

# Sum of imports and exports per country and trading partner for EU27

## Dimension - Economics

Associated Key Factor:

### Industrial and business structures and patterns

Data Source:

Eurostat

L-2920 Luxembourg

<http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

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General Availability:

Reporting unit: EURO

Reporting level: national

Reporting period: monthly

Data available from 1991 to 2001

Availability by country:

1990 - 2001: EU-15+AC

**The indicator:**

The imports of a country give information on the degree of integration of this particular economy and about its relative economic prosperity within Europe. It also gives information of the regional distribution of growth and economic activity

**How is it measured?**

External trade statistics are obtained from the customs, exports are recorded at their fob value (fob — free on board) and imports at their CIF value (CIF — cost, insurance, freight). Therefore, and contrary to the balance-of-payments statistics, import value includes charges, such as transport and insurance, relating to that part of the journey which takes place outside the statistical territory of the importing country. Export value corresponds to the value of goods at the time and place where they leave the statistical territory of the exporting country.

**What are the disadvantages of the Indicator?**

Since the indicator does not discriminate the different products traded. It is difficult to draw direct conclusions on the impact of trade on transport. A discrimination between products would offer the possibility to also take the various affinities of products to certain transport modes.

**What is the policy relevance of the indicator?**

International trade statistics are an important primary source for most public and private sector decision-makers. For example, they help European companies carry out market research and define their commercial strategy. They enable Community authorities to prepare for multilateral and bilateral negotiations within the framework of the common commercial policy and to evaluate the progress of the single market or the integration of the European economies. Moreover, they constitute an essential source for balance-of-payments statistics, national accounts and studies of economic cycles.

**The Indicator is relevant for the following pathways of the FORESIGHT FOR TRANSPORT exercise:**

	Transport Impact	External Determining Variable	Intermediate Variable	Contextual Information
Increase of trade and infrastructure needs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Growth of transport demand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>