ISSN 1681-4789

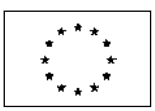
PANORAMA OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

2005 EDITION

Europe in figures

Eurostat yearbook 2005

ISBN 92-894-9122-1
ISSN 1681-4789
Cat. No. KS-CD-05-001-EN-N



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

THEME
General and regional statistics

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Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2005

ISSN 1681-4789
ISBN 92-894-9122-1

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The editors of the Eurostat yearbook 2005 would like to thank all those who were involved in its preparation. The yearbook could be published thanks to the assistance and support of the following:

EUROSTAT, THE STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES*

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OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

1 Statisticians for Europe

2 People in Europe

3 The economy

4 The environment

5 Science and technology

6 Sectors and enterprises

7 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

8 Annexes

The Eurostat yearbook is easy to use

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

Date of data extraction

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

Order and coding of countries

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

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

Symbols and codes in the tables

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

Statisticians for Europe

Eurostat, your key to European statistics

Comparable information about Europe has a name: Eurostat

'Eurostat' is the synonym for a high-quality information service providing statistical data about, and for, the European Union. Using our data means having a finger on the pulse of current developments in Europe: we report the background figures and facts needed to understand these developments.

The Eurostat yearbook: compiled for everyone with an interest in Europe

The Eurostat yearbook opens the door to Eurostat's information service by providing an overview of the spectrum of data we offer. It shows how benchmark figures have developed during the last 10 years in the European Union, the euro-zone and the EU Member States. To facilitate international comparison, some tables include the comparable data for other countries, for example the United States of America.

Introductory texts for each section give an idea of what data Eurostat has on the subject and what the relevance of this information is. We understand the yearbook not to be a mere collection of tables, but a 'portal' to European statistics. We hope it will make you curious about the data Eurostat has on offer.

How to get the data you want

An address for your list of favourites: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat

Eurostat offers a wide range of statistical information on its website that you can consult online or download free of charge:

— data, accessible as soon as they are available;
— all of Eurostat's news releases;
— the *Statistics in Focus* series that provides up-to-date summaries of the main results of statistical surveys, studies and analyses;
— all Eurostat publications in PDF format. The background to specific topics is provided in our *Panorama* publications which contain thoroughly elaborated analyses, tables, graphs and maps;
— catalogues;
— working papers and studies (methodological work and reports on data quality; one-off studies and their results; documents drafted by partners such as national statistical institutes or universities);
— methods and nomenclatures, accessible in PDF format or via RAMON, Eurostat's classification server.

Eurostat's indicators: long-term or short-term — but always relevant

Long-term indicators

— The 'structural indicators' help to assess the longer-term progress in the policy domains of employment, innovation and research,

economic reform, social cohesion, and the environment as well as the general economic background. They are recognised as being most relevant for political discussion. All structural indicators are presented in the Eurostat yearbook and are identified with a specific icon ( ).

— Many more tables on different areas of life, work, the economy and the environment in the EU.

— **New:** Sustainable development indicators introduced to monitor the EU's sustainable development strategy.

Short-term indicators

The 'Euroindicators' provide a collection of the latest data which are helpful for a short-term evaluation of the economic situation in the euro-zone and in the European Union. The Euroindicators are updated daily. Their publication is announced in the 'Release' calendar.

Eurostat's service for journalists

Statistics make news. They are essential background to many news stories, features and in-depth analyses.

The printed press as well as radio and TV programmes use our data intensively. Eurostat's Press Office puts out user-friendly news releases on a key selection of data covering the EU, the euro-zone, the Member States and their partners. About 160 press releases are published each year, of which nearly 120 are on the monthly or quarterly Euroindicators. The Press Office also coordinates interviews and press briefings on important statistical results and events. Eurostat's Media Support helps professional journalists to find data on all kinds of topics.

All Eurostat news releases are available free of charge on the web at 11 a.m. on the day they are released.

Journalists can contact Media Support if they need further information on our news releases or other data (tel. (352) 43 01-33408, fax (352) 43 01-35349, e-mail: eurostat-mediasupport@cec.eu.int).

