

External trade of the Czech Republic in goods according to the movement¹ in 2015

1. Trends in external trade

The Czech Republic external trade in goods shows continuing growth since 2010. In 2015² external trade **turnover** in 'cross-border concept' reached value of CZK 7 360.2 bn due to a y-o-y increase by 531.8 bn. Compared to 2010 the sum of total exports and imports grew by 48.9%, i.e. by CZK 2 415.9 bn.

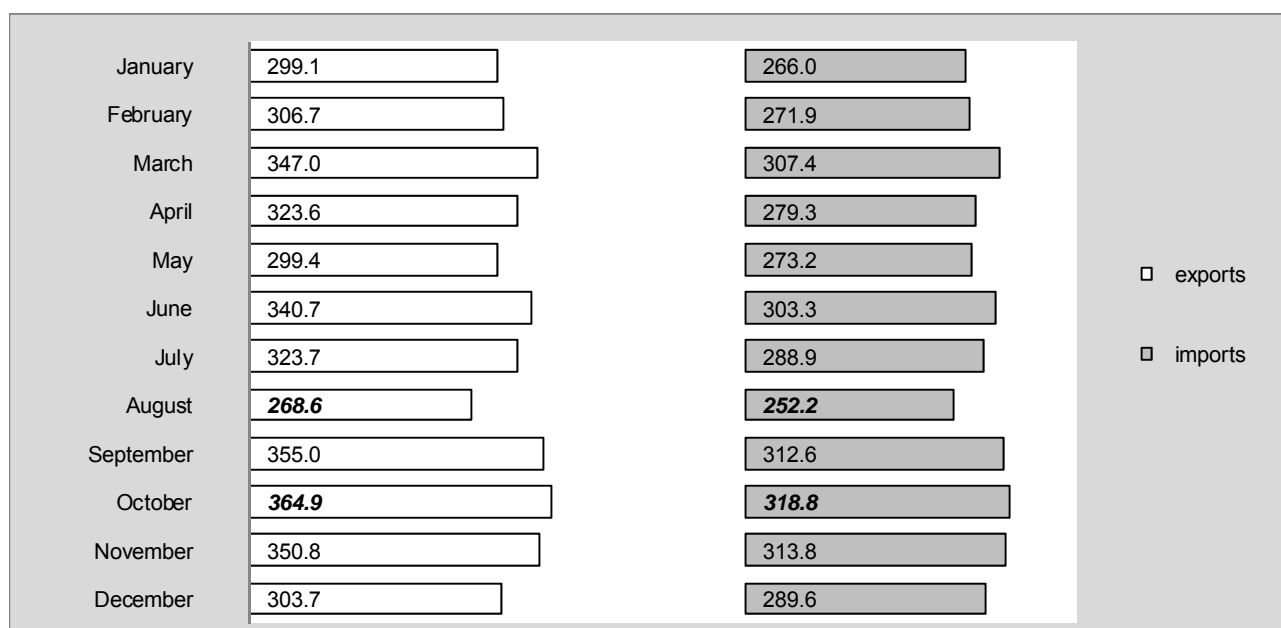
Graph 1 - Year-on-year changes in turnover of external trade, 2004 - 2015



In 2015, **exports** grew by 7.0 %, y-o-y, and amounted to CZK 3 883.2 bn. The attained absolute y-o-y increment in exports (CZK 254.4 bn) was by CZK 199.7 bn lower compared to the y-o-y increase in exports in 2014. In 2015 against 2010, exports rose by 53.3% (CZK 1 350.5 bn; and in comparison to 2004, when the Czech Republic became an EU Member state, exports grew by 125.4% (CZK 2 160.6 bn).

From a short-term point of view, the lowest monthly exports in 2015 (CZK 268.6 bn) were recorded in August. On the other hand, the highest value of exports (CZK 364.9 bn) was reached in October.

Graph 2 - Exports and imports in respective months of 2015, in billion CZK



In 2015, exports³ expressed in in euros increased by 8.0% and fell by 9.8% converted to USD, y-o-y.

Year-round development of exports and imports was affected by slightly different trends in individual quarters, but in all four quarters a growth of both exports and imports was recorded.

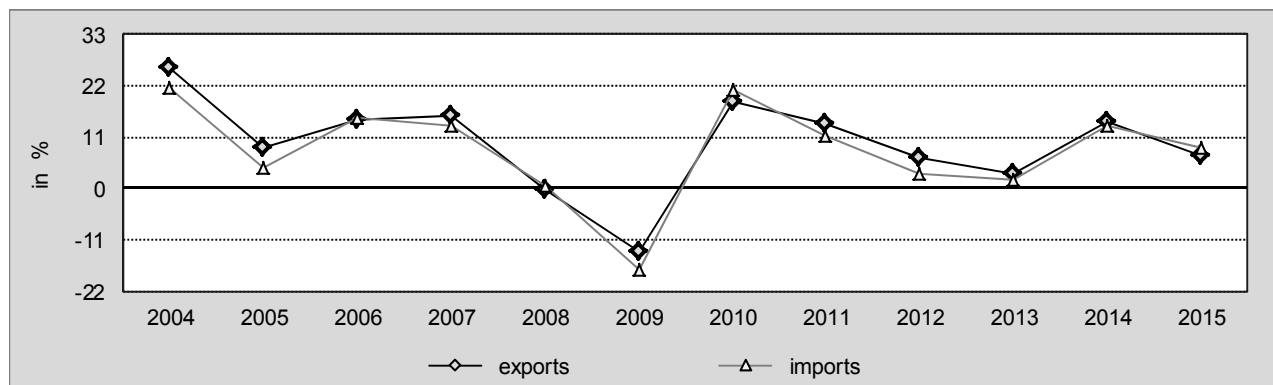
¹ **Cross-border concept of external trade** reflects only physical movements of goods across the border regardless of whether the trade between the Czech and foreign entities occurs. These data are internationally comparable and can be used as indicators of development of value of the trade.

² 2014 and 2015 data are final.

³ In January to December 2015 compared to January to December 2014 the Czech crown strengthened against EUR by 0.9% and weakened against USD by 15.7%.

Imports were higher by 8.7%, y-o-y, and reached CZK 3 477.0 bn. However, compared to 2014 y-o-y relative and absolute increment was lower in 2015. Imports increased by 44.2% (CZK 1 065.4 bn) for the past six years and by 98.8% (CZK 1 727.9 bn) in comparison to year 2004.

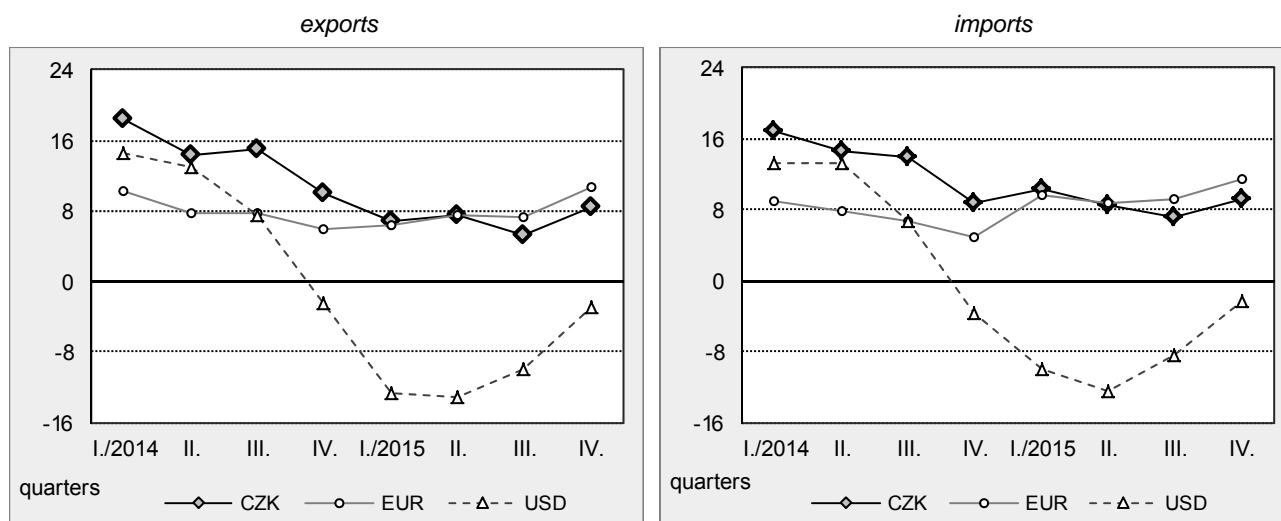
Graph 3 - Year-on-year changes in exports and imports as percentage, 2004 - 2015



Similarly to figures on exports, **the lowest monthly value** of imports (CZK 252.2 bn) was reached in August 2015 while the highest monthly exports value (CZK 318.8 bn) was registered in October 2015.

