

Eurostat yearbook 2004

The statistical guide to Europe

Data 1992-2002

Chapter 8



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION



THEME 1
General
statistics

1

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The Eurostat yearbook as a combined product

The Eurostat yearbook 2004 is a combined product consisting of a book and a CD-ROM. The CD-ROM contains the complete statistical information of the Eurostat yearbook 2004, a selection of which is presented in the book.

The CD-ROM is in three languages (English, French, German). It contains the following:

- The PDF files of the paper version.
- More than 1 000 statistical tables and graphs. All data can be easily extracted from the tables. The graphs can be generated dynamically according to the wishes of the reader.
- All the statistical background information about 'In the spotlight: sustainable development'.
- Links to the Eurostat Internet site to find more information, for example on further publications or on more up-to-date data. On its website, Eurostat provides access to a range of statistical information that can be consulted online or downloaded free of charge.

The Eurostat yearbook is easy to use

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

Date of data extraction

The statistical data presented in this yearbook were extracted on 10 May 2004 and represent the data availability at that time.

Order and coding of countries

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

Generally, the countries are identified in the Eurostat yearbook 2004 by using the shortest official designation. If codes are used, these are the two-digit ISO codes, except for Greece and the United Kingdom for which EL and UK, respectively, are used.

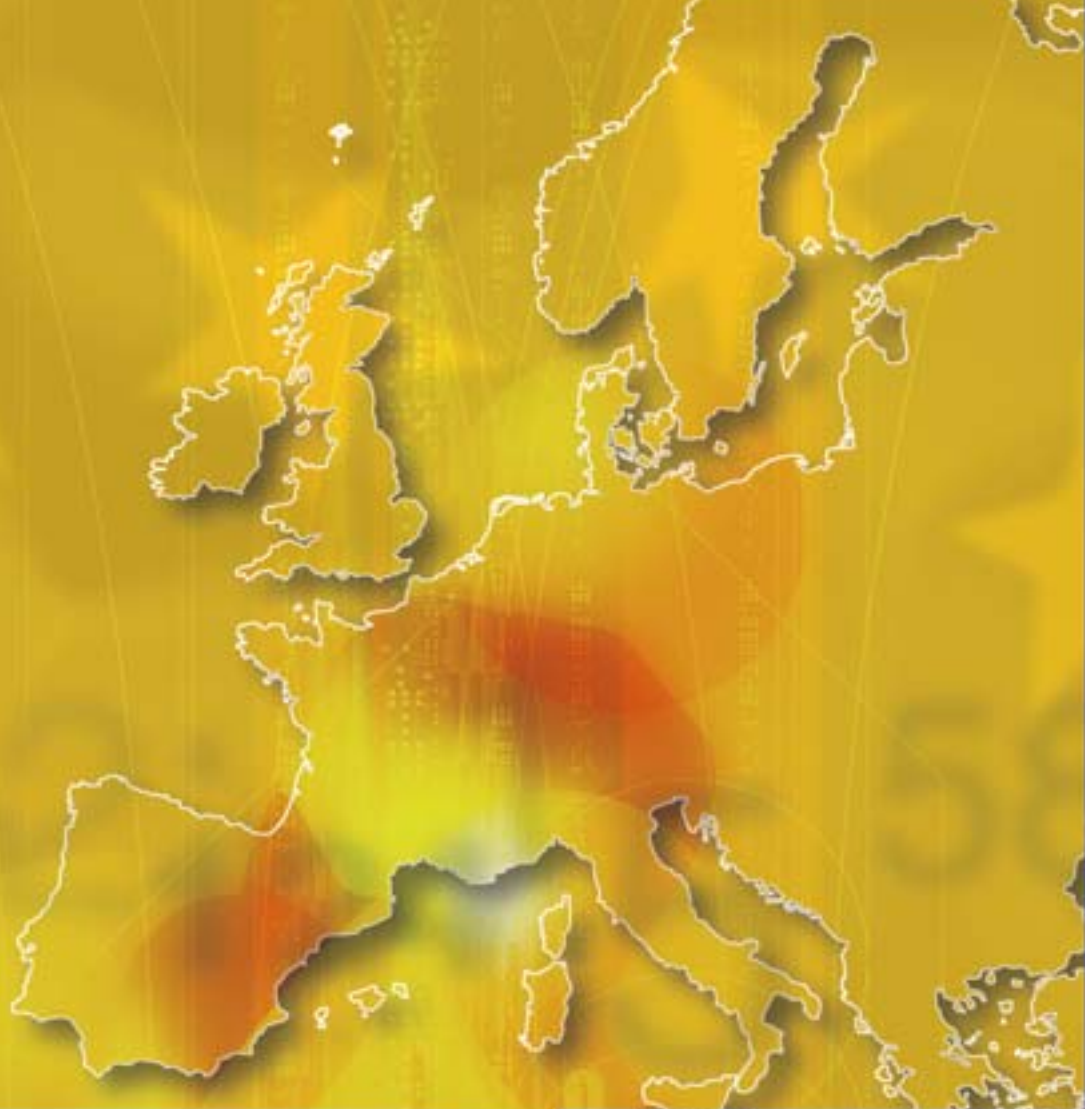
A complete list of ISO codes can be found at:

