



# The Impact of Brexit and Covid-19 on UK-EU Trade

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# Agenda

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- Introduction
- Legal changes in EU-UK trade after Brexit
- The EU-UK Trade Cooperation Agreement (TCA)
- Supply chain constraints caused by Covid-19 and Russia-Ukraine war
- Trade dependence
- Empirical study
- Concluding thoughts

# Introduction

- The Turbulence Twenty-first Century
- Brexit
- European Union
- Analysis of trade changes between the UK and the EU between 2010-2021





# Legal changes in EU-UK trade — after Brexit

- 31 January 2020
- UK government will end the special status of all retained EU laws
- The bill will include:
  - ending free movement
  - striking new free trade deals
  - the UK Supreme Court as the final arbiter of the law that applies to the UK

# The EU-UK Trade Cooperation Agreement (TCA)

- Withdrawal from the EU's Single Market, and Customs Union, partly from the law enforcement cooperation
- An intrusive, far-reaching free trade agreement (FTA)

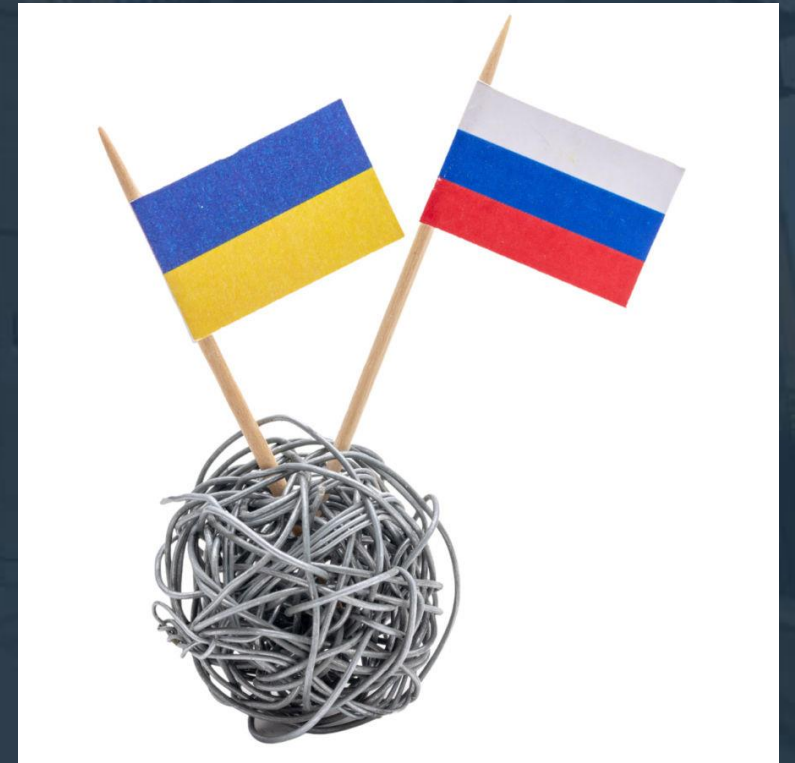


# The EU-UK Trade Cooperation Agreement (TCA)

- Zero tariff rates and quotas for all types of products
- Customs and the other tax formalities are required
- The WTO's TBT and TRIPS apply, beyond GATS' and GPA's format
- No general level playing field in services markets
- No mutual recognition of professional qualifications anymore

# Supply Chain Constraints caused by Covid-19 and War in Ukraine

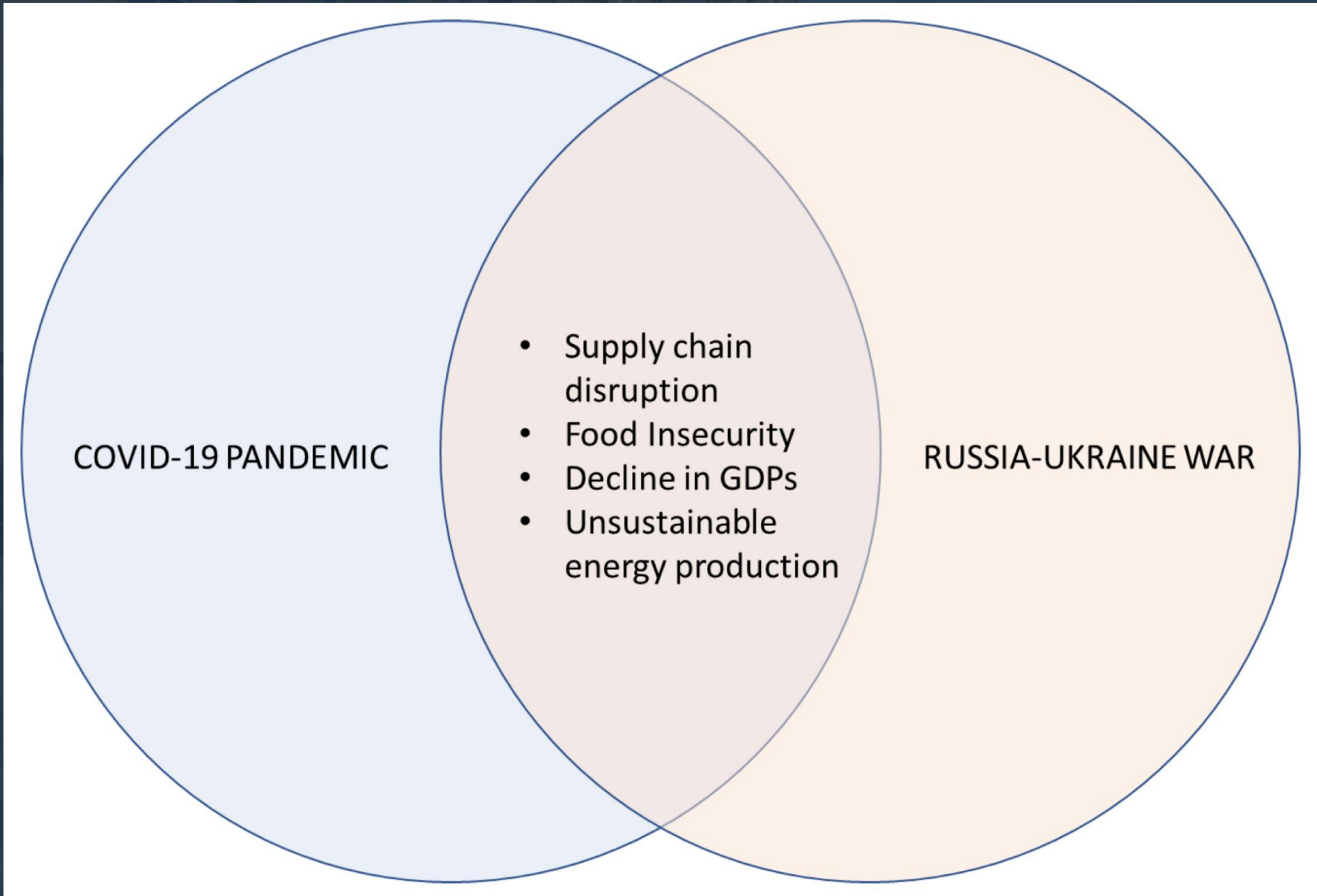
- The pandemic vs. product markets and productivity (Hayakawa & Mukunoki 2021).
- Trade distorting effects vs. remote working (Dingel & Neiman 2020).



# Supply chain constraints caused by Covid-19 and war in Ukraine

- Shocks, and "slow burns" vs. continuity and security of supply chains (Christopherson *et al.* 2010, Boschma 2015, Martin & Sunley 2015, Hassink & Gong 2020)
- Partial regionalization of supply chains (reshoring/nearshoring)
- Resilience and sustainability of supply chains vs. productivity and costs