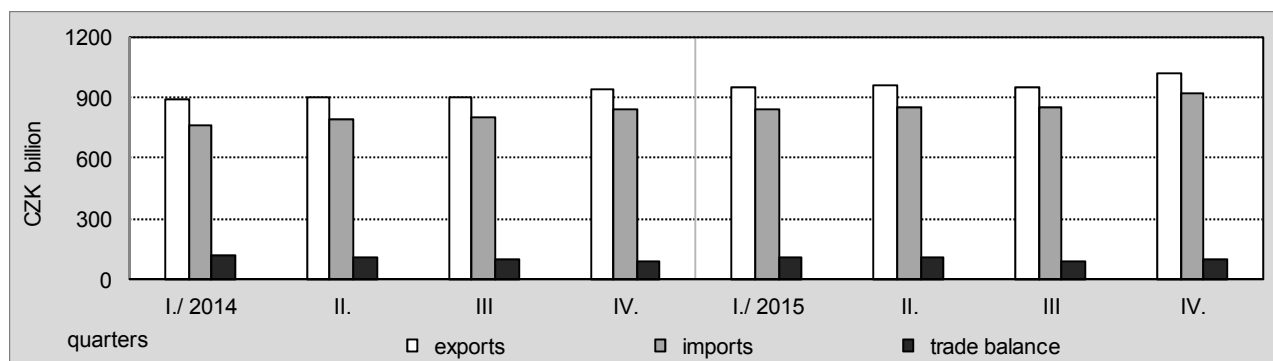
In 2015, imports expressed in EUR showed a y-o-y growth by 9.7%, but in USD fell by 8.3%.

Graph 4 - Year-on-year changes in exports and imports as percentage in respective quarters of 2014 and 2015



The external trade surplus in cross-border concept reached CZK 406.2 bn which was lower figure compared to that in 2014 but the second highest one since 2005 when the external trade balance was positive for the first time during the existence of the Czech Republic.

Graph 5 - External trade in respective quarters of 2014 and 2015

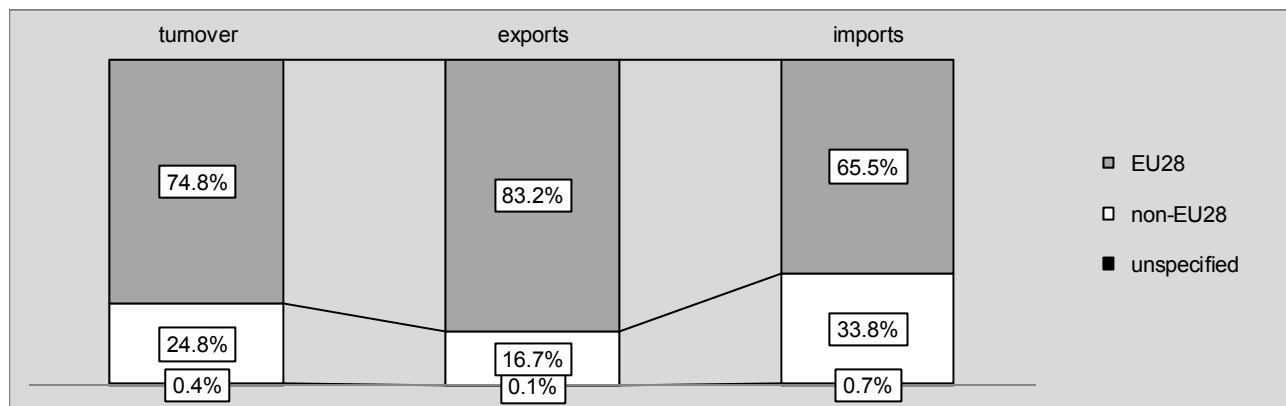


2. Territorial structure

2.1. External trade of the Czech Republic with EU Member States⁴ and non-EU countries

In 2015, a share of external trade with the EU Member States in total amount of the Czech Republic external trade **turnover** reached 74.8% (CZK 5 507.8 bn) against 74.7% (CZK 5 101.7 bn) in 2014, while the contribution of non-EU countries was 24.8%⁵ (CZK 1 825.7 bn) compared to 25.0% (CZK 1 708.8 bn) in 2014.

Graph 6 - Exports and imports by group of countries in 2015 (shares in %)

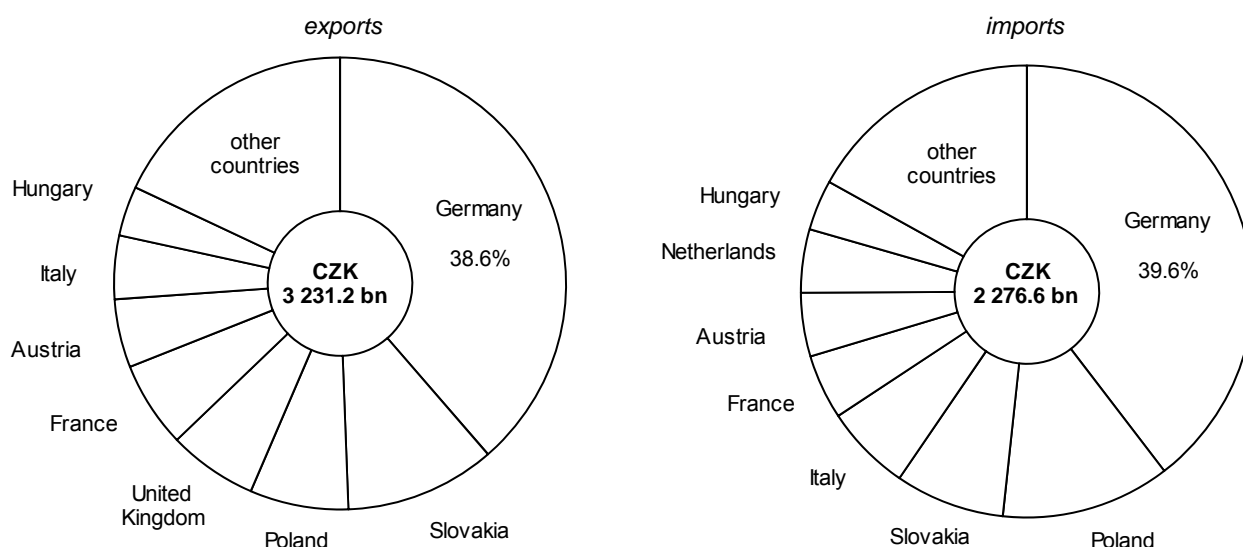


Exports were both to the EU Member States and non-EU countries higher, y-o-y. Exports to the EU Member States grew more (CZK +249.2 bn) than to non-EU countries (CZK +4.2 bn), y-o-y.

Y-o-y absolute increasing of exports to the EU Member States was influenced mostly by export to Germany (CZK +87.1 bn), Slovakia (CZK +43.9 bn) and the United Kingdom (CZK +22.1 bn).

A y-o-y negligible increment of exports to non-EU countries, which was the lowest one since 2010, was caused mainly by a decrease in exports to the Russian Federation (by CZK -34.2 bn) and Ukraine (by CZK -5.3 bn). A continued growth was recorded in exports to the United States (which overtook the Russian Federation after eight years of its leadership), Switzerland and Saudi Arabia.

Graph 7 - External trade with EU states in 2015 (shares in %)



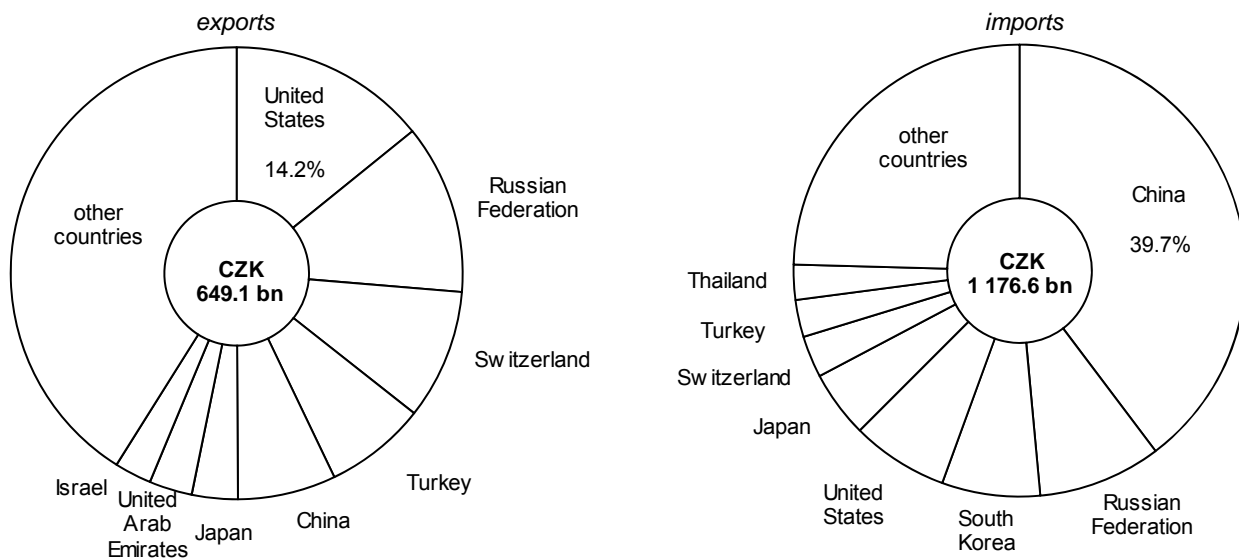
Imports from the EU Member States and non-EU countries rose in relative and absolute expression differently. While imports from EU Member States and non-EU countries grew by 7.4% and 10.6% respectively, a y-o-y difference in values amounted CZK 156.9 bn and CZK 112.7 bn respectively.

