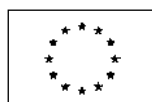


Europe in figures

Eurostat yearbook 2005

Chapter 8



EUROPEAN
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General and
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The Eurostat yearbook is easy to use

- Introductory texts for each section explain the main features and the relevance of the information presented and give an idea of what other data on the subject Eurostat has on offer.
- A glossary clarifies the statistical terms and concepts used.
- References indicate how to get more Eurostat data and analysis on the subject.
- The abbreviations and acronyms used are spelled out on the bookmark to the yearbook.

Date of data extraction

The statistical data presented in this yearbook were extracted on **29 April 2005** and represent the data availability at that time. In the cases where the data were extracted later, these are mentioned in the chapters concerned.

Order and coding of countries

The order of the EU Member States used in the Eurostat yearbook is their order of protocol. It follows the alphabetical order of the countries' short names in their respective native languages.

Generally, the countries are identified in the Eurostat yearbook 2005 by using the shortest official designation. If codes are used, these are the two-digit ISO codes, except for Greece and the United Kingdom for which EL and UK, respectively, are used.

Symbols and codes in the tables

- 'Not applicable' or 'real zero' or 'zero by default'
- 0 Less than half the final digit shown
- . Not applicable
- .. Confidential data. Data not conclusive or withheld owing to non-disclosure practice
- : Data not available
- b Break in series
- e Estimated value
- f Forecast
- i See footnote
- p Provisional value
- r Revised value
- s Eurostat estimate

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8

Glossary

Agricultural area (AA) or utilised agricultural area (UAA)

Agricultural area (AA) or utilised agricultural area (UAA) is the area utilised for farming, i.e. categories: arable land, permanent pasture, permanent crops and kitchen gardens.

Annual work unit (AWU)

One annual work unit corresponds to the work performed by one person who is occupied on an agricultural holding on a full-time basis.

'Full-time' means the minimum hours required by the national provisions governing contracts of employment. If these do not indicate the number of hours, then 1 800 hours are taken to be the minimum (225 working days of eight hours each).

Aquaculture

The farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding and protection from predators. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of, or rights resulting from contractual arrangements to, the stock being cultivated.

Asylum-seekers

People awaiting a decision on applications for refugee status or another form of international protection.

Balance of payments

In the balance-of-payments framework, the balances of the miscellaneous accounts (goods balance, services balance, etc.) are calculated as the difference between exports (credits) and imports (debits). The balance is in surplus when exports are greater than imports, and the balance is in deficit when exports are less than imports.

– Communications services

In the balance-of-payments framework, this item covers two main categories of international communications between residents and non-residents: telecommunications services and postal and courier services.

– Computer and information services

In the balance-of-payments framework, this item covers computer data and news-related service transactions between residents and non-residents.

– Construction services

In the balance-of-payments framework, this item covers work on construction projects and installations provided to non-residents by enterprises resident in the compiling economy or provided to residents of the compiling economy by non-resident enterprises. Goods imported by the resident enterprises or purchased by the non-resident enterprises for use in the projects are included in the value of these services rather than under goods.

– Financial services

In the balance-of-payments framework, this item covers financial intermediary and auxiliary services conducted between residents and non-residents.

– Government services, not included elsewhere

In the balance-of-payments framework, this item is a residual category covering all services associated with government sectors or international and regional organisations and not classified under other service sub-items (such as financial services, insurance services, communications services, etc.).

– Income

In the balance-of-payments framework, income contains two main items: compensation of employees that records wages, salaries and other benefits, in cash or in kind, earned by individuals for work performed for economic units whose place of residence is different from their own; investment income that covers income which a resident entity derives from the ownership of external financial assets and income non-residents derive from their financial assets invested in the compiling economy. This includes interest and dividends on direct, portfolio and other investments.

– Insurance services

In the balance-of-payments framework, this item covers the provision of various types of insurance to non-residents by resident insurance enterprises and vice versa.

– Other business services

In the balance-of-payments framework, this item includes merchanting and other trade-related services, operational leasing services, and miscellaneous business, professional and technical services.

– Personal, cultural and recreational services

In the balance-of-payments framework, this item covers audiovisual and related services and other cultural services provided by residents to non-residents and vice versa.

– Royalties and licence fees

In the balance-of-payments framework, this item covers the exchange of payments and receipts between residents and non-residents for the authorised use of intangible, non-produced, non-financial assets and proprietary rights and for the use, through licensing agreements, of produced original prototypes.

– Business services

These include technical services such as engineering, architecture and technical studies; computer services such as software design and database management; and other professional services such as legal, accounting, consultancy and management.

Catch

Catches of fishery products (fish, molluscs, crustaceans and other aquatic animals, residues and aquatic plants) taken for all purposes (commercial, industrial, recreational and subsistence) by all types and classes of fishing units (fishermen, vessels, gear, etc.) operating both in inland, fresh and brackish water areas, and in inshore, offshore and high-seas fishing areas. The production from aquaculture is excluded. Catch is normally expressed in live weight and derived by the application of conversion factors to the landed or product weight. As such, the catch statistics exclude quantities which are caught but which, for a variety of reasons, are not landed.

Causes of death

Here, these are based on the underlying cause of death, as indicated in Section B of the death certificate. Causes of death are defined on the basis of the World Health Organisation's international classification of diseases, adopted by most countries. Although definitions are harmonised, the statistics may not be fully comparable as classifications may vary when the cause of death is multiple or difficult to evaluate and because of different notification procedures.

Central government

All administrative departments of the State and other central agencies whose responsibilities extend over the whole economic territory, except for the administration of the social security funds.

Communicable diseases

Diseases that cause, or have the potential to cause, significant morbidity and/or mortality across the EU and where the exchange of information may provide early warning of threats to public health. They could also be rare and serious diseases, which would not be recognised at national level and where the pooling of data would allow hypothesis generation from a wider knowledge base and for which effective preventive measures are available with a protective health gain.

Compensation of employees

All remuneration in cash and in kind by employers in return for the work done by their employees during the relevant period. The payments cover gross wages and salaries, employers' actual social contributions and imputed social contributions (those directly supplied by the employers to their employees without involving a social security fund, an insurance enterprise or an autonomous pension fund).

Consumption of fixed capital

Value, at current replacement costs, of the reproducible fixed assets used up during an accounting period (usually one year) as a result of normal wear and tear, foreseeable obsolescence and a normal rate of accidental damage. Unforeseen obsolescence, major catastrophes and depletion of natural resources are not included.

Continuing vocational training (CVT)

Training measures or activities financed wholly or partly by enterprises for employees with employment contracts. For the purposes of the European Commission survey, 'employees' means the total number of persons employed, excluding apprentices and trainees.

Continuing vocational training courses

Events designed solely for the purpose of providing continuing vocational training that take place away from the place of work, for example in a classroom or training centre, at which a group of people receive instruction from teachers/tutors/lecturers for a period of time specified in advance by those organising the course.

Convergence criteria

Convergence criteria for European monetary union are as follows:

- price stability;
- government budgetary position;
- exchange rates;
- long-term interest rates.

– Price stability

Member States should have a price performance that is sustainable and an average rate of inflation, observed over the period of one year before the examination, that does not exceed by more than 1.5 percentage points that of, at most, the three best-performing Member States in terms of price stability.

