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EU exports to the world: **effects on employment**

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EU Exports to the World: Effects on Employment

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■ Table of Contents

<i>Introduction</i>	7
<i>Abbreviations and glossary</i>	9
<i>How to read this report</i>	15
A. By EU Member State	17
A.1. Total (EU and rest of the world) employment supported by the exports of each EU Member State (2000-2017; 1,000 jobs)	20
A.2. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2000-2017; 1,000 jobs)	22
A.3. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2000-2017; 1,000 jobs)	24
A.4. Employment supported by EU exports as a percentage of total employment, by Member State (2000-2017; %)	26
A.5. Employment by Member State supported by the exports of each Member State (2017; 1,000 jobs)	28
A.6. Extra-EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2000-2017; 1,000 jobs)	30
B. By trading partner	33
B.1. Extra-EU Employment by country supported by EU exports (2000-2017; 1,000 jobs)	34
B.2. Extra-EU Employment by country supported by the exports of each Member State (2017; 1,000 jobs)	36
C. By industry or sector	39
C.1. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State – 3 exporting sectors (2000, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)	40
C.2. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State – 10 exporting industries (2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)	42
C.3. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports – 3 sectors (2000, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)	44
C.4. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports – 10 industries (2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)	46
C.5. EU employment supported by EU exports: industry inter-linkages (2000, 2014; 1,000 jobs)	48
C.6. Extra-EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State – 3 exporting sectors (2000, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)	50
C.7. Extra-EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State – 10 exporting industries (2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)	52
C.8. Extra-EU employment by country and by sector supported by EU exports (2000, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)	54

C.9. Extra-EU employment by country and by industry supported by EU exports (2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)	56
C.10. Extra-EU employment supported by EU exports: inter-industry linkages (2000, 2014; 1,000 jobs)	58
D. By skill	61
D.1. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2008, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)	62
D.2. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2008, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)	64
D.3. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports by sector (2014; %)	66
E. By gender	69
E.1. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2008, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)	70
E.2. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2008, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)	72
E.3. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports by sector (2014; %)	74
E.4. Extra-EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2008, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)	76
E.5. Extra-EU employment by country supported by EU exports (2008, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)	78
E.6. Extra-EU employment by country and by sector supported by EU exports (2014; % and 1,000 jobs)	80
F. By age	83
F.1. EU employment supported by exports of each Member State (2008, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)	84
F.2. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2008, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)	86
F.3. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports by sector (2014; %)	88
G. By effect	91
G.1. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2000, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)	92
H. Country factsheets	95
Austria	96
Belgium	97
Bulgaria	98
Croatia	99
Cyprus	100

<i>Czech Republic</i>	101
<i>Germany</i>	102
<i>Denmark</i>	103
<i>Estonia</i>	104
<i>Greece</i>	105
<i>Spain</i>	106
<i>Finland</i>	107
<i>France</i>	108
<i>Hungary</i>	109
<i>Ireland</i>	110
<i>Italy</i>	111
<i>Lithuania</i>	112
<i>Luxembourg</i>	113
<i>Latvia</i>	114
<i>Malta</i>	115
<i>Netherlands</i>	116
<i>Poland</i>	117
<i>Portugal</i>	118
<i>Romania</i>	119
<i>Sweden</i>	120
<i>Slovenia</i>	121
<i>Slovakia</i>	122
<i>United Kingdom</i>	123
<i>European Union</i>	124
<i>Data sources and methodology</i>	125

INTRODUCTION

The European Commission identified trade policy as a core component of the European Union's 2020 Strategy. The fast changing global economy, characterised by the dynamic creation of business opportunities and increasingly complex production chains, means that it is now even more important to fully understand how trade flows affect employment. Gathering comprehensive, reliable and comparable information on this is crucial to support evidence-based policymaking.

Guided by that objective, the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) and the Commission's Directorate General for Trade have collaborated to produce this publication. It aims to be a valuable tool for trade policymakers.

Following up the first edition (Arto et al, 2015), the report features a series of indicators to illustrate in detail the relationship between trade and employment for the EU as a whole and for each EU Member State using the new World Input-Output Database (WIOD), 2016 release (Timmer et al, 2015, 2016), as the main data source. This information has been complemented with data on employment by age, skill and gender from other sources such as EUKLEMS. All the indicators relate to the EU exports to the rest of the world so as to reflect the scope of EU trade policymaking.

Most indicators are available as off 2000 but, due to data constraints, the indicators on employment split by skill, gender and age are only available from 2008 to 2014. The geographical breakdown of the data includes the 28 EU Member States, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Russia, South Korea, Switzerland, Turkey, Taiwan, the United States of America, and an aggregate "Rest of the World" region. On the basis of the number of jobs embodied in every million EUR worth of exports in 2014 and more recent data on international trade in goods and services, this report also provides projections elaborated by the JRC for 2017 using a different methodology, so they should be taken with caution.

The information presented in this pocketbook is complemented with an electronic version allowing downloads of the tables with the complete time series (2000-2014 and 2017).

ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

Country abbreviations

European Union Member States

EU	The 28 Member States of the European Union
----	--

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

Trading partners

Extra-EU	Non EU countries
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AU	Australia
BR	Brazil
CA	Canada
CH	Switzerland
CN	China
ID	Indonesia
IN	India
JP	Japan

KR	South Korea
MX	Mexico
NO	Norway
RU	Russia
TR	Turkey
TW	Taiwan
US	United States of America
RW	Rest of the World

Sector abbreviations

P	primary
M	manufacturing
S	services

Industry abbreviations

P	primary
M1	food, beverages, tobacco
M2	textiles
M3	wood, paper, printing
M4	energy
M5	chemicals
M6	other non-metallic and basic metals
M7	machinery and transport equipment
S1	transport, trade and business services
S2	other services.

Industry classification

NACE Rev. 2	Sector	Industry
Crop and animal production	P	P
Forestry and logging	P	P
Fishing and aquaculture	P	P
Mining and quarrying	P	P
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	M	M1
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel	M	M2
Manufacture of wood and of products	M	M3
Manufacture of paper and paper products	M	M3
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	M	M3
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum	M	M4
Manufacture of chemicals	M	M5
Manufacture of basic pharmaceuticals	M	M5
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	M	M6
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral	M	M6

NACE Rev. 2	Sector	Industry
Manufacture of basic metals	M	M6
Manufacture of fabricated metals	M	M6
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical	M	M7
Manufacture of electrical equipment	M	M7
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	M	M7
Manufacture of motor vehicles	M	M7
Manufacture of other transport equipment	M	M7
Manufacture of furniture; other manufacturing	M	M7
Repair and installation of machinery	M	M7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	M	M4
Water collection, treatment and supply	M	M4
Sewerage; waste collection, treatment and disposal	M	M4
Construction	S	S2
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of vehicles	S	S1
Wholesale trade, except motor vehicles	S	S1
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	S	S1
Land transport and transport via pipelines	S	S1
Water transport	S	S1
Air transport	S	S1
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	S	S1
Postal and courier activities	S	S1
Accommodation and food service activities	S	S2
Publishing activities	S	S1
Motion picture, video and television programmes	S	S1
Telecommunications	S	S1
Computer programming; information services	S	S1
Financial service activities, except insurances	S	S1
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding,	S	S1
Activities auxiliary to financial services	S	S1
Real estate activities	S	S2
Legal and accounting; management consultancy	S	S1
Architectural and engineering activities	S	S1
Scientific research and development	S	S1
Advertising and market research	S	S1
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	S	S1
Administrative and support service activities	S	S1
Public administration and defence; social security	S	S2
Education	S	S2
Human health and social work activities	S	S2
Other service activities	S	S2
Activities of households as employers	S	S2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	S	S2

Unit of measurement

m	million (10 ⁶)
EUR	euro

Glossary

Domestic effect: employment in a given Member State that is supported by its own exports to the rest of the world.

Employment: number of people engaged in production activities, including employees and self-employed

EU exports: aggregate exports of goods and services of the 28 EU Member States to the rest of the world.

Extra EU employment: employment outside the EU that is supported by the exports of an EU Member State to the rest of the world. This captures the jobs in firms outside the EU that supply inputs for producing the goods and services that the EU exports to the rest of the world.

High-skilled labour: workers with tertiary education.

Industry: economic branch of activity gathering firms and/or production plants producing the same good or service as their main activity.

Low-skilled labour: workers with less than primary, primary and lower secondary education.

Medium-skilled labour: workers with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.

Rest of the world: extra-EU countries.

Sector: group of industries.

Spillover: employment in a given Member State that is supported by the exports of another Member State to the rest of the world.

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HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

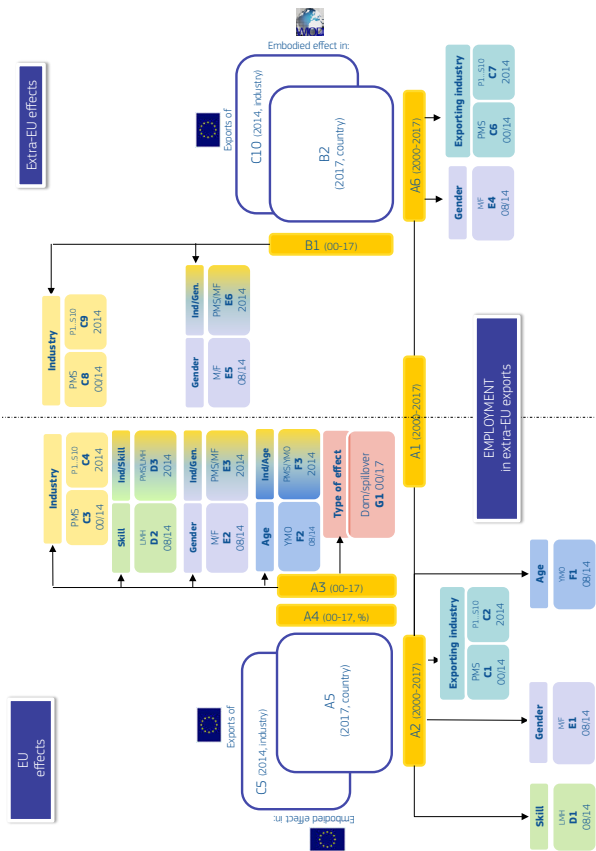
This report is organised as follows:

- Introduction
- Abbreviations and glossary
- How to read this report
- A. Indicators by EU Member State
- B. Indicators by trading partner
- C. Indicators by industry or sector
- D. Indicators by skill
- E. Indicators by gender
- F. Indicator by age
- G. Indicator by effect
- H. Country factsheets
- Data sources and methodology

Sections A to G show all the indicators related to the (EU and extra-EU) employment supported by EU exports to the rest of the world, including the relevant information for each Member State. We suggest using Figure 1 for an overview of all the inter-linkages across tables. As shown in Figure 1, all tables pivot around Tables A.5 (EU effects) and B.2 (Extra-EU effects). They both show where the effects take place (rows) and which country is driving those effects (columns). As a result, each element of the Table A.5 reports the employment in a given Member State (row i) supported by the exports of a Member State (column j). All other tables basically split these results by industries, sectors, skill levels, gender, age and type of effect. For instance, in order to know how much employment in Spain is supported by EU exports, one should look at Table A3. Besides, tables C.5 and C.10 show the same results but focusing on the industry breakdown and removing the country dimension.

Section H contains factsheets for each Member State, drawing on the information from sections A to G and the last section briefly describes the data sources and methodology.

Figure 1

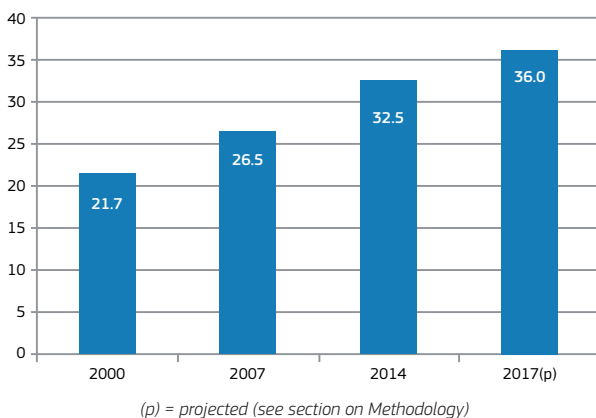


A. By EU Member State

EU exports to the rest of the World support 36 million jobs

The number of jobs supported by the European Union's exports to the rest of the World keeps a growing path since 2000, increasing the number of jobs directly or indirectly linked to such exports by 66%. For 2017, around 36 million jobs were supported by the EU exports to non-EU countries, showing an average increase of 20% every seven years since 2000.

EU million jobs in EU exports to the World



NOTE: For the year 2017, given the absence of the corresponding WIOD tables, the results are all projections based on the estimations of 2014, so they should be taken with caution. These projections have been elaborated by the JRC using international trade in goods and services statistics (Eurostat) of 2017 and assuming the same number of jobs embodied in every million EUR worth of exports to the rest of the World as in 2014. The export values of 2017 were further adjusted to reflect price changes and methodological differences between trade statistics and National Accounts.

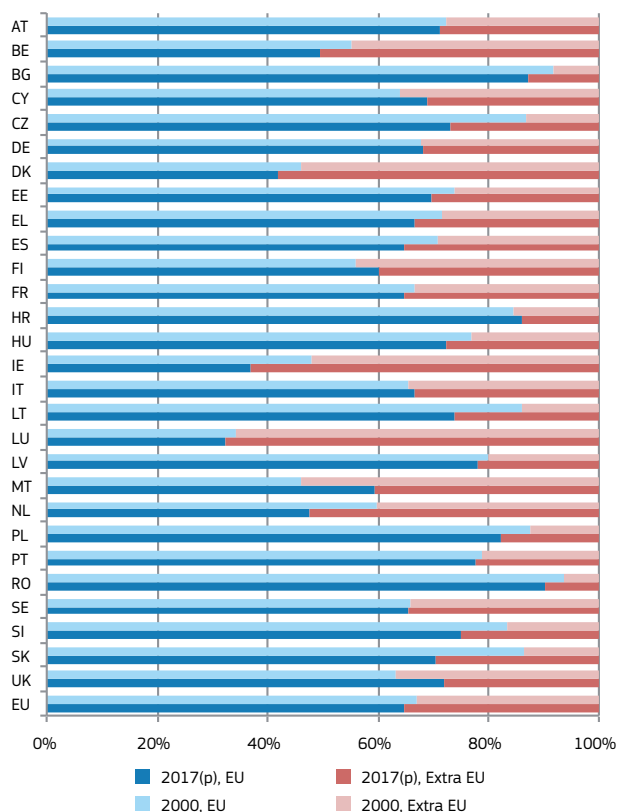
A.1. Total (EU and rest of the world) employment supported by the exports of each EU Member State (2000-2017; 1,000 jobs)

	2000	2007	2014	2017(p)
AT	532	800	974	1,018
BE	1,097	1,341	1,960	2,120
BG	185	561	738	798
CY	66	65	81	103
CZ	589	613	903	1,095
DE	6,499	9,417	10,997	12,313
DK	997	1,564	1,386	1,533
EE	75	124	188	195
EL	369	600	774	690
ES	1,540	1,992	2,846	3,143
FI	559	844	672	736
FR	3,648	4,184	4,584	5,249
HR	372	311	350	488
HU	667	757	778	909
IE	880	1,536	2,062	2,823
IT	3,185	3,969	4,334	4,782
LT	156	239	418	459
LU	512	495	1,177	1,218
LV	91	152	199	222
MT	48	52	73	51
NL	1,799	2,563	3,075	3,470
PL	1,044	1,321	1,851	2,211
PT	299	512	757	827
RO	1,082	869	1,276	1,293
SE	1,173	1,393	1,358	1,415
SI	87	180	189	230
SK	140	361	487	536
UK	4,695	4,950	5,596	5,817
EU	32,386	41,765	50,082	55,745

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2017, Germany's exports beyond the EU supported 12.3 million jobs worldwide.

A.1. Total (EU and rest of the world) employment supported by the exports of each EU Member State (2000, 2017; %)



(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Between 2000 and 2017, total employment supported by EU exports increased by 23.4m jobs (+72%), reaching 55.7m jobs. The growth in total employment supported by EU exports was led by the exports of Germany (+5.8m jobs), Ireland (+1.9m jobs), the Netherlands (+1.7m jobs), Spain (+1.6m jobs), France (+1.6m jobs) and Italy (+1.6m jobs). In 2017, 22% of employment supported by EU exports was driven by sales from Germany to the rest of the world (12.3m jobs), 10.4% was due to exports by the UK, 9.4% by French exports and 8.6% by Italian exports.

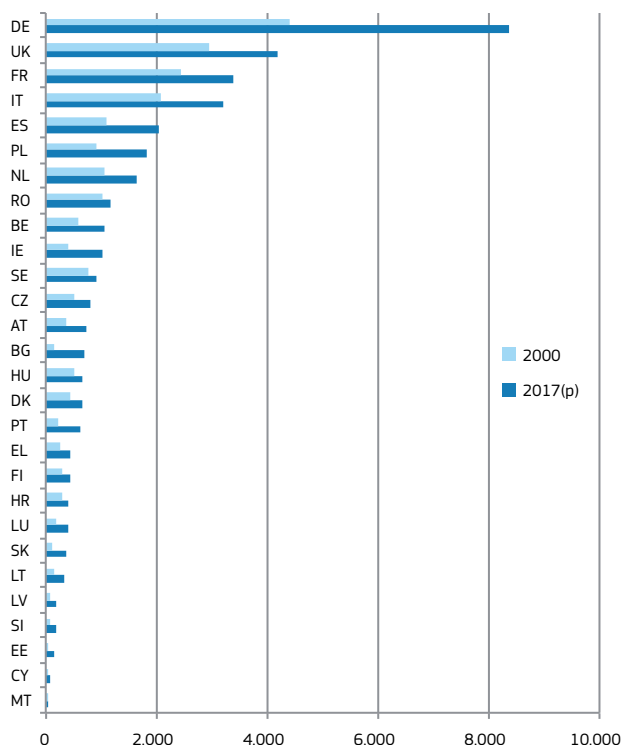
A.2. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2000-2017; 1,000 jobs)

	2000	2007	2014	2017(p)
AT	384	553	693	724
BE	606	624	970	1,049
BG	169	464	645	697
CY	42	47	55	71
CZ	513	434	660	801
DE	4,415	5,927	7,488	8,384
DK	459	575	581	643
EE	55	85	131	136
EL	265	376	517	460
ES	1,092	1,318	1,845	2,038
FI	313	422	404	442
FR	2,437	2,548	2,963	3,392
HR	314	243	301	421
HU	513	441	563	658
IE	421	571	759	1,040
IT	2,090	2,417	2,888	3,187
LT	134	193	309	339
LU	175	218	380	393
LV	73	119	156	174
MT	22	28	43	30
NL	1,072	1,289	1,459	1,647
PL	914	1,088	1,522	1,818
PT	236	377	587	641
RO	1,012	759	1,152	1,168
SE	772	877	889	927
SI	73	127	142	173
SK	121	243	343	378
UK	2,966	3,154	4,017	4,176
EU	21,659	25,519	32,464	36,007

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2017, Germany's exports beyond the EU supported around 8.4 million jobs in the EU.

A.2. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2000, 2017; 1,000 jobs)



(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Between 2000 and 2017 EU employment supported by EU exports increased by 14.4m jobs (+66%) to reach a total of 36m jobs. This growth was driven by the exports to the rest of the world from Germany (+4m jobs), the UK (+1.2m jobs), Italy (+1.1m jobs), France (+1m jobs) and Spain (+0.9m jobs). In 2017, exports from Germany outside the EU supported 8.4m jobs across the EU (this represented 23% of total EU employment supported by EU exports). The UK's exports beyond the EU supported 4.2m jobs (12%) across the EU, while France's and Italy's exports to the rest of the world supported 3.4m jobs and 3.2m jobs across the EU respectively (9% each).

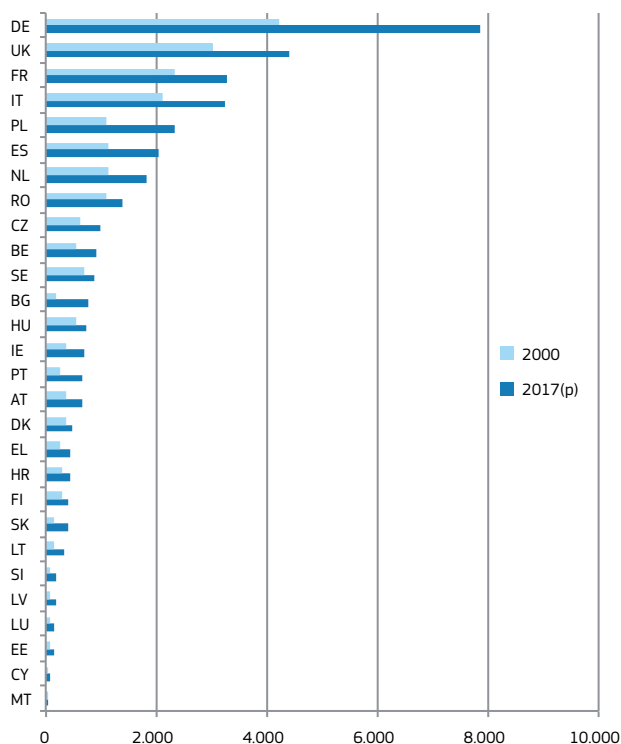
A.3. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2000-2017; 1,000 jobs)

	2000	2007	2014	2017(p)
AT	365	491	620	659
BE	563	603	847	923
BG	178	504	723	784
CY	39	49	61	75
CZ	616	589	827	973
DE	4,212	5,573	7,017	7,849
DK	363	416	440	486
EE	66	97	132	138
EL	260	357	505	456
ES	1,145	1,427	1,849	2,044
FI	303	388	373	410
FR	2,350	2,482	2,892	3,293
HR	315	255	323	439
HU	543	488	643	741
IE	360	427	522	701
IT	2,109	2,486	2,924	3,233
LT	145	211	320	351
LU	86	93	135	142
LV	82	133	171	190
MT	20	26	35	28
NL	1,118	1,313	1,607	1,821
PL	1,107	1,402	1,994	2,335
PT	250	402	609	667
RO	1,113	884	1,358	1,402
SE	692	784	826	870
SI	81	138	160	191
SK	151	279	364	404
UK	3,025	3,222	4,188	4,406
EU	21,659	25,519	32,464	36,007

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2017, the exports of the EU as a whole to the rest of the world supported around 3.3 million jobs in France.

A.3. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2000, 2017; 1,000 jobs)



(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Between 2000 and 2017, EU employment supported by EU exports to the rest of the world increased 14.4m jobs (66%), to reach a total of 36m jobs. Most of the increase was in Germany (+3.6m jobs), the UK (+1.4m jobs), Poland (+1.2m jobs) and Italy (+1.1m jobs). In 2017, the exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world supported 7.8m jobs in Germany (22% of total employment supported by EU exports across the EU), 4.4m jobs in the UK (13%), 3.3m jobs in France (9%) and 3.2m jobs in Italy (9%).