⁴ European Union - EU (28 member states): Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

⁵ In 2015, share of unspecified countries in total amount of external trade turnover was 0.4%.

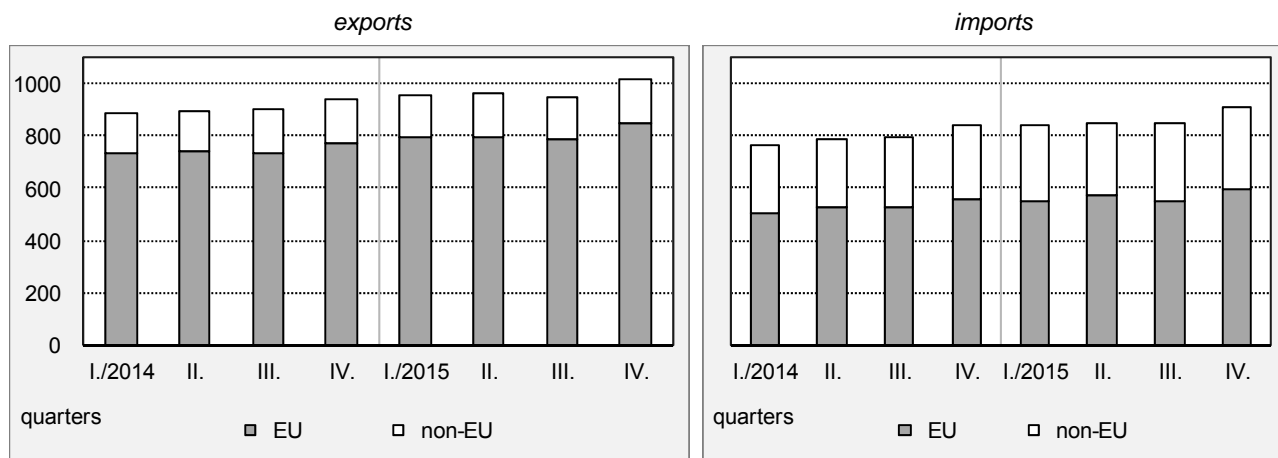
An increase in imports from Germany (CZK +66.7 bn), Poland (CZK +27.3 bn), Italy (CZK +9.6 bn) and Ireland (CZK +9.0 bn) influenced the growth of total annual **imports from EU Member States** positively. Imports fell markedly from the Netherlands (CZK -4.3 bn) and slightly from Cyprus, Croatia and Slovenia.

Graph 8 - External trade with non-EU states in 2015 (shares in %)



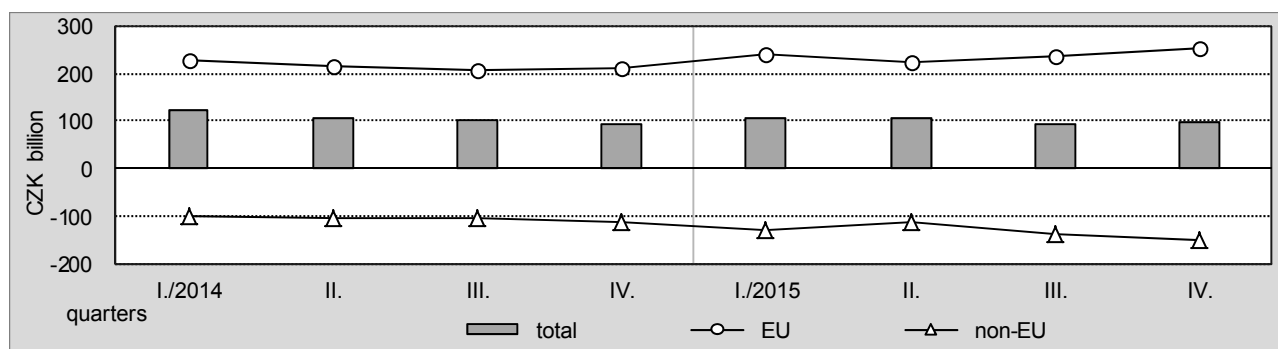
In **imports from non-EU countries** a y-o-y a change in imports from Azerbaijan (-34.1% in 2015 against +45.2% in 2014) and a continued decrease in imports from the Russian Federation by 19.9% (CZK -25.8 bn) and Norway (CZK -6.0 bn) was recorded. On the other hand, imports grew from China (by CZK 104.2 bn), South Korea (CZK 18.1 bn), Thailand and Malaysia.

Graph 9 - External trade with the EU Member States and with non-EU countries (in CZK billion), 2014 and 2015



The **balance of external trade** with the EU Member States ended in a surplus of CZK 954.6 bn, which was by CZK 92.3 bn higher, y-o-y, and that with non-EU countries finished in a deficit of CZK 527.6 bn, which deepened by CZK 108.6 bn, y-o-y.

Graph 10 - Trade balance - total, with the EU and with non-EU



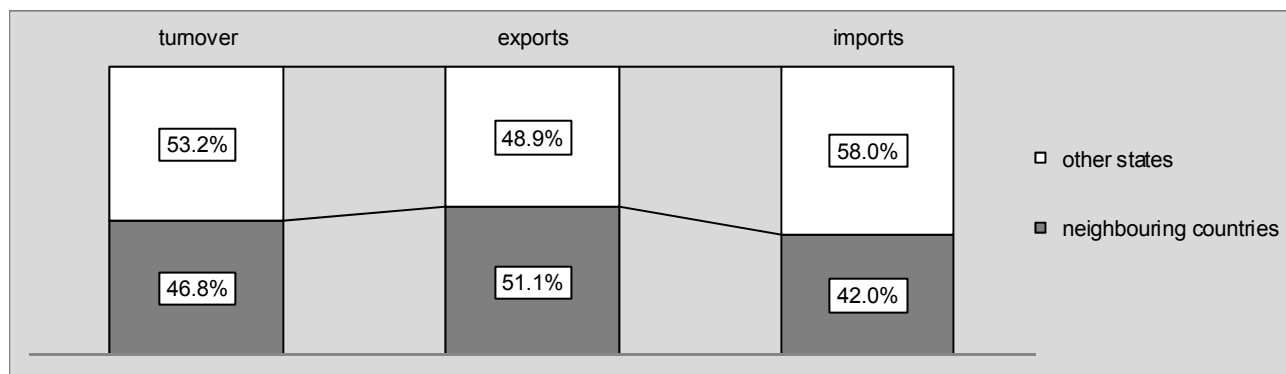
2.2. External trade with neighbouring countries

2.2.1. External trade of the Czech Republic with Germany, Slovakia, Poland and Austria

Prevailing part of the Czech Republic external trade is connected with neighbouring states (Germany, Slovakia, Poland and Austria). Those countries influence rates of growth of total exports, total imports and total balance of external trade. In 2015, a share of external trade with neighbouring countries in total external trade turnover of the Czech Republic was 46.8% (of which shares in total exports and total imports were 51.1% and 42.0% respectively).

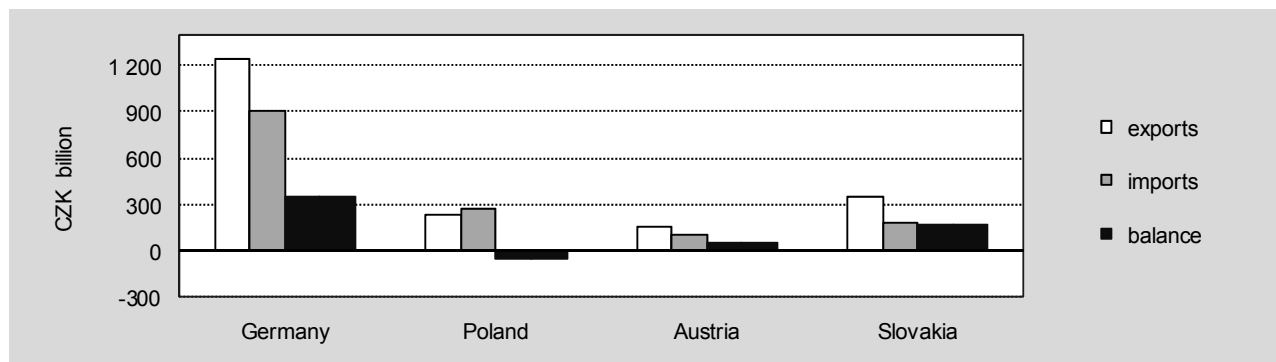
In 2015 compared to 2014, external trade turnover of the Czech Republic with neighbouring countries grew by 7.8% (from CZK 3 191.2 bn to CZK 3 441.4 bn). The growth of exports by 7.8% (from CZK 1 839.2 bn to CZK 1 982.5 bn) to neighbouring countries and growth of imports by 7.9% (from CZK 1 352.0 bn to CZK 1 458.9 bn) from neighbouring states resulted in a y-o-y increment of the trade balance surplus with neighbouring countries in total by CZK 36.3 bn.

