

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

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EU exports to the world: effects on employment

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INTRODUCTION

Trade is at the centre of Europe's model of economic prosperity and competitiveness. In trade policy matters, the EU speaks with one voice globally and ranks first as the world's largest trader of goods, services, and investments. As stated in the new Trade Policy Strategy set out by the [European Commission](#) (2021), the European Union puts the focus on open strategic autonomy, building on open trade and cooperation to defend EU interests and values. Efficient, sufficiently diversified and resilient as well as sustainable global value chains are a critical component of this approach. Furthermore, trade policy has also a key role to play in the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and in the green and digital transitions towards a more resilient EU in the world.

The Trade Policy Review also specifies areas and actions that are critical to achieving the EU's objectives in the medium term (European Commission, 2021). One of the headline actions is to support an informed discussion on trade policy by inter-alia conducting analytical work on the impact of trade policies on employment. Against this background, Directorate General for Trade (DG TRADE) and the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) have prepared a new updated version of two published studies in 2015 and 2018 based on reliable and comparable statistics to understand how global trade flows affect employment in the EU. The two main novelties of this report are the re-estimation of all trade and jobs figures for the EU27 by taking out the United Kingdom and calculating the trade and jobs figures for the year 2019.

Following up the first (Arto et al, 2015) and second (Arto et al, 2018) editions, this report illustrates in detail the relationship between trade and employment for the EU as a whole and for each EU Member State, using the [World Input-Output Database](#) (WIOD), release 2016 (Timmer et al, 2015, 2016). Furthermore, the analysis complements this information with data on employment by industry, skill, age and gender using other complementary employment statistics. All indicators relate to EU exports to third countries to reflect the scope of EU external trade policymaking. We used the Trade-SCAN model developed by the JRC for the calculations (Román et al, 2020).

Most indicators are available as of 2000 but due to data constraints, the indicators on employment split by skill; gender and age are only available from 2008 to 2014. The geographical breakdown of the data includes the 27 EU Member States, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Russia, South Korea, Switzerland, Turkey, Taiwan, United

Kingdom, the United States of America, and an aggregate “Rest of the World” region. Based on the WIOD input-output data for the latest year available 2014 and more recent data on international trade in goods and services, this report also provides projections for 2019. This approach is grounded in the reliable fact that technical coefficients are stable in the medium run.

The information in this pocketbook is complemented with an infographics that can be consulted at: <https://europa.eu/!Un47Cp>.

ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

Country abbreviations

European Union Member States

EU	The 27 Member States of the European Union
----	--

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

Trading partners

Extra-EU	Non EU countries
----------	------------------

AU	Australia
BR	Brazil
CA	Canada
CH	Switzerland
CN	China
ID	Indonesia
IN	India
JP	Japan
KR	South Korea

MX	Mexico
NO	Norway
RU	Russia
TR	Turkey
TW	Taiwan
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States of America
RW	Rest of the World

Sector abbreviations

P	primary
M	manufacturing
S	services

Industry abbreviations

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

Industry classification

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

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

Unit of measurement

m	million (10 ⁶)
EUR	euro

Glossary

Domestic effect: employment in a given Member State that is supported by its own exports to extra-EU countries.

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

EU exports: aggregate exports of goods and services of the 27 EU Member States to the world.

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

High-skilled labour: workers with tertiary education.

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

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

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

Sector: group of industries.

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

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HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

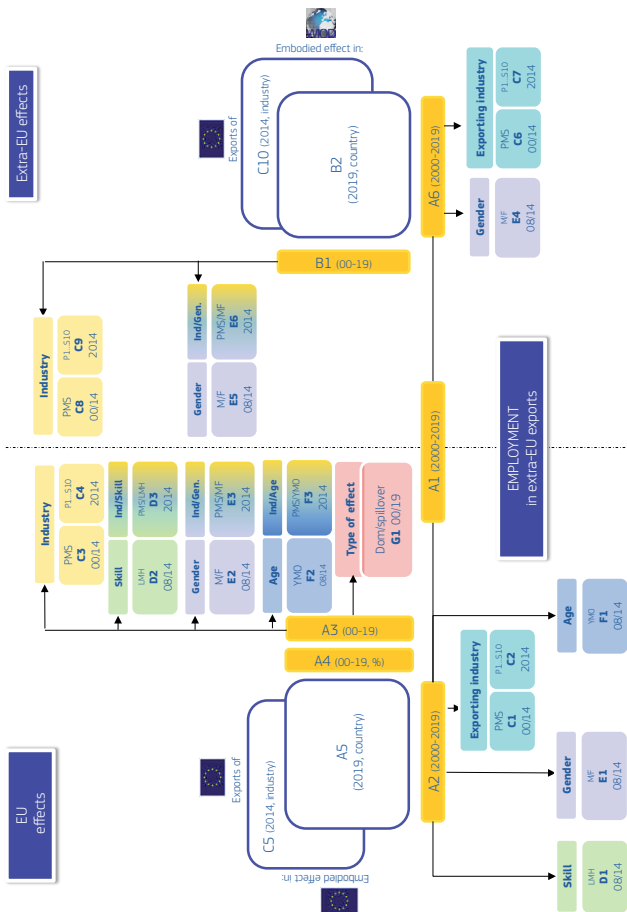
This report is organised as follows:

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

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

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

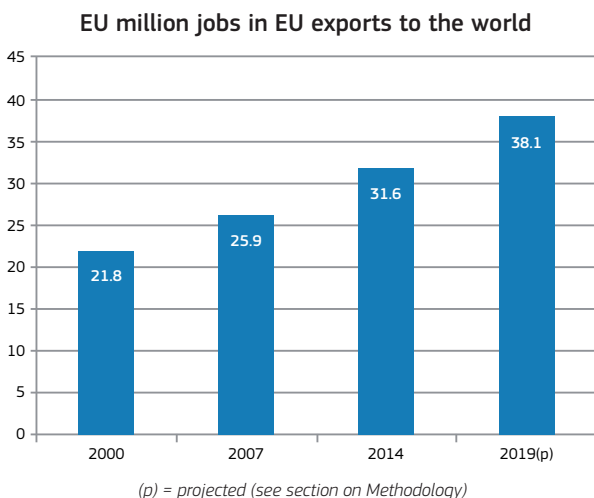
Figure 1



A. By EU Member State

EU exports to the world support 38 million jobs

The number of jobs supported by the European Union's exports to the world keeps a growing path since 2000, increasing the number of jobs directly or indirectly linked to such exports by 75%. For 2019, around 38 million jobs were supported by the EU exports to non-EU countries. Furthermore, the number of jobs has increased by 11 million in the last decade.



NOTE: For the year 2019, given the absence of the corresponding WIOD tables, the results are projections based on the estimations of 2014, so they should be taken with caution. These projections have been elaborated by the JRC using international trade in goods and services statistics (Eurostat) of 2019 and assuming the same input-output table's structure as in 2014. Nonetheless, the export values of 2019 were adjusted to reflect price changes and methodological differences between trade statistics and National Accounts (e.g. re-exports, processing services and merchanting) thus increasing further the reliability of the projected estimates (for more details see also section on data sources and methodology).

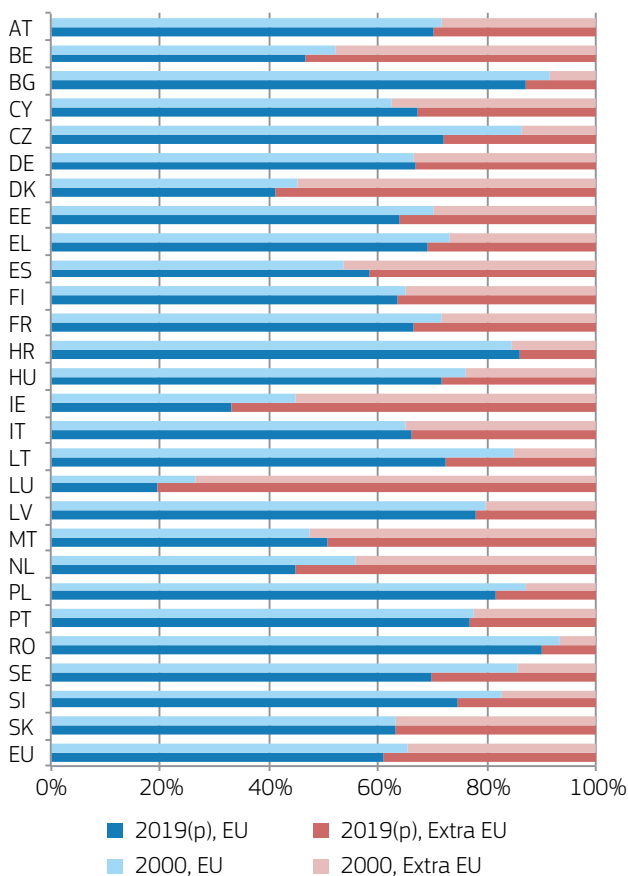
A.1. Total (EU and third countries) employment supported by the exports of each EU Member State (2000-2019; 1,000 jobs)

	2000	2007	2014	2019(p)
AT	622	881	1,043	1,207
BE	1,464	1,756	2,397	2,581
BG	190	610	780	934
CY	74	81	87	130
CZ	665	785	1,066	1,404
DE	7,664	10,897	12,372	13,884
DK	1,169	1,753	1,528	1,972
EE	84	137	199	242
EL	404	640	804	951
ES	1,983	2,593	3,211	3,782
FI	664	924	726	854
FR	4,466	5,000	5,371	6,381
HR	383	334	366	564
HU	733	901	892	1,061
IE	1,306	2,042	2,615	5,333
IT	3,716	4,567	4,849	5,524
LT	174	262	446	537
LU	518	529	1,223	1,515
LV	115	172	218	259
MT	62	88	135	129
NL	2,296	3,303	3,815	5,138
PL	1,194	1,632	2,228	3,073
PT	410	629	846	1,007
RO	1,195	966	1,360	1,455
SE	1,345	1,546	1,489	1,544
SI	94	199	201	298
SK	153	434	572	727
EU	33,145	43,658	50,838	62,485

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2019, Germany's extra-EU exports supported 13.9 million jobs worldwide.

A.1. Total (EU and third countries) employment supported by the exports of each EU Member State (2000, 2019; %)



(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Between 2000 and 2019, total employment supported by EU exports increased by 29.3m jobs (+89%), reaching 62.5m jobs. The growth in total employment supported by EU exports was led by the exports of Germany (+6.2m jobs), Ireland (4.0m jobs), the Netherlands (2.8m jobs), France (+1.9m jobs), Poland (+1.9m jobs), Italy (+1.8m jobs) and Spain (+1.8m jobs). In 2019, 22% of employment supported by EU exports was driven by sales from Germany to extra-EU countries (13.9m jobs), 10% by French exports and 9% by Italian exports.

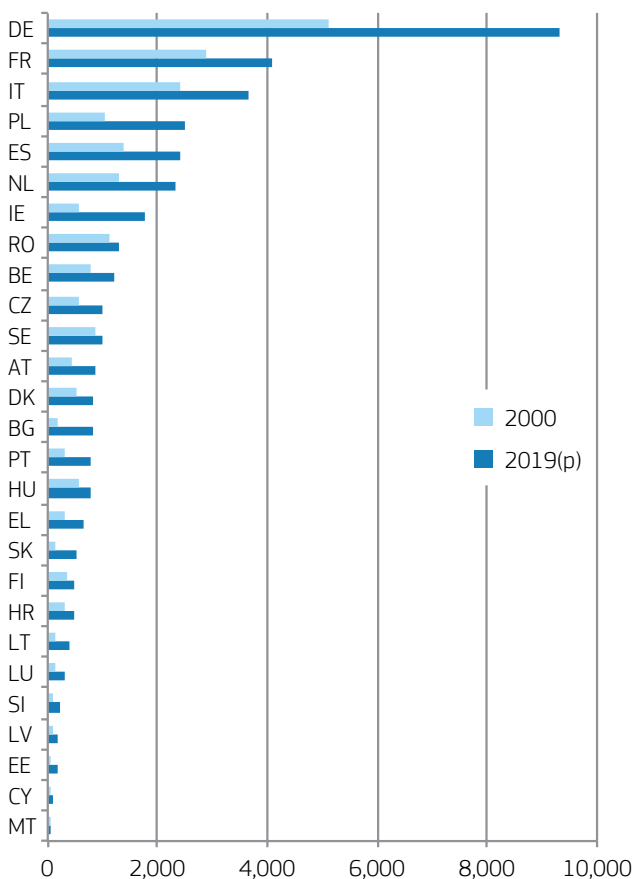
A.2. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2000-2019; 1,000 jobs)

	2000	2007	2014	2019(p)
AT	446	603	734	849
BE	767	785	1,124	1,211
BG	174	505	681	816
CY	47	58	59	88
CZ	574	544	768	1,011
DE	5,103	6,737	8,297	9,311
DK	530	634	633	817
EE	61	93	138	168
EL	290	402	534	632
ES	1,393	1,727	2,060	2,427
FI	358	450	425	500
FR	2,902	2,964	3,421	4,064
HR	324	261	315	485
HU	557	521	641	762
IE	586	711	868	1,770
IT	2,418	2,773	3,209	3,656
LT	148	210	322	388
LU	137	179	238	295
LV	92	134	170	202
MT	30	45	68	65
NL	1,284	1,538	1,721	2,317
PL	1,042	1,336	1,818	2,508
PT	319	460	650	775
RO	1,119	845	1,225	1,311
SE	850	943	943	978
SI	78	140	150	222
SK	131	282	399	508
EU	21,758	25,881	31,613	38,135

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2019, Germany's extra-EU exports supported around 9.3 million jobs in the EU.

A.2. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2000, 2019; 1,000 jobs)



(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Between 2000 and 2019 EU employment supported by EU exports increased by 16.4m jobs (+75%) to reach a total of 38.1m jobs. This growth was driven by the extra-EU exports from Germany (+4.2m jobs), Poland (+1.5m jobs), Italy (+1.2m jobs), Ireland (+1.2m jobs), France (+1.2m jobs) and Spain (+1.0m jobs). In 2019, Germany's extra-EU exports supported 9.3m jobs across the EU (this represented 24% of total EU employment supported by EU exports). France's extra-EU exports supported 4.1m jobs (11%) across the EU, while Italy's extra-EU exports supported 3.7m jobs across the EU (10%).

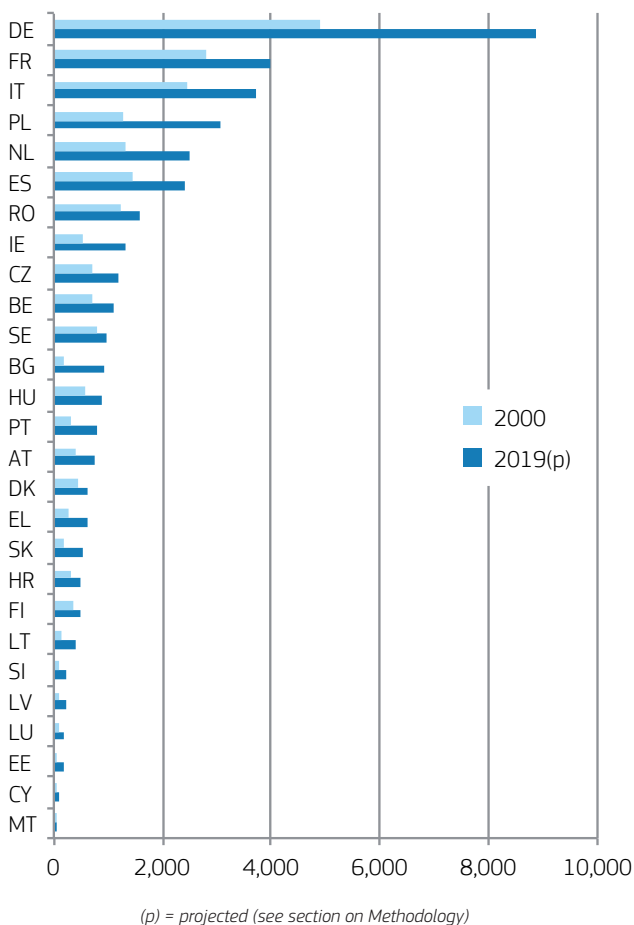
A.3. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2000-2019; 1,000 jobs)

	2000	2007	2014	2019(p)
AT	423	543	664	772
BE	695	740	979	1,084
BG	185	549	768	921
CY	44	59	68	96
CZ	692	708	940	1,192
DE	4,889	6,356	7,787	8,848
DK	431	476	492	629
EE	74	107	140	169
EL	284	383	524	620
ES	1,433	1,808	2,049	2,417
FI	349	420	398	474
FR	2,809	2,897	3,340	3,980
HR	326	274	339	507
HU	595	570	722	862
IE	539	593	668	1,327
IT	2,440	2,850	3,249	3,735
LT	159	231	335	404
LU	88	100	144	180
LV	101	148	185	221
MT	27	37	53	53
NL	1,326	1,553	1,854	2,477
PL	1,259	1,678	2,313	3,067
PT	329	484	672	801
RO	1,232	985	1,452	1,587
SE	776	860	889	951
SI	89	152	171	239
SK	166	321	417	523
EU	21,758	25,881	31,613	38,135

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2019, EU exports to the world supported around 4 million jobs in France.

A.3. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2000, 2019; 1,000 jobs)



Between 2000 and 2019, EU employment supported by EU exports to the world increased 16.4m jobs (75%), to reach a total of 38.1m jobs. Most of the increase was in Germany (+4.0m jobs), Poland (+1.8m jobs), Italy (+1.3m jobs) and France (+1.2m jobs). In 2019, the exports of the whole EU to the world supported 8.9m jobs in Germany (23% of total employment supported by EU exports across the EU), 4.0m jobs in France (10%), 3.7m jobs in Italy (10%) and 3.1m jobs in Poland (8%).

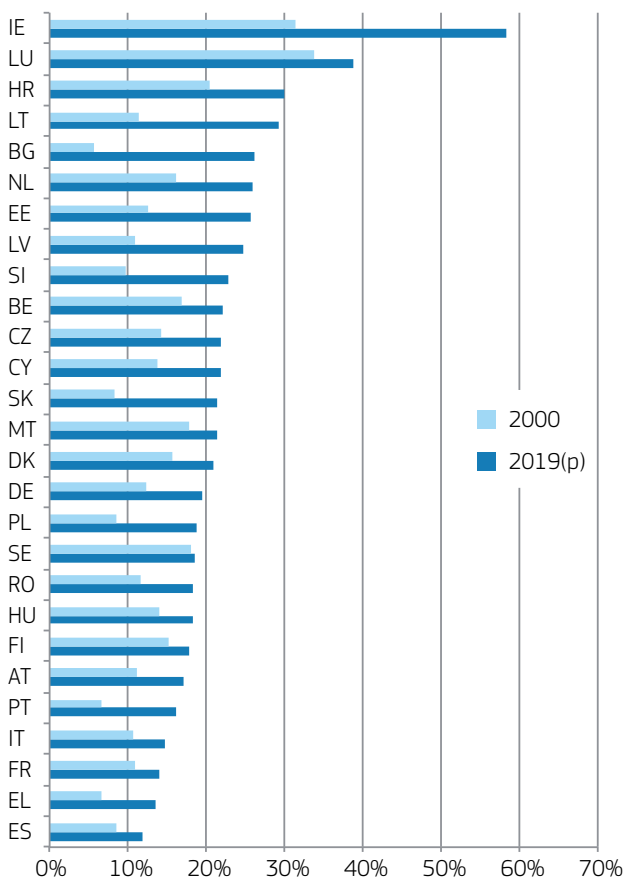
A.4. Employment supported by EU exports as a percentage of total employment, by Member State (2000-2019; %)

	2000	2007	2014	2019(p)
AT	11.3%	13.5%	15.6%	17.0%
BE	16.9%	16.9%	21.5%	22.2%
BG	5.6%	14.3%	21.3%	26.1%
CY	13.8%	15.2%	18.9%	21.8%
CZ	14.2%	13.9%	18.4%	22.0%
DE	12.2%	15.8%	18.2%	19.5%
DK	15.7%	16.5%	17.8%	20.9%
EE	12.6%	16.5%	22.6%	25.7%
EL	6.6%	8.0%	13.2%	13.6%
ES	8.6%	8.5%	11.4%	11.9%
FI	15.2%	16.7%	15.9%	17.7%
FR	10.9%	10.7%	12.2%	13.9%
HR	20.4%	16.0%	21.6%	29.9%
HU	14.1%	13.6%	17.1%	18.3%
IE	31.5%	27.4%	34.9%	58.3%
IT	10.6%	11.3%	13.3%	14.7%
LT	11.4%	16.0%	25.5%	29.2%
LU	33.7%	30.1%	35.7%	38.8%
LV	10.9%	13.8%	20.7%	24.7%
MT	17.9%	23.5%	27.3%	21.3%
NL	16.2%	17.7%	21.2%	25.9%
PL	8.5%	11.1%	14.9%	18.7%
PT	6.5%	9.6%	14.8%	16.2%
RO	11.5%	10.5%	16.5%	18.4%
SE	18.0%	19.0%	18.7%	18.5%
SI	9.8%	15.5%	18.2%	22.9%
SK	8.2%	14.7%	18.8%	21.4%
EU	11.6%	13.0%	16.1%	18.2%

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2019, in France 13.9% of the total employment was supported by the EU exports to the world.

