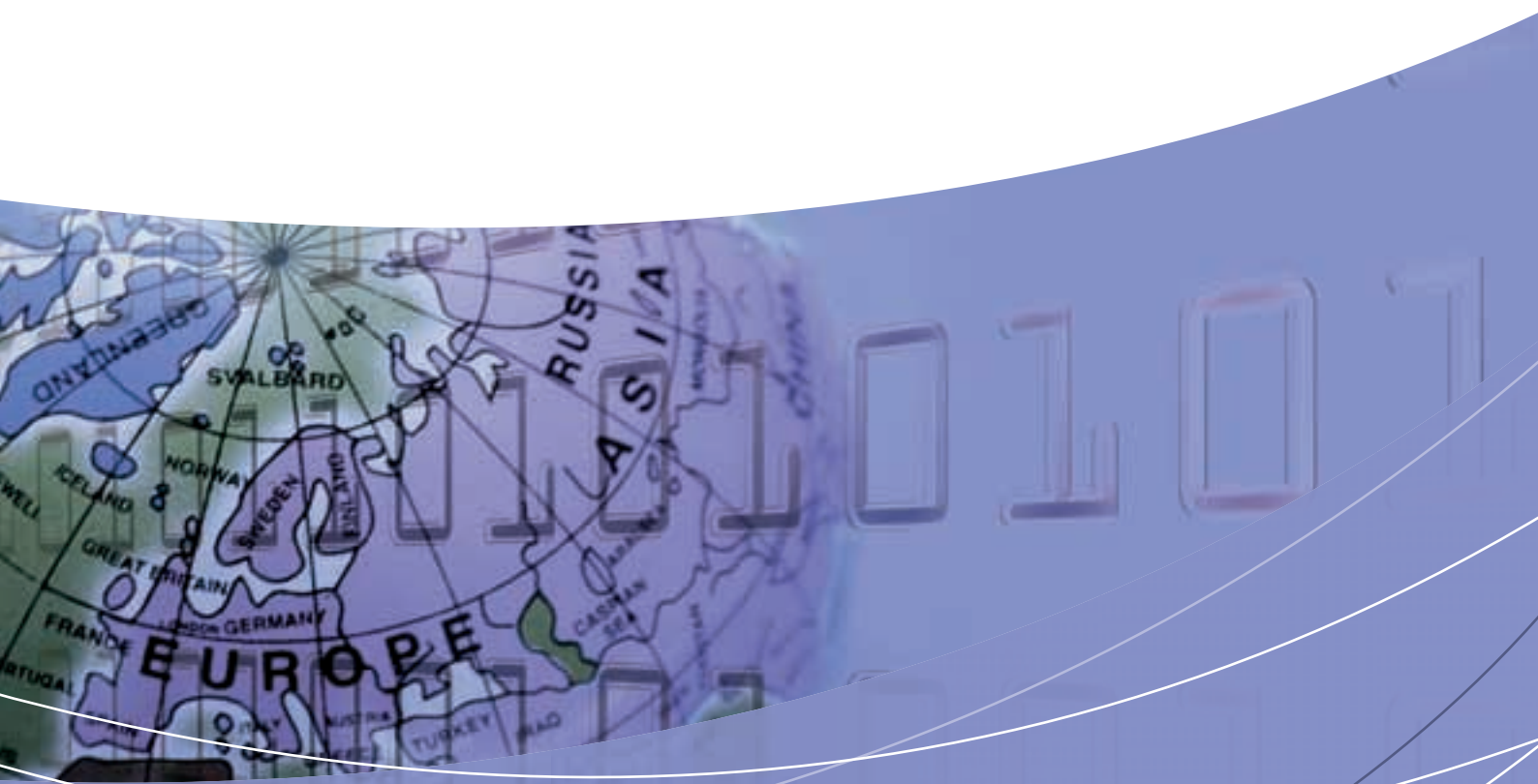


The European Union and Russia

Statistical comparison



2007 edition



ROSSTAT



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

The European Union and Russia

Statistical comparison

Data 1995-2005



ROSSTAT



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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Foreword

In recent years, there has been a considerable increase in the breadth and depth of cooperation between Russia and the European Union. In addition, following the enlargements of the European Union in 2004 and 2007, Russia has become a direct neighbour. Our economic partnership with Russia is expanding, and there is considerable potential for growth.

This publication, which is based on the Memorandum of Understanding between Eurostat and the State Committee of the Russian Federation on Statistics on the exchange of statistical data of 25 February 2002, is a milestone for cooperation between the statistical offices of Russia (Rosstat) and the European Union (Eurostat). It is the result of a working project between the two organisations and the Higher School of Economics (Moscow) and offers a comprehensive panorama of comparable statistics. A similar publication was issued 1998, covering the years 1990-1995.

We are convinced that having reliable, comparable and accessible statistical information will make a major contribution to deepening dialogue and expanding exchange between the European Union and Russia. One of the focuses of the initial chapter is energy statistics, which highlights one of the major issues of the bilateral trade relationship between the two areas.

The publication provides references for those interested in comparative data in the two economic areas. It is also available in Russian. We gratefully acknowledge the invaluable contribution of all the specialists who have participated in this joint effort.

Vladimir Sokolin, Head

Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat)

Hervé Carré, Director-General

Statistical Office of the European Communities - Eurostat

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword	3
General information	7
Statistical cooperation between the European Union and Russia	12
Portraits of Federal State Statistical Service (Rosstat) and Eurostat	15
CHAPTER 1 – Overview - Highlight Energy: Maps, Tables and Figures	19
CHAPTER 2 – Population: Tables and Methodological notes	31
CHAPTER 3 – Labour Market: Tables and Methodological notes	49
CHAPTER 4 – Economy and Finance: Tables and Methodological notes	59
CHAPTER 5 – Population, Living standard: Tables, Figures and Methodological notes	75
CHAPTER 6 – Environment: Tables, Figures and Methodological notes	95
CHAPTER 7 – Industry and Energy: Tables, Figures and Methodological notes	109
CHAPTER 8 – Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries: Tables, Figures and Methodological notes	137
CHAPTER 9 – Transport: Tables and Methodological notes	157
CHAPTER 10 – Information Society: Tables and Methodological notes	167
CHAPTER 11 – Science, technology and innovation: Tables and Methodological notes	181
CHAPTER 12 – External economic relations: Tables, Figures and Methodological notes	193

General information

Data are in general presented from 1995 to 2005. In some tables the most recent data are published and in others years in the time span have been selected.

In recent years Russia has started adopting international norms and standards for data collection. Most figures presented are based on common methodology and can therefore be compared for Russia and the EU Member States. Any major differences in methodology are explained in the footnotes to the tables and/or in the methodological notes at the end of each chapter.

Sources

The statistics shown in this publication were mainly provided by *Rosstat* and *Eurostat*. Russian data on Information society (chapter 10) and Science, technology and innovation (chapter 11) as well as data on Education have been provided by *Higher School of Economics*.

In addition, some data have been taken from other administrative sources, international organisations (*IMF, United Nations, agencies*) and non-official sources (*EU professional associations, consulting firms and publications*). In case EU data is not source Eurostat, the source is mentioned. When data are provisional or estimated, it is mentioned in footnotes.

The data were extracted from Eurostat and Rosstat databases during February to June 2007.

Countries

The EU 27 member countries are presented in the official order (abbreviated) as follows: Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE) and United Kingdom (UK). The aggregates: EU-27, EU-25 (European Union from 1 May 2004) and EU-15 (European Union until 30 April 2004) are provided when information for all Member States are available or have been estimated.

When data exist for the EFTA member countries, the data are presented in the following order (abbreviated): Iceland (IS), Liechtenstein (LI), Norway (NO) and Switzerland (CH).

Rounding

All values and the calculations made on the basis of these values (percentages, growth rates) have been rounded, usually to the first decimal point. The sum of the individual values (or percentages) may differ slightly from the total value (or from 100%).

Valuation

All data in value are expressed in euros with a few exceptions. In Economy and Finance (chapter 4) the Russian data in table 1 are presented in roubles, in *Population Living Standard* (chapter 5) data are presented in the national currencies, in *Balance of payments* and *External trade* (chapter 12) Russian data are also presented in US dollars.

There are no exchange rates in this publication, for the following reasons, either:

- The tables include national currencies + euros and therefore contain complete information, or
- The Russian rouble is not a convertible currency compared with European currencies, or in other cases
- The exchange rates that could have been used could differ due to a different number of digits when calculating the ecu/euro equivalent.

Statistical symbols, abbreviations and acronyms

- “not applicable” or “real zero” or “zero by default”
- 0 “less than half of the unit used”
- :
- “not available”

Flags are codes added to the data and defining a specific characteristic:

- p provisional value
- e estimated value
- s Eurostat estimate
- f forecast
- u unreliable or uncertain data (see explanatory texts¹)
- c confidential
- :n not significant
- b break in series (see explanatory texts¹)
- i see information in explanatory texts¹

¹ Explanatory texts can generally be found in methodology, available on Eurostat website under respective theme or subject.

Eurostat website

The information on the Eurostat website <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat> is structured according to the following subjects or statistical themes:

- General and regional statistics
- Economy and finance
- Population and social conditions
- Industry, trade and services
- Agriculture and fisheries
- External trade
- Transport
- Environment and energy
- Science and technology

Within each of these themes the user is presented with the possibility of accessing information relating to tables, data(bases), methodology or publications, by means of series of tabbed pages.

Tables

The most important indicators may be found in the form of predefined tables. They can be accessed through the Eurostat data tree of from the home page for each of the nine statistical themes mentioned above. Predefined tables are generally presented for a single indicator, with European aggregates and data for the Member States on the y-axis and time on the x-axis.

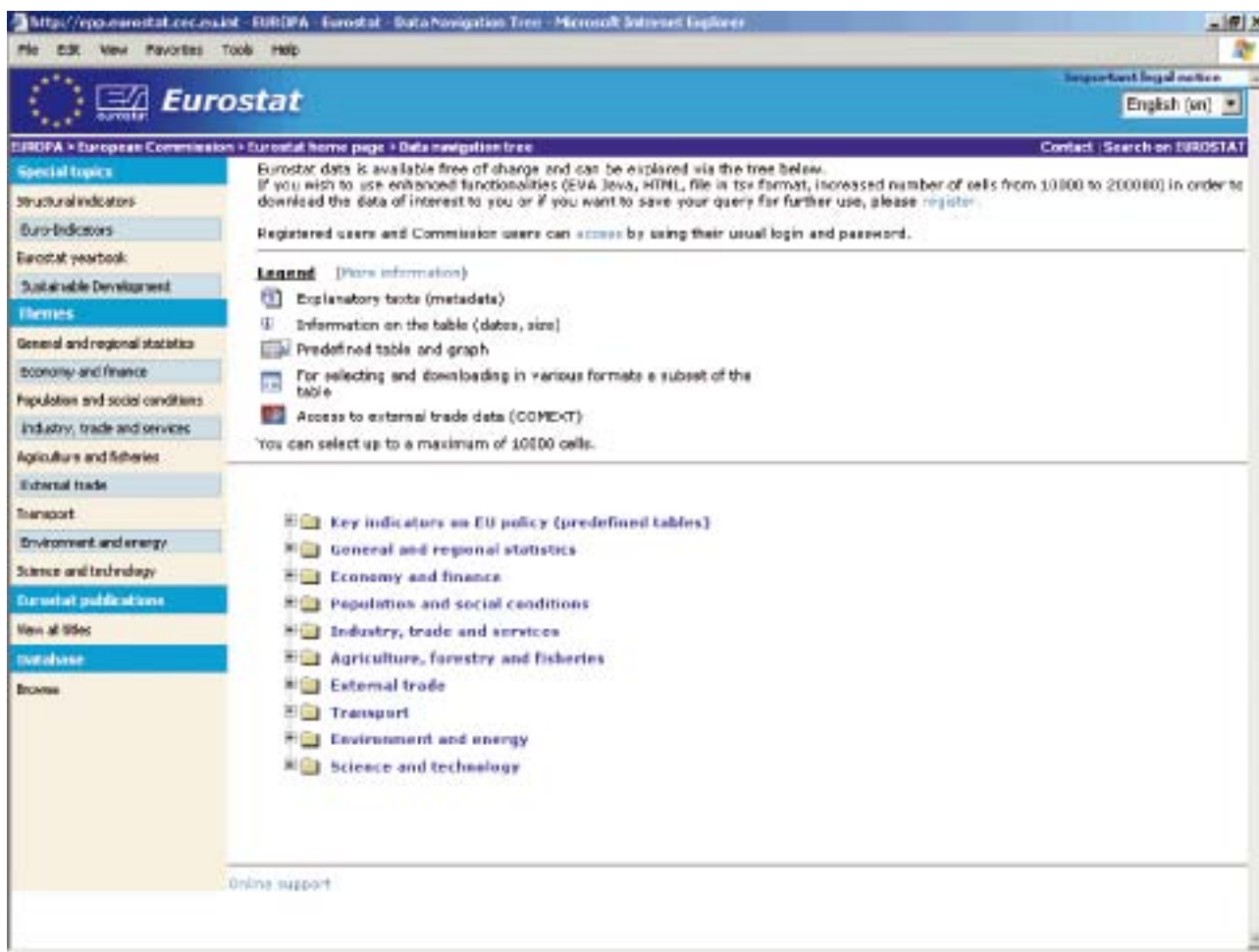
Data

More detailed statistics and larger volumes of data can be downloaded from 'open tables' which allow the user to select the information he/she is interested in through a number of selection screens for each dimension of the data set; the data can be extracted in a variety of formats. Open tables can be accessed through the Eurostat data tree or from the homepage for each of the nine statistical themes mentioned above, under the heading 'Data' (see below). More than 300 million data cells are presented in the database

To access the dissemination database on the website, click on the tab entitled Data, then either on the link 'Data explorer – Full view' or the subject under each theme.


The screenshot shows the Eurostat website homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Eurostat logo and the text 'Eurostat'. Below this, there are several sections: 'Special topics', 'LATEST NEWS RELEASES - Full list', 'Release calendar', 'Sign in / Personal settings', and 'Quick search'. The 'LATEST NEWS RELEASES' section contains a news item about 'Euro-zone labour cost up by 2.0%' with a summary. Below this, there is a section for 'STATISTICS IN PROGRESS' with a link to 'GDP catches up the NW Atlantic fish by 20% in 2004 - Issue number 4/2005'. At the bottom of the page, there are several tabs: 'Tables', 'Data', 'Methodology', and 'Publications'. The 'Data' tab is highlighted with a red circle. Below the tabs, there are several sections: 'Data explorer - Full view', 'General and regional statistics', 'Economy and finance', 'Industry, trade and services', 'Agriculture and fisheries', 'External trade', 'Transport', 'Environment and energy', and 'Dissemination'. Each section contains links to various data sources and publications.

When you click ‘Data explorer – Full view’ or any of the subject links, you will access the database from which data can be extracted.



Methodology

The Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) format, established by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has been implemented by Eurostat. Metadata may be accessed either from the heading Methodology on the home page or in the database, when browsing the data tree.

Here the  indicates that metadata is available.

Publications

Eurostat produces a variety of publications, both for non-experts and specialists. The publications are (as the data) organised under Eurostat’s nine statistical themes, under the following collections:

- **News releases** provide recent information on the Euro-Indicators and on social, economic, regional, agricultural or environmental topics.
- **Statistical books** are larger A4 publications with statistical data and analysis.
- **Pocketbooks** are free of charge publications aiming to give users a set of basic figures on a specific topic.
- **Statistics in focus** provides updated summaries of the main results of surveys, studies and statistical analysis.

- **Data in focus** present the most recent statistics with methodological notes.
- **Methodologies and working papers** are technical publications for statistical experts working in a particular field.

All Eurostat publications are downloadable free of charge in PDF format from the website. Printed publications, CD-rom or DVD can also be ordered via the *EU Bookshop* managed by the *Office for Official Publications of the European Communities*.

Services

Rosstat data

For all requests on Rosstat data, contact Rosstat, website: <http://www.gks.ru> and Information and Publishing centre “Statistics of Russia”, website: <http://www.infostat.ru>

Eurostat data

For all requests on Eurostat data, contact Eurostat, website <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

There are *support centres* for website users in the countries of the European statistical system and at Eurostat for any other country. *Eurostat's Press Centre* is the service for professional journalists.

Statistical cooperation between the European Union and Russia

Partnership and Cooperation Agreement

Statistical cooperation between the EU and Russia is regulated by the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA). The PCA, which constitutes the general legal framework of the EU-Russia relationship, came into force on 1 December 1997 for an initial duration of 10 years, with the option to be extended. The provisions of the PCA cover a wide range of policy areas to be included in a political dialogue: trade in goods and services; business and investment; financial and legislative cooperation; science and technology; education and training; energy, nuclear and space cooperation; environment, transport; culture; and cooperation on the prevention of illegal activities.

The EU is currently working with Russia to develop a *new agreement for post-2007*. It is envisaged that the new agreement will continue to support the fundamental principles that form the basis of the current PCA. But as both the EU and Russia have experienced many changes, politically and socially, since the creation of the PCA in 1997, the new agreement must reflect these changes and result in new aims and objectives of each partner. The aim of the new agreement will be to provide a durable and comprehensive framework for EU-Russia relations and will provide the basis for moving the relationship forward in the coming years.

EU-Russia Common Spaces

At the St. Petersburg Summit in May 2003, the EU and Russia agreed to reinforce their co-operation by creating in the long term four 'common spaces' in the framework of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement: *The Common Economic Space, The Common Space of Freedom, Security and Justice, The Common Space of External Security, The Common Space on Research, Education, Culture*. The London Summit in October 2005 focused on the practical implementation of Road Maps for the four Common Spaces.

Statistics are necessary to support the Road Maps for the Common Spaces, and are also specifically addressed under the Common Economic Space, so there is co-operation between Rosstat (Federal State Statistics Service) and Eurostat (the Statistical Office of the European Communities). The main areas in the field of statistical cooperation are: exchange of statistical data, preparation of joint publications, harmonisation of methods and classifications in national accounting and also collaboration in different statistical areas.

Impact TACIS Programme

In the major areas of cooperation outlined in the PCA, the European Union set aside funds through the TACIS programme to support the NIS, Newly Independent States. The main aim of the European Union's assistance to the TACIS countries in the field of statistics has been to offer guidance and support in introducing statistical systems compatible with the information requirements in democracies and market economies.

For Russia, five TACIS statistical programmes (Statistics 1 through Statistics 5) with a total budget of 11.5 mln € were implemented during the period 1998-2003. Currently, Rosstat, in partnership with the statistical offices of Germany, France, Finland, the Netherlands and Austria, is implementing the TACIS programme entitled "Assessment of the compliance of the Russian statistical methodology with the advanced developments in the EC, improvement of statistical practice in accordance with EC quality standards" (2 mln €).

Since 1 January 2007, the TACIS programme has been replaced by the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument.

Twinning

Cooperation with Russia will move towards a more partner-oriented approach, as part of a more strategic co-operation process between EU and partner countries based on the PCAs.

Statistical projects between the National Statistical Institutes (NSI) of the EU Member States and Rosstat are based on the method *Twinning*, a partnership in which relevant administrative knowledge and technical expertise of the EU Member States are made available to the partner country. However, a key aspect of this programme resides in the direct contact between EU and Russian officials on an equal footing. This type of relationship usually remains strong after the end of EU funding, and bodes well for the future comparability of data between the EU and the Russian Federation.

Several statistical projects are running between EU Member States and Rosstat, namely:

Social statistics, Labour statistics, Classifications, Business registers, Macroeconomic statistics, Price statistics, New Economy and Demography statistics.

Portrait of the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat)

The Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) is an authorised federal body of the executive power. Its basic task (Rosstat Regulation) is to compile statistical information on the social, economic, demographic and ecological situation in the country for the public administration and local government, mass media, associations, citizens, international organisations and the federal executive bodies responsible for information on state statistics. Rosstat coordinates the activities of ministries and agencies in the field of statistics and uses their statistical data in its official publications.

Organisational structure

The state statistics system comprises the Central Office of Rosstat and the statistical offices of all the constituent entities of the Russian Federation – republics, administrative areas, regions, autonomous districts and the statistical offices of Moscow and St Petersburg.

The following organisations are subordinated directly to the Central Office of Rosstat:

The Main Inter-Regional Computing Centre for collection and processing of statistical data, which is connected by e-mail to all the regional statistical offices. It compiles statistical reports and the results of all censuses.

The Scientific and Research Institute of Rosstat for problems concerning social and economic statistics, which is engaged in reforming the state statistics and developing statistical theory and methodology to international standards.

The Scientific and Project Institute for statistical information, which is responsible for developing methods and means of computerising state statistics based on modern software, information and communication technologies and uniform data processing.

The Information and Publishing Centre “Statistics of Russia”, which is the exclusive publisher and distributor of all official statistical publications of Rosstat and is responsible for the information service for users (<http://www.infostat.ru>). The Centre was established in 1997. In 2001 it was merged with the editorial office of the monthly scientific magazine “Statistical Studies”.

The total number of employees in the Russia statistical system is more than 23 000.

Dissemination of statistical data

One of the main tasks of Rosstat is to disseminate statistical information. The most significant annual publications are the “Statistical Yearbook of Russia”, “Regions of Russia”, “Demographic Yearbook” (in Russian and English), “National Accounts”, “Social Status and Living Standards in Russia”, “Input-Output Tables”, “Small Businesses in Russia” and “Russia in Figures” (in Russian and English). The full list of all publications is available on the websites of Rosstat (<http://www.gks.ru>) and of the Information and Publishing Centre “Statistics of Russia” (<http://www.infostat.ru>).

The most valuable periodicals published by Rosstat include the monthly report “Social and Economic Situation in Russia” and the quarterly magazine “Statistical Survey” (in Russian and English), which contain the most up-to-date information and highlight the main developments in all sectors of the Russian economy and the basic indicators on the regions. The monthly scientific journal “Statistical Studies” publishes articles by Russian and foreign statisticians and economists and also provides information on Rosstat’s current activities.

Nearly all Rosstat's publications are available and disseminated in electronic form (on CD and the Internet) or can be sent to users by e-mail.

The Rosstat website was set up in 1998 and now provides users with free basic statistical data on different topics and the most up-to-date information.

Rosstat participates in the international exchanges of information and submits statistical data to more than twenty international organisations, including the UN Secretariat, OECD, Eurostat, UN ECE, ILO, World Bank, IMF, etc.

Russia officially subscribed to the IMF Special Data Dissemination Standard in 2005. The home page of the Rosstat website contains a link to the special SDDS section in Russian and English, which presents the advanced release calendar, metadata, data on population and economic aspects, including nominal and real GDP, industrial production, price indices, average wages, labour market, etc. This information is also available to a wider audience.

More than fifty representatives of leading national and foreign mass media are accredited with Rosstat.

Special attention was paid to contacts with the mass media during preparation and implementation of the 2002 All-Russia Population Census and of the 2006 Agricultural Census. Data from these two censuses are now available free of charge on Rosstat's websites <http://perepis2002.ru> and <http://www.gks.ru>.

As mentioned above, Chapters 10 and 11 were prepared in close cooperation with the State University – Higher School of Economics, one of the leading higher education institutes in the country.

The Institute for Statistical Studies and Economics of Knowledge (ISEK) is a research centre at the State University – Higher School of Economics (HSE). It provides studies on statistics, socio-economic analyses and policies related to science and technology (S&T), innovation, education and training, and information and communication technologies (ICT), which makes the HSE the Russian centre of expertise in the field of statistics and analysis of the knowledge economy. Under the agreement between the Federal State Statistics Service and HSE, ISEK produces methodologies, analyses and monitors statistics on S&T, innovation, education and ICT in Russia and devises methodologies for implementing international standards in the national statistics on education and training.

The Institute's research results are regularly published in the information bulletins "Monitoring the Economics of Education" and in statistical reports and analyses, including "S&T in the Russian Federation", "Indicators of S&T", "R&D in the Higher Education Sector", "S&T in the Regions of the Russian Federation", "S&T in Moscow", "Indicators of Innovation", "Education in the Russian Federation", "Indicators of Education" and "ICT in the Russian economy".

Portrait of Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities

Eurostat is the Statistical Office of the European Communities, situated in Luxembourg. It is one of the Directorates-General of the Commission of the European Communities.

Its task is to provide the European Union with statistics at European level that enable comparisons between countries and regions. Eurostat's mission is to 'provide the European Union with a high-quality statistical information service'. To meet this challenge, Eurostat aims:

- to implement a set of standards, methods and organisational structures which allow comparable, reliable and relevant statistics to be produced throughout the Community, in line with the principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice;
- to provide the European institutions and the governments of the Member States with the information needed to implement, monitor and evaluate Community policies;
- to disseminate statistics to the European public and enterprises and to all economic and social agents involved in decision-making; and
- to facilitate the improvement of the statistical systems of the Member States and support both developing countries and countries moving towards a market economy.

Harmonisation

Eurostat's main role is to process and publish comparable statistical information at European level. Efforts are made to arrive at a common statistical 'language' that embraces concepts, methods, structures and technical standards.

Eurostat does not collect data. This is done in the Member States by their statistical authorities. They verify and analyse national data and send them to Eurostat. Eurostat's role is to consolidate the data and ensure they are comparable, using harmonised methodologies. Eurostat is currently the only provider of statistics at European level and the data that are issued are harmonised as far as possible.

With the birth of the euro there is a need to measure the development of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). The euro is the single currency for EMU and is compared with other currencies such as the dollar and the yen. This has fuelled the harmonisation of methodologies between Member States. Just as there is one inflation rate and one GDP rate for the USA, Eurostat now publishes economic indicators for the whole euro zone.

The European statistical system

The European statistical system comprises Eurostat and the statistical offices, ministries, agencies and central banks that collect official statistics in the European Union Member States, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. The European statistical system concentrates on European Union policy areas, although harmonisation is extended to nearly all statistical fields. The European statistical system is a network in which Eurostat's role is to lead the way in the harmonisation of statistics, in close cooperation with the national statistical authorities. At the heart of the European statistical system is the Statistical Programme Committee (SPC), which brings together the heads of Member States' national statistical offices and is chaired by Eurostat. This committee discusses joint action and programmes to be carried out to meet the European Union's statistical information requirements. It agrees on a five-year programme, which is implemented by the national authorities and monitored by Eurostat.

Quality

The European Statistics Code of Practice was adopted by the Statistical Programme Committee on 24 February 2005 and formalised in the Commission Recommendation of 25 May 2005 on the independence, integrity and accountability of national and Community statistical authorities. It sets out 15 key principles for the production and dissemination of European official statistics and the institutional environment under which national and Community statistical authorities operate. A set of indicators of good practice for each of the 15 principles provides a reference for reviewing the implementation of the Code.

With the adoption of the European Statistics Code of Practice, Eurostat and the statistical authorities of the EU Member States have committed themselves to an all-embracing approach to high quality statistics. It builds on a common European Statistical System definition of quality in statistics and targets all the relevant areas from the institutional environment, the statistical production processes to our output: European official statistics.

Quality reporting presents information both on the quality of Eurostat products and on the tools and standards for quality reporting agreed within the European Statistical System.

For more information on the European Statistics Code of Practice, please consult the *Eurostat website*.

International cooperation

In addition to cooperating closely with international organisations such as the UN and OECD, Eurostat works with countries outside the EU. A key task for Eurostat is to coordinate the improvement of statistical systems in candidate countries and throughout the world. Good statistics in the rest of the world are important for the European Union. Therefore, building statistical capacity around the globe is also seen as an important objective.

Free dissemination

Eurostat offers its products and services free of charge, in accordance with its free dissemination strategy; these are readily accessible on its website. General access to the data is available through the Eurostat website, which can be found at <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>.

For more information on the structure of the website, please consult the text in General information, paragraph Eurostat website.

Overview - Highlight Energy

Maps,
Tables
and Figures

1

Map 1.1: Capitals and currencies



Map 1.2: EU-27, EFTA and Russia

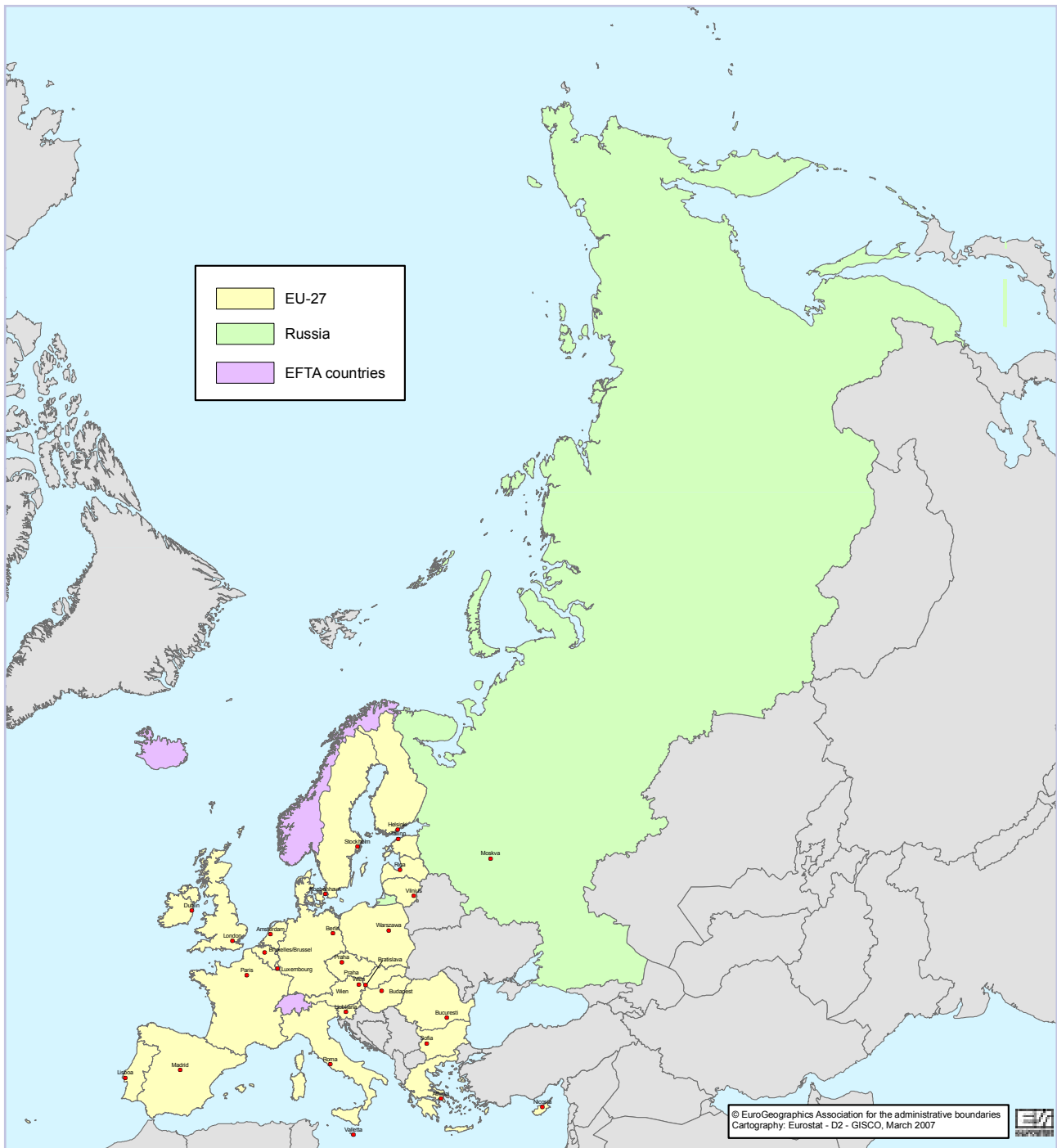


Table 1.1: Total area / Land area, Population, Population density, 2005

	Total area ²⁾ 1000 km ²	Land area 1000 km ²	Population	Population density ³⁾ per 1 km ²
Russia	17 098.2 ¹⁾	16 381.4	143 474 219	8.4
EU-27	4 408.8	4 300.5	490 898 280	114.2
EU-25	4 059.5	3 959.5	461 478 703	116.5
Belgium	30.5	30.3	10 445 852	344.4
Bulgaria	111.0	111.0	7 761 049	69.9
Czech Republic	78.9	77.3	10 220 577	132.3
Denmark	43.1	43.1	5 411 405	125.6
Germany	357.0	357.0	82 500 849	231.1
Estonia	45.2	43.4	1 347 510	31.0
Ireland	69.8	68.4	4 109 173	60.1
Greece	132.0	130.7	11 082 751	84.8
Spain	506.0 ⁴⁾	506.0	43 038 035	85.1
France ⁶⁾	632.8	632.8	62 518 571	98.8
Italy	301.3	295.1	58 462 375	198.1
Cyprus	5.7 ⁵⁾	5.7	749 175	131.5
Latvia	64.6 ⁵⁾	62.3	2 306 434	37.0
Lithuania	65.3	62.7	3 425 324	54.6
Luxembourg	2.6	2.6	455 000	175.9
Hungary	93.0	93.0	10 097 549	108.5
Malta	0.3	0.3	402 668	1 275.9
Netherlands	41.5	33.8	16 305 526	482.6
Austria	83.9	82.5	8 206 524	99.5
Poland	312.7	312.7	38 173 835	122.1
Portugal	91.9	91.9	10 529 255	114.5
Romania	238.4	230.0	21 658 528	94.2
Slovenia	20.3	20.1	1 997 590	99.2
Slovakia	49.0	49.0	5 384 822	109.8
Finland	338.1	304.5	5 236 611	17.2
Sweden	450.0	410.3	9 011 392	22.0
United Kingdom	243.8	243.8	60 059 900	246.3
Iceland	103.0	100.2	293 577	2.9
Liechtenstein	0.2	0.2	34 600	173.0
Norway	323.8	306.3	4 606 363	15.0
Switzerland	41.3	40.0	7 415 102	185.4

¹⁾ Territory. Data of the Federal Real Estate Cadastre Agency.

²⁾ Total area includes land area and inland waters (lakes, rivers etc.).

³⁾ Total population divided by the surface area. The land area concept (excluding inland water bodies like lakes or rivers) should be used wherever available. In several countries the total area (including area of lakes and river) is used because it is the only concept for which data are available. Calculated density is consistent with land area and population in this table except for Russian data which is based on total area.

⁴⁾ 2003

⁵⁾ 2004

⁶⁾ Data for France include the 4 Departements beyond the seas (DOM)

Methodological notes: See chapter 2 Population

Table 1.2 a) World population

million			
	1995	2000	2005
World	5 692	6 086	6 465
Europe ¹⁾	728	728	728
Africa	723	812	906
Asia	3 430	3 676	3 905
Latin America and the Caribbean	484	523	561
Northern America	299	315	331
Oceania			
Russia	148	147	143
EU-25	446	452	461
China	1219	1274	1316
India	936	1021	1103
Japan	125	127	128
United States	270	284	298

¹⁾ EU-25, Belarus, Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Faeroe Islands, Iceland, Norway, Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Liechtenstein and Switzerland.

Source (excluding EU-25): United Nations Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs The inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year); the population is based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers.

Table 1.2 b) World population

% of total			
	1995	2000	2005
Europe ¹⁾	12.8	12.0	11.3
Africa	12.7	13.4	14.0
Asia	60.3	60.4	60.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.5	8.6	8.7
Northern America	5.3	5.2	5.1
Oceania			
Russia	2.6	2.4	2.2
EU-25	7.8	7.4	7.1
China	21.4	20.9	20.4
India	16.4	16.8	17.1
Japan	2.2	2.1	2.0
United States	4.7	4.7	4.6

¹⁾ EU-25, Belarus, Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Faeroe Islands, Iceland, Norway, Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Liechtenstein and Switzerland.

Source:(excluding EU-25): United Nations Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Table 1.3: Unemployment rate, 2005

	%				% of active population	
	Total	Less than 25 years	25 years and over			
Russia	7.2	15.7	5.9	Russia	2.8	
EU-27	8.7	18.6	7.3	EU-27	4.0	
EU-25	8.7	18.5	7.4	EU-25	3.9	
Belgium	8.4	21.5	7.1	Belgium	4.4	
Bulgaria	10.1	22.3	8.9	Bulgaria	6.0	
Czech Republic	7.9	19.2	6.8	Czech Republic	4.2	
Denmark	4.8	8.6	4.2	Denmark	1.1	
Germany	9.5 p	14.8 p	8.6 p	Germany	5.0	
Estonia	7.9	15.9	7.0	Estonia	4.2	
Ireland	4.3	8.6	3.5	Ireland	1.5	
Greece	9.8	26.0	8.3	Greece	5.1	
Spain	9.2	19.7	7.7	Spain	2.2	
France	9.7	22.7	8.1	France	4.0	
Italy	7.7	24.0	6.2	Italy	3.9	
Cyprus	5.2	13.0	4.3	Cyprus	1.2	
Latvia	8.9	13.6	8.3	Latvia	4.1	
Lithuania	8.3	15.7	7.6	Lithuania	4.3	
Luxembourg	4.5	13.7	3.8	Luxembourg	1.2	
Hungary	7.2	19.4	6.1	Hungary	3.2	
Malta	7.3	16.4	4.9	Malta	3.4	
Netherlands	4.7	8.2	4.1	Netherlands	1.9	
Austria	5.2	10.3	4.3	Austria	1.3	
Poland	17.7	36.9	15.1	Poland	10.2	
Portugal	7.6	16.1	6.7	Portugal	3.7	
Romania	7.2	20.2	5.6	Romania	4.0	
Slovenia	6.5	15.9	5.4	Slovenia	3.1	
Slovakia	16.3	30.1	14.4	Slovakia	11.7	
Finland	8.4	20.1	6.8	Finland	2.2	
Sweden	7.4 b	21.1 b	5.5 b	Sweden	1.2 p	
United Kingdom	4.8	12.9	3.3	United Kingdom	1.0	

p Provisional value

b Break in series

Russia Data - Source: Rosstat

EU data - Source: Eurostat, Harmonized unemployment series

Methodological notes: See chapter 3 - Labour market

Table 1.5: Inflation rate

% change compared with previous year, based on the harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)									
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia ¹⁾	11.0	84.4	85.7	20.8	21.5	15.8	13.7	10.9	12.7
EU ²⁾	1.7 ei	1.3 ei	1.2 ei	1.9 i	2.2 i	2.1 i	2.0 i	2.0 i	2.2 i
Belgium	1.5	0.9	1.1	2.7	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.5
Bulgaria	:	18.7	2.6	10.3	7.4	5.8	2.3	6.1	6.0
Czech Republic	8.0	9.7	1.8	3.9	4.5	1.4	-0.1	2.6	1.6
Denmark	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.0	0.9	1.7
Germany	1.5	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.9
Estonia	9.3	8.8	3.1	3.9	5.6	3.6	1.4	3.0	4.1
Ireland	1.3 e	2.1	2.5	5.3	4.0	4.7	4.0	2.3	2.2
Greece	5.4	4.5	2.1	2.9	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.5
Spain	1.9	1.8	2.2	3.5	2.8	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.4
France	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.9
Italy	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.2
Cyprus	3.3	2.3	1.1	4.9	2.0	2.8	4.0	1.9	2.0
Latvia	8.1	4.3	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.9	6.2	6.9
Lithuania	10.3	5.4	1.5	1.1	1.6	0.3	-1.1	1.2	2.7
Luxembourg	1.4	1.0	1.0	3.8	2.4	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.8
Hungary	18.5 i	14.2 i	10.0 i	10.0 i	9.1 i	5.2	4.7	6.8	3.5
Malta	3.9	3.7	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.6	1.9	2.7	2.5
Netherlands	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.3	5.1	3.9	2.2	1.4	1.5
Austria	1.2	0.8	0.5	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.1
Poland	15.0 ei	11.8 ei	7.2 ei	10.1	5.3	1.9	0.7	3.6	2.2
Portugal	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.8	4.4	3.7	3.3	2.5	2.1
Romania	154.8 i	59.1 i	45.8 i	45.7 i	34.5 i	22.5 i	15.3 i	11.9 i	9.1 i
Slovenia	8.3	7.9	6.1	8.9	8.6	7.5	5.7	3.7	2.5
Slovakia	6.0	6.7	10.4	12.2	7.2	3.5	8.4	7.5	2.8
Finland	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.9	2.7	2.0	1.3	0.1	0.8
Sweden	1.8	1.0	0.5	1.3	2.7	1.9	2.3	1.0	0.8
United Kingdom	1.8	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.1

e Estimated value

i Further details can be found on the HICP section of the Eurostat website.

1) Consumer price indices, all items; annual average rate of change.

2) The European Union included 15 Member States until 30 April 2004, 25 Member States from 1 May 2004 until 31 December 2006 and 27 Member States from 1 January 2007. Bulgaria and Romania have been Member States of the EU since 1 January 2007. The country coverage of the EU aggregate changes in line with the addition of new Member States and integrates them using a chain index formula.

Methodological notes

Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) are economic indicators constructed to measure the changes over time in the prices of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by households.

Harmonized Indices for Consumer Prices (HICPs) are harmonized inflation figures required under Article 121 of Treaty of Amsterdam (109^j) of the Treaty on European Union) and are designed for international comparison of consumer price inflation. The focus is on quality and comparability among the indices of different countries as well as on their relative movements. The coverage of the HICP is defined as those goods and services which are included in household final monetary consumption expenditure. The common classification used is the COICOP/HICP (Classification Of Individual Consumption by Purpose adapted to the needs of HICPs).

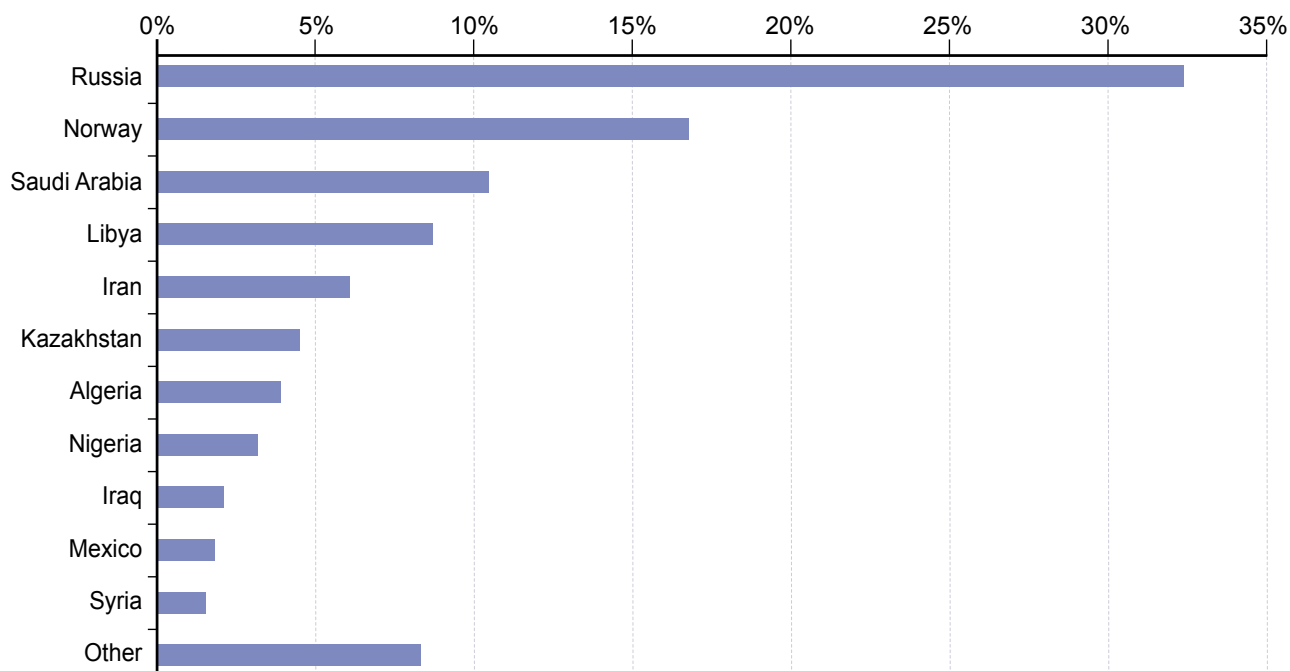
The figures included in this publication are the annual average rates of change, i.e the annual average inflation rates. They are the annual average indices for the current year in respect to the same information for the previous year.

Table/Figure 1.6: EU-27 imports of crude oil

1000 tonnes						
Exporting country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	117 700	136 821	154 698	170 828	188 898	188 000
Norway	114 904	108 121	103 078	106 404	108 627	97 470
Saudi Arabia	65 143	57 496	53 144	61 535	64 460	60 748
Libya	45 542	43 780	39 157	45 949	49 988	50 601
Iran	35 475	31 412	25 928	34 674	35 945	35 385
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	22 154	26 386
Algeria	21 419	19 331	17 967	18 639	21 609	22 776
Nigeria	22 407	25 723	18 440	23 224	14 858	18 618
Iraq	31 250	20 392	15 963	8 475	12 553	12 290
Mexico	9 770	9 291	9 668	8 671	8 808	10 647
Syria	-	-	20 587	12 945	9 081	9 027
Extra EU	542 006	541 672	533 891	553 862	575 186	580 336
Other	78 396	89 305	75 261	62 518	38 205	48 388

EU-27 imports of crude oil, 2005

(% of extra EU-27 imports - based on tonnes)



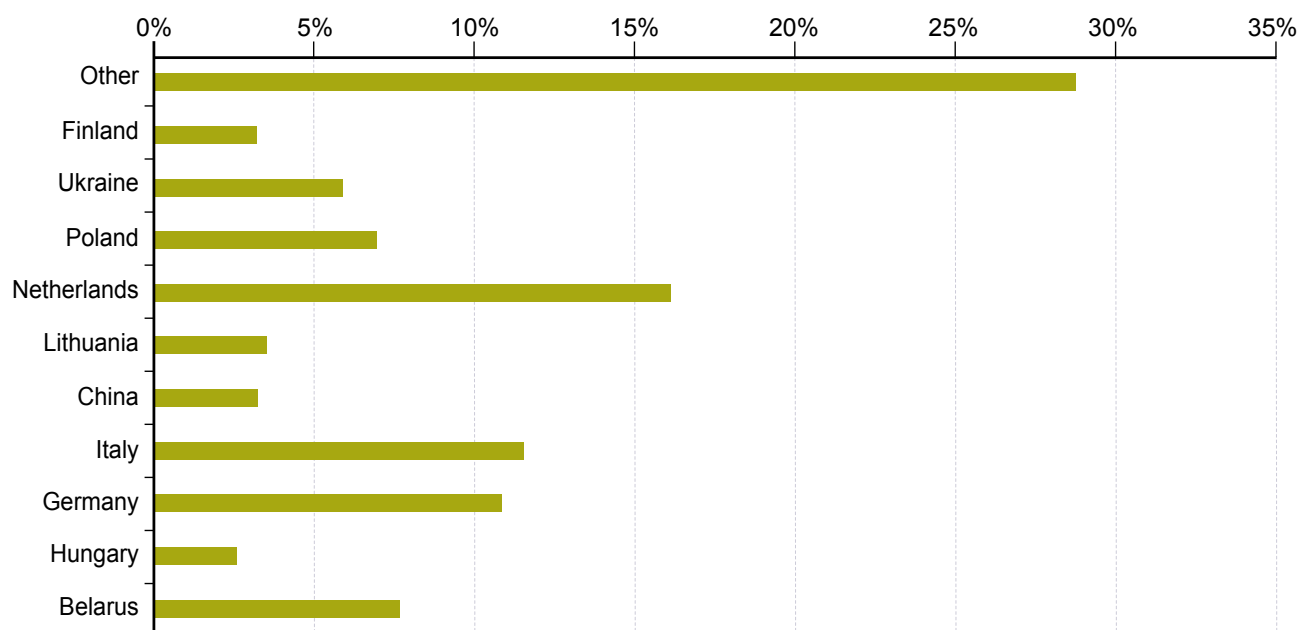
Methodological notes: see Chapter 7 - Industry and Energy

Table/Figure 1.7: Russian exports of crude oil

1000 tonnes						
Importing country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Belarus	12 010	11 913	14 024	14 885	17 814	19 318
Hungary	5 800	5 627	4 936	5 305	5 431	6 402
Germany	19 511	20 904	20 978	25 171	26 395	27 386
Italy	16 966	20 950	19 932	21 188	25 609	29 048
China	1 264	1 493	2 539	4 410	7 365	8 068
Lithuania	5 122	6 580	6 215	7 123	8 661	8 792
Netherlands	4 168	7 753	16 308	21 461	35 560	40 691
Poland	17 978	18 583	16 037	16 784	17 162	17 479
Ukraine	4 025	9 383	16 007	19 409	19 091	14 793
Finland	1 942	2 180	4 071	6 041	8 300	8 013
Other	55 625	56 863	67 338	81 579	86 236	72 604

Russian exports of crude oil, 2005

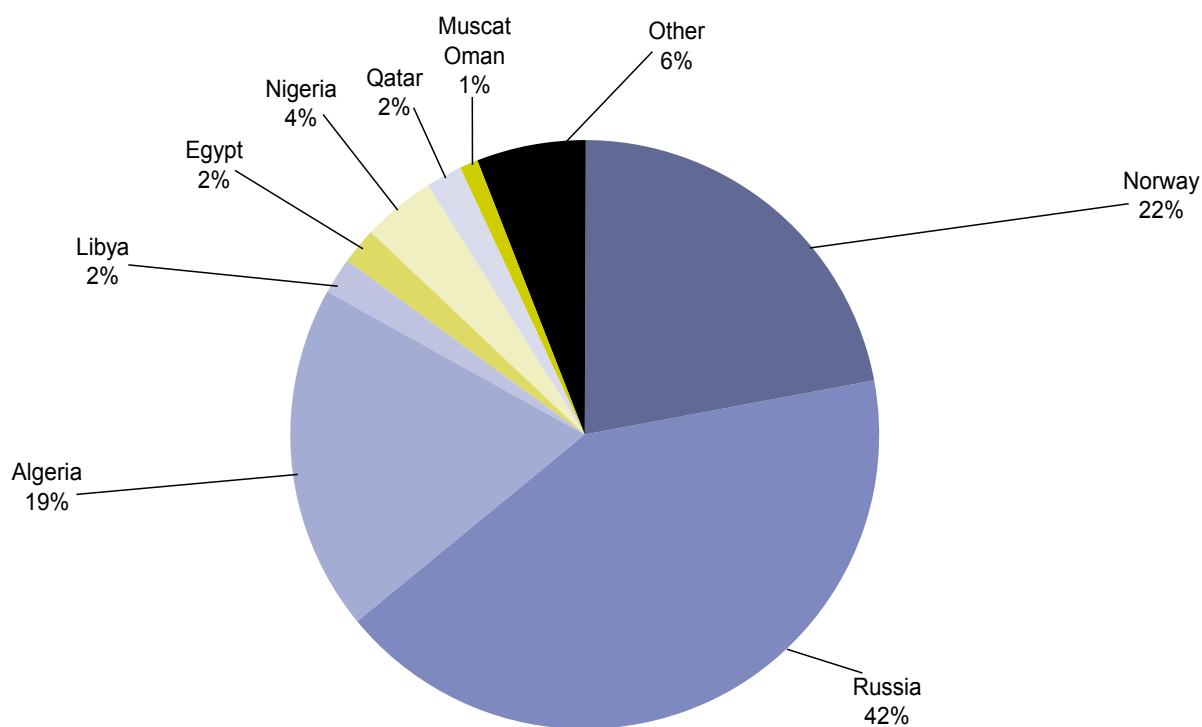
(%)



Table/Figure 1.8: EU-27 imports of natural gas

Terajoule						
Exporting country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	4 539 709	4 421 515	4 554 744	4 895 252	4 951 044	4 952 879
Norway	1 985 231	2 136 379	2 601 569	2 699 473	2 801 723	2 642 633
Algeria	2 203 075	1 957 181	2 132 477	2 158 803	2 042 137	2 256 826
Libya	33 442	33 216	25 536	30 390	47 809	209 499
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	202 419
Nigeria	172 020	216 120	217 882	335 929	410 260	436 319
Qatar	12 443	27 463	87 952	80 414	160 170	195 713
Muscat Oman	-	40 509	45 336	23 221	53 316	71 379
Extra EU	9 157 291	9 067 439	9 885 175	10 613 902	11 118 208	11 824 661
Other	211 371	235 056	219 679	390 420	651 749	856 994

EU-27 imports of natural gas, 2005
(% of extra EU-27 imports)



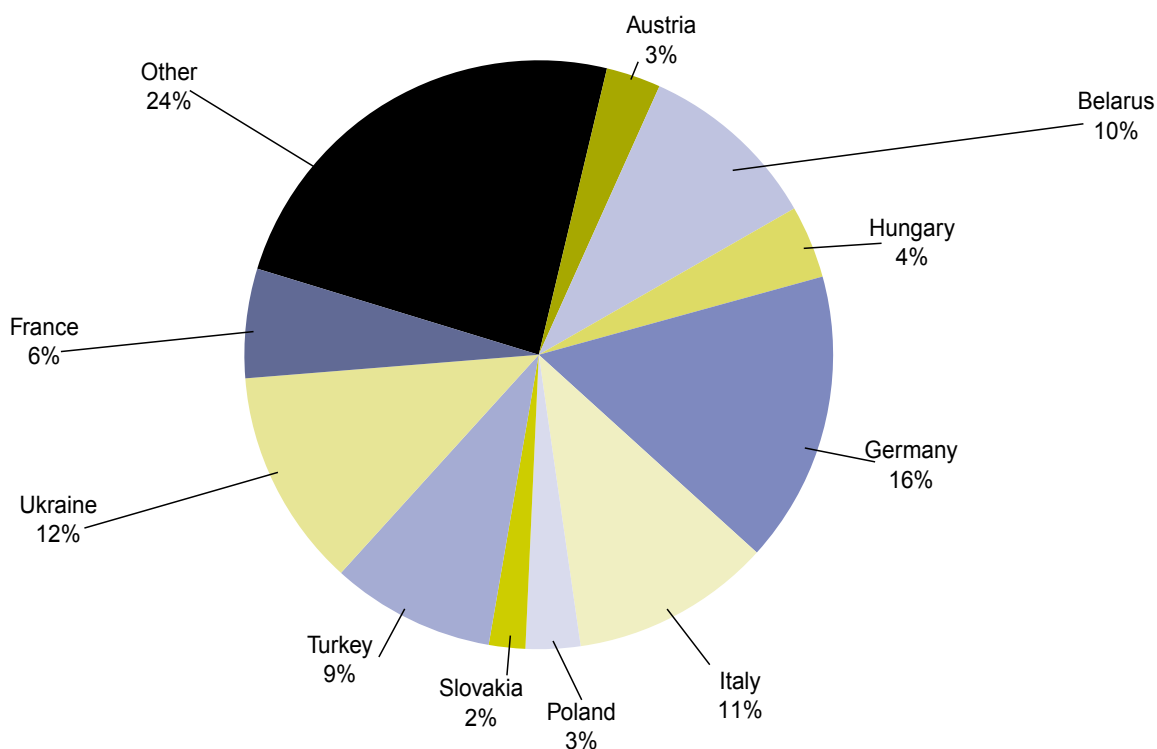
Methodological notes: see Chapter 7 - Industry and Energy

Table/Figure 1.9: Russian exports of natural gas

million m ³						
Importing country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Austria	5 068	4 905	5 214	6 031	6 003	6 829
Belarus	17 114	17 266	17 578	18 113	19 643	20 120
Hungary	6 592	8 103	9 143	10 357	9 252	8 990
Germany	34 118	32 604	31 013	29 377	31 342	32 552
Italy	21 823	20 200	19 293	19 749	21 552	21 852
Poland	6 857	7 508	7 248	7 359	6 334	7 032
Slovakia	7 875	7 523	7 712	6 925	4 908	4 588
Turkey	10 257	11 118	11 780	12 260	14 514	18 042
Ukraine	39 737	28 672	27 481	26 456	32 287	24 366
France	12 944	11 153	11 379	11 233	13 234	13 229
Other	81 470	32 103	37 690	41 523	41 328	49 663

Russian exports of natural gas, 2005

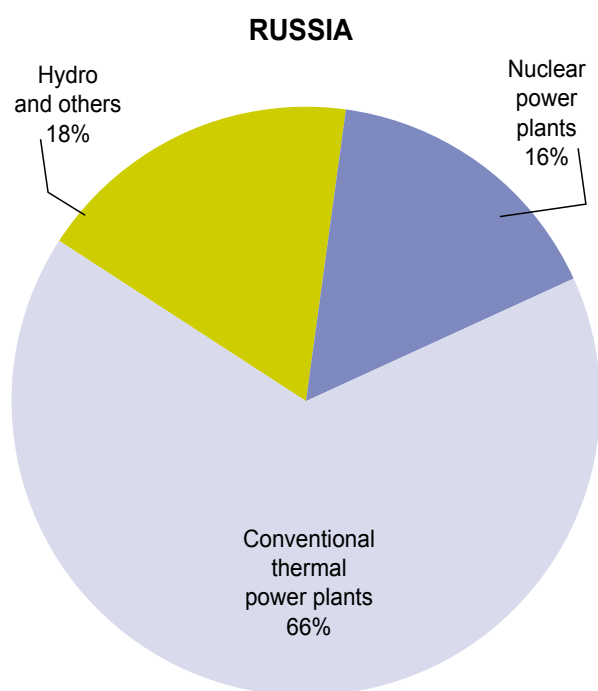
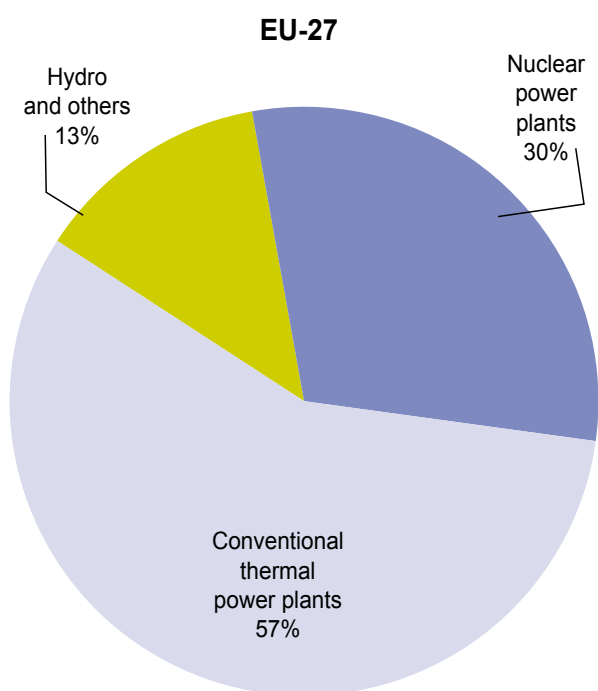
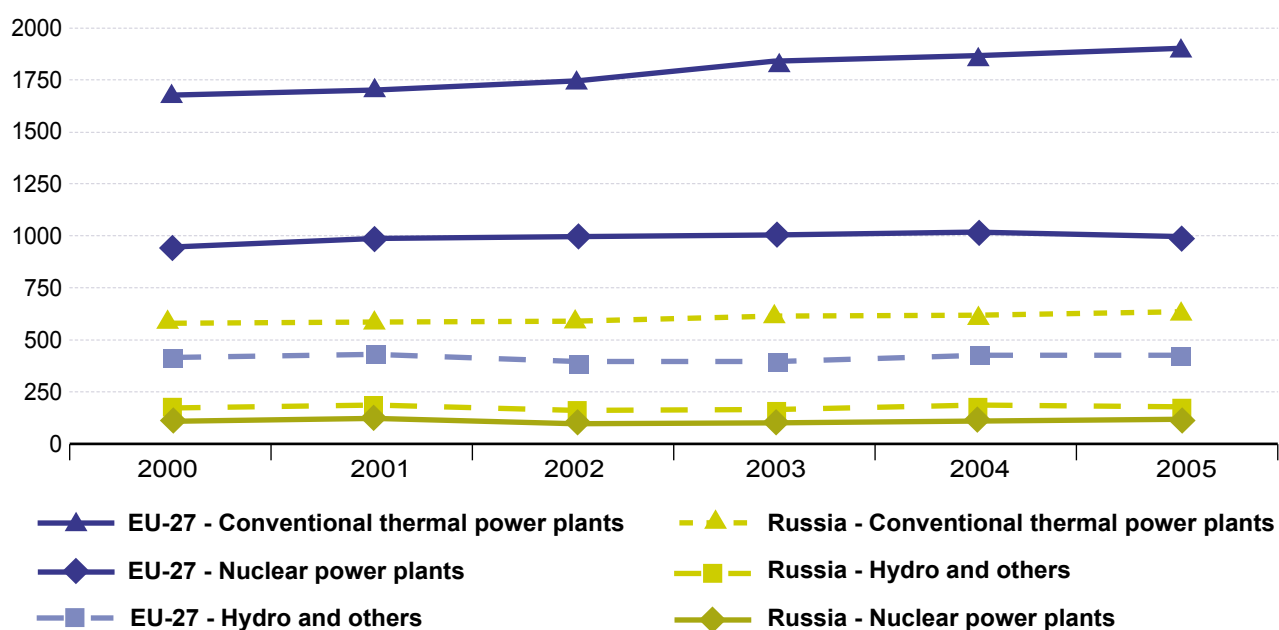
(%)



Table/Figure 1.10: Gross electricity generation by fuel used in power stations, EU-27 and Russia, 2000-2005

Terawatt hour						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-27 - Nuclear power plants	945	979	990	996	1008	998
EU-27 - Conventional thermal power plants	1 668	1 696	1 738	1 832	1 858	1 894
EU-27 - Hydro and Others	409	434	389	389	422	419
Russia - Nuclear power plants	131	137	142	150	145	149
Russia - Conventional thermal power plants	582	578	585	608	609	629
Russia - Hydro and Others	165	176	164	158	178	175

Gross electricity generation by fuel used in power stations, EU-27 and Russia, 2000-2005 (TWh)