Graph 11 - External trade with neighbouring countries in 2015 (shares in %)



Germany is both the main partner of the Czech Republic in trade with neighbouring countries and, of course, the most significant external trade partner of the Czech Republic. In 2015, Germany contributed to total external trade turnover of the Czech Republic by 29.2% and to total external trade turnover with neighbouring countries by 62.5%. Germany's share in exports to neighbouring countries (62,5%) was the same as in 2014 and its share in imports from those states grew by 61.8%.

Graph 12 - External trade of the Czech Republic with neighbouring countries in 2015



Slovakia, the second greatest external trade **partner** of the Czech Republic among the neighbouring countries, had also the second greatest share (7.2% in 2015) in total external trade of the Czech Republic. Value of the external trade turnover of the Czech Republic with Slovakia was (if compared to that of Germany) markedly lower, thus an influence of trade with Slovakia on total external trade of the Czech Republic was significantly weaker compared to Germany.

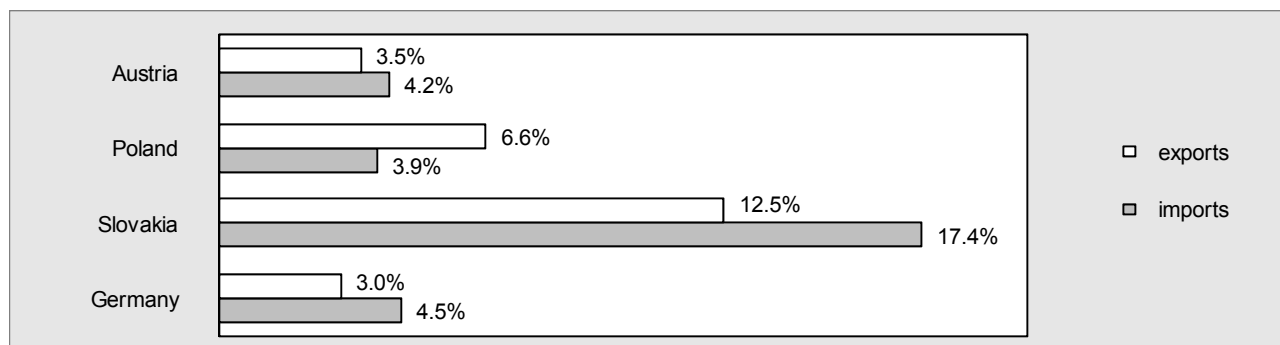
External trade of the Czech Republic with **Poland holds the third position**, both by a share (14.6% in 2015) in external trade of the Czech Republic with neighbouring countries and by a share in total external trade of the Czech Republic (6.8% in 2015).

Austria with the lowest share in external trade of the Czech Republic with neighbouring countries (7.6% in 2015), participated in total external trade turnover of the Czech Republic by 3.6% and took the eighth place.

2.2.2. External trade of neighbouring countries⁶ with the Czech Republic

Data published by Eurostat shows that the Czech Republic holds different position in external trade of neighbouring countries. In the long term the Czech Republic keeps the strongest position (the second place) in the external trade of Slovakia.

Graph 13 - Share of the Czech Republic in external trade of neighbouring countries in 2015



In 2015 (for the first time since 2010), the largest part of **Germany's exports** went to the United States (EUR 114.9 bn), France (EUR 103.0 bn) and the United Kingdom (EUR 89.3 bn). Austria (4.8%) and Poland (4.4%) achieved a bigger share in Germany's exports than the Czech Republic. In the list of the Germany's major export partners the Czech Republic occupied the twelfth ranking (with a share of 3%) and Slovakia took the twenty first position.

Value of **Germany's imports** to the Czech Republic (EUR 42.3 bn) was slightly higher than the value of imports from Austria, whereas it was lower compared to imports from Poland. In 2015 Germany realized almost 13.6% of its total imports from the Netherlands which were thus the Germany's main import partner. They were followed by France (7.6%) and China (7.3%). In 2015, the same as in the previous year, the Czech Republic kept the eight position in Germany imports with a share of 4.5%.

More than one fourth of the **Polish exports** were orientated to Germany, almost seven tenth to the United Kingdom and 6.6 % to the Czech Republic. Goods were imported mainly from Germany (27.6%), further from China, the Russian Federation, the Netherlands and Italy. The Czech Republic achieved a share of 3.9% in Polish total imports.

In the last six years the Czech Republic has taken the second place in total exports and imports of **Slovakia** with a more important position in Slovakian imports (a share of 17.4% and value of EUR 11.5 bn in 2015).

Austria's exports to the Czech Republic were lower than imports in 2015, and thus the Czech Republic took the seventh place in Austria's exports and the fourth position in the Austria's imports (a share of 4.2%).

Map 1 - Top trade partners of the Czech Republic and neighbouring countries in 2015 (Eurostat data)



⁶ Eurostat, External trade database Comext, 8 August 2016 (data on imports are compiled by country of **consignment**).

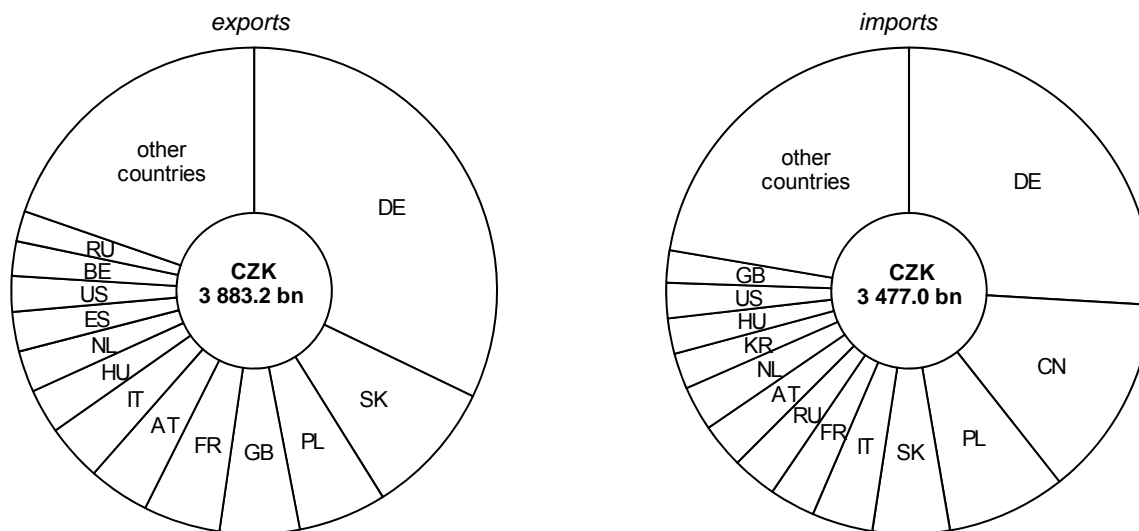
2.3. External trade of the Czech Republic by countries

In 2015, a **dominant part of exports** (more than 80%) **went to thirteen states**, of which eleven were from the European Union and two were from non-EU countries (the United States and the Russian Federation).

As in previous years the largest portion of goods (CZK 1 248.4 bn) was exported to Germany in 2015. Shares of remaining fourteen states in total export of the Czech Republic were not as high as that of Germany (32.1%) and oscillated from 2.0% for Russian Federation to 9.0% for Slovakia.

The most significant relative y-o-y growth was recorded in exports to Spain (18.1%), Slovakia (14.4%) and Hungary (13.9%). Y-o-y, exports increased to all above mentioned states except for the Russian Federation (a fall of 30.3%).

Graph 14 - The most important trade partners⁷, 2015 (the CZSO data⁸)

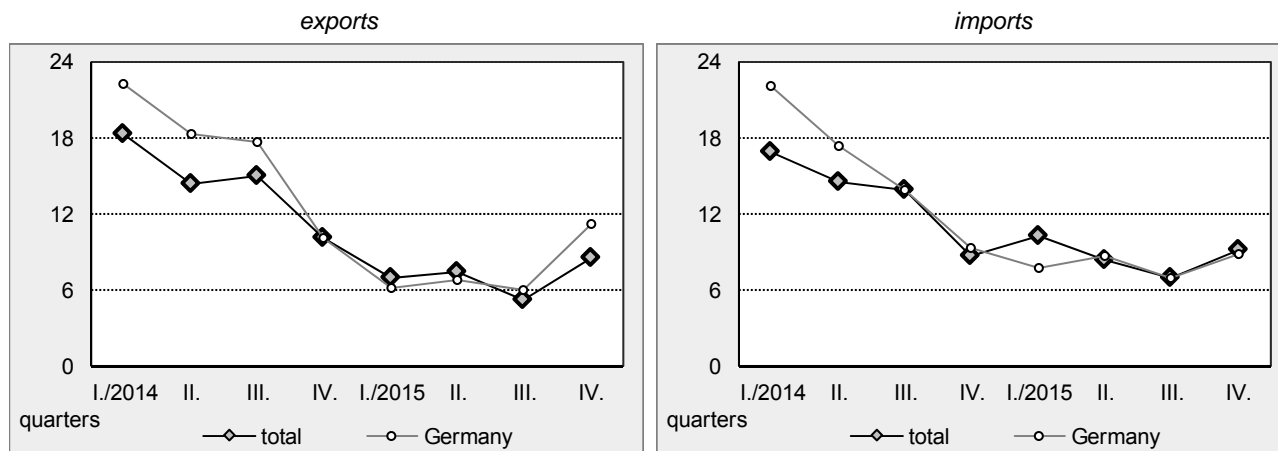


The **prevailing portion of imports** (almost 80%) in 2015 **arrived from thirteen states**. The strongest position (a share 25.9%) in total imports belonged to Germany with a value of imports y-o-y higher by CZK 66.7 bn. The positions of other twelve states in total imports oscillated from 2.1% for United Kingdom to 13.4% for China.

