

EU-27 trade with CIS countries, 2006

Russia alone accounted for 70% of all EU exports to the Commonwealth of Independent States

Highlights

- In 2006, a noticeable increase was registered in the European Union's (EU-27) trade with the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): imports reached EUR 177.5 billion and exports reached EUR 105.8 billion. The increase in the value of imports can mainly be attributed to energy products.
- The EU-27 trade balance with CIS countries was considerably negative: the deficit increased to EUR 71.7 billion in 2006 (+22.6% compared to 2005).
- Among the CIS group of countries, Russia is by far the EU's main trading partner, representing close to 70% of EU exports and nearly 80% of imports.
- Petroleum products were by far the most imported goods, while road vehicles and machinery were the most exported products.
- Germany, Italy and Poland accounted for around 50% of the total exports to CIS countries. Germany, Italy and the Netherlands were the biggest importers from CIS countries.

Figure1: EU-27 trade with CIS countries between 2000 and 2006 (EUR billion)



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Exports	33.8	45.2	49.1	53.8	66.7	81.8	105.8
Imports	76.5	80.0	80.5	86.7	105.9	140.3	177.5
Trade balance	-42.7	-34.7	-31.4	-32.9	-39.2	-58.5	-71.7

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Trade between EU-27 and CIS countries has considerably increased over 2000-2006; the total value of EU imports permanently exceeding those of EU exports. From 2004 to 2006, both imports and exports increased at a more rapid pace than from 2000 to 2003, most likely due to increasing energy prices. The trade balance shows a deficit rising from EUR 42.7 billion in 2000 to EUR 71.7 billion in 2006. In 2006, goods worth EUR 105.8 billion were exported against imports worth EUR 177.5 billion.

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) groups the following countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. Turkmenistan was a permanent member until 2005 and is an associate member since.

Statistics in focus

EXTERNAL TRADE

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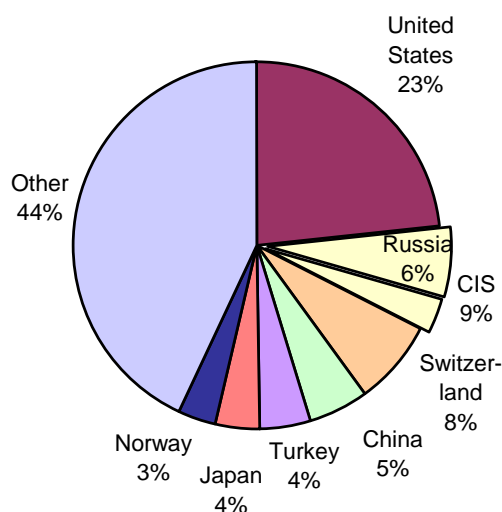
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Relative importance of the CIS as an EU trade partner

Figures 2 and 3 show also the relative importance of the EU-CIS trade in exports and imports respectively in 2006.

Figure 2: Main partners for EU-27 exports, 2006



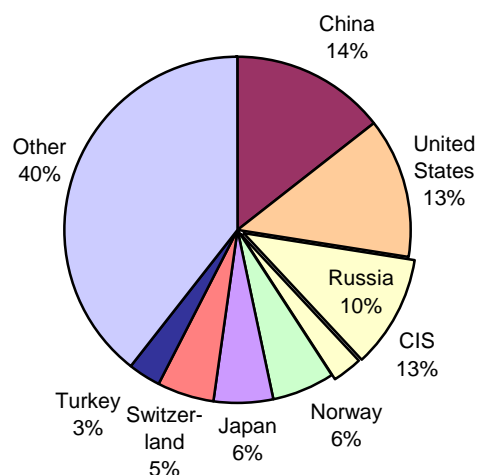
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

In fact, the second partner of EU-27 for exports after the United States were the CIS countries (9%, where 6% was EU exports to Russia).

With 13% of the total value of all EU imports in 2006, the CIS countries were as important as the United States. By a small margin, China was however the main partner (14% share).

