



# EU exports to the world: **effects on income**

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## EU Exports to the World: Effects on Income

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## 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 income generation. 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 income (i.e. value added) generation for the EU as a whole and for each EU Member State using the 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 labour compensation by skill from EUKLEMS. All the indicators relate to the EU's 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 indicator on labour compensation split by skill is 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 value added 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
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

NACE Rev. 2	Sector	Industry
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral	M	M6
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

NACE Rev. 2	Sector	Industry
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

bn	billion (10 <sup>9</sup> )
tr	trillion (10 <sup>12</sup> )
EUR	euro

### Glossary

**Domestic effect:** value added in a given Member State that is generated by its own exports to the rest of the world.

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

**Extra EU value added:** value added outside the EU that is generated by the exports of an EU Member State to the rest of the world. This captures the value added by 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 compensation:** labour compensation of 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 compensation:** labour compensation of workers with less than primary, primary and lower secondary education.

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

**Rest of the world:** extra-EU countries.

**Sector:** group of industries.

**Spillover:** value added in a given Member State that is generated by the exports of another Member State to the rest of the world.

**Value added:** income calculated as a difference between the value of output and the value of intermediate consumption of inputs. It can refer to a given industry or to an economy as a whole. It also equals the sum of labour compensation and return on capital and when computed at national level is sometimes used as a proxy of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

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Arto, I., Rueda-Cantuche, J.M., Amores, A.F., Dietzenbacher, E., Sousa, N., Montinari, L. and Markandya, A. (2015) EU exports to the World: Effects on Employment and Income, Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

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Miller, R.E. and Blair, P.E. (2009), Input-Output Analysis: Foundations and Extensions, 2nd Edition, Cambridge University Press: New York, US.

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# HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

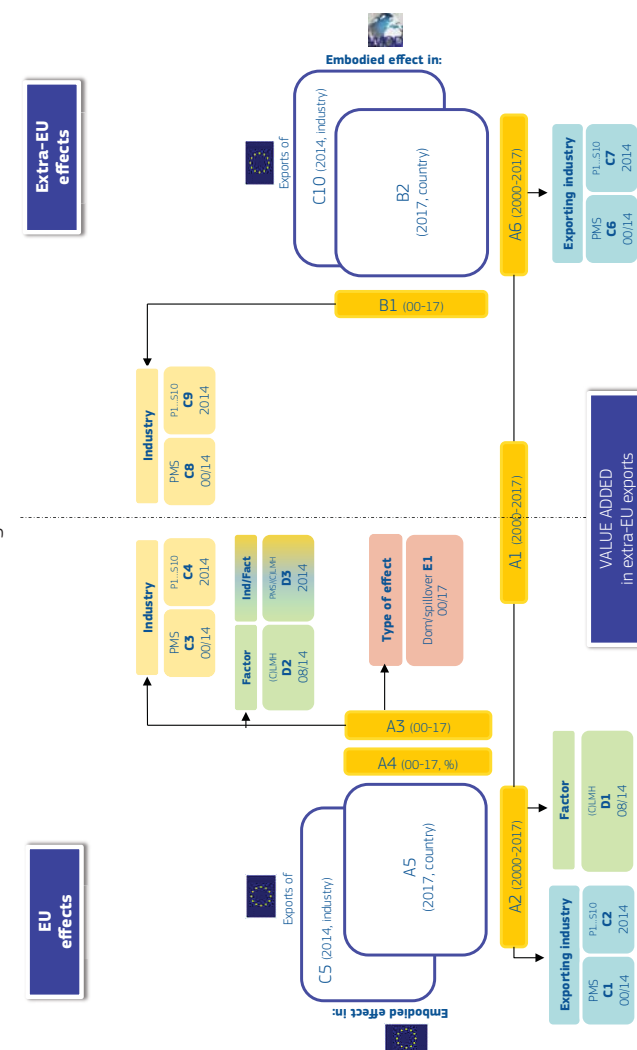
This report is organised as follows:

- Introduction
- Abbreviations and glossary
- How to read this book
- A. Indicators by EU Member State
- B. Indicators by trading partner
- C. Indicators by industry or sector
- D. Indicators by factor of production
- E. Indicators by effect
- F. Country factsheets
- Data sources and methodology

Sections A to E show all the indicators that relate to the (EU and extra-EU) value added generated 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 value added in a given Member State (row *i*) generated by the exports of a Member State (column *j*). All other tables basically split these results by trading partner, industries, sectors, factor of production used and type of effect. For instance, in order to know how much value added in Spain is generated by all 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 F contains factsheets for each Member State, drawing on the information from sections A to E and the last section briefly describes the data sources and methodology.

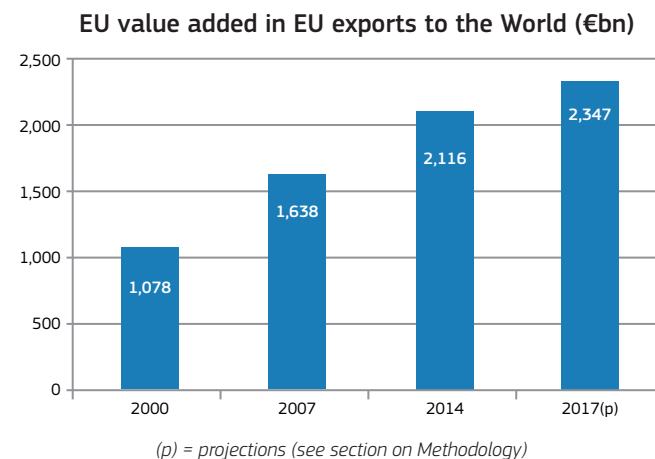
Figure 1



## A. By EU Member State

## In 2017, extra-EU exports generated 2.3 trillion EUR in the European Union

The EU value added generated by the European Union's exports to the rest of the World keeps a growing path since 2000, more than doubling the value added directly or indirectly linked to such exports. For 2017, around 2.3 thousand billion EUR were generated by the EU exports to non-EU countries.



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 value added amount 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.



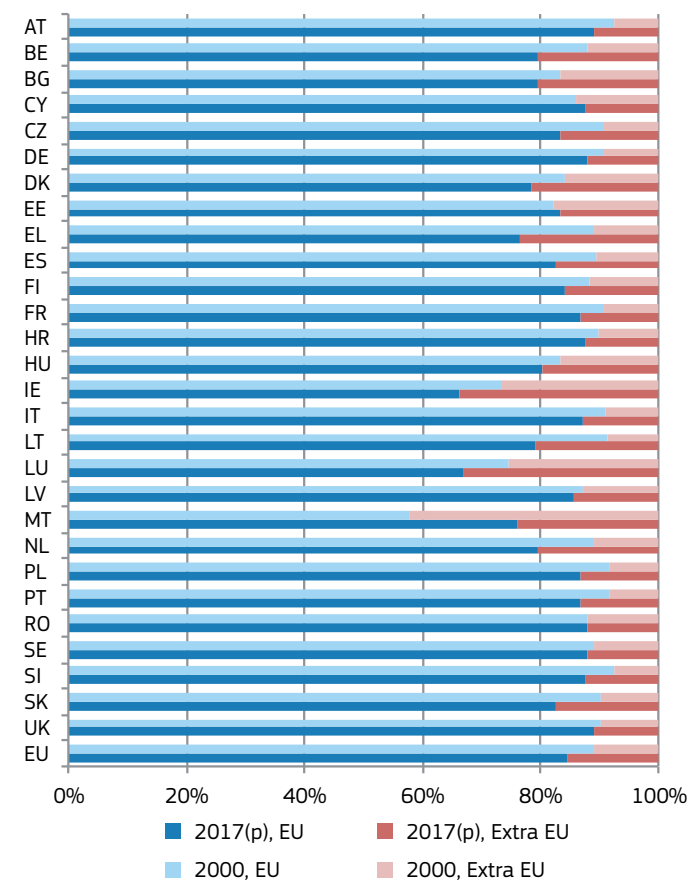
### A.1. Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of each Member State (2000-2014, 2017; billion EUR)

	2000	2007	2014	2017(p)
AT	23	42	57	60
BE	44	62	102	111
BG	1	6	11	12
CY	2	2	3	4
CZ	9	16	29	35
DE	271	464	618	692
DK	36	57	70	77
EE	1	3	6	6
EL	13	28	32	29
ES	52	86	135	149
FI	23	40	38	41
FR	159	206	270	309
HR	5	7	9	12
HU	10	18	23	27
IE	42	79	113	155
IT	125	174	211	233
LT	2	5	13	14
LU	18	23	49	50
LV	1	3	5	6
MT	1	2	3	2
NL	68	113	140	158
PL	14	29	51	61
PT	8	16	29	31
RO	5	13	22	23
SE	58	80	91	95
SI	2	5	7	8
SK	2	9	17	19
UK	217	282	343	357
<b>EU</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>2,498</b>	<b>2,777</b>

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2017, Germany's extra-EU exports generated 692bn EUR of value added in the EU and beyond.

### A.1. Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of each Member State (2000-2017; %)



(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Between 2000 and 2017, the total value added embodied in EU exports to the rest of the world increased by 1.57tr EUR to reach 2.78tr EUR. The growth in the total value added embodied in EU exports to the rest of the world was mainly driven by Germany (+421bn EUR), France (+151bn EUR) and United Kingdom (+140bn EUR). In 2017, the total value added embodied in EU exports to the rest of the world was mainly due to the exports of Germany (25%), United Kingdom (13%), France (11%) and Italy (8%).

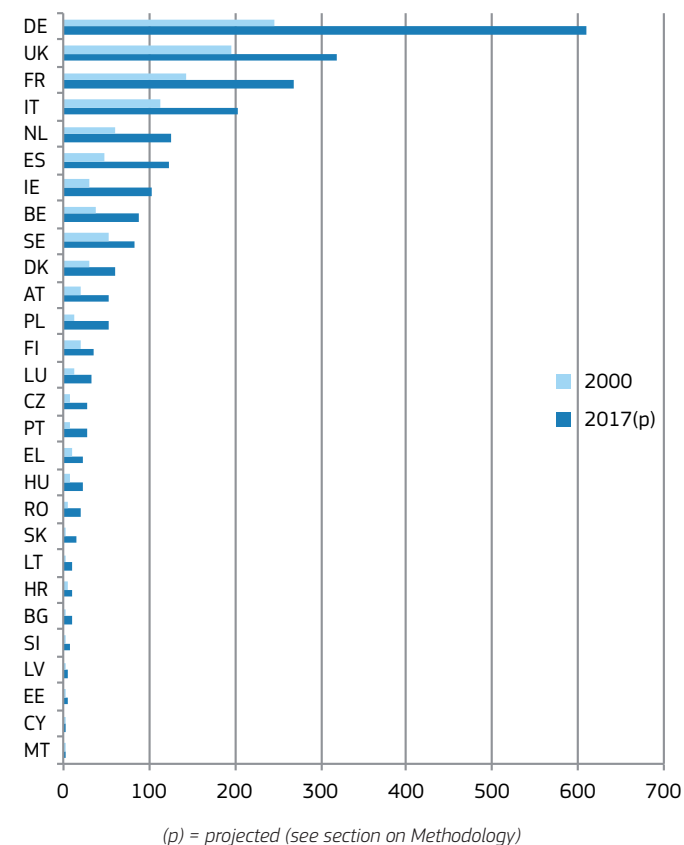
## A.2. EU value added in the exports of each Member State (2000-2014, 2017; billion EUR)

	2000	2007	2014	2017(p)
AT	21	39	51	53
BE	39	52	82	88
BG	1	4	9	9
CY	2	2	3	4
CZ	8	14	24	29
DE	245	413	544	609
DK	30	46	55	61
EE	1	2	5	5
EL	11	24	24	22
ES	47	76	111	123
FI	20	34	32	35
FR	143	184	234	268
HR	5	6	8	11
HU	8	14	19	22
IE	31	59	75	103
IT	114	154	184	203
LT	1	5	10	11
LU	13	18	33	34
LV	1	3	4	5
MT	1	1	2	2
NL	61	97	112	126
PL	13	26	44	53
PT	7	15	25	27
RO	5	12	20	20
SE	52	71	80	83
SI	2	5	6	7
SK	2	7	14	15
UK	196	256	307	319
<b>EU</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>2,347</b>

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2017, Germany's extra-EU exports generated 609bn EUR of value added in the EU.

## A.2. EU value added in the exports of each Member State (2000-2017; billion EUR)



Between 2000 and 2017, the EU value added embodied in EU exports to the rest of the world increased by 1.27tr EUR to reach a total of 2.35tr EUR. This growth was mainly driven by the exports of Germany (+364bn EUR), France (+125bn EUR), United Kingdom (+123bn EUR) and Italy (+89bn EUR). In 2017, German exports beyond the EU embodied 609bn EUR of value added across the EU (26% of total) while the United Kingdom embodied 319bn EUR (14%), France 268bn EUR (11%) and Italy 203bn EUR (9%).

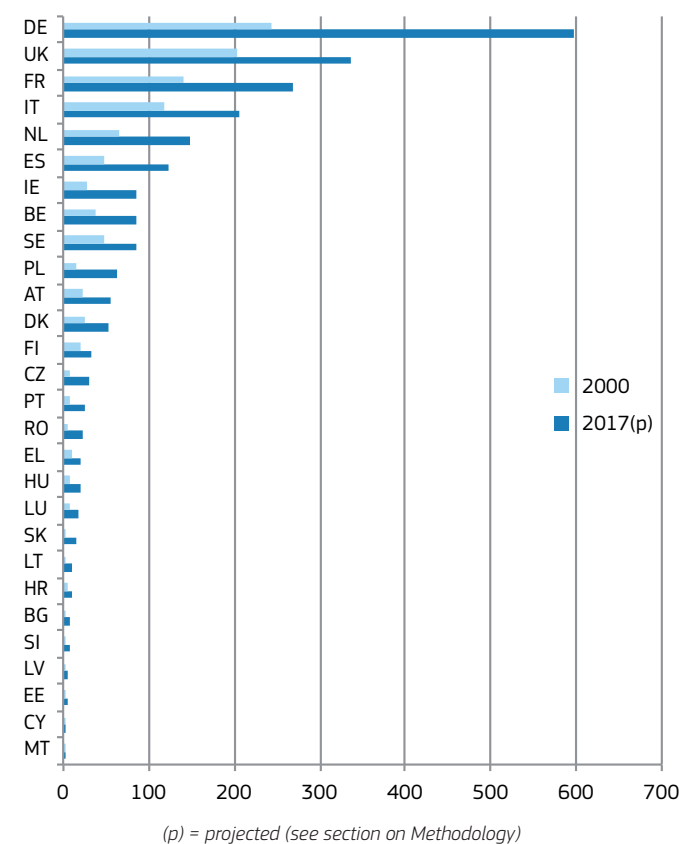
### A.3. Value added by Member State in EU exports (2000-2014, 2017; billion EUR)

	2000	2007	2014	2017(p)
AT	22	38	51	54
BE	38	54	78	85
BG	1	4	8	9
CY	1	2	3	4
CZ	8	16	26	30
DE	244	405	534	597
DK	27	38	48	53
EE	1	2	4	5
EL	11	23	24	22
ES	48	80	111	123
FI	20	33	31	34
FR	140	183	237	269
HR	4	6	8	10
HU	7	13	17	20
IE	28	51	64	86
IT	117	161	187	207
LT	2	5	10	11
LU	8	11	18	19
LV	1	3	5	5
MT	1	1	1	1
NL	66	106	132	149
PL	14	30	53	62
PT	7	15	24	26
RO	5	12	22	23
SE	49	68	80	85
SI	2	5	6	8
SK	2	7	13	15
UK	204	268	320	336
<b>EU</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>2,347</b>

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2017, EU exports to the rest of the world generated 269bn EUR of value added in France.

### A.3. Value added by Member State in EU exports (2000-2017, billion EUR)



Between 2000 and 2017 the EU value added embodied in EU exports to the rest of the world increased by 1.27tr EUR to reach a total of 2.35tr EUR. Most of the increase was driven by the value added generated in Germany (+353bn EUR), the United Kingdom (+132bn EUR), France (+129bn EUR) and Italy (+90bn EUR). In 2017, all EU exports to the rest of the world generated 597bn EUR of value added in Germany (25% of the all value added embodied in EU exports to the rest of the world), 336bn EUR in the United Kingdom (14%), 269bn EUR in France (11%) and 207bn EUR in Italy (9%).

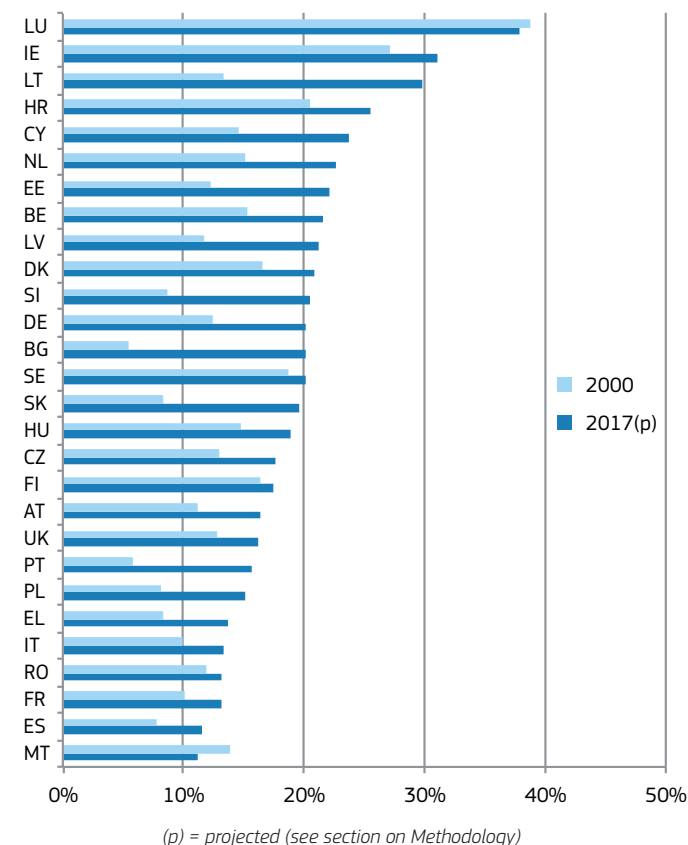
#### A.4. Contribution of EU exports to value added generated in each Member State (2000-2014, 2017; %)

	2000	2007	2014	2017(p)
AT	11.2%	14.6%	16.7%	16.4%
BE	15.3%	16.2%	20.6%	21.6%
BG	5.4%	14.2%	21.0%	20.2%
CY	14.5%	13.8%	19.9%	23.7%
CZ	13.0%	11.9%	17.2%	17.6%
DE	12.4%	17.2%	19.6%	20.2%
DK	16.5%	18.0%	20.1%	20.8%
EE	12.3%	16.0%	23.1%	22.0%
EL	8.4%	10.9%	14.6%	13.7%
ES	7.7%	7.7%	11.3%	11.6%
FI	16.3%	19.2%	16.5%	17.5%
FR	10.2%	10.1%	11.9%	13.2%
HR	20.5%	14.6%	19.7%	25.5%
HU	14.7%	13.9%	18.1%	18.9%
IE	27.2%	27.0%	35.9%	31.1%
IT	9.9%	10.5%	12.4%	13.4%
LT	13.3%	17.6%	29.6%	29.8%
LU	38.7%	30.8%	39.4%	37.8%
LV	11.8%	13.6%	20.7%	21.2%
MT	13.8%	17.1%	18.8%	11.2%
NL	15.2%	17.5%	21.2%	22.6%
PL	8.2%	9.8%	13.7%	15.1%
PT	5.8%	9.0%	14.9%	15.7%
RO	12.0%	10.4%	15.5%	13.2%
SE	18.8%	20.4%	20.0%	20.1%
SI	8.7%	14.9%	18.9%	20.5%
SK	8.2%	13.7%	18.4%	19.6%
UK	12.8%	13.0%	15.1%	16.2%
<b>EU</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2017, 13.2% of the total value added of France was generated by the exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world.