<http://www.iso.org/iso/en/prods-services/iso3166ma/index.html>

Symbols and codes in the tables

- "Not applicable" or "real zero" or "zero by default"
- 0 Less than half of the unit used
- : not available
- p Provisional value
- e Estimated value
- s Eurostat estimate
- r Revised value
- f Forecast
- u Unreliable or uncertain data (see explanatory texts)
- :u Extremely unreliable data
- :c Confidential
- :n Not significant
- b Break in series (see explanatory texts)
- i see footnote

€ zone stands for Euro-zone. "€ zone", which is not an official symbol, is used for practical reasons.



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Glossary

Accident at work incidence rate

The incidence rate is defined as the number of accidents at work which occurred during the year per 100 000 persons in employment. To adjust for differences between the Member States in the distribution of the workforce across the risk branches, a standardisation is made giving each branch the same weight at national level as in the European Union total. For Structural indicators, an index of the incidence rate is used as the indicator. The index shows the evolution of the incidence rate in comparison with 1998 (= 100).

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

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

AIDS case definition

Different case definitions are used in different countries, depending on population factors (number of children or adults, relative occurrence of opportunistic infections) and on the laboratory infrastructure and training available, but the countries participating in the surveillance of AIDS in Europe use a uniform AIDS case definition definitively adopted in 1993. The European definition for AIDS differs from the definition used in the United States in that it does not include CD4+ T-lymphocyte count criteria. The WHO clinical case definition for AIDS is used in countries having limited diagnostic resources.

Annual work unit (AWU)

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

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

Aquaculture

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

sulting from contractual arrangements to, the stock being cultivated.

Asylum-seekers

People awaiting a decision on applications for refugee status.

Balance of payments

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

– Communications services

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

– Computer and information services

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

– Construction services

In the balance-of-payments framework, this item covers work performed on construction projects and installations by employees of an enterprise in locations outside the economic territory of the enterprise. The work is generally performed for a short time period. Goods imported by the enterprise for use in the projects are included in the value of these services rather than under goods.

– Financial services

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

– Government services, not included elsewhere

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

– Income

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

– Insurance services

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

– Other business services

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

– Personal, cultural and recreational services

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

– Royalties and licence fees

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

Bonds

Securities issued by governments, companies, banks and other institutions. They are normally interest bearing and have a fixed redemption value on a given date.

Business services

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

Catch

Catches of fishery products (fish, molluscs, crustaceans and other aquatic animals,

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

Causes of death

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

Central government

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

Communicable diseases

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

Compensation of employees

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

Consumption of fixed capital

Value, at current replacement costs, of the reproducible fixed assets used up during an ac-

counting period (usually one year) as a result of normal wear and tear, foreseeable obsolescence and a normal rate of accidental damage. Unforeseen obsolescence, major catastrophes and depletion of natural resources are not included.