Within the CIS group, Russia was again the most important CIS country (10% share).

Figure 3: Main partners for EU-27 imports, 2006



Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 1: EU-27 trade with CIS partners (EUR million)

	Exports							Imports						
	2000	2004	2005	2006	Average annual increase 2000-2006	Share in total EU exports to CIS countries - 2006		2000	2004	2005	2006	Average annual increase 2000-2006	Share in total EU imports from CIS countries - 2006	
						%	% cum.						%	% cum.
CIS	33 828	66 679	81 755	105 774	20.9%	100	100	76 516	105 890	140 262	177 507	15.1%	100	100
Russia	22 738	46 030	56 880	72 356	21.3%	68.4	68.4	63 777	83 954	112 613	140 546	14.1%	79.2	79.2
Ukraine	5 454	10 583	13 260	18 233	22.3%	17.2	85.6	4 807	8 458	8 656	9 930	12.9%	5.6	84.8
Kazakhstan	1 427	3 261	3 576	5 000	23.2%	4.7	90.4	3 821	6 933	10 276	13 907	24.0%	7.8	92.6
Belarus	1 694	2 649	3 234	4 382	17.2%	4.1	94.5	1 330	2 666	3 415	4 421	22.2%	2.5	95.1
Azerbaijan	362	1 246	1 495	1 953	32.4%	1.8	96.4	994	1 292	2 507	5 442	32.8%	3.1	98.2
Moldova	610	915	1 079	1 179	11.6%	1.1	97.5	270	520	435	556	12.8%	0.3	98.5
Uzbekistan	584	469	590	623	1.1%	0.6	98.1	653	618	529	1 077	8.7%	0.6	99.1
Georgia	376	610	678	922	16.2%	0.9	98.9	236	314	278	485	12.8%	0.3	99.4
Turkmenistan	201	416	331	361	10.2%	0.3	99.3	258	641	904	569	14.1%	0.3	99.7
Armenia	271	338	433	476	9.8%	0.5	99.7	131	247	528	333	16.9%	0.2	99.9
Tajikistan	42	67	88	121	19.4%	0.1	99.8	100	219	104	222	14.3%	0.1	100.0
Kyrgyz Republic	71	97	110	169	15.7%	0.2	100.0	140	30	17	18	-29.0%	0.0	100.0

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Indeed, Russia was the top partner for EU exports to the CIS by a large margin, reaching a total value of EUR 72.4 billion and accounting for 68.4% of the total EU exports to CIS countries in 2006. Ukraine followed with a share of 17.2%. Kazakhstan and Belarus had shares between 4 and 5% whereas all other CIS countries showed proportions well under 2%.

The same picture prevails for imports: with a total value of EUR 140.5 billion, Russia accounted for 79.2% of all CIS imports. Kazakhstan came in second place with a share of 7.8%. Ukraine, an important destination country for EU exports, took a much smaller share of imports.

Germany by far the most important partner among the EU Member States

Considering the individual EU Member State's trade with CIS countries in 2006, Germany is by far the most important, both for exports (30.7%) and imports (19.7%). Italy and Poland followed in exports to CIS countries with shares of 10.2% and 7.8% respectively. All EU-27 Member States had growth in exports to CIS countries between 2000 and 2006. Although fairly limited in absolute terms, Estonia's and Portugal's exports developed particularly fast during that period with an average annual increase of 34.5% and 32.7% respectively.

On the imports side, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands were the most important partners for the CIS countries with shares of 19.7%, 12.1% and

10.1% of the total EU trade with the CIS in 2006 respectively. Among these countries, it was the Netherlands that displayed the highest average annual growth rate (27% per year between 2000 and 2006). Luxembourg displayed an even stronger growth of imports between 2000 and 2006, the value of imports more than doubling between 2005 and 2006, even though its absolute value remained very limited.

