

External trade of energy products in 2005

Between 2000 and 2005, the value of energy product imports increased by 11% per year on average

Statistics in focus

EXTERNAL TRADE

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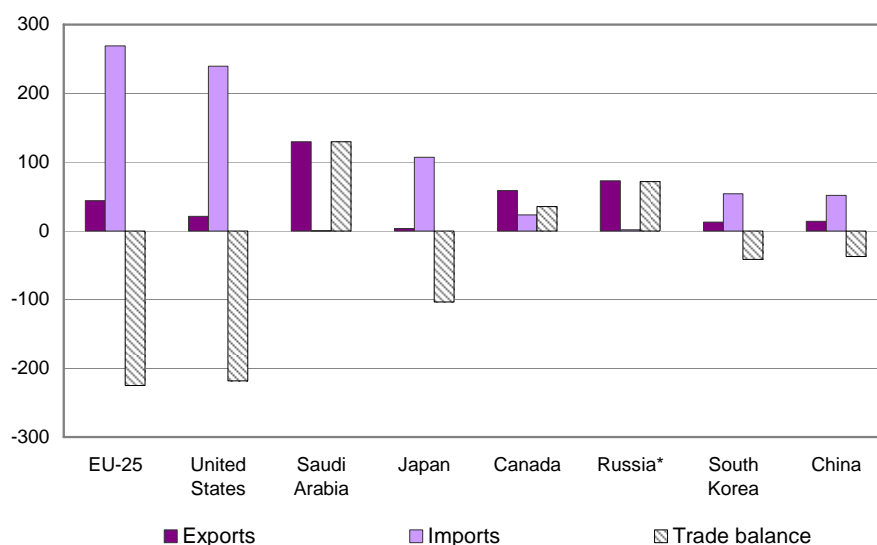
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Highlights

- Due to a general increase in energy prices, the trade deficit of the EU-25 with regard to energy products further increased to reach EUR 225 billion in 2005, a 51% increase compared to 2004.
- Energy products made up 23% of the total value of EU-25 imports in 2005, but had a share of only 4% in extra EU-25 exports.
- 31% of all EU-25 energy product imports originated from OPEC countries, 27% from Russia.
- Although 6 times less important in terms of total value compared to imports, the EU-25 exported energy products worth EUR 44 billion, the largest share going to the United States of America (36%).
- Of all energy products imported by the EU-25, 77% were petroleum products and 13% gas (natural gas or manufactured gas).
- Among the EU-27 Member States, Bulgaria is the only country to record a trade surplus.
- Compared to 2004, it was the Czech Republic's trade deficit in energy products that increased most: +106%. In Belgium, Italy and Lithuania, the deficit increased by approximately 80%.
- The main EU Member State exporting energy products to countries outside the EU was the United Kingdom: products worth EUR 9.3 billion were exported in 2005, representing 21% of the total extra EU-25 exports. The Netherlands and Italy followed with a share of around 13% each.

Figure 1: EU-25 and other major players in international energy trade in 2005 (EUR billion)



* 2004.

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT) and Comtrade



Close to a quarter of all EU-25 imports are energy products

Table 1: EU-25 trade in energy products with top 25 trading partners (EUR million)