A.4. Employment supported by EU exports as a percentage of total employment, by Member State (2000, 2019; %)



(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Between 2000 and 2019, the share of employment across the EU supported by the sales of goods and services to the world increased from 11.6% in 2000 to 18.2% in 2019. In 2019, in all Member States EU exports of the whole EU supported more than 11% of the domestic employment. Over 50% of the total employment in Ireland, and over one third in Luxembourg were supported by EU exports. In Croatia and Lithuania around 29%, and in Bulgaria, the Netherlands and Estonia around 26%.

A.5. Employment by Member State supported by the exports of each Member State (2019; 1,000 jobs)

	Exports by																											
	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	Total
AT	585.2	4.9	0.9	0.2	6.7	90.5	2.7	0.3	0.8	4.2	1.7	11.3	3.5	7.3	4.8	17.9	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.8	6.8	5.5	0.7	1.9	4.1	3.4	3.8	772
BE	4.3	843.9	0.5	0.2	3.6	64.0	7.4	0.4	1.5	8.2	2.8	38.2	0.5	2.3	16.2	14.0	0.7	15.0	0.3	0.5	42.4	4.6	1.7	0.8	8.0	0.5	1.4	1,084
BG	5.8	12.6	776.5	0.7	3.1	29.9	3.4	0.3	7.8	7.4	1.7	11.2	0.6	3.0	9.2	17.0	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.5	10.4	3.3	2.4	6.3	2.6	2.0	1.7	921
CY	0.2	0.5	0.1	79.4	0.2	1.0	4.5	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	4.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	96
CZ	22.1	17.8	1.6	0.3	804.4	172.4	6.8	0.8	0.7	10.6	3.7	23.7	1.6	13.5	8.7	20.4	1.2	2.3	0.5	0.4	15.0	21.2	1.6	3.0	8.1	2.4	27.5	1,192
DE	98.4	71.8	5.1	1.0	67.2	7,656.9	62.7	4.1	6.4	64.8	27.3	181.2	5.1	49.9	65.4	127.4	4.4	28.9	1.9	1.3	134.2	72.2	12.6	12.4	47.4	7.4	30.1	8,848
DK	0.9	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.9	17.5	568.8	0.3	0.2	1.8	3.2	4.5	0.2	1.2	3.7	2.4	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	4.4	2.5	0.3	0.2	11.1	0.1	0.4	629
EE	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.8	2.7	137.9	0.1	0.8	5.9	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.6	2.6	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	6.1	0.1	0.1	169
EL	0.6	1.9	2.6	1.1	0.4	6.4	1.1	0.1	590.0	1.3	0.4	2.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	5.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	620
ES	4.6	16.1	8.3	0.3	4.5	68.6	8.2	0.4	2.4	2,117.5	2.9	70.3	0.5	3.0	11.1	31.8	0.5	4.5	0.2	0.3	16.5	6.6	27.2	1.7	5.2	1.1	2.3	2,417
FI	1.3	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	17.4	4.0	2.7	0.4	2.1	395.0	4.1	0.1	0.6	13.6	3.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.1	8.1	2.5	0.3	0.2	10.9	0.1	0.3	473
FR	10.1	55.6	1.5	0.4	9.6	158.9	12.7	0.7	2.5	64.8	5.2	3,406.6	0.9	7.3	50.0	59.9	0.9	29.9	0.4	1.0	54.5	13.0	8.2	3.4	13.3	1.4	7.0	3,980
HR	5.2	3.3	0.4	0.0	1.0	12.2	1.7	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.3	2.5	453.6	2.2	1.6	9.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.4	1.5	5.7	0.8	507
HU	17.7	7.7	1.6	0.2	10.2	96.8	4.9	0.7	0.9	7.4	2.2	13.9	3.2	602.8	16.5	20.1	0.6	4.5	0.3	0.1	14.6	9.1	0.9	7.2	5.5	2.4	10.0	862
IE	0.8	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	8.8	1.7	0.1	0.2	2.4	0.9	4.7	0.1	0.6	1,279.4	3.8	0.1	9.4	0.1	0.3	6.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.2	1,327

NOTE: Results projected for 2019 (see section on Methodology). (continues next page)

In 2019, German extra-EU exports supported around 172,400 jobs in the Czech Republic.

	Exports by																											
	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	Total
IT	206	203	33	0.7	123	176.1	148	1.3	65	429	65	1080	45	105	370	3,165.1	16	163	0.7	25	242	208	65	79	110	56	75	3,735
LT	1.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	84	72	2.0	0.1	1.0	15	26	0.1	0.5	16	18	3575	0.2	46	0.0	34	28	0.2	0.1	38	0.5	0.2	404
LU	0.7	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	72	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	2.9	0.0	0.4	7.1	15	0.0	1472	0.0	11	48	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	180
LV	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	53	4.9	4.4	0.2	1.3	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.2	2.0	1.0	36	0.2	1832	0.2	1.9	14	0.1	0.1	44	0.3	0.2	222
MT	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	15	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.0	435	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	53
NL	86	679	0.7	0.3	72	1738	151	1.1	19	148	60	520	0.9	51	1692	370	0.9	74	0.5	33	1875.7	89	27	14	110	0.9	23	2,477
PL	215	302	2.6	0.7	491	3065	309	6.2	22	227	120	518	2.2	212	313	426	103	57	39	13	410	23060	29	69	297	32	219	3,067
PT	13	63	0.4	0.1	14	190	18	0.1	0.5	272	10	169	0.1	1.0	44	63	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	56	14	7012	0.6	1.9	0.1	0.7	801
RO	167	169	7.9	0.7	70	1034	62	0.9	38	139	20	303	2.0	170	101	410	0.5	102	0.1	0.5	206	77	26	12525	60	18	51	1,587
SE	32	99	0.3	0.2	22	34.7	375	2.3	0.7	42	143	110	0.2	1.5	154	6.7	10	25	0.7	17	144	49	0.8	0.4	7788	0.3	0.9	951
SI	66	1.9	0.2	0.1	15	18.7	10	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.3	33	40	23	1.4	86	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	16	15	0.2	0.4	0.9	1810	13	239
SK	102	4.7	0.5	0.1	157	516	2.1	0.2	0.3	30	0.9	78	0.7	7.7	7.1	91	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.2	41	78	0.4	14	22	13	381.7	523
EU	849	1,211	816	88	1,011	9311	817	168	632	2,426	500	4,064	485	762	1,770	3,656	388	295	202	65	2317	2,508	775	1,311	978	222	508	38,135

NOTE: Results projected for 2019 (see section on Methodology)

In 2019, Germany's extra-EU exports supported 9.3m jobs across the EU: 7.7m jobs in Germany, 306,500 jobs in Poland, 176,100 jobs in Italy, 173,800 jobs in the Netherlands, 172,400 jobs in the Czech Republic, and 158,900 jobs in France. Germany was also the Member State with the largest number of jobs (8.9m jobs) supported by EU exports of all Member States, of which 7.7m jobs were supported by German exports to extra-EU countries; 181,200 jobs by French exports, 134,200 jobs by Dutch exports and 127,400 jobs by Italian exports.

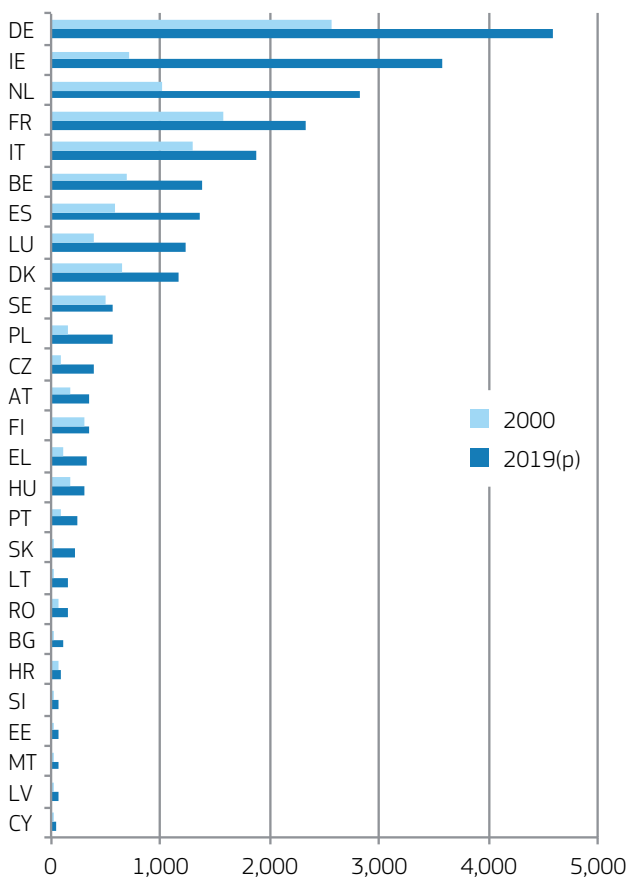
A.6. Extra-EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2000-2019; 1,000 jobs)

	2000	2007	2014	2019(p)
AT	176	278	309	357
BE	697	971	1,273	1,370
BG	16	105	99	118
CY	28	22	28	42
CZ	91	241	298	393
DE	2,562	4,160	4,075	4,573
DK	639	1,119	895	1,155
EE	22	44	61	74
EL	114	238	270	319
ES	590	866	1,150	1,355
FI	306	474	301	354
FR	1,565	2,036	1,950	2,316
HR	60	73	51	79
HU	176	380	251	299
IE	720	1,331	1,747	3,563
IT	1,298	1,794	1,640	1,868
LT	26	52	124	149
LU	381	349	985	1,220
LV	23	39	48	57
MT	33	43	67	64
NL	1,013	1,765	2,095	2,821
PL	152	296	410	565
PT	92	169	195	233
RO	77	121	134	144
SE	495	602	546	566
SI	16	59	51	76
SK	22	152	172	219
EU	11,387	17,777	19,225	24,350

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2019, Belgium's extra-EU exports supported 1.37 million jobs outside the EU.

A.6. Extra-EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2000, 2019; 1,000 jobs)



(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Between 2000 and 2019, the employment outside the EU supported by EU exports to the world increased from 11.4m jobs to 24.4m jobs. In 2019, all Member States supported more jobs abroad through their exports to the world than in 2000. Ireland was responsible for 22% of the total increase, followed by Germany (16%) and the Netherlands (14%). In 2019, 19% of employment outside the EU supported by EU exports to the world was driven by German exports, 15% by the exports of Ireland, 12% by the exports of the Netherlands, and 10% by the exports of France.

B. By trading partner

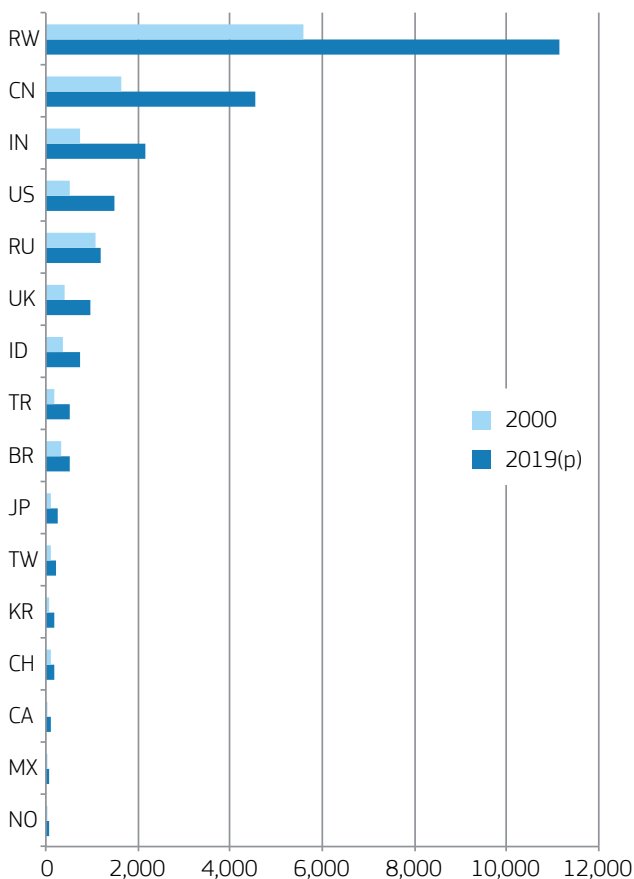
B.1. Extra-EU employment by country supported by EU exports (2000-2019; 1,000 jobs)

	2000	2007	2014	2019(p)
AU	31	33	29	37
BR	344	513	426	523
CA	46	75	75	94
CH	99	124	141	172
CN	1,633	3,854	3,731	4,531
ID	374	428	597	733
IN	745	1,114	1,794	2,166
JP	124	208	194	244
KR	59	98	148	183
MX	29	43	69	86
NO	50	58	62	75
RU	1,077	1,206	978	1,175
TR	170	222	450	530
TW	90	158	164	202
UK	421	501	714	955
US	519	711	995	1,498
RW	5,574	8,432	8,658	11,146
Extra-EU	11,387	17,777	19,225	24,350

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2019, EU exports to the world supported around 4.5 million jobs in China.

B.1. Extra-EU employment by country supported by EU exports (2000, 2019; 1,000 jobs)



(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

Between 2000 and 2019, the number of jobs in non-EU countries supported by EU exports to the world increased by 13m to a total of 24.4m (+114%). 22% of this increase was in China, 11% in India, 8% in the US, 4% in the United Kingdom, and 3% in Turkey. In 2019, EU exports to the world supported a total of 4.5m jobs in China (19% of total), 2.2m jobs in India (9%), 1.5m jobs in the US (6%), and in Russia, 1.2m jobs (5%).

B.2. Extra-EU employment by country supported by the exports of each Member State (2019; 1,000 jobs)

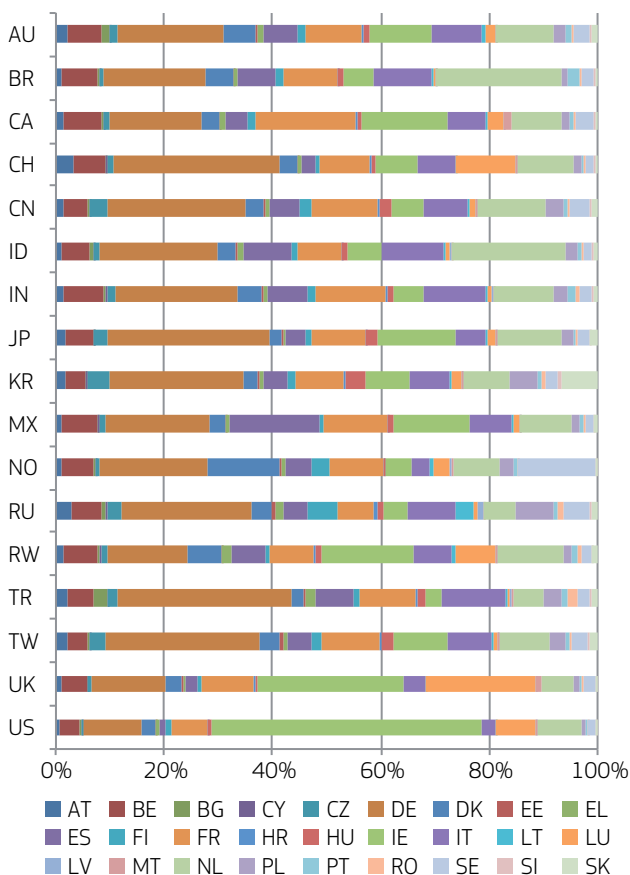
	Exports by																											
	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	Total
AU	08	24	04	00	06	71	22	01	05	23	05	38	01	04	42	34	02	07	00	01	39	08	03	02	11	01	04	37
BR	52	348	22	04	33	988	263	09	30	381	78	512	10	42	304	549	15	28	06	04	1201	73	106	30	99	26	20	523
CA	13	66	04	01	09	163	30	02	08	40	15	174	02	08	151	66	02	26	01	14	87	13	06	05	32	02	05	94
CH	54	100	03	04	20	525	56	02	11	46	16	157	03	15	134	119	02	185	01	06	181	24	09	05	24	04	09	172
CN	687	2010	147	55	1354	1,157.5	1530	185	390	2457	985	5544	105	998	2675	3798	173	412	76	76	5806	1399	318	250	1627	156	525	4,531
ID	82	386	30	06	90	1582	255	34	70	654	70	604	16	66	451	846	30	51	23	07	1536	164	67	35	103	25	46	733
IN	318	1566	112	64	324	4882	957	50	216	1544	380	2801	87	204	1177	2535	79	142	39	34	2422	547	326	105	531	80	139	2,166
JP	42	124	06	01	61	725	57	05	15	86	26	241	03	54	351	138	06	36	02	03	290	53	15	10	47	05	32	244
KR	33	65	06	02	77	454	46	06	16	82	25	161	05	69	153	132	08	31	02	04	159	93	13	12	41	17	119	183
MX	10	56	02	00	12	165	25	01	04	144	07	103	01	10	120	68	05	08	01	01	83	12	07	03	12	01	05	86
NO	08	45	01	00	05	150	100	03	04	36	26	73	01	04	36	22	06	24	02	02	65	20	04	02	106	01	02	75
RU	355	620	81	61	287	2854	402	110	152	523	654	779	91	147	518	1055	369	97	121	16	679	840	68	147	564	38	119	1,175
TR	113	264	121	02	95	1704	133	14	102	367	49	553	18	84	145	635	23	25	08	25	296	168	55	108	112	21	57	530
TW	41	79	07	02	54	581	75	08	18	92	36	217	04	43	207	160	07	17	03	03	187	62	16	10	57	06	30	202
UK	88	454	14	17	73	1288	290	10	46	202	82	936	12	56	2552	388	13	1924	08	112	553	104	49	24	213	11	28	955
US	104	574	14	07	74	1602	387	10	84	197	126	1026	13	85	7495	376	12	1098	07	31	1225	100	40	21	236	10	29	1,498
RW	1566	6923	610	198	1352	1,642.2	6923	295	2023	6675	958	9247	418	1098	19120	7758	737	8092	272	299	1,3398	1967	1223	671	1850	352	1018	11,146
Extra-EU	357	1,370	118	42	393	4,573	1,155	74	319	1,355	354	2,316	79	299	3,563	1,868	149	1,220	57	64	2,821	565	233	144	566	76	219	24,350

NOTE: Results projected for 2019 (see section on Methodology)

In 2019, German extra-EU exports supported 1.2 million jobs in China.

B.2. Extra-EU employment by country supported by the exports of each Member State

(2019(p); %)



(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2019, EU exports to the world supported 24.4m jobs outside Europe. Most of the jobs were in China (4.5m) of which 1.2m were driven by German exports, 580,600 by the Dutch exports, 554,400 by French exports, and 379,800 by Italian exports. Germany was the Member State that contributed the most to support employment outside the EU (4.6m jobs), especially in China (1.2m jobs), India (488,200 jobs) and Russia (285,400 jobs).

C. By industry or sector

C.1. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State – 3 exporting sectors (2000, 2014, 2019; % and 1,000 jobs)

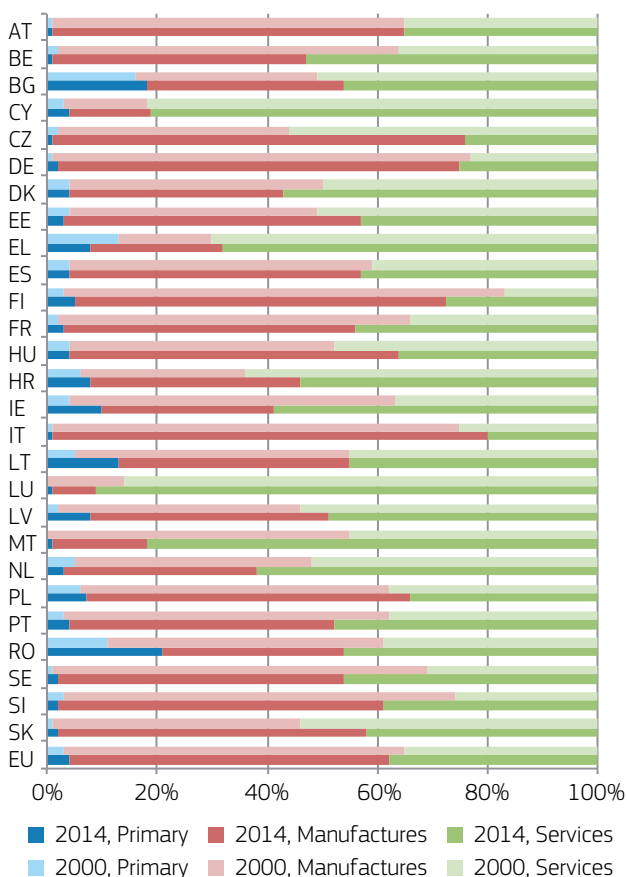
	2000				2014				2019(p)
	P	M	S	Total	P	M	S	Total	Total
AT	1%	64%	35%	446	1%	64%	35%	734	849
BE	2%	62%	36%	767	1%	46%	53%	1,124	1,211
BG	16%	33%	51%	174	18%	36%	46%	681	816
CY	3%	15%	82%	47	4%	15%	81%	59	88
CZ	2%	42%	56%	574	1%	75%	24%	768	1,011
DE	1%	76%	23%	5,103	2%	73%	25%	8,297	9,311
DK	4%	46%	50%	530	4%	39%	57%	633	817
EE	4%	45%	51%	61	3%	54%	43%	138	168
EL	13%	17%	70%	290	8%	24%	68%	534	632
ES	4%	55%	41%	1,393	4%	53%	43%	2,060	2,427
FI	3%	81%	17%	358	5%	68%	28%	425	500
FR	2%	64%	34%	2,902	3%	53%	44%	3,421	4,064
HR	6%	30%	64%	324	8%	38%	54%	315	485
HU	4%	48%	48%	557	4%	60%	36%	641	762
IE	4%	59%	37%	586	10%	31%	59%	868	1,770
IT	1%	74%	25%	2,418	1%	79%	20%	3,209	3,656
LT	5%	50%	45%	148	13%	42%	45%	322	388
LU	0%	14%	86%	137	1%	8%	91%	238	295
LV	2%	44%	54%	92	8%	43%	49%	170	202
MT	0%	55%	45%	30	1%	17%	82%	68	65
NL	5%	43%	52%	1,284	3%	35%	62%	1,721	2,317
PL	6%	56%	38%	1,042	7%	59%	34%	1,818	2,508
PT	3%	59%	38%	319	4%	48%	48%	650	775
RO	11%	50%	39%	1,119	21%	33%	46%	1,225	1,311
SE	1%	68%	31%	850	2%	52%	46%	943	978
SI	3%	71%	26%	78	2%	59%	39%	150	222
SK	1%	45%	54%	131	2%	56%	42%	399	508
EU	3%	62%	35%	21,758	4%	58%	38%	31,613	38,135

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

P: primary; M: manufacturing; S: services

In 2014, German's extra-EU exports supported around 8.3 million jobs across the EU, of which 73% were driven by the exports of the German manufacturing sector.