Four countries registered a significant surplus in 2006. Among them, Slovenia and Denmark reported the largest surplus of approximately + 0.6 billion. The highest deficits were reported for Italy and the Netherlands (more than 10 billion EUR for both).

Table 2: EU-27 trade with CIS countries, by EU Member State (EUR million)

	EXPORTS						IMPORTS						TRADE BALANCE			
	2000	2004	2005	2006	Average annual increase 2000-2006	Share in EU-27 trade 2006	2000	2004	2005	2006	Average annual increase 2000-2006	Share in EU-27 trade 2006	2000	2004	2005	2006
EU-27	33 828	66 679	81 755	105 774	20.9%	100%	76 516	105 890	140 262	177 507	15.1%	100%	-42 688	-39 211	-58 506	-71 733
Belgium	1 384	2 417	2 767	3 686	17.7%	3.5%	1 975	3 624	4 620	5 193	17.5%	2.9%	-591	-1 207	-1 853	-1 507
Bulgaria	302	269	299	390	4.4%	0.4%	1 884	2 121	925	1 071	-9.0%	0.6%	-1 581	-1 852	-626	-681
Czech Republic	799	1 431	1 977	2 637	22.0%	2.5%	2 739	3 025	4 596	5 788	13.3%	3.3%	-1 940	-1 594	-2 619	-3 152
Denmark	694	1 029	1 238	1 594	14.9%	1.5%	478	724	913	1 029	13.6%	0.6%	216	305	326	566
Germany	9 748	20 758	24 150	32 459	22.2%	30.7%	17 013	19 599	25 853	34 900	12.7%	19.7%	-7 264	1 159	-1 703	-2 441
Estonia	136	370	536	804	34.5%	0.8%	505	850	956	1 695	22.4%	1.0%	-369	-480	-420	-892
Ireland	227	254	293	341	7.0%	0.3%	25	64	72	82	22.2%	0.0%	202	190	221	259
Greece	404	373	396	585	6.3%	0.6%	1 502	2 711	4 017	4 471	19.9%	2.5%	-1 097	-2 338	-3 621	-3 886
Spain	713	1 189	1 371	1 846	17.2%	1.7%	2 784	4 644	6 511	8 657	20.8%	4.9%	-2 071	-3 455	-5 140	-6 811
France	2 769	5 015	5 367	6 583	15.5%	6.2%	5 622	9 207	10 992	12 998	15.0%	7.3%	-2 853	-4 193	-5 625	-6 414
Italy	3 541	7 049	8 461	10 813	20.5%	10.2%	10 813	13 206	16 938	21 460	12.1%	12.1%	-7 273	-6 157	-8 477	-10 647
Cyprus	10	21	21	25	16.4%	0.0%	202	144	136	166	-3.2%	0.1%	-192	-123	-114	-141
Latvia	176	364	508	815	29.1%	0.8%	587	933	1 169	1 319	14.5%	0.7%	-410	-570	-660	-505
Lithuania	523	1 221	1 685	2 390	28.8%	2.3%	1 763	2 658	3 891	4 311	16.1%	2.4%	-1 240	-1 437	-2 207	-1 921
Luxembourg	42	95	100	169	26.2%	0.2%	25	75	64	158	36.0%	0.1%	17	21	36	11
Hungary	773	1 404	1 863	3 035	25.6%	2.9%	3 180	3 722	4 886	6 232	11.9%	3.5%	-2 407	-2 318	-3 023	-3 196
Malta	2	5	11	12	31.9%	0.0%	14	2	5	7	-9.9%	0.0%	-11	3	6	5
Netherlands	2 296	4 536	6 184	7 417	21.6%	7.0%	4 293	7 998	13 921	18 017	27.0%	10.1%	-1 997	-3 463	-7 737	-10 600
Austria	1 107	2 284	2 950	3 657	22.0%	3.5%	1 826	2 211	3 262	3 193	9.8%	1.8%	-720	73	-313	464
Poland	2 292	4 740	6 263	8 285	23.9%	7.8%	5 861	6 913	9 193	12 323	13.2%	6.9%	-3 568	-2 173	-2 930	-4 039
Portugal	25	80	108	138	32.7%	0.1%	331	996	689	1 152	23.1%	0.6%	-305	-916	-580	-1 014
Romania	417	428	780	1 231	19.7%	1.2%	1 850	3 371	4 514	5 479	19.8%	3.1%	-1 433	-2 942	-3 734	-4 249
Slovenia	278	650	820	1 069	25.2%	1.0%	280	351	406	451	8.2%	0.3%	-2	300	414	619
Slovakia	308	590	813	1 111	23.8%	1.0%	2 597	2 723	3 577	4 628	10.1%	2.6%	-2 289	-2 133	-2 764	-3 517
Finland	2 397	4 885	6 597	7 150	20.0%	6.8%	3 590	5 556	6 844	8 029	14.4%	4.5%	-1 194	-670	-247	-879
Sweden	841	2 034	2 426	2 808	22.3%	2.7%	1 021	2 072	3 184	3 998	25.5%	2.3%	-180	-38	-759	-1 190
United Kingdom	1 625	3 187	3 771	4 725	19.5%	4.5%	3 758	6 389	8 128	10 700	19.1%	6.0%	-2 134	-3 201	-4 357	-5 975