Why Eurostat data?

Equal information for a democratic society

Being informed is the first step to actively participating in a democratic Europe. Europeans demand a high-quality information service providing impartial, reliable and comparable statistical data. They want to access them easily and without exemption: no key information must be withheld; all citizens and enterprises must have equal and complete access to it. Eurostat and its partners in the European statistical system open the door and guarantee this equal and comprehensive information on social, economic and environmental developments in Europe. It is up to you to use it!

Impartiality and objectivity: two pillars of trust

Access to reliable and high-quality statistics becomes evermore important in the information society in which we live, and trust in the source an immeasurable value. Eurostat's trustworthiness is enshrined by law. Article 285(2) of the EC Treaty says: 'The production of Community statistics shall conform to impartiality, reliability, objectivity, scientific independence, cost-effectiveness and statistical confidentiality; it shall not entail excessive burdens on economic operators.' These are not abstract words for us: they are the leading principle for our day-to-day work.

Comparability through harmonisation

It is easier to understand each other if one knows about the other's conditions of life and work. What is true for the relationship between individuals is also true for society as a whole. Comparisons, however, require comparable statistics that, in turn, demand the use of a common 'statistical language'.

The common language has to embrace concepts, methods and definitions, as well as technical standards and infrastructures. This is what statisticians call harmonisation. It is what the European statistical system is all about. And it is Eurostat's primary *raison d'être.*

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 EU Member States, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway. The statistical authorities in the Member States collect, verify and analyse national data and send them to Eurostat. Eurostat consolidates the data and ensures their comparability. The European statistical system concentrates on EU policy areas. But, with the extension of EU policies, harmonisation has 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, which brings together the heads of Member States' national statistical offices and is chaired by Eurostat. The Statistical Programme Committee discusses joint actions and programmes to be carried out to meet EU information requirements. It agrees a five-year programme, which is implemented by the national authorities and monitored by Eurostat.

A matter of disposition: an attractive and relevant data assortment

Data become information when they become interesting. As a matter of disposition, Eurostat has an open ear for what people are interested in.

The statistical programme of the European statistical system does not 'fall out of the blue'. What we report on has been decided through a well-defined political process at the European level in which the EU Member States are deeply involved. Most surveys and data collections are based on European regulations that are legally binding on the national level. A central question during the political and legal discussions that lead to European statistical regulations is: 'To whom and why are the data of interest?' Every statistical regulation has to pass a critical test.

On the other hand, the European statistical programme is constantly revised. In view of the principle of cost-efficiency, the production of data that have been rendered less relevant by new developments will be modified or even discontinued. As a result, the statistical programme is kept lean and modern.

Our data are worth looking at.

Eurostat's structural indicators

Eurostat's structural indicators: high-quality statistics for growth and jobs in Europe

At the Lisbon European Council in spring 2000, the European Union set itself the following strategic goal for the next decade: to become the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion.

The Council acknowledged the need to regularly discuss and assess progress made in achieving this goal on the basis of commonly agreed structural indicators. To this end, it invited the European Commission to draw up an annual spring report on progress on the basis of structural indicators relating to employment, innovation and research, economic reform, social cohesion and the general economic background, as well as, since 2002, the environment.

For the first time, in 2004, the Commission presented a shortlist of 14 structural indicators which were covered in the statistical annex to its 2004 spring report to the European Council. This shortlist was agreed with the Council. Its concise layout makes it easier to present policy messages and the Member States' positions towards the key Lisbon targets. The same shortlist indicators were presented in the statistical annex to the 2005 spring report to the European Council.

To ensure that the public has access to the detailed database of structural indicators, which continues to play an important role in the EU's policy process, Eurostat disseminates the full set of structural indicators on its structural indicators website (http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/structuralindicators). Time series are presented for the EU-25 and EU-15, the EUR-12, the EU Member States, the EEA/EFTA countries, Japan, the United States and the candidate countries. The 2005 complete set of structural indicators is listed below. **The shortlist indicators are marked in bold**. All structural indicators are presented in the Eurostat yearbook. They are marked with the following icon ( ) which appears next to the title of the respective tables.