– Government budgetary position

Member States are to avoid situations of 'excessive government deficits', that is to say that their ratio of planned or actual government deficit to GDP should be no more than 3 %, and that their ratio of (general) government debt to GDP should be no more than 60 %, unless the excess over the reference value is only exceptional or temporary or the ratios have declined substantially and continuously.

– Exchange rates

Member States should have respected the normal fluctuation margins of the exchange rate mechanism (ERM) without severe tensions for at least the two years before the examination. In particular, the Member State shall not have devalued its currency's bilateral central rate against any other Member State's currency on its own initiative over the same period.

– Long-term interest rates

Member States should have had an average nominal long-term interest rate over a period of one year before the examination that does not exceed by more than 2 percentage points that of, at most, the three best-performing Member States in terms of price stability.

Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.

Current taxes on income and wealth cover all compulsory unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, levied periodically by general government and by the rest of the world on the income and wealth of institutional units, and some periodic taxes which are assessed neither on the income nor the wealth.

Current transfers

Current transfers cover international transactions in which goods, services or financial items are transferred between the residents of one economy and the residents of foreign economies without something of economic value being received in return.

Direct cost of CVT courses

Costs immediately associated with the provision of continuing vocational training courses:

- fees and payments to external training providers and training staff;
- travel and other sundry expenses and subsistence allowances;
- labour costs for internal training staff wholly or partly engaged in planning, organising and providing the courses; and
- costs of premises (including training centres) and equipment, together with the costs of materials.

Disease incidence

Incidence is a measure of the number of new cases arising in a population in a given period. Incidence might be expressed as the number of new cases of a disease (or disorder) per 1 000 or 100 000 population in a year. Incidence might refer either to the first onset of a disease (i.e. new cases) or to all episodes.

Distributive trades

Wholesale businesses, sales agents, retail trade and repair of consumer goods and vehicles.

Dwelling

A room or a suite of rooms and its accessories, lobbies and corridors in a permanent building or a structurally separated part thereof which, by the way it has been built, rebuilt or converted, is designed for habitation by one private household all the year. A dwelling is either a one-family dwelling in a house or an apartment in a block of flats. Dwellings include garages for residential use, even when apart from the habitation or belonging to different owners.

Earnings, gross

Remuneration (wages and salaries) in cash paid directly to the employee before any deductions for income tax and social security contributions paid by the employee.

Earnings, net

Net earnings are calculated from gross earnings by deducting social security contributions and income taxes payable by employees and by adding family allowances if there are children in the family.

Economic territory

The economic territory of a country consists of the geographical territory administered by a government; within the territory, people, goods and capital circulate freely. It also includes the national air space, the territorial

waters, the natural deposits in international waters if worked by resident units, the territorial enclaves abroad (own representations, own military bases, etc.) but excludes extra-territorial enclaves (diplomatic representations of foreign countries or of the European Union's institutions, etc.).

Ecu

The former European currency unit could be considered as the cornerstone of the European Monetary System (EMS), which was designed to limit exchange rate movements among EU currencies. The ecu was composed of a basket of EU currencies. In addition to its official use in the EMS, a private market for the ecu developed, allowing its use in monetary transactions and for denominating financial instruments including bonds. The ecu was replaced by the euro, the new European single currency, on 1 January 1999 at a ratio of 1:1.

EEA countries

The European Economic Area (EEA) consists of the EU Member States as well as Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway. In 1989, Jacques Delors, then President of the Commission, proposed a new form of partnership, which was to become the EEA Agreement. The EFTA States, at that time Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, welcomed the ideas; formal negotiations began in June 1990 and the agreement was signed on 2 May 1992 in Oporto. The agreement entered into force on 1 January 1994 and covered the EU and all EFTA countries except for Liechtenstein and Switzerland. Since 1 January 1995, Austria, Finland and Sweden have participated in the EEA as EU Member States. Liechtenstein became a full participant in the EEA on 1 May 1995. The enlargement of the EU had direct bearings on the EEA Agreement, and the 10 acceding countries to the EU applied to become parties to the EEA Agreement in December 2003. Negotiations on enlarging the EEA took place in 2003, and from 1 May 2004 the enlarged EEA has included 28 countries.

Emigrants

People leaving their country of usual residence and effectively taking up residence in another country. According to the 1997 United Nations recommendations on statistics of international migration (Revision 1), such a person is a long-term emigrant if he/she leaves his/her country of previous usual residence for a period of 12 months or more. However, few countries are able to supply statistics based on these defini-

tions. The statistics shown in this volume are generally based on national definitions that may differ greatly from the UN recommendations. Not all countries collect statistics on emigrants, and, in those that do, data sources and the scope of the collection vary.

Employed person

Employed persons are persons aged 15 and over (Spain, United Kingdom: 16 and over; Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Hungary, Finland, Sweden: 15 to 74; Iceland, Norway: 16 to 74) who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour per week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, for example, illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education or training.

Employment rate

Persons in employment as a percentage of the population of the same age.

EMU (economic and monetary union)

Union of 12 EU Member States which have adopted the single currency, the euro. These countries are officially considered to have fulfilled the convergence criteria. The third stage of EMU began on 1 January 1999, when 11 member currencies were permanently fixed to the euro, joined by the Greek drachma on 1 January 2001. The coins and notes were introduced on 1 January 2002 and national currencies progressively withdrawn.

ESA

European system of (integrated economic) accounts, the methodology of national accounts. The new version ESA 95 (the third one) has been gradually introduced since 1999. ESA 95 is fully consistent with the worldwide guidelines on national accounts, the SNA 93.

Esspros

The European system of integrated social protection statistics (Esspros) is built on the concept of social protection. Social protection is defined as the coverage of risks and needs that are precisely defined and that cover all the aspects for social protection: health, disability, old age, family and unemployment. Esspros records the receipts and the expenditure of the various organisations (or schemes) intervening in the field of social protection. The social benefits are broken down by type and functions. The type refers to the form in which the benefits are provided: in cash or in kind, for example. The functions

gather the needs covered by the benefits: thus income maintenance can be paid in respect of health, but also of disability, old age, maternity or unemployment. The receipts are broken down by type: social contributions, general government contributions and other receipts.

Euro

The third stage of European monetary union began on 1 January 1999 with the introduction of the euro, the European single currency. It replaced the ecu on a 1:1 basis. Since that date, the national currencies of 11 EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland) were fixed to the euro at irrevocable conversion rates (see below). They were joined by Greece on 1 January 2001. The euro existed until the end of 2001 as book money only (cheque, transfer, payment by card) and its use was voluntary (no compulsion – no prohibition). The coins and notes were introduced on 1 January 2002, when use of the euro became compulsory and national currencies progressively withdrawn.

Fixed conversion rates (EUR 1 =)

13.7603	ATS
40.3399	BEF
1.95583	DEM
166.386	ESP
5.94573	FIM
6.55957	FRF
340.750	GRD
0.787564	IEP
1 936.27	ITL
40.3399	LUF
2.20371	NLG
200.482	PTE

Eurobarometer

Eurobarometer public opinion surveys have been conducted on behalf of the Directorate-General for Education and Culture of the European Commission each spring and autumn since autumn 1973. Besides general public opinion surveys, the Survey Research Unit of the Directorate-General for Education and Culture organises specific target groups, as well as qualitative (group discussion, in-depth interview) surveys in all Member States of the EU and, occasionally, in non-member countries.

