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## **External trade in the first quarter of 2010**

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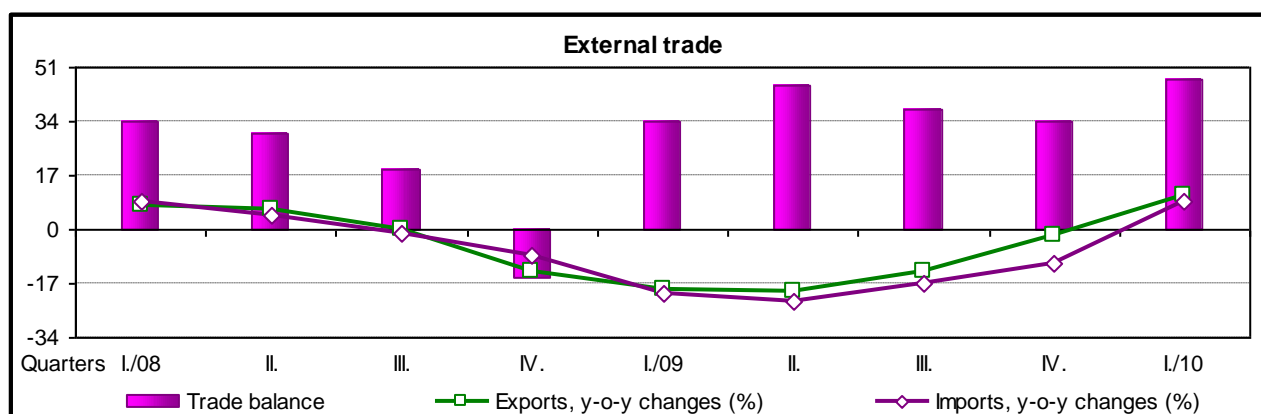
## External trade in the first quarter of 2010

**External trade**<sup>1</sup>, accompanied by a decrease since Q3 2008, recorded a growth in Q1 2010. Increased exports and imports as compared to Q1 2009 resulted in a higher external trade turnover by 9.8% (CZK 98.6 bn), y-o-y. **In Q1 2010 the external trade balance ended in the highest quarterly surplus (CZK 47.3 bn) in the history of the Czech Republic.** In real terms, the trade balance surplus reached (according to estimates) CZK 55 bn and in the year-on-year comparison it increased almost by CZK 21 bn.

### In Q1 2010 compared with Q1 2009:

- **exports** increased by 10.7% (CZK 55.8 bn) and reached CZK 578.0 bn, **imports** increased by 8.8% (CZK 42.8 bn) and made up CZK 530.7 bn. Exports and imports accounted for 56.6% and 43.4% respectively of the year-on-year increase of the external trade turnover, which was CZK 98.6 bn. **In real terms, exports and imports** increased approximately by 19% and 16% respectively, y-o-y. Due to strengthening of CZK against EUR and even more against USD<sup>2</sup>, exports and imports in EUR and USD recorded more marked year-on-year growth in comparison with CZK. Exports and imports in EUR increased by 18.1% and 16.1% respectively, exports and imports in USD increased by 25.3% and 23.2% respectively;

- **external trade surplus** increased by CZK 13.0 bn and reached CZK 47.3 bn. The rate of coverage of imports by exports was 108.9% in comparison to 107.0% in Q1 2009. By **group of countries**, improvement of trade balance is mainly contributed to by the year-on-year higher trade surplus with EU countries by CZK 11.6 bn; trade deficit with non-EU countries decreased year-on-year, but only by CZK 1.4 bn. Trade surplus grew with EFTA<sup>3</sup> states by CZK 0.6 bn and with the European transition economies by CZK 0.5 bn. Trade deficit was lower in other developed market economies by CZK 2.6 bn and in developing economies by CZK 0.9 bn. In contrast, trade deficit was higher in CIS<sup>4</sup> by CZK 2.3 bn and in other states<sup>5</sup> by CZK 0.7 bn. By **commodity section**, trade surplus grew in 'machinery and transport equipment' (by CZK 11.2 bn) and in 'miscellaneous manufactured articles' (by CZK 7.5 bn) and decreased in 'manufactured goods classified chiefly by material' (by CZK 6.3 bn). Insignificant decrease of trade deficit was registered in 'crude materials, inedible, and mineral fuels' and 'chemicals and chemical products' (by CZK 0.5 bn each), increase of trade deficit by CZK 0.4 bn was apparent in 'agricultural and food crude materials and products';