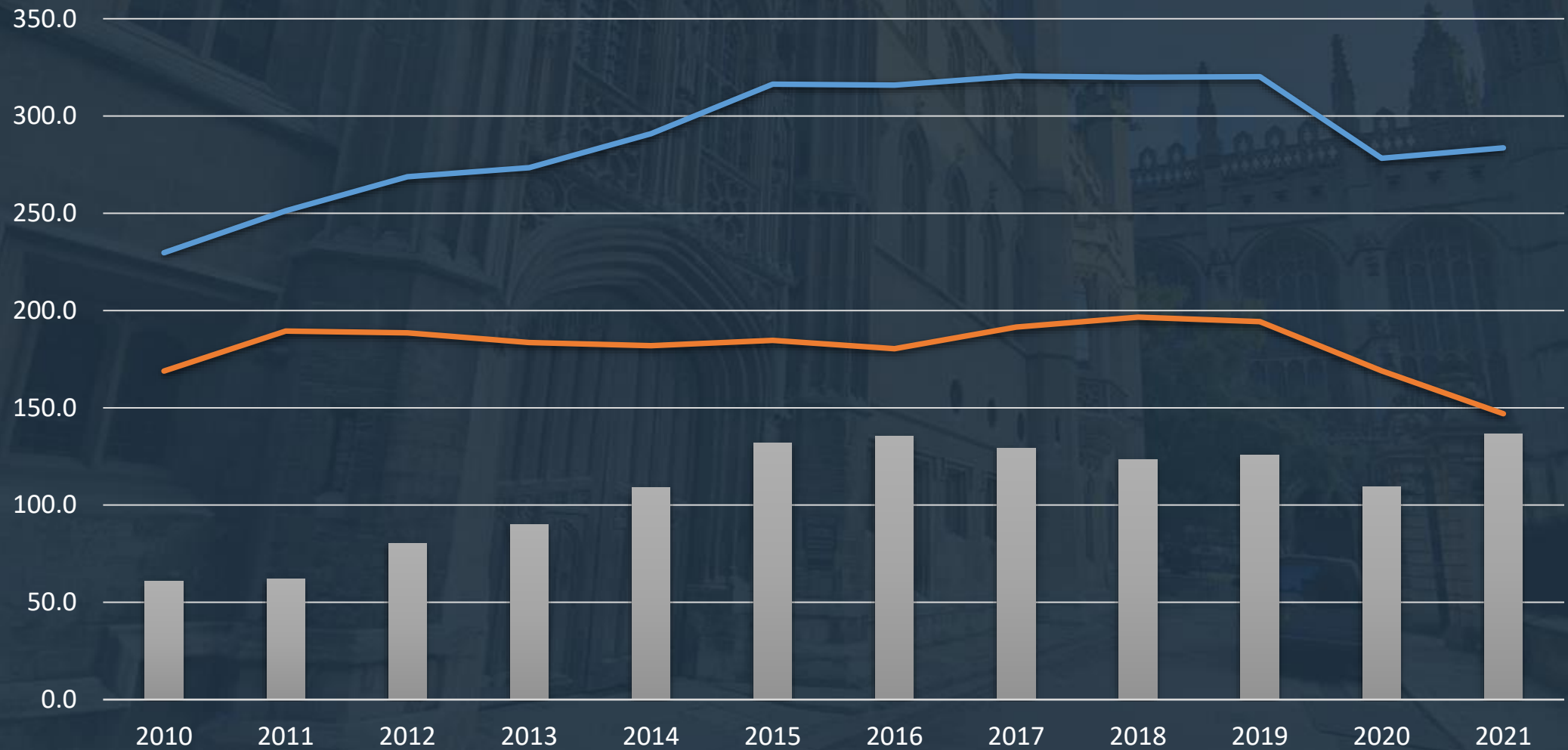
# Concept of asymmetrical dependence

- We refer to the concept of asymmetrical dependence of economies introduced by Perroux and, more specifically, economic dominance and structural dependence.
- Perroux pays the greatest attention to space as a field of forces. He is fascinated by the phenomenon of asymmetry resulting from the imbalance of forces between different units. The most important problem is that of the consequences of asymmetry, namely economic dominance.
- Between any two economic units, A and B, the domination effect is present when, in a definite field, unit A exercises on unit B an irreversible or partially irreversible influence (Perroux 1964, p. 30). The effect of domination may occur because of intentional and unintentional links.
- It can occur as a result of a change in the structure of A. When the structural change of A causes a structural change of B, while there is no reverse dependency, the effect of dominance of A over B by structural change occurs in its pure form.
- The strength of the dominance effect is determined by the bargaining power of the units, its dimensions and membership in the active economic sphere. Defining a dominant economy, Perroux stressed the importance of a good understanding of the national economy. In order to understand the origin and action of the effect of domination, it is necessary to consider the national economy as a complex system governed by the joint action of the decisions of the State, enterprises and consumers.
- Perroux divides the countries into two categories. Some form a group of superior countries - nations foyers, while the latter group of subordinates states - nations affiliates. Dominant countries influence subordinate countries. Subordinate countries can be identified by the size of trade with the dominant country. This level is 30% or more of the foreign trade of a subordinate country. This is reflected in terms of trade, capital flows or mobility factors of production (Perroux 1964, p. 186). According to Perroux, the situation for subordinate nations is difficult because they are dependent on the dependent countries and are at their mercy. Of course, there is a chance of reducing the differences in the level of economic development by modernizing the economies of the subordinated countries or increasing their competitiveness. But it is impossible to reconcile the interests of a country with a focus on an affiliated country (Perroux , p. 187)
- One of the most important concepts in Perroux's development theory and policy was the concept of optimal economic structure. Introduced in the late 1960s it was another step in the development of earlier concepts.

# Empirical study

- In the empirical analysis of structural dependencies, we take into account foreign trade.
- Firstly, we have analysed EU and UK import and export data to find out who is more dependent. Then we go level down and analyse the data on the trade between EU countries and UK.
- The aim of our study is to show differences in trade structure before and after Brexit and Covid-19 pandemic.
- The research period covers the years from 2010-2021 for data from the Eurostat database, UNCTAD and Office for National Statistics – UK.

# EU trade in goods with the United Kingdom, 2010-2021



Source: EUROSTAT - UE trade statistics, Note: billions Euro

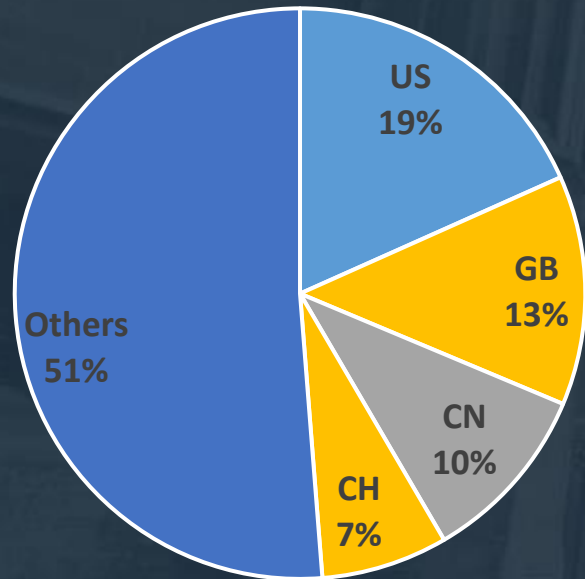
Trade balance

Exports

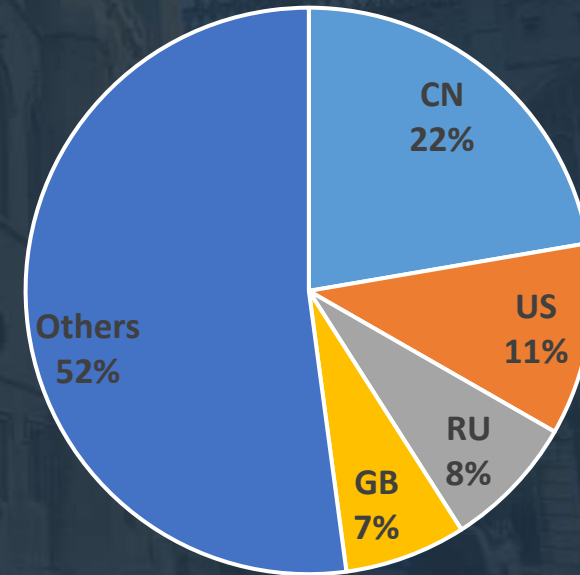
Imports

# EU top trading partners for import and export of goods, 2021

EU main trading partners for export of goods 2021

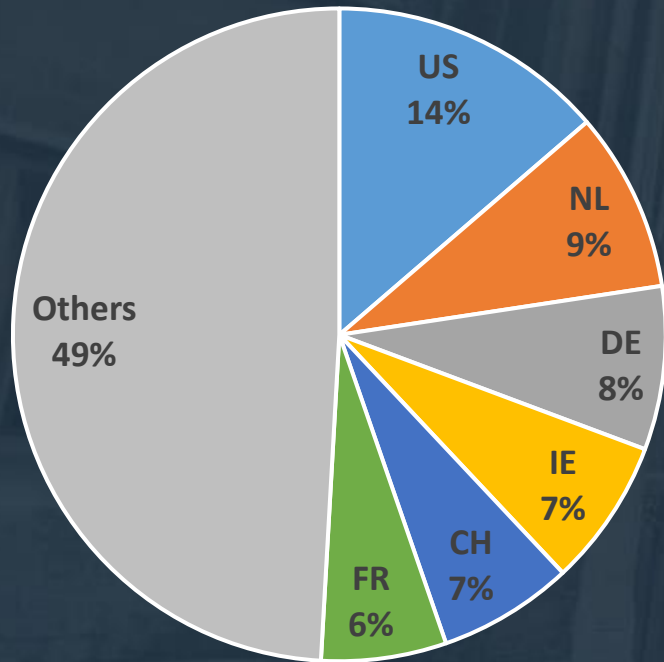


EU main trading partners for import of goods 2021



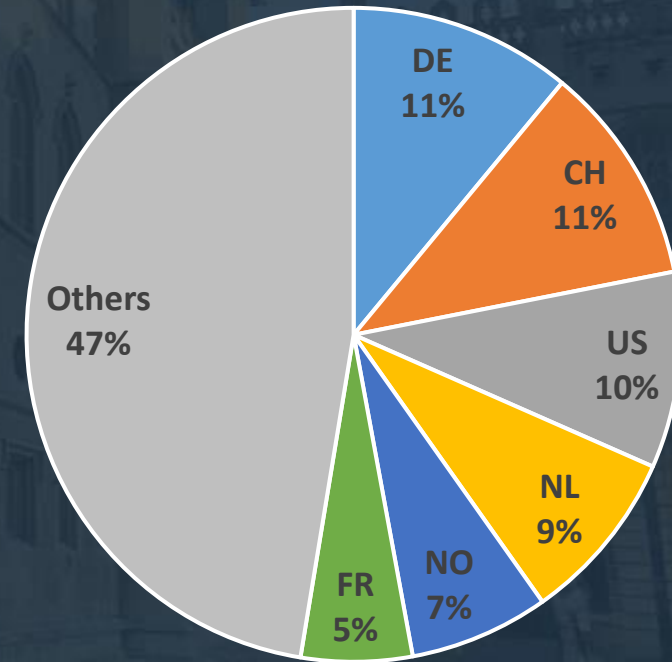
# UK top trading partners for import and export of goods, 2021