European Patent Office (EPO)

The European Patent Office (EPO) is the executive arm of the European Patent Organisation, an intergovernmental body set up under the European Patent Convention (EPC), which was

signed in Munich on 5 October 1973 and which entered into force on 7 October 1977. Members of the European Patent Organisation are the EPC contracting States. The EPO grants European patents for the contracting States to the EPC. The activities of the EPO are supervised by the Organisation's Administrative Council, composed of delegates from the contracting States. *Source:* EPO (<http://www.european-patent-office.org>).

European Union (EU)

Established on 1 November 1993 when the Maastricht Treaty entered into force. On 31 December 1994, the EU had 12 Member States: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom. From January 1995, the EU had three new Member States: Austria, Finland and Sweden. In May 2004, 10 new Member States joined the EU: the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia.

Euro-zone: EUR-12 (formerly EUR-11)

Countries initially participating in monetary union in January 1999: Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland. On 1 January 2001, Greece joined the euro-zone. Hence three concepts: EUR-11 (the initial 11 countries), EUR-12 (EUR-11 plus Greece) and the euro-zone as a variable concept (EUR-11 until 31 December 2000, EUR-12 from 1 January 2001). Note that the letter 'R' after 'EU' is used to distinguish the euro-zone from the European Union (for which the code is just EU).

EU-SILC (EU statistics on income and living conditions)

Output-harmonised data collection under a framework regulation of the Parliament and of the Council which is designed to be the reference source of information on income, poverty, social exclusion and related social issues, containing regular cross-sectional and longitudinal elements and a varying annual modular element, and placing greater reliance on existing national sources than its predecessor (the ECHP survey) in an attempt to improve timeliness and flexibility.

External courses

Courses designed and managed by an organisation that is not part of the enterprise, even if they are held in the enterprise.

Extra-EU flows

All transactions between EU countries and countries outside the EU.

Final consumption expenditure

Final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure incurred by resident institutional units on goods or services that are used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs or wants or the collective needs of members of the community.

Foreign direct investment (FDI)

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is the category of international investment within the balance-of-payment accounts that reflects the objective of obtaining a lasting interest by a resident entity in one economy in an enterprise resident in another economy. The lasting interest implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise, and a significant degree of influence by the investor on the management of the enterprise. Formally defined, a direct investment enterprise is an unincorporated or incorporated enterprise in which a direct investor owns 10 % or more of the ordinary shares or voting power (for an incorporated enterprise) or the equivalent (for an unincorporated enterprise).

FDI flows and positions: through direct investment flows, an investor builds up a foreign direct investment position that features on the international investment position of the economy. This FDI position (or FDI stock) differs from the accumulated flows because of revaluation (changes in prices or exchange rates), and other adjustments like rescheduling or cancellation of loans, debt forgiveness or debt-equity swaps.

Forest

Forest is defined as land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 % and area of more than 0.5 ha. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 m at maturity *in situ*.

General government

The general government sector includes all institutional units whose output is intended for individual and collective consumption, and mainly financed by compulsory payments made by units belonging to other sectors, and/or all institutional units principally engaged in the redistribution of national income and wealth. The general government sector is subdivided into four subsectors: central government, state government, local government, and social security funds.

General government debt

Total gross debt at nominal value outstanding at the end of the year and consolidated between and within the subsectors of general government.

See also 'Convergence criteria'

Government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development

Government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development (GBAORD) are a way of measuring government support to R & D activities and include all appropriations allocated to R & D in central (or federal) government budgets. Provincial (or state) government is only included if the contribution is significant, whereas local government funds are excluded.

Gross domestic product at market prices (GDPmp)

Final result of the production activity of resident producer units. It corresponds to the economy's total output of goods and services, less intermediate consumption, plus taxes less subsidies on products.

Gross domestic product in purchasing power standards

Gross domestic product converted into the artificial currency unit PPS (purchasing power standard) through a special conversion rate called PPP (purchasing power parity).

The GDP in PPS represents pure volume after price-level differences between countries have been removed by the special conversion rate PPP.

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) consists of resident producers' acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during a given period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by the productive activity of producers or institutional units. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly, or continuously, in processes of production for more than one year.

Gross national income (GNI)

Gross national income (GNI) equals gross domestic product plus primary income received (compensation of employees, property income, subsidies) from abroad minus primary income paid (compensation of employees, property income, taxes on production paid to the rest of the world).

Gross national disposable income is derived from GNI by adding current transfers received from the rest of the world and deducting current transfers paid to the rest of the world.

Net national disposable income equals gross national disposable income minus consumption of fixed capital.

The concept of GNI (ESA 95) replaces the one of GNP (gross national product, ESA 79). Both are identical conceptually.

Gross national product (GNP)

See 'Gross national income'.

Gross operating surplus

Gross domestic product at market prices minus compensation of employees paid by resident employers, net taxes (= taxes minus subsidies) on production and imports levied by general government and by the rest of the world, including EU institutions.

The operating surplus corresponds to the income which production units obtain from their own use of their production facilities.

Gross value added at market prices

Final output (at basic prices) minus intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices). Gross value added can be broken down by industry. For the economy as a whole, it usually makes up more than 90 % of GDP.

Healthy life years (HLY)

Healthy life years (HLY) measures the number of remaining years that a person of a specific age is still expected to live in a healthy condition. A healthy condition is defined by the absence of limitations in functioning/disability. Therefore, the indicator is also called disability-free life expectancy — (DFLE).

The healthy life years indicator is calculated at two ages: at birth and at 65.

High-technology patents

High-technology patents are counted following the criteria established by the trilateral statistical report, where the subsequent technical fields are defined as high technology: computer and automated business equipment; micro-organism and genetic engineering; aviation; communication technology; semi-conductors; and lasers.

High-technology sectors

The classification of high- and medium-high-technology manufacturing sectors is based on the notion of R & D intensity (ratio of R & D expenditure to GDP). Following this criterion,

high-technology manufacturing comprises manufacturing of office machinery and computers, manufacturing of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus, and manufacturing of medical precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks. Medium-high-technology manufacturing includes the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c., manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c., manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, and manufacturing of other transport equipment.

Following a similar logic as for manufacturing, Eurostat defines the following sectors as knowledge-intensive services (KIS): water transport; air transport; post and telecommunications; financial intermediation; insurance and pension funding (except compulsory social security); activities auxiliary to financial intermediation; real estate activities; renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods; computer and related activities; research and development; other business activities; education; health and social work; and recreational, cultural and sporting activities. Of these sectors, post and telecommunications, computer and related activities, and research and development are considered high-technology services.

Household

According to the household budget surveys, household should be defined in terms of having a shared residence and common arrangements. A household comprises either one person living alone or a group of people, not necessarily related, living at the same address with common housekeeping, i.e. sharing at least one meal a day or sharing a living or sitting room.

Household consumption

The value of goods and services used for directly meeting human needs.

A household can be composed of a single person or a family.

Household consumption covers expenditure on purchases of goods and services, own consumption such as products from kitchen gardens, and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings (= the rent that the household would pay if it were a tenant).

Immigrants

Persons arriving or returning from abroad to take up residence in the country for a certain period, having previously been resident elsewhere. According to the 1997 United Nations

recommendations on statistics of international migration (Revision 1), such a person is a long-term immigrant if he/she stays in his/her country of destination for a period of 12 months or more, having previously been resident elsewhere for 12 months or more. However, few countries are able to supply statistics based on these definitions. The statistics shown in this volume are generally based on national definitions that may differ greatly from the UN recommendations.