Continuing vocational training (CVT)

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

Continuing vocational training courses

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

Convergence criteria

Convergence criteria for European monetary union are as follows:

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

— Price stability

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

— Government budgetary position

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

— Exchange rates

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

— Long-term interest rates

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

Crude death rate (CDR)

The crude death rate (CDR) is a weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates. The weighting factor is the age distribution of the population whose mortality experience is being observed. Comparing the CDR from two or more populations is a comparison of a combination of different age-specific death rates and different population structures not reflecting the 'real' mortality differences but including also the effect of the population structure on the total number of deaths and on the crude death rates.

Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.

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

Current transfers

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

Day-to-day money rate

This usually denotes the rate at which banks lend and borrow among themselves overnight on the interbank market. This rate is a good indicator of the general level of short-term market interest rates. The day-to-day money rate is influenced, among other factors, by the level of central bank interest rates.

Death rate

Deaths per 100 000 inhabitants.

Deaths in road accidents

People killed outright or who died within 30 days as a result of the accident; this is calculated as a standard death rate (SDR).

Direct cost of CVT courses

Costs immediately associated with the provision of continuing vocational training courses: fees and payments to external training

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

Disease incidence

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

Disease prevalence

Prevalence is a measure of the number of cases of a given disease existing at a certain time. Prevalence might be expressed as the proportion of a population with a disease at any time in a year. For prevalence statistics from different studies to be comparable, the length of period under consideration must be the same.

Distributive trades

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

Dwelling

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

Earnings, gross

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

Earnings, net

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

ECHP (European Community household panel)

An input-harmonised, longitudinal panel survey using a common set of definitions and directed to a representative sample of private house-

holds in each EU Member State, designed to obtain information on income and related social issues by means of personal interviews, which was launched in 1994 and expired in 2001.

Economic territory

The economic territory of a country consists of the geographical territory administered by a government; within the territory, people, goods and capital circulate freely. It also includes the national air space, the territorial waters, the natural deposits in international waters if worked by resident units, the territorial enclaves abroad (own representations, own military bases, etc.) but excludes extra-territorial enclaves (diplomatic representations of foreign countries or of the European Union's institutions, etc.).

Ecu

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

Ecu basket

It was defined by specific amounts of 12 currencies of the Member States of the EU. At its inception on 13 March 1979, the ecu was made up of a basket of fixed amounts of the then nine currencies, which was identical at the outset to the European unit of account (EUA). The currency composition of the ecu basket was frozen from November 1993 until the euro was introduced in January 1999. The currencies of Austria, Finland and Sweden did not take part in the composition of the ecu basket because they were only members of the EU from January 1995.

EEA countries

The European Economic Area (EEA) consists of the EU Member States as well as Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway. In 1989, Jacques Delors, then President of the Commission, proposed a new form of partnership, which was to become the EEA Agreement. The EFTA States, at that time Austria, Finland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, welcomed the ideas; formal negotiations began in June 1990 and the agreement was signed on 2 May 1992 in Oporto. The agreement entered into force on 1 January 1994 and covered the EU and all EFTA countries except for Liechten-

stein and Switzerland. Since 1 January 1995, Austria, Finland and Sweden have participated in the EEA as EU Member States. Liechtenstein became a full participant in the EEA on 1 May 1995. The enlargement of the EU had direct bearings on the EEA Agreement, and the 10 acceding countries to the EU applied to become parties to the EEA Agreement in December 2003. Negotiations on enlarging the EEA took place in 2003, and from 1 May 2004 the enlarged EEA has included 28 countries.

Emigrants

People leaving their country of usual residence and effectively taking up residence in another country. According to the 1997 United Nations recommendations on statistics of international migration (Revision 1), such a person is a long-term emigrant if he/she leaves his/her country of previous usual residence for a period of 12 months or more. However, few countries are able to supply statistics based on these definitions. The statistics shown in this volume are generally based on national definitions that may differ greatly from the UN recommendations. Not all countries collect statistics on emigrants, and, in those that do, data sources and the scope of the collection vary.