- **by group of countries**, the share of EU countries in **total exports** dropped (from 85.5% to 84.7%), EFTA states (from 2.2% to 2.1%), European transition economies (from 0.8% to 0.7%) and CIS (from 3.4% to 3.3%). The share increase was obvious in developing economies (from 3.7% to 4.2%), other states (from 0.6% to 1.0%) and other developed market economies (from 3.8% to 4.0%). In **total imports**, the shares grew of EU countries (from 64.4% to 65.1%), developing economies (from 7.2% to 7.4%) and CIS

<sup>1</sup> All data are at current prices. Data for 2009 are updated for January to October and refer to 26 February 2010 closing date, for November referring to 26 March 2010 closing date and for December referring to 29 April 2010 closing date. Data for 2010 are updated for January and February and refer to 29 April 2010 closing date and data for March are preliminary referring to 29 April 2010. Published data are processed in basic units and then rounded, which may give rise to discrepancies.

<sup>2</sup> In January-March 2010, compared with January-March 2009, CZK strengthened by 6.7% and 13.3% on average against EUR and USD respectively.

<sup>3</sup> European Free Trade Association

<sup>4</sup> The Commonwealth of Independent States

<sup>5</sup> China, North Korea, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia and Vietnam

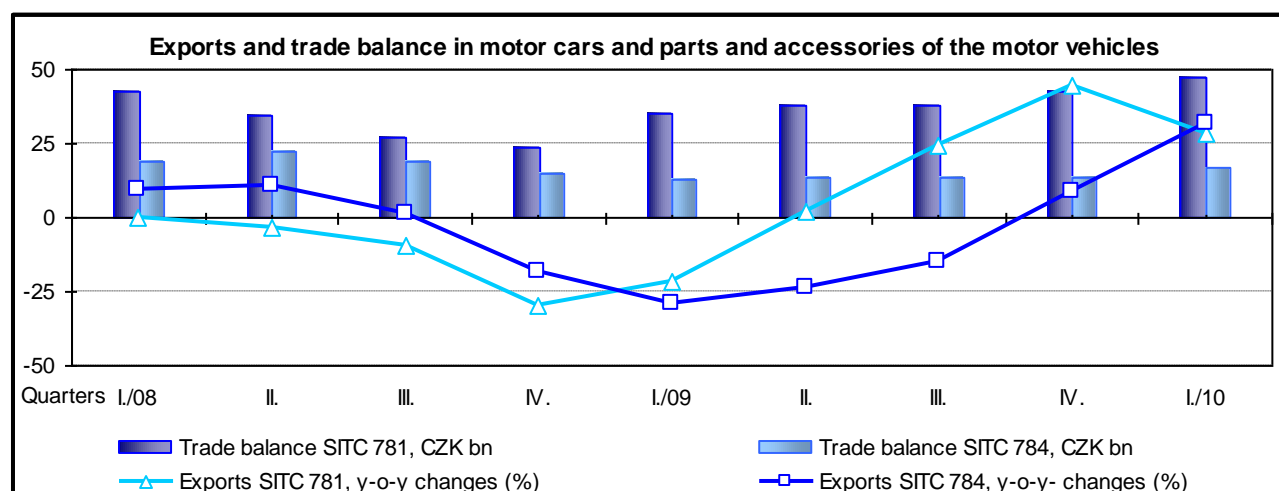
(from 7.4% to 7.5%). The shares decreased of other developed market economies (from 7.4% to 6.9%), other states (from 10.7% to 10.4%), European transition economies (from 0.4% to 0.2%) and EFTA states (from 2.2% to 2.1%);

- **by commodity section, in total exports**, the shares grew of 'machinery and transport equipment' from 53.0% to 54.2%), 'crude materials, inedible and mineral fuels' (from 6.2% to 6.5%) and 'chemicals and related products' (from 5.9% to 6.5%). The shares decreased of 'manufactured goods classified chiefly by material' (from 18.4% to 17.4%), 'miscellaneous manufactured articles' (from 11.9% to 11.4%) and 'agricultural and food crude materials and products' (from 4.5% to 4.1%). In **total imports**, the shares increased of 'machinery and transport equipment' (from 40.4% to 41.9%), 'manufactured goods classified chiefly by material' (from 17.6% to 18.1%), 'chemicals and related products' (from 11.0% to 11.2%). The shares in total imports were reduced by 'agricultural and food crude materials and products' (from 6.3% to 5.9%), 'crude materials, inedible and mineral fuels' (from 12.1% to 12.0%) and 'miscellaneous manufactured articles' (from 12.7% to 10.9%).