	EXPORTS								IMPORTS						TRADE BALANCE 2005		
	2000	2003	2004	2005	Average annual increase 2000-2005	Share in total EU-25 energy exports 2005		Share in total EU-25 exports 2005	2000	2003	2004	2005	Average annual increase 2000-2005	Share in total EU-25 energy imports 2005		Share in total EU-25 imports 2005	
						%	% cum.							%			% cum.
Extra-European Union (25)	28 399	26 754	32 024	44 232	9%	100%	100%	4%	159 592	155 868	180 970	268 928	11%	100%	100%	23%	-224 695
OPEC	1 028	1 013	1 661	2 893	23%	7%	-	3%	63 422	49 012	57 675	83 117	6%	31%	-	72%	-80 225
Russia	119	196	247	315	21%	1%	1%	1%	34 685	41 379	48 749	73 235	16%	27%	27%	67%	-72 920
Norway	1 064	1 063	1 458	1 696	10%	4%	5%	5%	26 515	26 236	31 451	40 415	9%	15%	42%	60%	-38 719
Countries not specified ¹	85	896	508	862	59%	2%	6%	:	8 416	13 093	10 611	24 248	24%	9%	51%	:	-23 386
United States	11 052	9 637	12 120	16 077	8%	36%	43%	6%	2 161	1 475	2 507	3 161	8%	1%	52%	2%	12 915
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	309	287	405	613	15%	1%	44%	17%	12 618	10 559	13 149	18 560	8%	7%	59%	94%	-17 948
Saudi Arabia	35	27	32	92	21%	0%	44%	1%	13 634	10 755	13 619	18 822	7%	7%	66%	83%	-18 730
Algeria	79	105	122	177	18%	0%	45%	2%	12 143	10 621	11 193	15 348	5%	6%	72%	74%	-15 171
Iran	28	14	50	361	67%	1%	46%	3%	7 245	6 038	7 046	10 341	7%	4%	76%	90%	-9 981
Nigeria	434	396	832	1 007	18%	2%	48%	17%	5 902	5 386	4 535	7 664	5%	3%	79%	91%	-6 656
Kazakhstan	7	11	15	20	23%	0%	48%	1%	2 427	3 056	5 418	7 957	27%	3%	82%	86%	-7 937
Switzerland	3 459	3 664	3 467	4 391	5%	10%	58%	5%	541	1 478	1 348	1 776	27%	1%	82%	3%	2 616
Stores and provisions ²	484	3 083	3 555	4 389	55%	10%	68%	74%	0	0	:	:	:	:	82%	:	:
Iraq	1	0	1	4	36%	0%	68%	0%	6 295	1 542	2 518	3 599	-11%	1%	84%	99%	-3 594
South Africa	82	73	136	202	20%	0%	68%	1%	1 466	1 893	2 177	2 908	15%	1%	85%	17%	-2 707
Syrian Arab Republic	106	83	148	445	33%	1%	69%	16%	3 112	2 633	2 062	2 555	-4%	1%	86%	86%	-2 110
Kuwait	7	15	10	8	2%	0%	69%	0%	2 952	1 619	1 967	2 941	0%	1%	87%	92%	-2 932
Mexico	65	33	149	438	47%	1%	70%	3%	1 667	1 301	1 573	2 510	9%	1%	88%	27%	-2 072
Venezuela	43	46	47	39	-2%	0%	70%	1%	1 664	931	1 129	2 570	9%	1%	89%	69%	-2 531
Egypt	156	42	74	204	6%	0%	71%	2%	1 583	1 344	1 677	2 382	9%	1%	90%	46%	-2 178
Australia	34	21	35	24	-7%	0%	71%	0%	1 256	1 500	1 803	2 388	14%	1%	91%	25%	-2 363
Canada	543	962	1 153	1 406	21%	3%	74%	6%	430	423	721	884	16%	0%	91%	5%	521
Azerbaijan	3	8	5	7	18%	0%	74%	0%	937	1 240	1 103	2 263	19%	1%	92%	94%	-2 256
Angola	38	29	29	32	-3%	0%	74%	2%	780	875	838	2 150	22%	1%	92%	82%	-2 119
United Arab Emirates	62	100	111	568	56%	1%	75%	2%	593	748	1 197	1 600	22%	1%	93%	16%	-1 031
Belarus	16	56	54	32	14%	0%	76%	1%	248	705	1 188	1 872	50%	1%	94%	56%	-1 841

¹ Countries and territories not specified for commercial or military reasons in the framework of trade with third countries.

² Stores and provisions within the framework of trade with third countries.

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT)

The trade balance of EU-25 with regard to energy products showed a deficit of close to EUR 225 billion in 2005: energy products worth EUR 269 billion were imported, whereas products worth EUR 44 billion were exported. At an average of 11% per year, the value of energy product imports has been growing rapidly between 2000 and 2005. Energy products made up 23% of all EU-25 imports in 2005. 31% of all EU-25 energy imports originated from OPEC

countries; Russia and Norway accounted for 27% and 15% respectively.

Exports of energy products have been increasing considerably too (9% on average between 2000 and 2005), albeit from a much lower level. In 2005, 36% of EU-25 energy product exports went to the USA, far ahead of Switzerland with a share of 10%.

Petroleum products and gas accounted for 90% of all EU-25 energy product imports

When looking at the 2005 imports by product, petroleum products made up the bulk (77%), well ahead of gas (13%) and coal (5%). The EUR 2.6 billion worth of electricity imports corresponds only to a share of approximately 1% of total imports but these imports have been growing by close to 30% per year during the 2000-2005 period.

Five times less important in terms of total value compared to imports, petroleum products represented 91% of EU-25 energy product exports in 2005; gas and electricity each took a 4% share. The share of coal remains negligible (1%) although its value has been increasing in recent years.