List of structural indicators

General economic background

GDP per capita in PPS
Real GDP growth rate

Labour productivity per person employed
Labour productivity per hour worked
Employment growth (1)
Inflation rate
Unit labour cost growth
Public balance
General government debt

Employment

Employment rate (1)
Employment rate of older workers (1)
Average exit age from the labour force (1)
Gender pay gap in unadjusted form
Tax rate on low-wage earners: tax wedge on labour cost
Tax rate on low-wage earners: unemployment trap
Tax rate on low-wage earners: low-wage trap — single person without children
Tax rate on low-wage earners: low-wage trap — one earner couple with two children
Lifelong learning (1)
Serious accidents at work (1)
Fatal accidents at work
Unemployment rate (1)

Innovation and research

Spending on human resources
Total R & D expenditure
R & D expenditure by source of funds: industry, government, abroad
Level of Internet access: households
Science and technology graduates (1)
Patents, EPO
Patents, USPTO

(1) Indicators disaggregated by gender.

1

Venture capital investments: early stage, expansion and replacement
ICT expenditure: IT expenditure
ICT expenditure: telecommunications expenditure
E-commerce: percentage of enterprises' total turnover from e-commerce
Youth education attainment level (1)
E-government availability
E-government usage by individuals (1)
E-government usage by enterprises
Broadband penetration rate
High-tech exports

Economic reform

Comparative price levels
Price convergence between EU Member States
Price of telecommunications: local calls, national calls, and calls to the United States
Electricity prices: industrial users and households
Gas prices: industrial users and households
Market share of the largest generator in the electricity market
Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications: local calls, long-distance calls and international calls
Market share of the leading operator in mobile telecommunication
Public procurement
Total State aid
Sectoral and ad hoc State aid
Convergence in bank lending rates: loans to households for house purchases, loans to non-financial corporations up to one year, and loans to non-financial corporations over one year
Trade integration of goods, services
Foreign direct investment intensity
Business investment
Business demography: birth rate of enterprises
Business demography: survival rate of enterprises
Business demography: death rate of enterprises

Social cohesion

Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio)
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (1)
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers (1)
At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate (1)
Dispersion of regional employment rates (1)
Early school-leavers (1)
Long-term unemployment rate (1)
Children aged 0–17 living in jobless households
People aged 18–59 living in jobless households (1)

Environment

Greenhouse gas emissions
Energy intensity of the economy
Volume of freight transport relative to GDP
Volume of passenger transport relative to GDP
Road share of inland freight transport
Car share of inland passenger transport
Population exposure to air pollution by ozone and by particulate matter
Municipal waste collected, landfilled or incinerated
Share of electricity from renewable energy to gross electricity generation
Fish catches from stocks outside 'safe biological limits'
Protected areas for biodiversity: habitats directive
Population trends of farmland birds
Healthy life years at birth — females, males

(1) Indicators disaggregated by gender.

Euroindicators

Euroindicators: a specialised service for business-cycle analysts, policy-makers and the media

Background

Since October 2001, Euroindicators has represented a reference point on the web for all users of official statistics dealing with short-term data. In its first version, Euroindicators was conceived as an independent website, available in parallel to the Eurostat one, and fully compatible with it in terms of layout and general management rules. From October 2004 onwards, it has been integrated into the new Eurostat website becoming a so-called 'special topic' of it. It is possible to access Euroindicators either from the homepage of the Eurostat website or directly via the following link: **www.europa.eu.int/comm/euroindicators/**. It is also possible to send e-mails to the Euroindicators team by using the following address: ESTAT-EUROINDICATORS@cec.eu.int.