UK main trading partners for export of goods 2021



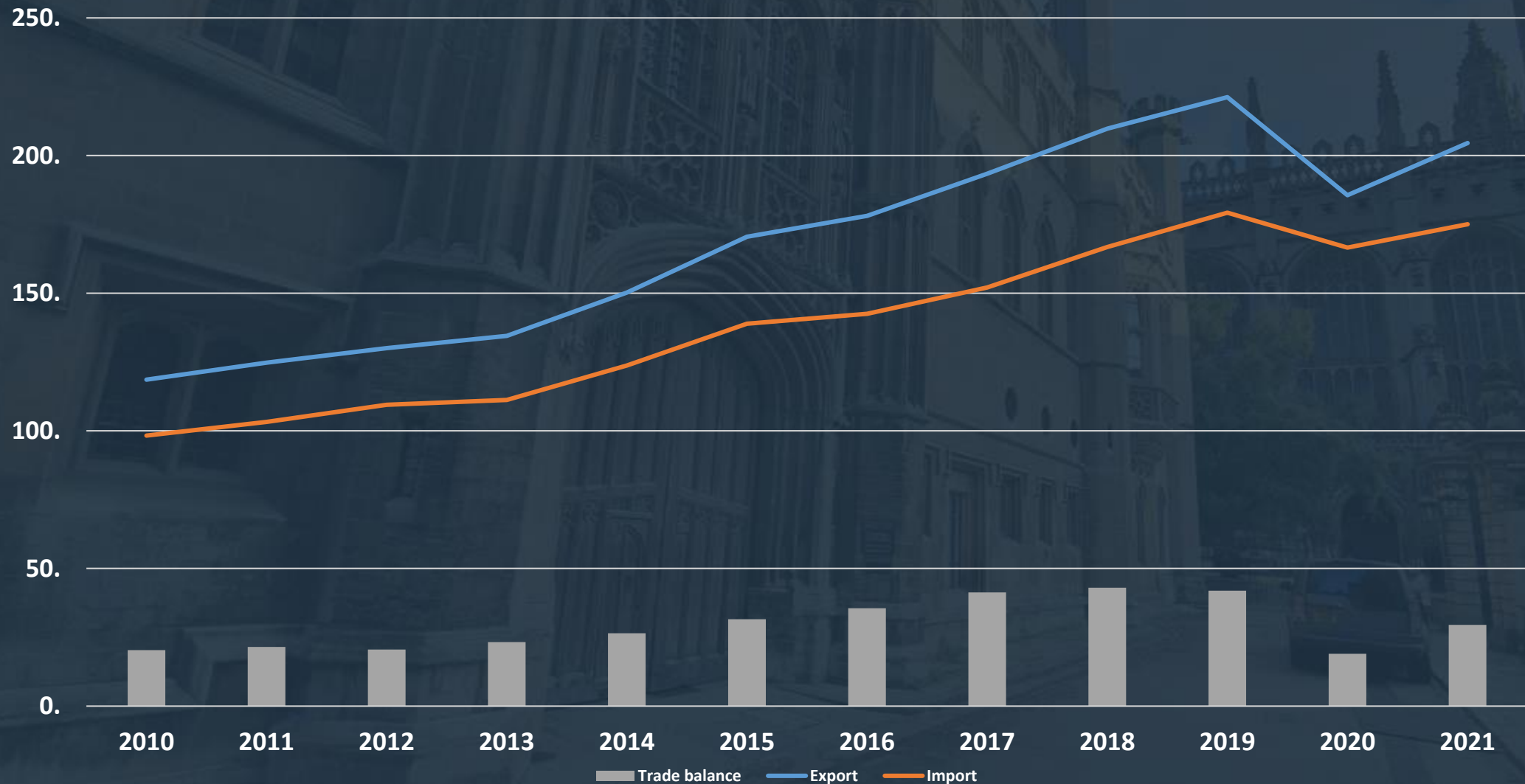
Export of goods to all EU countries 37%

UK main trading partners for import of goods 2021



Import of goods from all EU countries 49%

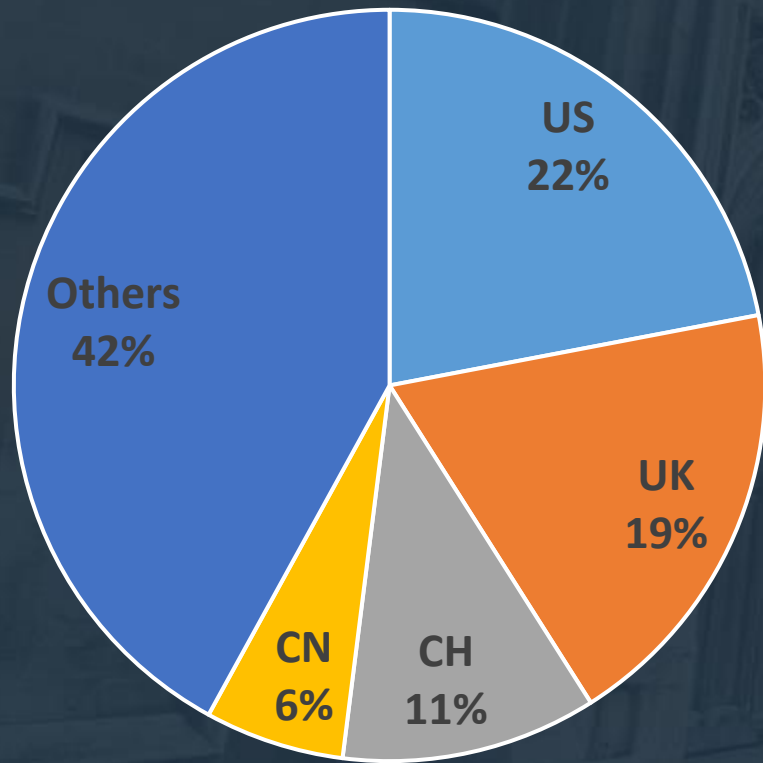
# EU trade in services with the United Kingdom, 2010-2021



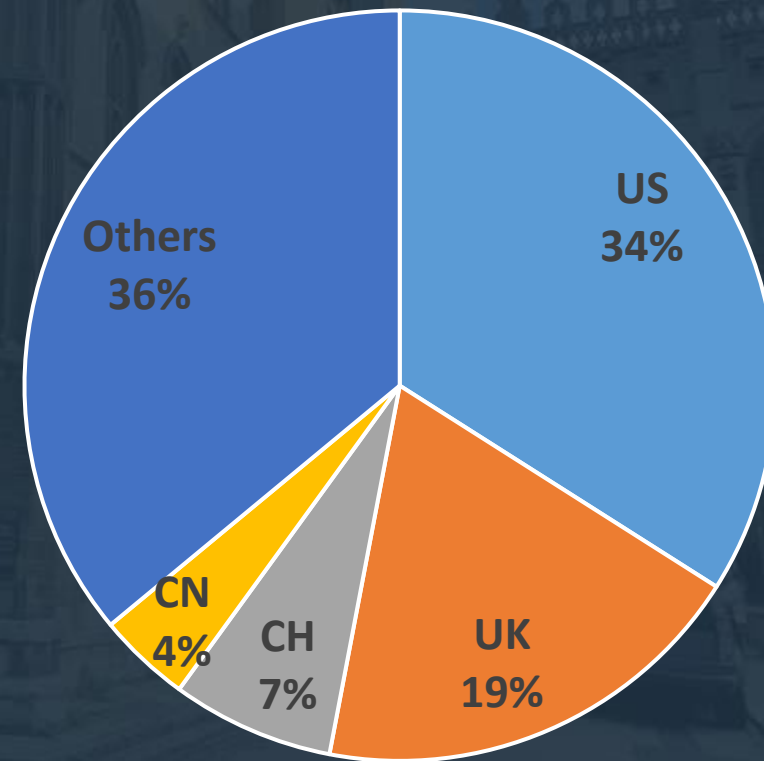
Source: EUROSTAT - UE trade statistics, Note: billions Euro

# EU top trading partners for import and export of services, 2021

EU main trading partners for export of services 2021



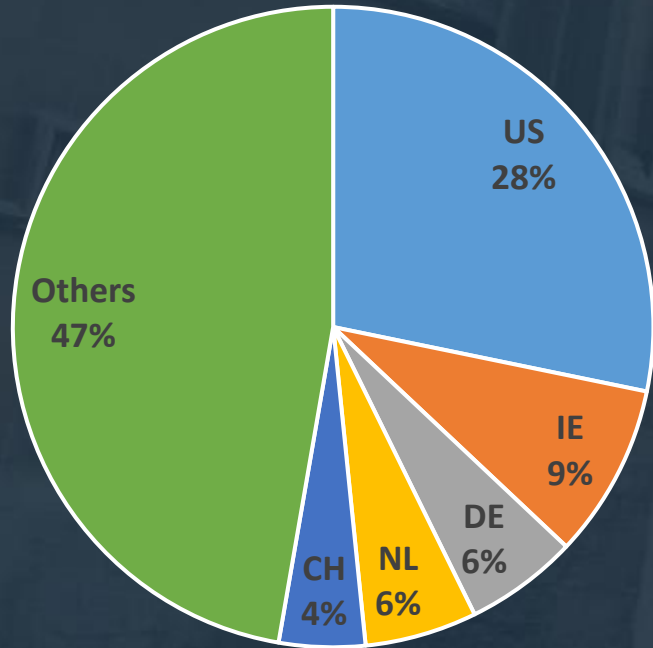
EU main trading partners for import of services 2021





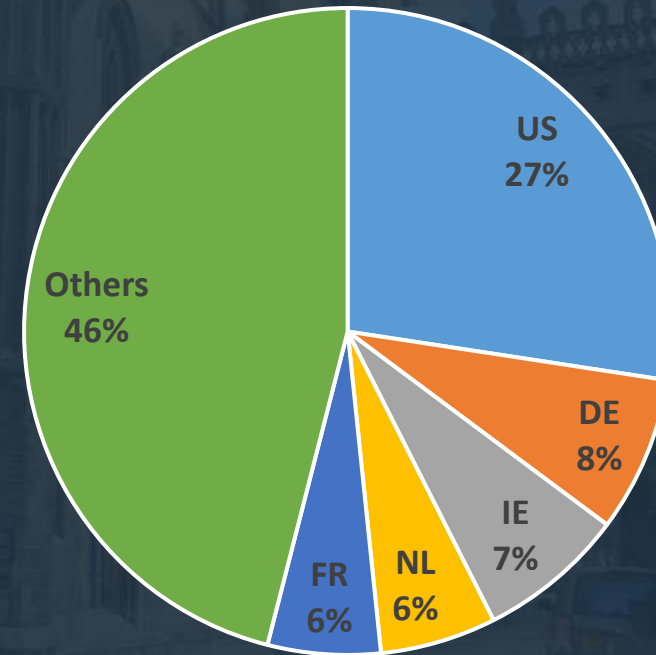
# UK top trading partners for import and export of services, 2021

UK main trading partners for export of services 2021



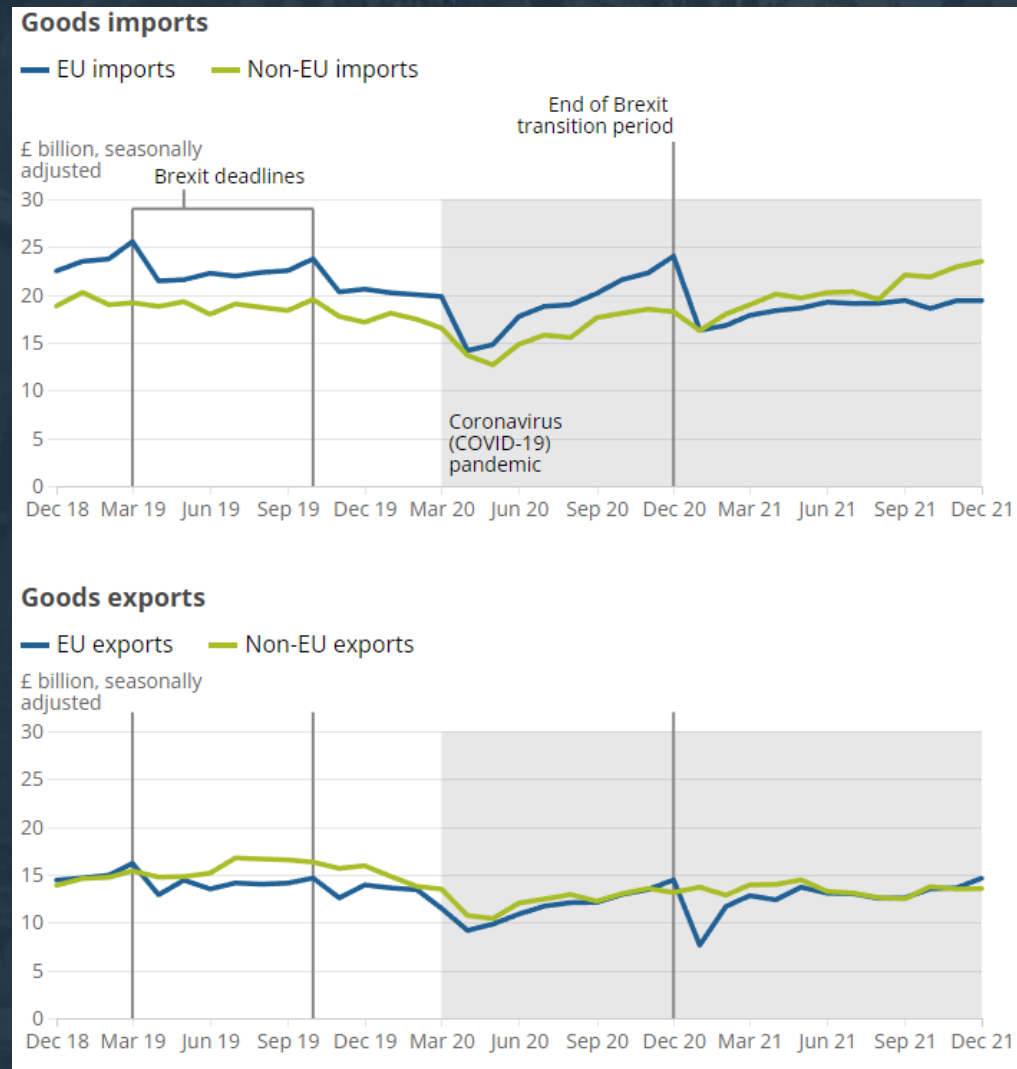
Export of services to all EU countries 39%