#### A.4. Contribution of EU exports to value added generated in each Member State (2000-2017; %)



Between 2000 and 2017, the share of EU total value added that was generated by EU exports to the rest of the world increased from 12% in 2000 to 17.1% in 2017. The increase was observed in all EU Member States except Malta and Luxembourg. In 2017, extra-EU exports contributed to less than 15% of the total value added of Greece, Italy, Romania, France, Spain and Malta. In contrast, this contribution reached 37.8% in Luxembourg, 31.1% in Ireland and 29.8% in Lithuania.

### A.5. Value added by Member State in the exports of each Member State (2017; billion EUR)

Value added in	Exports by																												
	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	Total
AT	40.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	7.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	<b>54</b>
BE	0.4651	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.6	<b>85</b>	
BG	0.1	0.1	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	<b>9</b>
CY	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>4</b>
CZ	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0196	<b>4.8</b>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5	<b>30</b>	
DE	6.3	4.5	0.3	0.1	4.0	518.1	3.5	0.3	0.3	4.0	1.8	11.6	0.3	3.3	2.4	8.7	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.0	6.5	3.9	0.8	0.8	3.4	0.4	1.8	7.8	<b>597</b>
DK	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.746.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	<b>53</b>
EE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>5</b>
EL	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0199	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	<b>22</b>	
ES	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	3.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	106.4	0.2	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	<b>123</b>	
FI	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.228.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	<b>34</b>	
FR	0.7	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	11.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	3.9	0.4	228.2	0.1	0.5	1.9	4.2	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.4	4.8	<b>269</b>
HR	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>10</b>
HU	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.113.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	<b>20</b>		
IE	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.180.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	<b>86</b>	

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

In 2017, German exports beyond the EU embodied 48bn EUR of value added generated in the Czech Republic.

(continues next page)

Value added in	Exports by																												
	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	Total
IT	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	10.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	2.2	0.4	5.8	0.3	0.6	1.2	174.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	2.6	207
LT	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	11
LU	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.016.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	19	
LV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	5
MT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
NL	0.7	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	15.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.5	4.3	0.1	0.4	4.9	3.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	105.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	3.4	149
PL	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.1	7.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	42.9	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.5	1.1	62
PT	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	23.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	26
RO	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.017.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	23	
SE	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.1	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.070.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	85	
SI	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.1	8
SK	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.010.5	0.2	15	
UK	0.5	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	8.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.5	4.9	0.1	0.3	8.0	2.3	0.1	9.4	0.0	0.2	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	290.2	336
EU	53	88	9	4	29	609	61	5	22	123	35	35	268	22	103	203	11	34	5	2	126	53	27	20	83	7	15	319	2,347

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

In 2017, German exports beyond the EU embodied 609bn EUR of EU value added: 85% (or 518bn EUR) was generated in Germany, 2.6% (or 1.5bn EUR) in the Netherlands and 1.9% (1.1.7bn EUR) in France. Germany was also the Member State with the largest amount of value added (597bn EUR) generated by the EU exports of all Member States.

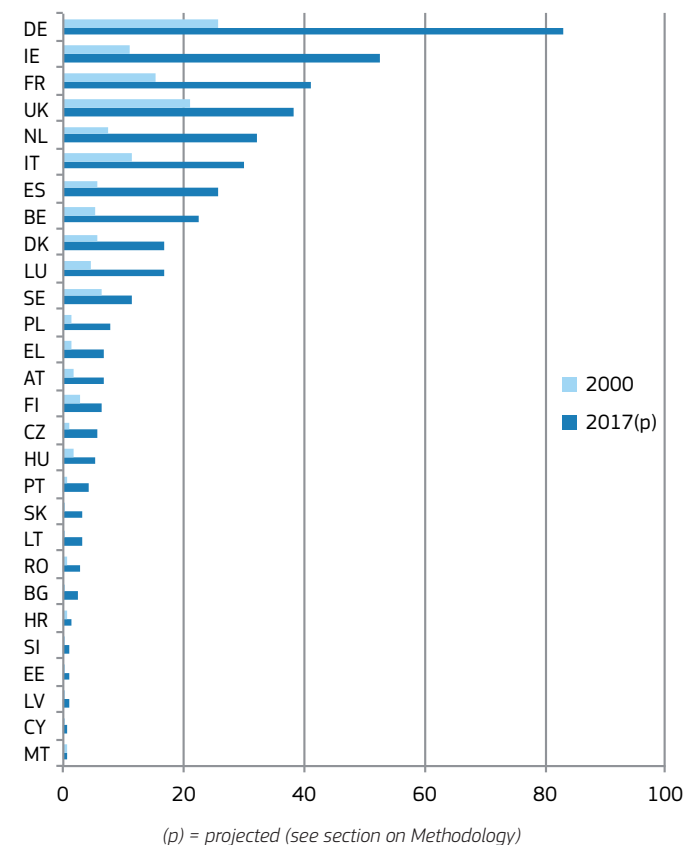
### A.6. Extra-EU value added in the exports of each Member State (2000-2014, 2017; billion EUR)

	2000	2007	2014	2017(p)
AT	1.7	3.5	6.3	6.6
BE	5.2	9.6	20.9	22.6
BG	0.1	1.6	2.2	2.4
CY	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6
CZ	0.8	2.3	4.7	5.8
DE	25.8	50.9	74.1	82.9
DK	5.7	11.8	15.1	16.7
EE	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.0
EL	1.4	3.5	7.5	6.7
ES	5.6	10.2	23.3	25.7
FI	2.7	5.9	5.9	6.5
FR	15.2	22.3	35.9	41.2
HR	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.5
HU	1.6	3.9	4.6	5.4
IE	11.1	20.0	38.5	52.7
IT	11.4	19.9	27.3	30.1
LT	0.1	0.7	2.7	3.0
LU	4.5	5.0	16.0	16.6
LV	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.8
MT	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5
NL	7.4	15.7	28.4	32.1
PL	1.2	3.2	6.6	7.9
PT	0.6	1.7	3.8	4.1
RO	0.6	1.6	2.7	2.8
SE	6.3	8.5	11.0	11.5
SI	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.0
SK	0.2	1.5	3.0	3.3
UK	21.0	25.7	36.8	38.3
<b>EU</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>232.3</b>	<b>382.1</b>	<b>429.9</b>

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2017, Belgian exports beyond the EU generated 22.6bn EUR outside the EU.

### A.6. Extra-EU value added in the exports of each Member State (2000-2017; billion EUR)



Between 2000 and 2017, the value added outside the EU embodied in EU exports to the rest of the world increased by 298bn EUR to reach a total of 430bn EUR. Germany accounted for 19% of the total increase, followed by Ireland (14%), France (9%) and the Netherlands (8%). In 2017, 19% of the value added generated outside the EU due to EU exports was generated by Germany, 12% by Ireland, 10% by France and 9% by the United Kingdom.

## B. By trading partner

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

B. By trading partner

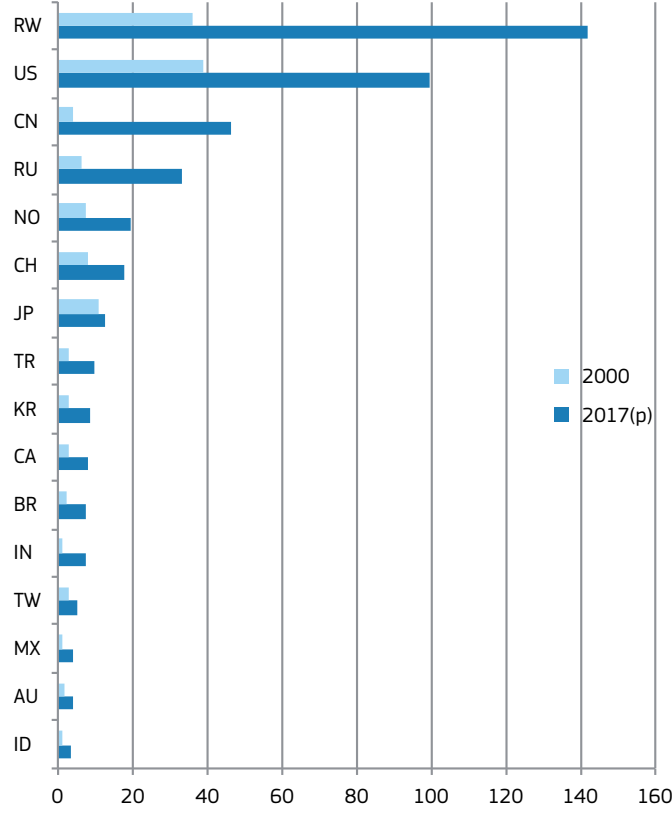
### B.1. Extra-EU value added by country in EU exports (2000-2014, 2017; billion EUR)

	2000	2007	2014	2017(p)
AU	2.0	3.3	3.4	3.8
BR	2.2	4.6	6.8	7.5
CA	3.2	6.1	7.5	8.3
CH	7.8	11.0	15.9	17.6
CN	4.2	17.5	41.9	46.7
ID	1.0	1.7	3.1	3.5
IN	1.4	3.7	6.8	7.5
JP	11.2	11.4	11.4	12.8
KR	3.0	4.7	7.9	8.9
MX	1.2	1.9	3.9	4.3
NO	7.7	15.8	17.8	19.5
RU	6.2	25.2	30.0	33.3
TR	2.7	5.4	8.8	9.7
TW	2.9	3.5	4.6	5.1
US	39.1	48.3	86.1	99.7
RW	36.2	68.3	126.3	141.7
<b>Extra-EU</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>232.3</b>	<b>382.1</b>	<b>429.9</b>

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2017, EU exports to the rest of the world generated 46.7bn EUR of value added in China.

### B.1. Extra-EU value added by country in EU exports (2000-2017; billion EUR)



(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Between 2000 and 2017, the value added generated outside the EU by EU exports to the rest of the world increased by 298bn EUR to reach a total of 430bn EUR. Almost 50% of this increase was generated in four countries: the US (+60.6bn EUR), China (+42.4bn EUR), Russia (+27.1bn EUR) and Norway (+11.8bn EUR). In 2017, EU exports to the rest of the world generated 99.7bn EUR of value added in the US (23% of the total extra-EU value added generated by EU exports), 46.7bn EUR in China (11%), 33.3bn EUR in Russia (8%) and 19.5bn EUR in Norway (5%).

### B.2. Extra-EU value added by country in the exports of each Member State (2017; billion EUR)

Value added in	Exports by																												
	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	Total
AU	0.06	0.23	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.71	0.21	0.01	0.05	0.24	0.05	0.36	0.01	0.04	0.21	0.32	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.29	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.53	3.8
BR	0.09	0.46	0.05	0.01	0.05	1.44	0.42	0.01	0.05	0.53	0.13	0.78	0.02	0.06	0.23	0.74	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.00	1.17	0.10	0.17	0.04	0.17	0.03	0.03	0.68	7.5
CA	0.09	0.50	0.04	0.01	0.06	1.23	0.19	0.01	0.05	0.33	0.12	1.21	0.02	0.06	0.54	0.57	0.02	0.14	0.01	0.03	0.54	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.22	0.01	0.03	2.14	8.3
CH	0.56	0.96	0.03	0.03	0.18	5.36	0.47	0.02	0.08	0.50	0.16	1.64	0.03	0.15	0.78	1.49	0.03	2.05	0.02	0.02	1.30	0.20	0.09	0.05	0.25	0.04	0.08	1.03	17.6
CN	0.69	1.96	0.15	0.05	1.24	12.41	1.34	0.17	0.33	2.15	1.05	5.11	0.10	1.05	1.57	3.71	0.17	0.34	0.07	0.04	4.63	1.16	0.30	0.26	1.83	0.14	0.46	4.19	46.7
ID	0.04	0.17	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.75	0.12	0.01	0.04	0.34	0.04	0.30	0.01	0.04	0.12	0.37	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.52	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.26	3.5
IN	0.11	0.46	0.04	0.03	0.10	1.71	0.31	0.02	0.06	0.42	0.17	0.86	0.03	0.08	0.22	0.75	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.55	0.14	0.09	0.03	0.22	0.02	0.04	0.97	7.5
JP	0.22	0.62	0.03	0.01	0.28	3.94	0.28	0.02	0.07	0.43	0.14	1.22	0.02	0.27	0.96	0.72	0.03	0.14	0.01	0.01	1.19	0.23	0.08	0.05	0.26	0.03	0.14	1.40	12.8
KR	0.16	0.31	0.03	0.01	0.34	2.26	0.19	0.03	0.06	0.37	0.12	0.76	0.02	0.30	0.36	0.63	0.04	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.65	0.38	0.06	0.06	0.21	0.08	0.51	0.81	8.9
MX	0.04	0.23	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.62	0.07	0.00	0.02	1.42	0.03	0.43	0.00	0.03	0.19	0.30	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.43	4.3
NO	0.18	1.28	0.03	0.01	0.11	4.03	1.72	0.05	0.09	1.10	0.60	1.96	0.02	0.08	0.49	0.57	0.15	0.24	0.04	0.01	1.02	0.34	0.09	0.04	1.83	0.02	0.04	3.39	19.5
RU	0.94	1.82	0.21	0.11	0.75	8.05	1.04	0.22	0.40	1.62	1.29	2.22	0.30	0.41	0.78	3.10	1.03	0.23	0.28	0.02	1.53	2.12	0.20	0.48	1.38	0.09	0.29	2.42	33.3
TR	0.20	0.42	0.23	0.00	0.15	3.01	0.28	0.02	0.17	0.62	0.09	0.93	0.03	0.15	0.14	1.13	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.36	0.24	0.09	0.18	0.22	0.03	0.09	0.81	9.7
TW	0.10	0.17	0.02	0.00	0.14	1.53	0.14	0.02	0.03	0.19	0.09	0.56	0.01	0.14	0.26	0.36	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.37	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.14	0.01	0.07	0.53	5.1
US	0.93	5.04	0.13	0.06	0.60	14.74	2.52	0.08	0.51	1.93	1.03	9.59	0.16	0.69	28.49	3.57	0.11	9.52	0.06	0.11	7.33	0.75	0.35	0.21	2.01	0.09	0.24	8.91	99.7
RW	2.18	7.95	1.34	0.23	1.64	21.14	7.38	0.28	4.67	13.54	1.39	13.23	0.71	1.84	17.31	11.79	1.26	3.55	0.28	0.16	10.45	1.83	2.40	1.24	2.51	0.43	1.20	9.75	141.7
Extra-EU	6.6	22.6	2.4	0.6	5.8	82.9	16.7	1.0	6.7	25.7	6.5	41.2	1.5	5.4	52.7	30.1	3.0	16.6	0.8	0.5	32.1	7.9	4.1	2.8	11.5	1.0	3.3	38.3	429.9

NOTE: Results projected for 2017 (see section on Methodology).  
In 2017, German exports beyond the EU generated 12.41bn EUR of value added in China.



## B.2. Extra-EU value added by country in the exports of each Member State (2017(p); billion EUR)



(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2017, EU exports to the world generated 430bn EUR of value added outside Europe. Most of the value added was generated in US (99.7bn EUR) of which, 28.5bn EUR were driven by Irish exports, 14.7bn EUR by German exports, 9.6bn EUR by French exports and 9.5bn EUR by Luxembourgish exports. Germany was the Member State that contributed the most to value added generation outside the EU (82.9bn EUR), especially in the US (14.7bn EUR), China (12.4bn EUR) and Russia (8bn EUR).

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

## C. By industry or sector

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

### C.1. EU value added in the exports of each Member State – 3 exporting sectors (2000, 2014, 2017; % and billion EUR)

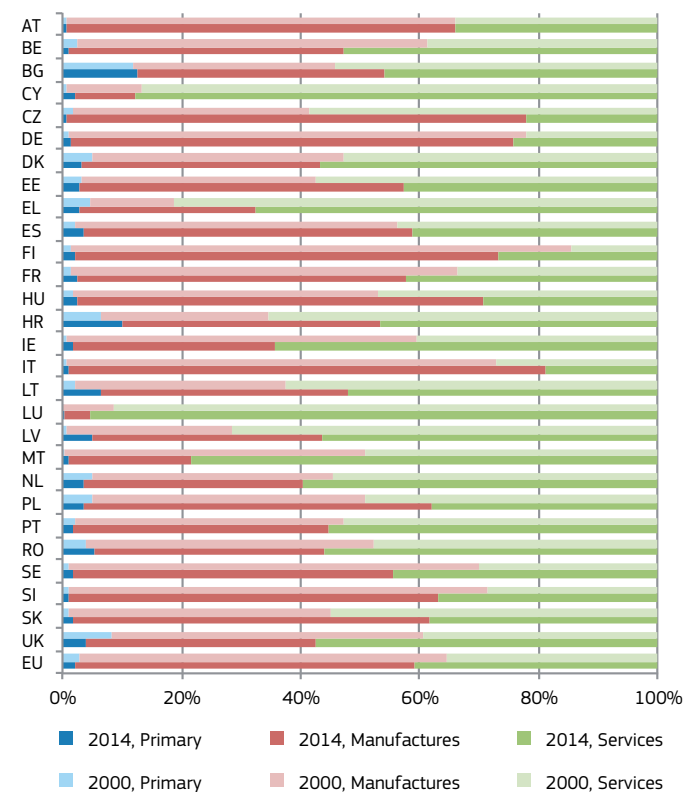
	2000				2014				2017(p)
	P	M	S	Total	P	M	S	Total	
AT	1%	65%	34%	21	1%	65%	34%	51	53
BE	2%	59%	39%	39	1%	46%	53%	82	88
BG	12%	34%	54%	1	13%	41%	46%	9	9
CY	1%	12%	87%	2	2%	10%	88%	3	4
CZ	2%	40%	59%	8	1%	77%	22%	24	29
DE	1%	77%	22%	245	1%	75%	24%	544	609
DK	5%	42%	53%	30	3%	40%	57%	55	61
EE	3%	39%	58%	1	3%	54%	43%	5	5
EL	5%	14%	81%	11	3%	30%	67%	24	22
ES	2%	54%	44%	47	3%	55%	41%	111	123
FI	1%	84%	15%	20	2%	71%	27%	32	35
FR	2%	65%	34%	143	2%	55%	42%	234	268
HR	6%	28%	65%	5	10%	43%	47%	8	11
HU	2%	51%	47%	8	3%	68%	29%	19	22
IE	1%	59%	41%	31	2%	34%	64%	75	103
IT	1%	72%	27%	114	1%	80%	19%	184	203
LT	2%	35%	63%	1	7%	41%	52%	10	11
LU	0%	9%	91%	13	0%	4%	95%	33	34
LV	1%	28%	72%	1	5%	39%	56%	4	5
MT	0%	51%	49%	1	1%	21%	78%	2	2
NL	5%	41%	54%	61	3%	37%	59%	112	126
PL	5%	46%	49%	13	4%	58%	38%	44	53
PT	2%	45%	53%	7	2%	43%	55%	25	27
RO	4%	48%	48%	5	5%	39%	56%	20	20
SE	1%	69%	30%	52	2%	53%	45%	80	83
SI	1%	70%	29%	2	1%	62%	37%	6	7
SK	1%	44%	55%	2	2%	60%	39%	14	15
UK	8%	52%	39%	196	4%	39%	57%	307	319
<b>EU</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>2,347</b>

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

P: primary; M: manufacturing; S: services

In 2014, German exports beyond the EU embodied 544bn EUR of value added across the EU, of which 75% came from the exports of the manufacturing sector.

### C.1. EU value added in the exports of each Member State – 3 exporting sectors (2000, 2014; %)



In 2014, the manufacturing sector contributed to 57% of EU value added embodied in EU exports to the rest of the world (61% in 2000). The contribution of the services and primary sectors were 41% and 2% respectively (36% and 3% in 2000). In 2014, in 15 Member States the services sector was responsible for most of the EU value added embodied in their exports beyond the EU. In the other Member States the manufactures sector was responsible for the largest contribution to the EU value added generated by their exports.