**The main impacts on external trade in Q1 2010 were:**

- **increasing industrial production**<sup>6</sup>. The growth in manufacturing industries had a positive impact on total exports. In Q1 2010, compared to Q1 2009, manufacturing exports increased by 11.4% (CZK 55.2 bn) and their share in total exports increased to 93.3% from 92.7% in Q1 2009. **The most important shares in manufacturing exports had 'machinery and transport equipment'**, (especially 'road vehicles'), 'electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s.', 'office machines and automatic data-processing machines', 'general industrial machinery and equipment' and 'telecommunications equipment n.e.s.'. Exports of 'road vehicles' (SITC 78) made up 18.3% of total exports in Q1 2010 (16.0% in Q1 2009), of which exports of 'motor cars' 10.0% and exports of 'parts and accessories of the motor vehicles' 7.5%. Trade surplus in road vehicles produced the highest surplus among all SITC classes (CZK 63.9 bn) and was up by CZK 16.5 bn compared with Q1 2009. Surplus in 'motor cars' increased by CZK 12.3 bn and surplus in 'parts and accessories of the motor vehicles' increased by CZK 4.0 bn, y-o-y.

Exports and trade balance in SITC 781 and SITC 784 and their shares in total exports								
	SITC 781 Motor cars				SITC 784 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles			
	Exports (CZK bn)	Y-o-y index	Share (%)	Balance (CZK bn)	Exports (CZK bn)	Y-o-y index	Share (%)	Balance (CZK bn)
<b>2008</b>								
Q1-Q4	184.8	89.4	7.5	127.3	173.1	100.9	7.0	75.6
<b>2009</b>								
Q1	44.8	78.5	8.6	34.9	32.9	70.8	6.3	12.8
Q2	51.3	102.1	9.7	38.1	37.5	76.5	7.1	13.2
Q3	49.9	124.1	9.5	38.1	35.9	85.4	6.8	13.2
Q4	53.9	144.6	9.6	42.4	38.8	109.1	6.9	13.5
Q1-Q4	199.9	108.2	9.4	153.5	145.1	83.8	6.8	52.7
<b>2010</b>								
Q1	57.7	128.7	10.0	47.2	43.4	132.0	7.5	16.8



<sup>6</sup> According to CPA (section C - divisions 10 to 33).

The second largest trade surplus in machinery and transport equipment (and also in total external trade) was recorded for 'general industrial machinery and equipment' (SITC 74) (CZK 14.1 bn compared to CZK 11.0 bn in Q1 2009);

- **unfavourable terms of trade**<sup>7</sup>. Preliminary data show that in January-March 2010, as against January-March 2009, export and import prices were down by 7% and by more than 4% respectively on average. Terms of trade reached negative values and, therefore, had a negative impact on external trade balance at current prices. According to estimates for January-March 2010, export and import prices decreased exports and imports by approx. CZK 42 bn and by almost CZK 34 bn respectively. Negative impact of prices on trade surplus at current prices for January-March 2010 accounted for about CZK 8 bn;

- **gradual revival of the world economy** and with it connected slight increase of external demand. Of a key importance for Czech exports is a slow revival of the economy of Germany, which is the most important export destination and largely predetermines the total development of Czech exports (32.0% of total exports were oriented to the German market in Q1 2010). Compared with Q1 2009, exports to Germany increased by 6.3%;

- **weakening internal (consumer and investment) demand**, which caused the y-o-y reduction in imports of 'miscellaneous manufactured articles' (by 6.4%) and machinery (e.g. 'machinery specialized for particular industries' by 21.1% and 'metalworking machinery' by 32.4%).