Thirteen main trade partners were nine EU Member States and of four non-EU countries, of which China and the Russian Federation occupied the second and seventh rankings by the extent of imports, respectively. Except for the Russian Federation and the Netherlands which observed a y-o-y drop in imports by CZK 25.8 bn and CZK 4.3 bn respectively, all mentioned countries recorded y-o-y increases in imports.

Poland ranked on the third place with a value of imports of CZK 275.6 bn and a share of 7.9% in total imports. Further leading import partners from the EU Member States were Slovakia, Italy, France, Austria, the Netherlands and Hungary.

Graph 15 - Year-on-year changes in external trade with Germany as percentage



⁷ Austria (AT), Belgium (BE), China (CN), France (FR), Germany (DE), Hungary (HU), Italy (IT), the Netherlands (NL), Poland (PL), Russian Federation (RU), Slovakia (SK), South Korea (KR), Spain (ES), the United Kingdom (GB), the United States (US).

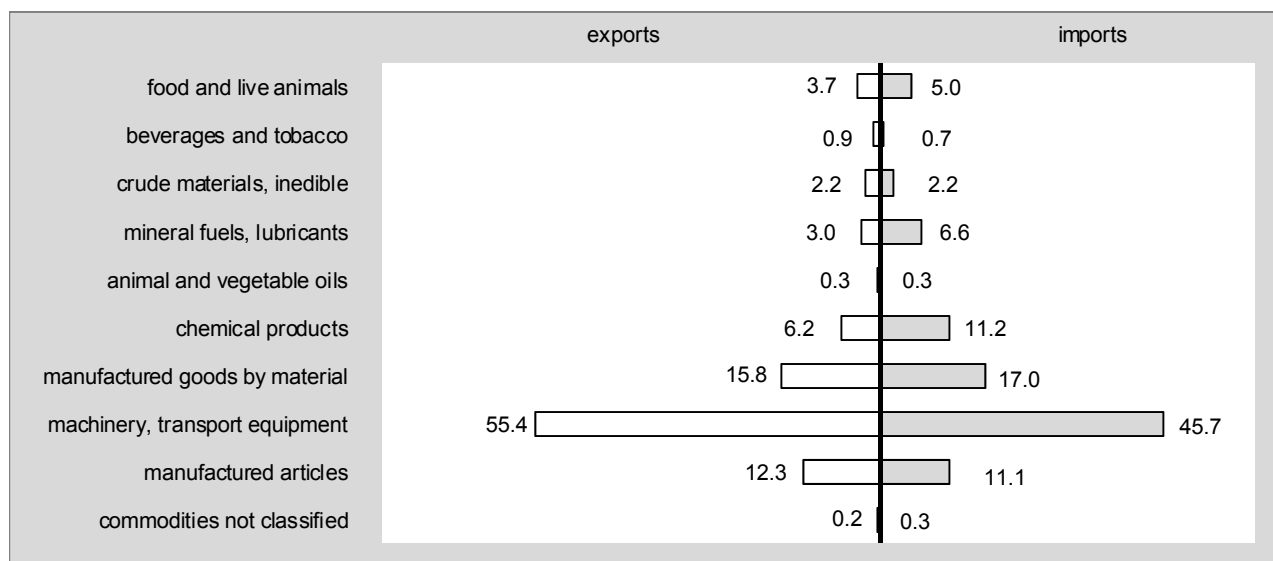
⁸ The CZSO data on exports are compiled by country of destination and data on imports are compiled by country of origin.

3. External trade structure by commodity

3.1. External trade by Sections of SITC

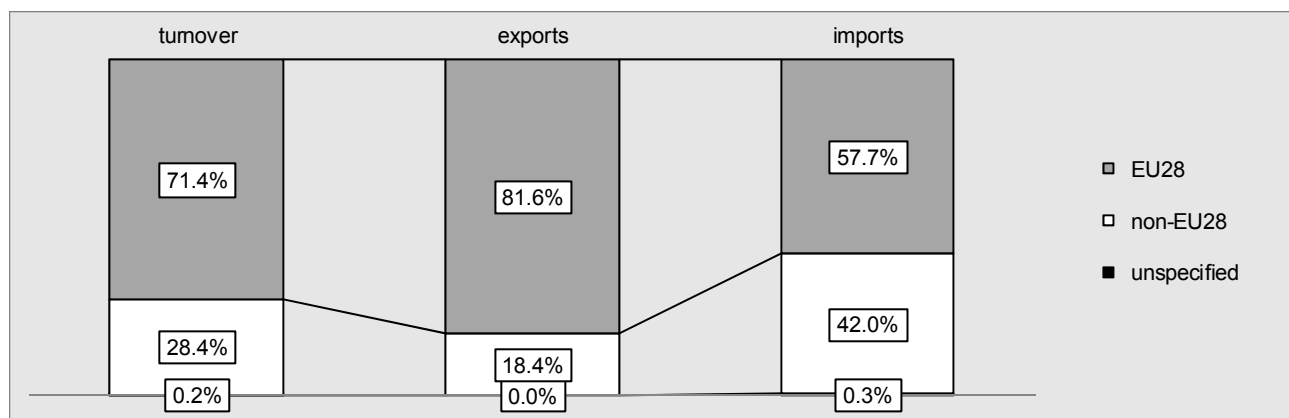
The external trade **structure by commodity** was accompanied with a y-o-y growth in exports and imports of overwhelming majority of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections.

Graph 16 - Commodity structure of external trade, 2015 (shares in %)



The highest y-o-y absolute increase was recorded in **exports** of machinery and transport equipment (by CZK 155.7 bn). Exports to the EU Member States were by CZK 156.4 bn higher but this increment was by CZK 103.6 bn lower compared to the previous year. In 2015 exports came mainly to Germany (CZK 721.5 bn), the United Kingdom (CZK 143.2 bn), France, Slovakia and Poland.

Graph 17 – Territorial structure of machinery and transport equipment in 2015 (shares in %)



The second highest increment was recorded in miscellaneous manufactured articles exports (CZK 47.9 bn), of which more than 90% went to the EU Member States, the most of that to Germany, Slovakia, France and the United Kingdom. Exports consisted mainly of toys, seats for motor vehicles and their parts and plastic products.

Compared to the previous year in 2015, higher absolute exports were also registered in mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (by CZK 17.7 bn), manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials (by CZK 15.5 bn), food and live animals (by CZK 11.6 bn), beverages and tobacco (by CZK 5.9 bn) and animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes (by CZK 2.1 bn).

Y-o-y decrease was seen also in two SITC sections which observed increment in 2014, namely in chemicals and related products (by CZK -0.3 bn against CZK +38.3 bn in 2014) and crude materials inedible, except fuels (by CZK -2.9 bn against CZK +4.1 bn in 2014).

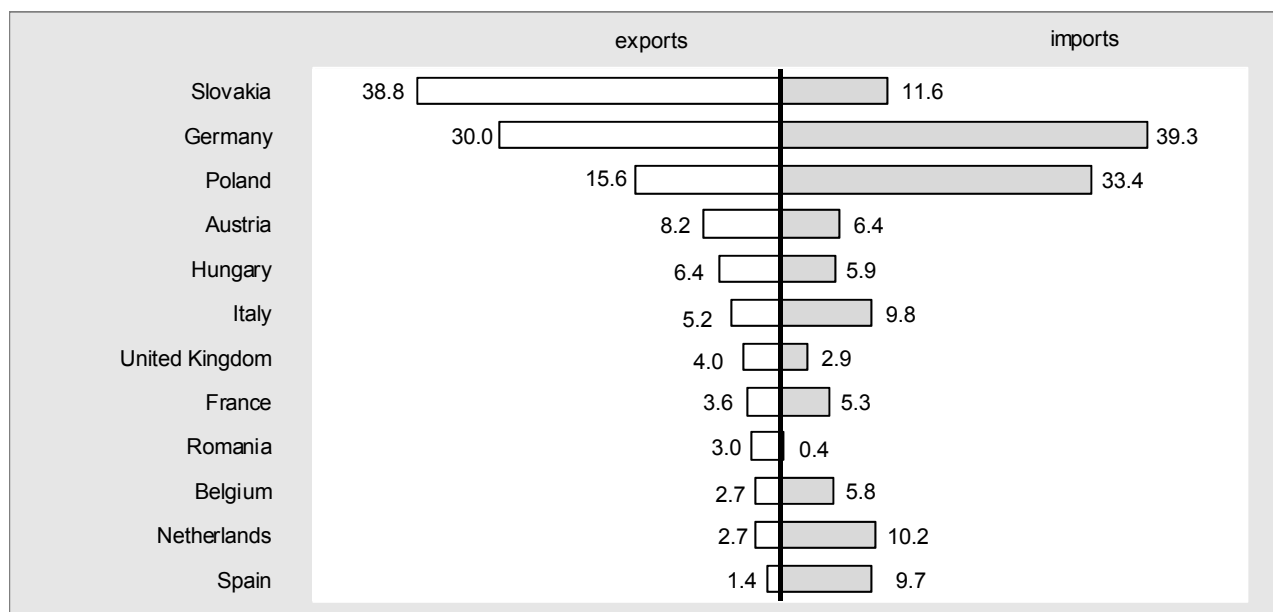
The highest y-o-y increase in imports was recorded in machinery and transport equipment (by CZK 204.0 bn), which was by two thirds affected by their increased imports from non EU countries by CZK 128.8 bn of which the highest increment came from China (by CZK 92.6 bn).