The aim of Euroindicators is to supply business-cycle analysts, policy-makers, the media, researchers, students, etc. with a comprehensive, well-structured and high-quality set of information which is useful in their daily activities. The core of Euroindicators comprises of a wide set of statistical indicators giving an accurate and as timely as possible overall picture of the economic evolution of the euro-zone and the European Union as well as of their Member States. Moreover, Euroindicators contains additional products and services aiming to facilitate data understanding and analysis such as:

— methodological notes;
— quality reports;
— publications;
— news;
— release calendars.

The next sections of this document briefly describe the different products and services available on Euroindicators.

Data sets

Data shown in Euroindicators are built around a set of the most relevant statistical indicators, called principal European economic indicators; a complete list can be found in the Commission communication COM(2002) 661. The data collection also includes more detailed breakdowns and additional qualitative and quantitative information useful to assess the economic evolution of the European economies. According to the general Eurostat policy of free dissemination, Euroindicators data are structured into two main parts:

— predefined tables;
— European and national short-term statistics database (Euroind).

Both the predefined tables and European and national short-term statistics database are structured into eight domains, covering all relevant fields of economic activity, which are listed below:

Balance of payments
Business and consumer surveys
Consumer prices
External trade
Industry, commerce and services
Labour market
Monetary and financial indicators
National accounts

Predefined tables

This is the easiest way to look at our more recent data. The free tables are user-friendly and they also offer a graphical view of the most recent evolution, and a short explanatory text. A download facility is also available for each of the eight collections; 316 tables are currently available.

Euroind database

This constitutes a large database of macroeconomic infra-annual indicators. More than 40 000 series are nowadays present. They can be easily downloaded in a variety of formats.

Methodological notes

Euroindicators has been the first Eurostat data collection fully documented according to the SDDS format of the IMF. The SDDS files are regularly improved and monitored in order to be always in line with the data. The creation of a more user-oriented metadata set is one of the objectives of the Euroindicators team.

Quality reports

Since 2001, the Euroindicators database, now called the Euroind database, has been subject

to an accurate monthly quality control. The results of this control are presented in a detailed online publication called 'State of affairs' accessible from the item 'Quality reports' on the Euroindicators webpage. A synopsis of the monthly control is presented in another online publication called 'Monitoring report', accessible from the item 'Latest news' on the Euroindicators webpage. Furthermore, a quarterly quality report on principal European economic indicators is in preparation and will be disseminated later this year.

Publications

Several sectoral publications produced by Eurostat are available on Euroindicators; they are mainly related to specific aspects of short-term statistics. Moreover, the Euroindicators team is responsible for the preparation of the monthly publication *Eurostatistics*, which is the most sold Eurostat periodic publication. It gives a synthetic picture of the economic situation together with a detailed statistical analysis of the latest economic events. It is accessible from the publication items in the Euroindicators 'dedicated section'. Moreover, the Euroindicators team manages a working papers collection containing both methodological and empirical studies on statistical improvements and analysis of European data.

Other products and services

Euroindicators also contains a weekly updated European release calendar together with all related press releases. Moreover, the Euroindicators team produces a monthly online newsletter accessible from the 'Latest news' item. This publication contains short articles, news from Member States and Eurostat, announcements, useful links, etc. The offer of the Euroindicators team to the business-cycle analysts is completed by the production of a bimonthly publication called 'Selected readings', accessible from the 'Latest news' item; this publication contains bibliographies either thematic or by author. Finally, it is important to note that all the papers and proceedings presented in the conferences organised by the Euroindicators team are available on Euroindicators.

Planned improvements

Euroindicators is continuously evolving, being kept up to date to meet user needs. In addition to the improvements already mentioned above, the Euroindicators team is planning the production of a new set of statistical pages related to key topics such as flash estimates, back-recalculation, interpolation and extrapolation, seasonal adjustment, business-cycle analysis, construction of coincident and leading indicators, etc. Those pages will be progressively implemented from the second half of this year and they will contain methodological papers, online bibliographies, software and routines, links to specialised sites, and, whenever possible, new indicators or quantitative analysis (documented in SDDS format) produced on the basis of advanced statistical techniques.