Table 2: Extra-EU-25 energy trade, by product (EUR million)

	2000	2003	2004	2005	Average annual increase 2000-2005	Share in total EU-25 energy trade 2005	Share in total EU-25 trade 2005
Energy exports	28 399	26 754	32 024	44 232	9,3%	100%	4,1%
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	273	257	473	527	14,1%	1%	0,0%
33 Petroleum products	25 616	23 403	28 531	40 309	9,5%	91%	3,8%
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	921	879	852	1 588	11,5%	4%	0,1%
35 Electric current	1 357	1 379	1 681	1 610	3,5%	4%	0,2%
39 Confidential trade and/or estimations	232	836	487	198	-3,1%	0%	0,0%
Energy imports	159 592	155 868	180 970	268 928	11,0%	100%	22,7%
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	6 334	7 515	10 856	13 081	15,6%	5%	1,1%
33 Petroleum products	129 449	116 525	140 720	205 932	9,7%	77%	17,4%
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	23 076	29 605	27 064	34 926	8,6%	13%	3,0%
35 Electric current	723	2 217	1 797	2 638	29,5%	1%	0,2%
39 Confidential trade and/or estimations	9	6	533	12 349	325,0%	5%	1,0%
Trade balance for energy products	-131 192	-129 114	-148 946	-224 695			
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	-6 062	-7 258	-10 383	-12 555			
33 Petroleum products	-103 833	-93 122	-112 189	-165 624			
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	-22 155	-28 726	-26 212	-33 338			
35 Electric current	634	-838	-116	-1 028			
39 Confidential trade and/or estimations	223	830	-45	-12 151			

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT)

Energy product imports increasing particularly fast in Belgium, the Baltic States and the UK

Table 3: Extra-EU trade in energy products, by Member State (EUR million)

	EXPORTS						IMPORTS						TRADE BALANCE			
	2000	2003	2004	2005	Average annual increase 2000-2005	Share in energy trade 2005	2000	2003	2004	2005	Average annual increase 2000-2005	Share in energy trade 2005	2000	2003	2004	2005
EU-25	28 399	26 754	32 024	44 232	9,3%	100%	159 592	155 868	180 970	268 928	11,0%	100%	-131 192	-129 114	-148 946	-224 695
Belgium	2 307	2 617	2 655	3 192	6,7%	7,2%	3 974	4 855	6 239	9 627	19,4%	3,6%	-1 667	-2 238	-3 584	-6 435
Czech Republic	56	43	44	49	-2,7%	0,1%	2 373	2 447	1 769	3 611	8,8%	1,3%	-2 317	-2 404	-1 725	-3 562
Denmark	394	760	457	707	12,4%	1,6%	1 580	1 402	1 712	2 279	7,6%	0,8%	-1 186	-642	-1 254	-1 572
Germany	2 083	2 449	2 895	3 955	13,7%	8,9%	29 099	29 862	30 743	43 021	8,1%	16,0%	-27 016	-27 413	-27 849	-39 065
Estonia	10	22	81	265	92,6%	0,6%	189	180	224	461	19,5%	0,2%	-179	-158	-143	-195
Ireland	127	90	65	94	-5,8%	0,2%	843	449	658	951	2,4%	0,4%	-716	-359	-592	-857
Greece	1 327	612	811	1 230	-1,5%	2,8%	4 108	4 867	5 159	7 608	13,1%	2,8%	-2 780	-4 256	-4 349	-6 378
Spain	2 347	2 176	2 864	3 710	9,6%	8,4%	17 743	16 008	19 707	28 494	9,9%	10,6%	-15 396	-13 832	-16 844	-24 784
France	3 343	2 835	3 328	4 643	6,8%	10,5%	24 592	22 687	27 102	34 122	6,8%	12,7%	-21 248	-19 853	-23 773	-29 479
Italy	3 103	2 572	3 400	5 781	13,3%	13,1%	22 796	21 473	24 938	44 716	14,4%	16,6%	-19 693	-18 901	-21 538	-38 935
Cyprus	11	11	20	57	39,3%	0,1%	391	212	340	529	6,2%	0,2%	-380	-201	-320	-472
Latvia	20	5	55	94	35,8%	0,2%	321	301	392	646	15,0%	0,2%	-301	-296	-337	-552
Lithuania	174	823	719	985	41,4%	2,2%	1 189	1 454	1 821	2 994	20,3%	1,1%	-1 015	-631	-1 102	-2 009
Luxembourg	0,08	0,04	0,03	0,06	-7,2%	0,0%	0,22	0,25	0,23	0,26	4,2%	0,0%	-0,13	-0,21	-0,21	-0,21
Hungary	100	208	327	483	36,9%	1,1%	1 955	1 652	1 685	2 344	3,7%	0,9%	-1 855	-1 443	-1 359	-1 861
Malta	116	3	0,4	2	-57,2%	0,0%	72	26	26	13	-29,5%	0,0%	44	-24	-26	-11
Netherlands	2 175	2 789	3 535	5 912	22,1%	13,4%	16 116	15 733	16 913	29 275	12,7%	10,9%	-13 940	-12 944	-13 379	-23 363
Austria	74	159	195	340	35,7%	0,8%	2 481	2 490	2 628	3 889	9,4%	1,4%	-2 407	-2 331	-2 432	-3 549
Poland	197	200	391	469	19,0%	1,1%	4 660	4 683	5 250	7 456	9,9%	2,8%	-4 463	-4 484	-4 859	-6 987
Portugal	401	369	465	585	7,9%	1,3%	2 855	2 649	3 526	4 861	11,2%	1,8%	-2 454	-2 281	-3 061	-4 276
Slovenia	29	91	94	150	38,6%	0,3%	501	400	540	677	6,2%	0,3%	-472	-309	-446	-527
Slovakia	16	31	16	19	4,0%	0,0%	2 129	1 920	2 008	2 797	5,6%	1,0%	-2 113	-1 889	-1 992	-2 777
Finland	431	406	564	665	9,1%	1,5%	3 160	3 529	4 100	4 606	7,8%	1,7%	-2 729	-3 124	-3 536	-3 940
Sweden	658	701	1 361	1 549	18,7%	3,5%	4 295	3 762	4 006	5 656	5,7%	2,1%	-3 638	-3 061	-2 645	-4 107
United Kingdom	8 900	6 786	7 683	9 297	0,9%	21,0%	12 170	12 826	19 482	28 297	18,4%	10,5%	-3 270	-6 040	-11 799	-19 001
EU-27	29 598	27 741	33 380	46 693	9,5%	100%	161 116	157 846	183 549	272 545	11,1%	100%	-131 518	-130 106	-150 168	-225 852
Bulgaria	482	267	504	771	9,8%	1,7%	155	242	300	377	19,5%	0,1%	328	24	204	394
Romania	487	580	692	1 384	23,2%	3,0%	1 542	2 141	2 821	4 123	21,7%	1,5%	-1 054	-1 560	-2 129	-2 739