The second highest increase was noticed in imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles (by CZK 47.2 bn). In 2015 the Czech Republic imported manufactured goods in the value of CZK 384.9 bn of which the biggest part were plastic products, furniture and parts thereof, measuring, checking and analyzing instruments, toys and footwear. Imports came mainly from Germany, China, Poland and Italy.

Imports of manufactured goods classified chiefly by material rose by CZK 30.7 bn y-o-y which was by CZK 25.2 bn lower increment compared that in 2014. In 2015 manufactures of base metal, aluminum, paper and paperboard and iron or steel products were the most important imported goods in this section. The biggest part of imports came from Germany, Poland and Slovakia.

In 2015 compared to 2014, imports grew in chemicals and related products grew by CZK 19.4 bn, food and live animals by CZK 15.0 and beverages and tobacco by CZK 3.7 bn.

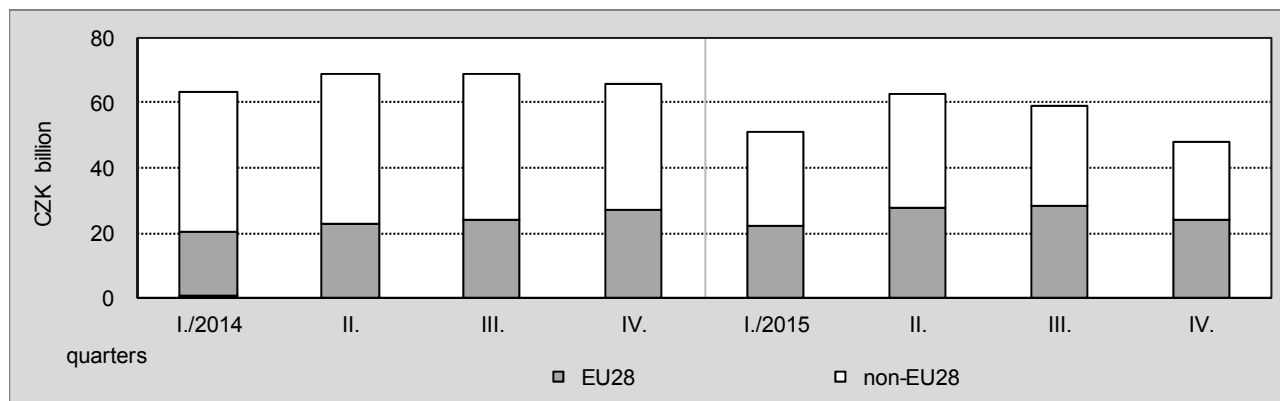
Graph 18 - External trade in food and live animals with selected countries in 2015 (in billion CZK)



In 2015, y-o-y decrease in imports of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials by CZK 41.2 bn (of which from the Russian Federation by CZK 27.6 bn, Azerbaijan by CZK 13.3 bn, Norway by CZK 6.0 bn and Kazakhstan by CZK 5.6 bn) was even larger than in 2014 (by CZK 22.9 bn).

The apportionment of individual commodity section of SITC in trade with the EU Member States is almost the same as the structure of total external trade. The only marked difference is seen in imports of mineral fuels which is largely determined by the supply of Russian gas and oil.

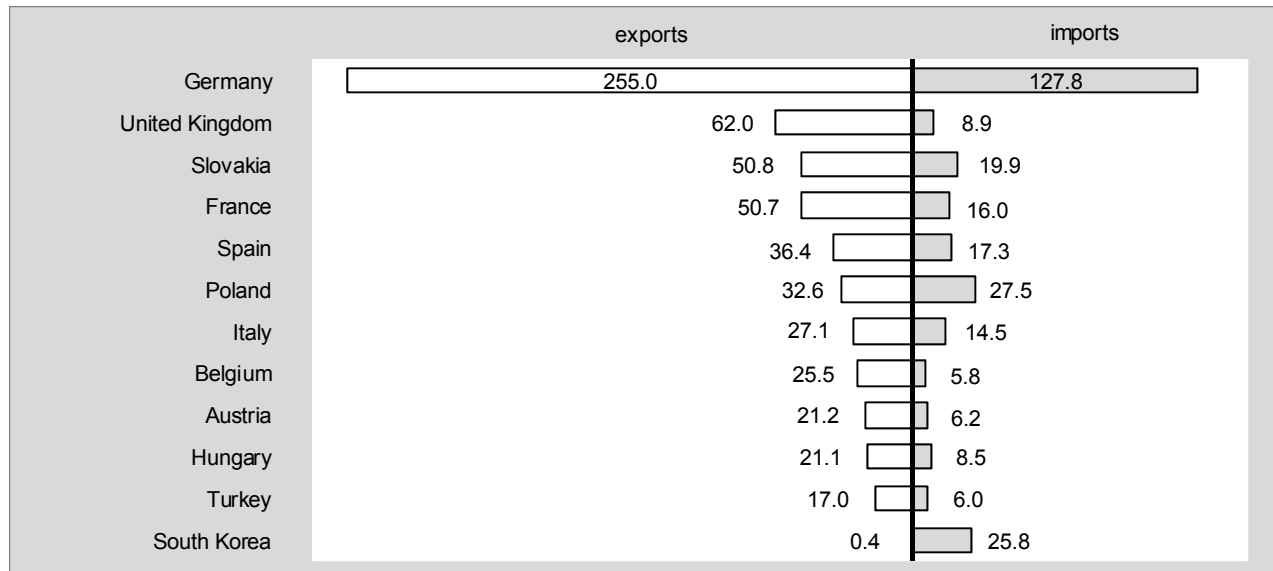
Graph 19 - Imports of mineral fuels from EU and non-EU in respective quarters of 2014 and 2015



3.2. External trade in road vehicles (SITC 78)

Road vehicles (SITC 78), of which then predominantly motor cars (SITC 781) and parts and accessories of the motor vehicles (SITC 784) continued to be the main item of exports of the Czech Republic in 2015. Exports of road vehicles (CZK 770.7 bn) remained the highest of all SITC sections and was (by CZK 86.7 bn) higher, y-o-y. The prevailing part of exports (CZK 657.2 bn), higher by CZK 82.6 bn, y-o-y, came from the trade with EU Member States of which one third fell to trade with Germany.

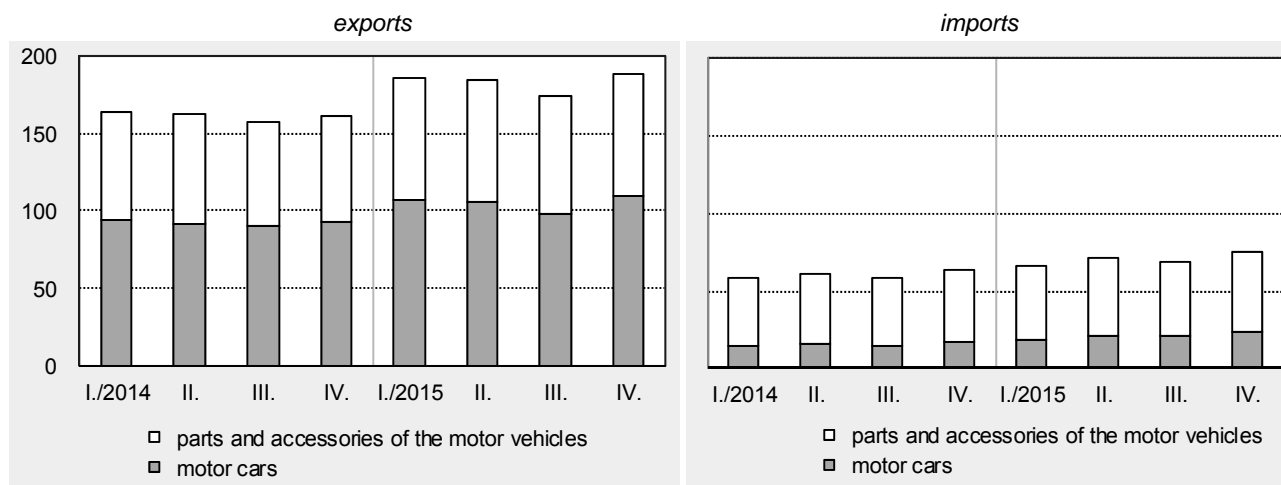
Graph 20 - External trade in road vehicles with selected countries in 2015 (in billion CZK)



Road vehicles contributed to the total exports by 19.8% (18.8% in 2014), of which shares of motor cars and parts and accessories of the motor vehicles were 10.8% (10.2% in 2014) and 8.0% (7.6% in 2014) respectively. Y-o-y, exports of motor cars rose by 13.9% and exports of motor cars and parts and accessories of the motor vehicles increased by 12.5%.