Population

Tables

and

Methodological notes

2

Table 2.1: Total population

	at 1 January, inhabitants												
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
Russia	148 459 937	148 291 638	148 028 613	147 802 133	147 539 426	146 890 128	146 303 611	145 649 334	144 963 650	144 168 205	143 474 219		
EU-27	476 491 385	477 332 302	478 101 984	480 382 982 b	481 075 788	482 188 397	482 957 989	484 540 769	486 520 347	488 631 792	490 898 280		
Belgium	10 130 574	10 143 047	10 170 226	10 192 264	10 213 752	10 239 085	10 263 414	10 309 725	10 355 844	10 396 421	10 445 852		
Bulgaria	8 427 418	8 384 715	8 340 936	8 283 200	8 230 371	8 190 876	7 928 901	7 891 959	7 845 841	7 801 273	7 761 049		
Czech Republic	10 333 161	10 321 344	10 309 137	10 299 125	10 289 621	10 278 098	10 266 546	10 206 436	10 203 269	10 211 455	10 220 577		
Denmark	5 215 718	5 251 027	5 275 121	5 294 860	5 313 577	5 330 020	5 349 212	5 368 354	5 383 507	5 397 640	5 411 405		
Germany	81 538 603	81 817 499	82 012 162	82 057 379	82 037 011	82 163 475	82 259 540	82 440 309	82 536 680	82 531 671	82 500 849		
Estonia	1 448 075	1 425 192	1 405 996	1 393 074	1 379 237	1 372 071	1 366 959	1 361 242	1 356 045	1 351 069	1 347 510		
Ireland	3 597 617	3 620 065	3 654 955	3 693 582	3 732 201	3 777 763	3 832 973	3 899 876	3 963 665	4 027 732	4 109 173		
Greece	10 595 074	10 673 696	10 744 649	10 808 358	10 861 402	10 903 757	10 931 206	10 968 708	11 006 377	11 040 650	11 082 751		
Spain	39 343 100	39 430 933	39 525 438	39 639 388	39 802 827	40 049 708	40 476 723	40 964 244	41 663 702	42 345 342	43 038 035		
France	59 315 139	59 522 297	59 726 386	59 934 884	60 158 533	60 513 387	60 914 655	61 325 688	61 734 702	62 130 243	62 518 571		
Italy	56 844 408	56 844 197	56 876 364	56 904 379	56 909 109	56 923 524	56 960 692	56 993 742	57 321 070	57 888 245	58 462 375		
Cyprus	645 399	656 333	666 313	675 215	682 862	690 497	697 549	705 539	715 137	730 367	749 175		
Latvia	2 500 580	2 469 531	2 444 912	2 420 789	2 399 248	2 381 715	2 364 254	2 345 768	2 331 480	2 319 203	2 306 434		
Lithuania	3 642 991	3 615 212	3 588 013	3 562 261	3 536 401	3 512 074	3 486 998	3 475 586	3 462 553	3 445 857	3 425 324		
Luxembourg	405 650	411 600	416 850	422 050	427 350	433 600	439 000	444 050	448 300	451 600	455 000		
Hungary	10 336 700	10 321 229	10 301 247	10 279 724	10 253 416	10 221 644	10 200 298	10 174 853	10 142 362	10 116 742	10 097 549		
Malta	369 451	371 173	373 958	376 513	378 518	380 201	391 415	394 641	397 296	399 867	402 668		
Netherlands	15 424 122	15 493 889	15 567 107	15 654 192	15 760 225	15 863 950	15 987 075	16 105 285	16 192 572	16 258 032	16 305 526		
Austria	7 943 489	7 953 067	7 964 966	7 971 116	7 982 461	8 002 186	8 020 946	8 065 146	8 102 175	8 140 122	8 206 524		
Poland	38 580 597	38 609 399	38 639 341	38 659 979	38 666 983	38 653 559	38 253 955	38 242 197	38 218 531	38 190 608	38 173 835		
Portugal	10 017 571	10 043 180	10 072 542	10 109 697	10 148 883	10 195 014	10 256 658	10 329 340	10 407 465	10 474 685	10 529 255		
Romania	22 194 261	22 133 050	22 053 681	21 988 810	21 946 431	21 907 807	21 876 455	21 833 483	21 772 774	21 711 252	21 658 528		
Slovenia	1 989 477	1 990 266	1 986 989	1 984 923	1 978 334	1 987 755	1 990 094	1 994 026	1 995 033	1 996 433	1 997 590		
Slovakia	5 356 207	5 367 790	5 378 932	5 387 650	5 393 382	5 398 657	5 378 783	5 378 951	5 379 161	5 380 053	5 384 822		
Finland	5 098 754	5 116 826	5 132 320	5 147 349	5 159 646	5 171 302	5 181 115	5 194 901	5 206 295	5 219 732	5 236 611		
Sweden	8 816 381	8 837 496	8 844 499	8 847 625	8 854 322	8 861 426	8 882 792	8 909 128	8 940 788	8 975 670	9 011 392		
United Kingdom	57 943 472	58 094 587	58 239 312	58 394 596	58 579 685	58 785 246	58 999 781	59 217 592	59 437 723	59 699 828	60 059 900		
Iceland	266 978	267 958	269 874	272 381	275 712	279 049	283 361	286 575	288 471	290 570	293 577		
Liechtenstein	30 629	30 923	31 143	31 320	32 015	32 426	32 863	33 525	33 863	34 294	34 600		
Norway	4 348 410	4 369 957	4 392 714	4 417 599	4 445 329	4 478 497	4 503 436	4 524 066	4 552 252	4 577 457	4 606 363		
Switzerland	7 019 019	7 062 354	7 081 346	7 096 465	7 123 537	7 164 444	7 204 055	7 255 653	7 313 853	7 364 148	7 415 102		

b Break in series

Table 2.2: Population by age class

		at 1 January 2004														
	Total	Less than 5 years	Between 5 and 9 years	Between 10 and 14 years	Between 15 and 19 years	Between 20 and 24 years	Between 25 and 29 years	Between 30 and 34 years	Between 35 and 39 years	Between 40 and 44 years	Between 45 and 49 years	Between 50 and 54 years	Between 55 and 59 years	Between 60 and 64 years	Between 65 and 69 years	70 years and over
Russia	144 168 205	6 632 404	6 733 428	9 247 349	12 578 515	11 940 882	10 795 953	10 023 937	9 663 649	12 166 128	11 876 297	10 415 879	6 434 539	6 368 060	6 999 068	12 292 317
EU-27	488 485 549	25 219 014	25 895 162	28 805 262	30 624 031	32 333 811	33 738 618	36 013 193	37 731 098	36 524 752	34 547 937	32 561 982	29 019 277	25 538 763	23 746 050	56 186 599
Belgium	10 396 421	571 374	590 072	635 993	611 017	645 006	652 039	732 319	788 716	808 508	759 489	695 175	638 422	488 171	493 967	1 286 153
Bulgaria	7 801 273	333 175	325 966	446 620	525 478	551 656	589 137	556 481	515 055	536 469	553 282	571 169	529 110	433 945	422 743	910 987
Czech Republic	10 211 455	455 663	471 435	627 377	664 041	740 059	908 216	768 638	691 477	644 474	736 388	786 882	745 580	548 033	411 542	1 011 650
Denmark	5 397 640	330 377	348 880	338 321	295 094	298 461	356 967	384 040	424 425	391 155	369 168	361 392	395 011	299 771	235 749	588 829
Germany	82 531 671	3 724 320	3 984 183	4 453 607	4 742 205	4 879 471	4 703 937	5 656 800	7 123 432	6 976 916	6 012 569	5 520 647	4 417 135	5 476 454	4 962 354	9 897 641
Estonia	1 351 069	63 347	62 580	89 791	107 182	100 566	93 415	94 066	87 975	97 464	96 294	90 883	74 005	74 466	71 206	147 829
Ireland	4 027 732	289 520	273 001	278 333	302 300	338 080	326 775	318 974	298 453	282 276	257 035	236 845	212 550	164 687	137 250	311 653
Greece	11 040 650	510 923	526 071	562 432	633 034	786 788	855 794	862 189	855 377	793 523	760 595	691 157	673 217	558 983	626 276	1 344 291
Spain	42 345 342	2 100 359	1 948 605	2 102 107	2 362 779	3 034 702	3 644 627	3 595 505	3 471 295	3 230 288	2 846 553	2 520 615	2 366 036	1 978 083	1 957 977	5 186 831
France	62 130 243	3 962 688	3 752 132	3 907 629	4 049 594	4 068 454	3 878 274	4 450 619	4 488 053	4 461 456	4 309 256	4 267 417	3 716 037	2 679 548	2 644 504	7 348 339
Italy	57 888 245	2 688 039	2 657 598	2 844 712	2 887 305	3 244 337	4 044 676	4 595 120	4 801 686	4 390 321	3 907 491	3 705 260	3 623 859	3 369 360	3 175 010	7 953 471
Cyprus	730 367	41 399	49 689	55 029	56 560	58 311	52 866	52 928	53 057	55 399	50 245	45 764	39 028	33 188	28 111	58 793
Latvia	2 319 203	99 487	99 673	157 345	186 565	170 411	159 500	161 760	157 741	175 785	165 522	147 909	124 056	138 061	123 861	251 527
Lithuania	3 445 857	160 910	191 826	256 041	277 199	248 838	227 478	247 678	252 451	273 306	235 928	204 836	171 110	180 355	165 388	352 513
Luxembourg	451 600	27 880	28 950	27 950	25 819	25 923	29 709	35 753	39 890	37 554	33 650	29 092	24 818	20 957	18 534	45 121
Hungary	10 116 742	476 348	521 952	607 817	639 389	715 630	859 685	721 903	655 544	625 183	791 027	748 236	628 001	558 937	474 228	1 092 862
Malta	399 867	20 575	24 302	28 002	28 406	30 221	29 744	25 949	24 700	29 247	29 862	29 195	30 244	17 292	17 070	35 058
Netherlands	16 258 032	1 021 216	986 489	1 007 999	971 853	968 863	1 009 201	1 253 764	1 316 738	1 293 468	1 183 325	1 113 623	1 084 753	795 586	663 208	1 587 946
Austria	8 140 122	395 329	446 219	487 304	483 058	510 695	509 157	612 570	707 129	678 977	574 057	499 219	463 375	508 545	331 000	933 488
Poland	38 190 608	1 821 176	2 129 304	2 629 691	3 105 666	3 267 200	3 004 459	2 574 485	2 383 295	2 699 133	3 124 164	2 887 801	2 063 265	1 549 650	1 571 319	3 380 000
Portugal	10 474 685	557 395	528 190	563 411	615 827	744 779	834 506	798 882	777 615	765 055	709 592	668 372	612 578	537 087	535 201	1 226 195
Romania	21 711 252	1 073 426	1 116 974	1 375 817	1 720 362	1 661 343	1 789 774	1 714 709	1 562 251	1 318 793	1 598 741	1 493 723	1 113 825	1 038 518	1 089 865	2 043 131
Slovenia	1 996 433	88 967	94 685	107 858	128 647	146 481	151 240	143 557	154 034	154 638	158 252	150 642	110 247	107 030	95 024	205 131
Slovakia	5 380 053	262 203	301 123	381 130	427 603	458 297	467 314	393 680	368 721	384 609	413 040	383 539	287 814	230 669	190 646	429 665
Finland	5 219 732	283 137	306 715	330 245	319 754	330 871	327 973	308 602	367 428	379 711	387 053	404 572	390 583	269 893	236 582	576 613
Sweden	8 975 670	472 886	501 599	624 505	553 300	520 017	555 951	609 103	665 896	596 567	584 872	595 218	648 428	506 074	395 677	1 145 577
United Kingdom	59 699 828	3 386 895	3 626 949	3 878 196	3 903 994	3 788 351	3 676 204	4 343 119	4 698 664	4 444 497	3 900 487	3 712 799	3 836 190	2 975 420	2 671 758	6 856 305

Table 2.3: Proportion of population aged 0-14 years

at 1 January, %											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	21.6	21.2	20.6	20.0	19.2	18.4	17.7	17.0	16.3	15.7	15.3
EU-27	18.4	18.1	17.9	17.7	17.5	17.2	17.0	16.8	16.6	16.4	16.2
Belgium	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.6	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.2
Bulgaria	18.1	17.7	17.2	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.3	15.0	14.6	14.2	13.8
Czech Republic	18.9	18.3	17.9	17.4	17.0	16.6	16.2	15.9	15.6	15.2	14.9
Denmark	17.3	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.9	18.8
Germany	16.3	16.2	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.0	14.7	14.5
Estonia	20.9	20.5	20.0	19.5	18.9	18.3	17.7	17.2	16.6	16.0	15.4
Ireland	24.5	23.9	23.2	22.7	22.3	21.9	21.6	21.2	21.0	20.9	20.7
Greece	17.6	17.2	16.8	16.4	15.9	15.5	15.1	14.8	14.6	14.5	14.4
Spain	16.9	16.4	15.9	15.5	15.2	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
France	19.6	19.4	19.2	19.0	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.5
Italy	14.8	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.1
Cyprus	25.0	24.6	24.3	23.8	23.4	22.8	22.3	21.5	20.9	20.0	19.2
Latvia	20.9	20.5	20.0	19.4	18.7	18.0	17.3	16.6	16.0	15.4	14.8
Lithuania	21.9	21.6	21.4	21.1	20.7	20.2	19.7	19.0	18.3	17.7	17.1
Luxembourg	18.3	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.7
Hungary	18.3	18.0	17.7	17.4	17.2	16.9	16.6	16.3	16.1	15.9	15.6
Malta	22.0	22.1	21.7	20.8	20.8	20.4	19.8	19.2	18.7	18.2	17.6
Netherlands	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.5
Austria	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.5	17.3	17.1	16.9	16.7	16.5	16.3	16.1
Poland	23.1	22.5	21.9	21.1	20.3	19.6	19.1	18.4	17.8	17.2	16.7
Portugal	17.9	17.5	17.1	16.8	16.5	16.2	16.0	15.9	15.8	15.7	15.6
Romania	20.8	20.2	19.6	19.2	19.0	18.5	18.0	17.7	17.0	16.4	15.9
Slovenia	18.5	18.1	17.5	17.0	16.6	16.1	15.7	15.4	15.0	14.6	14.4
Slovakia	22.9	22.3	21.7	21.0	20.4	19.8	19.2	18.7	18.1	17.6	17.1
Finland	19.1	19.0	18.9	18.7	18.4	18.2	18.1	17.9	17.8	17.6	17.5
Sweden	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.8	17.6
United Kingdom	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.1	18.9	18.7	18.5	18.2	18.1

b Break in series

Table 2.4: Proportion of population aged 15-24 years

at 1 January, %											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	14.2	14.4	14.7	14.9	15.3	15.7	16.0	16.4	16.8	17.0	17.1
EU-27	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.8
Belgium	12.8	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
Bulgaria	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7
Czech Republic	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.4	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.5	14.1	13.8	13.4
Denmark	13.5	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.7	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0
Germany	11.4	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.7
Estonia	13.8	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.4	14.6	14.8	15.1	15.4	15.6
Ireland	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.4	17.2	17.0	16.7	16.4	16.2	15.9	15.5
Greece	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.9	12.4
Spain	16.5	16.3	16.0	15.7	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.7	13.2	12.7	12.3
France	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.3	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Italy	14.2	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.4	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.4
Cyprus	14.4	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.5	15.8	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.9
Latvia	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.6	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.8	15.1	15.4	15.6
Lithuania	14.4	14.2	14.0	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.4	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.4
Luxembourg	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.5
Hungary	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.3	14.9	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.4	13.1
Malta	14.8	14.8	14.9	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.5
Netherlands	13.4	12.9	12.5	12.2	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.0
Austria	12.8	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3
Poland	15.5	15.8	16.1	16.4	16.7	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.5
Portugal	16.1	15.9	15.7	15.4	15.1	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.6
Romania	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.6	16.2	16.0	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.5
Slovenia	14.7	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.2	14.0	13.8	13.4
Slovakia	16.7	1.07	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.1	17.0	17.0	16.7	16.5	16.1
Finland	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4
Sweden	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.9	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.7	12.0	12.2
United Kingdom	12.8	12.6	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.9	13.0

b Break in series

Table 2.5: Proportion of population aged 25-59 years

	at 1 January, %										
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	47.7	47.8	47.8	47.7	47.6	47.6	47.8	48.0	48.6	49.5	50.3
EU-27	47.8	48.0	48.2	48.6	48.5	48.6	48.7	48.8	49.0	49.2	49.3
Belgium	47.8	48.0	48.2	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.4	48.6	48.8	48.8	48.8
Bulgaria	46.1	46.3	46.6	46.9	47.3	47.9	48.3	48.6	49.0	49.4	49.7
Czech Republic	46.6	47.1	47.6	48.2	48.9	49.7	50.4	50.9	51.4	51.7	52.0
Denmark	49.4	49.6	49.8	50.0	50.1	50.2	50.3	50.2	50.0	49.7	49.2
Germany	51.6	51.6	51.5	51.2	50.7	50.2	49.6	49.2	49.1	49.0	48.9
Estonia	46.4	46.5	46.5	46.4	46.4	46.3	46.4	46.3	46.5	46.9	47.3
Ireland	42.9	43.5	44.1	44.7	45.3	45.9	46.6	47.3	47.7	48.0	48.5
Greece	46.3	46.5	46.8	47.1	47.4	47.6	47.9	48.6	49.2	49.7	50.0
Spain	45.9	46.3	46.9	47.4	48.0	48.7	49.5	50.1	50.7	51.2	51.6
France	46.4	46.6	46.9	47.1	47.4	47.5	47.5	47.6	47.7	47.7	47.7
France	46.5	46.7	46.9	47.2	47.4	47.5	47.6	47.7	47.8	47.8	47.8
Italy	48.7	49.0	49.3	49.5	49.6	49.7	49.8	49.9	50.0	50.2	50.4
Cyprus	45.6	45.7	45.9	46.1	46.2	46.4	46.5	46.9	47.1	47.8	48.5
Latvia	46.5	46.7	46.9	46.9	46.8	46.8	46.7	46.7	46.9	47.1	47.4
Lithuania	46.3	46.4	46.5	46.6	46.6	46.6	46.6	46.6	46.7	46.8	47.4
Luxembourg	50.7	50.7	50.9	50.9	50.8	50.7	51.0	51.1	51.1	51.0	50.9
Hungary	46.6	46.8	47.0	47.2	47.5	48.0	48.5	49.0	49.3	49.7	49.9
Malta	47.9	47.2	47.2	46.9	47.4	47.6	48.2	48.9	49.5	49.8	49.7
Netherlands	50.5	50.9	51.2	51.4	51.5	51.4	51.3	51.2	51.0	50.8	50.5
Austria	49.6	50.0	50.4	50.7	50.9	50.6	50.2	50.0	49.8	49.7	49.6
Poland	45.7	45.8	46.0	46.3	46.6	47.0	47.2	47.8	48.4	49.1	49.7
Portugal	45.8	46.1	46.4	46.8	47.2	47.6	48.0	48.6	49.0	49.3	49.6
Romania	45.5	45.8	45.9	46.1	46.2	46.6	47.0	47.5	48.1	48.8	49.3
Slovenia	49.2	49.1	49.4	49.6	49.8	50.2	50.4	50.7	50.9	51.2	51.6
Slovakia	45.3	45.6	46.0	46.5	47.1	47.7	48.2	48.8	49.5	50.2	50.8
Finland	49.7	49.6	49.6	49.5	49.3	49.1	49.2	49.0	49.2	49.2	49.0
Sweden	46.6	46.8	47.1	47.4	47.6	47.8	47.9	47.9	47.7	47.4	47.0
United Kingdom	47.1	47.4	47.6	47.8	47.9	48.0	48.2	48.2	48.1	47.9	47.8

Table 2.6: Proportion of population aged 60 years and more

at 1 January, %											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	16.5	16.6	16.9	17.4	17.9	18.3	18.5	18.6	18.3	17.8	17.3
EU-27	19.9	20.1	20.3	20.5	20.7	20.9	21.2	21.3	21.5	21.6	21.8
Belgium	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.8	21.7	21.8	22.0
Bulgaria	21.1	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.7	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.7	22.8
Czech Republic	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.5	18.7	18.9	19.3	19.7
Denmark	19.9	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.1	20.5	20.9
Germany	20.7	21.0	21.4	21.8	22.4	23.0	23.6	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.9
Estonia	18.9	19.3	19.7	20.2	20.5	21.0	21.2	21.6	21.8	21.7	21.7
Ireland	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.3
Greece	21.1	21.3	21.6	21.8	22.1	22.4	22.7	22.7	22.9	22.9	23.2
Spain	20.6	21.0	21.2	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.6
France	20.1	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.8
Italy	22.3	22.7	23.0	23.3	23.7	24.1	24.5	24.8	25.0	25.0	25.1
Cyprus	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	16.1	16.4	16.4	16.5
Latvia	19.0	19.3	19.7	20.1	20.5	21.0	21.5	21.9	22.1	22.1	22.2
Lithuania	17.4	17.7	18.1	18.4	18.7	19.0	19.3	19.7	20.0	20.3	20.2
Luxembourg	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.9
Hungary	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.8	20.0	20.1	20.4	20.6	20.8	21.0	21.3
Malta	15.4	15.9	16.2	16.6	16.6	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.4	18.1
Netherlands	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.5	18.7	19.1
Austria	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.8	20.3	20.9	21.4	21.6	21.8	22.0
Poland	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.2	16.4	16.5	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.1
Portugal	20.2	20.5	20.8	21.0	21.3	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.2
Romania	17.3	17.6	17.9	18.2	18.5	18.7	18.9	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.3
Slovenia	17.5	17.8	18.1	18.4	18.8	19.0	19.3	19.7	20.1	20.4	20.6
Slovakia	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.7	15.8	16.0
Finland	18.9	19.0	19.2	19.3	19.6	19.8	20.0	20.4	20.5	20.7	21.1
Sweden	22.1	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.8	23.2
United Kingdom	20.7	20.7	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.9	21.1

b Break in series

**Table 2.7: Young age dependency ratio 2nd variant
(population aged 0-19 to population 20-59 years)**

at 1 January, %											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	52.9	52.1	51.2	50.4	49.5	48.5	47.2	46.0	44.3	42.2	40.4
EU-27	45.6	45.0	44.4	44.0	43.4	42.8	42.3	41.7	41.1	40.6	40.1
EU-25	45.1	44.6	44.1	43.6 b	43.1	42.6	42.1	41.6	41.0	40.5	40.0
Belgium	44.1	44.0	43.9	43.8	43.6	43.4	43.1	42.6	42.3	42.1	42.1
Bulgaria	48.1	46.7	45.3	43.8	42.3	41.0	39.8	38.9	38.0	37.1	36.2
Czech Republic	50.3	48.0	45.8	43.7	41.8	40.1	39.0	38.2	37.5	36.8	36.3
Denmark	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.8	42.2	42.7	43.3	44.0	44.7
Germany	37.3	37.5	37.8	38.0	38.1	38.3	38.3	38.1	37.7	37.3	37.0
Estonia	52.1	51.5	50.8	50.1	49.3	48.4	47.6	46.6	45.4	43.9	42.6
Ireland	66.4	64.4	62.5	60.6	58.8	56.7	54.7	52.7	51.3	50.3	49.2
Greece	45.9	44.9	43.7	42.6	41.5	40.4	39.2	37.7	36.4	35.6	35.0
Spain	46.1	44.4	42.6	40.9	39.3	37.9	36.6	35.6	34.9	34.5	34.0
France	48.6	48.3	48.2	47.9	47.7	47.5	47.1	46.6	46.2	46.1	45.9
Italy	37.6	36.7	36.0	35.5	35.2	35.0	34.9	34.7	34.6	34.3	34.1
Cyprus	61.1	60.9	60.4	59.8	58.9	57.9	56.5	54.0	52.2	49.7	47.1
Latvia	51.2	50.6	49.8	49.1	48.3	47.5	46.6	45.7	44.5	43.0	41.4
Lithuania	53.8	53.3	52.9	52.5	52.2	51.8	51.2	50.3	49.1	47.6	45.8
Luxembourg	41.6	42.0	42.4	42.7	43.0	43.2	43.2	43.0	43.0	43.1	43.2
Hungary	49.2	47.5	45.9	44.4	43.1	41.9	41.0	40.1	39.6	39.1	38.6
Malta	54.0	54.9	54	51.9	51.9	50.6	48.7	47.1	45.4	44.2	43.3
Netherlands	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.3	42.5	42.7	42.8	43.0	43.2	43.3
Austria	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.0	40.5	40.1	39.8	39.4
Poland	59.4	57.9	56.4	54.8	53.0	51.2	50.2	48.3	46.2	44.0	42.0
Portugal	48.2	46.6	45.1	43.8	42.7	41.8	40.7	39.7	38.9	38.3	37.8
Romania	55.5	53.7	52.0	50.3	48.6	47.1	45.5	45.2	44.1	43.1	42.0
Slovenia	46.3	45.6	44.2	42.9	41.7	40.2	39.0	37.8	36.8	35.9	35.2
Slovakia	59.8	57.9	55.8	53.8	51.7	49.7	48.3	46.9	45.1	43.5	42.0
Finland	45.9	45.7	45.3	45.0	44.7	44.4	44.0	43.9	43.3	42.8	42.5
Sweden	46.3	46.0	45.7	45.5	45.3	45.1	44.9	44.7	44.8	45.1	45.3
United Kingdom	47.0	47.0	47.1	47.3	47.3	46.9	46.3	46.0	45.8	45.7	45.5

b Break in series

Table 2.8: Old age dependency ratio 2nd variant (population 60 and over to population 20-59 years)

at 1 January, %											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	30.2	30.3	30.8	31.7	32.5	33.2	33.4	33.4	32.4	30.8	29.4
EU-27	36.2	36.5	36.8	37.0	37.4	37.8	38.2	38.4	38.6	38.7	39.0
EU-25	36.3	36.6	36.9	37.1 b	37.5	37.9	38.3	38.6	38.7	38.9	39.2
Belgium	39.0	39.3	39.5	39.7	40.0	40.2	40.1	39.8	39.5	39.7	40.0
Bulgaria	39.6	39.8	39.8	39.6	39.3	39.1	40.2	40.1	40.1	40.2	40.2
Czech Republic	33.0	32.5	32.0	31.6	31.4	31.2	31.5	31.7	32.1	32.7	33.5
Denmark	35.2	34.8	34.6	34.6	34.7	34.8	35.1	35.5	36.1	37.1	38.3
Germany	35.8	36.6	37.5	38.6	39.8	41.3	42.7	43.9	44.3	44.9	45.5
Estonia	35.4	36.1	36.9	37.9	38.5	39.3	39.7	40.4	40.4	39.9	39.4
Ireland	29.9	29.5	29.2	28.8	28.4	28.0	27.6	27.1	27.0	27.0	27.0
Greece	39.0	39.2	39.5	39.8	40.1	40.4	40.8	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.7
Spain	38.0	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.0	37.6	37.3	37.0	36.9	36.9
France	37.3	37.6	37.9	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.0	37.9	38.1	38.3
Italy	39.5	40.1	40.5	41.1	41.9	42.8	43.7	44.3	44.9	44.9	44.9
Cyprus	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.6	29.6	29.8	29.5	29.0
Latvia	35.6	36.0	36.7	37.5	38.4	39.2	40.2	40.7	40.9	40.7	40.3
Lithuania	32.4	33.0	33.7	34.4	35.1	35.7	36.2	36.9	37.3	37.5	36.9
Luxembourg	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.8	32.6	32.6	32.8	33.0	33.3
Hungary	36.2	36.0	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.8	36.1	36.3	36.7	37.0	37.5
Malta	27.9	29.3	29.7	30.2	30.2	30.4	30.3	30.1	29.8	30.3	31.7
Netherlands	30.5	30.7	30.9	31.0	31.3	31.6	31.8	32.1	32.4	33.0	33.8
Austria	34.9	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.8	36.0	37.3	38.3	38.6	38.9	39.2
Poland	29.6	29.8	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.3	30.2	29.9	29.5	29.3
Portugal	37.5	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.7	38.9	38.8	38.8	38.9	39.2
Romania	32.6	32.8	33.2	33.4	33.6	33.8	33.9	34.6	34.3	34.0	34.0
Slovenia	31.0	31.6	31.9	32.3	32.8	32.9	33.3	33.7	34.3	34.8	35.1
Slovakia	28.4	28.2	27.9	27.7	27.4	27.2	27.3	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.1
Finland	34.0	34.2	34.4	34.8	35.2	35.8	35.9	36.9	36.9	37.4	38.1
Sweden	41.4	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.4	41.5	42.0	42.9	44.0
United Kingdom	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.2	38.4	38.6	38.9

b Break in series

Table 2.9: Population change - Crude birth rate

per 1000 inhabitants											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	9.3	8.9	8.6	8.8	8.3	8.7	9.0	9.7	10.2	10.4	10.2
EU-27	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4
Belgium	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.1	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.2
Bulgaria	8.6	8.6	7.7	7.9	8.8	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.6	9.0	9.2
Czech Republic	9.3	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.6	10.0
Denmark	13.3	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.2	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.9
Germany	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.3
Estonia	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.8	9.0	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.7
Ireland	13.5	13.9	14.4	14.5	14.4	14.4	15.0	15.4	15.4	15.2	14.7
Greece	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7
Spain	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.5	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.5	10.6	10.7
France	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.3	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.9	12.9
Italy	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.5
Cyprus	15.2	14.5	13.9	13.1	12.4	12.2	11.6	11.1	11.2	11.2	10.9
Latvia	8.7	8.1	7.7	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.6	9.0	8.8	9.3
Lithuania	11.4	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.3	9.8	9.1	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.9
Luxembourg	13.2	13.8	13.1	12.7	13.0	13.1	12.4	12.0	11.8	12.0	11.7
Hungary	10.9	10.2	9.8	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.7
Malta	12.4	13.2	12.8	11.9	11.3	11.0	9.8	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.6
Netherlands	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.7	12.7	13.0	12.6	12.5	12.3	11.9	11.5
Austria	11.2	11.2	10.5	10.2	9.8	9.8	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.5
Poland	11.2	11.1	10.7	10.2	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.5
Portugal	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.7	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.4	10.4
Romania	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.2
Slovenia	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.8	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.7	9.0	9.1
Slovakia	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.5	9.5	9.6	10.0	10.1
Finland	12.4	11.8	11.5	11.1	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.0
Sweden	11.7	10.8	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.7	11.1	11.2	11.2
United Kingdom	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.7	12.0	12.0
Iceland	16.1	16.0	15.5	15.3	14.8	15.3	14.4	14.1	14.2	14.5	14.4
Liechtenstein	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.9	12.1	11.7	8.8	10.8	11.0
Norway	13.8	13.9	13.6	13.2	13.3	13.2	12.6	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.3
Switzerland	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.2	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8

Table 2.10: Net migration

1000											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	653.7	513.5	514.1	428.8	269.5	362.6	278.5	230.8	93.1	98.9	125.9
EU-27	669.0	592.7	2 073.0	537.5	936.6	453.9	766.4	1 803.0	1 975.7	2 022.7	1 656.2
Belgium	1.8	15.1	9.8	11.6	16.7	12.9	35.7	40.5	35.5	35.8	50.7
Bulgaria	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-220.6	7.3	-0.1	0.0	:	0.0
Czech Republic	9.9	10.2	12.0	9.5	8.8	6.5	-43.1	12.3	25.8	18.6	36.2
Denmark	28.6	17.5	12.1	11.0	9.4	10.1	12.0	9.6	7.0	5.0	6.7
Germany	398.3	281.5	93.4	47.0	202.1	167.8	274.8	218.8	142.2	81.8	81.6
Estonia	-15.6	-13.4	-6.9	-6.7	-1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Ireland	6.0	15.9	17.4	16.2	24.3	31.8	39.2	32.7	31.3	47.9	66.2
Greece	77.3	70.9	61.5	54.8	45.1	29.3	37.8	38.0	35.4	41.4	40.0
Spain	70.5	83.3	94.4	158.7	237.9	389.8	441.2	649.2	624.5	610.0	641.6
France	:	:	:	-1.4	93.9	103.9	119.9	131.1	134.9	253.9	92.5
Italy	31.5	59.5	55.7	64.1	46.4	55.2	47.6	349.6	609.5	558.2	324.2
Cyprus	6.6	6.0	5.5	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.6	6.9	12.4	15.7	14.4
Latvia	-13.8	-10.1	-9.4	-5.8	-4.1	-5.4	-5.2	-1.8	-0.9	-1.1	-0.6
Lithuania	-23.7	-23.4	-22.4	-22.1	-20.7	-20.3	-2.5	-1.9	-6.3	-9.6	-8.8
Luxembourg	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.6	2.1	1.5	2.8
Hungary	17.8	17.8	17.5	17.3	16.8	16.7	9.8	3.5	15.5	18.2	17.3
Malta	-0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	9.9	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.8	0.9
Netherlands	15.0	21.3	30.5	44.1	43.9	57.0	56.0	27.6	7.0	-10.0	-22.8
Austria	2.1	3.9	1.5	8.5	19.8	17.2	43.5	34.8	38.2	61.7	56.4
Poland	-18.2	-12.8	-11.7	-13.2	-14.0	-409.9	-16.8	-18.0	-13.8	-9.4	-12.9
Portugal	22.3	26.2	29.4	32.3	38.0	47.1	64.9	70.1	63.5	47.3	38.4
Romania	-21.2	-19.3	-13.4	-5.6	-2.5	-3.7	-557.8	-1.5	-7.4	-10.1	-7.2
Slovenia	0.8	-3.5	-1.4	-5.5	10.9	2.7	4.9	2.2	3.6	1.7	6.4
Slovakia	2.9	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.5	-22.4	1.1	0.9	1.4	2.9	3.4
Finland	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.5	3.4	2.4	6.2	5.2	5.8	6.7	9.2
Sweden	11.7	5.8	5.9	11.0	13.6	24.5	28.6	30.9	28.7	25.3	26.7
United Kingdom	64.6	47.3	58.2	97.4	137.5	143.7	151.0	157.6	177.8	227.2	192.6
Iceland	-1.4	-0.5	0.1	0.9	1.1	1.9	0.8	-0.3	-0.2	0.6	3.9
Liechtenstein	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Norway	6.5	5.7	9.7	13.3	19.1	9.7	8.0	17.3	11.2	13.2	18.3
Switzerland	24.6	-1.5	-2.6	10.7	25.0	23.7	39.4	47.1	41.5	38.1	32.2

EU and EFTA: Net Migration including corrections

Table 2.11: Life expectancy at birth, 2005

	years		
	Male and female	Male	Female
Russia	65.3	58.9	72.4
EU-25	78.9	75.8	81.9
Belgium	79.6	76.7	82.4
Bulgaria	72.8	69.0	76.3
Czech Republic	76.1	72.9	79.1
Denmark	77.9	75.6	80.2
Germany	79.1	76.2	81.8
Estonia	73.1	67.3	78.1
Ireland	79.4	77.1	81.8
Greece	79.1	76.6	81.5
Spain	80.7	77.4	83.9
France	80.4	76.7	83.8
Italy	80.5	77.6	83.2
Cyprus	79.4	77.0	81.7
Latvia	72.0	65.6	77.4
Lithuania	71.8	65.4	77.4
Luxembourg	79.3	76.2	82.3
Hungary	73.0	68.6	76.9
Malta	79.5	77.7	81.4
Netherlands	79.4	77.2	81.6
Austria	79.5	76.7	82.2
Poland	75.2	70.8	79.4
Portugal	78.1	74.9	81.4
Romania	71.9	68.2	75.4
Slovenia	77.8	74.1	81.3
Slovakia	74.1	70.1	77.9
Finland	79.0	75.5	82.3
Sweden	80.6	78.4	82.8
United Kingdom	79.0	76.9	81.1
Iceland	81.1	79.2	83.1
Liechtenstein	80.4	77.7	83.1
Norway	80.1	77.7	82.5
Switzerland	81.4	78.7	83.9

Table 2.12: Total fertility rate

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	1.34	1.27	1.22	1.23	1.16	1.20	1.22	1.29	1.32	1.34	1.29
EU-27	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.48	1.46	1.46	1.47	1.49	1.52
Belgium	1.55	1.59	1.61	1.53	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	1.30	1.24	1.21	1.23	1.29	1.31
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	1.13	1.15	1.15	1.17	1.18	1.23	1.28
Denmark	1.80	1.75	1.75	1.72	1.73	1.77	1.74	1.72	1.76	1.78	1.80
Germany	1.25	1.32	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.38	1.35	:	1.34	1.36	1.34
Estonia	1.32	1.30	1.24	1.21	1.24	1.34	1.34	1.37	1.37	1.47	1.50
Ireland	1.84	1.89	1.94	1.95	1.91	1.90	1.94	1.97	1.95	1.93	1.86
Greece	1.32	1.30	1.31	1.29	1.28	1.27	1.25	1.27	1.28	1.30	1.33
Spain	1.18	1.17	1.18	1.16	1.20	1.24	:	:	1.31	1.33	1.35
France	1.71	1.73	1.73	1.76	1.79	1.88	1.89	1.88	1.87	1.90	1.92
Italy	1.18	1.20	1.22	1.19	1.22	1.24	:	:	1.24	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	1.84	1.83	1.57	1.49	1.25	1.47	1.40
Latvia	1.26	1.16	1.11	1.10	1.18	1.24	1.21	1.24	1.29	1.24	1.31
Lithuania	1.55	1.49	1.47	1.46	1.46	1.39	1.30	1.24	1.26	1.26	1.27
Luxembourg	1.69	1.76	1.71	1.68	1.74	1.76	1.66	1.63	1.63	1.70	1.70
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.27	1.28	1.31
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	1.66	1.45	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	1.53	1.53	1.56	1.63	1.65	1.72	1.71	1.73	1.75	1.72	1.71
Austria	1.42	1.45	1.39	1.37	1.34	1.36	1.33	1.40	1.38	1.42	1.40
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	1.34	1.29	1.24	1.22	1.23	1.24
Portugal	1.41	1.44	1.47	1.48	1.50	1.55	1.45	1.47	1.44	1.40	1.40
Romania	:	:	:	:	1.30	1.31	1.27	1.26	1.27	1.29	1.32
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	1.26	1.21	1.21	1.20	1.25	1.26
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	1.30	1.20	1.19	1.20	1.24	1.25
Finland	1.81	1.76	1.75	1.70	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.72	1.77	1.80	1.80
Sweden	1.73	1.60	1.52	1.50	1.50	1.54	1.57	1.65	1.71	1.75	1.77
United Kingdom	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.71	1.69	1.64	1.63	1.64	1.71	1.76	1.78
Iceland	2.08	2.12	2.04	2.05	1.99	2.08	1.95	1.93	1.99	2.04	2.05
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.47	1.36	1.44	1.49
Norway	1.87	1.89	1.86	1.81	1.84	1.85	1.78	1.75	1.80	1.83	1.84
Switzerland	1.48	1.50	1.51	1.46	1.48	1.50	1.41	1.39	1.38	1.42	1.42

Table 2.13: Infant mortality rate

per 1000 live births											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	18.1	17.4	17.2	16.5	16.9	15.3	14.6	13.3	12.4	11.6	11.0
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	5.9	5.0	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.4	0.0	4.7	4.4
Bulgaria	14.8	15.6	17.5	14.4	14.6	13.3	14.4	13.3	12.3	11.6	10.4
Czech Republic	7.7	6.1	5.9	5.2	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4
Denmark	5.1	5.6	5.2	4.7	:	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Germany	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9
Estonia	14.9	10.5	10.0	9.3	9.6	8.4	8.8	5.7	7.0	6.4	5.4
Ireland	6.4	6	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.2	5.7	5.1	5.1	4.9	4
Greece	8.1	7.2	6.4	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.1	5.1	4.0	4.1	3.8
Spain	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.1
France	:	:	:	:	:	4.2	:	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8
Italy	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.5	:	4.5	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.7
Cyprus	9.7	9.5	9.0	7.0	:	5.6	4.9	4.7	4.1	3.5	4.6
Latvia	18.8	15.9	15.4	15.0	11.3	10.4	11.0	9.8	9.4	9.4	7.8
Lithuania	12.5	10.1	10.3	9.3	8.7	8.6	7.9	7.9	6.7	7.9	6.8
Luxembourg	5.6	4.9	4.2	5.0	4.6	5.1	5.9	5.1	4.9	3.9	2.6
Hungary	10.7	10.9	9.9	9.7	8.4	9.2	8.1	7.2	7.3	6.6	6.2
Malta	8.9	10.8	6.5	5.2	7.2	6.1	4.4	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.0
Netherlands	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.9
Austria	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.2
Poland	13.6	12.2	10.2	9.5	8.9	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.4
Portugal	7.5	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.1	3.8	3.5
Romania	21.2	22.3	22	20.5	18.6	18.6	18.4	17.3	16.7	16.8	15
Slovenia	5.5	4.7	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.9	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.7	4.1
Slovakia	11.0	10.2	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.6	6.2	7.6	7.9	6.8	7.2
Finland	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.0
Sweden	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.4
United Kingdom	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.1
Iceland	6.0	3.7	5.5	2.6	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.3
Liechtenstein	0.0	7.5	20.0	7.5	:	9.5	:	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.8
Norway	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1
Switzerland	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.2

Table 2.14: Crude marriage rate

per 1000 inhabitants											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	7.3	5.9	6.3	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.9	7.1	7.6	6.8	7.5
EU-27	5.3	5.2	5.2	:	5.2	5.2	:	:	4.9	4.9	4.9
Belgium	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1
Bulgaria	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.3
Czech Republic	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.1
Denmark	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.2	6.8	6.9	6.5	7.0	6.7
Germany	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.7
Estonia	4.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.6
Ireland	4.3	4.5	4.3	:	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0
Greece	6.0	4.2	5.6	5.1	5.6	4.5	5.2	5.3	5.5	4.6	5.5
Spain	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.8
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.5	4.5
Italy	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.3
Cyprus	10.3	8.7	10.7	11.4	13.2	14.1	15.1	14.5	7.7	7.2	7.8
Latvia	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.5	5.5
Lithuania	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.6	5.8
Luxembourg	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Hungary	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.4
Malta	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.9
Netherlands	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.5
Austria	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
Poland	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.4
Portugal	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.6
Romania	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.6
Slovenia	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.9
Slovakia	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.2	4.9
Finland	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.6
Sweden	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.9
United Kingdom	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	:	:	5.1	5.2	5.2
Iceland	4.6	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.3	5.2	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.4
Liechtenstein	13.2	14.2	12.6	:	:	:	:	7.5	6.3	4.8	5.4
Norway	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.1	4.8
Switzerland	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4

Table 2.15: Crude divorce rate

per 1000 inhabitants											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.6	4.3	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.4	4.2
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Belgium	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Bulgaria	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.9
Czech Republic	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
Denmark	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8
Germany	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
Estonia	5.2	4.0	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.0
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Greece	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Spain	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.2	2.2
Italy	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Cyprus	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.0
Latvia	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.8
Lithuania	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
Luxembourg	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Hungary	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5
Malta	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	0.0	0.0	:	:	:	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0
Austria	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4
Poland	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8
Portugal	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2
Romania	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Slovenia	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Slovakia	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Finland	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
Sweden	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2
United Kingdom	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6
Iceland	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Liechtenstein	1.2	1.4	2.1	:	:	3.9	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.7
Norway	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Switzerland	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.9	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.9

Methodological notes

Data presented in the chapter Population are from official sources of Russia and European Union member states. Data are given for the countries within their present boundaries. Data for France are for Metropolitan France, including Corsica.

Concepts and definitions

CRUDE BIRTH RATE: The ratio of the number of births during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

CRUDE DIVORCE RATE: The ratio of the number of divorces during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE: The ratio of the number of marriages during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE: The ratio of the number of deaths of children under one year of age during the year to the number of live births in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 live births.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH: The mean number of years that a newborn child can expect to live if subjected throughout his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

LIVE BIRTHS: Births of children that showed any sign of life. These comprise the number of births excluding stillbirths (total births include live births and stillbirths).

NET MIGRATION: The difference between immigration into 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 is frequently estimated as the difference between total population change and natural increase between two dates (in Eurostat's database it is then called corrected net migration). The statistics on net migration are therefore affected by any statistical inaccuracies in any of the components used for their derivation.

OLD AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO: The ratio of the number of elderly persons of an age when they are generally economically inactive (age 65 and over or aged 60 and over, depending on the context) to the number of persons of working age (from 15 to 64, 20 to 59 or 20 to 64, depending on the context). In this publication the population aged 60 years and over is related to the population from 20 to 59 years.

POPULATION DENSITY (see chapter 1 Overview): The ratio of the mid-year population of a territory on a given date to the size of the territory.

POPULATION ON 1 JANUARY: The inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population is based either on data from the most recent census, adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or on population registers.

TOTAL AREA/LAND AREA (see chapter 1 overview): Total area includes land area and inland waters land area excludes inland waters.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE: The mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year. This rate is therefore the completed fertility of a hypothetical generation, computed by adding the fertility rates by age for women in a given year (the number of women at each age is assumed to be the same). The total fertility rate is also used to indicate the replacement level fertility; in more highly developed countries, a rate of 2.1 is considered to be replacement level.

YOUNG AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO: The ratio of the number of young persons of an age when they are generally economically inactive (either under 15 or under 20, depending on the context) to the number of persons of working age (from 15 to 64, 20 to 59 or 20 to 64, depending on the context). In this publication the population under 20 is related to the population from 20 to 59 years.

Labour Market

Tables

and

Methodological notes

3

Table 3.1: Activity and total employment, 2005

1000		
	Active population	Total employment
Russia	73 431.7	68 168.9
EU-27	229 694.8	209 574.9
EU-25	216 559.5	197 478.4
Belgium	4 625.8	4 235.4
Bulgaria	3 316.3	2 981.9
Czech Republic	5 174.2	4 764.0
Denmark	2 892.1	2 752.4
Germany	40 247.1	36 354.4
Estonia	659.6	607.4
Ireland	2 041.6	1 952.0
Greece	4 846.2	4 368.9
Spain	20 885.9	18 973.2
France	27 214.4	24 535.8
Italy	24 451.4	22 562.8
Cyprus	367.2	348.0
Latvia	1 134.7	1 033.7
Lithuania	1 606.9	1 473.9
Luxembourg	202.7	193.6
Hungary	4 203.7	3 901.5
Malta	160.2	148.5
Netherlands	8 513.0	8 110.9
Austria	4 032.7	3 824.4
Poland	17 161.0	14 115.6
Portugal	5 544.9	5 122.6
Romania	9 819.1	9 114.6
Slovenia	1 015.2	949.2
Slovakia	2 645.2	2 215.2
Finland	2 620.5	2 400.8
Sweden	4 714.9	4 346.7
United Kingdom	29 595.8	28 187.3

Russia data - Source: Rosstat

EU data - Source: Eurostat, EU-Labour Force Survey



Table 3.2: Employment and employment rate 15-64 years, 2005

	1000	%
Russia	66990.9	66.1
EU-27	206151.2	63.4
EU-25	194552.9	63.8
Belgium	4199.2	61.1
Bulgaria	2947.0	55.8
Czech Republic	4710.0	64.8
Denmark	2706.3	75.9
Germany	35838.3 b	65.4 b
Estonia	586.3	64.4
Ireland	1915.1	67.6
Greece	4286.7	60.1
Spain	18833.7 b	63.3 b
France	24424.7	63.1
Italy	22214.4	57.6
Cyprus	338.0	68.5
Latvia	1001.9	63.3
Lithuania	1454.0	62.6
Luxembourg	193.2	63.6
Hungary	3878.6	56.9
Malta	147.6	53.9
Netherlands	8013.3	73.2
Austria	3786.3	68.6
Poland	13834.2	52.8
Portugal	4800.0	67.5
Romania	8651.3	57.6
Slovenia	924.9	66.0
Slovakia	2207.1	57.7
Finland	2377.6	68.4
Sweden	4272.0 b	72.5 b
United Kingdom	27609.7	71.7

b Break in series

Russia data - Source: Rosstat

EU data - Source: Eurostat, EU-Labour Force Survey

Table 3.3: Total employment, Employment growth, Employment structure 2005

	Total employment (domestic concept - ESA) 1000	Employment growth (%)	Self-employed in % of total employment	Services in % of total employment	Industry in % of total employment	Agriculture in % of total employment
Russia ¹⁾	68 168.9	1.1	6.1	66.7	23.1	10.2
EU-27	214 549.9	0.9	16.8	68.8	25.1	6.0
EU-25	202 910.2	0.9	15.4	70.4	24.7	4.9
Belgium	4 212.3	1.0	16.3	77.4	20.6	2.0
Bulgaria	3 285.9 f	1.5 f	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	5 008.9	1.6	18.2	57.9	38.1	4.0
Denmark	2 767.0	0.7	6.3	76.0	20.9	3.1
Germany	38 821.5	-0.1	11.2	71.9	25.9	2.2
Estonia	604.2	2.0	8.1	61.0	33.7	5.3
Ireland	1 955.9	4.6	16.9	66.4	27.6	5.9
Greece	4 368.9	0.9 e	40.8 e	62.7 e	22.9 e	14.4 e
Spain	19 212.1	3.8	14.6	65.3	29.5	5.2
France	25 075.1	0.4	8.9	75.9	20.5	3.5
Italy	24 280.8	0.2	24.5	67.4	28.6	4.0
Cyprus	366.0	3.6	22.1	74.8	20.3	4.9
Latvia	1 023.6	1.5	11.6	62.3	26.5	11.2
Lithuania	1 460.8	1.4	17.1	57.1	28.9	14.0
Luxembourg	307.3	3.0	6.5	77.6	21.1	1.3
Hungary	3 878.9	0.0	13.8	62.7	32.4	4.9
Malta	152.5	1.6	11.7	:	:	:
Netherlands	8 208.3	0.0	14.1	79.4	17.4	3.2
Austria	4 158.1 i	0.5 i	19.4 i	65.1 i	23.1 i	11.8 i
Poland	14 115.6	2.3 e	25.8 e	53.9 e	26.9 e	19.2 e
Portugal	5 016.5 f	0.0 f	24.1 f	:	:	:
Romania	9 114.6	0.2 f	43.2 f	:	:	:
Slovenia	949.2	0.3	16.9	54.5	35.4	10.1
Slovakia	2 215.2	1.4	13.0	62.6	33.7	3.7
Finland	2 396.8	1.3	11.6	69.1	25.9	5.0
Sweden	4 327.0	0.4	4.7	75.4	22.4	2.2
United Kingdom	28 732.3	0.9	12.7	:	:	:

Russia data - Source: Rosstat

EU data - Source: Eurostat, National accounts

i See explanatory text

f Forecast

e Estimated value

¹⁾ Total number of employed persons (according to standards of the International Labour Organisation).

Table 3.4: Unemployment

	1000										
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	6 684.3	6 740.4	8 065.1	8 938.2	9 435.6	7 699.5	6 423.7	5698.3	5959.2	5674.8	5262.8
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	19 357.8	19 119.1	20089.8	20 440.4	20 766.1	20 119.4
EU-25	:	:	:	19 161.4	18 771.1	17 975.7	17 705.9	18597.1	19 299.4	19 566.4	19 080.5
Belgium	406.7	400.7	390.1	399.7	370.5	301.9	285.6	330.6	362.3	379.1	390.4
Bulgaria	342.8	328.9	416.8	362.4	401.9	560.8	663.1	608.5	449.2	400.0	334.4
Czech Republic	:	:	:	327.7	443.9	444.6	408.7	373.3	398.4	425.7	410.2
Denmark	187.9	177.8	147.6	137.4	147.0	122.4	129.8	130.9	154.7	159.6	139.7
Germany	3 172.3	3 388.2	3 643.5	3 541.9	3 205.1	2 921.9	3 047.2	3 340.4	3 695.3	3 931	3 892.7
Estonia	:	:	63.8	60.7	74.1	84.0	81.7	67.2	66.2	63.6	52.2
Ireland	177.5	173.8	152.2	122.9	96.9	75.3	72.1	83.3	90.0	88.5	89.0
Greece	385.8	410.9	420.7	486.4	547.8	516.9	487.6	480.1	459.8	505.6	477.3
Spain	2 956.2	2 929.2	2 785.2	2 544.8	2 159.2	1 979.6	1 876.8	2 095.1	2 173.6	2 143.8	1 912.7
France	2 787.1	2 945.7	2 940.1	2 836.6	2 711.1	2 385.2	2 226.1	2 334.4	2 566.7	2 624.4	2 678.6
Italy	2 544.1	2 554.9	2 584.4	2 634.4	2 559.3	2 388.2	2 164.2	2 062.4	2 048.2	1 960.4	1 888.6
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	15.2	12.3	11.8	14.1	16.4	19.2
Latvia	162.9	176.4	178.4	164.5	157.9	150.3	142.7	137.5	118.6	118.3	101
Lithuania	:	:	:	226.2	234.7	276.6	273	219.5	203.6	184.1	133
Luxembourg	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.3	3.9	5.3	7.2	10.1	9.1
Hungary	390.7	379.9	354.5	337.3	282.5	260.9	235	239.7	244.5	252.5	302.2
Malta	7.3	8.0	9.6	9.7	10.7	10.4	12.2	12.0	12.2	11.7	11.7
Netherlands	477.8	442.6	373.9	295.5	253.3	229.9	182.9	231.5	310.5	387.1	402.1
Austria	147.9	162.6	164.1	169.5	149.9	138.4	138.1	162.7	166.0	188.4	208.3
Poland	2 279.2	2 240.6	1 848.7	1 729.5	2 300.4	2 788.3	3 169.7	3 431.0	3 323.1	3 230.3	3 045.4
Portugal	344.7	347.4	328.9	259.5	231.6	209.6	213.5	270.5	342.3	365	422.3
Romania	1 162.6	764.4	630.2	638.2	768.9	821.3	750.1	884.1	691.8	799.6	704.5
Slovenia	66.2	64.8	66.6	71.8	70.2	64.7	60.2	61.3	64.2	63.3	66.0
Slovakia	291.4	269	279.4	317.1	416.8	485.2	507.4	487.4	460.2	483.0	430.0
Finland	381.9	362.7	314.4	285.3	261.0	253.1	237.8	237.3	234.8	228.8	219.7
Sweden	390.6	425.7	437.1	361.9	300.2	253.2	223.9	228.6	260.3	295.5	351.2
United Kingdom	2 382.6	2 228.4	1 926.7	1 739.7	1 685.9	1 537.8	1 435.7	1 485.4	1 444.6	1 372.0	1 408.5

Russia data - Source: Rosstat

EU data - Source: Eurostat, harmonized unemployment series

Table 3.5: Unemployment males

1000											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	3 612.0	3 674.9	4 375.3	4 793.7	4 938.6	4 056.6	3 449.8	3 013.8	3 121.3	2 975.4	2 725.0
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	9 432.4	9 419.2	10 058.2	10 272.2	10 452.4	10 113.4
EU-25	:	:	:	9 215.6	9 037.1	8 647.7	8 619.3	9 206.6	9 618.3	9 739.5	9 510.3
Belgium	186.3	182.0	179.1	188.6	178.3	141.3	147.4	167.1	191.9	190.9	196.2
Bulgaria	179.6	170.9	220.4	189.9	212.9	303.0	363.7	336.5	245.8	222.0	182.8
Czech Republic	:	:	:	143.0	206.9	207.5	188.9	168.5	174.1	201.2	186.7
Denmark	85.8	81.3	67.9	59.2	70.3	59.4	63.3	64.6	74.0	78.4	68.2
Germany	1 303.4	1 488.0	1 627.3	1 588.7	1 459.4	1 358.8	1 425.7	1 613.8	1 844.3	1 975.3	1 985.8
Estonia	:	:	35.0	33.8	41.7	46.4	42.4	36.1	34.2	34.7	28.9
Ireland	109.3	105.8	92.7	75.6	58.3	45.3	43.7	51.6	55.4	55.2	54.1
Greece	160.9	158.8	166.4	191.8	219.3	204.7	197.9	190.9	176.0	188.2	175.5
Spain	1 493.3	1 473.8	1 360.3	1 180.9	955.9	858.9	821.8	914.3	958.7	951.7	862.8
France	1 285.5	1 389.4	1 397.2	1 322.9	1 260.4	1 075.5	1 009.6	1 120.7	1 245.6	1 279.3	1 299.4
Italy	1 222.7	1 226.6	1 232.4	1 248.3	1 201.7	1 117.5	1 007.5	959.5	935.8	924.8	902.4
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	5.6	4.8	5.3	6.8	7.1	8.8
Latvia	100.4	107.3	99.5	89.6	84.8	81.8	80.5	77.6	61.5	61.9	53.1
Lithuania	:	:	:	130.3	131.8	158.5	155.9	117.4	105.2	90.5	67.1
Luxembourg	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.4	3.4	4.2	4.1
Hungary	236.4	226.4	214.4	199.2	168.3	158.6	143.2	138.6	138.5	136.8	158.9
Malta	4.9	5.1	6.3	6.6	7.1	6.9	7.7	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.1
Netherlands	233.7	204.8	163.0	131.8	103.8	102.3	83.3	115.9	165.4	204.2	208.5
Austria	65.3	76.3	75.5	79.3	70.7	65.4	66.2	84.8	83.9	94.2	107.0
Poland	1 136.3	1 097.8	839.6	781.7	1 096.5	1 347.1	1 582.5	1 778.9	1738	1 680.6	1 552.9
Portugal	170.1	169.7	161.3	115.4	112.0	92.7	91.6	121.4	160.9	172.9	198.2
Romania	507.8	355.4	314.7	344.7	451.5	481.7	436.2	515.0	408.1	490.9	420.4
Slovenia	37.5	35.4	34.9	38.1	36.9	33.6	29.9	31.0	33.1	31.9	33.2
Slovakia	151.8	134.3	141.0	167.5	226.5	265.5	282.3	264.2	247.1	251.2	225.4
Finland	203.8	186.3	160.4	143.0	130.3	122.3	117.1	123.3	123.9	117.6	110.6
Sweden	225.0	235.8	238.2	194.3	154.8	139.4	124.1	127.4	145.0	160.0	185.9
United Kingdom	1 536.5	1 437.1	1 187.2	1 057.7	1 013.2	911.7	861.2	885.2	868.9	800.3	819.8

Russia data - Source: Rosstat

EU data - Source: Eurostat, harmonized unemployment series

Table 3.6: Unemployment females

1000											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	3 071.7	3 065.5	3 707.3	4 144.5	4 496.9	3 642.9	2 974.0	2 684.5	2 837.9	2 699.4	2 537.8
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	9 925.4	9 699.9	10 031.6	10 168.2	10 313.7	10 006.0
EU-25	:	:	:	9 945.8	9 733.9	9 328.0	9 086.6	9 390.5	9 681.1	9 827.0	9 570.2
Belgium	220.4	218.7	211.1	211.1	192.2	160.6	138.3	163.5	170.4	188.2	194.2
Bulgaria	163.3	158.0	196.4	172.5	189.0	257.8	299.4	272.0	203.3	178.0	151.6
Czech Republic	:	:	:	184.7	237.0	237.1	219.8	204.8	224.3	224.5	223.5
Denmark	102.1	96.5	79.7	78.1	76.7	63.0	66.5	66.3	80.7	81.2	71.5
Germany	1 868.9	1 900.2	2 016.3	1 953.3	1 745.7	1 563.1	1 621.5	1 726.7	1 851.0	1 955.7	1 906.8
Estonia	:	:	28.8	26.9	32.3	37.5	39.2	31.0	32.0	28.9	23.3
Ireland	68.2	68.0	59.6	47.2	38.7	30.0	28.3	31.7	34.5	33.3	34.9
Greece	224.9	252.0	254.3	294.6	328.5	312.2	289.7	289.3	283.8	317.5	301.8
Spain	1 462.9	1 455.4	1 424.9	1 363.8	1 203.3	1 120.7	1 055.0	1 180.8	1 214.9	1 192.1	1 049.8
France	1 501.6	1 556.2	1 542.9	1 513.7	1 450.8	1 309.6	1 216.5	1 213.6	1 321.1	1 345.1	1 379.2
Italy	1 321.4	1 328.3	1 352.0	1 386.1	1 357.6	1 270.6	1 156.6	1 102.9	1 112.3	1 035.6	986.2
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	9.6	7.5	6.5	7.3	9.3	10.4
Latvia	62.5	69.1	79.0	74.9	73.1	68.5	62.3	59.9	57.1	56.4	47.9
Lithuania	:	:	:	95.9	102.9	118.1	117.1	102.1	98.4	93.7	65.8
Luxembourg	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.9	3.8	5.9	5.0
Hungary	154.3	153.4	140.1	138.1	114.1	102.3	91.8	101.1	106.0	115.7	143.2
Malta	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.5	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5
Netherlands	244.1	237.8	210.9	163.7	149.5	127.6	99.6	115.6	145.1	182.9	193.6
Austria	82.6	86.4	88.6	90.2	79.2	73.0	71.9	77.9	82.2	94.2	101.4
Poland	1 142.9	1 142.8	1 009.1	947.8	1 203.8	1 441.2	1 587.2	1 652.2	1 585.1	1 549.6	1 492.5
Portugal	174.6	177.7	167.6	144.1	119.6	116.9	122.0	149.2	181.4	192.1	224.1
Romania	654.8	409.0	315.4	293.5	317.5	339.6	313.9	369.1	283.7	308.7	284.2
Slovenia	28.7	29.4	31.7	33.8	33.3	31.1	30.4	30.3	31.1	31.4	32.8
Slovakia	139.5	134.7	138.3	149.6	190.2	219.7	225.1	223.2	213.1	231.8	204.7
Finland	178.1	176.4	154.0	142.2	130.6	130.8	120.7	113.9	110.8	111.3	109.1
Sweden	165.6	189.8	198.9	167.6	145.4	113.7	99.7	101.2	115.4	135.5	165.3
United Kingdom	846.1	791.3	739.5	681.9	672.7	626.1	574.5	600.2	575.7	571.7	588.8

Russia data - Source: Rosstat

EU data - Source: Eurostat, harmonized unemployment series

Table 3.7: Harmonized unemployment rates, +/- 25 years, yearly averages

%											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia ¹⁾	9.4	9.7	11.8	13.3	13.0	10.6	9.0	7.9	8.2	7.8	7.2
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	8.6	8.5	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.7
EU-25	:	:	:	9.3	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.1	8.8
Belgium	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.3	8.5	6.9	6.6	7.5	8.2	8.4	8.4
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	16.4	19.5	18.1	13.7	12.0	10.1
Czech Republic	:	:	:	6.4	8.6	8.7	8.0	7.3	7.8	8.3	7.9
Denmark	6.7	6.3	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	5.4	5.5	4.8
Germany	8.0	8.5	9.1	8.8	7.9	7.2	7.4	8.2	9.0	9.5	9.5
Estonia	:	:	9.6	9.2	11.3	12.8	12.4	10.3	10.0	9.7	7.9
Ireland	12.3	11.7	9.9	7.5	5.7	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.3
Greece	9.2	9.6	9.8	10.8	12.0	11.2	10.7	10.3	9.7	10.5	9.8
Spain	18.4	17.8	16.7	15.0	12.5	11.1	10.3	11.1	11.1	10.6	9.2
France	11.1	11.6	11.5	11.1	10.5	9.1	8.4	8.7	9.4	9.6	9.6
Italy	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.3	10.9	10.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.7
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	4.9	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.6	5.2
Latvia	:	:	:	14.3	14.0	13.7	12.9	12.2	10.5	10.4	8.9
Lithuania	:	:	:	13.2	13.7	16.4	16.5	13.5	12.4	11.4	8.3
Luxembourg	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.7	3.7	5.1	4.5
Hungary	:	9.6	9.0	8.4	6.9	6.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	7.2
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	6.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.3
Netherlands	6.6	6.0	4.9	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.7
Austria	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2
Poland	:	:	10.9	10.2	13.4	16.1	18.2	19.9	19.6	19.0	17.7
Portugal	7.3	7.3	6.8	5.1	4.5	4.0	4.0	5.0	6.3	6.7	7.6
Romania	:	:	5.3	5.4	6.6	7.2	6.6	8.4	7.0	8.1	7.2
Slovenia	:	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.3	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.7	6.3	6.5
Slovakia	:	:	:	12.6	16.4	18.8	19.3	18.7	17.6	18.2	16.3
Finland	15.4	14.6	12.7	11.4	10.2	9.8	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.4
Sweden	8.8	9.6	9.9	8.2	6.7	5.6	4.9	4.9	5.6	6.3	7.5
United Kingdom	8.5	7.9	6.8	6.1	5.9	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.8

p Provisional value

¹⁾ Total number of unemployed persons (according to standards of the International Labour Organisation) as percentage of economically active population.