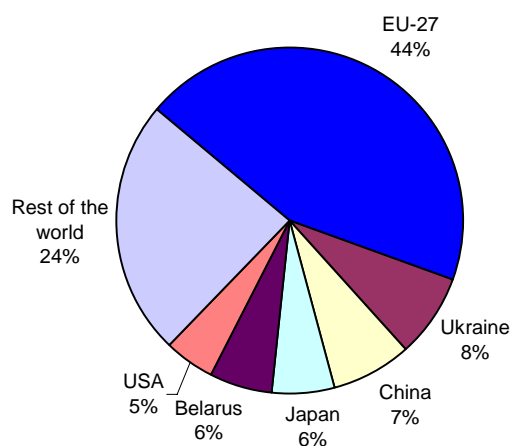
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Focus on Russia: EU-27 as a trading partner

The European Union (EU-27) was the number one trading partner of Russia, accounting for around 45% of both imports and exports in 2005.

Figures 4 and 5 present the main trading partners of Russia in 2005. In fact, the EU was the largest source of Russian imports with a share of 44%. Eight percent of all Russian imports came from Ukraine. China followed with a share of 7%.

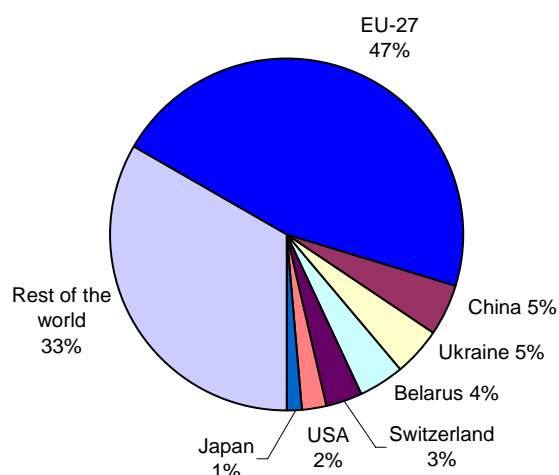
Figure 4: Main partners of Russia for imports, 2005



Source: United Nations (COMTRADE)

Regarding Russia's exports, the EU-27 held a share of 47% in 2005. China and Ukraine came second and third with both 5% of all Russian exports. The total value of Russian exports to Switzerland corresponded roughly to that of Japan and the USA combined.

Figure 5: Main partners of Russia for exports, 2005



Source: United Nations (COMTRADE)

Whereas Figures 4 and 5 refer to the year 2005, Table 3 presents the trade with Russia in 2006 of the ten main EU partners. These countries all reported a more or less significant trade deficit. The Netherlands registered the largest (-11.4 billion EUR) and Finland the lowest deficit (-1.5 billion EUR).