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



In 2014, the manufacturing sector was responsible for 58% of EU employment supported by EU exports to the world (down from 62% in 2000). The services and primary sectors accounted for 38% and 4% respectively (compared to 35% and 3% in 2000). In 2014, in 13 Member States the manufacturing sector was responsible for more than 50% of the EU employment supported by their exports: Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Spain, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Sweden, Slovenia and Slovakia.

C.2. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State – 10 exporting industries (2014, 2019; % and 1,000 jobs)

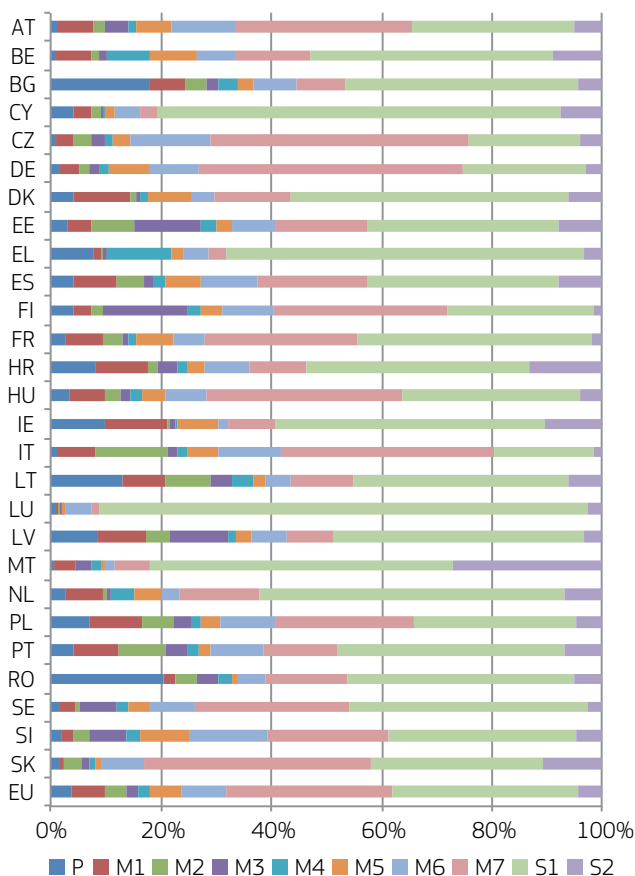
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	2014	2019(p)
AT	1.3%	6.4%	2.2%	4.4%	1.2%	6.5%	11.6%	31.9%	29.4%	5.3%	734	849
BE	1.0%	6.3%	1.5%	1.3%	8.0%	8.5%	6.9%	13.6%	44.0%	8.9%	1,124	1,211
BG	18.1%	6.2%	4.2%	2.0%	3.6%	2.6%	7.8%	9.1%	41.9%	4.5%	681	816
CY	4.1%	3.2%	1.9%	0.3%	0.2%	2.1%	4.3%	3.4%	72.8%	7.7%	59	88
CZ	0.8%	3.4%	3.3%	2.5%	1.4%	2.9%	14.6%	46.9%	20.3%	4.0%	768	1,011
DE	1.5%	3.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	7.4%	9.0%	47.9%	22.2%	3.0%	8,297	9,311
DK	4.0%	10.4%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	8.0%	4.3%	13.7%	50.3%	6.2%	633	817
EE	3.0%	4.2%	8.1%	12.1%	2.6%	3.0%	7.8%	16.6%	34.7%	7.8%	138	168
EL	7.6%	1.7%	0.3%	0.5%	12.0%	1.9%	4.9%	3.2%	64.6%	3.5%	534	632
ES	4.1%	7.7%	5.2%	1.6%	2.2%	6.3%	10.3%	19.9%	34.7%	8.0%	2,060	2,427
FI	4.1%	3.3%	2.0%	15.5%	2.3%	4.0%	9.1%	31.8%	26.3%	1.7%	425	500
FR	2.9%	6.4%	3.8%	0.9%	1.5%	6.7%	5.6%	27.8%	42.6%	1.7%	3,421	4,064
HR	7.9%	9.8%	1.6%	3.5%	2.0%	3.2%	8.1%	10.1%	40.6%	13.2%	315	485
HU	3.5%	6.5%	2.8%	1.6%	2.2%	4.0%	7.4%	35.6%	32.4%	4.0%	641	762
IE	10.0%	11.3%	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%	7.7%	1.8%	8.4%	49.0%	10.3%	868	1,770
IT	1.2%	6.8%	13.0%	1.7%	1.8%	5.9%	11.3%	38.6%	18.0%	1.7%	3,209	3,656
LT	13.2%	7.6%	8.2%	3.7%	4.0%	2.1%	4.7%	11.4%	38.8%	6.3%	322	388
LU	1.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	4.6%	1.6%	88.5%	2.6%	238	295
LV	8.4%	8.7%	4.4%	10.5%	1.5%	2.7%	6.5%	8.4%	45.6%	3.2%	170	202
MT	0.8%	3.6%	0.2%	2.9%	1.6%	0.8%	1.7%	6.3%	54.8%	27.2%	68	65
NL	2.8%	6.7%	0.8%	0.8%	4.2%	5.1%	3.1%	14.5%	55.2%	6.9%	1,721	2,317
PL	7.1%	9.4%	5.9%	3.2%	1.7%	3.4%	10.0%	25.1%	29.5%	4.8%	1,818	2,508
PT	4.1%	8.1%	8.5%	3.9%	2.1%	2.1%	9.8%	13.2%	41.4%	6.7%	650	775
RO	20.5%	2.2%	3.8%	4.0%	2.2%	1.3%	4.7%	15.1%	40.8%	5.2%	1,225	1,311
SE	1.6%	2.9%	0.8%	6.7%	1.9%	4.2%	8.0%	28.0%	43.2%	2.6%	943	978
SI	2.1%	2.0%	2.8%	6.9%	2.2%	9.1%	14.0%	22.0%	34.0%	4.7%	150	222
SK	1.5%	1.0%	3.2%	1.4%	1.1%	0.9%	8.0%	40.8%	31.2%	10.9%	399	508
EU	4.0%	5.7%	3.9%	2.3%	2.3%	5.6%	8.1%	30.0%	33.7%	4.4%	31,613	38,135

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

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

In 2014, Bulgarian's extra-EU exports supported around 681,000 jobs across the EU, of which 7.8% were driven by the extra-EU exports of the other non-metallic and basic metals industries (M6).

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



In 2014, 33.7% of EU employment supported by EU exports was driven by the sales of the transport, trade and business services industries to the world (S1), ranging from 18% in Italy to 88.5% in Luxembourg. EU exports of the machinery and transport equipment industries accounted for 30% (M7), varying from 1.6% in Luxembourg to 47.9% in Germany, while non-metallic and basic metals made up 8.1% (M6).

C.3. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports – 3 sectors (2000, 2014, 2019; % and 1,000 jobs)

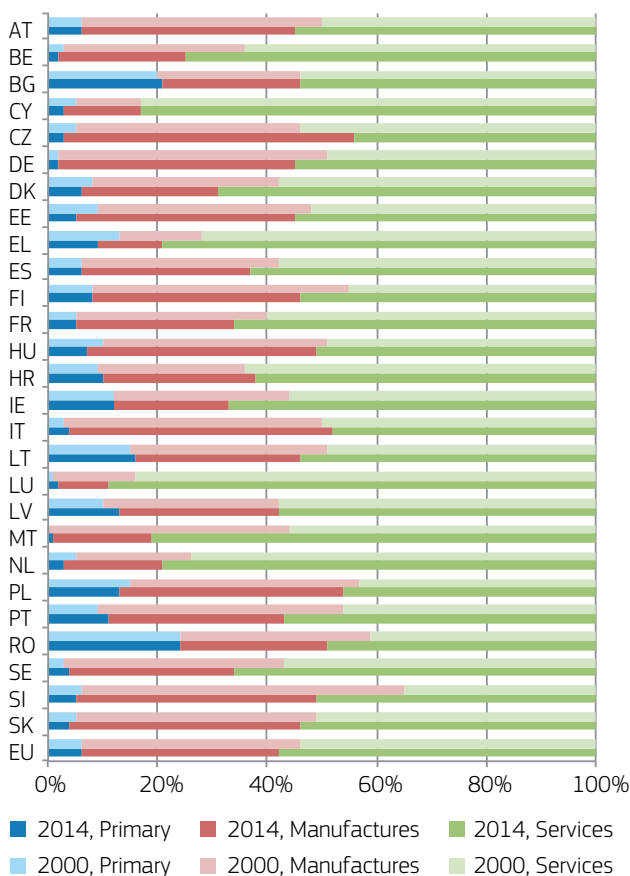
	2000				2014				2019(p)
	P	M	S	Total	P	M	S	Total	Total
AT	6%	44%	50%	423	6%	39%	55%	664	772
BE	3%	33%	64%	695	2%	23%	75%	979	1,084
BG	20%	26%	54%	185	21%	25%	54%	768	921
CY	5%	12%	83%	44	3%	14%	83%	68	96
CZ	5%	41%	54%	692	3%	53%	44%	940	1,192
DE	2%	49%	49%	4,889	2%	43%	55%	7,787	8,848
DK	8%	34%	58%	431	6%	25%	69%	492	629
EE	9%	39%	52%	74	5%	40%	55%	140	169
EL	13%	15%	72%	284	9%	12%	79%	524	620
ES	6%	36%	58%	1,433	6%	31%	63%	2,049	2,417
FI	8%	47%	45%	349	8%	38%	54%	398	474
FR	5%	35%	60%	2,809	5%	29%	66%	3,340	3,980
HR	9%	27%	64%	326	10%	28%	62%	339	507
HU	10%	41%	49%	595	7%	42%	51%	722	862
IE	12%	32%	56%	539	12%	21%	67%	668	1,327
IT	3%	47%	50%	2,440	4%	48%	48%	3,249	3,735
LT	15%	36%	49%	159	16%	30%	54%	335	404
LU	1%	15%	84%	88	2%	9%	89%	144	180
LV	10%	32%	58%	101	13%	29%	58%	185	221
MT	0%	44%	56%	27	1%	18%	81%	53	53
NL	5%	21%	74%	1,326	3%	18%	79%	1,854	2,477
PL	15%	42%	43%	1,259	13%	41%	46%	2,313	3,067
PT	9%	45%	46%	329	11%	32%	57%	672	801
RO	24%	35%	41%	1,232	24%	27%	49%	1,452	1,587
SE	3%	40%	57%	776	4%	30%	66%	889	951
SI	6%	59%	35%	89	5%	44%	51%	171	239
SK	5%	44%	51%	166	4%	42%	54%	417	523
EU	6%	40%	54%	21,758	6%	36%	58%	31,613	38,135

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

P: primary; M: manufacturing; S: services

In 2014, the EU exports to the world supported around 3.3 million jobs in France, of which 66% were in the services sector.

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



In 2014, 58% of EU employment supported by EU exports to the world was in the services sector (up from 54% in 2000), 36% in the manufacturing sector (down from 40% in 2000) and 6% in primary industries (same as in 2000). In 2014, the services sector accounted for more than 50% of the employment supported by EU exports in all Member States, except in the Czech Republic (44%), Italy (48%), Poland (46%) and Romania (49%).

C.4. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports – 10 industries (2014, 2019; % and 1,000 jobs)

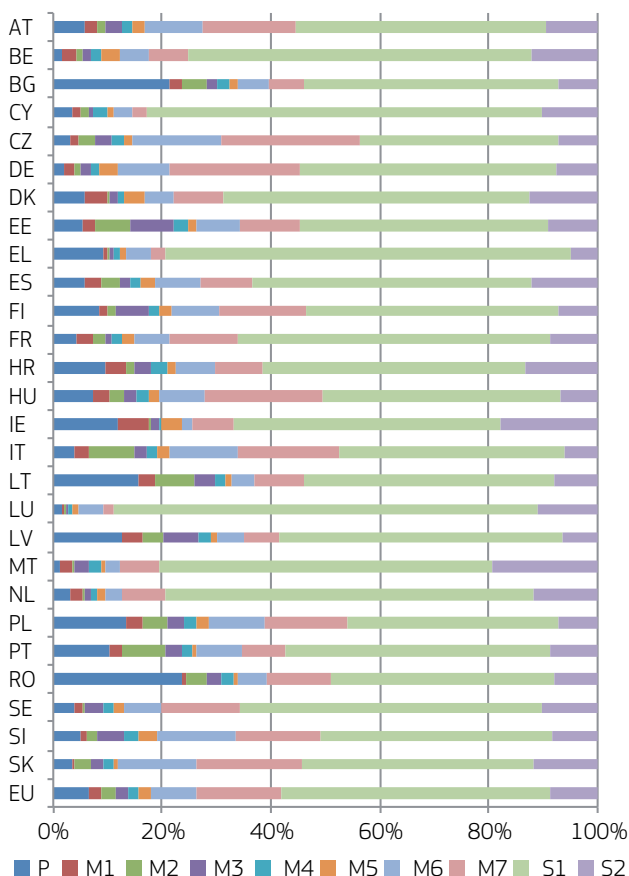
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	2014	2019(p)
AT	5.7%	2.4%	1.4%	3.1%	1.8%	2.3%	10.8%	17.1%	45.7%	9.5%	664	772
BE	1.7%	2.7%	1.1%	1.4%	1.8%	3.6%	5.4%	7.1%	63.1%	12.1%	979	1,084
BG	21.4%	2.3%	4.5%	1.9%	2.3%	1.4%	5.7%	6.7%	46.6%	7.2%	768	921
CY	3.5%	1.3%	1.5%	0.9%	2.5%	1.3%	3.4%	2.9%	72.5%	10.2%	68	96
CZ	3.1%	1.6%	2.8%	3.3%	2.1%	1.7%	16.5%	25.4%	36.5%	7.0%	940	1,192
DE	2.1%	1.8%	1.1%	1.8%	1.6%	3.4%	9.8%	23.8%	47.2%	7.5%	7,787	8,848
DK	5.9%	4.1%	0.5%	1.3%	1.1%	3.9%	5.3%	9.3%	56.2%	12.4%	492	629
EE	5.5%	2.2%	6.6%	7.8%	2.8%	1.7%	7.7%	11.0%	45.7%	9.1%	140	169
EL	9.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%	4.6%	2.7%	74.6%	4.8%	524	620
ES	5.9%	3.1%	3.1%	2.1%	1.9%	2.5%	8.5%	9.4%	51.4%	12.1%	2,049	2,417
FI	8.3%	1.7%	1.4%	6.2%	2.0%	2.0%	8.8%	16.0%	46.4%	7.1%	398	474
FR	4.4%	3.0%	2.1%	1.3%	1.6%	2.6%	6.5%	12.2%	57.5%	8.8%	3,340	3,980
HR	9.7%	3.6%	1.7%	3.0%	2.9%	1.5%	7.4%	8.6%	48.6%	13.1%	339	507
HU	7.3%	2.9%	2.9%	2.1%	2.4%	1.8%	8.6%	21.5%	43.7%	7.0%	722	862
IE	11.7%	5.7%	0.4%	1.5%	0.6%	3.6%	2.1%	7.6%	48.7%	18.0%	668	1,327
IT	4.0%	2.4%	8.5%	2.4%	1.7%	2.5%	12.4%	18.6%	41.7%	5.9%	3,249	3,735
LT	15.7%	3.0%	7.4%	3.8%	2.0%	1.0%	4.2%	8.9%	46.1%	8.0%	335	404
LU	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%	1.1%	4.4%	1.8%	77.8%	11.2%	144	180
LV	12.6%	3.9%	3.6%	6.4%	2.3%	1.4%	4.8%	6.6%	52.0%	6.4%	185	221
MT	1.1%	2.5%	0.4%	2.6%	2.2%	0.8%	2.7%	7.3%	61.1%	19.3%	53	53
NL	3.2%	2.2%	0.4%	0.9%	1.2%	1.6%	3.3%	7.9%	67.7%	11.7%	1,854	2,477
PL	13.3%	2.9%	4.6%	3.3%	2.3%	2.0%	10.3%	15.2%	38.8%	7.3%	2,313	3,067
PT	10.5%	2.1%	8.0%	3.1%	1.8%	1.0%	8.3%	8.1%	48.5%	8.7%	672	801
RO	23.8%	0.6%	4.0%	2.6%	2.3%	0.7%	5.3%	11.7%	41.0%	8.0%	1,452	1,587
SE	4.0%	1.3%	0.5%	3.5%	1.7%	1.8%	6.9%	14.7%	55.4%	10.2%	889	951
SI	5.2%	0.8%	2.1%	4.8%	2.6%	3.7%	14.3%	15.8%	42.3%	8.4%	171	239
SK	3.4%	0.6%	3.1%	2.2%	1.8%	0.7%	14.5%	19.4%	42.7%	11.6%	417	523
EU	6.4%	2.3%	2.9%	2.2%	1.8%	2.4%	8.5%	15.6%	49.4%	8.7%	31,613	38,135

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

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

In 2014, the EU exports to the world supported around 672,000 jobs in Portugal, of which 8% were in the textile industry (M2).

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



In 2014, 49.4% of the EU employment supported by EU exports to the world was in the transport, trade and business services industries (S1), ranging from 36.5% in the Czech Republic to 77.8% in Luxembourg; 15.6% in the machinery and transport equipment industries (M7), varying from 1.8% in Luxembourg to 25.4% in the Czech Republic; 8.7% in other services industries (S2), and 8.5% in the other non-metallic and basic metals industries (M6).

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

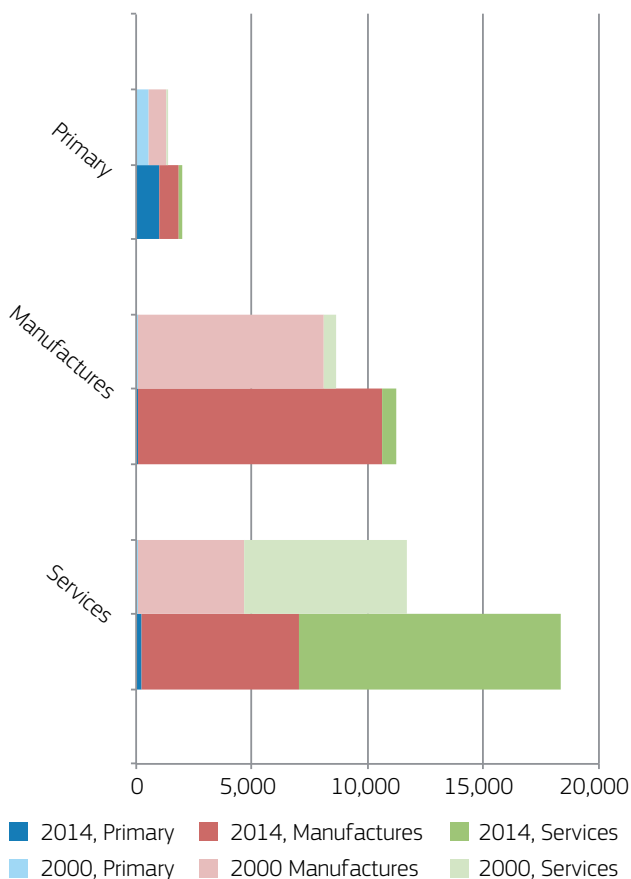
	Exports by (2000)										
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	Total
P	549	389	41	54	37	38	61	101	98	42	1,411
M1	10	365	7	3	2	15	6	20	20	11	459
M2	1	3	872	6	2	7	10	49	20	3	973
M3	4	14	13	351	5	22	24	126	92	12	664
M4	6	10	12	14	129	27	47	68	49	9	372
M5	4	7	13	8	5	412	27	54	18	3	551
M6	10	25	28	20	20	49	1,029	671	96	31	1,980
M7	10	16	17	16	13	28	55	3,321	125	16	3,617
S1	97	306	313	171	141	461	477	2,083	5,695	163	9,906
S2	15	39	41	28	33	71	80	324	346	845	1,824
Total	705	1,175	1,357	672	387	1,130	1,817	6,819	6,560	1,137	21,758

	Exports by (2014)										
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	Total
P	972	523	32	64	42	56	55	122	116	29	2,011
M1	17	581	8	3	6	27	9	28	35	15	729
M2	2	4	791	4	3	8	12	55	23	3	904
M3	6	21	9	357	7	29	27	129	97	11	694
M4	9	19	11	18	173	40	89	118	69	11	556
M5	5	10	10	7	12	601	34	58	22	3	763
M6	16	41	24	21	26	72	1,382	944	124	34	2,684
M7	18	29	15	19	22	49	79	4,512	157	18	4,918
S1	180	500	283	205	347	762	733	3,015	9,360	227	15,610
S2	35	79	43	37	76	137	138	492	654	1,053	2,744
Total	1,260	1,805	1,225	735	714	1,780	2,558	9,473	10,658	1,405	31,613

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

In 2014, the exports of the EU chemical industry (M5) supported around 762,000 jobs in the EU transport, trade and business services industries (S1).

