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Quality report
on European statistics on
international trade in goods
2019-2022 DATA

2024 edition

 STATISTICAL
REPORTS



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on European statistics on
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Abbreviations

BoP	Balance of payments
CN	Combined Nomenclature
CPA	Classification of Products by Activity
EA	Euro area
EBS	European Business Statistics
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
ESS	European Statistical System
EU	European Union
HS	Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System
ITGS	International trade in goods statistics
PSI	Provider of statistical information
NACE	The Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community
NSA	National Statistical Authority
NSI	National Statistical Institute
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SME	Small- and medium-size enterprise
TARIC	Integrated Tariff of the European Union
TEC	Trade by enterprise characteristics
TIC	Trade by invoicing currency
UN	United Nations
VAT	Value added tax
VIES	VAT Information Exchange System

1

Introduction

1.1. Purpose of this Report

This Quality Report aims to provide the users with a tool for assessing the quality of the international trade in goods statistics (ITGS) disseminated by Eurostat.

The data quality can be evaluated against indicators covering the following components:

- **Relevance** — Degree to which statistical outputs meet current and potential user needs. It depends on whether all the statistics that are needed are produced and the extent to which concepts used (definitions, classifications etc.) reflect user needs.
- **Accuracy** — degree of closeness of estimates to the true values.
- **Timeliness and punctuality** — The timeliness is the length of time between the event or phenomenon they describe and their availability. The punctuality is the time lag between the release date of data and the target date on which they were scheduled for release as announced in an official release calendar, laid down by Regulations or previously agreed among partners in the European Statistical System (ESS).
- **Accessibility and clarity** — The accessibility of statistical outputs is the measure of the ease with which users can obtain the data. It is determined by the physical conditions by means of which users obtain data: where to go, how to order, delivery time, pricing policy, etc. The clarity of statistical outputs is the measure of the ease with which users can understand the data. It is determined by the information environment within which the data are presented.
- **Comparability and coherence** — The coherence of two or more statistical outputs refers to the degree to which the statistical processes by which they were generated used the same concepts — classifications, definitions and target populations — and harmonised methods. Comparability is a special case of coherence, where the statistical outputs refer to the same data items and the aim of combining them is to make comparisons over time, or across regions, or across other domains.

Note that output quality components are not mutually exclusive in the sense that there are relationships between the factors that contribute to them. But there are also cases where the factors leading to improvements with respect to one component result in deterioration with respect to another. For those case, **trade-offs between output quality components** should be sought.

This report also provides information on **users' needs**, **respondents' burden** and **confidentiality** measures.

The purpose of this report is not to rank countries from best to worst for each quality indicator, but to provide users with information on the different factors affecting statistics so that they can appraise the data quality for themselves.

1.2. Scope of this Report

1.2.1. COUNTRY COVERAGE

This Report provides qualitative information on the international trade in goods statistics (ITGS) disseminated by Eurostat for the Member States of the European Union (EU), the members of the European Free Trade Association (hereinafter referred to as EFTA countries) and the EU enlargement countries. It provides information on the quality of ITGS data reported by the following countries:

- **EU Member States** in protocol order: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden.
- **EFTA countries** in protocol order: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.
- **Enlargement countries** in protocol order:
 - Candidate countries: Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia and Türkiye.
 - Potential candidates: Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo¹.

Note that not all quality indicators are relevant for the EFTA and enlargement countries. This is in particular the case of the indicators relating to the trade between the EU Member States (intra-EU trade).

Note that the United Kingdom is not included as reporter in this quality report. Its reporting obligations ceased at the end of 2020, with the first transmission of detailed data for reference month October 2020. The last complete year of detailed data transmitted by the UK to Eurostat is therefore 2019. Quality indicators relating to 2019 can be found in the 2020 edition of this report under this [link](#).

1.2.2. DATA COVERAGE

This Report covers all data flows from the EU Member States, EFTA and enlargement countries to Eurostat as set up by the [EU legislation on trade in goods statistics](#):

- **Aggregated data** — Monthly statistics on total trade by broad categories of products as defined by the one-digit codes of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) and with the following partner areas: intra- and extra-EU for all the EU Member States and intra- and extra-euro area for the EU Member States belonging to the euro area.

Note that aggregated data are not required from EFTA and enlargement countries as only collected to speed up the publication of first results for the euro area and the EU, notably in Eurostat's monthly press releases.

- **Detailed data** — Monthly statistics on intra- and extra-EU trade broken down by 8-digit codes of the Combined Nomenclature (CN) and by individual partner country. As data sources are different for intra- and extra-EU trade, deadlines for data transmissions are different as well.

Note that the split between intra- and extra-EU trade is not relevant for EFTA and enlargement countries. It should also be noted that, for EFTA countries, the product classification shall be the respective national nomenclature corresponding to a further breakdown of the Harmonised

¹ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Commodity Description and Coding System (HS).

- **Trade by enterprise characteristics (TEC) data** — Annual statistics combining trade in goods data with the characteristics of enterprises actively engaged in importing and exporting, such as the number of employees or type of activity (NACE classification). For TEC data, goods are classified according to the Classification of Products by Activity (CPA).

Note that while for the EU Member States trade by enterprise characteristics can be presented for intra-EU, extra-EU and trade with the world, for EFTA and enlargement countries only the trade with the world is applicable.

Note that Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC data.

- **Trade by invoicing currency (TIC) data** — Annual statistics on extra-EU trade for EU Member States (and on world trade for EFTA and enlargement countries) broken down by product groups based on 1-digit SITC codes and by selected currencies or groups of currencies.

Note that for EFTA and enlargement countries, TIC data refers to their trade with the world.

Note that Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TIC data.

1.2.3. TIME COVERAGE

This Report focuses on the latest reference year for which data are available and considered as final, as follows:

Aggregated data	2022 as reference year — 2019-2021 data are provided in annex for comparison purposes. Note that aggregated data are never revised as they are exclusively used to speed up the dissemination of first results. Therefore, they can all be considered as provisional figures.
Detailed data	2022 as reference year — 2019-2021 data are provided in annex for comparison purposes. Note that for most countries, final data are provided by October of the following reference year. Exceptional revisions remain possible.
TEC data	2021 as reference year — 2019-2020 data are provided in annex for comparison purposes.
TIC data	2022 as reference year — 2020 data are provided in annex for comparison purposes. Note that TIC data shall be provided to Eurostat only every two years.

Note that the annual indicators relating to monthly statistics have been compiled on the basis of cumulated monthly data.

1.3. Source of information

Annual quality reporting has been part of the legislation for intra-EU trade statistics since 2005. A similar legal requirement was set up in 2009 for the extra-EU trade statistics.

EU Member States have to provide Eurostat with an annual report covering the standard quality criteria within a fixed deadline. In practice, this reporting process has been harmonised: the national statistical authorities fulfil their quality reporting obligation by completing a report pre-filled by Eurostat. The results of the key quality indicators are presented in this summary Quality Report.

Note that Iceland, Norway and Switzerland have to comply with the annual quality reporting requirement from 2012 onwards. Liechtenstein was granted a derogation for not providing quality reports to Eurostat. However, the current report includes all the indicators which could be compiled by Eurostat on the basis of the transmitted statistics.

Enlargement countries' provision of quality reports was made on voluntary basis.

2

Background information

2.1. Key terms and definitions for ITGS

Concepts and definitions are thoroughly described and explained in the ITGS publications accessible at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/international-trade-in-goods/publications#methpub>.

The ITGS section of the Eurostat website provides access to further information on data, at: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/international-trade-in-goods/information-data>.

The key ITGS terms and definitions used in the current report are the following:

Extra-EU trade	Trade with non-EU countries.
Intra-EU trade	Trade between EU countries (Member States). <i>NB: If not elsewhere specified, the EU composition corresponds to the most recent one, i.e. EU-27 composed of the following Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.</i>
Extrastat	Data collection system for international trade in goods of the Member States with non-EU countries. These data are collected by customs authorities and are based on the records of trade transactions in customs declarations. This statistical data collection system was set up by the so-called Extrastat legislation, in force until 2022. After 2022, both intra-EU and extra-EU data collection systems are covered by the EBS legislation. <i>Note that EFTA and enlargement countries collect all their trade in goods data mainly via customs declarations and following the concepts and definitions set up by the Extrastat legislation except where the EU provisions are not relevant or where derogations have been granted.</i> <i>Note that the principles of the Extrastat legislation remain therefore applicable in EFTA and enlargement countries.</i>
Intrastat	Data collection system for trade in goods between the EU Member States, set up in order to compensate for the loss of customs' data in the EU's Single Market since 1 January 1993. Intrastat data are directly collected from intra-EU traders once a month. This system was set up by the so-called Intrastat legislation, in force until 2022. After 2022, both intra-EU and extra-EU data collection systems are covered by the EBS legislation.
Statistical value	The statistical value reflects the amount which would be paid in the event of sale or purchase at the time and place the goods cross the national border of the reporting country. It is said to be a FOB type value (free on board) for exports and a CIF type value (cost, insurance, freight) for imports.

Combined Nomenclature	The Combined Nomenclature (CN) is the primary product nomenclature as it is the one used by the EU Member States to collect detailed data on their trading of goods. The CN is based on the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (managed by the World Customs Organisation). It corresponds to the HS plus a further breakdown at eight-digit level defined to meet EU needs. It includes around 9 700 eight-digit codes and is subject to annual revisions that ensure it is kept up to date in the light of changes in technology or patterns of international trade in goods.
SITC	The Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) is managed by the United Nations and correlated with the subheadings of the Harmonised System. Aggregated data on trade are often presented in the one-and two-digit categories of the SITC.
CPA	The Classification of Products by Activity (CPA) is a European version of the United Nations' Central Product Classification (CPC), but arranged so that each product heading is assignable to a single heading of the European activity classification commonly referred to as NACE.
NACE	The Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE) is derived from the United Nations' International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) but is more detailed. NACE is correlated with CPA: each CPA product — whether transportable or non-transportable goods or services — is assigned to one single NACE activity.
Geonomenclature	<p>The Nomenclature of countries and territories applicable to European trade in goods statistics, known as the 'Geonomenclature', is used to collect and disseminate trade in goods data.</p> <p>It is subject to revisions in order to incorporate the adjustments needed for statistical and customs purposes and to take into account any geopolitical changes that may have occurred. The alphabetical coding of countries and territories is based on the current version of the standard ISO alpha 2 (ISO 3166), insofar as it is compatible with the requirements of the EU legislation.</p>
National statistical authority (NSA)	Within the meaning of the EU legislation, the NSAs are the national statistical institutes and other bodies responsible in each Member State for producing international trade in goods statistics.
Provider of statistical information (PSI)	Any business, 'institutional' body (e.g. public and non-profit institution, school, hospital) or individual who provides statistical information.

2.2. Stakeholders in data compilation and dissemination

- The **reporting country** has the responsibility to compile the European ITGS in line with the established rules and send them to Eurostat within the legal deadlines. The National Statistical Authority (NSA) responsible for ITGS is usually the national statistical institute (NSI), but in some countries it may involve customs authorities and, for Belgium, even the National Bank. In practice, the division of responsibilities for collecting, processing and publishing trade data may be quite complex and vary from one country to another.
- As the Statistical Office of the European Union, **Eurostat** has responsibility for overseeing and developing work on ITGS and for making the trade in goods statistics of the EU, its Member States and the euro area publicly available. In addition, Eurostat not only draws up the proposals for legislation and monitors its correct application but also provides methodological and technical assistance. This work is carried out in close cooperation with the countries in working groups and task forces.

2.3. Legal background

As regards the compilation of international trade in goods statistics, the EU legislation aims at ensuring that all Member States follow a harmonised approach. It sets out the rules, concepts and definitions to be applied and the obligations of every stakeholder in European ITGS. The EU provisions apply directly to European statistics only; they do not regulate the methods of compiling data required for national purposes.

Before 2022, the provisions on European ITGS were determined in several regulations which addressed intra- and extra-EU trade separately. The main sets of legal acts were commonly known as '**Intrastat legislation**' and '**Extrastat legislation**'. With reference year 2022, the legislation in force is the European Business Statistics (EBS) legislation.

A range of other European legislation has relevance to ITGS as well. These include the regulation relating to European statistics — Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council —, which provides a reference framework for all statistics including those for trade, the customs regulations — particularly the Union Customs Code — and regulations for product and country nomenclatures.

All regulations relevant for the European statistics on international trade in goods can be consulted from the '[Legislation](#)' page of the 'International trade in goods' section on Eurostat website. The page includes not only references to the legislation applicable up to (and including) reference year 2021, but also detailed information regarding the EBS legislation applicable to ITGS from January 2022 onwards. More information on the changes and new data requirements introduced by the EBS regulation can be found in the Statistics Explained article on [European Business Statistics](#).

ITGS legislation in force since 1 January 2022

Basic regulation:

- [EU regulation 2019/2152](#) on European business statistics

Implementing provisions:

- [EU implementing regulation 2020/1197](#) on technical specifications and arrangements for European business statistics
- [EU implementing regulation 2021/1225](#) on arrangements for the data exchanges
- [EU delegated regulation 2021/1704](#) on the statistical information to be provided by tax and customs authorities

Intra-EU trade – legislation applicable up to 1 January 2022

Basic regulation:

Regulation (EC) No 638/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council

- amended by
 - Regulation (EC) No 222/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council
 - Commission Regulation (EU) No 1093/2013
 - Regulation (EU) No 659/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Implementing provisions:

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1982/2004

- amended by
 - Commission Regulation (EC) No 1915/2005
 - Commission Regulation (EU) No 91/2010
 - Commission Regulation (EU) No 96/2010
 - Commission Regulation (EU) No 1093/2013

NB: This set of legal acts is commonly referred to as 'Intrastat legislation'.

Extra-EU trade – legislation applicable up to 1 January 2022

Basic regulation:

Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council

- amended by
 - Regulation (EU) 2016/1724 of the European Parliament and of the Council
 - Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/2119

Implementing provisions:

Commission Regulation (EU) No 113/2010

- amended by Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/2119

Commission Regulation (EU) No 92/2010

- amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1253

NB: This set of legal acts is commonly referred to as 'Extrastat legislation'.

It should be noted that:

- *EFTA countries are not legally bound as such by the EU legislation. However they voluntarily adhere to the established EU rules. This adhesion is formalised by specific agreements.*
- *Enlargement countries are in the process of incorporating the 'acquis' – i.e. the body of common legislation that is binding on all the EU Member States – before they can join the EU. In that sense, the EU legislation is applicable to them.*

2.4. Documents to be read in conjunction with this Report

- The [International Trade Data Reference Metadata](#) in Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS) — These metadata cover methodological, qualitative and quantitative information in a standardised structure.
- The Statistical Explained article [International trade statistics – background](#) — This article answers some frequently asked questions on European ITGS.
- The [European business statistics user manual on EU international trade in goods statistics](#) — The purpose of this user manual is to explain to a wide range of users how the statistics relating to trade in goods, both between EU Member States and with non-EU countries, are collected, compiled, processed and published at European level. The different issues are tackled in a question and answer format.
- The [European business statistics compilers' manual for international trade in goods statistics – detailed data](#) — The purpose of this publication is to provide the compilers of European statistics on international trade in goods (ITGS) with clarifications on how to apply the EU legal provisions. With the help of concrete examples, clear text, definitions and systematic legislative references, the Manual is meant to serve as a practical reference document for National Statistical Authorities involved in the compilation of European ITGS.
- The [European business statistics compilers' manual for international trade in goods statistics – aggregated data](#) — This compilers' manual is meant to serve as a practical reference document for all National Statistical Authorities involved in the compilation of aggregated data on EU international trade in goods statistics. As such, it provides the necessary definitions and practical instructions regarding the preparation and transmission of aggregated data to Eurostat.
- The [European business statistics compilers' manual for international trade in goods statistics – trade by enterprise characteristics](#) — This compilers' manual is meant to serve as a practical reference document for all National Statistical Authorities involved in the compilation of EU statistics on trade in goods by enterprise characteristics (TEC). As such, it provides the necessary definitions and practical instructions regarding the preparation and transmission of TEC data to Eurostat.
- The [European business statistics compilers' manual for international trade in goods statistics – trade by invoicing currency](#) — This compilers' manual is meant to serve as a practical reference document for all National Statistical Authorities involved in the compilation of EU statistics on trade in goods by invoicing currency (TIC). As such, it provides the necessary definitions and practical instructions regarding the preparation and transmission of TIC data to Eurostat.
- The [National requirements for the Intrastat system – 2021 edition](#) — This publication documents national requirements for the Intrastat survey, Intrastat being the system used in the production of statistics relating to the trading of goods in the European single market. It may be of interest to anyone wishing to understand the intra-EU trade data collection both at national level and between the National Statistical Authorities and Eurostat.

- The [European business statistics geonomenclature applicable to European statistics on international trade in goods](#) — The purpose of this publication is to provide the compilers and users of European statistics on international trade in goods with sound information on the nomenclature used to classify the reporting and partner countries. Besides including the latest version of the nomenclature of countries and territories for the European statistics on international trade in goods — known as the ‘Geonomenclature’ and abbreviated to GEONOM —, it also contains all the supplementary information that is essential to understand the content of this country classification and the evolution of its codes. A further aim of this publication is to document the geographical and economic areas covered by the trade in goods statistics as disseminated by Eurostat.

3

Global quality assessment

Relevance

The data relevance can be assessed as very good thanks to regular contacts with users. In addition, satisfaction surveys are carried out.

Accuracy

The European ITGS benefit from well-established data collection systems supported by effective validation and compilation tools. One issue affecting the accuracy of the detailed levels of the product classification of the intra-EU trade is that of statistical estimations necessary in order to compensate late or non-response from the trade operators liable to statistical reporting. The issue is however limited, as legislation makes mandatory the compilation of estimates for any missing data at least at the 2-digit level of the Combined Nomenclature (HS2) and by partner Member States.

Additionally, confidentiality has an impact on data accuracy at very detailed (i.e. CN eight-digit) level. Aggregated levels are in general much less impacted thanks to the legal obligation for reporting countries to ensure dissemination at least at two-digit level of the Combined Nomenclature. The EU legislation however foresees derogation to that principle when the dissemination of real trade values at chapter level would disclose confidentiality information and would then harm the interest of the economic operator. In such a case, it is allowed to use the HS chapter 99 instead of the real chapter.

That said, it should be kept in mind that basic data consist of millions of records to be produced every month, which means that it is impossible to achieve complete accuracy. As in all statistical work, a balance has to be struck between the resources devoted to checking and the likely benefit. Therefore the users should be aware of the margin of inaccuracy in the data used, at least at the most detailed level of data.

Timeliness and punctuality

Thanks to well-established data collection and compilation procedures, the punctuality of data transmissions to Eurostat is very good. Issues are very rare and generally minor in terms of delay.

Accessibility and clarity

The accessibility of trade in goods data is very good thanks to the use of all Eurostat standard dissemination channels: news releases, pdf and on-line publications, visualisation tools, predefined tables, databases and bulk download facility allowing users to download Eurostat datasets in a format which can easily be imported into a chosen tool for further analysis.

The dissemination of the European ITGS is supported by a complete set of structural metadata that make it easy to identify, retrieve and browse the data. The reference metadata describing the contents and the data quality are also quite exhaustive. In particular, it is worth mentioning the ITGS extensive [manuals and guidelines](#) available both for users (the ITGS user manual being available in a questions-and-answers format) and compilers.

Coherence

The coherence is first ensured by EU regulations which set up the concepts and definitions

applicable to the compilation of European ITGS and secondly by a set of recommendations promoting the best methods and practices among the reporting countries.

The coherence is further strengthened by Eurostat's harmonised approach to data production and dissemination regardless of the type of data and the reporting country.

Comparability

- **Comparability over time** — The European ITGS benefit from a high level of comparability over time thanks to the stability of the concepts, definitions and classifications. As far as possible, this comparability is also maintained when methodological changes occur, thanks to the retroactive recalculation of the time series.
- **Comparability across countries** — The European ITGS benefit from a high level of comparability across countries thanks to the implementation of harmonised rules for data collection and compilation. The comparability across countries could however be improved through further harmonisation in the national practices as regard some specific goods or movements.
- **Comparability across domains** — The European ITGS constitute an essential source of information for the compilation of the balance of payments statistics and national accounts. Nevertheless, comparability across domains is affected by differences in concepts and definitions like, for instance, the application of the principle of physical movements through the national frontier for trade in goods statistics versus the change of economic ownership between residents and non-residents for the balance of payments.

4 Relevance

ESS definition

Relevance is the degree to which statistical outputs meet current and potential user needs. It depends on whether all the statistics that are needed are produced and the extent to which concepts used (definitions, classifications etc.) reflect user needs.

4.1. User needs

4.1.1. TYPES OF USERS AND REQUIREMENTS

As international trade forms a major part of the world economy, statistics on trade in goods are an instrument of primary importance for numerous public and private sector decision makers. For example, international trade statistics:

- enable EU authorities to prepare multilateral and bilateral negotiations under the common commercial policy;
- enable EU authorities to evaluate the progress of the Single Market and the integration of EU economies;
- constitute an essential source of information for balance of payments statistics, national accounts and economic studies; and
- help EU businesses conduct market research and define their commercial strategy.

Statistics satisfy these needs in a variety of ways. Users may need either annual aggregated or detailed monthly data on products or partner countries. They may be interested in trade values in current prices or at constant prices. Alternatively, their interest may be in quantities rather than in values. These examples, which are far from exhaustive, show the diversity of users and their requirements. Eurostat tries to meet these various needs and to adapt to a changing environment, such as changes due to globalisation.

4.1.2. USE OF TRADE DATA BY OTHER STATISTICAL FIELDS

One important use of international trade statistics in the majority of countries is as a data source for estimating the components of the balance of payments and the national accounts which relate to trade in goods. The most appropriate definitions for these components are agreed internationally. However, there are differences between the recommendations for international trade in goods statistics and the goods account of the balance of payments in terms of, for example, coverage, valuation and some other specific aspects. These reflect both the differing priorities of users and the problems of data collection due to the more detailed requirements of international trade statistics.

It is outside the scope of this Report to discuss in detail the adjustments that need to be made to

international trade in goods statistics to convert them to figures on a balance of payments basis. Users should nevertheless bear in mind that these adjustments may have a substantial effect on the figures, for example as a result of the different methods of valuation used for imports.