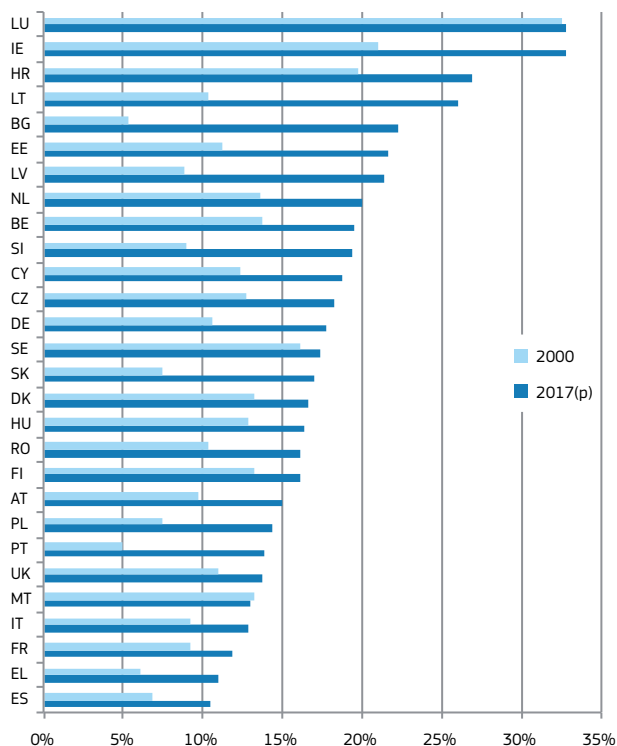
A.4. Employment supported by EU exports as a percentage of total employment, by Member State (2000-2017; %)

	2000	2007	2014	2017(p)
AT	9.7%	12.2%	14.5%	14.9%
BE	13.7%	13.8%	18.6%	19.5%
BG	5.4%	13.2%	20.1%	22.2%
CY	12.3%	12.6%	17.1%	18.7%
CZ	12.7%	11.6%	16.2%	18.2%
DE	10.6%	13.8%	16.4%	17.7%
DK	13.3%	14.5%	15.9%	16.6%
EE	11.3%	14.9%	21.4%	21.6%
EL	6.0%	7.4%	12.7%	11.0%
ES	6.9%	6.7%	10.3%	10.5%
FI	13.2%	15.5%	14.9%	16.1%
FR	9.2%	9.2%	10.6%	11.8%
HR	19.7%	14.8%	20.6%	26.8%
HU	12.8%	11.6%	15.2%	16.3%
IE	21.0%	19.8%	27.3%	32.8%
IT	9.2%	9.8%	12.0%	12.9%
LT	10.3%	14.6%	24.3%	26.0%
LU	32.6%	27.8%	33.3%	32.8%
LV	8.9%	12.4%	19.0%	21.4%
MT	13.2%	16.2%	18.2%	13.0%
NL	13.6%	15.0%	18.4%	20.0%
PL	7.5%	9.3%	12.8%	14.3%
PT	5.0%	7.9%	13.4%	13.9%
RO	10.4%	9.4%	15.4%	16.2%
SE	16.1%	17.3%	17.4%	17.4%
SI	9.0%	14.1%	17.1%	19.3%
SK	7.5%	12.8%	16.4%	17.0%
UK	11.0%	11.0%	13.6%	13.7%
EU	10.1%	11.1%	14.3%	15.3%

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2017, in France 11.8% of the total employment was supported by the exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world.

A.4. Employment supported by EU exports as a percentage of total employment, by Member State (2000, 2017; %)



(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Between 2000 and 2017, the share of employment across the EU supported by the sales of goods and services to the rest of the world increased from 10.1% in 2000 to 15.3% in 2017. In 2017, in all Member States exports of the whole EU supported more than 10% of the domestic employment. Almost one third of the total employment of Luxembourg and Ireland were supported by EU exports. In Croatia 26.8%, in Lithuania 26%, in Bulgaria 22.2% and in Estonia 21.6%.

A.5. Employment by Member State supported by the exports of each Member State (2017; 1,000 jobs)

	Exports by																											Total	
	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK		UK
AT	495.5	4.0	0.8	0.2	5.2	80.3	2.1	0.2	0.6	3.3	1.5	9.5	3.0	6.2	2.7	15.6	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.3	4.6	3.9	0.6	1.7	3.8	2.6	2.8	6.2	659
BE	3.7	712.9	0.5	0.2	2.9	57.3	5.9	0.4	1.1	6.8	2.5	32.0	0.4	2.0	8.8	12.4	0.6	12.2	0.2	0.2	28.5	3.3	1.4	0.7	7.4	0.4	1.1	17.1	923
BG	4.9	104	662.2	0.5	2.5	26.6	2.6	0.2	5.5	5.9	1.4	9.3	0.6	2.6	4.3	14.8	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	6.8	2.3	1.9	5.6	2.4	1.6	1.3	6.2	784
CY	0.2	0.5	0.1	62.9	0.2	1.0	3.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	75
CZ	18.6	14.5	1.4	0.3	635.5	152.8	5.3	0.7	0.5	8.2	3.3	19.9	1.4	11.7	4.8	18.0	1.0	2.0	0.4	0.1	10.2	15.2	1.2	2.6	7.5	1.9	20.6	15.0	973
DE	82.6	58.1	4.3	0.8	52.4	6,806.3	48.1	3.3	4.6	51.7	24.1	152.7	4.5	43.1	34.6	112.2	3.7	24.1	1.6	0.6	89.9	51.6	10.0	10.9	44.2	5.7	22.6	100.9	7,849
DK	0.8	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	15.6	428.8	0.3	0.2	1.5	2.8	3.9	0.1	1.0	1.9	2.1	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.1	3.0	1.8	0.2	0.2	10.2	0.1	0.3	6.5	486
EE	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.4	2.2	110.9	0.1	0.7	5.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.5	2.2	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	5.6	0.1	0.1	1.2	138
EL	0.5	1.5	2.2	0.8	0.3	5.9	0.9	0.0	427.4	1.1	0.4	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.6	4.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	3.0	456
ES	3.9	13.2	7.2	0.2	3.5	61.4	6.5	0.3	1.7	1,775.2	2.6	58.6	0.5	2.6	5.7	27.8	0.5	3.9	0.2	0.2	11.1	4.8	21.9	1.5	4.9	0.9	1.7	21.2	2,044
FI	1.1	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	15.5	3.1	2.2	0.3	1.7	343.7	3.4	0.1	0.6	7.7	3.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	5.5	1.8	0.3	0.2	10.0	0.1	0.3	4.0	410
FR	8.6	45.4	1.3	0.3	7.6	142.3	10.0	0.6	1.8	52.1	4.6	2,765.5	0.8	6.3	28.0	52.5	0.7	25.1	0.4	0.5	36.7	9.4	6.7	3.0	12.6	1.1	5.3	63.7	3,293
HR	4.4	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.8	10.8	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	2.1	392.4	1.9	0.8	8.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.4	4.4	0.6	1.9	439
HU	14.9	6.2	1.3	0.1	7.9	85.8	3.8	0.6	0.6	5.7	1.9	11.7	2.8	51.6	9.6	17.5	0.5	3.8	0.3	0.1	9.8	6.5	0.7	6.4	5.2	1.8	7.5	10.8	741
IE	0.7	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.5	8.2	1.3	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.8	4.1	0.1	0.5	647.5	3.3	0.1	7.8	0.1	0.1	4.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	13.1	701

NOTE: Results projected for 2017 (see section on Methodology). (continues next page)

In 2017, German exports beyond the EU supported 152,800 jobs in the Czech Republic.

	Exports by																												Total
	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	
IT	173	166	28	05	97	1573	118	10	47	345	58	907	39	91	212	2,725	14	137	06	11	165	150	52	68	103	43	57	402	3,233
LT	08	16	01	00	05	75	56	16	01	08	13	22	00	04	08	16	3121	02	40	00	23	20	01	01	35	04	02	17	351
LU	06	24	01	01	03	65	06	00	01	05	03	24	00	03	39	13	00	1160	00	04	32	03	02	01	08	01	01	13	142
LV	05	10	01	03	03	47	38	35	01	11	16	14	00	02	10	09	30	02	1570	01	13	10	01	01	39	02	01	21	190
MT	03	04	01	01	01	07	12	00	01	01	01	05	01	01	03	08	00	08	00	193	05	01	00	03	07	00	00	10	28
NL	73	569	06	03	56	1548	120	09	14	125	52	442	08	44	980	333	07	65	04	11	1,3148	64	23	13	100	07	17	364	1,821
PL	181	244	23	06	384	2710	236	50	16	176	105	436	19	183	162	374	87	50	34	04	277	1,6665	23	60	275	25	164	379	2,335
PT	11	52	04	00	11	170	14	01	04	219	09	142	01	09	24	56	01	10	01	00	37	10	5782	05	17	01	05	70	667
RO	141	139	68	05	55	918	49	07	27	110	17	253	17	145	51	357	04	82	01	02	137	55	21	1,1144	55	14	38	102	1,402
SE	27	77	02	02	17	310	297	18	05	34	123	93	02	13	87	59	09	21	06	05	99	35	07	04	7238	02	07	98	870
SI	56	15	02	00	12	167	08	01	02	09	03	28	35	20	08	75	01	06	00	00	11	11	02	04	09	1403	09	16	191
SK	86	38	04	01	123	458	16	02	02	23	08	66	06	66	39	80	05	09	02	01	28	55	03	13	21	10	2818	54	404
UK	67	356	10	13	52	1065	206	07	27	145	65	734	09	44	1196	311	09	1527	06	33	346	69	37	18	180	08	18	3,7501	4,406
EU	724	1,049	697	71	801	8,384	643	136	460	2,038	442	3,392	421	658	1,040	3,187	339	393	174	30	1,647	1,818	641	1,168	927	173	378	4,176	36,007

NOTE: Results projected for 2017 (see section on Methodology)

In 2017, Germany's exports beyond the EU supported 8.4m jobs across the EU: 6.8m jobs in Germany, 271,000 jobs in Poland, 157,300 jobs in Italy, 154,800 jobs in the Netherlands, 152,800 jobs in the Czech Republic, and 142,300 jobs in France. Germany was also the Member State with the largest number of jobs (7.8m jobs) supported by EU exports of all Member States, of which 6.8m jobs were supported by German exports to the rest of the world; 152,700 jobs by French exports and 112,200 jobs by Italian exports.

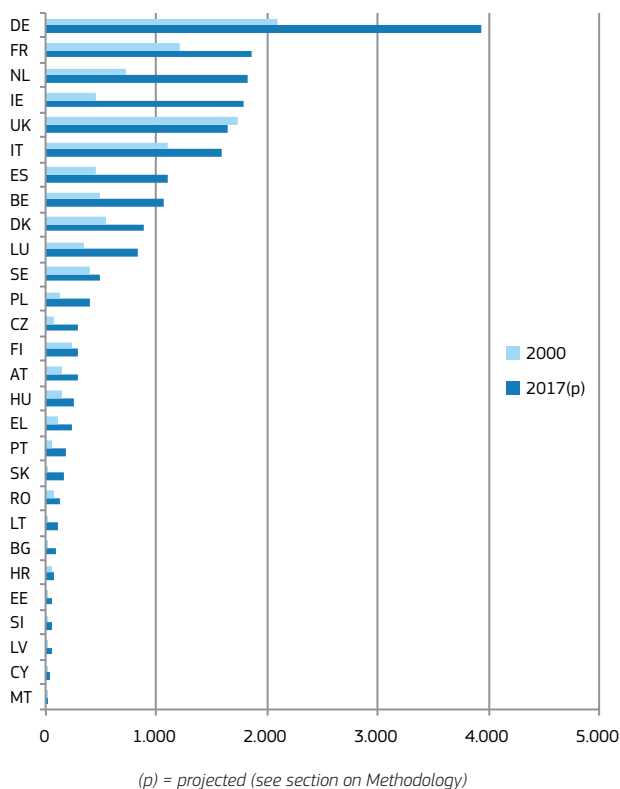
A.6. Extra-EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2000-2017; 1,000 jobs)

	2000	2007	2014	2017(p)
AT	147	247	281	293
BE	491	717	990	1,071
BG	15	98	93	101
CY	24	17	25	32
CZ	77	178	243	295
DE	2,084	3,490	3,509	3,928
DK	538	989	804	890
EE	20	39	57	59
EL	104	224	257	229
ES	448	674	1,001	1,105
FI	246	422	268	294
FR	1,212	1,636	1,622	1,857
HR	57	67	49	68
HU	155	316	214	251
IE	459	965	1,302	1,783
IT	1,095	1,552	1,445	1,595
LT	21	46	110	120
LU	337	277	798	825
LV	18	33	43	48
MT	26	24	29	21
NL	727	1,274	1,616	1,823
PL	130	233	329	393
PT	64	135	170	186
RO	70	110	123	125
SE	400	516	469	488
SI	15	53	47	58
SK	19	117	143	158
UK	1,728	1,796	1,579	1,641
EU	10,727	16,245	17,618	19,738

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2017, Belgium's exports to the rest of the world supported 1,071,000 jobs outside the EU.

A.6. Extra-EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2000, 2017; 1,000 jobs)



Between 2000 and 2017, the employment outside the EU supported by EU exports to the rest of the world increased from 10.7m jobs to 19.7m jobs. In 2017, all Member States except Malta and the UK supported more jobs abroad through their exports to the rest of the world than in 2000. Germany was responsible for 20% of the total increase, followed by Ireland (15%) and the Netherlands (12%). In 2017, 20% of employment outside the EU supported by EU exports to the rest of the world was driven by German exports, 9.4% by the exports of France, 9.2% by the exports of the Netherlands, and 9% by the exports of Ireland.

B. By trading partner

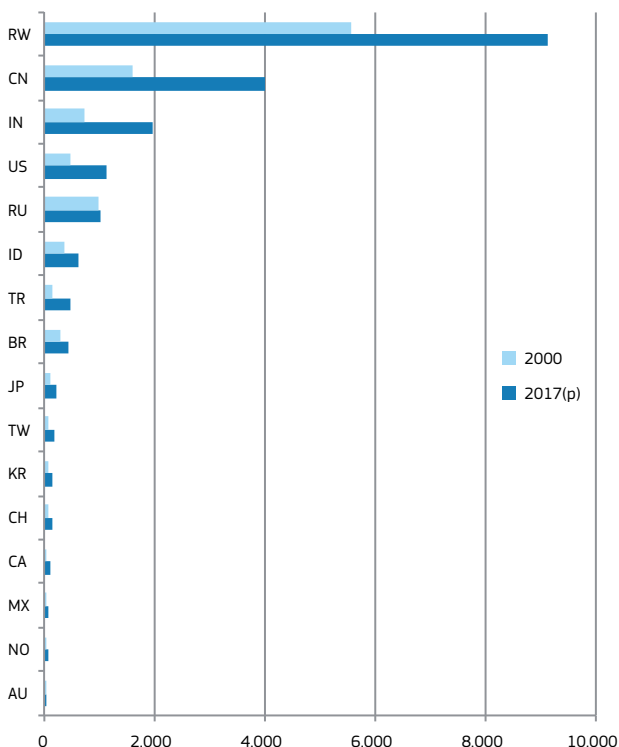
B.1. Extra-EU Employment by country supported by EU exports (2000-2017; 1,000 jobs)

	2000	2007	2014	2017(p)
AU	35	34	30	34
BR	299	447	392	436
CA	54	86	89	98
CH	94	117	133	148
CN	1,614	3,596	3,579	3,990
ID	354	386	552	615
IN	721	1,070	1,760	1,953
JP	127	202	191	214
KR	64	93	145	162
MX	30	41	68	76
NO	49	64	64	70
RU	980	1,106	928	1,030
TR	156	208	431	476
TW	92	150	161	180
US	492	659	942	1,115
RW	5,566	7,986	8,153	9,139
Extra-EU	10,727	16,245	17,618	19,738

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2017, EU exports to the world supported around 4 million jobs in China.

B.1. Extra-EU Employment by country supported by EU exports (2000, 2017; 1,000 jobs)



(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Between 2000 and 2017, the number of jobs in the rest of the world supported by EU exports beyond the EU increased by 9m to a total of 19.7m (+84%). 26% of this increase was in China, 14% in India, 7% in the US and 4% in Turkey. In 2017, EU exports to the rest of the world supported a total of 4m jobs in China (20% of total), 2m jobs in India (10%), 1.1m jobs in the US (6%), and in Russia, 1m jobs (5%).

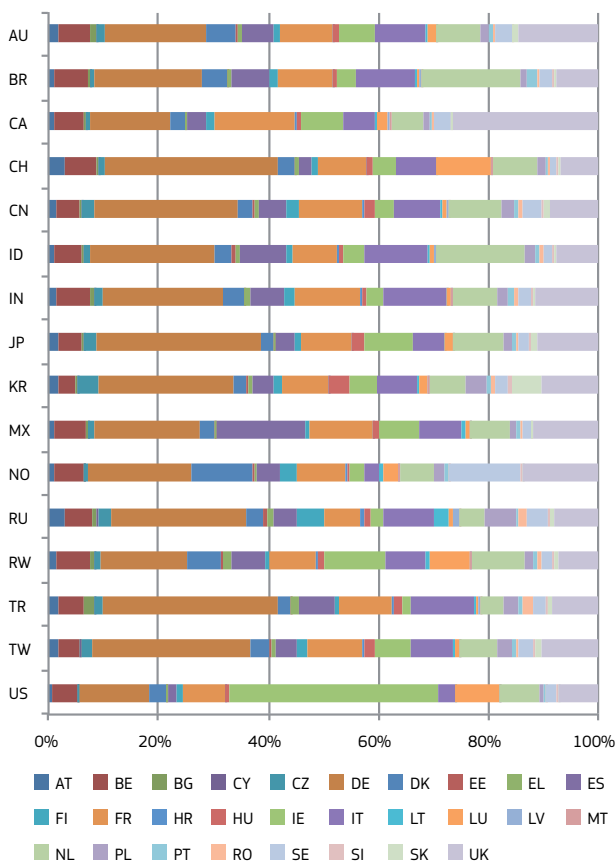
B.2. Extra-EU Employment by country supported by the exports of each Member State (2017; 1,000 jobs)

	Exports by																										Total		
	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI		SK	UK
AU	1	2	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	34
BR	4	27	2	0	3	85	21	1	2	31	7	42	1	4	15	47	1	2	1	0	78	5	9	3	9	2	1	34	436
CA	1	5	0	0	1	14	2	0	1	3	1	15	0	1	8	6	0	2	0	0	6	1	1	0	3	0	0	26	98
CH	5	8	0	0	2	47	4	0	1	4	1	13	0	1	7	10	0	15	0	0	12	2	1	0	2	0	1	10	148
CN	58	164	13	4	102	1,029	118	15	28	201	86	464	9	85	138	332	14	33	7	3	387	98	26	22	151	12	38	354	3,990
ID	7	30	3	0	7	139	20	3	5	53	6	50	1	6	23	72	2	4	2	0	100	12	5	3	9	2	3	47	615
IN	27	123	10	5	25	430	75	4	16	127	33	234	8	18	59	220	7	11	3	2	159	39	25	9	49	6	10	221	1,953
JP	3	10	1	0	5	64	5	0	1	7	2	20	0	5	19	12	0	3	0	0	19	4	1	1	4	0	2	24	214
KR	3	5	0	0	6	40	4	0	1	7	2	14	0	6	8	12	1	2	0	0	11	6	1	1	4	1	9	17	162
MX	1	4	0	0	1	15	2	0	0	12	1	9	0	1	6	6	0	1	0	0	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	9	76
NO	1	4	0	0	0	13	8	0	0	3	2	6	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	9	0	0	10	70
RU	30	52	7	5	23	253	32	9	11	45	51	66	8	13	24	94	29	8	10	1	46	60	6	13	43	3	9	81	1,030
TR	9	20	10	0	7	151	10	1	7	30	4	46	2	7	7	56	2	2	1	1	20	12	4	9	10	2	4	40	476
TW	3	6	1	0	4	52	6	1	1	7	3	18	0	4	11	14	1	1	0	0	13	4	1	1	5	0	2	18	180
US	9	48	1	1	6	142	31	1	6	16	11	87	1	7	426	33	1	88	1	1	82	7	3	2	22	1	2	80	1,115
RW	132	561	53	16	104	1,448	550	24	148	558	82	771	36	94	1,028	676	61	649	23	11	879	139	102	60	166	27	75	667	9,139
Extra-EU	293	1,071	101	32	295	3,928	890	59	229	1,105	294	1,857	68	251	1,783	1,595	120	825	48	21	1,823	393	186	125	488	58	158	1,641	19,738

NOTE: Results projected for 2017 (see section on Methodology).

In 2017, German exports beyond the EU supported 1,029,000 jobs in China.

B.2. Extra-EU Employment by country supported by the exports of each Member State (2017(p); %)



(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2017, EU exports to the world supported 19.7m jobs outside Europe. Most of the jobs were in China (4m) of which 1m were driven by German exports, 464,000 by French exports, 387,000 by the Dutch exports, and 354,000 by UK exports. Germany was the Member State that contributed the most to support employment outside the EU (4m jobs), especially in China (1m jobs), India (430,000 jobs) and Russia (253,000 jobs).