Exporting goods worth EUR 23.1 billion to Russia, Germany continued to be the first EU partner of Russia by a large margin. Italy and Finland followed with volumes three to four times less.

In 2006, Germany was also the main EU partner of Russia for imports, totaling goods worth EUR 29 billion. Displaying a high average annual increase between 2000 and 2006, the Netherlands followed with the import of Russian goods worth EUR 17 billion.

Table 3: Main EU-27 partners of Russia (EUR million)

	EXPORTS					IMPORTS					TRADE BALANCE			
					Average annual increase					Average annual increase				
	2000	2004	2005	2006	2000-2006	2000	2004	2005	2006	2000-2006	2000	2004	2005	2006
EU-27	22 737.8	46 029.6	56 880.5	72 360.1	21.3%	63 777.0	83 953.8	112 613.4	140 571.2	14.1%	-41 039.2	-37 924.3	-55 732.9	-68 211.1
Germany	6 659.6	14 987.2	17 151.3	23 132.4	23.1%	14 262.7	15 824.1	21 252.2	29 022.8	12.6%	-7 603.1	-836.9	-4 100.9	-5 890.5
Netherlands	1 796.1	3 372.7	4 552.6	5 576.1	20.8%	3 901.2	7 281.0	13 004.8	17 017.5	27.8%	-2 105.1	-3 908.3	-8 452.2	-11 441.4
Italy	2 520.9	4 962.8	6 075.4	7 639.1	20.3%	8 335.5	9 715.6	11 703.6	13 592.1	8.5%	-5 814.7	-4 752.8	-5 628.1	-5 953.0
France	1 838.4	3 268.6	3 707.9	4 700.8	16.9%	4 500.9	7 245.7	8 014.2	9 423.1	13.1%	-2 662.4	-3 977.1	-4 306.3	-4 722.3
Finland	2 174.3	4 386.3	5 949.5	6 199.5	19.1%	3 470.7	5 306.2	6 576.9	7 662.6	14.1%	-1 296.4	-919.9	-627.4	-1 463.0
Poland	942.5	2 327.8	3 192.3	3 768.0	26.0%	5 019.2	5 098.3	7 095.9	9 656.3	11.5%	-4 076.7	-2 770.5	-3 903.6	-5 888.3
United Kingdom	1 066.2	2 078.6	2 662.5	2 987.6	18.7%	3 256.2	5 637.9	7 317.7	8 041.4	16.3%	-2 190.0	-3 559.3	-4 655.2	-5 053.9
Spain	577.6	893.0	1 081.1	1 452.3	16.6%	2 411.7	3 566.3	5 126.6	7 157.4	19.9%	-1 834.1	-2 673.3	-4 045.6	-5 705.1
Belgium	944.2	1 650.0	2 003.4	2 751.5	19.5%	1 613.7	3 134.0	4 190.8	4 669.7	19.4%	-669.5	-1 484.0	-2 187.3	-1 918.2
Hungary	495.9	737.6	942.5	1 617.3	21.8%	2 808.9	2 875.4	3 981.9	5 117.8	10.5%	-2 312.9	-2 137.8	-3 039.4	-3 500.5

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT)

Primary products make up 70% of the total value of EU imports from the CIS, especially energy

EU exports to CIS countries continue to be dominated by manufactured goods (88% of all exports in 2006 – see Table 4). 'Machinery and transport equipment' alone made up nearly half of all EU-exports, followed by 'Other manufactured articles' (26%).

70% of the EU imports from CIS countries in 2006 consisted of primary products; Energy was especially important making up 65%.

A deficit of EUR 113.8 billion for primary products stood against a surplus of EUR 61.7 billion for manufactured goods.