UK main trading partners for import of services 2021



Import of services from all EU countries 42%

# The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and the end of the Brexit transition period on UK imports and exports of goods



Source: Office for National Statistics – UK trade statistics, current prices, seasonally adjusted

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/nationalaccounts/balanceofpayments/articles/uktradeingoodsyearinreview/2021>

# Trade dependence

- *export dependence*  $_{UK-EU} = \frac{\text{share of UK's export to EU in total UK's export}}{\text{share of EU's import from UK in total EU's import}}$

- *export dependence*  $_{UK-EU} = \frac{\frac{\text{export}_{UK \text{ to } EU}}{\text{total export}_{UK}}}{\frac{\text{import}_{EU \text{ from } UK}}{\text{total import}_{EU}}}$

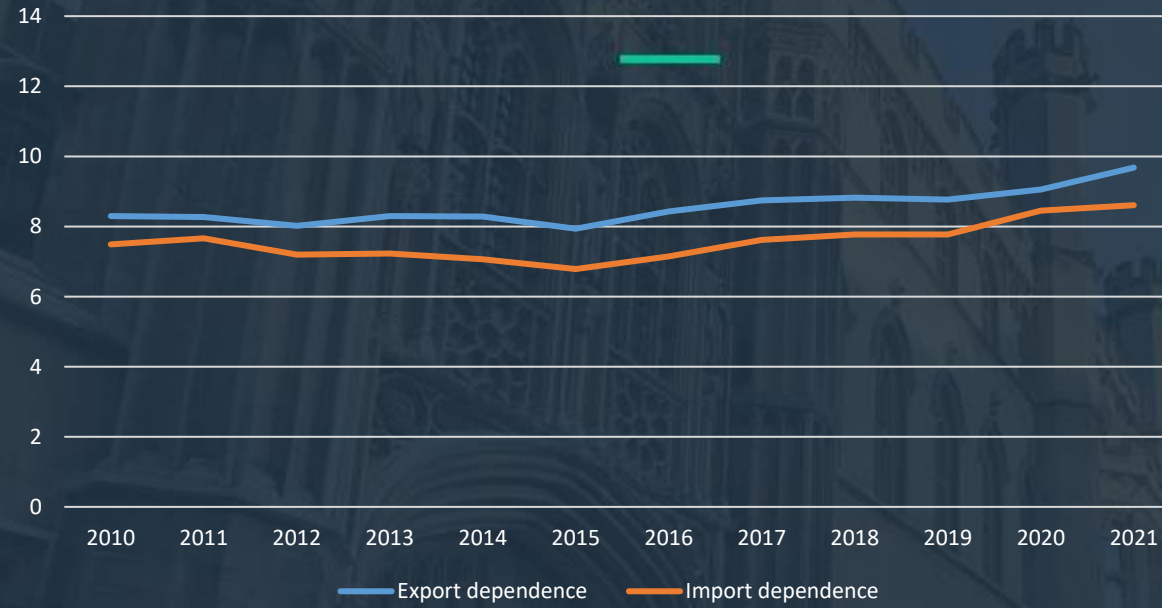
- *import dependence*  $_{UK-EU} = \frac{\text{share of UK's import from EU in total UK's import}}{\text{share of EU's export to UK in total EU's export}}$

- *import dependence*  $_{UK-EU} = \frac{\frac{\text{import}_{UK \text{ from } EU}}{\text{total import}_{UK}}}{\frac{\text{export}_{EU \text{ to } UK}}{\text{total export}_{EU}}}$

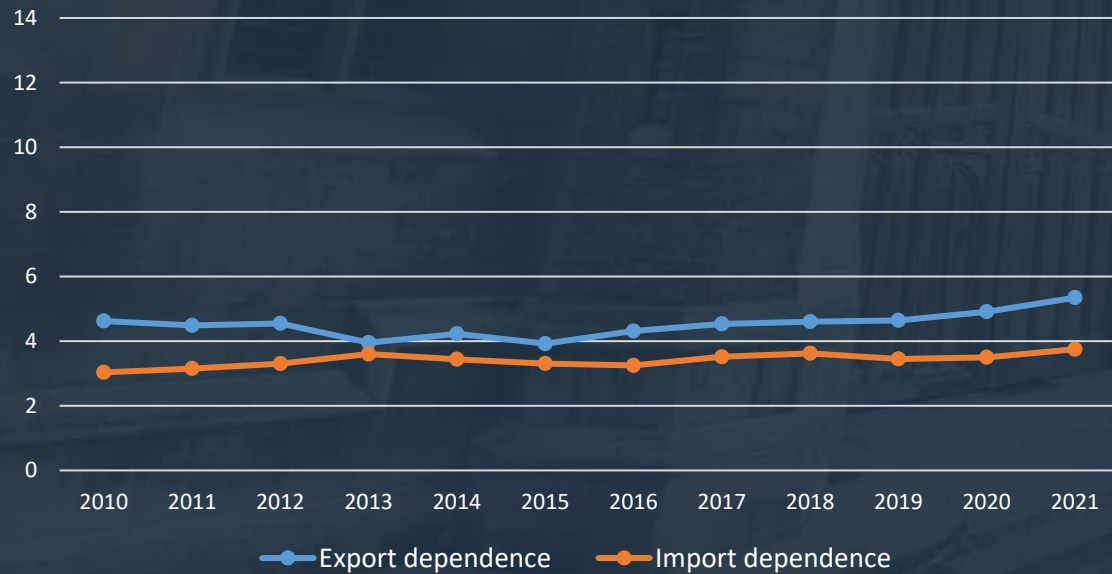
# Trade importance indicator

- *export dependence*  $A-B = (0,1)$  - Trade flow is less important for A (positive relationship, since it is the country that has a stronger position and influence on the economic structure in the other country. )\*
  - *export dependence*  $A-B = (1)$  - trade flow is equally important for A & B
  - *export dependence*  $A-B = (1,2)$  - Trade flow is less important for B (low dependence)
  - *export dependence*  $A-B = (2,5)$  (medium dependence)
  - *export dependence*  $A-B = (5,10)$  (significant dependence)
  - *export dependence*  $A-B = (10,100)$  (very high dependence )
  - *export dependence*  $A-B = (100, +\infty)$  (completely dependent)
  - *import dependence*  $A-B = (0,1)$  - Trade flow is less important for A
  - *import dependence*  $A-B = (1)$  - trade flow is equally important for A & B
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  - *import dependence*  $A-B = (100, +\infty)$  (completely dependent)
- According to Perroux, a small indicator gives an advantage to country A and may even put pressure on country B in the long term, due to the fact that it can affect a country's economic structure in the long term. and vice versa, if this indicator is greater than one, then it can negatively affect a given economy in the long term, and, in addition, with economic downturns, the transmission of the "crisis" can occur very quickly.
  - **During our analysis, we noted that it is worth noting the economic strength of a country. Rather, a very small region/country with a weak economy cannot be compared to a strong economy. Alternatively, one would then need to somehow standardize the data being considered.**

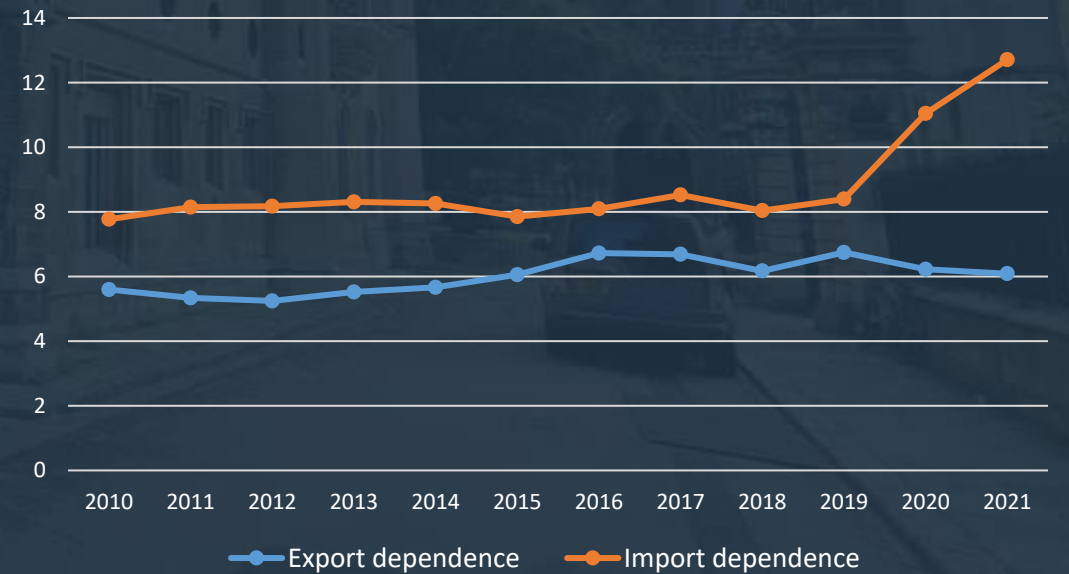
### UK – EU trade dependance: goods and services