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



In 2014, EU exports to the world supported 18.4m jobs in the services sector across the EU, of which 11.3m jobs were driven by the sales of the services sector to the world and 6.9m jobs were driven by the exports of the manufacturing sector. EU exports to the world supported 11.3m jobs in the manufacturing sector, of which 10.6m jobs were driven by exports of the manufacturing sector and 0.6m jobs depended on the exports of the services sector.

C.6. Extra-EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State – 3 exporting sectors (2000, 2014, 2019; % and 1,000 jobs)

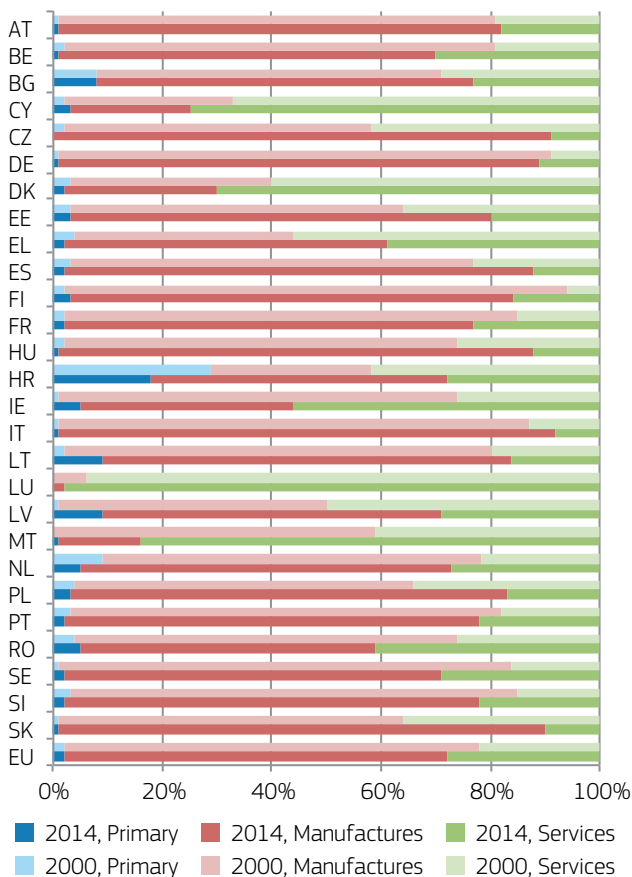
	2000				2014				2019(p)
	P	M	S	Total	P	M	S	Total	Total
AT	1%	80%	19%	176	1%	81%	18%	309	357
BE	2%	79%	19%	697	1%	69%	30%	1,273	1,370
BG	8%	63%	29%	16	8%	69%	23%	99	118
CY	2%	31%	67%	28	3%	22%	75%	28	42
CZ	2%	56%	42%	91	0%	91%	9%	298	393
DE	1%	90%	9%	2,562	1%	88%	11%	4,075	4,573
DK	3%	37%	60%	639	2%	28%	70%	895	1,155
EE	3%	61%	36%	22	3%	77%	20%	61	74
EL	4%	40%	56%	114	2%	59%	39%	270	319
ES	3%	74%	23%	590	2%	86%	12%	1,150	1,355
FI	2%	93%	6%	306	3%	82%	16%	301	354
FR	2%	83%	15%	1,565	2%	75%	23%	1,950	2,316
HR	29%	29%	42%	60	18%	54%	28%	51	79
HU	2%	72%	26%	176	1%	87%	12%	251	299
IE	1%	73%	26%	720	5%	39%	56%	1,747	3,563
IT	1%	86%	13%	1,298	1%	91%	8%	1,640	1,868
LT	2%	78%	20%	26	9%	75%	16%	124	149
LU	0%	6%	94%	381	0%	2%	98%	985	1,220
LV	1%	49%	50%	23	9%	62%	29%	48	57
MT	0%	59%	41%	33	1%	15%	84%	67	64
NL	9%	70%	22%	1,013	5%	68%	27%	2,095	2,821
PL	4%	62%	34%	152	3%	81%	17%	410	565
PT	3%	80%	18%	92	2%	76%	22%	195	233
RO	4%	70%	26%	77	5%	54%	41%	134	144
SE	1%	83%	16%	495	2%	69%	29%	546	566
SI	3%	82%	15%	16	2%	76%	22%	51	76
SK	1%	63%	36%	22	1%	89%	10%	172	219
EU	2%	76%	22%	11,387	2%	70%	28%	19,225	24,350

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

P: primary; M: manufacturing; S: services

In 2014, Belgian's extra-EU exports supported around 1.3 million jobs outside the EU, of which over two thirds were driven by Belgian exports of manufactures.

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



In 2014, EU exports of manufactures were responsible for 70% of the employment supported by EU exports outside the EU (76% in 2000); the services and primary sectors made up 28% and 2% respectively (22% and 2% in 2000). In 2014, services exports made the largest contribution to employment outside the EU in Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg and Malta.

C.7. Extra-EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State – 10 exporting industries (2014, 2019; % and 1,000 jobs)

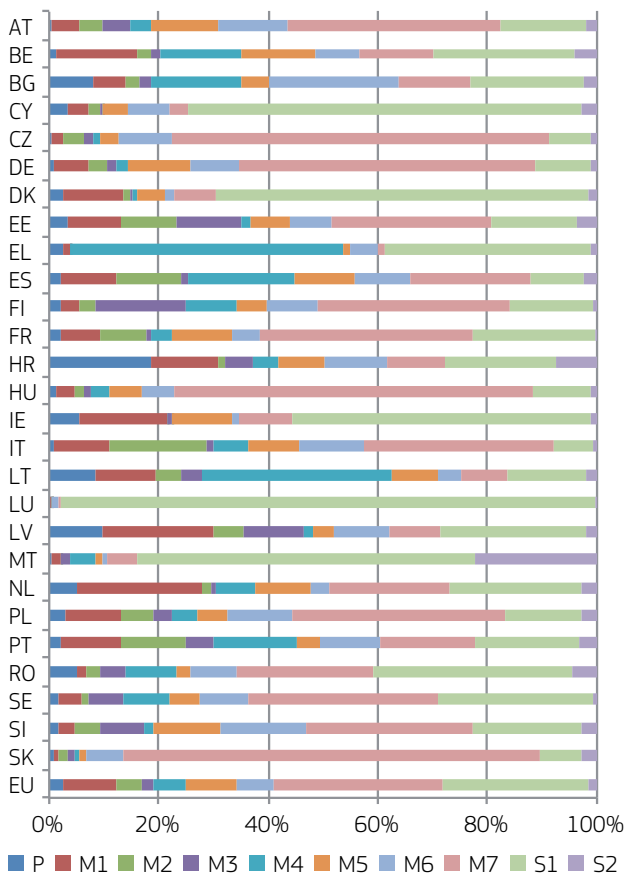
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	2014	2019(p)
AT	0.6%	4.8%	4.2%	5.3%	3.8%	12.3%	12.7%	38.5%	15.8%	2.0%	309	357
BE	1.1%	14.9%	2.8%	1.5%	14.7%	13.7%	7.8%	13.7%	25.7%	4.1%	1,273	1,370
BG	7.9%	5.9%	2.5%	2.2%	16.5%	4.9%	23.8%	13.0%	20.7%	2.5%	99	118
CY	3.3%	4.0%	2.1%	0.3%	0.1%	4.6%	7.4%	3.8%	71.5%	3.0%	28	42
CZ	0.4%	2.1%	3.9%	1.7%	1.4%	3.2%	9.9%	68.9%	7.5%	1.1%	298	393
DE	1.1%	6.0%	3.4%	1.7%	2.1%	11.4%	9.0%	54.1%	10.1%	1.0%	4,075	4,573
DK	2.4%	11.0%	1.4%	0.4%	0.9%	5.0%	2.0%	7.6%	67.7%	1.7%	895	1,155
EE	3.4%	9.7%	10.2%	11.8%	1.6%	7.0%	7.9%	28.8%	15.9%	3.6%	61	74
EL	2.5%	1.1%	0.1%	0.3%	49.8%	1.2%	4.8%	1.6%	37.6%	1.0%	270	319
ES	2.3%	10.0%	11.7%	1.3%	19.4%	11.1%	10.2%	21.8%	9.7%	2.5%	1,150	1,355
FI	2.2%	3.3%	3.0%	16.4%	9.3%	5.4%	9.5%	34.7%	15.6%	0.6%	301	354
FR	2.2%	6.8%	8.6%	1.1%	3.6%	10.8%	5.2%	39.0%	22.1%	0.4%	1,950	2,316
HR	18.5%	12.4%	1.4%	4.7%	4.6%	8.8%	11.3%	10.5%	20.5%	7.3%	51	79
HU	1.3%	3.4%	1.9%	0.9%	3.6%	5.9%	5.9%	65.4%	10.7%	1.0%	251	299
IE	5.4%	16.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	11.0%	1.3%	9.8%	54.4%	1.2%	1,747	3,563
IT	0.7%	10.2%	17.7%	1.5%	6.2%	9.5%	11.8%	34.4%	7.5%	0.5%	1,640	1,868
LT	8.5%	10.9%	4.7%	3.6%	34.7%	8.4%	4.3%	8.6%	14.5%	1.9%	124	149
LU	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	1.2%	0.4%	97.4%	0.4%	985	1,220
LV	9.5%	20.4%	5.6%	11.1%	1.5%	3.9%	9.9%	9.5%	26.8%	1.8%	48	57
MT	0.5%	1.5%	0.2%	1.6%	4.9%	1.0%	1.1%	5.2%	61.7%	22.5%	67	64
NL	4.9%	22.9%	1.7%	0.9%	7.4%	9.9%	3.4%	22.1%	23.8%	3.0%	2,095	2,821
PL	3.1%	10.0%	6.1%	3.2%	4.6%	5.5%	11.9%	39.0%	13.8%	2.9%	410	565
PT	2.0%	11.2%	11.8%	5.2%	15.1%	4.0%	11.1%	17.2%	19.3%	3.1%	195	233
RO	5.0%	1.9%	2.4%	4.8%	9.3%	2.5%	8.4%	24.7%	36.4%	4.6%	134	144
SE	1.6%	4.2%	1.5%	6.1%	8.6%	5.4%	8.8%	34.7%	28.1%	0.9%	546	566
SI	1.5%	3.3%	4.4%	8.3%	1.7%	12.1%	15.7%	30.5%	19.9%	2.7%	51	76
SK	0.9%	0.6%	2.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	6.6%	76.0%	7.7%	2.8%	172	219
EU	2.3%	9.8%	4.9%	1.8%	6.2%	9.1%	6.9%	30.5%	26.6%	1.7%	19,225	24,350

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

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

In 2014, Estonian's extra-EU exports supported 61,000 jobs outside the EU, of which 9.7% were driven by the exports of the food industry (M1).

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



In 2014, the machinery and transport equipment industries (M7) were responsible for 30.5% of the employment outside the EU supported by extra-EU exports. The contribution of the transport, trade and business services industries (S1) was 26.6%, and that of the chemical industry (M5) was 9.1%. In most Member States, their exports of machinery and transport equipment industries (M7) as well as of transport, trade and business services industries (S1) contributed the most to employment abroad.

C.8. Extra-EU employment by country and by sector supported by EU exports (2000, 2014, 2019; % and 1,000 jobs)

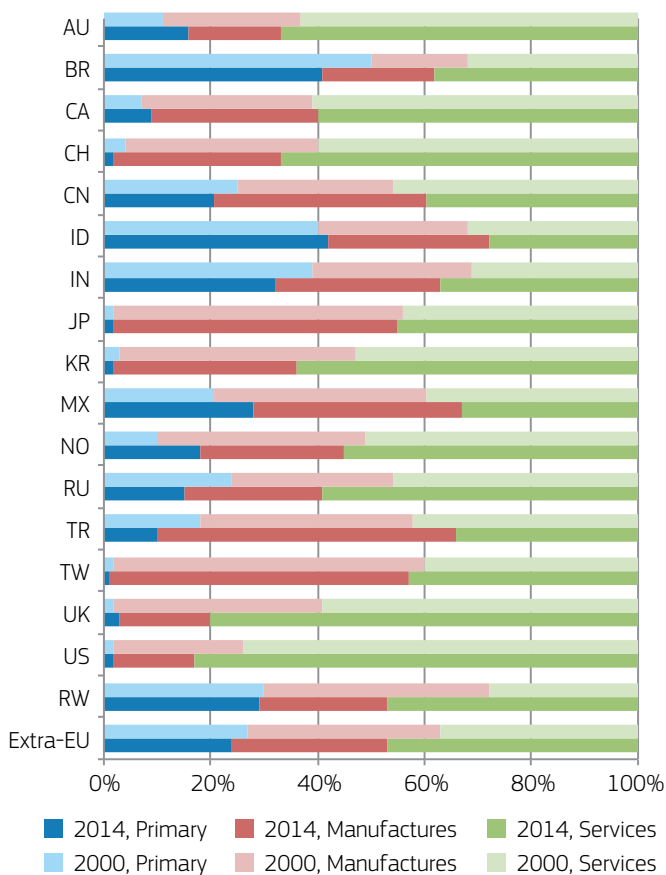
	2000				2014				2019(p)
	P	M	S	Total	P	M	S	Total	Total
AU	11%	26%	63%	31	16%	17%	67%	29	37
BR	50%	18%	32%	344	41%	21%	38%	426	523
CA	7%	32%	61%	46	9%	31%	60%	75	94
CH	4%	36%	60%	99	2%	31%	67%	141	172
CN	25%	29%	46%	1,633	21%	40%	40%	3,731	4,531
ID	40%	28%	32%	374	42%	30%	28%	597	733
IN	39%	30%	31%	745	32%	31%	37%	1,794	2,166
JP	2%	54%	44%	124	2%	53%	45%	194	244
KR	3%	44%	53%	59	2%	34%	64%	148	183
MX	21%	40%	40%	29	28%	39%	33%	69	86
NO	10%	39%	51%	50	18%	27%	55%	62	75
RU	24%	30%	46%	1,077	15%	26%	59%	978	1,175
TR	18%	40%	42%	170	10%	56%	34%	450	530
TW	2%	58%	40%	90	1%	56%	43%	164	202
UK	2%	39%	59%	421	3%	17%	80%	714	955
US	2%	24%	74%	519	2%	15%	83%	995	1,498
RW	30%	42%	28%	5,574	29%	24%	47%	8,658	11,146
Extra-EU	27%	36%	37%	11,387	24%	29%	47%	19,225	24,350

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

P: primary; M: manufacturing; S: services

In 2014, EU exports to the world supported around 3.7 million jobs in China, of which 40% were in the Chinese services sector.

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



In 2014, the services sector accounted for 47% of the employment supported outside the EU by the exports of the EU to the world (37% in 2000); the manufacturing sector for 29% (36% in 2000) and the primary sector for 24% (27% in 2000). In Japan, Turkey and Taiwan more than 50% of the employment supported by extra-EU exports was in their manufacturing sector.

C.9. Extra-EU employment by country and by industry supported by EU exports (2014, 2019; % and 1,000 jobs)

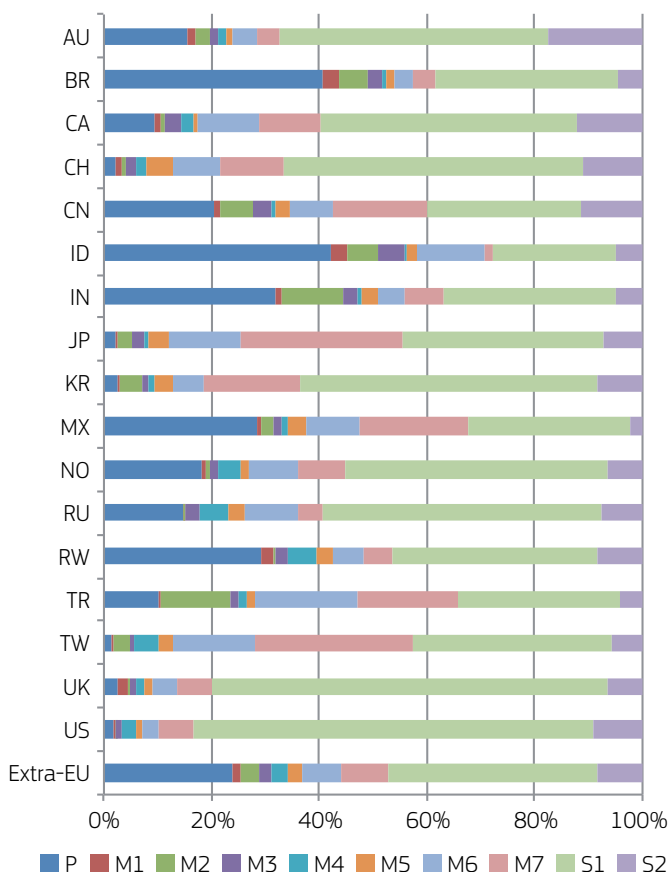
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	2014	2019(p)
AU	15.6%	1.3%	2.8%	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%	4.3%	4.5%	49.6%	17.6%	29	37
BR	40.6%	3.1%	5.3%	2.7%	0.7%	1.3%	3.5%	4.2%	33.9%	4.5%	426	523
CA	9.5%	1.1%	0.5%	3.2%	2.2%	1.0%	11.2%	11.6%	47.7%	12.0%	75	94
CH	2.2%	1.0%	0.7%	2.0%	2.1%	4.9%	8.5%	11.8%	55.7%	11.0%	141	172
CN	20.3%	1.2%	6.4%	3.1%	0.8%	2.8%	8.1%	17.3%	28.8%	11.3%	3,731	4,531
ID	42.2%	2.8%	5.7%	4.9%	0.6%	1.8%	12.4%	1.7%	23.0%	4.8%	597	733
IN	31.8%	1.4%	11.3%	2.6%	0.9%	3.0%	4.9%	7.5%	31.8%	5.0%	1,794	2,166
JP	2.0%	0.6%	2.7%	2.1%	0.7%	3.8%	13.5%	29.9%	37.2%	7.4%	194	244
KR	2.4%	0.5%	4.1%	1.1%	1.3%	3.5%	5.5%	18.0%	55.2%	8.4%	148	183
MX	28.3%	1.1%	2.0%	1.8%	1.0%	3.5%	9.6%	20.3%	30.2%	2.2%	69	86
NO	18.0%	1.0%	0.5%	1.7%	3.9%	1.7%	9.1%	8.6%	48.9%	6.5%	62	75
RU	14.6%	0.2%	0.4%	2.5%	5.3%	3.2%	10.0%	4.4%	51.8%	7.6%	978	1,175
TR	10.2%	0.5%	12.7%	1.8%	1.4%	1.6%	19.0%	18.6%	30.2%	4.1%	450	530
TW	1.6%	0.2%	3.0%	0.9%	4.6%	2.7%	15.2%	29.2%	36.8%	5.8%	164	202
UK	2.7%	1.6%	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%	1.7%	4.5%	6.6%	73.4%	6.4%	714	955
US	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%	1.1%	2.4%	1.5%	3.0%	6.4%	74.0%	9.3%	995	1,498
RW	29.3%	2.1%	0.6%	2.1%	5.4%	2.9%	5.9%	5.3%	38.0%	8.4%	8,658	11,146
Extra-EU	23.8%	1.6%	3.3%	2.3%	3.3%	2.7%	6.9%	8.8%	39.1%	8.3%	19,225	24,350

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

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

In 2014, EU exports to the world supported 450,000 jobs in Turkey, of which 12.7% were in the Turkish textile industry (M2).

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



In 2014, 39.1% of extra-EU employment supported by EU exports to the world was in the transport, trade and business services industries (S1), 23.8% in the primary industries (P), 8.3% in other services activities industries (S2), 8.8% in the machinery and transport equipment industries (M7), and 6.9% in other non-metallic and basic metals industries (M6). In 2014, 28.8% of employment in China supported by EU exports to the world was in the transport, trade and business services industries (S1), 20.3% in primary industries (P) and 17.3% in the machinery and transport equipment industries (M7).