4.2. User satisfaction

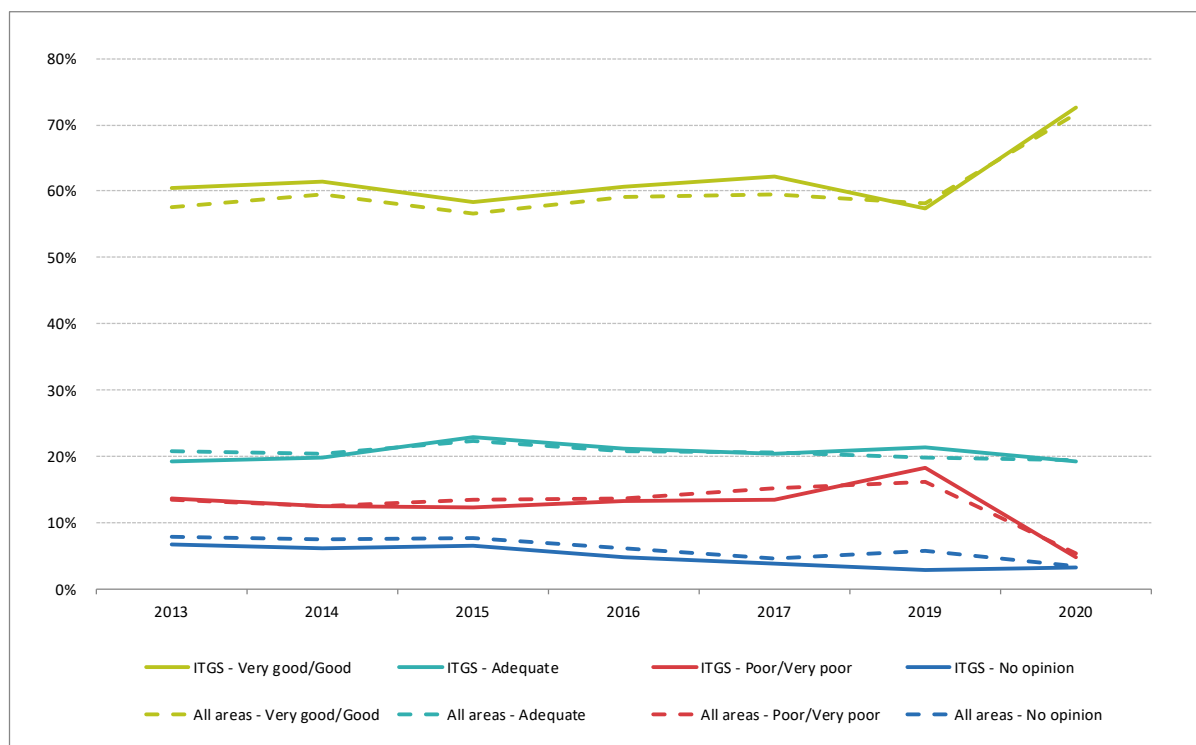
User needs are monitored regularly. At EU level, there are regular contacts with key institutional users (e.g. Commission services or the European Central Bank) and with other main user groups such as trade associations. In daily work, users can easily communicate their requests and needs to Eurostat by using dedicated tools integrated in the data dissemination. Many countries also conduct regular user satisfaction surveys.

4.2.1. ASSESSMENT AT EU LEVEL

There is a high level of satisfaction among ITGS data users, as confirmed by every general User Satisfaction Survey carried out by Eurostat on an annual (or biennial) basis in the period 2013-2020.

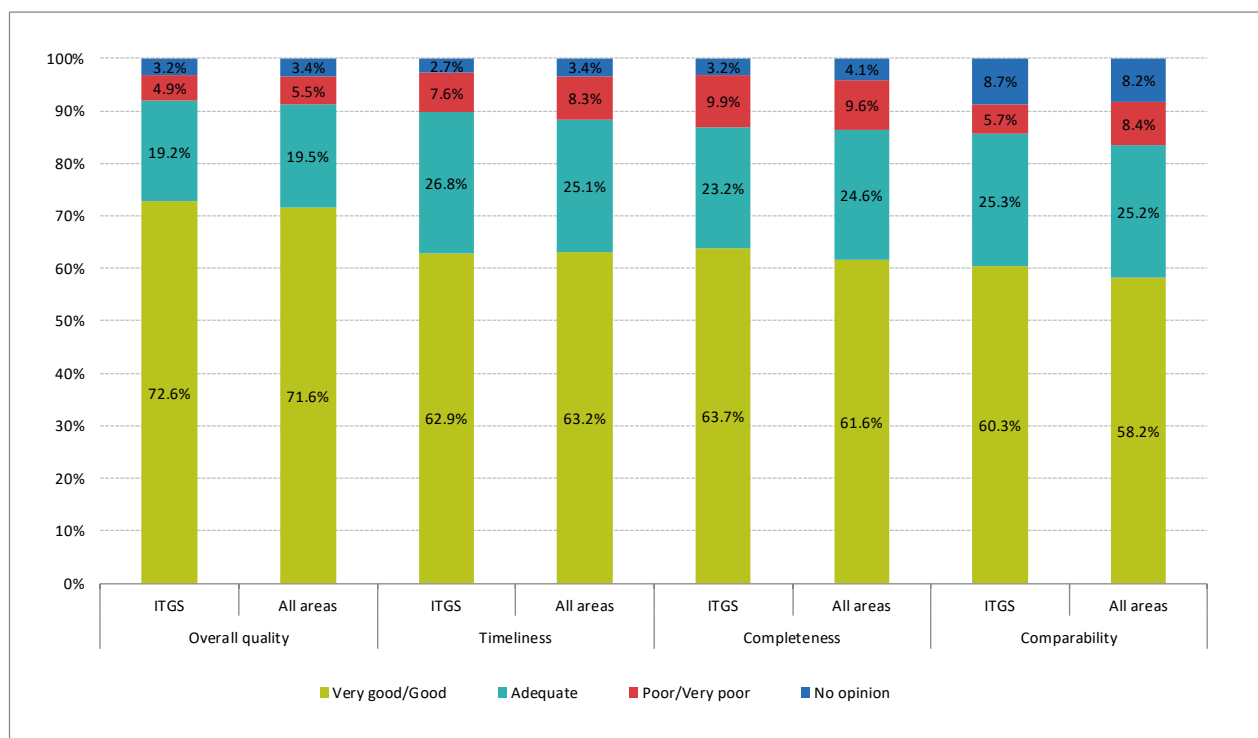
In the 2020 general survey, 72.6 % of the users of the statistical area 'International trade' rated the data quality as very good or good and 19.2 % as adequate. These values are above the averages calculated for all areas. This result is consistent over time (see 2013-2020 data in **Chart 1**), and valid across most quality dimensions assessed by users: completeness and comparability in particular, as shown in **Chart 2**.

Chart 1: Assessment of overall data quality — ITGS versus all statistical areas, 2013-2020 (%)



Source: Eurostat's user satisfaction surveys

Chart 2: Assessment of main quality aspects — Focus on ITGS, 2020
(%)



Source: Eurostat's user satisfaction survey carried out in 2020

Since 2020, surveys run by Eurostat have not covered specific statistical domains, focusing on continuous improvements regarding data availability and accessibility. The revamped website integrates all these findings.

In addition to user surveys, Eurostat is in regular contact with users. For ITGS users in particular, these contacts allow a continuous assessment of the data offer and functionalities of the databases. Overall, assessment has been very positive, while suggested improvements are channelled into modernising the Comext interface in particular.

4.2.2. ASSESSMENT AT NATIONAL LEVEL

User satisfaction surveys are regularly carried out by many countries. All surveys show a very high level of satisfaction as regards international trade in goods statistics.

Table 3: Regular user satisfaction survey, 2022

Yes	22 countries (59%)	BG	DE	EE	IE ⁽¹⁾	EL ⁽²⁾	CY ⁽³⁾	LT ⁽⁴⁾	LU ⁽⁵⁾	AT	PT ⁽⁶⁾	RO ⁽⁷⁾	SI	SK ⁽⁸⁾	FI ⁽⁹⁾	SE
		IS ⁽¹⁰⁾	CH	ME ⁽¹¹⁾	MK ⁽¹²⁾	AL	RS ⁽¹³⁾	XK ⁽¹⁴⁾								
No	15 countries (41%)	BE	CZ	DK	ES	FR ⁽¹⁵⁾	HR	IT	LV	HU	MT	NL	PL ⁽¹⁶⁾	NO	TR	BA

⁽¹⁾ This has not been compiled since 2018 due to resource constraints. It was intended to carry it out in subsequent years, but was cancelled due to the pandemic and resource issues.

⁽²⁾ A satisfaction survey is conducted to all users who receive data through our website, on a voluntary basis.

⁽³⁾ A satisfaction survey is conducted on an annual basis.

⁽⁴⁾ To ensure the quality of statistical information and services provided, Statistics Lithuania has been conducting regular user satisfaction surveys since 2005. The results of these surveys are analysed and improvement actions are planned. The survey is general and does not cover specific statistical domains.

⁽⁵⁾ STATEC launches every 3 years a general user satisfaction survey. This survey does not cover specific statistical domains. It is a user satisfaction survey about statistics in general.

⁽⁶⁾ A general user satisfaction survey is conducted, assessing different satisfaction dimensions, but does not cover specific statistical domains.

(⁷) User satisfaction surveys are conducted every three years to obtain an objective snapshot of user opinion. User satisfaction surveys are comprehensive surveys which highlight user preferences and their further needs. From there, INS has the opportunity to prioritise some statistics or to adapt the Annual National Programme of Statistics to be closer to the needs of the users. The last survey was conducted in 2022.

(⁸) The survey generally takes place every 2 years, the most recent available results are from a survey carried out in 2022.

(⁹) Next survey is carried out in 2023.

(¹⁰) User satisfaction survey is conducted every two years and was last conducted in 2021 by Gallup.

(¹¹) The Statistical Office has adopted a number of strategic documents in the field of quality management which are harmonized with the laws and bylaws of the statistical system of Montenegro. In accordance with the principles of official statistics of Montenegro, producers of official statistics regularly and systematically monitor user satisfaction, so that the Statistical Office, as the coordinator of the statistical system, conducted a survey on user satisfaction in 2022.

(¹²) The latest user satisfaction survey was conducted in 2019 (http://www.stat.gov.mk/pdf/IzvestajAnketaZadovNaKorisnici2019_en.pdf).

(¹³) The SORS conducts a user satisfaction survey every two years, the last of which was conducted in 2021 (<https://www.stat.gov.rs/media/345277/izvestaj-rezultati-istrazivanja-o-zadovoljstvu-korisnika-2021-eng.pdf>). From 15.6.2023 until 14.7.2023, the SORS conducted a new "User Satisfaction Survey", but the results have not yet been published.

(¹⁴) The KAS conducts a user satisfaction survey every two years, the last year was 2022.

(¹⁵) No regular survey but regular contacts.

(¹⁶) We did not have a regular survey conducted in 2022, but we have regular contacts on an ongoing basis.

Note: Information not available for Liechtenstein.

Source: National quality and metadata reports

Table 4: Estimated degree of user satisfaction, 2022

(Scoring between 0 for totally unsatisfied up to 5 for fully satisfied)

5 : Fully satisfied	1 country (3%)	AT											
4 – 5 : Highly satisfied	21 countries (64%)	BG	CZ	DE	IE	EL (¹)	FR	LV	LT	LU	HU (²)	PL	
		PT	RO	SI	FI	SE	NO (³)	CH	ME (⁴)	RS	XK		
3 – 4 : Very satisfied	11 countries (33%)	DK (⁵)	EE	ES (⁵)	HR (⁶)	IT (⁵)	CY (⁷)	MT (⁸)	SK	IS (⁹)	MK	AL	

(¹) Based on the survey conducted in 2021 and the communication that took place with the ITGS users during 2022, the estimated degree of user satisfaction is high.

(²) User satisfaction is assessed through regular contacts we have with our users and PSIs. Hungary plans to conduct a user satisfaction survey in 2024.

(³) Rating of 4, based on a quality review carried out in 2013.

(⁴) Rating of 4.2 for ITGS, based on a quality review carried out for 2022.

(⁵) We do not conduct a user satisfaction survey. However, we have regular contacts with our main users, and they have expressed that they are satisfied with ITGS.

(⁶) Based on a survey conducted in 2015.

(⁷) Based on the user satisfaction survey conducted in 2022.

(⁸) Based on a survey conducted in 2014.

(⁹) March 2021: score of 3.6 on a scale of 1 to 5.

Note: Information not available for the other countries.

Source: National quality and metadata reports

5 Accuracy

ESS definition

The **accuracy** of statistical outputs in the general statistical sense is the degree of closeness of estimates to the true values.

5.1. Detailed data — Estimated vs collected data

5.1.1. ESTIMATES FOR MISSING TRADE

5.1.1.1. Missing intra-EU trade

In order to reduce the statistical burden on businesses, intra-EU trade data are collected only from the biggest intra-EU traders. Only traders whose annual intra-EU trade exceeds a certain threshold have to submit statistical declarations. This means that the intra-EU (Intrastat) data collection does not cover 100 % of the intra-EU trade. To achieve complete coverage, the loss caused by the thresholds and by non-response from non-exempted traders shall be compensated with estimates.

Estimates are compiled on the basis of the amounts of intra-EU supplies and acquisitions reported by the traders via their fiscal declarations — VAT returns or recapitulative statements (VIES data). Statistical declarations collected from the non-exempted traders are used to allocate the estimated total trade values by partner and product.

Table 5 shows the shares of collected and estimated data (for trade below the exemption threshold and for non- or late response) in total intra-EU trade for each Member State.

Table 6 and **Table 7** indicate the levels of details at which the estimates are compiled. Under EU legislation, estimates shall be broken down at least by partner Member State and two-digit codes of the Combined Nomenclature.

Table 5: Shares of collected and estimated data in intra-EU trade, 2022
(%)

	Collected data		Estimated data			
			Below exemption threshold		Non-response	
	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports
Belgium	94.4	98.0	5.5	1.6	0.1	0.4
Bulgaria	94.2	96.3	5.8	3.6	0.0	0.0
Czechia	95.7	97.7	4.1	2.2	0.3	0.0
Denmark	88.0	93.2	10.2	5.0	1.8	1.8
Germany	94.5	97.1	3.4	1.5	2.1	1.5
Estonia	91.4	95.3	6.1	2.7	2.5	2.0
Ireland	94.4	98.3	2.5	0.4	3.1	1.3
Greece	95.6	98.1	3.4	1.1	1.0	0.8
Spain	95.4	97.2	3.6	2.0	1.0	0.9
France	98.2	98.5	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.4
Croatia	94.2	97.6	5.8	2.3	0.0	0.0
Italy	89.6	97.3	9.2	2.3	1.2	0.3
Cyprus	93.4	95.9	5.5	2.8	1.2	1.2
Latvia	94.9	97.1	4.2	1.8	1.0	1.0
Lithuania	95.9	97.5	3.6	1.7	0.5	0.8
Luxembourg	98.7	98.3	1.2	0.7	0.2	1.0
Hungary	93.2	94.8	3.4	1.2	3.4	3.9
Malta	100.0	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Netherlands	84.7	95.4	14.3	2.9	1.0	1.6
Austria	94.0	97.3	5.5	2.1	0.5	0.6
Poland	95.6	97.6	3.6	1.4	0.8	0.9
Portugal	90.3	96.9	4.1	1.5	5.6	1.6
Romania	95.7	97.6	3.1	1.0	1.2	1.4
Slovenia	97.5	98.5	2.4	1.3	0.1	0.2
Slovakia	90.3	95.0	7.8	3.7	1.9	1.3
Finland	94.1	97.0	5.2	2.6	0.7	0.3
Sweden	94.0	97.7	4.6	1.4	1.4	0.9

Notes:

- Intra-EU trade = International trade within the EU of 27 Member States
- The share of estimated data refers to the share in the final data transmitted to Eurostat. It might be much higher in first and intermediate data deliveries.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Table 6: Estimates in intra-EU trade for trade below the exemption threshold — Level of details, 2022

CN8 / partner countries	17 MS (63%)	BE	CZ	DK	IE	HR	IT	CY	MT	NL
		AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	
HS4 / partner countries	1 MS (4%)	HU								
HS2 / partner countries	9 MS (33%)	BG	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	LV	LT	LU

Note: CN8 refers to the 8-digit level of the Combined Nomenclature, HS4 to the 4-digit level and HS2 to the 2-digit level.

Source: Information derived from the detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table 7: Estimates in intra-EU trade for non-response — Level of details, 2022

CN8 / partner countries	18 MS (67%)	BE	CZ	DK	IE	HR	IT	CY	LU	MT
		NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
HS4 / partner countries	1 MS (4%)	HU								
HS2 / partner countries	8 MS (30%)	BG	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	LV	LT	

Note: CN8 refers to the 8-digit level of the Combined Nomenclature, HS4 to the 4-digit level and HS2 to the 2-digit level.

Source: Information derived from the detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

5.1.1.2. Missing extra-EU trade

Data on trade with non-EU countries are based on customs declarations. Estimates in extra-EU trade may therefore be necessary in order to compensate for delayed or incomplete customs records.

With the United Kingdom becoming an extra-EU trade partner on 31 January 2020, and the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland applicable from 1 January 2021 onwards, estimates in extra-EU trade are also compensating for missing declaration under the intra-EU data collection system for:

- trade with the UK (up to – and including – 2020 as reference year);
- trade with Northern Ireland (as of 1 January 2021).

Table 8 shows the proportions of collected (with full or less details) and estimated data in total extra-EU trade (world trade for EFTA and enlargement countries).

Table 9 indicates the levels of details of the estimates for delayed or incomplete customs records. Under the EU legislation on ITGS, estimates in extra-EU trade shall be broken down at least by partner country and two-digit codes of the Combined Nomenclature.

Note that the level of detail of the estimates for missing declarations under the intra-EU data collection system in extra-EU trade is documented in Tables 6 and 7.

Table 8: Shares of collected and estimated data in extra-EU trade, 2022
(%)

	Collected data		Estimated data			
			Delayed or incomplete customs records		Missing declarations under the intra-EU data collection system	
	Extra-EU imports	Extra-EU exports	Extra-EU imports	Extra-EU exports	Extra-EU imports	Extra-EU exports
Belgium	100.0	100.0			0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	100.0	100.0				
Czechia	100.0	100.0			0.0	0.0
Denmark	100.0	100.0				
Germany	100.0	100.0			0.0	0.0
Estonia	100.0	100.0			0.0	
Ireland	99.2	99.7			0.8	0.3
Greece	100.0	100.0			0.0	0.0
Spain	100.0	100.0				
France	100.0	100.0			0.0	0.0
Croatia	100.0	100.0			0.0	0.0
Italy	100.0	100.0			0.0	0.0
Cyprus	100.0	100.0			0.0	0.0
Latvia	100.0	100.0			0.0	0.0
Lithuania	100.0	100.0			0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	100.0	100.0				
Hungary	100.0	100.0			0.0	0.0
Malta	100.0	100.0				
Netherlands	100.0	100.0			0.0	0.0
Austria	100.0	100.0			0.0	0.0
Poland	100.0	100.0			0.0	0.0
Portugal	100.0	100.0			0.0	0.0
Romania	100.0	100.0				
Slovenia	100.0	100.0			0.0	0.0
Slovakia	100.0	100.0			0.0	0.0
Finland	100.0	100.0				0.0
Sweden	100.0	100.0			0.0	0.0
Iceland	100.0	100.0			n.a.	n.a.
Liechtenstein	100.0	100.0	0.0		n.a.	n.a.
Norway	100.0	100.0			n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	97.5	97.8	2.5	2.2	n.a.	n.a.
Montenegro	100.0	100.0			n.a.	n.a.
North Macedonia	100.0	100.0			n.a.	n.a.
Albania	100.0	100.0			n.a.	n.a.
Serbia	100.0	100.0			n.a.	n.a.
Türkiye	100.0	100.0			n.a.	n.a.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100.0	100.0			n.a.	n.a.
Kosovo	100.0	100.0			n.a.	n.a.

n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Extra-EU trade = Trade with non-EU27 countries.
- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to their total international trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.

- Missing declarations under the intra-EU data collection system relate to trade with the UK (Northern Ireland), for which data were collected via the intra-EU data collection system during 2022 as reference year.

Sources: EU Member States and EFTA countries: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Enlargement countries: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries.

Table 9: Estimates in extra-EU trade — Level of details, 2022

	Estimates for delayed or incomplete customs records — Level of details
Liechtenstein	8-digit level of the national product nomenclature / partner countries
Switzerland	8-digit level of the national product nomenclature / partner countries

Note: The level of details of the estimates for missing declarations under the intra-EU data collection system in extra-EU trade is documented in Tables 6 and 7.

Source: Information derived from the detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

5.1.2. ESTIMATES FOR NON-COLLECTED STATISTICAL VALUE

In ITGS legislation and data, the trade value corresponds to the statistical value, i.e. to the amount which would be paid in the event of sale or purchase at the time and place the goods cross the national border of the reporting country. It is said to be a FOB type value (free on board) for exports and a CIF type value (cost, insurance, freight) for imports.

In intra-EU trade, it is the invoice value — the amount agreed on the sales agreement — that is systematically collected from the providers of statistical information (PSIs). When not provided by the PSIs, the statistical value shall be estimated by the National Statistical Authority. Note that, in extra-EU trade, the statistical value is based on the value determined for customs purposes; therefore, there is generally no need to estimate it.

Table 10 indicates in which Member States PSIs are totally or partially exempted from reporting the statistical value. Most Member States either do not collect the statistical value at all or collect it only from PSIs whose annual trade value is above a certain threshold.

Table 11 shows the method used to estimate the non-collected statistical value. When not collected, the statistical value is estimated on the basis of the invoice value. The adjustment of the invoice value is done by means of coefficients fixed differently according to Member State.

Table 12 shows the discrepancy between estimated statistical value and collected invoice value for both imports and exports. The total is made by aggregating all values at transaction level. At transaction level, the discrepancy can be positive or negative depending on the proportion of transport costs included in the invoice. The biggest discrepancies are recorded when the invoice relates to a processing activity like repainting, labelling or packaging. In such cases, the statistical value will be much higher, as it corresponds to the total amount which would have been invoiced if the goods had been sold or purchased.

Table 10: Intra-EU trade — Exemption from statistical value reporting, 2022

All PSIs exempted	10 MS (37%)	BE	CZ	DK	EE ⁽¹⁾	FR	HR ⁽²⁾	NL	SK	FI ⁽¹⁾	SE						
PSIs below the statistical value threshold	14 MS (52%)	BG	DE	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI		
No exemption	3 MS (11%)	EL	ES	MT													

⁽¹⁾ It is possible to report statistical value voluntarily.

⁽²⁾ Since 2020.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

Table 11: Intra-EU trade — Estimation method for non-collected statistical value, 2022

Correcting coefficient computed from above the threshold data for trade data below the threshold	14 MS (52%)	CZ	DE	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI
Correcting coefficient computed from historical data, where both invoice and statistical values were collected	3 MS (11%)	EE	FR ⁽¹⁾	HR ⁽²⁾											
Correcting coefficient computed from extra-EU data (customs declarations)	2 MS (7%)	NL	SE												
Correcting coefficient derived from a survey	5 MS (19%)	BE	BG	DK	SK ⁽³⁾	FI ⁽⁴⁾									
No estimation since both invoice and statistical values are collected	3 MS (11%)	EL	ES	MT											

⁽¹⁾ France: Last time statistical value was collected was in 2005.

⁽²⁾ Croatia: Last time statistical value was collected was in 2019.

⁽³⁾ Slovakia: Last survey was carried out in 2018.

⁽⁴⁾ Finland: Also declarations where statistical value is voluntarily declared under the intra-EU data collection system are used for computing corrective coefficients.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

Table 12: Intra-EU data collection system — Estimated statistical value vs collected invoice value, 2022

(%)

	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports
Belgium	0.1	0.2
Bulgaria	-0.8	0.5
Czechia	0.0	-0.7
Denmark	0.8	-1.0
Germany	-0.4	-0.7
Estonia	0.8	-1.1
Ireland	0.1	-0.1
Greece	No est.	No est.
Spain	No est.	No est.
France	-0.1	-0.5
Croatia	1.0	-1.2
Italy	-0.1	0.1
Cyprus	1.1	-1.6
Latvia	0.8	-1.3
Lithuania	0.4	-0.2
Luxembourg	0.4	-0.9
Hungary	0.2	-0.1
Malta	No est.	No est.
Netherlands	-0.4	-0.3
Austria	0.1	-0.3
Poland	0.3	0.0
Portugal	0.2	-0.5
Romania	0.7	-0.2
Slovenia	0.1	-0.7
Slovakia	1.4	-0.5
Finland	0.5	-0.7
Sweden	0.8	-0.3

Formula = [Statistical value estimated for the PSIs below the "statistical value" threshold / Invoiced value reported by the same PSIs - 1] * 100

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

5.1.3. ESTIMATES FOR NON-COLLECTED NET MASS

The most common unit of measurement of quantity is the net mass expressed in kilograms. It corresponds to the weight of the goods without packaging. The net mass is available for all goods classified according to the Combined Nomenclature except for a few ones under HS chapter 89 'Ships, boats and floating structures' and for the electrical energy (product code 2716 00 00).