Not all countries collect immigration data, and, in those that do, data sources and the scope of the collection vary. A few countries (e.g. France) exclude national citizens from immigration statistics.

Implicit price index, GDP

Indicator of price evolution of all goods and services that make up the GDP.

Inactive

People not in the labour force. They are neither employed nor unemployed (International Labour Organisation definitions). For the definitions of 'employed person' and 'unemployed person', see the entries in the glossary.

Inpatient care beds

Beds accommodating patients who are formally admitted (or 'hospitalised') to an institution for treatment and/or care and who stay for a minimum of one night in the hospital or other institution providing inpatient care. Inpatient care is delivered in hospitals, other nursing and residential care facilities or in establishments which are classified according to their focus of care under the ambulatory care industry but perform inpatient care as a secondary activity.

Intermediate consumption

Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital. The goods and services may be either transformed or used up by the production process.

Internal courses

Courses designed and managed by the enterprise itself, even if held at a location away from the enterprise.

Intra-EU flows

All transactions declared by EU countries with other EU Member States.

ISCED

International standard classification of education, set up by Unesco in 1976.

ISCED 97

The international standard classification of education (ISCED) is an instrument suitable for compiling statistics on education internationally. It covers two cross-classification variables: levels and fields of education with the complementary dimensions of general/vocational/pre-vocational orientation and educational/labour market destination. The current version, ISCED 97, was implemented in EU countries, for the first time, for the collection of data from the school year 1997/98.

The change in the ISCED classification has affected the comparability of chronological series, especially for level 3 (upper secondary education) and for level 5 (tertiary education). ISCED 97 introduced a new level — level 4: post-secondary non-tertiary education (previously included in ISCED levels 3 and 5). ISCED 97 level 6 only relates to Ph.D. or doctoral studies. ISCED 97 distinguishes seven levels of education.

ISCED 97 fields

The classification comprises 25 fields of education (at two-digit level) which can be further refined into three-digit level. The following nine broad groups (at one-digit level) can be distinguished.

- 0 — General programmes
- 1 — Education
- 2 — Humanities and arts
- 3 — Social sciences, business and law
- 4 — Science, mathematics and computing
- 5 — Engineering, manufacturing and construction
- 6 — Agriculture and veterinary
- 7 — Health and welfare
- 8 — Services

ISCED 97 levels

Empirically, ISCED assumes that several criteria exist which can help allocate education programmes to levels of education. Depending on the level and type of education concerned, there is a need to establish a hierarchical ranking system between main and subsidiary criteria (typical entrance qualification, minimum entrance requirement, minimum age, staff qualification, etc.).

0: Pre-primary education

Pre-primary education is defined as the initial stage of organised instruction. It is school- or

centre-based and is designed for children aged at least three years.

1: Primary education

This level begins between four and seven years of age, is compulsory in all countries and generally lasts from five to six years.

2: Lower secondary education

It continues the basic programmes of the primary level, although teaching is typically more subject-focused. Usually, the end of this level coincides with the end of compulsory education.

3: Upper secondary education

This level generally begins at the end of compulsory education. The entrance age is typically 15 or 16 years. Entrance qualifications (end of compulsory education) and other minimum entry requirements are usually needed. Instruction is often more subject-oriented than at ISCED level 2. The typical duration of ISCED level 3 varies from two to five years.

4: Post-secondary non-tertiary education

These programmes straddle the boundary between upper secondary and tertiary education. They serve to broaden the knowledge of ISCED level 3 graduates. Typical examples are programmes designed to prepare students for studies at level 5 or programmes designed to prepare students for direct labour market entry.

5: Tertiary education (first stage)

Entry to these programmes normally requires the successful completion of ISCED level 3 or 4. This level includes tertiary programmes with academic orientation (type A) which are largely theoretically based and tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (type B) which are typically shorter than type A programmes and geared for entry into the labour market.

6: Tertiary education (second stage)

This level is reserved for tertiary studies that lead to an advanced research qualification (Ph.D. or doctorate).

Labour costs, direct

See 'Total labour costs'.

Labour costs, indirect

See 'Total labour costs'.

Labour force

People in the labour market, i.e. employed and unemployed people.

Labour force survey (LFS)

A labour force survey is an inquiry directed to households designed to obtain information on

the labour market and related issues by means of personal interviews. The EU LFS covers the entire population living in private households and excludes those in collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals. The definitions used are common to all EU countries and are based on international recommendations by the International Labour Office (ILO).

Labour market policy (LMP)

The labour market policy database covers all labour market measures which can be described as 'public interventions in the labour market aimed at reaching its efficient functioning and to correct disequilibria and which can be distinguished from other general employment policy measures in that they act selectively to favour particular groups in the labour market'.

Public interventions refer to measures taken by general government in this respect which involve expenditure, either in the form of actual disbursements or of forgone revenue (reductions in taxes, social contributions or other charges normally payable). General government should be understood as including central government, state/regional government, local government and the social security funds.

The scope of the database is also limited to labour market measures which are explicitly targeted in some way at groups of people with difficulties in the labour market — referred to here as 'target groups' (i.e. it therefore excludes more general employment policies). In broad terms, this covers people who are unemployed, people in employment but at risk of involuntary job loss, and inactive persons who are currently not part of the labour force (in the sense that they are not employed or unemployed according to the ILO definitions) but who would like to enter the labour market and are disadvantaged in some way.

Life expectancy

Average number of years still to live for people of a given age under the prevailing conditions of mortality at successive ages of a given population.

Live weight of fishery products

Live weight of fishery products is derived from the landed or product weight by the application of factors and is designed to represent the weight of the fishery product as it was taken from the water and before being subjected to any processing or other operation.

Local government

All types of public administration whose competence extends to only a local part of the economic territory apart from local agencies of social security funds.

Manufacturing industry

All activities included within Section D of NACE Rev. 1.1 (classification of economic activities in the European Community). Both cottage industry (crafts) and large-scale activity are included. It should be noted that the use of heavy plant or machinery is not exclusive to Section D. It covers industries such as manufacture of non-metallic mineral products; chemicals; man-made fibres; manufacture of metal articles; food, drinks and tobacco; textiles; leather and leather goods; timber and wooden furniture; manufacture of paper and paper products, including printing and publishing; and processing of rubber and plastics. Not included are mining and extraction and building and civil engineering.

Mortality rate, crude

Deaths per 1 000 inhabitants.

Mortality, infant

Deaths per 1 000 live-born children aged less than one year.

NACE 70

General industrial classification of economic activities within the European Communities (with regard to data from 1970 to 1990).

NACE Rev. 1.1

NACE Rev. 1.1 is a revision of the general industrial classification of economic activities (with regard to data from 1991 onwards, see annex 'Classification of economic activities in the European Community' below).

National citizens

Persons who are citizens of the country in which they are currently resident.

Net migration

The difference between immigration to and emigration from a given area during the year (net migration is negative when the number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants). Since many countries either do not have accurate figures on immigration and emigration, or have no figures at all, net migration reported here is estimated as the difference between total population change and natural increase during the year.

Net migration gives no indication of the relative scale of the separate immigration and emigration flows to and from a country; a country may report low net migration but experience very high immigration and emigration flows.