Russia data - Source: Rosstat

EU data - Source: Eurostat, harmonized unemployment series



Table 3.8: Total employment growth

Annual % change in total employed population											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	-1.2	1.6	-4.4	-2.9	7.7	3.4	0.1	2.4	-0.3	1.3	1.3
EU-27	:	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9
EU-25	:	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9
Belgium	1.5	0.3	0.5	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.4	-0.1	0.0	0.6	1.0
Bulgaria	:	:	-3.9	-0.2	-2.1	-3.5	-0.4	0.4	6.3	2.2 f	1.5 f
Czech Republic	4.6	0.9	0.2	-1.5	-3.4	-0.2	0.5	0.6	-1.3	0.1	1.6
Denmark	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.8	-0.1	-1.3	0.0	0.7
Germany	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	1.2	1.4	1.9	0.4	-0.6	-0.9	0.4	-0.1
Estonia	-6.2	-2.3	0.0	-1.9	-4.4	-1.5	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.0	2.0
Ireland	4.4	3.6	5.6	8.6	6.2	4.6	3.0	1.8	2.0	3.1	4.6
Greece	0.9 e	-0.4 e	-0.5 e	2.9 e	0.3 e	0.5 e	0.3 e	0.2 e	1.5 e	3.4 e	0.9 e
Spain	1.9	1.7	3.6	4.5	4.6	5.1	3.2	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.8
France	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.5	2.0	2.7	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.4
Italy	-0.2	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.2
Cyprus	:	:	-0.3	1.0	7.9 b	0.6	2.2	2.1	3.8	3.8	3.6
Latvia	-10.4	-1.9	4.4	-0.3	-1.8	-2.9	2.2	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.5
Lithuania	: b	0.9	0.6	-0.8	-2.2	-4.0	-3.3	4.0	2.3	-0.1	1.4
Luxembourg	2.5	2.6	3.1	4.5	5	5.5	5.6	2.9	1.8	2.3	3.0
Hungary	:	-0.5	0.2	1.8	3.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	1.3	-0.7	0.0
Malta	3.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	8.4	1.8	0.6	1.0	-0.8	1.6
Netherlands	-2.9	2.5	3.3	4.1	3.9	3.1	2.6	0.5	-0.5	-0.9	0.0
Austria	-0.2 i	0.4 i	0.9 i	1.3 i	1.6 i	1.0 i	0.6 i	-0.1 i	0.0 i	0.0 i	0.5 i
Poland	:	1.2 e	1.4 e	1.2 e	-3.9 e	-1.6 e	-2.2 e	-3.0 e	-1.2 e	1.3 e	2.3 e
Portugal	:	:	:	:	1.9	1.7	1.6	0.5	-0.4 f	0.1 f	0.0 f
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	2.5	-0.8	-2.7	-0.1 f	0.2 f	0.2 f
Slovenia	:	-2.0	-1.9	-0.2	1.4	0.8	0.5	1.5	-0.4	0.5	0.3
Slovakia	0.2	2.3	-1.2	-0.4	-2.7	-1.8	0.6	-0.5	1.8	-0.3	1.4
Finland	1.8	1.4	3.3	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.4	1.3
Sweden	1.5	-0.8	-1.3	1.6	2.1	2.4	1.9	0.2	-0.3	-0.6	0.4
United Kingdom	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9

b Break in series

i See explanatory text

f Forecast

e Estimated value

Methodological notes

General

For EU countries, all definitions except activity and employment rates, apply to persons aged 15 years and over living in private households. In Russia, only the age group from 15 to 72 is covered.

The concepts and definitions used in the survey follow the guidelines of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Persons performing compulsory military service are not included. The survey does not cover persons living in collective households such as hostels, halls of residence, medical care establishments, religious institutions or collective workers' accommodation, etc.

For Russia, data on economically active population, employed and unemployed persons are based on the results of surveys on employment of population and are in this publication given as annual average.

Concepts and definitions

Persons in employment are those who worked for pay or profit for at least one hour during the reference week or, if they did not work, had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Unpaid family workers are also included.

Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week:

(a) had no employment

(b) were available to start work:

- during the surveyed week, for *Russia*

- within the next two weeks, for *EU*;

and

(c) had actively sought employment at some time during the previous four week (for Russia and EU) or found a job to start within the next three months (for EU).

Long-term unemployed persons are (see Chapter 1) those that have been unemployed for one year or more.

The **unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

In addition, for *Russia*, unemployed persons include those who had no employment but had already found a job to start later.

For the EU countries, annual estimates of the unemployed are an average of the 12 monthly estimates. Monthly estimates of the number of unemployed are derived by interpolating or extrapolating EU Labour Force Survey results and monthly national series.

The total **active population** or **labour force** comprises persons in employment and unemployed persons.

The **activity rates** represent the labour force or economically active population of a given age group as a percentage of the population of the same age group.

Economy and Finance

Tables

and

Methodological notes

4

Table 4.1: GDP at current market prices

	EUR million												
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
Russia ¹⁾	1 428 522.1	2 007 825.1	2 342 514.0	2 629.6	4 823.2	7 305.6	8 943.6	10 830.5	13 243.2	17 048.1	21 614.7		
EU-27	6 987 299.4	7 348 697.3	7 753 760.8	8 123 970.4	8 535 789.8	9 149 946.0	9 524 862.9	9 881 509.2	10 040 592.5	10 530 413.9	10 949 535.9		
EU-25	6 950 180.2	7 313 013.5	7 713 349.2	8 075 147.6	8 490 238.1	9 095 895.3	9 464 709.1	9 816 478.8	9 970 254.2	10 450 000.7	10 848 774.3		
EU-15	6 714 402.2	7 046 325.1	7 416 587.6	7 751 575.7	8 155 289.5	8 712 421.1	9 033 449.4	9 358 220.4	9 518 142.4	9 960 721.0	10 288 027.5		
Euro area	5 423 379.6	5 645 786.8	5 764 812.8	5 989 592.6	6 257 404.7	6 586 380.4	7 003 762.2	7 246 792.1	7 455 596.6	7 748 772.7	7 999 819.9		
Belgium	217 418.8	217 001.1	220 129.4	227 984.8	238 248.4	251 741.0	258 883.4	267 652.4	274 657.8	289 508.5	298 540.9		
Bulgaria	10 018.9	7 913.8	9 218.7	11 386.3	12 163.9	13 704.3	15 249.6	16 588.9	17 725.3	19 595.2	21 448.1		
Czech Republic	42 267.8	48 851.5	50 405.7	55 382.9	56 414.6	61 495.2	69 044.7	80 003.6	80 924.1	87 205.2	99 733.4		
Denmark	139 129.2	145 323.9	150 414.1	155 163.1	163 199.9	173 597.9	179 226.1	184 743.6	188 500.3	196 158.4	208 267.4		
Germany	1 929 422.0	1 921 660.5	1 907 246.2	1 952 107.0	2 012 000.0	2 062 500.0	2 113 160.0	2 143 180.0	2 161 500.0	2 207 200.0	2 241 000.0		
Estonia	2 873.7	3 659.8	4 364.3	4 954.7	5 226.4	6 103.0	6 916.4	7 757.1	8 494.1	9 375.4	11 060.7		
Ireland	51 324.9	58 370.4	71 718.1	78 810.7	90 612.4	104 552.9	116 756.5	129 946.9	138 941.2	147 569.2	161 162.8		
Greece	89 888.3	97 972.9	107 103.0	108 977.3	117 849.5	125 892.1	133 104.6	143 482.2	155 543.2	168 417.2	181 087.5		
Spain	456 494.7	490 476.2	505 437.8	536 917.2	579 942.0	630 263.0	680 678.0	729 206.0	782 531.0	840 106.0	905 455.0		
France	1 201 128.0	1 240 362.4	1 258 310.7	1 316 171.7	1 366 466.0	1 441 371.0	1 497 174.0	1 548 555.0	1 594 814.0	1 659 020.0	1 710 023.6		
Italy	861 117.6	992 152.1	1 052 553.8	1 087 220.4	1 127 091.1	1 191 057.3	1 248 648.1	1 295 225.7	1 335 353.7	1 388 870.3	1 417 241.4		
Cyprus	7 073.6	7 365.9	7 848.3	8 531.8	9 163.3	10 078.8	10 801.0	11 153.3	11 754.9	12 700.5	13 629.0		
Latvia	3 792.5	4 472.9	5 507.8	6 014.8	6 817.5	8 495.6	9 319.6	9 911.1	9 977.8	11 156.6	12 837.3		
Lithuania	4 961.1	6 446.1	8 817.5	9 967.6	10 240.5	12 360.3	13 562.4	15 023.2	16 452.1	18 125.8	20 621.0		
Luxembourg	15 811.2	16 215.1	16 342.4	17 294.2	19 886.8	22 000.6	22 572.3	24 081.3	25 606.6	26 996.1	29 396.4		
Hungary	34 118.6	35 580.1	40 352.0	41 930.8	45 074.6	52 041.2	59 530.2	70 808.9	74 661.6	82 302.6	88 799.7		
Malta	2 796.5	2 939.4	3 237.6	3 438.2	3 696.3	4 216.3	4 300.8	4 437.4	4 350.0	4 366.8	4 554.1		
Netherlands	320 502.2	329 315.5	341 138.6	359 858.7	386 193.0	417 960.0	447 731.0	465 214.0	476 945.0	489 854.0	505 646.0		
Austria	183 220.6	186 282.8	184 287.1	191 076.4	200 025.3	210 392.3	215 877.9	220 840.9	226 243.3	235 818.5	245 102.8		
Poland	106 362.8	123 435.7	138 705.4	153 429.4	157 616.5	185 774.6	212 195.9	209 431.1	191 408.4	203 951.6	243 764.8		
Portugal	87 038.3	92 690.3	98 831.5	105 760.3	114 192.7	122 270.2	129 308.4	135 433.6	137 522.8	143 477.9	147 786.5		
Romania	:	:	37 436.4	37 436.4	33 387.8	40 346.4	44 904.2	48 441.6	52 613.0	60 818.0	79 313.5		
Slovenia	15 525.3	16 129.0	17 398.9	18 793.5	20 151.7	20 813.6	22 018.3	23 699.0	24 860.2	26 232.2	27 633.7		
Slovakia	15 072.3	16 834.3	19 019.7	19 980.6	19 313.5	22 095.5	23 570.3	26 033.7	29 228.6	33 862.9	38 113.2		
Finland	99 901.2	101 260.2	108 817.2	116 391.0	122 747.0	132 272.0	139 868.0	143 974.0	145 938.0	152 345.0	157 162.0		
Sweden	191 588.5	214 854.8	220 161.8	222 886.8	238 020.2	262 550.3	247 253.0	258 877.9	269 548.3	281 123.6	287 706.3		
United Kingdom	868 432.3	940 224.0	1 171 731.7	1 272 550.2	1 376 213.7	1 564 000.5	1 603 208.1	1 667 806.9	1 604 497.2	1 733 603.0	1 790 671.2		
Iceland	5 363.5	5 761.2	6 545.9	7 340.9	8 132.8	9 359.7	8 744.6	9 337.7	9 585.9	10 503.6	12 938.8		
Norway	113 862.7	126 026.7	139 572.2	134 700.9	149 261.9	182 578.5	190 955.6	204 073.6	199 146.1	208 256.1	242 581.9		
Switzerland	240 823.3	238 531.6	231 504.2	240 557.4	248 636.9	266 723.7	279 699.0	293 474.2	285 803.4	289 745.6	294 254.5		
United States	5 655 709.0	6 156 265.2	7 322 765.8	7 802 216.1	8 696 190.7	10 629 060.2	11 308 619.9	11 071 912.0	9 689 533.2	9 415 949.8	10 011 896.1		
Japan	4 012 506.6	3 651 856.6	3 758 843.9	3 448 038.5	4 101 785.4	5 056 699.5	4 579 680.7	4 161 546.7	3 743 559.6	3 706 697.4	3 663 452.0		

¹⁾ Data in billions of roubles; since 1998 - in prices effective since January 1, 1998 (taking into account changes in nominal cost of Russian banknotes - reduction in 1000 times).

Table 4.2 a) GDP at constant market prices

% change on previous period											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	-4.1	-3.6	1.4	-5.3	6.4	10.0	5.1	4.7	7.3	7.2	6.4
EU-27	:	1.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.9	2.0	1.2	1.3	2.4	1.7
EU-25	:	1.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.9	2.0	1.2	1.3	2.4	1.7
EU-15	:	1.7	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	2.3	1.5
Euro area	:	1.5	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.8	1.9	0.9	0.8	2.0	1.4
Belgium	4.3	1.2	3.5	1.7	3.4	3.7	0.8	1.5	1.0	3.0	1.1
Bulgaria	2.9	-9.4	-5.4	3.9	2.3	5.4	4.1	4.9	4.5	5.6	5.5
Czech Republic	:	4.0	-0.7	-0.8	1.3	3.6	2.5	1.9	3.6	4.2	6.1
Denmark	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.2	2.6	3.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	2.1	3.1
Germany	1.9	1.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	3.2	1.2	0.0	-0.2	1.2	0.9
Estonia	4.5	4.4	11.1	4.4	0.3	10.8	7.7	8.0	7.1	8.1	10.5
Ireland	9.6	8.3	11.7	8.5	10.7	9.4	5.8	6.0	4.3	4.3	5.5
Greece	2.1	2.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	4.5	5.1	3.8	4.8	4.7	3.7
Spain	5.0	2.4	3.9	4.5	4.7	5.0	3.6	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5
France	2.2	1.1	2.2	3.5	3.2	4.0	1.9	1.0	1.1	2.3	1.2
Italy	2.9	0.6	2.0	1.3	1.9	3.8	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1
Cyprus	:	1.8	2.3	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.0	2.0	1.8	4.2	3.9
Latvia	0.3	3.9	8.4	4.7	3.3	6.9	8.0	6.5	7.2	8.6	10.2
Lithuania	4.9	5.1	8.5	7.5	-1.5	4.1	6.6	6.9	10.3	7.3	7.6
Luxembourg	16	1.5	5.9	6.5	8.4	8.4	2.5	3.8	1.3	3.6	4.0
Hungary	1.5	1.3	4.6	4.9	4.2	5.2	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.9	4.2
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	5.7	-1.1	1.9	-2.3	0.8	2.2
Netherlands	3.1	3.4	4.3	3.9	4.7	3.9	1.9	0.1	0.3	2.0	1.5
Austria	1.9	2.6	1.8	3.6	3.3	3.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	2.4	2.0
Poland	:	6.2	7.1	5.0	4.5	4.2	1.1	1.4	3.8	5.3	3.5
Portugal	9.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	3.9	3.9	2.0	0.8	-1.1	1.2	0.4
Romania	:	:	:	:	-1.2	2.1	5.7	5.1	5.2	8.4	4.1
Slovenia	4.1	3.7	4.8	3.9	5.4	4.1	2.7	3.5	2.7	4.4	4.0
Slovakia	7.9	6.9	5.7	3.7	0.3	0.7	3.2	4.1	4.2	5.4	6.0
Finland	3.9	3.7	6.1	5.2	3.9	5.0	2.6	1.6	1.8	3.7	2.9
Sweden	3.9	1.3	2.3	3.7	4.5	4.3	1.1	2.0	1.7	4.1	2.9
United Kingdom	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.8	2.4	2.1	2.7	3.3	1.9
Iceland	0.1	4.8	4.9	5.8	4.0	4.4	3.6	-0.3	2.7	7.7	7.5
Norway	4.2	5.1	5.4	2.7	2.0	3.3	2.0	1.5	1.0	3.9	2.7
Switzerland	0.4	0.5	1.9	2.8	1.3	3.6	1.0	0.3	-0.2	2.3	1.9
United States	2.5	3.7	4.5	4.2	4.4	3.7	0.8	1.6	2.5	3.9	3.2
Japan	2.0	2.7	1.6	-2.0	-0.1	2.9	0.2	0.3	1.4	2.7	1.9

Table 4.2 b) GDP at constant market prices

Index 1995=100			
Year	EU-27	EU-25	Russia
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.8	101.8	96.4
1997	104.5	104.5	97.7
1998	107.5	107.6	92.5
1999	110.8	110.9	98.4
2000	115.0	115.2	108.3
2001	117.3	117.4	113.8
2002	118.7	118.8	119.2
2003	120.2	120.3	127.9
2004	123.2	123.2	137.1
2005	125.3	125.2	145.8

Table 4.3: Gross value added at basic prices

% share of total gross value added												
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing		Industry		Construction		Trade, transport and communication services		Business activities and financial services		Other services	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Russia*	6.0	5.5	30.9	32.9	5.7	5.5	31.8	30.0	12.8	13.5	12.8	12.6
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-25	2.1	1.9	20.2	20.2	5.9	6.0	21.5	21.5	27.4	27.6	22.8	22.8
EU-15	2.0	1.8	19.9	19.9	5.9	6.0	21.3	21.3	27.9	28.1	23.0	23.0
Euro area	2.3	2.0	20.5	20.4	6.0	6.1	21.2	21.2	27.3	27.5	22.7	22.8
Belgium	1.1	1.1	19.6	19.2	4.9	4.9	22.9	23.1	28.0	28.0	23.5	23.7 f
Bulgaria	10.9	9.3 f	25.0	25.0 f	5.0.1	5.7 f	23.6	24.6 f	19.9	20.3 f	16.1	15.8
Czech Republic	3.3	2.9	30.9	31.6	6.5	6.6	25.3	24.7	16.6	17.1	17.5	17.0
Denmark	1.9	1.5	19.4	19.9	5.5	5.6	21.8	22.0	23.8	23.8	27.7	27.1
Germany	1.2	1.0	24.7	25.4	4.1	3.9	17.9	18.1	29.2	29.2	22.7	22.4
Estonia	3.8	3.7	21.7	21.2	6.5	7.3	28.3	28.9	22.9	22.6	16.9	16.3
Ireland	2.5	:	28.5	:	9.0	:	18.0	:	23.4	:	18.6	:
Greece	5.7	5.2	12.9	13.2	8.3	7.6	31.6	31.8	19.1	19.3	22.4	22.9
Spain	3.8	3.3	18.3	17.7	10.7	11.6	25.7	25.5	20.7	21.1	20.8	20.9
France	2.5	2.2	15.7	15.1	5.6	5.8	19.4	19.3	31.4	32.0	25.5	25.6
Italy	2.5	2.3	21.4	20.8	5.9	6.0	23.1	23.2	26.6	26.9	20.5	20.8
Cyprus	3.0	2.9	11.8	11.5	8.0	8.3	28.3	27.8	24.3	24.6	24.7	24.9
Latvia	4.4	4.1	16.4	15.8	5.8	6.3	35.3	37.1	18.9	18.6	19.1	18.1
Lithuania	5.8	5.7	25.9	26.7	7.3	7.6	31.7	31.5	12.6	12.6	16.7	15.9
Luxembourg	0.5	0.4	10.9	10.4	6.3	5.8	22.3	21.8	42.1	44.2	17.8	17.4
Hungary	4.8	4.3	25.4	25.3	4.9	4.8	20.7	20.1	20.8	22.0	23.3	23.5
Malta	2.5	2.5	18.5	17.8	4.6	4.7	29.7	29.6	18.0	18.7	26.8	26.7
Netherlands	2.2	2.2	18.5	18.7	5.5	5.5	22.3	21.6	26.9	27.4	24.7	24.6
Austria	1.9	1.6	22.1	22.1	7.6	7.6	24.7	24.4	23.0	23.4	20.6	20.8
Poland	5.1	4.8	25.4	24.8	5.6	5.8	27.2	27.3	17.5	17.7	19.3	19.6
Portugal	3.3	2.8	18.5	18.3	6.5	6.3	24.5	24.6	20.7	20.8	26.6	27.2
Romania	14.3	10.1	28.2	27.7	6.7	7.3	23.1	:	15.8	:	11.8	:
Slovenia	2.7	2.5	29.3	28.2	5.7	5.9	21.3	22.2	20.5	20.6	20.5	20.6
Slovakia	4.5	4.3	29.0	28.9	6.3	6.8	25.1	26.1	19.4	18.6	15.7	15.3
Finland	3.0	2.9	26.1	25.5	5.4	5.9	22.8	22.6	20.6	20.7	22.0	22.4
Sweden	1.8	1.2	23.1	23.4	4.5	4.8	19.4	19.7	23.6	23.4	27.6	27.4
United Kingdom	0.9	0.9	17	17.4	5.9	5.8	21.9	21.6	31.5	31.7	22.7	22.6
Iceland	6.5	:	15.9	:	8.1	:	19.6	:	23.2	:	24.5	19.3
Norway	1.6	1.6	35.3	38.4	4.6	4.5	17.9	16.9	18.7	17.9	21.9	20.6
Switzerland	1.3	1.2	20.9	21	5.4	5.5	21.8	21.6	24.1	24.5	26.5	26.2
United States	1.3	:	17.0	:	5.0	:	19.3	:	32.4	:	24.9	:

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* Structure of gross value added (at current prices) as % of total

Table 4.4: GDP and main components

% share of GDP												
	Household and NPISH final consumption expenditure		Final consumption expenditure of general government		Gross capital formation		Exports of goods and services		Imports of goods and services		External balance of goods and services	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Russia	50.1	49.5	16.8	16.7	20.9	20.3	34.3	35.1	22.1	21.6	12.2	13.5
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-25	58.1	58.1	20.8	20.9	19.8	20.2	35.9	37.4	34.7	36.6	1.2	0.7
EU-15	58.1	58.1	20.9	21.0	19.6	20.0	35.0	36.4	33.6	35.6	1.4	0.8
Euro area	57.2	57.3	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.8	36.5	37.9	34.4	36.4	2.1	1.5
Belgium	52.8	53.1	22.9	22.9	20.3	20.9	83.4	86.3	79.4	83.3	4.1	3.0
Bulgaria	67.6	70.9	0.0	0.0	23.5	28.0	58.0	60.1	68.2	77.4	-10.2	-17.3
Czech Republic	50.7	49.6	22.4	22.3	27.5	26.1	71.0	71.7	71.6	69.8	-0.6	1.9
Denmark	48.5	48.6	26.6	25.9	19.9	20.8	45.7	48.8	40.8	44.1	4.9	4.7
Germany	59.0	58.9	18.8	18.7	17.1	17.1	38.2	40.7	33.2	35.5	5.0	5.2
Estonia	55.0	51.8	18.5	17.4	36.2	35.2	75.8	80.0	84.0	86.1	-8.2	-6.1
Ireland	44.9	44.4	15.7	15.8	24.7	27.1	84.1	81.3	69.2	68.6	14.9	12.7
Greece	67.1	67.1	16.6	16.4	25.2	23.8	20.8	20.8	29.7	28.0	-8.9	-7.2
Spain	57.9	57.9	17.8	18.0	28.3	29.5	26.0	25.5	30.0	30.9	-4.0	-5.4
France	56.6	57.1	23.7	23.7	19.5	20.2	25.7	26.1	25.5	27.1	0.2	-1.0
Italy	58.6	58.9	19.8	20.3	20.8	20.9	25.3	26.3	24.6	26.4	0.7	-0.1
Cyprus	64.4	65.1	17.9	18.1	20.2	19.4	47.9	48.4	50.3	51.0	-2.5	-2.6
Latvia	63.0	62.4	19.6	17.7	33.1	34.2	44.0	48.1	59.7	62.4	-15.6	-14.3
Lithuania	65.2	65.3	17.9	16.7	24.0	25.1	52.1	58.3	59.2	65.3	-7.1	-7.0
Luxembourg	41.0	40.4	16.9	17.0	21.1	21.3	148.3	159.3	127.4	138	21.0	21.3
Hungary	54.7	55.4	22.5	22.6	26.0	23.4	63.6	66.4	66.7	67.8	-3.2	-1.4
Malta	66.2	66.3	22.1	21.4	18.4	21.8	79.3	76.2	86.1	85.6	-6.8	-9.4
Netherlands	49.3	48.9	24.3	24.1	19.3	19.3	66.5	69.9	59.3	62.2	7.2	7.7
Austria	56.4	56.1	18.1	18.1	21.3	20.8	51.6	54.3	47.3	49.5	4.3	4.8
Poland	64.2	62.9	17.7	18.3	20.1	19.2	37.5	37.2	39.5	37.5	-2.0	-0.3
Portugal	64.4	65.4	20.8	21.3	22.8	22.2	28.4	28.5	36.4	37.3	-7.9	-8.8
ro Romania	67.8	68.1	18.9	19.6	22.3	22.7	35.9	33.0	45.0	43.4	-9.1	-10.4
Slovenia	54.8	54.9	19.6	19.6	26.8	26.0	60.0	64.6	61.2	65.1	-1.2	-0.5
Slovakia	56.7	57.4	20.0	18.5	26.0	29.2	75.2	77.3	77.9	82.4	-2.7	-5.1
Finland	51.3	51.7	21.9	22.1	18.8	20.6	39.9	41.8	31.9	36.2	8.1	5.6
Sweden	48.3	48.1	27.4	27.1	16.3	17.1	46.2	48.7	38.2	41.1	8.0	7.6
United Kingdom	64.7	64.6	21.3	21.9	16.9	17.1	25.4	26.4	28.4	30.1	-3.0	-3.7
Iceland	57.6	59.7	24.9	24.4	23.2	28.4	34.6	32.0	40.3	44.5	-5.7	-12.4
Norway	45.1	42.2	21.4	20.1	20.0	21.3	42.0	44.5	28.5	28.1	13.5	16.4
Switzerland	60.1	60.3	11.7	11.4	20.9	21.5	45.9	47.9	38.6	41.1	7.3	6.8
United States	70.1	70.2	15.8	15.9	19.7	20.1 f	10.1	10.5	15.3	16.2	-5.2	-5.8
Japan	57.1	57.2	18.0	18.1	22.5 f	23.2 f	13.3	14.3	11.4	13.0	1.9	1.4

f Forecast

Table 4.5: Labour productivity per person employed

	% change										
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia ¹⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.6	3.8	7.0	6.5	5.5
EU-27	:	1.2	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.8
EU-25	:	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.7	0.7
Belgium	2.8	0.9	3.0	0.1	2.1	1.7	-0.6	1.6	1.0	2.3	0.1
Bulgaria	:	:	-1.5	4.1	4.5	9.2	4.5	4.5	-1.7	:	:
Czech Republic	:	3.1	-0.9	0.8	4.9	3.8	2.0	1.3	5.0	4.1	4.4
Denmark	2.1	1.8	2.0	0.7	1.6	3.1	-0.1	0.5	1.7	2.1	2.4
Germany	1.7	1.3	1.9	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0
Estonia	11.4	6.9	11.1	6.4	5.0	12.5	6.8	6.6	5.5	8.1	8.3
Ireland	1.2 e	2.8 e	4.2 e	0.4 e	3.1 e	4.0 e	4.8 e	3.7 e	3.2 e	1.2 e	2.7 e
Greece	3.0	0.7	0.3	-0.0	0.2	-0.0	0.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
Spain	1.3	0.7	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.4	1.0	2.3	0.9
France	:	4.5	5.8	-0.1	4.2	4.5	2.8	4.2	2.3	1.2	0.9
Italy	3.0	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.8	1.6	-0.2	-1.3	-1.4	0.8	-0.2
Cyprus	:	1.3	1.7	3.4	3.0	3.4	1.8	-0.1	-1.9	0.4	0.3
Latvia	12.0	5.9	3.8	5.0	5.2	10.1	5.7	4.8	5.4	7.5	8.6
Lithuania	18.4	4.1	7.8	8.4	0.7	8.4	10.3	4.0	7.9	7.3	5.0
Luxemburg	13.1	-1.0	2.8	1.9	3.3	2.7	-2.9	0.9	-0.5	1.3	1.0
Hungary	:	1.8	4.4	3.0	0.8	3.9	3.8	4.3	2.8	5.6	4.3
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	-2.9	1.4	-3.3	1.6	0.5
Netherlands	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.7	-0.1	-0.4	0.8	2.9	1.5
Austria	:	3.0	1.3	2.6	1.8	2.3	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.9	0.9
Poland	:	5.0 e	5.6 e	3.8 e	8.8 e	5.8 e	3.4 e	4.5 e	5.1 e	4.0 e	1.2 e
Portugal	:	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.4	0.3	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	-0.3	6.6	8.1	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	5.9	6.9	4.1	3.9	3.3	2.2	1.9	3.1	3.9	3.7
Slovakia	7.7	4.5	7.1	4.1	3.1	2.6	2.6	4.7	2.3	5.8	4.6
Finland	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.1	1.4	2.7	1.1	0.7	1.7	3.3	1.5
Sweden	2.3	2.2	3.7	2.1	2.4	1.9	-0.8	1.8	2.0	4.7	2.5
United Kingdom	1.7	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.6	2.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	0.9

e Estimated value

¹⁾ Indices of labour productivity in the economy are defined as indices of GDP volume divided by the changes of total labour inputs.

Table 4.6: GDP fixed capital formation - Constant prices

% change on previous period											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia ¹⁾	:	-21.2	-7.9	-12.4	6.4	18.1	10.2	2.8	13.9	12.6	8.3
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-25	:	2.6	3.6	7.3	5.5	4.6	0.6	-0.6	1.0	3.2	3.1
EU-15	:	2.1	3.3	7.2	5.7	4.7	0.7	-0.7	0.9	3.0	2.9
Euro area	:	1.5	2.7	5.9	6.1	4.9	0.5	-1.5	1.0	2.3	2.5
Belgium	2.9	1.5	7.1	3.5	4.2	4.5	0.2	-2.2	-0.7	7.9	4.0
Bulgaria	16.1	-21.2	-20.9	35.2	20.8	15.4	23.3	8.5	13.8	13.5	19.0
Czech Republic	:	9.9	-5.7	-0.9	-3.3	5.1	6.6	5.1	0.4	4.7	1.3
Denmark	11.9	5.8	10.3	8.1	-0.1	7.6	-1.4	0.1	-0.2	5.6	9.6
Germany	-0.2	-0.5	1.0	4.0	4.7	3.0	-3.6	-6.1	-0.8	-0.4	0.8
Estonia	5.6	9.6	19.9	14.0	-15.6	19.3	9.7	24.1	7.0	13.5	12.7
Ireland	20.2	17.4	18.1	15.0	14.8	7.7	-0.2	3.4	5.8	7.4	12.7
Greece	4.2	8.4	6.8	10.6	11.0	8.0	6.5	5.7	13.7	5.7	-1.4
Spain	7.7	2.6	5.0	11.3	10.4	6.6	4.8	3.4	5.9	5.0	7.0
France	1.8	0.7	0.5	7.1	8.3	7.2	2.4	-1.7	2.2	3.0	3.6
Italy	6.9	1.8	1.6	4.3	3.6	6.4	2.5	4.0	-1.7	2.2	-0.6
Cyprus	:	6.8	-4.2	7.4	-0.9	3.5	3.2	8.0	1.2	10.0	2.7
Latvia	:	22.3	20.7	61.4	-6.8	10.2	11.4	13.0	12.3	23.8	18.6
Lithuania	14.9	21.1	25.5	21.1	-5.9	-9.1	13.5	10.9	14.1	15.5	9.2
Luxembourg	3.8	4.9	10.4	6.1	22.0	-4.7	8.8	4.7	1.9	0.5	2.2
Hungary	-4.3	6.8	9.2	13.2	5.9	7.7	5.1	10.1	2.1	7.7	5.6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	5.9	8.5	8.5	6.8	8.7	0.6	0.2	-4.5	-1.5	-0.8	3.6
Austria	-1.0	2.6	1.4	3.5	2.3	6.5	-1.5	-6.0	5.9	0.6	0.3
Poland	:	19.7	21.8	14.0	6.6	2.7	-9.7	-6.3	-0.1	6.4	6.5
Portugal	10.6	5.6	14.3	11.7	6.2	3.5	1.0	-3.5	-10.0	0.8	-3.2
Romania	:	:	:	:	-4.8	5.5	10.1	8.2	8.6	10.8	13.0
Slovenia	16.8	10.4	13.5	9.3	18.2	1.8	0.4	0.9	7.1	7.9	1.5
Slovakia	0.0	30.1	14.0	9.4	-15.7	-9.6	12.9	0.3	-2.3	5.0	17.5
Finland	13.3	6.4	13.6	11.1	2.7	6.0	4.3	-3.0	4.0	3.6	3.7
Sweden	9.9	4.5	-0.3	7.8	8.2	5.7	-1.0	-2.6	1.1	6.4	8.1
United Kingdom	2.9	5.3	6.5	14.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.7	0.4	6.0	2.7
Iceland	-1.7	25.0	9.3	32.6	-4.0	10.4	-3.0	-18.9	16.3	29.1	34.5
Norway	3.9	10.2	15.8	13.6	-5.4	-3.5	-1.1	-1.1	0.2	10.2	11.2
Switzerland	4.4	-1.7	2.0	6.5	1.2	4.3	-3.1	0.3	-1.4	4.5	3.2
United States	5.7	8.1	8.0	9.1	8.2	6.1	-1.8	-3.5	3.2	6.1	6.4
Japan	0.9	4.6	-0.3	-7.2	-0.8	1.2	-0.9	-4.9	-0.5	1.4	2.4

f Forecast

1) Including net acquisition of valuables.

Table 4.7: Gross domestic product

% of EU-25 total (based on PPS per inhabitant)								
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia ¹⁾	27	28	30	31	32	35	37	39
EU-25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Belgium	116	115	117	117	118	119	119	118
Bulgaria	26 e	26	26	28	28	31	32	33
Czech Republic	67 e	66	65	66	68	71	72	74
Denmark	124	126	126	125	121	119	119	122
Germany	115	113	112	110	109	112	111	110
Estonia	39 e	39	42	44	47	51	53	60
Ireland	117	122	126	128	132	134	136	139
Greece	71	71	73	73	77	80	81	84
Spain	89	92	92	93	95	97	97	98
France	114	113	113	114	112	108	108	108
Italy	115	114	113	112	110	106	103	100
Cyprus	81 e	81	82	84	83	85	88	89
Latvia	34 e	34	35	37	39	41	44	48
Lithuania	39 e	37	38	40	42	47	49	52
Luxembourg	194	218	222	215	221	237	241	251
Hungary	51 e	52	54	57	59	61	61	63
Malta	78	77	78	74	75	74	71	70
Netherlands	122	123	124	127	125	124	125	126
Austria	123	125	126	122	120	123	123	123
Poland	45 e	46	47	46	46	47	49	50
Portugal	78	80	80	80	79	73 b	72	71
Romania	:	25	25	26	28	30	33	34
Slovenia	72 e	74	73	74	75	77	80	82
Slovakia	48 e	47	47	49	51	53	54	57
Finland	113	112	114	115	115	109	111	111
Sweden	114	118	119	115	114	115	115	115
United Kingdom	112	111	112	113	116	116	118	117
United States	153	154	152	148	145	146	148	150
Japan	116	113	112	110	107	108	109	110

b Break in series

f Forecast

e Estimated value

¹⁾ Eurostat estimates.

Table 4.8: Total general government expenditure

% of GDP												
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Russia	34.0	32.5	35.8	32.0	26.1	26.8	27.1	31.6	29.9	27.4	31.6 ¹⁾	
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	46.9	47.6	47.0	47.1	46.9
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	45.5	46.4	47.0	47.7	47.1	47.2	47.1
EU-15	52.7	50.3	48.7	47.7	47.3	45.6	46.6	47.1	47.8	47.3	47.4	47.3
Belgium	51.9	52.3	51.0	50.3	50.1	49.1	49.1	49.8	51.1	49.3	49.9	49.2
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	39.2	40.9	39.3	39.5	36.6
Czech Republic	54.5	42.6	43.2	43.2	42.3	41.8	44.5	46.3	47.3	44.4	44.0	42.6
Denmark	59.6	59.3	57.3	57.0	56.1	54.2	54.8	55.2	55.7	55.4	53.1	51.4
Germany	54.8	49.3	48.4	48.0	48.1	45.1	47.6	48.1	48.5	47.1	46.8	45.7
Estonia	43.6	42.3	39.2	39.5	42.8	36.5	35.1	35.6	35.3	34.2	33.2	33.2
Ireland	41.0	39.0	36.5	34.5	34.0	31.6	33.4	33.6	33.5	34.0	34.4	34.4
Greece	51.0	49.2	50.1	49.5	49.6	51.2	49.8	49.2	49.5	49.8	47.3	46.1
Spain	44.4	43.2	41.5	40.9	39.7	39.0	38.5	38.7	38.2	38.8	38.2	38.5
France	54.5	54.5	53.7	52.7	52.6	51.6	51.6	52.6	53.3	53.2	53.9	53.7
Italy	52.5	52.5	50.3	49.2	48.2	46.2	48.0	47.4	48.3	47.7	48.3	50.1
Cyprus	:	:	:	36.7	36.8	37.0	38.2	40.3	45.1	42.9	43.6	43.9
Latvia	38.9	37.0	36.2	40.6	42.0	37.3	34.6	35.6	34.8	35.8	35.5	37.0
Lithuania	35.7	37.4	50.3	40.4	40.1	39.1	36.8	34.8	33.2	33.4	33.6	33.6
Luxembourg	39.7	41.1	40.7	41.1	39.2	37.6	38.1	41.4	42.0	43.2	42.8	40.4
Hungary	:	52.6	52.2	52.8	49.9	46.5	47.2	51.2	49.1	48.9	50.0	53.0
Malta	:	:	:	42.7	42.7	41.0	43.1	43.8	48.6	46.8	46.0	45.2
Netherlands	56.4	49.4	47.5	46.7	46.0	44.2	45.4	46.2	47.1	46.3	45.5	46.7
Austria	56.0	55.4	53.1	53.4	53.2	51.4	50.8	50.7	51.1	50.3	49.9	49.2
Poland	47.7	51.0	46.4	44.3	42.7	41.1	43.8	44.3	44.7	42.7	43.5	43.6
Portugal	42.8	43.6	42.6	41.9	43.2	43.1	44.4	44.3	45.5	46.4	47.4	46.1
Romania	:	:	:	45.2	46.6	40.6	38.8	39.6	33.6	32.6	33.7	32.0
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	48.1	48.9	48.0	48.0	47.4	47.0	46.3
Slovakia	47.0	52.1	49.0	45.3	47.2	51.7	43.3	43.3	40.3	37.8	38.0	37.3
Finland	61.6	60.0	56.2	52.5	51.5	48.3	47.7	48.8	50.0	50.2	50.5	48.6
Sweden	67.1	64.9	62.6	60.4	60.0	57.1	56.7	58.1	58.3	56.9	56.6	55.5
United Kingdom	44.9	43.1	41.6	40.3	39.8	39.8	40.6	41.8	43.2	43.5	44.5	45.0

1) Including budgets of state non-budget funds.

Table 4.9: Total general government revenue

% of GDP												
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Russia	30.6	27.8	30.4	26.1	25.2	28.7	30.0	32.5	31.2	31.9	39.7 ¹⁾	
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	44.5	44.5	44.3	44.7	45.2
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	45.8	45.1	44.5	44.6	44.3	44.8	45.4
EU-15	45.4	46.1	46.2	46.0	46.5	46.1	45.4	44.8	44.8	44.6	45.1	45.7
Belgium	47.6	48.4	48.9	49.5	49.6	49.1	49.6	49.8	51.1	49.2	49.9	49.3
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	38.9	40.0	41.4	41.4	39.9
Czech Republic	41.0	39.3	39.4	38.2	38.6	38.1	38.7	39.5	40.7	41.5	40.4	39.7
Denmark	56.8	57.4	56.8	57.0	57.5	56.5	56.0	55.4	55.6	57.3	57.8	55.6
Germany	45.1	46.0	45.7	45.9	46.6	46.4	44.7	44.4	44.5	43.4	43.5	44.0
Estonia	44.0	40.3	40.9	39.1	39.1	36.2	34.7	36.0	37.4	36.6	35.5	37.0
Ireland	39.0	39.0	38.1	36.8	36.6	36.2	34.2	33.2	33.9	35.5	35.5	37.3
Greece	40.9	41.7	43.5	45.2	46.1	47.1	44.9	43.9	43.2	41.9	41.6	43.2
Spain	38.0	38.4	38.2	37.8	38.4	38.1	38.0	38.4	38.2	38.6	39.3	40.3
France	49.0	50.4	50.7	50.0	50.9	50.2	50.0	49.5	49.2	49.6	50.9	51.1
Italy	45.1	45.5	47.6	46.2	46.4	45.3	44.9	44.4	44.8	44.2	44.0	45.6
Cyprus	:	:	:	32.6	32.5	34.7	35.9	35.9	38.8	38.8	41.2	42.4
Latvia	36.9	36.5	37.6	40.0	36.6	34.6	32.5	33.4	33.2	34.7	35.2	37.4
Lithuania	34.1	34.1	38.4	37.4	37.3	35.9	33.2	32.9	32.0	31.8	33.1	33.3
Luxembourg	42.1	42.3	44.3	44.4	42.6	43.6	44.2	43.5	42.5	41.9	42.6	40.5
Hungary	:	47.9	46.0	44.7	44.4	43.6	43.2	42.3	41.9	42.5	42.2	43.7
Malta	:	:	:	32.8	35.1	34.9	36.7	38.2	38.6	41.9	42.9	42.7
Netherlands	47.2	47.5	46.3	45.8	46.4	46.1	45.1	44.2	43.9	44.5	45.2	47.2
Austria	50.3	51.4	51.2	51.0	50.9	49.8	50.7	50.0	49.3	49.0	48.2	48.0
Poland	43.3	46.1	41.8	40.1	40.4	38.0	38.7	39.3	38.4	37.0	39.1	39.6
Portugal	37.6	39.1	39.2	38.9	40.5	40.2	40.1	41.4	42.5	43.1	41.4	42.2
Romania	:	:	:	44.2	48.0	43.8	36.7	37.6	32.1	31.1	32.4	30.1
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	44.3	44.8	45.5	45.3	45.1	45.6	44.8
Slovakia	45.2	43.5	42.3	40.5	40.8	39.8	36.8	35.7	37.5	35.4	35.2	33.9
Finland	55.4	56.5	55.0	54.2	53.1	55.2	52.7	52.9	52.4	52.3	53.0	52.3
Sweden	59.7	61.5	60.9	61.6	61.3	60.9	58.3	56.6	57.2	57.5	58.5	57.6
United Kingdom	39.1	39.0	39.5	40.4	41.0	41.5	41.8	40.2	40.1	40.4	41.5	42.2

¹⁾ Including budgets of state non-budget funds.

Table 4.10: Government net lending / net borrowing

% of GDP												
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Russia ¹⁾	-3.4	-4.7	-5.4	-5.9	-0.9	1.9	2.9	0.9	1.3	4.5	8.1 ²⁾	
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	-1.3	-2.4	-3.1	-2.8	-2.4	-1.7
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	-1.3	-2.5	-3.1	-2.8	-2.4	-1.7
EU-15	-7.2	-4.2	-2.5	-1.8	-0.8	0.5	-1.1	-2.3	-3.0	-2.7	-2.3	-1.6
Belgium	-4.4	-3.8	-2.1	-0.8	-0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Bulgaria	-3.4	-1.8	5.3	1.7	0.4	-0.5	0.2	-0.2	-0.9	2.2	1.9	3.3
Czech Republic	-13.4	-3.3	-3.8	-5.0	-3.7	-3.7	-5.7	-6.8	-6.6	-2.9	-3.5	-2.9
Denmark	-2.9	-1.9	-0.5	0.0	1.4	2.3	1.2	0.2	-0.1	1.9	4.6	4.2
Germany	-9.7	-3.3	-2.6	-2.2	-1.5	1.3	-2.8	-3.7	-4.0	-3.7	-3.2	-1.7
Estonia	0.4	-2.0	1.7	-0.4	-3.7	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	2.0	2.3	2.3	3.8
Ireland	-2.0	0.0	1.6	2.2	2.6	4.6	0.8	-0.4	0.4	1.4	1.0	2.9
Greece	-10.2	-7.4	-6.6	-4.3	-3.5	-4.1	-4.9	-5.3	-6.3	-7.8	-5.7	-2.9
Spain	-6.5	-4.9	-3.3	-3.1	-1.3	-0.9	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	1.1	1.8
France	-5.5	-4.1	-3.0	-2.6	-1.7	-1.5	-1.6	-3.2	-4.1	-3.6	-3.0	-2.6
Italy	-7.4	-7.0	-2.7	-3.1	-1.8	-0.9	-3.1	-3.0	-3.5	-3.5	-4.4	-4.5
Cyprus	:	:	:	-4.1	-4.3	-2.3	-2.2	-4.4	-6.3	-4.1	-2.3	-1.5
Latvia	-2.0	-0.5	1.4	-0.6	-5.3	-2.8	-2.1	-2.3	-1.6	-1.0	-0.2	0.4
Lithuania	-1.6	-3.3	-11.9	-3.1	-2.8	-3.2	-3.6	-1.9	-1.3	-1.5	-0.5	-0.3
Luxembourg	2.4	1.2	3.7	3.4	3.4	6.0	6.1	2.1	0.4	-1.2	-0.3	0.1
Hungary	:	-4.7	-6.2	-8.2	-5.5	-3.0	-4.1	-8.9	-7.2	-6.4	-7.8	-9.2
Malta	:	:	:	-9.8	-7.6	-6.2	-6.4	-5.5	-10.0	-4.9	-3.1	-2.6
Netherlands	-9.2	-1.9	-1.2	-0.9	0.4	2.0	-0.3	-2.0	-3.1	-1.8	-0.3	0.5
Austria	-5.7	-4.0	-1.9	-2.4	-2.3	-1.6	-0.1	-0.7	-1.8	-1.3	-1.7	-1.2
Poland	-4.4	-4.9	-4.6	-4.3	-2.3	-3.0	-5.1	-5.0	-6.3	-5.7	-4.3	-4.0
Portugal	-5.2	-4.5	-3.4	-3.0	-2.7	-3.0	-4.3	-2.9	-2.9	-3.3	-5.9	-3.9
Romania	:	:	:	-1.0	1.4	3.2	-2.1	-2.0	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4	-1.9
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	-3.8	-4.1	-2.5	-2.8	-2.3	-1.5	-1.4
Slovakia	-1.8	-8.6	-6.7	-4.8	-6.4	-11.8	-6.5	-7.7	-2.8	-2.4	-2.8	-3.4
Finland	-6.2	-3.5	-1.2	1.7	1.6	6.9	5.0	4.1	2.3	2.1	2.5	3.8
Sweden	-7.4	-3.4	-1.7	1.2	1.2	3.8	1.7	-1.5	-1.1	0.6	1.8	2.1
United Kingdom	-5.8	-4.1	-2.1	0.1	1.2	1.7	1.1	-1.6	-3.2	-3.1	-3.0	-2.8

¹⁾ Net operating balance.

²⁾ Including budgets of state non-budget funds.

Table 4.11: Central bank interest rate

	%										
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia ¹⁾	160.0	48.0	28.0	60.0	55.0	25.0	25.0	21.0	16.0	13.0	12.0
Euro area	:	:	:	:	4.0	5.75	4.25	3.75	3.0	3.0	3.25
Bulgaria	34.0		6.65	5.08	4.46	4.46	4.65	3.31	2.83	2.37	2.05
Czech Republic	12.5	14.0	23.0	12.5	7.5	7.5	5.75	3.75	3.0	3.5	3.0
Denmark	4.6	3.5	3.75	3.95	3.3	5.4	3.6	2.95	2.15	2.15	2.4
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	5.5	5.0	4.5	5.5	4.25
Latvia	27.0	11.5	5.0	7.0	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Lithuania	:	:	:	-	7.67	10.38	5.5	10.0	4.27	:	:
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	13.75	11.25	9.5	13.5	10.5	7.0
Malta	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.3	5.3	4.8	4.3	3.55	4.5	4.25
Poland	28.0	25.0	27.0	20.0	20.5	23.0	15.5	8.75	6.75	8.0	6.0
Romania	35.0	35.0	40.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	20.4	20.41	17.96	7.5
Slovenia	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	9.0	11.0	12.0	10.5	7.25	5.0	5.0
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	9.25	9.0	8.0	7.5	5.5	4.0
Sweden	9.5	5.25	5.25	4.75	4.25	4.75	4.5	4.5	3.5	2.75	2.25
United Kingdom	6.38	5.94	7.25	6.25	5.5	6.0	4.0	4.0	3.75	4.75	4.5

¹⁾ At the end of the year; %.

Table 4.12: Monetary gold in foreign official reserves

millions of ounces, end of the year											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	9.4	13.5	16.3	14.74	13.33	12.36	13.6	12.46	12.54	12.4	12.4
EU-25	378.12	370.6	359.63	444.36	441.7	433.63	427.54	423.35	417.85	414.23	399.46
Euro area	:	:	:	403.74	402.76	399.54	401.88	399.02	393.54	390.0	375.86
Belgium	20.54	15.32	15.32	9.52	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.29	8.29	8.29	7.32
Bulgaria	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.28	1.29	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Czech Republic	1.99	1.99	1.04	0.29	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44
Denmark	1.65	1.66	1.69	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14
Germany	95.18	95.18	95.18	118.98	111.52	111.52	111.13	110.79	110.58	110.38	110.21
Estonia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ireland	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.45	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Greece	3.46	3.47	3.0	3.62	4.24	4.26	3.94	3.94	3.45	3.46	3.47
Spain	15.63	15.63	15.63	19.54	16.83	16.83	16.83	16.83	16.83	16.83	14.72
France	81.85	81.85	81.89	102.37	97.25	97.25	97.25	97.25	97.25	95.98	90.85
Italy	66.67	66.67	66.67	83.36	78.83	78.83	78.83	78.83	78.83	78.83	78.83
Cyprus	0.46	0.44	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47
Latvia	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Lithuania	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
Luxembourg	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.19	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07
Hungary	0.11	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Malta	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	34.77	34.77	27.07	33.83	31.57	29.32	28.44	27.38	25.0	25.0	22.34
Austria	11.99	10.75	7.87	9.64	13.1	12.14	11.17	10.21	10.21	9.89	9.73
Poland	0.47	0.47	0.9	3.31	3.31	3.31	3.31	3.31	3.31	3.31	3.31
Portugal	16.07	15.46	16.07	20.09	19.51	19.51	19.51	19.03	16.63	14.86	13.42
Romania	2.7	2.82	3.02	3.22	3.32	3.37	3.38	3.39	3.38	3.38	3.37
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.16
Slovakia	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13
Finland	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58
Sweden	4.8	4.8	4.72	4.72	5.96	5.96	5.96	5.96	5.96	5.96	5.41
United Kingdom	18.43	18.0	18.0	23.0	20.55	15.67	11.42	10.09	10.07	10.04	9.99

Methodological notes

GDP data (tables 4.1-4.7)

General

Data presented in the National Accounts section are from the official sources of Rosstat for Russia and Eurostat for EU and EFTA.

Rosstat compiles its national accounts in accordance with the United Nations system of national accounts 1993 (SNA 1993). Data published by Eurostat are in accordance with the European system of integrated economic accounts (ESA 1995), which is the European version of SNA 1993.

Concepts and definitions

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the most frequently used measure for the overall size of an economy. It corresponds to the total monetary value of all production activity in a certain geographic area. GDP at market prices is the final result of the production activity of all producer units within a certain area (for example, a national territory), no matter whether the units are owned by nationals or foreigners residing in the area. GDP, and in particular GDP per capita, is one of the main indicators for economic analysis, as well as spatial and/or temporal comparisons. GDP can be defined and calculated in three ways:

- the output approach - as the sum of gross value added of the various institutional sectors or the various industries, plus taxes and less subsidies on products;
- the expenditure approach - as the sum of final uses of goods and services by resident institutional units (final consumption and gross capital formation), plus exports and minus imports of goods and services;
- the income approach - as the sum of the compensation of employees, net taxes on production and imports, gross operating surplus and mixed income.

Output approach: Gross value added is defined as the value of all newly generated goods and services less the value of all goods and services consumed in their creation. The depreciation of fixed assets is not included. Gross value added is compiled according to the industry that generates it.

When calculating value added, output is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices. Taxes less subsidies on products have to be added to value added to obtain GDP at market prices.

Expenditure approach (*table 3 - chapter 5 Population, Living standard*): The main domestic expenditure categories are consumption on the one hand, and investment on the other; domestically produced goods and services may also be exported. The counterpart to exports are imports, which can be consumed or invested without being the result of domestic production activity. Exports minus imports, in other words, the external balance, is the net contribution of external trade to GDP.

- Private final consumption expenditure includes expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH), in other words, expenditure on goods or services that are used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs. NPISHs are private, non-market producers which are separate legal entities. Their principal resources, apart from those derived from occasional sales, are derived from voluntary contributions in cash or

in kind from households in their capacity as consumers, from payments made by general governments and from property income. Examples of NPISHs are churches, trade unions and political parties.

- Government final consumption expenditure includes two categories of expenditure: the value of goods and services produced by general government itself other than own-account capital formation and sales, and purchases by general government of goods and services produced by market producers that are supplied to households - without any transformation - as social transfers in kind.
- Gross fixed capital formation consists of resident producers' acquisitions, less disposals of fixed assets plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by productive activity. 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.
- Changes in inventories are measured by the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories.
- External balance: imports of goods and services are recorded with a negative sign while exports of goods and services are recorded with a positive sign. The difference between exports and imports is called the external balance of goods and services.

Income approach: Producing the GDP requires 'input factors' such as the work of employees and capital. These income factors have to be paid for. The income-side approach shows how GDP is distributed among different participants in the production process. It is therefore represented as the sum of:

- Compensation of employees: this is defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period. The compensation of employees is broken down into: wages and salaries (in cash and in kind); employers' social contributions (employers' actual social contributions and employers' imputed social contributions);
- Gross operating surplus: this is the surplus (or deficit) on production activities before account has been taken of the interest, rents or charges paid or received for the use of assets;
- Mixed income: this is the remuneration for the work carried out by the owner (or by members of his/her family) of an unincorporated enterprise. This is referred to as 'mixed income' since it cannot be distinguished from the entrepreneurial profit of the owner;
- Taxes on production and imports less subsidies: these consist of compulsory (in the case of taxes) unrequited payments to or from general government or institutions of the EU, in respect of the production or import of goods and services, the employment of labour, and the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production.

Finance data (tables 4.8-4.12)

Government finances

Data presented in these tables are derived from the national accounts of the countries concerned and are on an accruals basis. Rosstat compiles its national accounts in accordance with the United National System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA93). European countries compile their national accounts in line with the European System of accounts 1995 (ESA95) which is almost entirely consistent with SNA93.

The data presented here cover the General Government sector in the national accounts, which is composed of Central Government, State Government (where applicable), Local Government and Social Security Funds (where applicable). A precise definition of the General Government sector can be found in SNA93 Chapter IV.

Total government revenue and expenditure are not defined in SNA93. However the EU countries have adopted the following definitions in Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1500/2000 of 10 July 2000:

Total government expenditure is defined by convention as the sum of intermediate consumption, gross capital formation, compensation of employees, other taxes on production payable, other subsidies on production payable, property income payable, current taxes on income and wealth payable, social benefits, other current transfers payable, adjustment for the net equity of households in pension funds reserves, capital transfers payable and acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets.

Total government revenue is defined by convention as the sum of market output, output for own final use, payments for other non-market output, taxes on production and imports receivable, other subsidies on production receivable, property income receivable, current taxes on income and wealth receivable, social contributions, other current transfers receivable and capital transfers receivable.

Government net lending / net borrowing is defined as the difference between total government expenditure and total government revenue. It represents the net amount available to finance, directly or indirectly, other bodies or sectors (or conversely the amount needed to be borrowed from other bodies or sectors).

Central bank interest rates – Official lending rates

Central bank interest rates are defined by convention as key reference rates set by the European Central Bank and national central banks. The central bank interest rates also called official interest rates are the main instrument of the monetary policy of a central bank. The aim of the monetary policy is to achieve its primary objective of maintaining price stability.

Central bank interest rates are published for the euro area by the European Central Bank (ECB) and for other countries by the National central banks.

Monetary gold in foreign official reserves

Foreign official reserves form part of the financial assets which a country possesses vis-à-vis the rest of the world. The main components are holdings of foreign exchange and gold.

Source: National Central Banks and European Central Bank

Population, Living standard

Tables,
Figures
and
Methodological notes

5

Table 5.1: Monthly minimum wages, January 2006

Euro (EUR) and National currency (NAC)		
	EUR	NAC
Russia	23.4	800.0
Belgium	1 234.0	1 234.0
Bulgaria	81.8	160.0
Czech Republic	261.3	7 570.0
Estonia	191.7	3 000.0
Ireland	1 293.0	1 293.0
Greece	667.7	667.7
Spain	631.0	631.1
France	1 218.0	1 218.0
Latvia	129.2	90.0
Lithuania	159.3	550.0
Luxembourg	1 503.4	1 503.4
Hungary	247.0	62 500.0
Malta	580.0	248.9
Netherlands	1 273.0	1 273.0
Poland	233.5	899.1
Portugal	450.0	450.0
Romania	90.2	330.0
Slovenia	511.9	122 600.0
Slovakia	183.2	6 900.0
United Kingdom	1 269.0	862.0

Table 5.2: Average annual gross earnings 1995-2000

	Euro (EUR) and National currency (NAC)											
	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	EUR	NAC	EUR	NAC	EUR	NAC	EUR	NAC	EUR	NAC	EUR	NAC
Russia	:	6 013.0	:	10 068.0	:	12 120.0	:	13 408.0	740.1	19 420.0	1 087.1	28 297.0
Belgium	28 774.0	27 498.6	28 944.0	28 196.8	28 669.0	28 806.4	29 326.0	29 530.1	30 311.0	30 311.0	31 140.0	31 140.0
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	805.4	1 531.6	1 138.9	2 242.7	1 256.9	2 458.3	1 416.6	2 759.5
Czech Republic*	:	3 442.5	118 620.0	3 659.6	131 490.0	3 937.7	143 017.0	4 166.1	153 662.0	4 577.4	162 954.0	
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia*	1 868.8	28 013.0	2 240.1	34 221.0	2 629.2	41 317.0	2 989.0	47 085.0	3 342.8	52 304.0	3 649.0	57 147.0
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	11 856.6	10 542.7	12 565.8	11 267.6	13 346.0	12 116.4	14 043.8	13 630.9	14 879.9	14 227.9	15 786.1	15 597.4
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	24 434.0	24 305.4	24 821.0	24 569.1	25 267.0	25 471.3	25 518.0	25 680.8	26 057.0	26 057.0	26 398.0	26 398.0
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	13 980.3	8 275.0	15 188.1	8 849.0	15 983.2	9 229.0	16 448.1	9 521.0	17 704.4	10 024.0
Latvia	1 589.1	1 095.8	1 722.5	1 205.1	2 218.9	1 463.2	2 455.9	1 621.5	2 737.1	1 712.3	3 232.1	1 807.5
Lithuania	1 185.8	6 204.0	1 446.0	7 344.0	2 116.3	9 600.0	2 721.5	12 204.0	3 016.9	12 864.0	3 476.2*	128 45.0*
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	2 960.4	487 116.0	2 997.4	580 716.0	3 366.8	712 596.0	3 506.5	843 564.0	3 720.4	940 404.0	4 107.6	1 068 168.0
Malta	12 420.1	5 731.0	13 447.4	6 161.0	14 692.7	6 428.0	15 490.3	6 738.0	16 621.5	7 077.0	17 971.6	4 955.5
Netherlands	28 453.0	27 099.9	28 528.0	27 699.8	:	:	29 486.0	29 699.5	30 700.0	30 700.0	32 100.0	32 100.0
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland*	2 706.9	8 582.3	3 189.9	10 916.8	3 603.8	13 389.7	3 951.3	15 480.7	5 058.2	21 366.5	6 004.7	24 067.8
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12 572.6	12 572.5
Romania*	1 266.4	3 370 644	1 327.5	5 205 828	1 269.4	10 295 544	1 611.6	16 083 528	1 428.2	23 336 772	1 732	34 501 824
Slovenia*	8 682.6	1 344 760.0	8 991.3	1 544 497.0	9 572.2	1 732 533.0	10 208.2	1 898 283.0	10 700.0	2 080 857.0	11 147.0	2 303 031.0
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	3 263.9	124 374.0	3 212.8	127 038.0	3 005.0	132 590.0	3 426.8	145 986.0
Finland	23 728.0	22 781.5	23 637.0	23 169.6	23 609.0	23 350.6	24 433.0	24 584.1	25 195.0	25 195.0	26 584.8	26 584.8
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	31 498.9	266 014.0
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	28 922.3	19 564.0	31 634.9	20 839.0	36 728.2	22 385.0

NB. Full-Time (FT) and Full-Time Unit (TOT_FTU) are put together because some countries provides only one of the both. The countries or data which are in TOT_FTU are marked with a *.