**A closer look at external trade by group of countries** in Q1 2010<sup>8</sup> shows that, in comparison with Q1 2009:

- **exports** to EU countries increased by 9.7% (CZK 43.2 bn) and to non-EU countries by 16.6% (CZK 12.6 bn). The largest relative annual increase was observed in exports to other states and developing economies, followed by other developed market economies, EFTA states and CIS; decrease was registered only in exports to European transition economies. Exports to EU countries in total reflected growing exports to all EU countries (except to Finland, Latvia and Portugal). The highest value increases were recorded for exports to Germany (CZK 11.0 bn), followed by exports to Italy (CZK 5.8 bn), the United Kingdom (CZK 4.1 bn), Spain (CZK 3.9 bn), France (CZK 3.3 bn) and Slovakia (CZK 3.2 bn). Among the non-EU countries, exports increased to China (CZK 1.8 bn), Ukraine (CZK 1.2 bn) and the US, Japan and Switzerland (by CZK 0.6 bn each);

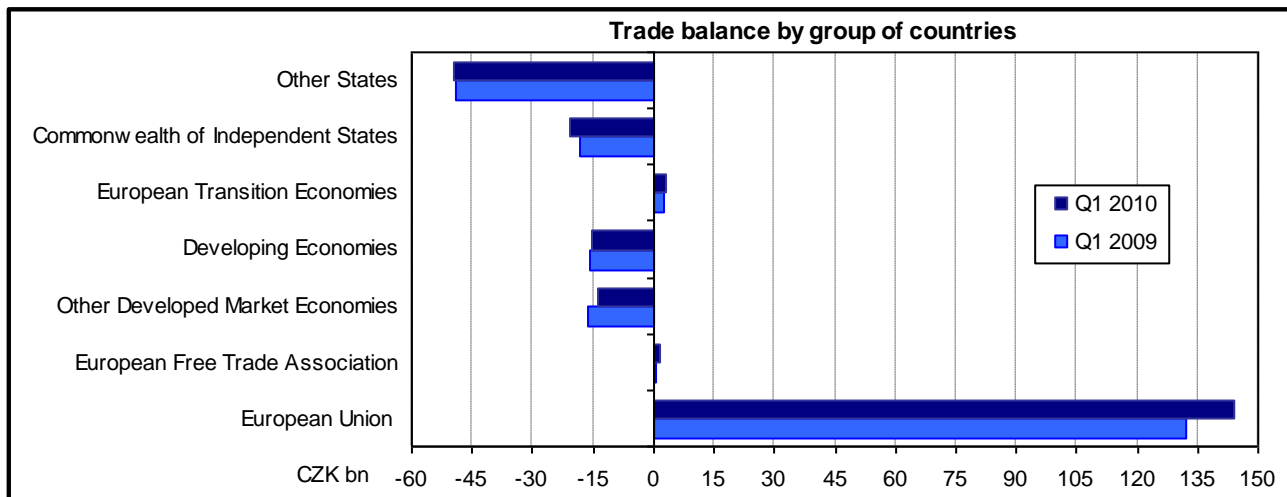
- **imports** from EU countries increased by 10.1% (CZK 31.6 bn) and from non-EU countries by 6.4% (CZK 11.2 bn). The most marked relative increases were recorded for imports from developing economies and CIS, followed by other states, EFTA states and other developed market economies; decrease was recorded for imports from European transition economies. Imports from EU countries in total resulted from increasing imports from nearly all EU countries (except from Belgium, Estonia, Italy, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Slovenia and Sweden). The highest increases were recorded for imports from Germany (CZK 17.2 bn), followed by Poland (CZK 5.4 bn), the Netherlands (CZK 2.0 bn), Slovakia and Spain (by CZK 1.9 bn each). Among the non-EU countries, mainly imports from the United States (CZK 3.2 bn), China (CZK 3.0 bn), Azerbaijan and Thailand (by CZK 1.3 bn each) increased. Decrease was recorded for imports from Japan (CZK 3.2 bn);

- **external trade surplus** grew. Trade surplus with EU countries reached CZK 143.8 bn, compared with CZK 132.3 bn in Q1 2009, trade deficit with non-EU countries was CZK 96.6 bn, compared with CZK 98.0 bn in Q1 2009. The latter was due to the trade deficit with other states (CZK 49.6 bn), CIS (CZK 20.7 bn), developing economies (CZK 15.1 bn) and other developed market economies (CZK 13.6 bn). The total trade gap was cushioned by trade surplus with European transition economies and EFTA states amounting to CZK 2.9 bn and CZK 1.4 bn respectively.