Employees

Employees are defined as persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, payment by results or payment in kind; non-conscripted members of the armed forces are also included. An extensive concept of employment is used in international guidelines on labour statistics. Persons in employment as reported by the labour force survey are those who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Family workers are included.

Employment rate

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

EMS (European Monetary System)

Formally introduced on 13 March 1979, it was operational until 31 December 1998. Its purpose was 'to create a zone of monetary stability in Europe through the implementation of certain exchange rate, credit and resource transfer policies'. The EMS had three components: the ecu, the exchange rate mechanism (ERM) and the credit mechanism. At the end of its existence, the currencies of all EU Member

States except Sweden and the United Kingdom were members of the ERM.

EMU (economic and monetary union)

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

ERM (exchange rate mechanism)

Part of the European Monetary System aimed at achieving greater exchange rate stability. It had two elements: a parity grid of bilateral central rates and fluctuation bands, and the divergence indicator, which measured the extent to which each currency was deviating from its ecu central rate. It ceased to exist at the start of the third stage of monetary union.

ERM 2

On 1 January 1999, the ERM was replaced by the new exchange rate mechanism, ERM 2. It is aimed at preparing 'pre-in' countries for participation in monetary union, while helping to ensure exchange rate discipline in the EU. The central currency in the system is the euro. At the end of 2000, the currencies of two countries were participating in ERM 2, with fluctuation margins of $\pm 2.25\%$ for Denmark and $\pm 15\%$ for Greece. Since Greece joined the euro zone on 1 January 2001, Denmark is currently the sole country in the system.

ESA

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

Esspros

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

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

Euro

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

Fixed conversion rates (EUR 1 =)

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

The conversion rules of the national currencies to the euro and vice versa are very strict. The official conversion rate with six significant figures has to be used for each conversion without rounding or truncation. To convert into euro, the amount has to be divided by the conversion rate and for the opposite operation the amount has to be multiplied by the rate.

The conversion of a national currency of the euro-zone to another currency of the euro zone has to be done via the euro using the conversion rates.

A conversion in another currency has to be done also via the euro but using the prevailing exchange rate of this currency to the euro.

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

Countries initially participating in monetary union in January 1999: Belgium, Germany,

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

Eurobarometer

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

European Patent Office (EPO)

The European Patent Office (EPO) is the executive arm of the European Patent Organisation, an intergovernmental body set up under the European Patent Convention (EPC), which was signed in Munich on 5 October 1973 and which entered into force on 7 October 1977. Members of the European Patent Organisation are the EPC contracting States. The EPO grants European patents for the contracting States to the EPC. The activities of the EPO are supervised by the Organisation's Administrative Council, composed of delegates from the contracting States.

Source: EPO ([http:// www.european-patent-office.org](http://www.european-patent-office.org)).

European Union (EU)

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

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

An output-harmonised data collection tool which replaces the ECHP and which is designed to be the reference source of information on in-

come and related social issues, containing both cross-sectional and longitudinal elements, and placing greater reliance on existing national sources in an attempt to improve timeliness and flexibility.

Exchange rate

The price at which one currency is exchanged for another.

See also 'Convergence criteria'.

External courses

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

Extra-EU flows

All transactions between EU countries and countries outside the EU.

Final consumption expenditure

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

Foreign direct investment (FDI)

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

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

Forest

Forest is defined as land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 % and area of more than 0.5 ha. The trees

should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 m at maturity *in situ*.

General government

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

General government debt

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

See also 'Convergence criteria'.

Government bonds

Official debt instruments issued by governments in order to fund budget deficits and to cover debt which is being redeemed. Government bond yields usually refer to secondary market yields, i.e. derived from the market where securities which are already in circulation are traded.

Government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development

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

Gross domestic product at market prices (GDPmp)

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

Gross domestic product in purchasing power standards

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

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

Gross fixed capital formation

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

Gross national income (GNI)

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

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

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

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

Gross national product (GNP)

See 'Gross national income'.