Table 4: EU trade with CIS countries, by main product group (EUR million)

	EXPORTS						IMPORTS						TRADE BALANCE			
	2000	2004	2005	2006	Average annual increase	Share in total trade	2000	2004	2005	2006	Average annual increase	Share in total trade	2000	2004	2005	2006
					2000-2006	2006					2000-2006	2006				
TOTAL	33 828	66 679	81 755	105 774	21%	100%	76 516	105 890	140 262	177 507	15%	100%	-42 688	-39 211	-58 506	-71 733
Primary products	5 428	7 073	8 239	10 801	12%	10%	47 539	68 692	99 311	124 599	17%	70%	-42 111	-61 619	-91 073	-113 798
Food products	3 868	5 270	6 058	7 688	12%	7%	1 071	1 171	1 473	1 549	6%	1%	2 797	4 100	4 585	6 139
Crude materials	943	1 213	1 325	1 708	10%	2%	5 796	6 493	6 408	7 443	4%	4%	-4 853	-5 280	-5 084	-5 735
Energy	617	590	856	1 405	15%	1%	40 673	61 028	91 431	115 606	19%	65%	-40 055	-60 438	-90 574	-114 201
Manufactured goods	27 530	58 571	71 847	92 881	22%	88%	18 358	23 336	25 673	31 231	9%	18%	9 172	35 236	46 174	61 650
Chemicals	4 718	9 209	11 751	15 431	22%	15%	3 323	4 187	4 761	5 414	8%	3%	1 395	5 022	6 990	10 017
Machinery and transport equipm.	12 513	31 122	38 348	49 508	26%	47%	1 663	2 156	2 455	2 252	5%	1%	10 850	28 966	35 893	47 256
Other manufactured articles	10 299	18 241	21 748	27 942	18%	26%	13 372	16 993	18 456	23 565	10%	13%	-3 072	1 248	3 292	4 377
Others	870	1 035	1 670	2 093	16%	2%	10 619	13 863	15 278	21 678	13%	12%	-9 749	-12 828	-13 608	-19 585

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT)

The trade deficit in primary products was mainly due to the great bulk of imports of energy products from the CIS countries (EUR 115.6 billion in 2006). The imports of energy products showed an average annual increase of 19% between 2000 and 2006.

The trade surplus in manufactured goods came mainly from machinery and transport equipment exports to CIS countries, the product group that experienced the strongest increase between 2000 and 2006 (average annual increase of 26%).

Oil from the CIS virtually the same value as several EU-27 products destined for the CIS

Looking at the trade by individual products, it appears that the bulk of the EU-27 imports from CIS countries were related to oil. In fact, the value of petroleum and petroleum products increased to EUR 102.6 billion in 2006 and represented 57.8% of the total value of all CIS imports (40.3% of all EU imports of these

products came from CIS countries). Iron and steel followed with a share of 5.0% of the total value of CIS imports, then non-ferrous metals (4.9%) and gas, natural and manufactured (4.3%). 15% of all EU-27 gas imports were from the CIS countries.

Table 5a: Main EU-27 imports from CIS countries, by product

SITC division	Value (EUR million)				Share in total extra-EU trade of this division (%)				Share in total EU imports from CIS	
	2000	2004	2005	2006	2000	2004	2005	2006	%	% cum.
									2006	2006
Total	76 516	105 890	140 262	177 507	7.7	10.3	11.9	13.2	100	100
33 Petroleum, petroleum products	33 251	51 287	79 501	102 649	25.5	36.1	38.2	40.3	57.8	57.8
67 Iron and steel	2 929	6 537	7 512	8 825	23.6	33.8	33.5	29.3	5.0	62.8
68 Non-ferrous metals	6 478	5 520	5 446	8 695	27.5	24.6	21.7	20.8	4.9	67.7
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	6 500	6 616	6 574	7 578	27.7	23.9	18.3	15.4	4.3	72.0
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	2 384	3 156	2 912	3 474	16.3	18.6	14.2	12.6	2.0	73.9
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	772	2 739	3 145	3 319	11.6	23.7	22.9	23.1	1.9	75.8
52 Inorganic chemicals	1 133	1 579	1 826	2 158	19.9	25.3	24.0	22.9	1.2	77.0
24 Cork and wood	1 447	1 947	2 088	2 137	22.8	33.2	33.7	32.7	1.2	78.2
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures	1 284	1 604	1 825	1 729	5.3	7.4	7.4	6.9	1.0	79.2
51 Organic chemicals	930	1 181	1 453	1 642	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.5	0.9	80.1