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

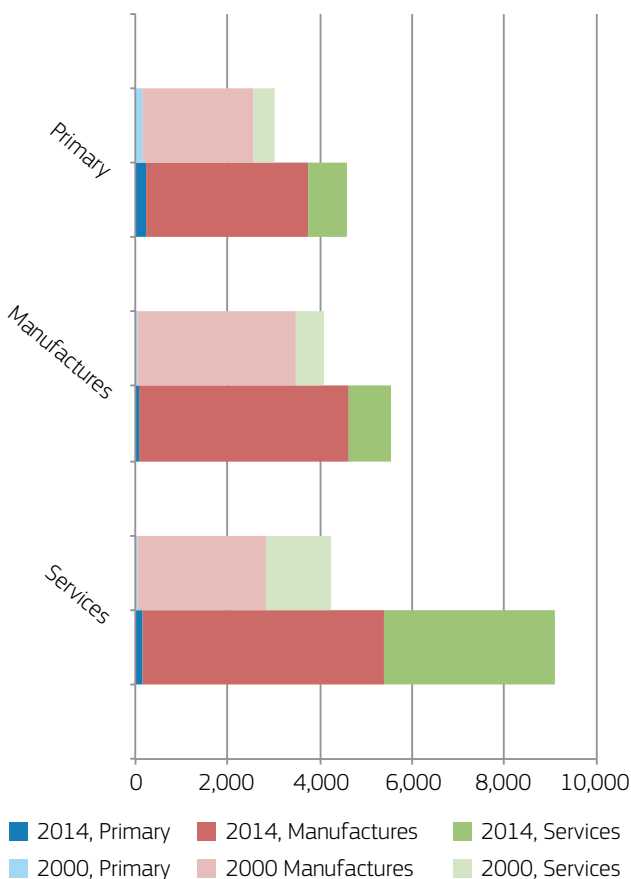
Employment in		Exports by (2000)										
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	Total	
	P	156	818	226	260	96	211	170	620	398	77	3,032
	M1	10	55	9	4	4	18	9	34	27	9	178
	M2	2	4	162	5	3	11	12	62	25	3	289
	M3	4	17	15	41	10	28	25	137	69	10	356
	M4	7	12	14	10	32	41	37	91	114	6	363
	M5	7	16	26	14	17	119	46	121	43	5	415
	M6	9	24	24	16	37	56	205	623	109	18	1,121
	M7	9	21	21	17	29	47	63	1,004	158	15	1,385
	S1	48	146	144	75	169	280	269	1,124	952	57	3,264
	S2	11	34	35	19	38	69	73	284	387	33	983
Total	263	1,147	676	461	436	880	910	4,101	2,282	231	11,387	

Employment in		Exports by (2014)										
	P	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	S1	S2	Total	
	P	221	1,226	294	127	277	441	252	910	729	94	4,570
	M1	14	89	12	4	17	37	16	58	54	8	309
	M2	5	13	288	10	12	34	34	170	64	8	638
	M3	7	24	14	34	27	43	32	155	103	10	449
	M4	12	23	15	11	99	88	62	143	166	8	629
	M5	10	22	22	12	36	156	57	137	57	6	515
	M6	14	37	23	15	70	85	220	688	154	22	1,328
	M7	18	36	22	16	60	81	82	1,108	239	22	1,683
	S1	116	352	208	98	493	654	462	2,002	3,024	108	7,515
	S2	32	70	43	22	109	140	108	501	530	35	1,589
Total	449	1,892	940	349	1,198	1,759	1,325	5,873	5,120	322	19,225	

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

In 2014, EU exports to the world of the food industry (M1) supported 1.2 million jobs in the primary industries (P) of non-EU countries.

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



In 2014, EU exports to the world supported 9.1m jobs in the services sector outside the EU, of which, 5.3m were driven by the EU exports of the manufacturing sector and 3.7m by the EU services exports. In 2014, EU exports to the world supported 5.5m jobs in the manufacturing sector across the world, of which 4.6m were linked to the EU manufacturing sector exports and 0.9m were supported by the EU services exports. EU exports to the world supported 4.6m jobs in the primary sector outside the EU, mainly due to the exports of the EU manufacturing sector.

D. By skill

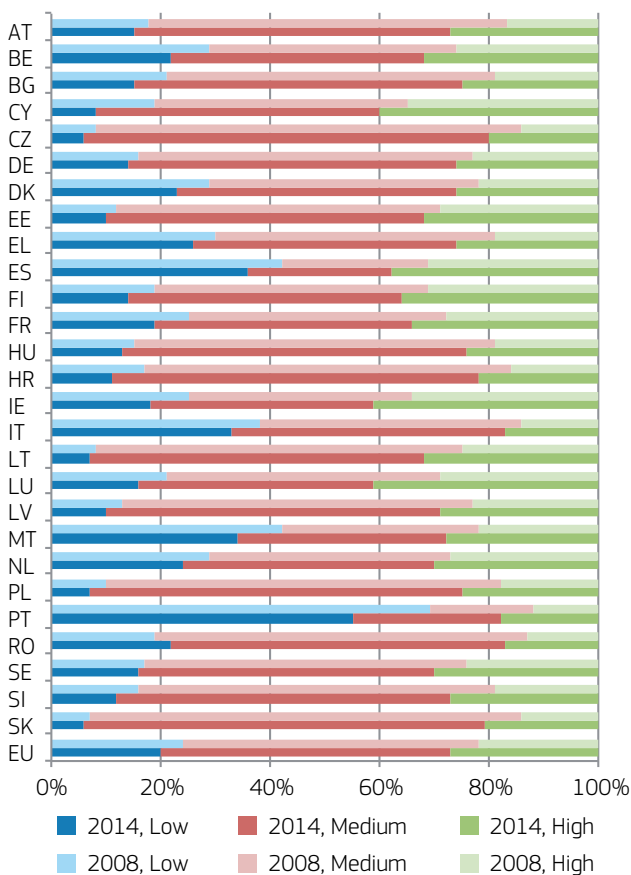
D.1. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2008, 2014, 2019; % and 1,000 jobs)

	2008				2014				2019(p)
	Low	Medium	High	Total	Low	Medium	High	Total	Total
AT	18%	66%	17%	617	15%	58%	27%	734	849
BE	29%	45%	26%	851	22%	46%	32%	1,124	1,211
BG	21%	60%	19%	603	15%	60%	25%	681	816
CY	19%	46%	35%	52	8%	52%	40%	59	88
CZ	8%	78%	14%	583	6%	74%	20%	768	1,011
DE	16%	61%	23%	6,875	14%	60%	26%	8,297	9,311
DK	29%	49%	22%	678	23%	51%	26%	633	817
EE	12%	59%	29%	103	10%	58%	32%	138	168
EL	30%	51%	19%	455	26%	48%	26%	534	632
ES	42%	27%	31%	1,715	36%	26%	38%	2,060	2,427
FI	19%	50%	31%	481	14%	50%	36%	425	500
FR	25%	47%	28%	3,097	19%	47%	34%	3,421	4,064
HR	17%	68%	16%	264	11%	67%	22%	315	485
HU	15%	66%	19%	537	13%	63%	24%	641	762
IE	25%	41%	34%	719	18%	41%	41%	868	1,770
IT	38%	48%	14%	2,740	33%	50%	17%	3,209	3,656
LT	8%	67%	25%	225	7%	61%	32%	322	388
LU	21%	50%	29%	169	16%	43%	41%	238	295
LV	13%	64%	23%	143	10%	61%	29%	170	202
MT	42%	36%	22%	48	34%	38%	28%	68	65
NL	29%	44%	27%	1,582	24%	46%	30%	1,721	2,317
PL	10%	72%	18%	1,435	7%	68%	25%	1,818	2,508
PT	70%	19%	12%	488	55%	27%	18%	650	775
RO	19%	68%	13%	866	22%	61%	17%	1,225	1,311
SE	17%	59%	24%	979	16%	54%	30%	943	978
SI	16%	65%	19%	152	12%	61%	27%	150	222
SK	7%	79%	14%	335	6%	73%	21%	399	508
EU	24%	54%	22%	26,793	20%	53%	27%	31,613	38,135

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, German's extra-EU exports supported 8.3 million jobs across the EU, of which 26% were high-skilled.

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



In 2014, medium-skilled jobs made up 53% of EU employment supported by EU exports (slightly down from 54% in 2008). The high-skilled jobs represented 27% (22% in 2008) of the total and low-skilled jobs 20% (down from 24% in 2008). Low-skilled employment was dominant in the exports of Portugal (55%) and high-skilled in the exports of Ireland (41%) and Spain (38%). In the exports of the rest of the Member States, medium-skilled jobs were the main category of employment.

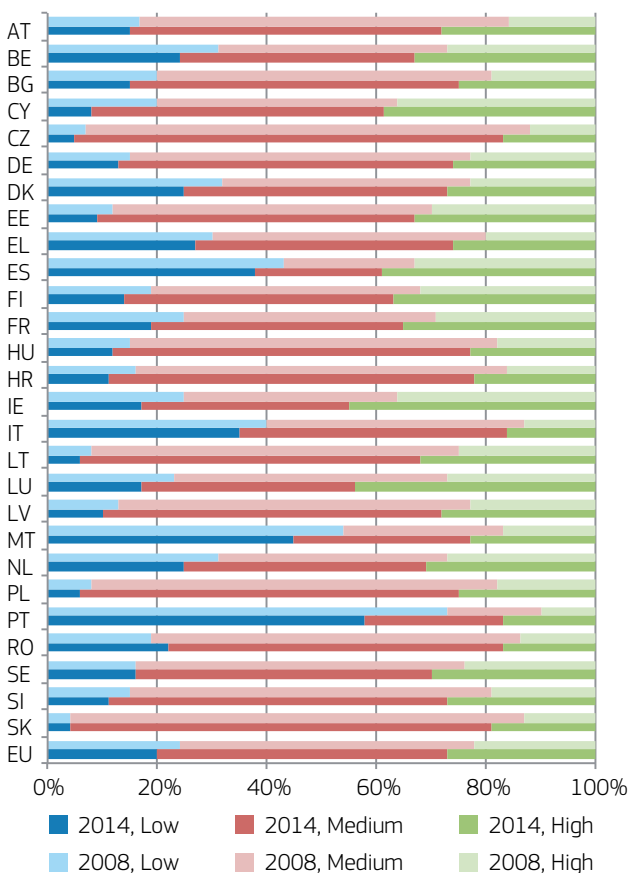
D.2. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2008, 2014, 2019; % and 1,000 jobs)

	2008				2014				2019(p)
	Low	Medium	High	Total	Low	Medium	High	Total	Total
AT	17%	68%	16%	565	15%	57%	28%	664	772
BE	31%	42%	27%	792	24%	43%	33%	979	1,084
BG	20%	61%	19%	654	15%	60%	25%	768	921
CY	20%	44%	36%	53	8%	54%	39%	68	96
CZ	7%	81%	12%	740	5%	78%	17%	940	1,192
DE	15%	62%	23%	6,545	13%	61%	26%	7,787	8,848
DK	32%	45%	23%	512	25%	48%	27%	492	629
EE	12%	58%	30%	117	9%	58%	33%	140	169
EL	30%	50%	20%	435	27%	47%	26%	524	620
ES	43%	24%	33%	1,816	38%	23%	39%	2,049	2,417
FI	19%	49%	32%	442	14%	49%	37%	398	474
FR	25%	46%	29%	3,008	19%	46%	35%	3,340	3,980
HR	16%	68%	16%	281	11%	67%	22%	339	507
HU	15%	67%	18%	576	12%	65%	23%	722	862
IE	25%	39%	36%	587	17%	38%	45%	668	1,327
IT	40%	47%	13%	2,837	35%	49%	16%	3,249	3,735
LT	8%	67%	25%	242	6%	62%	32%	335	404
LU	23%	50%	27%	105	17%	39%	44%	144	180
LV	13%	64%	23%	158	10%	62%	28%	185	221
MT	54%	29%	17%	38	45%	32%	23%	53	53
NL	31%	42%	27%	1,581	25%	44%	31%	1,854	2,477
PL	8%	74%	18%	1,768	6%	69%	25%	2,313	3,067
PT	73%	17%	10%	508	58%	25%	17%	672	801
RO	19%	68%	14%	1,010	22%	61%	17%	1,452	1,587
SE	16%	60%	24%	902	16%	54%	30%	889	951
SI	15%	66%	19%	164	11%	62%	27%	171	239
SK	4%	83%	13%	357	4%	77%	19%	417	523
EU	24%	54%	22%	26,793	20%	53%	27%	31,613	38,135

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, EU exports to the world supported around 664,000 jobs in Austria, of which 28% were high-skilled jobs.

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



In 2014, medium-skilled jobs constituted 53% of EU employment supported by EU exports to the world (54% in 2000); high-skilled employment made up 27% (up from 22% in 2000) of the total and low-skilled employment 20% (down from 24% in 2000). In Ireland, Luxembourg and Spain high-skilled workers dominated employment supported by the EU exports to the world. In contrast, low-skilled jobs made up the largest segment of employment supported by EU exports in Malta (45%) and Portugal (58%).

D.3. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports by sector (2014, 2019; % and 1,000 jobs)

	Primary			Manufactures			Services			2014	2019(p)
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Total	Total
AT	1.7%	3.1%	0.9%	5.8%	23.1%	10.2%	7.6%	31.1%	16.6%	664	772
BE	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%	7.0%	10.6%	5.5%	16.8%	31.1%	27.2%	979	1,084
BG	8.4%	11.3%	1.6%	3.0%	17.7%	4.1%	3.7%	31.4%	18.7%	768	921
CY	1.4%	1.8%	0.3%	1.7%	9.8%	2.3%	4.5%	41.5%	36.7%	68	96
CZ	0.2%	2.6%	0.3%	3.2%	44.1%	6.0%	1.4%	30.9%	11.3%	940	1,192
DE	0.3%	1.3%	0.5%	5.6%	26.9%	10.8%	7.1%	32.6%	15.0%	7,787	8,848
DK	2.2%	3.0%	0.7%	6.1%	13.0%	6.4%	16.7%	32.0%	19.8%	492	629
EE	1.0%	3.5%	1.0%	4.4%	25.5%	9.8%	4.0%	29.1%	21.8%	140	169
EL	5.9%	2.7%	0.4%	4.1%	5.3%	2.1%	16.8%	39.1%	23.5%	524	620
ES	4.0%	0.9%	0.9%	12.5%	6.8%	11.3%	21.2%	15.0%	27.3%	2,049	2,417
FI	1.9%	4.5%	1.9%	4.6%	20.5%	13.1%	7.1%	24.1%	22.3%	398	474
FR	1.1%	2.6%	0.8%	5.6%	15.2%	8.6%	12.3%	28.2%	25.8%	3,340	3,980
HR	4.3%	4.7%	0.7%	3.1%	21.5%	4.0%	3.3%	40.9%	17.5%	339	507
HU	1.8%	4.7%	0.8%	5.9%	30.2%	6.1%	4.5%	29.9%	16.2%	722	862
IE	5.5%	4.7%	1.5%	3.5%	9.1%	9.1%	8.0%	24.0%	34.7%	668	1,327
IT	2.5%	1.3%	0.2%	19.9%	23.7%	4.9%	12.9%	23.6%	11.1%	3,249	3,735
LT	2.5%	11.4%	1.7%	2.1%	20.1%	8.0%	1.6%	30.1%	22.4%	335	404
LU	0.3%	1.1%	0.2%	2.3%	4.2%	3.0%	14.6%	34.1%	40.3%	144	180
LV	2.7%	8.3%	1.6%	3.8%	19.8%	5.5%	3.4%	33.8%	21.2%	185	221
MT	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	10.4%	5.8%	2.3%	33.1%	26.4%	21.0%	53	53
NL	1.2%	1.6%	0.4%	5.3%	8.0%	4.1%	18.9%	34.0%	26.5%	1,854	2,477
PL	2.1%	10.0%	1.3%	2.4%	30.6%	7.5%	1.6%	28.1%	16.4%	2,313	3,067
PT	9.4%	0.8%	0.4%	21.5%	7.4%	3.4%	27.1%	16.6%	13.5%	672	801
RO	13.8%	9.4%	0.5%	3.5%	20.1%	3.6%	4.5%	32.0%	12.6%	1,452	1,587
SE	1.0%	2.2%	0.7%	5.4%	18.2%	6.8%	9.3%	33.6%	22.7%	889	951
SI	2.0%	2.7%	0.4%	5.7%	29.5%	8.8%	3.4%	29.4%	17.9%	171	239
SK	0.3%	2.7%	0.3%	1.7%	35.4%	5.2%	2.1%	38.6%	13.6%	417	523
EU	2.5%	3.2%	0.7%	7.2%	20.7%	7.6%	10.0%	29.2%	18.9%	31,613	38,135

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, EU exports to the world supported around 664,000 jobs in Austria, of which 16.6% corresponded to high-skilled jobs in the services sector.

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



In 2014, 20.7% of EU jobs supported by EU exports to the world were medium-skilled jobs in the manufacturing sector while 7.2% were low-skilled jobs. In Cyprus, Luxembourg and Ireland more than 30% of employment supported by the exports of the EU to the world was made up by high-skilled services jobs.

E. By gender

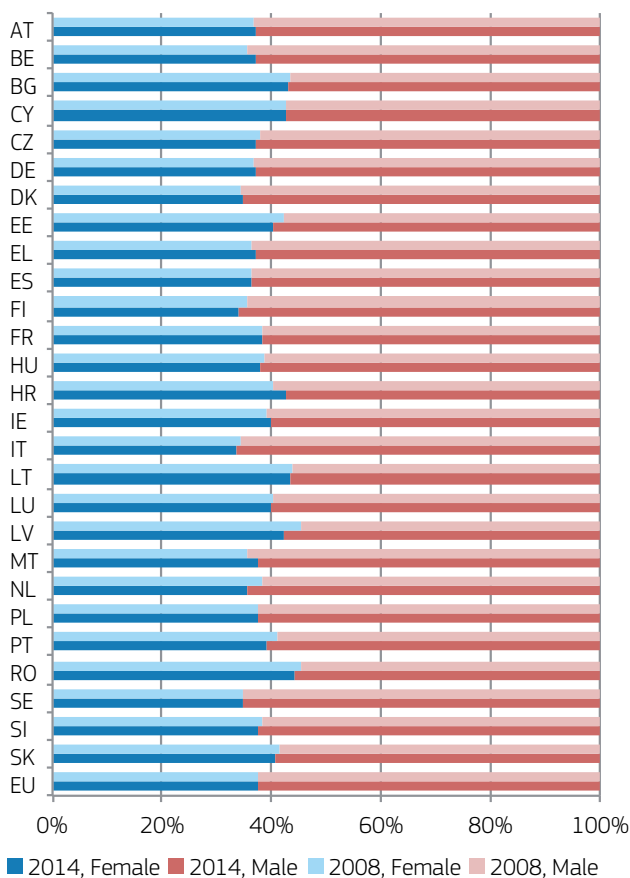
E.1. EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2008, 2014, 2019; % and 1,000 jobs)

	2008			2014			2019(p)
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Total
AT	37%	63%	617	37%	63%	734	849
BE	36%	64%	851	37%	63%	1,124	1,211
BG	43%	57%	603	43%	57%	681	816
CY	42%	58%	52	43%	57%	59	88
CZ	38%	62%	583	37%	63%	768	1,011
DE	37%	63%	6,875	37%	63%	8,297	9,311
DK	35%	65%	678	35%	65%	633	817
EE	42%	58%	103	40%	60%	138	168
EL	36%	64%	455	37%	63%	534	632
ES	37%	63%	1,715	36%	64%	2,060	2,427
FI	36%	64%	481	34%	66%	425	500
FR	38%	62%	3,097	38%	62%	3,421	4,064
HR	40%	60%	264	42%	58%	315	485
HU	39%	61%	537	38%	62%	641	762
IE	39%	61%	719	40%	60%	868	1,770
IT	34%	66%	2,740	34%	66%	3,209	3,656
LT	44%	56%	225	43%	57%	322	388
LU	40%	60%	169	40%	60%	238	295
LV	45%	55%	143	42%	58%	170	202
MT	35%	65%	48	38%	62%	68	65
NL	38%	62%	1,582	36%	64%	1,721	2,317
PL	37%	63%	1,435	38%	62%	1,818	2,508
PT	41%	59%	488	39%	61%	650	775
RO	45%	55%	866	44%	56%	1,225	1,311
SE	35%	65%	979	35%	65%	943	978
SI	38%	62%	152	38%	62%	150	222
SK	41%	59%	335	41%	59%	399	508
EU	38%	62%	26,793	37%	63%	31,613	38,135

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, German extra-EU exports supported 8.3 million jobs across the EU, of which 37% were female.

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



In 2014, male workers made up 63% of EU employment supported by EU exports (62% in 2008). Male employment was dominant in the exports of all Member States. More than 40% of the EU employment supported by the exports of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Croatia, Ireland, Lithuania, Latvia, Luxembourg, Romania and Slovakia were female workers.