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<sup>7</sup> Import and export price indices in the Czech Republic are published later than data on the external trade of the CR.

<sup>8</sup> See table External Trade by SITC, Rev.4.



The trade balance and balance increases/decreases (annual changes) with individual groups of countries reflected the situation of external trade balance with the main partner countries. A large effect (CZK 98.6 bn compared to CZK 97.2 bn in Q1 2009) on the total trade surplus with EU countries was active balance with four countries (Germany, Slovakia, the United Kingdom and France). Of the total trade deficit with non-EU countries, CZK 77.1 bn was produced in trade with three countries (China, the Russian Federation and Japan), as compared to CZK 79.2 bn in Q1 2009.

Trade balance with selected countries							
EU countries	2009	2010	Y-o-y change	Non-EU countries	2009	2010	Y-o-y change
	Q1				Q1		
	CZK bn				CZK bn		
Germany	51.8	45.6	-6.2	China	-47.6	-48.8	-1.2
Slovakia	20.1	21.4	1.3	Russian Federation	-16.3	-16.7	-0.4
United Kingdom	14.1	17.8	3.7	Japan	-15.3	-11.6	3.7
France	11.2	13.8	2.6	Thailand	-4.9	-6.1	-1.2
Austria	6.9	8.4	1.5	Korea	-4.9	-6.1	-1.2
Italy	2.1	8.1	6.0	United States	-2.5	-5.0	-2.5
Belgium	4.3	6.7	2.4	Taiwan	-4.2	-4.5	-0.3
Spain	2.5	4.6	2.1	Singapore	-2.9	-4.3	-1.4
Sweden	3.5	4.6	1.1	Azerbaijan	-3.0	-4.2	-1.2
Netherlands	4.1	4.4	0.3	Malaysia	-4.0	-4.2	-0.2
Romania	2.9	2.8	-0.1	Norway	-1.7	-3.8	-2.1
Bulgaria	1.5	1.6	0.1	Kazakhstan	-0.9	-1.8	-0.9
Hungary	2.4	1.3	-1.1	Indonesia	-1.0	-1.0	0.0
Greece	1.1	1.2	0.1	Vietnam	-1.3	-0.8	0.5
Finland	2.0	1.2	-0.8	Costa Rica	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4
Denmark	0.4	1.1	0.7	Canada	-0.4	-0.3	0.1
Slovenia	0.5	1.0	0.5	Bangladesh	-0.4	-0.3	0.1
Lithuania	0.9	0.9	0.0	Switzerland	2.5	3.5	1.0
Latvia	0.5	0.5	0.0	United Arab Emirates	2.3	2.3	0.0
Estonia	0.4	0.5	0.1	Saudi Arabia	0.9	1.8	0.9
Cyprus	0.1	0.3	0.2	Croatia	1.7	1.3	-0.4
Portugal	0.9	0.2	-0.7	Iraq	0.2	1.2	1.0
Poland	1.0	-1.3	-2.3	Hong Kong	1.0	1.1	0.1
Ireland	-2.6	-2.7	-0.1	Brazil	-0.9	0.9	1.8
Above countries, total	132.6	144.0	11.4	Above countries, total	-103.8	-108.0	-4.2

Increasing exports and imports in an overwhelming majority of SITC sections were a feature of **commodity structure of external trade** in Q1 2010. In comparison with Q1 2009, movements in the commodity structure were characterised in:

- **machinery and transport equipment** by increasing exports and imports by 13.3% (CZK 36.8 bn) and by 13.0% (CZK 25.6 bn) respectively. These export and import increases were the largest among all SITC sections and had a significant impact on the general growth in external trade. Trade surplus in machinery and transport equipment reached CZK 90.8 bn compared to CZK 79.6 bn in Q1 2009 (CZK 132.0 bn with EU countries compared to CZK 118.2 bn in Q1 2009). All groups of machinery and transport equipment, except for other transport equipment, recorded active balance. The highest surplus was produced in trade in 'road vehicles', followed by 'general industrial machinery and equipment', 'machinery specialized for particular industries', 'office machines and automatic data-processing machines', and 'telecommunications and sound-recording equipment';