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT)

Table 5b: Main EU-27 exports to CIS countries, by product

SITC division	Value (EUR million)				Share in total extra-EU trade of this division (%)				Share in total EU exports to CIS	
	2000	2004	2005	2006	2000	2004	2005	2006	%	% cum.
									2006	2006
Total	33 828	66 679	81 755	105 774	4.0	7.0	7.8	9.2	100	100
78 Road vehicles	2 091	5 438	6 396	10 955	2.8	5.7	6.3	9.9	10.4	10.4
74 General industrial machinery and equipm.	2 102	5 036	6 410	8 534	4.6	8.5	9.8	11.2	8.1	18.4
72 Machinery for particular industries	2 231	4 922	5 866	7 895	5.1	9.4	10.5	12.5	7.5	25.9
77 Electrical machinery	1 826	4 528	5 377	6 527	2.8	6.7	7.6	8.3	6.2	32.1
76 Telecommunications	1 398	4 795	6 193	6 461	3.6	13.8	13.7	15.8	6.1	38.2
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1 271	2 427	3 418	4 886	3.8	4.6	5.8	7.3	4.6	42.8
75 Office machines	1 416	2 476	3 748	3 979	5.0	10.0	13.1	13.8	3.8	46.5
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1 234	2 329	2 970	3 921	3.5	6.3	7.6	8.6	3.7	50.3
69 Manufactures of metals	857	2 105	2 586	3 460	4.7	9.6	10.7	12.1	3.3	53.5
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	1 090	1 983	2 458	3 202	7.7	13.6	16.0	19.2	3.0	56.6

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT)

As far as EU-27 exports to CIS countries are concerned, road vehicles turned out to be the most important category with a share of 10.4% of total exports to CIS countries in 2006 (Table 5b). Their value increased more than 5-fold between 2000 and

2006. Other important categories of export products to CIS countries were related to machinery and telecommunications which have increased approximately 4-fold since 2000. Medicinal and pharmaceutical products followed with a 4.6% share.

Table 6a: EU-27 imports from CIS partners: main product (EUR million)

CIS	Main product	Value (EUR million)				Average annual increase 2000-2006 (%)	Share in total imports from the respective CIS country - 2006 (%)	Share in total EU imports from CIS countries of the respective product - 2006 (%)
		2000	2004	2005	2006			
Armenia	67 Iron and steel	7	47	189	121	59.4	36.4	1.4
Azerbaijan	33 Petroleum	932	1 228	2 356	5 071	32.6	93.2	4.9
Belarus	33 Petroleum	233	1 143	1 767	2 484	48.3	56.1	2.4
Georgia	33 Petroleum	141	133	82	280	12.1	57.6	0.3
Kazakhstan	33 Petroleum	2 738	5 539	8 526	11 401	26.8	82.0	11.1
Kyrgyz Rep.	26 Textiles fibres & wastes	12	10	5	4	-18.3	19.7	0.0
Moldova	84 Articles of apparel	88	88	94	133	7.1	23.9	17.4
Russian Fed.	33 Petroleum	28 709	42 251	65 546	82 408	19.2	58.6	80.3
Tajikistan	68 Non-ferrous metals	28	119	36	168	34.7	75.9	0.0
Turkmenistan	33 Petroleum	150	224	330	333	14.2	58.6	0.3
Ukraine	67 Iron and steel	836	2 387	2 550	3 162	24.8	31.8	35.8
Uzbekistan	34 Gas, natural & manufactur.	1	36	127	233	177.2	21.7	3.1