## C.2. EU value added in the exports of each Member State – 10 exporting industries (2014, 2017; % and billion EUR)

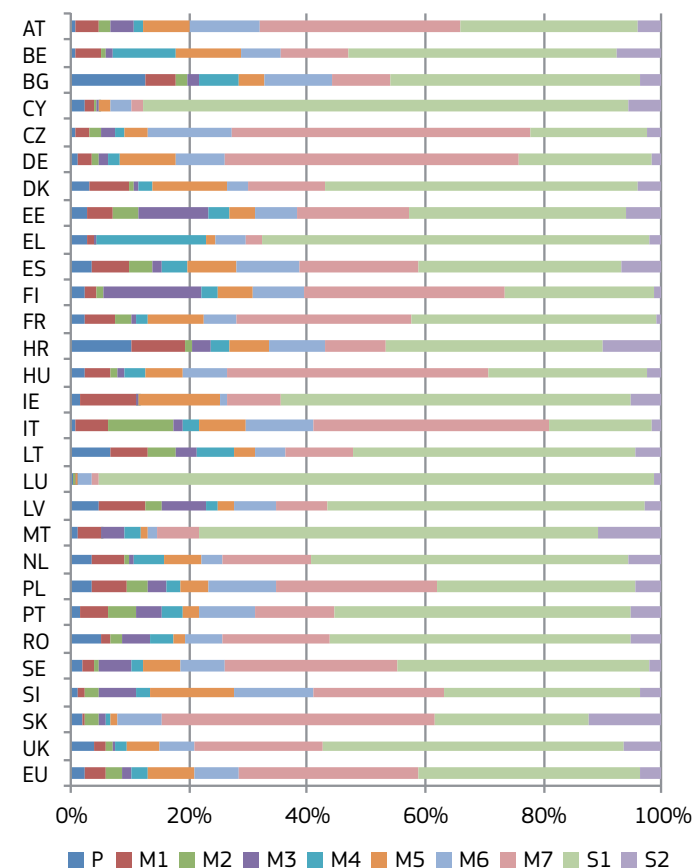
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	2014	2017(p)
AT	1%	4%	2%	4%	2%	8%	12%	34%	30%	4%	51	53
BE	1%	4%	1%	1%	11%	11%	6%	12%	45%	8%	82	88
BG	13%	5%	2%	2%	7%	4%	12%	10%	42%	4%	9	9
CY	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%	2%	4%	2%	82%	6%	3	4
CZ	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	14%	51%	20%	3%	24	29
DE	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	9%	8%	50%	22%	2%	544	609
DK	3%	7%	1%	1%	2%	13%	4%	13%	53%	4%	55	61
EE	3%	4%	5%	12%	4%	4%	7%	19%	36%	6%	5	5
EL	3%	1%	0%	0%	19%	2%	5%	3%	65%	2%	24	22
ES	3%	6%	4%	2%	4%	8%	11%	20%	35%	7%	111	123
FI	2%	2%	1%	16%	3%	6%	9%	34%	25%	1%	32	35
FR	2%	5%	3%	1%	2%	9%	5%	30%	41%	1%	234	268
HR	10%	9%	1%	3%	3%	6%	10%	11%	37%	10%	8	11
HU	3%	4%	1%	1%	3%	6%	7%	44%	27%	2%	19	22
IE	2%	9%	0%	0%	0%	14%	1%	9%	59%	5%	75	103
IT	1%	5%	11%	2%	3%	8%	11%	40%	17%	2%	184	203
LT	7%	6%	5%	3%	6%	4%	5%	11%	48%	5%	10	11
LU	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	94%	1%	33	34
LV	5%	8%	3%	7%	2%	3%	7%	9%	54%	3%	4	5
MT	1%	4%	0%	4%	3%	1%	2%	7%	68%	11%	2	2
NL	3%	6%	1%	1%	5%	6%	3%	15%	54%	6%	112	126
PL	4%	6%	4%	3%	2%	5%	11%	27%	34%	5%	44	53
PT	2%	5%	5%	4%	4%	3%	10%	13%	50%	5%	25	27
RO	5%	1%	2%	5%	4%	2%	6%	18%	51%	5%	20	20
SE	2%	2%	1%	6%	2%	6%	8%	29%	42%	2%	80	83
SI	1%	1%	2%	6%	2%	14%	13%	22%	33%	4%	6	7
SK	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	8%	46%	26%	12%	14	15
UK	4%	2%	1%	0%	2%	5%	6%	22%	51%	7%	307	319
<b>EU</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>2,347</b>

(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 embodied 9bn EUR worth of value added across the EU, of which 7% was generated by the exports of the energy industries (M4).

## C.2. EU value added in the exports of each Member State – 10 exporting industries (2014; %)



In 2014, 37% of EU value added embodied in EU exports to the rest of the world came from the exports of transport, trade and business services industries (S1), ranging from 17% in Italy to 94% in Luxembourg; 31% came from the exports of machinery and transport equipment (M7), varying from 1% in Luxembourg to 51% in the Czech Republic; while chemical industries (M5) made up 8%.

### C.3. EU value added by Member State in EU exports – 3 sectors (2000, 2014, 2017; % and billion EUR)

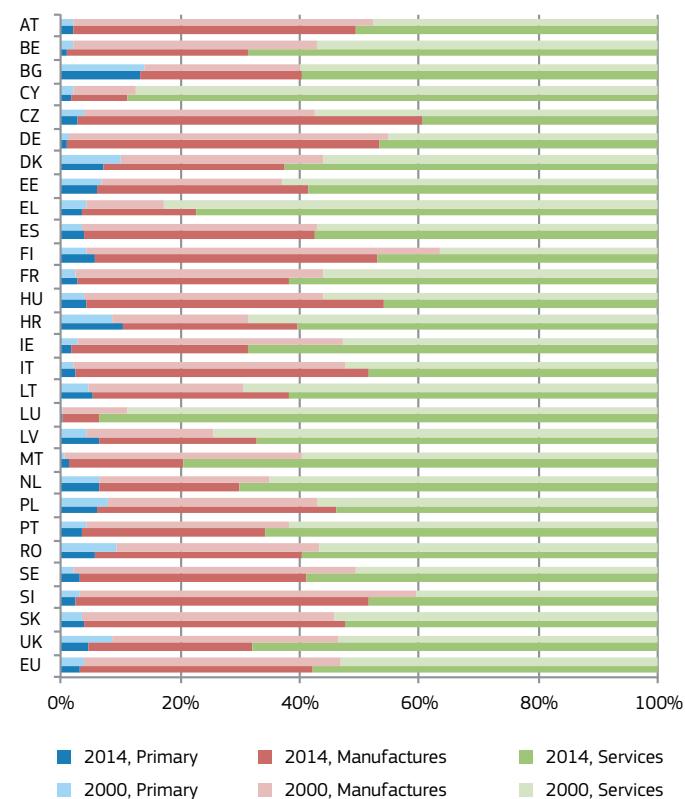
	2000				2014				2017(p)
	P	M	S	Total	P	M	S	Total	Total
AT	2%	50%	48%	22	2%	47%	51%	51	54
BE	2%	41%	57%	38	1%	30%	69%	78	85
BG	14%	26%	60%	1	13%	27%	60%	8	9
CY	2%	11%	87%	1	2%	10%	89%	3	4
CZ	4%	39%	57%	8	3%	58%	39%	26	30
DE	1%	54%	45%	244	1%	52%	47%	534	597
DK	10%	34%	56%	27	7%	30%	62%	48	53
EE	7%	30%	63%	1	6%	35%	59%	4	5
EL	4%	13%	83%	11	3%	19%	77%	24	22
ES	4%	39%	57%	48	4%	39%	57%	111	123
FI	4%	59%	36%	20	6%	47%	47%	31	34
FR	3%	42%	56%	140	3%	36%	62%	237	269
HR	9%	23%	69%	4	10%	29%	61%	8	10
HU	4%	40%	56%	7	4%	50%	46%	17	20
IE	3%	44%	53%	28	2%	30%	68%	64	86
IT	2%	46%	52%	117	3%	49%	48%	187	207
LT	5%	26%	69%	2	5%	33%	62%	10	11
LU	0%	11%	89%	8	0%	6%	94%	18	19
LV	4%	21%	74%	1	6%	26%	67%	5	5
MT	1%	39%	60%	1	1%	19%	80%	1	1
NL	6%	28%	65%	66	6%	24%	70%	132	149
PL	8%	35%	57%	14	6%	40%	54%	53	62
PT	4%	34%	62%	7	3%	31%	66%	24	26
RO	9%	34%	57%	5	6%	34%	60%	22	23
SE	2%	47%	51%	49	3%	38%	59%	80	85
SI	3%	56%	41%	2	3%	49%	48%	6	8
SK	3%	42%	54%	2	4%	44%	52%	13	15
UK	9%	38%	54%	204	5%	27%	68%	320	336
<b>EU</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>2,347</b>

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

P: primary; M: manufacturing; S: services

In 2014, the exports of the EU as a whole to the rest of the world generated 237bn EUR of value added in France, of which 62% was in the services sector.

### C.3. EU value added by Member State in EU exports – 3 sectors (2000, 2014; %)



In 2014, 58% of the EU value added embodied in EU exports to the rest of the world was generated in the services sector (53% in 2000), 39% in the manufacturing sector (43% in 2000) and 3% in the primary sector (4% in 2000). In 2014, in 22 Member States more than 50% of the value added embodied in the exports of the EU to the rest of the world was generated in their services sector. In the Czech Republic, Germany and Hungary at least 50% of the value added embodied in all EU exports to the world was generated, respectively, in their manufacturing sectors.

#### C.4. EU value added by Member State in EU exports – 10 industries (2014, 2017; % and billion EUR)

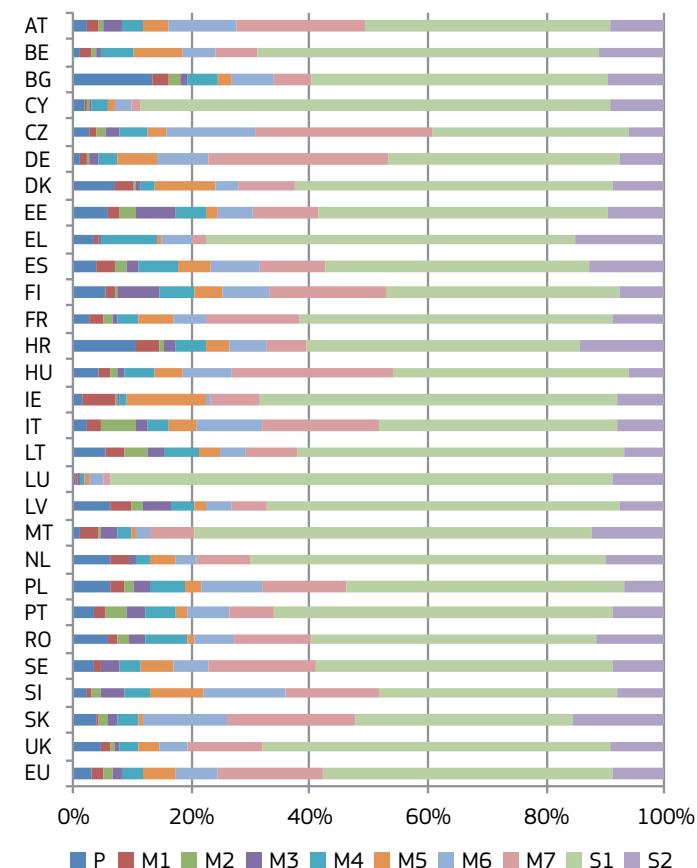
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	2014	2017(p)
AT	2%	2%	1%	3%	4%	4%	11%	22%	41%	9%	51	54
BE	1%	2%	1%	1%	5%	8%	5%	7%	58%	11%	78	85
BG	13%	3%	2%	1%	5%	2%	7%	6%	50%	10%	8	9
CY	2%	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%	3%	2%	80%	9%	3	4
CZ	3%	1%	1%	2%	5%	3%	15%	30%	33%	6%	26	30
DE	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	6%	9%	30%	39%	8%	534	597
DK	7%	3%	0%	1%	2%	10%	4%	10%	54%	9%	48	53
EE	6%	2%	3%	7%	5%	2%	6%	11%	49%	10%	4	5
EL	3%	1%	0%	0%	9%	1%	5%	3%	62%	15%	24	22
ES	4%	3%	2%	2%	7%	5%	8%	11%	45%	13%	111	123
FI	6%	1%	1%	7%	6%	5%	8%	20%	39%	8%	31	34
FR	3%	3%	1%	1%	3%	6%	6%	16%	53%	9%	237	269
HR	10%	4%	1%	2%	5%	4%	7%	7%	46%	14%	8	10
HU	4%	2%	1%	1%	5%	5%	8%	27%	40%	6%	17	20
IE	2%	6%	0%	0%	1%	13%	1%	8%	60%	8%	64	86
IT	3%	2%	6%	2%	4%	5%	11%	20%	40%	8%	187	207
LT	5%	3%	4%	3%	6%	3%	4%	9%	55%	7%	10	11
LU	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	3%	1%	85%	9%	18	19
LV	6%	4%	2%	5%	4%	2%	4%	6%	60%	8%	5	5
MT	1%	3%	0%	3%	2%	1%	2%	8%	67%	12%	1	1
NL	6%	3%	0%	1%	3%	4%	4%	9%	60%	10%	132	149
PL	6%	2%	2%	3%	6%	3%	10%	14%	47%	7%	53	62
PT	3%	2%	4%	3%	5%	2%	7%	8%	57%	9%	24	26
RO	6%	2%	2%	3%	7%	1%	7%	13%	48%	12%	22	23
SE	3%	1%	0%	3%	4%	5%	6%	18%	50%	9%	80	85
SI	3%	1%	1%	4%	4%	9%	14%	16%	40%	8%	6	8
SK	4%	0%	2%	2%	3%	1%	14%	22%	37%	16%	13	15
UK	5%	2%	1%	1%	3%	3%	5%	13%	59%	9%	320	336
<b>EU</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>2,347</b>

(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 EU to the rest of the world generated 24bn EUR of value added in Portugal, of which 4% were in textiles industries (M2).

#### C.4. EU value added by Member State in EU exports – 10 industries (2014; %)



In 2014, 49% of the EU value added embodied in the EU exports to the rest of the world was generated in transport, trade and business services industries, (S1), ranging from 33% in the Czech Republic to 85% in Luxembourg; 18% in machinery and transport equipment industries (M7), varying from 1% in Luxembourg to 30% in Germany and the Czech Republic; 9% in other service activities industries (S2), 7% in non-metallic and basic metals industries (M6) and 5% in chemical industries (M5).

### C.5. EU value added in EU exports: industry inter-linkages (2000, 2014; billion EUR)

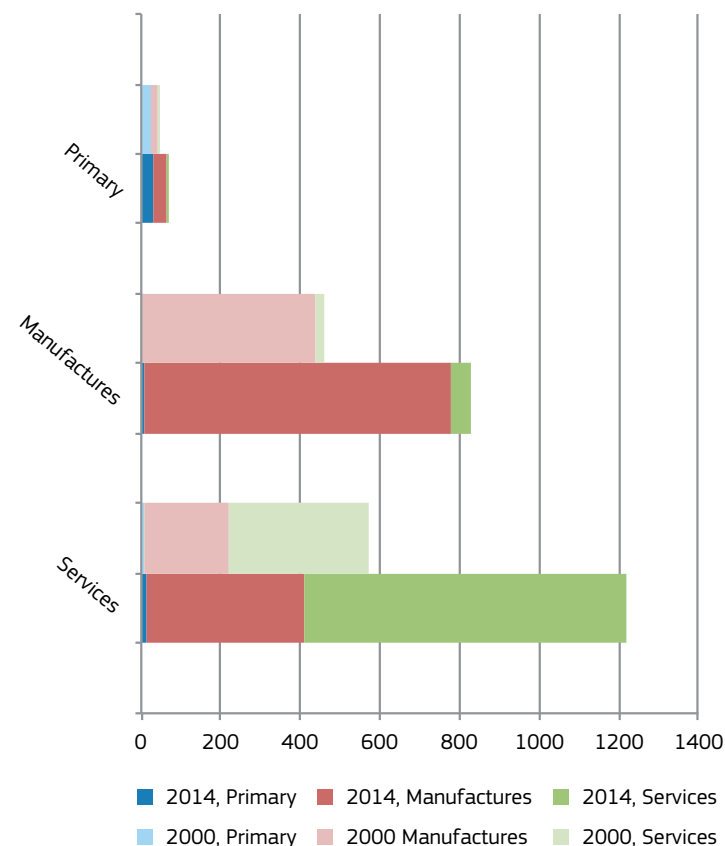
Value added in		Exports by (2000)										
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	Total	
	P	23.4	5.8	0.7	1.4	2.6	1.3	1.7	2.9	2.7	0.5	43
	M1	0.4	15.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.7	20
	M2	0.0	0.1	21.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.1	24
	M3	0.2	0.7	0.6	12.8	0.2	1.1	1.0	5.1	4.4	0.4	26
	M4	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	10.5	2.7	3.7	6.4	4.9	0.5	32
	M5	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	49.1	2.5	5.3	1.8	0.3	62
	M6	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	2.3	44.0	30.3	4.0	1.1	86
	M7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.6	2.6	196.2	6.4	0.7	211
	S1	4.9	11.5	13.7	6.3	5.5	23.3	19.9	98.7	301.2	6.9	492
	S2	0.9	1.8	2.3	1.2	1.4	4.1	4.1	19.0	22.0	24.5	81
Total	32	39	43	25	22	87	80	366	349	36	1,078	

Value added in		Exports by (2014)										
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	Total	
	P	29.7	10.9	0.8	3.0	5.6	2.6	3.3	5.2	5.1	0.9	67
	M1	0.9	31.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.6	1.7	2.7	1.5	42
	M2	0.1	0.1	26.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.7	0.1	30
	M3	0.3	1.1	0.5	16.0	0.4	1.6	1.3	5.6	5.5	0.5	33
	M4	1.5	2.6	1.4	2.2	26.1	6.6	10.6	15.0	11.3	1.3	78
	M5	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.6	92.2	4.4	7.8	3.5	0.5	114
	M6	1.0	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.4	4.2	78.1	53.3	7.2	1.7	151
	M7	1.3	1.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	3.4	5.4	351.8	12.0	1.2	380
	S1	9.9	24.7	15.1	10.0	20.0	44.4	41.5	167.9	684.0	13.3	1,031
	S2	2.3	4.9	3.4	2.3	5.2	9.7	10.0	37.0	58.4	56.4	190
Total	48	81	51	37	62	167	156	647	790	77	2,116	

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 of the machinery and transport equipment industry (M7) generated 7.8bn EUR of value added in the chemical industry (M5) across the EU.

### C.5. EU value added in EU exports: industry inter-linkages (2000, 2014; billion EUR)



In 2014, EU exports generated 1,220.6bn EUR of value added in the services sector, of which 812.1bn EUR were embodied in services exports to the rest of the world, 396.3bn EUR in manufacturing exports and 12.2bn EUR in the EU exports of the primary sector. EU exports generated 828bn EUR of value added in the manufacturing sector, of which 773bn EUR were embodied in manufacturing exports and 50bn EUR in services exports.