Free access to European statistics

http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat

This yearbook provides a selection of all data available in the Eurostat databases. Access to the full range of data with the most recent update is provided via the Eurostat website.

Consultation, seven days a week and 24 hours a day, of Eurostat's statistical information and data is possible. Information published on the Eurostat site is available in English, French and German and can be downloaded free of charge.

Eurostat databases are available free of charge online

According to the needs of the user, there are two ways to access the data: a general user can find the data he/she is looking for via the tab 'tables' (predefined tables) on the home page, while a specialist can find more sophisticated data via the tab 'Data' (detailed databases) on the home page.

Predefined tables include **short-term economic data** (Euroindicators) available for the euro-zone, the EU and the Member States, **long-term indicators** on many areas of life, **structural indicators** covering the domains of employment, innovation and research, economic reform, social cohesion, and the environment and **sustainable development indicators** being developed to monitor, assess and review the EU's sustainable development strategy. A selection of the long-term indicators and structural indicators is published in the Eurostat yearbook.

The macroeconomic and social **detailed databases** were created for all those who require high-quality statistical information as an aid to decision-making. More than 300 million data are available. They are **subdivided into themes and subjects**. Links to the methodology, which follows the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) common 'special data dissemination standard (SDDS)', provide full information for specialised users. The database is **updated daily**.

Download electronic versions of Eurostat publications free of charge

Eurostat's expert statisticians analyse their data to make them easier for users to understand. Everyone can download all Eurostat publications free of charge in **PDF format.**

Go to Eurostat's website and benefit from free access to Eurostat's databases, metadata and publications.

European statistical data support helps Internet users

Eurostat set up with the members of the European statistical system a network of support centres, which exist in nearly all Member States as well as in some EFTA countries. Their mission is to provide help and guidance to Internet users of European statistical data.

The European Union in the global context

Get an idea of the EU's position in the world

Eurostat's data allow comparison between the EU and other parts of the world. They help in analysing its relation to other countries and economic zones. To locate the EU's position in the world, this section presents a statistical selection on the following:

— the EU population and its development relative to the world population;
— some economic indicators;
— the expenditure on information technology and telecommunication as well as the percentage of citizens who have Internet access at home;
— how much energy is being used to produce the GDP in different countries? The indicator 'energy intensity of the economy' gives the answer. Other environmental indicators are available.

The world population from 1960 to 2003
Mid-year population in million persons

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003
World	3 039.7	3 346.2	3 708.1	4 087.3	4 454.3	4 850.4	5 275.9	5 686.0	6 081.5	6 155.9	6 229.6	6 303.1
More developed countries, of which:	910.4	961.6	1 003.2	1 044.9	1 080.8	1 111.5	1 143.0	1 171.8	1 193.5	1 196.8	1 199.9	1 203.1
EU-25	378.0	395.1	406.9	418.4	427.0	432.6	444.0	446.9	451.5	452.3	453.6	455.7
Japan	94.1	98.9	104.3	111.6	116.8	120.8	123.5	125.3	126.7	126.9	127.1	127.2
United States	180.7	194.3	205.1	216.0	227.7	238.5	250.1	266.6	282.3	285.0	287.7	290.3
Russian Federation	119.6	126.5	130.2	134.3	139.0	144.0	148.1	148.1	146.7	146.0	145.3	144.6
Less developed countries, of which:	2 129.3	2 384.6	2 704.4	3 042.5	3 373.5	3 739.0	4 132.9	4 514.2	4 888.1	4 959.2	5 029.7	5 100.0
China	650.7	715.5	820.4	917.9	984.7	1 054.7	1 138.9	1 206.0	1 268.9	1 276.9	1 284.3	1 291.5
India	445.9	495.7	555.0	620.5	687.0	762.4	841.7	922.1	1 002.7	1 018.5	1 034.2	1 049.7
Nigeria	39.9	45.0	51.0	58.5	68.8	77.6	88.5	101.0	114.3	117.1	119.9	122.8
Brazil	71.7	83.1	95.7	108.8	123.0	137.3	151.1	163.5	175.6	177.8	179.9	182.0