For certain goods, a supplementary quantity is provided in addition to the net mass. This quantity is expressed in a unit which adds useful information. Supplementary units are units other than kilograms, e.g. litres, numbers of pieces, carats, terajoules or square metres. For each CN8 code, the Combined Nomenclature indicates whether a supplementary quantity should be provided and, if so, in which supplementary unit.

Under the EU legislation on ITGS, whenever there is a supplementary unit laid down for a specific CN product code (e.g. litres, m², pieces), it is not mandatory to request the specification of net mass from the PSIs under the intra-EU data collection system. EU Member States can decide whether the information about net mass is collected systematically for all CN8 codes or only for some. However the non-collected net mass must be estimated by the National Statistical Authority and estimates included in data transmitted to Eurostat.

It should be noted that, although the United Kingdom became an extra-EU trade partner starting with February 2020, data on trade with the UK continued being collected via the intra-EU data collection system until December 2020. As of 1 January 2021, data on trade with the UK (Northern Ireland) are still collected via the intra-EU data collection system. Therefore the simplification provision relating to the collection of the net mass under the intra-EU data collection system also applies to the trade with the UK and hence impacts the extra-EU trade.

Table 13 shows which Member States collect the net mass within the intra-EU data collection system for any CN8 codes and which apply fully or partially the net mass simplification.

Table 14 indicates the share of the records for which the net mass is estimated in the total trade value. The information is given only for the Member States applying the net mass simplification.

Table 13: Collection of net mass under the intra-EU data collection system, 2022

Net mass collected for all CN8 codes	16 MS (59%)	BG	CZ	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	LV
		LT	MT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK		
Net mass collected for all CN8 codes except for some with a supplementary unit	2 MS (7%)	CY	SE							
Net mass collected for all CN8 codes except the ones with a supplementary unit	9 MS (33%)	BE	DK	DE	IT (*)	LU	HU	NL	AT	FI

(*) Only PSIs below the statistical value threshold are exempted from reporting the net mass for all CN codes with a supplementary unit.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

Table 14: Share in total intra- and extra-EU trade values of records with estimated net mass, 2022

(%)

	Intra-EU trade		Extra-EU trade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium	:	:	:	:
Denmark	8.9	6.8	0.0	0.0
Germany	:	:	:	:
Italy	7.5	8.7	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	9.3	3.7	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	26.4	28.2	0.2	0.1
Hungary	29.0	38.3	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	23.2	28.2	0.0	0.1
Austria	:	:	:	:
Finland	8.4	2.1	0.0	0.0
Sweden	:	:	:	:

: Data not available

Note: The share in total extra-EU trade expressed in value considers records with estimated net mass under the intra-EU data collection system; these relate to trade with the UK (Northern Ireland), for which data were collected via the intra-EU data collection system during 2022 as reference year.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

5.2. TEC data — Linkage with Business Register

The statistical unit to be used for TEC data is the enterprise, which means that trade data must be linked to characteristics available in the Business Register for the enterprise through the legal unit. In this way, trade data are connected with the characteristics of an enterprise and they can be reported in terms of the economic activity and number of employees of the whole enterprise concerned.

The accuracy of the trade in goods data by enterprise characteristics is then measured on the basis of the matching of the Trade Register with the Business Register.

Tables 15 to 17 show the proportions of traders which have been successfully matched with enterprises in the Business Register, distinguishing between intra-EU, extra-EU and world trade.

Table 15: Matching rate between trade and business registers in intra-EU trade, 2021 (%)

	Intra-EU imports		Intra-EU exports	
	Number of enterprises successfully matched	Trade value successfully matched	Number of enterprises successfully matched	Trade value successfully matched
Belgium	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:
Czechia	85.4	91.9	98.7	91.2
Denmark	98.5	93.8	98.9	94.5
Germany	92.9	99.3	96.1	98.9
Estonia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ireland	100.0	99.3	100.0	99.6
Greece	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spain	99.7	100.0	99.8	100.0
France	93.8	99.5	94.7	99.6
Croatia	99.7	99.9	99.4	99.9
Italy	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0
Cyprus	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Latvia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lithuania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Luxembourg	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hungary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Malta	99.9	100.0	99.6	100.0
Netherlands	96.9	97.7	98.0	95.6
Austria	96.1	99.8	97.3	99.9
Poland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Portugal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Romania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slovenia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slovakia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finland	99.8	99.9	99.5	99.9
Sweden	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

: Data not available

Note: Intra-EU trade corresponding to the composition of the European Union in 2021, i.e. excluding the United Kingdom.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

Table 16: Matching rate between trade and business registers in extra-EU trade, 2021 (%)

	Extra-EU imports		Extra-EU exports	
	Number of enterprises successfully matched	Trade value successfully matched	Number of enterprises successfully matched	Trade value successfully matched
Belgium	99.5	100.0	99.4	99.8
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:
Czechia	23.1	87.8	86.8	93.1
Denmark	99.5	92.0	99.5	97.1
Germany	86.7	99.6	94.2	99.7
Estonia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ireland	100.0	95.8	100.0	99.7
Greece	93.9	100.0	98.5	99.9
Spain	99.5	99.8	99.7	99.9
France	92.8	99.5	95.9	99.6
Croatia	99.5	99.9	99.3	100.0
Italy	99.5	99.1	95.9	99.2
Cyprus	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0
Latvia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lithuania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Luxembourg	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hungary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Malta	99.6	100.0	99.6	100.0
Netherlands	94.7	95.7	94.5	98.6
Austria	98.9	99.8	99.1	100.0
Poland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Portugal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Romania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slovenia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slovakia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finland	99.3	99.9	96.1	99.8
Sweden	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

: Data not available

Note: Extra-EU trade corresponding to the composition of the European Union in 2021, i.e. including the United Kingdom.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

Table 17: Matching rate between trade and business registers in world trade, 2021 (%)

	World imports		World exports	
	Number of enterprises successfully matched	Trade value successfully matched	Number of enterprises successfully matched	Trade value successfully matched
Belgium	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:
Czechia	25.7	91.0	89.4	91.5
Denmark	98.7	93.2	99.1	95.7
Germany	90.6	99.4	94.3	99.3
Estonia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ireland	100.0	97.2	100.0	99.7
Greece	95.3	100.0	98.9	99.9
Spain	99.6	99.9	99.7	100.0
France	92.9	99.5	94.3	99.6
Croatia	99.5	99.9	99.2	99.9
Italy	99.9	99.6	97.3	99.6
Cyprus	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
Latvia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lithuania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Luxembourg	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hungary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Malta	99.7	100.0	99.7	100.0
Netherlands	96.0	96.7	96.7	96.6
Austria	96.2	99.8	97.5	99.9
Poland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Portugal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Romania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slovenia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slovakia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finland	99.6	99.9	97.8	99.9
Sweden	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Iceland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.7
Switzerland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Montenegro	:	:	:	:
North Macedonia	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Albania	:	:	:	:
Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Türkiye	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kosovo	:	:	:	:

: Data not available

n.a.: Not applicable.

Note: Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC data.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

5.3. Data revisions

This section on data revisions focuses exclusively on the monthly detailed statistics considering that:

- Aggregated data are not revised, as they are exclusively used to speed up the dissemination of first results. They are used only if detailed data relating to the same reference month are not yet available at the time Eurostat's monthly press release is prepared.
- TEC data are less likely to be revised, as based on the linkage of detailed data with the Business Register.
- TIC data are not revised, as only compiled once for each reference year.

5.3.1. REVISION POLICY

International trade in goods statistics, like many published statistics, must balance the need for timely information with the need for accuracy. Inevitably, the detailed data sent for a given month are subject to the possibility of later revision as a consequence of errors, omissions or — particularly with the statistical survey on intra-EU trade — late declarations by the providers of statistical information.

It is recommended that the countries provide Eurostat with final detailed data at the latest by October following the reference year. Before their finalisation, data are revised frequently. Revision schedules vary according to national needs and practices.

Regarding revision practices, the EBS legislation introduces the request that revised data is transmitted to Eurostat *by the time of their dissemination at national level at the latest or, if they are not disseminated at national level, no later than one month after they have become available to a NSA*. For periods prior to 2022, transmission of revised results within the month following their availability had applied only to monthly results which were subject to revision at national level.

Table 18: Scheduled revisions of monthly 2022 data

	First revision	Intermediate revision(s) (if applicable)	Last revision (i.e. release of final data)
Belgium	M + 10 weeks	M + 14 weeks	Y + 9 months
Bulgaria	Y + 10 months		Y + 10 months
Czechia	Y + 3 months		Y + 9 months
Denmark ⁽¹⁾	Y + 3 months	Y + 6 months, Y + 18 months	Y + 30 months
Germany	Y + 10 months		Y + 10 months
Estonia	Y + 3 months	Y + 10 months, Y + 15 months	Y + 22 months
Ireland	Y + 1 month		Y + 6 months
Greece ⁽²⁾	Y + 2 months	Monthly	Y + 10 months
Spain	Y + 1 month		Y + 10 months
France ⁽³⁾	Y + 3 months	Monthly	Y + 10 months
Croatia ⁽⁴⁾	Y + 3 months		Y + 5 months
Italy	Y + 10 months		Y + 10 months
Cyprus ⁽⁵⁾	Y + 3 months		Y + 10 months
Latvia	Y + 9 months		Y + 9 months
Lithuania ⁽⁶⁾	Y + 6 months		Y + 6 months
Luxembourg	Y + 11 months		Y + 11 months
Hungary	Y + 10 months		Y + 10 months
Malta	Y + 13 months		Y + 13 months
Netherlands	M + 1 month		Y + 22 months
Austria	Y + 6 months		Y + 6 months

	First revision	Intermediate revision(s) (if applicable)	Last revision (i.e. release of final data)
Poland	Y + 6 months		Y + 10 months
Portugal ⁽⁷⁾	M + 10 weeks	M + 14 weeks / M + 19 weeks	M + 22 weeks
Romania ⁽⁸⁾	Y + 10 months		Y + 22 months
Slovenia	Y + 6 months		Y + 6 months
Slovakia ⁽⁹⁾	Y + 5 months	Y + 7 months	Y + 9 months
Finland	Y + 3 months	Monthly	Y + 8 months
Sweden	Y + 2 months ⁽¹⁰⁾		Y + 10 months
Iceland	Y + 1 month		Y + 5 months
Liechtenstein	Y + 5 months		Y + 5 months
Norway	Y + 5 months		Y + 17 months
Switzerland	Y + 5 months		Y + 5 months
Montenegro	Y + 4 months		Y + 4 months
North Macedonia	Y + 16 months		Y + 16 months
Albania	Y + 2 months		Y + 2 months
Serbia	Y + 7 months		Y + 7 months
Türkiye ⁽¹¹⁾	Y + 1 month	Monthly	Y + 7 months
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁽¹¹⁾	M + 50 days	Monthly	Y + 7 months
Kosovo	Y + 6 months		Y + 6 months

M = Reference month; Y = Reference year

⁽¹⁾ Data are finalised for the first time at Y + 3 months. Afterwards, revisions are made at Y + 6 months, Y + 18 months and Y + 30 months. The later revisions are due to the coordination with the national accounts.

⁽²⁾ Routine revisions refer to published "provisional" data. This kind of revisions is related to the regular data production process for:

- estimated values of non-response replaced by reported figures; or
- modifications and corrections of data provided from Providers of Statistical Information (PSIs).

⁽³⁾ Y monthly data are finalised for the first time at Y + 2 months. Monthly revisions are then made. A final revision for year Y is provided to Eurostat at Y + 10 months. After this provision, minor or less minor revisions are still possible.

⁽⁴⁾ Croatia's final data already published (at Y + 5 months) for 2022 were exceptionally revised and sent to Eurostat at Y + 11 months (the revision concerned 2022 intra-EU monthly data on trade in cultural goods).

⁽⁵⁾ Monthly data were revised on a continuous basis during the year 2022 and up to Y + 3 months. The last revision of monthly data was carried out at Y + 10 months.

⁽⁶⁾ Every month, when publishing new results, statistical information of the previous two months is revised. When publishing statistical information for the month of December, statistical information for all calendar year is revised (Y + 2 months). The final annual statistical information is published in June of the following year (Y + 6 months).

⁽⁷⁾ In each month, the information regarding month M (on a 40 days basis) is published and the previous four months are revised. The preliminary results for year Y are available in June Y+1, that is, at the last (fourth) revision of the month of December. The release of final results takes place in August Y+1.

⁽⁸⁾ Semi-final data are provided to Eurostat at Y + 10 months and final data at Y + 22 months (with some minor revisions resulting from annual bilateral asymmetries - different CN code or different EU partner). Usually there are minor changes in trade value.

⁽⁹⁾ Each month, when detailed data regarding month M are published, all previous months are revised. The preliminary results for year Y are available in March Y+1. Semi-final data for year Y are provided only to Eurostat in May Y+1 and in July Y+1. The release of final results takes place at the latest in October Y+1.

⁽¹⁰⁾ In the 'first revision', months 1 to 11 of reference year Y are revised.

⁽¹¹⁾ Every month, data are revised and published with the following news release.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

Are exceptional revisions (i.e. revisions outside the normal release calendar) possible?

		BE	BG	DE ⁽¹⁾	EE	IE	EL ⁽²⁾	ES ⁽¹⁾	FR	HR ⁽³⁾	IT	CY
Yes	33 countries (89%)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	PL	PT ⁽³⁾	RO	SI	SK ⁽⁴⁾
		FI	SE	IS ⁽⁵⁾	NO	CH	MK	AL ⁽⁶⁾	RS ⁽⁷⁾	TR ⁽⁸⁾	BA	XK
		No	4 countries (11%)	CZ	DK ⁽⁹⁾	AT	ME					

⁽¹⁾ Exceptional revisions are (only) possible in case significant corrections are deemed necessary.

⁽²⁾ Planned revisions, including major ones, are presented in the typology of scheduled revisions and are always pre-announced to users. Non-scheduled revisions are an exceptional case and cannot be pre-announced, as they are the result of ad hoc and irregular developments.

⁽³⁾ Only exceptional revisions if the value to be revised is significant and justifies the revision.

⁽⁴⁾ Exceptional revisions are possible in case of significant corrections or due to the modification of compilation methods.

⁽⁵⁾ The running year is under constant revision, but the final revision takes place at Y + 5 months.

⁽⁶⁾ There are cases when customs can go back for revision of data up to three years.

⁽⁷⁾ They are technically possible. Also, Serbia audits all previous months in the current year every month.

⁽⁸⁾ Planned revisions for the reference year are published previously on the TurkStat website, with the "Revision Information Form". In case of important changes on data coverage and methodology, users are informed by "public announcement" before publication and metadata are also revised.

⁽⁹⁾ Only scheduled revisions, but it can be planned release of exceptional revisions, e.g. when making major revisions of many reference years, e.g. when National Accounts and Balance of Payments are revised for several years.

Note: Information not available for Liechtenstein.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

Table 19: Release of yearly (2022) data at national level

	Release of provisional annual data	Intermediate release(s) (if applicable)	Final release of annual data (if applicable)
Belgium	Y + 2 months		Y + 9 months
Bulgaria	Y + 3 months		Y + 9 months
Czechia	Y + 3 months		Y + 9 months
Denmark	Y + 2 months	Several	Y + 30 months
Germany	Y + 2 months	Y + 4 months to Y + 9 months	Y + 10 months
Estonia	Y + 2 months	Y + 3 months, Y + 10 months, Y + 15 months	Y + 22 months
Ireland	Y + 45 days		Y + 6 months
Greece	Y + 38 days	Monthly	Y + 10 months
Spain	Y + 2 months		Y + 10 months
France	Y + 2 months	Monthly	Y + 10 months
Croatia ⁽¹⁾	Y + 3 months (10 March 2023)		Y + 5 months (29 May 2023)
Italy	Y + 3 months		Y + 11 months
Cyprus ⁽²⁾	Y + 3 months	Y + 10 months	Y + 12 months
Latvia	Y + 2 months	Every month ⁽³⁾	Y + 9 months
Lithuania	Y + 2 months		Y + 6 months
Luxembourg	Y + 8 weeks	Random	Random
Hungary	Y + 3 months		Y + 10 months
Malta ⁽⁴⁾	Y + 2 months		
Netherlands ⁽⁵⁾	Y + 10 months		
Austria	Y + 3 months		Y + 6 months

	Release of provisional annual data	Intermediate release(s) (if applicable)	Final release of annual data (if applicable)
Poland	Y + 2 months		Y + 8 months
Portugal ⁽⁶⁾	Y + 6 months		Y + 8 months
Romania ⁽⁷⁾	Y + 3 months	Y + 10 months	Y + 22 months
Slovenia	Y + 3 months		Y + 6 months
Slovakia	Y + 3 months		Y + 9 months
Finland	Y + 2 months	Every month ⁽⁸⁾	Y + 8 months
Sweden	Y + 2 months		Y + 10 months
Iceland	Y + 1 month		Y + 5 months
Liechtenstein	:	:	:
Norway	Y + 1 month	Y + 5 months	Y + 17 months
Switzerland	Y + 1 month		Y + 5 months
Montenegro	Y + 1 month		Y + 4 months
North Macedonia	Y + 40 days		Y + 16 months
Albania	Y + 17 days		Y + 180 days
Serbia	Y + 1 month (31 January 2023)		Y + 7 months (17 July 2023)
Türkiye	Y + 1 month	Every month ⁽⁹⁾	Y + 7 months
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Y + 1 month		Y + 7 months
Kosovo	Y + 1 month		Y + 6 months

: Information not available

Y = Reference year

⁽¹⁾ Croatia's final data already published (at Y + 5 months) for 2022 were exceptionally revised and sent to Eurostat at Y + 11 months (the revision concerned 2022 intra-EU monthly data on trade in cultural goods).

⁽²⁾ Final revised data for year 2021 were released at Y + 18 months.

⁽³⁾ Intermediate releases are published every month, publishing new data and revising data for previous periods.

⁽⁴⁾ Malta publishes monthly provisional data and every month revised previous months' data are published.

⁽⁵⁾ There is a single release at Y + 10 months.

⁽⁶⁾ In each month, the information regarding month M (on a 40 days basis) is published and the previous four months are revised. The preliminary results for year Y are available in June Y+1, that is, at the last (fourth) revision of the month of December. The release of final results takes place in August Y+1.

⁽⁷⁾ Semi-final data are provided to Eurostat at Y + 10 months and final data at Y + 22 months (with some minor revisions resulting from annual bilateral asymmetries - different CN code or different EU partner). Usually there are minor changes in trade value.

⁽⁸⁾ 2022 data is revised and released every month between the first and last release.

⁽⁹⁾ Every month, data are revised and published with the following news release.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

5.3.2. MAIN REASONS FOR DATA REVISIONS

Data revisions are an important step towards data quality improvements. They generally aim at:

- correcting erroneous data;
- improving the completeness of the data (by limiting data omissions); or
- replacing estimated values of missing data with actual data or preliminary data with final data.

More exceptionally, revisions may also occur:

- as a result of implementing new estimation or compilation methods; or
- when a new legal provision was not implemented in due time.

Note that the practice in balance of payments statistics of re-compiling time series when

methodological changes occur does not generally apply in ITGS. Changes in concept and definitions introduced by new legal provisions on intra- and extra-EU trade in goods apply only to future reference periods.

5.3.3. IMPACT OF THE REVISIONS

The importance of a revision will depend very much on the data user and the use made of the data. To aid both the monitoring of revisions and users' understanding of their impact, Eurostat and EU Member States have agreed on thresholds to define different levels of revision at the aggregate level.

Monitoring reports are published every month showing the revisions (in absolute value and percentage) to EU and euro area aggregates and to individual reporting country's data. A first report ([Revisions between subsequent data deliveries](#)) shows how much the data have changed since their just previous delivery. A second report ([Revisions between first and last data deliveries](#)) shows how much the data have changed since their first delivery. Both reports contain explanations of the agreed revision levels and indicate which level the revision is classified as. All this material is made available to users via the '[International trade in goods](#)' section on Eurostat website.

Table 20 shows the impact of revisions by comparing the latest values with the first ones in relative terms. A negative revision rate indicates a higher first value while a positive rate indicates a lower first value. In most cases, the values transmitted first are underestimated. Underestimations in intra-EU trade are generally due to statistical declarations not submitted in due time by PSIs.

The average extent of the revisions is generally greater for intra-EU trade than for extra-EU trade and greater for imports than for exports.

Table 20: Impact of revisions in intra- and extra-EU trade, 2022
(%)

	Intra-EU trade		Extra-EU trade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
EU	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.2
Belgium	-1.8	2.1	1.0	-0.8
Bulgaria	-0.4	-3.6	0.6	7.9
Czechia	1.4	0.8	0.6	-0.1
Denmark	0.1	1.5	1.4	-0.1
Germany	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.4
Estonia	2.7	0.7	-0.9	-0.4
Ireland	2.0	-0.4	2.7	-0.1
Greece	2.6	1.0	1.1	0.7
Spain	1.8	-0.5	0.8	0.8
France	1.1	0.5	2.5	0.7
Croatia	2.2	-4.0	-0.2	0.6
Italy	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.0
Cyprus	3.4	6.0	0.0	3.9
Latvia	1.5	0.9	0.3	8.0
Lithuania	3.2	1.8	-4.3	-2.7
Luxembourg	3.7	-1.3	0.0	0.0
Hungary	2.1	0.7	1.6	-0.9
Malta	2.0	8.3	1.9	-4.2
Netherlands	1.2	0.4	0.5	-0.4
Austria	3.3	2.1	0.3	0.2
Poland	1.7	1.6	-2.0	-0.5
Portugal	1.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Slovenia	0.4	0.8	0.6	-0.5
Slovakia	0.9	0.3	0.2	2.3
Finland	3.0	1.6	0.7	1.2
Sweden	-0.1	0.2	2.9	0.2
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	-1.4	-1.4
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.	1.0	0.3
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	0.5
North Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	0.0
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.	3.9	1.8
Türkiye	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	-0.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Kosovo	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0

Revision rate = (Last figure - First figure) / First figure * 100

n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to their total international trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.
- Norway: Missing information as all versions of detailed data not available for 2022 as reference year.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on the first and last versions of detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

5.4. Confidentiality

As a general definition, data used by national and EU authorities for producing statistics are considered confidential if statistical units can be identified, either directly or indirectly, and information about individuals or businesses is disclosed as a result.

Note that confidential information can be found only in detailed data or in data by enterprise characteristics. The aggregated data or the data by invoicing currency are not detailed enough to make it possible to identify a specific trader.

5.4.1. CONFIDENTIALITY IN DETAILED DATA

Confidentiality rules

Principle of passive confidentiality — The National Statistical Authority does not need to take appropriate measures to protect confidentiality, unless they are requested to do so by companies which feel that their interests would be harmed by the data publication. This principle is recommended by the United Nations in its IMTS 2010 publication and set out in the EU legislation for detailed statistics on intra- and extra-EU trade.

The considerable amount of details in trade data means that the potential for the creation of confidential data at detailed level is extremely high. In this setting, passive confidentiality has the advantage of limiting the loss of information for users and thus making the data more useful.