### C.6. Extra-EU value added in the exports of each Member State – 3 exporting sectors (2000, 2014, 2017; % and billion EUR)

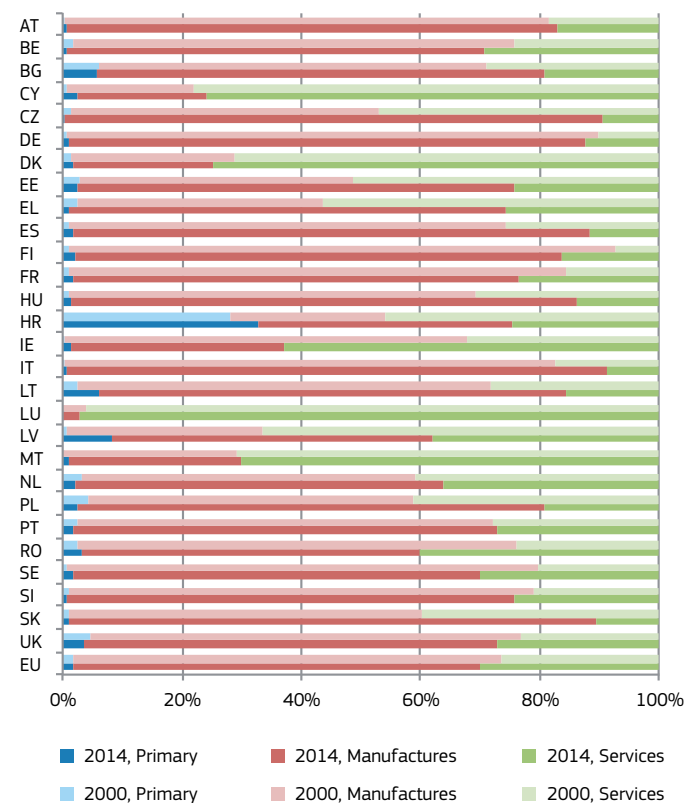
	2000				2014				2017(p)
	P	M	S	Total	P	M	S	Total	Total
AT	0%	81%	19%	1.7	1%	82%	17%	6.3	6.6
BE	2%	74%	24%	5.2	1%	70%	29%	20.9	22.6
BG	6%	65%	29%	0.1	6%	75%	19%	2.2	2.4
CY	1%	21%	78%	0.3	3%	21%	76%	0.4	0.6
CZ	2%	52%	47%	0.8	0%	90%	10%	4.7	5.8
DE	1%	89%	10%	25.8	1%	87%	12%	74.1	82.9
DK	2%	27%	71%	5.7	2%	24%	75%	15.1	16.7
EE	3%	46%	52%	0.1	2%	73%	24%	0.9	1.0
EL	2%	41%	56%	1.4	1%	73%	26%	7.5	6.7
ES	1%	73%	26%	5.6	2%	87%	12%	23.3	25.7
FI	1%	92%	7%	2.7	2%	82%	16%	5.9	6.5
FR	1%	83%	16%	15.2	2%	75%	24%	35.9	41.2
HR	28%	26%	46%	0.5	33%	42%	25%	1.1	1.5
HU	1%	68%	31%	1.6	1%	85%	14%	4.6	5.4
IE	0%	67%	32%	11.1	1%	36%	63%	38.5	52.7
IT	0%	82%	17%	11.4	1%	91%	9%	27.3	30.1
LT	2%	69%	28%	0.1	6%	78%	16%	2.7	3.0
LU	0%	4%	96%	4.5	0%	3%	97%	16.0	16.6
LV	1%	33%	66%	0.1	8%	53%	38%	0.7	0.8
MT	0%	29%	71%	0.6	1%	29%	70%	0.7	0.5
NL	3%	56%	41%	7.4	2%	62%	36%	28.4	32.1
PL	4%	55%	41%	1.2	3%	78%	19%	6.6	7.9
PT	3%	69%	28%	0.6	2%	71%	27%	3.8	4.1
RO	2%	74%	24%	0.6	3%	57%	40%	2.7	2.8
SE	1%	79%	20%	6.3	2%	68%	30%	11.0	11.5
SI	1%	78%	21%	0.1	1%	75%	24%	0.9	1.0
SK	1%	59%	40%	0.2	1%	88%	11%	3.0	3.3
UK	5%	72%	23%	21.0	3%	69%	27%	36.8	38.3
<b>EU</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>382.1</b>	<b>429.9</b>

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

P: primary; M: manufacturing; S: services

In 2014, Belgian exports beyond the EU embodied 20.9bn EUR of value added generated outside the EU, of which 70% was driven by the exports of the Belgian manufacturing sector.

### C.6. Extra-EU value added in the exports of each Member State – 3 exporting sectors (2000, 2014; %)



In 2014, EU exports of the manufacturing sector were responsible for 68% of the value added generated outside the EU by all EU exports to the rest of the world (72% in 2000). Exports of the services and primary sectors accounted for 30% and 2% respectively (27% and 2% in 2000). In 2014, services exports made the largest contribution to value added outside the EU in Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg and Malta.

### C.7. Extra-EU value added in the exports of each Member State – 10 exporting industries (2014, 2017; % and billion EUR)

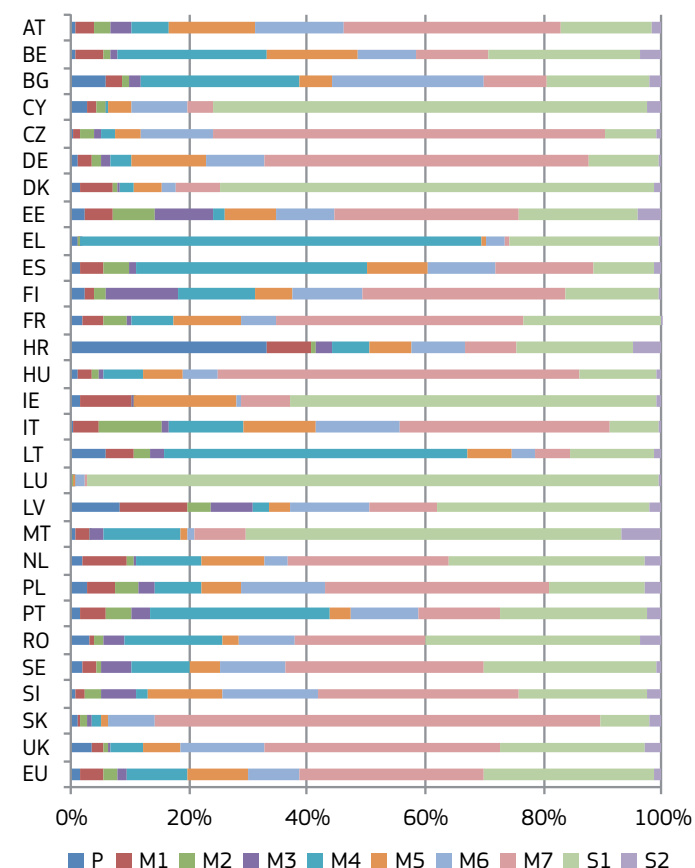
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	2014	2017(p)
AT	1%	3%	3%	4%	6%	15%	15%	37%	16%	2%	6.3	6.6
BE	1%	5%	1%	1%	25%	16%	10%	12%	26%	4%	20.9	22.6
BG	6%	3%	1%	2%	27%	6%	26%	11%	17%	2%	2.2	2.4
CY	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%	4%	9%	4%	73%	3%	0.4	0.6
CZ	0%	1%	2%	1%	2%	4%	12%	66%	8%	1%	4.7	5.8
DE	1%	2%	2%	1%	3%	13%	10%	55%	12%	1%	74.1	82.9
DK	2%	5%	1%	0%	3%	5%	2%	8%	73%	1%	15.1	16.7
EE	2%	5%	7%	10%	2%	9%	10%	31%	20%	4%	0.9	1.0
EL	1%	0%	0%	0%	68%	1%	3%	1%	25%	1%	7.5	6.7
ES	2%	4%	5%	1%	39%	10%	11%	17%	10%	2%	23.3	25.7
FI	2%	2%	2%	12%	13%	6%	12%	34%	16%	0%	5.9	6.5
FR	2%	4%	4%	1%	7%	12%	6%	42%	23%	0%	35.9	41.2
HR	33%	8%	1%	3%	6%	7%	9%	8%	20%	5%	1.1	1.5
HU	1%	2%	1%	1%	7%	7%	6%	61%	13%	1%	4.6	5.4
IE	1%	9%	0%	0%	0%	17%	1%	9%	62%	1%	38.5	52.7
IT	1%	4%	11%	1%	13%	12%	14%	36%	8%	1%	27.3	30.1
LT	6%	5%	3%	2%	51%	8%	4%	6%	14%	1%	2.7	3.0
LU	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	97%	0%	16.0	16.6
LV	8%	11%	4%	7%	3%	3%	14%	11%	36%	2%	0.7	0.8
MT	1%	2%	0%	2%	13%	1%	1%	9%	63%	7%	0.7	0.5
NL	2%	8%	1%	1%	11%	11%	4%	27%	33%	3%	28.4	32.1
PL	3%	5%	4%	2%	8%	7%	14%	38%	16%	3%	6.6	7.9
PT	2%	4%	4%	3%	30%	4%	11%	14%	25%	2%	3.8	4.1
RO	3%	1%	1%	4%	16%	3%	10%	22%	37%	4%	2.7	2.8
SE	2%	2%	1%	5%	10%	5%	11%	34%	29%	1%	11.0	11.5
SI	1%	2%	3%	6%	2%	13%	16%	34%	22%	3%	0.9	1.0
SK	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	8%	75%	8%	2%	3.0	3.3
UK	3%	2%	1%	0%	5%	6%	14%	40%	25%	3%	36.8	38.3
<b>EU</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>382.1</b>	<b>429.9</b>

(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 generated 0.9bn EUR of value added outside the EU, of which 5% were driven by the exports of the food industry (M1).

### C.7. Extra-EU value added in the exports of each Member State – 10 exporting industries (2014; %)



In 2014, machinery and transport equipment industries (M7) were responsible for 31% of the value added generated outside the EU due to all EU exports to the rest of the world. The exports of the transport, trade and business services industries (S1) accounted for 29% of the total extra-EU value added embodied in EU exports, the energy industries (M4) contributed for 11%, the chemical industry (M5) for 10% and other non-metallic and basic metals industries (M6) for 8%.



### C.8. Extra-EU value added by country and by sector in EU exports (2000, 2014, 2017; % and billion EUR)

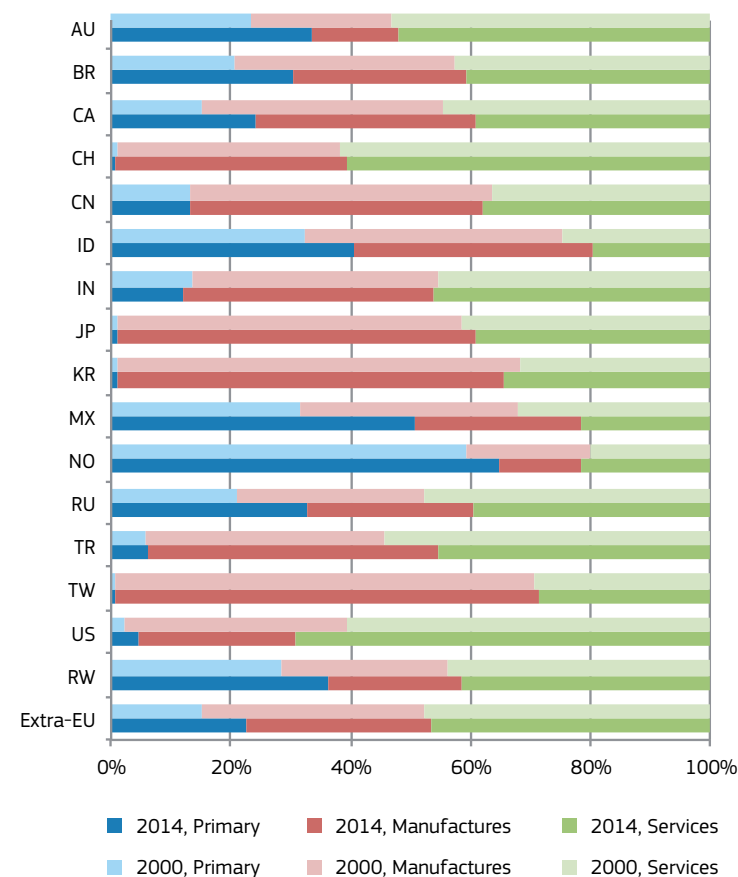
	2000				2014				2017(p)
	P	M	S	Total	P	M	S	Total	
AU	23%	23%	53%	2.0	33%	15%	52%	3.4	3.8
BR	21%	37%	43%	2.2	30%	29%	41%	6.8	7.5
CA	15%	40%	45%	3.2	24%	37%	39%	7.5	8.3
CH	1%	37%	62%	7.8	1%	39%	61%	15.9	17.6
CN	13%	50%	36%	4.2	13%	49%	38%	41.9	46.7
ID	32%	43%	25%	1.0	40%	40%	20%	3.1	3.5
IN	14%	41%	45%	1.4	12%	42%	46%	6.8	7.5
JP	1%	57%	42%	11.2	1%	60%	39%	11.4	12.8
KR	1%	67%	32%	3.0	1%	64%	35%	7.9	8.9
MX	31%	36%	32%	1.2	51%	28%	21%	3.9	4.3
NO	59%	21%	20%	7.7	65%	14%	21%	17.8	19.5
RU	21%	31%	48%	6.2	33%	27%	40%	30.0	33.3
TR	6%	40%	54%	2.7	6%	48%	45%	8.8	9.7
TW	0%	70%	30%	2.9	1%	71%	29%	4.6	5.1
US	2%	37%	61%	39.1	5%	26%	69%	86.1	99.7
RW	28%	28%	44%	36.2	36%	22%	42%	126.3	141.7
<b>Extra-EU</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>382.1</b>	<b>429.9</b>

(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 generated 41.9bn EUR of value added in China, of which 38% were in the services sector.

### C.8. Extra-EU value added by country and by sector in EU exports (2000, 2014; %)



In 2014, 47% of the value added generated outside the EU by EU exports to the rest of the world was generated in the services sector (48% in 2000), 31% in the manufacturing sector (37% in 2000) and 23% in the primary sector (15% in 2000). In Japan, South Korea and Taiwan at least 60% of the value added generated there by the EU exports to the rest of the world was in the manufactures sector. In 2014, only in Mexico and Norway most of the value added generated there by EU exports to the rest of the world was in the primary sector.

### C.9. Extra-EU value added by country and by industry in EU exports (2014, 2017; % and billion EUR)

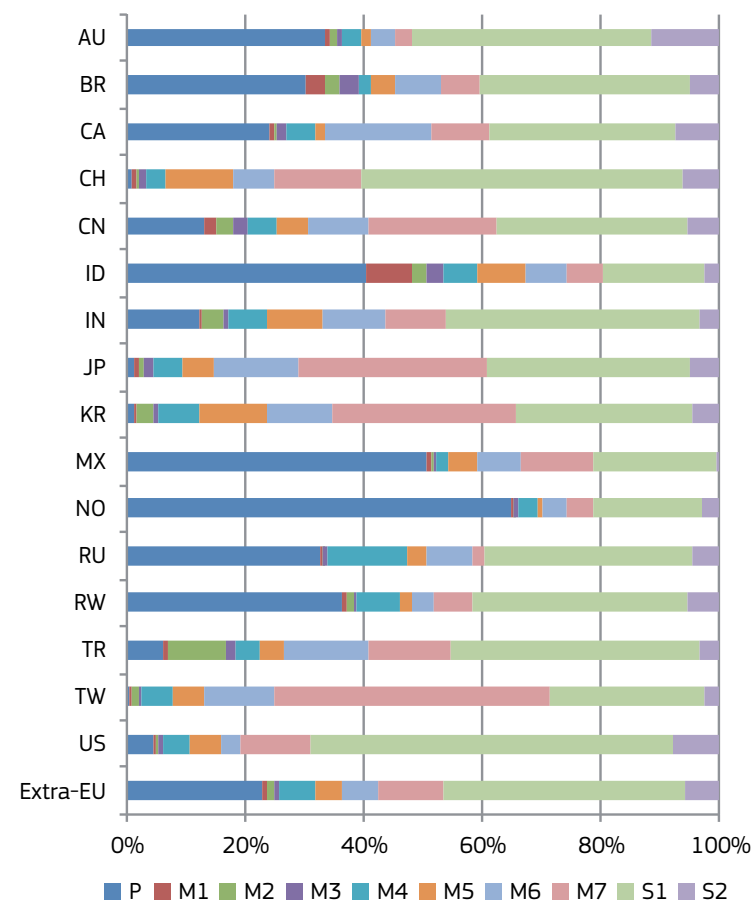
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	2014	2017(p)
AU	33%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	4%	3%	40%	12%	3.4	3.8
BR	30%	3%	2%	3%	2%	4%	8%	6%	35%	5%	6.8	7.5
CA	24%	1%	0%	2%	5%	1%	18%	9%	32%	7%	7.5	8.3
CH	1%	1%	0%	1%	4%	11%	7%	15%	54%	6%	15.9	17.6
CN	13%	2%	3%	2%	5%	5%	10%	21%	33%	5%	41.9	46.7
ID	40%	7%	3%	3%	5%	8%	7%	6%	17%	3%	3.1	3.5
IN	12%	0%	4%	1%	7%	9%	11%	10%	43%	3%	6.8	7.5
JP	1%	1%	1%	2%	5%	5%	14%	32%	34%	5%	11.4	12.8
KR	1%	0%	3%	1%	7%	11%	11%	31%	30%	5%	7.9	8.9
MX	51%	1%	1%	1%	2%	5%	8%	12%	21%	1%	3.9	4.3
NO	65%	0%	0%	1%	4%	1%	4%	4%	18%	3%	17.8	19.5
RU	33%	0%	0%	1%	13%	3%	8%	2%	35%	5%	30.0	33.3
TR	6%	1%	10%	2%	4%	4%	14%	14%	42%	4%	8.8	9.7
TW	1%	0%	1%	1%	5%	5%	12%	46%	26%	3%	4.6	5.1
US	5%	0%	0%	1%	5%	6%	3%	12%	61%	8%	86.1	99.7
RW	36%	1%	1%	1%	7%	2%	4%	7%	36%	5%	126.3	141.7
<b>Extra-EU</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>382.1</b>	<b>429.9</b>

(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 generated 8.8bn EUR of value added in Turkey, of which 10% was in the textile industry (M2).

### C.9. Extra-EU value added by country and by industry in EU exports (2014; %)



In 2014, 41% of the value added generated outside the EU by EU exports to the rest of the world was generated in the transport, trade and business services industries (S1), 23% in the primary industries (P), 11% in the machinery and transport equipment industries (M7), 6% in the other manufacturing of non-metallic and basic metals industries (M6) and 6% in other services industries (S2).