C. By industry or sector

C.1. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State – 3 exporting sectors (2000, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)

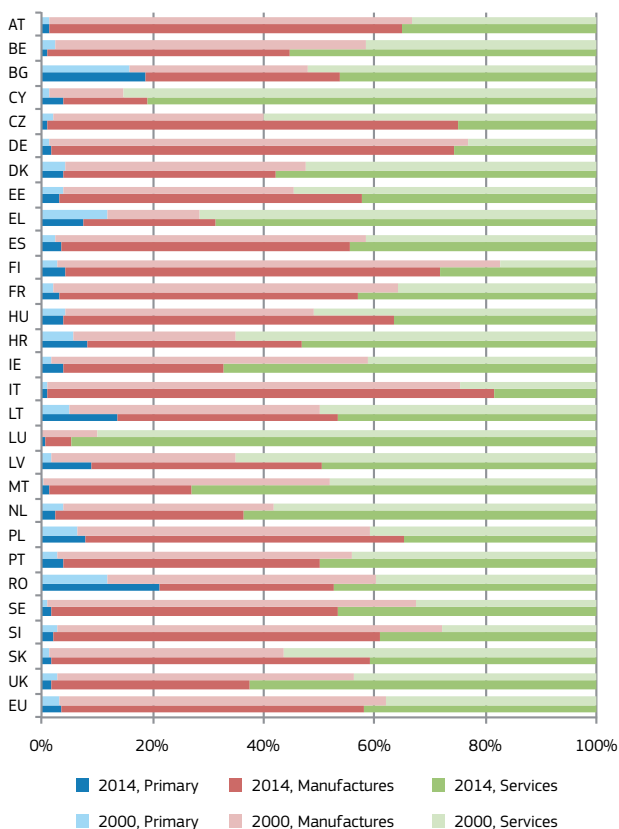
	2000				2014				2017(p)
	P	M	S	Total	P	M	S	Total	Total
AT	1%	66%	33%	384	1%	64%	35%	693	724
BE	2%	56%	41%	606	1%	44%	55%	970	1,049
BG	16%	32%	52%	169	19%	35%	46%	645	697
CY	1%	14%	85%	42	4%	15%	81%	55	71
CZ	2%	38%	60%	513	1%	74%	25%	660	801
DE	2%	75%	23%	4,415	2%	73%	26%	7,488	8,384
DK	4%	44%	52%	459	4%	38%	58%	581	643
EE	4%	41%	55%	55	3%	54%	42%	131	136
EL	12%	17%	72%	265	7%	24%	69%	517	460
ES	3%	56%	42%	1,092	4%	52%	45%	1,845	2,038
FI	3%	80%	17%	313	4%	67%	28%	404	442
FR	2%	62%	36%	2,437	3%	54%	43%	2,963	3,392
HR	6%	29%	65%	314	8%	39%	53%	301	421
HU	4%	45%	51%	513	4%	60%	36%	563	658
IE	2%	57%	41%	421	4%	29%	67%	759	1,040
IT	1%	74%	25%	2,090	1%	80%	19%	2,888	3,187
LT	5%	45%	50%	134	14%	40%	47%	309	339
LU	0%	10%	90%	175	1%	5%	95%	380	393
LV	2%	33%	65%	73	9%	42%	49%	156	174
MT	0%	52%	48%	22	1%	26%	73%	43	30
NL	4%	38%	58%	1,072	2%	34%	64%	1,459	1,647
PL	7%	53%	41%	914	8%	58%	35%	1,522	1,818
PT	3%	53%	44%	236	4%	46%	50%	587	641
RO	12%	48%	40%	1,012	21%	31%	47%	1,152	1,168
SE	1%	66%	33%	772	2%	52%	47%	889	927
SI	3%	69%	28%	73	2%	59%	39%	142	173
SK	1%	42%	56%	121	2%	57%	41%	343	378
UK	3%	53%	44%	2,966	2%	36%	63%	4,017	4,176
EU	3%	59%	38%	21,659	4%	54%	42%	32,464	36,007

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

P: primary; M: manufacturing; S: services

In 2014, German exports beyond the EU supported around 7.5 million jobs across the EU, of which 73% were driven by the exports of the German manufacturing sector.

C.1. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State – 3 exporting sectors (2000, 2014; %)



In 2014, the manufacturing sector was responsible for 54% of EU employment supported by EU exports to the rest of the world (down from 59% in 2000). The services and primary sectors accounted for 42% and 4% respectively (compared to 38% and 3% in 2000). In 2014, in 13 Member States the manufacturing sector was responsible for more than 50% of the EU employment supported by their exports: Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Slovenia and Slovakia.

C.2. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State – 10 exporting industries (2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)

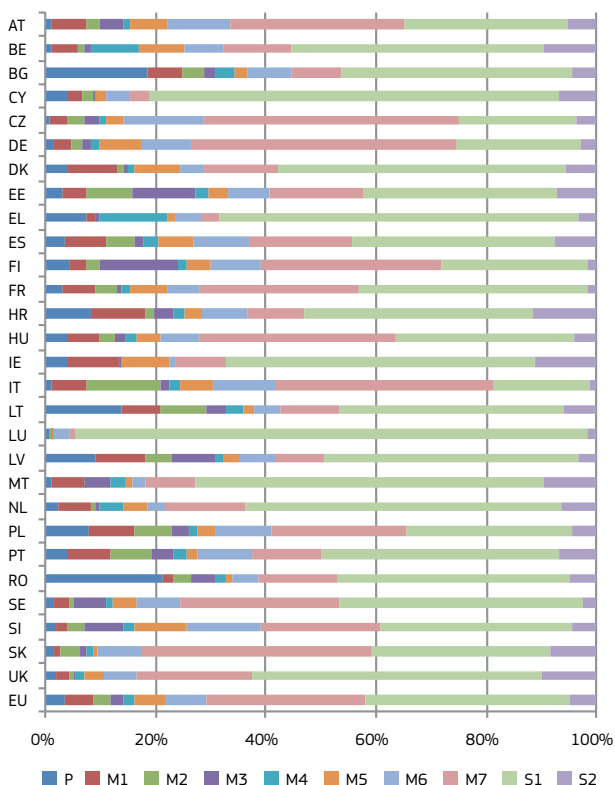
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	2014	2017(p)
AT	1%	6%	2%	4%	1%	7%	12%	32%	30%	5%	693	724
BE	1%	5%	1%	1%	9%	8%	7%	12%	46%	9%	970	1,049
BG	19%	6%	4%	2%	3%	3%	8%	9%	42%	4%	645	697
CY	4%	3%	2%	0%	0%	2%	5%	3%	74%	7%	55	71
CZ	1%	3%	3%	3%	1%	3%	15%	46%	21%	4%	660	801
DE	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	7%	9%	48%	22%	3%	7,488	8,384
DK	4%	9%	1%	1%	1%	8%	4%	14%	52%	6%	581	643
EE	3%	4%	8%	11%	3%	3%	8%	17%	35%	7%	131	136
EL	7%	2%	0%	0%	12%	2%	5%	3%	65%	3%	517	460
ES	4%	7%	5%	2%	3%	6%	10%	18%	37%	8%	1,845	2,038
FI	4%	3%	2%	14%	2%	4%	9%	33%	27%	2%	404	442
FR	3%	6%	4%	1%	2%	7%	6%	29%	42%	2%	2,963	3,392
HR	8%	10%	2%	4%	2%	3%	8%	10%	42%	12%	301	421
HU	4%	6%	3%	2%	2%	4%	7%	35%	33%	4%	563	658
IE	4%	9%	0%	0%	0%	8%	1%	9%	56%	11%	759	1,040
IT	1%	6%	13%	2%	2%	6%	12%	39%	17%	2%	2,888	3,187
LT	14%	7%	8%	4%	4%	2%	5%	11%	40%	6%	309	339
LU	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%	93%	2%	380	393
LV	9%	9%	5%	8%	2%	3%	7%	9%	46%	3%	156	174
MT	1%	6%	0%	5%	3%	1%	2%	9%	63%	10%	43	30
NL	2%	6%	1%	1%	4%	5%	3%	15%	57%	6%	1,459	1,647
PL	8%	8%	7%	3%	2%	3%	10%	24%	30%	5%	1,522	1,818
PT	4%	8%	7%	4%	2%	2%	10%	12%	43%	7%	587	641
RO	21%	2%	3%	4%	2%	1%	5%	14%	42%	5%	1,152	1,168
SE	2%	3%	1%	6%	1%	4%	8%	29%	44%	3%	889	927
SI	2%	2%	3%	7%	2%	9%	14%	22%	35%	5%	142	173
SK	2%	1%	4%	1%	1%	1%	8%	42%	33%	8%	343	378
UK	2%	2%	1%	0%	2%	4%	6%	21%	53%	10%	4,017	4,176
EU	4%	5%	4%	2%	2%	5%	8%	29%	37%	5%	32,464	36,007

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

P: primary; M1: food, beverages, tobacco; M2: textiles; M3: wood, paper, printing; M4: energy; M5: chemicals; M6: other non-metallic and basic metals; M7: machinery and transport equipment; S1: transport, trade and business services; S2: other services.

In 2014, Bulgarian exports beyond the EU supported around 645,000 jobs across the EU, of which 8% were driven by exports of the other non-metallic and basic metals industries.

C.2. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State – 10 exporting industries (2014; %)



In 2014, 37% of EU employment supported by EU exports was driven by the sales of the transport, trade and business services industries to the rest of the world (S1), ranging from 17% in Italy to 93% in Luxembourg. EU exports of the machinery and transport equipment industries accounted for 29% (M7), varying from 1% in Luxembourg to 48% in Germany, while non-metallic and basic metals made up 8% (M6).

C.3. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports – 3 sectors (2000, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)

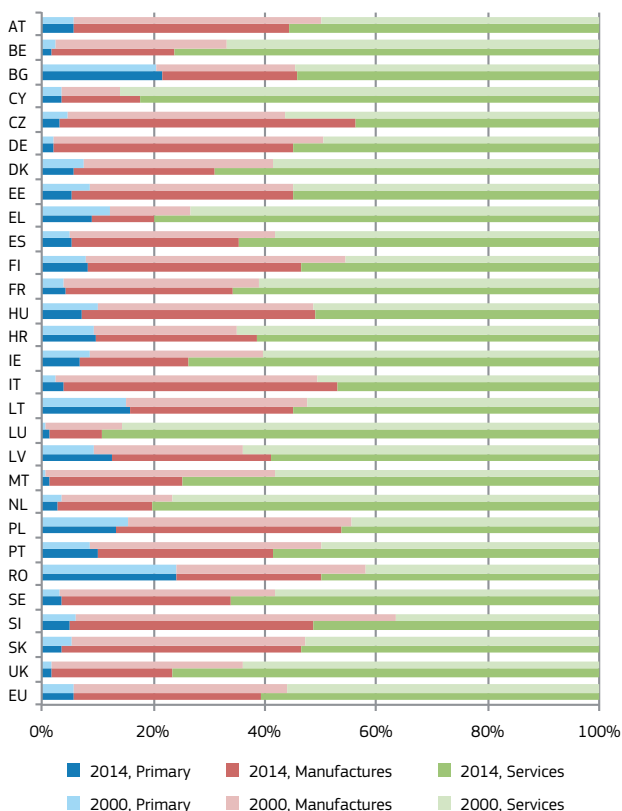
	2000				2014				2017(p)
	P	M	S	Total	P	M	S	Total	Total
AT	6%	44%	50%	365	6%	39%	56%	620	659
BE	2%	31%	67%	563	2%	22%	76%	847	923
BG	20%	25%	55%	178	22%	24%	54%	723	784
CY	4%	11%	86%	39	3%	14%	82%	61	75
CZ	4%	39%	56%	616	3%	53%	44%	827	973
DE	2%	48%	49%	4,212	2%	43%	55%	7,017	7,849
DK	8%	34%	59%	363	6%	25%	69%	440	486
EE	9%	36%	55%	66	5%	40%	55%	132	138
EL	12%	14%	73%	260	9%	11%	80%	505	456
ES	5%	37%	58%	1,145	5%	30%	65%	1,849	2,044
FI	8%	47%	45%	303	8%	38%	54%	373	410
FR	4%	35%	61%	2,350	4%	30%	66%	2,892	3,293
HR	9%	26%	65%	315	10%	29%	62%	323	439
HU	10%	39%	51%	543	7%	42%	51%	643	741
IE	8%	31%	60%	360	7%	20%	74%	522	701
IT	3%	47%	51%	2,109	4%	49%	47%	2,924	3,233
LT	15%	33%	52%	145	16%	29%	55%	320	351
LU	1%	14%	86%	86	2%	9%	89%	135	142
LV	9%	27%	64%	82	13%	29%	59%	171	190
MT	1%	41%	58%	20	1%	24%	75%	35	28
NL	4%	20%	76%	1,118	3%	17%	80%	1,607	1,821
PL	15%	40%	44%	1,107	13%	40%	46%	1,994	2,335
PT	8%	42%	50%	250	10%	31%	59%	609	667
RO	24%	34%	42%	1,113	24%	26%	50%	1,358	1,402
SE	3%	39%	58%	692	4%	30%	66%	826	870
SI	6%	57%	37%	81	5%	44%	51%	160	191
SK	5%	42%	53%	151	3%	43%	54%	364	404
UK	2%	34%	64%	3,025	2%	21%	77%	4,188	4,406
EU	6%	38%	56%	21,659	6%	34%	61%	32,464	36,007

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

P: primary; M: manufacturing; S: services

In 2014, the exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world supported around 2.9 million jobs in France, of which two thirds were in the services sector.

C.3. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports – 3 sectors (2000, 2014; %)



In 2014, 61% of EU employment supported by EU exports to the rest of the world was in the services sector (up from 56% in 2000), 34% in the manufacturing sector (down from 38% in 2000) and 6% in primary industries (same as in 2000). In 2014, the services sector accounted for more than 50% of the employment supported by EU exports in all Member States, except in the Czech Republic (44%), Poland (46%) and Italy (47%).

C.4. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports – 10 industries (2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)

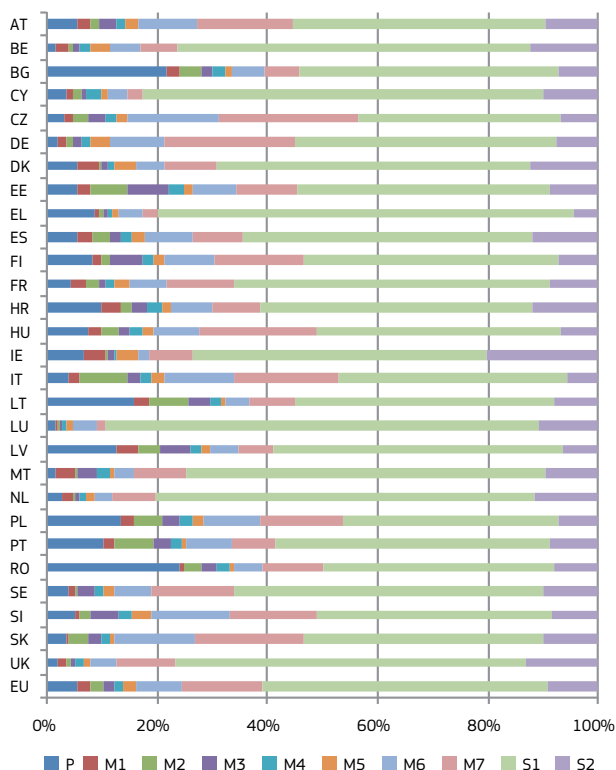
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	2014	2017(p)
AT	6%	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%	11%	17%	46%	9%	620	659
BE	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	5%	7%	64%	13%	847	923
BG	22%	2%	4%	2%	2%	1%	6%	7%	47%	7%	723	784
CY	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	4%	3%	73%	10%	61	75
CZ	3%	1%	3%	3%	2%	2%	17%	25%	37%	7%	827	973
DE	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	10%	24%	47%	8%	7,017	7,849
DK	6%	4%	0%	1%	1%	4%	5%	9%	57%	12%	440	486
EE	5%	2%	7%	8%	3%	2%	8%	11%	46%	9%	132	138
EL	9%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	5%	3%	75%	5%	505	456
ES	5%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	9%	9%	53%	12%	1,849	2,044
FI	8%	2%	2%	6%	2%	2%	9%	16%	46%	7%	373	410
FR	4%	3%	2%	1%	2%	3%	7%	13%	57%	9%	2,892	3,293
HR	10%	4%	2%	3%	3%	1%	7%	9%	49%	12%	323	439
HU	7%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	9%	21%	44%	7%	643	741
IE	7%	4%	0%	1%	1%	4%	2%	8%	54%	20%	522	701
IT	4%	2%	9%	2%	2%	2%	13%	19%	41%	6%	2,924	3,233
LT	16%	3%	7%	4%	2%	1%	4%	9%	47%	8%	320	351
LU	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	4%	2%	78%	11%	135	142
LV	13%	4%	4%	5%	2%	1%	5%	7%	52%	6%	171	190
MT	1%	4%	0%	4%	2%	1%	3%	9%	65%	9%	35	28
NL	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	3%	8%	69%	12%	1,607	1,821
PL	13%	3%	5%	3%	2%	2%	10%	15%	39%	7%	1,994	2,335
PT	10%	2%	7%	3%	2%	1%	8%	8%	50%	9%	609	667
RO	24%	1%	3%	3%	2%	1%	5%	11%	42%	8%	1,358	1,402
SE	4%	1%	0%	3%	2%	2%	7%	15%	56%	10%	826	870
SI	5%	1%	2%	5%	3%	4%	14%	16%	43%	8%	160	191
SK	3%	1%	3%	2%	2%	1%	15%	20%	43%	10%	364	404
UK	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	5%	11%	64%	13%	4,188	4,406
EU	6%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	8%	15%	52%	9%	32,464	36,007

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

P: primary; M1: food, beverages, tobacco; M2: textiles; M3: wood, paper, printing; M4: energy; M5: chemicals; M6: other non-metallic and basic metals; M7: machinery and transport equipment; S1: transport, trade and business services; S2: other services.

In 2014, the exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world supported around 609,000 jobs in Portugal, of which 7% were in the textile industry (M2).

C.4. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports – 10 industries (2014; %)



In 2014, 52% of the EU employment supported by EU exports to the rest of the world was in the transport, trade and business services industries (S1), ranging from 37% in the Czech Republic to 78% in Luxembourg; 15% in the machinery and transport equipment industries (M7), varying from 2% in Luxembourg to 25% in the Czech Republic; 9% in other service industries (S2) and 8% in the other non-metallic and basic metals industries (M6).

C.5. EU employment supported by EU exports: industry inter-linkages (2000, 2014; 1,000 jobs)

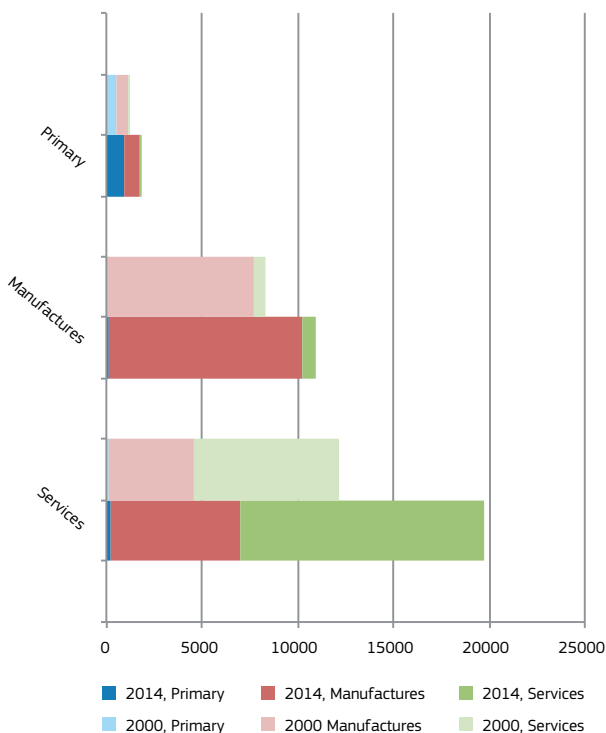
	Exports by (2000)										
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	Total
P	485	318	31	43	35	35	56	90	96	34	1,224
M1	8	311	6	3	2	14	6	20	21	14	405
M2	2	3	785	5	2	7	10	45	20	3	880
M3	4	13	13	305	5	22	23	120	99	12	615
M4	6	9	10	12	122	26	44	63	50	9	350
M5	3	6	12	7	5	422	26	53	19	3	557
M6	14	25	25	18	19	50	970	658	101	31	1,910
M7	13	15	16	14	12	30	54	3,239	133	16	3,543
S1	116	265	301	146	136	490	468	2,069	6,146	176	10,313
S2	19	33	38	24	31	71	75	305	384	883	1,861
Total	670	997	1,238	577	367	1,167	1,731	6,661	7,070	1,181	21,659

	Exports by (2014)										
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	Total
P	893	447	29	56	42	53	53	117	119	32	1,840
M1	15	500	8	3	6	26	11	29	42	22	660
M2	2	4	729	3	2	8	11	54	25	3	841
M3	6	19	9	319	7	28	27	126	105	11	657
M4	10	17	10	16	171	38	90	114	73	10	547
M5	5	9	9	7	11	568	34	60	25	3	731
M6	18	38	22	19	25	69	1,335	931	134	33	2,625
M7	19	26	15	17	22	48	83	4,419	175	19	4,842
S1	193	441	268	184	349	750	752	3,002	10,549	248	16,737
S2	37	68	40	33	74	131	138	482	753	1,229	2,984
Total	1,198	1,567	1,138	657	710	1,718	2,533	9,333	11,999	1,612	32,464

P: primary; M1: food, beverages, tobacco; M2: textiles; M3: wood, paper, printing; M4: energy; M5: chemicals; M6: other non-metallic and basic metals; M7: machinery and transport equipment, S1: transport, trade and business services; S2: other services.

In 2014, the exports of the EU chemical industry (M5) supported around 750,000 jobs in the EU transport, trade and business services industries (S1).

C.5. EU employment supported by EU exports: industry inter-linkages (2000, 2014; 1,000 jobs)



In 2014, EU exports to the rest of the world supported 19.7m jobs in the services sector across the EU, of which 12.8m jobs were driven by the sales of the services sector to the rest of the world and 6.7m jobs were driven by the exports of the manufacturing sector. EU exports to the rest of the world supported 11m jobs in the manufacturing sector, of which 10.1m jobs were driven by exports of the manufacturing sector and 0.7m jobs depended on the exports of the services sector.

C.6. Extra-EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State – 3 exporting sectors (2000, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)

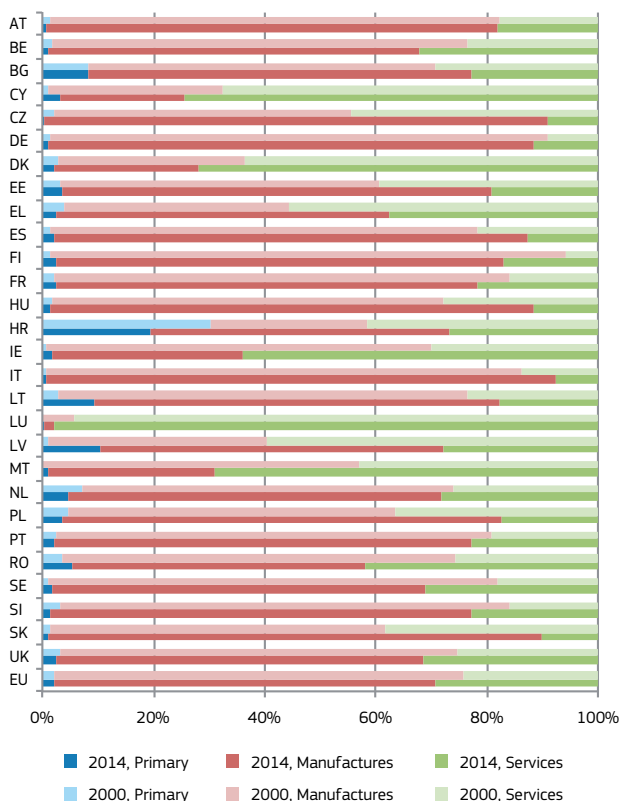
	2000				2014				2017(p)
	P	M	S	Total	P	M	S	Total	Total
AT	1%	81%	18%	147	1%	81%	18%	281	293
BE	2%	75%	23%	491	1%	67%	32%	990	1,071
BG	8%	62%	30%	15	8%	69%	23%	93	101
CY	1%	31%	68%	24	3%	22%	74%	25	32
CZ	2%	53%	45%	77	0%	91%	9%	243	295
DE	1%	89%	9%	2,084	1%	87%	12%	3,509	3,928
DK	3%	34%	63%	538	2%	26%	72%	804	890
EE	3%	57%	40%	20	4%	77%	19%	57	59
EL	4%	40%	56%	104	2%	60%	38%	257	229
ES	2%	77%	22%	448	2%	85%	13%	1,001	1,105
FI	1%	93%	6%	246	2%	81%	17%	268	294
FR	2%	82%	16%	1,212	2%	76%	22%	1,622	1,857
HR	30%	28%	42%	57	19%	54%	27%	49	68
HU	2%	70%	28%	155	1%	87%	12%	214	251
IE	1%	69%	30%	459	2%	34%	64%	1,302	1,783
IT	1%	86%	14%	1,095	1%	92%	8%	1,445	1,595
LT	3%	73%	24%	21	9%	73%	18%	110	120
LU	0%	6%	94%	337	0%	2%	98%	798	825
LV	1%	39%	60%	18	10%	62%	28%	43	48
MT	0%	57%	43%	26	1%	30%	69%	29	21
NL	7%	67%	26%	727	4%	67%	28%	1,616	1,823
PL	5%	59%	36%	130	3%	79%	17%	329	393
PT	2%	79%	19%	64	2%	75%	23%	170	186
RO	4%	71%	26%	70	5%	53%	42%	123	125
SE	1%	81%	18%	400	2%	67%	31%	469	488
SI	3%	81%	16%	15	2%	75%	23%	47	58
SK	1%	60%	38%	19	1%	89%	10%	143	158
UK	3%	72%	25%	1,728	2%	66%	31%	1,579	1,641
EU	2%	74%	24%	10,727	2%	69%	29%	17,618	19,738

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

P: primary; M: manufacturing; S: services

In 2014, Belgian exports to the rest of the world supported 990,000 jobs outside the EU, of which two thirds were driven by Belgian exports of manufactures.