Criteria for granting confidentiality — The choice of the criteria to be met by the company is left to the National Statistical Authority. The most common criteria are the following:

- the number of companies on the market is limited, e.g. fewer than three companies contribute to a single data cell; or
- the company is in a dominant position on the market (by representing, for instance, at least 75 % of the total trade) or is at least an important stakeholder for a specific data cell.

Data elements possibly hidden

In detailed data, confidentiality can apply to the product code and/or the partner country. Information about a product or partner may be considered commercially sensitive by the provider of the statistical information for the trade value, the quantity or the unit value (value/quantity) which can be considered a proxy for the price.

When confidentiality is granted, data are not allocated to the real product code and/or the real partner. It is nevertheless included in the total trade of the reporting country (EU Member State, EFTA or enlargement country) and even, wherever possible, allocated to the real chapter (i.e. to the real HS2 code). This minimum level of provision is set out in the EU legislation.

Impact of the confidentiality

Table 21 and **Table 22** show the impact of confidentiality in intra- and extra-EU trade (world trade for the EFTA and enlargement countries), in terms of both number of eight-digit product codes affected (CN8 for the EU Member States and the enlargement countries, 8-digit level of the national product nomenclature for the EFTA countries) and respective shares in total trade expressed in value and net mass. The impact varies considerably depending on the type of trade, the flow and the reporting country.

Table 23 indicates the number of CN8 codes according to the type of confidentiality: partner confidentiality only, product confidentiality only or a combination of the two. For most of the Member States, product confidentiality seems to affect intra/extra-EU exports more than intra/extra-EU imports.

Table 21: Impact of confidentiality in intra-EU trade, 2022

	Number of CN8 codes affected		Share of records (*) with confidential trade value (%)		Share of records (**) with confidential net mass (%)	
	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports
Belgium	22	27	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5
Bulgaria	5	4	0.2	3.7		
Czechia	17	36	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Denmark	37	101	0.9	12.1	1.1	7.5
Germany	70	168	2.1	2.6	4.5	6.2
Estonia	6					
Ireland	11	6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Greece	17	15	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.4
Spain	10	35	0.1	1.0	0.4	2.6
France	11	51	0.4	0.9	10.9	5.1
Croatia						
Italy	39	104	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.8
Cyprus	15		0.6		0.0	
Latvia						
Lithuania		1				0.0
Luxembourg	6	7	6.9	1.8	7.6	1.1
Hungary	83	68	1.5	2.2	0.1	0.2
Malta						
Netherlands	174	407	2.7	9.7	2.5	12.9
Austria	80	230	2.9	5.5	8.9	9.7
Poland	1		0.0		0.0	
Portugal						
Romania	97	70	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	5	5			0.3	1.0
Slovakia	12	18	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Finland	62	103	3.8	1.8	12.4	8.6
Sweden	27	228	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.9

(*) Share in total intra-EU trade expressed in value and considering records at the most detailed level of the product nomenclature (CN8 for the EU Member States)

(**) Share in total intra-EU trade expressed in net mass and considering records at the most detailed level of the product nomenclature (CN8 for the EU Member States)

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table 22: Impact of confidentiality in extra-EU trade, 2022

	Number of 8-digit product codes affected		Share of records (*) with confidential trade value (%)		Share of records (**) with confidential net mass (%)	
	Extra-EU imports	Extra-EU exports	Extra-EU imports	Extra-EU exports	Extra-EU imports	Extra-EU exports
Belgium	21	26	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.9
Bulgaria	6	4	0.5	2.4	0.0	
Czechia	2	3	0.0	0.4		0.0
Denmark	34	99	4.6	28.5	8.4	10.6
Germany	57	164	9.5	1.4	19.4	4.5
Estonia	1	1	0.0	0.0		
Ireland	14	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Greece	24	15	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.1
Spain	10	33	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.3
France	10	51	0.6	2.2	15.7	1.8
Croatia						
Italy	34	105	0.7	2.3	0.3	1.1
Cyprus	2	3	0.1	1.8	0.0	38.7
Latvia						
Lithuania	1	1	1.6		1.8	0.0
Luxembourg	1	6	2.6	1.2	1.3	0.6
Hungary	82	76	3.1	0.9	0.2	0.1
Malta						
Netherlands	520	900	7.8	2.4	16.0	3.2
Austria	72	227	15.7	6.8	42.6	8.4
Poland						
Portugal						
Romania	77	52	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.1
Slovenia	4	5			1.4	0.9
Slovakia	3	12	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Finland	58	106	3.7	3.3	5.7	11.9
Sweden	12	46	0.9	2.8	1.1	0.9
Iceland		2		0.0		0.0
Liechtenstein		4		0.0		0.0
Norway	2 788	3 145	32.9	24.7	43.8	35.3
Switzerland	7	10	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Montenegro						
North Macedonia	24	6	0.1	0.1		
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	9	9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Türkiye	21	42	18.0	1.8	15.6	1.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina						
Kosovo						

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

(*) Share in total extra-EU trade (world trade for EFTA and enlargement countries) expressed in value and considering records at the most detailed level of the product nomenclature, i.e. CN8 for the EU Member States and the enlargement countries, 8-digit level of the national product nomenclature for the EFTA countries.

(**) Share in total extra-EU trade (world trade for EFTA and enlargement countries) expressed in net mass and considering records at the most detailed level of the product nomenclature, i.e. CN8 for the EU Member States and the enlargement countries, 8-digit level of the national product nomenclature for the EFTA countries.

Notes:

- Extra-EU trade = Trade with non-EU27 countries
- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to their total international trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.

Sources: EU Member States and EFTA countries: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Enlargement countries: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries.

Table 23: Type of confidentiality applied in intra- and extra-EU trade, 2022

(Number of 8-digit product codes affected)

	Intra-EU trade						Extra-EU trade					
	Imports			Exports			Imports			Exports		
	Secret product only	Secret partner only	Secret product and partner	Secret product only	Secret partner only	Secret product and partner	Secret product only	Secret partner only	Secret product and partner	Secret product only	Secret partner only	Secret product and partner
Belgium	22			27			21			26		
Bulgaria			5			4			6			4
Czechia			17			36			2			3
Denmark		6	31		21	80		6	28		21	78
Germany	22	1	47	151	1	16	21	1	35	151	1	12
Estonia			6						1			1
Ireland			11			6			14			12
Greece	17			15					24			15
Spain	10			35			10			33		
France	8		3	48		3	8		2	48		3
Croatia												
Italy			39			104			34			105
Cyprus			15						2			3
Latvia												
Lithuania				1				1		1		
Luxembourg		1	5			7			1			6
Hungary			83			68			82			76
Malta												
Netherlands			174			407			520			900
Austria	69	4	7	205	13	12	65	2	5	204	11	12
Poland		1										
Portugal												
Romania			97			70			77			52
Slovenia			5			5			4			5
Slovakia		5	7		1	17			3			12
Finland	25		37	74		29	25		33	74		32
Sweden			27			228			12			46
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.						2
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.						4
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			2 788			3 145
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			7			10
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.						
North Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24			6		
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9			9		
Türkiye	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17	1	3	39		3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.						
Kosovo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.						

n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Extra-EU trade = Trade with non-EU27 countries
- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to their total international trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.

Sources: EU Member States and EFTA countries: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Enlargement countries: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries.

5.4.2. CONFIDENTIALITY IN TEC DATA

Confidentiality rules

Principle of active confidentiality — Under this principle, confidential data are automatically hidden by the National Statistical Authority if certain criteria are met, without the company needing to send a request. In ITGS, this principle applies only to the data by enterprise characteristics (TEC data).

For TEC, the active confidentiality is a more applicable concept than passive confidentiality as data are broken down by the characteristics of statistical units. Also, for most indicators, TEC data are provided not only in terms of trade value but also in terms of number of enterprises. This could create situations where the statistical units can be directly or indirectly identified. Thus, the EU legislation explicitly stipulates the use of active confidentiality.

Criteria for granting confidentiality — The choice of the criteria to be met by the company is left to the National Statistical Authority. The most common criteria are the following:

- the number of companies on the market is limited, e.g. fewer than three companies contribute to a single data cell; or
- the company is in a dominant position on the market (by representing, for instance, at least 75 % of the total trade) or is at least an important stakeholder contributing to a single data cell.

Data elements possibly hidden

Confidentiality applies to specific cells corresponding to particular combinations of the statistical dimensions of the TEC dataset. For instance it could be necessary to hide the information relating to the large enterprises (i.e. 250 or more employees) whose main activity is the manufacture of food product (NACE code 'C10'). The hidden data element may be the number of enterprises falling under that particular combination, the global value of their trade or both the number of enterprises and the trade value.

Impact of the confidentiality

Tables 24 to 29 show the impact of confidentiality according to the type of trade (intra-EU, extra-EU and world) and the trade flow (imports and exports) in terms of percentages of hidden cells in each TEC dataset to be mandatorily provided.

The impact varies considerably depending on the type of trade, the flow and the reporting country.

Table 24: Confidentiality in the 'Trade by type of trader' dataset, 2021

(% of confidential cells)

	Intra-EU trade		Extra-EU trade		World trade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium	24.4	24.8	20.0	21.9	23.0	22.6
Bulgaria	18.2	18.2	17.4	17.4	18.2	18.2
Czechia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	14.4	15.6	14.8	15.9	11.5	12.6
Germany	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Estonia	11.1	10.4	9.6	8.1	4.4	4.4
Ireland	3.8	9.5	3.0	12.5	3.0	7.8
Greece	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.9	0.7	1.5
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
France	1.5	17.8	5.6	14.8	7.0	13.3
Croatia	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	14.4	13.6
Italy	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Cyprus	64.4	53.3	61.5	53.3	47.4	42.2
Latvia	20.0	22.2	17.8	25.2	16.3	14.8
Lithuania	15.6	16.3	17.0	13.3	7.4	7.4
Luxembourg	55.6	62.2	53.3	58.5	38.5	43.0
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malta	16.2	39.7	11.4	24.5	11.6	27.5
Netherlands	12.2	14.8	10.7	15.6	8.5	7.4
Austria	10.7	10.7	9.9	9.3	7.6	8.3
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	7.4	8.9	7.4	8.9	7.4	8.9
Romania	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.4
Slovenia	28.9	25.2	27.4	25.2	13.3	13.7
Slovakia	6.7	22.2	3.0	17.8	5.9	5.9
Finland	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6
Sweden	16.3	13.7	19.3	14.1	14.8	10.4
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33.6	34.4
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.8	0.8
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
North Macedonia (*)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.7	18.0
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.5	2.6
Türkiye	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.2	5.2
Kosovo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38.6	36.6

(*) Bulgaria and Kosovo: 2020 data

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Definitions of intra- versus extra-EU trade corresponding to the composition of the European Union in 2021, i.e. with the United Kingdom as an extra-EU trade partner. Trade with the UK is then allocated to the extra-EU trade area.
- Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC data.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

Table 25: Confidentiality in the 'Trade by activity sector and enterprise size class' dataset, 2021
(% of confidential cells)

	Intra-EU trade		Extra-EU trade		World trade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium	16.9	17.2	16.3	16.7	14.6	13.1
Bulgaria	23.5	23.9	22.3	23.1	25.0	25.4
Czechia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	14.8	16.3	14.6	17.0	10.0	11.5
Germany	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Estonia	3.3	3.7	4.3	5.4	4.4	4.1
Ireland	13.8	16.7	10.4	12.0	10.4	11.5
Greece	3.7	3.0	3.7	4.4	3.7	4.3
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
France	7.2	15.2	8.1	12.4	6.7	11.5
Croatia	29.5	33.7	29.5	33.7	18.6	20.5
Italy	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Cyprus	43.0	43.0	42.2	50.0	32.6	41.5
Latvia	15.7	20.7	16.9	22.4	14.1	15.6
Lithuania	6.7	11.1	6.7	12.2	6.9	8.1
Luxembourg	64.4	65.6	59.6	62.2	43.3	51.7
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malta	23.7	50.4	18.7	27.5	21.4	30.9
Netherlands	9.1	8.5	8.9	8.9	4.6	5.9
Austria	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.0	6.4	6.0
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	4.1	9.3	4.8	9.3	4.1	5.2
Romania	1.1	1.6	0.7	2.0	0.9	1.3
Slovenia	20.2	23.0	18.5	23.5	13.7	18.1
Slovakia	18.1	21.1	15.9	20.0	7.8	9.6
Finland	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6
Sweden	11.1	14.4	12.0	14.1	10.7	9.6
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23.4	27.9
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	4.6
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
North Macedonia (*)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19.2	23.3
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.0	9.6
Türkiye	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.8	13.7
Kosovo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40.3	41.1

(*) Bulgaria and Kosovo: 2020 data

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Definitions of intra- versus extra-EU trade corresponding to the composition of the European Union in 2021, i.e. with the United Kingdom as an extra-EU trade partner. Trade with the UK is then allocated to the extra-EU trade area.
- Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC data.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

Table 26: Confidentiality in the ‘Concentration of trade by activity’ dataset, 2021

(% of confidential cells)

	Intra-EU trade		Extra-EU trade		World trade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Czechia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Germany	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Estonia	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
France	0.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	25.0
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	25.0	0.0	17.5	27.5	15.0	27.5
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	9.4
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Austria	15.0	20.0	20.0	22.5	12.5	20.0
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35.0	45.0
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
North Macedonia (*)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Türkiye	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Kosovo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0

(*) Bulgaria and Kosovo: 2020 data

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Definitions of intra- versus extra-EU trade corresponding to the composition of the European Union in 2021, i.e. with the United Kingdom as an extra-EU trade partner. Trade with the UK is then allocated to the extra-EU trade area.
- Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC data.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

Table 27: Confidentiality in the 'Trade by partner country and activity' dataset, 2021

(% of confidential cells)

	Intra-EU trade		Extra-EU trade		World trade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Czechia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Germany	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Estonia	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
France	0.0	60.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	40.0
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	40.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	37.5
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Austria	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	50.0	50.0
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
North Macedonia (*)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Türkiye	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Kosovo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0

(*) Bulgaria and Kosovo: 2020 data

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Definitions of intra- versus extra-EU trade corresponding to the composition of the European Union in 2021, i.e. with the United Kingdom as an extra-EU trade partner. Trade with the UK is then allocated to the extra-EU trade area.
- Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC data.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

Table 28: Confidentiality in the ‘Trade by number of partner countries and activity’ dataset, 2021
(% of confidential cells)

	Intra-EU trade		Extra-EU trade		World trade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Bulgaria	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0
Czechia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Germany	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Estonia	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.3	2.2	2.2
Ireland	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greece	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
France	0.0	16.7	0.0	13.3	0.0	14.4
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	24.4	22.2	31.1	37.8	24.4	28.9
Latvia	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	26.7	28.9	33.3	28.9	13.3	6.7
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malta	6.3	6.3	3.1	3.1	4.7	4.7
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Austria	5.9	5.9	12.9	5.9	12.5	10.3
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	3.3	2.2	3.3	1.1	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	8.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	17.8	0.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26.9	22.2
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
North Macedonia (*)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	12.5
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.9	2.2
Türkiye	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	6.7
Kosovo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	22.6

(*) Bulgaria and Kosovo: 2020 data

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Definitions of intra- versus extra-EU trade corresponding to the composition of the European Union in 2021, i.e. with the United Kingdom as an extra-EU trade partner. Trade with the UK is then allocated to the extra-EU trade area.
- Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC data.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

Table 29: Confidentiality in the 'Trade by commodity and activity' dataset, 2021

(% of confidential cells)

	Intra-EU trade		Extra-EU trade		World trade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium	61.3	60.1	57.6	59.4	56.0	60.0
Bulgaria	12.0	12.4	12.3	13.9	14.0	16.4
Czechia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	38.4	44.6	36.9	42.6	24.6	32.1
Germany	3.2	6.1	2.4	3.5	1.9	2.8
Estonia	16.4	16.9	13.1	16.4	11.9	15.0
Ireland	25.3	40.5	12.2	26.7	11.8	25.6
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
France	25.0	31.6	22.5	28.7	16.5	22.2
Croatia	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.6
Italy	5.5	7.9	8.5	7.1	4.1	5.9
Cyprus	37.1	23.3	42.4	32.4	33.0	29.9
Latvia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lithuania	21.3	22.7	21.1	22.9	13.5	17.1
Luxembourg	63.0	48.7	45.3	41.3	44.7	46.4
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malta	7.1	12.5	11.3	15.7	7.2	14.7
Netherlands	40.1	44.9	39.6	46.6	29.8	35.0
Austria	17.5	22.4	18.6	23.9	11.3	12.8
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	20.9	23.6	21.0	23.6	10.8	11.8
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	36.7	42.4	31.5	36.4	19.1	26.0
Slovakia	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.3
Finland	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6
Sweden	43.3	47.9	51.3	55.0	44.4	49.3
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	48.6	53.8
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.9	11.4
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
North Macedonia (*)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28.2	45.0
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	:	:
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.8	19.0
Türkiye	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21.2	21.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15.3	22.8
Kosovo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.9	9.8

(*) Bulgaria, Türkiye and Kosovo: 2020 data

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Definitions of intra- versus extra-EU trade corresponding to the composition of the European Union in 2021, i.e. with the United Kingdom as an extra-EU trade partner. Trade with the UK is then allocated to the extra-EU trade area.
- Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC data.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

5.5. Control procedures

The primary responsibility for ensuring the accuracy of the published trade data rests with the reporting countries, as they are responsible for data collection and compilation. The control procedures can be broadly classified as:

- **controls of data validity** — Data are invalid when they cause processing problems and must be removed or corrected. Controls of data validity should in particular detect incorrect or missing codes, missing indicators (e.g. value or quantity), character data in numeric field and vice versa. All countries have implemented automatic processes to check for invalid data;
- **controls of data credibility** — Data can be valid but not plausible, which means that they could be processed but would distort the statistical analysis. Inconsistencies can be detected by cross-checking different statistical variables (e.g. trade value and net mass) or by observing trends in time series; and
- **controls of data completeness**: these are checks as to whether the reported trade data represent all the operator's trading activity. In intra-EU data, a close link with the VAT system allows the EU Member States to compare the statistical declarations with VAT returns or VIES data. In extra-EU trade, data are collected through customs declarations, so they are considered to be complete. Additional sources can be used, e.g. data from other statistical domains or mirror statistics.

In addition, data are validated by Eurostat before any dissemination to users. This mainly involves controls of data validity. Data already uploaded in the Eurostat database undergo further credibility and completeness checks based on automatic detection of outliers, internal studies or user feedback.

It should be kept in mind that basic data consist of millions of detailed trade declarations each month and it is impossible to achieve complete accuracy for the published statistics. As in all statistical work, a balance has to be struck between the resources devoted to checking and the likely benefits. Therefore, users should be aware of the margin of inaccuracy in the data used, at least as regards the most detailed level of data. This applies particularly to intra-EU trade statistics, where not all traders are requested to provide detailed information on their transactions.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

ESS definition

The **timeliness** of statistical outputs is the length of time between the event or phenomenon they describe and their availability.

Punctuality is the time lag between the release date of data and the target date on which they were scheduled for release as announced in an official release calendar, laid down by Regulations or previously agreed among partners.

6.1. Timeliness

According to the **Intrastat/Extrastat legislation applicable before 2022**, the EU Member States should have provided Eurostat with:

- Monthly aggregated statistics within 40 calendar days after the reference month;
- Monthly detailed statistics on extra-EU trade within 40 calendar days after the reference month;
- Monthly detailed statistics on intra-EU trade within 70 calendar days after the reference month;
- Annual data by enterprise characteristics (TEC data) within 18 months after the reference year; and
- Annual data by invoicing currency (TIC data) within three months after the reference year (transmission only every two years, starting from 2010 as reference year, the in-between years being optional since 2017).

According to the **EBS legislation applicable after January 2022**, the EU Member States should provide Eurostat with:

- Monthly aggregated statistics within 40 calendar days after the reference month;
- Monthly detailed statistics on extra-EU trade within 40 calendar days after the reference month;
- Monthly detailed statistics on intra-EU trade within 70 calendar days after the reference month;
- Annual data by enterprise characteristics (TEC data) **within 12 months** after the reference year; and
- Annual data by invoicing currency (TIC data) within three months after the reference year (transmission only every two years, starting from 2010 as reference year, the in-between years being optional).

Note that EFTA and enlargement countries are exempted from providing aggregated data as this obligation is laid down by intra-EU legislation, which is not applicable to them.

Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC and TIC data.

6.2. Punctuality

Table 30 shows how often and to what extent the ITGS data were delivered late. This indicator is based on the dates on which the first version was sent to Eurostat. Delays in monthly data transmissions were rare and generally minor. Delays were more significant in the delivery of annual data, i.e. TEC and TIC data.

Table 30: Punctuality of data transmissions

Reference periods: 2022 for aggregated and detailed data, 2021 for TEC data and 2022 for TIC data

	Number of delayed data deliveries and average delay				
	Aggregated data	Detailed intra-EU trade data	Detailed Extra-EU trade data	TEC data	TIC data
Belgium	1 (1 day)	1 (1 day)		7 (33 days)	1 (41 days)
Bulgaria				7	1 (18 days)
Czechia			1 (1 day)		
Denmark					1 (174 days)
Germany		1 (1 day)	1 (1 day)		
Estonia					1 (4 days)
Ireland	2 (2 days)		1 (1 day)	7 (11 days)	
Greece					
Spain	1 (1 day)			1 (18 days)	
France	1 (1 day)	1 (1 day)	1 (1 day)		
Croatia				7 (74 days)	1 (19 days)
Italy					1 (3 days)
Cyprus					
Latvia					
Lithuania					
Luxembourg	1 (2 days)				1 (13 days)
Hungary			1 (1 day)		1 (5 days)
Malta					
Netherlands	1 (1 day)	1 (1 day)	1 (9 days)		
Austria					
Poland		1 (1 day)			1 (45 days)
Portugal			1 (1 day)		
Romania					
Slovenia					
Slovakia					
Finland					
Sweden					1 (17 days)
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.		7 (15 days)	
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	11 (182 days)	7 (83 days)	1 (28 days)
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.			
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.		7	
North Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.		7 (11 days)	

	Number of delayed data deliveries and average delay				
	Aggregated data	Detailed intra-EU trade data	Detailed Extra-EU trade data	TEC data	TIC data
Albania	n.a.	n.a.		7	
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.			1 (19 days)
Türkiye	n.a.	n.a.		1	1 (136 days)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.			
Kosovo	n.a.	n.a.	1 (1 day)	7	

n.a.: Not applicable.

Note: Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC and TIC data.

7

Accessibility and clarity

ESS definition

The **accessibility** of statistical outputs is the measure of the ease with which users can obtain the data. It is determined by the physical conditions by means of which users obtain data: where to go, how to order, delivery time, pricing policy, marketing conditions (copyright, etc.), availability of micro or macro data, various formats.

The **clarity** of statistical outputs is the measure of the ease with which users can understand the data. It is determined by the information environment within which the data are presented, whether the data are accompanied by appropriate metadata, whether use is made of illustrations such as graphs and maps, whether information on data accuracy is available (including any limitations on use) and the extent to which additional assistance is provided by the producer.

Data dissemination channels

Multiple dissemination channels are used, including online publications, Statistics Explained articles, databases, FTP addresses for bulk download and application programming interfaces (API) protocols. Data are disseminated simultaneously and free of charge to all interested parties through Eurostat's website and databases, Comext being Eurostat's reference database for international trade in goods data.

