and candidate countries.

Luxembourg, Ireland, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Lithuania and China registered the highest export shares in "Computers-Office machines", while "Pharmacy" featured prominently in Switzerland, Denmark, Slovenia and Belgium.

"Aerospace" was the largest export group in France, Iceland and Russia. It was the second largest product group in the US and Turkey, and represented a sizeable share of exports in Bulgaria, Spain, Germany and Romania.

The breakdown of high-tech imports by group of products was less diversified than that of high-tech exports.

With the exceptions of Ireland, the Netherlands, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Iceland and Switzerland, the largest shares of high-tech imports were recorded in the field of "Electronics-Telecommunications".

"Computers- Office machines" made up the core of high-tech imports in Ireland, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and the Czech Republic. "Aerospace" accounted for a very substantial share of imports in Iceland and quite a significant share of high-tech imports in France.

Switzerland was the only country where "Pharmacy" accounted for the largest share of high-tech imports, while in Slovakia the main high-tech imports were in the field of "Scientific instruments".

# METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

## High-tech products

In order to analyse the competitive and trade performance of high-tech trade markets, two main approaches are used to identify technology-intensive industries and products: the sectoral approach and the product approach.

In this publication, the product approach–which was devised to complement the sectoral approach–has been used. It paves the way to a more detailed analysis of trade and competitiveness. The product list is based on the calculations of R&D intensity by groups of products (R&D expenditure/total sales). Exports and imports of these products comprise high-tech trade.

High-technology groups of products include:

| ***List of high-technology groups of products*** | ***SITC Rev. 3*** |
|---|---|
| Aerospace | 7921+7922+7923+7924+7925+ 79291+79293 +(714-71489-71499) +87411 |
| Computers-office machines | 75113+75131+75132+75134+ (752-7529) +75997 |
| Electronics-telecommunications | 76381+76383+(764-76493-76499)+7722+77261+77318+ 77625+ 77627+7763+7764+ 7768+89879 |
| Pharmacy | 5413+5415+5416+5421+5422 |
| Scientific instruments | 774+8711+8713+8714+8719+8721+(874-87411-8742)+88111+88121 +88411+88419+89961+89963+ 89966+89967 |
| Electrical machinery | 77862+77863+77864+77865+ 77867+77868+ 7787+77884 |
| Chemistry | 52222+52223+52229+52269+ 525+531+57433+ 591 |
| Non-electrical machinery | 71489+71499+7187+72847+7311+73131+73135+ 73142+ 73144+ 73151+73153+ (7316-73162-73166-73167-73169 ) +73312+ 73314+73316+7359+ 73733+ 73735 |
| Armament | 891 |

## EU totals

The EU totals reported refer only to extra-EU trade (i.e. they exclude intra-EU trade). This makes it possible to consider the EU as an entity and compare it with other countries. Nevertheless, figures for the individual EU Member States include intra-EU trade.

## World market share

The world market share is a ratio in which the numerator is the sum of the total exports/imports of high-tech products from countries (entities). The denominator is calculated as the sum of high-tech exports/imports from all countries/entities in the world. This means that the denominator for world market shares when counting EU as a single block is lower than the denominator when counting the EU Member States separately, because it excludes intra-EU trade.

## Country abbreviations (Non-EU countries)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ASIOTH | Other Asia, n.e.s. | KR | South Korea |
| AU | Australia | MK | the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia |
| BR | Brazil | | |
| CA | Canada | | |
| CH | Switzerland | MX | Mexico |
| CN | China | MY | Malaysia |
| HK | Hong Kong | NO | Norway |
| HR | Croatia | PH | Philippines |
| ID | Indonesia | RU | Russia |
| IL | Israel | SG | Singapore |
| IN | India | TH | Thailand |
| IS | Iceland | TR | Turkey |
| JP | Japan | US | United States |

Other Asia, n.e.s. includes mainly Taiwan. China does not include Hong Kong. MK is a provisional code which does not prejudge in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

Annual average growth rates ***(AAGR)*** are calculated according to the formula:

$$AAGR_{T,\,T-n} = [(X_T/X_{T-n})^{1/n} - 1] \times 100$$

Where X = value
T = final year
n = period in years for which the annual growth rate is calculated

## Source

All high-tech trade data are extracted from the ***COMEXT*** database — Eurostat's database of official statistics on EU external trade and trade between EU Member States.

Trade data reported by countries other than EU, EFTA and candidate countries are extracted from the UN Statistics Division's ***Comtrade*** database and included in the ***COMEXT*** database as a separate dataset.

This trade includes re-exported imports. That means some countries show large figures due to that a large number of products pass through the country and is counted as both imports and exports.

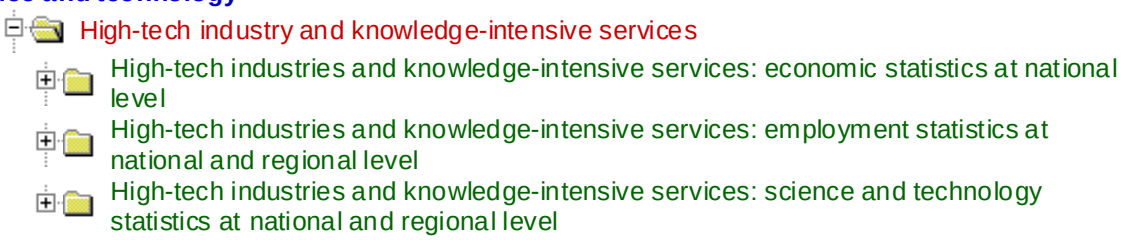
It should therefore be noted that the data used in this publication originate from two different sources with partly differing methodology. For more information see:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/EN/ext_base.htm

# Further information

Data: Eurostat Website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat
Select your theme on the left side of the homepage and then 'Data' from the menu.

Data: Eurostat Website/Science and Technology

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