C.6. Extra-EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State – 3 exporting sectors (2000, 2014; %)



In 2014, EU exports of manufactures were responsible for 69% of the employment supported by EU exports outside Europe (74% in 2000); the services and primary sectors made up 29% and 2% respectively (24% and 2% in 2000). In 2014, services exports made the largest contribution to employment outside Europe in Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg and Malta.

C.7. Extra-EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State – 10 exporting industries (2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)

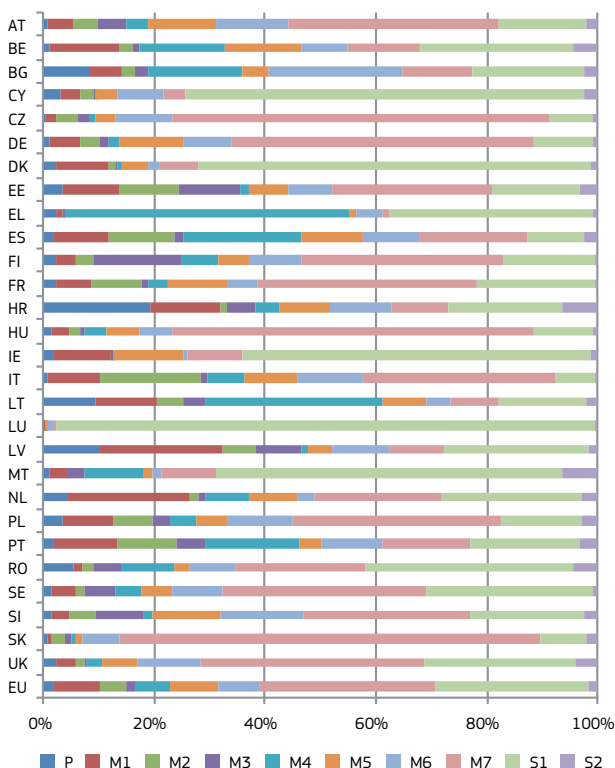
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	2014	2017(p)
AT	1%	5%	4%	5%	4%	12%	13%	38%	16%	2%	281	293
BE	1%	13%	2%	1%	15%	14%	8%	13%	28%	5%	990	1,071
BG	8%	6%	2%	2%	17%	5%	24%	12%	20%	2%	93	101
CY	3%	4%	2%	0%	0%	4%	8%	4%	72%	3%	25	32
CZ	0%	2%	4%	2%	2%	3%	10%	68%	8%	1%	243	295
DE	1%	5%	4%	2%	2%	11%	9%	54%	11%	1%	3,509	3,928
DK	2%	10%	1%	0%	1%	5%	2%	7%	70%	1%	804	890
EE	4%	10%	10%	11%	2%	7%	8%	29%	16%	3%	57	59
EL	2%	1%	0%	0%	51%	1%	5%	1%	37%	1%	257	229
ES	2%	10%	12%	1%	21%	11%	10%	19%	10%	3%	1,001	1,105
FI	2%	4%	3%	16%	7%	5%	10%	36%	16%	1%	268	294
FR	2%	6%	9%	1%	4%	11%	5%	40%	22%	0%	1,622	1,857
HR	19%	13%	1%	5%	5%	9%	11%	10%	20%	6%	49	68
HU	1%	3%	2%	1%	4%	6%	6%	65%	11%	1%	214	251
IE	2%	10%	0%	0%	0%	12%	1%	10%	63%	1%	1,302	1,783
IT	1%	10%	18%	1%	7%	9%	12%	35%	7%	0%	1,445	1,595
LT	9%	11%	5%	4%	32%	8%	4%	9%	16%	2%	110	120
LU	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	97%	0%	798	825
LV	10%	22%	6%	8%	1%	4%	10%	10%	26%	2%	43	48
MT	1%	3%	0%	3%	11%	2%	2%	10%	62%	6%	29	21
NL	4%	22%	2%	1%	8%	9%	3%	23%	25%	3%	1,616	1,823
PL	3%	9%	7%	3%	5%	6%	12%	38%	15%	3%	329	393
PT	2%	11%	11%	5%	17%	4%	11%	16%	20%	3%	170	186
RO	5%	2%	2%	5%	10%	2%	8%	23%	38%	4%	123	125
SE	2%	4%	1%	6%	5%	5%	9%	37%	30%	1%	469	488
SI	2%	3%	5%	9%	2%	12%	15%	30%	20%	3%	47	58
SK	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	7%	76%	8%	2%	143	158
UK	2%	4%	2%	1%	3%	6%	11%	40%	27%	4%	1,579	1,641
EU	2%	8%	5%	2%	6%	9%	7%	32%	27%	2%	17,618	19,738

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

P: primary; M1: food, beverages, tobacco; M2: textiles; M3: wood, paper, printing; M4: energy; M5: chemicals; M6: other non-metallic and basic metals; M7: machinery and transport equipment, S1: transport, trade and business services; S2: other services.

In 2014, Estonian exports to the rest of the world supported 57,000 jobs outside the EU, of which 10% were driven by the exports of the food industry (M1).

C.7. Extra-EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State – 10 exporting industries (2014; %)



In 2014, the machinery and transport equipment industries (M7) were responsible for 32% of the employment outside the EU supported by EU exports to the rest of the world. The contribution of the transport, trade and business services industries (S1) was 27%, and that of the chemical industry (M5) was 9%. In most Member States their exports of machinery and transport equipment industries (M7) as well as of transport, trade and business services industries (S1) contributed the most to employment abroad.

C.8. Extra-EU employment by country and by sector supported by EU exports (2000, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)

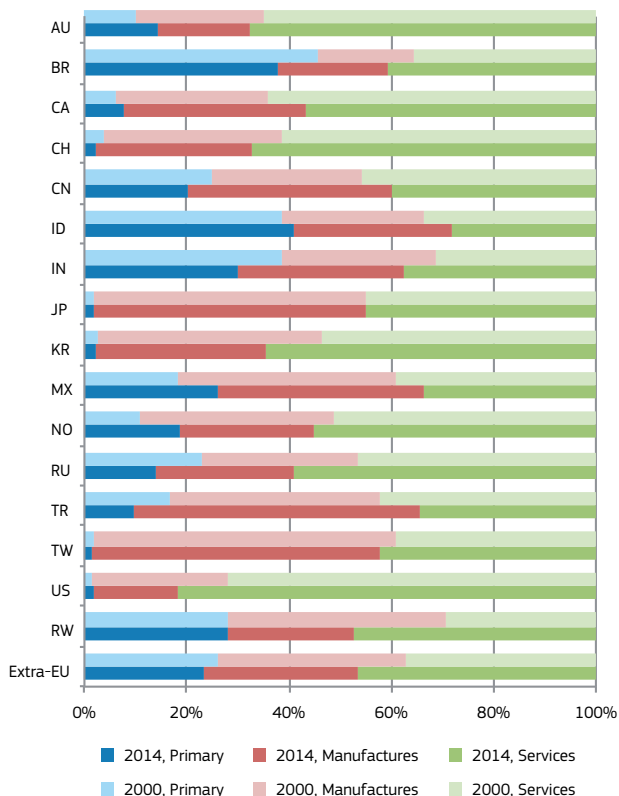
	2000				2014				2017(p)
	P	M	S	Total	P	M	S	Total	Total
AU	10%	25%	65%	35	14%	18%	68%	30	34
BR	46%	19%	36%	299	38%	21%	41%	392	436
CA	6%	30%	64%	54	8%	35%	57%	89	98
CH	4%	35%	61%	94	2%	31%	67%	133	148
CN	25%	29%	46%	1,614	20%	40%	40%	3,579	3,990
ID	38%	28%	34%	354	41%	31%	28%	552	615
IN	39%	30%	31%	721	30%	32%	38%	1,760	1,953
JP	2%	53%	45%	127	2%	53%	45%	191	214
KR	3%	44%	54%	64	2%	33%	65%	145	162
MX	18%	43%	39%	30	26%	40%	34%	68	76
NO	11%	38%	51%	49	19%	26%	55%	64	70
RU	23%	30%	47%	980	14%	27%	59%	928	1,030
TR	17%	41%	42%	156	9%	56%	34%	431	476
TW	2%	59%	39%	92	2%	56%	42%	161	180
US	2%	26%	72%	492	2%	17%	82%	942	1,115
RW	28%	43%	29%	5,566	28%	25%	47%	8,153	9,139
Extra-EU	26%	37%	37%	10,727	23%	30%	47%	17,618	19,738

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

P: primary; M: manufacturing, S: services

In 2014, exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world supported around 3.6 million jobs in China, of which 40% were in the Chinese services sector.

C.8. Extra-EU employment by country and by sector supported by EU exports (2000, 2014; %)



In 2014, the services sector accounted for 47% of the employment supported outside the EU by the exports of the EU to the rest of the world (37% in 2000); the manufacturing sector for 30% (37% in 2000) and the primary sector for 23% (26% in 2000). In Turkey, Japan and Taiwan more than 50% of the employment supported by EU exports to the rest of the world was in their manufacturing sector.

C.9. Extra-EU employment by country and by industry supported by EU exports (2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)

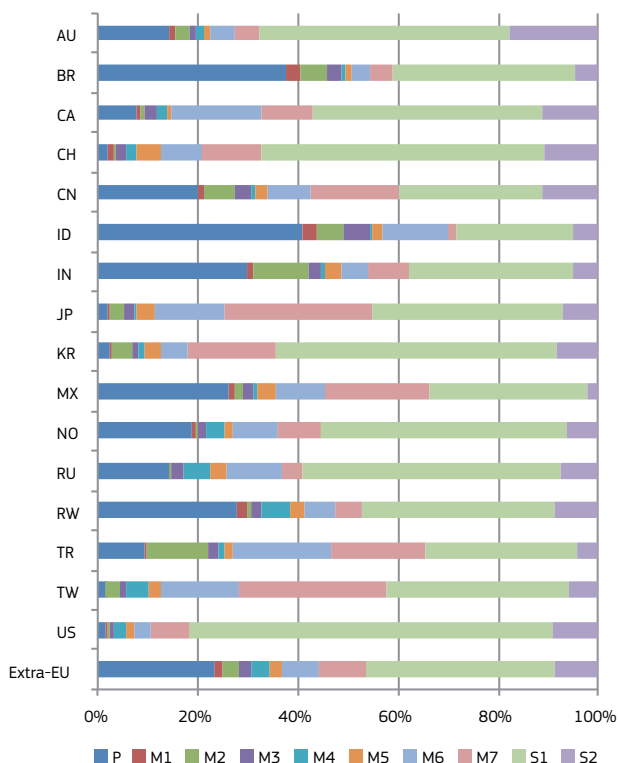
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	2014	2017(p)
AU	14.4%	1.2%	2.6%	1.3%	1.7%	1.3%	4.9%	5.0%	49.8%	17.8%	30	34
BR	37.7%	2.9%	5.2%	2.8%	0.7%	1.3%	3.8%	4.6%	36.1%	4.8%	392	436
CA	7.8%	0.9%	0.4%	2.5%	2.3%	0.8%	17.8%	10.5%	45.5%	11.4%	89	98
CH	2.1%	1.0%	0.7%	2.0%	2.0%	4.7%	8.3%	11.9%	56.5%	10.8%	133	148
CN	20.1%	1.1%	6.2%	3.1%	0.8%	2.8%	8.3%	17.6%	28.6%	11.4%	3,579	3,990
ID	41.0%	2.6%	5.6%	5.2%	0.6%	1.8%	13.0%	1.8%	23.3%	5.0%	552	615
IN	29.9%	1.3%	10.8%	2.7%	0.9%	2.9%	5.4%	8.5%	32.5%	5.2%	1,760	1,953
JP	2.0%	0.5%	2.6%	2.1%	0.7%	3.7%	13.6%	29.7%	37.8%	7.3%	191	214
KR	2.3%	0.5%	4.0%	1.1%	1.3%	3.4%	5.3%	17.5%	56.1%	8.4%	145	162
MX	26.2%	1.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.0%	3.5%	10.2%	20.5%	31.7%	2.2%	68	76
NO	18.6%	1.0%	0.5%	1.7%	3.8%	1.6%	8.8%	8.8%	48.8%	6.5%	64	70
RU	14.1%	0.2%	0.4%	2.4%	5.3%	3.2%	11.0%	4.5%	51.4%	7.5%	928	1,030
TR	9.5%	0.5%	12.3%	1.8%	1.4%	1.6%	19.5%	19.0%	30.3%	4.1%	431	476
TW	1.5%	0.2%	2.9%	0.9%	4.7%	2.6%	15.5%	29.3%	36.6%	5.8%	161	180
US	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%	1.1%	2.4%	1.5%	3.4%	7.7%	72.4%	9.3%	942	1,115
RW	27.8%	2.1%	0.6%	2.1%	5.7%	2.8%	6.2%	5.4%	38.4%	8.9%	8,153	9,139
Extra-EU	23.4%	1.6%	3.3%	2.4%	3.5%	2.7%	7.4%	9.2%	37.9%	8.6%	17,618	19,738

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

P: primary; M1: food, beverages, tobacco; M2: textiles; M3: wood, paper, printing; M4: energy; M5: chemicals; M6: other non-metallic and basic metals; M7: machinery and transport equipment, S1: transport, trade and business services; S2: other services.

In 2014, the exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world supported 431,000 jobs in Turkey, of which 12.3% were in the Turkish textile industry.

C.9. Extra-EU employment by country and by industry supported by EU exports (2014; %)



In 2014, 38% of extra-EU employment supported by EU exports to the rest of the world was in the transport, trade and business services industries (S1), 23% in the primary industries (P), 9% in other service activities industries (S2), 7% in the machinery and transport equipment industries (M7) and 7% in other non-metallic and basic metals industries (M6). In 2014, 29% of employment in China supported by EU exports to the rest of the world was in the transport, trade and business services industries (S1), 20% in primary industries (P) and 18% in the machinery and transport equipment industries (M7).

C.10. Extra-EU employment supported by EU exports: inter-industry linkages (2000, 2014; 1,000 jobs)

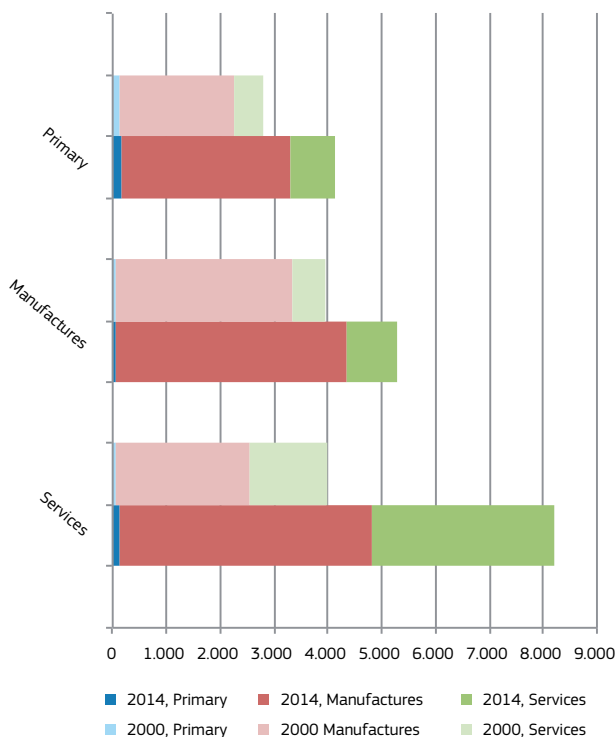
	Exports by (2000)										
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	Total
P	125.4	639.2	208.3	201.6	86.8	203.4	158.2	630.1	452.3	86.4	2,792
M1	7.7	42.5	8.6	2.9	3.9	17.2	8.7	38.5	35.8	10.5	176
M2	1.7	3.4	143.8	3.8	3.0	9.9	10.5	55.5	25.4	2.9	260
M3	4.4	13.3	13.5	32.8	9.4	26.5	23.2	131.4	71.8	9.5	336
M4	8.6	10.3	12.4	7.7	29.0	38.1	35.7	88.7	114.3	6.1	351
M5	6.3	12.5	22.7	11.2	14.3	112.0	40.3	114.4	43.5	5.4	383
M6	11.9	18.6	21.9	12.4	32.6	52.9	204.2	611.8	110.5	17.7	1,095
M7	11.3	16.7	19.3	13.7	26.3	45.4	59.9	985.0	161.7	15.5	1,355
S1	51.9	100.9	126.0	57.2	148.8	247.6	241.1	1,020.8	899.5	51.6	2,945
S2	16.6	27.2	33.0	15.2	35.6	66.8	69.4	298.2	437.2	36.4	1,036
Total	246	885	610	358	390	820	851	3,974	2,352	242	10,727

	Exports by (2014)										
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	Total
P	174.8	957.9	265.9	108.2	253.4	395.5	247.5	883.1	739.0	102.4	4,128
M1	11.1	65.6	10.4	3.1	15.2	32.0	15.6	55.6	55.8	10.1	274
M2	4.8	10.7	259.4	8.6	11.2	30.5	31.7	160.2	64.7	8.0	590
M3	6.1	18.3	13.0	29.0	24.7	39.2	31.7	151.8	103.3	9.8	427
M4	13.2	19.1	13.3	9.5	93.4	79.8	64.6	140.2	171.3	9.1	613
M5	8.9	17.0	19.4	9.8	32.1	137.9	52.3	130.6	57.0	6.2	471
M6	14.2	28.8	20.2	13.0	65.3	76.2	232.5	674.6	154.4	20.8	1,300
M7	15.6	27.4	19.8	13.8	54.7	73.5	84.5	1,065.5	240.1	21.4	1,616
S1	89.8	240.1	180.6	78.7	438.8	558.9	440.1	1,851.9	2,704.6	95.6	6,679
S2	23.5	51.0	38.1	18.1	100.0	123.9	108.2	486.2	534.2	35.7	1,519
Total	362	1,436	840	292	1,089	1,547	1,309	5,600	4,824	319	17,618

P: primary; M1: food, beverages, tobacco; M2: textiles; M3: wood, paper, printing; M4: energy; M5: chemicals, M6: other non-metallic and basic metals; M7: machinery and transport equipment, S1: transport, trade and business services; S2: other services.

In 2014, EU exports to the rest of the world of the food industry (M1) supported 958,000 jobs in the primary industries (P) of non-EU countries.

C.10. Extra-EU employment supported by EU exports: inter-industry linkages (2000, 2014; 1,000 jobs)



In 2014, EU exports to the rest of the world supported 8.2m jobs in the services sector outside the EU, of which, 4.7m were driven by the EU exports of the manufacturing sector and 3.4m by the EU services exports. In 2014, EU exports to the rest of the world supported 5.3m jobs in the manufacturing sector across the world, of which 4.3m were linked to EU manufacturing sector exports and 0.93m were supported by EU services exports. EU exports to the rest of the world supported 4.1m jobs in the primary sector outside the EU, mainly due to the exports of the EU manufacturing sector.

D. By skill

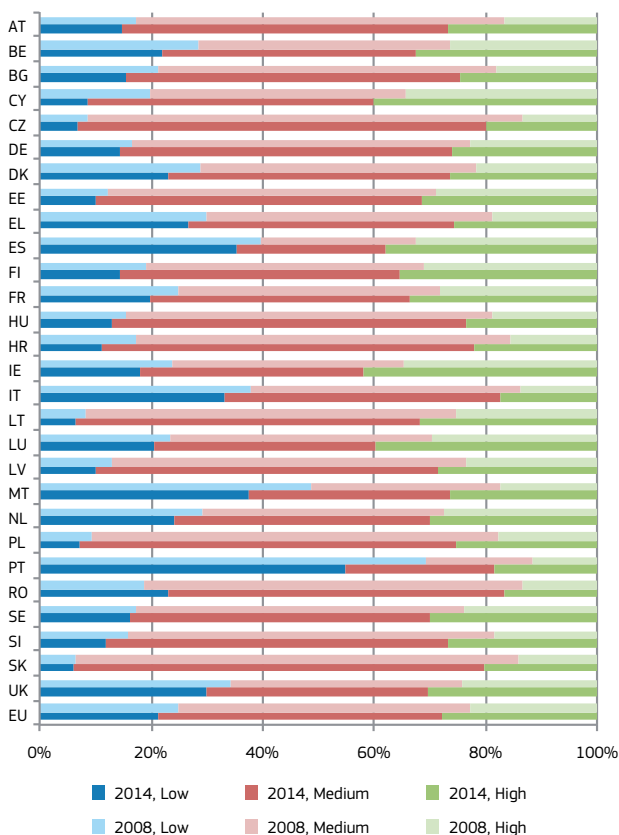
D.1. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2008, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)

	2008				2014				2017(p)
	Low	Medium	High	Total	Low	Medium	High	Total	Total
AT	17%	66%	17%	575	15%	58%	27%	693	724
BE	29%	45%	26%	712	22%	45%	33%	970	1,049
BG	21%	60%	18%	565	15%	60%	25%	645	697
CY	20%	46%	34%	46	9%	51%	40%	55	71
CZ	9%	78%	14%	485	7%	73%	20%	660	801
DE	17%	61%	23%	6,179	14%	60%	26%	7,488	8,384
DK	29%	49%	22%	624	23%	51%	26%	581	643
EE	12%	59%	29%	96	10%	58%	32%	131	136
EL	30%	51%	19%	430	27%	48%	26%	517	460
ES	40%	28%	33%	1,377	35%	27%	38%	1,845	2,038
FI	19%	50%	31%	457	15%	50%	36%	404	442
FR	25%	47%	28%	2,734	20%	47%	34%	2,963	3,392
HR	17%	67%	16%	249	11%	67%	22%	301	421
HU	16%	66%	19%	459	13%	63%	24%	563	658
IE	24%	41%	35%	599	18%	40%	42%	759	1,040
IT	38%	48%	14%	2,442	33%	50%	17%	2,888	3,187
LT	8%	66%	25%	212	7%	62%	32%	309	339
LU	23%	47%	30%	205	20%	40%	40%	380	393
LV	13%	64%	23%	130	10%	61%	29%	156	174
MT	49%	34%	18%	25	37%	36%	26%	43	30
NL	29%	43%	28%	1,351	24%	46%	30%	1,459	1,647
PL	9%	73%	18%	1,197	7%	67%	25%	1,522	1,818
PT	69%	19%	12%	416	55%	27%	19%	587	641
RO	19%	68%	13%	802	23%	60%	17%	1,152	1,168
SE	17%	59%	24%	917	16%	54%	30%	889	927
SI	16%	65%	19%	142	12%	61%	27%	142	173
SK	6%	79%	14%	291	6%	74%	20%	343	378
UK	34%	42%	24%	3,350	30%	40%	31%	4,017	4,176
EU	25%	53%	23%	27,067	21%	51%	28%	32,464	36,007

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, German exports beyond the EU supported 7.5 million jobs across the EU, of which 26% were high-skilled.