Development in exports of motor cars and parts and accessories of the motor vehicles was more or less similar in individual quarters of 2015, except for Q3. While in 2014 exports of motor cars and parts and accessories of the motor vehicles reached their peak in Q1 (CZK 93.7 bn), then, in 2015 the biggest exports (CZK 108.9 bn) of this commodity was recorded in Q4 when a y-o-y growth by 16.9% (CZK 15.7 bn) was achieved. Exports of motor cars and parts and accessories of the motor vehicles were the lowest (CZK 75.9 bn) in Q3 2015 and reach its peak (CZK 79.0 bn) in Q4 2015.

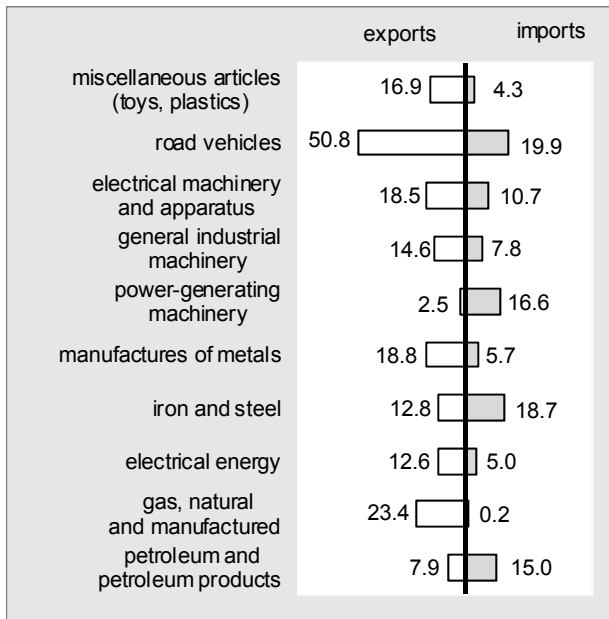
Graph 21 - External trade of motor cars and parts and accessories of the motor vehicles in respective quarters of 2014 and 2015 (in CZK billion)



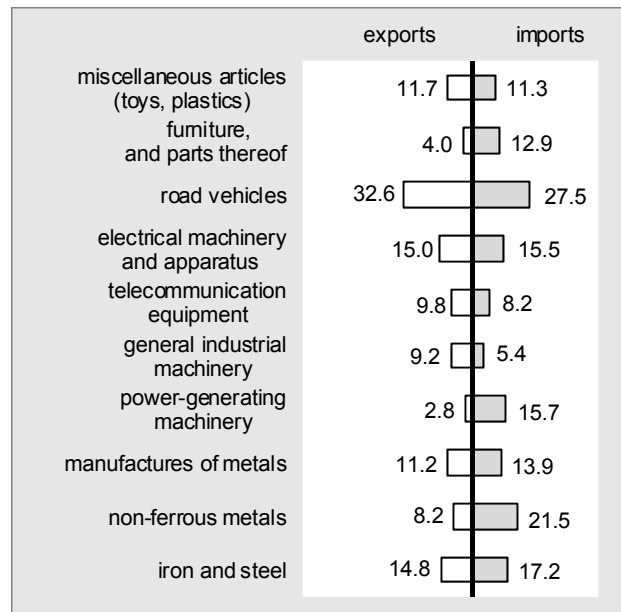
Road vehicles had significantly weaker impact on trend in total imports and imports of machinery and transport vehicles section than in total exports in 2015. Imports of road vehicles went up by 16.7% (CZK 48.1 bn), y-o-y. Imports of road vehicles participated in total imports by 9.6% and in machinery and transport equipment section by 21.1%.

3.3. External trade of the Czech Republic with selected countries in 2015 (in billion CZK)

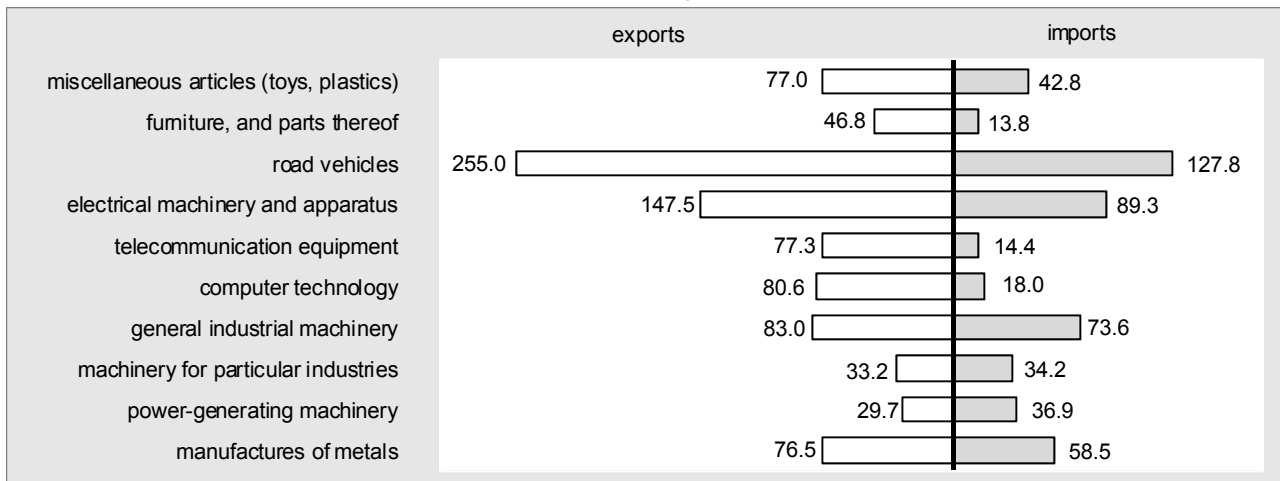
Slovakia



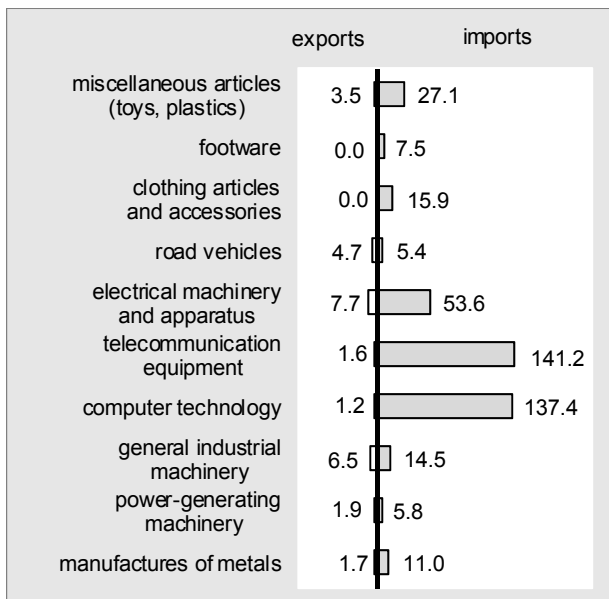
Poland



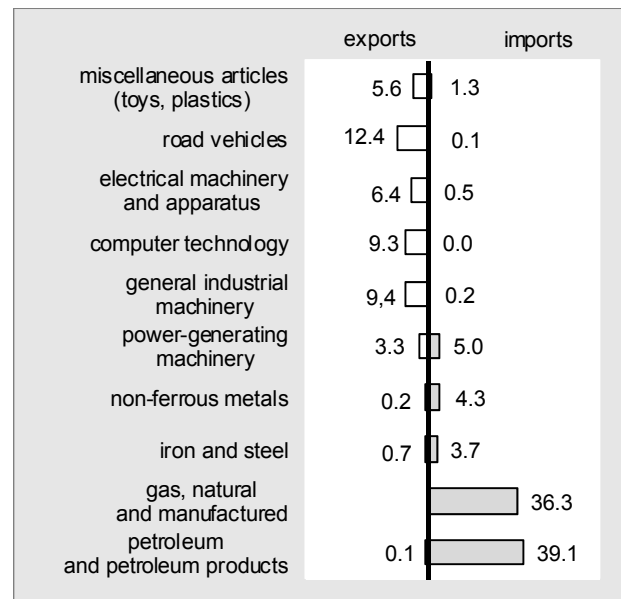
Germany



China



Russian Federation



3.4. Exports and imports of manufactured products⁹

The major portion of external trade was realized by **exports and imports of manufactured products** (Section C) according to Classification of Products by Activity (CPA) as in previous years. In 2015 manufactured products contributed to total exports by 94.8% (94.9% in 2014) and total imports by 91.9% (90.2% in 2014).