Metadata and other supportive material

The dissemination of ITGS is supported by a complete set of structural metadata making it possible easily to identify, retrieve and browse the data. These structural metadata are completed by users-oriented documents which aims at providing detailed information on the concepts and definitions used in ITGS and at drawing the attention on specific issues. The [ITGS metadata](#) in Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS) cover methodological, qualitative and quantitative information in a standardised structure.

User support

In daily work, users can easily communicate their requests and needs by using tools directly geared to dissemination. With the members of the European Statistical System Eurostat has established a network of support centres in nearly all EU Member States and enlargement countries as well as some EFTA countries. Their mission is to provide help and guidance to users of European statistical data. Details of this user support network can be found in the [Contact us section of Eurostat's website](#).

A single entry point for trade in goods statistics

Eurostat website gives access to thematic sections dedicated to specific statistical domains. One of these sections relates to international trade in goods statistics, organised as follows.

‘International trade in goods’ dedicated section on Eurostat website

[Overview - International trade in goods - Eurostat \(europa.eu\)](#)

Overview

Database

- Selected datasets
- Detailed datasets
- Additional access to the data: Comext database and bulk download

Visualisations

Publications

- Euro indicators (incl. release calendar)
- News articles
- Statistics Explained articles
- Statistical publications
- Methodological publications

Information on data

- Overview
- Available indicators
- Reference period and data release
- Data revisions
- Data sources

Methodology

- Metadata
- Classifications
- Further reading

Quality

- Quality indicators
- Quality reports

Legislation

8

Coherence and comparability

ESS definition

The **coherence** of two or more statistical outputs refers to the degree to which the statistical processes by which they were generated used the same concepts — classifications, definitions and target populations — and harmonised methods. Coherent statistical outputs have the potential to be validly combined and used jointly. Examples of joint use are where the statistical outputs refer to the same population, reference period and region but comprise different sets of data items (say, employment data and production data) or where they comprise the same data items (say, employment data) but for different reference periods, regions or domains.

Comparability is a special case of coherence and refers to the second example above, where the statistical outputs refer to the same data items and the aim of combining them is to make comparisons over time, or across regions, or across other domains.

8.1. Comparability over space

8.1.1. EUROPEAN FIGURES VERSUS NATIONAL FIGURES

EU legislation serves as a basis for compiling the intra- and extra-EU trade statistics published by Eurostat. However, European statistics, which cover the EU as a whole, and the statistics published by the Member States, are not always directly comparable. Member States may apply a different concept at national level but they have to provide Eurostat with harmonised data according to the European concept.

The most common differences between the European concept and the national concepts are as follows:

- Use of the general trade system at national level while the European statistics are compiled according to the special trade system;
- Exclusion from national statistics of 'quasi-transit', which means of:
 - goods imported from a non-EU country, cleared through customs and immediately exported to another Member State (the Member State of final destination); or
 - goods imported from another Member State (the Member State of actual export), cleared through customs and immediately exported to a non-EU country.
- Inclusion of repairs in national statistics — these are excluded from the scope of European statistics from 2006; and
- Country of origin vs. Member State of consignment — for European statistics for intra-EU imports, the partner country is the Member State of consignment but for national statistics it may be the

country of origin.

Table 31 shows the main conceptual differences between European statistics and individual Member State's national statistics.

Table 31: Conceptual differences between European statistics and national statistics, 2022

<i>At national level, the following applies:</i>	General Trade System	Quasi transit is excluded	Repairs are included	Intra-EU imports are compiled by country of origin	Other ⁽¹⁾
Belgium		*			*
Bulgaria					*
Czechia				*	
Denmark	*	*			
Germany				*	*
Estonia					*
Ireland	*		*	*	
Greece					
Spain	*			*	*
France				*	*
Croatia		*			
Italy					
Cyprus	*				
Latvia		*			
Lithuania					
Luxembourg		*	*		
Hungary		*			*
Malta	*	*		*	
Netherlands		*			
Austria		*		*	*
Poland				*	
Portugal					
Romania					
Slovenia		*			*
Slovakia		*		*	*
Finland				*	*
Sweden					

(1) The other conceptual differences are the following:

Belgium: Returned goods are excluded from national statistics.

Bulgaria: Extra-EU imports at national level are by country of consignment; goods covered by Single Authorisation for Simplified Procedures (SASP) are included in national statistics.

Germany: Additional statistical procedures are included in national statistics.

Estonia: Extra-EU imports at national level are by country of consignment.

Spain: Ceuta and Melilla are included in national statistics.

France: Goods delivered to sea-going vessels and aircraft are excluded from national statistics.

Hungary: Extra-EU imports at national level are by country of consignment.

Austria: Goods covered by Single Authorisation for Simplified Procedures (SASP) are included in national statistics.

Slovenia: Trade by non-residents which is not connected with activity on the Slovenian market is excluded from national statistics.

Slovakia: Import data are valued on a FOB basis; SASP data directly collected from importers and exporters are included in national statistics.

Finland: Country codes QR, QV and QY are not included in the euro area in national statistics.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

Different revision practices can impact data comparability as well.

8.1.2. ASYMMETRIES IN INTRA-EU TRADE STATISTICS

In intra-EU trade statistics, asymmetries occur whenever: exports from Member State A to Member State B, as reported by A, differ from imports into B from A, as reported by B.

The most common errors affecting bilateral asymmetries at product level are misclassifications of the product or of the partner country.

While errors can be corrected, methodological reasons make bilateral asymmetries in ITGS unavoidable. The main methodological reasons for the discrepancies are partly the same as in the case of extra-EU trade. There are also factors that are specific to intra-EU trade, such as estimates for non-collected data. Member States regularly carry out bilateral studies to find out at detailed product level where the problems are and to resolve them to the highest extent possible.

In this report, asymmetries are calculated as share of the asymmetry in the average flow (average between the import and mirror export).

Table 32 reports the asymmetries in trade values, expressed in relative terms. It is evident that the impact varies considerably among the EU countries.

Table 32: Intra-EU asymmetries, 2022

(%)

	Intra-EU imports (*)	Intra-EU exports (**)
EU	-3.2	3.2
Belgium	5.3	12.4
Bulgaria	-2.1	-8.3
Czechia	5.0	7.6
Denmark	-2.3	1.1
Germany	-7.4	-0.3
Estonia	-2.6	-2.0
Ireland	7.9	-25.5
Greece	0.7	18.1
Spain	-0.1	4.2
France	-3.9	-0.3
Croatia	-3.4	3.0
Italy	-1.5	4.4
Cyprus	-19.7	-67.2
Latvia	8.1	6.9
Lithuania	10.5	-0.5
Luxembourg	-13.9	-20.8
Hungary	-0.8	8.5
Malta	-49.0	-48.7
Netherlands	-3.6	11.1
Austria	-5.0	-6.6
Poland	-6.0	4.4
Portugal	0.2	11.1
Romania	7.5	7.5
Slovenia	-1.1	6.6
Slovakia	1.0	3.8
Finland	4.0	-3.6
Sweden	-3.3	-7.4

(*) (Intra-EU imports - mirror exports) / Mirror flows average * 100

(**) (Intra-EU exports - mirror imports) / Mirror flows average * 100

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

8.1.3. ASYMMETRIES IN EXTRA-EU TRADE STATISTICS

In extra-EU trade statistics, asymmetries occur whenever:

- exports from the EU to a non-EU country, as reported by the EU, differ from imports into the non-EU country from the EU, as reported by the non-EU country, or
- imports into the EU from a non-EU country, as reported by the EU, differ from exports from the non-EU country to the EU, as reported by the non-EU country.

Comparing extra-EU trade statistics with the figures published by non-EU countries for the mirror trade flows inevitably highlights some discrepancies. As international recommendations require specific adaptations for the EU trade, conceptual differences explain part of the asymmetries observed in extra-EU trade statistics. Among conceptual differences, the general versus special trade system play a key role. EU ITGS use the special trade system, which means that goods from a non-EU country that are received into customs warehouses are not recorded unless they subsequently go into free circulation in the Member State of receipt (or are placed under the customs procedures for inward processing). Similarly, outgoing goods from customs warehouses are not recorded as extra-EU exports. The general trade system, which is used by most of the EU's main partner countries, is broader, including all goods entering or leaving the country.

Besides the trade system and errors such as product or partner misclassification, the most common reasons for asymmetries are:

- Methodological differences: trade coverage (e.g. data collection thresholds, treatment of specific goods or movements of goods), definition of partner country (e.g. country of re-export vs. country of origin), definition of statistical territory, different valuation principles (as the FOB valuation applies to exports and the CIF valuation applies to imports, the imports' value results slightly higher than that of exports);
- Time lag: the same operation is recorded for a different reference period;
- Statistical confidentiality: the goods movement is made confidential by one of the partners;
- Different practices in the treatment of revisions; and
- Problems of currency conversion.

Table 33 shows the mirror discrepancies in the trade of the EU with its top-10 trading partners.

Table 33: Asymmetries with the top-10 extra-EU partner countries, 2022

(%)

	EU imports (*)	EU exports (**)
United States	6.9	-3.6
China	15.9	-16.4
United Kingdom (***)	-0.4	11.7
Switzerland	-6.8	10.6
Russia	11.6	-15.2
Norway	-9.0	17.8
Türkiye	1.0	11.5
Japan	3.3	-13.9
South Korea	10.9	-7.6
India	-2.9	-9.1

(*) (EU imports - mirror exports) / Mirror flows average * 100

(**) (EU exports - mirror imports) / Mirror flows average * 100

(***) This asymmetry needs to be interpreted in the context of the UK withdrawal from the EU. Note Table 35 listing the changes affecting comparability over time of EU's trade with the UK

Sources: Eurostat calculations based on data transmitted by the EU Member States and by the EFTA countries (for Switzerland and Norway) and on data available in the IMF database (for the other extra-EU partner countries)

8.2. Comparability over time

Comparability over time is another important aspect of quality. Changes due to definitions, coverage or methods and other changes will have an impact on the continuity of trade series.

8.2.1. CHANGES IN THE PRODUCT NOMENCLATURE

A particular issue of comparability over time concerns the product classification used for trade in goods detailed data. The most detailed data are collected and published by eight-digit codes of the Combined Nomenclature (CN). Some changes are made to the CN every year. Eurostat maintains conversion tables between successive versions of the CN in order to improve comparison over time.

Table 34 gives an overview of changes in the number of CN8 codes over the last 20 years.

Table 34: Changes to CN8 codes over time

Year	Creations	Deletions	Total	Net change	CN Codes
2022	592	350	942	+242	9 736
2021	18	7	25	+11	9 494
2020	47	97	144	-50	9 483
2019	7	7	14	+0	9 533
2018	16	11	27	+5	9 533
2017	687	573	1 260	+114	9 528
2016	55	27	82	+28	9 414
2015	21	14	35	+7	9 386
2014	43	40	83	+3	9 379
2013	35	42	77	-7	9 376
2012	907	818	1 725	+89	9 383
2011	132	281	413	-149	9 294
2010	180	306	486	-126	9 443
2009	127	257	384	-130	9 569
2008	75	96	171	-21	9 699
2007	917	1 039	1 956	-122	9 720
2006	486	740	1 226	-254	9 842
2005	97	175	272	-78	10 096
2004	273	503	776	-230	10 174
2003	19	15	34	+4	10 404
2002	780	654	1 434	+126	10 400
2001	50	90	140	-40	10 274

8.2.2. METHODOLOGICAL CHANGES

The most important methodological changes or other events affecting ITGS in the past years are listed in the table below.

Table 35: Changes affecting comparability over time

	Type of trade	Event
2022	Intra-EU	For intra-EU exports, minimum coverage from collected data reduced from 97 % to 95 % of total trade value For intra-EU imports, the previous minimum coverage of direct collection is lifted, in order to take into account the legislative changes brought by EBS (among which the micro-data exchanges)
	Extra-EU	The reporting country is no longer the Member State where the customs declaration was lodged but the Member State in which the goods are located, regardless of the Member State where the customs declaration was lodged
	Intra- and extra-EU	Combined Nomenclature impacted by the sixth revision of the Harmonised System Change in the definition of the partner country for trade in electrical energy, from the standard definition to "neighbouring country"
2021	Intra- and extra-EU	Entry into force of the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland ⁽¹⁾
2020	Intra- and extra-EU	Change in the definition of intra- and extra-EU trade due to the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union on 31 January 2020 ⁽²⁾
2017	Intra- and extra-EU	Combined Nomenclature impacted by the fifth revision of the Harmonised System
2014	Intra-EU	For intra-EU imports, minimum coverage from collected data reduced from 95 % to 93 % of total trade value
2013	Intra- and extra-EU	Change in the definition of intra- and extra-EU trade due to Croatia's EU accession on 1 July 2013
2012	Intra- and extra-EU	Combined Nomenclature impacted by the fourth revision of the Harmonised System
2010	Intra- and extra-EU	Introduction of the concept of change in economic ownership to record trade in vessels and aircraft and determine the partner country allocation for sea products and deliveries to vessels and aircraft (based on the economic ownership of the vessels/aircraft)
	Intra- and extra-EU	Reporting Member State and partner country for goods delivered to and from offshore installations determined by the exclusive rights of a country to exploit seabed or subsoil of the area (exclusive economic zone) where the offshore installation is established
	Intra-EU	Estimates for non-collected net mass made mandatory

	Type of trade	Event
2009	Intra-EU	For intra-EU imports, minimum coverage from collected data reduced from 97 % to 95 % of total trade value
2007	Intra- and extra-EU	Change in the definition of intra- and extra-EU trade due to the EU accession of Bulgaria and Romania on 1 January 2007
	Intra- and extra-EU	Combined Nomenclature impacted by the third revision of the Harmonised System
2006	Extra-EU	Repairs excluded from the scope of extra-EU trade
	Intra-EU	Collection of net mass in Intrastat no longer mandatory if a supplementary quantity is collected
2005	Intra-EU	Repairs excluded from the scope of intra-EU trade
	Intra-EU	Collection of net mass in Intrastat no longer mandatory for a specific list of CN8 codes for which a supplementary quantity is collected
2004	Intra- and extra-EU	Change in the definition of intra- and extra-EU trade due to the EU accession of Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia on 1 May 2004
2002	Intra- and extra-EU	Combined Nomenclature impacted by the second revision of the Harmonised System
1996	Intra- and extra-EU	Combined Nomenclature impacted by the first revision of the Harmonised System

(¹) The Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland (part of the Withdrawal Agreement) started applying on 1 January 2021. Since then, data on imports from the UK are based on a mixed concept:

- the concept of country of consignment continues to be used for imports from Northern Ireland (Northern Ireland being part of the internal market), while
- the concept of country of origin applies for the imports from the UK (excluding Northern Ireland), as for any other non-EU partner country.

(²) While the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union took place on 31 January 2020, the UK was still part of the internal market until 31 December 2020, date which marked the end of the transition period. During the transition period, data on trade with the UK were still based on statistical concepts applicable to trade between the EU Member States. As a consequence, while imports from any other non-EU country are grouped by country of origin, the UK data reflected the country of consignment for periods up to and during 2020.

8.3. Coherence with other statistics

Apart from the ITGS, information on trade flows can be found in national accounts, business statistics and balance of payments data. These are compiled and produced according to the recommendations (sources and methods) of various international organisations, e.g. Eurostat, International Monetary Fund, United Nations.

Table 36 gives an overall idea of the main differences between these sources.

Table 36: Coherence across domains

	International Trade Statistics	National Accounts	Balance of Payments	Business Statistics
Concepts & Definitions	European concept and definitions	Aggregation of national statistics based on ESA 2010	Aggregation of national statistics based upon IMF Balance of Payments Manual (Sixth edition) (BPM6). It implies some methodological discrepancies (FOB/FOB, difference of coverage) in comparison to the ITGS concepts. Trade in goods data in BoP statistics are derived from Member States' ITGS. BoP statistics sent to Eurostat are compiled according to the European concept.	Statistics are based on activity sector.
Statistical unit/ object/ population	ITGS statistics record cross-border movement of goods. Statistical unit concept is not applicable for ITGS.	Not applicable	BoP statistics record cross border transaction with change of economic ownership. Statistical unit concept is not applicable in BoP.	Enterprise, local unit
Classifications (nomenclature)	Combined Nomenclature (CN) for recording products and Geonomenclature for recording of partner countries.	Institutional sectors	BoP classification for BoP items, goods, services and geographical breakdowns	NACE, CPA, Prodcom
Geographical breakdown	Detailed geographical breakdown	Intra-EU, Extra-EU, World	Less detailed geographical breakdown	Less detailed geographical breakdown
Reference period	Monthly	Annual, quarterly	Annual, quarterly, monthly	Annual, quarterly, monthly
Correction methods	National corrections	National corrections	National corrections	National corrections

8.4. Internal coherence

A key feature of the EU ITGS is their coherence. Aggregated data are constructed from detailed data across Member States and product classifications with the help of official correspondence tables. This ensures internal coherence. In addition, in order to maintain coherence, Eurostat calculates derived indicators such as unit value indices or seasonally adjusted series from the detailed data provided by Member States.

9 Trade-offs between output quality components

ESS Handbook for Quality Reports

Output quality components are not mutually exclusive in the sense that there are relationships between the factors that contribute to them. There are cases where the factors leading to improvements with respect to one component result in deterioration with respect to another.

As there are a number of quality components, including some with subcomponents, the number of possible trade-offs is considerable. However, not all of them are relevant for ITGS. Some of the most significant trade-offs are considered below:

Trade-off between relevance and comparability over time

The most important methodological changes over the last few years are documented in section 8.2. Some, such as the exclusion of repairs from the scope of statistics, were made in order to improve the relevance of statistics. Similarly, product classifications are revised regularly to ensure that they reflect changes in technology, trade patterns and user needs. Consequently, comparability over time is affected.

Trade-off between accuracy and timeliness

Trade statistics consist of a huge volume of detailed declarations collected in two different systems: intra-EU survey for data on international trade among EU Member States and customs data for extra-EU imports and exports of the EU Member States. As the time needed to transmit detailed intra-EU trade data is considerably longer than that for detailed extra-EU trade data, aggregated intra-EU trade data must be reported within 40 days from the end of the reference month, for the purposes of macro-economic analysis.

Trade-off between accuracy and respondent burden

Although respondent burden is not an output quality component as such, it forms an important trade-off with accuracy. The data collection system in the EU is constructed so that the smallest traders are exempted from statistical reporting (see section 11.2). Consequently, fewer data are collected, which affects in turn the accuracy of the detailed intra-EU trade statistics.

10

Assessment of user needs and perceptions

ESS Quality Declaration: User focus

We provide our users with products and services that meet their needs. The articulated and non-articulated needs, demands and expectations of external and internal users will guide the ESS, its members, their employees and operations.

Statistics satisfy the users' needs in a variety of ways. Users may need either annual aggregated or detailed monthly data on products or partner countries. They may be interested in trade values in current prices or at constant prices. Alternatively, their interest may be in quantities rather than in values. These examples, which are far from exhaustive, show the diversity of users and their requirements. Eurostat tries to meet these various needs and to adapt to a changing environment, such as changes due to globalisation.

User needs are monitored regularly. At EU level, there are regular contacts with key institutional users (Commission services and the European Central Bank) and with other main user groups such as trade associations. The level of satisfaction among users is very high. One recurring issue relates to the impact of the confidentiality in terms of data availability and accuracy. No solution was identified so far as the protection of the provider of the statistical information prevails over the quality of the disseminated data.

Other user needs have concerned the timeliness and coverage of the statistics by enterprise characteristics. Those needs were taken into account in the new legal framework for business statistics applicable as of 1 January 2022. As a result, both timeliness and coverage of these statistics are improving.

Constant contact with users allows the identification of products and services that meet their needs, and continuous improvements in the ITGS data.

11

Performance, cost and respondent burden

European Statistics Code of Practice

Principle 9: Resources must be effectively used.

Principle 10: Respondent burden should be proportional to the needs of users and not excessive for respondents. Respondent burden should be measured and targets set for its reduction over time.

11.1. Performance and cost

In order to improve performance and reduce the costs of data collection and processing, the use of IT tools in data collection has been identified as a priority. Consequently, the proportion of paper declarations has drastically decreased over time, as 99% of the total intra-EU trade and 100% of the extra-EU trade are collected electronically. Also several measures have been taken to develop and promote common tools for data validation.

11.2. Respondent burden

11.2.1. BURDEN ASSESSMENT

Intrastat (short from intra-EU trade statistics survey) is considered to be the largest business survey in the EU. Back in 2015, it was estimated that there were around 3.7 million European businesses involved in trade in goods between the Member States, out of which only about 13.1 % – around 485 000 – were liable to Intrastat reporting. Out of these 485 000 reporting businesses, 207 000 (43 %) reported only imports, 129 000 (27 %) only exports and 150 000 (31 %) reported both flows.

This reporting system is providing information about values and volume of international trade among EU Member States since the establishment of the Single Market and the removal of customs procedures. From its beginning, it became clear that the reporting burden imposed by this system on businesses was quite heavy. The Intrastat system has so undergone a number of changes and amendments of legislation in its history. These revisions have however not changed its basic characteristics but have rather enabled Member States to exempt more of their smallest businesses from statistical reporting obligations without making too drastic compromises in quality.

In November 2011, the European Council called upon the European Statistical System (ESS) to take effective measures ensuring a substantial reduction of the response burden by redeveloping both the data collection system and the base legislation, while maintaining at the same time, a sound level of quality. In response to this call, the ESS adopted an innovative statistical approach consisting in exchanging micro-data on intra-EU exports between the EU Member States allowing them to use

those mirror data for the compiling of their own intra-EU imports statistics. New legal provisions have started to apply since reference month January 2022.

11.2.2. SIMPLIFICATION MEASURES IN INTRA-EU TRADE

The ITGS data collection system aims at reducing the statistical burden on enterprises, and SMEs in particular. By design, intra-EU traders with lower amounts of trade are exempted from statistical declarations whenever the value of their trade is under a specific threshold. To achieve this, Member States have each year to set thresholds for intra-EU imports and exports. Those thresholds are complemented by other simplification measures, all aiming at lightening the statistical burden of the respondents.

11.2.2.1. Thresholds under the intra-EU data collection system

Thresholds for intra-EU imports and exports either exempt enterprises from providing statistical information or limit the volume of information collected. The thresholds are expressed in terms of the annual value of intra-EU trade. When they apply to data reporting, they are called 'exemption thresholds'. When they apply to determining the statistical value of the goods, they are called 'statistical value thresholds'.

- **Exemption threshold** — Traders below the threshold do not have to declare their trade in goods. When setting the threshold, Member States have to ensure that a significant part of their trade is covered. The legislation before 2022 required that thresholds were set so that collected data covered at least 97% of their intra-EU exports and 93% of their intra-EU imports. The requirements of the EBS legislation are not aimed at threshold levels, but rather at the application of the coverage rate for intra-EU exports of goods in particular: combined with other administrative data, the statistical information collected through business surveys is required to cover 95 % of the value of the total intra-EU exports of goods of each Member State. See **Table 37**
- **Statistical value threshold** — Member States make use of this simplification in order to exempt all or part of their traders from determining the statistical value of their trade. See **Table 38**

Are PSIs exempted from reporting of statistical value?

Yes	10 MS (37%)	BE	CZ	DK	EE ⁽¹⁾	FR	HR ⁽²⁾	NL	SK	FI ⁽¹⁾	SE						
Partly	14 MS (52%)	BG	DE	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI		
No	3 MS (11%)	EL	ES	MT													

⁽¹⁾ It is possible to report statistical value voluntarily.

⁽²⁾ Since 2020.