Table 5.2: Average annual gross earnings 2001-2005

	2001			2002			2003			2004			2005		
	EUR	NAC		EUR	NAC		EUR	NAC		EUR	NAC		EUR	NAC	
Russia	1 572.3	41 084.0		1 860.8	55 135.0		1 996.5	69 240.0		2 354.6	84 318.0		3 032.1	106 883.0	
Belgium	32 446.0	32 446.0		33 680.0	33 680.0		33 873.0	33 873.0		34 837.0	34 837.0		35 849.9	35 849.9	
Bulgaria	1 520.8	2 962.8		1 638.6	3 194.0		1 737.8	3 387.0		1 859.9	3 633.0		2 055.9	4 021.0	
Czech Republic*	5 139.5	175 096.0		6 066.3	186 864.0		6 232.0	198 052.0		6 632.7	211 523.0		7 491.6	223 114.0	
Denmark	:	:		:	:		:	:		:	:		:	:	
Germany	:	:		:	:		:	:		:	:		:	:	
Estonia*	4 098.2	64 123.6		4 605.2	72 056.0		5 112.3	79 990.0		5 523.2	86 420.0		6 336.3	99 142.0	
Ireland	:	:		:	:		:	:		:	:		:	:	
Greece	16 630.0	16 630.0		17 509.8	17 509.8		18 122.2	18 122.2		:	:		:	:	
Spain	17 873.8	17 873.8		18 580.3	18 580.3		19 367.7	19 367.7		19 976.4	19 976.4		20 626.8	20 626.8	
France	27 072.0	27 072.0		27 859.0	27 859.0		28 457.0	28 457.0		:	:		:	:	
Italy	:	:		:	:		:	:		:	:		:	:	
Cyprus	18 357.6	10 463.0		19 395.1	11 024.0		20 157.9	11 722.0		21 144.6	12 303.0		:	:	
Latvia	3 440.1	1 926.6		3 592.4	2 087.4		3 626.5	2 323.5		3 822.0	2 542.4		4 252.3	2 960.4	
Lithuania	3 609.7*	12 929.0*		3 917.4*	13 552.0*		4 092.7*	14 131.0*		4 323.6*	14 929.0*		4 755.6*	16 420.0*	
Luxembourg	:	:		:	:		:	:		:	:		:	:	
Hungary	4 898.0	1 256 784.0		6 121.2	1 487 184.0		6 656.4	1 757 415.0		7 381.6	1 861 180.0		8 255.5	2 047 786.0	
Malta	19 337.1	5 206.7		19 501.2	5 321.1		14 019.0	5 379.2		12 705.3	5 437.9		12 206.6	5 247.6	
Netherlands	34 200.0	34 200.0		35 700.0	35 700.0		37 200.0	37 200.0		38 300.0	38 300.0		39 100.0	39 100.0	
Austria	:	:		:	:		:	:		35 278.0	35 278.0		36 346.0	36 346.0	
Poland*	7 056.0	25 910.7		6 976.0	26 909.5		6 322.4	27 816.0		6 394.0	28 944.4		:	:	
Portugal	13 309.0	13 309.0		13 336.4	13 336.4		13 815.7	13 815.7		15 211.1	15 211.1		:	:	
Romania*	1 978.5	51 257 016		2 062.7	64 500 960		2 140.5	80 379 204		2 443.1	98 968 752		3 241.2	11 736	
Slovenia*	11 829.5	2 578 746.0		12 525.3	2 830 425.0		13 018.0	3 044 241.0		13 454.5	3 216 798.0		13 914.7	3 333 516.0	
Slovakia	3 619.9	156 740.0		4 263.9	182 041.0		4 644.2	192 682.0		5 388.5	215 660.0		6 047.2	233 416.0	
Finland	27 897.2	27 897.2		29 060.0	29 060.0		30 054.0	30 054.0		31 055.0	31 055.0		32 327.0	32 327.0	
Sweden	30 307.8	280 502.0		31 020.7	284 183.0		32 027.8	292 228.0		33 421.7	304 950.0		32 921.9	305 588.0	
United Kingdom	37 962.7	23 608.0		39 121.8	24 601.0		37 396.5	25 878.0		39 853.5	27 047.0		:	:	

NB: Full-Time (FT) and Full-Time Unit (TOT_FTU) are put together because some countries provides only one of the both. The countries or data which are in TOT_FTU are marked with a “*”.

Table 5.3: Final consumption expenditure of households

% change on previous period											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	:	-4.9	5.0	-3.4	-2.9	7.3	9.5	8.5	7.6	12.1	12.7
EU-25	:	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.5	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.1	0.8
Belgium	:	1.2	1.8	2.6	2.1	3.8	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.3	:
Czech Republic	5.9	9.0	2.5	-0.1	2.1	1.6	2.4	0.4	6.0	2.4	4.0
Denmark	1.1	2.3	3.0	2.2	-0.2	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.1	3.7	:
Germany	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.2	-0.8	-0.5	0.2	0.3
Estonia	12.4	13.4	9.6	4.4	-3.2	7.2	6.7	9.3	5.7	8.4	7.7
Ireland	4.6	7.1	10.2	7.7	7.9	9.0	4.9	2.8	2.9	3.9	6.4
Greece	2.3	2.2	4.4	3.6	2.0	2.6	2.9	4.4	3.5	4.4	:
Spain	:	2.4	3.6	5.1	5.4	4.8	2.9	2.1	2.4	3.8	:
France	1.1	1.2	0.4	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.4	27.4	1.9	2.1	1.9
Italy	2.0	0.6	3.2	3.3	2.4	2.7	0.5	-0.1	0.6	0.7	-0.1
Cyprus	:	0.6	2.8	5.5	2.3	8.2	6.1	-1.4	-0.8	3.3	4.6
Latvia	:	7.2	5.3	1.1	3.1	7.3	7.8	8.3	7.9	9.3	:
Lithuania	:	8.8	7.5	6.6	3.7	4.7	5.0	6.3	10.1	10.4	8.7
Luxembourg	:	2.7	5.4	5.2	5.8	4.9	0.8	6.6	1.5	2.9	1.1
Hungary	:	-3.8	1.8	4.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	6.0	7.0	1.4	3.9
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	4.0	-0.5	-0.1	2.4	0.9	2.1
Netherlands	5.3	4.4	3.7	5.1	5.1	3.4	1.7	0.9	-0.1	1.0	0.9
Austria	-0.7	2.9	0.0	2.2	2.3	3.8	1.1	0.3	1.4	2.2	2.3
Poland	:	8.8	7.1	5.0	5.4	3.0	2.2	3.3	1.9	4.0	:
Portugal	:	2.8	3.8	5.7	5.0	4.0	1.5	1.1	-0.4	:	:
Slovenia	7.9	3.8	3.3	1.9	4.9	1.5	2.2	1.1	3.1	3.3	3.7
Slovakia	:	7.4	5.8	3.3	1.3	1.3	7.2	3.8	-1.4	3.8	8.5
Finland	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.2	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.2	4.7	3.1	4.0
Sweden	1.3	1.2	2.6	3.0	4.1	3.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.9
United Kingdom	2.1	3.9	2.9	3.4	4.1	4.1	2.7	3.5	3.0	3.5	1.5

Table 5.4: Inequality of income distribution

The ratio of total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile).

Income must be understood as equivalised disposable income.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia ¹⁾	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.7	
EU-27											
EU-25	:	:	:	4.6 s	4.6 s	4.5 s	4.5 s	: i	4.6 s	4.8 s	4.9 s
Belgium	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.0	: i	4.0 bi	4.0	4.1
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	3.7 i	3.8 i	3.8 i	3.6 i	4.0 i	: i
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.4 i				3.7 b
Denmark	2.9 i	:	2.9 i	:	3.0 i	:	3.0 i	: i	3.6 bi	3.4	3.5
Germany	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6				4.1 b
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	6.3 i	6.1 i	6.1 i	5.9 i	7.2 b	5.9
Ireland	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.5	: i		5.0	5.0
Greece	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.7	: i	6.4 b	5.9	5.8
Spain	5.9	6.0	6.5	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.1 bi	5.1 i	5.1 b	5.4
France	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.2	3.9 bi	3.9 i	3.8 i	4.2 b	4.0
Italy	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	: i	: i	5.6 b	5.6 b
Cyprus	:	:	: i	:	:	:	: i	: i	4.1 i	: i	4.3 b
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	5.5 i	: i				6.7 b
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	5.0	4.9 i				6.9 b
Luxembourg	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8	: i	4.0 bi	3.7	3.8
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	3.3 i	3.1 i	3.0 i	3.3 i	: i	4.0 bp
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	4.6 i	: i	: i	: i	: i	4.2 b
Netherlands	4.2	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.1 ip	4.0 ip	4.0 ip	4.0 ip	: i	4.0 b
Austria	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.5	: i	4.0 bi	3.8	3.8
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	4.7 i	4.7 i				6.6 b
Portugal	7.4	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.5	7.3 ip	7.4 ip	7.2 b	8.2
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	4.5 i	4.6 i	4.7 i	4.6 i	4.8 i	4.9 i
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	3.2 i	3.1 i	3.1 i	3.1 i	: i	:
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	: i				3.9 b
Finland	:	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.7 bi	3.7 i	3.6 i	3.5 b	3.6
Sweden	:	:	3.0 i	:	3.1 i	:	3.4 i	3.3 bi	: i	3.3 b	3.3
United Kingdom	5.2	5.0	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.2 bi	5.4 i	5.5 i	5.3 i	: i	5.6 bp

: Not available

s Eurostat estimate

i See explanatory text (methodology on Eurostat web site)

b Break in series

p Provisional value

¹⁾ Income to be understood as total money income

Table 5.5: Gini coefficient

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	38.7	38.7	39.0	39.4	40.0	39.5	39.7	39.7	40.3	40.9	40.5
EU-27											
EU-25	:	:	:	29 s	29 s	29 s	29 s	: i	29 s	30 s	31 s
EU-15	31 s	30 s	29 s	29 s	29 s	29 s	29 s	: i	30 s	30 s	
Euro area	31 s	30 s	29 s	29 s	29 s	28 s	28 s	: i	28 s	30 s	30 s
Belgium	29	28	27	27	29	30	28	: i	28 bi	26	28 s
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	25 i	26 i	26 i	24 i	26 i	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	: i	25 i	: i	25 i	: i	26 b
Denmark	20 i	:	20 i	:	21 i	: i	22 i	: i	25 bi	24	24
Germany	29	27	25	25	25	25	25	29 bi	28 i	28 i	28 b
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	36 i	35 i	35 i	34 i	37 ib	34
Ireland	33	33	33	34	32	30	29	: i	31 bi	32	32
Greece	35	34	35	35	34	33	33	: i	35 bi	33	33
Spain	34	34	35	34	33	32	33	31 bi	31 i	31 b	32
France	29	29	29	28	29	28	27 bi	27 i	27 i	28 b	28
Italy	33	32	31	31	30	29	29	: i	: i	33 b	33 b
Cyprus	:	:	29 i	:	:	: i	: i	: i	27 i	: i	29 b
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	34 i	: i	34 i	36 i	: i	36 b
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	31 i	31 i	30 i	29 i	: i	36 b
Luxembourg	29	28	25	26	27	26	27	: i	28 bi	26	26
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	26 i	25 i	24 i	27 i	: i	28 bp
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	30 i	:	: i	: i	: i	28 b
Netherlands	29	29	26	25	26	29 ip	27 ip	27 ip	27 ip	: i	27 b
Austria	27	26	25	24	26	24	24	: i	27 bi	26	26
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	30 i	30 i	31 i	31 i	: i	36 b
Portugal	37	36	36	37	36	36	37	: i	: i	38 b	41
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	29 i	30 i	30 i	30 i	31 i	31 i
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	22 i	22 i	22 i	22 i	: i	:
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	: i	: i	: i	31 i	33 ip	26 b
Finland	:	22	22	22	24	24	27 bi	26 i	26 i	25 b	26
Sweden	:	:	21 i	:	22 i	: i	24 i	23 bi	: i	23 b	23
United Kingdom	32	32	30	32	32	32 bi	35 i	35 i	34 i	: i	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24 b	25
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	26 bi	25	28

b Break in series

i See explanatory text (methodology Eurostat web site)

s Eurostat estimate

p Provisional value

Table 5.6 a) At risk of poverty threshold (60% of median equivalised income)

Euro											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-25	: i	: i	: i	7 052 s	7 242 s	: i	7 128 s	: i	7 834 s	7 853 s	: :
EU-15	: i	: i	: i	7 052 s	7 242 s	7 363 s	8 163 s	: i	9 263 s	8 882 s	: :
Belgium	8 033	8 467	8 451	8 408	8 520	8 861	9 295	: i	9 271 bi	9 324	9 863
Bulgaria	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	619 i	639 i	767 i	845 i	874 i	: :
Czech Republic	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	1 815 i	: :	: :	: :	2 539 b
Denmark	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	7 751 i	: i	12 554 bi	12 735	13 274
Germany	8 063	8 714	8 861	8 636	8 762	9 204	10 024	: :	: :	: :	10 274 b
Estonia	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	1 143 i	1 208 i	1 327 i	1 485 i	1 539 b	1 788
Ireland	4 771	4 946	5 504	6 480	6 656	7 272	8 553	: i	10 143 b	10 763	11 227
Greece	3 125	3 279	3 535	3 847	3 810	4 154	4 264	: i	4 922 b	5 306	5 650
Spain	3 702	3 748	3 971	4 076	4 491	4 941	5 416	5 682 bi	5 923 i	6 279 b	6 347
France	7 592	7 913	8 012	8 133	8 289	8 459	8 343 bi	8 672 i	9 024 i	9 142 b	9 562
Italy	4 619	4 412	4 977	5 315	5 604	5 981	6 240	: i	: i	7 620 b	8 633 b
Cyprus	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	7 547 i	: i	7 894 b
Latvia	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	1 082 i	: i	: :	: :	: :	1 322 b
Lithuania	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	1 085 i	1 124 i	: :	: :	: :	1 235 b
Luxembourg	11 204	12 099	12 342	12 484	12 762	13 267	13 863	: i	14 654 bi	16 341	17 087
Hungary	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	1 329 i	1 722 i	2 028 i	2 196 i	: i	2 066 bp
Malta	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	4 271 i	: i	: i	: i	: i	4 664 b
Netherlands	6 810	7 113	7 436	7 349	7 668	9 017 ip	9 950 ip	10 408 ip	10 523 ip	: i	10 189 b
Austria	8 383	8 887	8 625	8 530	8 628	9 070	9 173	: i	9 425 bi	10 182	10 796
Poland	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	1 437 i	1 658 i	: :	: :	: :	1 520 b
Portugal	2 602	2 788	2 967	3 017	3 168	3 397	3 589	: i	: i	4 100 b	4 299
Romania	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	362 i	401 i	444 i	463 i	558 i	726 i
Slovenia	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	4 148 i	4 359 i	4 582 i	4 742 i	: i	: :
Slovakia	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: :	: :	: :	1 698 b
Finland	: i	7 674	7 688	8 029	8 093	8 525	8 980 bi	9 464 i	9 855 i	9 984 b	10 447
Sweden	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	6 978 i	10 065 bi	: i	10 297 b	10 381
United Kingdom	6 253	6 113	6 573	8 160	8 288	10 013 bi	10 576 i	10 861 i	10 150 i	: i	: :

b Break in series

i See explanatory text (methodology Eurostat web site)

p Provisional value

Table 5.6 b) At risk of poverty threshold (60% of median equivalised income)

National currency											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia									3 918 ¹⁾	4 811 ¹⁾	
EU-25	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i
EU-15	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i
Belgium	8 033	8 467	8 451	8 408	8 520	8 861	9 295	: i	9 271 bi	9 324	9 863
Bulgaria	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	1 209 i	1 244 i	1 496 i	1 647 i	1 707 i	: i
Czech Republic	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	64 629 i	: i	: i	: i	80 986 b
Denmark	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	57 774 i	: i	93 279 bi	94 631	98 760
Germany	8 063	8 714	8 861	8 636	8 762	9 204	10 024	: i	: i	: i	10 274 b
Estonia	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	17 880 i	18 905 i	20 768 i	23 236 i	24 073 b	27 981
Ireland	4 771	4 946	5 504	6 480	6 656	7 272	8 553	: i	10 143 b	10 763	11 227
Greece	3 125	3 279	3 535	3 847	3 810	4 154	4 264	: i	4 922 b	5 306	5 650
Spain	3 702	3 748	3 971	4 076	4 491	4 941	5 416	5 682 bi	5 923 i	6 279 b	6 347
France	7 592	7 913	8 012	8 133	8 289	8 459	8 343 bi	8 672 i	9 024 i	9 142 b	9 562
Italy	4 619	4 412	4 977	5 315	5 604	5 981	6 240	: i	: i	7 620 b	8 633 b
Cyprus	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	4 408 i	: i	4 593 b
Latvia	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	605 i	: i	: i	: i	: i	880 b
Lithuania	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	4 010 i	4 027 i	: i	: i	: i	4 264 b
Luxembourg	11 204	12 099	12 342	12 484	12 762	13 267	13 863	: i	14 654 bi	16 341	17 087
Hungary	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	345 558 i	441 767 i	492 840 i	556 910 i	: i	519 937 bp
Malta	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	1 726 i	: i	: i	: i	: i	1 996 b
Netherlands	6 810	7 113	7 436	7 349	7 668	9 017 ip	9 950 ip	10 408 ip	10 523 ip	: i	10 189 b
Austria	8 383	8 887	8 625	8 530	8 628	9 070	9 173	: i	9 425 bi	10 182	10 796
Poland	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	5 760 i	6 090 i	: i	: i	: i	6 880 b
Portugal	2 602	2 788	2 967	3 017	3 168	3 397	3 589	: i	: i	4 100 b	4 299
Romania	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	7 204 300 i	10 432 230 i	13 868 800 i	17 395 750 i	22 599 800 i	26 321 000 i
Slovenia	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	856 968 i	950 158 i	1 035 496 i	1 108 889 i	: i	: i
Slovakia	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	67 962 b
Finland	: i	7 674	7 688	8 029	8 093	8 525	8 980 bi	9 464 i	9 855 i	9 984 b	10 447
Sweden	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	64 582 i	92 204 bi	: i	93 952 b	94 718
United Kingdom	4 852	5 066	5 349	5 649	5 606	6 103 bi	6 577 i	6 830 i	7 024 i	: i	: i

b Break in series

i See explanatory text (methodology Eurostat web site)

p Provisional value

1) Indicator showing 50% of median national money income per capita.

Table 5.7 Distribution of population by accommodation tenure status, %

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	owner	rent	owner	rent	owner	rent	owner	rent	owner	rent	owner	rent	owner	rent
Russia ¹⁾	31	69	37	63	44	56	46	54	49	51	51	49	59	41
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	76	24
EU-15	68	32	70	30	70	30	71	29	72	28	73	27	75	25
Euro area	67	33	68	32	69	31	71	29	71	29	73	27	:	:
Belgium	76	24	76	24	77	23	79	21	80	20	81	19	81	19
Bulgaria														
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	48	52	50	50	51	49	52	48	54	46	56	44	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	86	14	90	10
Greece	85	15	86	14	88	12	88	12	89	11	89	11	90	10
Spain	87	13	89	11	90	10	90	10	91	9	92	8	92	8
France	65	35	65	35	67	33	68	32	69	31	70	30	62	38
Ireland	83	17	83	17	84	16	84	16	84	16	85	15	83	17
Italy	80	20	80	20	81	19	82	18	82	18	82	18	83	17
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	94	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	61	39	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	95	5	95	6
Luxembourg	74	26	76	24	78	22	78	22	77	23	77	23	75	25
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	94	6	94	6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	80	20	:	:
Netherlands	59	41	59	41	60	40	61	39	62	38	56	44	57	43
Austria	63	37	64	36	65	35	69	31	68	32	69	31	71	29
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	71	29	70	30
Portugal	73	27	74	26	74	26	75	25	76	24	77	23	77	23
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	97	4	97	3
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	93	7	94	6
Finland	:	:	72	28	74	26	75	25	76	24	77	23	70	30
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	73	27	75	25	75	25	75	25	76	24	76	24	72	28

¹⁾ By data of Household budget sample survey.

Table 5.8: Total public expenditure on education

% of GDP, for all levels of education combined											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia ¹⁾	4.0	4.2	4.8	3.8	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.0 s	5.1 s	5.2 s	5.1 s	:
EU-25	:	:	4.8 s	:	4.8 s	4.7 s	5.0 s	5.1 s	5.2 s	5.1 s	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.0	6.1	6.1 i	6.0 i	:
Bulgaria	3.4	2.6	2.7	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.6	:
Czech Republic	:	4.7	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	:
Denmark	7.7 i	8.1 i	7.9 i	8.3 i	8.1 i	8.3 i	8.4 i	8.4 i	8.3	8.5	:
Germany	4.6	:	4.6	:	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	:
Estonia	5.9 i	6.1 i	5.9 i	5.7 i	6.1 i	5.6 i	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	:
Ireland	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.8	:
Greece	2.9 i	3.1 i	3.5 i	3.5 i	3.6 i	3.7 i	3.9 i	3.9 i	3.9 i	4.2 i	:
Spain	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	:
France	6.0 i	6.0 i	6.0 i	6.0 i	5.9 i	5.8 i	5.6 i	5.6 i	5.9	5.8	:
Italy	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.6	:
Cyprus	4.6 i	4.9 i	5.5 i	5.6 i	5.5 i	5.4 i	5.9 i	6.6 i	7.3 i	6.7 i	:
Latvia	6.2	5.1	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.1	:
Lithuania	5.1	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.2 i	5.2 i	:
Luxembourg	4.3 i	4.0 i	4.1 i	:	:	:	3.7 i	3.8 i	3.8 i	3.9 i	:
Hungary	5.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.9	5.4	:
Malta	:	:	:	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	:
Netherlands	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.1 i	5.2 i	:
Austria	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	:
Poland	5.1 i	4.7 i	4.8 i	5.0 i	4.8 i	4.9 i	5.4 i	5.4 i	5.6 i	5.4 i	:
Portugal	5.4 i	5.3 i	5.4 i	5.4 i	5.4 i	5.4 i	5.6 i	5.5 i	5.6 i	5.3 i	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.3	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.7	6.0	6.0	6.0	:
Slovakia	5.0 i	4.5 i	4.8 i	4.5 i	4.4 i	4.2 i	4.0 i	4.3 i	4.3 i	4.2 i	:
Finland	6.9	7.0	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.4	:
Sweden	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.4	:
United Kingdom	5.0 i	5.1 i	5.0 i	4.8 i	4.6 i	4.6 i	4.7 i	5.2 i	5.4 i	5.3	:

i See explanatory text (methodology on Eurostat website)

s Eurostat estimate

¹⁾ Expenditure of consolidated budget of the Russian Federation on education as % of GDP. In 2005 - including budgets of state non-budget funds.

Table 5.9: Pupils in pre-primary education*, 2004

As % of all pupils and students	
Russia	14.7
EU-25	11.9
Belgium	14.6 i
Bulgaria	
Czech Republic	13
Denmark	18.2
Germany	13.3 i
Estonia	15.6
Greece	6.6
Spain	15.3
France	17.4
Ireland	0.3 i
Italy	14.9
Cyprus	9.7 i
Latvia	10.8
Lithuania	9.8
Luxembourg	16.8 i
Hungary	14.1
Malta	10.1
Netherlands	9.7
Austria	13
Poland	8.5
Portugal	11.5
Romania	
Slovenia	9.2 i
Slovakia	12.2
Finland	10.3
Sweden	13.4
United Kingdom	4.7

* ISCED level 0

i See explanatory text (methodology on Eurostat web site)

Table 5.10 a) Practising physicians and hospital beds, 2004

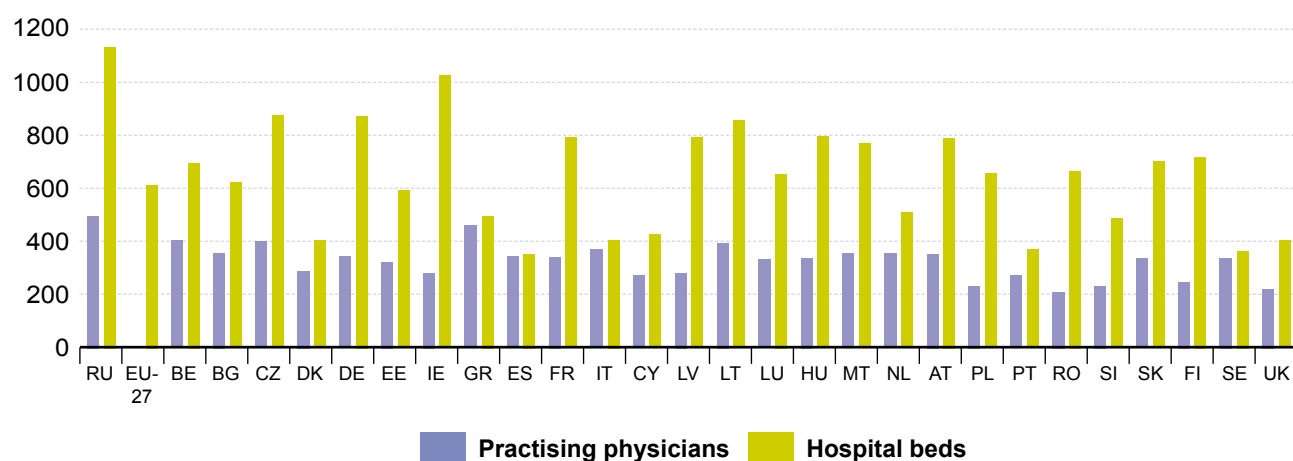
	Practising physicians per 100 000 inhabitants	Hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants
Russia	487.5 ***	1 112.7
EU-27	:	601.7
Belgium	398.8	683.3
Bulgaria	351.5	611.6
Czech Republic	393.1	859.3
Denmark	284.9	398.0
Germany	338.9	857.6
Estonia	319.2	581.0
Ireland	276.6 *	559.6
Greece	454.3	487.9
Spain	340.1	347.5
France	337.0 **	777.6
Italy	365.6 *	400.6
Cyprus	269.0	421.0
Latvia	277.8	779.3
Lithuania	388.8 *	840.8
Luxembourg	327.7	644.3
Hungary	333.4	782.0
Malta	349.4 **	755.2
Netherlands	349.8 *	502.5
Austria	346.7	776.5
Poland	229.0	644.7
Portugal	269.3	365.1
Romania	207.5	655.3
Slovenia	229.9	480.1
Slovakia	331.8	690.1
Finland	243.9	705.6
Sweden	332.9	358.5
United Kingdom	217.7	396.9

* licensed to practise

** professionally active

*** Including physicians - laboratory assistants, health care administration, physicians employed in medical organisations of preventive care.

Reference year can vary according to countries

 Figure 5.10 b) Practising physicians and hospital beds available in 2004
 rate per 100 000 inhabitants


Reference year can vary according to countries

Table 5.11 a) Causes of death

Standard death rate per 100 000 inhabitants, 2005							
	Total	Infectious and parasitic diseases	Malignant neoplasms	Diseases of the circulatory system	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	External causes of injury and poisoning
Russia	1 504.2	26.2	183.4	839.7	61.7	61.9	205.8
EU-27	671.1	8.4	180.2	264.8	46.2	33.6	42.9
Belgium	715.0	9.8	205.3	244.5	68.1	32.3	54.1
Bulgaria	1 065.5	7.3	171.0	677.4	43.7	33.1	45.0
Czech Republic	851.7	2.7	229.9	430.4	37.3	37.2	60.7
Denmark	749.5	5.3	218.8	249.9	66.2	38.3	45.9
Germany	620.1	9.1	168.0	254.0	40.1	34.2	31.1
Estonia	994.2	7.3	196.9	498.2	27.5	42.9	116.2
Ireland	611.9	3.9	179.7	216.8	83.2	22.4	30.1
Greece	642.7	4.7	160.6	293.9	48.4	15.5	33.7
Spain	568.7	12.1	159.7	171.9	61.8	29.8	31.6
France	564.0	10.8	176.8	146.7	29.7	26.9	49.1
Italy	571.5	6.3	175.3	219.9	32.9	26.1	34.0
Cyprus	640.1	6.1	120.4	243.7	41.8	21.3	54.4
Latvia	1 108.7	12.1	193.8	578.8	33.1	38.8	131.6
Lithuania	1 081.4	14.2	194.7	562.8	42.4	49.7	156.3
Luxembourg	611.4	18.2	162.2	227.3	45.4	26.9	42.3
Hungary	1 015.3	4.1	237.4	502.4	47.7	70.6	67.9
Malta	629.5	3.3	145.3	271.7	60.5	24.3	25.9
Netherlands	615.5	8.3	189.5	187.4	60.1	24.0	27.2
Austria	607.4	5.8	165.8	240.1	35.0	30.3	43.9
Poland	860.8	5.7	211.3	383.2	42.2	39.0	62.5
Portugal	689.9	16.9	156.0	218.3	66.6	32.1	36.4
Romania	1 121.3	14.1	177.7	685.8	62.4	65.7	63.1
Slovenia	727.5	7.8	196.8	286.7	51.7	42.4	61.8
Slovakia	956.4	4.1	210.1	517.4	56.0	50.4	56.2
Finland	636.9	4.6	143.8	248.4	36.9	33.7	71.8
Sweden	568.6	6.8	155.7	219.0	32.7	18.8	44.0
United Kingdom	636.0	7.6	181.5	214.4	80.9	34.0	28.4

Reference year can vary according to countries

Figure 5.11 b) Distribution of Standard death rate (SDR) for main causes of death – EU-27 – 2004

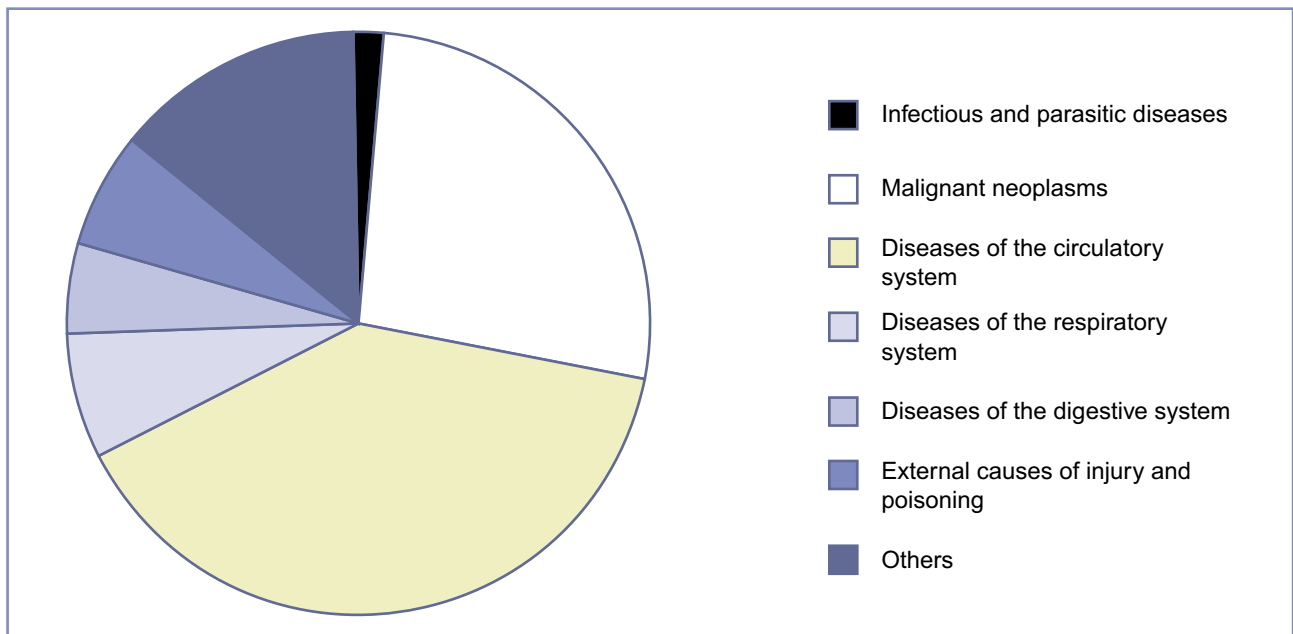


Figure 5.11 c) Distribution of Standard death rate (SDR) for main causes of death - Russia - 2005

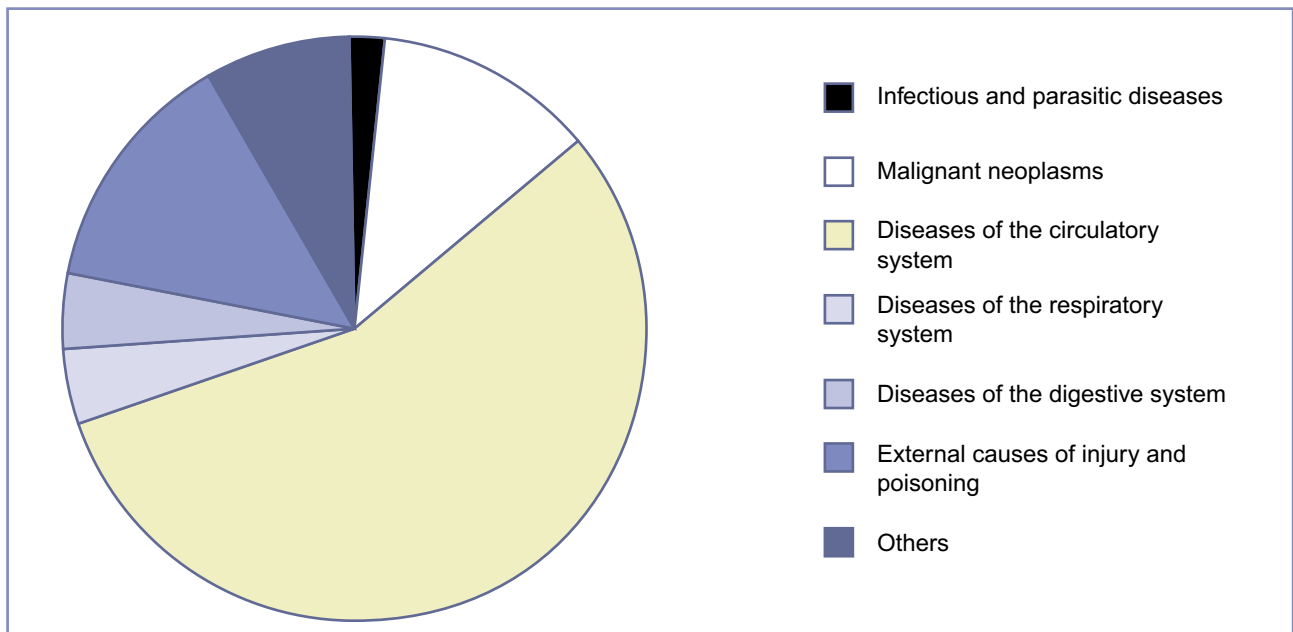


Table 5.12 a) Serious accidents at work, total

Index of the number of serious accidents at work per 100 000 persons in employment (1998=100)							
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia ¹⁾	98	96	94	85	74	64	58
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-25	100	99	95	88	83	79 p	:
EU-15	100	98	94	86	81	78 p	:
Euro area	99	97	92	84	79	76	:
Belgium	96	82 b	83	72	68	65	:
Bulgaria	84	100 b	90	84	65	58	:
Czech Republic	93	91	91	89	80	81	:
Denmark	95	89	90	82	76	79	:
Germany	99	96	88	82	74	73	:
Estonia	106	105	132	125	128	124	:
Ireland	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i	:
Greece	93	88	86	83	71	66	:
Spain	107	108	106	103	100	92	:
France	101	102	98	99	95	90	:
Italy	99	99	92	83	80	75	:
Cyprus	100	112	112	92	103	103	:
Latvia	75	66	116	108	84	79	:
Lithuania	97	94	85	86	82	82	:
Luxembourg	105	104	97	109	107	94	:
Hungary	93	94	86	84	83	79	:
Malta	113	77	94	91	90	83	:
Netherlands	108 b	105	92	100 b	82	73	:
Austria	99	92	83	84	79	79	:
Poland	78	85	78	76	82	84	:
Portugal	92	88	91	74	72	:	:
Romania	100	106	113	104	111	103	:
Slovenia	102	98	94	94	98	98	:
Slovakia	92	88	84	77	68	54	:
Finland	91	89	87 b	85	83	83	:
Sweden	107	111	113	101	94	86	:
United Kingdom	106	106	110	108	107	88	:

b Break in series

i See explanatory text (methodology on Eurostat web site)

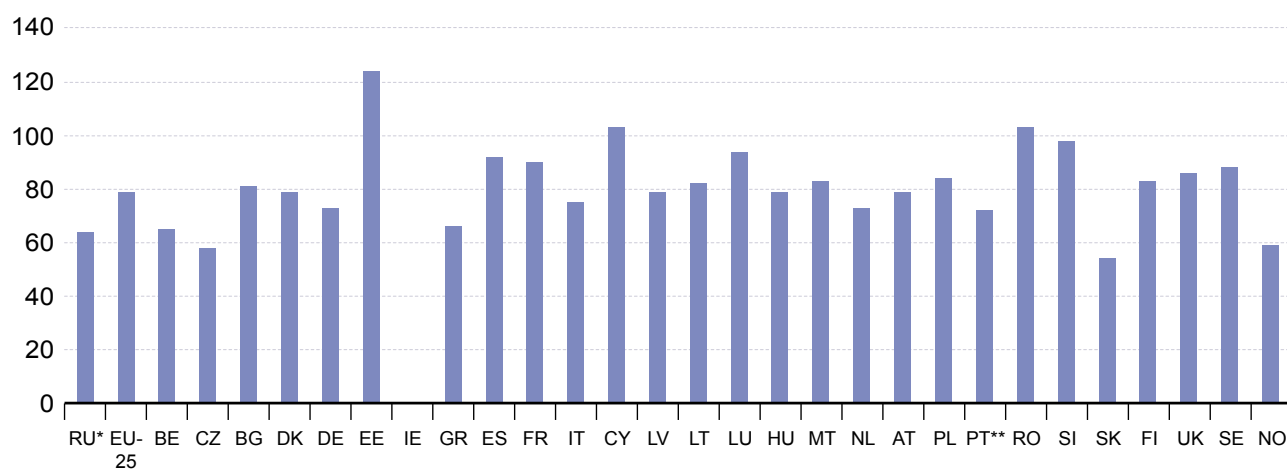
p Provisional value

¹⁾ Index of the number of accidents at work per 100 thousand employees (1998 = 100).

Table 5.12 b) Serious accidents at work, 2004

per 100 000 persons in employment	
Russia*	64
EU-27	:
EU-25	79
Belgium	65
Bulgaria	58
Czech Republic	81
Denmark	79
Germany	73
Estonia	124
Ireland	:
Greece	66
Spain	92
France	90
Italy	75
Cyprus	103
Latvia	79
Lithuania	82
Luxembourg	94
Hungary	79
Malta	83
Netherlands	73
Austria	79
Poland	84
Portugal**	72
Romania	103
Slovenia	98
Slovakia	54
Finland	83
Sweden	86
United Kingdom	88

Figure 5.12 b) Serious accidents at work - total in 2004 - 1998= 100 based on the number of serious accidents at work



* Accidents at work per 100 000 employees

** 2003

Methodological notes

Data published in this chapter cover different fields of statistics. Methodology is therefore given for each field.

Wages and Earnings

Concepts and definitions

Minimum wages are presented for those countries with statutory national minimum wages. These are gross amounts, that is, before deduction of income tax and social security contributions. Such deductions vary between countries.

Only national data are available, no EU aggregates are calculated. This is because, firstly, not all countries have a minimum wage and, secondly, there is a very large question mark over the meaningfulness of the minimum wage at EU level if it is calculated as the mean of national minimum wages.

Gross earnings cover remuneration in cash paid by the employer during the reference year, before tax deductions and social security contributions payable by wage-earners and retained by the employer. All bonuses, whether or not regularly paid, are included (13th or 14th month, holiday bonuses, profit-sharing, allowances for leave not taken, occasional commissions, etc.). Severance payments as well as payments in kind are excluded. The complete definition can be found in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1916/2000 of 8 September 2000 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 530/1999 concerning structural statistics on earnings and labour costs as regards the definition and transmission of information on structure of earnings.

NACE: General industrial classification of economic activities within the European Community. C to O covers activities except for Agriculture, hunting, forestry and Fishing.

For more information on NACE, consult the Eurostat web site.

Financial consumption expenditure of households – see methodology in chapter 4 Economy and finance.

EU-SILC (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions)

Output-harmonised data collection which is designed to be the reference source of data 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 the predecessor of EU-SILC (the ECHP – European Community Household Panel) in an attempt to improve timeliness and reliability.

Concepts and definitions

At-risk-of-poverty is the share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Warning: low current income does not necessarily mean low current living standards.

Equivalised income: For the calculation of official income poverty and social exclusion indicators in the EU, equivalised income is used. In order to take account of differences in household size and composition in the comparison of income levels, the household total income from all sources is divided by its 'equivalent size', computed using the 'modified OECD equivalence scale', which gives a weight of 1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to each subsequent person aged 14 and over, and 0.3 to each member of the household aged less than 14.

Income Quintile share ratio (S80/S20): Ratio of total income received by the 20% of the country's population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the country's population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income must be understood as equivalised disposable income.

Gini coefficient: Summary measure of the cumulative share of equivalised income accounted for by the cumulative percentages of the number of individuals. Its value ranges from 0% (complete equality) to 100% (complete inequality).

Tenure status: The share of total population falling into the categories 'owner or rent free' and 'tenant'. Sum may not equal 100% due to rounding. During the transition to full implementation of EU-SILC by all member states, data is compiled from various sources whilst every effort is made to harmonise methodology, results cannot be considered to be fully comparable. EU aggregates are computed as population weighted averages of individual national values.

Education statistics

For both Russia and the EU countries, the education data presented here are collected via the UOE (UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat) data collection system. This is an instrument whereby the three organisations jointly collect internationally comparable data on key aspects of education systems on an annual basis using a combination of sources; mainly administrative ones.

ISCED-classification: Data are classified according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), revised in 1997. For more information about ISCED see Eurostat web site www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat Theme Population and social conditions.

ISCED level 0: Pre-primary education - Preceding primary education, not compulsory in most countries. Data refer to the education-oriented institutions which obligatorily recruit staff with specialized qualifications in education.

Health

Concepts and definitions

Physicians (medical doctors) as defined by ISCO 88 (code 2221) apply preventive and curative measures, improve or develop concepts, theories and operational methods and conduct research in the area of medicine and health care.

Practising physicians provide services directly to patients.

Physicians licensed to practise are all registered physicians entitled to practice as such (i.e. regardless of whether they work as physicians or not).

Hospital beds are those which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Included are occupied and unoccupied beds in all hospitals. Excluded are surgical tables, recovery trolleys, emergency stretchers, beds for same-day care, cots for healthy infants, beds in wards which were closed for any reason as well as provisional and temporary beds.

Standard death rate (SDR): Death rate of a population adjusted to 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 on the basis of a standard European population (defined by the World Health Organization).

Causes of death: Here, these are based on the underlying cause of death. Causes of death are defined on the basis of the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases (ICD). Although definitions are harmonised, the statistics may not be fully comparable as coding the underlying cause may vary when the cause of death is multiple or difficult to evaluate and because of different notification procedures.

Index of the number of serious accidents at work per 100 000 persons in employment:

The index shows the evolution of the incidence rate of serious accidents at work in comparison to 1998 (= 100).

The incidence rate = (number of accidents at work with more than 3 days' absence that occurred during the year/number of persons in employment in the reference population) x 100 000.

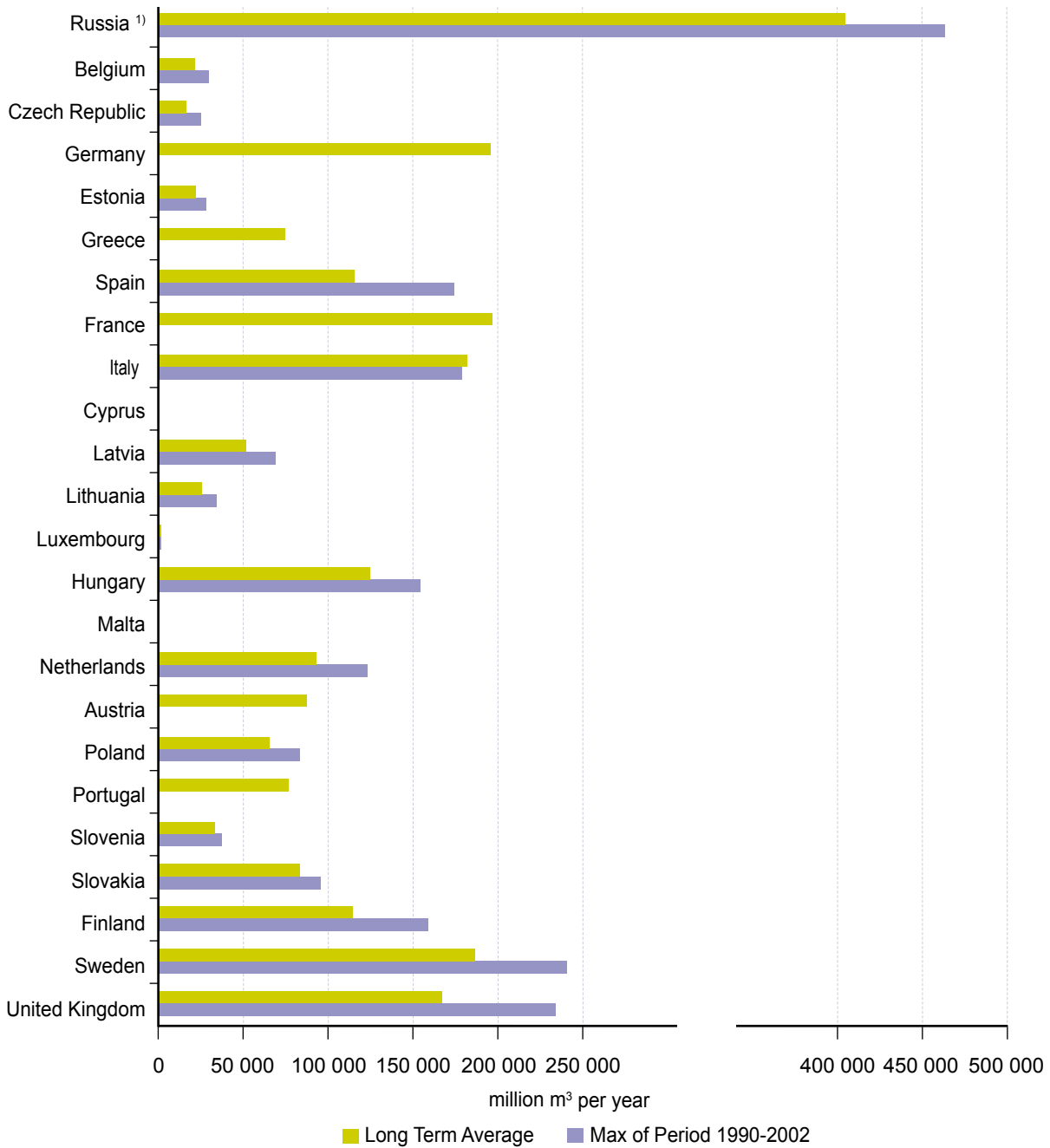
An accident at work is a discrete occurrence in the course of work that leads to physical or mental harm. This includes accidents in the course of work outside the premises of his/her business, even if caused by a third party, and cases of acute poisoning. It excludes accidents on the way to or from work, occurrences having only a medical origin, and occupational diseases.

Environment

Tables,
Figures
and
Methodological notes

6

Figure 6.1 a) Total Fresh Water Resources



¹⁾ Data of the Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring as of 2002 year. Internal renewable fresh water resources.

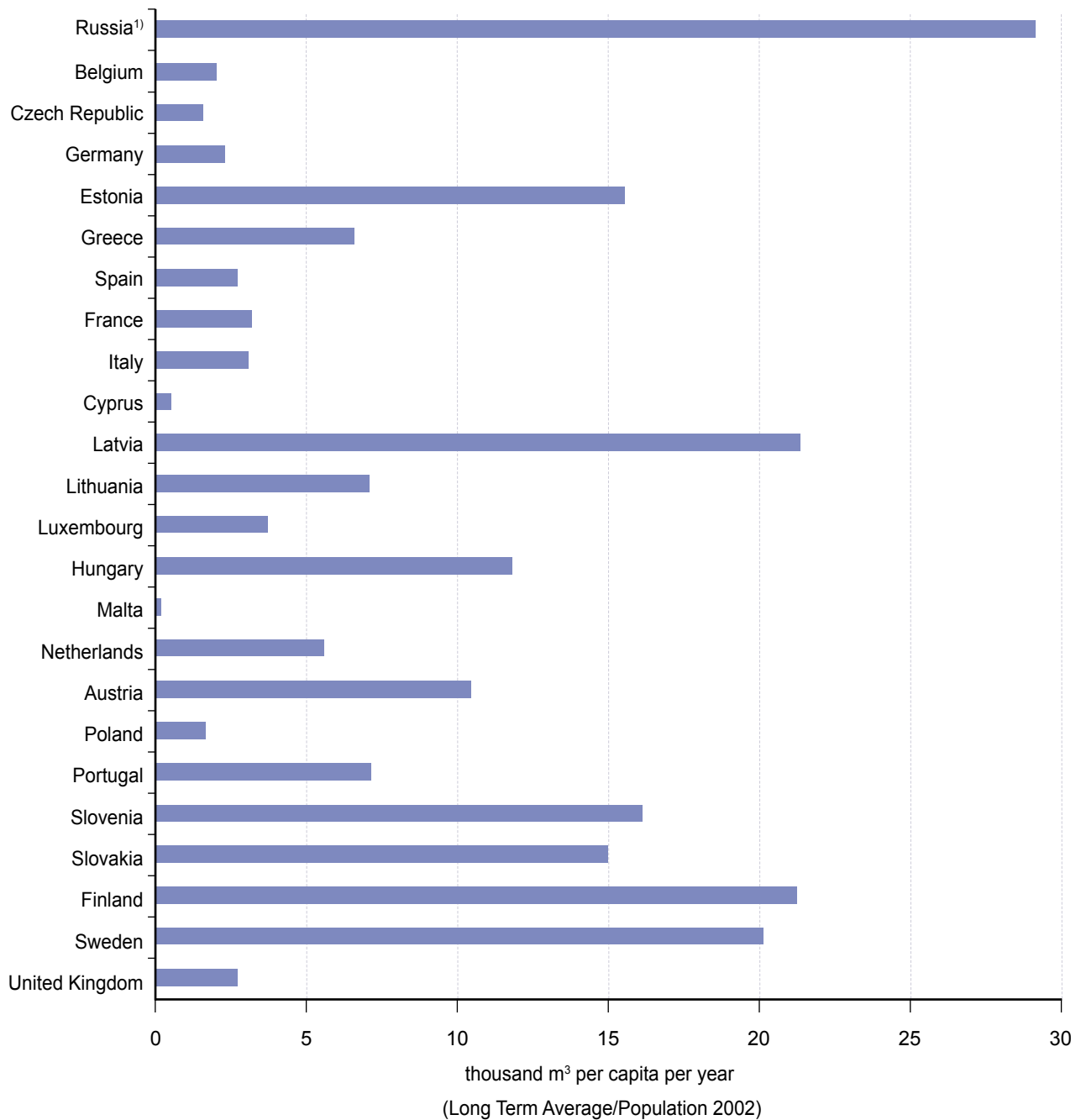
Table 6.1 b) Total Fresh Water Resources

million m ³ per year					
	1990	1995	2000	2002	L-T AVG*
Russia	:	:	:	:	4 262 000
Belgium	:	21 569	24 099	26 088	20 748
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	19 433
Czech Republic	9 994	18 209	14 953	24 106	15 977
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	188 000
Estonia	27 196	22 643	18 816	14 404	21 114
Greece	:	:	:	:	72 000
Spain	112 580	73 454	64 372	71 508	111 133
France	:	:	:	:	189 048
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	172 000	:	:	:	175 000
Cyprus	342	310	442	384	370
Latvia	61 632	50 864	39 949	:	49 924
Lithuania	30 187	26 049	24 169	24 488	24 500
Luxembourg	1 801	1 729	:	:	1 644
Hungary	78 208	123 000	121 650	:	120 000
Malta	70	55	87	:	67
Netherlands	71 280	109 250	102 110	116 060	89 680
Austria	:	:	:	:	84 000
Poland	43 337	61 600	70 982	73 444	63 100
Portugal	:	:	:	:	73 593
Romania	22 581	37 268	35 499	39 878	42 293
Slovenia	30 442	31 486	32 034	26 554	32 092
Slovakia	71 710	87 508	91 079	:	80 326
Finland	90 500	109 000	121 000	:	110 000
Sweden	180 020	167 330	231 300	130 350	179 000
United Kingdom	182 549	162 627	224 627	202 096	160 630
Iceland	:	:	:	:	170 000
Norway	:	436 892	471 336	357 970	381 439
Switzerland	44 815	63 401	56 255	:	53 250

* L-T AVG: Long Term Average

Data sources: Eurostat, Rosstat

Figure 6.2: Total Fresh Water Resources per capita



¹⁾ Data of the Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring Internal renewable fresh water resources.

Table 6.3 a) Protected Areas for Biodiversity

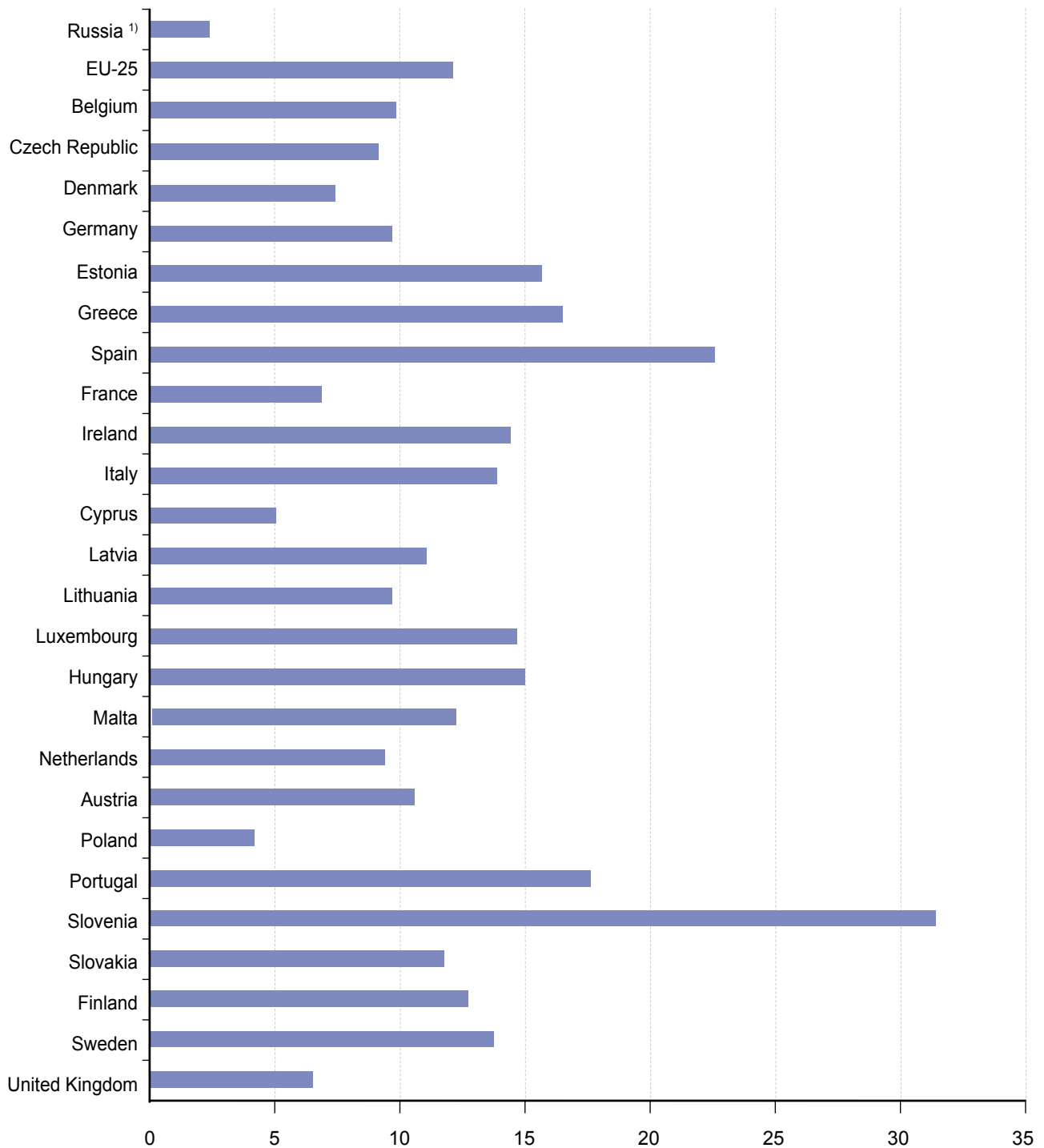
	% of total country area - Total country				Member State Area (km ²)
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005
Russia ¹⁾	2.37	2.37	2.38	2.38	17 098 242 ²⁾
EU-25	12.49	12.53	12.4	12.07	3 944 260
Belgium	9.87	9.88	9.96	9.96	30 528
Czech Republic	:	:	:	9.19	78 866
Denmark	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.37	43 093
Germany	6.99	6.99	6.99	9.83	357 031
Estonia	:	:	:	15.86	45 226
Greece	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	131 940
Spain	21.81	22.61	22.57	22.57	504 782
France	6.35	6.77	6.79	6.9	549 192
Ireland	9.47	10.74	10.21	10.21	70 280
Italy	14.67	14.66	13.86	13.86	301 333
Cyprus	:	:	:	4.96	9 250
Latvia	:	:	:	10.98	64 589
Lithuania	:	:	:	9.96	65 200
Luxembourg	14.76	14.76	14.75	14.75	2 597
Hungary	:	:	:	14.97	93 030
Malta	:	:	:	12.45	316
Netherlands	8.21	9.52	9.52	9.52	41 526
Austria	10.61	10.58	10.59	10.59	83 859
Poland	:	:	:	4.2	312 685
Portugal	16.43	17.41	17.41	17.41	91 990
Slovenia	:	:	:	31.37	20 273
Slovakia	:	:	:	11.75	48 845
Finland	12.65	12.65	12.65	12.65	338 145
Sweden	13.88	13.94	13.62	13.62	414 864
United Kingdom	6.65	6.53	6.52	6.53	244 820

¹⁾ Data on state strict nature reserves and national parks.

²⁾ Data of the Federal Real Estate Cadastre Agency.

Data sources: Eurostat, Rosstat

Figure 6.3 b) Protected Areas for Biodiversity, 2005 (%)



¹⁾ Data on state strict nature reserves and national parks.

Table 6.4 a) Greenhouse Gas Emissions per capita

Global Warming Potential in tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent per capita						
	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003
Russia ¹⁾	23.0	13.9	16.2	15.8	12.9	12.2
EU-25	11.9	11.0	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.8
EU-15	11.6	11.1	10.9	11.0	10.9	10.9
Belgium	14.6	15.0	14.4	14.2	14.1	14.2
Bulgaria	13.8	10.4	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.8
Czech Republic	18.6	14.8	14.4	14.5	14.0	14.2
Denmark	13.5	14.7	12.8	13.0	12.8	13.7
Germany	15.7	13.5	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.3
Ireland	15.3	16.1	18.1	18.3	17.6	16.9
Estonia	27.7	15.5	14.4	14.2	14.4	15.8
Greece	10.8	10.8	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.5
Spain	7.3	8.0	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.6
France	10.0	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.3
Italy	9.0	9.3	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.9
Cyprus	10.4	11.1	12.3	12.1	12.3	12.7
Latvia	9.5	5.0	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.5
Lithuania	13.8	8.6	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.0
Luxembourg	33.4	24.6	21.8	22.2	24.2	25.1
Hungary	10.0	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.2
Malta	6.3	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.2
Netherlands	14.2	14.5	13.4	13.4	13.2	13.2
Austria	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.6	10.7	11.3
Poland	12.1	10.8	10.0	10.0	9.7	10.1
Portugal	5.9	6.9	7.8	7.9	8.3	7.8
Romania	10.0	7.7	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.6
Slovenia	9.3	9.3	9.5	10.0	10.1	9.9
Slovakia	13.6	9.9	8.9	9.9	9.7	9.6
Finland	14.1	14.0	13.6	14.6	14.8	16.4
Sweden	8.4	8.3	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9
United Kingdom	13.1	11.9	11.1	11.2	10.8	10.9
Switzerland	7.8	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.1
Iceland	12.9	11.6	11.8	11.1	10.9	10.6
Liechtenstein	8.7	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	7.7
Norway	11.8	11.4	12.0	12.3	11.8	12.0

¹⁾ Data of the Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring.

e Eurostat estimate

Data Source: European Environment Agency / European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Change, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

Figure 6.4 b) Greenhouse Gas Emissions per capita ranked on 2003

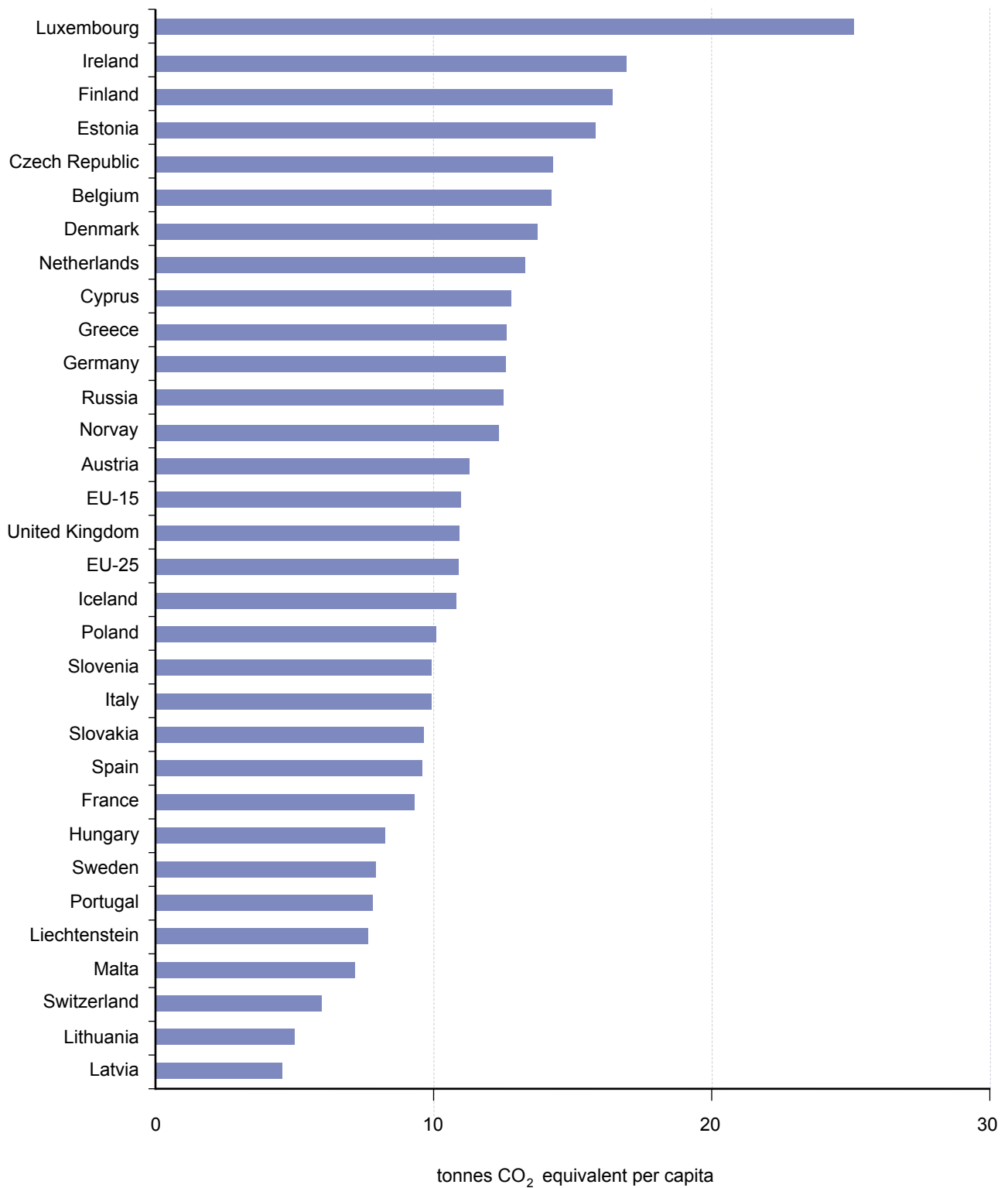


Table 6.5: Investments for environmental protection, % of GDP

Mining, quarrying, manufacturing, electricity gas and water supply industry excluding recycling (NACE C, D (excluding NACE 37, E))									
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Russia ¹⁾	:	:	0.22	0.20	0.15	0.22	0.21	0.13	0.17
EU-25*	:	:	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13	:
EU-15*	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	:
Belgium	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.1	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	1.4	1.44	1.43	1.1	0.85	0.41	0.26	0.24	:
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	0.05	0.32	0.69	0.53	0.5	0.48	0.35	0.39	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	0.09	0.1	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.13	:
France	:	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.07	:
Ireland	:	:	:	0.13	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.31	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.05	0.14	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.03	0.09	0.1
Lithuania	:	:	0.19	0.07	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.13	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	0.15	0.19	0.36	0.41	0.21	0.18	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	0.14	:	0.23	0.14	0.13	0.1	0.1	0.1	:
Austria	0.18	0.2	0.24	0.17	0.13	0.09	:	:	:
Poland	0.66	0.97	0.89	1.0	0.73	0.41	0.36	0.26	0.26
Portugal	0.15	0.17	0.11	0.17	0.16	0.21	0.18	0.15	:
Slovenia	0.42	0.26	0.3	0.19	0.17	0.29	0.48	0.36	:
Slovakia	:	:	:	1.91	0.74	0.3	0.32	0.42	0.26
Finland	0.27	0.29	0.22	0.16	0.12	0.17	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	0.24	:	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.15	0.18
United Kingdom	:	:	0.14	:	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.05	:
Bulgaria	0.17	0.19	0.31	0.28	0.24	0.53	0.85	0.48	0.51
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	0.33	0.36	0.38	0.44	0.38	0.3	0.39	0.49	:
Turkey	:	:	0.09	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

¹⁾ Investments in fixed capital for environmental protection by industry, % of GDP.