- **manufactured goods classified chiefly by material** by increasing exports and imports by 4.3% (CZK 4.1 bn) and by 12.1% (CZK 10.4 bn) respectively. Trade surplus in mentioned goods decreased to CZK 4.1 bn from CZK 10.4 bn in Q1 2009. Deterioration of trade balance was caused mainly by a larger trade deficit in 'non-ferrous metals' (by CZK 2.4 bn) and 'iron and steel' (by CZK 1.1 bn) and a lower surplus in 'manufactures of metals' (by CZK 2.9 bn);

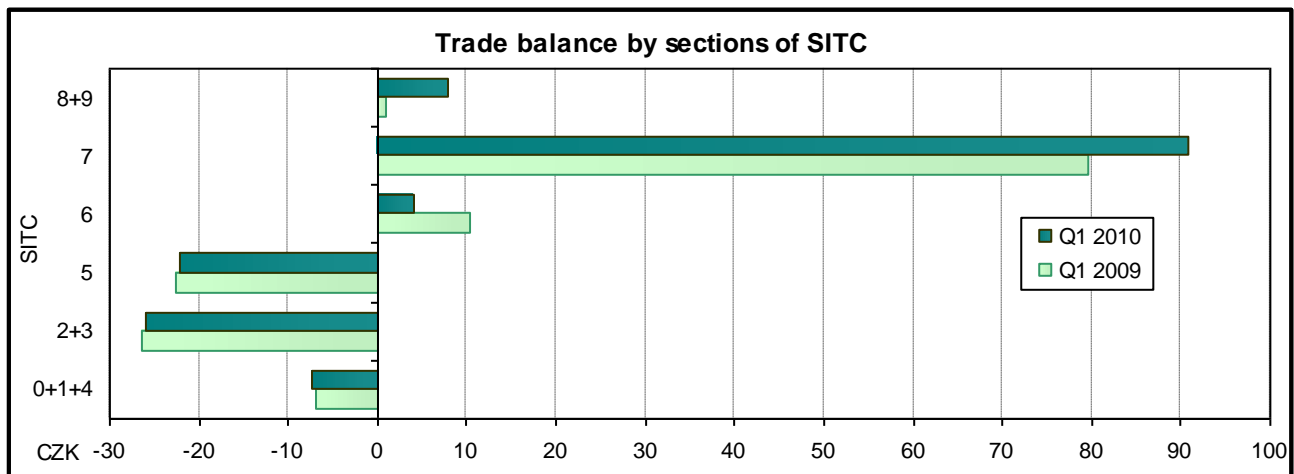
- **miscellaneous manufactured articles, commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC** by growing exports by 5.5% (CZK 3.5 bn) and decreasing imports by 6.6% (CZK 4.1 bn). Trade surplus increased by CZK 7.5 bn as compared with Q1 2009. Trade surplus was recorded in 'miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.' (CZK 3.1 bn) and in 'furniture and parts thereof' (CZK 2.4 bn). Trade deficit improved in 'apparel and clothing accessories' (by CZK 1.0 bn) and in 'footwear' (by CZK 0.8 bn). On the other hand, trade deficit deteriorated in 'professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus' (by CZK 0.6 bn);

- **chemicals and related products** by increases in exports and imports by 20.7% (CZK 6.4 bn) and by 11.0% (CZK 5.9 bn). The trade deficit was the second highest among all SITC sections (CZK 22.2 bn compared to CZK 22.7 bn in Q1 2009). A large trade deficit was still in 'medicinal and pharmaceutical products', although it decreased by CZK 0.9 bn in the year-on-year comparison. Trade deficit grew in 'plastics in primary forms' (by CZK 1.4 bn), 'plastics in non-primary forms' (by CZK 0.5 bn), and 'chemical materials and products' (by CZK 0.6 bn);