Non-national citizens

Persons who are not citizens of the country in which they are currently resident.

NUTS

A regulation on the nomenclature of territorial units for statistics was approved in 2003 (Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003). The purpose is to provide a single and coherent territorial breakdown for the compilation of EU regional statistics. The current NUTS nomenclature (version 2003/EU-25) subdivides the territory of the European Union into 89 NUTS 1 regions, 254 NUTS 2 regions and 1 214 NUTS 3 regions. An amending regulation that extends the NUTS to the 10 new Member States is in the process of being approved (positive vote by the European Parliament on 12 April 2005; not yet published in the Official Journal). Please consult RAMON on the Eurostat website for the latest available information (http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/nuts/splash_regions.html).

Paper and paperboard

This is the sum of graphic papers; newsprint; sanitary and household papers; packaging materials and other paper and paperboard. It excludes manufactured paper products such as boxes, cartons, books and magazines, etc.

Population density

Number of inhabitants per square kilometre.

Population increase, natural

Births minus deaths.

Purchasing power parities (PPPs)

Monetary exchange rates should not be used to compare the volumes of income or expenditure because they usually reflect more elements than just price differences (e.g. volumes of financial transactions between currencies, expectations in the foreign exchange markets). In contrast, purchasing power parities (PPPs) are established to eliminate the differences between the price levels in different countries. Therefore, they truly reflect the differences in the purchasing power, for example, of households. Purchasing power parities are obtained by comparing the price levels for a basket of comparable goods and services that is selected to be representative of consumption patterns in

the various countries. Purchasing power parities convert every national monetary unit into a common artificial currency unit, the purchasing power standard (PPS).

PPPs are, at the lowest level, bilateral price relatives between tightly defined individual items (e.g. one loaf of bread in the UK, GBP 1.5, to EUR 2 for it in Germany). Subsequently, these relatives are turned into multilateral relatives and scaled to the EU average and aggregated to more and more complex aggregates (e.g. food) and finally to GDP.

Purchasing power standards (PPS)

The purchasing power standard is an artificial currency unit. One PPS can buy the same amount of goods and services in each country, while, due to different price levels in the countries, different numbers of national currency units are necessary to buy this amount of goods and services.

PPS are derived by dividing any economic aggregate of a country in national currency by its respective PPP (see 'Purchasing power parities').

Real values

Calculated by deflating an economic variable at current prices by the price index of another variable, for example deflating the compensation of employees by the price index of household consumption.

This is typically the case for financial and income flows. For instance, to deflate an income, an appropriate price index is based on a basket of goods and services reflecting how this income is spent.

Refugee

Someone with a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion (according to Article 1 of the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees).

It should be noted that many countries allow applicants for asylum to remain on a temporary or permanent basis even if they are not deemed to be refugees under the 1951 convention definition. For example, asylum applicants may receive a positive response to their application on humanitarian grounds.

Research and development (R & D)

Research and development comprises creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications.

R & D personnel and researchers

R & D personnel are all persons employed directly on R & D; also included are those providing direct services such as R & D managers, administrators, and clerical staff.

Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

Resident producer units

Units whose principal function is the production of goods and services and whose centre of economic interest is on the economic territory of a country.

Roundwood production

Roundwood production (the term is used as a synonymous term for 'removals') comprises all quantities of wood removed from the forest and other wooded land, or other felling site during a certain period of time.

Sawnwood

Sawnwood is wood that has been produced either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and that, with a few exceptions, exceeds 5 mm in thickness.

Services

The terms 'service industry(ies)', 'service sector(s)' or simply 'service(s)' are generally used to refer to economic activities covered by Sections G to K and M to O of NACE Rev. 1.1 and the units that carry out those activities.

SMEs

Small and medium-sized enterprises employing fewer than 250 people, according to Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC adopted on 6 May 2003: enterprise classification with regard to the number of employees, the annual turnover, and the firm's independence. SMEs form the backbone of the EU-25 enterprise culture where over 99 % of businesses employ fewer than 250 people.

Social benefits (other than social transfers in kind)

Social benefits (other than social transfers in kind) are those paid to households by social security funds, other government units, NPISHs (non-profit institutions serving households), employers administering unfunded social insurance schemes, insurance enterprises or other institutional units administering privately funded social insurance schemes.

Social contributions

Social contributions are paid on a compulsory or voluntary basis by the employers, the employees and the self- and non-employed persons. They are of two types: actual and imputed.

Social security funds

Central, state and local institutional units whose principal activity is to provide social benefits, and which fulfil each of the two following criteria: (i) by law or regulation (except regulations concerning government employees), certain groups of the population are obliged to participate in the scheme or to pay contributions; (ii) general government is responsible for the management of the institution in respect of settlement or approval of the contributions and benefits independently of its role as a supervisory body or employer.

Stability and Growth Pact

The Stability and Growth Pact has to be seen against the background of the third stage of economic and monetary union, which began on 1 January 1999. Its aim is to ensure that the Member States continue their budgetary discipline efforts now that the single currency has been introduced.

In practical terms, the pact comprises a European Council resolution (adopted at Amsterdam on 17 June 1997) and two Council regulations of 7 July 1997 laying down detailed technical arrangements (one on the surveillance of budgetary positions and coordination of economic policies and the other on implementing the excessive deficit procedure).

In the medium term, the Member States undertook to pursue the objective of a balanced or nearly balanced budget and to present the Council and the Commission with a stability programme each year. Along the same lines, States not taking part in the third stage of EMU are required to submit a convergence programme.

The Stability and Growth Pact opens the way for the Council to penalise any participating Member State which fails to take appropriate measures to end an excessive deficit. Initially, the penalty would take the form of a non-interest-bearing deposit with the Community, but it could be converted into a fine if the excessive deficit is not corrected within two years.

Standard death rate (SDR)

Death rate of a population of a standard age distribution. As most causes of death vary significantly with people's age and sex, the use of standard death rates improves comparability over time and between countries, as they aim

at measuring death rates independently of different age structures of populations. The standard death rates used here are calculated by the World Health Organisation on the basis of a standard European population.

Standard gross margin (SGM)

The gross margin of an agricultural enterprise means the monetary value of gross production from which corresponding specific costs are deducted.

The standard gross margin (SGM) is the value of the gross margin corresponding to the average situation in a given region for each agricultural characteristic.

SGMs are determined on the basis of three-yearly averages. In the 1999/2000 structure survey, the '1996' standard gross margins were calculated from the arithmetic mean for the years 1995, 1996 and 1997.

Gross production is the sum of the values of the principal product(s) and of the secondary product(s). These values are calculated by multiplying production per unit (less any losses) by the farm-gate price, without VAT.

Gross production also includes subsidies linked to products, to area and/or livestock.

State government

Separate institutional units exercising some of the functions of government at a level below that of central government and above that of the governmental institutional units existing at local level, except for the administration of social security funds.

Subsidies

Current unrequited payments which general government or the institutions of the European Union make to resident producers, with the objective of influencing their levels of production, their prices or the remuneration of the factors of production.

Taxes on production and imports

Compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, levied by general government, or by the institutions of the EU, in respect of the production and importation of goods and services, the employment of labour, and the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production.

Tax rate on low-wage earners: tax wedge on labour cost

The tax wedge on labour cost measures the relative tax burden for an employed person with low earnings.