D.1. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2008, 2014; %)



In 2014, medium-skilled jobs made up 51% of EU employment supported by EU exports (down from 53% in 2008). The high-skilled jobs represented 28% (23% in 2008) of the total and low-skilled jobs 21% (down from 25% in 2008). Low-skilled employment was dominant in the exports of Portugal (55%) and Malta (37%), and high-skilled in the exports of Ireland (42%) and Spain (38%). In the exports of the rest of the Member States, medium-skilled jobs were the main category of employment.

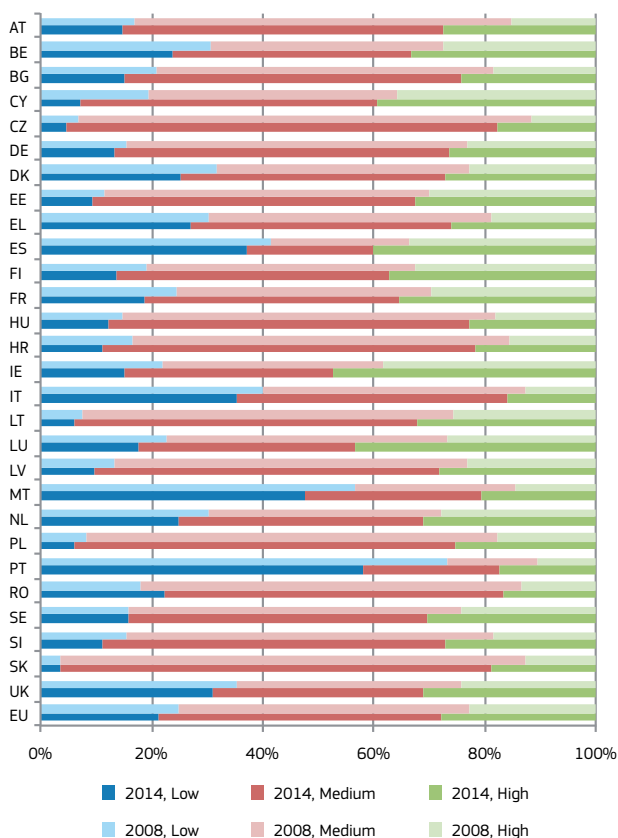
D.2. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2008, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)

	2008				2014				2017(p)
	Low	Medium	High	Total	Low	Medium	High	Total	Total
AT	17%	68%	15%	520	15%	58%	28%	620	659
BE	31%	42%	27%	670	24%	43%	33%	847	923
BG	21%	61%	19%	611	15%	60%	24%	723	784
CY	19%	45%	36%	47	7%	53%	39%	61	75
CZ	7%	82%	12%	634	5%	78%	18%	827	973
DE	15%	61%	23%	5,841	13%	60%	26%	7,017	7,849
DK	32%	45%	23%	454	25%	48%	27%	440	486
EE	11%	58%	30%	109	9%	58%	32%	132	138
EL	30%	51%	19%	410	27%	47%	26%	505	456
ES	41%	25%	34%	1,495	37%	23%	40%	1,849	2,044
FI	19%	48%	33%	413	14%	49%	37%	373	410
FR	25%	46%	30%	2,642	19%	46%	35%	2,892	3,293
HR	17%	68%	16%	264	11%	67%	22%	323	439
HU	15%	67%	18%	501	12%	65%	23%	643	741
IE	22%	39%	38%	432	15%	38%	47%	522	701
IT	40%	47%	13%	2,530	35%	49%	16%	2,924	3,233
LT	7%	67%	26%	227	6%	62%	32%	320	351
LU	23%	51%	27%	95	18%	39%	43%	135	142
LV	13%	64%	23%	145	10%	62%	28%	171	190
MT	57%	29%	15%	25	47%	32%	21%	35	28
NL	30%	42%	28%	1,360	25%	44%	31%	1,607	1,821
PL	8%	74%	18%	1,510	6%	69%	25%	1,994	2,335
PT	73%	16%	10%	437	58%	25%	17%	609	667
RO	18%	68%	13%	932	22%	61%	17%	1,358	1,402
SE	16%	60%	24%	829	16%	54%	30%	826	870
SI	15%	66%	18%	153	11%	62%	27%	160	191
SK	4%	83%	13%	314	4%	77%	19%	364	404
UK	35%	40%	24%	3,467	31%	38%	31%	4,188	4,406
EU	25%	53%	23%	27,067	21%	51%	28%	32,464	36,007

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, the exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world supported around 620,000 jobs in Austria, of which 28% were high-skilled jobs.

D.2. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2008, 2014; %)



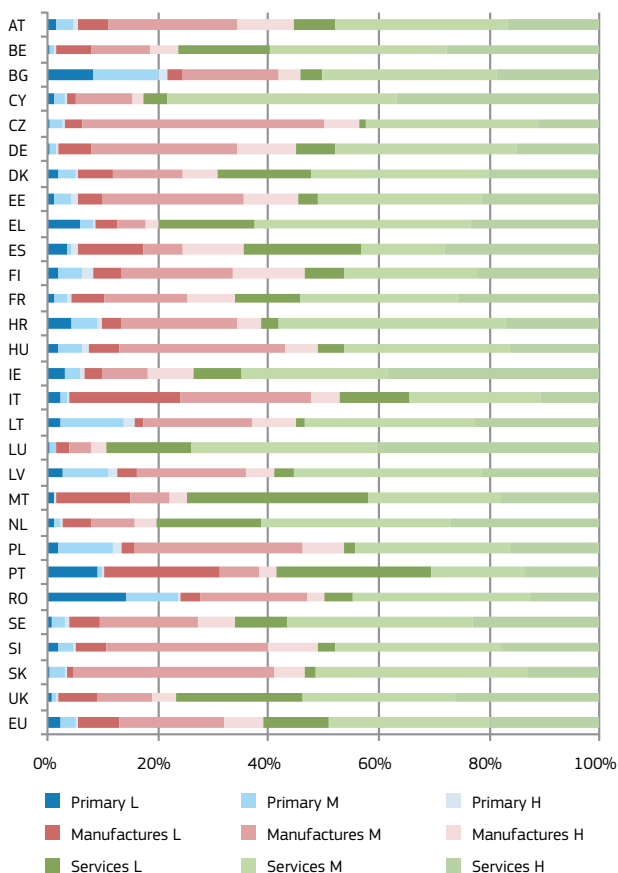
In 2014, medium-skilled jobs constituted 51% of EU employment supported by EU exports to the rest of the world (53% in 2000); high-skilled employment made up 28% (up from 23% in 2000) of the total and low-skilled employment 21% (down from 25% in 2000). In Ireland, Luxembourg and Spain high-skilled workers dominated employment supported by the exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world. In contrast, low-skilled jobs made up the largest segment of employment supported by EU exports in Portugal (58%) and Malta (47%).

D.3. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports by sector (2014; %)

	Primary			Manufactures			Services		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
AT	1.7%	3.1%	0.9%	5.4%	23.3%	10.1%	7.5%	31.3%	16.7%
BE	0.6%	0.8%	0.2%	6.4%	10.3%	5.3%	16.7%	31.7%	28.0%
BG	8.5%	11.5%	1.7%	2.9%	17.3%	4.0%	3.7%	31.7%	18.7%
CY	1.4%	1.8%	0.3%	1.7%	10.1%	2.3%	4.3%	41.4%	36.9%
CZ	0.2%	2.6%	0.3%	3.2%	44.0%	6.0%	1.3%	31.0%	11.4%
DE	0.3%	1.3%	0.4%	6.0%	26.3%	10.8%	7.1%	32.6%	15.1%
DK	2.1%	2.9%	0.7%	6.0%	12.8%	6.3%	16.9%	32.2%	20.0%
EE	1.0%	3.4%	1.0%	4.4%	25.5%	9.8%	3.9%	29.2%	21.6%
EL	5.7%	2.7%	0.4%	4.0%	5.1%	2.1%	17.4%	39.1%	23.5%
ES	3.6%	0.9%	0.9%	12.0%	6.9%	11.1%	21.4%	15.2%	28.1%
FI	1.9%	4.5%	1.9%	5.0%	20.1%	13.1%	7.0%	24.1%	22.5%
FR	1.1%	2.5%	0.8%	5.9%	15.1%	8.7%	11.9%	28.1%	26.0%
HR	4.3%	4.8%	0.7%	3.4%	21.3%	4.0%	3.3%	41.0%	17.2%
HU	1.8%	4.7%	0.8%	5.8%	29.9%	6.0%	4.5%	30.2%	16.2%
IE	3.0%	2.7%	0.9%	3.2%	8.3%	8.3%	8.8%	26.6%	38.3%
IT	2.4%	1.2%	0.2%	20.1%	23.9%	4.9%	12.8%	23.4%	11.0%
LT	2.5%	11.5%	1.8%	1.8%	19.8%	7.8%	1.6%	30.6%	22.8%
LU	0.3%	1.1%	0.2%	2.2%	4.1%	2.9%	15.1%	33.9%	40.3%
LV	2.7%	8.3%	1.6%	3.7%	19.5%	5.4%	3.4%	33.9%	21.4%
MT	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	13.4%	7.4%	2.9%	32.9%	24.2%	17.8%
NL	1.1%	1.4%	0.4%	5.0%	7.9%	4.0%	18.9%	34.6%	26.9%
PL	2.0%	10.0%	1.3%	2.4%	30.6%	7.5%	1.7%	28.0%	16.5%
PT	9.1%	0.7%	0.4%	20.8%	7.1%	3.3%	28.0%	16.9%	13.7%
RO	14.1%	9.6%	0.5%	3.4%	19.2%	3.4%	4.9%	32.2%	12.7%
SE	0.9%	2.1%	0.7%	5.7%	17.8%	6.7%	9.4%	33.8%	22.9%
SI	2.0%	2.7%	0.4%	5.6%	29.3%	8.7%	3.5%	29.8%	17.9%
SK	0.4%	2.8%	0.4%	1.3%	36.3%	5.2%	2.0%	38.3%	13.3%
UK	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	7.3%	9.6%	4.5%	23.0%	27.4%	26.2%
EU	2.2%	2.9%	0.6%	7.3%	19.1%	7.2%	11.7%	29.1%	19.9%

In 2014, the exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world supported around 620,000 jobs in Austria, of which 16.7% corresponded to high-skilled jobs in the services sector.

D.3. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports by sector (2014; %)



In 2014, 19% of EU jobs supported by EU exports to the rest of the world were medium-skilled jobs in the manufacturing sector while 7% were low-skilled jobs in the manufacturing sector. In Cyprus, Luxembourg and Ireland more than 35% of employment supported by the exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world was made up by high-skilled services jobs.

E. By gender

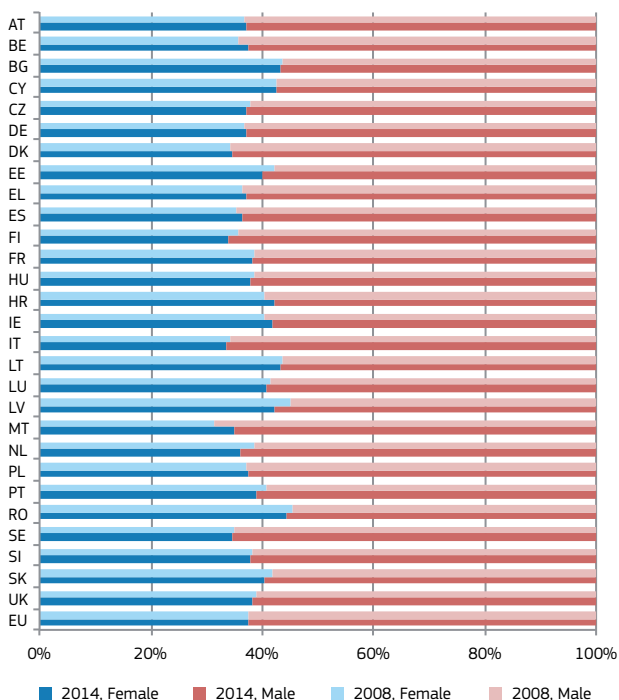
E.1. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2008, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)

	2008			2014			2017(p)
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Total
AT	37%	63%	575	37%	63%	693	724
BE	36%	64%	712	37%	63%	970	1,049
BG	44%	56%	565	43%	57%	645	697
CY	42%	58%	46	43%	57%	55	71
CZ	38%	62%	485	37%	63%	660	801
DE	37%	63%	6,179	37%	63%	7,488	8,384
DK	34%	66%	624	35%	65%	581	643
EE	42%	58%	96	40%	60%	131	136
EL	36%	64%	430	37%	63%	517	460
ES	35%	65%	1,377	36%	64%	1,845	2,038
FI	36%	64%	457	34%	66%	404	442
FR	38%	62%	2,734	38%	62%	2,963	3,392
HR	40%	60%	249	42%	58%	301	421
HU	39%	61%	459	38%	62%	563	658
IE	40%	60%	599	42%	58%	759	1,040
IT	34%	66%	2,442	33%	67%	2,888	3,187
LT	44%	56%	212	43%	57%	309	339
LU	41%	59%	205	41%	59%	380	393
LV	45%	55%	130	42%	58%	156	174
MT	31%	69%	25	35%	65%	43	30
NL	39%	61%	1,351	36%	64%	1,459	1,647
PL	37%	63%	1,197	38%	62%	1,522	1,818
PT	41%	59%	416	39%	61%	587	641
RO	45%	55%	802	44%	56%	1,152	1,168
SE	35%	65%	917	35%	65%	889	927
SI	38%	62%	142	38%	62%	142	173
SK	42%	58%	291	40%	60%	343	378
UK	39%	61%	3,350	38%	62%	4,017	4,176
EU	38%	62%	27,067	38%	62%	32,464	36,007

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, German exports beyond the EU supported 7.5 million jobs across the EU, of which 37% were female workers.

E.1. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2008, 2014; %)



In 2014, male workers made up 62% of EU employment supported by EU exports (same as in 2008). Male workers were predominant in the exports of all Member States. More than 40% of the EU employment supported by the exports of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Croatia, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Romania and Slovakia were female workers.

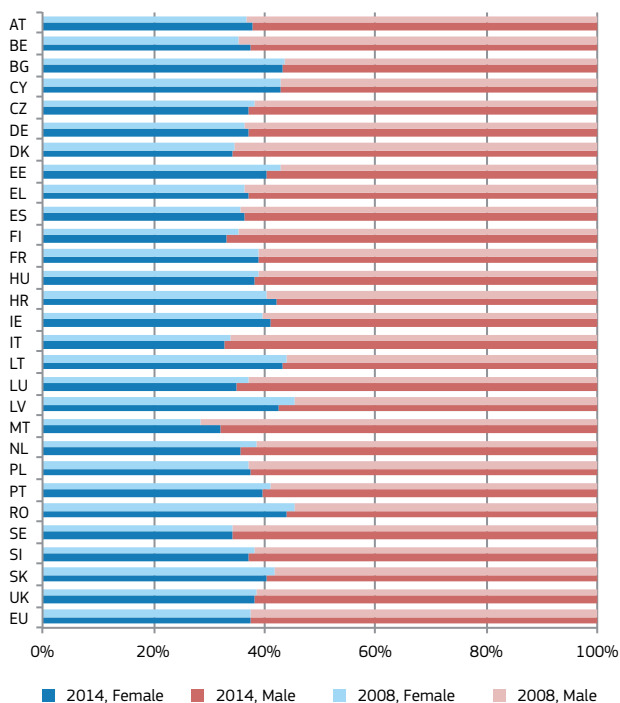
E.2. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2008, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)

	2008			2014			2017(p)
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Total
AT	37%	63%	520	38%	62%	620	659
BE	35%	65%	670	38%	62%	847	923
BG	44%	56%	611	43%	57%	723	784
CY	43%	57%	47	43%	57%	61	75
CZ	38%	62%	634	37%	63%	827	973
DE	37%	63%	5,841	37%	63%	7,017	7,849
DK	35%	65%	454	34%	66%	440	486
EE	43%	57%	109	40%	60%	132	138
EL	36%	64%	410	37%	63%	505	456
ES	36%	64%	1,495	36%	64%	1,849	2,044
FI	35%	65%	413	33%	67%	373	410
FR	39%	61%	2,642	39%	61%	2,892	3,293
HR	40%	60%	264	42%	58%	323	439
HU	39%	61%	501	38%	62%	643	741
IE	40%	60%	432	41%	59%	522	701
IT	34%	66%	2,530	33%	67%	2,924	3,233
LT	44%	56%	227	43%	57%	320	351
LU	37%	63%	95	35%	65%	135	142
LV	45%	55%	145	42%	58%	171	190
MT	29%	71%	25	32%	68%	35	28
NL	39%	61%	1,360	36%	64%	1,607	1,821
PL	37%	63%	1,510	37%	63%	1,994	2,335
PT	41%	59%	437	39%	61%	609	667
RO	45%	55%	932	44%	56%	1,358	1,402
SE	34%	66%	829	34%	66%	826	870
SI	38%	62%	153	37%	63%	160	191
SK	42%	58%	314	40%	60%	364	404
UK	39%	61%	3,467	38%	62%	4,188	4,406
EU	38%	62%	27,067	38%	62%	32,464	36,007

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, the exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world supported around 620,000 jobs in Austria, of which 38% were female workers.

E.2. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2008, 2014; %)



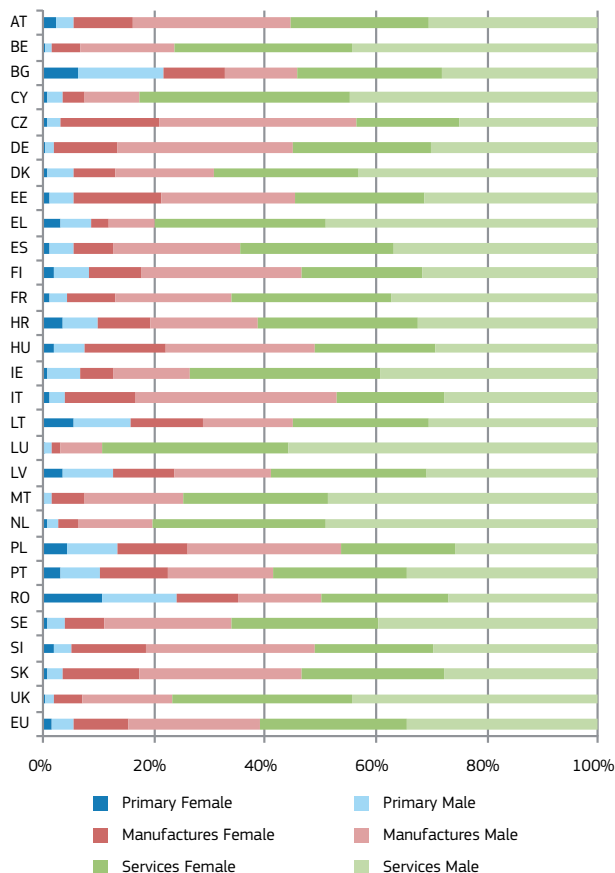
In 2014, male workers constituted 62% of EU employment supported by EU exports to the rest of the world (same as in 2000). In all Member States male workers accounted for more than 55% of their employment supported by all EU exports. In Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Croatia, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania and Slovakia female workers were above 40% of the employment supported by all EU exports to the rest of the world.

E.3. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports by sector (2014; %)

	Primary		Manufactures		Services	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
AT	2.4%	3.2%	10.3%	28.4%	25.0%	30.6%
BE	0.5%	1.1%	5.0%	17.0%	32.1%	44.3%
BG	6.3%	15.3%	11.2%	13.1%	25.8%	28.3%
CY	0.7%	2.7%	4.2%	9.9%	37.9%	44.6%
CZ	0.7%	2.4%	17.8%	35.3%	18.6%	25.1%
DE	0.6%	1.4%	11.5%	31.6%	24.9%	30.0%
DK	0.9%	4.8%	7.5%	17.6%	25.9%	43.2%
EE	1.2%	4.2%	15.8%	24.0%	23.5%	31.3%
EL	3.1%	5.7%	3.1%	8.1%	31.0%	49.0%
ES	1.2%	4.2%	7.4%	22.7%	27.7%	36.9%
FI	2.0%	6.3%	9.4%	28.8%	21.9%	31.6%
FR	1.2%	3.2%	8.8%	20.9%	28.9%	37.1%
HR	3.6%	6.3%	9.6%	19.0%	28.9%	32.6%
HU	1.9%	5.4%	14.8%	27.0%	21.6%	29.3%
IE	0.9%	5.8%	5.8%	13.9%	34.5%	39.1%
IT	1.1%	2.8%	12.6%	36.4%	19.2%	27.9%
LT	5.6%	10.1%	13.2%	16.1%	24.5%	30.5%
LU	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%	7.7%	33.4%	55.8%
LV	3.6%	9.0%	11.0%	17.7%	27.9%	30.9%
MT	0.0%	1.5%	5.9%	17.8%	26.2%	48.6%
NL	0.8%	2.1%	3.5%	13.3%	31.4%	49.0%
PL	4.3%	9.0%	12.8%	27.7%	20.3%	25.9%
PT	3.3%	6.9%	12.2%	19.0%	24.0%	34.6%
RO	10.5%	13.7%	10.7%	15.3%	22.9%	26.9%
SE	0.8%	3.0%	7.2%	23.0%	26.3%	39.8%
SI	2.0%	3.1%	13.6%	30.1%	21.6%	29.6%
SK	0.6%	2.8%	13.9%	28.9%	25.9%	27.8%
UK	0.4%	1.5%	5.3%	16.1%	32.4%	44.2%
EU	1.8%	3.9%	9.6%	24.0%	26.2%	34.6%

In 2014, the exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world supported around 620,000 jobs in Austria, of which 25% corresponded to female workers in the services sector.