* Eurostat estimate

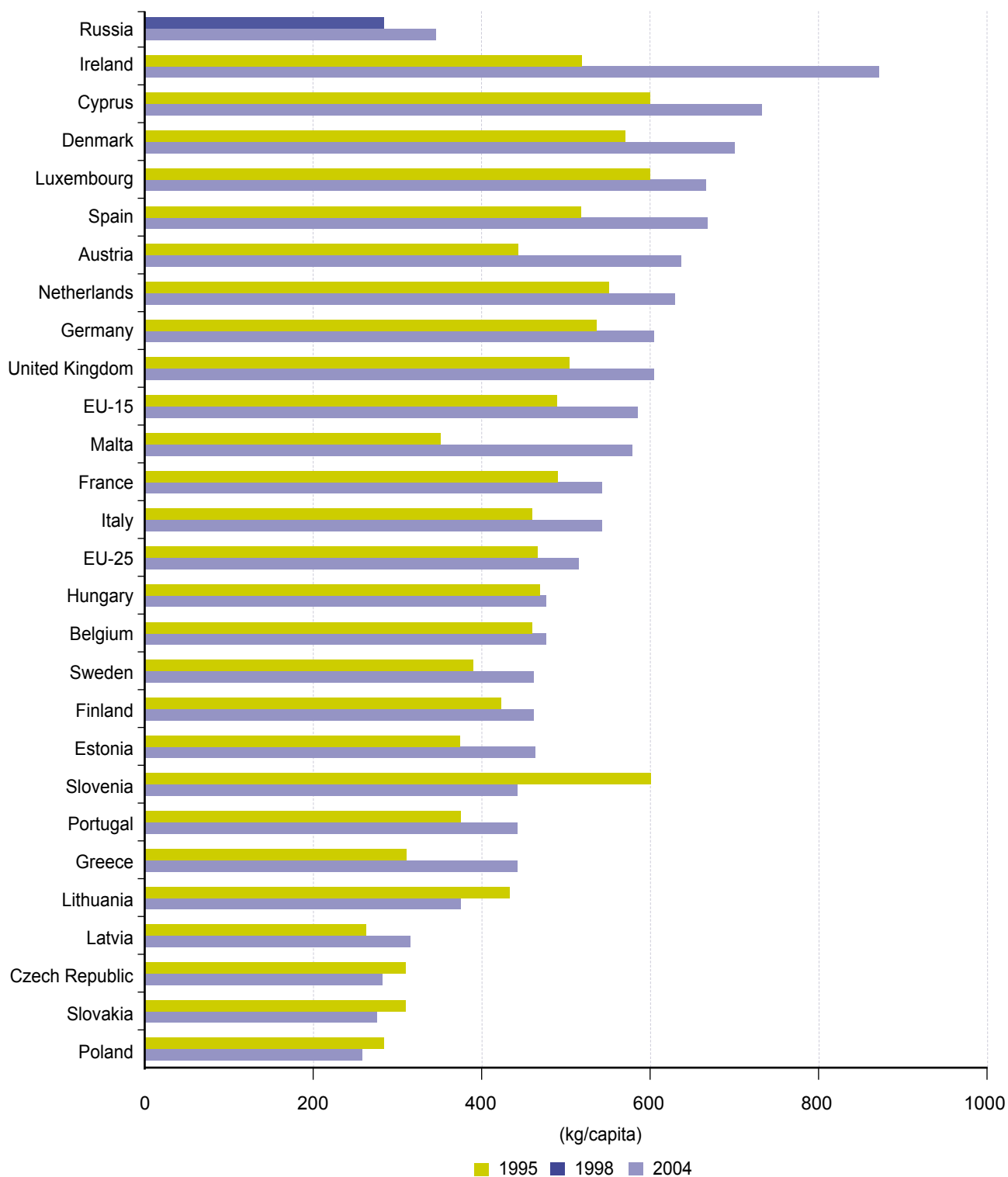
Table 6.6 a) Municipal Waste generated

	kg/capita										
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia ¹⁾	:	:	:	260	280	280	280	300	320	340	:
EU25	459	472	487	489	515	525	525	534	527	525	526
EU15	485	498	515	518	548	561	565	576	568	567	567
Belgium	456	449	463	458	459	467	460	461	445	465	464 e
Bulgaria	693	616	577	495	503	516	505	500	499	471	463
Czech Republic	302 e	310 e	318 e	293	327	334	273	279	280	278	289
Denmark	567	620	588	593	627	665	658	665	672	696	737
Germany	533 e	543	556	546	606 b	610	601	640 b	601	587	601 e
Estonia	368 i	396 i	422 i	400 i	413 i	440 i	372 b	406	418	449	436 e
Greece	302	337	363	378	393	408	417	423	428	433	438
Spain	510	536	561	566	615	662	658	645	655	608	597 e
France	476	486 e	497 e	508	509 e	516	529	533	535	544	543
Ireland	514	524 e	547 e	557	581 e	603	705	698	736	753	740
Italy	454	457	468	472	498	509	516	524	524	538	542 e
Cyprus	600	642	650	664	670	680	703	709	724	739	739
Latvia	263	263	254	247	244	270 e	302	338 i	298	311	310
Lithuania	424	400	421	443	350 b	363	377	401	383	366	378
Luxembourg	592	589	607	629	650	658	650	656	684	696 e	705 e
Hungary	460	468	487	484	482	445 b	451	457	463 e	454	459
Malta	338 e	350 e	361 e	385	477 b	547	542	541	581	624	611
Netherlands	549	563	590	593	599	616	615	622	610 i	625	624
Austria	438	517	532	532	563	581	578	609	609	627	630 e
Poland	285 i	301 i	315 i	306 i	319 i	316 i	290 i	275 i	260 i	256 i	245 i
Portugal	385	399	405	423	442	472	472	439 b	447	436	446
Romania	350	333	333	284	322	363	345	383	364 e	378	382 e
Slovenia	596	590 e	589 e	584	551 e	513 e	479	407 b	418	417	423
Slovak Republic	295	275	275	259	261	254	239	283 b	297	274	289
Finland	414 e	410 e	448	466	485	503	466	449	453	455	468
Sweden	386	385	416	431	428	428	442	468	471	464	482
United Kingdom	499	512	533	543	570	578	592	600	594 i	605	584 e
Iceland	427	437	445	452	457	466	469	478	485	506	521
Norway	626	632	619	647	596	615	635	677	696	724	759
Switzerland	598	602	606	616	640	660	659	675	671	665 b	666

¹⁾ Municipal waste collected converted from original data in m³ into kg taking 200 kg per m³. Eurostat estimate.

The EU-aggregates are calculated as the sum of the waste amounts for EU Member States divided by their total population. The EU-aggregates are influenced by all breaks in time-series that appear at Member State level in proportion to their population size

Figure 6.6 b) Municipal Waste Generated



Methodological notes

Concepts and definitions

Renewable fresh water resources for any given country are made up of two components: “**external inflow**”, which is the inflow of water from neighbouring territories, be it at the surface (=river flow) or subsurface (=groundwater flow), and the “**internal flow**”, which is the precipitation (all forms) minus the evaporation from surfaces and the evapotranspiration by plants.

The amounts available per capita are a combined effect of a country’s climate, its (hydro-) geography, its surface area and its population density.

The absolute values of this indicator vary among countries over more than one order of magnitude, with the relative share of both constituents being extremely different.

The external inflow per capita is high for relatively small countries with large rivers passing through the territory, like for Austria, Slovakia and Hungary in the Danube basin, the Netherlands at mouth of the river Rhine, Portugal with major river inflow from Spain, or Slovenia with alpine rivers (Drava, Mura) coming in.

In contrast, large amounts of precipitation-fed resources (internal flow) are available in sparsely populated humid countries such as Finland, Sweden and Latvia.

At the other end of the scale, some countries are relatively short in water resources due to their dense population (e.g. Belgium, Germany) and/or an unfavourable hydrogeographic situation (e.g. Spain). The Southern European island states (Malta, Cyprus) face an especially difficult situation due to their dry climate and no river inflow.

Data for Russia are **Internal renewable fresh water resources** which include river flows and groundwater from rainfall in the country.

Protected areas for Biodiversity: The EU policy on nature conservation is mainly based on the two Directives 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora and 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds. This indicator is based on territories which countries propose should be designated for the protection of natural and semi-natural habitats, wild fauna and flora according to the Habitat Directive. The assumption for this indicator is that the establishment of NATURA 2000, the network of protected sites in the EU, will increase the protection of natural habitats and wild plants and animals of Community interest.

The indicator shows the progress in proposing sites under the Habitats Directive; it does not show the conservation status of habitats and species within the sites and does not cover nationally designated areas unless proposed under the Habitat Directive.

The site proposal phase, now close to finalisation, will be concluded with the adoption of lists of sites of community interest for all bio-geographical regions. Until then, updates of information are provided from time to time by Member States and consolidated at least yearly by the European Environment Agency.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions per Capita: There is scientific evidence that emission of greenhouse gases from human activities, such as the burning of coal, oil and gas, are causing an overall warming of the earth's atmosphere and that climate change is the most likely result with potentially major economic and social consequences ('Winning the battle against global climate change', COM(2005) 35).

Investments for environmental protection, % of GDP: Environmental protection investments includes pollution treatment and pollution prevention technologies conducted by the mining, quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply industries. In some countries (e.g. UK and Hungary) more than half of the money invested in environmental protection is spent on cleaner technologies and other measures to reduce the generation of pollution at the source. However, in most countries the majority of the environmental protection investments aim at taking care of and treating the pollution generated by production processes. It should be stressed that pollution prevention investments are sometimes difficult to measure correctly which may lead to some underestimation. In addition, pollution prevention may occur as a positive side-effect from e.g. normal replacement of worn-out machinery where no expenditure specifically linked to environmental protection can be identified.

In most EU countries, manufacturing industry typically accounts for more than 80% of the total amount of money industry spends on environmental protection, while Electricity, Gas and Water supply accounts for around 10 percent, and mining and quarrying have only a minor share.

In EU-25 the share of investments for environmental protection in GDP has decreased over the past years. In 2002 the average EU-25 spending on environmental protection in the form of investments only came up to 0.14 percent of GDP. This should be put in context with the increase of economic growth (41 percent increase of GDP between 1995 and 2002) and the willingness to respond to the degradation of the environment by the business community.

Municipal waste generated: The total amount of municipal waste generated is growing. The upward trend has slowed down slightly since 2000. Over the period 1995 to 2004 both the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the generation of municipal waste grew by about 20 %; there is no evidence of decoupling of these trends. For 2003 some countries reported smaller amounts of (garden) waste due to the warm and dry summer.

The amount of municipal waste generated per person is generally higher in the old Member States (EU-15) than in the new Member States although Cyprus and Malta do have a relatively high production of waste. Ireland has the highest generation of municipal waste in the European Union. The low Polish result is biased because it does not include the waste generated in areas not covered by a municipal waste collection scheme. Municipal waste consists of waste generated by households and waste collected in the municipal waste collection scheme from businesses and institutions. The inclusion of businesses and institutions depends on individual countries' waste management procedures.

Data on municipal waste collected in Russia are converted from *cubic meter* per capita to *kilogram* per capita using the coefficient 200 (data in m³ multiply by 200 gives data in kg).

Industry and Energy

Tables,
Figures
and
Methodological notes

7

Table 7.1 a) Industrial short-term indicators - Industrial production index

Index 2000=100											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	95.1	87.9	88.8	84.5	92.0	100.0	102.9	106.1	115.5	125.1	130.1
EU-27	87.1	87.5	90.8	93.8	95.3	100.0	100.2	99.8	100.4	102.7	103.9
EU-25	87.0	87.4	90.8	93.8	95.3	100.0	100.2	99.7	100.3	102.5	103.6
Belgium	86.5	88.3 p	92.3 p	95.0 p	96.0 p	101.0 p	100.6 p	102.0 p	102.7 p	106.0 p	105.6 p
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	100.0 s	102.09 s	106.79 s	121.48 s	142.45 s	152.2 s
Czech Republic	:	:	:	103.8 p	100.2 p	102.4 p	108.7 p	110.5 p	116.7 p	127.4 p	136.0
Denmark	86.7 s	87.7 s	91.8 s	94.7 s	94.8 s	100.2	101.6	103.0	103.2	103.1	105.0
Germany	87.3	87.5	90.2	93.6	94.7	99.9	100.1	99.1	99.5	102.5	106.0
Estonia	:	:	:	91.8	88.2	101.4	110.1	119.4	133.0	145.9	159.3
Ireland	49.6	53.6	63.0	75.5	86.6	100.0	110.1	118.0	123.5	123.9	127.6
Greece	81.7	82.4	84.0	91.5	93.3	100.0	98.2	99.0	99.3	100.5	99.6
Spain	84.1	83.0	88.7	93.6	96.0	100.3	98.8	98.9	100.3	101.9	102.6
France	87.1	86.7	90.5	93.9	95.8	100.1	101.3	100.1	99.7	101.7	102.0
Italy	93.0	91.4	94.9	96.0	95.9	100.0	99.0	97.4	96.9	96.3	95.5
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	95.7	100.0	101.7 p	106.1 p	108.3	109.7	110.0 p
Latvia	:	99.2	105.2	107.1	97.5	100.7	108.1	115.0	122.9	130.7	138.7
Lithuania	:	:	:	108.6	97.9	100.0	116.0	119.5	138.8	153.9	165.2
Luxembourg	81.9	82.0	86.7	93.8	95.2	100.0	103.5	106.0	109.8	114.1	114.3
Hungary	:	:	:	76.4	83.9	100.0	103.8	106.7	113.0	120.5	129.2
Netherlands	90.9	93.0	93.3	95.6	96.8	100.0	100.6	101.5	100.1	102.6	101.4 p
Austria	:	75.3	80.1	86.7	91.8	100.0	103.0	103.8	106.0	112.5	117.3
Poland	69.7	76.3	84.6	88.3	92.5	100.0	100.4	101.9	110.5	124.0	129.7
Portugal	89.9	94.2	95.8	100.0	100.2	100.0	103.1	102.6	102.7	100.0	100.3
Romania	113.3	119.8	111.6	96.1	93.3	100.3	108.5	113.4	117.2	122.5	125.4
Slovenia	:	:	:	93.8	93.1	100.0	103.1	105.3	106.4	111.2	115.6
Slovakia	:	:	:	94.2	92.2	100.0	106.9	113.6	119.3	124.1	128.9
Finland	70.5	72.8	78.9	86.0	90.8	102.0	101.8	104.1	105.3	110.6	108.0
Sweden	83.7	84.8	89.0	92.9	94.8	100.3	99.7	100.0	101.4	105.4	107.4
United Kingdom	: c	: c	: c	96.7	98.1	100.0	98.5	96.6	96.3	96.7	95.4

c Confidential

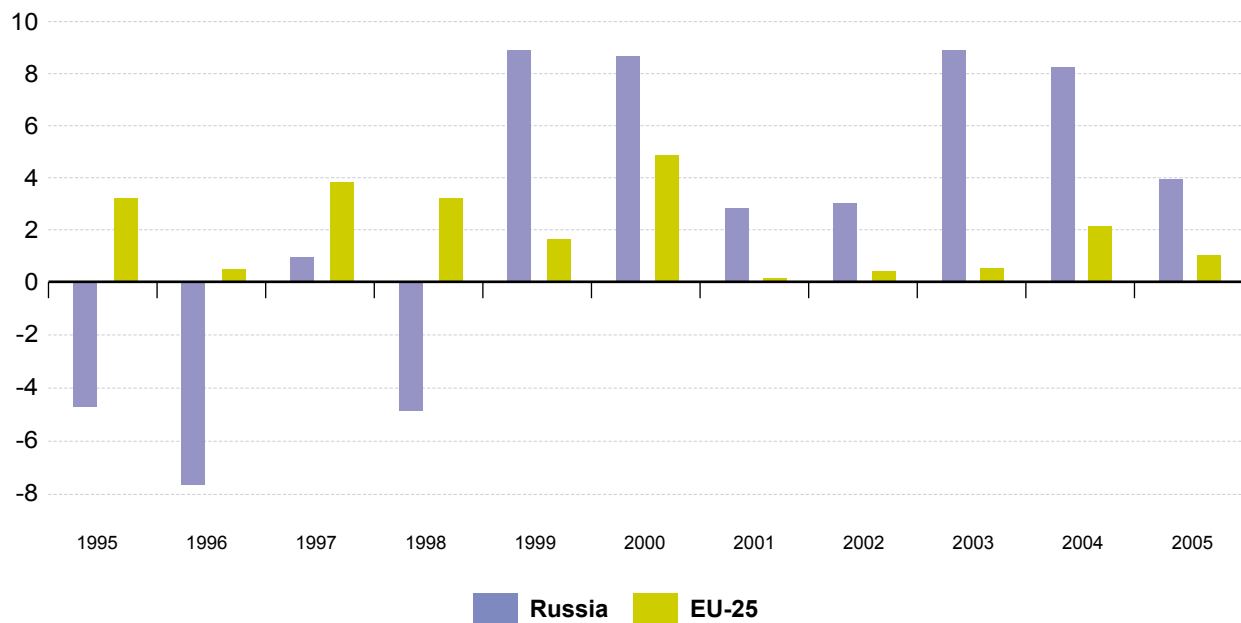
s Eurostat estimate

p Provisional value

Russia data: Data not adjusted by working days.

EU data: Annual data adjusted by working days.

Figure 7.1 b) Industrial short-term indicators - Volume indices of industrial production



Russia data: Data not adjusted by working days.

EU data: Annual data adjusted by working days.

Table 7.2: Industry - Producer price indices

Domestic output price, Index 2000=100											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	118.2	130.5	151.9	187.3	225.9
EU-27	94.6	95.1	95.9	95.3	95.2	100.0	102.1	102.1	103.8	106.9	112.6
EU-25	94.9	95.4	96.3	95.6	95.4	100.0	101.9	101.7	103.2	106.2	111.7
Belgium	91.5	92.0	93.5	92.4	92.0	100.0	100.8	102.2	102.8	107.5	109.8 p
Bulgaria				82.8	85.1	100.0	103.7	105.0	110.2	116.8	124.9
Czech Republic	81.8	85.8	90.0	94.4	95.3	100.0	102.8	102.3	101.9	107.7	110.9
Denmark	86.0	89.1	91.8	92.7	94.3	100.0	106.1	108.3	111.6	115.0	125.8
Germany	98.3	97.1	98.2	97.8	96.8	100.0	103.0	102.4	104.1	105.8	110.7
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	89.2 s	90.6 s	91.3 s	91.7 s	93.1 s	100.0 s	102.5 s	104.7 s	105.7 s	106.3 s	108.5 s
Greece	82.5	87.2	90.2	92.8	95.0	100.0	103.6	106.0	108.5	112.3	118.9
Spain	92.3	93.9	94.8	94.2	94.8	100.0	101.7	102.4	103.9	107.4	112.7
France	97.3	97.2	97.3	96.2	95.8	100.0	101.2	101.0	101.9	104.0	107.2
Italy	91.5	93.2	94.4	94.5	94.3	100.0	101.9	102.1	103.7	106.5	110.8
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	101.1	103.5	107.4	113.7	119.6
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	89.9	90.8	100.0	99.4	98.7	98.0	100.3	106.2
Luxembourg	95.1	91.0	93.7	96.2	94.1	100.0	104.1	103.0	106.8	116.4	121.0
Hungary	:	:	:	81.5	87.3	100.0	109.2	111.0	116.6	126.3	136.8
Netherlands	87.5	89.1	92.0	90.0	89.5	100.0	102.4	101.5	103.7	106.4	113.9
Austria	:	97.6	97.8	97.1	96.2	100.5	100.6	99.2	99.5	101.4	104.7
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	100.1 e	103.2 e	103.7 e	105.4 e	113.3 e	115.7 e
Portugal	83.1	86.2	88.2	84.9	86.2	100.0	102.8	103.2	104.0	106.8	111.2
Romania			33.9	45.1	65.2	100.0	140.3	174.6	208.9	247.6	278.4
Slovenia	:	:	85.6	90.8	92.8	100.0	108.9	114.5	117.4	122.5	125.9
Slovakia	77.3	80.5	84.7	86.9	90.6	100.4	106.9	109.1	118.2	122.2	128.0
Finland	97.7	97.1	97.8	96.7	95.9	100.0	100.4	99.6	99.8	99.3	101.1
Sweden	96.5	98.2	99.1	97.6	96.6	100.0	102.5	104.7	107.5	109.7	113.9
United Kingdom	98.8	99.3	98.9	97.6	97.7	100.0	99.8	98.7	100.3	104.6	116.1

s Eurostat estimate

e Estimated value

p Provisional value

Table 7.3: Turnover index in retail trade

Index 2000=100											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	111.0	121.3	132.0	149.6	168.8
EU-27	90.6	90.9	92.1	94.8	97.3	100.0	102.7	105.1	106.9	110.0	112.2
EU-25	90.6	90.9	92.1	94.8	97.3	100.0	102.7	105.1	106.8	109.9	112.0
Belgium	85.9 p	87.0 p	89.5 p	94.5 p	95.9 p	100.4 p	100.6 p	100.0 p	99.2 p	100.9 p	102.2 p
Bulgaria						100.0 s	105.82 s	114.89 s	135.65 s	163.54 s	184.4 s
Czech Republic	:	:	98.0	91.8	94.6	100.0	103.3	106.5	110.7	113.8	118.2
Denmark	92.7	93.7	95.9	98.1	99.1	100.0	100.7	103.8	107.9	116.6	126.4
Germany	99.8 p	98.7 p	97.4 p	98.5 p	98.8 p	100.0 p	100.2 p	98.9 p	98.5 p	100.1 p	101.8 p
Estonia	:	:	:	82.6	92.4	100.6	123.5	140.9	141.7	159.2	182.4
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	99.4	107.5	109.9	112.5	117.2	123.7
Greece	82.9	85.4	87.8	90.1	91.7	99.9	104.2	109.3	114.0	119.1	122.6 p
Spain	88.4 e	86.9 e	88.9 e	94.2 e	97.4 e	100.0 e	103.8 e	110.1 e	113.5 e	116.3 e	118.0 e
France	85.0	86.2	88.6	92.5	96.8	99.9	104.0	107.1	109.7	113.4	114.7
Italy	96.8 s	97.4 s	98.5 s	99.6 s	100.5 s	100.0 s	99.3 s	98.8 s	98.1 s	95.7 s	95.2 s
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	109.2	112.2	110.7	114.1	119.7
Latvia	:	:	:	80.3	85.2	100.0	102.7	115.4	131.1	147.1	178.4
Lithuania	:	:	85.3	92.2	87.5	100.0	102.3	110.4	122.6	135.7	153.1
Luxembourg	78.0	79.3	91.0	93.2	90.5	100.0	102.0	106.4	110.4	112.0	112.9
Hungary	:	:	:	93.4	99.0	100.0	104.3	113.2	123.3	130.0	137.3
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	83.3 s	85.7 s	89.3 s	93.0 s	96.2 s	100.0 s	101.9 s	102.1 s	99.7 s	98.8 s	99.6 s
Austria	:	:	:	:	98.5	100.1	98.7	98.4	98.5	99.8	101.4
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	102.5	101.2	106.0	111.0	112.5
Portugal	78.0	81.3	83.2	91.2	96.9	100.0	102.9	102.9	100.4	102.6	104.5
Romania						99.7	100.3	101.1	106.7	121.8	143.0
Slovenia	:	:	:	93.5	79.5	100.0	115.2	119.9	123.4	127.0	136.3
Slovakia	78.0	82.2	75.9	79.4	92.7	100.0	104.6	110.6	104.7	111.1	122.0
Finland	81.9	85.3	88.8	93.7	96.5	101.2	105.3	108.3	112.7	117.6	123.5
Sweden	84.0	84.4	86.0	89.0	94.0	100.0	102.7	107.5	112.4	118.1	126.8
United Kingdom	:	:	:	92.5	95.7	100.0	105.7	112.0	116.0	122.8	125.4

s Eurostat estimate

e Estimated value

p Provisional value

EU data: except for motor vehicles, motorcycles. Data adjusted by working days

Russia data: Volume indices of retail trade turnover (including sales of vehicles and motorcycles). Data not adjusted by working days.

Table 7.4: Share of turnover in manufacturing total

NACE da-dn			
	EU-25 2004 ¹⁾	EU-27 2004 ¹⁾	Russia 2005 ³⁾
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco (nace da)	15.2	15.3	16.7
Manufacture of textiles and textile products; Leather and leather products (nace db+dc)	3.9	4.0	1.3
Manufacture of wood and wood products; Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing (nace dd+ de)	8.7	8.6	5.2
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel (nace df)	6.1	6.1	16.2 ⁴⁾
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres; rubber and plastic products (nace dg+dh)	4.0	14.4	9.8
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (nace di)	3.5	3.5	4.8
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products (nace dj)	11.5	11.5	21.5
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (nace dk+dl+dm)	33.5	33.4	19.9
Manufacturing n.e.c. (nace dn)	3.2	3.2	
Other manufacturing and production of other materials			4.6
TOTAL	99.6 ²⁾	99.9 ²⁾	100

¹⁾ Includes estimates based on non-confidential data. Difference between aggregates and total of components due to rounding.

²⁾ Total not 100 due to rounding

³⁾ By Russia the calculation of manufacturing structure based on indicator "shipment of own produced goods and services at actual prices"

⁴⁾ Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products.

Table 7.5: Production of pig iron, Production of crude steel

Thousand tonnes						
	2003		2004		2005	
	EU-25	Russia	EU-25	Russia	EU-25	Russia
Pig iron (code 2710T110)	67 812 e	48 811.5	81 379 e	50 426.7	70 355 e	49 175.1
Crude steel: non-alloy steel produced by other processes than in electric furnaces (code 2710T122)	56 157 e	54 722 ¹⁾	72 209 e	58 146 ¹⁾	53 828 e	59 038 ¹⁾
Crude steel: alloy steel other than stainless steel produced by other processes than in electric furnaces (code 2710T132)	10 463 e	7 879 ²⁾	10 780 e	7 287 ²⁾	8 052 e	7 057 ²⁾

e Estimated

¹⁾ Russia= Total production of non-alloy steel (produced in electric furnaces and by other processes)²⁾ Russia= Total production of alloy steel other than stainless steel (produced in electric furnaces and by other processes)

Table 7.6: Production of radio receivers

number of units			
Russia	2003	2004	2005
Production of radio receivers - total; units	278 132	194 481	313 189

	Number of units			EUR		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Radio receivers, portable, n.e.c. (code 32301159)	71 553	: ¹⁾	: ¹⁾	5 546 656	1 358 410	: ¹⁾
Radio receivers, with sound recording or reproducing apparatus (code 32301175)	599 978	419 011	429 325 ²⁾	185 120 823	114 573 290	94 580 642 ²⁾
Radio receivers, n.e.c. (code 32301179)	537 532	344 319	162 281 ²⁾	30 380 328	41 309 964	50 584 757 ²⁾

¹⁾ Data for this item is confidential and has been suppressed²⁾ At least one of the national figures in this EU aggregate is estimated

Table 7.7: Production of motor vehicles

Number of items			
Russia	2003	2004	2005
Motor vehicles production - total; units	1 011 624	1 110 180	1 068 565
Motor vehicles with engine \leq 90 horse-power (h.p.)	932 228	968 444	914 507
Motor vehicles with engine $>$ 90 h.p.	79 396	141 736	154 058
EU-25	2003	2004	2005
Motor vehicles with a petrol engine \leq 1000 cm ³ (excluding vehicles for transporting \geq 10 persons, snowmobiles, golf cars and similar vehicles) (code 34102133)	245 426	134 223	203 320
Motor vehicles with a petrol engine $>$ 1500 cm ³ (including motor caravans of a capacity $>$ 3000 cm ³) (excluding vehicles for transporting \geq 10 persons, snowmobiles, golf cars and similar vehicles) (code 34102230)	7 013 437	6 434 641	6 075 533

Table 7.8: Production of colour television receivers

Russia, thousand units			
	2003	2004	2005
Production of colour television receivers - total	2 376	4 691	6 277

EU-25	Number of units			Value in EUR		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Colour television projection// ojectors (code 32302020)	4 003 060	4 241 857	3 641 468	1 344 062 618	1 523 511 341	1 515 378 760
Colour televisions with //or player (code 32302030)	: ⁽¹⁾	1 537 829	1 717 912	341 887 607	546 834 464	615 171 918
Colour video monitors wit//de- ray tube (code 32302045)	1 432 572 ⁽²⁾	: ⁽¹⁾	1 341 242 ⁽²⁾	171 724 699	: ⁽¹⁾	144 396 844
Flat panel video monitor//de- ray tube) (code 32302049)	38 858	35 949	361 173 ⁽²⁾	90 466 593	: ⁽¹⁾	190 473 308
Colour television receivers// monitors) (32302050)	18 470 410	16 551 900 ⁽²⁾	11 299 529	4 676 422 661	3 895 489 877	2 203 966 513
Flat panel colour TV receive// tube (code 32302060)	832 750 ⁽²⁾	2 953 936 ⁽²⁾	6 790 461	714 361 752	2 191 408 730	4 770 138 770
Tuner blocks for CTV/VCR and//signals) (code 32302075)	4 260 065 ⁽²⁾	6 176 600	7 476 556	158 540 824	212 284 280	247 429 313
Satellite TV Receiver/Decode// tube) (code 32302079)	5 767 922	7 749 050	6 827 201	613 256 868	791 186 189	503 617 980

Table 7.9: Production of household-type refrigerators and washing-machines

	Number of items					
	2003		2004		2005	
	EU-25	Russia	EU-25	Russia	EU-25	Russia
Household-type refrigerators (including compression-type, electrical absorption-type) (excluding built-in) (code 29711133)	6 693 798 ⁽²⁾	2 003 885	7 195 947	2 369 840	6 325 994	2 518 361
Household or laundry-ty//and dry) (code 29542230)	39 781 ⁽²⁾		36 528 ⁽²⁾		39 986 ⁽²⁾	
Fully-automatic washing mach//dry) (code 29711330)	19 309 995		19 259 992		17 539 087	
Non-automatic washing ma- chin//dry) (code 29711350)	: ⁽¹⁾		: ⁽¹⁾		4 636 716	
Household washing machines, total		1 329 716		1 452 106		1581 889

¹⁾ Data for this item is confidential and has been suppressed.

²⁾ At least one of the national figures in this EU aggregate is estimated

Table 7.10 a) Sawnwood production

	1000 m ³												
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
Russia ¹⁾	27 661	23 042	20 512	19 088	19 549	20 583	19 593	19 022	20 546	21 554	22 319		
EU-27	82 996	82 286	88 012	91 135	94 160	100 071	97 760	99 045	102 100	105 876	109 594		
EU-25	80 962	80 336	85 891	88 674	91 017	96 364	94 369	95 017	97 522	100 719	104 704		
Belgium	ND	ND	ND	ND	1 056	1 150	1 275	1 175	1 215	1 235	1 285		
Luxembourg	ND	ND	ND	ND	133	133	133	133	133	133	133		
Belgium+ Luxembourg	1 184	1142	1 192	1 309	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Bulgaria	257	257	257	257	325	312	332	332	332	332	569		
Czech Republic	3 498	3 412	3 398	3 432	3 584	4 106	3 889	3 800	3 805	3 940	4 003		
Denmark	585	204	234	240	344	364	283	244	248	196	196		
Germany	14 207	14 369	14 832	15 074	16 110	16 340	16 131	17 119	17 596	19 538	22 121		
Estonia	353	403	732	853	1 200	1 436	1 623	1 825	1 954	2 029	2 200		
Ireland	678	687	642	675	811	888	925	818	1 005	939	894		
Greece	337	337	130	137	140	123	123	196	191	191	191		
Spain	3 312	3 130	3 130	3 228	3 102	3 760	4 275	3 524	3 630	3 730	3 660		
France	10 071	9 807	9 814	10 427	10 236	10 536	10 518	9 815	9 539	9 774	9 950		
Italy	1 862	1 662	1 766	1 615	1 630	1 630	1 600	1 605	1 590	1 580	1 590		
Cyprus	15	16	14	11	12	9	9	7	6	5	4		
Latvia	1 300	1 614	2 700	3 200	3 640	3 900	3 840	3 947	3 951	3 988	4 227		
Lithuania	940	1 450	1 250	1 150	1 150	1 300	1 200	1 300	1 400	1 450	1 500		
Hungary	231	288	320	349	308	291	264	293	299	205	215		
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Netherlands	428	362	401	350	362	389	268	258	269	273	279		
Austria	7 814	8 210	8 458	8 737	9 628	10 390	10 227	10 415	10 473	11 133	11 074		
Poland	3 870	3 747	4 214	4 320	4 137	4 262	3 083	3 180	3 360	3 743	3 930		
Portugal	1 831	1 831	1 831	1 590	1 430	1 427	1 492	1 298	1 383	1 060	1 010		
Romania	1 777	1 693	1 865	2 204	2 818	3 396	3 059	3 696	4 246	4 588	4 321		
Slovenia	513	498	512	666	455	439	460	506	511	512	490		
Slovakia	661	633	774	1 272	1 265	1 265	1 265	1 265	1 651	1 837	2 621		
Finland	10 007	9 847	11 497	12 367	12 768	13 420	12 770	13 390	13 745	13 544	12 269		
Sweden	14 970	14 396	15 695	15 150	14 858	16 176	15 988	16 172	16 800	16 900	18 000		
United Kingdom	2 295	2 291	2 356	2 523	2 658	2 630	2 728	2 731	2 768	2 783	2 862		

ND No data
1) Including sleepers.

Figure 7.10 b) Sawnwood production in EU countries and in Russia

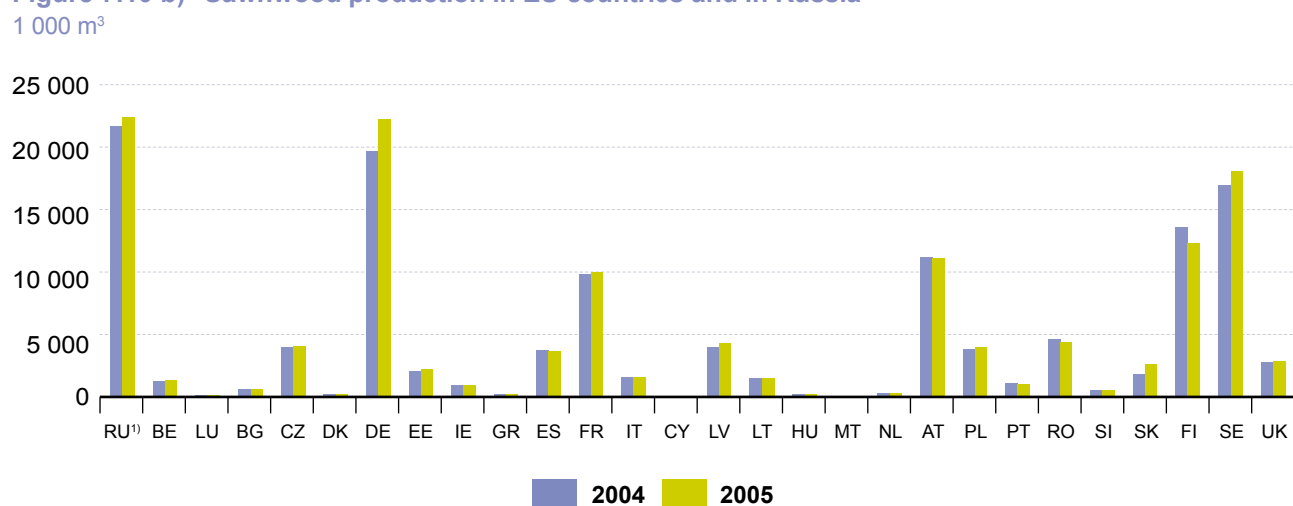
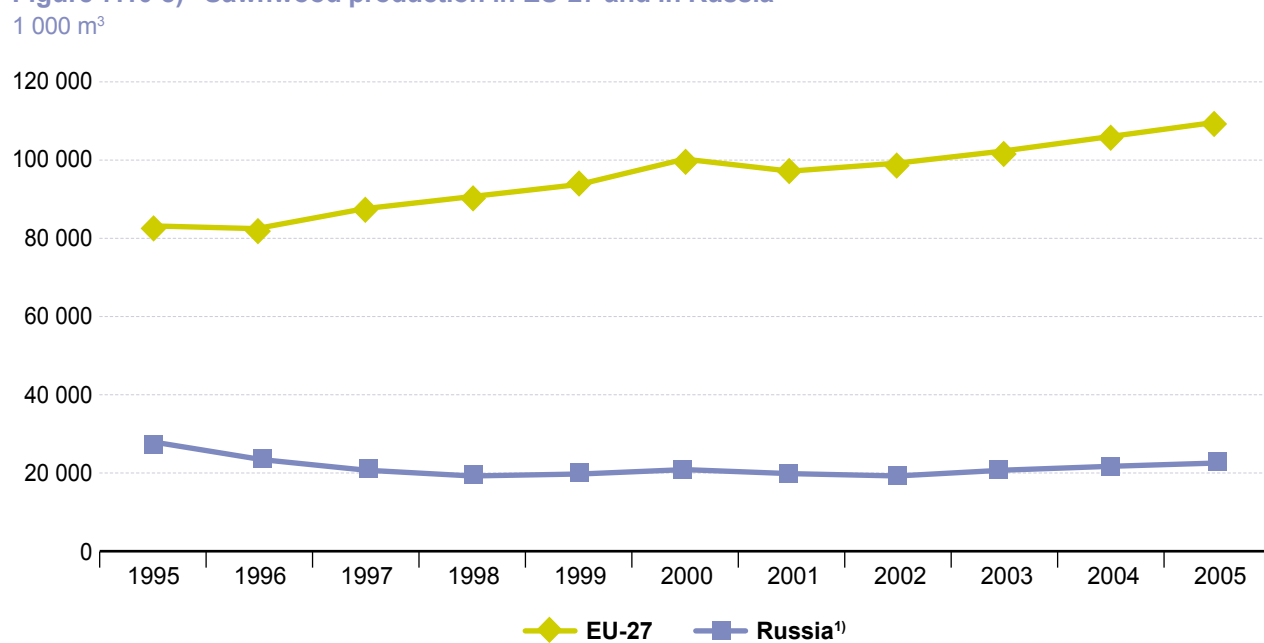


Figure 7.10 c) Sawnwood production in EU-27 and in Russia



¹) Including sleepers.

Table 7.11 a) Paper and paperboard production

1 000 tonnes												
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Russia	4 073	3 224	3 339	3 597	4 547	5 312	5 667	5 980	6 377	6 827	7 126	
EU-27	76 238	77 372	80 282	82 151	84 782	89 698	88 028	90 545	92 646	97 289	97 549	
EU-25	75 710	76 931	79 831	81 697	84 367	89 222	87 462	90 004	92 032	96 509	96 852	
Belgium	ND	ND	ND	ND	1 666	1 727	1 662	1 704	1 919	1 957	1 897	
Luxembourg	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Belgium+Luxembourg	1416	1509	1618	1831	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Bulgaria	153	153	153	153	126	136	171	171	171	326	326	
Czech Republic	756	741	750	768	770	804	864	870	920	934	969	
Denmark	362	367	390	393	397	263	389	384	388	402	423	
Germany	15 284	15 458	15 911	16 311	16 742	18 182	17 879	18 526	19 310	20 391	21 679	
Estonia	36	41	38	43	48	54	70	75	64	66	68	
Ireland	42	42	42	42	42	43	43	44	45	45	45	
Greece	833	749	604	622	352	496	495	493	493	510	510	
Spain	3 684	3 768	3 668	3 545	4 436	4 765	5 131	5 365	5 437	5 526	5 697	
France	8 302	8 420	8 867	9 161	9 603	10 006	9 625	9 809	9 939	10 255	10 332	
Italy	6 949	7 194	7 929	8 254	8 568	9 129	8 926	9 317	9 491	9 667	9 999	
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Latvia	18	19	21	18	19	16	24	33	38	38	39	
Lithuania	70	64	42	37	37	53	68	78	92	99	113	
Hungary	321	363	410	482	473	506	495	517	546	579	571	
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Netherlands	2 962	3 011	3 130	3 180	3 256	3 333	3 174	3 346	3 339	3 459	3 471	
Austria	3 614	3 720	3 884	4 009	4 141	4 385	4 250	4 419	4 565	4 852	4 950	
Poland	1 477	1 528	1 660	1 718	1 839	1 934	2 086	2 342	2 461	2 635	2 732	
Portugal	1 050	1 086	1 114	1 136	1 163	1 290	1 419	1 537	1 530	1 664	1 577	
Romania	375	288	298	301	289	340	395	370	443	454	371	
Slovenia	449	456	430	491	417	411	633	704	436	767	762	
Slovakia	739	701	674	597	803	925	988	710	674	798	858	
Finland	11 922	12 081	12 519	12 703	12 947	13 509	12 502	12 789	13 058	14 036	12 391	
Sweden	9 120	9 236	9 654	9 879	10 071	10 786	10 534	10 724	11 061	11 589	11 736	
United Kingdom	6 305	6 375	6 476	6 477	6 576	6 605	6 204	6 218	6 226	6 240	6 033	

ND No data

Figure 7.11 b) Paper and paperboard production in EU countries and in Russia
100 tonnes

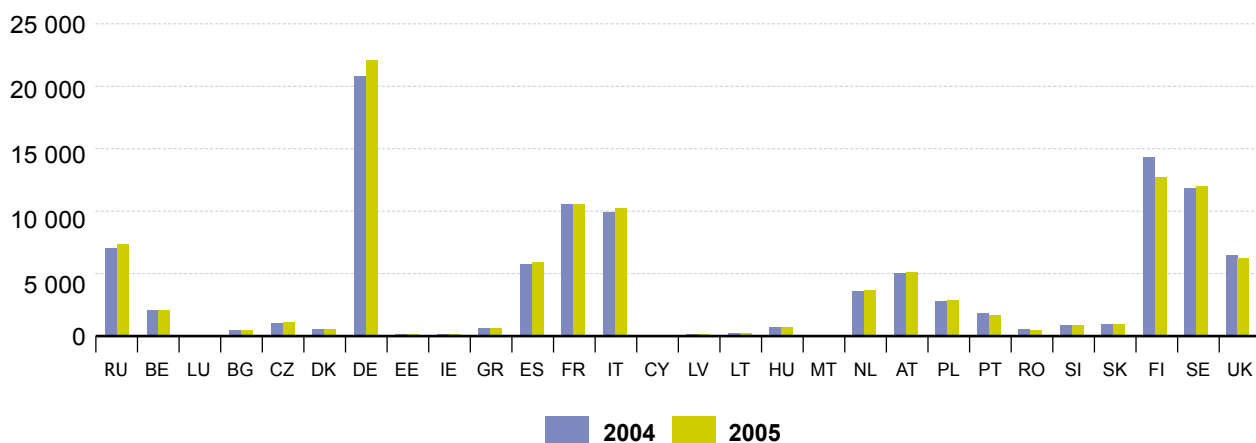


Figure 7.11 c) Paper and paperboard production in EU-27 and in Russia
100 tonnes

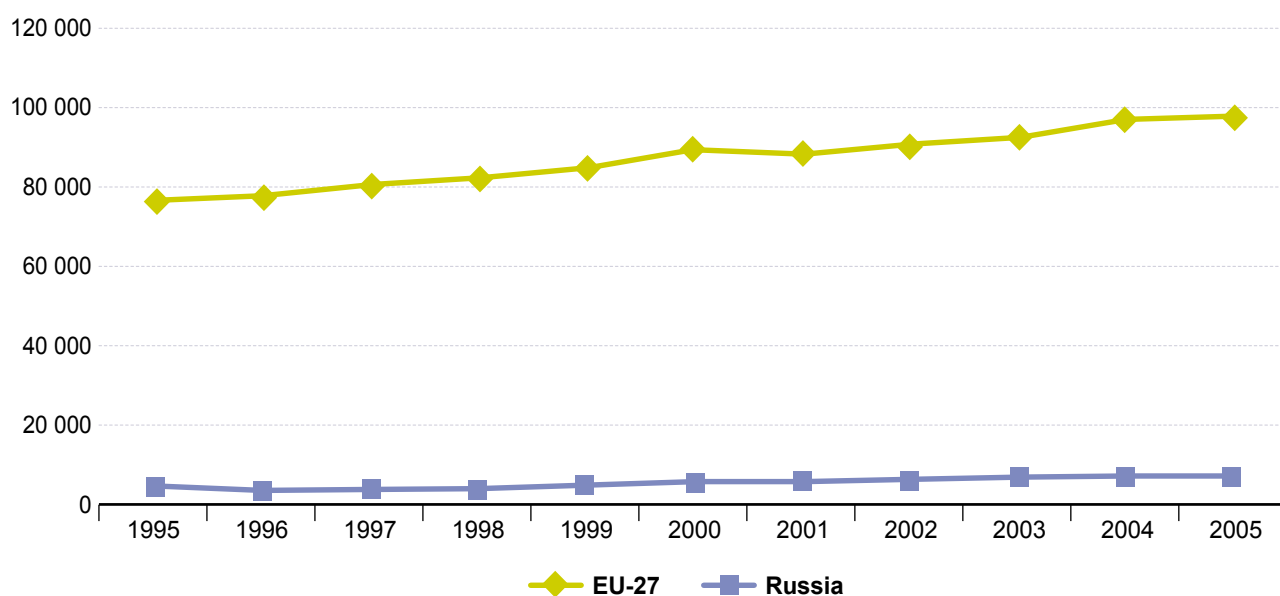


Table 7.12: Gross electricity generation

Terawatt hour											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	860	847	834	827	846	878	891	891	916	932	953
EU-27	2 733	2 830	2 841	2 910	2 939	3 022	3 108	3 117	3 216	3 289	3 310
Belgium	74	76	79	83	85	84	80	82	85	85	87
Bulgaria	42	43	43	42	38	41	44	43	43	42	44
Czech Republic	61	64	65	65	65	73	75	76	83	84	83
Denmark	37	54	44	41	39	36	38	39	46	40	36
Germany	536	555	552	557	555	572	586	572	599	617	620
Estonia	9	9	9	9	8	9	8	9	10	10	10
Ireland	18	19	20	21	22	24	25	25	25	26	25
Greece	42	43	44	46	50	54	54	55	58	59	60
Spain	167	174	190	195	209	225	238	246	263	280	294
France	494	513	505	511	524	541	550	559	567	574	575
Italy	241	244	251	260	266	277	279	284	294	303	304
Cyprus	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Latvia	4	3	5	6	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Lithuania	14	17	15	18	14	11	15	18	19	19	15
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
Hungary	34	35	35	37	38	35	36	36	34	34	36
Malta	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	81	85	87	91	87	90	94	96	97	101	100
Austria	57	55	57	57	61	62	62	62	60	64	66
Poland	139	143	143	143	142	145	146	144	152	154	157
Portugal	33	35	34	39	43	44	47	46	47	45	47
Romania	59	61	57	53	51	52	54	55	57	56	59
Slovenia	13	13	13	14	13	14	14	15	14	15	15
Slovakia	26	25	25	25	28	31	32	32	31	31	31
Finland	64	69	69	70	69	70	74	75	84	86	71
Sweden	148	141	149	158	155	146	162	147	135	152	158
United Kingdom	334	347	345	362	368	377	385	387	398	395	401

Table 7.13: Total gross electricity - total imports

Gigawatt hour											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	18 377	12 356	7 151	8 261	8 364	8 795	9 798	5 154	8 241	12 179	10 139
EU-27	193 289	206 355	206 814	198 193	227 228	261 610	258 875	284 907	290 384	280 567	324 258
Belgium	9 398	9 637	9 975	7 828	9 059	11 645	15 818	16 658	14 664	14 567	14 328
Bulgaria	1 961	1 803	785	564	1 670	964	1 092	2 040	1 194	741	799
Czech Republic	6 722	8 811	9 013	8 383	8 983	8 725	9 380	9 502	10 086	9 776	12 351
Denmark	4 013	3 781	3 796	3 280	4 963	8 417	8 199	8 939	7 023	8 673	12 943
Germany	39 735	37 404	38 012	38 315	40 598	45 134	45 779	48 370	49 107	48 187	56 861
Estonia	245	240	210	138	138	258	269	412	93	347	345
Ireland	20	53	64	152	290	169	38	565	1 176	1 574	2 045
Greece	1 390	2 664	3 003	2 500	1 811	1 729	3 562	4 602	4 169	4 854	5 616
Spain	7 633	6 750	4 597	8 964	11 959	12 268	10 177	12 504	9 520	8 111	10 212
France	2 860	3 617	4 238	4 590	4 965	3 695	4 471	3 705	6 959	6 571	8 035
Italy	38 662	38 149	39 827	41 633	42 538	44 831	48 927	51 519	51 486	46 426	50 264
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	2 647	3 438	1 824	914	2 597	2 108	2 340	2 838	2 671	2 733	2 855
Lithuania	5 270	4 182	4 524	4 572	4 893	5 150	4 442	4 532	4 144	4 293	5 641
Luxembourg	5 746	5 712	6 032	6 338	6 212	6 457	6 390	6 377	6 481	6 506	6 392
Hungary	3 210	3 473	4 410	3 354	4 349	9 523	10 403	12 605	14 077	10 524	15 637
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	11 979	11 288	13 107	12 234	22 408	22 946	21 492	20 870	20 801	21 405	23 691
Austria	7 287	9 428	9 007	10 304	11 608	13 824	14 467	15 375	19 002	16 629	20 397
Poland	4 356	4 801	5 357	4 608	3 491	3 290	4 306	4 469	4 985	5 312	5 002
Portugal	2 655	4 116	5 376	3 974	3 628	4 698	3 741	5 329	5 898	8 612	9 626
Romania	755	2 242	1 038	1 181	1 103	774	767	436	962	2 584	2 321
Slovenia	740	855	824	711	596	4 232	3 154	3 794	5 975	6 314	7 234
Slovakia	3 448	5 945	6 825	5 342	5 050	5 951	6 065	6 710	8 623	8 731	8 005
Finland	8 501	5 367	8 103	9 582	11 356	12 206	11 769	13 464	11 882	11 667	17 922
Sweden	7 720	15 885	10 252	6 102	8 456	18 308	11 164	20 110	24 287	15 646	14 576
United Kingdom	16 336	16 714	16 615	12 630	14 507	14 308	10 663	9 182	5 119	9 784	11 160

Table 7.14: Total gross electricity - total exports

Gigawatt hour											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	37 982	31 846	26 840	26 274	22 521	22 850	25 659	18 097	21 619	19 799	22 520
EU-27	175 746	209 370	203 875	199 067	215 988	241 996	254 033	272 455	292 104	287 820	312 942
Belgium	5 326	5 446	6 705	6 435	8 207	7 319	6 712	9 070	8 254	6 790	8 024
Bulgaria	2 121	2 252	4 335	4 211	3 627	5 584	8 017	8 335	5 125	6 620	8 380
Czech Republic	6 304	8 814	10 201	10 844	12 258	18 742	18 919	20 889	26 299	25 493	24 985
Denmark	4 806	19 182	11 048	7 600	7 275	7 752	8 774	11 010	15 568	11 545	11 574
Germany	34 911	42 670	40 361	38 953	39 558	42 077	42 122	38 372	52 379	50 808	61 427
Estonia	1 005	1 100	1 184	528	734	1 187	891	1 102	1 989	2 141	1 953
Ireland	35	182	76	73	49	71	288	62	10	-	1
Greece	593	1 314	709	890	1 647	1 740	1 062	1 706	2 076	2 034	1 836
Spain	3 147	5 690	7 670	5 562	6 240	7 827	6 727	7 175	8 257	11 139	11 555
France	72 701	72 428	69 634	62 152	68 108	73 174	72 861	80 739	73 373	68 588	68 331
Italy	1 235	760	995	901	528	484	549	922	518	791	1 109
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	391	211	1	384	642	322	457	490	38	636	707
Lithuania	7 948	9 341	8 049	10 654	7 575	6 486	8 406	11 018	11 674	11 488	8 607
Luxembourg	743	806	846	924	655	735	744	2 939	2 777	3 132	3 131
Hungary	805	1 276	2 261	2 614	3 286	6 083	7 232	8 349	7 138	3 056	9 410
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	586	699	475	420	3 968	4 031	4 209	4 488	3 809	5 188	5 398
Austria	9 757	8 476	9 775	10 467	13 507	15 192	14 252	14 676	13 389	13 548	17 732
Poland	7 157	7 925	7 542	8 082	8 426	9 663	11 035	11 537	15 146	14 605	16 188
Portugal	1 741	3 005	2 477	3 700	4 488	3 767	3 502	3 430	3 104	2 131	2 802
Romania	456	1 435	817	715	1 930	1 470	2 077	3 290	3 046	3 766	5 224
Slovenia	2 392	2 516	2 520	2 630	1 934	5 553	4 926	4 928	5 811	7 094	7 558
Slovakia	2 065	2 353	2 743	3 091	4 912	8 647	9 743	10 867	10 878	10 593	11 270
Finland	279	1 706	450	276	232	326	1 810	1 539	7 030	6 797	933
Sweden	9 401	9 746	12 960	16 799	15 938	13 630	18 454	14 754	11 457	17 750	21 968
United Kingdom	23	37	41	162	263	134	264	768	2 959	2 294	2 839

Table 7.15 Final consumption, electricity

	Gigawatt hour														
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005				
Russia ¹⁾	840 422	827 693	814 442	809 145	832 068	863 709	875 423	878 342	902 908	924 245	940 703				
EU-27	2 248 870	2 314 844	2 351 546	2 398 742	2 437 523	2 515 834	2 591 005	2 599 353	2 665 967	2 717 455	2 755 978 p				
Belgium	68 439	69 866	71 817	73 957	74 505	77 539	78 138	78 443	79 677	80 603	80 182				
Bulgaria	28 689	29 890	26 624	25 860	23 728	24 132	24 530	24 041	25 110	24 882	25 678				
Czech Republic	48 026	50 232	49 594	48 837	48 089	49 351	50 856	50 789	52 376	53 801	55 246				
Denmark	30 882	31 682	31 876	32 043	32 180	32 454	32 565	32 515	32 370	33 028	33 514				
Germany	452 551	458 018	461 761	466 476	467 483	482 603	505 280	498 840	509 265	513 327	517 504				
Estonia	4 484	4 828	5 146	5 119	4 763	4 969	5 134	5 272	5 573	5 892	6 023				
Ireland	14 851	15 853	16 715	17 700	18 854	20 288	21 024	21 769	23 033	23 058	24 352				
Greece	34 087	35 562	37 214	39 315	40 879	43 151	44 535	46 564	48 598	49 738	50 904				
Spain	140 911	147 182	159 002	165 173	177 252	188 459	200 953	206 535	219 988	230 669	242 222 p				
France	342 577	355 549	355 171	367 156	374 677	384 903	395 776	393 489	408 248	419 636	422 523				
Italy	237 736	240 188	247 814	254 747	261 030	272 547	277 328	282 305	290 964	295 042	300 376				
Cyprus	2 223	2 299	2 382	2 615	2 768	2 996	3 110	3 385	3 645	3 749	3 960				
Latvia	4 430	4 099	4 154	4 461	4 426	4 439	4 523	4 849	5 180	5 381	5 701				
Lithuania	6 345	6 512	6 721	6 729	6 520	6 171	6 406	6 693	7 142	7 612	7 930				
Luxembourg	4 996	4 917	5 133	5 297	5 510	5 716	5 633	5 673	6 015	6 377	6 158				
Hungary	27 743	28 683	28 837	28 972	28 938	29 441	30 543	31 484	31 396	31 818	32 336				
Malta	1 259	1 339	1 360	1 402	1 460	1 567	1 569	1 657	1 817	1 798	1 720				
Netherlands	83 077	86 192	89 515	92 744	94 722	97 938	99 428	99 736	100 520	103 118	104 507				
Austria	45 976	47 541	48 102	48 896	50 989	52 036	53 530	53 952	54 684	55 686	56 796				
Poland	89 584	93 306	94 634	94 848	92 084	96 727	96 857	95 504	98 189	99 757	98 835				
Portugal	28 804	30 229	31 940	33 846	36 120	38 373	39 937	41 473	43 164	44 668	46 322				
Romania	36 354	39 727	38 370	36 550	33 888	33 912	36 265	35 575	37 465	38 736	39 046				
Slovenia	9 384	9 496	9 850	10 090	10 361	10 521	10 942	11 689	12 047	12 546	12 742				
Slovakia	21 730	23 479	22 840	21 020	22 747	22 010	23 452	22 760	22 985	24 027	22 850				
Finland	65 217	66 515	70 361	72 806	74 200	75 446	77 296	79 681	80 855	83 128	80 935				
Sweden	124 573	126 004	125 361	126 439	126 580	128 725	132 673	131 279	129 443	130 361	132 373				
United Kingdom	293 942	305 656	309 252	315 644	322 770	329 420	332 722	333 401	336 218	339 017	345 243				

¹⁾ Apparent consumption = Production + Imports - Exports.

p Provisional value

Table 7.16 Primary production of crude oil

1000 tonnes											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia ¹⁾	306 827	301 228	305 643	303 283	305 167	323 517	348 133	379 563	421 341	459 318	470 175
EU-27	166 308	165 841	164 536	168 153	174 152	166 553	155 664	158 145	148 457	138 079	125 838
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	43	32	28	33	40	42	34	37	30	30	30
Czech Republic	146	152	163	179	183	175	183	265	317	306	313
Denmark	9 170	10 122	11 145	11 432	14 465	17 780	16 887	18 143	18 143	19 262	18 517
Germany	2 926	2 874	2 804	2 934	2 746	3 166	3 278	3 509	3 690	3 463	3 471
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	457	514	465	315	16	279	191	189	137	133	100
Spain	783	512	371	529	299	227	338	316	322	255	166
France	2 913	2 513	2 132	1 960	1 795	1 666	1 632	1 317	1 405	1 364	1 227
Italy	5 236	5 452	5 948	5 622	5 022	4 585	4 097	5 535	5 570	5 445	6 111
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	128	155	212	277	232	316	471	434	382	302	216
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2 302	2 119	1 972	1 823	1 777	1 649	1 540	1 582	1 598	1 560	1 412
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	3 479	3 103	2 930	2 661	2 535	2 350	2 263	3 074	3 076	2 891	2 269
Austria	1 078	1 045	1 027	1 047	1 063	1 072	1 012	948	1 011	1 061	965
Poland	292	317	289	360	434	653	767	728	765	886	848
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	6 951	6 852	6 751	6 553	6 379	6 288	6 238	6 072	5 890	5 705	5 437
Slovenia	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	74	71	64	60	66	59	54	52	48	42	34
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	130 324	130 007	128 234	132 367	137 099	126 245	116 679	115 944	106 073	95 374	84 722

¹⁾ Extraction of crude oil, including gas condensate.