**C.10. Extra-EU value added in EU exports: inter-industry linkages** (2000, 2014; billion EUR)

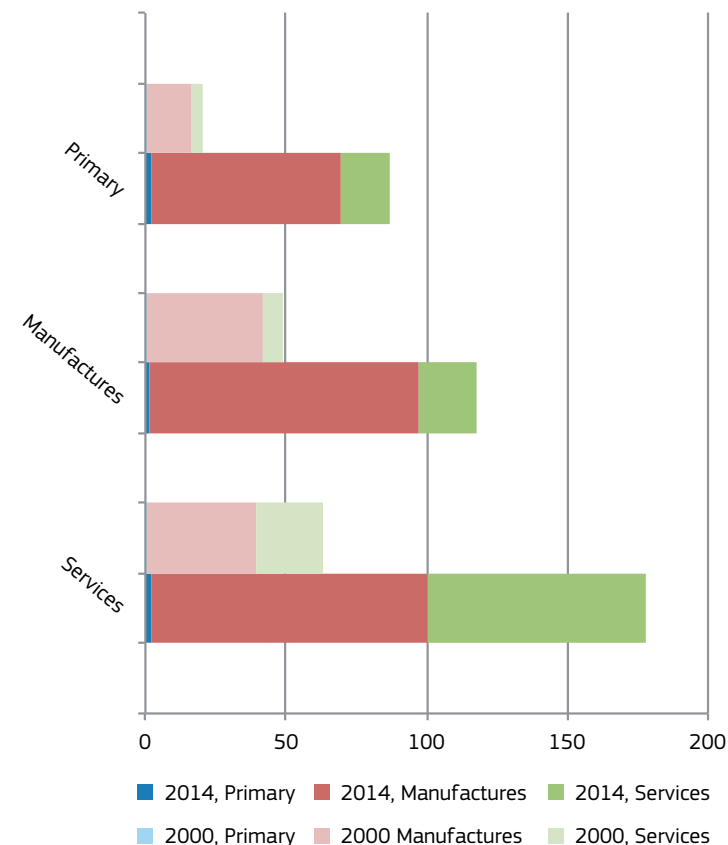
Value added in		Exports by (2000)										
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	Total	
	P	0.89	1.26	0.64	0.56	3.94	1.87	2.42	4.47	3.80	0.32	20.2
	M1	0.03	0.18	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.05	0.24	0.19	0.04	0.9
	M2	0.01	0.02	0.78	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.35	0.15	0.02	1.5
	M3	0.03	0.10	0.09	0.25	0.05	0.22	0.16	0.97	0.54	0.06	2.5
	M4	0.13	0.20	0.25	0.18	0.45	0.73	0.80	2.32	1.45	0.12	6.6
	M5	0.10	0.21	0.35	0.17	0.18	2.14	0.63	1.93	0.64	0.09	6.4
	M6	0.11	0.18	0.18	0.12	0.22	0.50	1.49	5.54	1.02	0.15	9.5
	M7	0.16	0.24	0.25	0.18	0.26	0.64	0.76	16.22	2.40	0.23	21.3
	S1	0.77	1.90	1.69	0.90	1.66	5.32	3.36	18.34	19.95	0.88	54.8
	S2	0.13	0.26	0.26	0.15	0.26	0.74	0.56	2.97	2.82	0.22	8.4
Total	2.4	4.5	4.5	2.5	7.1	12.3	10.3	53.4	32.9	2.1	132.1	

Value added in		Exports by (2014)										
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	Total	
	P	2.46	4.76	1.83	1.30	22.61	9.03	9.71	18.15	15.55	1.18	86.6
	M1	0.11	0.67	0.13	0.04	0.17	0.40	0.19	0.77	0.66	0.10	3.2
	M2	0.04	0.08	1.92	0.06	0.10	0.22	0.24	1.23	0.51	0.06	4.5
	M3	0.06	0.20	0.11	0.32	0.23	0.41	0.32	1.51	1.10	0.09	4.3
	M4	0.43	0.73	0.50	0.41	3.24	2.98	2.70	6.17	5.41	0.34	22.9
	M5	0.29	0.59	0.57	0.32	0.91	5.67	1.70	4.28	1.91	0.22	16.5
	M6	0.25	0.50	0.30	0.23	1.03	1.33	4.21	12.28	2.79	0.35	23.3
	M7	0.38	0.67	0.37	0.31	1.35	1.68	1.95	29.55	6.10	0.50	42.9
	S1	2.12	5.92	2.89	1.76	9.32	15.30	9.56	40.20	66.99	2.20	156.3
	S2	0.33	0.82	0.41	0.28	1.48	2.02	1.62	6.01	8.29	0.43	21.7
Total	6.5	14.9	9.0	5.0	40.4	39.0	32.2	120.2	109.3	5.5	382.1	

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) generated 4.76bn EUR of value added in the primary industries (P) outside the EU.

**C.10. Extra-EU value added in EU exports: inter-industry linkages** (2000, 2014; billion EUR)



In 2014, EU exports to the rest of the world generated 178bn EUR of value added in the services sector outside Europe, of which 98bn EUR were driven by the exports of manufactures and 78bn EUR by the exports of services. EU exports to the rest of the world generated 116bn EUR of value added in the manufacturing sector outside the EU, of which 96bn EUR were driven by the exports of manufactures and 20bn EUR by the exports of services. EU exports to the rest of the world also generated 87bn EUR of value added in the primary sector abroad, of which 67bn EUR were linked to the EU exports of manufactures.

## D. By factor of production

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

D. By factor of production

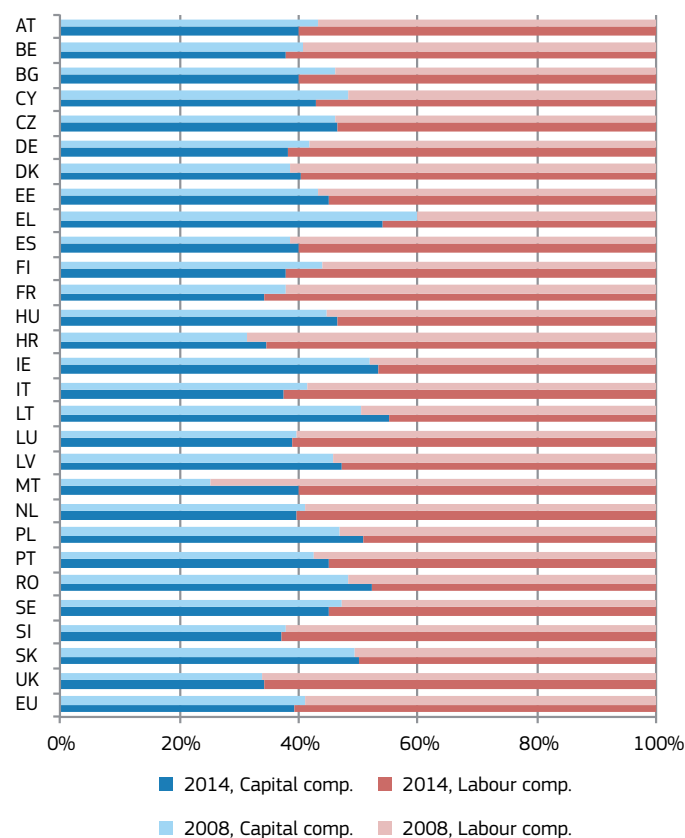
### D.1. EU value added in the exports of each Member State (2008, 2014, 2017; % and billion EUR)

	2008					2014					2017(p)
	Capital	Low	Medium	High	Total	Capital	Low	Medium	High	Total	Total
AT	43%	6%	35%	16%	41	40%	5%	36%	19%	51	53
BE	41%	15%	23%	21%	60	38%	13%	26%	23%	82	88
BG	46%	7%	31%	16%	6	40%	6%	32%	22%	9	9
CY	48%	7%	21%	24%	2	43%	3%	24%	30%	3	4
CZ	46%	4%	36%	13%	17	47%	3%	35%	15%	24	29
DE	42%	6%	31%	21%	430	38%	5%	36%	21%	544	609
DK	39%	13%	29%	19%	49	40%	9%	30%	20%	55	61
EE	43%	6%	30%	21%	3	45%	5%	30%	20%	5	5
EL	60%	10%	19%	11%	27	54%	8%	22%	16%	24	22
ES	39%	20%	16%	26%	80	40%	14%	16%	29%	111	123
FI	44%	9%	24%	23%	36	38%	7%	26%	30%	32	35
FR	38%	12%	25%	25%	200	34%	9%	26%	30%	234	268
HR	31%	9%	40%	19%	7	34%	5%	36%	24%	8	11
HU	45%	6%	29%	20%	15	46%	4%	28%	21%	19	22
IE	52%	9%	17%	21%	59	53%	5%	17%	25%	75	103
IT	41%	19%	27%	12%	157	38%	16%	34%	12%	184	203
LT	50%	3%	27%	19%	6	55%	2%	21%	22%	10	11
LU	40%	10%	26%	24%	16	39%	8%	23%	31%	33	34
LV	46%	5%	30%	19%	3	47%	4%	28%	21%	4	5
MT	25%	32%	24%	19%	1	40%	16%	21%	23%	2	2
NL	41%	13%	22%	23%	102	40%	13%	26%	21%	112	126
PL	47%	4%	33%	15%	31	51%	3%	31%	16%	44	53
PT	43%	31%	13%	14%	16	45%	20%	18%	18%	25	27
RO	48%	4%	34%	13%	13	52%	4%	28%	15%	20	20
SE	47%	8%	28%	16%	73	45%	7%	28%	20%	80	83
SI	38%	8%	31%	23%	6	37%	5%	33%	24%	6	7
SK	49%	4%	34%	13%	10	50%	3%	34%	13%	14	15
UK	34%	17%	26%	23%	241	34%	15%	24%	26%	307	319
<b>EU</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>2,347</b>

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, German exports beyond the EU generated 544bn EUR of value added across the EU, of which 21% was used to pay for the labour compensation of high skilled jobs.

### D.1. EU value added in the exports of each Member State (2008, 2014; %)



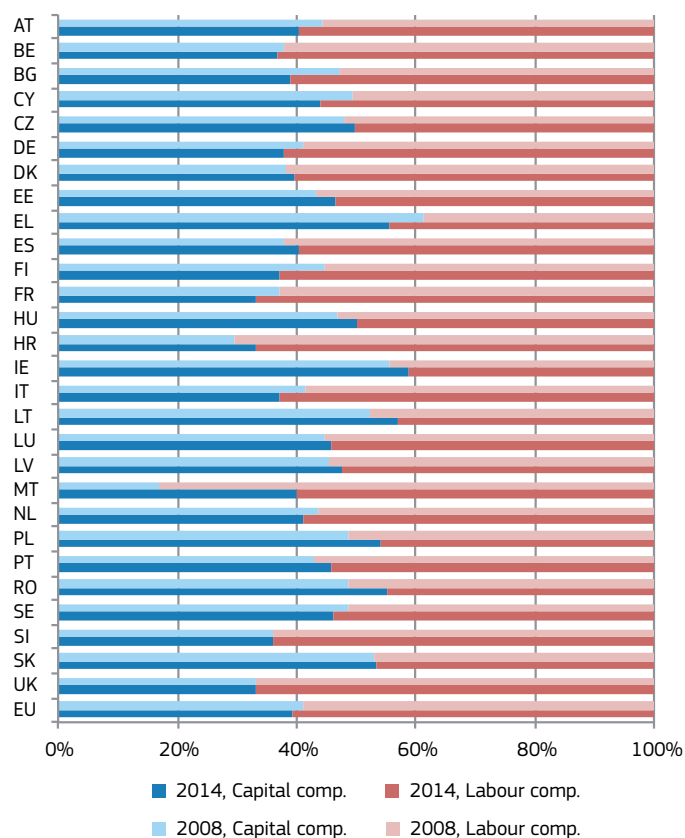
### D.2. Value added by Member State in EU exports (2008, 2014, 2017; % and billion EUR)

	2008					2014					2017(p)
	Capital	Low	Medium	High	Total	Capital	Low	Medium	High	Total	Total
AT	44%	6%	36%	14%	41	40%	4%	37%	19%	51	54
BE	38%	16%	23%	22%	60	37%	15%	26%	23%	78	85
BG	47%	6%	31%	16%	5	39%	5%	34%	22%	8	9
CY	50%	6%	20%	25%	2	44%	2%	25%	29%	3	4
CZ	48%	3%	39%	11%	19	50%	2%	37%	12%	26	30
DE	41%	5%	32%	22%	422	38%	4%	37%	21%	534	597
DK	38%	14%	29%	19%	41	40%	9%	30%	21%	48	53
EE	43%	5%	30%	22%	3	47%	4%	31%	19%	4	5
EL	61%	10%	18%	10%	27	56%	8%	21%	16%	24	22
ES	38%	21%	15%	27%	84	40%	15%	14%	30%	111	123
FI	45%	9%	23%	24%	34	37%	7%	25%	32%	31	34
FR	37%	12%	25%	27%	198	33%	9%	26%	32%	237	269
HR	29%	9%	42%	20%	6	33%	5%	37%	25%	8	10
HU	47%	5%	29%	20%	14	50%	3%	26%	21%	17	20
IE	55%	8%	16%	21%	50	59%	4%	14%	24%	64	86
IT	41%	20%	27%	11%	165	37%	17%	35%	11%	187	207
LT	52%	2%	26%	19%	6	57%	1%	19%	22%	10	11
LU	45%	8%	27%	20%	10	46%	5%	21%	28%	18	19
LV	46%	5%	31%	19%	3	48%	3%	28%	21%	5	5
MT	17%	45%	22%	16%	1	40%	23%	18%	19%	1	1
NL	44%	14%	21%	22%	111	41%	14%	24%	21%	132	149
PL	48%	3%	34%	14%	36	54%	1%	30%	14%	53	62
PT	43%	34%	10%	13%	16	46%	21%	16%	16%	24	26
RO	49%	4%	35%	13%	14	55%	3%	27%	14%	22	23
SE	49%	8%	29%	15%	69	46%	7%	27%	20%	80	85
SI	36%	8%	31%	25%	6	36%	5%	34%	26%	6	8
SK	53%	2%	36%	10%	9	54%	1%	35%	10%	13	15
UK	33%	18%	26%	23%	253	33%	16%	24%	27%	320	336
<b>EU</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>2,347</b>

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, EU exports to the rest of the world generated 51bn EUR of value added in Austria, of which 19% corresponded to compensation for high skilled labour.

## D.2. Value added by Member State in EU exports (2008, 2014; %)



In 2014, labour compensation accounted for 61% of the EU value added embodied in the EU exports to the rest of the world (59% in 2008): 29% was compensation for medium skilled labour, 23% remuneration for high skilled labour and 9% compensation for low skilled labour. Capital compensation represented 39% of the value added generated by EU exports to the rest of the world (41% in 2008). In 2014, in the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia capital compensation represented at least 50% of the value added generated by the exports of the whole EU.

## D.3. Value added by Member State in EU exports by sector (2014; %)

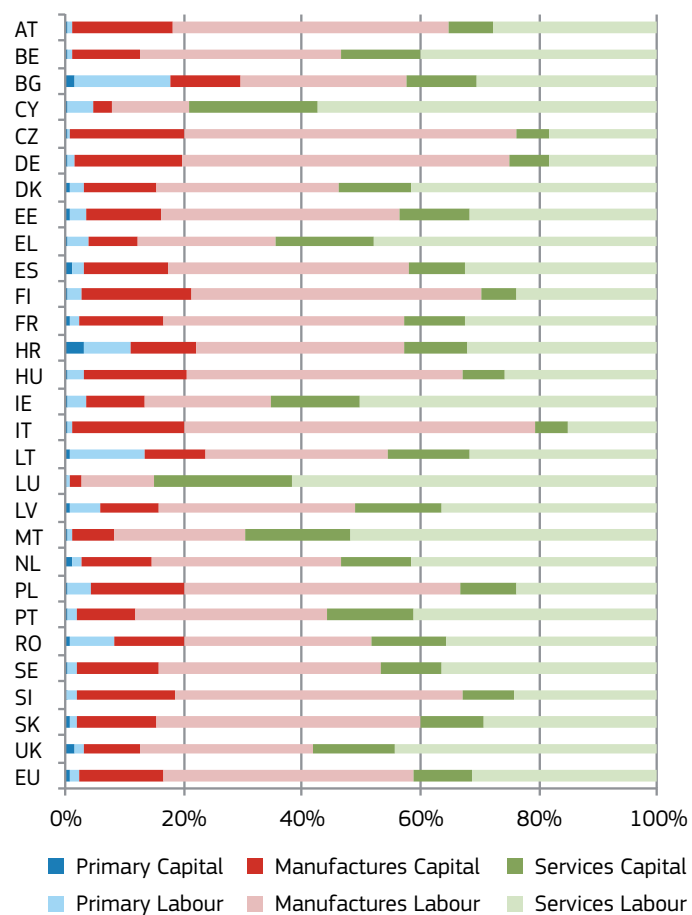
D. By factor of production

	Primary				Manufactures				Services			
	C	L	M	H	C	L	M	H	C	L	M	H
AT	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	17.0%	15.3%	16.0%	15.2%	7.8%	9.3%	8.7%	9.6%
BE	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	11.4%	13.8%	11.0%	9.3%	13.3%	10.9%	13.7%	15.5%
BG	1.8%	9.7%	4.4%	2.0%	11.5%	9.9%	10.3%	8.0%	11.7%	5.3%	10.4%	15.0%
CY	0.4%	3.4%	0.8%	0.2%	2.9%	6.7%	4.4%	2.1%	21.7%	14.9%	19.8%	22.6%
CZ	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	19.3%	20.6%	19.4%	16.0%	5.4%	4.2%	5.4%	8.8%
DE	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	18.3%	19.5%	18.1%	17.8%	6.4%	5.1%	6.5%	6.8%
DK	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	0.5%	12.0%	10.5%	10.5%	10.0%	12.2%	13.5%	13.6%	14.5%
EE	0.9%	1.5%	0.7%	0.5%	12.4%	15.3%	13.5%	11.6%	11.7%	8.2%	10.8%	12.9%
EL	0.5%	2.3%	0.9%	0.5%	8.1%	8.2%	7.8%	7.4%	16.4%	14.6%	16.3%	17.1%
ES	1.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%	14.3%	14.5%	13.3%	12.7%	9.7%	9.5%	11.1%	11.7%
FI	0.2%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	18.7%	16.4%	16.8%	15.5%	6.1%	7.5%	7.3%	8.9%
FR	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	14.3%	13.4%	14.0%	13.2%	10.0%	10.8%	10.3%	11.4%
HR	3.3%	4.9%	1.6%	1.3%	11.0%	13.7%	12.4%	9.0%	10.7%	6.4%	11.0%	14.7%
HU	0.6%	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%	17.2%	17.0%	16.2%	13.3%	7.2%	6.7%	8.0%	11.2%
IE	0.2%	2.1%	0.9%	0.4%	9.9%	8.2%	7.4%	5.7%	14.9%	14.8%	16.6%	19.0%
IT	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	19.0%	20.9%	19.5%	18.9%	5.6%	3.8%	5.3%	5.9%
LT	0.9%	8.3%	2.8%	1.3%	10.3%	11.0%	11.3%	8.6%	13.8%	5.7%	10.9%	15.0%
LU	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	1.9%	5.1%	4.0%	3.2%	23.0%	19.6%	20.6%	21.7%
LV	0.7%	2.6%	1.4%	1.0%	10.0%	14.2%	11.1%	8.1%	14.3%	8.2%	12.5%	16.0%
MT	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	6.9%	9.0%	7.8%	5.3%	17.8%	15.5%	17.0%	19.4%
NL	1.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	11.9%	12.4%	10.3%	9.4%	11.8%	12.0%	14.2%	15.2%
PL	0.5%	2.1%	1.3%	0.6%	15.4%	17.2%	16.9%	12.8%	9.1%	5.7%	6.7%	11.6%
PT	0.2%	1.1%	0.4%	0.3%	10.0%	13.2%	11.0%	8.1%	14.8%	10.8%	13.7%	16.6%
RO	0.7%	4.8%	1.6%	1.1%	11.8%	11.2%	11.3%	9.1%	12.5%	9.0%	12.1%	14.8%
SE	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	14.1%	13.5%	13.4%	10.3%	10.4%	11.0%	11.2%	14.3%
SI	0.2%	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	16.5%	18.2%	16.2%	14.4%	8.3%	5.6%	8.4%	10.4%
SK	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	13.5%	16.9%	15.6%	11.8%	10.9%	7.3%	9.0%	12.9%
UK	1.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	9.5%	10.5%	10.7%	8.0%	13.8%	14.1%	13.7%	16.5%
<b>EU</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>

C: capital compensation; H: labour compensation to high-skilled labour; M: labour compensation to medium-skilled labour; L: labour compensation to low-skilled labour

In 2014, 9.6% of the value added generated in Austria by the exports of the EU as a whole to the rest of the world corresponded to compensation to high skilled labour in the services sector.

### D.3. Value added by Member State in EU exports by sector (2014; %)



In 2014, 31% of the EU value added embodied in EU exports to the rest of the world was used to pay for labour compensation in the services sector. In 2014, this figure accounted for more than 50% in Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta and Ireland. For manufacturing sectors, in 2014 labour compensation accounted for more than 50% in Germany, the Czech Republic and Italy, ranging from 12% in Luxembourg to 59% in Italy.