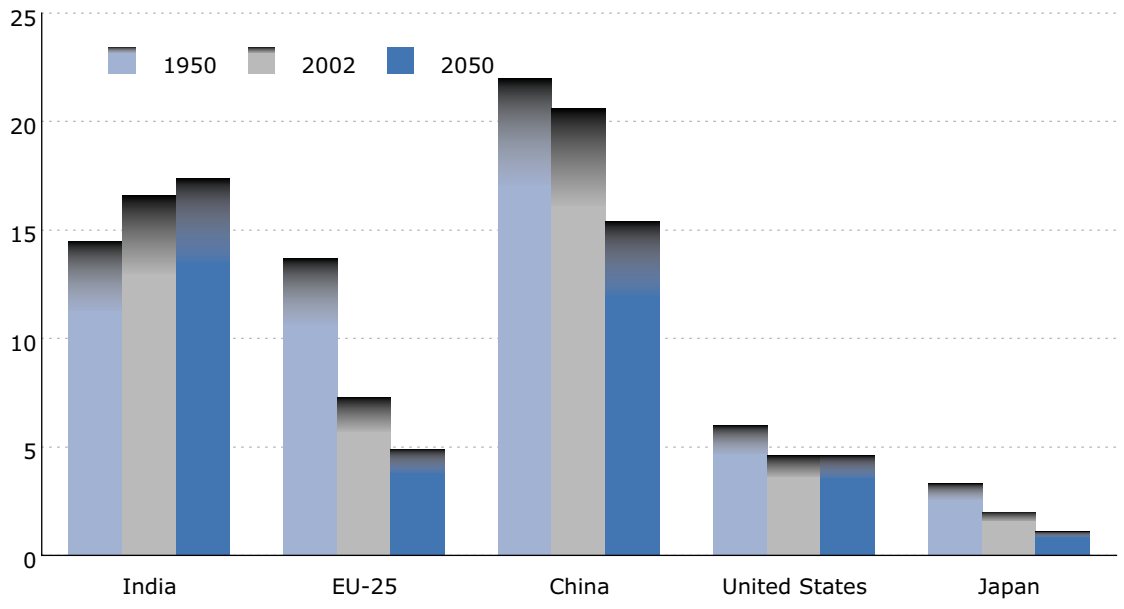
Source (excluding EU-25): US Census Bureau.

Shares in the world population from 1960 to 2003
Mid-year population; in %

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003
World	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
More developed countries, of which:	30	29	27	26	24	23	22	21	20	19	19	19
EU-25	12	12	11	10	10	9	8	8	7	7	7	7
Japan	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
United States	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Russian Federation	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Less developed countries, of which:	70	71	73	74	76	77	78	79	80	81	81	81
China	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	21	21	21	21	20
India	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	17	17	17
Nigeria	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Brazil	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Source (excluding EU-25): US Census Bureau.

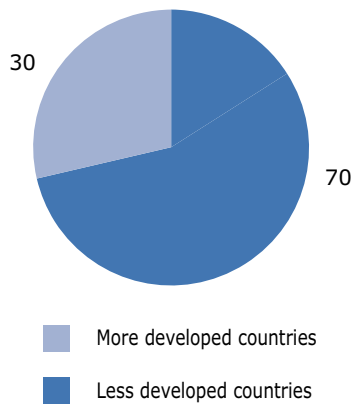
Share in the world population
In %



Source (excluding EU-25): US Census Bureau.

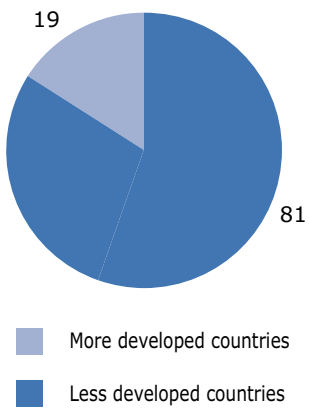
2050: forecast data.