Table 37: Exemption thresholds under the intra-EU data collection system and share of beneficiary intra-EU traders, 2022

	Exemption threshold				Percentage of traders exempted from statistical reporting (%)		
	In euro		In national currency (*)		Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports	Total
	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports			
Belgium	1 500 000	1 000 000			98	88	96
Bulgaria	357 904	511 292	700 000	1 000 000	85	92	82
Czechia	488 480	488 480	12 000 000	12 000 000	89	84	87
Denmark	1 881 822	1 344 158	14 000 000	10 000 000	91	82	89
Germany	800 000	500 000			95	83	93
Estonia	400 000	200 000			86	73	83
Ireland	500 000	635 000			84	64	81
Greece	150 000	90 000			87	83	86
Spain	400 000	400 000			94	90	93
France	460 000	460 000			93	83	90
Croatia	345 061	199 074	2 600 000	1 500 000	89	76	87
Italy	1 400 000	400 000			98	79	95
Cyprus	230 000	75 000			83	65	84
Latvia	280 000	150 000			85	68	82
Lithuania	280 000	200 000			80	72	78
Luxembourg	200 000	150 000			85	74	84
Hungary	434 460	255 565	170 000 000	100 000 000	92	81	89
Malta	700	700			2	0	2
Netherlands	5 000 000	1 000 000			98	88	96
Austria	1 100 000	1 100 000			95	86	94
Poland	853 588	426 794	4 000 000	2 000 000	87	83	85
Portugal	350 000	250 000			94	85	93
Romania	182 508	182 508	900 000	900 000	83	62	80
Slovenia	140 000	200 000			81	80	81
Slovakia (**)	1 000 000	1 000 000			95	87	94
Finland	700 000	700 000			94	85	93
Sweden	846 692	423 346	9 000 000	4 500 000	93	79	91

(*) Whenever the Member State does not belong to the euro area.

(**) In 2022, the exemption threshold of EUR 200,000 for the intra-EU imports of goods and EUR 400,000 for the intra-EU exports of goods were maintained for entities operating in the agricultural and food sectors.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

Table 38: Statistical value thresholds under the intra-EU data collection system and share of beneficiary PSIs, 2022

	Statistical value threshold				Percentage of PSIs exempted from statistical value reporting (%)		
	In euro		In national currency (*)		Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports	Total
	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports	Intra-EU imports	Intra-EU exports			
Belgium	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted			100	100	100
Bulgaria	5 624 211	14 980 852	11 000 000	29 300 000	97	99	98
Czechia	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted			100	100	100
Denmark	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted			100	100	100
Germany	45 000 000	45 000 000			95	95	95
Estonia	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted			100	100	100
Ireland	5 000 000	34 000 000			93	83	91
Greece	No exemption	No exemption			0	0	0
Spain	No exemption	No exemption			0	0	0
France	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted			100	100	100
Croatia	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted			100	100	100
Italy	20 000 000	20 000 000			92	95	94
Cyprus	2 700 000	5 800 000			82	80	82
Latvia	5 000 000	7 000 000			90	93	91
Lithuania	5 000 000	8 000 000			84	89	85
Luxembourg	4 000 000	8 000 000			85	87	85
Hungary	12 778 246	35 779 090	5 000 000 000	14 000 000 000	91	95	93
Malta	No exemption	No exemption			0	0	0
Netherlands	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted			100	100	100
Austria	12 000 000	12 000 000			90	91	90
Poland	13 870 809	25 607 648	65 000 000	120 000 000	88	94	91
Portugal	6 500 000	6 500 000			90	89	90
Romania	2 027 863	4 055 726	10 000 000	20 000 000	81	83	83
Slovenia	4 000 000	9 000 000			89	91	89
Slovakia	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted			100	100	100
Finland	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted			100	100	100
Sweden	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted			100	100	100

(*) When the Member State does not belong to the euro area.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

11.2.2.2. Further simplification measures

In addition to thresholds, Member States may apply the following simplification measures:

- **Simplified reporting for small and medium-sized traders** — In order to further reduce the burden on the PSIs, the Member States are encouraged to define simplification measures applicable to small and medium-sized traders.

Is simplified reporting allowed for small and medium-sized traders?

Yes	9 MS (33%)	BE	DK	DE	IE	IT	CY	LU	AT	SI
No	18 MS (67%)	BG	CZ	EE	EL	ES	FR	HR	LV	LT
		HU	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SK	FI	SE

- **Simplified reporting for industrial plants or for parts of motor vehicle and aircraft** — The simplified declaration consists in reporting the commodity as a whole under one CN code instead of separately declaring and classifying all the component parts which make it up.

Is simplified reporting for industrial plants allowed?

Yes	26 MS (96%)	BE ⁽¹⁾	BG ⁽¹⁾	CZ ⁽¹⁾	DK ⁽¹⁾	DE ⁽¹⁾	EE ⁽¹⁾	EL ⁽²⁾	ES ⁽¹⁾	FR ⁽¹⁾	HR ⁽¹⁾	IT ⁽¹⁾	CY ⁽³⁾	LV	
		LT	LU	HU ⁽¹⁾	MT ⁽¹⁾	NL	AT ⁽¹⁾	PL ⁽¹⁾	PT ⁽¹⁾	RO ⁽⁴⁾	SI ⁽¹⁾	SK ⁽¹⁾	FI ⁽¹⁾	SE ⁽¹⁾	
No	1 MS (4%)	IE													

⁽¹⁾ Prior authorisation required, through submission of a written application.

⁽²⁾ The simplified reporting for industrial plants is allowed if requested.

⁽³⁾ Only in exceptional cases. Prior authorisation required, through submission of a written application.

⁽⁴⁾ The simplified reporting for industrial plants is allowed, but there were no requests from companies meeting the requirements of the legislation to be able to use the simplified CN code.

Is simplified reporting for parts of motor vehicle and aircraft allowed?

Yes	3 MS (11%)	BG ⁽¹⁾	DE ⁽¹⁾	PL										
No	24 MS (89%)	BE	CZ	DK	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	
		LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	

⁽¹⁾ Prior authorisation required, through submission of a written application.

- **Simplified reporting for goods delivered to vessels and aircraft** — Simplified product codes under Chapter 99 and a simplified partner code (QR for intra-EU deliveries) may be used to report the delivery of products for the crew and passengers as well as for the operation of engines, machines and other equipment of vessels or aircraft.

Is simplified reporting for goods delivered to vessels and aircraft allowed?

Yes	23 MS (85%)	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT
		LU	HU	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	
No	4 MS (15%)	BE (¹)	IE	EL	MT								

(¹) These flows are collected through customs documents, where the commodity codes are simplified.

- **Simplified reporting of the net mass** — Under the legal provisions on intra-EU trade statistics, where there is a supplementary unit laid down for a specific CN product code (e.g. litres, m², pieces), it is not mandatory to request the specification of net mass from the PSIs. The Member States can so decide whether the information about net mass is collected systematically for all CN8 codes or only for some.

For which CN8 codes is the net mass collected?

Net mass collected for all CN8 codes	16 MS (59%)	BG	CZ	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	LV		
		LT	MT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK				
Net mass collected for all CN8 codes except for some with a supplementary unit	2 MS (7%)	CY	SE									
Net mass collected for all CN8 codes except the ones with a supplementary unit	9 MS (33%)	BE	DK	DE	IT (¹)	LU	HU	NL	AT	FI		

(¹) Only PSIs below the statistical value threshold are exempted from reporting the net mass for all CN codes with a supplementary unit.

- **Simplified reporting for consignments whose value is less than EUR 1 000** — Depending on the decision of each Member State, PSIs may group together transactions with individual values less than the small individual transactions threshold. Traders may report just the partner Member State and the value of goods using a specific product code under Chapter 99. See **Table 39**

Is simplified reporting allowed for consignments whose value is less than EUR 1 000?

Yes	16 MS (59%)	BE	BG	CZ	DK	IE	ES	FR	HR	IT	LU	HU	NL	AT	PL	SK	FI
No	11 MS (41%)	DE	EE	EL	CY	LV	LT	MT	PT	RO	SI	SE					

Table 39: Simplified reporting for consignments whose value is less than EUR 1 000, 2022

	Simplified reporting allowed for consignments whose value is less than EUR 1 000	Threshold value		National conditions
		In euro	In national currency (*)	
Belgium	Yes	200		Commodity code 9950 00 00 can be used to declare movements of goods if both of the following two conditions are met: - The value of the transaction/movement of goods is less than € 200. - The total value of the movements of goods under code 9950 00 00 on the declaration is less than 5% of the total value of that declaration.
Bulgaria	Yes	255	500	Commodity code 9950 00 00 is used for single individual transactions, written on a separate line in the invoice or for which a separate invoice has been issued.
Czechia	Yes	400	9 826	In the Czech national legislation the exact amount of € 400 is stated and every PSI has to calculate the equivalent value in CZK.
Denmark	Yes	1 000	7 400	
Ireland	Yes	200		Commodity code 9950 00 00 is used by declarants for the small individual transactions. Where they choose to enter the correct CN code IE does not change this.
Spain	Yes	200		It is necessary to have beforehand the approval of the Customs Department.
France	Yes	200		Small individual transactions (< € 200) can be aggregated under the CN8 9950 00 00, as long as the total amount of these small transactions doesn't exceed 2 000 euros per month, per PSI and for one flow.
Croatia	Yes	1 000	7 535	In 2022, the total amount of a 'low value consignment' stated on the same invoice must be less than or equal to EUR 1 000, regardless of the number of goods stated on that invoice. In such a case, it is allowed to report all items of goods on that same (single) invoice as one item of goods under the CN code 9950 00 00 in the statistical declaration.
Italy	Yes	1 000		
Luxembourg	Yes	100		
Hungary	Yes	1 000	350 000	
Netherlands	Yes	1 000		Total trade value per country per month is less than 1 000 euro.
Austria	Yes	1 000		
Poland	Yes	200	937	
Slovakia	Yes	1 000		
Finland	Yes	200		Consignments individually imported to or exported from Finland to the maximum value of € 200 may always be targeted to commodity code 9950 00 00. Thus the sections transaction, mode of transport, country of origin, net mass and supplementary units of the form need not be filled in.

(*) When the Member State does not belong to the euro area.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

11.2.3. SIMPLIFICATION MEASURES IN EXTRA-EU TRADE

Extra-EU trade statistics cover all commercial transactions reported to customs, according to EU legislation. Some transactions do not have to be processed in detail.

In addition, countries may apply the following simplification measures:

- **Simplified reporting for industrial plants** — The simplified declaration consists in reporting the

commodity as a whole under one CN code instead of separately declaring and classifying all the component parts which make it up.

Is simplified reporting for industrial plants allowed?

Yes	23 countries (62%)	BE ⁽¹⁾	CZ ⁽¹⁾	DK ⁽²⁾	DE ⁽¹⁾	EL ⁽³⁾	ES ⁽²⁾	FR ⁽¹⁾	HR ⁽¹⁾	IT ⁽¹⁾	LV	LT	LU	HU ⁽¹⁾	MT ⁽¹⁾
		NL	AT ⁽¹⁾	PL ⁽¹⁾	PT ⁽⁴⁾	RO ⁽⁵⁾	SI ⁽¹⁾	SK ⁽¹⁾	FI ⁽¹⁾	SE ⁽¹⁾					
No	14 countries (38%)	BG	EE	IE	CY	IS	NO	CH	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK

⁽¹⁾ Prior authorisation required, through submission of a written application.

⁽²⁾ Only for exports. Prior authorisation required, through submission of a written application.

⁽³⁾ The simplified reporting for industrial plants is allowed if requested.

⁽⁴⁾ Only for exports.

⁽⁵⁾ The simplified reporting for industrial plants is allowed in Romania, but there were no requests from companies meeting the requirements of the legislation to be able to use the simplified CN code.

Note: Information not available for Liechtenstein.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

- **Simplified reporting for goods delivered to vessels and aircraft** — Simplified product codes under Chapter 99 and a simplified partner code (QS for extra-EU deliveries) may be used to report the delivery of products for the crew and passengers as well as for the operation of engines, machines and other equipment of vessels or aircraft.

Is simplified reporting for goods delivered to vessel and aircraft allowed?

Yes	25 countries (68%)	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT
		LU	HU	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	FI	SE	MK	BA ⁽¹⁾	
No	12 countries (32%)	IE	EL	MT	SK	IS	NO	CH	ME	AL	RS	TR	XK	

⁽¹⁾ Simplified product codes under Chapter 99 may be used to report goods delivered to vessels and aircraft (i.e. CN codes 9930 24 00, 9930 27 00 and 9930 99 00).

Note: Information not available for Liechtenstein.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

12 Confidentiality, transparency and security

European statistics code of practice

Principle 5: The privacy of data providers (households, enterprises, administrations and other respondents), the confidentiality of the information they provide and its use only for statistical purposes must be absolutely guaranteed.

Principle 6: Statistical authorities must produce and disseminate European statistics respecting scientific independence and in an objective, professional and transparent manner in which all users are treated equitably.

As a general definition, data used by national and EU authorities for producing statistics are considered confidential if statistical units can be identified, either directly or indirectly, and information about individuals or businesses is disclosed as a result.

The precise operational criteria determining which statistical data are considered confidential are fixed by each Member State in the light of national legislation or practices.

In the trade in goods statistical area, two confidentiality principles apply:

- **Principle of passive confidentiality** applicable to detailed data and to the data by invoicing currency² — The National Statistical Authority does not need to take appropriate measures to protect confidentiality, unless they are requested to do so by companies which feel that their interests would be harmed by the data publication. This principle is recommended by the United Nations in its IMTS 2010 publication and set out in the EU legislation for detailed statistics on intra- and extra-EU trade.

The considerable amount of details in trade data means that the potential for the creation of confidential data at detailed level is extremely high. In this setting, passive confidentiality has the advantage of limiting the loss of information for users and thus making the data more useful.

- **Principle of active confidentiality** applicable to the data by enterprise characteristics (i.e. by size, sector of economic activity or level of concentration).— Under this principle, confidential data are automatically hidden by the national statistical authority if certain criteria are met, without the company needing to send a request.

Transmission of data to Eurostat follows the principle of a single entry point endorsed by the

² In principle data by invoicing currency are not detailed enough to make it possible to identify a specific trader. They are therefore free for publication. However, the inclusion of additional detailed product categories and individual invoicing currencies might make it possible to identify individual traders. In such a case, and strictly only upon request of an importer or exporter of goods, reporting countries should prevent the release of confidential data by an appropriate marking.

Statistical Programme Committee (SPC). It uses eDAMIS (electronic Data files Administration and Management Information System), an integrated environment of data transmission tools that allow highly secure transmissions. At Eurostat, confidential data is stored in secure environments.

Annex — Supplementary indicators for 2019-2022

Table A.5.1: Share of collected data in intra-EU trade (%)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	93.5	91.8	93.1	94.4	97.7	97.3	97.3	98.0
Bulgaria	94.2	94.3	94.2	94.2	98.0	98.0	98.0	96.3
Czechia	96.6	96.0	95.8	95.7	98.1	97.7	97.6	97.7
Denmark	91.7	91.1	88.9	88.0	95.7	95.2	93.4	93.2
Germany	93.6	94.9	94.3	94.5	97.3	97.9	98.2	97.1
Estonia	92.0	91.7	92.1	91.4	95.2	95.1	95.9	95.3
Ireland	97.2	95.2	94.9	94.4	99.2	98.3	98.4	98.3
Greece	95.0	95.1	95.3	95.6	97.6	97.8	97.4	98.1
Spain	94.4	95.3	95.2	95.4	96.4	96.9	96.9	97.2
France	97.8	97.6	97.9	98.2	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5
Croatia	93.6	93.8	93.7	94.2	97.4	97.4	97.3	97.6
Italy	95.2	94.0	94.7	89.6	97.1	97.1	96.8	97.3
Cyprus	95.2	94.3	94.8	93.4	98.2	97.3	96.7	95.9
Latvia	93.8	94.1	93.7	94.9	97.0	96.8	96.7	97.1
Lithuania	95.7	95.3	95.4	95.9	98.0	97.7	97.8	97.5
Luxembourg	98.4	98.2	98.4	98.7	98.6	98.1	98.2	98.3
Hungary	93.2	93.5	93.1	93.2	96.7	96.5	95.7	94.8
Malta	:	100.0	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	99.4
Netherlands	87.6	86.2	85.0	84.7	94.5	94.0	92.8	95.4
Austria	94.2	93.8	94.1	94.0	97.2	97.4	97.5	97.3
Poland	95.6	95.2	95.9	95.6	97.8	97.9	98.2	97.6
Portugal	94.1	93.7	93.6	90.3	97.7	97.2	97.4	96.9
Romania	95.7	95.7	94.7	95.7	97.7	98.2	97.4	97.6
Slovenia	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.5	98.2	98.1	98.3	98.5
Slovakia	92.1	91.7	92.2	90.3	95.3	95.1	95.1	95.0
Finland	93.7	93.5	93.6	94.1	97.4	96.7	97.0	97.0
Sweden	94.1	93.8	93.6	94.0	97.9	97.8	97.7	97.7

: Data not available

Note: Intra-EU trade = International trade within the EU of 27 Member States

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.5.2: Share of estimated data for trade below the exemption threshold in intra-EU trade (%)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	6.3	7.9	6.8	5.5	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.6
Bulgaria	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	3.6
Czechia	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.1	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.2
Denmark	7.1	7.4	9.7	10.2	3.5	3.6	4.9	5.0
Germany	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Estonia	5.3	5.3	5.4	6.1	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.7
Ireland	2.1	3.2	1.8	2.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
Greece	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1
Spain	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0
France	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
Croatia	6.3	6.2	6.3	5.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.3
Italy	4.7	5.7	5.0	9.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.3
Cyprus	4.5	5.2	4.8	5.5	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.8
Latvia	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8
Lithuania	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7
Luxembourg	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7
Hungary	4.7	3.8	3.7	3.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2
Malta (*)	No est.	0.0	0.0	0.0	No est.	0.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	:	:	:	14.3	:	:	:	2.9
Austria	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1
Poland	4.2	4.7	3.9	3.6	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.4
Portugal	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.5
Romania	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Slovenia	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.3
Slovakia	3.0	3.4	4.8	7.8	1.9	2.2	3.1	3.7
Finland	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.6
Sweden	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4

: Data not available

(*) No estimate was compiled for trade below the exemption threshold and non-response for the reference year 2019.

Notes:

- Intra-EU trade = International trade within the EU of 27 Member States
- The share of estimated data refers to the share in the final data transmitted to Eurostat. It might be much higher in first and intermediate data deliveries.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.5.3: Share of estimated data for non-response in intra-EU trade
(%)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Bulgaria	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Czechia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Denmark	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.3	1.8	1.8
Germany	2.5	1.2	1.8	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.5
Estonia	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.0
Ireland	0.7	1.7	3.3	3.1	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.3
Greece	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.8
Spain	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.9
France	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
Cyprus	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.2
Latvia	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0
Lithuania	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8
Luxembourg	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.0
Hungary	2.1	2.7	3.1	3.4	1.8	2.0	3.1	3.9
Malta (*)	No est.			0.0	No est.			0.6
Netherlands	:	:	:	1.0	:	:	:	1.6
Austria	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6
Poland	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9
Portugal	1.2	1.4	1.6	5.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.6
Romania	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.4
Slovenia	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Slovakia	4.9	4.9	3.0	1.9	2.8	2.8	1.8	1.3
Finland	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.3
Sweden	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9

: Data not available

(*) No estimate was compiled for trade below the exemption threshold and non-response for the reference year 2019.

Notes:

- Intra-EU trade = International trade within the EU of 27 Member States
- The share of estimated data refers to the share in the final data transmitted to Eurostat. It might be much higher in first and intermediate data deliveries.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.5.4: Global share of estimated data in intra-EU trade
(% of trade below the exemption threshold and non-response in total intra-EU trade)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	6.5	8.2	6.9	5.6	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.0
Bulgaria	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.7
Czechia	3.4	4.0	4.2	4.3	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.3
Denmark	8.3	8.9	11.1	12.0	4.3	4.8	6.6	6.8
Germany	6.4	5.1	5.7	5.5	2.7	2.1	1.8	2.9
Estonia	8.0	8.3	7.9	8.6	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.7
Ireland	2.8	4.8	5.1	5.6	0.8	1.7	1.6	1.7
Greece	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.4	2.4	2.2	2.6	1.9
Spain	5.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.8
France	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Croatia	6.4	6.2	6.3	5.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4
Italy	4.8	6.0	5.3	10.4	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.7
Cyprus	4.8	5.7	5.2	6.6	1.8	2.7	3.3	4.1
Latvia	6.2	5.9	6.3	5.1	3.0	3.2	3.3	2.9
Lithuania	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.5
Luxembourg	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.7
Hungary	6.8	6.5	6.9	6.8	3.3	3.5	4.3	5.2
Malta (*)	No est.	0.0	0.0	0.0	No est.	0.0	0.0	0.6
Netherlands	12.4	13.8	15.0	15.3	5.5	6.0	7.2	4.6
Austria	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.7
Poland	4.4	4.8	4.1	4.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.4
Portugal	5.9	6.3	6.4	9.7	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.1
Romania	4.3	4.3	5.3	4.3	2.3	1.8	2.6	2.4
Slovenia	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5
Slovakia	7.9	8.3	7.8	9.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0
Finland	6.3	6.5	6.4	5.9	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.0
Sweden	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3

(*) No estimate was compiled for trade below the exemption threshold and non-response for the reference year 2019.

Notes:

- Intra-EU trade = International trade within the EU of 27 Member States
- The share of estimated data refers to the share in the final data transmitted to Eurostat. It might be much higher in first and intermediate data deliveries.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.8.1: Share of collected data in extra-EU trade
(%)

	Extra-EU imports				Extra-EU exports			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	99.3	99.2	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.4	100.0	100.0
Bulgaria	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Czechia	99.6	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.7	100.0	100.0
Denmark	98.9	98.9	100.0	100.0	99.3	99.5	100.0	100.0
Germany	99.4	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0
Estonia	99.3	99.3	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0
Ireland	97.5	96.8	99.2	99.2	99.4	99.0	99.8	99.7
Greece	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Spain	99.5	99.2	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.6	100.0	100.0
France	99.8	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0
Croatia	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Italy	99.9	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0
Cyprus	99.3	99.2	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0
Latvia	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.5	100.0	100.0
Lithuania	99.6	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0
Luxembourg	99.6	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.5	100.0	100.0
Hungary	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.6	100.0	100.0
Malta	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	99.1	99.0	99.8	100.0	98.9	98.8	99.9	100.0
Austria	99.6	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Poland	99.6	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.7	99.9	100.0
Portugal	99.3	99.0	99.9	100.0	99.6	99.6	100.0	100.0
Romania	99.6	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.7	100.0	100.0
Slovenia	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Slovakia	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.0	98.0	99.2	100.0	100.0
Finland	99.3	99.3	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.7	100.0	100.0
Sweden	99.1	99.1	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0
Iceland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Liechtenstein	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Norway	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Switzerland	99.9	99.6	100.0	97.5	99.9	99.5	100.0	97.8
Montenegro	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Macedonia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Albania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Türkiye	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kosovo	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Extra-EU trade = Trade with non-EU27 countries.
- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to their total international trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.

Sources: EU Member States and EFTA countries: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Enlargement countries: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries.