Table 7.17: Primary production of natural gas 1995-1999

Terajoule (TJ)					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Russia ¹⁾	595 467 million m ³	601 472 million m ³	571 062 million m ³	591 400 million m ³	591 646 million m ³
Russia ²⁾	22 526 517	22 753 686	21 603 275	22 372 662	22 381 968
EU-27	8 790 646	9 765 550	9 357 431	9 273 180	9 444 907
EU-25	8 116 793	9 123 714	8 802 166	8 753 416	8 923 249
Belgium	10	80	6	-	17
Bulgaria	1 841	1 534	1 307	1 088	990
Czech Republic	9 210	8 466	7 597	7 877	8 153
Denmark	218 724	265 777	327 836	317 935	326 735
Germany	702 426	759 299	747 980	728 981	777 245
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	104 630	100 844	88 678	65 448	51 329
Greece	2 041	2 154	2 088	1 874	117
Spain	17 650	19 812	7 571	4 762	6 084
France	129 928	111 953	98 949	85 475	77 670
Italy	760 448	761 235	734 074	724 243	665 836
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	176 203	167 529	156 294	137 951	122 074
Netherlands	2 812 399	3 179 381	2 818 715	2 680 135	2 517 547
Austria	58 670	59 071	56 544	62 084	68 778
Poland	147 432	146 081	149 056	151 125	144 314
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	672 012	640 302	553 958	518 676	520 668
Slovenia	724	518	480	319	227
Slovakia	12 288	11 246	10 347	9 299	7 619
Finland	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	2 964 010	3 530 268	3 595 951	3 775 908	4 149 504

¹⁾ Extraction of natural gas

²⁾ Eurostat estimate. For comparability purposes in the present publication, the original Russian data expressed in million cubic meters have been converted into terajoule; the conversion factor used is 1 cubic metre = 37.83 megajoule, Source: Energy Statistics Manual

Table 7.17: Primary production of natural gas 2000-2005

Terajoule (TJ)						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia ¹⁾	583 933 million m ³	581 443 million m ³	595 106 million m ³	620 234 million m ³	632 623 million m ³	640 801 million m ³
Russia ²⁾	22 090 185	21 995 989	22 512 860	23 463 452	23 932 128	24 241 502
EU-27	9 655 622	9 684 044	9 503 470	9 295 119	9 437 894	8 746 749
EU-25	9 144 812	9 181 695	9 009 654	8 809 387	8 942 703	8 277 560
Belgium	96	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	573	853	752	597	12 432	17 884
Czech Republic	7 876	5 671	5 338	6 098	7 555	7 170
Denmark	344 785	353 062	353 693	335 062	395 033	436 520
Germany	735 038	741 143	743 728	740 615	685 342	661 721
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	44 581	30 639	31 519	25 293	32 025	21 437
Greece	1 968	1 870	1 973	1 442	1 337	851
Spain	6 883	21 904	21 718	9 149	14 398	6 694
France	69 999	70 222	67 438	59 621	51 530	38 509
Italy	633 716	580 723	557 137	529 017	493 813	459 905
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	115 143	115 224	109 582	106 329	110 100	108 422
Netherlands	2 414 593	2 591 786	2 524 867	2 428 905	2 864 924	2 617 469
Austria	71 308	68 414	74 295	82 603	77 550	65 281
Poland	154 138	162 449	166 037	167 997	182 698	180 700
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	510 237	501 496	493 064	485 135	482 759	451 305
Slovenia	281	240	240	199	201	160
Slovakia	6 182	7 009	6 754	7 745	6 603	5 876
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	4 538 225	4 431 339	4 345 335	4 309 312	4 019 594	3 666 845

¹⁾ Extraction of natural gas

²⁾ Eurostat estimate. For comparability purposes in the present publication, the original Russian data expressed in million cubic meters have been converted into terajoule; the conversion factor used is 1 cubic metre = 37.83 megajoule, Source: Energy Statistics Manual

Table 7.18: Imports of natural gas 1995-1999

Terajoule (TJ)					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Russia ¹⁾	3.9 billion m ³	4.7 billion m ³	4.4 billion m ³	3.0 billion m ³	4.1 billion m ³
Russia ²⁾	147 537	177 801	166 452	113 490	155 103
EU-27	8 368 773	9 341 999	9 378 511	9 590 480	10 447 609
EU-25	7 933 477	8 858 913	9 011 816	9 266 925	10 201 270
Belgium	484 665	552 602	524 752	578 325	627 007
Bulgaria	212 258	220 040	179 192	145 145	128 240
Czech Republic	298 871	351 241	354 110	354 193	346 211
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	2 573 617	2 919 984	2 845 235	2 760 192	2 865 234
Estonia	27 098	29 884	29 038	27 560	26 790
Ireland	3 946	22 489	40 261	64 933	88 099
Greece	-	357	6 017	32 111	56 575
Spain	349 881	386 809	536 854	560 924	646 766
France	1 307 646	1 410 181	1 419 433	1 434 395	1 649 710
Italy	1 328 676	1 417 359	1 489 138	1 624 813	1 885 340
Latvia	46 490	40 284	48 755	51 124	47 709
Lithuania	94 366	100 884	93 134	81 578	84 953
Luxembourg	25 916	28 430	29 131	29 434	30 511
Hungary	257 342	337 982	304 682	329 423	340 509
Netherlands	128 446	189 802	240 675	240 252	360 586
Austria	252 025	260 237	238 603	246 410	241 433
Poland	271 470	294 565	307 719	301 795	291 046
Portugal	-	-	4 616	32 434	90 866
Romania	223 038	263 046	187 503	178 410	118 099
Slovenia	34 902	33 377	36 497	37 797	39 489
Slovakia	210 880	235 501	240 167	249 140	243 945
Finland	132 093	138 037	135 221	155 171	155 283
Sweden	35 102	37 613	37 155	36 826	36 905
United Kingdom	70 045	71 295	50 623	38 095	46 303

¹⁾ Total imports of natural gas

²⁾ Eurostat estimate. For comparability purposes in the present publication, the original Russian data expressed in million cubic meters have been converted into terajoule; the conversion factor used is 1 cubic metre = 37.83 megajoule, Source: Energy Statistics Manual

Table 7.18: Imports of natural gas 2000-2005

	Terajoule (TJ)					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia ¹⁾	13.0 billion m ³	4.2 billion m ³	7.2 billion m ³	8.7 billion m ³	6.9 billion m ³	7.7 billion m ³
Russia ²⁾	491 790	158 886	272 376	329 121	261 027	291291
EU-27	11 232 751	11 487 136	12 422 080	13 142 336	13 775 622	14 743 856
EU-25	10 979 037	11 252 705	12 160 257	12 835 643	13 473 224	14 434 581
Belgium	617 685	610 993	635 134	662 591	677 290	660 160
Bulgaria	127 563	127 044	116 222	109 593	111 129	114 340
Czech Republic	348 100	359 894	368 354	360 045	333 350	353 726
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	2 841 697	2 951 423	3 063 709	3 187 328	3 389 857	3 420 663
Estonia	30 797	33 050	27 714	31 635	36 032	37 201
Ireland	115 259	136 078	139 612	145 769	137 683	140 007
Greece	78 551	77 680	81 622	93 138	101 125	108 495
Spain	719 516	736 262	880 596	984 756	1 145 112	1 407 156
France	1 696 095	1 663 132	1 744 261	1 788 025	1 857 438	1 936 328
Italy	2 188 731	2 086 927	2 259 025	2 392 454	2 587 295	2 798 826
Latvia	51 790	50 565	53 210	65 403	80 880	66 710
Lithuania	96 041	99 763	100 879	109 549	108 991	115 949
Luxembourg	31 191	32 311	48 986	49 499	55 794	54 829
Hungary	341 792	362 207	404 952	462 396	431 618	456 244
Netherlands	580 346	712 810	892 010	849 263	628 124	764 779
Austria	245 062	248 152	258 276	317 283	331 352	377 950
Poland	308 917	335 498	312 390	350 607	379 467	398 547
Portugal	94 864	104 769	126 847	122 968	153 733	181 102
Romania	126 151	107 387	145 601	197 100	191 269	194 935
Slovenia	38 125	39 299	37 898	41 982	41 608	43 049
Slovakia	265 484	289 053	294 203	278 951	292 628	282 145
Finland	159 201	172 446	171 371	190 004	183 779	167 381
Sweden	36 092	40 720	41 439	41 322	41 142	39 199
United Kingdom	93 701	109 673	217 769	310 675	478 926	624 135

¹⁾ Total imports of natural gas

²⁾ Eurostat estimate. For comparability purposes in the present publication, the original Russian data expressed in million cubic meters have been converted into terajoule; the conversion factor used is 1 cubic metre = 37.83 megajoule, Source: Energy Statistics Manual

Table 7.19: Exports of natural gas 1995-1999

Terajoule (TJ)					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Russia ¹⁾	192 billion m ³	199 billion m ³	201 billion m ³	203 billion m ³	205 billion m ³
Russia ²⁾	7 263 360	7 528 170	7 603 830	7 679 490	7 755 150
EU-27	1 609 953	1 926 492	1 819 756	1 716 662	1 926 849
EU-25	1 609 953	1 926 492	1 819 756	1 716 662	1 926 849
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	37	113	38	38	0
Denmark	69 610	79 350	129 852	117 136	119 443
Germany	112 509	129 889	139 563	152 992	199 636
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-
France	28 674	32 443	54 072	32 836	30 456
Italy	1 447	1 635	1 600	1 791	1 943
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	76	173
Netherlands	1 355 195	1 626 777	1 415 150	1 295 709	1 269 699
Austria	634	-	-	767	-
Poland	1 184	1 554	1 483	1 542	1 539
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	228	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	40 435	54 731	77 998	113 775	303 960

¹⁾ Total exports of natural gas

²⁾ Eurostat estimate. For comparability purposes in the present publication, the original Russian data expressed in million cubic meters have been converted into terajoule; the conversion factor used is 1 cubic metre = 37.83 megajoule, Source: Energy Statistics Manual

Table 7.19: Exports of natural gas 2000-2005

Terajoule (TJ)						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia ¹⁾	194 billion m ³	181 billion m ³	186 billion m ³	189 billion m ³	200 billion m ³	207 billion m ³
Russia ²⁾	7 339 020	6 847 230	7 036 380	7 149 870	7 566 000	7 830 810
EU-27	2 276 195	2 592 501	2 782 522	2 744 554	2 829 312	2 796 238
EU-25	2 276 195	2 592 501	2 782 522	2 744 554	2 829 312	2 796 238
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	38	-	38	1 928	3 329	3 220
Denmark	134 087	142 090	138 837	120 692	171 722	233 085
Germany	196 326	244 115	269 209	282 769	324 436	362 714
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	31 680	37 181	35 068	41 904	58 546	42 020
Italy	1 907	2 365	14 516	14 516	15 050	15 088
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	3004	134	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1 380 051	1 651 219	1 750 281	1 603 074	1 784 604	1 738 959
Austria	696	16 184	30 334	40 567	59 069	38 916
Poland	1 562	1 573	1 605	1 767	1 753	1 667
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	14 309
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	526 844	497 640	542 634	637 337	410 803	346 260

¹⁾ Total exports of natural gas

²⁾ Eurostat estimate. For comparability purposes in the present publication, the original Russian data expressed in million cubic meters have been converted into terajoule; the conversion factor used is 1 cubic metre = 37.83 megajoule, Source: Energy Statistics Manual

Methodological notes

Short-term indicators (tables 7.1-7.3)

General

Industrial short term indicators: Comprising information (variables) is necessary to provide a uniform basis for the analysis of the short-term evolution of supply and demand, production factors and prices. They are collected from samples or businesses using less intensive and quicker surveys. These variables are transmitted to Eurostat according to Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 of 19 May 1998, amended by Regulation (EC) No 1158/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2005.

Compilation of European aggregates: For the calculation of the EU-25 aggregates, Eurostat applies the so-called direct method. For production indices, working day adjusted data from Member States are used to calculate a weighted mean in order to compile a working day adjusted EU-25 series. For the other variables gross data are used. Missing components are estimated with autoregressive integrated moving average models, hereafter referred as ARIMA models. The seasonally adjusted EU-25 series are then produced using TRAMO/SEATS.

Further details on the methodology for EU short-term statistics indicators can be found at Eurostat web site www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat

Concepts and definitions

Domestic industrial output price index: Output Price Indices (The Total Output Price Index, Domestic Output price Index and Non-domestic Output Price Index) or Producer Price Indices are business cycle indicators showing the monthly development of transaction prices of economic activities. They can be an early indicator of inflationary pressures in the economy, but also record the evolution of prices over longer periods of time.

The Output Price Index for an economic activity measures the average price development of all goods and related services. The prices collected in period t should refer to orders booked during period t (moment of order) and not the moment when the commodities leave the factory gates.

Price indices are calculated as a weighted average for the relevant products. The collected price information refers preferably to a particular day in the middle of the reference period. If no price information is available for the day in question, the price may represent an average over the whole period.

All price-determining characteristics of the products are taken into account (e.g. quantity of units sold, transport provided, rebates, service conditions, guarantee conditions, destination). The specification must be such that in subsequent reference periods the observation unit is able to uniquely identify the product and to provide the appropriate price per unit.

Turnover indices in retail trade are business cycle indicators which show the monthly activity of the retail sector in value and volume. The volume measure of the retail trade turnover index is more commonly referred to as the index of the volume of (retail) sales.

Retail trade turnover indices are short-term indicators for final domestic demand.

Structural business statistics (SBS) (table 7.4)

General

Structural business statistics (SBS) describe the structure, conduct and performance of economic activities, down to the most detailed activity level (several hundred sectors). SBS describe the economy through the observation of units engaged in an economic activity, which in SBS is generally the enterprise. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations and may comprise one or more legal units. Note that enterprises that are active in more than one economic activity (and the turnover they generate and the persons they employ, etc.) will be classified under the NACE (Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community) which is the principal activity, normally the one that generates the largest amount of value added. These data are collected within the framework of a Council Regulation on Structural Business Statistics (EC, EURATOM) No. 58/97 of December 1996; according to the definitions and breakdowns specified in the Commission Regulations implementing it.

Note that EU aggregates include rounded estimates based on non-confidential data, with differences between aggregates and total of components due to the rounding.

For more information and links to publications, data and background information see Eurostat web site www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat Dedicated section European business.

Concepts and definition

Share of turnover in manufacturing total (variable 94270)

This is one indicator of the relative importance of different manufacturing activities, where the turnover they generate is related to the total of the manufacturing industry. 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 in 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 extra-ordinary income in company accounts is excluded from turnover. Operating subsidies received from public authorities or the institutions of the European Union are also excluded.

Production data / Prodcum (Tables 7.5-7.9)

General

Annual statistics on the value and volume of production of manufactured goods (PRODCOM) are obtained by each European Union Member State by surveying manufacturing enterprises with more than 20 employees. The surveys are conducted in the 6 months following the end of the reference year. The results for each country are sent to Eurostat where they are aggregated to obtain EU totals.

Production is measured by the value in Euro and a volume unit that depends on the product. Of the products listed in this publication, pig iron and crude steel are given in tonnes, while all other goods are given as the number of items produced.

The Prodcom list is a list of products, Prodcom headings. The Prodcom list is based on the Statistical classification of products by activity in the European Economic Community (the CPA) and linked with the Combined Nomenclature (the CN).

If national data is confidential, it is still included in EU totals as far as this is possible without revealing the individual confidential figures.

If national data is missing, estimates are made and included in the EU totals. These totals are marked as estimates.

For more information and data see dedicated section on Eurostat web site: www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat : Dedicated section *Theme Industry, Trade and Services / Dedicated section / Statistics by product (Prodcom)* Full EU PRODCOM statistics can also be obtained from here.

Sawnwood, paper and paperboard (tables 7.10-7.11)

Concepts and definitions

Sawnwood is wood that has been produced either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and that exceeds 6 mm in thickness. It includes planks, beams, joists, boards, rafters, scantlings, laths, boxboards and “lumber”, etc., in the following forms: unplaned, planed, end-jointed, etc. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume (m³).

Paper and paperboard comprises the sum of graphic papers, sanitary and household papers, packaging materials and other paper and paperboard. It excludes manufactured paper products such as boxes, cartons, books and magazines. It is reported in metric tonnes (t).

For more information and data, see Eurostat web site: www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat : under Agriculture, forestry and fisheries / Forestry

Energy (tables 7.12-7.19 and 1.6-1.10)

General

Eurostat energy data are collected on a monthly and annual basis from the competent authorities of the European Union Member States. Joint questionnaires and a common methodology are used in conjunction with other international organisations, such as the International Energy Agency in Paris and the Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva.

Concepts and definitions

Total gross electricity generation covers gross electricity generation in all types of power plants. The gross electricity generation at the plant level is defined as the electricity measured at the outlet of the main transformers, i.e. the consumption of electricity in the plant auxiliaries and in transformers are included.

Imports and exports of electricity cover the gross trade in electricity between all countries including quantities in transit. The countries of origin for imports and destination for exports are neighbouring countries from which the electricity has been received (imports) and to which it has been sent (exports).

Final consumption of electricity covers the electricity supplied to the final consumer's door for all energy uses. It is the sum of final electricity consumption in industry, transport, households, commerce, etc.

Primary production of energy products: Any kind of extraction of energy products from natural sources to a usable form is called primary production. Primary production takes place when the natural sources are exploited, for example in coal mines, crude oil fields, hydro power plants or fabrication of biofuels. Transformation of energy from one form to another, like electricity or heat generation in thermal power plants or coke production in coke ovens is not primary production.

Primary production of crude oil: Primary production within national boundaries including offshore production is covered. Production should only include marketable production, excluding volumes returned to formation. Such production should include all crude oil, NGLs (Natural Gas Liquids), condensates and oil from shale and tar sands, etc.

Primary production of natural gas: Dry marketable production, measured after purification and extraction of NGLs (Natural Gas Liquids) and sulphur is considered as primary production. It does not include quantities re-injected, extraction losses, or quantities vented and flared. It includes quantities used within the natural gas industry, in gas extraction, pipeline systems and processing plants.

Total imports of natural gas: Imports represent all entries of natural gas into the national territory excluding transit quantities (notably via gas pipelines). Data on imports are generally taken from importers' declarations; accordingly, they may differ from the data collected by the customs authorities and included in the foreign-trade statistics. (*See also table in Chapter 1 Highlight Energy*)

Total exports of natural gas: Exports represent all quantities of natural gas leaving the national territory excluding transit quantities (notably via gas pipelines). Data on exports are generally taken from exporters' declarations; accordingly, they may differ from the data collected by the customs authorities and included in the foreign-trade statistics. (*See also table in Chapter 1 Highlight Energy*)

Total imports of crude oil (*Chapter 1 Highlight Energy*): Imports represent all entries of crude oil into the national territory excluding transit quantities (notably via oil pipelines). Data on imports are generally taken from importers' declarations; accordingly, they may differ from the data collected by the customs authorities and included in the foreign-trade statistics.

Total exports of crude oil (*Chapter 1 Highlight Energy*): Exports represent all quantities of crude oil leaving the national territory excluding transit quantities (notably via oil pipelines). Data on exports are generally taken from exporters' declarations; accordingly, they may differ from the data collected by the customs authorities and included in the foreign-trade statistics.

Further definitions can be obtained from Eurostat web site www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat CODED, Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database. Data and methodology are available in Theme Environment and energy / Energy.

Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

Tables,
Figures
and
Methodological notes

8

Table 8.1: Producer price indices of agricultural production

Nominal price index, annual rate of change (%)												
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Russia	230.0	43.5	9.1	11.1	99.8	36.5	25.2	3.2	8.6	27.9	9.6	
EU-27	:	:	0.5	-2.8	-4	5.3	6.4	-2.3	3.8	0.7	-2	5.5
EU-25	4.6	2.2	-0.6	-3.3	-4.2	4.4	5.4	-3.2	3.5	-0.3	-1.6	5.2
Belgium	:	3.2	1.3	-6.1	-8.3	10.4	4.5	-9.4	3.2	2	1.1	9.4
Bulgaria	48.1	172.1	919.4	3.9	-9.8	12.6	16	-11.6	2.2	11.1	-13.8	3.7
Czech Republic	7.6	8.3	3	2.3	-11.7	9.2	10.9	-9.7	-3.7	6.7	-6.8	0.9
Denmark	:	3.8	-0.1	-12	-4.4	11.5	7.4	-9.8	-4.5	2.6	-1.6	6.3
Germany	:	-0.5	1	-4.9	-6	6.2	7.1	-6.6	1.3	-1.6	-0.9	8.9
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.7	2.1
Ireland	:	-4.5	-6.2	-0.8	-4.1	6.4	4.3	-4.1	-0.4	2.2	0.5	4.9
Greece	:	7.3	2	-1.1	0.2	3.8	6.1	7.1	8.8	-1.9	3.1	6.6
Spain	:	2.3	-3.2	-2.7	-3.3	4.6	3	-2.6	5.5	0.9	3.2	-0.9
France	:	-0.3	0.2	-0.1	-3.3	1.7	3.5	-3.5	3.7	-1.7	-4.3	5.1
Italy	:	4.3	0.6	-3.3	-4.5	2.3	5.8	1.3	6.3	-2	-5.3	3.1
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.7	5.6
Latvia	:	11.5	-7.2	-4.3	-9.2	2.9	8.6	-1.7	-1.9	18.5	13.1	7.7
Lithuania	49.5	19.9	-5.6	-6.5	-7.2	-5	14.7	-0.4	-10.8	1	13.1	18
Luxembourg	:	-5.5	2.2	-0.6	-2.9	0.8	1.8	-2.3	1	1.6	3.9	2.7
Hungary	:	33.7	9.2	2.8	2.6	22.5	6	-1.6	5.9	-5.4	0.7	10.6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.4	0.8	-3.8	-6.9	-1.8	0.6
Netherlands	:	3	6.3	-5.2	-5.8	7.7	6.1	-2.3	1.2	-5.1	1.4	11.3
Austria	:	1.8	2.4	-7.1	-6.1	6.7	6.7	-4.7	0.4	-0.6	1.1	4.6
Poland	26.3	22	9.9	-1.6	-5.3	16.4	1.6	-6.7	1.9	9.4	-1.9	7.5
Portugal	:	2	0.6	1.3	-4.7	4.8	11	-5.9	7.2	-0.6	-1.9	3.3
Romania	153.8	38.5	134.9	38.7	16.2	47.6	40.3	25.2	8.8	20.8	-6.5	9.5
Slovenia	13.3	12.4	8.6	0.4	-0.4	6.3	9	0.8	3.3	-1.1	1.3	4.6
Slovakia	3.3	5.4	5.6	-0.3	-1.8	7.2	8	-1.1	-5	2.3	-2.4	-0.2
Finland	:	4.3	-5.2	-1.2	-4.6	3.5	5.2	-1.4	-4.5	3	-3	4.3
Sweden	:	-4.5	-1.8	-1.5	-1.5	-1.2	5.1	-2.8	-1.5	-1.6	-1.6	4.4
United Kingdom	8.9	-2.9	-13.4	-8.6	-3.2	-3.5	8.3	-4.6	6.4	3	-2.9	4.7

Table 8.2: Volume indices of agricultural production

	annual rate of change (%)											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Russia	-8.0	-5.1	1.5	-13.2	4.1	7.7	7.5	1.5	1.3	3.0	2.4	2.8
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	2.6	-3.7	0.8	3.6	0.8	0.6	-6.2	-0.0	-1.6	0.7	-4.7	-5.2 e
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	-9.9	1.1	5.3	-9.9	6.6	-6.0	0.6 e
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	2.6	-5.6	3.2	-2.9	-5.7	16.3	-5.1	-2.0 e
Denmark	1.4	-0.1	2.6	2.7	-1.1	0.1	0.9	-0.7	1.1	1.0	-0.1	-1.4 e
Germany	1.3	3.4	2.1	0.9	4.1	-0.8	1.7	-4.1	-3.7	-0.6	-12.5	-1.2 e
Estonia	:	-6.0	2.2	-3.4	-7.7	16.8	0.2	-1.8	3.8	0.2	6.6	-6.4 e
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.2 s	6.8 e	-8.5	-8.6 e
Greece	4.0	-2.4	1.2	2.1	1.2	0.2	-3.0	-2.0	-6.2	9.0	-0.5	-8.8 e
Spain	-5.7	26.9	9.4	3.7	-4.0	8.0	1.3	5.3	2.1	1.0	-4.7 e	2.3 e
France	2.1	3.6	1.2	2.4	2.1	-0.8	-3.2	3.3	-8.4	11.3	-3.3	-2.6 e
Italy	-2.5 s	-2.4 s	-3.6 s	-2.2 s	0.6 s	-1.2	0.4	-1.4	-3.0	11.3	-1.6	-2.2 e
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-3.8 e
Lithuania	:	15.7	8.0	-6.5	-9.6	-4.1	-5.2	10.9	7.9	11.1	9.7	-10.3 e
Luxembourg	5.3	4.5	-3.6	8.3	1.9	-1.0	0.6	0.9	-4.0	9.4	-9.9	-1.5 e
Hungary	:	:	:	:	-0.2	-5.8	10.3	-6.4	-7.5	24.6	-7.3	-2.9 e
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	-2.3	1.8	-0.2	-0.0	-0.1	2.9 e
Netherlands	0.4	-0.6	-2.6	4.6	4.3	0.8	-3.1	0.3	-0.1	4.0	0.4	0.1 e
Austria	-3.1	0.6	1.1	3.0	2.7	-3.9	1.5	-0.2	-3.0	4.3	-1.3	-1.3 e
Poland	:	:	:	:	-4.6	-3.9	5.0	0.4	-1.4	13.9	-0.7	-8.1 e
Portugal	1.7	5.0	-5.0	-5.3	19.7	-4.2	2.4	2.5	-2.2	9.0	-10.2	0.2 e
Romania	:	:	:	:	4.0	-14.8	22.7	-3.5	7.5	18.1	-13.1	0.7 e
Slovenia	:	1.3	3.9	1.7	-2.5	2.5	-5.1	14.1	-12.4	16.0	0.4	-5.6 e
Slovakia	:	5.3	2.6	-4.6	-0.3	-10.0	4.6	6.0	-3.7	12.5	-8.7	-2.4 e
Finland	2.2	-0.1	2.4	-8.6	4.0	6.9	-1.0	1.8	-1.6	-0.7	3.3	-2.8 e
Sweden	0.4	2.8	1.5	-5.6	3.2	2.4	1.0	1.8	-0.8	4.1	-0.9	-4.3 e
United Kingdom	0.3	-0.5	1.5	-0.2	0.8	-3.9	-5.3	5.0	-1.3	1.3	-0.5	-1.6 e

s Eurostat estimate

e Estimated value

Table 8.3: Agricultural area by land use: Land area, Usable agricultural area, Arable land

1 000 hectares						
	Land area total		Usable agricultural area (UAA)		Arable land	
	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005
Russia ¹⁾	1 638 098.1	1 638 138.6	216 276.3 ²⁾	215 680.1 ²⁾	122 558.4	121 780.9
EU-27	432 490.9	432 443.4	184 202.1	:		:
EU-25	397 552.4	397 505.0	164 075.1	:	97 065.5	:
Belgium	3 052.8	3 027.8	1 392.1	1 385.8	832.9	843.3
Bulgaria	11 099.4	10 864.5	5 326.3	5 264.5		3 143.3
Czech Republic	7 886.8	7 726.7	3 668.4	3 605.5	2 755.0	2 702.6
Denmark	4 309.8	4 239.9	2 641.7	2 712.3	2 445.7	2 480.8
Germany	35 703.1	35 705.0	17 008.0	17 035.2	11 826.9	11 903.3
Estonia	4 522.7	4 239.4	828.7	833.9	543.9	589.5
Ireland	7 029.5	6 889.4	4 372.6	4 304.9	1 182.3	1 182.1
Greece	13 195.7	13 065.2	3 837.8	3 805.3	2 701.0	2 669.8
Spain	50 536.8	49 950.8	25 125.4	25 834.7	12 986.1	12 680.1
France	54 908.7	54 255.2	29 701.2	29 584.1	18 304.6	18 353.1
Italy	30 133.6	29 412.3	15 097.2	14 709.9	7 958.9	7 743.6
Cyprus	925.1	924.1	155.7	162.7	86.8	118.8
Latvia	6 458.9	6 229.0	1 581.8	1 733.6	956.4	1 091.8
Lithuania	6 530.0	6 268.0	2 531.1	2 837.0	1 495.7	1 876.7
Luxembourg	258.6	256.3	128.2	129.1	61.9	60.0
Hungary	9 303.4	8 960.8	5 864.7	5 862.6	4 497.7	4 503.0
Malta	31.6	31.6	10.8	10.3	9.3	8.7
Netherlands	3 735.8	3 378.3	1 924.4	1 923.9	1 087.1	1 099.2
Austria	8 385.8	8 274.8	3 374.5	3 262.9	1 379.3	1 379.4
Poland	31 268.5	30 429.7	16 136.4	15 906.0	12 554.0	12 084.7
Portugal	9 190.9	9 190.9	3 813.1	3 786.0	1 510.8	1 256.6
Romania	23 839.1	22 998.1	14 800.7	14 269.6		8 985.3
Slovenia	2 027.3	2 013.8	510.4	510.7	172.8	178.3
Slovakia	4 903.4	4 810.1	2 236.0	1 941.4	1 379.4	1 357.2
Finland	33 814.0	30 460.0	2 245.6	2 266.9	2 211.8	2 234.4
Sweden	45 029.5	41 033.5	3 128.7	3 201.2	2 641.6	2 687.1
United Kingdom	24 410.1	24 082.4	16 760.8	:	5 483.8	:

¹⁾ Data of the Federal Real Estate Cadastre Agency (at the end of the year).

²⁾ Agricultural area - Total.

Table 8.4: Area of production, cereals

	1000 hectare																							
	Wheat			Durum wheat			Rye			Barley			Oats			Grain maize			Triticale			Rice		
	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005	2003	2005
Russia	22 185.8	25 399.5	:	:	2 350.3	2 342.5	10 165.2	9 137.1	3 735.2	3 339.6	730.3	868.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	156.4	145.2		
EU-27	:	26 447.6	3 901.5	3 660.6	:	:	13 825.0	:	:	:	:	8 949.8	:	:	2 593.0	414.5	413.9							
EU-25	:	22 869.8	3 877.0	3 638.7	:	:	13 075.9	:	:	:	:	6 059.4	:	:	2 548.8	408.7	405.5							
Belgium	199.3	213.8	:	:	:	:	40.8	40.0	:	:	52.7	54.3	7.3	8.4	:	:	:							
Bulgaria	841.0	1 101.8	23.2	18.3	9.8	8.8	270.6	264.5	37.6	30.6	414.7	298.7	11.9	9.3	5.6	4.5								
Czech Republic	:	820.4	:	:	:	46.9	:	521.5	:	51.7	:	98.0	:	64.8	:	:								
Denmark	664.3	675.6	:	:	32.9	27.3	709.9	705.1	49.5	69.2	:	:	28.0	31.3	:	:								
Germany	2 963.7	3 173.7	7.3	10.3	531.2	549.1	2 074.6	1 946.8	261.9	209.9	463.4	443.1	499.8	480.8	:	:								
Estonia	67.2	85.4	:	:	15.2	7.4	131.4	144.2	36.5	33.7	:	:	7.2	6.2	:	:								
Ireland	4 877.1	5 272.5	352.7	422.5	27.9	31.3	1 758.5	1 603.0	136.5	111.2	1 684.5	1 654.5	290.1	330.5	19.0	17.9								
Greece	95.7	94.7	:	:	0.0	0.0	183.1	164.5	21.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	:	:	:	:								
Spain	851.3	845.5	727.2	745.5	15.3	10.1	100.3	85.0	42.2	38.5	249.8	241.0	:	:	24.5	23.1								
France	2 220.6	2 249.8	913.2	900.3	108.1	90.5	3 110.9	3 143.7	496.3	451.8	476.1	417.3	41.5	39.0	118.3	119.0								
Italy	2 266.2	2 122.9	1 688.8	1 520.1	2.7	2.7	309.7	319.9	148.4	174.8	1 163.2	1 119.5	0.0	0.0	218.7	220.9								
Cyprus	7.2	6.2	7.2	6.2	:	:	65.0	55.7	0.5	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	:								
Latvia	167.8	187.5	:	:	44.2	39.3	132.6	148.6	49.4	58.0	:	:	19.1	13.3	:	:								
Lithuania	336.5	369.5	:	:	59.8	50.9	308.3	349.4	48.2	59.6	2.7	1.6	78.5	75.2	:	:								
Luxembourg	11.2	11.9	:	:	0.7	0.9	10.4	9.9	2.2	1.7	0.3	0.2	3.7	3.4	:	:								
Hungary	1 113.8	1 130.7	11.1	9.0	46.0	41.8	340.8	316.9	68.4	62.4	1 144.7	1 197.5	139.0	157.0	2.6	2.7								
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:								
Netherlands	129.2	135.7	:	:	3.5	2.5	54.9	50.0	2.5	1.7	24.5	20.7	3.8	3.7	:	:								
Austria	272.0	289.0	16.7	15.5	40.0	42.8	212.3	191.7	34.4	30.2	173.3	167.2	40.7	39.5	:	:								
Poland	2 308.0	2 218.1	:	:	1 479.3	1 415.3	1 016.2	1 113.1	526.9	539.2	356.3	339.3	985.6	1 194.5	:	:								
Portugal	174.3	122.7	144.2	2.1	30.3	25.4	11.5	34.3	54.1	53.7	141.6	110.2	13.4	20.5	25.7	21.9								
Romania	1 735.2	2 476.0	1.3	3.6	12.8	20.7	329.6	484.6	242.3	214.8	3 159.2	2 591.6	11.3	33.9	0.1	3.9								
Slovenia	35.6	30.1	:	:	0.6	1.3	13.8	15.5	2.0	2.7	44.1	42.4	1.8	2.0	:	:								
Slovakia	308.4	375.8	5.0	5.2	25.3	24.5	269.7	206.0	30.5	20.2	150.1	152.5	13.7	17.2	:	:								
Finland	191.6	215.1	:	:	30.7	14.3	530.7	594.8	425.5	345.9	:	:	0.5	0.0	:	:								
Sweden	411.0	354.1	:	:	24.0	21.3	364.1	371.6	274.9	192.7	:	:	44.4	50.1	:	:								
United Kingdom	1 836.8	1 869.0	3.5	2.0	4.3	5.9	1 077.6	944.5	121.5	:	0.0	0.0	14.6	12.6	:	:								

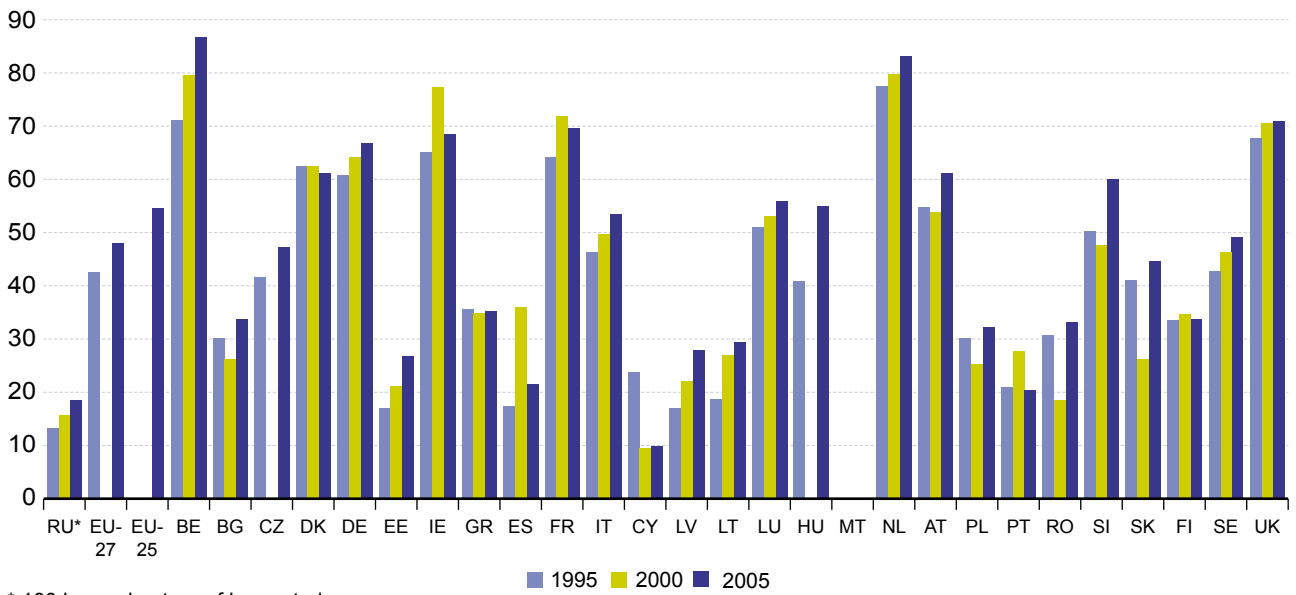
Table 8.5: Cereals including rice, harvested production

1000 tonnes												
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Russia ¹⁾	63 405.6	69 341.2	88 553.3	47 857.8	54 705.7	65 505.7	85 183.4	86 612.1	67 198.8	78 091.8	78 186.7	:
EU-27	257 030.4	:	292 143.8	289 590.3	277 209.1	:	:	288 761.6	251 684.7	324 702.3	287 196.9 s	:
EU-25	230 548.9	:	263 824.7	268 282.4	254 247.2	:	:	267 651.0	234 906.2	292 836.5	262 012.4 s	:
Belgium	2 212.1	2 534.9	2 393.8	2 535.9	2 406.6	2 512.9	2 358.5	2 639.3	2 613.2	2 951.0	2 817.5	2 741.8
Bulgaria	6 599.9	3 435.0	6 209.1	5 856.2	5 924.7	5 242.5	6 055.8	6 754.0	3 814.1	7 462.8	5 839.1	5 531.8
Czech Republic	6 601.7	6 644.2	7 004.7	6 668.9	6 928.3	6 454.2	7 337.6	6 770.8	5 762.4	8 783.4	7 659.8	6 386.1
Denmark	9 150.0	9 217.2	9 530.0	9 355.5	8 775.0	9 412.7	9 423.1	8 803.7	9 050.9	8 963.2	9 283.1	8 632.3
Germany	39 863.9	42 135.6	45 485.7	44 574.9	44 452.0	45 271.2	49 709.3	43 391.3	39 426.0	51 097.0	45 980.2	43 474.8
Estonia	513.5	629.2	650.5	576.0	401.5	696.1	558.4	524.7	505.7	608.1	760.1	619.3
Ireland	1 795.9	2 142.0	1 943.4	1 865.0	2 011.3	2 173.9	2 166.1	1 965.6	2 149.9	2 523.0	1 944.7 s	:
Greece	4 420.0	4 891.0	5 046.0	4 609.0	4 456.5	4 231.2	4 238.3	4 245.8	4 293.0	4 530.8	4 411.0	3 574.2
Spain	11 570.9	22 378.2	19 338.1	22 574.8	18 138.0	24 566.9	18 055.4	21 682.7	21 170.2	24 848.6	14 113.2	19 402.9
France	53 269.9	62 240.7	63 014.0	67 921.5	64 246.2	65 698.4	60 246.0	69 660.9	54 982.0	70 496.6	64 195.8	61 750.1
Italy	19 658.4	:	19 897.5	20 712.7	21 068.6	20 622.2	19 933.2	21 256.1	17 864.1	23 294.2	21 505.1	20 260.8
Cyprus	145.2	141.2	47.8	64.9	127.0	48.0	127.4	141.8	164.7	111.4	61.1	63.5
Latvia	689.0	960.8	1 035.2	958.9	783.4	923.6	928.0	1 028.5	932.4	1 059.5	1 314.4	1 158.7
Lithuania	1 906.5	2 615.1	2 945.3	2 716.8	2 048.6	2 657.7	2 345.3	2 539.1	2 631.8	2 859.4	2 811.1	1 855.6
Luxembourg	147.6	175.5	162.0	167.2	153.8	152.8	144.3	168.8	164.1	179.0	160.6	161.5
Hungary	11 269.0	11 315.0	14 139.0	13 005.0	11 392.3	:	:	11 705.7	8 769.6	16 779.3	16 212.5	14 673.6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	1 548.7	1 711.1	1 622.7	1 569.3	1 416.5	1 818.8	1 862.6	1 823.9	1 917.1	1 923.3	1 857.3	1 974.9
Austria	4 452.1	4 708.7	5 008.7	4 771.6	4 806.5	4 490.2	4 833.8	4 757.3	4 263.8	5 315.3	4 898.3	4 460.0
Poland	25 905.3	25 298.0	25 399.5	27 158.7	25 750.3	22 340.6	26 960.3	26 877.3	23 390.8	29 635.1	26 927.8	21 774.9
Portugal	1 446.0	1 672.0	1 559.5	1 441.2	1 658.0	1 608.2	1 297.9	1 496.7	1 185.7	1 363.0	791.5	1 166.6
Romania	19 881.6	14 197.4	22 110.0	15 451.6	17 037.3	10 477.5	18 870.9	14 356.5	12 964.4	24 403.0	19 345.5	15 759.3
Slovenia	506.4	484.9	542.5	557.1	478.6	493.8	496.0	610.7	398.7	583.2	576.3	493.6
Slovakia	3 489.9	3 322.0	3 741.1	3 474.5	2 829.4	2 201.3	3 212.0	3 193.6	2 490.3	3 793.2	3 585.3	2 928.8
Finland	3 328.0	3 700.2	3 798.7	2 768.6	2 868.4	4 089.3	3 661.0	3 939.4	3 782.8	3 618.7	4 058.3	3 789.9
Sweden	4 791.0	5 954.1	5 986.0	5 618.4	4 931.3	5 670.3	5 390.7	5 461.9	5 352.1	5 507.8	5 050.6	4 181.4
United Kingdom	21 868.0	24 587.0	23 533.0	22 616.0	22 119.0	23 985.0	18 959.4	22 965.4	21 644.8	22 012.3	21 036.9	20 834.6 s

s Eurostat estimate

¹⁾ Weight after processing.

Figure 8.6: Cereals including rice, yields
100 kg/ha



* 100 kg per hectare of harvested area

Table 8.7: Sugar beet, harvested production

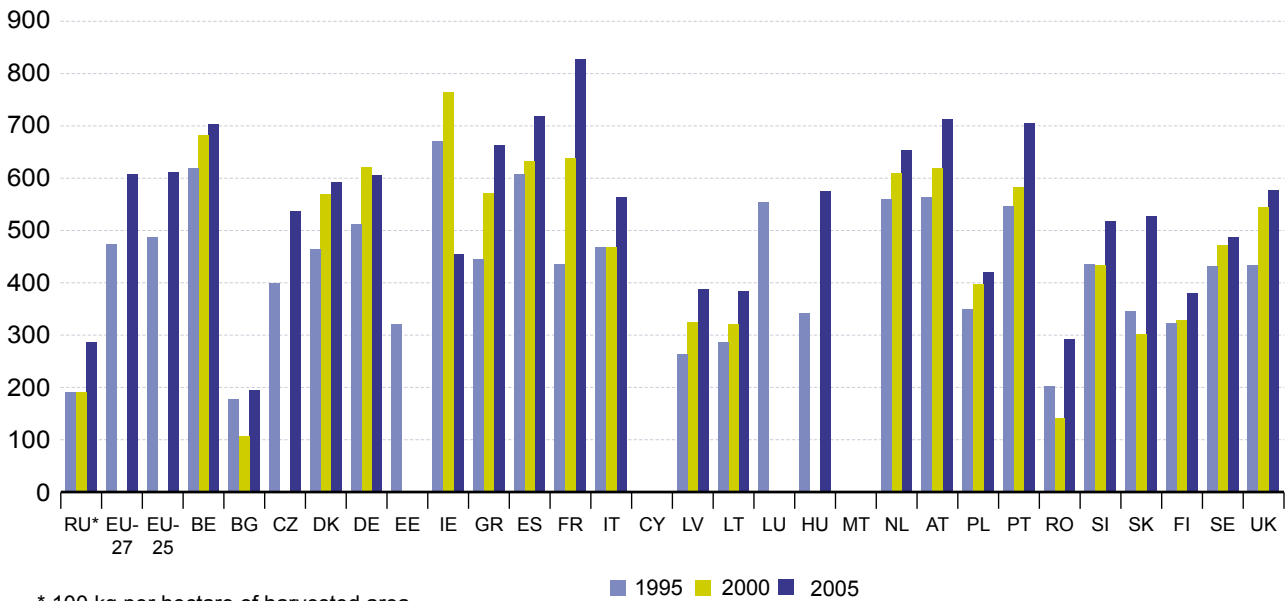
	1000 tonnes												
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
Russia ¹⁾	19 071.6	16 166.5	13 879.9	10 797.6	15 227.2	14 053.5	14 555.7	15 664.8	19 383.7	21 848.3	21 420.1	29 944.2 ²⁾	
EU-27	138 176.9	145 999.4	150 812.7	142 299.2	145 544.1	:	:	141 945.6	122 114.9	132 292.4	135 619.7	:	
EU-25	135 365.3	143 064.2	148 007.7	139 876.0	144 075.8	:	:	140 939.6	121 341.4	131 593.3	137 865.3	:	
Belgium	6 080.8	6 079.3	6 544.7	5 364.6	7 112.0	6 152.0	5 613.9	6 637.1	6 449.7	6 215.9	5 983.2	5 666.6	
Bulgaria	157.0	87.0	79.5	61.8	53.5	23.1	18.9	51.3	9.1	26.4	24.7	26.8	
Czech Republic	3 711.6	4 315.6	3 722.0	3 479.4	2 690.9	2 808.8	3 529.0	3 832.5	3 495.1	3 579.3	3 495.6	3 138.3	
Denmark	3 129.6	3 064.1	33 67.0	3 486.0	3 545.0	3 344.8	3 148.8	3 385.0	2 857.3	2 828.6	2 762.6	2 314.2	
Germany	26 048.8	26 064.0	25 768.9	26 787.2	27 568.8	27 870.1	24 729.9	26 794.3	23 715.7	27 159.0	25 284.7	20 646.6	
Estonia	12.7	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ireland	30 342.1	30 921.1	34 005.4	30 789.9	32 473.6	31 121.0	26 847.1	33 449.9	29 329.5	30 788.3	1 395.0	:	
Greece	1 547.0	1 475.6	1 648.2	1 640.0	1 712.1	1 829.0	1 497.7	1 300.7	1 505.2	1 861.4	2 800.0	1 600.0	
Spain	2 562.0	2 367.0	2 824.0	2 196.0	2 160.0	3 146.0	2 825.0	2 531.5	2 200.0	2 095.0	7 275.7	6 045.4	
France	7 438.2	8 235.8	8 530.2	8 866.2	8 248.0	7 929.7	6 755.1	8 197.3	6 365.1	7 174.9	31 242.5	29 765.2	
Italy	13 188.3	11 616.2	13 802.7	13 005.7	14 505.4	11 569.2	9 909.8	12 726.0	7 136.5	8 473.0	14 155.7	10 641.3	
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Latvia	250.0	257.8	387.5	597.0	451.5	407.7	491.2	622.3	532.4	505.6	519.9	456.0	
Lithuania	692.4	795.5	1 001.9	949.2	869.9	881.6	880.4	1 052.4	977.4	904.9	798.5	717.1	
Luxembourg	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Hungary	4 199.0	4 677.0	3 691.0	3 361.0	2 933.5	:	:	2 273.8	1 812.4	3 251.9	3 515.9	2 547.5	
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Netherlands	6 449.4	6 415.7	6 606.0	5 504.5	7 317.4	6 727.5	5 947.4	6 250.2	6 209.8	6 292.2	5 931.0	:	
Austria	2 885.8	3 131.3	3 011.9	3 314.1	3 266.4	2 633.5	2 773.5	3 043.4	2 485.4	2 901.9	3 132.6	2 493.1	
Poland	13 309.1	17 845.9	15 886.2	15 170.6	12 563.6	13 134.4	11 363.9	13 433.9	11 739.5	12 730.4	11 912.4	11 474.8	
Portugal	57.0	32.0	149.5	188.0	507.0	461.7	280.9	643.9	484.1	626.6	604.9	319.2	
Romania	2 654.6	2 848.2	2 725.5	2 361.4	1 414.9	666.9	875.5	954.6	764.5	672.7	729.7	1 152.2	
Slovenia	265.1	308.0	288.8	380.2	467.1	349.1	185.7	232.2	202.1	213.1	260.1	262.0	
Slovakia	1 176.3	1 713.0	1 687.6	1 330.9	1 404.9	961.5	1 286.8	1 346.2	1 171.7	1 598.8	1 732.6	1 370.9	
Finland	1 110.0	896.6	1 360.0	892.0	1 172.1	1 046.0	1 105.2	1 066.0	892.3	1 063.5	1 181.3	952.0	
Sweden	2 478.0	2 430.0	2 639.1	2 570.8	2 778.4	2 602.2	2 659.4	2 664.3	2 484.4	2 287.1	2 381.2	:	
United Kingdom	8 431.0	10 420.0	11 084.0	10 002.0	10 328.0	9 335.0	8 334.6	9 556.8	9 295.5	9 042.1	8 500.0	:	

¹⁾ Sugar beet (factory).

²⁾ Preliminary data.

Figure 8.8: Sugar beet, yields

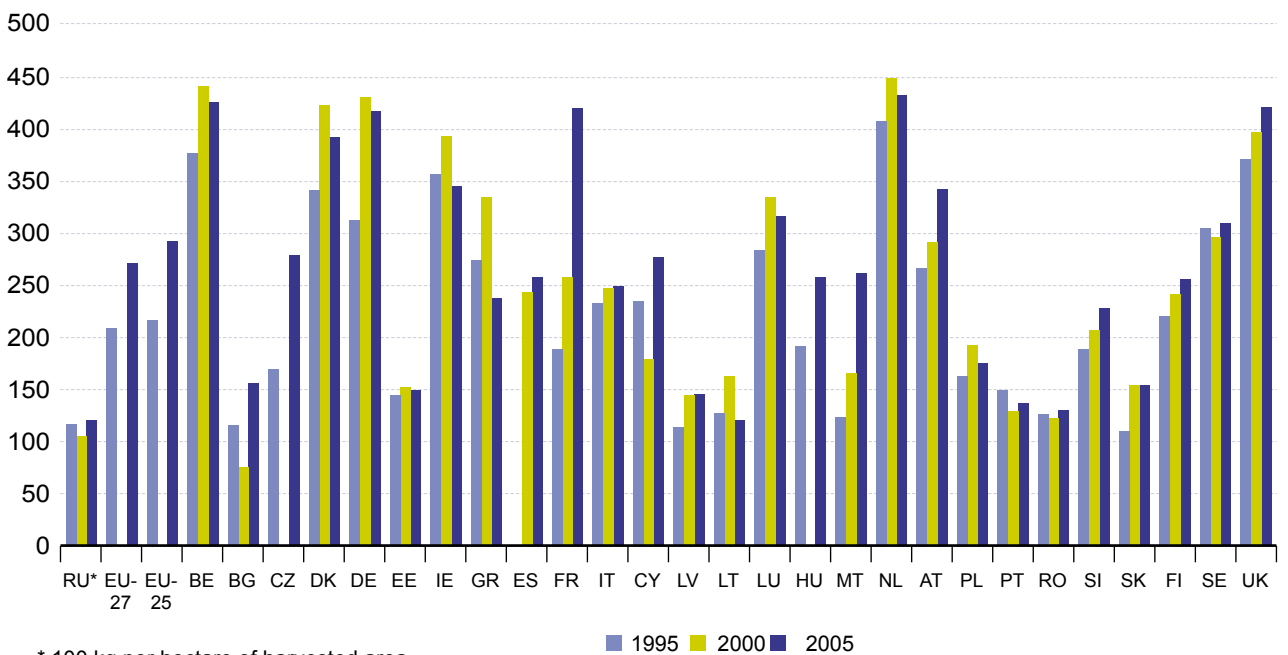
100 kg/ha



* 100 kg per hectare of harvested area

Figure 8.9: Potatoes, yields

100 kg/ha



* 100 kg per hectare of harvested area

Table 8.10: Fresh fruit, harvested production

1000 tonnes													
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
Russia ¹⁾	2 512.3	3 451.4	3 089.1	2 593.8	2 343.4	3 390.3	3 065.5	3 552.9	3 441.2	3 927.9	3 697.4	:	:
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	724.9	499.8	543.3	616.0	752.7	785.0	474.1	571.4	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	227.3	170.6	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	422.0	487.0	328.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	46.6	41.2	33.0	36.7	36.2	37.4	40.5	35.9	58.4	70.7	72.6	:	:
Germany	1 075.3	1 362.5	1 162.1	1 460.1	:	:	:	1 252.4	1 295.1	1 508.2	1 315.8	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	27.0	28.4	9.8	8.2	16.8	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	15.9	17.2	18.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	1 955.8	2 192.4	2 825.1	2 885.9	3 627.3	3 653.5	3 140.7	3 074.6	2 121.5	:	:	:	:
Spain	8 541.6	8 514.0	10 549.6	9 376.0	10 501.3	:	10 426.9	10 310.3	:	:	:	:	:
France	4 095.2	4 097.2	3 847.1	3 341.3	4 158.4	4 014.7	3 805.5	3 901.2	3 359.6	3 610.1	3 651.7	:	:
Italy	7 813.6	7 843.6	8 886.1	9 305.9	10 572.6	:	10 706.7	10 207.4	9 212.2	10 971.5	11 444.7	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	158.3	178.6	168.2	198.4	187.9	159.7	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	48.6	50.5	64.0	46.3	17.9	55.0	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	112.5	171.8	96.7	116.2	47.6	121.8	:	:
Luxembourg	8.7	10.6	6.1	12.4	14.3	15.4	5.6	14.2	6.4	13.6	5.9	5.9 e	:
Hungary	719.1	1 026.0	936.8	883.3	877.1	1 080.2	964.7	722.6	746.1	1 061.7	741.9	:	:
Malta	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.9	6.4	5.9	5.2	5.2	5.2	7.6	7.0	8.9	:
Netherlands	775.4	610.6	599.4	702.7	754.9	707.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	590.7	718.3	692.0	684.7	797.9	705.6	713.2	784.2	792.3	739.7	827.7	:
Poland	:	:	:	2 516.5	:	:	3 405.7	3 043.7	3 307.9	3 520.1	2 920.5	3 191.3	:
Portugal	850.6	867.6	1 030.7	711.5	973.3	924.3	872.8	1 034.4	971.5	:	:	:	:
Romania	1 057.6	1 781.5	1 534.2	1 109.6	1 043.2	1 418.9	1 445.7	1 045.0	2 153.4	2 179.0	1 701.6	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	233.5	266.5	225.6	301.7	:	173.5	96.4	134.7	115.5	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	34.6	33.3	42.3	40.0	42.4	:	:
Finland	14.1	17.2	15.7	13.3	14.9	17.6	17.6	17.2	14.3	15.0	16.8	16.6	:
Sweden	32.8	31.7	33.3	28.5	32.9	39.7	32.4	31.7	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	397.8	363.9	292.4	277.5	345.1	304.5	330.4	290.4	269.2	293.3	289.1	310.1 e	:

e Estimated value

¹⁾ Fruit, berries and grapes.

Table 8.11: Cattle population

	1000 heads												
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
Russia ¹⁾	39 696.0	35 102.8	31 519.9	28 480.8	28 032.3	27 293.5	27 106.9	26 524.6	24 935.1	22 987.7	21 443.1	:	
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	90 338.9	88 759.4	87 489.2	86 515.1	85 851.6	:	
Belgium	3 158.7	3 070.8	2 978.4	2 984.4	2 970.4	3 001.1	2 907.7	2 758.5	2 684.1	2 656.9	2 603.6	:	
Bulgaria	645.0	593.0	622.3	681.7	690.9	652.2	641.1	699.0	736.2	679.6	630.0	633.2	
Czech Republic	1 989.0	1 866.0	1 701.0	1 657.0	1 574.0	1 582.0	1 520.0	1 462.0	1 427.0	1 367.6	1 351.6	1 389.6	
Denmark	2 094.0	2 052.0	2 026.0	1 968.0	1 976.0	1 891.0	1 840.0	1 740.0	1 681.0	1 616.0	1 572.0	1 579.0	
Germany	15 889.9	15 759.5	15 227.2	14 942.0	14 657.9	14 567.7	14 226.6	13 732.0	13 385.8	13 031.3	12 918.6	12 600.8	
Estonia	370.4	343.0	325.6	307.5	267.3	252.8	260.5	253.9	257.2	249.8	252.2	245.0	
Ireland	6 450.6	6 660.9	6 881.6	6 951.7	6 557.9	6 330.2	6 408.1	6 332.8	6 223.4	6 211.5	6 191.7	:	
Greece	550.0	593.0	597.0	579.0	652.0	568.0	559.0	613.0	651.0	640.0	665.2	682.7	
Spain	5 495.0	5 905.0	5 869.0	5 966.0	6 291.0	6 163.9	6 410.8	6 477.9	6 548.4	6 653.1	6 464.0	:	
France	20 836.5	20 540.7	20 334.2	20 055.3	20 216.0	20 088.9	20 320.1	19 777.0	19 168.0	18 948.0	18 930.0	18 902.0	
Italy	7 418.0	7 390.0	7 328.0	7 316.0	7 361.0	6 231.9	6 932.7	6 695.0	6 727.2	6 515.0	6 459.9	6 340.2	
Cyprus	68.1	70.0	62.4	55.7	54.0	54.0	53.4	58.2	58.6	60.3	57.6	56.1	
Latvia	537.1	509.4	476.9	434.4	378.4	366.7	384.7	388.1	378.6	371.1	385.2	377.1	
Lithuania	1 065.1	1 054.1	1 016.3	922.8	897.8	748.3	751.7	779.1	812.1	792.0	800.3	838.8	
Luxembourg	203.9	209.2	205.2	201.8	202.8	199.6	198.4	189.8	184.8	184.3	182.0	186.3	
Hungary	928.0	909.0	871.0	873.0	857.0	805.0	783.0	770.0	739.0	723.0	708.0	702.0	
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	19.0	18.8	17.9	19.4	19.7	19.1	
Netherlands	4 545.0	4 366.0	4 287.0	4 184.0	4 097.0	3 890.0	3 842.0	3 780.0	3 734.7	3 759.0	3 746.0	3 673.0	
Austria	2 325.8	2 271.9	2 197.9	2 171.7	2 152.8	2 155.7	2 118.5	2 066.9	2 052.0	2 051.0	2 010.7	2 002.9	
Poland	7 193.0	6 958.1	7 028.8	6 455.2	6 092.6	5 723.0	5 498.8	5 421.0	5 276.8	5 200.2	5 385.0	5 281.0	
Portugal	1 386.4	1 389.4	1 386.4	1 409.4	1 421.2	1 413.8	1 404.2	1 395.1	1 388.8	1 442.7	1 440.8	1 407.5	
Romania	3 496.3	3 434.9	3 235.4	3 142.7	3 051.1	2 870.4	2 799.8	2 877.8	2 897.1	2 808.1	2 861.1	2 924.0	
Slovenia	496.0	486.0	445.7	453.1	471.4	493.7	477.1	473.2	449.9	451.1	452.5	451.3	
Slovakia	929.0	892.0	803.0	705.0	665.1	646.1	625.2	607.8	593.2	540.1	527.9	507.8	
Finland	1 179.3	1 150.3	1 125.0	1 100.6	1 068.0	1 035.1	1 019.4	1 011.8	977.5	951.9	945.1	929.1	
Sweden	1 779.3	1 747.1	1 708.4	1 711.7	1 679.5	1 617.6	1 617.3	1 576.3	1 553.3	1 551.6	1 532.9	1 515.9	
United Kingdom	11 735.4	11 430.1	11 346.8	11 237.1	11 281.3	10 877.5	10 160.9	10 381.2	10 518.9	10 528.3	10 249.2	9 987.6	

1) End of the year.

Table 8.12: Meat production

1000 tonnes												
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Russia	2 733.5	2 630.0	2 394.9	2 246.5	1 867.6	1 894.9	1 872.4	1 957.3	1 989.5	1 951.2	1 793.4	:
EU-15	7 965.8	7 954.3	7 889.5	7 650.6	7 691.1	7 416.0	7 265.3	7 466.5	7 360.8	7 445.7	7 279.1	:
Belgium	349.3	353.4	331.4	295.7	272.7	275.4	285.2	305.4	275.2	280.9	267.2	268.9
Bulgaria	65.0	80.0	57.0	56.0	63.0	66.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	168.0	161.0	148.0	132.0	127.0	108.2	106.0	109.5	109.5	96.7	81.0	79.7
Denmark	185.1	181.7	175.2	162.7	156.7	153.9	153.4	153.6	146.6	150.1	136.0	128.7
Germany	1 407.8	1 481.8	1 447.6	1 366.0	1 374.4	1 303.5	1 361.5	1 316.2	1 226.2	1 263.2	1 166.9	1 193.0
Estonia	25.8	22.1	19.0	19.0	:	15.3	13.7	15.6	12.2	14.8	13.2	14.5
Ireland	481.1	538.1	569.5	594.7	643.9	576.9	488.6	539.9	567.8	562.7	545.9	572.2
Greece	70.1	71.5	69.0	68.0	65.4	63.3	59.9	62.0	61.8	62.5	58.2	60.7
Spain	508.5	564.6	592.2	650.7	677.6	631.8	642.0	676.1	703.5	713.9	724.2	671.2
France	1 683.3	1 735.4	1 718.1	1 630.0	1 609.2	1 527.5	1 565.7	1 639.9	1 632.1	1 580.0	1 554.4	1 509.5
Italy	1 181.1	1 182.0	1 160.4	1 113.2	1 164.4	1 154.1	1 133.0	1 133.8	1 127.8	1 151.4	1 114.1	1 110.6
Cyprus	5.0	4.9	5.4	4.6	:	:	:	:	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.0
Latvia	48.0	26.5	25.5	25.8	22.5	22.3	19.0	16.0	21.2	21.6	19.6	20.7
Lithuania	87.0	83.0	90.0	81.0	77.0	75.0	40.0	37.7	43.2	47.6	52.9	47.3
Luxembourg	7.3	8.1	8.2	7.7	8.6	8.2	11.3	10.7	10.9	10.7	9.9	9.3
Hungary	59.2	58.6	55.9	46.2	46.3	45.8	:	:	39.5	37.9	32.4	33.5
Malta	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	:	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Netherlands	580.0	580.1	564.7	534.0	507.6	470.6	371.9	384.0	364.8	381.5	396.0	355.0
Austria	195.7	222.2	206.0	197.8	203.2	203.5	215.3	211.9	208.1	206.3	203.8	214.6
Poland	380.0	410.0	423.0	424.0	380.0	344.0	312.0	277.0	320.9	298.1	306.2	355.3
Portugal	103.7	99.5	103.9	89.6	95.8	100.4	94.0	105.0	104.7	118.5	118.0	105.3
Romania	192.0	178.0	187.0	150.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	51.2	53.7	55.8	47.7	46.4	34.6	39.2	40.5	43.1	40.1	37.4	37.9
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	31.4	26.4	24.7	28.5	25.6	26.4	21.4
Finland	95.6	96.1	98.8	93.1	89.9	90.2	88.6	89.5	93.9	91.2	86.7	87.1
Sweden	143.3	137.4	148.9	142.5	144.0	149.8	143.2	146.5	140.4	142.4	135.9	137.4
United Kingdom	973.7	702.4	695.7	704.8	677.6	706.8	651.7	692.1	697.0	730.5	761.8	847.1

Data refer to Bovine meat production

Table 8.13: Production of milk, products obtained

	1000 tonnes													
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005			
Russia ¹⁾	39 240.7	35 818.9	34 135.6	33 255.2	32 273.6	32 276.6	32 905.4	33 507.1	33 374.4	32 174.8	31 148.6			
EU-25	:	:	:	:	147 662.1	147 221.8	147 883.3	147 351.4	147 761.5	146 216.0	:			
Belgium	3 375.0	3 416.0	3 213.0	3 418.0	3 382.0	3 425.0	3 357.0	3 160.0	3 127.0	3 120.0	:			
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 598.0	1 508.0			
Czech Republic	3 121.9	3 130.2	2 784.1	2 797.5	2 818.1	2 789.2	2 783.1	2 809.8	2 725.4	2 675.0	2 812.7			
Denmark	4 673.0	4 630.0	4 568.0	4 603.0	4 591.0	4 719.0	4 552.8	4 590.1	4 658.6	4 568.4	:			
Germany	28 629.0	28 801.0	28 723.9	28 350.9	28 356.2	28 356.4	28 215.3	27 904.4	28 563.3	28 279.7	28 488.0			
Estonia	706.9	674.8	717.1	730.4	626.7	630.3	684.8	611.6	611.5	652.4	670.4			
Ireland	26 079.0	5 354.5	25 622.0	5 141.8	5 172.4	5 211.7	5 381.7	5 232.5	5 397.2	5 307.1	5 100.1			
Greece	5 347.1	1 788.0	5 307.5	1 821.2	1 865.4	1 895.9	1 901.5	1 877.1	1 908.9	1 895.8	:			
Spain	1 834.1	6 728.6	1 821.1	6 729.2	6 804.0	7 147.3	7 402.4	7 559.4	7 563.8	7 493.9	7 459.0			
France	6 676.8	25 796.0	6 632.5	25 541.0	25 569.0	25 661.0	25 628.3	26 046.3	25 481.9	25 286.8	25 526.4			
Italy	11 349.0	11 777.0	11 553.0	11 836.0	11 824.7	11 608.4	11 569.9	11 467.1	11 540.4	11 565.3	11 786.1			
Cyprus	180.9	180.3	177.8	177.9	178.0	192.6	199.5	212.0	220.3	213.2	193.4			
Latvia	947.7	922.7	987.6	950.2	798.7	825.0	848.0	813.6	785.7	786.4	810.3			
Lithuania	1 818.9	1 831.5	1 949.7	1 929.9	1 714.2	1 724.7	1 729.8	1 770.9	1 796.1	1 848.7	1 861.6			
Luxembourg	268.6	265.5	263.9	264.0	266.6	264.5	269.7	271.1	267.7	269.4	:			
Hungary	1 988.9	1 982.9	1 995.9	2 116.8	2 106.9	2 150.9	2 151.1	2 137.1	2 038.4	1 902.7	1 936.9			
Malta	44.9	45.9	48.4	49.2	50.8	49.7	49.7	46.9	44.9	44.4	44.0			
Netherlands	11 317.6	11 051.0	10 965.0	11 045.0	11 231.0	11 041.0	11 386.2	10 795.0	11 205.5	11 032.7	10 977.5			
Austria	2 967.7	2 977.9	3 037.3	3 066.3	3 155.3	3 257.3	3 323.7	3 316.4	3 252.8	3 158.2	3 135.9			
Poland	:	:	:	12 638.0	12 314.0	11 930.0	11 923.0	11 908.0	11 927.0	11 855.0	11 946.0			
Portugal	1 905.0	1 928.0	1 958.0	1 993.0	2 183.0	2 203.4	2 118.8	2 234.5	2 083.4	2 142.2	2 195.2			
Romania	5 854.0	:	5 793.0	:	:	:	:	:	5 764.0	5 833.0	:			
Slovenia	609.0	594.0	588.5	601.0	636.0	651.0	655.0	688.0	667.1	653.7	660.8			
Slovakia	1 203.0	1 177.0	1 167.0	1 196.0	1 171.6	1 120.3	1 169.4	1 217.0	1 153.0	1 097.9	:			
Finland	2 467.7	2 431.2	2 462.8	2 447.3	2 475.3	2 523.6	2 529.6	2 532.0	2 471.7	2 448.9	2 433.2			
Sweden	3 304.0	3 316.0	3 334.0	3 331.0	3 350.0	3 348.0	3 339.0	3 274.0	3 253.0	3 275.0	3 206.0			
United Kingdom	14 682.6	14 679.6	14 848.0	14 639.7	15 021.2	14 495.6	14 714.1	14 876.5	15 017.0	14 643.3	14 573.9			

¹⁾ Production of milk all types.