Share in the world population 1960
In %



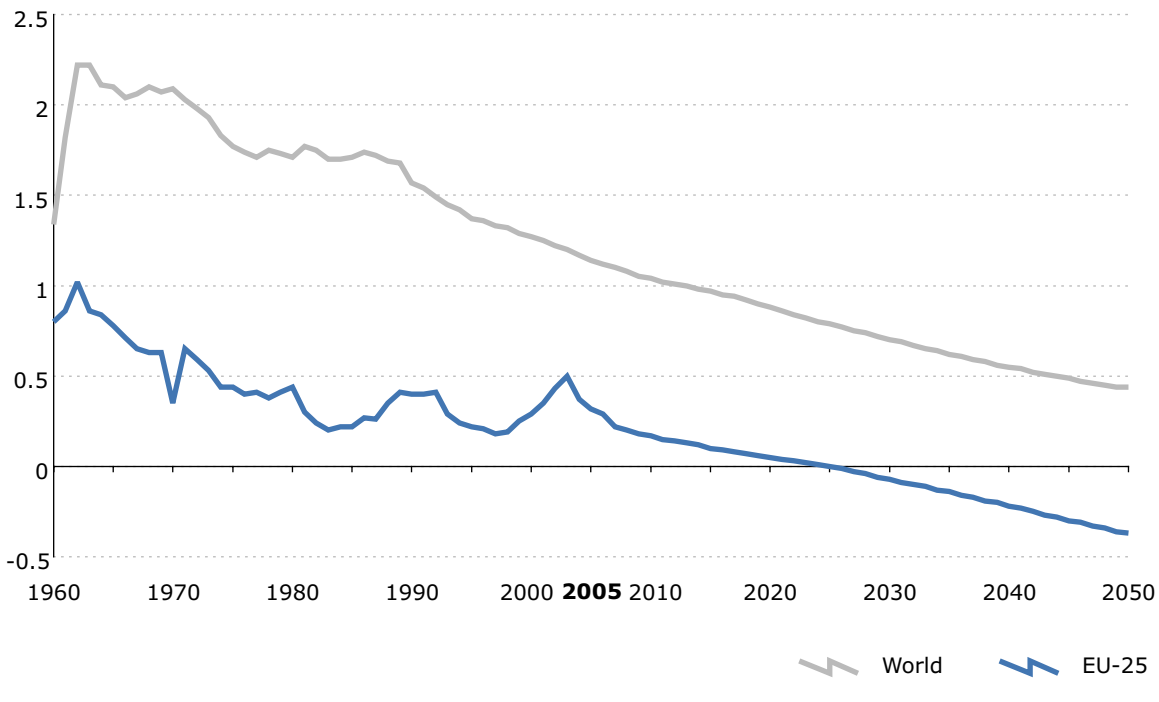
Source: US Census Bureau.

Share in the world population 2003
In %



Source: US Census Bureau.

Total population change in the world and the EU-25
Change to the preceding year; in %