### E. By effect

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

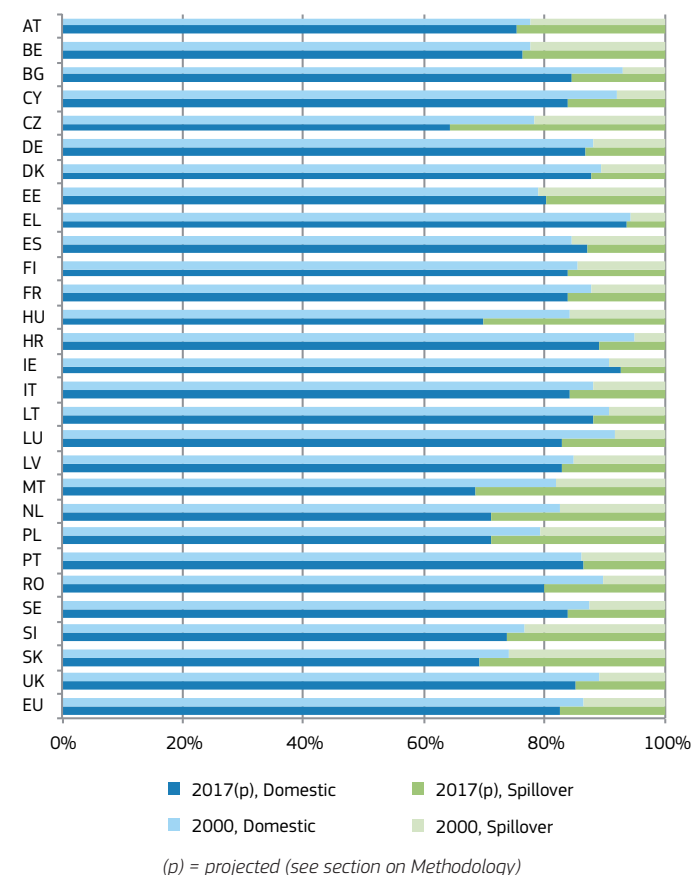
### E.1. Value added by Member State in EU exports (2000, 2014, 2017; % and billion EUR)

	2000			2014			2017(p)		
	Domestic	Spillover	Total	Domestic	Spillover	Total	Domestic	Spillover	Total
AT	76.7%	23.3%	22	75.5%	24.5%	51	74.2%	25.8%	54
BE	75.6%	24.4%	38	77.2%	22.8%	78	76.7%	23.3%	85
BG	91.3%	8.7%	1	84.5%	15.5%	8	84.3%	15.7%	9
CY	90.9%	9.1%	1	81.2%	18.8%	3	84.4%	15.6%	4
CZ	78.6%	21.4%	8	62.8%	37.2%	26	64.8%	35.2%	30
DE	87.7%	12.3%	244	86.7%	13.3%	534	86.8%	13.2%	597
DK	88.4%	11.6%	27	87.6%	12.4%	48	87.7%	12.3%	53
EE	78.0%	22.0%	1	78.8%	21.2%	4	77.9%	22.1%	5
EL	93.5%	6.5%	11	94.0%	6.0%	24	92.7%	7.3%	22
ES	84.2%	15.8%	48	86.6%	13.4%	111	86.6%	13.4%	123
FI	84.5%	15.5%	20	83.6%	16.4%	31	83.3%	16.7%	34
FR	87.6%	12.4%	140	84.2%	15.8%	237	84.7%	15.3%	269
HR	94.9%	5.1%	4	85.9%	14.1%	8	88.5%	11.5%	10
HU	83.4%	16.6%	7	68.1%	31.9%	17	69.0%	31.0%	20
IE	91.2%	8.8%	28	91.4%	8.6%	64	93.1%	6.9%	86
IT	87.7%	12.3%	117	84.4%	15.6%	187	84.2%	15.8%	207
LT	90.5%	9.5%	2	87.6%	12.4%	10	87.5%	12.5%	11
LU	92.6%	7.4%	8	85.6%	14.4%	18	84.5%	15.5%	19
LV	85.7%	14.3%	1	82.8%	17.2%	5	83.1%	16.9%	5
MT	80.2%	19.8%	1	76.8%	23.2%	1	68.1%	31.9%	1
NL	79.8%	20.2%	66	70.3%	29.7%	132	70.3%	29.7%	149
PL	78.5%	21.5%	14	67.9%	32.1%	53	69.4%	30.6%	62
PT	85.7%	14.3%	7	87.5%	12.5%	24	87.4%	12.6%	26
RO	89.6%	10.4%	5	77.5%	22.5%	22	75.9%	24.1%	23
SE	87.1%	12.9%	49	84.0%	16.0%	80	83.1%	16.9%	85
SI	76.1%	23.9%	2	72.3%	27.7%	6	73.8%	26.2%	8
SK	72.8%	27.2%	2	70.8%	29.2%	13	70.3%	29.7%	15
UK	89.4%	10.6%	204	87.3%	12.7%	320	86.3%	13.7%	336
<b>EU</b>	<b>86.6%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>83.6%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>83.5%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>2,347</b>

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2017, the exports of the whole EU to the rest of the world generated 15bn EUR of value added in Slovakia, of which 29.7% were associated with spillover effects (value added by firms in Slovakia that supplied inputs to be used in the exports of other Member States to the rest of the world). The rest was value added linked to Slovakian exports to non-EU countries.

### E.1. Value added by Member State in EU exports (2000, 2017(p); %)



In 2017, 83.5% of EU value added generated by EU exports to the rest of the world was located in the Member State actually exporting to outside the EU (86.6% in 2000), while 16.5% was generated by spillovers (13.4% in 2000). In 2017, in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Malta and Poland more than 30% of the value added generated by EU exports was due to spillovers. However, in Greece and Ireland less than 10% of their value added generated by EU exports to the rest of the world was due to spillovers.



## F. Country factsheets

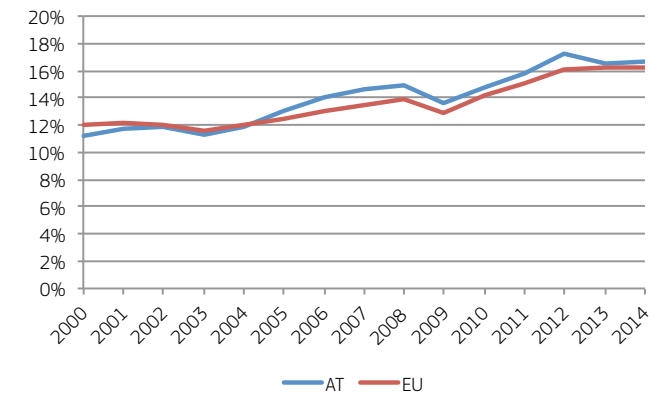
### Austria



Table		Totals			
		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Austria	22.7	60.0	2,777	2.2%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Austria	21.0	53.4	2,347	2.3%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Austria	1.7	6.6	430	1.5%
A.3	Value added in Austria generated by EU exports	22.0	54.3	2,347	2.3%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	77%	74%	
		Spillover	23%	26%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

**Share of total value added in Austria and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)**



## Austria



EU value added in the exports of Austria					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	1%	1%	2%
		Manufactures	65%	65%	57%
		Services	34%	34%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	43%	40%	39%
		Low skill comp.	6%	5%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	35%	36%	29%
		High skill comp.	16%	19%	23%
Value added in Austria generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	2%	2%	3%
		Manufactures	50%	47%	39%
		Services	48%	51%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	44%	40%	39%
		Low skill comp.	6%	4%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	36%	37%	29%
		High skill comp.	14%	19%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Austria					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	0%	1%	2%
		Manufactures	81%	82%	68%
		Services	19%	17%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

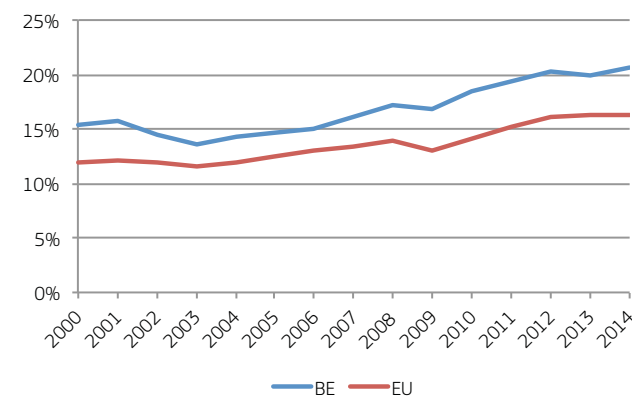
## Belgium



		Totals			
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Belgium	43.9	110.8	2,777	4.0%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Belgium	38.7	88.2	2,347	3.8%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Belgium	5.2	22.6	430	5.2%
A.3	Value added in Belgium generated by EU exports	38.5	84.8	2,347	3.6%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	76%	77%	
		Spillover	24%	23%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in Belgium and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## Belgium



EU value added in the exports of Belgium					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	2%	1%	2%
		Manufactures	59%	46%	57%
		Services	39%	53%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	41%	38%	39%
		Low skill comp.	15%	13%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	23%	26%	29%
		High skill comp.	21%	23%	23%
Value added in Belgium generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	2%	1%	3%
		Manufactures	41%	30%	39%
		Services	57%	69%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	38%	37%	39%
		Low skill comp.	16%	15%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	23%	26%	29%
		High skill comp.	22%	23%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Belgium					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	2%	1%	2%
		Manufactures	74%	70%	68%
		Services	24%	29%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

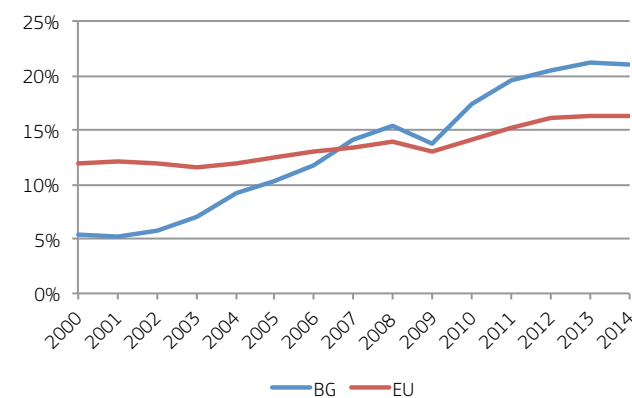
## Bulgaria



		Totals			
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Bulgaria	0.9	11.9	2,777	0.4%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Bulgaria	0.7	9.5	2,347	0.4%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Bulgaria	0.1	2.4	430	0.6%
A.3	Value added in Bulgaria generated by EU exports	0.7	9.0	2,347	0.4%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	91%	84%	
		Spillover	9%	16%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in Bulgaria and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## Bulgaria



EU value added in the exports of Bulgaria					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	12%	13%	2%
		Manufactures	34%	41%	57%
		Services	54%	46%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	46%	40%	39%
		Low skill comp.	7%	6%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	31%	32%	29%
		High skill comp.	16%	22%	23%
Value added in Bulgaria generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	14%	13%	3%
		Manufactures	26%	27%	39%
		Services	60%	60%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	47%	39%	39%
		Low skill comp.	6%	5%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	31%	34%	29%
		High skill comp.	16%	22%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Bulgaria					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	6%	6%	2%
		Manufactures	65%	75%	68%
		Services	29%	19%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

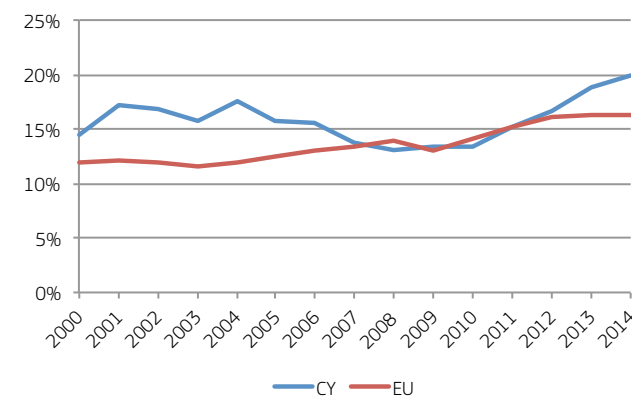
## Cyprus



		Totals			
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Cyprus	1.9	4.4	2,777	0.2%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Cyprus	1.6	3.9	2,347	0.2%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Cyprus	0.3	0.6	430	0.1%
A.3	Value added in Cyprus generated by EU exports	1.5	4.0	2,347	0.2%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	91%	84%	
		Spillover	9%	16%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in Cyprus and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## Cyprus



EU value added in the exports of Cyprus					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	1%	2%	2%
		Manufactures	12%	10%	57%
		Services	87%	88%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	48%	43%	39%
		Low skill comp.	7%	3%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	21%	24%	29%
		High skill comp.	24%	30%	23%
Value added in Cyprus generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	2%	2%	3%
		Manufactures	11%	10%	39%
		Services	87%	89%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	50%	44%	39%
		Low skill comp.	6%	2%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	20%	25%	29%
		High skill comp.	25%	29%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Cyprus					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	1%	3%	2%
		Manufactures	21%	21%	68%
		Services	78%	76%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

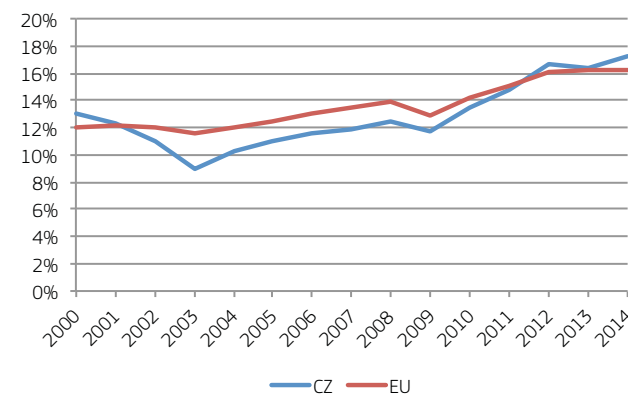
## Czech Republic



		Totals			
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of the Czech Republic	8.7	34.8	2,777	1.3%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of the Czech Republic	7.9	29.1	2,347	1.2%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of the Czech Republic	0.8	5.8	430	1.3%
A.3	Value added in the Czech Republic generated by EU exports	8.3	30.2	2,347	1.3%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	79%	65%	
		Spillover	21%	35%	
		100%	100%		

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in the Czech Republic and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## Czech Republic



EU value added in the exports of the Czech Republic					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	2%	1%	2%
		Manufactures	40%	77%	57%
		Services	59%	22%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	46%	47%	39%
		Low skill comp.	4%	3%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	36%	35%	29%
		High skill comp.	13%	15%	23%
Value added in the Czech Republic generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	4%	3%	3%
		Manufactures	39%	58%	39%
		Services	57%	39%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	48%	50%	39%
		Low skill comp.	3%	2%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	39%	37%	29%
		High skill comp.	11%	12%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of the Czech Republic					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	2%	0%	2%
		Manufactures	52%	90%	68%
		Services	47%	10%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

F. Country factsheets

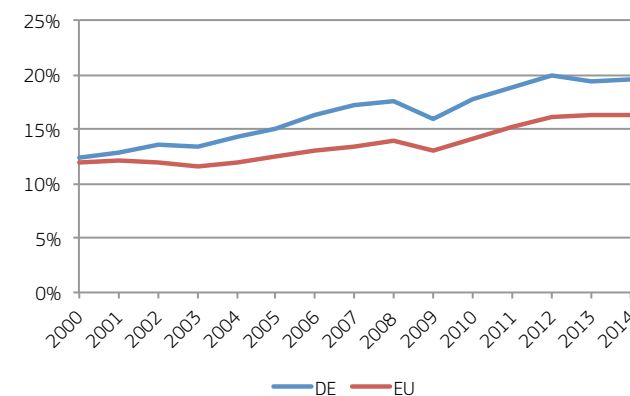
## Germany



		Totals			
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Germany	270.9	692.4	2,777	24.9%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Germany	245.1	609.4	2,347	26.0%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Germany	25.8	82.9	430	19.3%
A.3	Value added in Germany generated by EU exports	244.1	597.0	2,347	25.4%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	88%	87%	
		Spillover	12%	13%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

### Share of total value added in Germany and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



## Germany



EU value added in the exports of Germany					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	1%	1%	2%
		Manufactures	77%	75%	57%
		Services	22%	24%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	42%	38%	39%
		Low skill comp.	6%	5%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	31%	36%	29%
		High skill comp.	21%	21%	23%
Value added in Germany generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	1%	1%	3%
		Manufactures	54%	52%	39%
		Services	45%	47%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	41%	38%	39%
		Low skill comp.	5%	4%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	32%	37%	29%
		High skill comp.	22%	21%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Germany					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	1%	1%	2%
		Manufactures	89%	87%	68%
		Services	10%	12%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

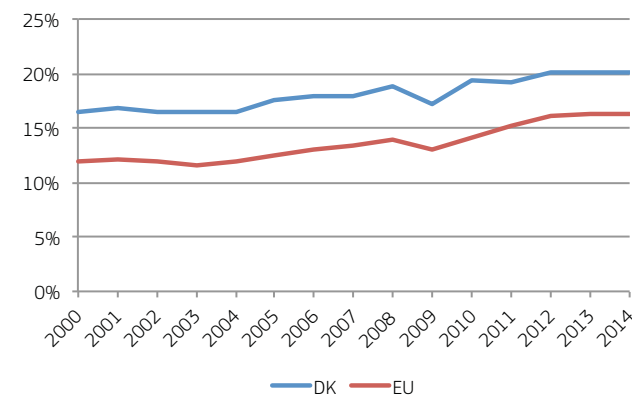
## Denmark



		Totals			
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Denmark	36.2	77.2	2,777	2.8%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Denmark	30.4	60.5	2,347	2.6%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Denmark	5.7	16.7	430	3.9%
A.3	Value added in Denmark generated by EU exports	26.6	52.9	2,347	2.3%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	88%	88%	
		Spillover	12%	12%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in Denmark and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## Denmark



EU value added in the exports of Denmark					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	5%	3%	2%
		Manufactures	42%	40%	57%
		Services	53%	57%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	39%	40%	39%
		Low skill comp.	13%	9%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	29%	30%	29%
		High skill comp.	19%	20%	23%
Value added in Denmark generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	10%	7%	3%
		Manufactures	34%	30%	39%
		Services	56%	62%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	38%	40%	39%
		Low skill comp.	14%	9%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	29%	30%	29%
		High skill comp.	19%	21%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Denmark					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	2%	2%	2%
		Manufactures	27%	24%	68%
		Services	71%	75%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

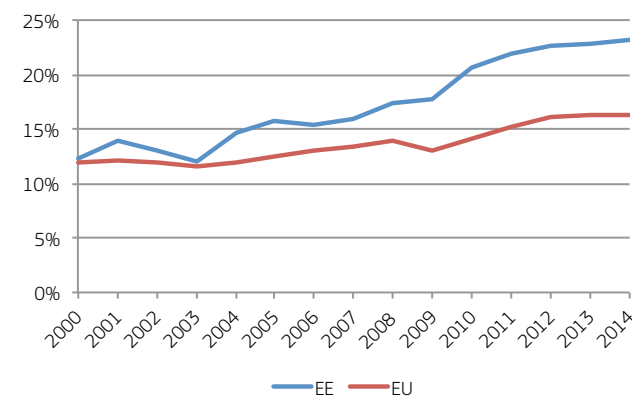
## Estonia



		Totals			
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Estonia	0.8	5.9	2,777	0.2%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Estonia	0.7	4.9	2,347	0.2%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Estonia	0.1	1.0	430	0.2%
A.3	Value added in Estonia generated by EU exports	0.7	4.5	2,347	0.2%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	78%	78%	
		Spillover	22%	22%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in Estonia and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets



## Estonia



EU value added in the exports of Estonia					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	3%	3%	2%
		Manufactures	39%	54%	57%
		Services	58%	43%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	43%	45%	39%
		Low skill comp.	6%	5%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	30%	30%	29%
		High skill comp.	21%	20%	23%
Value added in Estonia generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	7%	6%	3%
		Manufactures	30%	35%	39%
		Services	63%	59%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	43%	47%	39%
		Low skill comp.	5%	4%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	30%	31%	29%
		High skill comp.	22%	19%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Estonia					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	3%	2%	2%
		Manufactures	46%	73%	68%
		Services	52%	24%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

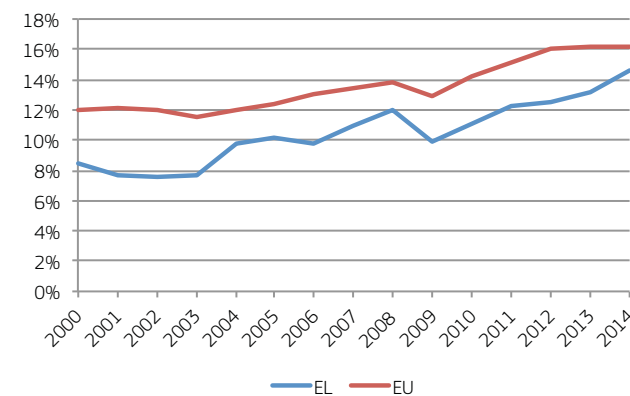
## Greece



Table		Totals			
		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Greece	12.7	28.5	2,777	1.0%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Greece	11.3	21.8	2,347	0.9%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Greece	1.4	6.7	430	1.6%
A.3	Value added in Greece generated by EU exports	11.1	21.5	2,347	0.9%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	94%	93%	
		Spillover	6%	7%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in Greece and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## Greece