Tax rate on low-wage earners: unemployment trap

The unemployment trap measures what percentage of the gross earnings (from moving into employment) is 'taxed away' by the combined effects of the withdrawal of benefits and higher tax and social security contributions.

Total CVT cost

Total expenditure on continuing vocational training courses. This is the sum of direct costs, the labour costs of participants, and the balance of contributions to national or regional training funds and receipts from national or other funding arrangements.

Total general government expenditure

According to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1500/2000 of 10 July 2000, total general government expenditure comprises the following ESA 95 categories: intermediate consumption; gross capital formation; compensation of employees; other taxes on production; subsidies payable; property income; current taxes on income, wealth, etc.; social benefits other than social transfers in kind; social transfers in kind related to expenditure on products supplied to households via market producers; other current transfers; adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension fund reserves; capital transfers payable; and acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets.

Total general government revenue

According to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1500/2000 of 10 July 2000, total general government revenue comprises the following ESA 95 categories: market output; output for own final use; payments for the other non-market output; taxes on production and imports; other subsidies on production receivable; property income; current taxes on income, wealth, etc.; social contributions; other current transfers; and capital transfers.

Total labour costs

Total expenditure borne by employers in order to employ workers. For presentational purposes, total labour costs can be subdivided into 'direct costs' and 'indirect costs'.

Direct costs include gross wages and salaries in cash (direct remuneration and bonuses) and wages and salaries in kind (company products, housing, company cars, meal vouchers, crèches, etc.). Direct costs are dominated by wages and salaries in cash.

Indirect costs cover employers' actual social contributions (i.e. statutory, collectively agreed, contractual and voluntary social security contributions); employers' imputed social contributions (mostly guaranteed remuneration in the event of sickness or short-time working, plus severance pay and compensation in lieu of notice); vocational training costs; recruitment costs and working clothes provided by the employer; taxes paid by the employer (based on the wages and salaries bill or on employment); minus subsidies received by the employer (intended to refund part or all of the cost of direct remuneration). Indirect costs are dominated by employers' actual social contributions, in particular by employers' statutory social security contributions.

Tourism and travel

On the debit side, there is expenditure by residents staying abroad for less than a year for whatever reason: leisure, work, health or study. The credit side includes the same activities by foreign travellers on the national territory.

Tourist accommodation

This includes all types of accommodation: Collective tourist accommodation establishments

- Hotels and similar establishments
- Other collective accommodation establishments (holiday dwellings, tourist campsites, marinas, etc.)
- Specialised establishments (health establishments, work and holiday camps, public means of transport and conference centres

Private tourist accommodation

- Rented accommodation
- Other types of private accommodation

NB: Data on private tourist accommodation are not included in Eurostat data.

Tourist accommodation, supply of

This refers to the number of bed places in an establishment where people can stay overnight in permanent beds, discounting any extra beds set up at the customers' request.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties. Turnover includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the VAT invoiced by the unit vis-à-vis its customer and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover. It also includes all other

charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately on the invoice. Reduction in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted. Income classified as other operating income, financial income and extraordinary income in company accounts is excluded from turnover. Operating subsidies received from public authorities or the institutions of the European Union are also excluded. For NACE Rev. 1.1 classes 66.01 and 66.03, the corresponding title of this characteristic is 'Gross premiums written'.

Unemployed person

Unemployed persons are persons aged 15 to 74 (in Spain, United Kingdom, Iceland, Norway: 16 to 74) who were without work during the reference week, were currently available for work and were either actively seeking work in the past four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months. The duration of unemployment is defined as the duration of search for a job or the length of the period since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of search for a job).

Unemployment rate

Unemployed persons as a percentage of people in the labour force.

United Nations (UN)

The United Nations (UN) was established on 24 October 1945 by 51 countries committed to

preserving peace through international cooperation and collective security. Today, nearly every nation in the world belongs to the UN: membership totals 191 countries. When States become members of the United Nations, they agree to accept the obligations of the UN Charter, an international treaty that sets out basic principles of international relations. According to the Charter, the UN has four purposes: to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights; and to be a centre for harmonising the actions of nations.

United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is a non-commercial federal entity and one of 14 bureaux in the Department of Commerce (DOC) of the United States. The mission of the USPTO is to promote industrial and technological progress in the United States and strengthen the national economy by administering the laws relating to patents and trademarks, advising the Secretary of Commerce, the President of the United States, the administration on patent, trademark, and copyright protection and the administration on the trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights.

ACP**African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, signatories to the Partnership Agreement**

AG	Antigua and Barbuda
AO	Angola
BB	Barbados
BF	Burkina Faso
BI	Burundi
BJ	Benin
BS	Bahamas
BW	Botswana
BZ	Belize
CD	Congo, Democratic Republic of
CF	Central African Republic
CG	Congo
CI	Côte d'Ivoire
CK	Cook Islands
CM	Cameroon
CU	Cuba
CV	Cape Verde
DJ	Djibouti
DM	Dominica
DO	Dominican Republic
ER	Eritrea
ET	Ethiopia
FJ	Fiji
FM	Micronesia, Federated States of
GA	Gabon
GD	Grenada
GH	Ghana
GM	Gambia
GN	Guinea
GQ	Equatorial Guinea
GW	Guinea-Bissau
GY	Guyana
HT	Haiti
JM	Jamaica
KE	Kenya
KI	Kiribati
KM	Comoros
KN	St Kitts and Nevis
LC	St Lucia
LR	Liberia
LS	Lesotho
MG	Madagascar
MH	Marshall Islands
ML	Mali
MR	Mauritania
MU	Mauritius
MW	Malawi
MZ	Mozambique
NA	Namibia
NE	Niger
NG	Nigeria
NR	Nauru
NU	Niue
PG	Papua New Guinea

PW

PW	Palau
RW	Rwanda
SB	Solomon Islands
SC	Seychelles
SD	Sudan
SL	Sierra Leone
SN	Senegal
SO	Somalia
SR	Suriname
ST	São Tomé and Príncipe
SZ	Swaziland
TD	Chad
TG	Togo
TL	Timor-Leste
TO	Tonga
TT	Trinidad and Tobago
TV	Tuvalu
TZ	Tanzania, United Republic of
UG	Uganda
VC	St Vincent and the Grenadines
VU	Vanuatu
WS	Samoa
ZA	South Africa
ZM	Zambia
ZW	Zimbabwe

APEC**Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation**

AU	Australia
BN	Brunei
CA	Canada
CL	Chile
CN	China, People's Republic of
HK	Hong Kong
ID	Indonesia
JP	Japan
KR	Korea, Republic of
MY	Malaysia
MX	Mexico
NZ	New Zealand
PE	Peru
PG	Papua New Guinea
PH	Philippines
RU	Russian Federation
SG	Singapore
TH	Thailand
TW	Taiwan
US	United States
VN	Vietnam

ASEAN**Association of South-East Asian Nations**

BN	Brunei
ID	Indonesia
KH	Cambodia
LA	Laos

MM	Myanmar
MY	Malaysia
PH	Philippines
SG	Singapore
TH	Thailand
VN	Vietnam

Candidate countries

BG	Bulgaria
HR	Croatia
RO	Romania
TR	Turkey

CEECs**Central and East European countries**

AL	Albania
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BG	Bulgaria
CS	Serbia and Montenegro ⁽¹⁾
HR	Croatia
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
RO	Romania
XK	Kosovo ⁽²⁾
XM	Montenegro ⁽²⁾
XS	Serbia ⁽²⁾