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT)

Table 6b: EU-27 exports to CIS partners: main product (EUR million)

CIS	Main product	Value (EUR million)				Average annual increase 2000-2006 (%)	Share in total exports to the respective CIS country (%)	Share in total EU exports to CIS countries of the respect. product - 2006 (%)
		2000	2004	2005	2006			
Armenia	66 Non-metallic mineral manuf.	83	97	109	102	3.4	21.4	5.2
Azerbaijan	89 Miscellaneous manuf. art.	10	15	51	302	75.0	15.5	7.7
Belarus	72 Machinery specialised	168	285	358	610	24.0	13.9	7.7
Georgia	33 Petroleum	81	90	128	189	15.2	20.5	15.3
Kazakhstan	74 Gen. ind. mach. & equipm.	182	317	382	539	19.9	10.8	6.3
Kyrgyz Rep.	78 Road vehicles	9	21	20	29	21.6	17.1	0.3
Moldova	33 Petroleum	85	50	106	146	9.5	12.4	11.8
Russian Fed.	78 Road vehicles	1 410	3 666	4 287	7 453	32.0	10.3	68.1
Tajikistan	06 Sugars, sugar prepar.	2	11	18	31	53.5	25.7	12.8
Turkmenistan	74 Gen. ind. mach. & equipm.	30	72	50	52	9.4	14.5	0.6
Ukraine	78 Road vehicles	332	1 022	1 220	2 092	35.9	11.5	19.1
Uzbekistan	72 Machinery specialised	80	91	99	80	0.1	12.9	1.0

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT)

Finally, Table 6a focuses on the main products that the EU imported from the individual CIS countries. As an example, 'Iron and steel' worth EUR 121 million was the main product imported from Armenia in 2006. This volume corresponded to a share of 36.4% of all EU imports from Armenia but only of 1.4% of all 'Iron and steel' products imported from the entire CIS group of countries.

The corresponding information for EU exports to individual CIS trade partners is shown in Table 6b. As an example, EUR 539 million worth of 'General industrial machinery and equipment' was exported to Kazakhstan in 2006, representing 10.8% of all EU-27 exports to that country. At the same time, these goods represented 6.3% of the total value of 'General industrial machinery and equipment' exported to several CIS countries. In other words: Kazakhstan absorbed only 6.3% of these products, the other CIS countries the remaining 93.7%.

➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION — METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Statistical sources (data extracted on: 20/04/2007)

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

The **EU-27** includes:

- Belgium (BE)
- Bulgaria (BG)
- Czech Republic (CZ)
- Denmark (DK)
- Germany (DE)
- Estonia (EE)
- Ireland (IE)
- Greece (EL)
- Spain (ES)
- France (FR)
- Italy (IT)
- Cyprus (CY)
- Latvia (LV)
- Lithuania (LT)
- Luxembourg (LU)
- Hungary (HU)
- Malta (MT)
- The Netherlands (NL)
- Austria (AT)
- Poland (PL)
- Portugal (PT)
- Romania (RO)
- Slovenia (SI)
- Slovakia (SK)
- Finland (FI)
- Sweden (SE)
- The United Kingdom (UK).

The CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States)

is composed of the following countries:

- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Georgia
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyz Republic
- Moldova
- Russia
- Tajikistan
- Turkmenistan
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan

Turkmenistan discontinued permanent membership in 2005 and is now an associate member.

Classification of products (Table 3)

Third revision of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). Food products = sections 0+1, Crude materials = sections 2+4, Energy = section 3, Chemicals = section 5, Machinery and transport equipment = section 7 and Other manufactured articles = sections 6+8.

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](#)

External Trade

 **External trade aggregated data**

 **External trade detailed data**

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