E.3. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports by sector (2014; %)



In 2014, 24% of EU jobs supported by EU exports to the rest of the world were male workers in the manufacturing sector while 9.6% were female workers in the manufacturing sector. In the Czech Republic and Estonia more than 15% of the employment supported by the exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world was made up by female workers in the manufacturing sector.

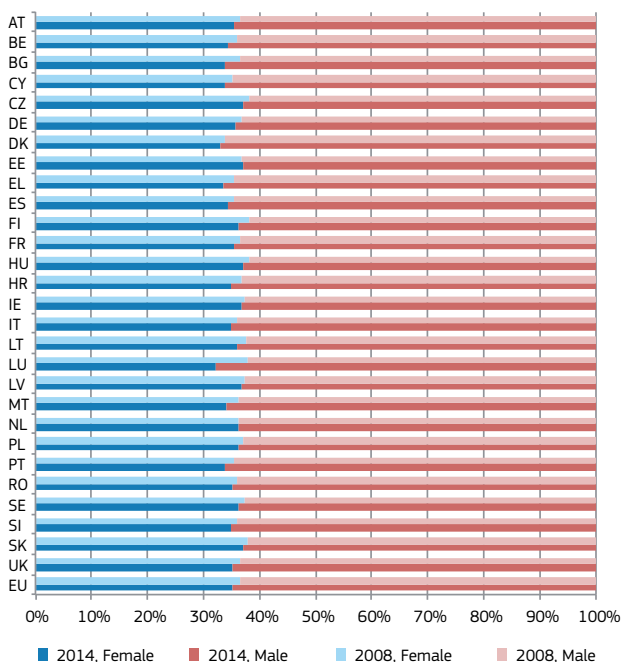
E.4. Extra-EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2008, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)

	2008			2014			2017(p)
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Total
AT	36%	64%	240	36%	64%	281	293
BE	36%	64%	773	34%	66%	990	1,071
BG	36%	64%	107	34%	66%	93	101
CY	35%	65%	19	34%	66%	25	32
CZ	38%	62%	203	37%	63%	243	295
DE	37%	63%	3,355	36%	64%	3,509	3,928
DK	34%	66%	972	33%	67%	804	890
EE	37%	63%	43	37%	63%	57	59
EL	36%	64%	242	34%	66%	257	229
ES	36%	64%	718	34%	66%	1,001	1,105
FI	38%	62%	454	36%	64%	268	294
FR	37%	63%	1,686	35%	65%	1,622	1,857
HR	37%	63%	67	35%	65%	49	68
HU	38%	62%	296	37%	63%	214	251
IE	37%	63%	997	37%	63%	1,302	1,783
IT	36%	64%	1,513	35%	65%	1,445	1,595
LT	37%	63%	76	36%	64%	110	120
LU	38%	62%	260	32%	68%	798	825
LV	37%	63%	35	37%	63%	43	48
MT	36%	64%	22	34%	66%	29	21
NL	36%	64%	1,456	36%	64%	1,616	1,823
PL	37%	63%	276	36%	64%	329	393
PT	35%	65%	141	34%	66%	170	186
RO	36%	64%	98	35%	65%	123	125
SE	37%	63%	535	36%	64%	469	488
SI	36%	64%	54	35%	65%	47	58
SK	38%	62%	127	37%	63%	143	158
UK	36%	64%	1,638	35%	65%	1,579	1,641
EU	36%	64%	16,403	35%	65%	17,618	19,738

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, Belgian exports to the rest of the world supported 990,000 jobs outside the EU, of which 34% were female workers.

E.4. Extra-EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2008, 2014; %)



In 2014, EU exports were responsible for 17.6m jobs outside the EU (16.4m jobs in 2008); male and female workers made up 65% and 35% respectively (64% and 36% in 2008). In 2014, the share of female workers in the employment generated outside the EU by the exports of the different Member States ranged between 32% (exports of Luxembourg) and 37% (exports of Estonia).

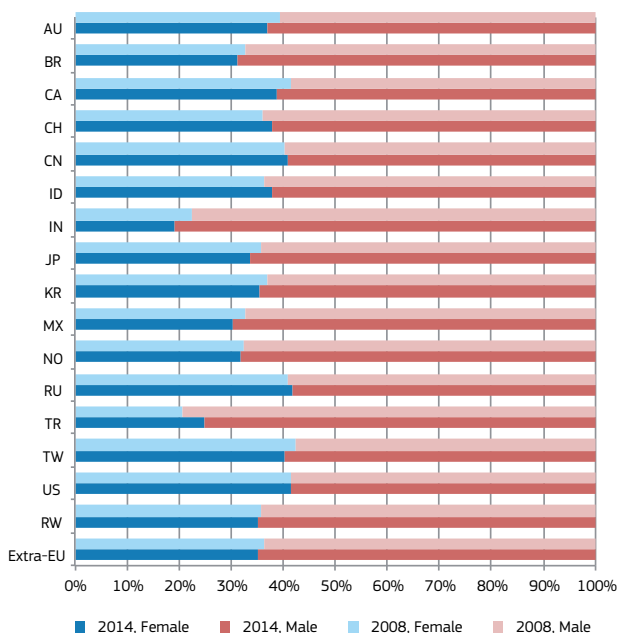
E.5. Extra-EU employment by country supported by EU exports (2008, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)

	2008			2014			2017(p)
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Total
AU	39%	61%	34	37%	63%	30	34
BR	33%	67%	456	31%	69%	392	436
CA	42%	58%	95	39%	61%	89	98
CH	36%	64%	121	38%	62%	133	148
CN	40%	60%	3,686	41%	59%	3,579	3,990
ID	36%	64%	421	38%	62%	552	615
IN	23%	77%	1,018	19%	81%	1,760	1,953
JP	36%	64%	201	34%	66%	191	214
KR	37%	63%	111	36%	64%	145	162
MX	33%	67%	46	30%	70%	68	76
NO	32%	68%	73	32%	68%	64	70
RU	41%	59%	1,386	42%	58%	928	1,030
TR	21%	79%	216	25%	75%	431	476
TW	42%	58%	148	40%	60%	161	180
US	42%	58%	714	41%	59%	942	1,115
RW	36%	64%	7,676	35%	65%	8,153	9,139
Non EU-28	36%	64%	16,403	35%	65%	17,618	19,738

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world supported around 3.6 million jobs in China, of which 41% were female workers.

E.5. Extra-EU employment by country supported by EU exports (2008, 2014; %)



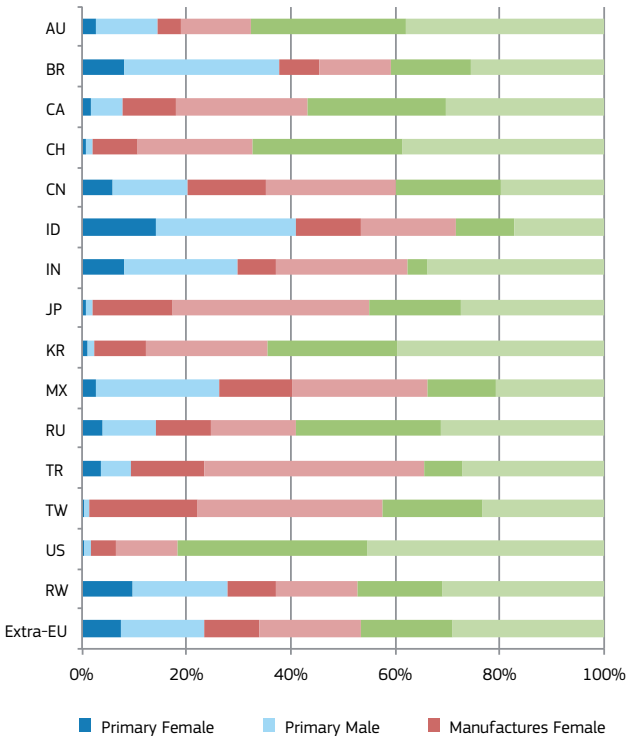
In 2014, female workers accounted for 35% of the employment supported outside the EU by EU exports to the rest of the world (36% in 2008). In China, Russia, Taiwan and the US more than 40% of the jobs supported by EU exports to the rest of the world were female workers.

E.6. Extra-EU employment by country and by sector supported by EU exports (2014; % and 1,000 jobs)

	Primary		Manufactures		Services	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
AU	2.7%	11.7%	4.6%	13.4%	29.7%	37.9%
BR	8.1%	29.5%	7.6%	13.8%	15.4%	25.5%
CA	1.8%	6.0%	10.2%	25.0%	26.6%	30.3%
CH	0.6%	1.5%	8.7%	21.9%	28.6%	38.7%
CN	5.7%	14.3%	15.0%	24.9%	20.2%	19.7%
ID	14.2%	26.8%	12.5%	18.2%	11.0%	17.3%
IN	8.0%	21.8%	7.4%	25.1%	3.9%	33.8%
JP	0.7%	1.3%	15.3%	37.7%	17.7%	27.4%
KR	0.9%	1.4%	9.8%	23.4%	24.8%	39.7%
MX	2.8%	23.5%	14.2%	25.6%	13.2%	20.7%
NO	3.7%	14.9%	5.9%	20.2%	22.2%	33.1%
RU	3.8%	10.3%	10.5%	16.5%	27.6%	31.4%
TR	3.7%	5.7%	13.8%	42.3%	7.2%	27.2%
TW	0.4%	1.1%	20.6%	35.5%	19.2%	23.2%
US	0.4%	1.4%	4.8%	11.8%	36.2%	45.5%
RW	9.6%	18.2%	9.4%	15.5%	16.3%	31.0%
Extra-EU	7.4%	16.0%	10.5%	19.6%	17.4%	29.1%

In 2014, the exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world supported around 3.6m jobs in China, of which 20.2% corresponded to female workers in the services sector.

E.6. Extra-EU employment by country and by sector supported by EU exports (2014; %)



In 2014, 29% of jobs outside Europe supported by EU exports to the rest of the world were male workers in the services sector, 20% were male workers in the manufacturing sector and 17% were female workers in the services sector. In Australia, Canada, Russia, Switzerland and the US more than 25% of the extra-EU employment supported by the exports of the EU was made up by female workers in the services sector.

F. By age

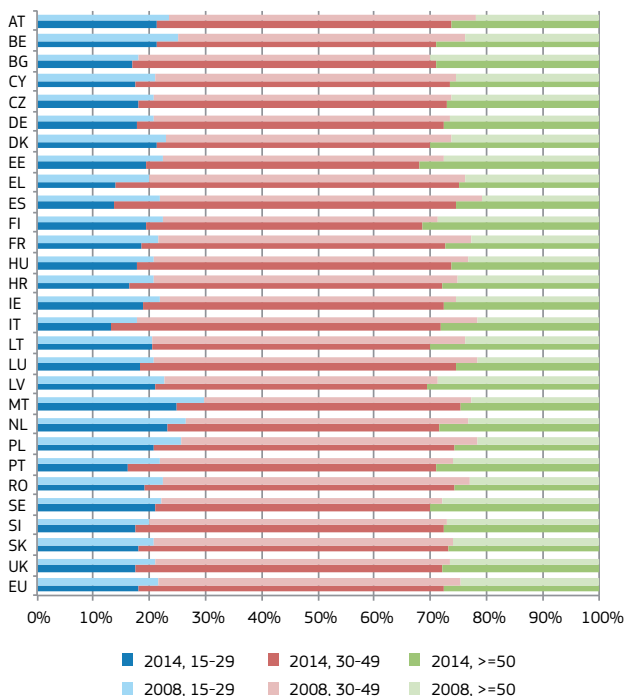
F.1. EU employment supported by exports of each Member State (2008, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)

	2008				2014				2017(p)
	15-29	30-49	>=50	Total	15-29	30-49	>=50	Total	Total
AT	24%	55%	22%	575	21%	53%	26%	693	724
BE	25%	51%	24%	712	21%	50%	29%	970	1,049
BG	18%	52%	30%	565	17%	54%	29%	645	697
CY	21%	53%	25%	46	18%	56%	27%	55	71
CZ	21%	53%	26%	485	18%	55%	27%	660	801
DE	21%	53%	27%	6,179	18%	55%	28%	7,488	8,384
DK	23%	51%	26%	624	21%	49%	30%	581	643
EE	22%	50%	28%	96	19%	49%	32%	131	136
EL	20%	56%	24%	430	14%	61%	25%	517	460
ES	22%	57%	21%	1,377	14%	61%	26%	1,845	2,038
FI	22%	49%	29%	457	19%	49%	32%	404	442
FR	22%	56%	23%	2,734	19%	54%	27%	2,963	3,392
HR	21%	54%	25%	249	17%	56%	28%	301	421
HU	21%	56%	23%	459	18%	56%	26%	563	658
IE	22%	53%	26%	599	19%	53%	28%	759	1,040
IT	18%	60%	22%	2,442	13%	59%	28%	2,888	3,187
LT	20%	56%	24%	212	21%	49%	30%	309	339
LU	21%	58%	22%	205	18%	56%	25%	380	393
LV	23%	49%	29%	130	21%	48%	31%	156	174
MT	30%	48%	23%	25	25%	51%	25%	43	30
NL	26%	50%	23%	1,351	23%	48%	28%	1,459	1,647
PL	26%	53%	22%	1,197	21%	53%	26%	1,522	1,818
PT	22%	52%	26%	416	16%	55%	29%	587	641
RO	22%	55%	23%	802	19%	55%	26%	1,152	1,168
SE	22%	50%	28%	917	21%	49%	30%	889	927
SI	20%	53%	27%	142	17%	55%	28%	142	173
SK	21%	53%	26%	291	18%	55%	27%	343	378
UK	21%	52%	27%	3,350	18%	55%	28%	4,017	4,176
EU	21%	54%	25%	27,067	18%	54%	28%	32,464	36,007

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, Germans exports beyond the EU supported 7.5 million jobs across the EU, of which 28% were over 50 years old.

F.1. EU employment supported by exports of each Member State (2008, 2014; %)



In 2014, workers between 30 and 49 years old made up 54% of the EU employment supported by EU exports (same as in 2008). Workers over 50 years old represented 28% (25% in 2008) of the total and workers between 15 and 29 years old 18% (down from 21% in 2008). Workers between 30 and 49 years old were dominant in the exports of all Member States. At least 30% of the EU employment supported by the exports of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden were workers over 50 years old.

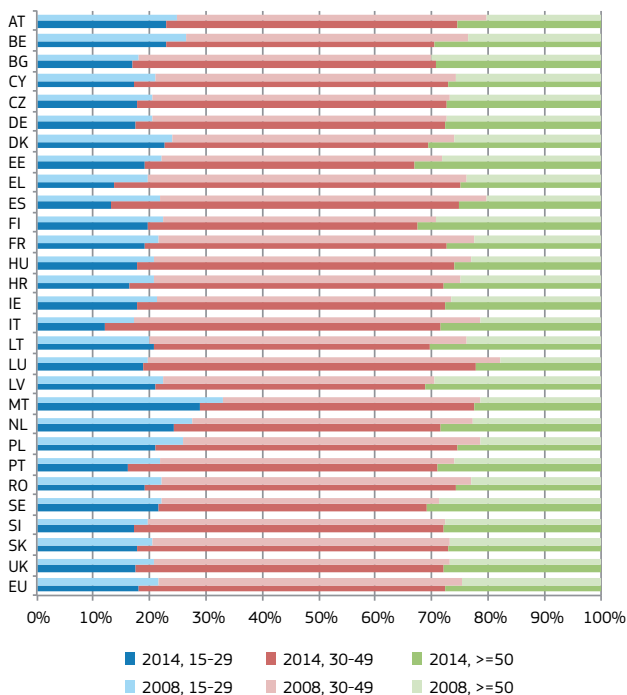
F.2. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2008, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)

	2008				2014				2017(p)
	15-29	30-49	>=50	Total	15-29	30-49	>=50	Total	Total
AT	25%	55%	20%	520	23%	52%	25%	620	659
BE	26%	50%	23%	670	23%	48%	29%	847	923
BG	18%	52%	30%	611	17%	54%	29%	723	784
CY	21%	53%	26%	47	17%	56%	27%	61	75
CZ	20%	53%	27%	634	18%	55%	27%	827	973
DE	20%	52%	27%	5,841	18%	55%	28%	7,017	7,849
DK	24%	50%	26%	454	23%	47%	31%	440	486
EE	22%	50%	28%	109	19%	48%	33%	132	138
EL	20%	57%	24%	410	14%	61%	25%	505	456
ES	22%	58%	20%	1,495	13%	62%	25%	1,849	2,044
FI	23%	48%	29%	413	20%	48%	32%	373	410
FR	22%	56%	22%	2,642	19%	54%	27%	2,892	3,293
HR	21%	54%	25%	264	16%	56%	28%	323	439
HU	21%	56%	23%	501	18%	56%	26%	643	741
IE	21%	52%	26%	432	18%	55%	28%	522	701
IT	17%	61%	21%	2,530	12%	59%	28%	2,924	3,233
LT	20%	56%	24%	227	21%	49%	30%	320	351
LU	20%	62%	18%	95	19%	59%	22%	135	142
LV	22%	48%	29%	145	21%	48%	31%	171	190
MT	33%	46%	21%	25	29%	49%	22%	35	28
NL	27%	50%	23%	1,360	24%	47%	28%	1,607	1,821
PL	26%	53%	21%	1,510	21%	53%	25%	1,994	2,335
PT	22%	52%	26%	437	16%	55%	29%	609	667
RO	22%	55%	23%	932	19%	55%	26%	1,358	1,402
SE	22%	49%	29%	829	22%	48%	31%	826	870
SI	20%	53%	28%	153	17%	55%	28%	160	191
SK	20%	53%	27%	314	18%	55%	27%	364	404
UK	21%	52%	27%	3,467	17%	55%	28%	4,188	4,406
EU	21%	54%	25%	27,067	18%	54%	28%	32,464	36,007

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, the exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world supported around 620,000 workers in Austria, of which 25% were over 50 years old.

F.2. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2008, 2014; %)



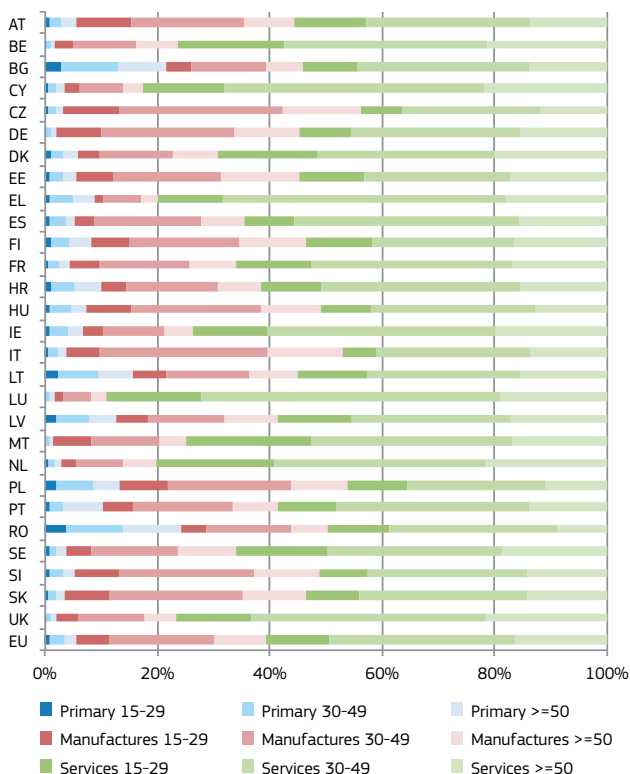
In 2014, workers between 30 and 49 years old made up 54% of EU employment supported by EU exports (same as in 2008). Workers over 50 years old represented 28% (25% in 2008) of the total and workers between 15 and 29 years old 18% (down from 21% in 2008). In Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden at least 30% of the workers supported by the exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world were over 50 years old.

F.3. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports by sector (2014; %)

	Primary			Manufactures			Services		
	15-29	30-49	>=50	15-29	30-49	>=50	15-29	30-49	>=50
AT	0.7%	2.1%	2.8%	9.6%	20.2%	8.9%	12.7%	29.2%	13.7%
BE	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	3.5%	11.0%	7.5%	19.1%	36.0%	21.3%
BG	2.8%	10.0%	8.8%	4.5%	13.3%	6.5%	9.6%	30.6%	13.9%
CY	0.4%	1.6%	1.4%	2.6%	7.7%	3.8%	14.3%	46.4%	21.8%
CZ	0.4%	1.4%	1.3%	10.0%	29.0%	14.1%	7.4%	24.5%	11.8%
DE	0.3%	0.9%	0.8%	8.1%	23.7%	11.4%	9.2%	30.2%	15.5%
DK	1.2%	2.0%	2.4%	4.0%	13.1%	8.1%	17.5%	31.6%	20.0%
EE	0.9%	2.4%	2.2%	6.5%	19.3%	13.8%	11.6%	26.2%	17.0%
EL	0.8%	4.0%	4.0%	1.3%	7.0%	2.9%	11.5%	50.5%	18.0%
ES	0.7%	3.0%	1.7%	3.4%	19.0%	7.6%	9.1%	39.7%	15.8%
FI	1.2%	3.1%	4.0%	6.7%	19.5%	12.0%	11.7%	25.4%	16.5%
FR	0.6%	2.0%	1.9%	5.2%	16.1%	8.4%	13.3%	35.6%	17.0%
HR	1.0%	4.2%	4.7%	4.7%	16.1%	7.9%	10.7%	35.5%	15.4%
HU	0.9%	3.6%	2.8%	8.0%	23.2%	10.6%	8.8%	29.5%	12.6%
IE	0.9%	3.1%	2.7%	3.7%	10.8%	5.2%	13.1%	40.7%	19.8%
IT	0.4%	1.9%	1.6%	5.8%	29.9%	13.3%	5.9%	27.7%	13.6%
LT	2.4%	7.0%	6.4%	5.9%	14.9%	8.6%	12.4%	27.2%	15.4%
LU	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%	1.6%	5.1%	2.5%	17.0%	53.3%	18.9%
LV	2.0%	5.8%	4.7%	5.8%	13.5%	9.3%	13.2%	28.5%	17.1%
MT	0.2%	0.6%	0.7%	6.7%	12.2%	4.8%	22.0%	35.9%	17.0%
NL	0.6%	1.1%	1.1%	2.7%	8.4%	5.7%	21.1%	37.7%	21.6%
PL	1.9%	6.7%	4.6%	8.6%	22.0%	9.9%	10.7%	24.7%	10.9%
PT	0.7%	2.4%	7.1%	5.3%	18.0%	7.9%	10.2%	34.4%	13.9%
RO	3.8%	10.1%	10.3%	4.4%	15.0%	6.6%	11.0%	30.1%	8.8%
SE	0.7%	1.2%	1.8%	4.6%	15.2%	10.4%	16.3%	31.2%	18.5%
SI	0.7%	2.4%	2.1%	8.1%	23.9%	11.6%	8.6%	28.4%	14.3%
SK	0.5%	1.6%	1.4%	8.0%	23.5%	11.3%	9.4%	29.9%	14.3%
UK	0.3%	0.9%	0.8%	4.0%	11.7%	5.7%	13.2%	42.0%	21.5%
EU	0.8%	2.5%	2.3%	5.8%	18.7%	9.1%	11.4%	33.2%	16.2%

In 2014, the exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world supported around 620,000 jobs in Austria, of which 13.7% corresponded to workers over 50 years old in the services sector.