Figure 8.14: Yield of milk per cow

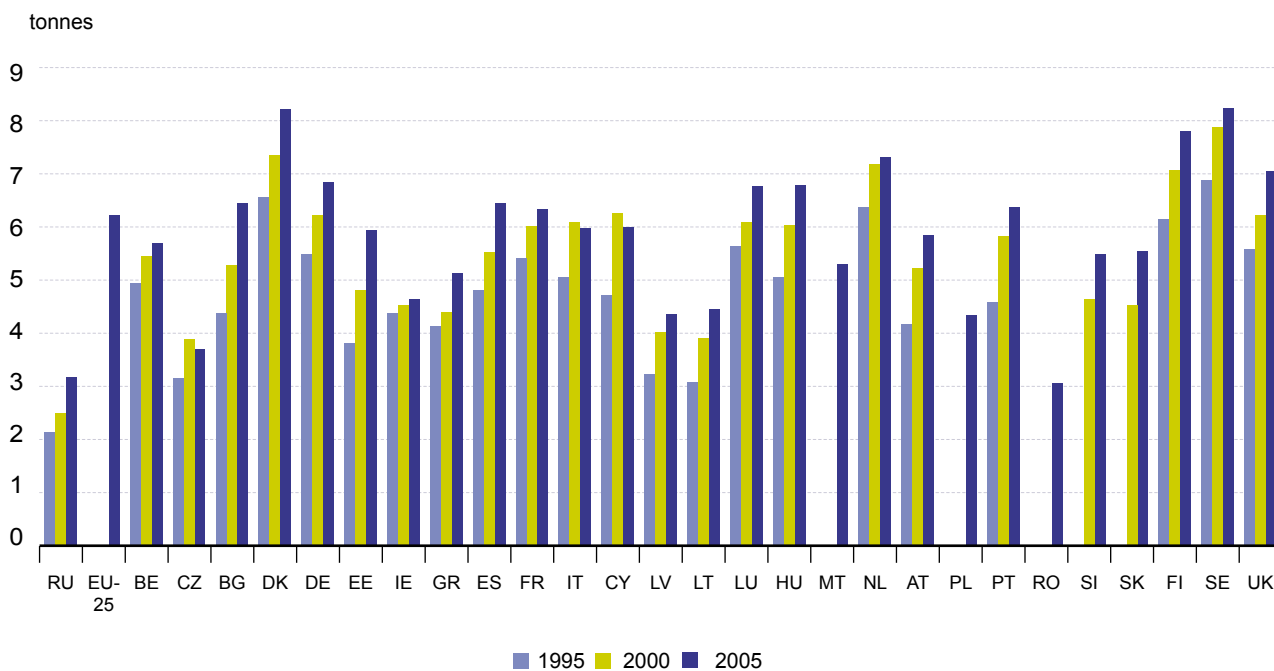


Table 8.15: Extent of forest and other wooded land area

	1000 ha								
	Forest			Other wooded land			Total wooded area		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Russia ¹⁾	763 055	871 539	870 567	15 496	26 965	26 597	778 551	898 504	897 164
EU-27	144 645	152 108	155 584	24 026	22 142	21 137	168 671	174 250	176 721
EU-25	134 947	142 367	145 589	23 582	21 803	20 852	158 529	164 170	166 441
Belgium	677	667	667	21	27	27	698	694	694
Bulgaria	3 327	3 375	3 625	130	105	27	3 457	3 480	3 652
Czech Republic	2 630	2 637	2 648	0	0	0	2 630	2 637	2648
Denmark	445	486	500	136	136	136	581	622	636
Germany	10 741	11 076	11 076	ND	ND	ND	10 741	11 076	11 076
Estonia	2 163	2 243	2 284	ND	94	82	2 163	2 337	2 366
Ireland	441	609	669	40	41	41	481	650	710
Greece	3 299	3 601	3 752	3 212	2924	2780	6 511	6 525	6 532
Spain	13 479	16 436	17 915	12 447	11016	10299	25 926	27 452	28 214
France	14 538	15 351	15 554	2 087	1814	1708	16 625	17 165	17 262
Italy	8 383	9 447	9 979	880	992	1047	9 263	10 439	11 026
Cyprus	161	173	174	ND	214	214	161	387	388
Latvia	2 775	2 885	2 941	112	120	115	2 887	3 005	3 056
Lithuania	1 945	2 020	2 099	80	83	77	2 025	2 103	2 176
Luxembourg	86	87	87	3	1	1	89	88	88
Hungary	1 801	1 907	1 976	0	0	0	1 801	1 907	1 976
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	345	360	365	0	0	0	345	360	365
Austria	3 776	3 838	3 862	118	117	118	3 894	3 955	3 980
Poland	8 881	9 059	9 192	ND	ND	ND	8 881	9 059	9 192
Portugal	3 099	3 583	3 783	236	84	84	3 335	3 667	3 867
Romania	6 371	6 366	6 370	314	234	258	6 685	6 600	6 628
Slovenia	1 188	1 239	1 264	44	44	44	1 232	1 283	1 308
Slovakia	1 922	1 921	1 929	ND	ND	ND	1 922	1 921	1 929
Finland	22 194	22 475	22 500	923	830	802	23 117	23 305	23 302
Sweden	27 367	27 474	27 528	3 223	3246	3257	30 590	30 720	30 785
United Kingdom	2 611	2 793	2 845	20	20	20	2 631	2 813	2 865

ND No data

¹⁾ Data of the Federal Real Estate Cadastre Agency (at the end of the year); since 1998 - change in the methodology of registration because of the changes in the legislation.

Table 8.16 a): Roundwood production

	1000 m ³													
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005			
Russia	116 208	96 815	85 412	78 247	90 057	94 817	96 264	97 029	104 969	112 156	113 092			
EU-27	334 164	317 695	336 900	339 628	349 130	387 797	358 048	369 122	386 747	393 059	425 693			
EU-25	319 148	302 240	320 330	324 748	332 075	369 865	341 632	349 135	366 474	371 264	405 331			
Belgium	ND	ND	ND	ND	4 400	4 510	4 215	4 500	4 765	4 850	4 950			
Luxembourg	ND	ND	ND	ND	260	260	270	257	257	277	277			
Belgium+ Luxembourg	4 110	3 985	4 105	4 837	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND			
Bulgaria	2 838	3 205	3 041	3 231	4 352	4 784	3 992	4 833	4 833	5 986	5 862			
Czech Republic	12 365	12 600	13 491	13 991	14 203	14 441	14 374	14 541	15 140	15 601	15 510			
Denmark	2 282	2 282	2 207	1 558	1 538	2 952	1 613	1 446	1 627	1 516	2 285			
Germany	39 343	37 014	38 207	39 052	37 634	53 710	39 483	42 380	51 182	54 504	56 946			
Estonia	3 709	3 901	5 505	6 061	6 704	8 910	10 200	10 500	10 500	6 800	6 800			
Ireland	2 204	2 291	2 180	2 266	2 593	2 673	2 455	2 646	2 683	2 562	2 648			
Greece	1 961	2 012	1 885	1 692	2 215	2 245	1 916	1 591	1 673	1 694	1 523			
Spain	16 075	15 631	15 631	14 874	14 810	14 321	15 131	15 839	16 105	16 290	15 532			
France	36 061	33 143	34 932	35 527	36 008	45 828	39 831	35 449	32 828	33 647	34 420			
Italy	9 736	9 121	9 146	9 550	11 138	9 329	8 099	7 511	8 219	8 697	8 049			
Cyprus	48	45	41	35	36	21	18	15	12	10	10			
Latvia	6 890	8 080	8 922	10 030	14 008	14 304	12 841	13 466	12 916	12 754	12 843			
Lithuania	5 960	5 540	5 149	4 879	4 924	5 500	5 700	6 115	6 275	6 120	6 045			
Hungary	4 331	3 652	4 251	4 167	5 231	5 902	5 811	5 836	5 785	5 660	5 940			
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Netherlands	1 104	952	1 109	1 023	1 044	1 039	865	839	1 044	1 026	1 110			
Austria	14 405	15 609	15 325	14 033	14 083	13 276	13 467	14 846	17 055	16 483	16 471			
Poland	20 651	20 287	21 635	23 107	24 268	26 025	25 016	27 137	30 836	32 733	31 944			
Portugal	9 350	8 978	8 978	8 548	8 978	10 831	8 946	8 742	9 673	10 869	11 106			
Romania	12 178	12 250	13 529	11 649	12 704	13 148	12 424	15 154	15 440	15 809	14 501			
Slovenia	1 866	1 991	2 208	2 133	2 068	2 253	2 257	2 283	2 591	2 551	2 733			
Slovakia	5 323	5 461	5 943	5 519	5 795	6 163	5 788	5 782	6 355	7 240	9 302			
Finland	50 219	46 272	51 798	53 660	53 637	54 262	52 210	53 011	53 778	53 800	51 599			
Sweden	63 600	56 300	60 200	60 600	58 700	63 300	63 200	66 600	67 100	67 300	98 700			
United Kingdom	7 555	7 093	7 482	7 606	7 800	7 811	7 926	7 802	8 075	8 281	8 589			

* Data in 1000 dense m³

ND No data

Figure 8.16 b) Roundwood production in EU countries and in Russia

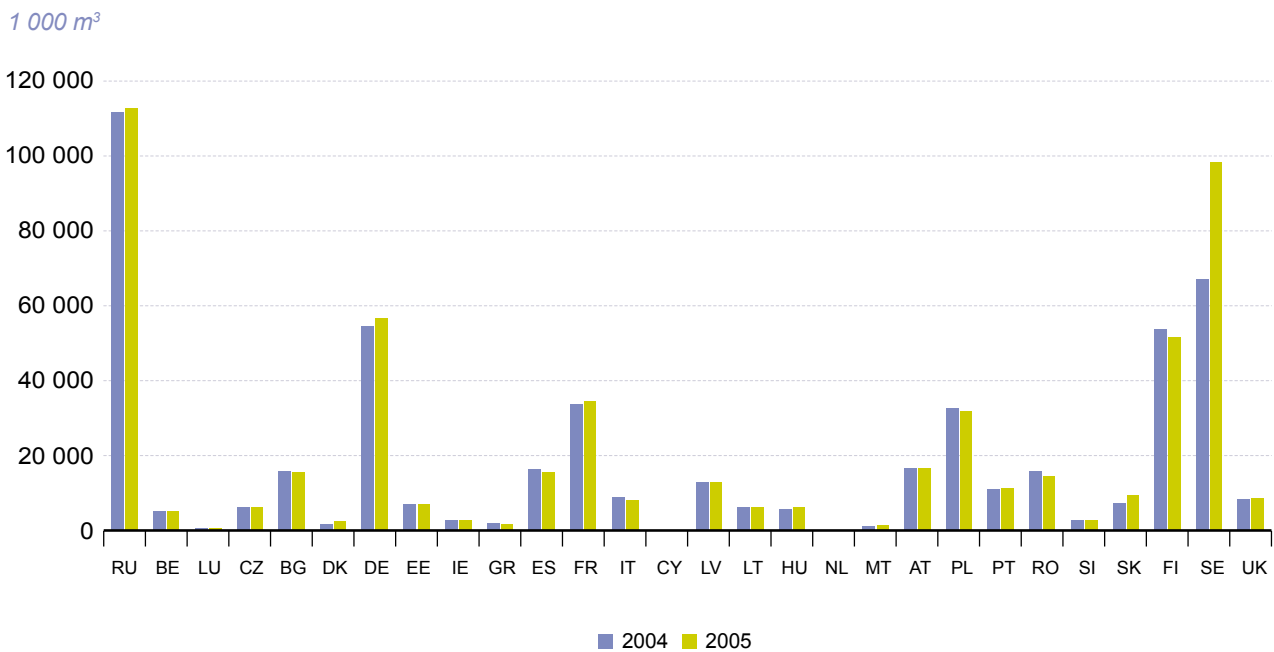


Figure 8.16 c) Roundwood production in EU-27 and in Russia

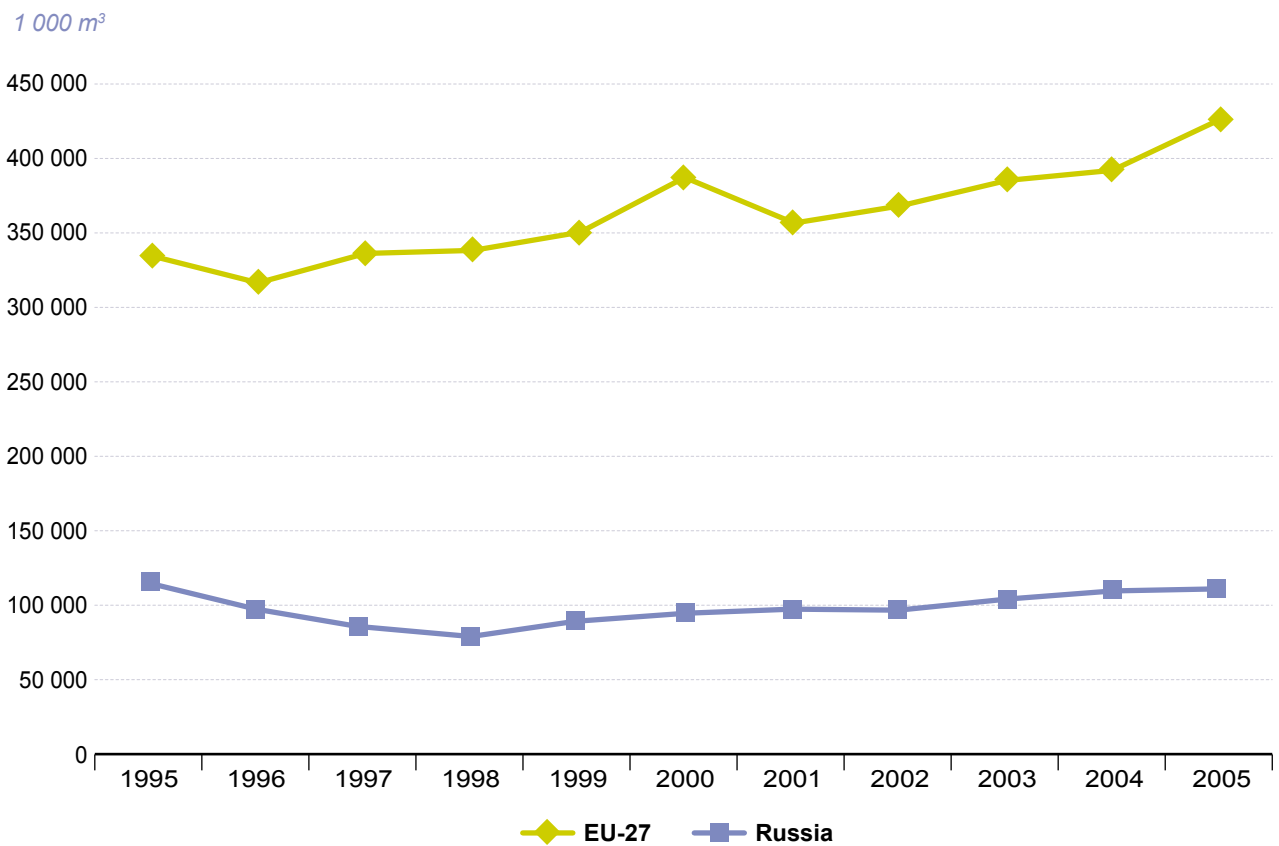


Table 8.17: Total Catch of Fish and Fishery Products

	tonnes live weight												
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
Russia ¹⁾	3 935 893	4 137 169	4 107 836	4 084 044	4 020 005	3 776 362	3 620 522	3 257 632	3 284 989	2 965 296	3 212 339		
EU-27	8 054 070	7 426 564	7 524 763	7 285 406	6 880 258	6 794 180	6 935 367	6 368 684	5 934 083	5 959 949	5 719 324		
EU-25	8 034 291	7 408 883	7 505 080	7 257 399	6 861 859	6 779 810	6 921 210	6 346 687	5 912 158	5 946 611	5 707 823		
Belgium	35 631	30 837	30 508	30 841	29 881	29 807	30 217	29 030	26 838	26 734	24 569		
Bulgaria	8 012	8 854	11 237	18 946	10 556	6 998	6 520	15 008	12 035	8 252	5 433		
Czech Republic	3 929	3 524	3 321	3 952	4 190	4 654	4 646	4 983	5 127	4 528	4 242		
Denmark	1 998 908	1 681 186	1 826 854	1 557 330	1 404 912	1 534 074	1 510 508	1 442 042	1 031 201	1 090 161	910 650		
Germany	238 829	236 526	259 353	266 631	238 924	205 249	210 746	224 453	260 863	262 099	285 667		
Estonia	132 030	108 563	123 618	118 793	111 797	113 159	104 994	101 444	79 082	87 904	99 581		
Ireland	389 646	332 659	293 019	324 760	283 558	276 237	356 413	282 332	266 220	280 250	262 482		
Greece	151 717	151 051	156 978	110 146	120 592	99 344	94 196	96 347	93 387	93 077	92 026		
Spain	1 178 941	1 173 722	1 204 069	1 242 611	1 170 284	1 069 868	1 109 129	892 881	897 048	855 507	855 551		
France	675 134	640 573	638 198	599 272	664 483	703 439	680 903	705 711	709 204	671 141	595 275		
Italy	396 797	365 905	343 700	306 103	282 795	302 155	310 403	269 852	295 704	279 081	298 459		
Cyprus	9 320	12 526	24 819	19 295	39 638	67 482	81 058	1 968	1 791	1 562	1 880		
Latvia	149 194	142 644	105 682	102 331	125 389	136 403	128 176	113 677	114 543	125 391	150 618		
Lithuania	57 368	88 514	44 002	66 578	72 962	78 989	150 831	150 146	157 205	161 988	139 785		
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Hungary	7 314	7 606	7 406	7 265	7 514	7 101	6 638	6 750	6 536	7 242	7 609		
Malta	4 635	9 197	1 036	1 180	1 244	1 074	895	1 074	1 138	1 067	1 336		
Netherlands	438 110	410 807	451 801	536 631	514 620	495 774	518 163	464 036	526 275	521 636	549 208		
Austria	404	450	465	451	432	439	362	350	372	400	370		
Poland	429 372	342 793	348 089	242 011	235 725	217 686	225 063	223 439	180 400	192 107	156 246		
Portugal	263 871	263 176	223 831	227 852	212 916	191 118	192 721	202 293	211 975	221 375	211 767		
Romania	49 275	18 259	8 446	9 061	7 843	7 372	7 637	6 989	9 890	5 086	6 068		
Slovenia	2 167	2 367	2 367	2 228	2 027	1 856	1 827	1 686	1 282	1 023	1 223		
Slovakia	1 950	1 414	1 364	1 361	1 396	1 368	1 531	1 746	1 646	1 603	1 693		
Finland	154 529	164 213	165 237	155 637	144 520	156 422	150 047	145 588	121 950	135 423	131 737		
Sweden	404 591	370 997	357 398	410 885	351 354	338 540	311 828	294 963	286 876	269 936	256 356		
United Kingdom	909 904	867 633	891 966	923 254	840 705	747 570	739 913	689 897	635 495	655 374	669 493		

¹⁾ Tonnes.

Methodological notes

Agriculture

Agricultural output data is taken from Economic accounts for agriculture (EAA) which analyse the production process of the agricultural industry and the primary income generated by it. In total EAA comprise a production account, a generation of income account, and entrepreneurial income account and some elements of a capital account.

Land use: The basic farm structure survey (FSS) is carried out by Member States every 10 years and intermediate sample surveys are carried out several times between the basic surveys. The information collected covers land use, livestock numbers, management and farm labour input.

Agricultural products: Statistics on the production of 200 specific crops are mostly covered by Council regulations although the data for fresh fruit and vegetables are collected under gentlemen's agreements from Member States. Data for milk, eggs and meat products are also compiled according to Community legislation. Data are collected principally for crop areas and yields, production in terms of tonnes and head of livestock.

Eurostat's web site www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat explains concepts and definitions and has more data.

Forestry

Forest: Land with an area greater than 0.5 hectare with trees at least 5 meters high and presenting a canopy cover of more than 10 percents, or with trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. Does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban use.

Other wooded land: Land not classified as forest, either with an area greater than 0.5 hectare and stocked with trees at least 5 meters high and a canopy cover of 5-10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ or with a combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees of more than 10 percent. Does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban use.

NB. Data for the EU Member States are based on the results of the Forest Resources Assessments (FRA), a series of surveys led by FAO Forestry Department. The terms and definitions in the FRA have been agreed internationally, thus producing comparable data for all countries. In this publication, data for the Russian Federation differ of that published in the FRA.

Roundwood: 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 sites during a certain period of time. It is reported in cubic metres (m³) underbark, i.e. excluding bark.

Data source for roundwood production for the EU Member States is the Joint Eurostat/UNECE/FAO/ITTO Forest Sector Questionnaire. Data source for Russia is Rosstat.

Eurostat's web site www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat further explains the methodology.

Fisheries

These data cover all fish, molluscs, crustaceans and other aquatic animals, residues and aquatic plants taken for all purposes (commercial, industrial, recreational and subsistence) by all fishing units and all means (fishermen, vessels, gear, etc.) operating in inland, fresh and brackish water areas, and in inshore, offshore and high-seas fishing areas.

The flag of the fishing vessel is the primary indication of nationality.

The data are for the *live weight equivalent of the landings* (i.e. the landed weight to which an appropriate conversion factor has been applied). The data therefore exclude fish which are caught but not landed.

Eurostat's web site www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat explains concepts and definitions and has more data.

Transport

Tables

and

Methodological notes

9

Table 9.1: Length of railway lines, 2003

	km
Russia	85 394
EU-27	214 351
EU-25	199 094
Belgium	3 521
Bulgaria	4 318
Czech Republic	9 602
Denmark	2 273
Germany	36 054
Estonia	959
Ireland	1 919
Greece	2 414
Spain	14 387
France	29 269
Italy	16 287
Cyprus	-
Latvia	2 270
Lithuania	1 774
Luxemburg	275
Hungary	7 950
Malta	-
Netherlands	2 811
Austria	5 787
Poland	19 900
Portugal	2 818
Romania	10 939
Slovenia	1 229
Slovakia	3 657
Finland	5 851
Sweden	11 037
United Kingdom	17 050
Iceland	-
Liechtenstein	9
Norway	4 077
Switzerland	3 231

Note: LI railways are owned by ÖBB (Austrian Railways) and included in their statistics

Sources:

Russia data – Rosstat,
EU data – Eurostat, Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer, national statistics

Table 9.2: Railway transport, goods and passengers, 2004

	1000 mio pkm	1000 mio tkm
Russia	164.3	1802
EU-27	361.7	401.7
Belgium	8.7	7.7
Bulgaria	2.4	5.2
Czech Republic	6.6	15.1
Denmark	5.9	2.1
Germany	72.6	86.4
Estonia	0.2	10.5
Ireland	1.6	0.4
Greece	1.7	0.6
Spain	19.0	11.4
France	74.3	45.1
Italy	45.7	21.0
Cyprus	-	-
Latvia	0.8	18.6
Lithuania	0.4	11.6
Luxemburg	0.3	0.6
Hungary	10.5	8.3
Malta	-	-
Netherlands	13.5	5.2
Austria	8.3	17.9
Poland	18.2	47.9
Portugal	3.7	2.3
Romania	8.6	17.0
Slovenia	0.8	3.5
Slovakia	2.2	9.7
Finland	3.3	10.1
Sweden	8.9	20.9
United Kingdom	43.5	22.6
Iceland	-	-
Liechtenstein	-	-
Norway	2.6	2.8
Switzerland	14.7	9.3

Note: Goods transport UK - GB Only

Sources:

Russia data – Rosstat,
EU data – Eurostat, Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer,
European Conference of Ministers of Transport, national statistics

Table 9.3: Air transport, Goods and Passengers, 2005

Provisional data		
	Goods, 2005 in thousand tonnes ¹⁾	Passengers, 2005 in thousand ²⁾
Russia	821	36 539
EU-27 ³⁾	11 994	959 700
EU-25 ³⁾	10 968	704 569
Belgium	695	17 814
Bulgaria	17	5 023
Czech Republic	56	11 266
Denmark	7	22 173
Germany	3 006	145 977
Estonia	10	1 393
Ireland	89	24 254
Greece	106	30 798
Spain	526	143 680
France	1 477	107 955
Italy	754	87 906
Cyprus	39	6 782
Latvia	15	1 872
Lithuania	10	1 434
Luxembourg	625	1 538
Hungary	55	8 049
Malta	15	2 762
Netherlands	1 551	46 433
Austria	182	19 685
Poland	31	7 080
Portugal	130	20 272
Romania	18	3 494
Slovenia	5	1 217
Slovakia	4	1 583
Finland	120	12 348
Sweden	153 ⁴⁾	22 899
United Kingdom	2 451	204 013
Iceland	63	2 951
Liechtenstein	-	-
Norway	87	18 579
Switzerland	334	28 876

¹⁾ Total freight and mail loaded and unloaded for national and international.

²⁾ Total passengers carried (arrivals and departures) for national and international

³⁾ Air - Aggregates exclude the double counting impact of passengers flying between countries belonging to the same aggregate

⁴⁾ 2004 data

Table 9.4: Length of oil pipelines, 2002

	km
Russia	63 035 ¹⁾
EU-27	32 483
Belgium	294
Bulgaria	578
Czech Republic	736
Denmark	330
Germany	2 370
Estonia	-
Ireland	-
Greece	-
Spain	3 784
France	5 746
Italy	4 379
Cyprus	-
Latvia	766
Lithuania	500
Luxemburg	-
Hungary	848
Malta	-
Netherlands	418
Austria	777
Poland	2 285
Portugal	-
Romania	4 305
Slovenia	-
Slovakia	-
Finland	-
Sweden	-
United Kingdom	4 367
Iceland	-
Liechtenstein	-
Norway	1 189
Switzerland	108

Sources: Russia data – Rosstat, EU data – Eurostat, United Nations, European Conference of Ministers of Transport, national statistics

¹⁾ Length of oil and oilproducts pipelines.

Table 9.5: Transport of goods oil pipelines 2004

	1 000 mio tkm
Russia	1 116.2 ¹⁾
EU-27	126.5
EU25	124.0
Belgium	1.8
Bulgaria	0.3
Czech Republic	1.9
Denmark	5.3
Germany	16.2
Estonia	-
Ireland	-
Greece	-
Spain	8.3
France	20.5
Italy	11.0
Cyprus	-
Latvia	3.3
Lithuania	4.3
Luxemburg	-
Hungary	2.5
Malta	-
Netherlands	6.1
Austria	7.6
Poland	24.8
Portugal	-
Romania	1.9
Slovenia	-
Slovakia	-
Finland	-
Sweden	-
United Kingdom	10.7
Iceland	-
Liechtenstein	-
Norway	3.4
Switzerland	0.2

Sources: Russia data – Rosstat, EU data – Eurostat, United Nations, European Conference of Ministers of Transport, national statistics

¹⁾ By oil and oilproducts pipelines.

Table 9.6: Road - Length of Road Network

	km				Year
	Motorways	State roads	Provincial roads	Communal roads	
Russia	820	46 319	483 390	-	2005
EU-27	57 655	478 250	1 364 288	3 009 175	
EU25	57 211	4 759 957	:	:	
Belgium	1 729	12 531	1 349	134 130	2003
Bulgaria	331	2961	4 012	11 972	2004
Czech Republic	518	54 929	:	72 300	2003
Denmark	1 010	662	9 952	60 328	2002
Germany	12 174	40 969	178 298	413 000	2004
Estonia	98	16 442	:	36 441	2002
Ireland	176	5 255	11 607	78 773	2003
Greece	742	9 158	29 107	75 600	2001
Spain	9 739	16 952	67 969	69 479	2002
France	10 379	26127	359644	601 851	2003
Italy	6 487	45696	119644	496 894	2002
Cyprus	268	5 440	2 571	3 481	2003
Latvia	-	20 309	31 787	7 338	2003
Lithuania	417	20 916	57 560	5 783	2003
Luxemburg	126	837	1 891	2 347	2001
Hungary	542	30 536	53 749	75 930	2003
Malta	-	1 439	:	647	2002
Netherlands	2 289	6 650	57 500	59 400	2000
Austria	1 633	10 280	23 086	71 059	2000
Poland	405	18 253	157 044	201 992	2003
Portugal	1 836	10 564	4 500	62 528	2002
Romania	113	9 141	35 853	27 817	2001
Slovenia	477	5 864	32 059	:	2003
Slovakia	313	3 335	3 729	10 396	2003
Finland	653	78 197	:	25 000	2003
Sweden	1 591	15 341	82 915	40 000	2003
United Kingdom	3 609	9 466	38 462	364 689	2003
Iceland	-	4 272	3 936	4 796	2003
Liechtenstein	-	-	139	262	2004
Norway	213	26 929	27 041	37 746	2003
Switzerland	1 351	408	18 088	51 446	2003

Sources: Russia data – Rosstat, EU data – Eurostat, United Nations, International Road Federation, national statistics

Note: the definition of road types varies from country to country, “communal roads” sometimes includes roads without a hard surface.

Table 9.7: Stock of vehicles

1000				
	Passenger cars		Buses, coaches and trolleybuses	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
Russia	23 271	24 091	726.4	758.1
EU-27	217 893	211 719	805	752
EU-25	212 496	:	719	:
Belgium	4 821	4 874	15.1	15.3
Bulgaria	2 309	2 438	43.7	36.0
Czech Republic	3 706	3 816	20.6	19.9
Denmark	1 895	1 916	14.1	14.2
Germany	44 657	45 023	85.9	86.5
Estonia	434	471	5.4	5.3
Ireland	1 507	1 583	7.4	7.4
Greece	3 840	:	27.1	:
Spain	18 688	19 542	56.0	57.0
France	29 360	29 730	87.1	88.4
Italy	34 310	33 973	92.7	92.9
Cyprus	303	336	3.3	3.2
Latvia	649	686	11.0	10.7
Lithuania	1 257	1 316	15.5	14.4
Luxemburg	293	300	1.2	1.3
Hungary	2 777	2 828	17.9	17.4
Malta	209	211	1.2	1.2
Netherlands	6 908	6 992	11.3	11.2
Austria	4 054	4 109	9.2	9.4
Poland	11 244	11 975	82.8	82.7
Portugal	5 996		21.7	
Romania	3 088	3 225	41.9	43.0
Slovenia	890	911	2.2	2.3
Slovakia	1 356	1 197	10.6	8.9
Finland	2 275	2 347	10.4	10.7
Sweden	4 075	4 113	13.7	13.4
United Kingdom	26 992	27 806	96.1	99.8
Iceland	167	175	1.7	1.8
Liechtenstein	24	24	0.3	0.3
Norway	1 934	1 978	43.6	44.8
Switzerland	3 754	3 811	:	:

Sources:

Russia data – Rosstat,

EU data – Eurostat, national statistics, study for Energy and Transport DG

Table 9.8: Stock of Goods Vehicles (Lorries and road tractors)

	1000	
	2004	2005
Russia	4 470.1	4 564.3
EU-27	32 009.3	32 164.7
EU-25	31 210.0	31 831.0
Belgium	625.5	652.1
Bulgaria	317.7	333.9
Czech Republic	396.2	439.2
Denmark	436.2	469.5
Germany	2 757.5	2 765.2
Estonia	85.7	86.2
Ireland	268.1	286.6
Greece	1 159.1	1 211.1
Spain	4 418.0	4 655.0
France	6 057.0	6 115.0
Italy	4 015.6	4 179.6
Cyprus	117.8	118.4
Latvia	107.6	113.1
Lithuania	115.7	122.5
Luxemburg	28.4	29.6
Hungary	410.5	427.6
Malta	44.6	44.4
Netherlands	1 035.6	1 004.5
Austria	775.4	783.3
Poland	2 391.6	2 304.5
Portugal	1 609.3	1 500.0
Romania	482.0	:
Slovenia	66.2	70.0
Slovakia	151.8	174.2
Finland	355.2	363.6
Sweden	440.0	461.2
United Kingdom	3 341.0	3 454.4
Iceland	23.0	25.5
Liechtenstein	2.5	2.5
Norway	449.8	465.4
Switzerland	298.2	307.3

Sources: Russia data – Rosstat, EU data – Eurostat, national statistics, study for Energy and Transport DG

Notes: The data is not fully comparable between countries.

Stock at end of year, except Belgium: 1 August; Switzerland: 30 September.

Table 9.9: Passenger cars, 2004

	per 1000 inhabitants
Russia	159
EU-27	:
EU-25	463
EU-15	495
Belgium	467
Bulgaria	314
Czech Republic	373
Denmark	354
Germany	546
Estonia	350
Ireland	385
Greece	348
Spain	454
France	491
Italy	581
Cyprus	448
Latvia	297
Lithuania	384
Luxembourg	659
Hungary	280
Malta	525
Netherlands	429
Austria	501
Poland	314
Portugal	572
Romania	149
Slovenia	456
Slovakia	222
Finland	448
Sweden	456
United Kingdom	463
Iceland	599
Liechtenstein	692
Norway	429
Switzerland	514

Table 9.10: Road Fatalities, 2004

number	
	2004
Russia	34 506
EU-27	46 720
EU-25	43 359
Belgium	1 163
Bulgaria	943
Czech Republic	1 382
Denmark	369
Germany	5 842
Estonia	170
Ireland	379
Greece	1 619
Spain	4 749
France	5 530
Italy	5 625
Cyprus	117
Latvia	516
Lithuania	752
Luxemburg	49
Hungary	1 296
Malta	13
Netherlands	804
Austria	878
Poland	5 712
Portugal	1 294
Romania	2 418
Slovenia	274
Slovakia	603
Finland	375
Sweden	480
United Kingdom	3 368
Iceland	23
Liechtenstein	1
Norway	257
Switzerland	510

Source: From 1991: CARE / Energy and Transport DG, ECMT, national statistics.

Notes: Persons killed are all persons deceased within 30 days of the accident.

Corrective factors are applied to the figures from Member States not currently using this definition.

Methodological notes

Eurostat's transport statistics are based on the following data collections:

The Eurostat/ECMT/UNECE Common Questionnaire

Council Directive (80/1119/EEC) of 17 November 1980 on statistical returns in respect of **carriage of goods by inland waterways** (O.J. L 339 of 15.12.1980)

Council Directive (80/1177/EEC) of 4 December 1980 on statistical returns in respect of **carriage of goods by rail as part of regional statistics** (O.J. L 350 of 23.12.1980)

Council Directive (95/64/EC) of 8 December 1995 on statistical returns in respect of **carriage of goods and passengers by sea** (O.J. L 320 of 30.12.1995) and rules for implementation : Commission Decision (98/385/EC in O.J. L174 of 18.6.1998)

Regulation (EC) No 437/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 February 2003 on statistical returns in respect of the **carriage of passengers, freight and mail by air** (OJ L 66 of 11.3.2003)

Council Regulation (EC) No 1172/98 of 25 May 1998 on statistical returns in respect of **carriage of goods by road** (O.J. L 163 of 6.6.1998) (*replaces Council Directive (78/546/EEC) of 12 June 1978 and Council Directive (89/462/EEC) of 18 July 1989*)

Council Regulation (EC) No 91/2003 of 16 December 2002 on **rail transport statistics** (O.J. L 014 of 21 January 2003)

The Common Questionnaire contains aggregated annual data on Rail, Road, Inland Waterways and Oil Pipelines transport for the following areas:

- I. Infrastructure
- II. Transport equipment
- III. Enterprises, economic performance and employment
- IV. Traffic
- V. Transport measurement

(for IV and V there is a certain overlap with legal acts)

Note that, for Oil Pipelines, the only source is the Common Questionnaire.

Council Decision (93/704/EC) of 30 November 1993 on the creation of a **Community database on road accidents** (O.J. L 329/63 of 30.12.1993)

For an updated list of legal acts on Transport statistics, consult the DG Energy Transport web site:<http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/>

energy_transport/figures/pocketbook/legislation_transport_en.htm#maritime_transport

The Glossary for Transport statistics is available on the web sites of Eurostat, ECMT and UNECE:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1073,46587259&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&p_product_code=KS-BI-03-002

<http://www.cemt.org/online/glossaries/index.htm>

<http://www.unece.org/trans/main/wp6/transstatglossmain.html>

On UNECE web site the Glossary is also available in Russian

Please consult Eurostat web site *www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat* for more data and methodology.

Information Society

Tables

and

Methodological notes

10

Table 10.1: Number of main telephone lines

	per 100 inhabitants							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Russia	20	21	22	23	24	25	27	28
EU-25	47	49 b	49	50	50 i	50 i	50 i	:
Belgium	49	50 b	43	38	36	36	34	33
Bulgaria	32	33	34	35	37	37	36	36
Czech Republic	32	36	37	38	38	36	36	34
Denmark	63	66	68	71	72	69	67	65
Germany	55	57	59	61	64	65 i	66 i	66 i
Estonia	33	36	37	38	37	35	34	33
Ireland	41	43	47	42	49	45	41	40
Greece	51	51	52	52	51	49	47	51
Spain	40	41	42	44	43	43	43	45
France	58	58	58	58	58	58	57	57
Italy	45	46	47	48	48 i	48 i	46 i	:
Cyprus	58	60	62	64	62	61	59	64
Latvia	30	31	30	31	31	30	28	27
Lithuania	29	31	32	34	33	27	24	24
Luxembourg	67	69	73	76	77	56	55	54
Hungary	30	33	35	37	37	36	36	35
Malta	50	51	52	54	53	53	52	53
Netherlands	57	60	61	62	51	50 i	48 i	48 i
Austria	50	50	48	48	41	40	39	37
Poland	20	23	26	28	30	31	32	33
Portugal	40	41	42	42	44	40	43	43
Romania	15	16	17	17	19	19	20	22
Slovenia	36	36	38	40	40	41	41	43
Slovakia	26	29	31	31	29	26	24	23
Finland	56	55	55	55	54	52	49	46
Sweden	68	68	67	65	67	65	65	63
United Kingdom	54	55	53	53	53	52	52 e	:

- b Break in series
- i See explanatory text
- e Estimated value

Table 10.2: Number of subscribers of cellular mobile telephone

	per 100 inhabitants							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Russia	:	0.3	0.9	2	5	12	25	50
EU-25	12 i	21 i	35 i	56 i	68 i	75 i	81 i	:
Belgium	10	17	31	51	68	79	83	88
Bulgaria	0	2	4	9	20	32	45	62
Czech Republic	5	9	19	42	68	84	95	106
Denmark	27	36	49	63	74	83	89	96
Germany	10	17	29	59	68	72	79	86
Estonia	10	18	28	41	54	65	77	93
Ireland	15	26	38	63	73	77	86	94
Greece	9	19	36	54	73	85	81	84
Spain	10	16	38	61	73	82	90	92
France	10	19	35	51	63	65	70	74
Italy	21 i	36 i	52 i	74 i	90 i	93 i	98 i	:
Cyprus	14	17	22	32	45	59	77	90
Latvia	3	7	12	17	26	39 i	52 i	:
Lithuania	4	8	10	14	29	47	61	89
Luxembourg	16	50	49	70	93	107	120	143
Hungary	7	10	16	30	49	68	78	86
Malta	5	5	6	29	57	70	73	77
Netherlands	11	22	43	68	76	76	83	:
Austria	15	29	53	76	82	84	88	98
Poland	2	5	10	17	25	36	46	60
Portugal	15	30	46	65	81	83	90	93
Romania	1	2	5	9	20	23	32	47
Slovenia	5	10	33	57	76	77	87	93
Slovakia	4	9	12	21	41	54	68	79
Finland	41	55	63	72	81	87	91	96
Sweden	36	44	58	72	81	89	98	109
United Kingdom	15	25	40	67	75	84	89 i	:

b Break in series

i See explanatory text

e Estimated value

Table 10.3: Level of computer skills* of individuals, 2006

	% of individuals		
	low	medium	high
Russia	12	13	10
EU-25	13	24	22
Belgium	15	23	22
Bulgaria	11	13	6
Czech Republic	16	22	14
Denmark	14	32	38
Germany	17	31	27
Estonia	10	18	25
Ireland	13	10	19
Greece	14	14	16
Spain	10	20	23
France	10	23	21
Italy	8	17	17
Cyprus	9	18	19
Latvia	16	20	12
Lithuania	11	20	16
Luxembourg	11	26	36
Hungary	10	21	25
Malta	:	:	:
Netherlands	16	29	33
Austria	12	24	31
Poland	16	18	11
Portugal	8	14	21
Romania	13	10	5
Slovenia	10	20	28
Slovakia	18	30	17
Finland	15	29	29
Sweden	18	33	30
United Kingdom	12	27	26

* *Level of computer skills:*

Low: one or two of the following computer related activities have been carried out.

Medium: three or four computer related activities have been carried out.

High: five or six computer related activities have been carried out.

Computer related activities: connected and installed new devices (eg printer or a modem); copied or moved a file or folder; used copy or cut and paste tools to duplicate or move information on screen; used basic arithmetic formulae to add, subtract, multiply or divide figures in a spreadsheet, compressed files; written a computer program using a specialised programming language.

Table 10.4: Internet use by individuals in the last 3 months

	% of individuals		
	2004	2005	2006
Russia	:	:	16
EU-25	46	51	54
Belgium	:	58	62
Bulgaria	16	:	24
Czech Republic	32	32	44
Denmark	76	77	83
Germany	61	65	69
Estonia	50	59	61
Ireland	34	37	51
Greece	20	22	29
Spain	40	44	48
France	:	:	47
Italy	31	34	36
Cyprus	32	31	34
Latvia	33	42	50
Lithuania	29	34	42
Luxembourg	65	69	71
Hungary	28	37	45
Malta	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	79	81
Austria	52	55	61
Poland	29	35	40
Portugal	29	32	36
Romania	12	:	21
Slovenia	37	47	51
Slovakia	46	50	50
Finland	70	73	77
Sweden	82	81	86
United Kingdom	63	66	66

Table 10.5: Households - Level of Internet access

% of households			
	2004	2005	2006
Russia	5*	:	14
EU-25	42	48	51
Belgium	:	50	54
Bulgaria	10	:	17
Czech Republic	19	19	29
Denmark	69	75	79
Germany	60	62	67
Estonia	31	39	46
Ireland	40	47	50
Greece	17	22	23
Spain	34	36	39
France	34	:	41
Italy	34	39	40
Cyprus	53	32	37
Latvia	15	31	42
Lithuania	12	16	35
Luxembourg	59	65	70
Hungary	14	22	32
Malta	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	78	80
Austria	45	47	52
Poland	26	30	36
Portugal	26	31	35
Romania	6	:	14
Slovenia	47	48	54
Slovakia	23	23	27
Finland	51	54	65
Sweden	:	73	77
United Kingdom	56	60	63

* 2003

Table 10.6: Households using a broadband* connection

% of households			
	2004	2005	2006
Russia	:	:	3
EU-25	14	23	32
Belgium	:	41	48
Bulgaria	4	:	10
Czech Republic	4	5	17
Denmark	36	51	63
Germany	18	23	34
Estonia	20	30	37
Ireland	3	7	13
Greece	0	1	4
Spain	15	21	29
France	:	:	30
Italy	:	13	16
Cyprus	2	4	12
Latvia	5	14	23
Lithuania	4	12	19
Luxembourg	16	33	44
Hungary	6	11	22
Malta	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	54	66
Austria	16	23	33
Poland	8	16	22
Portugal	12	20	24
Romania	:	:	5
Slovenia	10	19	34
Slovakia	4	7	11
Finland	21	36	53
Sweden	:	40	51
United Kingdom	16	32	44

* The availability of broadband is measured by the percentage of households that are connectable to an exchange that has been converted to support xDSL technology, to a cable network upgraded for Internet traffic, or to other broadband technologies.

Table 10.7: Enterprises with broadband access

% of enterprises (10 employed persons or more, sections DFGHIKO)			
	2004	2005	2006
Russia *	18	20	:
EU-25	48	63	74
Belgium	70	78	84
Bulgaria	28	32	57
Czech Republic	38	52	69
Denmark	80	82	83
Germany	54	62	73
Estonia	68	67	76
Ireland	32	48	61
Greece	21	44	58
Spain	72	76	87
France	:	:	86
Italy	23	57	70
Cyprus	35	40	55
Latvia	45	48	59
Lithuania	50	57	57
Luxembourg	48	64	76
Hungary	:	48	61
Malta	:	78	:
Netherlands	54	71	82
Austria	55	61	69
Poland	28	43	46
Portugal	49	63	66
Romania	7	:	31
Slovenia	62	74	75
Slovakia	25	48	61
Finland	71	81	89
Sweden	:	83	89
United Kingdom	50	65	77

* Comparability restricted – see methodological notes

Table 10.8: Enterprises which have ordered via Internet over the last calendar year (excl. manually typed e-mails)

% of enterprises (10 employed persons or more, sections DFGHIKO)			
	2004	2005	2006
Russia *	19	21	:
EU-25	32	36	38
Belgium	39	52	44
Bulgaria	7	7	6
Czech Republic	31	37	27
Denmark	58	64	59
Germany	51	54	54
Estonia	31	23	25
Ireland	48	53	56
Greece	13	14	14
Spain	9	10	16
France	:	:	26
Italy	14	19	27
Cyprus	27	27	21
Latvia	:	7	13
Lithuania	13	15	22
Luxembourg	33	40	:
Hungary	14	5	12
Malta	:	47	:
Netherlands	29	35	45
Austria	38	39	51
Poland	10	17	23
Portugal	16	19	20
Romania	2	:	6
Slovenia	26	26	22
Slovakia	16	22	:
Finland	71	75	56
Sweden	68	67	70
United Kingdom	45	54	62

* Comparability restricted – see methodological notes

Table 10.9: Enterprises selling via Internet over the last calendar year

% of enterprises (10 employed persons or more, sections DFGHIKO)			
	2004	2005	2006
Russia *	18	19	:
EU-25	11	11	14
Belgium	15	12	15
Bulgaria	3	3	4
Czech Republic	13	15	9
Denmark	27	35	35
Germany	16	17	19
Estonia	9	7	14
Ireland	22	22	23
Greece	5	6	8
Spain	2	2	8
France	:	:	16
Italy	9	3	3
Cyprus	7	4	6
Latvia	:	2	3
Lithuania	5	6	15
Luxembourg	11	: u	: u
Hungary	6	5	11
Malta	:	14	:
Netherlands	19	21	28
Austria	14	13	18
Poland	4	4	7
Portugal	6	6	5
Romania	2	:	2
Slovenia	11	9	12
Slovakia	7	7	:
Finland	19	18	12
Sweden	19	22	23
United Kingdom	13	15	19

u Unreliable or uncertain data

* Comparability restricted – see methodological notes

Table 10.10: Enterprises having a web site or a homepage

% of enterprises (10 employed persons or more, sections DFGHIKO)			
	2004	2005	2006
Russia *	17	17	:
EU-25	58	62	64
Belgium	68	65	69
Bulgaria	25	24	33
Czech Republic	61	67	70
Denmark	81	82	83
Germany	72	72	73
Estonia	52	53	58
Ireland	59	60	64
Greece	49	56	60
Spain	40	43	47
France	:	:	61
Italy	46	54	57
Cyprus	45	44	43
Latvia	33	29	34
Lithuania	39	41	42
Luxembourg	59	59	60
Hungary	35	40	42
Malta	:	54	:
Netherlands	66	72	79
Austria	71	70	78
Poland	44	49	53
Portugal	29	37	35
Romania	19	:	24
Slovenia	58	59	62
Slovakia	47	61	61
Finland	75	76	80
Sweden	82	85	86
United Kingdom	70	74	75

* Comparability restricted – see methodological notes

Table 10.11: Enterprises having access to the Internet

% of enterprises (10 employed persons or more, sections DFGHIKO)			
	2004	2005	2006
Russia *	54	58	:
EU-25	89	91	93
Belgium	96	95	95
Bulgaria	62	63	75
Czech Republic	90	92	95
Denmark	97	97	98
Germany	94	94	95
Estonia	90	90	92
Ireland	92	92	94
Greece	87	92	94
Spain	87	90	93
France	:	:	94
Italy	87	92	93
Cyprus	82	85	86
Latvia	74	75	80
Lithuania	81	86	88
Luxembourg	90	92	93
Hungary	78	78	80
Malta	:	90	:
Netherlands	88	91	97
Austria	94	95	98
Poland	85	87	89
Portugal	77	81	83
Romania	52	:	58
Slovenia	93	96	96
Slovakia	71	92	93
Finland	97	98	99
Sweden	96	96	96
United Kingdom	90	90	93

* Comparability restricted – see methodological notes

Methodological notes

Main telephone lines, Number of subscribers of cellular mobile telephone: The indicators give the number of main telephone lines and subscriptions to the services of the operators offering mobile telecommunication services per 100 inhabitants.

Subscriptions to public cellular mobile telecommunication systems also include active pre-paid cards. Note that an increasing number of people have multiple mobile subscriptions (for example, for private and work use).

Data for Russia: Rosstat, “Russia and Countries-Members of the European Union”. 2002; “Communication in Russia”. 2006.

Data for EU: Eurostat data collection is based on a questionnaire that is sent to the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs), who then contact their relevant authorities for the data. Original source is often National Regulatory Authority or Ministry of Communications.

Usage of information and communication technologies (ICT):

Data for Russia: Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications of the Russian Federation, Rosstat, State University-Higher School of Economics, “Information and communication technologies in the Russian economy” (2006); State University-Higher School of Economics, Survey on the use of ICT in households and by individuals (2006).

In tables 10.7 – 10.11 the Russian figures include data from state enterprises with 10 employed persons or more which have their main activity in the Russian Classification of Economic Activities (which is harmonized with NACE) sections D, F, G, H, I, K, O and non-state enterprises with 100 employed persons or more for sections D, F, I; 30 and more for section G, and 50 and more for section H, K, O.

Data for EU: National Statistical Institutes or Ministries of the Member States are collecting data on this domain by two Community annual surveys. These surveys are following Eurostat’s model questionnaires on ICT usage in households/by individuals and in enterprises, respectively. The statistics collated are required for the eEurope benchmarking process, with policy indicators that were defined to benchmark the eEurope 2005 Action Plan and the ensuing strategy “i2010 – A European Information Society for growth and employment”. Since 2006 the collection of these statistics is mandatory for all Member States, based on Regulation (EC) no 808/2004 and its annual implementing regulations. These implementing regulations are determining the subjects and their characteristics, coverage, reference periods, breakdowns and deadlines of transmission for the results.

The aim of the European ICT surveys is to collect and disseminate harmonised and comparable information on the use of Information and Communication Technologies within the Community. Data for this collection are supplied to Eurostat and verified before publication on the Eurostat website. Timeliness of data provision is ensured: The results of the annual surveys are generally published at the end of the survey year.

Scope: The European ICT survey on households and individuals covers all households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. The population considered in the enterprise survey are all enterprises with 10 or more full-time employees which have their main activity in the NACE sections DFGHIKO whereof H covers only hotels and short stay accommodation and O covers motion picture, radio and television activities. For more information on NACE classification, consult the Eurostat web site.

The statistics as shown in this domain have been drawn from the 2006 and previous data collections. They cover the following subjects:

- Computer skills of individuals
- Frequency and place of Internet use of individuals

- Level of Internet access of households
- Broadband connections of households
- Broadband connections of enterprises
- Level of Internet access of enterprises
- E-commerce by enterprises
- Enterprises having a website or homepage

For more methodology and data on Information society, consult Eurostat web site www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat
Dedicated section can be found under Theme Industry, Trade and Service.