EU value added in the exports of Greece					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	5%	3%	2%
		Manufactures	14%	30%	57%
		Services	81%	67%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	60%	54%	39%
		Low skill comp.	10%	8%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	19%	22%	29%
		High skill comp.	11%	16%	23%
Value added in Greece generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	4%	3%	3%
		Manufactures	13%	19%	39%
		Services	83%	77%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	61%	56%	39%
		Low skill comp.	10%	8%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	18%	21%	29%
		High skill comp.	10%	16%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Greece					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	2%	1%	2%
		Manufactures	41%	73%	68%
		Services	56%	26%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

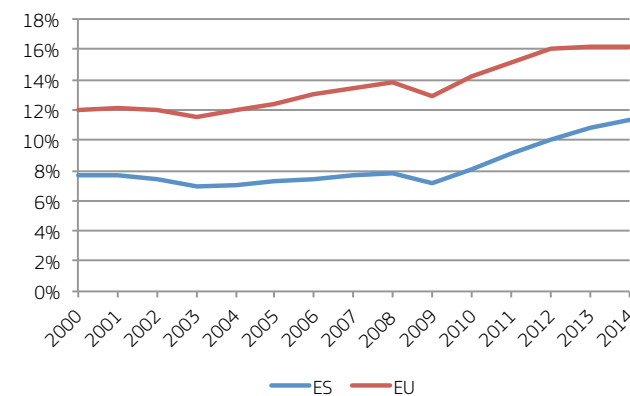
## Spain



		Totals			
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Spain	52.4	148.7	2,777	5.4%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Spain	46.8	122.9	2,347	5.2%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Spain	5.6	25.7	430	6.0%
A.3	Value added in Spain generated by EU exports	47.8	122.9	2,347	5.2%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	84%	87%	
		Spillover	16%	13%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in Spain and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## Spain



EU value added in the exports of Spain					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	2%	3%	2%
		Manufactures	54%	55%	57%
		Services	44%	41%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	39%	40%	39%
		Low skill comp.	20%	14%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	16%	16%	29%
		High skill comp.	26%	29%	23%
Value added in Spain generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	4%	4%	3%
		Manufactures	39%	39%	39%
		Services	57%	57%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	38%	40%	39%
		Low skill comp.	21%	15%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	15%	14%	29%
		High skill comp.	27%	30%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Spain					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	1%	2%	2%
		Manufactures	73%	87%	68%
		Services	26%	12%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

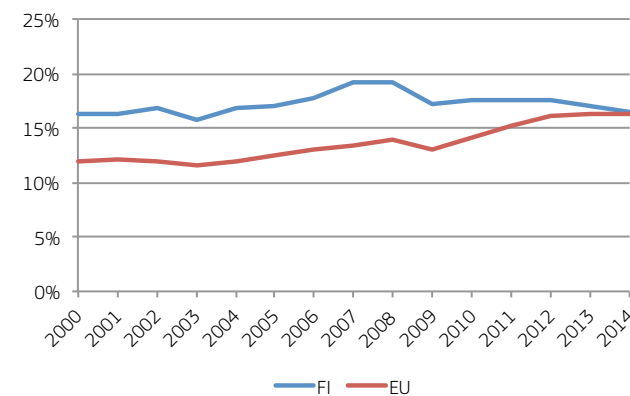
## Finland



		Totals			
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Finland	23.0	41.3	2,777	1.5%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Finland	20.3	34.8	2,347	1.5%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Finland	2.7	6.5	430	1.5%
A.3	Value added in Finland generated by EU exports	20.4	33.8	2,347	1.4%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	84%	83%	
		Spillover	16%	17%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in Finland and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## Finland



EU value added in the exports of Finland					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	1%	2%	2%
		Manufactures	84%	71%	57%
		Services	15%	27%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	44%	38%	39%
		Low skill comp.	9%	7%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	24%	26%	29%
		High skill comp.	23%	30%	23%
Value added in Finland generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	4%	6%	3%
		Manufactures	59%	47%	39%
		Services	36%	47%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	45%	37%	39%
		Low skill comp.	9%	7%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	23%	25%	29%
		High skill comp.	24%	32%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Finland					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	1%	2%	2%
		Manufactures	92%	82%	68%
		Services	7%	16%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

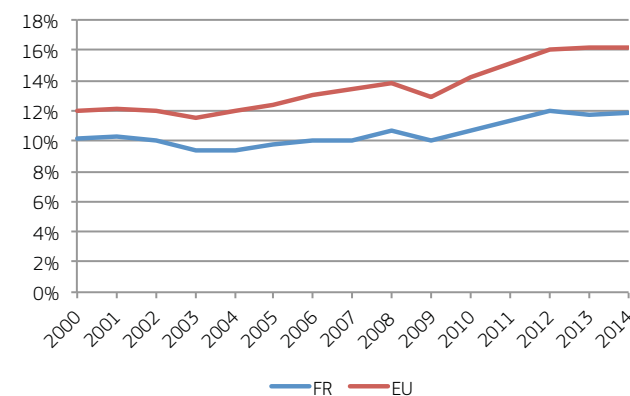
## France



Totals					
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of France	158.5	309.3	2,777	11.1%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of France	143.4	268.1	2,347	11.4%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of France	15.2	41.2	430	9.6%
A.3	Value added in France generated by EU exports	140.4	269.5	2,347	11.5%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	88%	85%	
		Spillover	12%	15%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in France and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## France



EU value added in the exports of France					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	2%	2%	2%
		Manufactures	65%	55%	57%
		Services	34%	42%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	38%	34%	39%
		Low skill comp.	12%	9%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	25%	26%	29%
		High skill comp.	25%	30%	23%
Value added in France generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	3%	3%	3%
		Manufactures	42%	36%	39%
		Services	56%	62%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	37%	33%	39%
		Low skill comp.	12%	9%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	25%	26%	29%
		High skill comp.	27%	32%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of France					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	1%	2%	2%
		Manufactures	83%	75%	68%
		Services	16%	24%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

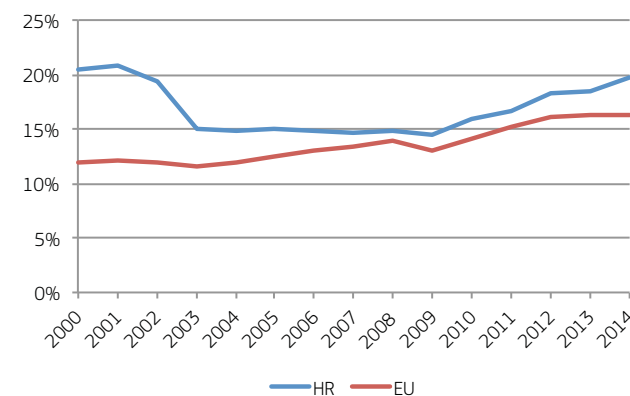
## Croatia



		Totals			
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Croatia	5.2	12.2	2,777	0.4%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Croatia	4.7	10.7	2,347	0.5%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Croatia	0.5	1.5	430	0.3%
A.3	Value added in Croatia generated by EU exports	4.3	10.3	2,347	0.4%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	95%	88%	
		Spillover	5%	12%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in Croatia and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## Croatia



EU value added in the exports of Croatia					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	6%	10%	2%
		Manufactures	28%	43%	57%
		Services	65%	47%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	31%	34%	39%
		Low skill comp.	9%	5%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	40%	36%	29%
		High skill comp.	19%	24%	23%
Value added in Croatia generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	9%	10%	3%
		Manufactures	23%	29%	39%
		Services	69%	61%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	29%	33%	39%
		Low skill comp.	9%	5%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	42%	37%	29%
		High skill comp.	20%	25%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Croatia					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	28%	33%	2%
		Manufactures	26%	42%	68%
		Services	46%	25%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

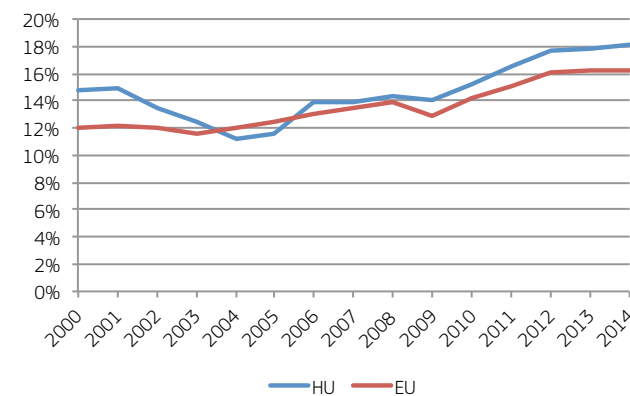
## Hungary



		Totals			
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Hungary	9.8	27.2	2,777	1.0%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Hungary	8.2	21.8	2,347	0.9%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Hungary	1.6	5.4	430	1.3%
A.3	Value added in Hungary generated by EU exports	6.9	19.8	2,347	0.8%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	83%	69%	
		Spillover	17%	31%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in Hungary and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## Hungary



EU value added in the exports of Hungary					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	2%	3%	2%
		Manufactures	51%	68%	57%
		Services	47%	29%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	45%	46%	39%
		Low skill comp.	6%	4%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	29%	28%	29%
		High skill comp.	20%	21%	23%
Value added in Hungary generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	4%	4%	3%
		Manufactures	40%	50%	39%
		Services	56%	46%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	47%	50%	39%
		Low skill comp.	5%	3%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	29%	26%	29%
		High skill comp.	20%	21%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Hungary					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	1%	1%	2%
		Manufactures	68%	85%	68%
		Services	31%	14%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

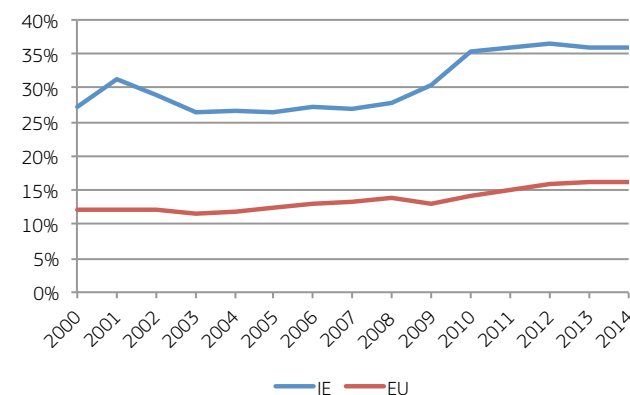
## Ireland



Totals					
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Ireland	42.1	155.4	2,777	5.6%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Ireland	31.0	102.7	2,347	4.4%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Ireland	11.1	52.7	430	12.3%
A.3	Value added in Ireland generated by EU exports	28.0	85.9	2,347	3.7%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	91%	93%	
		Spillover	9%	7%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

**Share of total value added in Ireland and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)**



F. Country factsheets

## Ireland



EU value added in the exports of Ireland					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	1%	2%	2%
		Manufactures	59%	34%	57%
		Services	41%	64%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	52%	53%	39%
		Low skill comp.	9%	5%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	17%	17%	29%
		High skill comp.	21%	25%	23%
Value added in Ireland generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	3%	2%	3%
		Manufactures	44%	30%	39%
		Services	53%	68%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	55%	59%	39%
		Low skill comp.	8%	4%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	16%	14%	29%
		High skill comp.	21%	24%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Ireland					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	0%	1%	2%
		Manufactures	67%	36%	68%
		Services	32%	63%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

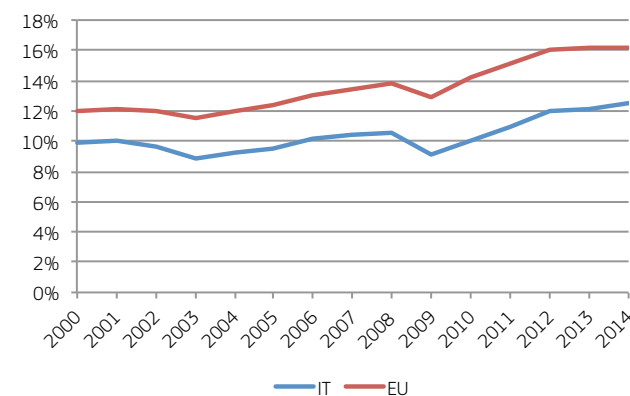
## Italy



		Totals			
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Italy	125.1	233.0	2,777	8.4%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Italy	113.7	202.9	2,347	8.6%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Italy	11.4	30.1	430	7.0%
A.3	Value added in Italy generated by EU exports	117.3	206.9	2,347	8.8%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	88%	84%	
		Spillover	12%	16%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in Italy and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets



## Italy



EU value added in the exports of Italy					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	1%	1%	2%
		Manufactures	72%	80%	57%
		Services	27%	19%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	41%	38%	39%
		Low skill comp.	19%	16%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	27%	34%	29%
		High skill comp.	12%	12%	23%
Value added in Italy generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	2%	3%	3%
		Manufactures	46%	49%	39%
		Services	52%	48%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	41%	37%	39%
		Low skill comp.	20%	17%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	27%	35%	29%
		High skill comp.	11%	11%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Italy					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	0%	1%	2%
		Manufactures	82%	91%	68%
		Services	17%	9%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

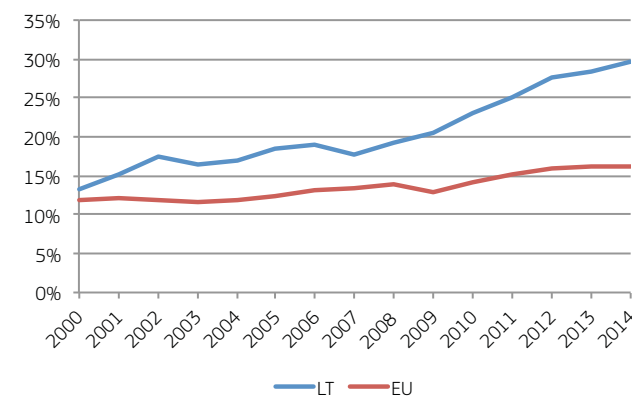
## Lithuania



Totals					
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Lithuania	1.6	14.2	2,777	0.5%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Lithuania	1.5	11.2	2,347	0.5%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Lithuania	0.1	3.0	430	0.7%
A.3	Value added in Lithuania generated by EU exports	1.5	11.3	2,347	0.5%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	91%	87%	
		Spillover	9%	13%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in Lithuania and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## Lithuania



EU value added in the exports of Lithuania					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	2%	7%	2%
		Manufactures	35%	41%	57%
		Services	63%	52%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	50%	55%	39%
		Low skill comp.	3%	2%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	27%	21%	29%
		High skill comp.	19%	22%	23%
Value added in Lithuania generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	5%	5%	3%
		Manufactures	26%	33%	39%
		Services	69%	62%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	52%	57%	39%
		Low skill comp.	2%	1%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	26%	19%	29%
		High skill comp.	19%	22%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Lithuania					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	2%	6%	2%
		Manufactures	69%	78%	68%
		Services	28%	16%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

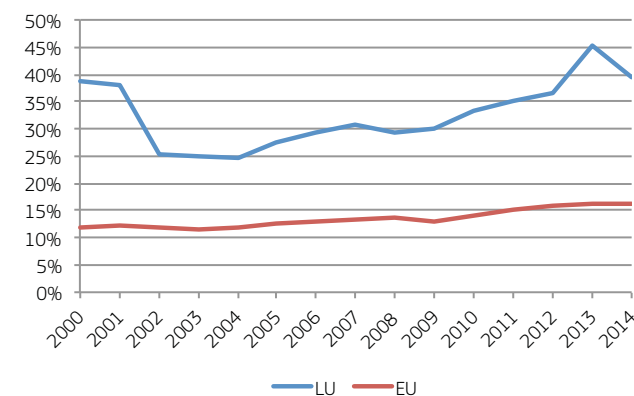
## Luxembourg



Totals					
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Luxembourg	17.6	50.3	2,777	1.8%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Luxembourg	13.1	33.7	2,347	1.4%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Luxembourg	4.5	16.6	430	3.9%
A.3	Value added in Luxembourg generated by EU exports	8.4	19.0	2,347	0.8%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	93%	85%	
		Spillover	7%	15%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

### Share of total value added in Luxembourg and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## Luxembourg



EU value added in the exports of Luxembourg					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	0%	0%	2%
		Manufactures	9%	4%	57%
		Services	91%	95%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	40%	39%	39%
		Low skill comp.	10%	8%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	26%	23%	29%
		High skill comp.	24%	31%	23%
Value added in Luxembourg generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	0%	0%	3%
		Manufactures	11%	6%	39%
		Services	89%	94%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	45%	46%	39%
		Low skill comp.	8%	5%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	27%	21%	29%
		High skill comp.	20%	28%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Luxembourg					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	0%	0%	2%
		Manufactures	4%	3%	68%
		Services	96%	97%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

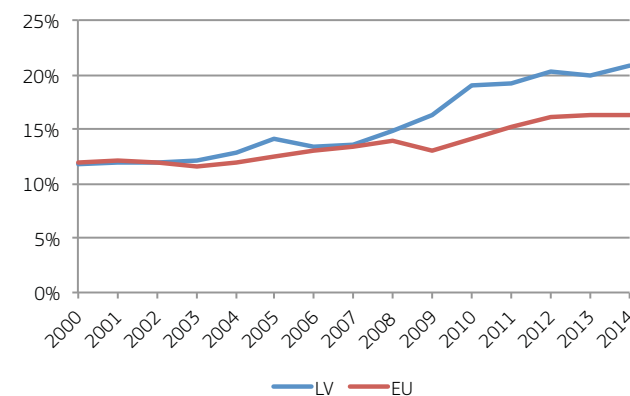
## Latvia



Totals					
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Latvia	1.0	5.8	2,777	0.2%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Latvia	0.9	5.0	2,347	0.2%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Latvia	0.1	0.8	430	0.2%
A.3	Value added in Latvia generated by EU exports	0.9	5.0	2,347	0.2%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	86%	83%	
		Spillover	14%	17%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in Latvia and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## Latvia



EU value added in the exports of Latvia					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	1%	5%	2%
		Manufactures	28%	39%	57%
		Services	72%	56%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	46%	47%	39%
		Low skill comp.	5%	4%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	30%	28%	29%
		High skill comp.	19%	21%	23%
Value added in Latvia generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	4%	6%	3%
		Manufactures	21%	26%	39%
		Services	74%	67%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	46%	48%	39%
		Low skill comp.	5%	3%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	31%	28%	29%
		High skill comp.	19%	21%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Latvia					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	1%	8%	2%
		Manufactures	33%	53%	68%
		Services	66%	38%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

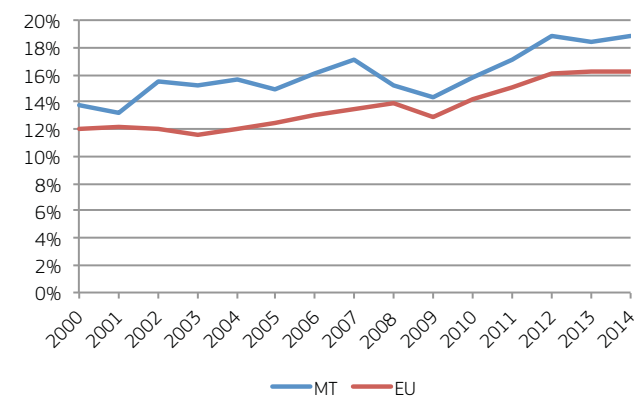
## Malta



Totals					
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Malta	1.3	2.0	2,777	0.1%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Malta	0.8	1.5	2,347	0.1%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Malta	0.6	0.5	430	0.1%
A.3	Value added in Malta generated by EU exports	0.6	1.1	2,347	0.0%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	80%	68%	
		Spillover	20%	32%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in Malta and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## Malta