Gross operating surplus

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

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

Gross value added at market prices

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

High-technology patents

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

communications technology; semiconductors; and lasers.

High-technology sectors

The classification of high- and medium-high-technology manufacturing sectors is based on the notion of R&D intensity (ratio of R&D expenditure to GDP). Following this criterion, high-tech manufacturing comprises manufacturing of office machinery and computers, manufacturing of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus, and manufacturing of medical precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks. Medium-high-tech manufacturing includes the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c., manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c., manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, and manufacturing of other transport equipment.

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

Hospital discharges

Discharge is the formal release of an inpatient by an inpatient or acute care institution. The discharge rates are expressed by the number per 100 000 population. Diagnostic chapters (using principal diagnosis) have been defined according to the international classification of diseases, ninth revision, clinical modification (ICD-9-CM).

Household

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

Household consumption

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

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

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

ICD diagnosis

Diagnoses and procedures associated with hospitalisations are classified in accordance with the ninth revision of the international classification of diseases (ICD-9). This classification is the result of close collaboration among many nations and non-governmental organisations, under the auspices of the World Health Organisation (WHO). Its original use was to classify causes of mortality. Later, it was extended to include diagnoses on morbidity. For example, the clinical modification of the ICD is used in categorising hospital diagnoses. In practice, the ICD has become the international standard diagnostic classification for all general epidemiological, as well as health management, purposes. Most Member States will adopt or are adopting the 10th ICD classification. The diagnostic categories used are based on the principal diagnosis, which is submitted as the first of several possible diagnoses coded on the discharge record. The principal diagnosis represents the 'condition established after study to be chiefly responsible for occasioning the admission of the patient to the hospital for care'.

Immigrants

Persons arriving or returning from abroad to take up residence in the country for a certain period, having previously been resident elsewhere. According to the 1997 United Nations recommendations on statistics of international migration (Revision 1), such a person is a long-term immigrant if he/she stays in his/her country of destination for a period of 12 months or more, having previously been resident elsewhere for 12 months or more. However, few countries are able to supply statistics based on these definitions. The statistics shown in this volume are generally based on national definitions that may differ greatly from the UN recommendations.

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

Implicit price index, GDP

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

Inpatient care beds

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

Inactive

People not in the labour force. They are neither employed nor unemployed (International Labour Organisation definitions). Employed persons were those aged 15 years and over (16 years and over in Iceland, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom) who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Family workers are included. For the definition of 'unemployed person', see this entry in the glossary.

Intermediate consumption

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

Internal courses

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

Intra-EU flows

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

ISCED

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

ISCED 97

The international standard classification of education (ISCED) is an instrument suitable for compiling statistics on education internationally. It covers two cross-classification variables: levels and fields of education with the complementary dimensions of general/vocational/pre-vocational orientation and educational/labour market destination. The current version, ISCED 97 (see

<http://unesco-stat.unesco.org/en/pub/pub0.htm>), was implemented in EU countries, for the first time, for the collection of data from the school year 1997/98.

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

ISCED 97 fields

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

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

ISCED 97 levels

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

0: Pre-primary education

Pre-primary education is defined as the initial stage of organised instruction. It is school- or centre-based and is designed for children aged at least three years.

1: Primary education

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

2: Lower secondary education

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

3: Upper secondary education

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

4: Post-secondary non-tertiary education

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

5: Tertiary education (first stage)

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

6: Tertiary education (second stage)

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

Labour costs, direct

See 'Total labour costs'.

Labour costs, indirect

See 'Total labour costs'.

Labour force

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

Labour force survey (LFS)

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

Life expectancy

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

Live weight of fishery products

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

Local government

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

Long-term interest rates

Here measured as the yield to redemption on 10-year government bonds.

See also 'Convergence criteria'.

Manufacturing industry

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

Migration, net (including corrections)

The difference between immigration to and emigration from the area. Since most countries either do not have accurate figures on immigration and emigration or have no figures at all, net migration is generally estimated on the basis of the difference between (total) population increase and natural increase between two dates. The statistics on net migration are therefore affected by all the statistical inaccuracies in the two components of this equation, especially population increase.