Science, technology and innovation

Tables
and
Methodological notes

11

Table 11.1: Research and development expenditure - All sectors

	% of GDP											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Russia	0.85	0.97	1.04	0.95	1.0	1.05	1.18	1.25	1.28	1.15	1.07	:
EU-27	:	:	:	1.8 s	1.85 s	1.86 s	1.88 s	1.88 s	1.87 s	1.84 s	1.84 s	:
EU-25	1.82 s	1.77 s	1.8 s	1.8 s	1.86 s	1.87 s	1.88 s	1.89 s	1.88 s	1.85 s	1.85 s	:
EU-15	1.85 s	1.81 s	1.84 s	1.85 s	1.9 s	1.92 s	1.94 s	1.95 s	1.93 s	1.91 s	1.91 s	:
Euro area (13 countries)	1.79 s	1.73 s	1.77 s	1.79 s	1.83 s	1.85 s	1.87 s	1.88 s	1.87 s	1.86 s	1.86 s	:
Euro area (12 countries)	1.79 s	1.73 s	1.78 s	1.79 s	1.84 s	1.85 s	1.87 s	1.88 s	1.87 s	1.86 s	1.86 s	:
Belgium	1.67	1.77	1.83	1.86	1.94	1.97	2.08	1.94	1.89	1.85 p	1.82 p	:
Bulgaria	0.62	0.52 b	0.51	0.57	0.57 b	0.52	0.47	0.49	0.5	0.51	0.5	:
Czech Republic	0.95 b	0.97	1.08	1.15	1.14	1.21	1.2	1.2	1.25	1.26	1.42	:
Denmark	1.82	1.84 e	1.92	2.04	2.18	2.24	2.39	2.51	2.56	2.48 p	2.44 p	:
Germany	2.19 e	2.19 e	2.24	2.27	2.4	2.45	2.46	2.49	2.52	2.5	2.51 e	:
Estonia	:	:	:	0.58	0.7	0.61	0.71	0.72	0.79	0.88	0.94 p	:
Ireland	1.26 e	1.3 e	1.27 e	1.23	1.18 e	1.23 e	1.1 e	1.1 e	1.16 e	1.21 p	1.25 ep	:
Greece	0.49 b	:	0.51	:	0.67	:	0.64	:	0.63	0.61 p	0.61 p	:
Spain	0.79	0.81 e	0.8	0.87	0.86	0.91	0.91	0.99	1.05	1.06	1.12 ep	:
France	2.29	2.27	2.19 b	2.14	2.16	2.15 b	2.2	2.23	2.17	2.14	2.13 p	:
Italy	0.97	0.99	1.03 b	1.05	1.02	1.05	1.09	1.13	1.11	1.1	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.3	0.35	0.37	0.4 p	:
Latvia	0.47	0.42	0.38	0.4	0.36	0.44	0.41	0.42	0.38	0.42	0.57	:
Lithuania	0.44	0.5 b	0.54	0.55	0.5	0.59	0.67	0.66	0.67	0.76	0.76	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	1.65	:	:	1.66	1.66	1.56 p	:
Hungary	0.73 i	0.65 i	0.72 i	0.68	0.69 i	0.78 i	0.92 i	1.0 i	0.93 i	0.88 i	0.94 i	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.26	0.26	0.63 b	0.61 p	:
Netherlands	1.97	1.98 b	1.99	1.9	1.96	1.82	1.8	1.72	1.76	1.78 p	:	:
Austria	1.54 e	1.59 e	1.69 e	1.77	1.88 e	1.91 e	2.04 e	2.12	2.21 e	2.23	2.36 ep	2.43
Poland	0.63 b	0.65	0.65	0.67	0.69	0.64	0.62	0.56	0.54	0.56	0.57	:
Portugal	0.54	0.57 e	0.59	0.65	0.71	0.76 e	0.8	0.76 e	0.74	0.77 ep	0.81 p	:
Romania	:	:	:	0.49	0.4	0.37	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.39	:	:
Slovenia	1.57 i	1.33	1.31	1.37	1.41	1.43	1.55	1.52	1.32	1.45	1.22 ip	:
Slovakia	0.92	0.9	1.07 b	0.78	0.65	0.65	0.63	0.57	0.58	0.51	0.51	:
Finland	2.26	2.52 e	2.7	2.86	3.16	3.34	3.3	3.36	3.43	3.46	3.48	3.43
Sweden	3.32 bi	:	3.51 i	3.59 e	3.62 i	:	4.25 i	:	3.95 i	:	3.86	:
United Kingdom	1.95	1.87	1.81	1.8	1.87	1.86	1.83	1.83	1.79	1.73	:	:
EEA	1.82 s	1.77 s	1.79 s	1.8 s	1.85 s	1.87 s	1.88 s	1.89 s	1.88 s	1.85 s	1.84 s	:
Iceland	1.53	:	1.83	2.01	2.31	2.69 e	2.98	2.99 e	2.86	2.83	:	:
Norway	1.7 b	:	1.64	:	1.65	:	1.6	1.67	1.73	1.62	1.51 p	:
Switzerland	:	2.67	:	:	:	2.57	:	:	:	2.93	:	:
United States	2.49 i	2.53 i	2.56 i	2.61 bi	2.65 i	2.73 i	2.74 i	2.64 i	2.67 ip	2.67 ip	:	:
Japan	2.92 i	2.82 b	2.89	3.02	3.04	3.05	3.13	3.18	3.2	:	:	:

b Break in series
i See explanatory text
s Eurostat estimate
e Estimated value
p Provisional value

Table 11.2: Number of researchers

All sectors, % of total employment											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	0.78	0.73	0.70	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.63	0.62	0.60	0.27
EU-25	:	:	:	:	0.83 s	0.84 s	0.86 s	0.90 s	0.91 s	0.92 s	:
EU-15	0.8 s	0.82 s	0.84 s	0.86 s	0.88 s	0.88 s	0.90 s	0.94 s	0.95 s	0.96 s	:
Euro area (13 countries)	0.79 s	0.81 s	0.82 s	0.84 s	0.85 s	0.86 s	0.88 s	0.90 s	0.92 s	0.93 s	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.08	1.09	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.39	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	0.56	0.61	0.64	0.62	0.65	0.67	0.73	0.79
Denmark	1.0	:	1.04 i	:	1.06 i	:	1.09	1.39 b	1.33	1.44	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.11	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	0.74	0.79	0.80	0.83	0.87	0.91	0.95	0.89 p
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.87	0.88	0.88 p	:
Greece	0.47	:	0.53	:	0.73	:	0.64	:	0.66	:	:
Spain	0.8	:	0.78	:	0.79	:	0.87	0.90	0.92	0.95	:
France	0.86	0.87	0.89	0.89	:	0.91 i	0.91 i	0.97 i	0.99 i	1.01 i	:
Italy	:	:	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.50	0.49	0.49	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	0.27	0.28	0.32	0.33	0.36	:
Latvia	:	:	:	0.38	0.42	0.65	0.60	0.62	0.55	0.55	0.56
Lithuania	:	:	:	0.72	0.73	0.72	0.75	0.68	0.74	0.81	0.81
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.08	:	:
Hungary	:	0.57 i	0.61 i	0.64 i	0.65 i	0.73	0.73 i	0.77 i	0.77 i	0.78 i	0.81 i
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.47	0.48	0.60 b	0.62 p
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.57 e	0.56 e	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	0.86	:	:	:	1.07	:	1.18	:
Poland	:	:	0.57	0.56	0.57	0.61	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.70	:
Portugal	0.41	0.44 e	0.47	0.52	0.58	0.59 e	0.61	0.65 e	0.70	:	:
Romania	:	:	0.28	0.29	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.26	0.28	0.30	:
Slovenia	:	0.72	0.68	0.72	0.76	0.73	0.74	0.77	0.61	0.62	0.56 p
Slovakia	:	:	:	0.77	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.72	0.75	0.80	0.79
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.17	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.79	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.27	:	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.54	:	1.58	:	:
Switzerland	:	1	:	:	:	1.14	:	:	:	1.09	:

- b Break in series
 i See explanatory text
 s Eurostat estimate
 e Estimated value
 p Provisional value

Table 11.3: Scientists and Engineers share of labour force

% of labour force												
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Russia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.2	6.0	:
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6
EU-15	:	:	:	:	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.7
Euro area (13 countries)	:	:	:	:	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6
Euro area (12 countries)	:	:	:	:	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6
Belgium	6.6	6.9	7.1	6.9	7.2	6.8	7.4	8.2	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.7
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.9
Czech Republic	:	:	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3
Denmark	4	4.3	4.4	4.6	5	5.2	4.9	5	5.1	5.2	6.1	5.8
Germany	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	5	5.1	5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4
Estonia	:	:	4.3	2.6	3.6	3.8	4.1	4	3.3	2.9	3.5	4.6
Ireland	6.6	7.2	7.3	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.6	7	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2
Greece	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1 b	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.8 b	3.8	4
Spain	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.4
France	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.1	4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6
Italy	2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.3 b	3.2	3
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	3.8	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.4
Latvia	:	:	:	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	4.1 b	3.3 b	3.3	3.7	3.6
Lithuania	:	:	:	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.2	4.5	4.6	4.2
Luxembourg	4.5	4.8	5	5	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.5	3.6 b	5.2 b	5.2	:
Hungary	:	1.3	2.9 b	2.8	3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.1
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	3.8	3.5 b	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.4	3.8
Netherlands	3.7	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4 b	5.8	5.7	5.7
Austria	1.8	2	2.1	2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	3 b	3.1	3
Poland	:	:	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.7	4.2	4.7
Portugal	2	1.9	1.7	1.8 b	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.8 b	2.8	2.7
Romania	:	:	3.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.4	3.8
Slovenia	:	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.7	5.3
Slovakia	:	:	:	2.6	2.6	2.4	2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.7
Finland	:	:	7	7	7.6	8	8.2	5.9 b	6.2	6.5	6.1	6.4
Sweden	:	:	4.8	4.5	5	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.2
United Kingdom	6.1	6.6	6.5	6.7	7	7.1	4.8 b	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9
Iceland	4.9	5.8	5.4	5	5.9	6.3	5.5	5.7	6.4	5.3	6.2	:
Norway	:	3.4	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.5	5.3	5	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.7
Switzerland	:	6.4	5.9	6	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.8	6.7	7	:

b Break in series

Table 11.4: Share of enterprises with innovation activity, 2004

	% of all enterprises (broken down by economic activities)									
	All NACE - Core NACE sections C, D, E, I and J and NACE divisions 51, 72, 74.2 and 74.3)	Sections C, D, E: Total industry (excluding construction)	Mining and quarrying (Section C)	Manufacturing (Section D)	Electricity, gas and water supply (Section E)	Core G to K Services (NACE sections I, and J and NACE divisions 51, 72, 74.2 and 74.3)	Wholesale trade and commission of motor and motorcycles (Section G, division 51)	Transport, storage and communication (Section I)	Financial intermediation (Section J)	K: Core coverage (NACE 72, 74.2 and 74.3)
Russia	9.7	9.3	5.6	10.9	4.2	15.3	:	15.8	:	13.9
Belgium	51.3	58.1	:	58.2	:	45.3	48.5	33.0	47.8	63.5
Bulgaria	16.1	18.0	13.4	18.2	9.9	12.7	11.0	7.2	29.5	38.3
Czech Republic	38.3	41.1	24.6	41.7	25.9	33.9	33.4	22.5	56.6	44.8
Denmark	52.0	57.7	:	57.8	:	46.0	42.6	47.7	43.5	56.8
Germany	65.1	72.8	43.7	74.0	50.3	57.5	51.3	46.0	80.5	78.6
Estonia	48.7	46.9	35.8	48.2	29.4	50.7	62.9	32.6	74.7	53.5
Ireland	52.2	60.9	:	61.4	:	43.8	:	40.9	:	73.0
Greece	35.8	35.1	47.8	34.9	52.3	36.8	31.8	37.8	50.2	79.5
Spain	34.7	36.5	18.3	36.9	34.0	32.1	30.8	24.2	49.7	55.1
France	32.5	36.1	22.6	36.4	29.0	29.0	25.1	18.5	38.0	46.8
Italy	36.3	37.5	25.1	37.6	32.1	33.5	37.2	23.1	40.4	41.8
Cyprus	46.1	53.2	38.4	53.2	83.3	37.9	29.7	26.0	77.1	40.4
Latvia	17.5	17.4	23.6	17.4	16.1	17.6	17.7	12.0	42.3	24.8
Lithuania	28.5	31.2	34.0	31.2	29.7	25.7	26.6	16.4	52.7	45.5
Luxembourg	52.2	48.9	:	49.3	:	53.2	49.3	35.7	66.8	64.0
Hungary	20.8	21.1	5.5	21.2	25.6	20.4	15.4	13.9	47.2	35.1
Malta	20.7	26.3	:	27.0	:	16.1	13.0	8.8	31.7	42.9
Netherlands	34.3	41.6	34.8	41.5	53.4	29.2	29.3	17.6	29.6	47.8
Austria	52.5	57.5	:	57.5	:	47.9	48.1	32.7	61.0	66.7
Poland	24.8	26.6	31.3	26.2	43.9	22.0	20.4	15.5	42.6	26.8
Portugal	40.9	39.1	45.2	38.8	55.4	44.3	41.1	44.7	53.9	60.6
Romania	19.5	21.6	15.9	21.8	16.4	16.1	14.0	16.8	23.8	24.4
Slovenia	26.9	34.3	:	35.0	:	16.0	10.3	14.3	21.1	27.2
Slovakia	22.9	26.9	25.5	27.3	15.2	17.0	10.3	17.7	44.1	32.5
Finland	43.3	49.3	:	50.5	:	36.8	36.2	26.8	42.5	49.7
Sweden	50.0	54.3	32.3	54.9	43.4	45.9	52.7	23.0	46.3	63.3
United Kingdom	43.0	44.4	26.9	44.6	20.9	41.8	34.9	28.4	40.9	59.3
Iceland	52.0	52.6	:	52.0	:	51.4	47.5	45.9	53.9	61.5
Norway	37.0	43.4	33.3	44.0	40.4	31.6	28.9	18.2	25.5	55.5

c Confidential

Table 11.5: Proportion of innovative enterprises by type of innovation, 2004

% of enterprises with innovation activity - Product and process innovation				
All NACE - Core NACE (NACE sections C, D, E, I and J and NACE divisions 51, 72, 74.2 and 74.3)				
	Novel innovators, product only	Novel innovators, process only	Novel innovators, product and process	Establish innovators, ongoing and/or abandoned only
Russia ¹⁾	45.9	45.6	8.5	:
Belgium	23.4	25.7	44.9	6.0
Bulgaria	44.8	7.3	44.8	3.1
Czech Republic	19.2	26.4	51.6	2.9
Denmark	26.1	26.2	36.9	10.7
Germany	30.8	19.9	35.7	13.6
Estonia	29.9	21.2	46.1	2.7
Ireland	16.5	25.6	56.2	1.7
Greece	9.2	28.1	60.8	2.0
Spain	16.5	40.5	37.4	5.7
France	19.4	37.4	40.2	3.0
Italy	17.0	46.8	33.5	2.6
Cyprus	2.7	56.2	40.8	0.5
Latvia	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	22.5	33.2	38.2	6.1
Luxembourg	27.6	22.5	46.2	3.7
Hungary	28.9	23.0	38.9	9.3
Malta	25.7	9.7	40.3	24.3
Netherlands	29.8	24.5	41.8	3.9
Austria	19.5	24.4	52.6	3.5
Poland	18.9	36.2	41.8	3.1
Portugal	13.6	39.9	42.7	3.9
Romania	9.0	23.6	66.7	0.7
Slovenia	: c	: c	: c	: c
Slovakia	19.8	31.4	44.3	4.5
Finland	25.2	20.9	43.4	10.5
Sweden	31.5	21.2	42.7	4.7
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:
Norway	34.0	17.0	34.6	14.4

¹⁾ Year 2005

c confidential

Table 11.6: Employment in high-tech manufacturing

% of total employment												
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Russia*	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.75	1.55	
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.06 s	1.08 s
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	1.34 is	1.39 is	1.31 is	1.25 is	1.15 s	1.11 s	1.13 s
EU-15	1.4 s	1.44 s	1.39 s	1.41	1.36	1.35	1.39	1.3	1.23 s	1.16 s	1.11 s	1.13 s
Euro area (13 countries)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.11 s	1.17 s
Euro area (12 countries)	1.36 s	1.37 s	1.32 s	1.32	1.29	1.3	1.35	1.3	1.24 s	1.18 s	1.11 s	1.17 s
Belgium	1.24	1.21	1.19	0.99	0.74 b	0.81	0.91	0.99	0.74	0.78	0.69	0.63
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	0.57	0.55 b	0.48	0.48	0.44	0.45	0.54
Czech Republic	:	:	1.1	1.1	1.18	1.24	1.57	1.4	1.22	1.3	1.46	1.58
Denmark	1.24	1.16	0.81	0.92	0.99	1.03	1.0	1.09	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.77
Germany	1.75	1.86	1.78	1.8	1.74	1.84	1.94	1.94	1.9	1.84	1.65	1.75
Estonia	:	:	0.7 u	0.27 u	1.09	1.38 u	0.99 u	: u	1.38 u	1.77	1.37 u	: u
Ireland	2.31	2.68	3.02	3.58 b	3.26	3.43	3.57	3.17	2.9	2.72	2.7	2.64
Greece	0.11 u	0.18	0.18	0.19 b	0.2	0.25	0.23	0.29	0.29	0.17	0.17	0.23
Spain	0.58	0.52	0.59	0.62	0.61	0.61	0.58	0.47	0.5	0.51	0.45	0.44
France	1.52	1.45	1.48	1.46	1.46	1.43	1.41	1.31	1.21	1.19	1.16	1.21
Italy	1.26	1.17	1.07	0.99 b	1.03	1.01	1.09	1.06	1.13	1.03	1.06	1.19
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	: u	: u	: u	: u	: u	: u	: u	0.16 u
Latvia	:	:	:	: u	: u	: u	: u	: u	: u	: u	: u	: u
Lithuania	:	:	:	0.62	0.63	0.65	0.6 b	0.65	0.71	0.85 u	0.78 u	0.6 u
Luxembourg	0.36 u	0.31 u	0.33 u	0.33 u	0.45 u	0.28 u	: u	0.34 u	0.45 u	0.4 u	0.49 u	:
Hungary	:	1.39	1.58	1.84	1.88	2.15	2.68	2.61	2.5	2.6	2.43	2.47
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.69	2.31	4.04	3.12	3.3
Netherlands	1.26	1.34	1.23	1.27	1.22	0.91 b	1.14	1.09	0.9	0.77	0.65	0.7
Austria	1.87	1.84	1.82	1.91	1.83	2.1	1.79	1.8	1.71	1.32	1.39	1.29
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	0.61	0.62
Portugal	:	:	:	0.41	0.4	0.47	0.51	0.37	0.3	0.44	0.44	0.44
Romania	:	:	0.35	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.32	0.35 i	0.45	0.41	0.3	0.29
Slovenia	:	1.49	1.05 u	0.91 u	0.95 u	0.88 u	0.88 u	0.87 u	0.9 u	1.1 u	1.21	1.04 u
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	0.94	1.07	0.96	1.53	1.17	1.58	1.72	1.74
Finland	1.52	1.92	1.83	1.94	2.05	1.98	2.19	2.0	1.76	1.95	2.06	2.08
Sweden	1.58	2.0	1.92	1.88	1.76	1.48	1.72 b	1.46	1.09	1.08	1.08	0.9
United Kingdom	1.61	1.69	1.69	1.76	1.62	1.56	1.53	1.33	1.25	1.11	1.09	1.02
Iceland	: u	: u	: u	: u	: u	: u	: u	: u	: u	: u	: u	:
Norway	:	0.56	0.67	0.59	0.6	0.66	0.71	0.64	0.56	0.51	0.5	0.42
Switzerland	:	2.14	2.18	2.32	2.26	2.39	2.62	2.19	2.05	2.03	2.24	:

b Break in series

u Unreliable or uncertain data

i See explanatory text

s Eurostat estimate

 * Data are available from 2004 when the new *All Russian Classifications of Types of Economic Activity (OKVED)*, which is harmonised with NACE, Rev. 1, was introduced.

Table 11.7: Patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO) 1993-1998

by priority year at the national level						
numbers						
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Russia	291.9	312.01	308.76	473.51	458.37	534.13
EU-27	31 436.22	33 550.34	35 334.96	41 066.45	46 407.15	51 194.48
EU-25	31 410.65	33 529.01	35 301.79	41 037.33	46 361.73	51 145.15
EU-15	31 209.12	33 330.14	35 066.44	40 754.49	46 028.57	50 760.3
Euro area (13 countries)	24 831.95	26 448.06	27 840.65	32 589.69	36 975.13	40 876.01
Euro area (12 countries)	24 803.37	26 414.06	27 800.33	32 552.86	36 940.33	40 826.31
Belgium	870.01	839.99	891.46	977.82	1266.96	1313.0
Bulgaria	16.8	6.58	15.17	19.29	25.23	23.6
Czech Republic	31.69	39.37	32.34	59.59	71.3	100.89
Denmark	575.96	615.48	668.72	749.46	771.95	944.23
Germany	12 609.05	13 584.72	14 306.56	17 108.55	19 217.22	21 629.4
Estonia	2.67	2.13	3.5	7.93	7.08	6.9
Ireland	89.76	115.86	136.37	147.5	179.0	226.43
Greece	25.5	41.05	36.12	58.46	64.69	79.78
Spain	430.15	477.66	494.52	578.48	774.48	829.6
France	5 162.73	5 436.63	5 606.35	6 142.97	6 898.26	7 433.42
Italy	2 431.22	2 536.28	2 687.81	3 140.34	3 438.74	3 710.54
Cyprus	1.0	4.5	1.0	1.83	3.58	6.83
Latvia	1.0	:	5.4	6.23	9.3	10.17
Lithuania	1.0	1.1	6.0	4.5	4.67	1.42
Luxembourg	41.46	25.51	36.03	50.55	55.36	80.15
Hungary	94.54	81.45	96.92	105.67	123.34	119.84
Malta	1.0	:	1.0	2.0	3.0	5.0
Netherlands	1 605.11	1 708.18	1 924.72	2 407.71	2 671.12	2 940.6
Austria	726.55	760.81	757.09	854.56	1 073.38	1 070.22
Poland	34.55	23.39	27.22	39.43	54.95	60.63
Portugal	24.31	13.9	15.2	24.42	23.5	31.93
Romania	8.77	14.75	18.0	9.83	20.19	25.73
Slovenia	28.58	34.0	40.32	36.83	34.8	49.7
Slovakia	5.5	12.93	21.65	18.83	21.14	23.47
Finland	787.52	873.47	908.1	1061.5	1277.62	1481.24
Sweden	1 433.38	1 733.44	1 887.03	2 279.93	2 660.05	2 622.03
United Kingdom	4 396.41	4 567.16	4 710.36	5 172.24	5 656.24	6 367.73
Iceland	6.08	10.25	14.17	15.7	19.09	36.13
Liechtenstein	18.28	27.12	20.02	33.67	21.17	42.5
Norway	253.93	276.17	358.34	426.11	478.65	510.98
Switzerland	1 790.63	1 876.65	1 872.44	2 132.76	2 372.12	2 634.82
Canada	994.42	1 056.84	1 216.94	1 387.92	1 754.01	1 931.17
United States	23 583.45	25 268.05	28 292.81	31 269.42	35 230.87	38 344.8
Japan	11 610.9	11 371.35	13 300.99	15 243.48	16 357.67	17 243.41
All countries of the world	72 566.0	76 626.0	83 817.0	95 728.0	107 831.0	118 475.0

Table 11.7 Patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO) 1999-2003

by priority year at the national level					
numbers					
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Russia	636.32	621.06	668.25	600.04	641.44
EU-27	57 016.78	61 214.12	61 325.93	60 347.58	62 250.18
EU-25	56 962.04	61 172.62	61 266.93	60 284.74	62 190.88
EU-15	56 496.79	60 572.58	60 710.03	59 595.88	61 461.85
Euro area (13 countries)	45 211.99	48 409.82	49 096.83	48 556.46	50 528.32
Euro area (12 countries)	45 168.75	48 338.1	49 038.34	48 452.51	50 427.71
Belgium	1 481.59	1 490.41	1 403.28	1 461.96	1 496.32
Bulgaria	31.58	22.93	28.14	34.33	33.78
Czech Republic	108.98	107.11	116.21	122.88	162.71
Denmark	1 035.71	1 196.4	1 196.3	1 175.67	1 269.51
Germany	23 668.93	25 221.15	25 011.72	24 731.17	25 727.83
Estonia	11.59	14.58	14.37	10.66	21.07
Ireland	305.98	287.66	341.74	311.47	306.34
Greece	67.34	73.85	97.47	108.22	123.04
Spain	945.0	1 057.62	1 154.91	1 255.29	1 274.07
France	8 087.07	8 439.49	8 634.8	8 599.26	9 202.21
Italy	4 157.4	4 493.13	4 577.88	4 795.15	5 002.19
Cyprus	7.19	10.7	16.78	6.33	11.7
Latvia	5.59	15.97	11.16	12.98	13.7
Lithuania	3.67	8.69	7.82	9.66	20.1
Luxembourg	79.73	101.53	78.65	68.88	89.87
Hungary	173.41	206.67	182.72	195.55	191.61
Malta	5.0	4.5	6.45	4.67	3.5
Netherlands	3 331.55	3 907.25	4 477.5	3 964.31	3 955.97
Austria	1 248.07	1 393.37	1 404.1	1 501.05	1 580.79
Poland	80.16	121.2	119.95	180.69	160.26
Portugal	46.64	58.63	56.58	50.06	78.02
Romania	23.16	18.57	30.86	28.51	25.52
Slovenia	43.24	71.72	58.49	103.95	100.61
Slovakia	26.42	38.9	22.95	41.49	43.77
Finland	1 749.45	1 814.01	1 799.71	1 605.69	1 591.06
Sweden	2 977.51	3 269.47	2 889.08	2 613.26	2 547.44
United Kingdom	7 314.82	7 768.61	7 586.31	7 354.44	7 217.19
Iceland	41.65	42.97	35.1	53.16	44.32
Liechtenstein	21.73	27.98	30.67	28.99	24.57
Norway	568.15	640.35	598.44	614.23	533.13
Switzerland	2 758.22	3 080.62	3 159.51	3 012.22	3 113.06
Canada	2 306.39	2 609.14	2 729.16	2 741.22	2 736.08
United States	44 807.1	49 389.41	47 590.92	47 341.65	48 786.06
Japan	20 435.03	24 432.03	23 420.62	24 832.24	27 986.74
All countries of the world	136 664.0	153 318.0	150 806.0	152 574.0	163 011.0

Methodological notes

Concepts and definitions

R&D expenditure and personnel: The basic concepts, guidelines for collecting data and the classifications used in compiling statistics on research and experimental development are given in the *Frascati manual* – OECD, 2002.

Research and experimental development (R&D) activities comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications

Human resources in science and technology: Data on scientific and technical R&D personnel provide indicators for international comparisons of human resources devoted to R&D. Eurostat compiles a number of series in relation to stocks of Human Resources in Science and Technology (HRST). This information is derived from the European Union Labour Force Survey (LFS). Stocks provide information on the number of HRST at a particular point in time.

Data on employment in high-technology and knowledge intensive sectors is as well built-up using data from the EU Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Enterprises with innovation activity, product innovation: For the CIS4 survey the observation period covered by the survey was 2002 - 2004 inclusive i.e. the three-year period from the beginning of 2002 to the end of 2004. The reference period of the CIS 4 was the year 2004.

All countries collected the data according with this observation period just Czech Republic had a reference period of 2003-2005

The CIS is based on the *Oslo Manual* which gives methodological guidelines and defines the innovation concept.

Innovation: An innovation is a new or significantly improved product (good or service) introduced to the market or the introduction within an enterprise of a new or significantly improved process. Innovations are based on the results of new technological developments, new combinations of existing technology or the utilisation of other knowledge acquired by the enterprise.

Product innovators: introduced *new* good or service or a *significantly* improved good or service with respect to its capabilities.

Process innovators: implemented *new* or *significantly* improved production process, distribution method, or support activity for your goods or services. Purely organisational or managerial changes are not included.

Enterprises with innovation activity (propensity to innovate): Enterprises that introduce new or significantly improved products (goods or services) to the market or enterprises that implement new or significantly improved processes. Innovations are based on the results of new technological developments, new combinations of existing technology or the utilisation of other knowledge acquired by the enterprise.

Enterprises with only on-going and/or abandoned innovation activity: These enterprises had on-going or abandoned innovation activities to develop or introduce new or significantly improved products (goods or services) or implement new processes, including R&D activity.

Patent applications: Eurostat's patent database contains data on patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO) by priority year, on patents granted by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) by priority year and on triadic patent families (taken at the EPO, USPTO and Japanese Patent Office – JPO – and protecting the same invention) by earliest priority year. Patent applications to the EPO shown in the tables include both applications filed directly under the European Patent Convention (EPC) and applications filed under the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) and designating the EPO (Euro-PCT) for protection.

From 2007 onwards the main raw data source for updating the database will be the new international Patent Database PATSTAT held by the EPO and developed in cooperation with the WIPO, the OECD and Eurostat. PATSTAT is due to be released twice a year (March and September). The regional (national) distribution of patent applications is according to the inventor's place of residence, using fractional counting. If an application has more than one inventor, the application is divided equally among all of them and subsequently among their regions, thus avoiding double counting. EPO data are shown from 1992 to 2002 at regional level and 2003 at national level; longer time series are available, but more recent data are not comparable as they are incomplete due to the patenting procedures.

External economic relations

Tables,
Figures
and
Methodological notes

12

Table 12.1: Balance of payments (net) with the world for EU-25 and Russia

EU-25		EUR million		
Posts	2003	2004	2005	
Current account	1 008	-3 714	-53 582	
Goods	-8 546	-35 947	-92 716	
Services	38 542	49 137	55 092	
Income	9 932	29 598	32 768	
Current transfers	-38 921	-46 503	-48 726	
Capital account	-8 317	-5 014	-9 030	

Source: Eurostat

Russia ¹⁾		US Dollars million		
Posts	2003	2004	2005	
Current account	35 410	59 003	83 348	
Goods	59 860	85 825	118 266	
Services	-10 894	-13 377	-14 751	
Income	-13 171	-12 769	-19 042	
Current transfers	-385	-677	-1 125	
Capital account	-993	-1 624	-12 764	

¹⁾ US Dollars million. Source: Bank of Russia.

Table 12.2: Balance of payments for EU Member states and Russia with the rest of the World – Total services

EUR million/US Dollars million									
	2003			2004			2005		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
Russia ¹⁾	16 229	27 122	-10 894	20 356	33 732	-13 377	24 664	39 415	-14 751
EU-25*	342 976	304 470	38 506	372 620	325 044	47 576	406 292	349 357	56 935
Belgium	39 518	37 912	1 606	42 396	39 475	2 921	44 849	41 266	3 583
Czech Republic	6 882	6 466	416	7 790	7 399	391	8 663	8 011	652
Denmark	27 789	24 662	3 126	29 421	26 762	2 659	34 208	30 455	3 753
Germany	108 862	152 379	-43 517	115 220	156 813	-41 593	124 781	163 378	-38 597
Estonia	1 960	1 228	733	2 279	1 412	868	2 546	1 739	807
Greece	21 401	9 904	11 497	26 741	11 277	15 465	27 559	11 859	15 700
Spain	65 689	42 389	23 301	69 355	47 602	21 753	75 410	52 776	22 635
France	87 334	73 333	14 001	88 079	79 270	8 808	93 312	85 256	8 056
Ireland	37 135	48 223	-11 088	42 424	52 625	-10 201	46 118	56 208	-10 090
Italy	63 422	65 776	-2 354	68 191	67 003	1 188	72 506	72 853	-347
Cyprus	4 729	1 974	2 755	5 027	2 124	2 903	5 219	2 174	3 045
Latvia	1 342	827	515	1 445	956	489	1 762	1 267	494
Lithuania	1 661	1 114	547	1 969	1 313	655	2 503	1 655	847
Luxembourg	22 468	13 570	8 898	27 003	16 818	10 185	32 708	20 024	12 684
Hungary	8 141	8 087	54	8 763	8 525	238	10 313	9 587	727
Malta	1 218	762	456	1 271	790	480	1 276	778	498
Netherlands	62 739	62 563	176	68 262	64 097	4 165	73 998	67 934	6 064
Austria	38 038	36 391	1 647	39 529	37 632	1 897	40 558	36 416	4 142
Poland	9 881	9 418	463	10 765	10 005	760	13 077	11 537	1 540
Portugal	10 913	7 335	3 578	11 965	7 791	4 173	12 182	8 088	4 094
Slovenia	2 465	1 925	540	2 782	2 094	687	3 210	2 355	856
Slovak Republic	2 912	2 703	210	3 002	2 787	216	3 542	3 284	258
Finland	10 150	8 852	1 298	12 213	9 888	2 325	13 666	12 217	1 449
Sweden	27 196	25 309	1 887	31 336	26 617	4 718	35 154	28 454	6 700
United Kingdom	140 287	112 596	27 691	158 867	120 678	38 190	163 304	129 117	34 187

¹⁾ US Dollars million.

* against extra EU-25

Table 12.3: EU-25 trade with Russia for main service groups

EUR million									
Posts	2003			2004			2005		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
Total services	7 764	5 762	2 002	9 094	6 800	2 294	11 444	8 125	3 320
Transportation	1 928	2 265	-337	2 324	2 708	-384	2 899	3 486	-587
Travel	2 243	1 467	776	2 241	1 772	469	2 529	1 863	666
Communications services	122	115	7	130	130	0	149	184	-35
Construction services	431	280	151	622	412	210	810	434	376
Insurance services	77	82	-5	92	59	33	91	89	2
Financial services	425	76	350	556	89	467	722	115	606
Computer and information services	348	40	308	310	32	278	500	39	461
Royalties and license fees	114	69	45	125	22	103	216	16	200
Other business services	1 801	1 240	561	2 362	1 440	922	3 138	1 756	1 381
Personal, cultural and recreational services	47	29	18	42	29	13	122	34	88
Government services, n.i.e.	105	88	17	116	95	21	137	98	39
Services not allocated	118	9	109	172	12	160	131	9	122

Figure 12.4: EU-25 trade in total services with Russia

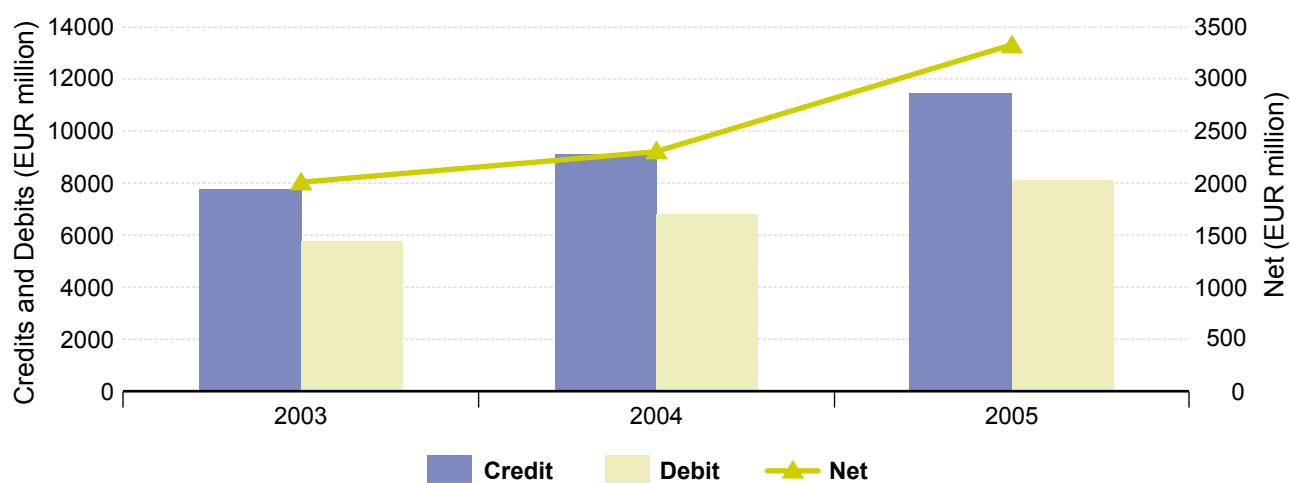


Table 12.5: EU Foreign Direct investment flows with Russia

EUR million						
EU FDI Outward, inward and Net flows						
Year	Outward		Inward		Net*	
	EU in relation to Extra	EU in relation to Russia	EU in relation to Extra	EU in relation to Russia	EU in relation to Extra	EU in relation to Russia
2005	186 134	9 727	94 324	4 090	91 810	5 637
2004	136 388	5 878	53 072	196	83 316	5 682
2003	135 711	7 704	123 541	704	12 170	7 000
2002	133 897	2 454	126 567	342	7 330	2 112
2001	306 140	2 495	145 867	752	160 273	1 743

*Net= Outward - Inward

Table 12.6: EU Foreign Direct Investment position at end 2005

EUR million		
	Investments in Extra-EU25	Investments in Russia
EU-25	2 380 303	31 324
Belgium	:	:
Czech Republic	1 155	162
Denmark	38 799	337
Germany	275 061	4 089
Estonia	356	247
Ireland	30 318	7
Greece	:	:
Spain	146 339	:
France	291 309	:
Italy	61 810	304
Cyprus	917	72
Latvia	135	19
Lithuania	247	86
Luxembourg	:	:
Hungary	2 297	17
Malta	476	:
Netherlands	207 165	7 812
Austria	:	:
Poland	3 047	166
Portugal	:	:
Romania	78	0
Slovenia	1 999	84
Slovakia	108	8
Finland	16 270	1 075
Sweden	62 016	2 321
United Kingdom	502 120	2 657

: missing or confidential

Table 12.7: Trade (exports, imports, trade balance) with the rest of the world, 2005

EUR million					
	Export		Import		Balance
	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Value
World (excluding intra-EU25 trade)	5 908 664	100.0	6 257 253	100.0	:
Russia	186 748	3.2	75 060	1.2	111 688
EU-25	1 071 986	18.1	1 181 336	18.9	-109 351
Belgium	63 379	1.1	72 562	1.2	-9 183
Czech Republic	9 984	0.2	11 690	0.2	-1 706
Denmark	20 242	0.3	17 692	0.3	2 550
Germany	285 738	4.8	223 731	3.6	62 007
Estonia	1 360	0.0	1 963	0.0	-603
Ireland	32 325	0.5	18 398	0.3	13 927
Greece	6 523	0.1	19 294	0.3	-12 771
Spain	43 582	0.7	84 041	1.3	-40 458
France	138 529	2.3	133 451	2.1	5 078
Italy	122 170	2.1	130 747	2.1	-8 577
Cyprus	333	0.0	1 611	0.0	-1 278
Latvia	981	0.0	1 736	0.0	-755
Lithuania	3 287	0.1	5 087	0.1	-1 801
Luxembourg	1 564	0.0	4 788	0.1	-3 224
Hungary	11 907	0.2	17 271	0.3	-5 364
Malta	886	0.0	724	0.0	162
Netherlands	67 141	1.1	148 438	2.4	-81 297
Austria	30 698	0.5	21 571	0.3	9 127
Poland	16 393	0.3	20 596	0.3	-4 203
Portugal	6 213	0.1	11 605	0.2	-5 391
Slovenia	5 177	0.1	3 554	0.1	1 623
Slovakia	3 766	0.1	6 312	0.1	-2 545
Finland	23 330	0.4	16 201	0.3	7 129
Sweden	43 578	0.7	26 619	0.4	16 959
United Kingdom	132 899	2.2	181 655	2.9	-48 756

Table 12.8: EU and Russia's exports to the top 20 trading partners (rank on 2005 values)

a) EU-25				b) Russia			
EUR million				EUR million			
	1999	2005	average growth rate 2005/1999 (%)		1999	2005	average growth rate 2005/1999 (%)
United States	186573	251 888	5.1	EU-25	24 350	87 590	23.8
Switzerland	63646	82 384	4.4	China	3 253	9 056	18.6
Russia	16645	56 576	22.6	Ukraine	2 000	8 891	28.2
China	19618	51 691	17.5	Switzerland	1 883	6 251	22.1
Japan	35650	43 645	3.4	Turkey	980	6 083	35.6
Turkey	20920	41 881	12.3	Kazakhstan	1 099	5 190	29.5
Norway	23848	33 764	6.0	United States	3 079	4 092	4.9
United Arab Emirates	9792	25 341	17.2	Japan	1 753	2 861	8.5
Canada	16819	23 768	5.9	British Virgin Is.	1 645	2 239	5.3
Romania	7141	21 851	20.5	Romania	202	1 752	43.4
India	10539	21 099	12.3	South Korea	706	1 693	15.7
Australia	13831	20 729	7.0	India	1 069	1 555	6.5
Hong Kong	15833	20 443	4.4	Iran	379	1 531	26.2
South Korea	11640	20 156	9.6	Bulgaria	257	1 249	30.1
South Africa	9782	18 092	10.8	Taiwan	255	1 145	28.5
Singapore	12542	17 248	5.5	Egypt	453	852	11.1
Mexico	10561	16 806	8.1	Latvia	823		
Brazil	14376	15 991	1.8	Israel	172	775	28.5
Saudi Arabia	10363	15 463	6.9	Uzbekistan	225	693	20.6
Israel	13025	13 404	0.5	Azerbaijan	107	677	36.0

Source: Eurostat

Source: Eurostat

c) Russia

US Dollars million		
	1999	2005
EU	24 845.3 ¹⁾	133 383.4 ²⁾
China	3 526.8	13 048.5
Ukraine	4 792.4	12 402.6
Switzerland	3 351.2	10 476.4
Turkey	1 630.8	10 857.4
Kazakhstan	1 225.6	6 526.1
United States	4 708.9	6 317.8
Japan	2 124.7	3 743.2
British Virgin Islands	1 751.8	2 778.5
Romania	403.7	3 041.3
South Korea	826.2	2 361.0
India	1 177.3	2 314.1
Iran	416.7	1 927.2
Bulgaria	479.0	1 900.1
Taiwan	273.2	1 438.4
Egypt	482.2	1 048.1
Latvia	981.4	
Israel	556.5	1 537.9
Uzbekistan	240.3	860.5
Azerbaijan	114.8	857.8

¹⁾ Data for EU-15.

²⁾ Data for EU-25.

Source: Russian Federal Customs Service.
Russian data on export include re-export

Table 12.9: EU and Russia's imports from the top 20 trading partners (rank on 2005 values)

a) EU-25

EUR million			
	1999	2005	average growth rate 2005/1999 (%)
United States	165 340	162 536	-0.3
China	52 406	158 081	20.2
Russia	34 272	109 079	21.3
Japan	75 241	73 404	-0.4
Norway	30 396	67 027	14.1
Switzerland	54 946	66 384	3.2
Turkey	15 595	33 526	13.6
South Korea	20 185	33 410	8.8
Taiwan	21 259	23 834	1.9
Brazil	13 898	23 449	9.1
Saudi Arabia	8 474	22 574	17.7
Algeria	7 872	20 873	17.6
Lybia	6 954	19 727	19.0
India	10 406	18 915	10.5
Singapore	13 635	18 324	5.0
Canada	13 959	17 167	3.5
South Africa	10 845	16 808	7.6
Malaysia	13 908	15 958	2.3
Romania	6 232	15 325	16.2
Thailand	10 558	13 008	3.5

Source: Eurostat

b) Russia

EUR million			
	1999	2005	average growth rate 2005/1999 (%)
EU-25	12 081	35 017	19.4
Ukraine	2 369	6 256	17.6
China	837	5 887	38.4
Japan	428	4 730	49.2
United States	2 226	3 687	8.8
South Korea	298	3 261	49.0
Kazakhstan	1 269	2 439	11.5
Brazil	664	1 903	19.2
Turkey	293	1 394	29.7
Switzerland	282	693	16.2
Uzbekistan	440	692	7.9
India	634	629	-0.1
Norway	111	602	32.6
Malaysia	79	546	37.9
Argentina	117	502	27.4
Moldova	249	441	10.0
Canada	156	408	17.3
Taiwan	49	399	41.6
Ecuador	93	374	26.0
Thailand	93	358	25.3

Source: Eurostat

c) Russia

US Dollars million		
	1999	2005
EU	11 179,5 ¹⁾	43 602,0 ²⁾
Ukraine	2 528.4	7 776.9
China	893.5	7 259.4
Japan	455.7	5 831.8
United States	2 388.2	4 561.9
South Korea	316.7	4 002.8
Kazakhstan	1 397.5	3 209.3
Brazil	717.4	2 341.9
Turkey	312.6	1 738.3
Switzerland	309.4	874.7
Uzbekistan	467.6	904
India	677.2	784.6
Norway	118.1	746.3
Malaysia	84.6	673.4
Argentina	124.3	620.5
Moldova	266.7	548.3
Canada	166.3	515.1
Taiwan	52.6	491.2
Ecuador	99.4	466.1
Thailand	98.0	451.0

¹⁾ Data for EU-15.²⁾ Data for EU-25.

Source: Russian Federal Customs Service.

Table 12.10: Trade of the EU-25 with Russia

	EUR million											
	export					import					balance	
	1999	2005	average growth rate 2005/1999 (%)	Share in Total EU25	1999	2005	average growth rate 2005/1999 (%)	Share in Total EU25	1999	2005		
EU-25	16 645	56 576	22.6	100.0	34 272	109 079	21.3	100.0	-17 627	-52 504		
Belgium	636	2 003	21.1	3.5	1 022	4 191	26.5	3.8	-386	-2 187		
Czech Republic	357	1 132	21.2	2.0	1 308	3 392	17.2	3.1	-951	-2 260		
Denmark	379	959	16.7	1.7	280	758	18.0	0.7	98	201		
Germany	5 057	17 155	22.6	30.3	8 077	20 720	17.0	19.0	-3 020	-3 565		
Estonia	76	402	32.0	0.7	258	754	19.5	0.7	-183	-352		
Ireland	259	237	-1.4	0.4	9	60	38.1	0.1	250	177		
Greece	230	274	2.9	0.5	491	3 389	38.0	3.1	-261	-3 116		
Spain	382	1 081	18.9	1.9	1 202	5 127	27.4	4.7	-820	-4 046		
France	1 370	3 708	18.1	6.6	2 745	8 014	19.5	7.3	-1 376	-4 306		
Italy	1 724	6 075	23.4	10.7	4 211	11 704	18.6	10.7	-2 487	-5 628		
Cyprus	6	16	17.7	0.0	83	46	-9.4	0.0	-77	-30		
Latvia	106	328	20.6	0.6	292	594	12.6	0.5	-186	-266		
Lithuania	151	991	36.9	1.8	875	3 477	25.9	3.2	-724	-2 486		
Luxembourg	16	61	25.4	0.1	5	41	43.4	0.0	11	20		
Hungary	335	943	18.8	1.7	1 539	3 982	17.2	3.7	-1 203	-3 039		
Malta	0	2	120.4	0.0	1	1	-6.9	0.0	-1	1		
Netherlands	1 306	4 553	23.1	8.0	2 012	13 005	36.5	11.9	-706	-8 452		
Austria	476	2 065	27.7	3.6	655	2 141	21.8	2.0	-179	-76		
Poland	668	3 192	29.8	5.6	2 514	7 096	18.9	6.5	-1 847	-3 904		
Portugal	13	79	35.4	0.1	187	375	12.3	0.3	-174	-296		
Slovenia	122	592	30.2	1.0	150	342	14.7	0.3	-28	251		
Slovakia	97	403	26.9	0.7	1 275	2 980	15.2	2.7	-1 178	-2 577		
Finland	1 624	5 950	24.2	10.5	2 151	6 577	20.5	6.0	-528	-627		
Sweden	468	1 713	24.1	3.0	782	2 998	25.1	2.7	-313	-1 285		
United Kingdom	789	2 662	22.5	4.7	2 148	7 318	22.7	6.7	-1 360	-4 655		

Table 12.11: EU-25 trade with Russia by main SITC 2 digit products (rank on 2005 values)

EUR million			
	export		
SITC-2 digits	1999	2005	average growth rate 2005/1999 (%)
Telecommunication, sound, TV, video	569	4 542	41.4
General industry machinery and equipment	1 001	4 446	28.2
Road vehicles	846	4 240	30.8
Machinery specialized for particular industries	1 009	3 876	25.1
Electrical machinery	852	3 862	28.6
Office machines and computers	760	2 976	25.6
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	483	2 468	31.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	574	2 176	24.9
Clothing and clothing accessories	535	1 936	23.9
Manufactures of metals	386	1 700	28.0

EUR million			
	import		
SITC-2 digits	1999	2005	average growth rate 2005/1999 (%)
Petroleum and petroleum products	14 053	63 767	28.7
Gas, natural and manufactured	3 140	4 540	6.3
Non-ferrous metal	3 119	4 482	6.2
Iron and steel	991	4 083	26.6
Coal, coke and briquettes	327	2 547	40.8
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1 232	1 920	7.7
Cork and wood	1 028	1 660	8.3
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	970	1 590	8.6
Inorganic chemicals	870	1 554	10.1
Organic chemicals	366	1 162	21.2

Table 12.12: Number of Russian visitors arrivals to the EU, 2005

	Hotels and similar establishments	Other collective accomodation	Total
Belgium	48 051	1 125	49 176
Bulgaria	96 234	2 888	99 122
Czech Republic	166 462	19 243	185 705
Denmark	10 853	828	11 681
Germany	299 323	19 703	319 026
Estonia	48 404	5 023	53 427
Ireland			
Greece	166 746	243	166 989
Spain	269 466	35 156	304 622
France	339 305	6 872	346 177
Italy	496 047	22 693	518 740
Cyprus	86 457	111	86 568
Latvia	39 134	1 354	40 488
Lithuania	45 256	1 628	46 884
Luxembourg	4 182	253	4 435
Hungary	45 297	3 203	48 500
Malta	15 385	697	16 082
Netherland	65 700		65 700
Austria	101 201	3 407	104 608
Poland	176 065	21 391	197 456
Portugal	25 515	355	25 870
Romania			
Slovenia	15 396	765	16 161
Slovakia	16 435	3 312	19 747
Finland	206 221	14 867	221 088
Sweden	62 358	3 021	65 379
United Kingdom	136 797	8 941	145 738

Table 12.13: Number of the EU trips to Russia by purposes of arrivals, 2005

	All Holidays- Outbound (1plus nights)	Holidays - Outbound (4 plus nights)	Visits to relatives and friends- Outbound (4 plus nights)	Business- Outbound (1plus nights)
Belgium	18 619	18 619	:	3 843
Bulgaria	23 927	1 866	1 595	15 368
Czech Republic	u	u		u
Denmark	17 519	16 447	:	14 057
Germany	u	u		u
Estonia	61 353	u	:	:
Ireland	2 000	2 000	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:
Spain	41 011	41 011	7 047	8 180
France	181 464	163 888	4 565	17 930
Italy	36 348	36 348	13 732	59 550
Cyprus	24 299	23 597	:	12 425
Latvia	94 794	67 800	54 280	36 976
Lithuania	202 763	141 906	:	72 254
Luxembourg	1 000	1 000	:	1 000
Hungary	7 104	4 836	1 825	8 212
Malta				
Netherland	43 000	43 000	11 000	:
Austria ¹⁾	31 670	23 036	:	7 913
Poland	4 000	4 000	:	60 000
Portugal	:	:	:	:
Romania				
Slovenia	u	u	u	u
Slovakia	10 009	10 009	6 636	6 668
Finland	217 000	52 000	:	80 000
Sweden	:	:	:	11 000
United Kingdom	40 675	35 818	21 584	37 234
Norway	:	18 105	:	:

u Unreliable or uncertain data

¹⁾ Estimated value

Table 12.14: Number of arrivals of non-residents in hotels and similar establishments

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	:	:	:	2 519 400	2 579 646	2 952 333	3 214 715	3 231 340	3 100 464	3 274 798	3 499 891
Belgium	4 137 666	4 468 853	4 710 320	4 858 778	4 982 766	5 163 137	5 117 309	5 322 521	5 261 182	5 385 214	5 409 064
Bulgaria	799 775	755 021	662 271	683 481	581 272	741 357	863 624	1 030 081	1 375 650	1 668 140	1 909 436
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4 314 111	4 484 989	5 346 485	5 685 757
Denmark	:	1 306 529	1 316 607	1 304 514	1 268 310	1 347 209	1 309 612	1 283 657	1 294 476	1 363 445	1 349 875
Germany	12 683 333	13 041 895	13 745 185	14 457 265	14 965 272	16 718 722	15 753 872	15 672 296	15 978 737	17 620 179	18 761 436
Estonia	330 853	402 968	540 414	602 194	703 670	825 282	895 970	936 737	1 008 631	1 300 070	1 358 089
Ireland	:	:	:	3077000	3 343 000	5 491 000	3 577 000	:	:	:	:
Greece	6 250 225	5 972 651	6 784 963	7 276 429	7 228 694	7 767 238	6 996 833	6 654 333	6 574 470	6 313 228	7 142 860
Spain	16 286 025	17 008 452	18 249 738	20 198 954	26 799 266	27 149 526	27 011 998	26 610 690	27 248 610	27 619 861	29 028 691
France	27 018 289	27 095 809	29 625 250	32 339 472	34 267 347	36 473 863	35 097 007	36 093 094	32 520 140	33 987 943	35 032 764
Italy	23 466 526	24 929 054	25 133 302	25 927 086	26 529 706	28 797 260	29 138 063	29 339 827	28 174 361	29 916 163	30 870 027
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	2 235 528	2 335 121	2 034 398	1 817 936	1 725 070	1 750 168
Latvia	182 253	186 998	217 248	236 440	239 323	265 894	319 378	351 726	402 335	519 575	680 311
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	342 868	385 201	530 456	622 700
Luxembourg	495 624	461 217	508 396	524 663	579 573	588 591	576 785	598 683	581 450	613 244	666 647
Hungary	2 116 072	2 201 612	2 188 290	2 472 015	2 401 079	2 603 752	2 669 481	2 658 735	2 598 861	2 950 930	3 140 248
Malta	808 138	752 670	818 047	890 212	900 251	849 737	984 758	948 625	961 560	1 038 378	1 022 777
Netherlands	4 797 000	4 999 000	6 163 000	7 432 000	7 550 000	7 738 000	7 445 000	7 432 800	6 930 600	7 601 900	8 080 700
Austria	12 464 012	12 533 359	12 328 802	12 803 345	12 754 590	13 240 302	13 278 822	13 486 750	13 748 371	14 075 856	14 541 922
Poland	2 791 899	3 020 345	2 918 855	2 695 242	1 981 871	2 504 510	2 488 198	2 535 642	2 700 717	3 385 121	3 723 176
Portugal	4 000 043	4 069 355	4 313 575	4 973 695	4 910 562	5 118 550	4 933 855	5 060 400	4 905 740	5 200 608	5 354 611
Slovenia	640 940	713 719	803 392	798 861	739 756	884 362	933 275	1 005 567	1 052 847	1 125 120	1 192 460
Slovakia	734 994	757 887	659 988	701 290	767 432	836 349	926 871	1 040 980	1 043 246	1 094 351	1 202 685
Finland	1 586 537	1 537 046	1 617 570	1 655 061	1 613 323	1 750 707	1 773 874	1 796 461	1 799 695	1 825 322	1 828 302
Sweden	1 994 980	2 091 256	2 142 647	2 304 100	2 319 851	2 465 002	2 586 274	2 577 110	2 551 711	2 610 042	2 736 469
United Kingdom	17 118 105	16 890 329	17 109 573	16 304 000	17 019 000	17 019 000	17 019 000	14 176 000	14 397 000	13 172 047	17 008 893
Iceland	:	310 788	354 232	399 950	431 110	451 267	464 621	513 075	569 194	614 923	643 376
Liechtenstein	59 447	56 168	57 077	59 208	59 502	61 550	56 475	48 727	49 002	48 501	49 767
Norway	2 879 751	2 746 215	2 702 343	2 829 197	2 856 730	2 787 173	2 685 519	2 560 627	2 438 667	2 556 431	2 655 577
Switzerland	6 945 983	6 729 797	7 039 225	7 185 379	7 153 967	7 821 158	7 454 855	:	:	:	:

Methodological notes

Balance of payments

General

Balance of payments statistics record all economic transactions undertaken between the residents and the non-residents of a country or geographical region during a given period.

A transaction is defined in the new fifth edition of the IMF balance of payments manual ¹ (BPM5) as being an economic flow that reflects the creation, transformation, exchange, transfer, or extinction of an economic value and involves changes in ownership of goods and/or financial assets, the provision of services of the provision of labour and capital.

Balance of payments accounts are constructed on a double-entry accounting system, so that every transactions recorded in two accounts, once as a credit and once as a debit. This approach has a very simple economic interpretation: the majority of economic transactions involve the exchange of economic values. When some economic values are provided on a non-reimbursable basis, a special entry called a 'transfer' is applied.

The European Unions' international trade is compiled on the basis of the balance of payments of Member States.

Since 1992, the annual information transmitted by the majority of Member States has been drawn up according to BPM5. Historical data and recent data supplied by Member States still using the BPM4 ² have been converted by Eurostat to comply with BPM5 methodology. Other operations are carried out in order to harmonise the different balances of payments and to produce a European Union balance which is as meaningful as possible.

As in the case of the European Union balance of payments, the definition of the items of the Russian balance of payments follows BPM5.

According to BPM5 the balance of payments is divided into two broad sub-balances: the current account and the capital and financial account.

Concepts and definitions

The current account encompasses four basic components: goods, services, income and current transfers

- **Goods** cover general merchandise, non-monetary god and, since the implementation BPM5, goods for processing, repairs on goods and goods procured in ports by carriers. Both flows, exports and imports are valued free on board (fob) unlike external trade statistics where goods imports are valued on a cost, insurance, freight (cif) basis.

¹⁾ Balance of payments manual, fifth edition, International Monetary Fund, Washington D.C., 1993.

²⁾ Balance of payments, fourt edition, International Monetary Fund, Washington D.C., 1977.

- Given their increasing importance, detail on **services** has been greatly expanded in BPM5. They cover transportation, travel and other services. Transportation includes passenger, freight and other services by sea, air and other types of transport. Travel covers primarily the goods and services acquired from an economy by travellers during visits of less than one year in that economy. Other services cover communications, construction, insurance, financial, computer and information, royalties and licence fees, other business services, personal, cultural and recreational services and finally government services *nie*.
- **Income** consists of compensation of employees and investment income. Compensation of employees records wages, salaries and other benefits, earned by non-resident individuals for work performed for economic units abroad (border and seasonal workers, employees of international organisation, etc.). Investment income consists of dividends and interest received on capital invested abroad or paid on foreign capital invested on the national territory.
- **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 anything of economic value being received in return (technical assistance, international aid, taxes, migrant workers' remittances etc.). Current transfers increase the level of disposable income and the consumption level of the recipient of goods and services while diminishing disposable income and potential donors' consumption opportunities, for example, humanitarian aid in the form of consumer goods and services.

The capital and financial account: BPM5 defines this account as showing the financing generally by way of capital transfers or transactions in financial instruments of real resource flows recorded under the heading of current transactions (debt remission, migrant's transfers, currency for a portfolio of shares, the granting of a trade credit to a foreign importer, etc.).

- **Capital account:** this item covers all transactions that involve the receipt or payment of capital transfers (debt remission, migrant's transfers, etc.) and the acquisition and disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets, which includes transactions associated with tangible assets (e.g. land and subsoil assets) and transactions associated with intangible assets (e.g. patents, copyrights, trademarks, franchises, etc.).
- **Financial account:** the financial account records financial transactions. It reflects the transactions of assets and liabilities of residents vis-à-vis non-residents occurring in the reference period. It contains four accounts differentiated by functional breakdown: direct investment, portfolio investment, other investment and reserves assets.

Direct investment implies that a resident sector in one economy has a lasting interest in, and a degree of influence over the management of a business enterprise. Direct investment is classified primarily on a directional basis: resident direct investment abroad and non-resident direct investment in the reporting economy. Within this classification, the BPM5 distinguishes between three main components: equity capital, reinvested earnings and other capital.

Portfolio investment records the transactions in negotiable securities except those registered in direct investment and reserves assets. The assets and liabilities of this account are broken down by equity securities, bonds and notes, money market instruments and financial derivatives.

Other investment: all transactions which are not classified as transactions with direct, portfolio and reserves assets are reflected in this item. Other investment is first classified into assets and liabilities and into four types of instruments: trade credits, loans, currency and deposits, other assets and other liabilities.

Reserves assets: these comprise assets regarded by the monetary and credit authorities of a country as assets which might be used to offset the balance of payments and in some cases used for other purposes.

Net errors and omissions: As the balance of payments uses a double-entry accounting system, each operation has its counterpart recorded with an opposite sign. By definition, the capital and financial balance should therefore be the inverse of the balance on current transactions. In reality, however, the two balances do not cancel each other out, owing to the discrepancies between the sources of information used, and the balance is restored by the introduction of a residual item under the heading of net errors and omissions.

Problems of consistency, asymmetries: Although in theory, all balance of payments accounts are drawn up in accordance with an internationally accepted methodology, the balance of payments of all the countries in the world are not fully compatible or comparable. There are many reasons for this lack of comparability. The following are some examples:

- Not all countries have the same resources for recording and analysing information and because of the special features of data collection they are sometimes obliged to depart from the recommended standards (in the case of insurance, for example).
- Not all countries agree on the treatment of certain long-term activities (e.g. construction services).
- The increasing speed of worldwide economic integration and proliferation of transactions between related companies makes it difficult to allocate flows between services and direct investment.
- There is no detailed international classification for trade in services and therefore designations of services do not always cover the same activities.

The statistical problems mentioned above generate statistical discrepancies between countries' current account balances. These discrepancies are called asymmetries. More specifically:

Bilateral asymmetry: The balance declared by one compiling economy in relation to another does not correspond to the balance declared by its partner. The sum of these balances, called bilateral asymmetry should in theory be nil. However, misallocation of transactions creates asymmetry at detailed item level that can be offset at an aggregated level. In the same way, a poor geographical breakdown creates a bilateral asymmetry which may be offset at an aggregated level of geographical breakdown.

Graph. / Table... EU trade in services with Russia, provides data declared by the EU Member States. These figures could not be matched with the balance declared by Russia vis-à-vis EU Member States, due to bilateral symmetry. As far as the EU's and Russia's bilateral balances of payment are concerned, no asymmetry study has yet been done.

Asymmetry in terms of geographical aggregation: the world total of current account credits does not tally with the world total of debits, whereas in theory they should be equal. The difference between current account credits and debits is termed worldwide asymmetry (of discordance) of current account payments.

For more methodological notes and more data on Balance of payments, please consult Eurostat web site www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat Theme Economy and finance.

External trade

Concept and definitions - RUSSIA

Coverage: All commodities whose import or export causes a corresponding increase or decrease in the country's material resources.

Statistical territory: Corresponds to customs territory.

Trade system: Customs statistics on Russia's external trade take account of imports and exports of goods on the basis of the "General System" of calculating external trade.

Exclusions: Custom statistics of foreign trade do not include goods which do not cross the custom border of the Russian Federation (fish and sea products, caught and shipped in neutral waters, fuel and goods, purchased by Russian (foreign) transportation means in foreign (Russian) ports as well as imports (exports) of goods by individuals within approved a free of duty quote, or which cross the custom border in privilege order.

Data sources: Primary data on the movement of goods across Russia's customs borders are obtained from customs declarations and information on movements of goods by physical persons who exceed their quotas. The Russian customs declaration is modelled on the Single Administrative Document (SAD). Data presented in this publication were extracted from Comext database on the 29 November 2006.

Trading partners:

For imports:

- the country of origin of the goods;
- the country of consignment - for goods of chapter 97 of the Goods nomenclature (work of art, collectors' items and antiques).

If, at the time of supply the country of origin is not known, the import shall be recorded under the country of shipment.

For exports:

- the country of destination of the goods.

If, at the time of supply, the country of destination of the goods is not known, the export shall be recorded under the country of purchase.

Goods classification: Data for customs statistics on Russia's external trade are compiled according to the Harmonised System (HS) 2002 version.

Statistical value: Recording of export of commodities is carried out in FOB prices or franco-boundary of the exporter.

Recording of import is carried out in CIF prices or franco-boundary of the importer, i.e. prices of commodities include expenditures on the insurance and transportation to the border of the importing country.

Conversion to other currency: Eurostat, using the official exchange rates published in COMEXT database, has converted the values provided by the Russian Federation from USD into Euro.

Confidentiality: Confidentiality is applied in the publication of customs statistics.

External trade

Concept and definitions – European Union

Coverage: In broad terms, the aim of international trade statistics is to record all imports or exports of goods that add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country. The coverage of the statistics that are required to be sent to Eurostat follows almost entirely from Community legislation although on a few points the interpretation is implicit rather than explicit. The following trade is included:

- barter trade;
- goods on **consignment**;
- goods on financial lease;
- goods traded between enterprises under common ownership;
- goods traded on government account;
- trade in **electrical energy**, gas and water;

Maintenance and repair trade was included up to December 2004 for Intra-EU and up to December 2005 for Extra-EU trade and is now excluded.

Statistical territory: The statistical territory of the European Union corresponds to the customs territory of the European Union.

Trade system: Statistics on extra-EU trade are compiled on a special trade basis. This method of accounting differs from that of "general" trade, which includes all goods entering the statistical territory and those leaving it, with the exception of goods in transit. Goods placed in bonded warehouses and exports of goods after bonded warehousing are included in the definition of general trade. Intra-EU trade statistics, however, which are defined specifically in terms of the Intrastat system and do not have a direct link to customs procedures, are not compiled on a general or special trade basis.

Exclusions: The implementing Regulations covering the compilation of intra-EU and extra-EU trade statistics contain explicit exclusions lists, which are very similar (for details see Eurostat's "Statistics on the trading of goods – User guide", Annex 4).

Data sources: The tables in this publication on EU trade and that of the Member States were compiled by Eurostat using the detailed data forwarded by the Member States. Information on extra-EU trade is collected by the Member States from the statistical copy of the customs declaration (SAD). Several Member States use simplified collection procedures (for example, electronic declarations), which do not generally affect the content of the information forwarded to Eurostat. Information on intra-EU trade is collected by the Member States using the various media placed at the disposal of the

information providers. These may be paper or electronic declarations provided for at national level. The declarations are addressed directly to the competent national administrations. Data presented in this publication were extracted from Comext database on the 29 November 2006.

Trading partners: The results are broken down by country in accordance with the "Country nomenclature for statistics on European Union external trade and trade between its Member States", referred to as the Geonomenclature (Geonom).

In the case of exports (or dispatches), the country (or Member State) of final destination of the goods is the partner country.

The trading partner in the case of an Intra-European Union arrival is always the country of consignment of the goods, even when the goods originate in third countries and have been placed in free circulation in the country of consignment. For imports (Extra-EU trade) the statistics show, except in certain cases (returned goods, works of art, etc.), the country of origin.

Goods classification: The most detailed results published by Eurostat are broken down according to the subheadings of the Combined Nomenclature (CN). This tariff and statistical nomenclature is based on the international nomenclature of the Harmonized System (HS) and comprises around 10 000 eight-digit codes.

In this publication, the results are broken down by divisions (2 digits) of the UN Standard International Trade Classification (SITC Rev. 3 since 1988) by means of conversion tables drawn up by Eurostat on the basis of the CN.

Statistical value: For Extra-EU trade, the statistical value is based on the customs value or, failing that, the transaction value of the goods. For Intra-EU trade, it is based on the assessment basis for taxation purposes or the transaction value of the goods.

It is the FOB (free on board) value for dispatches and exports and the CIF (cost, insurance, freight) value for arrivals and imports. It comprises only those subsidiary costs (freight and insurance) which relate, for dispatches and exports, to the journey within the territory of the Member State from which the goods are dispatched and, for arrivals and imports, to the journey outside the territory of the Member State into which the goods enter.

In the case of trade under an inward or outward processing arrangement and those for outside processing, it is always the total value of the goods that is recorded and not simply the added value.

Conversion to other currency: Although data are collected in units of national currency, the values are converted in euros using monthly averages of daily exchange rates.

Confidentiality: Most Member States take measures to guarantee the confidentiality of certain flows of goods. The legislation, the procedures for implementing it and the range of goods subject to secrecy vary from one Member State to another. This confidentiality applies to the most detailed level of the classification used for collecting the data: it may therefore refer to all or only part of a subheading of the Combined Nomenclature. Similarly, confidentiality may apply to imports only or to exports only and to only some of the variables recorded (value, statistical procedure, quantities,

partner country, etc.). Measures are taken during collection and during processing by Eurostat to minimize the effect of these headings on the results; therefore trade data under these headings are included at higher levels of aggregation and in totals.

For more methodological notes as well as aggregated and detailed external trade data, please consult Eurostat web site www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat theme External trade.

Tourism

General

Eurostat collects data on the supply and use of accommodation services as well as on the travel behaviour of the population of the Member States. The legal base is the Council Directive 95/57/EC of 23 November 1995 (Tourism Statistics Directive - TSD) on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism. Most of the data are collected on an annual basis. However for an analysis of seasonal fluctuations monthly and quarterly data are collected for some variables.

Concepts and definitions

Visitors arrivals: An arrival (departure) is defined as a person who arrives at (leaves) a collective accommodation establishment or at private tourism accommodation and checks in (out). Statistically there is not much difference if, instead of arrivals, departures are counted. No age limit is applied: children are counted as well as adults, even in the case when the overnight stays of children might be free of charge. Arrivals are registered by country of residence of the guest and by month. The arrivals of non-tourists (e.g. refugees) should be excluded, if possible. The arrivals of same-day visitors spending only few hours during the day (no overnight stay, the date of arrival and departure are the same) at the establishment are excluded from accommodation statistics.

Number of tourism trips: Trips made by tourists, i.e. overnight trips.

Concerning outbound trips with a world geographical breakdown, the destination can be understood in different ways. It may be:

- (i) The place the visitor considers as the most important place visited (motivating destination);
- (ii) The place where the most amount of time is spent (time destination); or
- (iii) The farthest place visited (distance destination).

Collective tourist accommodation establishment: An accommodation establishment that provides overnight lodging for the traveller in a room or some other unit, but the number of places it provides must be greater than a specified minimum for groups of persons exceeding a single family unit and all the places in the establishment must come under a common commercial-type management, even if it is non-profit-making.

Further details on the EU Tourism methodology can be found in the Eurostat publication:

Community methodology on Tourism statistics which is available on Eurostat web site www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat, in theme Industry, trade and services.

European Commission

The European Union and Russia – Statistical comparison

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The European Union and Russia

Statistical comparison

The tables in this publication allow the reader to make a broad comparison between the situation of the European Union and Russia. The publication is jointly produced by Eurostat and Rosstat on the basis of data from these two organisations as well as on the basis of data from the Higher School of Economics, Moscow. It contains an overview chapter, highlighting energy statistics. Further to this, statistics are given which compare the development of both regions during 1995-2005, such as population & labour market, living standards, economy & finance, agriculture, communication, science, trade etc. The statistical tables and graphs are accompanied by descriptive texts.

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