### UK - EU Trade dependance in goods

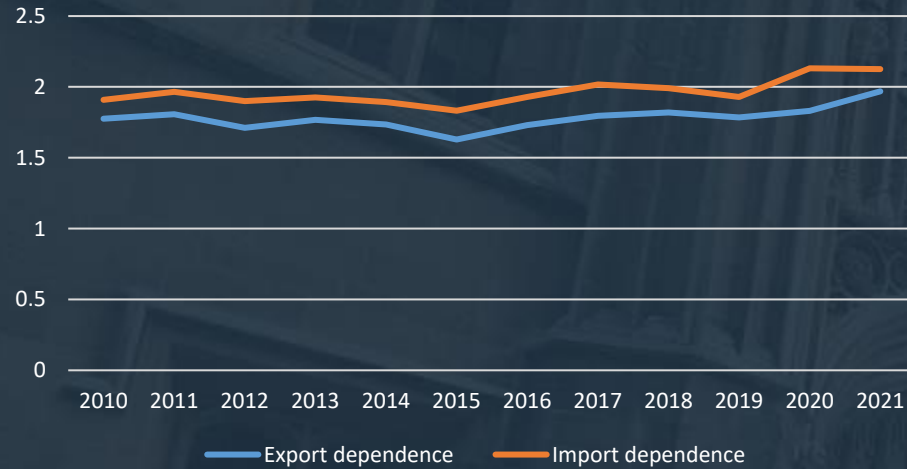


### UK - EU Trade dependance in services

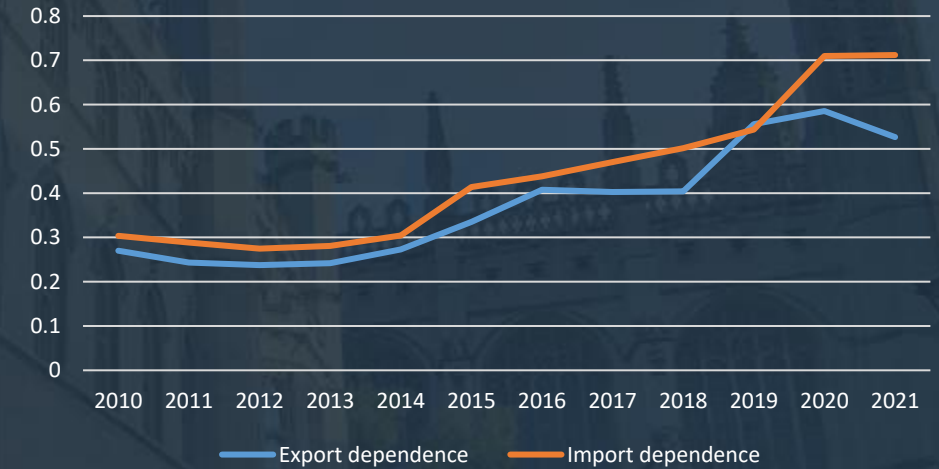


# UK – selected EU countries - trade dependence: goods and services

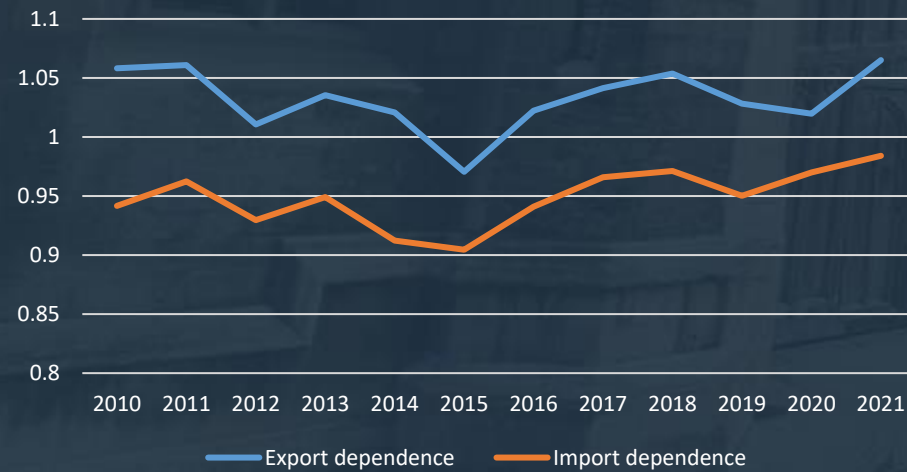
## UK – Germany



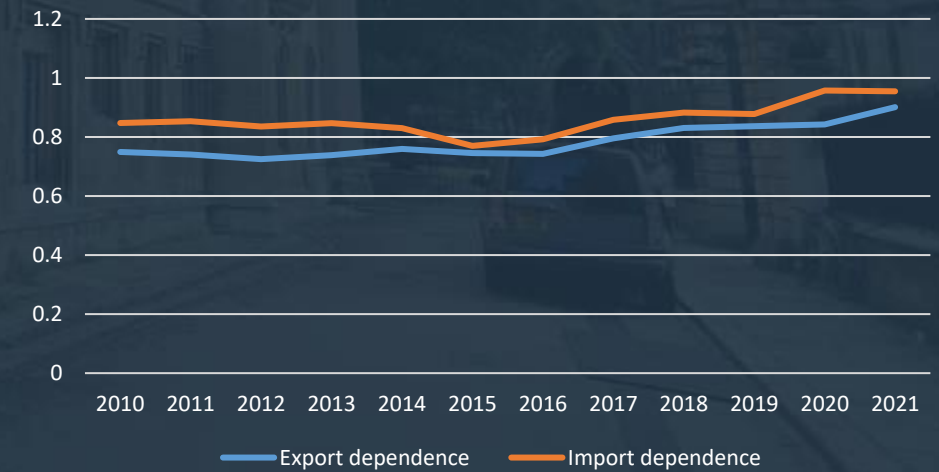
## UK - Ireland



## UK - France

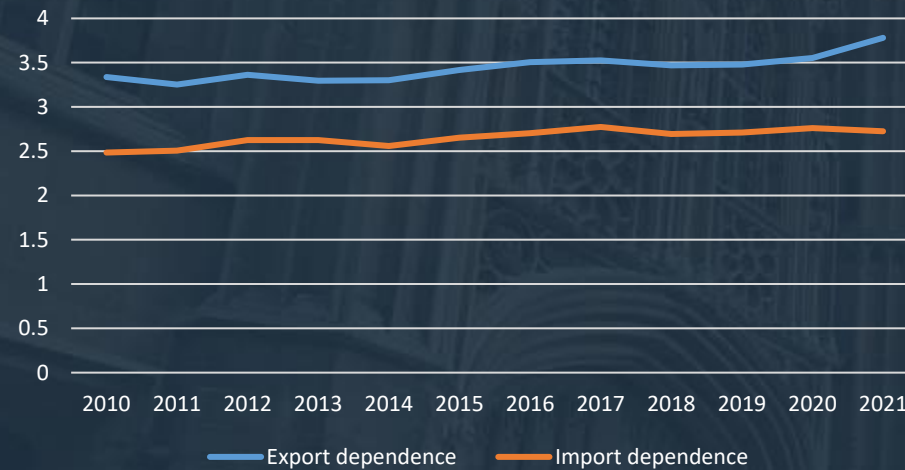


## UK - Netherlands



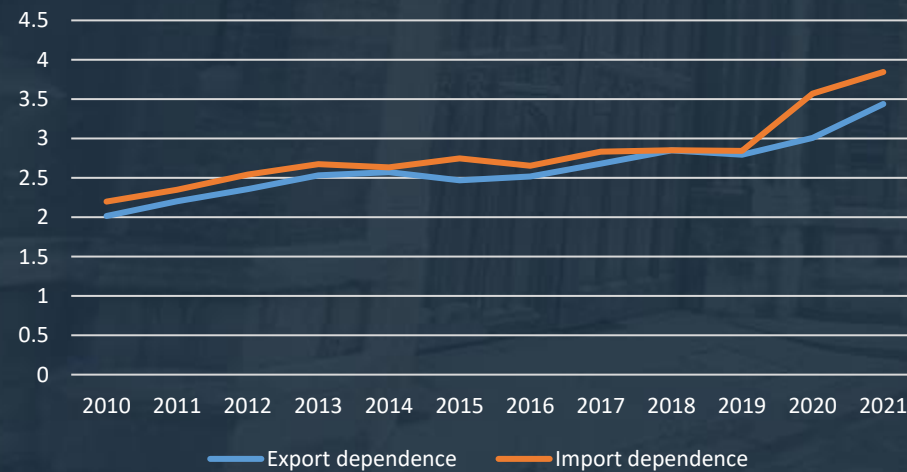
# UK – non EU (USA, China) - trade dependence: goods and services

UK - USA



	Export dependence	Import dependence
2010	3,34	2,48
2011	3,25	2,51
2012	3,36	2,63
2013	3,29	2,63
2014	3,30	2,56
2015	3,42	2,65
2016	3,51	2,70
2017	3,52	2,77
2018	3,47	2,69
2019	3,48	2,71
2020	3,55	2,76
2021	3,78	2,72

UK - China



	Export dependence	Import dependence
2010	2,01	2,20
2011	2,20	2,35
2012	2,36	2,54
2013	2,53	2,67
2014	2,57	2,63
2015	2,47	2,75
2016	2,52	2,65
2017	2,68	2,83
2018	2,85	2,85
2019	2,79	2,84
2020	3,01	3,57
2021	3,44	3,84

# Concluding Thoughts

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- Key legislative changes in post-Brexit UK include immigration policy, law enforcement and trade policy. The TCA is not “tailored” to the UK's ambition to “stand on its own two feet”.
- The interconnected nature of supply chains is expected to render them even more vulnerable.
- Our analysis demonstrated that the trade dependency index, both for goods and services, is increasing, which means that trade flow is less important for the EU than the UK economy.
- The right economic structure can ensure long-term economic growth. Diversification in both the import and export of goods and services is crucial for maintaining a stable economic situation.



# THANK YOU

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# UK regions – Germany - trade

The maps below show the value of UK goods exports and imports between each UK region and Germany in 2022. The maps are shaded with the 3 UK regions with the highest amount of trade as the darkest colour, and the 3 UK regions with the lowest amount of trade as the lightest colour.

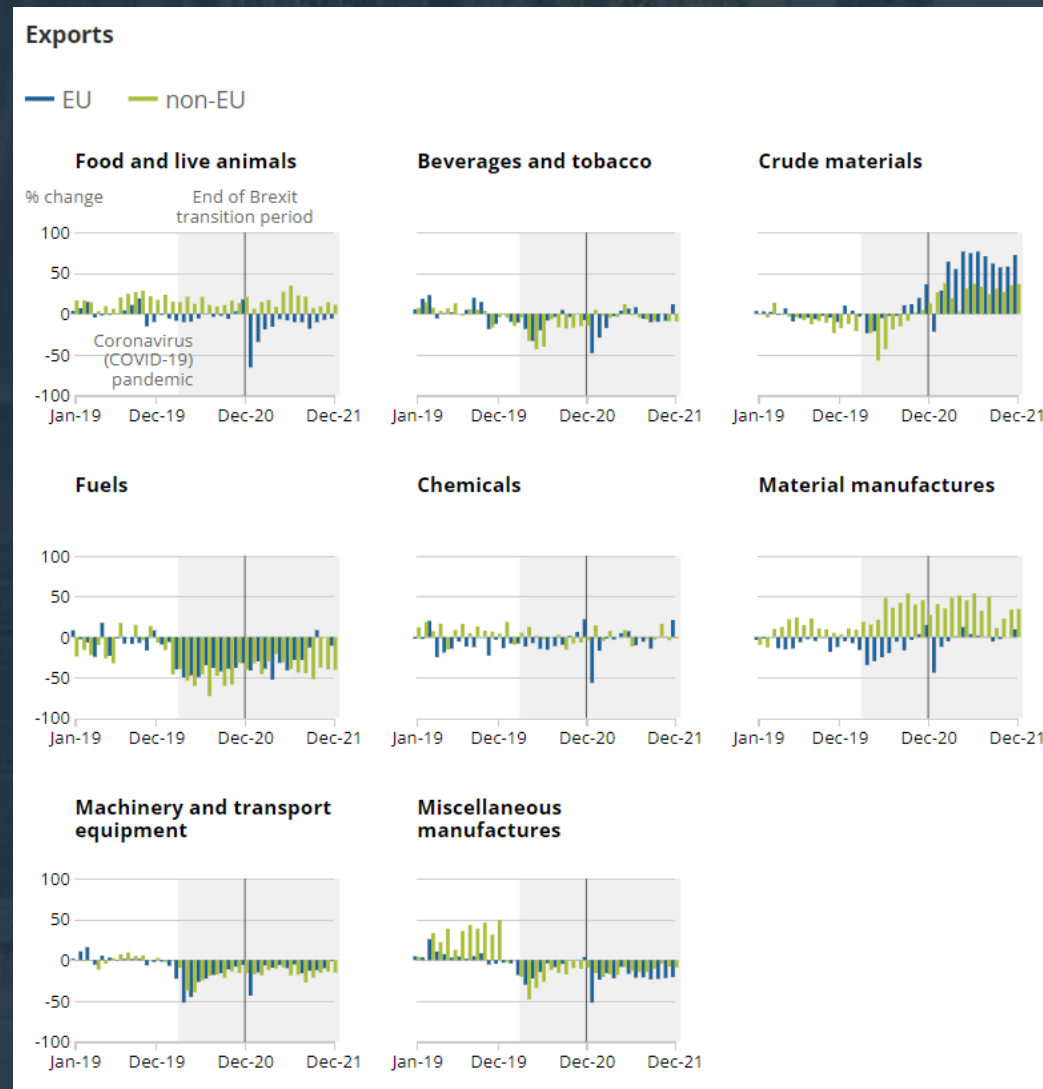


The data that are presented in the maps above for 2022 in £ billion are also given in the table below:

UK country or English region	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Value of goods exports to Germany	1.5	3.2	1.5	2.5	2.9	2.6	3.9	4.9	2.4	2.4	2.7	0.4
Percentage of total goods exports to Germany	4.6%	9.8%	4.7%	7.6%	8.9%	8.0%	12.0%	15.0%	7.5%	7.5%	8.2%	1.1%
Value of goods imports from Germany	1.3	5.9	3.1	4.1	5.8	5.2	5.4	26.1	2.9	1.3	1.8	0.5
Percentage of total goods imports from Germany	1.9%	8.6%	4.5%	5.9%	8.4%	7.5%	7.8%	37.6%	4.2%	1.9%	2.7%	0.8%

Note that these figures from HMRC are reported on a physical movement basis and are **not directly comparable** to trade data from ONS which are reported on a change of ownership basis. **Percentages will not total 100%** as data not allocated to a single UK country or English region are not presented.

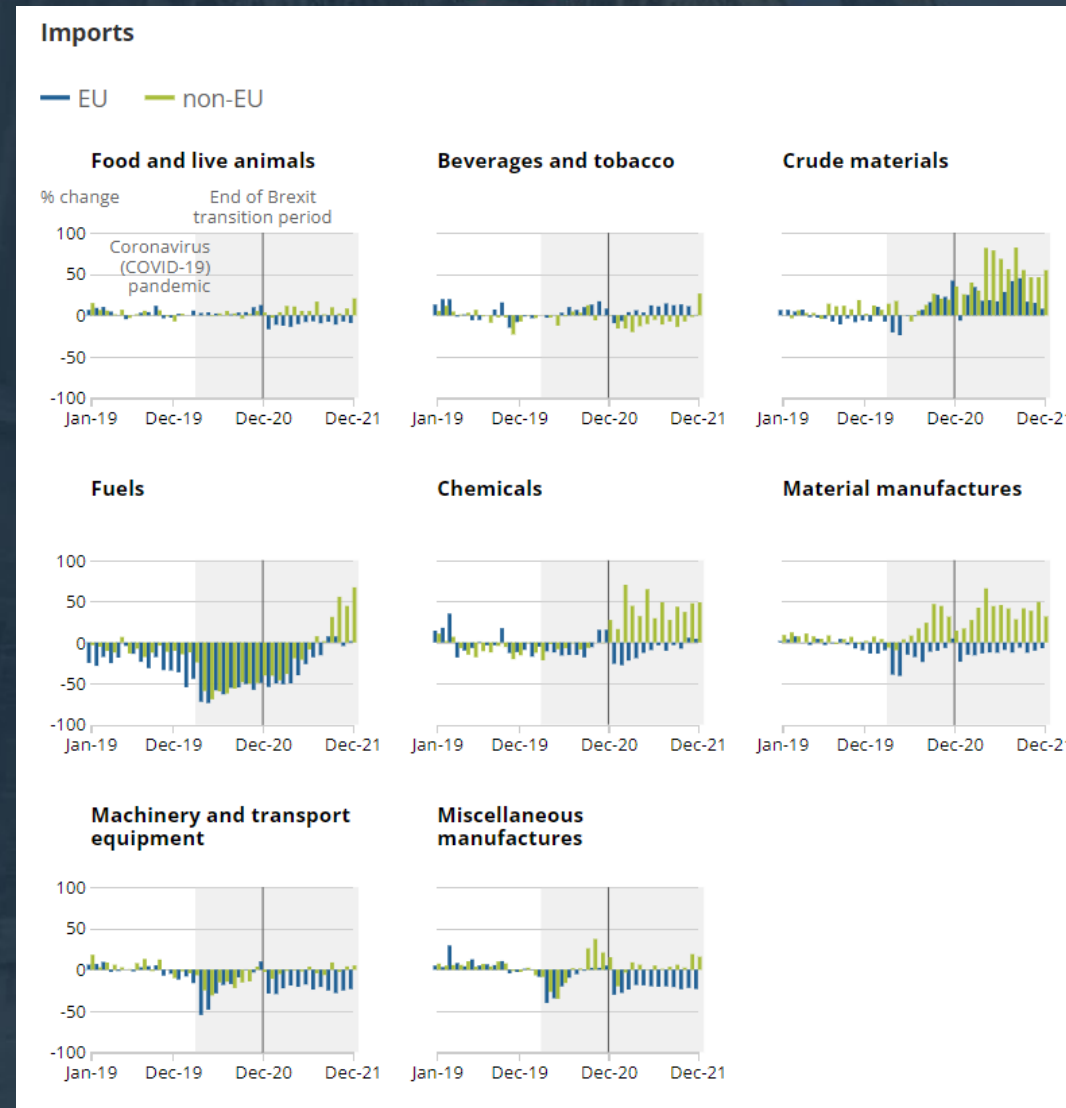
# The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and the end of the Brexit transition period on UK imports and exports of goods



Source: Office for National Statistics – UK trade statistics, current prices, seasonally adjusted

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/nationalaccounts/balanceofpayments/articles/uktradeingoodsyearinreview/2021?fbclid=IwAR3CFmwA6UkW7iVbkkQAcke3WtHYYFHp01OID0xZOB06GfrcDSSGzjQ00j0-> description here, just for us, later we will delete the link

# The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and the end of the Brexit transition period on UK imports and exports of goods

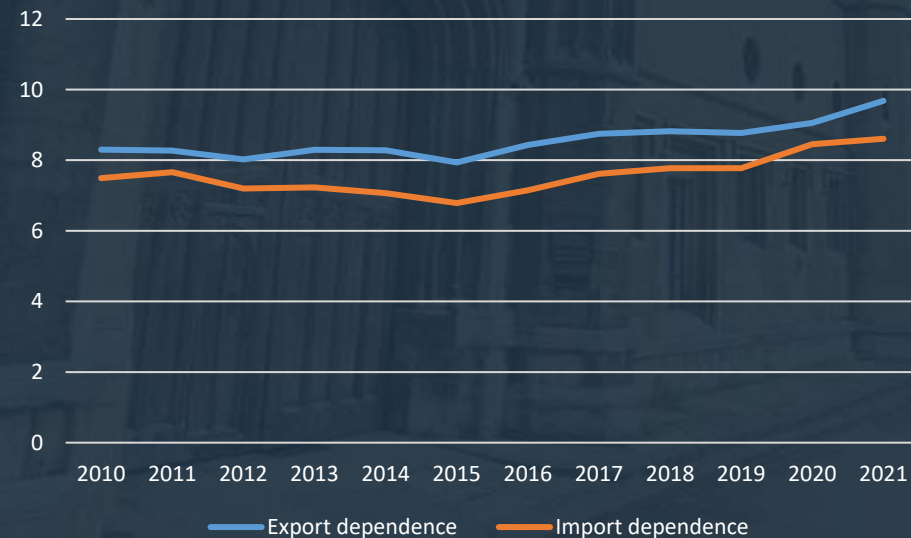


Source: Office for National Statistics – UK trade statistics, current prices, seasonally adjusted

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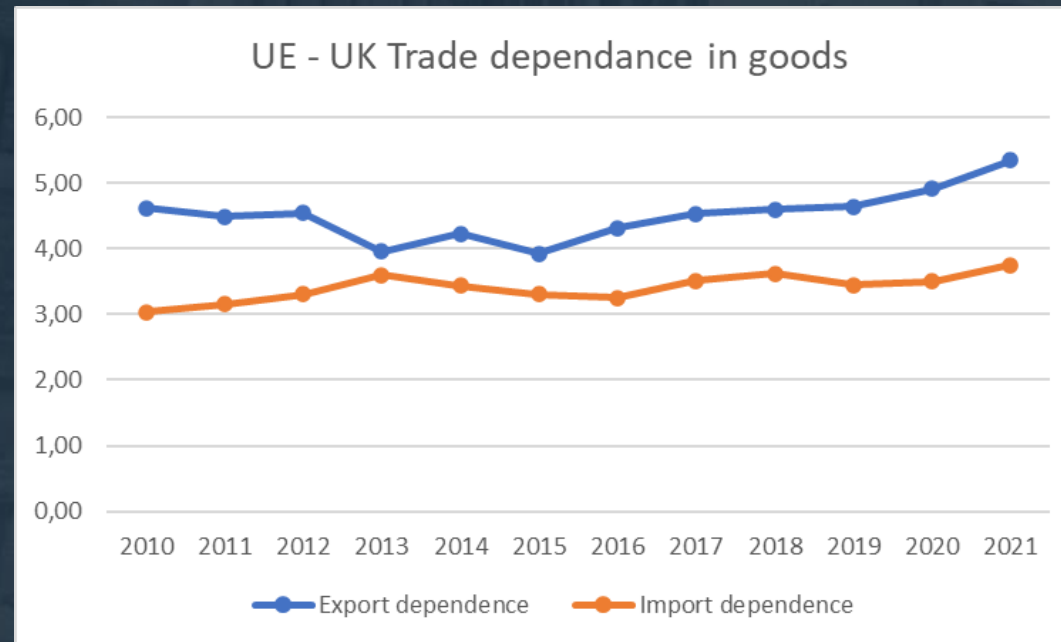
# EU – UK trade dependence: goods and services

	Export UK-UE	Export UK	Import UE	Export dependence	Export UE-UK	Import UK	Export UE	Import dependence
2010	218370	460 490,0	3820823,082	8,30	248768	487 697,0	3 653 062,3	7,49
2011	245791	517 447,0	4279271,051	8,27	268532	533 622,0	4 088 453,2	7,66
2012	236970	520 389,0	4173942,317	8,02	274266	539 935,0	3 886 416,0	7,20
2013	239196	535 566,0	4443210,376	8,30	289635	563 318,0	4 072 153,2	7,23
2014	236656	528 856,0	4379928,302	8,28	296087	567 554,0	4 010 709,3	7,07
2015	225995	530 778,0	4212527,985	7,94	297404	562 520,0	3 817 380,2	6,79
2016	246871	572 855,0	4828764,047	8,43	323987	611 950,0	4 373 280,8	7,15
2017	281433	639 523,0	5593408,126	8,75	353102	669 853,0	5 101 546,3	7,62
2018	299491	673 865,0	5943673,016	8,82	375095	706 873,0	5 494 926,4	7,77
2019	298146	699 654,0	6134380,68	8,77	379307	735 802,0	5 719 741,7	7,77
2020	258733	616 786,0	5584990,904	9,05	304909	609 229,0	5 148 934,7	8,45
2021	273671	654 284,0	6334472,581	9,68	317035	682 323,0	5 873 584,2	8,61