F.3. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports by sector (2014; %)



In 2014, 18.7% of EU jobs supported by EU exports to the rest of the world were workers between 30 and 49 years old in the manufacturing sector while 33.2% were workers between 30 and 49 years old in the services sector. In the Czech Republic and Italy at least 29% of the employment supported by the exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world was made up by workers between 30 and 49 years old in the manufacturing sectors.

G. By effect

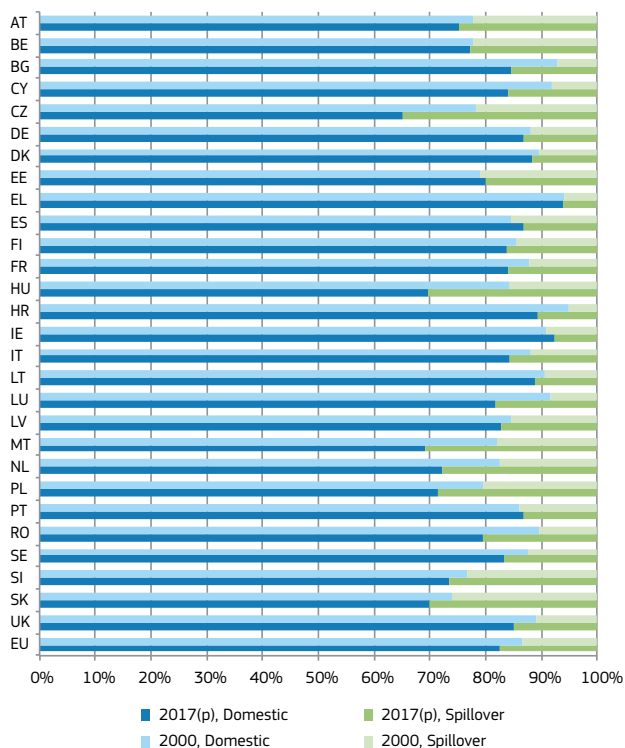
G.1. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2000, 2014, 2017; % and 1,000 jobs)

	2000			2014			2017(p)		
	Domestic	Spillover	Total	Domestic	Spillover	Total	Domestic	Spillover	Total
AT	77.7%	22.3%	365	76.5%	23.5%	620	75.2%	24.8%	659
BE	77.6%	22.4%	563	77.8%	22.2%	847	77.3%	22.7%	923
BG	92.8%	7.2%	178	84.7%	15.3%	723	84.5%	15.5%	784
CY	92.0%	8.0%	39	80.7%	19.3%	61	84.0%	16.0%	75
CZ	78.2%	21.8%	616	63.2%	36.8%	827	65.1%	34.9%	973
DE	88.0%	12.0%	4,212	86.6%	13.4%	7,017	86.7%	13.3%	7,849
DK	89.5%	10.5%	363	88.2%	11.8%	440	88.2%	11.8%	486
EE	79.0%	21.0%	66	81.0%	19.0%	132	80.1%	19.9%	138
EL	94.1%	5.9%	260	94.9%	5.1%	505	93.8%	6.2%	456
ES	84.6%	15.4%	1,145	86.9%	13.1%	1,849	86.9%	13.1%	2,044
FI	85.6%	14.4%	303	84.2%	15.8%	373	83.9%	16.1%	410
FR	87.7%	12.3%	2,350	83.5%	16.5%	2,892	84.0%	16.0%	3,293
HR	94.8%	5.2%	315	87.1%	12.9%	323	89.5%	10.5%	439
HU	84.3%	15.7%	543	68.8%	31.2%	643	69.8%	30.2%	741
IE	90.8%	9.2%	360	90.5%	9.5%	522	92.4%	7.6%	701
IT	88.0%	12.0%	2,109	84.5%	15.5%	2,924	84.3%	15.7%	3,233
LT	90.7%	9.3%	145	88.9%	11.1%	320	88.8%	11.2%	351
LU	91.6%	8.4%	86	83.0%	17.0%	135	81.7%	18.3%	142
LV	84.7%	15.3%	82	82.4%	17.6%	171	82.7%	17.3%	190
MT	82.0%	18.0%	20	77.7%	22.3%	35	69.2%	30.8%	28
NL	82.5%	17.5%	1,118	72.5%	27.5%	1,607	72.2%	27.8%	1,821
PL	79.4%	20.6%	1,107	70.0%	30.0%	1,994	71.4%	28.6%	2,335
PT	86.2%	13.8%	250	86.9%	13.1%	609	86.7%	13.3%	667
RO	89.7%	10.3%	1,113	81.0%	19.0%	1,358	79.5%	20.5%	1,402
SE	87.5%	12.5%	692	84.1%	15.9%	826	83.2%	16.8%	870
SI	76.8%	23.2%	81	71.9%	28.1%	160	73.4%	26.6%	191
SK	74.0%	26.0%	151	70.3%	29.7%	364	69.8%	30.2%	404
UK	89.2%	10.8%	3,025	86.1%	13.9%	4,188	85.1%	14.9%	4,406
EU	86.6%	13.4%	21,659	82.6%	17.4%	32,464	82.4%	17.6%	36,007

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2017, the exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world supported 404,000 jobs in Slovakia, of which, 30.2% were associated with spillover effects (employment in firms in Slovakia that supplied inputs to be used in the exports of other Member States to the rest of the world). The rest were linked to Slovak exports beyond the EU.

G.1. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2000, 2017; %)



In 2017, 82.4% of the EU employment supported by EU exports to the rest of the world was located in the same Member State actually exporting outside the EU (86.6% in 2000), while 17.6% was due to spillovers (13.4% in 2000). In the Czech Republic, Hungary, Malta and Slovakia at least 30% of the employment supported by EU exports was due to spillovers. In other words, these were jobs located in Member States different than the exporting countries and producing intermediate inputs that were used to produce exports. In Greece and Ireland, less than 10% of the employment supported by EU exports to the rest of the world was due to spillovers.

H. Country factsheets



Austria

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Austrian companies' exports outside the EU are worth €57 billion in 2017. And this keeps 659 thousand Austrian workers busy...

Exports from Austria to countries outside the EU support **495 thousand** jobs in Austria.

Another **164 thousand** Austrian workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.

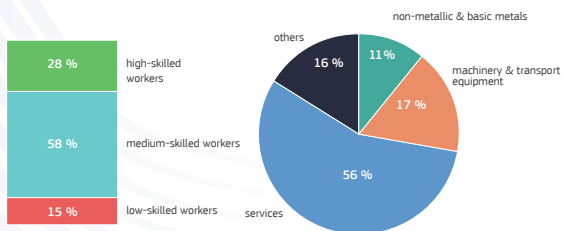
This means **15 % of jobs** in Austria depend on EU exports.

Austrian exports to countries outside the EU also support over **229 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



In Austria, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



56 % of export-related jobs in Austria are in services.

Exports keep the Austrian services industry strong.

November, 2018



Belgium

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Belgian companies' exports outside the EU are worth €139 billion in 2017. And this keeps 923 thousand Belgian workers busy...

Exports from Belgium to countries outside the EU support **713 thousand** jobs in Belgium.

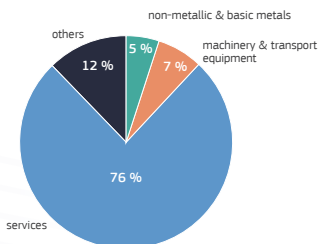
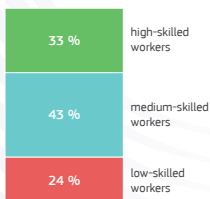
Another **210 thousand** Belgian workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.

This means **20 % of jobs** in Belgium depend on EU exports.

Belgian exports to countries outside the EU also support over **336 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

In Belgium, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



More than three quarters of export-related jobs in Belgium are in services.

Exports keep the Belgian services industry strong.

November, 2018





Bulgaria

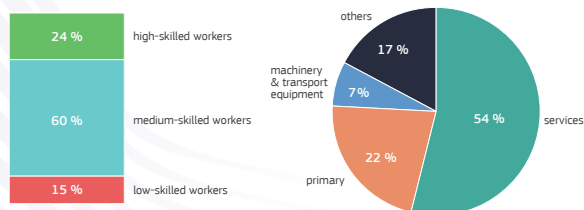
EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Bulgarian companies' exports outside the EU are worth €12 billion in 2017. And this keeps 784 thousand Bulgarian workers busy...

- Exports from Bulgaria to countries outside the EU support **662 thousand** jobs in Bulgaria.
- Another **122 thousand** Bulgarian workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.
- This means **22 % of jobs** in Bulgaria depend on EU exports.
- Bulgarian exports to countries outside the EU also support over **35 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



In Bulgaria, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



54 % of export-related jobs in Bulgaria are in services.

Exports keep the Bulgarian services industry strong.

November, 2018



Croatia

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Croatian companies' exports outside the EU are worth **€9 billion** in 2017. And this keeps **439 thousand** Croatian workers busy...

Exports from Croatia to countries outside the EU support **393 thousand** jobs in Croatia.

Another **46 thousand** Croatian workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.

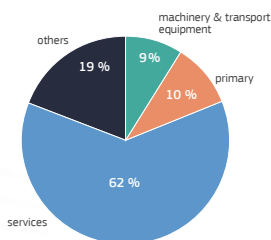
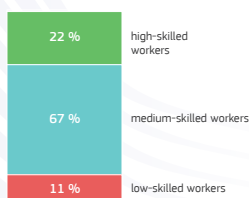
This means **27 % of jobs** in Croatia depend on EU exports.



Croatian exports to countries outside the EU also support over **28 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

In Croatia, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



62 % of export-related jobs in Croatia are in services.

Exports keep the Croatian services industry strong.

November, 2018





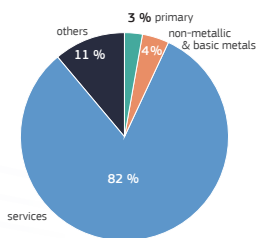
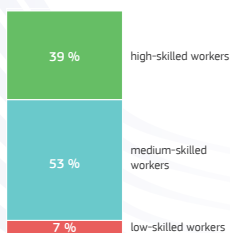
Cyprus

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

**Cypriot companies' exports outside the EU are worth €7 billion in 2017.
And this keeps 75 thousand Cypriot workers busy...**

- Exports from Cyprus to countries outside the EU support **63 thousand** jobs in Cyprus.
- Another **12 thousand** Cypriot workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.
- This means **19 % of jobs** in Cyprus depend on EU exports.
- Cypriot exports to countries outside the EU also support over **8 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

In Cyprus, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



82 % of export-related jobs in Cyprus are in services.

Exports keep the Cypriot services industry strong.

November, 2018

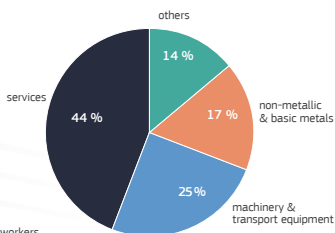
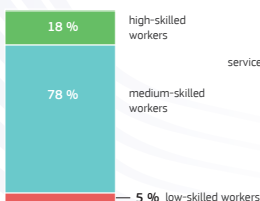


Czech Republic EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

**Czech companies' exports outside the EU are worth €34 billion in 2017.
And this keeps 973 thousand Czech workers busy...**

- Exports from the Czech Republic to countries outside the EU support **634 thousand** jobs in the Czech Republic.
- Another **339 thousand** Czech workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.
- This means **18 % of jobs** in the Czech Republic depend on EU exports.
- Czech exports to countries outside the EU also support over **167 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

In the Czech Republic, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



44 % of export-related jobs in the Czech Republic are in services.

Exports keep the Czech services industry strong.

November, 2018



Germany

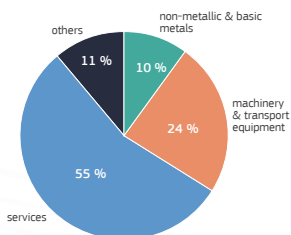
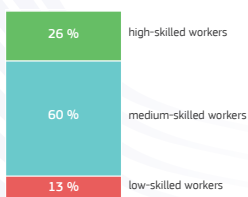
EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

German companies' exports outside the EU are worth €668 billion in 2017.
And this keeps 7.9 million German workers busy...

- Exports from Germany to countries outside the EU support **6.8 million** jobs in Germany.
- Another **1.1 million** German workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.
- This means **18 % of jobs** in Germany depend on EU exports.
- German exports to countries outside the EU also support over **1.6 million** jobs in the rest of the EU.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



In Germany, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



55 % of export-related jobs in Germany are in services.

Exports keep the German services industry strong.

November, 2018



Denmark

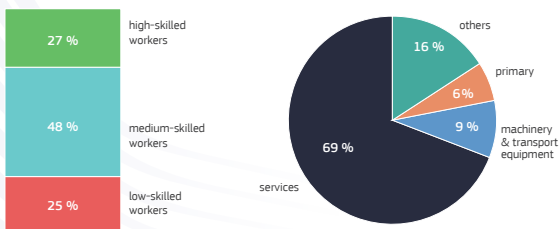
EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Danish companies' exports outside the EU are worth €66 billion in 2017. And this keeps 486 thousand Danish workers busy...

- Exports from Denmark to countries outside the EU support **429 thousand** jobs in Denmark.
- Another **57 thousand** Danish workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.
- This means **17 % of jobs** in Denmark depend on EU exports.
- Danish exports to countries outside the EU also support over **214 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



In Denmark, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



69 % of export-related jobs in Denmark are in services.

Exports keep the Danish services industry strong.

November, 2018





Estonia

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Estonian companies' exports outside the EU are worth €5 billion in 2017. And this keeps 138 thousand Estonian workers busy...

Exports from Estonia to countries outside the EU support **111 thousand** jobs in Estonia.

Another **27 thousand** Estonian workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.

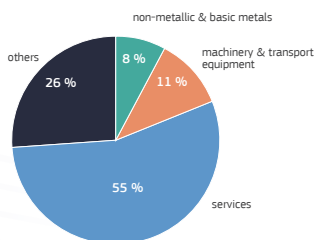
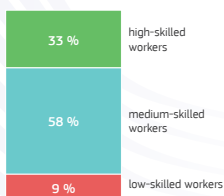
This means **22 % of jobs** in Estonia depend on EU exports.

Estonian exports to countries outside the EU also support over **25 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



In Estonia, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



55 % of export-related jobs in Estonia are in services.

Exports keep the Estonian services industry strong.

November, 2018



Greece

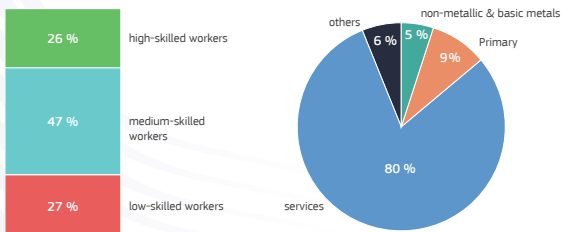
EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Greek companies' exports outside the EU are worth €24 billion in 2017. And this keeps 456 thousand Greek workers busy...

- Exports from Greece to countries outside the EU support **427 thousand** jobs in Greece.
- Another **29 thousand** Greek workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.
- This means **11 % of jobs** in Greece depend on EU exports.
- Greek exports to countries outside the EU also support over **33 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



In Greece, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



80 % of export-related jobs in Greece are in services.

Exports keep the Greek services industry strong.

November, 2018



Spain

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Spanish companies' exports outside the EU are worth €140 billion in 2017. And this keeps 2.1 million Spanish workers busy...

Exports from Spain to countries outside the EU support **1.8 million** jobs in Spain

Another **300 thousand** Spanish workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.

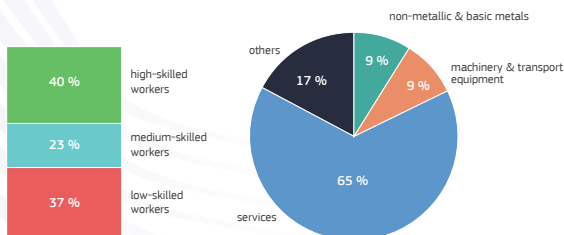
This means **1 in 10** jobs in Spain depend on EU exports.

Spanish exports to countries outside the EU also support over **263 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



In Spain, most people in export-related jobs are **high-skilled** workers.



65 % of export-related jobs in Spain are in services.

Exports keep the Spanish services industry strong.

November, 2018



Finland

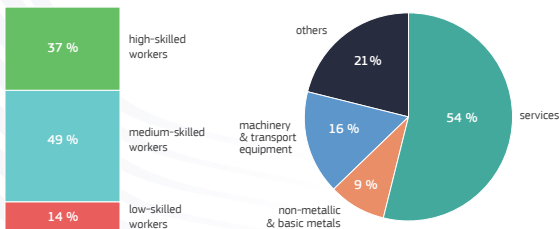
EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Finnish companies' exports outside the EU are worth €38 billion in 2017. And this keeps 410 thousand Finnish workers busy...

- Exports from Finland to countries outside the EU support **344 thousand** jobs in Finland.
- Another **66 000** Finnish workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.
- This means **1 in 6 jobs** in Finland depend on EU exports.
- Finnish exports to countries outside the EU also support over **99 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



In Finland, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



54 % of export-related jobs in Finland are in services.

Exports keep the Finnish services industry strong.

November, 2018





France

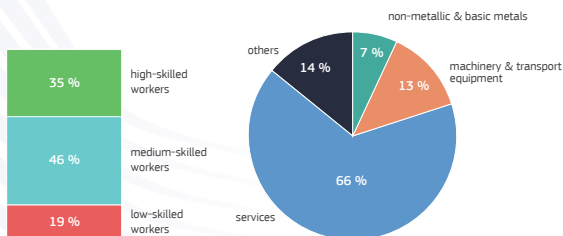
EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

French companies' exports outside the EU are worth €308 billion in 2017. And this keeps 3.3 million French workers busy...

- Exports from France to countries outside the EU support **2.8 million** jobs in France.
- Another **500 thousand** French workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.
- This means **12 % of jobs** in France depend on EU exports.
- French exports to countries outside the EU also support over **627 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



In France, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



Two thirds of export-related jobs in France are in services.

Exports keep the French services industry strong.

November, 2018



Hungary

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Hungarian companies' exports outside the EU are worth €26 billion in 2017. And this keeps 741 thousand Hungarians workers busy...

Exports from Hungary to countries outside the EU support **517 thousand** jobs in Hungary.

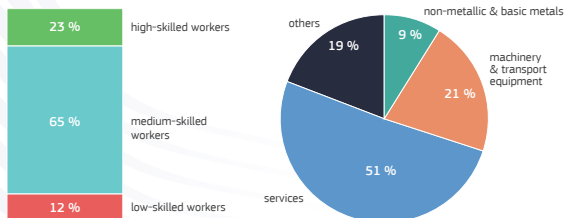
Another **224 thousand** Hungarian workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.

This means **1 in 6 jobs** in Hungary depend on EU exports.

Hungarian exports to countries outside the EU also support over **142 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

In Hungary, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



51 % of export-related jobs in Hungary are in services.

Exports keep the Hungarian services industry strong.

November, 2018



Ireland

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

**Irish companies' exports outside the EU are worth €128 billion in 2017.
And this keeps 701 thousand Irish workers busy...**

Exports from Ireland to countries outside the EU support **648 thousand** jobs in Ireland.

Another **53 thousand** Irish workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.

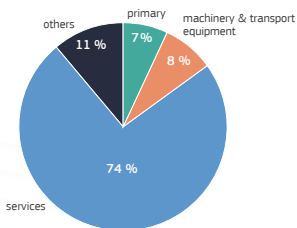
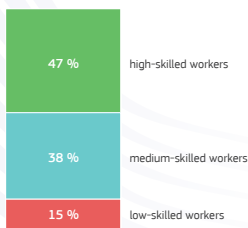
This means **one third** of jobs in Ireland depend on EU exports.

Irish exports to countries outside the EU also support over **392 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



In Ireland, most people in export-related jobs are **high-skilled** workers.



3 in 4 export-related jobs in Ireland are in services.

Trade makes Ireland a dynamic services-based economy.

November, 2018



Italy

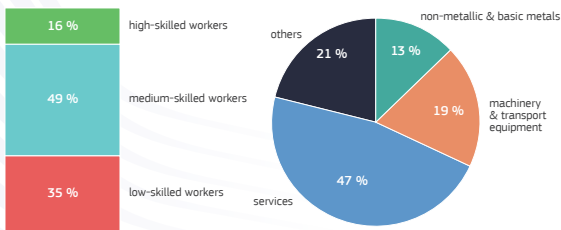
EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Italian companies' exports outside the EU are worth €242 billion in 2017. And this keeps 3.2 million Italian workers busy...

- Exports from Italy to countries outside the EU support **2.7 million** jobs in Italy.
- Another **half a million** Italian workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.
- This means **13 % of jobs** in Italy depend on EU exports.
- Italian exports to countries outside the EU also support over **462 thousand** jobs in the rest of EU.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



In Italy, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



47 % of export-related jobs in Italy are in services.

Exports keep the Italian services industry strong.

November, 2018





Lithuania

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Lithuanian companies' exports outside the EU are worth €14 billion in 2017. And this keeps 351 thousand Lithuanian workers busy...

Exports from Lithuania to countries outside the EU support **312 thousand** jobs in Lithuania.

Another **39 thousand** Lithuanian workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.

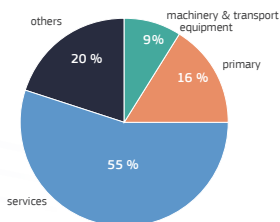
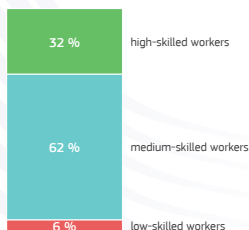
This means **26 % of jobs** in Lithuania depend on EU exports.

Lithuanian exports to countries outside the EU also support over **27 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



In Lithuania, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



55 % of export-related jobs in Lithuania are in services.

Exports keep the Lithuanian services industry strong.

November, 2018



Luxembourg

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Luxembourgish companies' exports outside the EU are worth €27 billion in 2017. And this keeps 142 thousand Luxembourgish workers busy...

Exports from Luxembourg to countries outside the EU support **116 thousand** jobs in Luxembourg.