EU value added in the exports of Malta					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	0%	1%	2%
		Manufactures	51%	21%	57%
		Services	49%	78%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	25%	40%	39%
		Low skill comp.	32%	16%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	24%	21%	29%
		High skill comp.	19%	23%	23%
Value added in Malta generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	1%	1%	3%
		Manufactures	39%	19%	39%
		Services	60%	80%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	17%	40%	39%
		Low skill comp.	45%	23%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	22%	18%	29%
		High skill comp.	16%	19%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Malta					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	0%	1%	2%
		Manufactures	29%	29%	68%
		Services	71%	70%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

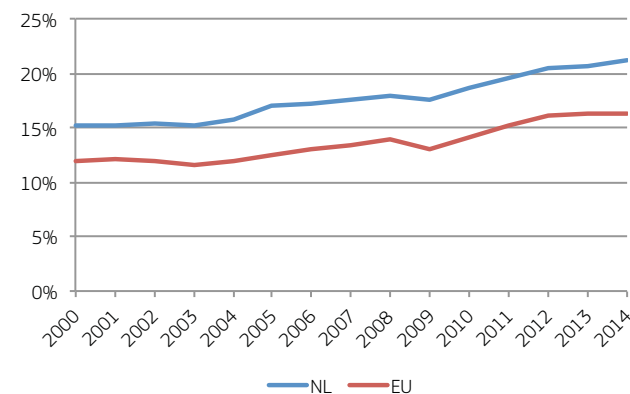
## Netherlands



Totals					
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of the Netherlands	68.2	158.3	2,777	5.7%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of the Netherlands	60.8	126.3	2,347	5.4%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of the Netherlands	7.4	32.1	430	7.5%
A.3	Value added in the Netherlands generated by EU exports	65.9	149.4	2,347	6.4%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	80%	70%	
		Spillover	20%	30%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in the Netherlands and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## Netherlands



EU value added in the exports of the Netherlands					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	5%	3%	2%
		Manufactures	41%	37%	57%
		Services	54%	59%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	41%	40%	39%
		Low skill comp.	13%	13%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	22%	26%	29%
		High skill comp.	23%	21%	23%
Value added in the Netherlands generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	6%	6%	3%
		Manufactures	28%	24%	39%
		Services	65%	70%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	44%	41%	39%
		Low skill comp.	14%	14%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	21%	24%	29%
		High skill comp.	22%	21%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of the Netherlands					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	3%	2%	2%
		Manufactures	56%	62%	68%
		Services	41%	36%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

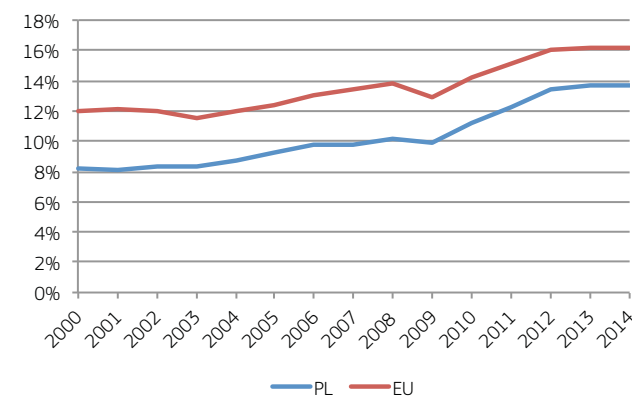
## Poland



		Totals			
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Poland	14.2	60.6	2,777	2.2%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Poland	13.0	52.7	2,347	2.2%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Poland	1.2	7.9	430	1.8%
A.3	Value added in Poland generated by EU exports	14.5	61.8	2,347	2.6%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	78%	69%	
		Spillover	22%	31%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in Poland and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## Poland



EU value added in the exports of Poland					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	5%	4%	2%
		Manufactures	46%	58%	57%
		Services	49%	38%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	47%	51%	39%
		Low skill comp.	4%	3%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	33%	31%	29%
		High skill comp.	15%	16%	23%
Value added in Poland generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	8%	6%	3%
		Manufactures	35%	40%	39%
		Services	57%	54%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	48%	54%	39%
		Low skill comp.	3%	1%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	34%	30%	29%
		High skill comp.	14%	14%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Poland					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	4%	3%	2%
		Manufactures	55%	78%	68%
		Services	41%	19%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

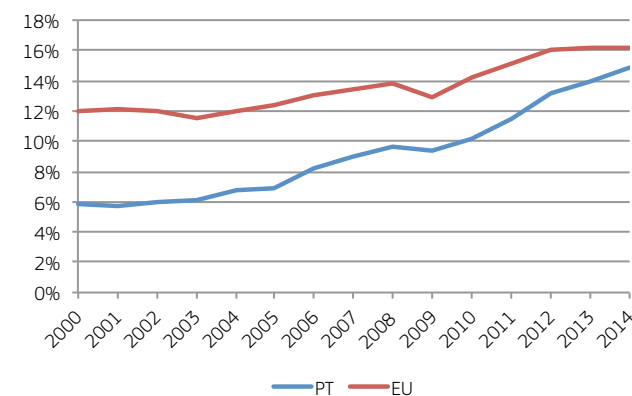
## Portugal



		Totals			
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Portugal	7.6	31.3	2,777	1.1%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Portugal	7.0	27.2	2,347	1.2%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Portugal	0.6	4.1	430	1.0%
A.3	Value added in Portugal generated by EU exports	7.0	26.5	2,347	1.1%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	86%	87%	
		Spillover	14%	13%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in Portugal and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## Portugal



EU value added in the exports of Portugal					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	2%	2%	2%
		Manufactures	45%	43%	57%
		Services	53%	55%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	43%	45%	39%
		Low skill comp.	31%	20%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	13%	18%	29%
		High skill comp.	14%	18%	23%
Value added in Portugal generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	4%	3%	3%
		Manufactures	34%	31%	39%
		Services	62%	66%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	43%	46%	39%
		Low skill comp.	34%	21%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	10%	16%	29%
		High skill comp.	13%	16%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Portugal					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	3%	2%	2%
		Manufactures	69%	71%	68%
		Services	28%	27%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

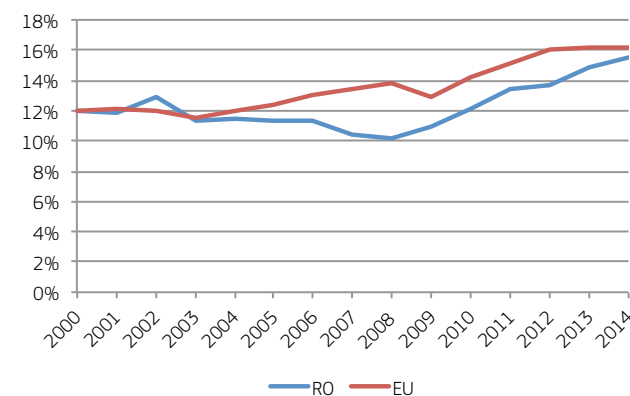
## Romania



Totals					
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Romania	5.3	22.7	2,777	0.8%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Romania	4.7	19.9	2,347	0.8%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Romania	0.6	2.8	430	0.6%
A.3	Value added in Romania generated by EU exports	4.6	22.5	2,347	1.0%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	90%	76%	
		Spillover	10%	24%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in Romania and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets



## Romania



EU value added in the exports of Romania					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	4%	5%	2%
		Manufactures	48%	39%	57%
		Services	48%	56%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	48%	52%	39%
		Low skill comp.	4%	4%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	34%	28%	29%
		High skill comp.	13%	15%	23%
Value added in Romania generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	9%	6%	3%
		Manufactures	34%	34%	39%
		Services	57%	60%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	49%	55%	39%
		Low skill comp.	4%	3%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	35%	27%	29%
		High skill comp.	13%	14%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Romania					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	2%	3%	2%
		Manufactures	74%	57%	68%
		Services	24%	40%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

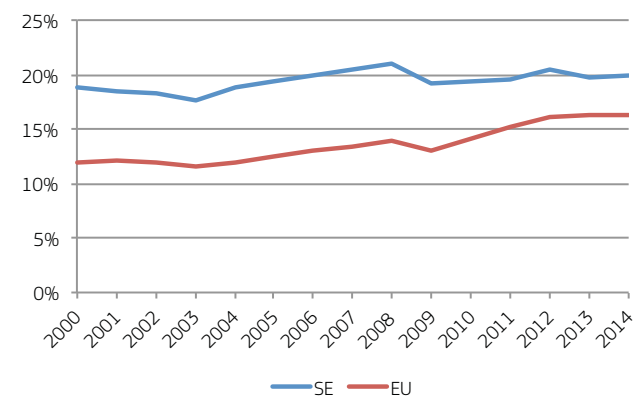
## Sweden



Totals					
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Sweden	58.1	94.8	2,777	3.4%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Sweden	51.9	83.4	2,347	3.6%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Sweden	6.3	11.5	430	2.7%
A.3	Value added in Sweden generated by EU exports	49.2	84.5	2,347	3.6%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	87%	83%	
		Spillover	13%	17%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in Sweden and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## Sweden



EU value added in the exports of Sweden					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	1%	2%	2%
		Manufactures	69%	53%	57%
		Services	30%	45%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	47%	45%	39%
		Low skill comp.	8%	7%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	28%	28%	29%
		High skill comp.	16%	20%	23%
Value added in Sweden generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	2%	3%	3%
		Manufactures	47%	38%	39%
		Services	51%	59%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	49%	46%	39%
		Low skill comp.	8%	7%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	29%	27%	29%
		High skill comp.	15%	20%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Sweden					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	1%	2%	2%
		Manufactures	79%	68%	68%
		Services	20%	30%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

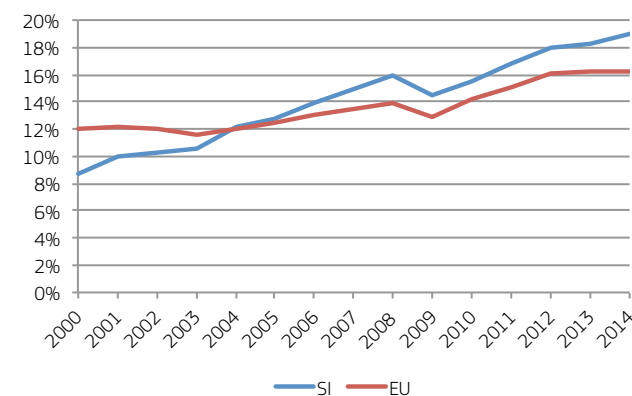
## Slovenia



		Totals			
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Slovenia	1.9	8.4	2,777	0.3%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Slovenia	1.7	7.4	2,347	0.3%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Slovenia	0.1	1.0	430	0.2%
A.3	Value added in Slovenia generated by EU exports	1.8	7.7	2,347	0.3%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	76%	74%	
		Spillover	24%	26%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in Slovenia and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## Slovenia



EU value added in the exports of Slovenia					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	1%	1%	2%
		Manufactures	70%	62%	57%
		Services	29%	37%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	38%	37%	39%
		Low skill comp.	8%	5%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	31%	33%	29%
		High skill comp.	23%	24%	23%
Value added in Slovenia generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	3%	3%	3%
		Manufactures	56%	49%	39%
		Services	41%	48%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	36%	36%	39%
		Low skill comp.	8%	5%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	31%	34%	29%
		High skill comp.	25%	26%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Slovenia					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	1%	1%	2%
		Manufactures	78%	75%	68%
		Services	21%	24%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

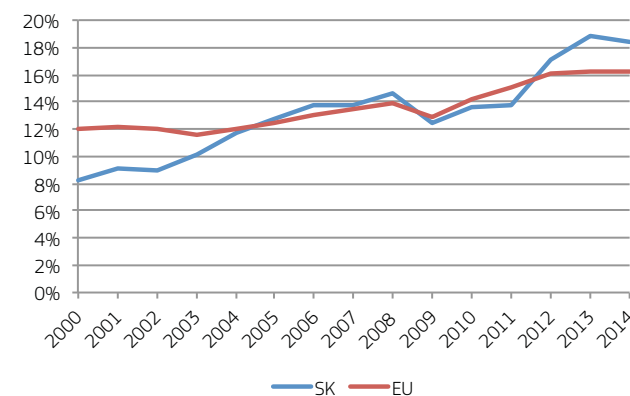
## Slovakia



Totals					
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of Slovakia	1.8	18.8	2,777	0.7%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of Slovakia	1.6	15.5	2,347	0.7%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of Slovakia	0.2	3.3	430	0.8%
A.3	Value added in Slovakia generated by EU exports	1.8	15.0	2,347	0.6%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	73%	70%	
		Spillover	27%	30%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in Slovakia and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## Slovakia



EU value added in the exports of Slovakia					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	1%	2%	2%
		Manufactures	44%	60%	57%
		Services	55%	39%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	49%	50%	39%
		Low skill comp.	4%	3%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	34%	34%	29%
		High skill comp.	13%	13%	23%
Value added in Slovakia generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	3%	4%	3%
		Manufactures	42%	44%	39%
		Services	54%	52%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	53%	54%	39%
		Low skill comp.	2%	1%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	36%	35%	29%
		High skill comp.	10%	10%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of Slovakia					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	1%	1%	2%
		Manufactures	59%	88%	68%
		Services	40%	11%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

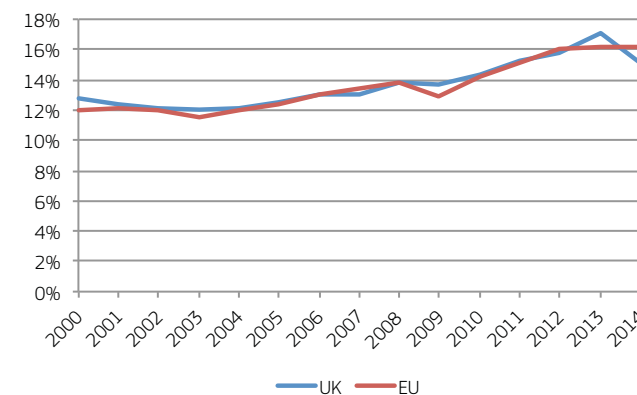
## United Kingdom



Totals					
Table		2000	2017(p)	EU 2017 (p)	%EU
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of the United Kingdom	217.1	357.0	2,777	12.9%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of the United Kingdom	196.1	318.7	2,347	13.6%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of the United Kingdom	21.0	38.3	430	8.9%
A.3	Value added in the United Kingdom generated by EU exports	203.7	336.1	2,347	14.3%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	89%	86%	
		Spillover	11%	14%	
			100%	100%	

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in the United Kingdom and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



F. Country factsheets

## United Kingdom



EU value added in the exports of the United Kingdom					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	8%	4%	2%
		Manufactures	52%	39%	57%
		Services	39%	57%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	34%	34%	39%
		Low skill comp.	17%	15%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	26%	24%	29%
		High skill comp.	23%	26%	23%
Value added in the United Kingdom generated by EU exports					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	9%	5%	3%
		Manufactures	38%	27%	39%
		Services	54%	68%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	33%	33%	39%
		Low skill comp.	18%	16%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	26%	24%	29%
		High skill comp.	23%	27%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of the United Kingdom					
Table			2000	2014	EU 2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	5%	3%	2%
		Manufactures	72%	69%	68%
		Services	23%	27%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

EU Exports to the world: effects on Income

F. Country factsheets

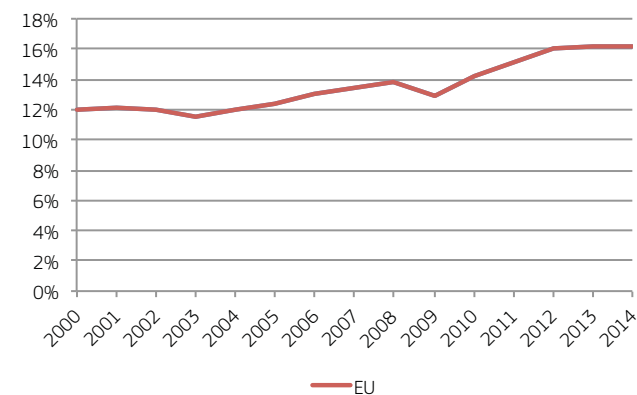
## European Union



Totals				
Table		2000	2017(p)	2017 (p) - 2000
A.1	Total (EU and rest of the world) value added in the exports of European Union	1,211	2,777	229%
A.2	EU value added in the exports of European Union	1,078	2,347	218%
A.6	Extra-EU value added in the exports of European Union	132	430	325%
A.3	Value added in European Union generated by EU exports	1,078	2,347	218%
E.1	Of which	Domestic	87%	83%
		Spillover	13%	17%
			100%	100%

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Share of total value added in European Union and in the EU generated by EU exports, 2000-2014 (%)



# European Union



EU value added in the exports of European Union				
Table			2000	2014
C.1	by exporting sector	Primary	3%	2%
		Manufactures	61%	57%
		Services	36%	41%
D.1	by factor*	Capital comp.	41%	39%
		Low skill comp.	12%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	27%	29%
		High skill comp.	21%	23%
Value added in European Union generated by EU exports				
Table			2000	2014
C.3	by sector	Primary	4%	3%
		Manufactures	43%	39%
		Services	53%	58%
D.2	by factor*	Capital comp.	41%	39%
		Low skill comp.	12%	9%
		Medium skill comp.	27%	29%
		High skill comp.	21%	23%
Extra-EU value added in the exports of European Union				
Table			2000	2014
C.6	by exporting sector	Primary	2%	2%
		Manufactures	72%	68%
		Services	27%	30%

\* Figures correspond to 2008 instead of 2000.

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# DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

## World Input-Output Database

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, and on 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 labour compensation by skill.

Therefore, the information of the WIOD has been complemented with data from EUKLEMS, in particular, data on labour compensation by skill.

The WIOD covers the period 2000 to 2014. However, data on labour compensation by skill is limited to 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](http://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 value added generated by EU exports to the rest of the world. The information for the calculation of the general indicators comes directly from the WIOD database and EUKLEMS, 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 value added generated 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 value added generated by the exports of the manufacturing industry and not the value added generated 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 value added:

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

The relation between  $x$ ,  $Z$  and  $f$  is defined by the accounting equation  $x = Zi + f$ , where  $i$  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:

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

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

where  $e^{ij} = f^{ij} + Z^{ij}$  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  $A^{EU} = Z^{EU}(\hat{x}^{EU})^{-1}$ , where  $(\hat{x}^{EU})$  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:  $x^{EU} = A^{EU} x^{EU} + f^{EU}$ . For a certain final demand vector  $f^{EU}$ , the solution to the model is given by  $x^{EU} = L^{EU} f^{EU}$ , where  $L^{EU} = (I - A^{EU})^{-1}$  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:

$$x_{exEU}^{EU} = L^{EU} e^{EU} \quad [1]$$

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

$$w_{exEU}^{EU} = (v^{EU})' L^{EU} e^{EU} = (v^1)' L^{11} e^{13} + (v^1)' L^{11} e^{14} \\ + (v^1)' L^{12} e^{23} + (v^1)' L^{12} e^{24} + (v^2)' L^{21} e^{13} + (v^2)' L^{21} e^{14} \\ + (v^2)' L^{22} e^{23} + (v^2)' L^{22} e^{24}$$

where  $(v^i)'L^{ij}e^{jk}$  is the value added generated 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 value added embodied in extra-EU exports. First, we define the matrix of extra-EU imports coefficients of the EU as  $A^{noEU,EU} = Z^{noEU,EU}(\hat{X}^{EU})^{-1}$ , where

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

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:

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

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

$$w_{exeU}^{noEU} = (v^{noEU})' L^{noEU} A^{noEU,EU} L^{EU} e^{EU} \quad [4]$$

Where  $\hat{v}^{noEU}$  and  $L^{noEU}$  are the vector of value added 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 value added in extra-EU exports. Thus, the element  $(v^m)'L^{ml}A^{li}L^{ij}e^{jk}$  of the resulting expression would represent the value added generated 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 value added generated in Australia ( $m$ ) to produce metals that would be exported to China ( $l$ ) for the production of vehicles parts. These vehicle 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 value added amount 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 value added is generated.

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.