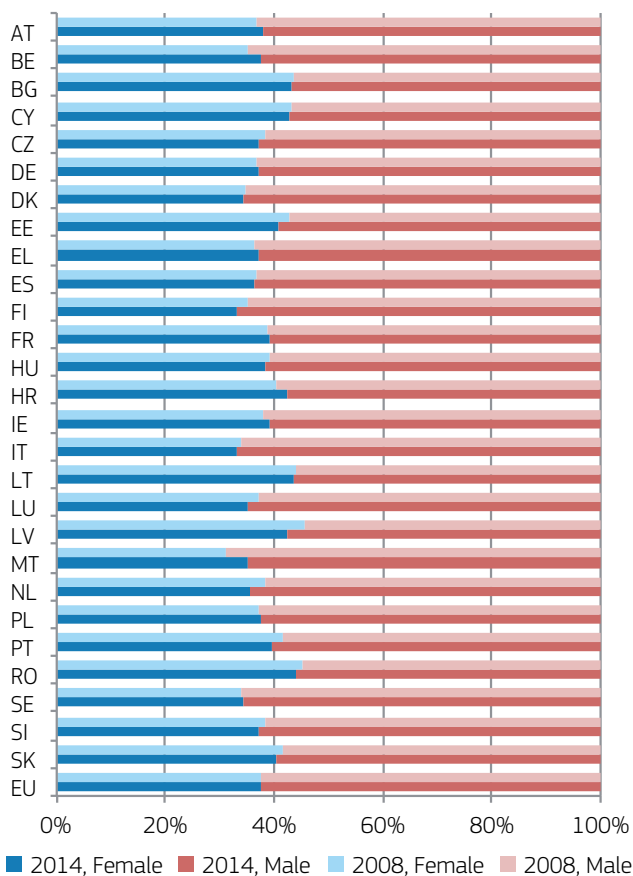
E.2. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2008, 2014, 2019; % and 1,000 jobs)

	2008			2014			2019(p)
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Total
AT	37%	63%	565	38%	62%	664	772
BE	35%	65%	792	38%	62%	979	1,084
BG	44%	56%	654	43%	57%	768	921
CY	43%	57%	53	43%	57%	68	96
CZ	38%	62%	740	37%	63%	940	1,192
DE	37%	63%	6,545	37%	63%	7,787	8,848
DK	35%	65%	512	34%	66%	492	629
EE	43%	57%	117	41%	59%	140	169
EL	36%	64%	435	37%	63%	524	620
ES	37%	63%	1,816	36%	64%	2,049	2,417
FI	35%	65%	442	33%	67%	398	474
FR	39%	61%	3,008	39%	61%	3,340	3,980
HR	40%	60%	281	42%	58%	339	507
HU	39%	61%	576	38%	62%	722	862
IE	38%	62%	587	39%	61%	668	1,327
IT	34%	66%	2,837	33%	67%	3,249	3,735
LT	44%	56%	242	44%	56%	335	404
LU	37%	63%	105	35%	65%	144	180
LV	45%	55%	158	42%	58%	185	221
MT	31%	69%	38	35%	65%	53	53
NL	38%	62%	1,581	35%	65%	1,854	2,477
PL	37%	63%	1,768	38%	62%	2,313	3,067
PT	41%	59%	508	40%	60%	672	801
RO	45%	55%	1,010	44%	56%	1,452	1,587
SE	34%	66%	902	34%	66%	889	951
SI	38%	62%	164	37%	63%	171	239
SK	42%	58%	357	41%	59%	417	523
EU	38%	62%	26,793	37%	63%	31,613	38,135

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, EU exports to the world supported around 664,000 jobs in Austria, of which 38% were female workers.

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



In 2014, male workers constituted 63% of EU employment supported by EU exports to the world (62% in 2008). In all Member States male workers accounted for more than 55% of their employment supported by all EU exports. In Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Croatia, Lithuania, Latvia, Romania and Slovakia female workers were above 40% of the employment supported by all extra-EU exports.

E.3. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports by sector (2014, 2019; % and 1,000 jobs)

	Primary		Manufactures		Services		2014	2019(p)
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total	Total
AT	2.4%	3.3%	10.4%	28.6%	25.0%	30.3%	664	772
BE	0.5%	1.2%	5.2%	17.8%	31.8%	43.4%	979	1,084
BG	6.3%	15.1%	11.4%	13.4%	25.6%	28.2%	768	921
CY	0.7%	2.8%	4.1%	9.7%	38.1%	44.6%	68	96
CZ	0.7%	2.4%	17.9%	35.4%	18.7%	24.8%	940	1,192
DE	0.6%	1.5%	11.6%	31.7%	24.8%	29.9%	7,787	8,848
DK	0.9%	5.0%	7.6%	17.9%	25.9%	42.7%	492	629
EE	1.2%	4.2%	15.7%	24.0%	23.8%	31.1%	140	169
EL	3.2%	5.8%	3.2%	8.3%	30.7%	48.7%	524	620
ES	1.3%	4.6%	7.5%	23.1%	27.4%	36.1%	2,049	2,417
FI	2.0%	6.3%	9.4%	28.8%	22.0%	31.6%	398	474
FR	1.2%	3.2%	8.7%	20.6%	29.1%	37.2%	3,340	3,980
HR	3.5%	6.2%	9.6%	19.1%	29.2%	32.4%	339	507
HU	1.9%	5.4%	14.9%	27.2%	21.7%	28.9%	722	862
IE	1.6%	10.1%	6.4%	15.2%	31.0%	35.7%	668	1,327
IT	1.1%	2.9%	12.4%	36.0%	19.5%	28.0%	3,249	3,735
LT	5.7%	9.9%	13.7%	16.6%	24.2%	29.9%	335	404
LU	0.0%	1.5%	1.6%	7.9%	33.4%	55.6%	144	180
LV	3.6%	9.0%	11.1%	17.9%	27.7%	30.7%	185	221
MT	0.0%	1.1%	4.4%	14.0%	30.6%	49.8%	53	53
NL	0.9%	2.3%	3.6%	13.8%	31.0%	48.4%	1,854	2,477
PL	4.4%	8.9%	12.8%	27.7%	20.4%	25.7%	2,313	3,067
PT	3.4%	7.1%	12.6%	19.7%	23.6%	33.6%	672	801
RO	10.3%	13.5%	11.2%	16.0%	22.5%	26.6%	1,452	1,587
SE	0.8%	3.2%	7.3%	23.2%	26.1%	39.5%	889	951
SI	2.1%	3.1%	13.7%	30.3%	21.5%	29.3%	171	239
SK	0.6%	2.7%	13.7%	28.6%	26.2%	28.1%	417	523
EU	2.0%	4.4%	10.3%	25.3%	25.2%	32.9%	31,613	38,135

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, EU exports to the world supported around 664,000 jobs in Austria, of which 25% corresponded to female workers in the services sector.

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



In 2014, 25.3% of EU jobs supported by EU exports to the world were male workers in the manufacturing sector while 10.3% were female. In the Czech Republic and Estonia more than 15% of the employment supported by extra-EU exports was made up by female workers in the manufacturing sector.

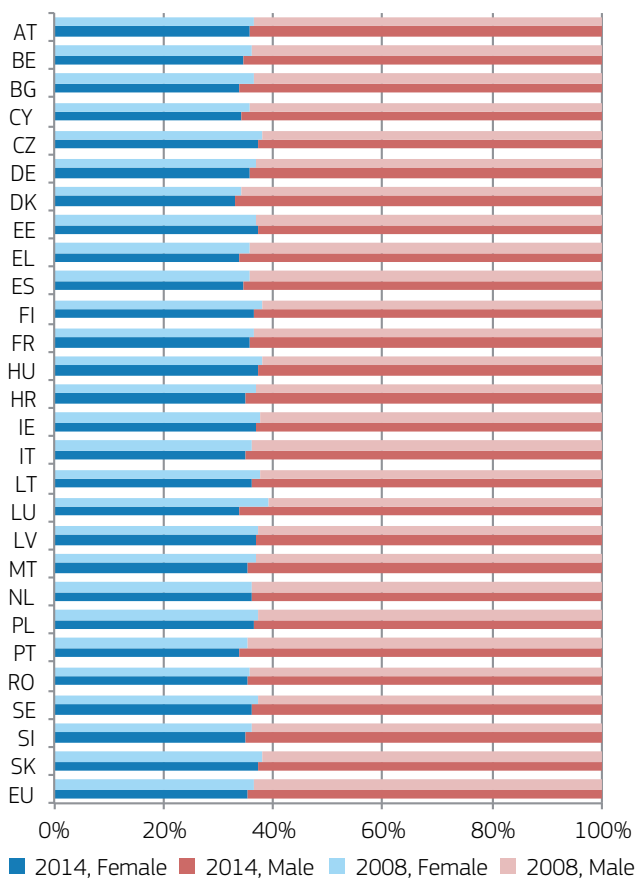
E.4. Extra-EU employment supported by the exports of each Member State (2008, 2014, 2019; % and 1,000 jobs)

	2008			2014			2019(p)
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Total
AT	36%	64%	267	36%	64%	309	357
BE	36%	64%	1,002	34%	66%	1,273	1,370
BG	36%	64%	114	34%	66%	99	118
CY	36%	64%	24	34%	66%	28	42
CZ	38%	62%	268	37%	63%	298	393
DE	37%	63%	3,939	36%	64%	4,075	4,573
DK	34%	66%	1,092	33%	67%	895	1,155
EE	37%	63%	46	37%	63%	61	74
EL	36%	64%	257	34%	66%	270	319
ES	36%	64%	880	34%	66%	1,150	1,355
FI	38%	62%	509	36%	64%	301	354
FR	36%	64%	2,032	36%	64%	1,950	2,316
HR	37%	63%	71	35%	65%	51	79
HU	38%	62%	361	37%	63%	251	299
IE	38%	62%	1,356	37%	63%	1,747	3,563
IT	36%	64%	1,711	35%	65%	1,640	1,868
LT	38%	62%	85	36%	64%	124	149
LU	39%	61%	349	34%	66%	985	1,220
LV	37%	63%	39	37%	63%	48	57
MT	37%	63%	48	35%	65%	67	64
NL	36%	64%	1,973	36%	64%	2,095	2,821
PL	37%	63%	342	36%	64%	410	565
PT	35%	65%	172	34%	66%	195	233
RO	36%	64%	107	35%	65%	134	144
SE	37%	63%	629	36%	64%	546	566
SI	36%	64%	59	35%	65%	51	76
SK	38%	62%	166	37%	63%	172	219
EU	37%	63%	17,898	35%	65%	19,225	24,350

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, Belgian extra-EU exports supported around 1.3 million jobs outside the EU, of which 34% were female workers.

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



In 2014, EU exports were responsible for 19.2m jobs outside the EU (17.9m jobs in 2008); male and female workers made up 65% and 35% respectively (63% and 37% in 2008). In 2014, the share of female workers in the employment supported outside the EU by the exports of the different Member States ranged between 33% (exports of Denmark) and 37% (exports of the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia and Slovakia).

E.5. Extra-EU employment by country supported by EU exports (2008, 2014, 2019; % and 1,000 jobs)

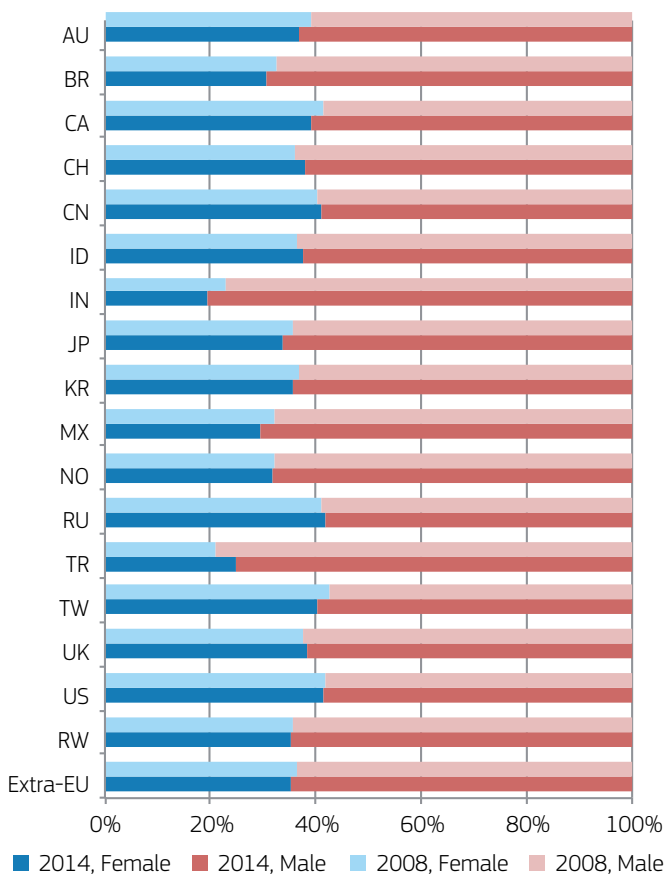
	2008			2014			2019(p)
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Total
AU	39%	61%	32	37%	63%	29	37
BR	33%	67%	506	31%	69%	426	523
CA	41%	59%	80	39%	61%	75	94
CH	36%	64%	128	38%	62%	141	172
CN	40%	60%	3,898	41%	59%	3,731	4,531
ID	36%	64%	463	38%	62%	597	733
IN	23%	77%	1,044	20%	80%	1,794	2,166
JP	36%	64%	203	34%	66%	194	244
KR	37%	63%	118	36%	64%	148	183
MX	32%	68%	48	30%	70%	69	86
NO	32%	68%	66	32%	68%	62	75
RU	41%	59%	1,506	42%	58%	978	1,175
TR	21%	79%	229	25%	75%	450	530
TW	42%	58%	153	40%	60%	164	202
UK	38%	62%	546	38%	62%	714	955
US	42%	58%	760	42%	58%	995	1,498
RW	36%	64%	8,118	35%	65%	8,658	11,146
Extra-EU	37%	63%	17,898	35%	65%	19,225	24,350

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, EU exports to the world supported around 3.7 million jobs in China, of which 41% were female workers.

E.5. Extra-EU employment by country supported by EU exports

(2008, 2014; %)



In 2014, female workers accounted for 35% of the extra-EU employment supported by EU exports to the world (37% in 2008). In China, Russia, Taiwan and the US more than 40% of the jobs supported by extra-EU exports were female workers.

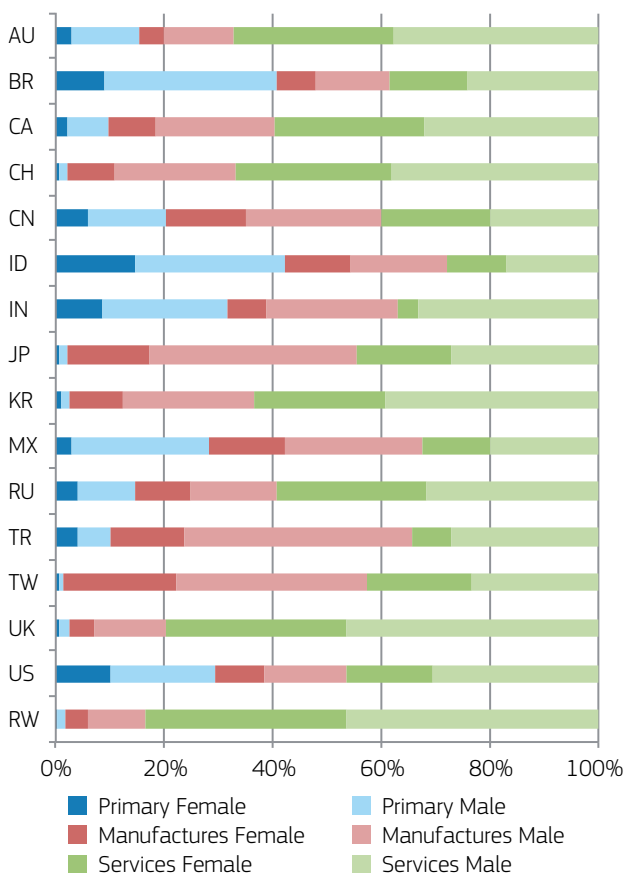
E.6. Extra-EU employment by country and by sector supported by EU exports (2014, 2019; % and 1,000 jobs)

	Primary		Manufactures		Services		2014	2019(p)
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total	Total
AU	3.0%	12.6%	4.4%	12.8%	29.5%	37.7%	29	37
BR	8.8%	31.8%	7.4%	13.4%	14.4%	24.0%	426	523
CA	2.3%	7.3%	8.9%	21.8%	27.9%	31.9%	75	94
CH	0.6%	1.5%	8.8%	22.3%	28.5%	38.3%	141	172
CN	5.8%	14.5%	14.9%	24.7%	20.3%	19.8%	3,731	4,531
ID	14.7%	27.5%	12.2%	17.8%	10.8%	17.0%	597	733
IN	8.6%	23.2%	7.1%	24.3%	3.8%	33.0%	1,794	2,166
JP	0.7%	1.3%	15.4%	38.0%	17.6%	27.0%	194	244
KR	0.9%	1.4%	10.1%	24.0%	24.5%	39.1%	148	183
MX	3.0%	25.3%	14.0%	25.3%	12.6%	19.8%	69	86
NO	3.6%	14.4%	6.0%	20.6%	22.2%	33.1%	62	75
RU	3.9%	10.6%	10.1%	15.9%	27.7%	31.7%	978	1,175
TR	4.1%	6.1%	13.7%	41.9%	7.2%	27.1%	450	530
TW	0.5%	1.1%	20.5%	35.3%	19.3%	23.4%	164	202
UK	0.6%	2.1%	4.3%	13.2%	33.3%	46.6%	714	955
US	10.1%	19.2%	9.1%	15.2%	16.0%	30.4%	995	1,498
RW	0.4%	1.4%	4.3%	10.6%	36.9%	46.4%	8,658	11,146
Extra-EU	7.5%	16.2%	10.0%	18.9%	17.9%	29.5%	19,225	24,350

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, EU exports to the world supported around 3.7m jobs in China, of which 20.3% corresponded to female workers in the services sector.

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



In 2014, 29.5% of jobs outside the EU supported by EU exports to the world were male workers in the services sector, 18.9% were male workers in the manufacturing sector and 17.9% were female workers in the services sector. In Australia and United Kingdom more than 29% of the extra-EU employment supported by the exports of the EU was made up by female workers in the services sector.

F. By age

F.1. EU employment supported by exports of each Member State (2008, 2014, 2019; % and 1,000 jobs)

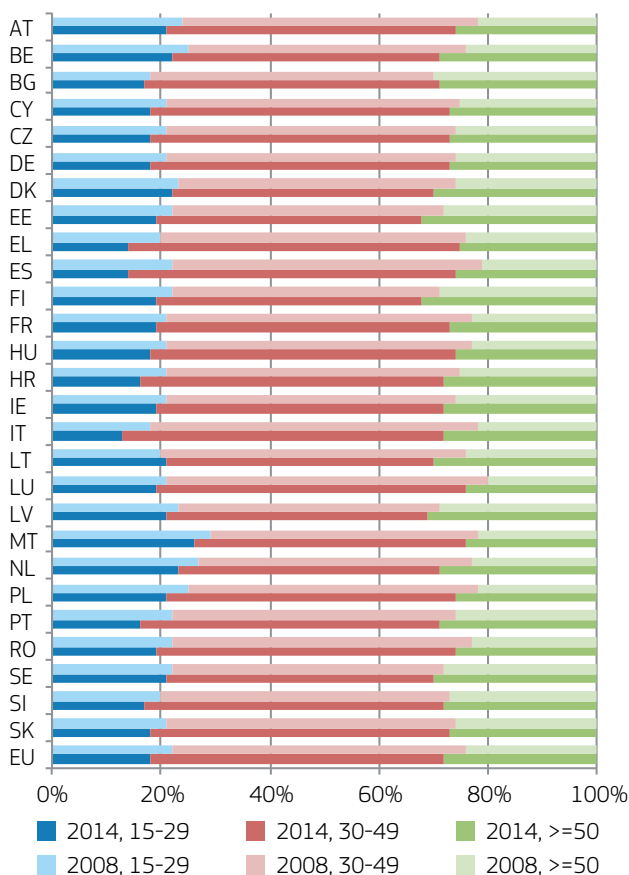
	2008				2014				2019(p)
	15-29	30-49	>=50	Total	15-29	30-49	>=50	Total	Total
AT	24%	54%	22%	617	21%	53%	26%	734	849
BE	25%	51%	24%	851	22%	49%	29%	1,124	1,211
BG	18%	52%	30%	603	17%	54%	29%	681	816
CY	21%	54%	25%	52	18%	55%	27%	59	88
CZ	21%	53%	26%	583	18%	55%	27%	768	1,011
DE	21%	53%	26%	6,875	18%	55%	27%	8,297	9,311
DK	23%	51%	26%	678	22%	48%	30%	633	817
EE	22%	50%	28%	103	19%	49%	32%	138	168
EL	20%	56%	24%	455	14%	61%	25%	534	632
ES	22%	57%	21%	1,715	14%	60%	26%	2,060	2,427
FI	22%	49%	29%	481	19%	49%	32%	425	500
FR	21%	56%	23%	3,097	19%	54%	27%	3,421	4,064
HR	21%	54%	25%	264	16%	56%	28%	315	485
HU	21%	56%	23%	537	18%	56%	26%	641	762
IE	21%	53%	26%	719	19%	53%	28%	868	1,770
IT	18%	60%	22%	2,740	13%	59%	28%	3,209	3,656
LT	20%	56%	24%	225	21%	49%	30%	322	388
LU	21%	59%	20%	169	19%	57%	24%	238	295
LV	23%	48%	29%	143	21%	48%	31%	170	202
MT	29%	49%	22%	48	26%	50%	24%	68	65
NL	27%	50%	23%	1,582	23%	48%	29%	1,721	2,317
PL	25%	53%	22%	1,435	21%	53%	26%	1,818	2,508
PT	22%	52%	26%	488	16%	55%	29%	650	775
RO	22%	55%	23%	866	19%	55%	26%	1,225	1,311
SE	22%	50%	28%	979	21%	49%	30%	943	978
SI	20%	53%	27%	152	17%	55%	28%	150	222
SK	21%	53%	26%	335	18%	55%	27%	399	508
EU	22%	54%	24%	26,793	18%	54%	28%	31,613	38,135

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, German's extra-EU exports supported 8.3 million jobs across the EU, of which 27% were over 50 years old.

F.1. EU employment supported by exports of each Member State

(2008, 2014; %)



In 2014, workers between 30 and 49 years old made up 54% of the EU employment supported by EU exports (same as in 2008). Workers over 50 years old represented 28% (24% in 2008) of the total and workers between 15 and 29 years old 18% (down from 22% in 2008). Workers between 30 and 49 years old were dominant in the exports of all Member States. At least 30% of the EU employment supported by the extra-EU exports of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia and Sweden were workers over 50 years old.