CIS**Commonwealth of Independent States**

AM	Armenia
AZ	Azerbaijan
BY	Belarus
GE	Georgia
KG	Kyrgyz Republic
KZ	Kazakhstan
MD	Moldova, Republic of
RU	Russian Federation
TJ	Tajikistan
TM	Turkmenistan
UA	Ukraine
UZ	Uzbekistan

DAEs**Dynamic Asian economies**

HK	Hong Kong
KR	Korea, Republic of
MY	Malaysia
SG	Singapore
TH	Thailand
TW	Taiwan

EEA**European Economic Area**

EU	European Union
IS	Iceland
LI	Liechtenstein
NO	Norway

EFTA**European Free Trade Association**

IS	Iceland
LI	Liechtenstein
NO	Norway
CH	Switzerland

European Union (EU-25), from 1.5.2004

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

European Union (EU-15), until 30.4.2004

BE	Belgium
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
LU	Luxembourg
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PT	Portugal

⁽¹⁾ Until 31.5.2005⁽²⁾ From 1.6.2005

FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom

Euro-zone since 1999 (evolutionary)

BE	Belgium
DE	Germany
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
LU	Luxembourg
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PT	Portugal
FI	Finland

Extra-European Union (evolutionary)

Other European countries
Africa
America
Asia
Oceania and polar regions
Miscellaneous - countries not specified extra

Latin American countries

AR	Argentina
BO	Bolivia
BR	Brazil
CL	Chile
CO	Colombia
CR	Costa Rica
CU	Cuba
DO	Dominican Republic
EC	Ecuador
GT	Guatemala
HN	Honduras
HT	Haiti
MX	Mexico
NI	Nicaragua
PA	Panama
PY	Paraguay
PE	Peru
SV	El Salvador
UY	Uruguay
VE	Venezuela

MEDA (excluding EU)**Mediterranean countries in the Euro-Mediterranean partnership**

DZ	Algeria
EG	Egypt
IL	Israel

JO	Jordan
LB	Lebanon
MA	Morocco
PS	Occupied Palestinian Territory
SY	Syrian Arab Republic
TN	Tunisia
TR	Turkey

Mediterranean basin countries (excluding EU)

AL	Albania
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CS	Serbia and Montenegro ⁽¹⁾
DZ	Algeria
EG	Egypt
GI	Gibraltar
HR	Croatia
IL	Israel
JO	Jordan
LB	Lebanon
LY	Libya
MA	Morocco
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
PS	Occupied Palestinian Territory
SY	Syrian Arab Republic
TN	Tunisia
TR	Turkey
XC	Ceuta
XK	Kosovo ⁽²⁾
XL	Melilla
XM	Montenegro ⁽²⁾
XS	Serbia ⁽²⁾

Mercosur**South American Common Market**

AR	Argentina
BR	Brazil
PY	Paraguay
UY	Uruguay

NAFTA**North American Free Trade Agreement**

CA	Canada
MX	Mexico
US	United States

Near and Middle Eastern countries

AE	United Arab Emirates
AM	Armenia

⁽¹⁾ Until 31.5.2005⁽²⁾ From 1.6.2005

AZ	Azerbaijan
BH	Bahrain
GE	Georgia
IL	Israel
IR	Iran
IQ	Iraq
JO	Jordan
KW	Kuwait
LB	Lebanon
OM	Oman
PS	Occupied Palestinian Territory
QA	Qatar
SA	Saudi Arabia
SY	Syrian Arab Republic
YE	Yemen

NICs**Newly industrialised Asian countries**

HK	Hong Kong
KR	Korea, Republic of
SG	Singapore
TW	Taiwan

OECD (excluding EU)**Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, excluding EU**

AU	Australia
CA	Canada
CH	Switzerland
IS	Iceland
JP	Japan
KR	Korea, Republic of
LI	Liechtenstein

MX	Mexico
NO	Norway
NZ	New Zealand
TR	Turkey
US	United States
VI	Virgin Islands (US)

OPEC**Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries**

AE	United Arab Emirates
DZ	Algeria
ID	Indonesia
IR	Iran, Islamic Republic of
IQ	Iraq
KW	Kuwait
LY	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
NG	Nigeria
QA	Qatar
SA	Saudi Arabia
VE	Venezuela

SAARC**South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation**

BD	Bangladesh
BT	Bhutan
IN	India
LK	Sri Lanka
MV	Maldives
NP	Nepal
PK	Pakistan

- A. Agriculture, hunting and forestry**
- B. Fishing**
- C. Mining and quarrying**
 CA. Mining and quarrying of energy-producing materials
 CB. Mining and quarrying, except of energy-producing materials
- D. Manufacturing**
 DA. Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco
 DB. Manufacture of textiles and textile products
 DC. Manufacture of leather and leather products
 DD. Manufacture of wood and wood products
 DE. Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing
 DF. Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
 DG. Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres
 DH. Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
 DI. Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
 DJ. Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products
 DK. Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
 DL. Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment
 DM. Manufacture of transport equipment
 DN. Manufacturing n.e.c.
- E. Electricity, gas and water supply**
- F. Construction**
- G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods**
 50. Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel
 51. Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
 52. Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods
- H. Hotels and restaurants**
- I. Transport, storage and communication**
 60. Land transport; transport via pipelines
 61. Water transport
 62. Air transport
 63. Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
 64. Post and telecommunications
- J. Financial intermediation**
 65. Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
 66. Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
 67. Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation
- K. Real estate, renting and business activities**
 70. Real estate activities
 71. Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
 72. Computer and related activities
 73. Research and development
 74. Other business activities
- L. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security**
- M. Education**
- N. Health and social work**
- O. Other community, social and personal service activities**
 90. Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities
 91. Activities of membership organisations n.e.c.
 92. Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
 93. Other service activities
- P. Activities of households**
- Q. Extra-territorial organisations and bodies**

This classification is accessible on the Eurostat website:
<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/> (option 'Classifications').

0. Food and live animals

- 00. Live animals other than animals of Division 03
- 01. Meat and meat preparations
- 02. Dairy products and birds' eggs
- 03. Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates and preparations thereof
- 04. Cereals and cereal preparations
- 05. Vegetables and fruit
- 06. Sugars, sugar preparations and honey
- 07. Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof
- 08. Feedingstuffs for animals (not including unmilled cereals)
- 09. Miscellaneous edible products and preparations

1. Beverages and tobacco

- 11. Beverages
- 12. Tobacco and tobacco manufactures

2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels

- 21. Hides, skins and fur skins, raw
- 22. Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits
- 23. Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)
- 24. Cork and wood
- 25. Pulp and waste paper
- 26. Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool), and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)
- 27. Crude fertilisers, other than those of Division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)
- 28. Metalliferous ores and metal scrap
- 29. Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.

3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials

- 32. Coal, coke and briquettes
- 33. Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials
- 34. Gas, natural and manufactured
- 35. Electric current

4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes

- 41. Animal oils and fats
- 42. Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated
- 43. Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable origin; inedible mixtures or prepara-

tions of animal or vegetable fats and oils, n.e.s.

5. Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.