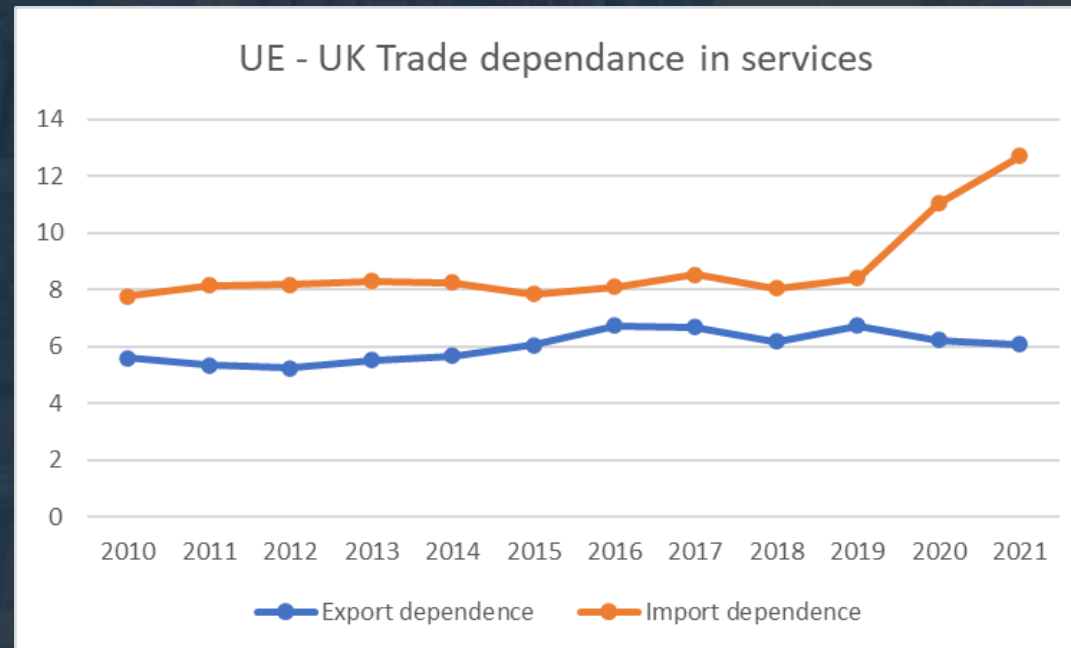
# UE – UK trade dependence: goods

	Export UK-EU	Export UK	Import EU	Export dependence	Export EU-UK	Import UK	Export EU	Import dependence
2010	168 897,4	318 333,0	1 471 032,3	4,62	229 710,6	473 423,5	1 435 577,8	3,03
2011	189 454,4	371 615,4	1 666 126,6	4,48	251 284,9	515 521,7	1 624 461,1	3,15
2012	188 552,5	374 553,0	1 702 497,7	4,55	268 776,8	536 376,9	1 770 879,8	3,30
2013	183 538,0	412 651,0	1 630 801,5	3,95	273 474,2	494 859,2	1 780 148,3	3,60
2014	181 920,3	384 753,8	1 625 426,5	4,22	290 922,6	522 652,9	1 796 802,3	3,44
2015	184 652,0	420 275,5	1 648 068,3	3,92	316 375,6	568 049,6	1 876 328,3	3,30
2016	180 391,4	371 725,9	1 602 470,1	4,31	315 862,0	574 910,1	1 866 812,7	3,25
2017	191 528,5	391 119,2	1 772 081,2	4,53	320 568,8	567 325,6	1 994 260,5	3,52
2018	196 603,9	415 614,2	1 912 116,7	4,60	319 927,4	568 750,4	2 059 766,9	3,62
2019	194 296,5	418 331,8	1 940 879,4	4,64	320 205,6	618 574,5	2 131 984,9	3,45
2020	169 010,7	349 870,0	1 717 471,0	4,91	278 309,4	552 636,6	1 932 739,5	3,50
2021	146 939,1	397 859,0	2 125 878,4	5,34	283 625,4	581 919,8	2 181 003,3	3,75



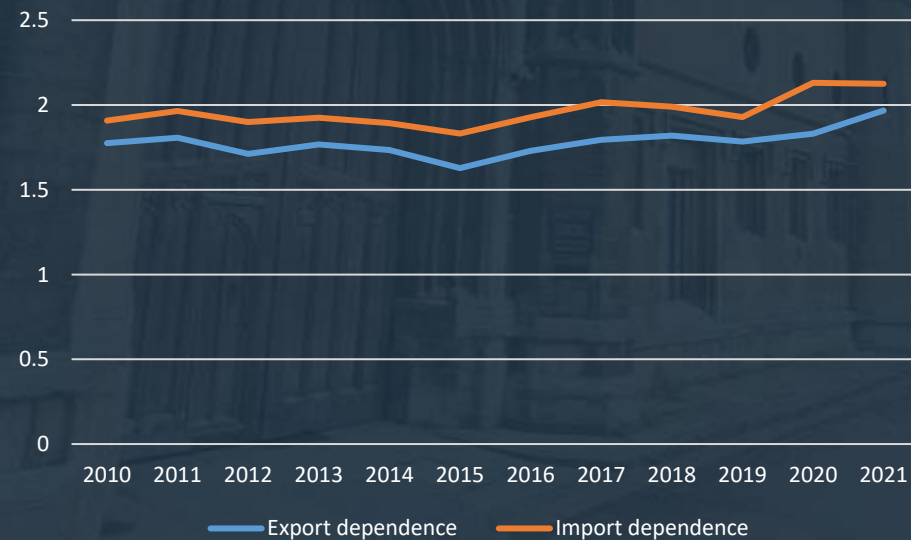
# UE – UK trade dependence: services

	Export UK-EU	Export UK	Import EU	Export dependence	Export EU-UK	Import UK	Export EU	Import dependence
2010	168 897,4	318 333,0	1 471 032,3	4,62	229 710,6	473 423,5	1 435 577,8	3,03
2011	189 454,4	371 615,4	1 666 126,6	4,48	251 284,9	515 521,7	1 624 461,1	3,15
2012	188 552,5	374 553,0	1 702 497,7	4,55	268 776,8	536 376,9	1 770 879,8	3,30
2013	183 538,0	412 651,0	1 630 801,5	3,95	273 474,2	494 859,2	1 780 148,3	3,60
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2017	191 528,5	391 119,2	1 772 081,2	4,53	320 568,8	567 325,6	1 994 260,5	3,52
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2021	146 939,1	397 859,0	2 125 878,4	5,34	283 625,4	581 919,8	2 181 003,3	3,75



# UK – Germany trade dependence: goods and services

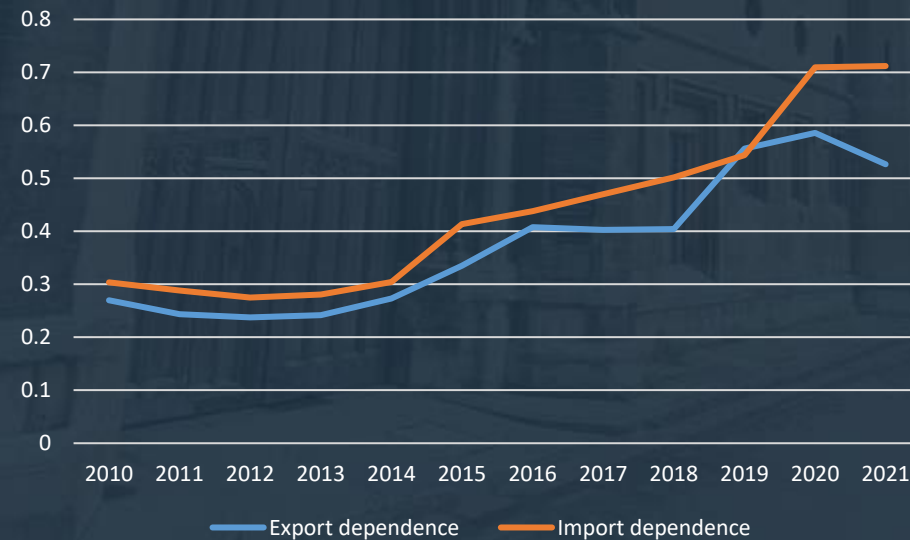
	Export UK-DE	Export UK	DE	Export dependence	Export DE-UK	Import UK	Export DE	Import dependence
2010	39 497,0	460 490,0	817 523,0	1,78	55 509,0	487 697,0	930 705,6	1,91
2011	46 353,0	517 447,0	935 199,8	1,81	59 413,0	533 622,0	1 048 498,3	1,96
2012	45 314,0	520 389,0	890 600,7	1,71	61 854,0	539 935,0	1 025 764,1	1,90
2013	43 884,0	535 566,0	946 486,8	1,77	65 152,0	563 318,0	1 084 407,8	1,93
2014	44 929,0	528 856,0	917 180,7	1,73	70 002,0	567 554,0	1 074 492,7	1,89
2015	44 820,0	530 778,0	864 088,8	1,63	70 367,0	562 520,0	1 030 426,4	1,83
2016	49 320,0	572 855,0	990 925,8	1,73	74 642,0	611 950,0	1 180 002,2	1,93
2017	56 642,0	639 523,0	1 148 095,1	1,80	80 850,0	669 853,0	1 350 647,9	2,02
2018	56 168,0	673 865,0	1 226 070,5	1,82	80 725,0	706 873,0	1 407 037,0	1,99
2019	56 345,0	699 654,0	1 248 478,0	1,78	77 915,0	735 802,0	1 419 304,4	1,93
2020	50 261,0	616 786,0	1 129 294,8	1,83	66 272,0	609 229,0	1 298 012,4	2,13
2021	49 402,0	654 284,0	1 287 602,4	1,97	69 733,0	682 323,0	1 450 042,5	2,13





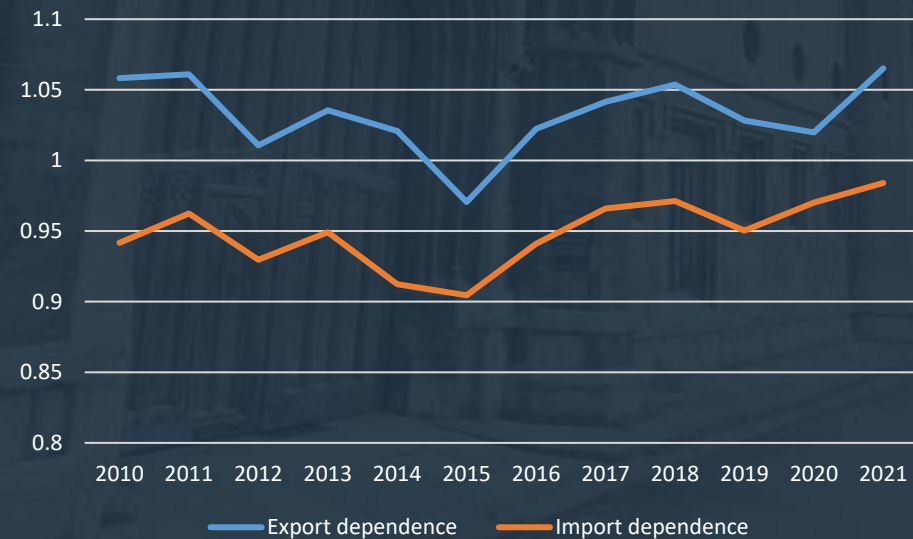
# UK – Ireland trade dependence: goods and services