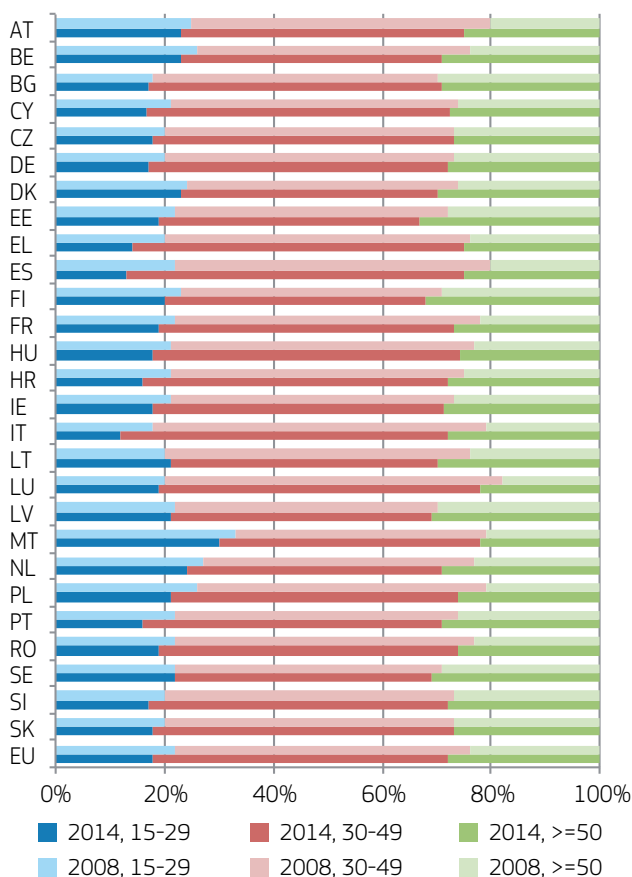
F.2. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2008, 2014, 2019; % and 1,000 jobs)

	2008				2014				2019(p)
	15-29	30-49	>=50	Total	15-29	30-49	>=50	Total	Total
AT	25%	55%	20%	565	23%	52%	25%	664	772
BE	26%	50%	24%	792	23%	48%	29%	979	1,084
BG	18%	52%	30%	654	17%	54%	29%	768	921
CY	21%	53%	26%	53	17%	56%	28%	68	96
CZ	20%	53%	27%	740	18%	55%	27%	940	1,192
DE	20%	53%	27%	6,545	17%	55%	28%	7,787	8,848
DK	24%	50%	26%	512	23%	47%	30%	492	629
EE	22%	50%	28%	117	19%	48%	33%	140	169
EL	20%	56%	24%	435	14%	61%	25%	524	620
ES	22%	58%	20%	1,816	13%	62%	25%	2,049	2,417
FI	23%	48%	29%	442	20%	48%	32%	398	474
FR	22%	56%	22%	3,008	19%	54%	27%	3,340	3,980
HR	21%	54%	25%	281	16%	56%	28%	339	507
HU	21%	56%	23%	576	18%	57%	26%	722	862
IE	21%	52%	27%	587	18%	54%	29%	668	1,327
IT	18%	61%	21%	2,837	12%	60%	28%	3,249	3,735
LT	20%	56%	24%	242	21%	49%	30%	335	404
LU	20%	62%	18%	105	19%	59%	22%	144	180
LV	22%	48%	30%	158	21%	48%	31%	185	221
MT	33%	46%	21%	38	30%	48%	22%	53	53
NL	27%	50%	23%	1,581	24%	47%	29%	1,854	2,477
PL	26%	53%	21%	1,768	21%	53%	26%	2,313	3,067
PT	22%	52%	26%	508	16%	55%	29%	672	801
RO	22%	55%	23%	1,010	19%	55%	26%	1,452	1,587
SE	22%	49%	29%	902	22%	47%	31%	889	951
SI	20%	53%	27%	164	17%	55%	28%	171	239
SK	20%	53%	27%	357	18%	55%	27%	417	523
EU	22%	54%	24%	26,793	18%	54%	28%	31,613	38,135

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, EU exports to the world supported around 664,000 workers in Austria, of which 25% were over 50 years old.

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



In 2014, workers between 30 and 49 years old made up 54% of EU employment supported by EU exports (same as in 2008). Workers over 50 years old represented 28% (24% in 2008) of the total, and workers between 15 and 29 years old 18% (down from 22% in 2008). In Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia and Sweden at least 30% of the workers supported by the EU exports to the world were over 50 years old.

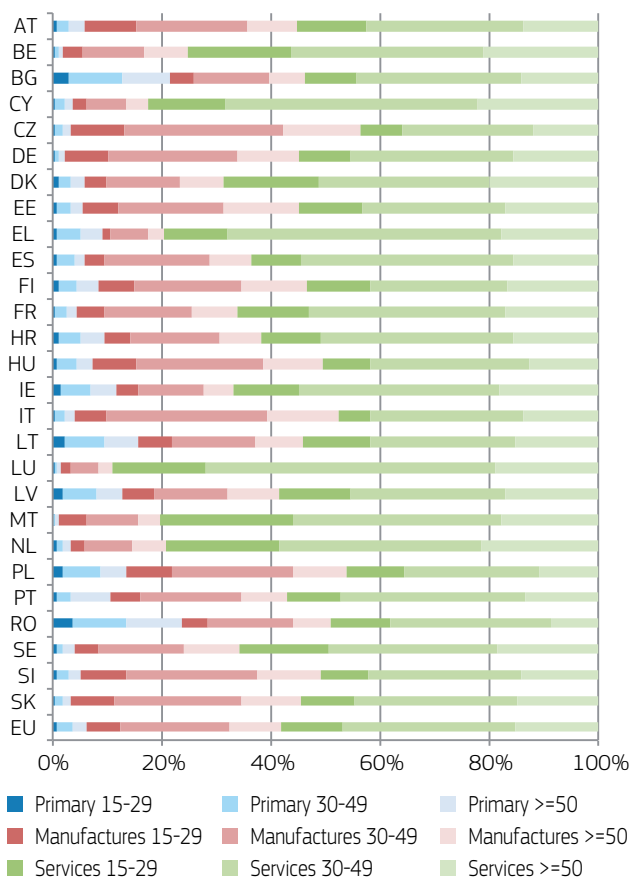
F.3. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports by sector (2014, 2019; % and 1,000 jobs)

	Primary			Manufactures			Services			2014	2019(p)
	15-29	30-49	>=50	15-29	30-49	>=50	15-29	30-49	>=50	Total	Total
AT	0.7%	2.1%	2.8%	9.7%	20.4%	9.0%	12.6%	29.0%	13.7%	664	772
BE	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	3.6%	11.6%	7.9%	19.0%	35.3%	20.9%	979	1,084
BG	2.8%	9.9%	8.7%	4.5%	13.5%	6.7%	9.5%	30.2%	14.1%	768	921
CY	0.5%	1.6%	1.4%	2.5%	7.5%	3.7%	14.3%	46.3%	22.1%	68	96
CZ	0.4%	1.4%	1.3%	10.0%	29.1%	14.2%	7.4%	24.3%	11.8%	940	1,192
DE	0.3%	1.0%	0.8%	8.1%	23.7%	11.4%	9.2%	30.1%	15.4%	7,787	8,848
DK	1.3%	2.1%	2.5%	4.0%	13.3%	8.2%	17.5%	31.3%	19.9%	492	629
EE	0.9%	2.4%	2.2%	6.5%	19.3%	13.9%	11.6%	26.1%	17.1%	140	169
EL	0.8%	4.1%	4.1%	1.4%	7.2%	2.9%	11.4%	50.1%	17.9%	524	620
ES	0.7%	3.2%	1.9%	3.4%	19.4%	7.8%	9.0%	38.9%	15.6%	2,049	2,417
FI	1.2%	3.1%	4.0%	6.7%	19.5%	12.0%	11.7%	25.3%	16.5%	398	474
FR	0.6%	2.0%	1.9%	5.2%	15.9%	8.3%	13.4%	35.8%	17.1%	3,340	3,980
HR	1.0%	4.1%	4.6%	4.7%	16.1%	7.9%	10.7%	35.5%	15.4%	339	507
HU	0.9%	3.6%	2.8%	8.0%	23.4%	10.7%	8.8%	29.3%	12.6%	722	862
IE	1.5%	5.4%	4.8%	4.1%	11.8%	5.7%	11.9%	36.8%	18.0%	668	1,327
IT	0.4%	1.9%	1.6%	5.8%	29.6%	13.1%	5.9%	28.0%	13.7%	3,249	3,735
LT	2.4%	7.0%	6.4%	6.1%	15.3%	8.8%	12.2%	26.7%	15.2%	335	404
LU	0.2%	0.7%	0.6%	1.6%	5.3%	2.6%	17.0%	53.2%	18.8%	144	180
LV	2.0%	5.9%	4.7%	5.9%	13.7%	9.4%	13.0%	28.3%	17.0%	185	221
MT	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	5.2%	9.5%	3.8%	24.4%	38.4%	17.7%	53	53
NL	0.7%	1.2%	1.3%	2.8%	8.7%	6.0%	20.8%	37.2%	21.4%	1,854	2,477
PL	1.9%	6.7%	4.7%	8.6%	22.0%	9.9%	10.7%	24.6%	10.9%	2,313	3,067
PT	0.7%	2.5%	7.4%	5.4%	18.6%	8.2%	10.0%	33.6%	13.5%	672	801
RO	3.7%	9.9%	10.1%	4.6%	15.7%	6.9%	10.8%	29.6%	8.6%	1,452	1,587
SE	0.7%	1.3%	1.9%	4.6%	15.3%	10.5%	16.2%	31.0%	18.4%	889	951
SI	0.7%	2.4%	2.1%	8.2%	24.1%	11.7%	8.5%	28.2%	14.1%	171	239
SK	0.4%	1.6%	1.4%	7.9%	23.2%	11.2%	9.5%	30.1%	14.8%	417	523
EU	0.9%	2.8%	2.6%	6.1%	19.8%	9.6%	11.1%	31.7%	15.3%	31,613	38,135

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2014, EU exports to the world supported around 664,000 jobs in Austria, of which 13.7% corresponded to workers over 50 years old in the services sector.

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



In 2014, 19.8% of EU jobs supported by EU exports to the world were workers between 30 and 49 years old in the manufacturing sector while 31.7% were workers between 30 and 49 years old in the services sector. In the Czech Republic and Italy, at least 29% of the employment supported by the EU exports to the world was made up by workers between 30 and 49 years old in the manufacturing sectors.

G. By effect

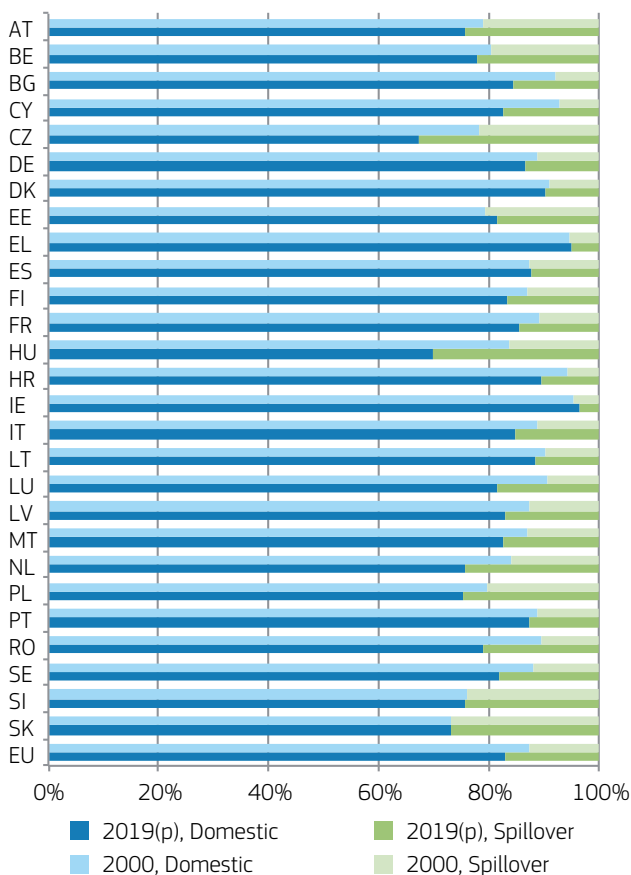
G.1. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2000, 2014, 2019; % and 1,000 jobs)

	2000			2014			2019(p)		
	Domestic	Spillover	Total	Domestic	Spillover	Total	Domestic	Spillover	Total
AT	79%	21%	423	76%	24%	664	76%	24%	772
BE	81%	19%	695	80%	20%	979	78%	22%	1,084
BG	92%	8%	185	84%	16%	768	84%	16%	921
CY	93%	7%	44	78%	22%	68	83%	17%	96
CZ	78%	22%	692	65%	35%	940	67%	33%	1,192
DE	89%	11%	4,889	88%	12%	7,787	87%	13%	8,848
DK	91%	9%	431	90%	10%	492	90%	10%	629
EE	79%	21%	74	81%	19%	140	81%	19%	169
EL	95%	5%	284	95%	5%	524	95%	5%	620
ES	87%	13%	1,433	88%	12%	2,049	88%	12%	2,417
FI	87%	13%	349	84%	16%	398	83%	17%	474
FR	89%	11%	2,809	86%	14%	3,340	86%	14%	3,980
HR	94%	6%	326	87%	13%	339	89%	11%	507
HU	84%	16%	595	70%	30%	722	70%	30%	862
IE	96%	4%	539	94%	6%	668	96%	4%	1,327
IT	89%	11%	2,440	86%	14%	3,249	85%	15%	3,735
LT	90%	10%	159	89%	11%	335	89%	11%	404
LU	91%	9%	88	82%	18%	144	82%	18%	180
LV	87%	13%	101	83%	17%	185	83%	17%	221
MT	87%	13%	27	86%	14%	53	83%	17%	53
NL	84%	16%	1,326	75%	25%	1,854	76%	24%	2,477
PL	80%	20%	1,259	72%	28%	2,313	75%	25%	3,067
PT	89%	11%	329	88%	12%	672	88%	12%	801
RO	90%	10%	1,232	81%	19%	1,452	79%	21%	1,587
SE	88%	12%	776	85%	15%	889	82%	18%	951
SI	76%	24%	89	71%	29%	171	76%	24%	239
SK	73%	27%	166	72%	28%	417	73%	27%	523
EU	87%	13%	21,758	83%	17%	31,613	83%	17%	38,135

(p) = projected (see section on Methodology)

In 2019, EU exports to the world supported 523,000 jobs in Slovakia, of which, 27% were associated with spillover effects (employment in firms in Slovakia that supplied inputs to be used in the exports of other Member States to the world). The rest were linked to Slovak extra-EU exports.

G.1. Employment by Member State supported by EU exports (2000, 2019; %)



In 2019, 83% of the EU employment supported by EU exports to the world was located in the same Member State actually exporting outside the EU (87% in 2000), while 17% was due to spillovers (13% in 2000). In the Czech Republic and Hungary at least 30% of the employment supported by EU exports was due to spillovers. In other words, these were jobs located in Member States different from the exporting countries and producing intermediate inputs that were used to produce exports. In Greece and Ireland, less than 6% of the employment supported by EU exports to the world was due to spillovers.

H. Country factsheets



Austria

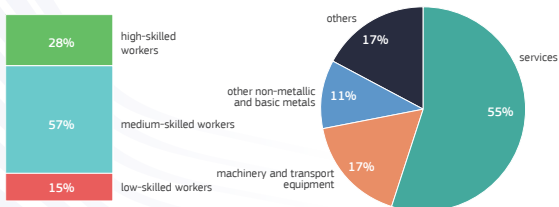
EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Austrian companies' exports outside the EU are worth €71 billion in 2019. And this keeps 772 thousand Austrian workers busy...

- Austrian extra-EU exports support **585 thousand** jobs in Austria.
- Another **187 thousand** Austrian workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.
- This means **17% of jobs** in Austria depend on extra-EU exports.
- Austrian extra-EU exports also support over **264 thousand** jobs in EU countries.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



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



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

Exports keep the Austrian services industry strong.

November, 2021



Belgium

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Belgian companies' exports outside the EU are worth €181 billion in 2019. And this keeps 1.1 million Belgian workers busy...

Belgian extra-EU exports support **844 thousand** jobs in Belgium.

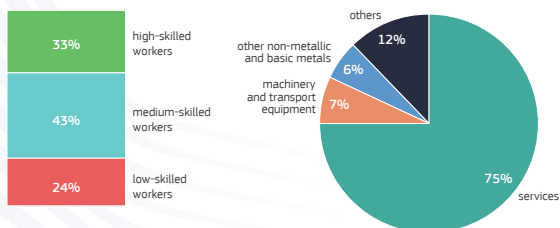
Another **240 thousand** Belgian workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.

This means **22% of jobs** in Belgium depend on extra-EU exports.

Belgian extra-EU exports also support over **367 thousand** jobs in EU countries.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

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



75% of export-related jobs in Belgium are in services.

Exports keep the Belgian services industry strong.

November, 2021



Bulgaria

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Bulgarian companies' exports outside the EU are worth €15 billion in 2019. And this keeps 921 thousand Bulgarian workers busy...

Bulgarian extra-EU exports support **777 thousand** jobs in Bulgaria.

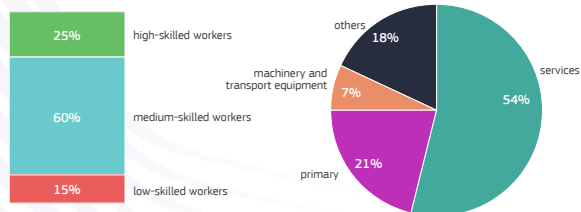
Another **144 thousand** Bulgarian workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.

This means **26% of jobs** in Bulgaria depend on extra-EU exports.

Bulgarian extra-EU exports also support over **39 thousand** jobs in EU countries.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

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



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

Exports keep the Bulgarian services industry strong.

November, 2021



Croatia

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Croatian companies' exports outside the EU are worth €11 billion in 2019. And this keeps 507 thousand Croatian workers busy...

Croatian extra-EU exports support **454 thousand** jobs in Croatia.

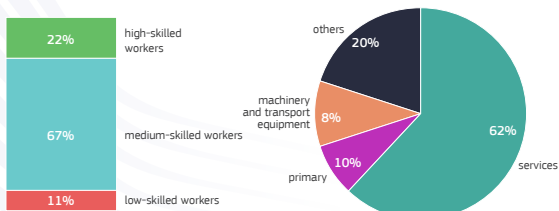
Another **53 thousand** Croatian workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.

This means **30% of jobs** in Croatia depend on extra-EU exports.

Croatian extra-EU exports also support over **31 thousand** jobs in EU countries.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

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



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

Exports keep the Croatian services industry strong.

November, 2021





Cyprus

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

**Cypriot companies' exports outside the EU are worth €11 billion in 2019.
And this keeps 96 thousand Cypriot workers busy...**

Cypriot extra-EU exports support
79 thousand jobs in Cyprus.

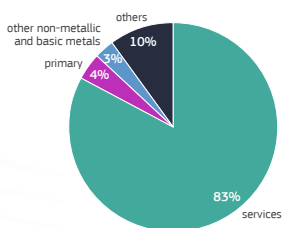
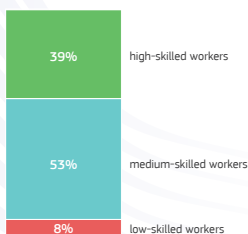
Another **17 thousand** Cypriot workers are in jobs linked to
exports from other EU countries to the world.

This means **22% of jobs** in Cyprus depend on extra-EU exports.

Cypriot extra-EU exports also support over
9 thousand jobs in EU countries.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

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



83% of export-related jobs in Cyprus are in services.

Exports keep the Cypriot services industry strong.

November, 2021

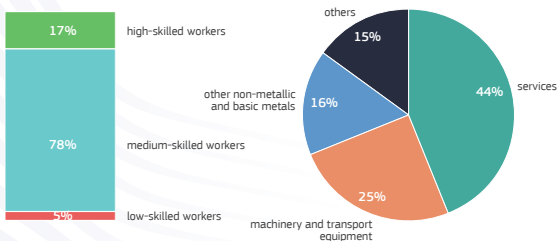


Czech Republic EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

**Czech companies' exports outside the EU are worth €47 billion in 2019.
And this keeps 1.2 million Czech workers busy...**

- Czech extra-EU exports support **804 thousand** jobs in the Czech Republic.
- Another **388 thousand** Czech workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.
- This means **22% of jobs** in the Czech Republic depend on extra-EU exports.
- Czech extra-EU exports also support over **207 thousand** jobs in EU countries.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

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



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

Exports keep the Czech services industry strong.

November, 2021





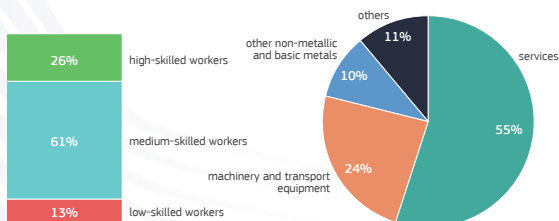
Germany

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

German companies' exports outside the EU are worth €808 billion in 2019. And this keeps 8.9 million German workers busy...

- German extra-EU exports support **7.7 million** jobs in Germany.
- Another **1.2 million** German workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.
- This means **20% of jobs** in Germany depend on extra-EU exports.
- German extra-EU exports also support over **1.7 million** jobs in EU countries.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

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



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

Exports keep the German services industry strong.

November, 2021



Denmark

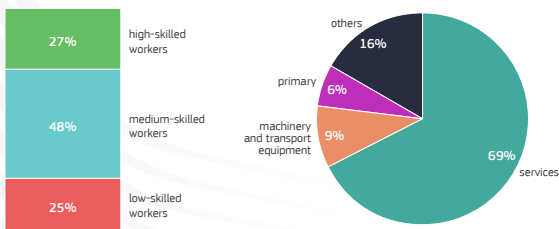
EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Danish companies' exports outside the EU are worth €94 billion in 2019. And this keeps 630 thousand Danish workers busy...