Table A.8.2: Share of estimated data for delayed or incomplete customs records in extra-EU trade (%)

	Extra-EU imports				Extra-EU exports			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium								
Bulgaria								
Czechia								
Denmark					0.3	0.1		
Germany								
Estonia								
Ireland								
Greece								
Spain								
France								
Croatia								
Italy								
Cyprus	0.0							
Latvia								
Lithuania								
Luxembourg								
Hungary								
Malta								
Netherlands	0.2	0.3	0.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	
Austria								
Poland								
Portugal								
Romania								
Slovenia								
Slovakia								
Finland								
Sweden								
Iceland								
Liechtenstein		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	
Norway								
Switzerland	0.1	0.4		2.5	0.1	0.5		2.2
Montenegro								
North Macedonia								
Albania								
Serbia								
Türkiye								
Bosnia and Herzegovina								
Kosovo								

n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Extra-EU trade = Trade with non-EU27 countries.
- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to their total international trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.

Sources: EU Member States and EFTA countries: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Enlargement countries: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries.

Table A.8.3: Share of estimated data for missing declarations under the intra-EU data collection system in extra-EU trade
(% of trade below the exemption threshold under the intra-EU data collection system and non-response in total extra-EU trade)

	Extra-EU imports				Extra-EU exports			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	0.2	0.2			0.1	0.1		
Czechia	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
Denmark	1.1	1.1			0.4	0.4		
Germany	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Estonia	0.7	0.7		0.0	0.3	0.3		
Ireland	2.5	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.3
Greece	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Spain	0.5	0.8			0.3	0.4		
France	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Croatia	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Italy	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2		0.0
Latvia	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	0.4	0.6			0.4	0.5		
Hungary	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
Malta								
Netherlands	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0
Austria	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Poland	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0
Portugal	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Romania	0.4	0.4			0.4	0.3		
Slovenia	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Finland	0.7	0.7			0.2	0.3		0.0
Sweden	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0

Notes:

- Extra-EU trade = Trade with non-EU27 countries.
- Missing declarations under the intra-EU data collection system relate to trade with the UK, for which data were collected via the intra-EU data collection system up to (and including) 2020; for the reference years 2021 and 2022, they relate to trade with the UK (Northern Ireland), for which data are still collected via the intra-EU data collection system.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Table A.12: Intra-EU data collection system — Estimated statistical value vs collected invoice value
(%)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bulgaria	1.2	1.6	1.5	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	0.5
Czechia	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7
Denmark	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
Germany	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7
Estonia	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	-1.3	-0.7	-0.9	-1.1
Ireland	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Greece	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.
Spain	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.
France	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Croatia	No est.	1.0	1.0	1.0	No est.	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cyprus	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	-0.8	-0.4	-0.9	-1.6
Latvia	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-1.0	-1.3
Lithuania	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Luxembourg	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9
Hungary	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Malta	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.	No est.
Netherlands	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3
Austria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3
Poland	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Portugal	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Romania	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Slovenia	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7
Slovakia	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5
Finland	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7
Sweden	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3

Formula = [Statistical value estimated for the PSIs below the "statistical value" threshold / Invoiced value reported by the same PSIs - 1] * 100

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

Table A.14.1: Share in total intra-EU trade value of records with estimated net mass (%)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	24.7	23.1	23.9	:	28.4	27.3	31.1	:
Denmark	12.2	10.8	11.0	8.9	8.2	8.6	7.9	6.8
Germany	4.3	4.9	4.9	:	4.4	5.3	5.5	:
Italy	1.6	2.7	4.3	7.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	8.7
Cyprus	10.5	9.5	11.3	9.3	2.1	4.0	3.7	3.7
Luxembourg	34.5	35.2	34.4	26.4	35.4	29.2	29.3	28.2
Hungary	24.9	24.5	25.2	29.0	39.8	39.3	36.8	38.3
Netherlands	24.9	24.3	23.3	23.2	26.7	27.6	26.7	28.2
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	9.3	10.0	9.7	8.4	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.1
Sweden	3.8	3.9	3.8	:	3.5	3.4	4.4	:

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Table A.14.2: Share in total extra-EU trade value of records with estimated net mass (%)

	Extra-EU imports				Extra-EU exports			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	3.7	2.8	0.0	:	9.4	9.8	0.1	:
Denmark	1.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0
Germany	0.7	0.7	0.0	:	1.0	1.0	0.0	:
Italy	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	1.3	2.3	0.2	0.2	10.2	4.4	0.1	0.1
Hungary	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	5.8	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	7.1	6.7	0.0	0.1
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Sweden	0.4	0.4	0.0	:	0.5	1.3	0.0	:

: Data not available

Note: Records with estimated net mass under the intra-EU data collection system relate to trade with the UK, for which data were collected via the intra-EU data collection system up to (and including) 2020; for the reference years 2021 and 2022, they relate to trade with the UK (Northern Ireland), for which data are still collected via the intra-EU data collection system.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Table A.15: Matching rate between trade and business registers in intra-EU trade
(%)

	Number of enterprises successfully matched						Trade value successfully matched					
	Intra-EU imports			Intra-EU exports			Intra-EU imports			Intra-EU exports		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Belgium	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bulgaria	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:
Czechia	94.4	93.4	85.4	98.8	98.6	98.7	92.8	92.2	91.9	92.6	92.1	91.2
Denmark	98.2	98.3	98.5	98.9	98.9	98.9	94.6	95.5	93.8	96.9	95.4	94.5
Germany	93.9	90.9	92.9	95.9	94.8	96.1	98.7	99.0	99.3	98.4	98.4	98.9
Estonia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ireland	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	94.5	95.2	99.3	97.1	96.6	99.6
Greece	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spain	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
France	96.1	96.0	93.8	98.9	99.0	94.7	99.6	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.6
Croatia	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.4	99.4	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Italy	99.4	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cyprus	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Latvia	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lithuania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Luxembourg	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hungary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Malta	100.0	99.6	99.9	100.0	99.6	99.6	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	96.7	96.8	96.9	98.7	98.5	98.0	99.2	98.6	97.7	98.7	98.4	95.6
Austria	96.4	96.5	96.1	97.5	97.8	97.3	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9
Poland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Portugal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Romania	99.3	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	100.0	93.8	100.0	100.0	91.7	100.0	100.0
Slovenia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slovakia	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finland	99.7	100.0	99.8	99.6	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9
Sweden	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

: Data not available

Note: Intra-EU trade corresponding to the composition of the European Union according to the reference year, i.e. including the United Kingdom for the year 2019 and excluding the UK for the years 2020-2021.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.16: Matching rate between trade and business registers in extra-EU trade
(%)

	Number of enterprises successfully matched						Trade value successfully matched					
	Extra-EU imports			Extra-EU exports			Extra-EU imports			Extra-EU exports		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Belgium	99.9	100.0	99.5	99.3	99.7	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.9	99.8
Bulgaria	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:
Czechia	55.9	44.8	23.1	92.3	89.3	86.8	82.9	87.8	87.8	92.6	92.5	93.1
Denmark	99.5	98.6	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.5	93.8	95.1	92.0	96.9	98.2	97.1
Germany	86.0	86.8	86.7	94.1	94.5	94.2	99.3	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7
Estonia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ireland	99.2	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.2	97.3	95.8	99.6	99.2	99.7
Greece	96.8	96.8	93.9	99.0	99.1	98.5	99.0	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9
Spain	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9
France	95.6	95.6	92.8	95.9	96.0	95.9	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6
Croatia	100.0	98.5	99.5	100.0	99.4	99.3	100.0	99.6	99.9	100.0	99.8	100.0
Italy	99.5	99.8	99.5	96.2	96.3	95.9	99.6	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.2	99.2
Cyprus	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Latvia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lithuania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Luxembourg	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hungary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Malta	100.0	99.5	99.6	100.0	99.6	99.6	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	96.0	95.7	94.7	93.9	94.1	94.5	98.8	99.0	95.7	97.7	98.6	98.6
Austria	99.2	99.3	98.9	99.3	99.4	99.1	99.8	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Poland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Portugal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Romania	98.5	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	97.0	100.0	100.0
Slovenia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slovakia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finland	99.2	98.8	99.3	98.5	98.0	96.1	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.7	99.8
Sweden	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

: Data not available

Note: Extra-EU trade corresponding to the composition of the European Union according to the reference year, i.e. excluding the United Kingdom for the year 2019 and including the UK for the years 2020-2021.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.17: Matching rate between trade and business registers in world trade (%)

	Number of enterprises successfully matched						Trade value successfully matched					
	World imports			World exports			World imports			World exports		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Belgium	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.9
Bulgaria	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:
Czechia	61.2	48.7	25.7	93.8	91.4	89.4	90.8	91.2	91.0	92.6	92.2	91.5
Denmark	98.5	98.5	98.7	99.0	99.0	99.1	94.4	95.4	93.2	96.9	96.7	95.7
Germany	91.4	89.0	90.6	94.1	93.3	94.3	98.9	99.1	99.4	98.9	99.0	99.3
Estonia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ireland	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	96.1	96.5	97.2	98.4	98.1	99.7
Greece	97.7	97.6	95.3	99.3	99.4	98.9	99.5	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
Spain	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
France	95.8	95.7	92.9	96.5	96.5	94.3	99.6	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.6
Croatia	99.9	98.6	99.5	99.8	99.3	99.2	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9
Italy	99.3	99.9	99.9	97.5	97.4	97.3	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6
Cyprus	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Latvia	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lithuania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Luxembourg	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hungary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Malta	100.0	99.4	99.7	100.0	99.5	99.7	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	96.2	96.2	96.0	97.3	97.1	96.7	99.0	98.8	96.7	98.4	98.5	96.6
Austria	96.5	96.6	96.2	97.7	97.9	97.5	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.9
Poland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Portugal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Romania	99.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	100.0	95.2	100.0	100.0	92.9	100.0	100.0
Slovenia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slovakia	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finland	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.2	98.9	97.8	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9
Sweden	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Iceland	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.7
Switzerland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
North Macedonia	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Türkiye	96.8	96.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kosovo	99.5	99.8	:	99.9	100.0	:	99.8	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:

: Data not available

n.a.: Not applicable.

Note: Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC data.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on TEC statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.20.1: Impact of revisions in intra-EU trade
(%)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
EU	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Belgium	2.9	3.7	7.3	-1.8	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.1
Bulgaria	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	-3.6
Czechia	2.8	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8
Denmark	1.5	2.4	0.6	0.1	1.5	1.1	0.6	1.5
Germany	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.6	1.2
Estonia	-0.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7
Ireland	7.3	5.2	4.1	2.0	-0.8	2.8	2.1	-0.4
Greece	2.3	2.1	3.1	2.6	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.0
Spain	1.9	0.5	1.0	1.8	1.6	0.6	-1.9	-0.5
France	-0.7	-0.2	-0.5	1.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.5
Croatia	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.0	1.6	-4.0	-4.0
Italy	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.8	0.6
Cyprus	0.0	0.2	3.2	3.4	1.2	0.7	8.7	6.0
Latvia	2.9	2.1	2.2	1.5	2.2	0.5	-2.0	0.9
Lithuania	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.2	1.2	1.0	0.3	1.8
Luxembourg	1.8	3.7	2.9	3.7	0.3	-0.8	1.7	-1.3
Hungary	1.1	0.5	1.6	2.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7
Malta	7.6	15.4	6.4	2.0	9.9	7.5	-3.3	8.3
Netherlands	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.4
Austria	0.8	0.5	2.5	3.3	0.3	0.7	1.1	2.1
Poland	4.4	4.1	4.0	1.7	3.5	2.5	2.7	1.6
Portugal	-1.0	1.1	2.0	1.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.2
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.7	0.8
Slovakia	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.3
Finland	1.8	1.7	1.6	3.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.6
Sweden	0.5	0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.2

Revision rate = (Last figure - First figure) / First figure * 100

Source: Eurostat calculations based on the first and last versions of detailed statistics transmitted by the EU Member States

Table A.20.2: Impact of revisions in extra-EU trade
(%)

	Extra-EU imports				Extra-EU exports			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
EU	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Belgium	1.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	-0.4	-0.3	-0.9	-0.8
Bulgaria	23.8	2.6	0.7	0.6	7.4	4.3	4.8	7.9
Czechia	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.6	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Denmark	0.4	-0.5	-3.6	1.4	0.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.1
Germany	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Estonia	0.1	-0.1	0.4	-0.9	-1.0	-0.5	-1.3	-0.4
Ireland	10.6	2.6	4.4	2.7	1.3	0.9	0.5	-0.1
Greece	-1.0	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.6	0.7
Spain	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	-0.4	0.0	0.9	0.8
France	2.1	-0.5	1.6	2.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7
Croatia	1.7	0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.6
Italy	-0.2	0.5	4.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Cyprus	-0.1	4.1	4.7	0.0	5.4	-0.1	3.4	3.9
Latvia	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.7	2.2	3.1	8.0
Lithuania	-2.1	-1.9	-4.4	-4.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-2.7
Luxembourg	1.3	-0.7	5.2	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-1.1	0.0
Hungary	0.8	1.3	0.4	1.6	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9
Malta	2.1	1.4	-0.4	1.9	2.0	4.1	-0.2	-4.2
Netherlands	0.7	-0.3	1.2	0.5	0.3	-0.5	1.5	-0.4
Austria	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.2
Poland	-1.0	0.6	-1.2	-2.0	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.5
Portugal	-0.2	0.3	0.6	-0.1	-0.4	-0.8	-0.4	-0.2
Romania	0.5	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.1
Slovenia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	-0.6	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5
Slovakia	-0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	-1.5	-0.7	0.1	2.3
Finland	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.1	1.4	1.2
Sweden	1.5	-0.1	1.7	2.9	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2
Iceland	-0.3	3.4	1.1	-1.4	2.7	0.0	0.7	-1.4
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3
Montenegro	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.5
North Macedonia	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0
Albania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	1.5	0.7	-1.5	3.9	1.0	0.9	-1.7	1.8
Türkiye	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Kosovo	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0

n.a.: Not applicable.

Revision rate = (Last figure - First figure) / First figure * 100

Notes:

- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to their total international trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.
- Norway: Missing information as all versions of detailed data not available.

Source: Eurostat calculations based on the first and last versions of detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.21.1: Impact of confidentiality in intra-EU trade — Number of CN8 codes affected
(Number of 8-digit product codes affected)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	18	20	21	22	27	28	27	27
Bulgaria				5				4
Czechia	28	27	22	17	38	38	37	36
Denmark	37	35	39	37	90	91	95	101
Germany	64	69	70	70	173	170	170	168
Estonia				6				
Ireland	11	11	12	11	7	7	8	6
Greece	11	11	10	17	11	9	12	15
Spain	11	5	3	10	33	35	34	35
France	44	49	39	11	308	318	80	51
Croatia								
Italy	36	37	38	39	97	99	99	104
Cyprus	3	5	5	15	1			
Latvia								
Lithuania					1	1	1	1
Luxembourg	4	4	6	6	7	7	7	7
Hungary	71	64	65	83	59	64	57	68
Malta								
Netherlands	229	146	96	174	468	421	398	407
Austria	83	82	84	80	218	217	219	230
Poland	1	1		1				
Portugal								
Romania	80	83	82	97	60	57	59	70
Slovenia	28	28	29	5	24	19	21	5
Slovakia	28	34	28	12	24	26	20	18
Finland	96	101	61	62	143	142	105	103
Sweden	27	26	22	27	66	66	64	228

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.21.2: Impact of confidentiality in intra-EU trade — Share of records with confidential trade value (%)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bulgaria				0.2				3.7
Czechia	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Denmark	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	9.1	10.6	10.9	12.1
Germany	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.8	2.4	3.0	2.6
Estonia								
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0
France	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.9	3.3	1.4	0.9
Croatia								
Italy	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
Cyprus	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0			
Latvia								
Lithuania								
Luxembourg	2.3	2.2	3.8	6.9	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.8
Hungary	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.2
Malta								
Netherlands	1.7	1.5	2.5	2.7	5.1	4.0	5.3	9.7
Austria	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.9	4.3	4.0	4.5	5.5
Poland	0.0	0.0		0.0				
Portugal								
Romania	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Slovenia	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.2	0.2	0.3	
Slovakia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Finland	2.8	3.0	4.1	3.8	5.1	5.8	5.1	1.8
Sweden	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5

Note: Share in total intra-EU trade expressed in value and considering records at the most detailed level of the product nomenclature (CN8 for the EU Member States)

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.21.3: Impact of confidentiality in intra-EU trade — Share of records with confidential net mass (%)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Bulgaria								
Czechia	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Denmark	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	6.5	7.1	6.7	7.5
Germany	15.4	15.5	13.3	4.5	19.6	17.9	14.5	6.2
Estonia								
Ireland	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
Spain	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.0	2.7	2.2	2.6
France	15.0	13.7	12.9	10.9	9.3	8.4	2.6	5.1
Croatia								
Italy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Latvia								
Lithuania					0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	1.7	1.1	3.7	7.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Malta								
Netherlands	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.5	13.0	12.5	12.4	12.9
Austria	6.6	10.3	9.1	8.9	9.4	10.7	10.5	9.7
Poland	0.0	0.0		0.0				
Portugal								
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0
Slovakia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Finland	12.5	14.6	14.0	12.4	10.3	10.4	9.7	8.6
Sweden	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9

Note: Share in total intra-EU trade expressed in net mass and considering records at the most detailed level of the product nomenclature (CN8 for the EU Member States)

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.22.1: Impact of confidentiality in extra-EU trade — Number of 8-digit product codes affected
(Number of 8-digit product codes affected)

	Extra-EU imports				Extra-EU exports			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	18	20	20	21	27	26	27	26
Bulgaria				6				4
Czechia	15	16	12	2	30	31	25	3
Denmark	34	32	39	34	94	93	96	99
Germany	56	60	64	57	171	166	167	164
Estonia				1				1
Ireland	12	14	14	14	13	11	15	12
Greece	14	12	18	24	10	11	11	15
Spain	10	5	3	10	34	34	33	33
France	49	49	42	10	310	312	82	51
Croatia								
Italy	28	33	29	34	99	102	100	105
Cyprus	2	2	1	2	3	4	10	3
Latvia								
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Luxembourg	2	2	1	1	6	6	6	6
Hungary	72	63	71	82	60	65	58	76
Malta								
Netherlands	698	552	493	520	916	826	854	900
Austria	79	74	80	72	214	213	215	227
Poland								
Portugal								
Romania	72	71	73	77	48	47	52	52
Slovenia	26	24	27	4	25	20	24	5
Slovakia	13	12	12	3	16	17	16	12
Finland	85	84	56	58	140	147	109	106
Sweden	30	29	22	12	66	68	59	46
Iceland					3	1	3	2
Liechtenstein	2				16	2	2	4
Norway	2 379	2 468	2 649	2 788	3 032	3 067	3 040	3 145
Switzerland	11	7	7	7	48	10	10	10
Montenegro								
North Macedonia	21	18	19	24	9	8	7	6
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	11	11	9	9	11	11	9	9
Türkiye	20	18	19	21	35	36	35	42
Bosnia and Herzegovina								
Kosovo								

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Number of product codes in total extra-EU trade (world trade for EFTA and enlargement countries) considering records at the most detailed level of the product nomenclature, i.e. CN8 for the EU Member States and the enlargement countries, 8-digit level of the national product nomenclature for the EFTA countries.
- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to their total international trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.

Sources: EU Member States and EFTA countries: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Enlargement countries: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries.

Table A.22.2: Impact of confidentiality in extra-EU trade — Share of records with confidential trade value (%)

	Extra-EU imports				Extra-EU exports			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Bulgaria				0.5				2.4
Czechia	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4
Denmark	2.8	2.5	3.1	4.6	26.7	29.8	26.9	28.5
Germany	3.2	2.4	5.1	9.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4
Estonia				0.0				0.0
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0
Spain	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0
France	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	4.3	4.4	3.6	2.2
Croatia								
Italy	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.3
Cyprus	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.8
Latvia								
Lithuania	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.6				
Luxembourg	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2
Hungary	0.6	0.5	0.4	3.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9
Malta								
Netherlands	3.9	3.3	5.0	7.8	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4
Austria	7.4	6.5	10.4	15.7	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.8
Poland								
Portugal								
Romania	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.8
Slovenia	0.2	0.1	0.3		0.1	0.1	0.2	
Slovakia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Finland	6.1	5.2	8.1	3.7	6.6	8.7	5.7	3.3
Sweden	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.8
Iceland					0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liechtenstein	0.3				0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	19.4	19.9	23.1	32.9	52.4	35.6	47.8	24.7
Switzerland	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
Montenegro								
North Macedonia	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.1
Türkiye	13.3	8.5	12.5	18.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina								
Kosovo								

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Share in total extra-EU trade (world trade for EFTA and enlargement countries) expressed in value and considering records at the most detailed level of the product nomenclature, i.e. CN8 for the EU Member States and the enlargement countries, 8-digit level of the national product nomenclature for the EFTA countries.
- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to their total international trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.

Sources: EU Member States and EFTA countries: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Enlargement countries: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries.

Table A.22.3: Impact of confidentiality in extra-EU trade — Share of records with confidential net mass (%)

	Extra-EU imports				Extra-EU exports			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9
Bulgaria				0.0				
Czechia	0.6	0.5	0.5		0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0
Denmark	11.3	6.0	3.9	8.4	11.8	10.9	11.0	10.6
Germany	22.2	24.6	26.1	19.4	5.4	5.5	4.7	4.5
Estonia								
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Spain	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.3
France	10.1	10.9	9.2	15.7	5.0	5.3	3.6	1.8
Croatia								
Italy	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.6	37.1	28.1	38.7
Latvia								
Lithuania	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Malta								
Netherlands	12.9	13.8	9.1	16.0	4.8	3.9	4.4	3.2
Austria	43.4	48.3	45.2	42.6	10.0	11.6	8.5	8.4
Poland								
Portugal								
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Slovenia	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.4	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.9
Slovakia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1
Finland	8.9	8.0	8.9	5.7	8.6	12.4	12.9	11.9
Sweden	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.9
Iceland					0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liechtenstein	0.4				0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	39.2	35.7	39.9	43.8	54.8	29.3	51.0	35.3
Switzerland	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
Montenegro								
North Macedonia								
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Türkiye	16.0	15.5	14.7	15.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina								
Kosovo								

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Notes:

- Share in total extra-EU trade (world trade for EFTA and enlargement countries) expressed in net mass and considering records at the most detailed level of the product nomenclature, i.e. CN8 for the EU Member States and the enlargement countries, 8-digit level of the national product nomenclature for the EFTA countries.
- For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to their total international trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.

Sources: EU Member States and EFTA countries: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.

Enlargement countries: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries.