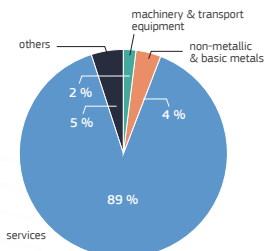
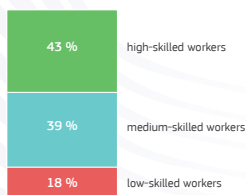
Another **26 thousand** Luxembourgish workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.

This means **1 in 3** jobs in Luxembourg depend on EU exports.

The exports of Luxembourg to countries outside the EU also support over **277 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

In Luxembourg most people in export-related jobs are **high-skilled** workers.



89 % of export-related jobs in Luxembourg are in services.

Exports keep the Luxembourgish services industry strong.

November, 2018



Latvia

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Latvian companies' exports outside the EU are worth €6 billion in 2017.
And this keeps 190 thousand Latvian workers busy...

Exports from Latvia to countries outside the EU support
157 thousand jobs in Latvia.

Another **33 thousand** Latvian workers are in jobs linked to
 exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.

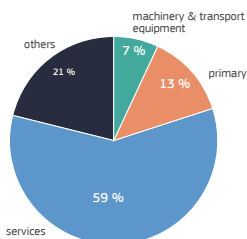
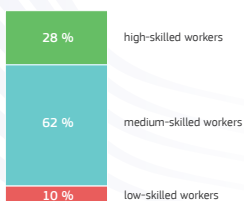
This means **21 % of Jobs** in Latvia depend on EU exports.

Latvian exports to countries outside the EU also support over **17 thousand** jobs in
 the rest of the EU.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone.**



In Latvia, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



59 % of export-related jobs in Latvia are in services.

Exports keep the Latvian services industry strong.

November, 2018





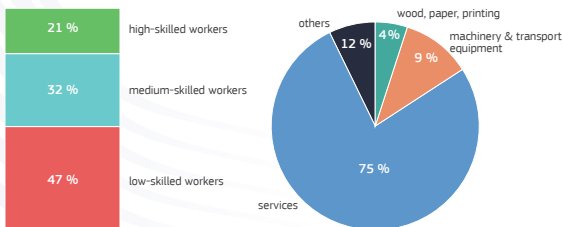
Malta

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Maltese companies' exports outside the EU are worth €5 billion in 2017. And this keeps 28 thousand Maltese workers busy...

- Exports from Malta to countries outside the EU support over **19 thousand** jobs in Malta.
- Another **9 thousand** Maltese workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.
- This means **13 % of jobs** in Malta depend on EU exports.
- Maltese exports to countries outside the EU also support over **11 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

In Malta, most people in export-related jobs are **low-skilled** workers.



3 in 4 export-related jobs in Malta are in the services sector.

Exports keep the Maltese services industry strong.

November, 2018



The Netherlands

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Dutch companies' exports outside the EU are worth €207 billion in 2017. And this keeps 1.8 million Dutch workers busy...

Exports from the Netherlands to countries outside the EU support **1.3 million** jobs in the Netherlands.

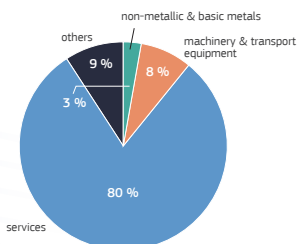
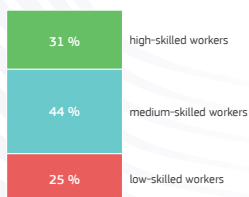
Another **half a million** Dutch workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.

This means **1 in 5 jobs** in the Netherlands depend on EU exports.

Dutch exports to countries outside the EU also support over **332 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

In the Netherlands, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



80 % of export-related jobs in the Netherlands are in services.

Exports keep the Dutch services industry strong.

November, 2018



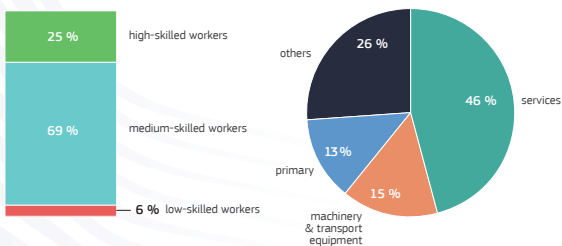
Poland

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Polish companies' exports outside the EU are worth €58 billion in 2017.
And this keeps 2.3 million Polish workers busy...

- Exports from Poland to countries outside the EU support **1.6 million** jobs in Poland.
- Another **700 thousand** Polish workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.
- This means **14 % of jobs** in Poland depend on EU exports.
- Polish exports to countries outside the EU also support over **152 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

In Poland, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



46 % of export-related jobs in Poland are in services.

Exports keep the Polish services industry strong.

November, 2018



Portugal

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Portuguese companies' exports outside the EU are worth €23 billion in 2017. And this keeps 667 thousand Portuguese workers busy...

Exports from Portugal to countries outside the EU support **578 thousand** jobs in Portugal.

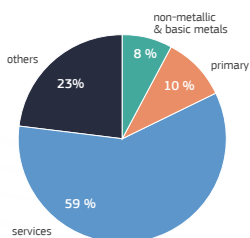
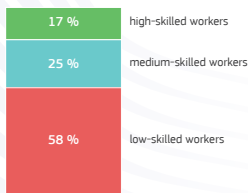
Another **89 thousand** Portuguese workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.

This means **14 % of jobs** in Portugal depend on EU exports.

Portuguese exports to countries outside the EU also support over **63 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

In Portugal, most people in export-related jobs are **low-skilled** workers.



59 % of export-related jobs in Portugal are in services.

Exports keep the Portuguese services industry strong.

November, 2018



Romania

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Romanian companies' exports outside the EU are worth € 19 billion in 2017. And this keeps 1.4 million Romanian workers busy...

Exports from Romania to countries outside the EU support **1.1 million** jobs in Romania.

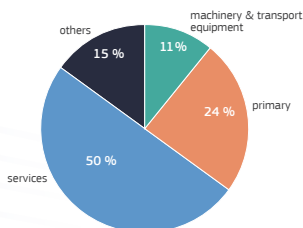
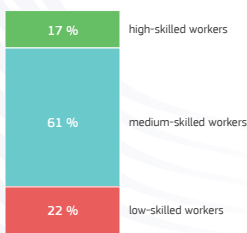
Another **300 thousand** Romanian workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.

This means **1 in 6** jobs in Romania depend on EU exports.

Romanians exports to countries outside the EU also support over **53 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

In Romania, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



Half of export-related jobs in Romania are in services.

Exports keep the Romanian services industry strong.

November, 2018



Sweden

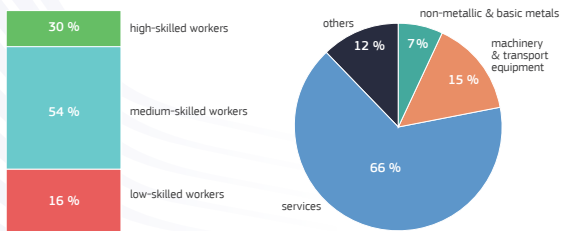
EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Swedish companies' exports outside the EU are worth €86 billion in 2017. And this keeps 870 thousand Swedish workers busy...

- Exports from Sweden to countries outside the EU support **724 thousand** jobs in Sweden.
- Another **146 thousand** Swedish workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.
- This means **17 % of jobs** in Sweden depend on EU exports.
- Swedish exports to countries outside the EU also support over **203 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



In Sweden, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



Two thirds of export-related jobs in Sweden are in services.

Exports keep the Swedish services industry strong.

November, 2018



Slovenia

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Slovenian companies' exports outside the EU are worth €10 billion in 2017. And this keeps 191 thousand Slovenian workers busy...

Exports from Slovenia to countries outside the EU support **140 thousand** jobs in Slovenia.

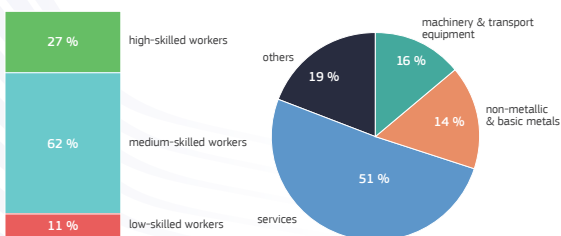
Another **51 thousand** Slovenian workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.

This means **19 % of jobs** in Slovenia depend on EU exports.

Slovenian exports to countries outside the EU also support over **33 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

In Slovenia most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



51 % of export-related jobs in Slovenia are in services.

Exports keep the Slovenian services industry strong.

November, 2018



Slovakia

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Slovak companies' exports outside the EU are worth €12 billion in 2017. And this keeps 404 thousand Slovak workers busy...

Exports from Slovakia to countries outside the EU support **282 thousand** jobs in Slovakia.

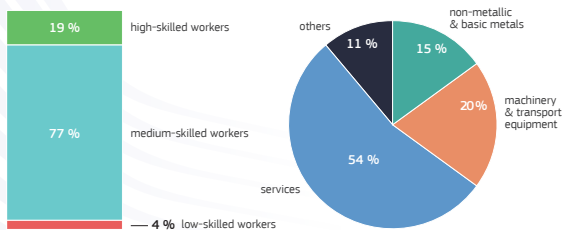
Another **122 thousand** Slovak workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.

This means **17 % of jobs** in Slovakia depend on EU exports.

Slovak exports to countries outside the EU also support over **96 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

In Slovakia, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



54 % of export-related jobs in Slovakia are in services.

Exports keep the Slovak services industry strong.

November, 2018



United Kingdom

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

British companies' exports outside the EU are worth €395 billion in 2017. And this keeps 4.4 million British workers busy...

Exports from the United Kingdom to countries outside the EU support **3.75 million** jobs in the United Kingdom.

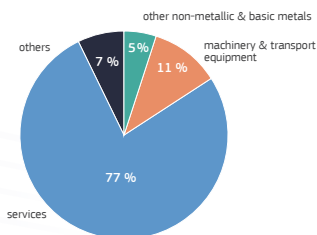
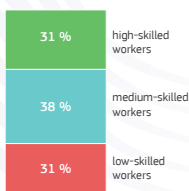
Another **650 thousand** British workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to countries outside the EU.

This means **14 % of jobs** in the United Kingdom depend on EU exports.

British exports to countries outside the EU also support over **426 thousand** jobs in the rest of the EU.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

In the United Kingdom, most people in export-related jobs are **medium-skilled** workers.



77 % of export-related jobs in the United Kingdom are in services.

Exports keep the British services industry strong.

November, 2018





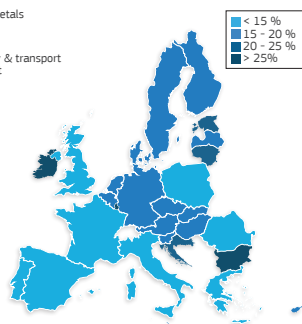
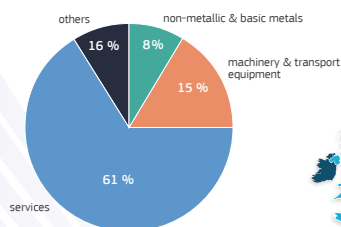
European Union EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

EU exports support
36 million jobs*, up two thirds from 2000.
Nearly **14 million** of these workers are **women**.

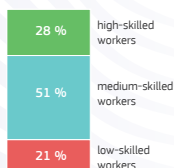
1 in 7 jobs
in the EU depends on exports.

Exports support **jobs in both services and manufacturing**

EU exports support a significant share of jobs
in all countries across the EU.



Exports create **opportunities for everyone**, both skilled and unskilled workers. These jobs are better paid on average.



Joining forces benefits all of us!
Thanks to the EU Single Market, one fifth of the export-supported jobs are located in a different Member State than the one exporting.

Last but not least, EU exports support **20 million jobs outside the EU**, including many in developing countries.

* Latest data available: 2017

November, 2018

DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

World Input-Output Database (2000-2014)

The European Commission-funded World Input-Output Database (WIOD) consists of a set of harmonised Supply, Use, and Input-Output (IO) tables, valued at current prices and prices of the previous year. It also includes data on international trade, industry output, value added (VA), capital stock and investment, as well as satellite accounts with various environmental and socio-economic indicators, such as energy, water, land, and materials consumption, emissions, wages and employment. The latest version of the database (Release 2016) covers 28 EU Member States and 15 other major economies in the world as well as the “Rest of the World” as an aggregated region. The new WIOD database features a breakdown of 56 industries, but lacks data on some of the indicators reported in this pocketbook such as employment by gender or skill.

Therefore, the WIOD database has been complemented with data from other sources such as EUKLEMS and the International Labour Organization (ILO). In particular, data on employment by gender, skill and age have been taken from such data sources. Besides, the WIOD does not include employment figures for the “Rest of the World”. These figures were estimated using data from the International Labour Organization and the labour productivity of the WIOD countries

The WIOD covers the period 2000 to 2014. However, some data are limited to the period 2008-2014. This is the case of the data on employment by gender, skill and age, which are only available for the period 2008-2014. Therefore, all the indicators reported in this publication cover the period 2000–2014, with the exception of those for which the necessary data are not available for the years before 2008.

The WIOD database is freely downloadable at www.wiod.org. A detailed description of the content is also available there.

Methodology

As mentioned in the introduction, this publication includes a short set of general indicators, together with an extended set of tables related to the employment supported by EU exports to the rest of the world. The information for the calculation of the general indicators comes directly from the WIOD database, EUKLEMS and ILO, with only minor additional calculations to obtain some derived indicators such as shares or intensities.

However, the method for the calculation of the indicators related to EU exports to the rest of the world is not straightforward and requires further explanation. In order to obtain the EU and extra-EU employment supported by extra-EU exports we have used a Multi-Regional Input-Output (MRIO) model together with the information of WIOD. These models have been widely used to explore different economic and environmental consequences of trade (Miller and Blair, 2009; Murray and Lenzen, 2013).

Following Arto et al (2018), the methodology is described for the case of four regions (2 EU countries and 2 extra-EU countries) with n industries, but it can be applied to any number of regions and industries. In this study, the model was applied to 44 regions, 56 industries (for simplicity we have aggregated the results to 10 industries and 3 sectors). Note that the MRIO tables used in the calculations are industry by industry IO tables. Accordingly, all the data reported in this document is reported by industry (e.g. we report the employment supported by the exports of the manufacturing industry and not the employment supported by the exports of manufactured products).

The starting point of the model is a MRIO table at basic prices. This table describes the flows of goods and services from all industries to all intermediate and final users, explicitly broken down by countries of origin and by countries of destination in each flow.

We can distinguish three main components in the MRIO table:

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} Z^{11} & Z^{12} & Z^{13} & Z^{14} \\ Z^{21} & Z^{22} & Z^{23} & Z^{24} \\ Z^{31} & Z^{32} & Z^{33} & Z^{34} \\ Z^{41} & Z^{42} & Z^{43} & Z^{44} \end{bmatrix}, \quad f = \begin{bmatrix} f^{11} + f^{12} + f^{13} + f^{14} \\ f^{21} + f^{22} + f^{23} + f^{24} \\ f^{31} + f^{32} + f^{33} + f^{34} \\ f^{41} + f^{42} + f^{43} + f^{44} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \\ x^4 \end{bmatrix},$$

where Z^{rs} is the intermediate matrix with sectorial deliveries from country r to country s ; f^{rs} is the column vector of country s final demand (including household consumption, government consumption, and investment) for goods produced by country r ; and x^r is the column vector of gross output for country r . Furthermore, let us assume that the MRIO table is extended to include a vector of employment:

$$\mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w^1 \\ w^2 \\ w^3 \\ w^4 \end{bmatrix}$$

The relation between \mathbf{x} , \mathbf{Z} and \mathbf{f} is defined by the accounting equation $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{f}$, where \mathbf{i} is the column summation vector consisting of ones.

Suppose that countries 1 and 2 represent the EU and the remaining countries (3 and 4) are extra-EU countries. In such a case, we can define the components of the MRIO framework of the EU as:

$$\mathbf{Z}^{\text{EU}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}^{11} & \mathbf{Z}^{12} \\ \mathbf{Z}^{21} & \mathbf{Z}^{22} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{f}^{\text{EU}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{f}^{11} + \mathbf{f}^{12} + \mathbf{e}^{13} + \mathbf{e}^{14} \\ \mathbf{f}^{21} + \mathbf{f}^{22} + \mathbf{e}^{23} + \mathbf{e}^{24} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{\text{EU}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}^1 \\ \mathbf{x}^2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{w}^{\text{EU}} = \begin{bmatrix} w^1 \\ w^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

where $\mathbf{e}^{ij} = \mathbf{f}^{ij} + \mathbf{Z}^{ij}\mathbf{i}$ represents the extra-EU exports from the Member State i to the extra-EU country j (with $i \neq j$).

The input coefficient matrix for the EU is defined as $\mathbf{A}^{\text{EU}} = \mathbf{Z}^{\text{EU}} (\hat{\mathbf{x}}^{\text{EU}})^{-1}$, where $(\hat{\mathbf{x}}^{\text{EU}})$ is a diagonal matrix with the values of vector along the diagonal and zero elsewhere. Thus, the accounting equation can now be written as the standard input-output model: $\mathbf{x}^{\text{EU}} = \mathbf{A}^{\text{EU}} \mathbf{x}^{\text{EU}} + \mathbf{f}^{\text{EU}}$. For a certain final demand vector \mathbf{f}^{EU} , the solution to the model is given by $\mathbf{x}^{\text{EU}} = \mathbf{L}^{\text{EU}} \mathbf{f}^{\text{EU}}$, where $\mathbf{L}^{\text{EU}} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}^{\text{EU}})^{-1}$ is the Leontief inverse of the EU. Thus, multiplying the Leontief inverse of the EU by the extra-EU exports we obtain the total output in the EU to produce exported goods and services:

$$\mathbf{x}_{\text{exEU}}^{\text{EU}} = \mathbf{L}^{\text{EU}} \mathbf{e}^{\text{EU}} \quad [1]$$

The employment coefficients vector, $\mathbf{v}^{\text{EU}} = (\hat{\mathbf{x}})^{\text{EU}^{-1}} \mathbf{w}^{\text{EU}}$, yields the EU employment per unit of output. Hence, the employment supported in the EU due to the production of extra-EU exports (i.e. EU employment embodied in extra-EU exports) is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{w}_{\text{exEU}}^{\text{EU}} &= (\mathbf{v}^{\text{EU}})' \mathbf{L}^{\text{EU}} \mathbf{e}^{\text{EU}} = (\mathbf{v}^1)' \mathbf{L}^{11} \mathbf{e}^{13} + (\mathbf{v}^1)' \mathbf{L}^{11} \mathbf{e}^{14} \\ &+ (\mathbf{v}^1)' \mathbf{L}^{12} \mathbf{e}^{23} + (\mathbf{v}^1)' \mathbf{L}^{12} \mathbf{e}^{24} + (\mathbf{v}^2)' \mathbf{L}^{21} \mathbf{e}^{13} + (\mathbf{v}^2)' \mathbf{L}^{21} \mathbf{e}^{14} \quad [2] \\ &+ (\mathbf{v}^2)' \mathbf{L}^{22} \mathbf{e}^{23} + (\mathbf{v}^2)' \mathbf{L}^{22} \mathbf{e}^{24} \end{aligned}$$

where $(\mathbf{v}^i)' \mathbf{L}^{ij} \mathbf{e}^{jk}$ is the employment supported in country i of the EU due by the extra-EU exports of Member State j to extra-EU country k .

From expression [1] we can also derive the extra-EU employment embodied in extra-EU exports. First, we define the matrix of extra-EU imports coefficients of the EU as $\mathbf{A}^{\text{noEU},\text{EU}} = \mathbf{Z}^{\text{noEU},\text{EU}} (\hat{\mathbf{x}}^{\text{EU}})^{-1}$, where

$$\mathbf{Z}^{\text{noEU},\text{EU}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}^{31} & \mathbf{Z}^{32} \\ \mathbf{Z}^{41} & \mathbf{Z}^{42} \end{bmatrix}$$

Pre-multiplying expression [2] by the matrix of extra-EU imports coefficients of the EU, we obtain the vector of intermediate imports of the EU from extra-EU countries or, alternatively, the exports of extra-EU countries to the EU:

$$\mathbf{A}^{\text{noEU},\text{EU}} \mathbf{L}^{\text{EU}} \mathbf{e}^{\text{EU}} \quad [3]$$

It follows that the extra-EU employment in extra EU exports can be calculated as:

$$\mathbf{w}_{\text{exEU}}^{\text{noEU}} = (\mathbf{v}^{\text{noEU}})' \mathbf{L}^{\text{noEU}} \mathbf{A}^{\text{noEU},\text{EU}} \mathbf{L}^{\text{EU}} \mathbf{e}^{\text{EU}} \quad [4]$$

Where $\hat{\mathbf{v}}^{\text{noEU}}$ and \mathbf{L}^{noEU} are the vector of employment coefficients and the Leontief inverse of the extra-EU countries respectively.

We can expand [4] in a similar fashion as [2] to obtain the different components of the extra-EU employment in extra-EU exports. Thus, the element $(\mathbf{v}^m)' \mathbf{L}^{ml} \mathbf{A}^{li} \mathbf{L}^{ij} \mathbf{e}^{jk}$ of the resulting expression would represent the employment supported in extra-EU country m due to the production of intermediate exports of extra-EU country l to EU-country i that are used to produce the extra-EU exports from EU country j to extra-EU country k . In other words, it would be the employment supported in Australia (m) to produce metals that would be exported to China (l) for the production of vehicles parts. These vehicles parts would be exported then from China to the Czech Republic (i) for the production of engines of cars that would be sold to Germany (j). Eventually, Germany would export cars to Japan (k).

Projections (2017)

For the year 2017, given the absence of the corresponding WIOD tables, the results are all projections based on the estimations of 2014, so they should be taken with caution. These projections have been elaborated by the JRC using international trade in goods and services statistics (Eurostat) of 2017 and assuming the same number of jobs embodied in every million EUR worth of exports to the rest of the World as in 2014, different per exporting country and per country where the employment is located.

The export values of 2017* were converted into volumes of the year 2014 by using the Eurostat's producer price in industry indices for non-domestic markets [sts_inppnd_a] and the service producer price indices [sts_sepp_a] at country level.

The resulting export values were further adjusted to reflect the methodological differences between trade statistics and National Accounts. With such purpose, we estimated country-specific adjustment factors made on the basis of the difference between trade statistics values and National Accounts values (WIOD) in 2014.

And last but not least, the reader should be aware that these projections do not reflect the changes in labour productivity, technology, goods and services export composition and intra-EU trade structures occurred between 2014 and 2017.

* In services, the export values of Ireland and Netherlands for 2017 were estimated on the basis of 2016 values. Regarding service price indices, Estonia, Malta and Portugal were completely missing so the price changes of Lithuania, Cyprus and Spain were used instead, respectively. For Sweden, we also had to interpolate backwards to 2014 from 2015 to complete the time series of price indices. In goods all data were available for 2017, including price indices.