- **crude materials, inedible, and mineral fuels** by increasing exports and imports by 15.6% (CZK 5.1 bn) and by 7.8% (CZK 4.6 bn) respectively. Trade deficit decreased by CZK 0.5 bn, y-o-y, and remained the highest among all SITC sections (CZK 25.9 bn). Due to lower imports by 12.8%, trade deficit decreased in 'gas, natural and manufactured' by CZK 3.3 bn (natural gas imports rose almost by two fifths in volume and fell by 13.4% in value). Trade deficit grew by CZK 3.7 bn in 'petroleum, petroleum products and related materials' as imports of this commodity increased by 27.7% y-o-y (petroleum imports fell by 10.5% in volume and rose by 33.5% in value). The balance of trade in 'crude materials, inedible, and mineral fuels' was positively affected by increase in trade surplus in 'coal, coke and briquettes' (by CZK 1.0 bn) and in 'metalliferous ores and metal scrap' (by CZK 2.3 bn);

- **agricultural and food crude materials and products** by decreasing exports by 0.3% (CZK 0.1 bn) and increasing imports by 1.2% (CZK 0.4 bn). Trade deficit grew by 0.4 bn, y-o-y. A larger trade deficit was in 'vegetables and fruit' (by CZK 0.2 bn) and 'meat and meat preparations' (by CZK 0.3 bn). Trade surplus in 'cereals and cereal preparations' dropped by CZK 1.4 bn. Trade surplus in 'tobacco and tobacco manufactures' increased by CZK 0.3 bn.

SITC divisions with the largest impact on the overall external trade balance in Q1 2010			
Positive impacts		Negative impacts	
Divisions of SITC	CZK bn	Divisions of SITC	CZK bn
78 Road vehicles	63.9	33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	-20.4
74 General industrial machinery and equipment	14.1	34 Gas, natural and manufactured	-15.8
69 Manufactures of metals	6.4	54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	-10.9
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	5.8	68 Non-ferrous metals	-8.3
62 Rubber manufactures	5.2	05 Vegetables and fruit	-5.0
82 Furniture and parts thereof	5.2	57 Plastics in primary forms	-3.9
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	4.5	67 Iron and steel	-3.5
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures	4.3	01 Meat and meat preparations	-3.0
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	3.7	59 Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	-2.9
75 Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	3.2	58 Plastics in non-primary forms	-2.7
76 Telecommunications and sound-recording equipment	2.9	84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	-1.8
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	2.9	79 Other transport equipment	-1.8
35 Electric current	2.8	53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	-1.7
77 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	2.4	23 Crude rubber (including synthetic)	-1.5
24 Cork and wood	2.3	64 Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	-1.5
81 Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, etc., fixtures	2.0	87 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	-1.4
63 Cork and wood manufactures (excl. furniture)	1.7	85 Footwear	-1.3
73 Metalworking machinery	1.6	29 Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	-1.2
25 Pulp and waste paper	1.1	07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, manufactures thereof	-1.1
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	1.1	52 Inorganic chemicals	-1.0
Above divisions of SITC, total	137.1	Above divisions of SITC, total	-90.7



Sections of SITC, rev. 4

0+1+4 Agricultural and food crude materials and products  
 2+3 Crude materials, inedible and mineral fuels  
 5 Chemicals and related products

Sections of SITC, rev. 4

6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material  
 7 Machinery and transport equipment  
 8+9 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC

For the time being, data on **external trade of EU countries** are available only for January 2010. Eurostat released the data on 16 April 2010. In January 2010, exports of EU27 in EUR increased by 32% and imports of EU27 by 1.3% on average, y-o-y. Exports of EU15 and 12 new member states were higher by 2.3% and 11.6% and imports from these states grew by 1.2% and 2.7% on average, y-o-y. As compared with the same period of 2009, the year-on-year decline of exports in 8 member states and of imports in 12 member states was recorded (e.g. for Germany and Austria it applied in both cases). The Czech Republic recorded the year-on-year growth in exports and imports and ranked above the level of the year-on-year increase of exports and imports of EU states in total, EU15 states as well as new member states. The share of the 12 new member states in total EU exports rose to 11.1% (from 10.3% in January 2009) and their share in total EU imports rose also to 11.1% (from 10.9% in January 2009). The EU27 trade balance reached a deficit of EUR 12.8 bn in January 2010, compared to EUR 17.3 bn in January 2009 (the EU15 trade deficit was EUR 11.6 bn and EUR 13.9 bn and the 12 new member states' deficit was EUR 1.2 bn and EUR 3.4 bn in the same periods. The Czech Republic (similarly as the seven other EU states) recorded a trade surplus in January 2010 (EUR 0.5 bn). Among the new EU member states, the trade balance of Hungary also resulted in a surplus (EUR 0.3 bn) in the mentioned period.