- 51. Organic chemicals
- 52. Inorganic chemicals
- 53. Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials
- 54. Medical and pharmaceutical products
- 55. Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations
- 56. Fertilisers (other than those of Division 27)
- 57. Plastics in primary forms
- 58. Plastics in non-primary forms
- 59. Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.

6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material

- 60. Complete industrial plant appropriate to Section 6
- 61. Leather, leather manufacture, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins
- 62. Rubber manufacture
- 63. Cork and wood manufacture (excluding furniture)
- 64. Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard
- 65. Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products
- 66. Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.
- 67. Iron and steel
- 68. Non-ferrous metals
- 69. Manufacture of metals, n.e.s.

7. Machinery and transport equipment

- 70. Complete industrial plant appropriate to Section 7
- 71. Power-generating machinery and equipment
- 72. Machinery specialised for particular industries
- 73. Metalworking machinery
- 74. General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.
- 75. Office machines and automatic data-processing machines
- 76. Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment
- 77. Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counter-

- parts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)
78. Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)
79. Other transport equipment
- 8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles**
80. Complete industrial plant appropriate to Section 8
81. Prefabricated buildings; sanitary plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.
82. Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings
83. Travel goods, handbags and similar containers
84. Articles of apparel and clothing accessories
85. Footwear
87. Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.
88. Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks
89. Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.
- 9. Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC**
91. Postal packages not classified according to kind
93. Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind
94. Complete industrial plant, n.e.s.
96. Coin (other than gold coin) not being legal tender
97. Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold, ores and concentrates)

List of abbreviations and acronyms

Member States

EU-25	the 25 Member States of the European Union
EU-15	the 15 Member States of the European Union until 30.4.2004
euro-zone	EUR-11 (BE, DE, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI) until 31.12.2000 EUR-12 from 1.1.2001
EUR-12	the euro-zone with 12 countries participating (BE, DE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI)
BE	Belgium
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom

Acceding* and candidate countries

BG	Bulgaria*
HR	Croatia
RO	Romania*
TR	Turkey

Other countries and territories

AF	Afghanistan
AM	Armenia
AR	Argentina
AZ	Azerbaijan
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BR	Brazil
CA	Canada
CD	Democratic Republic of Congo
CH	Switzerland
CN	China
CO	Colombia

CS	Serbia and Montenegro ⁽¹⁾
D-W	territory of the former West Germany
DZ	Algeria
GB	Great Britain
IN	India
IQ	Iraq
IR	Iran
IS	Iceland
JP	Japan
KR	South Korea
LI	Liechtenstein
LK	Sri Lanka
LY	Libya
NG	Nigeria
NO	Norway
MK ⁽²⁾	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
RU	Russian Federation
SA	Saudi Arabia
SG	Singapore
SL	Sierra Leone
SO	Somalia
TW	Taiwan
UA	Ukraine
US	United States of America
ZA	South Africa

Currencies

ECU	European currency unit, data up to 31.12.1998
EUR ⁽³⁾	euro, data from 1.1.1999 onwards
ATS ⁽³⁾	Austrian schilling
BEF ⁽³⁾	Belgian franc
CYP	Cyprus pound
CZK	Czech koruna
DEM ⁽³⁾	German mark
DKK	Danish crown (krone)
EEK	Estonian kroon
ESP ⁽³⁾	Spanish peseta
FIM ⁽³⁾	Finnish markka
FRF ⁽³⁾	French franc
GBP	pound sterling
GRD ⁽³⁾	Greek drachma
HUF	forint
IEP ⁽³⁾	Irish pound

⁽¹⁾ Including Kosovo, under the auspices of the United Nations, pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1244 of 10 June 1999.

⁽²⁾ Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

⁽³⁾ The euro replaced the ecu (code = ECU) on 1 January 1999. On 1 January 2002, it also replaced 12 Community currencies.

ITL ⁽³⁾	Italian lira	ECHP-UDB	European Community household panel — user's database
LTL	litas	ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
LUF ⁽³⁾	Luxembourg franc	EEA	European Economic Area (EU + EFTA countries without Switzerland)
LVL	lats	EEAICP	European Economic Area index of consumer prices
MTL	Maltese lira	EFTA	European Free Trade Association (CH, IS, LI, NO)
NLG ⁽³⁾	Dutch guilder	EICP	European index of consumer prices
PLN	zloty	EITO	European Information Technology Observatory
PTE ⁽³⁾	Portuguese escudo	EMS	European Monetary System
SEK	Swedish crown (krona)	EPO	European Patent Office
SIT	tolar	ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
SKK	Slovak koruna	ESA	1. European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 95) 2. European Space Agency
BGN	lev	ESF	European Social Fund
CAD	Canadian dollar	Esspros	European system of integrated social protection statistics
HRK	kuna	EU	European Union
JPY	Japanese yen	EU-SILC	EU statistics on income and living conditions
ROL	Romanian leu	Eurostat	the statistical office of the European Communities
TRL	former Turkish lira	Eurydice	information network on education in Europe (http://www.eurydice.org/)
TRY	new Turkish lira	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation (UN)
USD	US dollar	fob	free on board
Other abbreviations and acronyms		FTE	full-time equivalent
AA	agricultural area	GBAORD	government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific States party to the Cotonou Agreement	GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
AIDS	acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome	GDP	gross domestic product
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations	GERD	gross domestic expenditure on R & D
AWU	annual work unit	GHGs	greenhouse gases
BERD	expenditure on R & D in the business enterprise sector	GNI	gross national income
BMI	body mass index	GNP	gross national product
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand	GT	gross tonnage
BSE	bovine spongiform encephalopathy	GVA	gross value added
CAP	common agricultural policy	HICP	harmonised index of consumer prices
CCs	candidate countries	ICT	Institute of Computer Technology/information and communication technology
CDR	crude death rate	ILO	International Labour Organisation
CEECs	central and east European countries	IMF	International Monetary Fund
cif	cost, insurance and freight	IPI	industrial production index
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States	ISCED	international standard classification of education
COD	chemical oxygen demand		
CVT	continuing vocational training		
CVTS2	continuing vocational training survey		
DAEs	dynamic Asian economies		
DG	Directorate-General		
EAGGF	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund		
ECB	European Central Bank		
ECHP	European Community household panel		

⁽³⁾ The euro replaced the ecu (code = ECU) on 1 January 1999. On 1 January 2002, it also replaced 12 Community currencies.

ISPO	Information Society Promotion Office	OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development – Development Assistance Committee
IT	information technology	OPEC	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
LFS	labour force survey	PPP	purchasing power parity
LMP	labour market policy	PPS	purchasing power standard
Mercosur	Southern Cone Common Market	R & D	research and development
MSTI/OECD	main science and technology indicators/Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	RON	research octane number
MUICP	monetary union index of consumer prices	SDIs	sustainable development indicators
NACE	general industrial classification of economic activities within the European Communities	SDR	standard death rate
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement	SGM	standard gross margin
NHS	National Health Service	SIs	structural indicators
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified	SIF	<i>Statistics in Focus</i>
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified	SITC Rev. 3	standard industrial trade classification, third revision
NIS	new independent States (of the former Soviet Union)	TBFRA	temperate and boreal forest resources assessment
NPISHs	non-profit institutions serving households	UN	United Nations
NUTS	nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (Eurostat) (NUTS 1, 2, etc.)	Unesco	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
ODs	overseas departments	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
		VAT	value added tax
		WHO	World Health Organisation