Exports of manufactured products grew by 6.9% (CZK 236.1 bn), y-o-y, and therefore they substantially contributed (93%) to the y-o-y increase of total exports. The largest item of exports of manufactured products was motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers. The over average y-o-y growth in exports of this item by 12.8% (CZK 93.8 bn) resulted in its stronger representation in total exports of manufactured products to 22.4% from 21.2% in 2014.

Other important items of exports of manufactured products were computer, electronic and optical products, which recorded large y-o-y decrease in exports by 8.6% (CZK 45.4 bn) and thus their ranking in total exports of manufactured products got weakened (from 15.4% in 2014 to 15.6% in 2015). Furthermore, machinery and equipment (12.1%), electrical equipment (9.5%), fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (6.0%), chemicals and chemical products (4.3%), and basic metals (3.9%) are important in this category.

Graph 22 - Most important manufactured products in exports, 2015
(shares of total exports in %)

exports	motor vehicles 21.2	computer, electronic products 14.8	machinery and equipment 11.4	electrical equipment 9.0	fabricated metal products 5.7	rubber, plastic products 4.7
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Imports of manufactured products grew by 10.7% (CZK 308.0 bn), y-o-y, and therefore markedly affected the y-o-y increase of total imports. The largest item of imports of manufactured products which is computer, electronic and optical products recorded again increase by 19.6% compared to 2014, and its position in imports of manufactured products got strengthen to 18.9 from 17.5 in 2014.

Further items of imports of manufactured products with more significant shares were motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (13.2%), machinery and equipment (10.6%), chemicals and chemical products (8.2%), basic metals (7.4%) and electrical equipment (8.2%). Besides manufactured products it was crude petroleum and natural gas which showed a significant share in total imports of other CZ-CPA items (4.0% compared to 5.5 % in 2014). Imports of these items decreased by 22.3% (CZK 39.5 bn), y-o-y.

Graph 23 - Most important manufactured products in imports, 2015
(shares of total imports in %)

imports	computer, electronic products 17.3	motor vehicles 12.2	machinery and equipment 9.7	chemical products 7.5	electrical equipment 7.5	basic metals 6.8
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The **external trade surplus** in cross-border concept of manufactured products reached CZK 486.3 bn and was by CZK 71.9 bn, lower, y-o-y.

⁹ Manufactured products = Section C of Classification of Product by Activity, 2008 version (CPA).

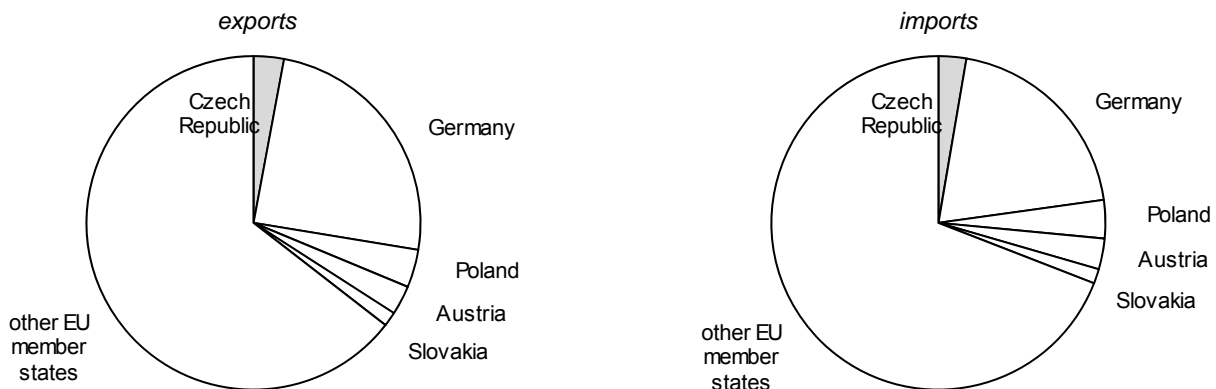
CPA is the classification system of goods and services applied by the European Community. Classifications based on products, industries, and uses of goods are regularly applied to describe the structure and development of all import and export without specifying any countries. The data, however, are compiled also according to the countries.

4. Eurostat data¹⁰

The rate of growth of external trade of the EU Member States accelerated in 2015 compared to 2014. After an increase by 1.3% and by 2.0% respectively in 2014, exports and imports of the EU Member States in 2015 grew by 4.9% (EUR +226.9 bn) and 3,6% (EUR +164.0 bn) respectively. In 2015 intra-EU exports and imports grew by 4.7% and 4.6% respectively; extra-EU exports and imports were higher by 5.2% and 2.0% respectively. Exports and imports of nineteen Eurozone countries went up by 4.3% and 2.6% respectively y-o-y. The Czech Republic contributed to the total EU Member States exports and imports by 2.9% and 2.7%, which were by 0.1 p.p. and 0.2 p.p. higher shares of exports and import respectively than in 2014. In 2015, the Czech Republic exports and imports increased by 8.4% and 9.2% respectively, compared to 2014 when exports and imports rose by 7.9% and 7.0% respectively.

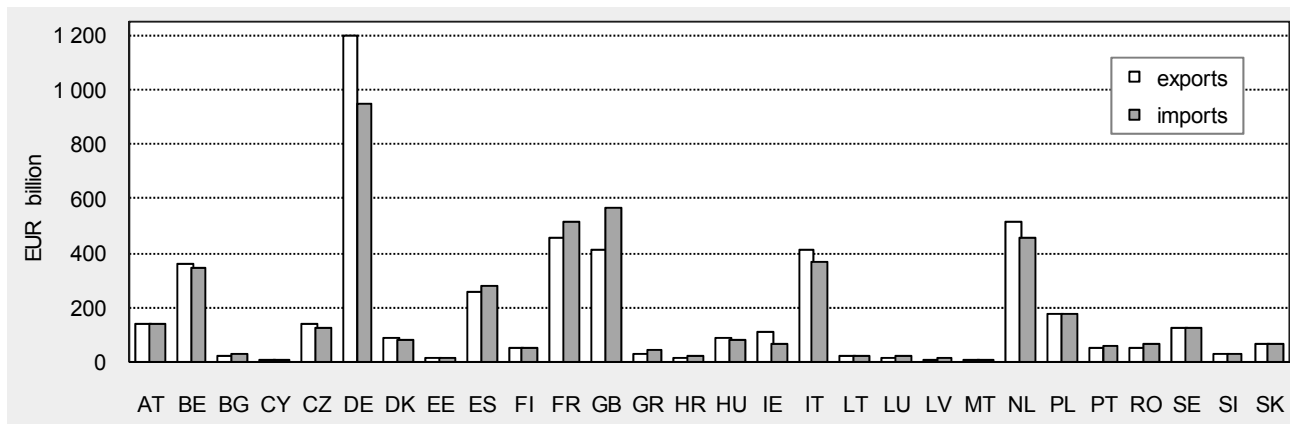
Balance of the EU Member States ended in a surplus of EUR 151.8 bn which was by EUR 62.9 bn higher compared to 2014. Germany (EUR 252.3 bn), the Netherlands (EUR 54.8 bn), Italy (EUR 45.2 bn) and Ireland (EUR 42.9 bn) recorded the highest surpluses of the all EU Member States. Deficit was observed in the trade balance of the United Kingdom (EUR 149.9 bn), France (EUR 59.9 bn), Spain (EUR 24.0 bn) and Greece (EUR 17.7 bn).

Graph 24 – Share of the Czech Republic and neighbouring states in external trade of the EU in 2015



In 2015 the new EU Member States¹¹ (countries joining the EU after 2000) contributed to the total EU exports by 13.3% and to the total EU imports by 13.8% compared to 13.1% and 13.5% in 2014. Y-o-y, their exports and imports grew by 6.1% and 5.3% respectively against 4.8% both exports and imports in 2014. The Czech Republic shares in exports and imports of the new EU Member States were 23.4% and 19.6% respectively in 2015. Balance of external trade of the new EU Member States ended in a deficit of EUR 2.2 bn, which was by EUR 4.7 bn better result than that in 2014. The Czech Republic (EUR 15.9 bn), Hungary (EUR 5.4 bn), Poland (EUR 3.7 bn), Slovenia (EUR 1.9 bn) and Slovakia (EUR 1.7 bn) were the new EU Member States which recorded a positive trade balance. The largest deficits posted Romania (EUR 8.4 bn), Croatia (EUR 6.9 bn), Bulgaria and Cyprus (both EUR 3.3 bn).

Graph 25 - EU28¹² external trade by country in 2015



¹⁰ Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, 8 August 2016.

¹¹ New EU Member States (countries joining the EU after 2000): Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia.

¹² European Union - EU (28 member states): Austria (AT), Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), Croatia (HR), Cyprus (CY), the Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Estonia (EE), Finland (FI), France (FR), Germany (DE), Greece (GR), Hungary (HU), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovakia (SK), Slovenia (SI), Spain (ES), Sweden (SE) and the United Kingdom (GB).