**External Trade by SITC, Rev. 4**  
(Index, January - March 2010/ January - March 2009)

E X P O R T S	Total	Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Commodities and transactions, n.e.s in the SITC
	0-9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Total</b>	110.7	94.1	119.0	142.6	100.1	195.8	120.7	104.3	113.3	105.5	112.2
<b>Developed market economies</b>	109.9	92.7	118.4	142.0	98.4	196.9	121.0	103.8	112.6	104.9	112.1
<i>EU</i>	109.7	92.4	121.0	141.8	98.4	198.5	120.4	103.1	112.5	104.8	108.3
<i>Germany</i>	106.3	71.7	68.1	162.7	85.6	59.6	126.3	107.4	105.8	109.9	90.9
<i>Slovakia</i>	107.2	102.6	140.7	177.9	112.4	203.8	110.8	94.5	109.4	99.5	121.3
<i>EFTA</i>	109.7	69.1	46.1	168.4	126	7.0	135.8	101.4	110.4	109.6	143.7
<i>Other devel. market economies</i>	115.8	111.9	85.2	135.0	112.3	0.1	128.5	119.9	115.8	103.8	85.2
<b>Developing economies</b>	124.8	127.0	64.3	113.2	99.3	.	121.6	108.4	130.8	131.2	114.4
<b>European transition economies</b>	99.0	85.1	110.0	142.4	482.8	209.7	102.2	80.4	95.8	76.2	.
<b>CIS</b>	107.8	144.1	132.6	83.2	92.1	305.4	123.7	109.9	103.2	105.8	.
<i>Russian Federation</i>	101.5	94.8	119.9	80.6	64.9	295.8	118.4	111.4	96.7	103.8	.
<b>Other <sup>1)</sup></b>	165.4	170.3	5 x	264.3	212.7	.	115.7	187.3	177.0	88.6	.
<i>China</i>	157.4	139.6	15 x	262.9	213.6	.	111.2	196.8	164.1	83.3	.
<b>Unspecified</b>	132.4	161.9	.	408.6	120.9	.	21 x	176.9	121.2	131.2	86 x

I M P O R T S	Total	Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Commodities and transactions, n.e.s in the SITC
	0-9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Total</b>	108.8	100.7	114.0	131.2	103.0	83.0	111.0	112.1	113.0	93.6	78.9
<b>Developed market economies</b>	109.0	100.9	112.2	121.5	100.2	80.7	110.1	113.4	111.5	98.8	75.6
<i>EU</i>	110.1	100.6	109.9	123.4	98.4	80.7	112.1	113.6	113.4	98.7	93.7
<i>Germany</i>	114.0	99.5	107.0	123.6	103.7	59.8	117.2	113.0	120.0	101.3	53.9
<i>Slovakia</i>	107.7	95.0	127.8	113.7	92.4	163.0	123.3	119.2	104.0	94.8	91.2
<i>EFTA</i>	104.5	107.6	223.9	150.2	115.3	169.7	78.6	129.5	104.6	105.8	34.9
<i>Other devel. market economies</i>	101.5	105.3	146.5	106.4	9.0	79.7	106.4	103.1	102.1	98.2	7 x
<b>Developing economies</b>	111.1	100.5	140.5	111.3	77.3	389.5	146.4	103.4	113.8	100.7	.
<b>European transition economies</b>	69.4	72.1	91.2	107.9	158 x	.	253.8	143.0	17.8	82.0	.
<b>CIS</b>	110.2	121.3	171.4	203.5	103.8	138.4	136.0	103.4	170.3	115.7	.
<i>Russian Federation</i>	101.8	99.6	199.3	196.9	95.7	34.4	196.7	122.8	197.6	113.2	.
<b>Other <sup>1)</sup></b>	105.4	94.6	119.0	113.5	47.0	3.9	90.7	92.4	120.7	75.8	40.7
<i>China</i>	105.9	99.7	156.1	104.4	47.0	1.9	104.7	93.1	120.7	74.7	40.7
<b>Unspecified</b>	115.1	380.2	.	72.8	171.2	.	108.8	160.3	89.5	89.6	84.7

<sup>1)</sup> China, North Korea, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Vietnam