	Export UK-IE	Export UK	Import IE	Export dependence	Export IE-UK	Import UK	Export IE	Import dependence
2010	28 064,0	460 490,0	124 257,0	0,27	17932	487 697,0	148 118,2	0,30
2011	31 917,0	517 447,0	125 911,4	0,24	18553	533 622,0	153 844,7	0,29
2012	31 030,0	520 389,0	123 548,1	0,24	18456	539 935,0	148 374,8	0,27
2013	30 897,0	535 566,0	129 428,8	0,24	18814	563 318,0	158 105,4	0,28
2014	29 629,0	528 856,0	144 353,1	0,27	18764	567 554,0	172 675,4	0,30
2015	28 643,0	530 778,0	177 747,8	0,33	19824	562 520,0	232 667,8	0,41
2016	31 202,0	572 855,0	233 504,6	0,41	21419	611 950,0	268 026,3	0,44
2017	36 840,0	639 523,0	257 559,8	0,40	23296	669 853,0	314 879,3	0,47
2018	42 242,0	673 865,0	272 310,7	0,40	26204	706 873,0	354 546,6	0,50
2019	40 920,0	699 654,0	388 944,5	0,56	25164	735 802,0	399 944,0	0,54
2020	40 776,0	616 786,0	361 158,6	0,59	21475	609 229,0	432 327,8	0,71
2021	42 810,0	654 284,0	344 532,1	0,53	25095	682 323,0	485 677,0	0,71



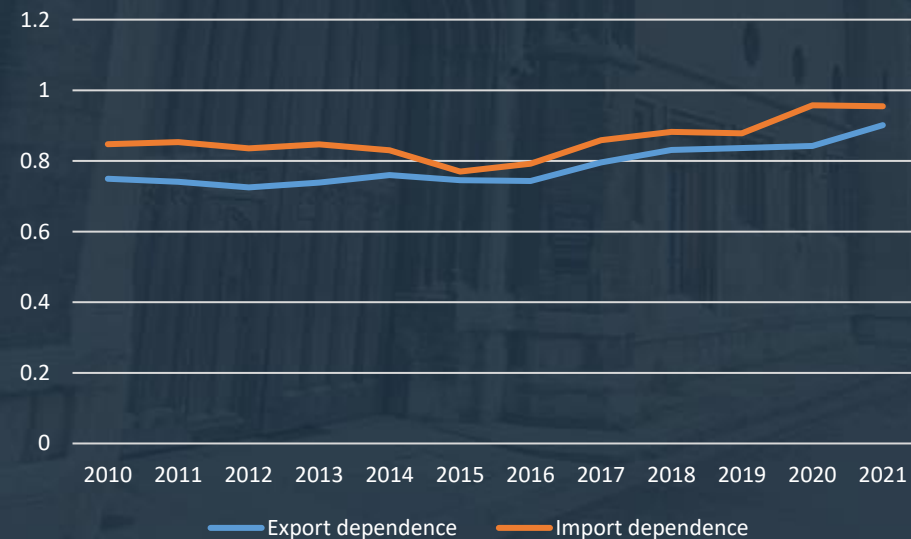
# UK – France trade dependence: goods and services

	Export UK-FR	Export UK	Import France	Export dependence	Export FR-UK	Import UK	Export France	Import dependence
2010	28 915,0	460 490,0	487 315,7	1,06	32 576,0	487 697,0	459 264,0	0,94
2011	32 597,0	517 447,0	549 004,6	1,06	34 335,0	533 622,0	513 564,8	0,96
2012	32 038,0	520 389,0	525 959,7	1,01	34 645,0	539 935,0	501 934,2	0,93
2013	32 546,0	535 566,0	554 537,6	1,04	35 489,0	563 318,0	534 670,7	0,95
2014	30 178,0	528 856,0	539 855,2	1,02	36 234,0	567 554,0	517 788,1	0,91
2015	30 126,0	530 778,0	515 166,8	0,97	35 701,0	562 520,0	508 805,9	0,90
2016	33 203,0	572 855,0	585 653,9	1,02	37 570,0	611 950,0	575 834,7	0,94
2017	38 577,0	639 523,0	666 049,1	1,04	40 981,0	669 853,0	647 040,5	0,97
2018	39 947,0	673 865,0	710 063,3	1,05	44 805,0	706 873,0	686 512,3	0,97
2019	40 285,0	699 654,0	719 406,6	1,03	46 111,0	735 802,0	699 202,4	0,95
2020	31 817,0	616 786,0	628 983,7	1,02	35 505,0	609 229,0	590 994,2	0,97
2021	32 325,0	654 284,0	696 899,4	1,07	34 621,0	682 323,0	671 451,2	0,98



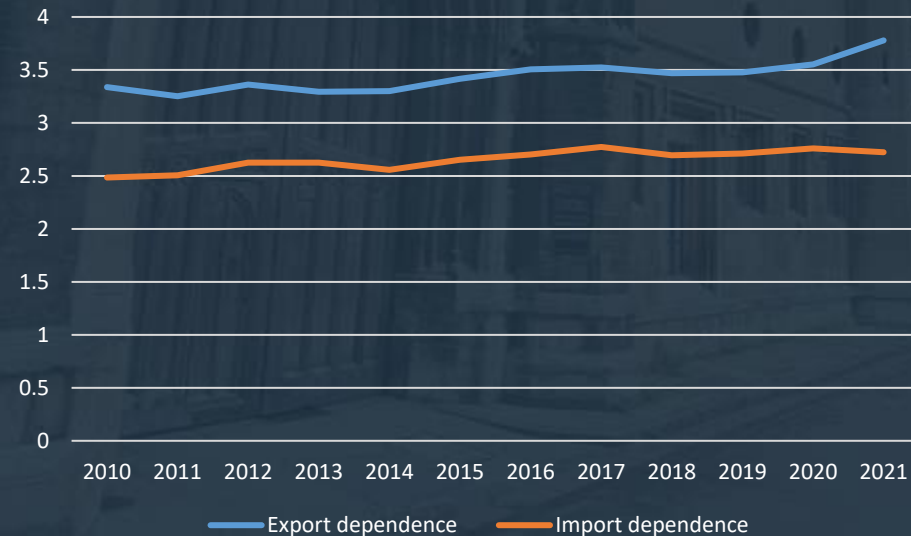
# UK – Netherlands trade dependence: goods and services

	Export UK-NL	Export UK	Import NL	Export dependence	Export NL-UK	Import UK	Export NL	Import dependence
2010	33098	460 490,0	345 186,0	0,75	30214	487 697,0	413 387,7	0,85
2011	35854	517 447,0	383 360,5	0,74	33053	533 622,0	455 344,4	0,85
2012	36262	520 389,0	377 412,4	0,73	36226	539 935,0	451 108,8	0,84
2013	36222	535 566,0	395 685,2	0,74	40159	563 318,0	477 211,5	0,85
2014	36322	528 856,0	401 915,9	0,76	37931	567 554,0	471 112,6	0,83
2015	30567	530 778,0	395 823,7	0,75	36718	562 520,0	433 138,1	0,77
2016	33046	572 855,0	425 688,2	0,74	42021	611 950,0	484 822,4	0,79
2017	38677	639 523,0	508 817,9	0,80	47119	669 853,0	575 146,8	0,86
2018	44596	673 865,0	559 994,7	0,83	51260	706 873,0	623 855,5	0,88
2019	42340	699 654,0	585 294,4	0,84	51552	735 802,0	646 088,5	0,88
2020	36169	616 786,0	519 633,2	0,84	42343	609 229,0	583 253,8	0,96
2021	44308	654 284,0	589 790,6	0,90	40322	682 323,0	651 432,6	0,95



# UK – USA trade dependence: goods and services

	Export UK-US	Export UK	Import US	Export dependence	Export US-UK	Import UK	Export US	Import dependence
2010	75438	460 490,0	1537081,662	3,34	47679	487 697,0	1 211 543,3	2,48
2011	85273	517 447,0	1682824,799	3,25	54306	533 622,0	1 336 961,9	2,51
2012	87572	520 389,0	1749642,925	3,36	52027	539 935,0	1 417 862,6	2,63
2013	91132	535 566,0	1764582,188	3,29	52484	563 318,0	1 478 882,4	2,63
2014	92338	528 856,0	1745489,078	3,30	56834	567 554,0	1 451 828,9	2,56
2015	101986	530 778,0	1813251,554	3,42	60754	562 520,0	1 492 167,5	2,65
2016	109532	572 855,0	2007885,297	3,51	68637	611 950,0	1 653 988,8	2,70
2017	118960	639 523,0	2253895,872	3,52	73791	669 853,0	1 857 912,0	2,77
2018	130212	673 865,0	2337870,412	3,47	79476	706 873,0	1 904 466,7	2,69
2019	141387	699 654,0	2432987,623	3,48	88643	735 802,0	1 994 576,2	2,71
2020	127709	616 786,0	2191041,521	3,55	76287	609 229,0	1 681 586,0	2,76
2021	141452	654 284,0	2472693,901	3,78	84197	682 323,0	1 858 427,0	2,72



# UK – China trade dependence: goods and services

	Export UK-CN	Export UK	Import CN	Export dependence	Export CN-UK	Import UK	Export CN	Import dependence
2010	11742	460 490,0	927518,7246	2,01	31819	487 697,0	1 071 833,7	2,20
2011	15027	517 447,0	1139492,921	2,20	31934	533 622,0	1 252 948,9	2,35
2012	15802	520 389,0	1225945,997	2,36	31534	539 935,0	1 372 211,2	2,54
2013	17163	535 566,0	1355550,157	2,53	32792	563 318,0	1 506 038,6	2,67
2014	19652	528 856,0	1360196,072	2,57	35777	567 554,0	1 494 479,2	2,63
2015	18821	530 778,0	1309847,992	2,47	39360	562 520,0	1 544 905,5	2,75
2016	20093	572 855,0	1441343,945	2,52	42909	611 950,0	1 623 153,1	2,65
2017	25778	639 523,0	1713114,038	2,68	45226	669 853,0	1 896 573,8	2,83
2018	26980	673 865,0	1919493,155	2,85	45889	706 873,0	2 014 152,7	2,85
2019	35872	699 654,0	1953883,026	2,79	50832	735 802,0	2 091 361,6	2,84
2020	27162	616 786,0	1854015,517	3,01	57391	609 229,0	2 173 906,5	3,57
2021	27283	654 284,0	2249358,93	3,44	66485	682 323,0	2 622 703,3	3,84