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT)

Looking at the individual Member States, not a single EU-25 Member State displays a positive trade balance with regards to energy products. When looking at the two Member States that joined on 1.1.2007, (see lower section of Table 3), it appears that only Bulgaria recorded a surplus (+394 million EUR).

It comes as no surprise that some of the largest countries are the main contributors to the total EU trade deficit with regards to energy products: Germany and Italy (both around -39 billion), followed by France (-29 billion), Spain (-25 billion) and the Netherlands (-23 billion). The high value registered by the Netherlands is obviously influenced by the presence of the port of Rotterdam as major oil terminal.

Compared to 2004 it was the Czech Republic which trade deficit increased most (from -1725 million EUR to -3562 million EUR, or 106%). In Belgium, Italy and Lithuania, the deficit increased by approximately 80%, in the Netherlands by 75%. At the other end of the scale, it was Finland's deficit that increased least (by 11%) while the situation remained stable in Luxembourg.

Turning to the globally less important energy exports, it was the United Kingdom that took the highest proportion in extra-EU-25 energy product exports: in 2005, 9.3 billion EUR were exported outside the EU, representing 21% of the EU-25 total. The Netherlands and Italy followed with a share of 13.4% and 13.1% respectively.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Statistical sources (data extracted on: 05/01/2007)

- EU data: Eurostat (Comext)
- Non-EU data: United Nations (Comtrade database)

As part of Eurostat's guidelines for the dissemination of data when the EU or euro area is enlarged, the aggregate data series commented on in this Statistics in Focus refer to the official composition of the EU in the reference period (2005). Up to 31 December 2006 the EU25 included: Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. From 1 January 2007 the EU27 also includes Bulgaria and Romania.

Eurostat's guidelines can be found on the Eurostat website: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_PUBLIC/GUIDE_ENLARG_2007/EN/GUIDE_ENLARG_2007-EN.PDF

OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries): United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Indonesia, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela. As data refer to 2005, OPEC does not include Angola, which became OPEC Member on 01.01.2007.

Definition of energy products

Products of the energy sector are defined according to the 'Third revision of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)'. They include divisions 32 (Coal, coke and briquettes), 33 (Petroleum products), 34 (Gas, natural and manufactured) as well as 35 (Electric current). Furthermore, code 39 includes confidential trade and/or estimations referring to energy products.

Concepts and definitions

EU data are compiled according to Community guidelines and may therefore differ from the national data published by the Member States. For further information, please refer to the following documents:

- [Statistics on the trading of goods – User guide](#)
- [Metadata available for the theme "External trade"](#)

Further information:

Data: [EUROSTAT Website/Home page/External trade/Data](#)

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