Table A.23.1: Type of confidentiality applied in intra-EU imports
(Number of 8-digit product codes affected)

	Secret product only				Secret partner only				Secret product and partner			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	18	20	21	22								
Bulgaria												5
Czechia									28	27	22	17
Denmark					3	3	7	6	34	32	32	31
Germany	18	18	22	22				1	46	51	48	47
Estonia												6
Ireland					1	1			10	10	12	11
Greece	11	11	10	17								
Spain	11	5	3	10								
France	9	9	4	8	8	6	4		27	34	31	3
Croatia												
Italy	36	37	38									39
Cyprus									3	5	5	15
Latvia												
Lithuania												
Luxembourg					1	1	1	1	3	3	5	5
Hungary									71	64	65	83
Malta												
Netherlands					168	130	87		90	30	12	174
Austria	64	66	67	69	4	6	6	4	15	10	11	7
Poland					1	1		1				
Portugal												
Romania									80	83	82	97
Slovenia					3	3	3		25	25	26	5
Slovakia								5	28	34	28	7
Finland				25					96	101	61	37
Sweden									27	26	22	27

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.23.2: Type of confidentiality applied in intra-EU exports
(Number of 8-digit product codes affected)

	Secret product only				Secret partner only				Secret product and partner			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	27	28	27	27								
Bulgaria												4
Czechia									38	38	37	36
Denmark					17	17	20	21	73	74	75	80
Germany	157	156	156	151				1	16	14	14	16
Estonia												
Ireland					1	1			6	6	8	6
Greece	11	9	12	15								
Spain	33	35	34	35								
France	280	282	45	48	4	4	2		24	32	33	3
Croatia												
Italy	97	99	99									104
Cyprus									1			
Latvia												
Lithuania	1	1	1	1								
Luxembourg									7	7	7	7
Hungary									59	64	57	68
Malta												
Netherlands					405	363	328		175	138	135	407
Austria	196	199	195	205	10	6	12	13	12	12	12	12
Poland												
Portugal												
Romania									60	57	59	70
Slovenia									24	19	21	5
Slovakia								1	24	26	20	17
Finland				74					143	142	105	29
Sweden									66	66	64	228

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.23.3: Type of confidentiality applied in extra-EU imports
(Number of 8-digit product codes affected)

	Secret product only				Secret partner only				Secret product and partner			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	18	20	20	21								
Bulgaria												6
Czechia									15	16	12	2
Denmark					3	3	7	6	31	29	32	28
Germany	17	18	22	21				1	39	42	42	35
Estonia												1
Ireland					1	1	1		11	13	13	14
Greece	14	12	18									24
Spain	10	5	3	10								
France	9	9	4	8	8	8	4		32	32	34	2
Croatia												
Italy	28	33	29									34
Cyprus									2	2	1	2
Latvia												
Lithuania					1	1	1	1				
Luxembourg									2	2	1	1
Hungary									72	63	71	82
Malta												
Netherlands					542	449	386		356	268	260	520
Austria	62	61	65	65	3	5	5	2	14	8	10	5
Poland												
Portugal												
Romania									72	71	73	77
Slovenia					2	2	3		24	22	24	4
Slovakia									13	12	12	3
Finland				25					85	84	56	33
Sweden									30	29	22	12
Iceland												
Liechtenstein									2			
Norway									2 379	2 468	2 649	2 788
Switzerland									11	7	7	7
Montenegro												
North Macedonia	21	18	19	24								
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	11	11	9	9								
Türkiye	17	15	16	17				1	3	3	3	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina												
Kosovo												

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Note: For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to their total international trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.

Sources: EU Member States and EFTA countries: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.
Enlargement countries: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries.

Table A.23.4: Type of confidentiality applied in extra-EU exports
(Number of 8-digit product codes affected)

	Secret product only				Secret partner only				Secret product and partner			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	27	26	27	26								
Bulgaria												4
Czechia									30	31	25	3
Denmark					17	17	20	21	77	76	76	78
Germany	158	155	155	151				1	13	11	12	12
Estonia												1
Ireland					1	1	1		12	10	14	12
Greece	10	11	11									15
Spain	34	34	33	33								
France	269	271	44	48	5	5	4		36	36	34	3
Croatia												
Italy	99	102	100									105
Cyprus									3	4	10	3
Latvia												
Lithuania	1	1	1	1								
Luxembourg									6	6	6	6
Hungary									60	65	58	76
Malta												
Netherlands					764	691	716		367	327	376	900
Austria	192	195	193	204	10	6	11	11	12	12	11	12
Poland												
Portugal												
Romania									48	47	52	52
Slovenia									25	20	24	5
Slovakia									16	17	16	12
Finland				74					140	147	109	32
Sweden									66	68	59	46
Iceland									3	1	3	2
Liechtenstein									16	2	2	4
Norway									3 032	3 067	3 040	3 145
Switzerland									48	10	10	10
Montenegro												
North Macedonia	9	8	7	6								
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	11	11	9	9								
Türkiye	35	36	35	39								3
Bosnia and Herzegovina												
Kosovo												

: Data not available / n.a.: Not applicable.

Note: For the EFTA and enlargement countries, data relate to their total international trade and not only to the trade with non-EU countries.

Sources: EU Member States and EFTA countries: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries.
Enlargement countries: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries.

Table A.30.1: Punctuality of data transmissions — Aggregated data

(Number of delayed data transmissions and their average delay in calendar days)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium		1 (3 days)		1 (1 day)
Bulgaria				
Czechia				
Denmark				
Germany			1 (3 days)	
Estonia	1 (1 day)	1 (1 day)	1 (24 days)	
Ireland				2 (2 days)
Greece				
Spain			2 (1 day)	1 (1 day)
France				1 (1 day)
Croatia				
Italy				
Cyprus				
Latvia				
Lithuania				
Luxembourg				1 (2 days)
Hungary				
Malta				
Netherlands				1 (1 day)
Austria		1 (29 days)		
Poland				
Portugal				
Romania				
Slovenia		1 (1 day)		
Slovakia				
Finland			1 (1 day)	
Sweden				

Table A.30.2: Punctuality of data transmissions — Detailed data

(Number of delayed data transmissions and their average delay in calendar days)

	Intra-EU trade				Extra-EU trade				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Belgium	1 (2 days)		1 (1 day)		1 (2 days)				
Bulgaria									
Czechia								2 (2 days)	1 (1 day)
Denmark	1 (1 day)								
Germany	1 (1 day)		1 (1 day)					1 (3 days)	1 (1 day)
Estonia					1 (1 day)	1 (1 day)	1 (17 days)		
Ireland								3 (2 days)	1 (1 day)
Greece									
Spain					1 (1 day)	1 (1 day)	2 (2 days)		
France				1 (1 day)					1 (1 day)
Croatia									
Italy									
Cyprus									
Latvia									
Lithuania									
Luxembourg									
Hungary				1 (3 days)					1 (1 day)
Malta									
Netherlands				1 (1 day)					1 (9 days)
Austria	1 (28 days)				1 (29 days)				
Poland			1 (1 day)	1 (1 day)	1 (1 day)	2 (3 days)			
Portugal								1 (1 day)	
Romania									
Slovenia					1 (18 days)				
Slovakia									
Finland									
Sweden									
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 (1 day)				
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 (1 day)	1 (1 day)	1 (1 day)		
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12 (1234 days)	12 (793 days)	12 (488 days)	11 (182 days)	
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.					
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 (3 days)	1 (1 day)	1 (8 days)		
North Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 (7 days)		3 (3 days)		
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 (2 days)	1 (6 days)	1 (1 day)		
Serbia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.					
Türkiye	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.					
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.					
Kosovo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 (1 day)		1 (2 days)	1 (1 day)	

n.a.: Not applicable.

Table A.30.3: Punctuality of data transmissions — TEC data

(Number of delayed data transmissions and their average delay in calendar days)

	2019	2020	2021
Belgium			7 (33 days)
Bulgaria			7
Czechia		7 (15 days)	
Denmark		7 (92 days)	
Germany			
Estonia	7 (83 days)	7 (13 days)	
Ireland			7 (11 days)
Greece		7 (10 days)	
Spain		7 (37 days)	1 (18 days)
France			
Croatia	7 (71 days)		7 (74 days)
Italy	7 (16 days)	7 (21 days)	
Cyprus			
Latvia			
Lithuania			
Luxembourg			
Hungary		7 (19 days)	
Malta	7 (55 days)	7 (97 days)	
Netherlands		7 (68 days)	
Austria			
Poland	7 (8 days)		
Portugal			
Romania			
Slovenia			
Slovakia		7 (95 days)	
Finland			
Sweden			
Iceland	4 (6 days)	7 (15 days)	7 (15 days)
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norway			7 (83 days)
Switzerland			
Montenegro	7	7	7
North Macedonia	7 (415 days)	7 (208 days)	7 (11 days)
Albania	7	7	7
Serbia			
Türkiye			1
Bosnia and Herzegovina			
Kosovo	7 (40 days)	7 (102 days)	7

n.a.: Not applicable.

Note: Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TEC data.

Table A.30.4: Punctuality of data transmissions — TIC data
(Number of delayed data transmissions and their delay in calendar days)

	2020	2022
Belgium		1 (41 days)
Bulgaria		1 (18 days)
Czechia	1 (26 days)	
Denmark	1 (21 days)	1 (174 days)
Germany		
Estonia		1 (4 days)
Ireland		
Greece		
Spain		
France		
Croatia	1 (13 days)	1 (19 days)
Italy		1 (3 days)
Cyprus		
Latvia		
Lithuania		
Luxembourg		1 (13 days)
Hungary		1 (5 days)
Malta		
Netherlands	1 (8 days)	
Austria		
Poland	1 (82 days)	1 (45 days)
Portugal		
Romania		
Slovenia		
Slovakia		
Finland		
Sweden		1 (17 days)
Iceland		
Liechtenstein	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	1 (6 days)	1 (28 days)
Switzerland		
Montenegro	1 (12 days)	
North Macedonia	1 (13 days)	
Albania		
Serbia		1 (19 days)
Türkiye		1 (136 days)
Bosnia and Herzegovina		
Kosovo		

n.a.: Not applicable.

Note: Liechtenstein is exempted from providing TIC data.

Table A.32: Intra-EU asymmetries

(%)

	Intra-EU imports (*)				Intra-EU exports (**)			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
EU	-2.0	-2.2	-1.7	-3.2	2.0	2.2	1.7	3.2
Belgium	3.2	2.8	10.3	5.3	4.1	6.2	8.5	12.4
Bulgaria	-1.6	-1.0	0.9	-2.1	1.8	1.5	1.2	-8.3
Czechia	2.3	2.4	3.7	5.0	7.9	9.5	8.3	7.6
Denmark	-3.7	-2.7	-2.6	-2.3	4.2	1.3	1.8	1.1
Germany	-0.5	-2.6	-3.0	-7.4	0.5	-0.6	-1.6	-0.3
Estonia	-4.1	-7.3	-6.6	-2.6	6.0	3.2	9.5	-2.0
Ireland	21.1	13.9	9.9	7.9	-20.3	-17.0	-32.6	-25.5
Greece	-1.3	-0.5	0.9	0.7	16.8	14.4	12.5	18.1
Spain	-2.6	-0.9	-1.5	-0.1	4.7	4.4	3.8	4.2
France	-4.7	-5.5	-5.2	-3.9	-2.9	-2.2	-1.7	-0.3
Croatia	-0.7	0.8	-1.8	-3.4	8.2	11.4	4.9	3.0
Italy	-3.0	-3.7	-3.2	-1.5	5.4	3.3	2.8	4.4
Cyprus	-27.9	-26.6	-18.4	-19.7	-31.6	-52.9	-58.6	-67.2
Latvia	5.8	5.6	5.7	8.1	0.9	1.9	2.7	6.9
Lithuania	9.8	13.4	9.5	10.5	-10.7	2.9	2.1	-0.5
Luxembourg	-8.2	-7.3	-7.9	-13.9	-14.1	-17.7	-19.8	-20.8
Hungary	-0.9	-1.8	-1.5	-0.8	6.6	6.5	7.1	8.5
Malta	-39.9	-26.0	-42.1	-49.0	-26.2	-25.8	-49.2	-48.7
Netherlands	-4.9	-3.7	-3.8	-3.6	5.0	5.3	5.2	11.1
Austria	-1.7	-0.5	-0.4	-5.0	-4.2	-2.1	-3.6	-6.6
Poland	-6.8	-7.0	-7.3	-6.0	4.3	5.1	5.5	4.4
Portugal	2.5	1.3	0.2	0.2	15.4	12.6	11.2	11.1
Romania	-1.7	1.4	3.4	7.5	3.0	8.2	7.8	7.5
Slovenia	-0.2	1.6	2.8	-1.1	10.8	11.1	10.6	6.6
Slovakia	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.0	5.3	8.3	5.6	3.8
Finland	1.7	2.0	2.0	4.0	-4.3	-3.4	0.1	-3.6
Sweden	-4.1	-3.4	-3.1	-3.3	-7.1	-5.9	-5.8	-7.4

(*) (Intra-EU imports - mirror exports) / Mirror flows average * 100

(**) (Intra-EU exports - mirror imports) / Mirror flows average * 100

Source: Eurostat calculations based on detailed statistics transmitted by the countries

Table A.33: Asymmetries with main extra-EU partner countries
(%)

	EU imports (*)				EU exports (**)			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
United States	-2.1	-1.0	1.1	6.9	-4.8	-3.0	-3.9	-3.6
China	10.6	11.6	7.4	15.9	-12.9	-10.9	-16.0	-16.4
United Kingdom (***)	0.4	6.5	-19.9	-0.4	4.5	10.0	8.8	11.7
Switzerland	-4.4	-4.6	-8.0	-6.8	10.6	11.5	15.0	10.6
Russia	-7.8	-5.3	2.4	11.6	15.0	14.1	11.6	-15.2
Norway	-1.2	3.0	-9.2	-9.0	18.6	21.7	22.2	17.8
Türkiye	1.8	2.2	-1.0	1.0	11.7	9.2	9.1	11.5
Japan	3.3	6.5	5.3	3.3	-14.5	-13.4	-15.1	-13.9
South Korea	11.4	6.3	2.9	10.9	-6.0	-6.3	-7.4	-7.6
India	-6.3	-1.9	-7.8	-2.9	-2.1	9.5	7.3	-9.1

(*) (EU imports - mirror exports) / Mirror flows average * 100

(**) (EU exports - mirror imports) / Mirror flows average * 100

(***) EU imports from the UK: This asymmetry needs to be interpreted in the context of the UK withdrawal from the EU. In fact, the availability of customs data after 1 January 2021 brought an important change in statistical concepts applicable to EU's imports from the UK: from UK as country of consignment in intra-EU files to UK as country of origin in extra-EU files. For imports from Northern Ireland, the concept of country of consignment continues to apply.

Sources: Eurostat calculations based on data transmitted by the EU Member States and by the EFTA countries (for Switzerland and Norway) and on data available in the IMF database (for the other extra-EU partner countries)

Table A.37.1: Exemption thresholds under the intra-EU data collection system
(In national currency)

	Intra-EU imports				Intra-EU exports			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Bulgaria	460 000	470 000	430 000	700 000	280 000	290 000	270 000	1 000 000
Czechia	12 000 000	12 000 000	12 000 000	12 000 000	12 000 000	12 000 000	12 000 000	12 000 000
Denmark	6 700 000	6 900 000	7 200 000	14 000 000	5 000 000	5 200 000	5 200 000	10 000 000
Germany	800 000	800 000	800 000	800 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000
Estonia	230 000	230 000	230 000	400 000	130 000	130 000	130 000	200 000
Ireland	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	635 000	635 000	635 000	635 000
Greece	150 000	150 000	150 000	150 000	90 000	90 000	90 000	90 000
Spain	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000
France (*)	460 000	460 000	460 000	460 000	460 000	460 000	460 000	460 000
Croatia	2 200 000	2 200 000	2 500 000	2 600 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 300 000	1 500 000
Italy	800 000	800 000	800 000	1 400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000
Cyprus	160 000	180 000	180 000	230 000	55 000	55 000	55 000	75 000
Latvia	200 000	220 000	230 000	280 000	100 000	120 000	120 000	150 000
Lithuania	250 000	250 000	250 000	280 000	150 000	150 000	150 000	200 000
Luxembourg	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	150 000	150 000	150 000	150 000
Hungary	170 000 000	170 000 000	170 000 000	170 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000
Malta	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
Netherlands	800 000	800 000	800 000	5 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Austria	750 000	750 000	750 000	1 100 000	750 000	750 000	750 000	1 100 000
Poland	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
Portugal	350 000	350 000	350 000	350 000	250 000	250 000	250 000	250 000
Romania	900 000	900 000	900 000	900 000	900 000	900 000	900 000	900 000
Slovenia	140 000	140 000	140 000	140 000	220 000	220 000	200 000	200 000
Slovakia (**)	200 000	200 000	200 000	1 000 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	1 000 000
Finland	600 000	600 000	600 000	700 000	600 000	600 000	600 000	700 000
Sweden	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	4 500 000	4 500 000	4 500 000	4 500 000

(*) Since 2022 intra-EU imports and exports are collected via a survey.

(**) In 2022, the exemption threshold of EUR 200,000 for the intra-EU imports of goods and EUR 400,000 for the intra-EU exports of goods were maintained for entities operating in the agricultural and food sectors.

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

Table A.37.2: Share of intra-EU traders (excluding private individuals) exempted from statistical reporting (%)

	Intra-EU imports			Intra-EU exports			Total		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	98	98	98	89	89	88	97	97	96
Bulgaria	85	84	85	69	68	92	81	80	82
Czechia	88	89	89	80	83	84	86	87	87
Denmark	90	89	91	77	79	82	88	88	89
Germany	94	95	95	80	83	83	91	92	93
Estonia	81	83	86	68	70	73	77	79	83
Ireland	82	88	84	68	74	64	80	86	81
Greece	90	88	87	83	80	83	88	86	86
Spain	95	95	94	91	91	90	94	94	93
France	91	93	93	78	83	83	90	92	90
Croatia	86	89	89	73	77	76	84	87	87
Italy	97	97	98	71	79	79	94	94	95
Cyprus	81	81	83	63	61	65	83	83	84
Latvia	84	85	85	69	68	68	80	81	82
Lithuania	79	80	80	68	69	72	75	77	78
Luxembourg	84	86	85	74	73	74	82	84	84
Hungary	91	92	92	82	82	81	89	90	89
Malta	3	4	2	11	13	0	4	5	2
Netherlands	94	96	98	85	88	88	92	94	96
Austria	93	93	95	82	83	86	92	92	94
Poland	94	92	87	88	87	83	92	88	85
Portugal	92	93	94	79	80	85	90	90	93
Romania	84	82	83	65	64	62	82	80	80
Slovenia	81	81	81	81	80	80	81	81	81
Slovakia	89	90	95	84	86	87	88	89	94
Finland	93	93	94	84	84	85	93	93	93
Sweden	93	93	93	79	79	79	91	91	91

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

Table A.38.1: Statistical value thresholds under the intra-EU data collection system
(In national currency)

	Intra-EU imports			Intra-EU exports		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted
Bulgaria	7 600 000	7 300 000	11 000 000	15 800 000	14 700 000	29 300 000
Czechia	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted
Denmark	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted
Germany	46 000 000	48 000 000	45 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000	45 000 000
Estonia	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted
Ireland	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	34 000 000	34 000 000	34 000 000
Greece	No exemption	No exemption	No exemption	No exemption	No exemption	No exemption
Spain	No exemption	No exemption	No exemption	No exemption	No exemption	No exemption
France	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted
Croatia	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted
Italy	20 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000
Cyprus	2 700 000	2 700 000	2 700 000	5 800 000	5 800 000	5 800 000
Latvia	3 500 000	4 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	6 000 000	7 000 000
Lithuania	3 000 000	3 000 000	5 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000	8 000 000
Luxembourg	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	8 000 000	8 000 000	8 000 000
Hungary	5 000 000 000	5 000 000 000	5 000 000 000	14 000 000 000	14 000 000 000	14 000 000 000
Malta	No exemption	No exemption	No exemption	No exemption	No exemption	No exemption
Netherlands	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted
Austria	12 000 000	12 000 000	12 000 000	12 000 000	12 000 000	12 000 000
Poland	65 000 000	65 000 000	65 000 000	108 000 000	108 000 000	120 000 000
Portugal	5 000 000	5 000 000	6 500 000	6 500 000	6 500 000	6 500 000
Romania	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000
Slovenia	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000	9 000 000
Slovakia	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted
Finland	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted
Sweden	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted	All PSIs exempted

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

Table A.38.2: Share of PSIs exempted from statistical value reporting (%)

	Intra-EU imports			Intra-EU exports			Total		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Belgium	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bulgaria	87	86	97	93	92	99	94	97	98
Czechia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Denmark	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Germany	95	95	95	96	96	95	96	96	95
Estonia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ireland	92	95	93	84	87	83	91	94	91
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Croatia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Italy	92	94	92	96	95	95	95	95	94
Cyprus	82	77	82	80	76	80	82	77	82
Latvia	89	90	90	92	92	93	90	90	91
Lithuania	80	79	84	89	89	89	83	82	85
Luxembourg	86	85	85	89	88	87	86	85	85
Hungary	91	92	91	95	95	95	93	93	93
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Austria	90	90	90	91	91	91	90	90	90
Poland	87	87	88	93	93	94	91	90	91
Portugal	87	88	90	88	89	89	87	88	90
Romania	78	83	81	80	83	83	79	83	83
Slovenia	90	90	89	91	91	91	90	90	89
Slovakia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Finland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sweden	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: National quality and metadata reports transmitted by the countries

Glossary

CIF-type value	Valuation principle when the value includes the transaction value of the goods, the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country and the value of the services performed to deliver the goods from the border of the exporting country to the border of the importing country.
Combined Nomenclature	A systematic list of goods descriptions based on the Harmonised System, used for the purposes of the Common Customs Tariff, external trade statistics and other EU policies.
Country of origin	The country where the goods originate. Goods that are wholly obtained or produced in a country originate in that country. Goods whose production involved more than one country are deemed to originate in the country where they underwent their last, substantial, economically justified processing or processing resulting in the manufacture of a new product.
Exports	Goods which subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by leaving its economic territory.
FOB-type value	Valuation principle when the value includes the transaction value of the goods and the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country.
Goods	All movable property, including electricity.
Imports	Goods which add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory.
Intrastat	Data collection system introduced by Council Regulation No 3330/91 in order to compensate for the loss of the traditional data source represented by customs formalities between Member States. Even if the name 'Intrastat' is not part of the current (European Business Statistics) legislation in force since 1 January 2022, the Intrastat system continues to refer to the statistical survey collecting data on intra-EU trade statistics (statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States).
National statistical authority (NSA)	Within the meaning of the EU legislation, the NSAs are the national statistical institutes and other bodies responsible in each Member State for producing international trade in goods statistics.
Provider of statistical information (PSI)	Any business, 'institutional' body (e.g. public and non-profit institution, school, hospital) or individual who provides statistical information.
Quantity of the goods	The quantity of the goods can be expressed in two ways: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. as net mass, i.e. the actual mass of the goods excluding all packaging; or b. in supplementary units, i.e. units measuring quantity other than net mass, as detailed in the annual Commission regulation updating the Combined Nomenclature.

Quasi transit	Operation when goods are imported by non-residents into the reporting economy from outside the EU and subsequently exported to another Member State as well as when the goods exported from a Member State to a non-EU country are cleared for export in another Member State.
Reference period	<p>The calendar year and month in which the goods are imported or exported.</p> <p>When the customs declaration is the source of records on imports and exports, the reference period indicates the calendar year and month when the declaration is accepted by customs authorities.</p>
Statistical value	<p>The statistical value estimates the value of the goods at the time and place they cross the border of the Member State of destination on import or of the Member State of actual export on export.</p> <p>Statistical value includes the transport and insurance costs incurred in delivering the goods from the place of their departure to the border of the importing or exporting Member State.</p>
Transit	Operation/movements of goods when the goods are transported through the reporting economy on the way to their final destination without any halt or with a halt only inherent to the transport.

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Quality report on European statistics on international trade in goods

This report provides users with a tool to assess the quality of the international trade in goods statistics published by Eurostat. The data quality can be evaluated against indicators covering the following components: relevance, accuracy, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity, comparability and coherence. The purpose of the report is not to rank countries from best to worst for each quality indicator, but to provide users with information on the different factors affecting statistics so that they can appraise the data quality for themselves.

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