Mortality rate, crude

Deaths per 1 000 inhabitants.

Mortality, infant

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

NACE 70

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

NACE Rev. 1.1

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

National citizens

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

Non-national citizens

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

NUTS

A regulation on the nomenclature of territorial units for statistics was approved by the Commission in 2003 (Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003). The purpose is to provide a single and coherent territorial breakdown for the compilation of EU regional statistics. The current NUTS nomenclature (version 2003) subdivides the territory of the European Union into 84 NUTS 1 regions, 254 NUTS 2 regions and 1 213 NUTS 3 regions. These numbers include NUTS regions defined for the 10 new Member States from 1 May 2004. Please consult RAMON on the Eurostat website for the latest available information (http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/nuts/splash_regions.html).

Official external reserves

These reserves are held by countries' monetary authorities for the purpose of financing balance-of-payments deficits or for influencing their currency's external value. They are made up of monetary gold, foreign currencies, special drawing rights (SDRs) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and reserves held with the IMF.

Paper and paperboard

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

Population density

Number of inhabitants per square kilometre.

Population increase, natural

Births minus deaths.

Psychiatric care beds

Beds accommodating inpatients for mental health (including substance abuse therapy), but excluding beds for patients who are mentally handicapped if the principal clinical intent is not of a medical nature.

Purchasing power parities (PPPs)

Monetary exchange rates should not be used to compare the volumes of income or expenditure because they usually reflect more elements than just price differences (e.g. volumes of financial transactions between currencies, expectations in the foreign exchange markets).

In contrast, purchasing power parities (PPPs) are established to eliminate the differences between the price levels in different countries. Therefore, they truly reflect the differences in the purchasing power, for example, of households. Purchasing power parities are obtained by comparing the price levels for a basket of comparable goods and services that is selected to be representative for consumption patterns in the various countries. Purchasing power parities convert every national monetary unit into a common artificial currency unit, the purchasing power standard (PPS).

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

Purchasing power standards (PPS)

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

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

Real values

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

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

Refugee

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

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

Research and development (R & D)

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

Resident producer units

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

Roundwood production

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

Sawnwood

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

Services

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

SMEs

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

Social benefits (other than social transfers in kind)

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

institutional units administering privately funded social insurance schemes.

Social contributions

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

Social security funds

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

Stability and Growth Pact

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

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

In the medium term, the Member States undertook to pursue the objective of a balanced or nearly balanced budget and to present the Council and the Commission with a stability programme by 1 March 1999 (the programme then being updated annually). Along the same lines, States not taking part in the third stage of EMU are required to submit a convergence programme.

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

Standard death rate (SDR)

Death rate of a population of a standard age distribution. As most causes of death vary sig-

nificantly with people's age and sex, the use of standard death rates improves comparability over time and between countries, as they aim at measuring death rates independently of different age structures of populations. The standard death rates used here are calculated by the World Health Organisation on the basis of a standard European population.

Standard gross margin (SGM)

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

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

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

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

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

State government

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

Subsidies

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

Taxes on production and imports

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

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

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

Tax rate on low-wage earners: unemployment trap

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

Total CVT cost

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

Total general government expenditure

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

Total general government revenue

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

Total health expenditure

Total health expenditure includes: the medical care households receive (ranging from hospitals and physicians to ambulance services and pharmaceutical products), and their health expenses, including cost sharing and the medicines they buy on their own initiative; government-supplied health services (e.g. schools, vaccination campaigns), investment in clinics, laboratories, etc.; administration costs; research and development; industrial medicine, outlays of voluntary organisations, charitable institutions and non-governmental health plans.