- Danish extra-EU exports support **569 thousand** jobs in Denmark.
- Another **61 thousand** Danish workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.
- This means **21% of jobs** in Denmark depend on extra-EU exports.
- Danish extra-EU exports also support over **248 thousand** jobs in EU countries.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



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



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

Exports keep the Danish services industry strong.

November, 2021



Estonia

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Estonian companies' exports outside the EU are worth €7 billion in 2019. And this keeps 169 thousand Estonian workers busy...

Estonian extra-EU exports support **138 thousand** jobs in Estonia.

Another **31 thousand** Estonian workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.

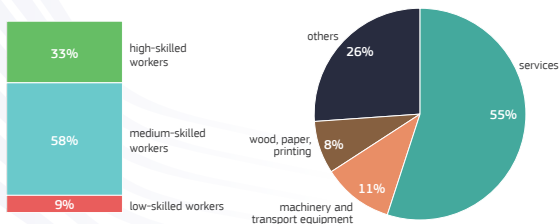
This means **26% of jobs** in Estonia depend on extra-EU exports.

Estonian extra-EU exports also support over **30 thousand** jobs in EU countries.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



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



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

Exports keep the Estonian services industry strong.

November, 2021



Greece

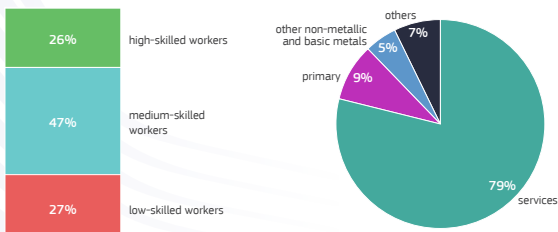
EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Greek companies' exports outside the EU are worth €41 billion in 2019. And this keeps 620 thousand Greek workers busy...

- Greek extra-EU exports support **590 thousand** jobs in Greece.
- Another **30 thousand** Greek workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.
- This means **14% of jobs** in Greece depend on extra-EU exports.
- Greek extra-EU exports also support over **42 thousand** jobs in EU countries.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



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



79% of export-related jobs in Greece are in services.

Exports keep the Greek services industry strong.

November, 2021



Spain

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Spanish companies' exports outside the EU are worth €191 billion in 2019. And this keeps 2.4 million Spanish workers busy...

Spanish extra-EU exports support **2.1 million** jobs in Spain.

Another **299 thousand** Spanish workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.

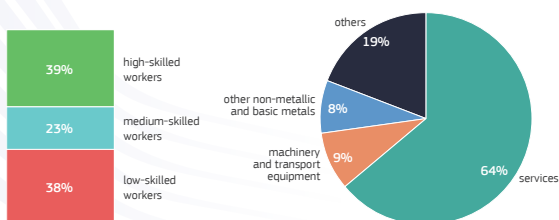
This means **12% of jobs** in Spain depend on extra-EU exports.

Spanish extra-EU exports also support over **309 thousand** jobs in EU countries.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



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



64% of export-related jobs in Spain are in services.

Exports keep the Spanish services industry strong.

November, 2021



Finland

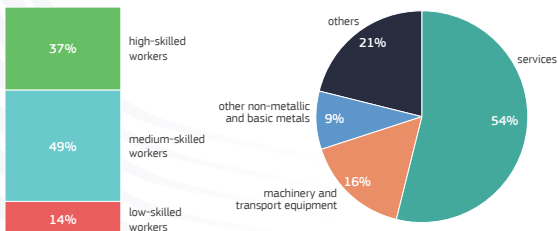
EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Finnish companies' exports outside the EU are worth €46 billion in 2019. And this keeps 474 thousand Finnish workers busy...

- Finnish extra-EU exports support **395 thousand** jobs in Finland.
- Another **79 thousand** Finnish workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.
- This means **18% of jobs** in Finland depend on extra-EU exports.
- Finnish extra-EU exports also support over **105 thousand** jobs in EU countries.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



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



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

Exports keep the Finnish services industry strong.

November, 2021





France

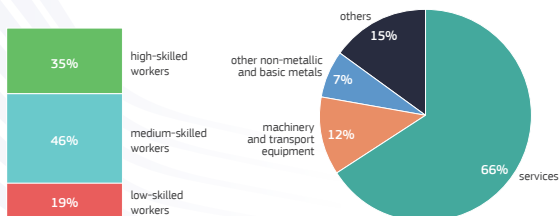
EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

French companies' exports outside the EU are worth €394 billion in 2019. And this keeps 4 million French workers busy...

- French extra-EU exports support **3.4 million** jobs in France.
- Another **573 thousand** French workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.
- This means **14% of jobs** in France depend on extra-EU exports.
- French extra-EU exports also support over **658 thousand** jobs in EU countries.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



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



66% of export-related jobs in France are in services.

Exports keep the French services industry strong.

November, 2021



Hungary

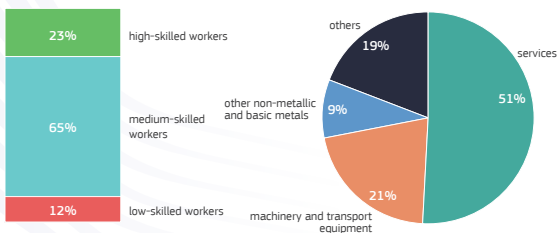
EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Hungarian companies' exports outside the EU are worth €34 billion in 2019. And this keeps 862 thousand Hungarians workers busy...

- Hungarian extra-EU exports support **603 thousand** jobs in Hungary.
- Another **259 thousand** Hungarian workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.
- This means **18% of jobs** in Hungary depend on extra-EU exports.
- Hungarian extra-EU exports also support over **159 thousand** jobs in EU countries.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



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



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

Exports keep the Hungarian services industry strong.

November, 2021





Ireland

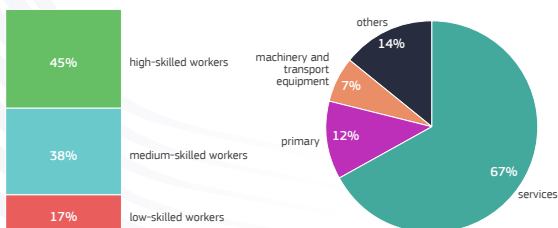
EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

**Irish companies' exports outside the EU are worth €251 billion in 2019.
And this keeps 1.3 million Irish workers busy...**

- Irish extra-EU exports support **1.3 million** jobs in Ireland.
- Another **48 thousand** Irish workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.
- This means **58% of jobs** in Ireland depend on extra-EU exports.
- Irish extra-EU exports also support over **490 thousand** jobs in EU countries.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



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



67% of export-related jobs in Ireland are in services.

Trade makes Ireland a dynamic services-based economy.

November, 2021



Italy

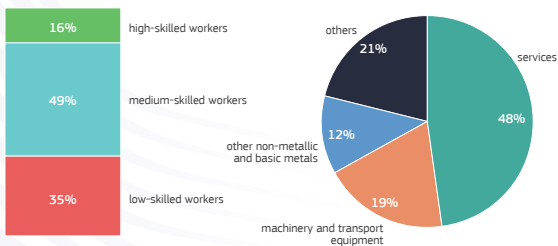
EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Italian companies' exports outside the EU are worth €289 billion in 2019. And this keeps 3.7 million Italian workers busy...

- Italian extra-EU exports support nearly **3.2 million** jobs in Italy.
- Another **570 thousand** Italian workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.
- This means **15% of jobs** in Italy depend on extra-EU exports.
- Italian extra-EU exports also support over **491 thousand** jobs in EU countries.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



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



48% of export-related jobs in Italy are in services.

Exports keep the Italian services industry strong.

November, 2021





Lithuania

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Lithuanian companies' exports outside the EU are worth €17 billion in 2019. And this keeps 404 thousand Lithuanian workers busy...

Lithuanian extra-EU exports support **358 thousand** jobs in Lithuania.

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

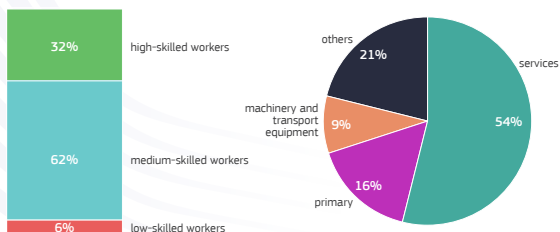
This means **29% of jobs** in Lithuania depend on extra-EU exports.

Lithuanian extra-EU exports also support over **31 thousand** jobs in EU countries.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



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



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

Exports keep the Lithuanian services industry strong.

November, 2021



Luxembourg EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Luxembourgish companies' exports outside the EU are worth €44 billion in 2019. And this keeps 180 thousand Luxembourgish workers busy...

Luxembourgish extra-EU exports support **147 thousand** jobs in Luxembourg.

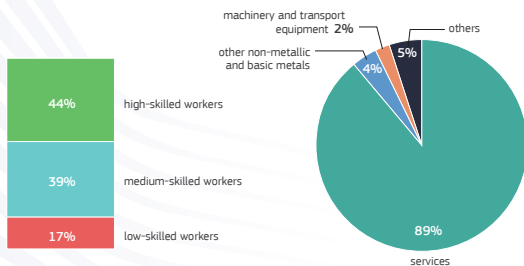
Another **33 thousand** Luxembourgish workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.

This means **39% of jobs** in Luxembourg depend on extra-EU exports.

Luxembourgish extra-EU exports also support over **148 thousand** jobs in EU countries.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

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



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

Exports keep the Luxembourgish services industry strong.

November, 2021



Latvia

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Latvian companies' exports outside the EU are worth €8 billion in 2019.
And this keeps 221 thousand Latvian workers busy...

Latvian extra-EU exports support
183 thousand jobs in Latvia.

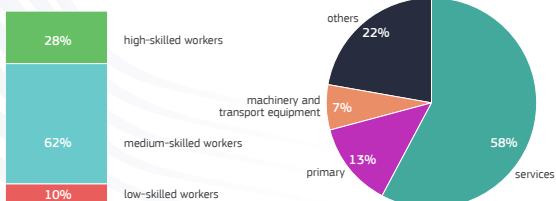
Another **38 thousand** Latvian workers are in jobs linked to
 exports from other EU countries to the world.

This means **25% of Jobs** in Latvia depend on extra-EU exports.

Latvian extra-EU exports also support over
19 thousand jobs in EU countries.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone.**

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



58% of export-related jobs in Latvia are in services.

Exports keep the Latvian services industry strong.

November, 2021





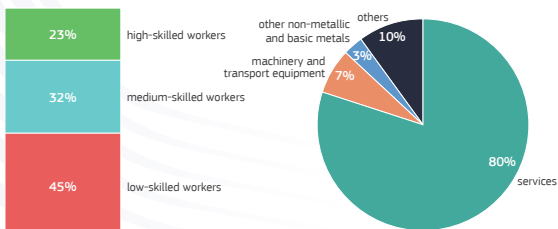
Malta

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

**Maltese companies' exports outside the EU are worth €8 billion in 2019.
And this keeps 53 thousand Maltese workers busy...**

- Maltese extra-EU exports support **44 thousand** jobs in Malta.
- Another **9 thousand** Maltese workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.
- This means **21% of jobs** in Malta depend on extra-EU exports.
- Maltese extra-EU exports also support over **22 thousand** jobs in EU countries.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

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



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

Exports keep the Maltese services industry strong.

November, 2021



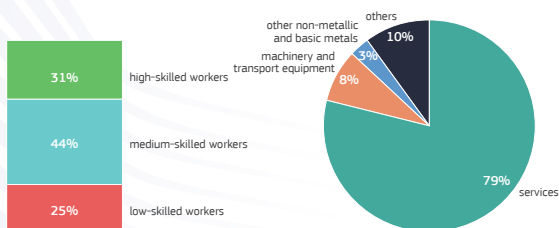
The Netherlands

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Dutch companies' exports outside the EU are worth €335 billion in 2019. And this keeps 2.5 million Dutch workers busy...

- Dutch extra-EU exports support **1.9 million** jobs in the Netherlands.
- Another **601 thousand** Dutch workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.
- This means **26% of jobs** in the Netherlands depend on extra-EU exports.
- Dutch extra-EU exports also support over **441 thousand** jobs in EU countries.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

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



79% of export-related jobs in the Netherlands are in services.

Exports keep the Dutch services industry strong.

November, 2021



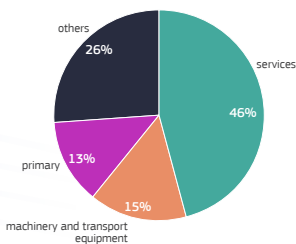
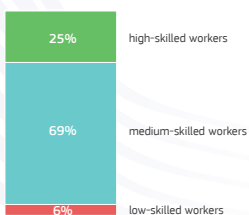
Poland

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Polish companies' exports outside the EU are worth €86 billion in 2019. And this keeps 3.1 million Polish workers busy...

- Polish extra-EU exports support **2.3 million** jobs in Poland.
- Another **761 thousand** Polish workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.
- This means **19% of jobs** in Poland depend on extra-EU exports.
- Polish extra-EU exports also support over **202 thousand** jobs in EU countries.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

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



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

Exports keep the Polish services industry strong.

November, 2021



Portugal

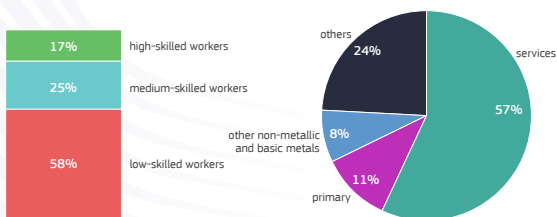
EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Portuguese companies' exports outside the EU are worth €33 billion in 2019. And this keeps 801 thousand Portuguese workers busy...

- Portuguese extra-EU exports support **701 thousand** jobs in Portugal.
- Another **100 thousand** Portuguese workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.
- This means **16% of jobs** in Portugal depend on extra-EU exports.
- Portuguese extra-EU exports also support over **74 thousand** jobs in EU countries.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



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



57% of export-related jobs in Portugal are in services.

Exports keep the Portuguese services industry strong.

November, 2021



Romania

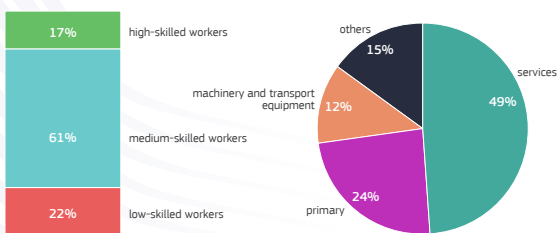
EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Romanian companies' exports outside the EU are worth €26 billion in 2019. And this keeps 1.6 million Romanian workers busy...

- Romanian extra-EU exports support **1.3 million** jobs in Romania.
- Another **335 thousand** Romanian workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.
- This means **18% of jobs** in Romania depend on extra-EU exports.
- Romanian extra-EU exports also support over **59 thousand** jobs in EU countries.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



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



49% of export-related jobs in Romania are in services.

Exports keep the Romanian services industry strong.

November, 2021



Sweden

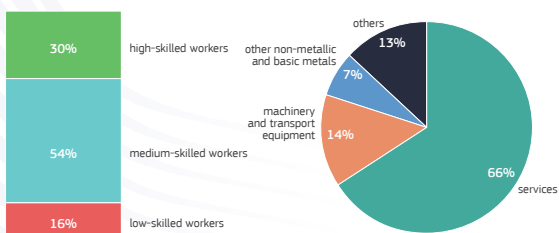
EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Swedish companies' exports outside the EU are worth €108 billion in 2019. And this keeps 951 thousand Swedish workers busy...

- Swedish extra-EU exports support **779 thousand** jobs in Sweden.
- Another **172 thousand** Swedish workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.
- This means **19% of jobs** in Sweden depend on extra-EU exports.
- Swedish extra-EU exports also support over **199 thousand** jobs in EU countries.
- Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.



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



66% of export-related jobs in Sweden are in services.

Exports keep the Swedish services industry strong.

November, 2021



Slovenia

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Slovenian companies' exports outside the EU are worth €13 billion in 2019. And this keeps 239 thousand Slovenian workers busy...

Slovenian extra-EU exports support **181 thousand** jobs in Slovenia.

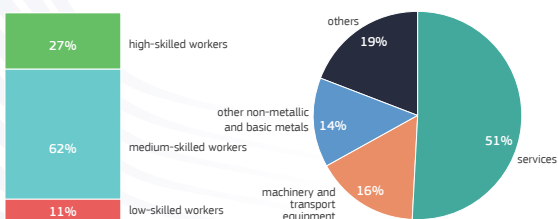
Another **58 thousand** Slovenian workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.

This means **23% of jobs** in Slovenia depend on extra-EU exports.

Slovenian extra-EU exports also support over **41 thousand** jobs in EU countries.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

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



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

Exports keep the Slovenian services industry strong.

November, 2021



Slovakia

EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

Slovak companies' exports outside the EU are worth €19 billion in 2019. And this keeps 523 thousand Slovak workers busy...

Slovak extra-EU exports support **382 thousand** jobs in Slovakia.

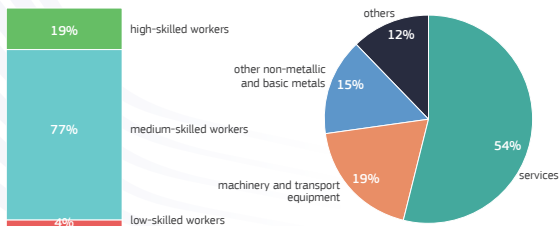
Another **141 thousand** Slovak workers are in jobs linked to exports from other EU countries to the world.

This means **21% of jobs** in Slovakia depend on extra-EU exports.

Slovak extra-EU exports also support over **126 thousand** jobs in EU countries.

Exports create **opportunities for everyone**.

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



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

Exports keep the Slovak services industry strong.

November, 2021



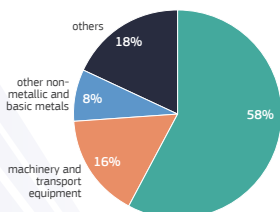
European Union EXPORTS MEAN JOBS

In 2019, EU exports support **38 million** jobs*, up by 75% from 2000.
More than **14 million** of these workers are **women**.

1 in 5 jobs
in the EU depends on exports.

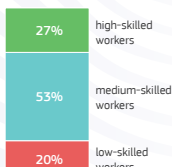
Exports support **jobs in both services and manufacturing**.

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



58% of export-supported jobs in the EU are in services.

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



Joining forces benefits all of us!
Thanks to the EU Single Market, 17% of the export-supported jobs are located in a different Member State than the one exporting.

Last but not least, EU exports support **24 million jobs outside the EU**, including many in developing countries.

* Latest data available: 2019



DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

World Input-Output Database (2000-2014)

The European Commission-funded World Input-Output Database (WIOD) consists of a set of harmonised Supply, Use, and Input-Output (IO) tables, valued at current prices and prices of the previous year. It also includes data on international trade, industry output, value added (VA), capital stock and investment, as well as satellite accounts with various environmental and socio-economic indicators, such as energy, water, land, and materials consumption, emissions, wages and employment. The latest version of the database (Release 2016) covers 27 EU Member States and 16 other major economies in the world as well as the “Rest of the World” as an aggregated region. The new WIOD database features a breakdown of 56 industries, but lacks data on some of the indicators reported in this pocketbook such as employment by gender or skill.

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

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

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

Methodology

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

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

Following Arto et al (2019), the methodology is described for the case of four regions (2 EU countries and 2 extra-EU countries) with n industries, but it can be applied to any number of regions and industries. In this study, the model was applied to 44 regions, 56 industries (for simplicity we have aggregated the results to 10 industries and 3 sectors). Note that the MRIO tables used in the calculations are industry by industry IO tables. Accordingly, all the data reported in this document is reported by industry (e.g. we report the employment supported by the exports of the manufacturing industry and not the employment supported by the exports of manufactured products).

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

We can distinguish three main components in the MRIO table:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections (2019)

For the year 2019, given the absence of the corresponding WIOD tables, the results are all projections based on the estimations of 2014, so they should be taken with caution. These projections have been elaborated by the JRC using international trade in goods and services statistics (Eurostat) of 2019 and assuming the same number of jobs embodied in every million EUR worth of exports to the world as in 2014, different per exporting country and per country where the employment is located.

The export values of 2019^{*} were converted into volumes of the year 2014 by using the Eurostat's producer price in industry indices for non-domestic markets (sts_inppnd_a) and the service producer price indices (sts_sepp_a) at country level.

The resulting export values were further adjusted to reflect the methodological differences between trade statistics and National Accounts (e.g. e-exports, processing services, merchanting). With such purpose, we estimated country-specific adjustment factors based on the difference between trade statistics values and National Accounts values in 2019.

Finally yet importantly, the reader should be aware that these projections do not reflect the changes in labour productivity, technology, goods and services export composition and intra-EU trade structures occurred between 2014 and 2019. Besides, sector, skill, age and gender shares are those of 2014 due to the absence of data availability.

^{*} For services price indices, we used the EU average price change for Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and Sweden. Alternatively, we used the price changes of Lithuania, Cyprus and Spain for Estonia, Malta and Portugal, respectively, since they were completely missing. For Bulgaria, Cyprus and Germany we also had to interpolate backwards to 2014 from 2015 to complete the time series of price indices. In goods all data were available for 2019, including price indices.

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