Total labour costs

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

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

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

Tourism and travel

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

Tourist accommodation

This includes all types of accommodation:

Collective tourist accommodation establishments

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

Private tourist accommodation

- Rented accommodation
- Other types of private accommodation

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

Tourist accommodation, supply of

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

Turnover

Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties. Turnover includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the VAT invoiced by the unit vis-à-vis its customer and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover. It also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately on the invoice. Reduction in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted. Income classified as other operating income, financial income and extraordinary income in company accounts is excluded from turnover. Operating subsidies received from public authorities or the institutions of the European Union are also excluded. For NACE Rev. 1.1 classes 66.01 and 66.03, the corresponding title of this characteristic is 'Gross premiums written'.

Unemployed person

Persons are considered as unemployed if they fulfil three conditions: to be without employment during the reference week; to be available to start work within the next two weeks; and to have actively sought employment at some time during the previous four weeks or who found a job to start later within a period of at most three months. The duration of unemployment is defined as the duration of search for a job or the length of the period since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of search for a job).

Unemployment rate

The unemployed as a percentage of people in the labour force.

United Nations (UN)

The United Nations (UN) was established on 24 October 1945 by 51 countries committed to preserving peace through international cooperation and collective security. Today, nearly every nation in the world belongs to the UN: membership totals 189 countries. When States become members of the United Nations, they agree to accept the obligations of the UN Charter, an international treaty that sets out basic principles of international relations. According to the Charter, the UN has four purposes: to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights; and to be a centre for harmonising the actions of nations.

United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)

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

ACP: African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, signatories to the Partnership Agreement (Cotonou Agreement)

Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cook Islands, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania (United Republic of), The Bahamas, The Gambia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

APEC: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, United States, Vietnam.

ASEAN: Association of South-East Asian Nations

Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam.

Candidate countries

Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey.

CEECs: central and east European countries

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro.

CIS: Commonwealth of Independent States

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

DAEs: dynamic Asian economies

Hong Kong, Korea (Republic of), Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand.

EEA: European Economic Area

EU Member States, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway.

EFTA: European Free Trade Association

Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland.

European Union (EU-25), from 1.5.2004

Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom.

European Union (EU-15), until 30.4.2004

Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Euro-zone

Countries participating in economic and monetary union and having the euro as the single currency. In 2001, these were Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland.

Extra-EU

Other European countries, Africa, America, Asia, Oceania and polar regions, miscellaneous (countries not specified) extra.

Latin American countries

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

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

Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey.

Mediterranean basin countries (excluding the EU)

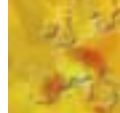
Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ceuta, Croatia, Egypt, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Gibraltar, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Melilla, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Serbia and Montenegro, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey.

Mercosur: Southern Cone Common Market

Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay.

NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement

Canada, Mexico, United States.

**Near and Middle Eastern countries**

United Arab Emirates, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Georgia, Israel, Iraq, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen.

NICs: newly industrialised Asian countries

Hong Kong, Korea (Republic of), Singapore, Taiwan.

OECD: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (excluding the EU)

Australia, Canada, Christmas Island, Cocos Islands (or Keeling Islands), Heard Island and

McDonald Islands, Iceland, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Mexico, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Virgin Islands (US).

OPEC: Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries

Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

SAARC: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

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

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

0. Food and live animals

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

1. Beverages and tobacco

- 11. Beverages
- 12. Tobacco and tobacco manufactures

2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels

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

3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials

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

4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes

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

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

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

6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material

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

7. Machinery and transport equipment

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

8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles

- 80. Complete industrial plant appropriate to Section 8
- 81. Prefabricated buildings; sanitary plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.
- 82. Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings
- 83. Travel goods, handbags and similar containers
- 84. Articles of apparel and clothing accessories
- 85. Footwear
- 87. Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.

- 88. Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks

- 89. Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.

9. Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC

- 91. Postal packages not classified according to kind
- 93. Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind
- 94. Complete industrial plant, n.e.s.
- 96. Coin (other than gold coin) not being legal tender
- 97. Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold, ores and concentrates)

List of abbreviations and acronyms

Member States

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

Candidate countries

BG	Bulgaria
RO	Romania
TR	Turkey

Other countries and territories

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

D-E	territory of the former East Germany
D-W	territory of the former West Germany
DZ	Algeria
GB	Great Britain
HR	Croatia
IN	India
IQ	Iraq
IR	Iran
IS	Iceland
JP	Japan
KR	South Korea
LI	Liechtenstein
LK	Sri Lanka
LY	Libya
NG	Nigeria
NO	Norway
RU	Russian Federation
SA	Saudi Arabia
SG	Singapore
SL	Sierra Leone
SO	Somalia
TW	Taiwan
UA	Ukraine
US	United States of America
ZA	South Africa

Currencies

ECU	European currency unit, data up to 31.12.1998
EUR ⁽¹⁾	euro, data from 1.1.1999 onwards
ATS ⁽¹⁾	Austrian schilling
BEF ⁽¹⁾	Belgian franc
CYP	Cyprus pound
CZK	Czech koruna
DEM ⁽¹⁾	German mark
DKK	Danish crown (krone)
EEK	Estonian kroon
ESP ⁽¹⁾	Spanish peseta
FIM ⁽¹⁾	Finnish markka
FRF ⁽¹⁾	French franc
GBP	pound sterling
GRD ⁽¹⁾	Greek drachma
HUF	forint
IEP ⁽¹⁾	Irish pound (punt)
ITL ⁽¹⁾	Italian lira
LTL	litas
LUF ⁽¹⁾	Luxembourg franc
LVL	lats
MTL	Maltese lira
NLG ⁽¹⁾	Dutch guilder

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

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

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

MUICP	monetary union index of consumer prices	SI	structural indicators
NACE	general industrial classification of economic activities within the European Communities	SIF	Statistics in Focus
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement	SITC Rev. 3	standard industrial trade classification, third revision
NHS	National Health Service	TBFRA	temperate and boreal forest resources assessment
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified	UN	United Nations
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified	Unesco	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
NIS	new independent States (of the former Soviet Union)	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
NPISHs	non-profit institutions serving households	USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
NUTS	nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (Eurostat) (NUTS 1, 2 etc.)	VAT	value added tax
OD	overseas departments	WHO	World Health Organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development		
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development - Development Assistance Committee	Units of measurement	
OPEC	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries	GJ	gigajoule
PPP	purchasing power parity	GWh	gigawatt hour (106 kWh)
PPS	purchasing power standard	ha	hectare
R&D	research and development	hc	head count
RON	research octane number	hl	hectolitre
SDR	standard death rate	kcal	kilocalorie
SGM	standard gross margin	kg	kilogram
SDI	sustainable development indicators	kgoe	kilogram of oil equivalent
		kWh	kilowatt hour
		m³	cubic metre
		sq. km/km²	square kilometre
		t	tonne (metric ton)
		tkm	tonne-km
		toe	tonne of oil equivalent

Directorates-General of the European Commission (incomplete list)

DG	Directorate-General
DG AGRI	Directorate-General for Agriculture
DG AIDCO	EuropeAid Co-operation Office
DG BUDG	Directorate-General for the Budget
DG COMP	Directorate-General for Competition
DG DEV	Directorate-General for Development
DG EAC	Directorate-General for Education and Culture
DG ECFIN	Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs
DG ELARG	Directorate-General for Enlargement
DG EMPL	Directorate-General for Employment and Social Affairs
DG ENTR	Directorate-General for Enterprise
DG ENV	Directorate-General for the Environment
DG ESTAT	Directorate-General Eurostat
DG FISH	Directorate-General for Fisheries
DG INFO	Directorate-General for the Information Society
DG JAI	Directorate-General for Justice and Home Affairs
DG MARKT	Directorate-General for the Internal Market
DG PRESS	Directorate-General for Press and Communication
DG REGIO	Directorate-General for Regional Policy
DG RELEX	Directorate-General for External Relations
DG RTD	Directorate-General for Research
DG SANCO	Directorate-General for Health and Consumer Protection
DG TAXUD	Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union
DG TRADE	Directorate-General for Trade
DG TREN	Directorate-General for Energy and Transport

European Commission

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