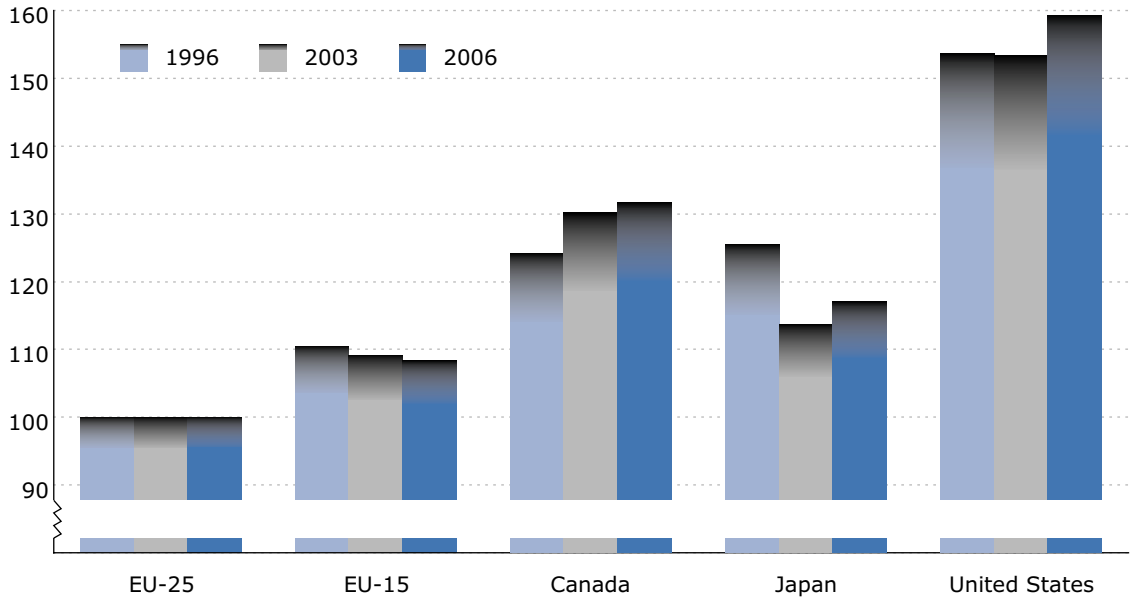


Source (excluding EU-25): US Census Bureau.

2006 to 2050: forecast data.

1

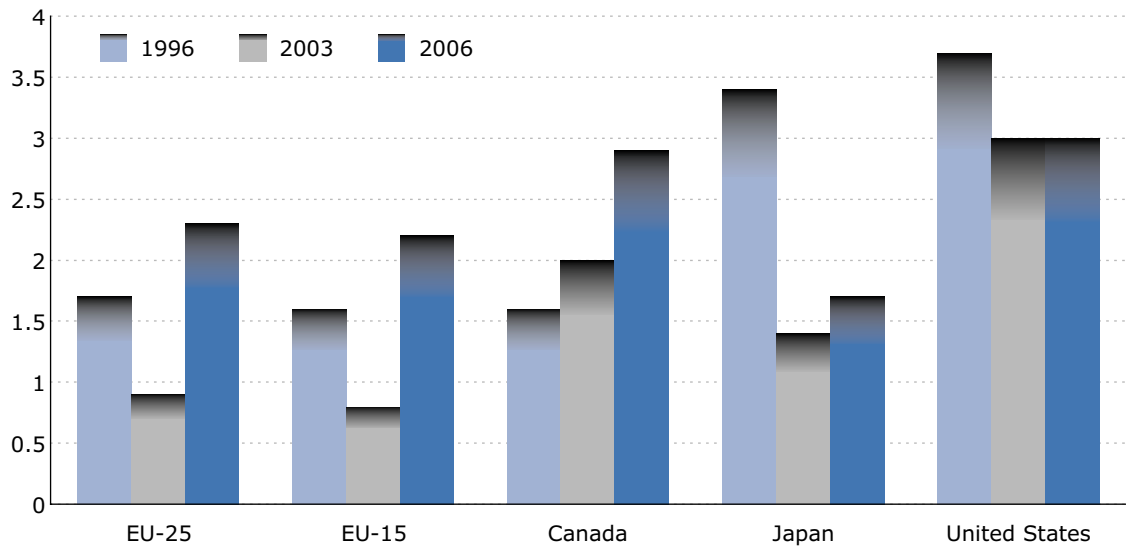
Gross domestic product per capita in purchasing power standards
EU-25 = 100



Includes forecast data.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure for the economic activity. It is defined as the value of all goods and services produced less the value of any goods or services used in their creation. The volume index of GDP per capita in purchasing power standards (PPS) is expressed in relation to the European Union (EU-25) average set to equal 100. If the index of a country is higher than 100, this country's level of GDP per head is higher than the EU average and vice versa. Basic figures are expressed in PPS, i.e. a common currency that eliminates the differences in price levels between countries allowing meaningful volume comparisons of GDP between countries. Note that the index, calculated from PPS figures and expressed with respect to EU-25 = 100, is intended for cross-country comparisons rather than for temporal comparisons.

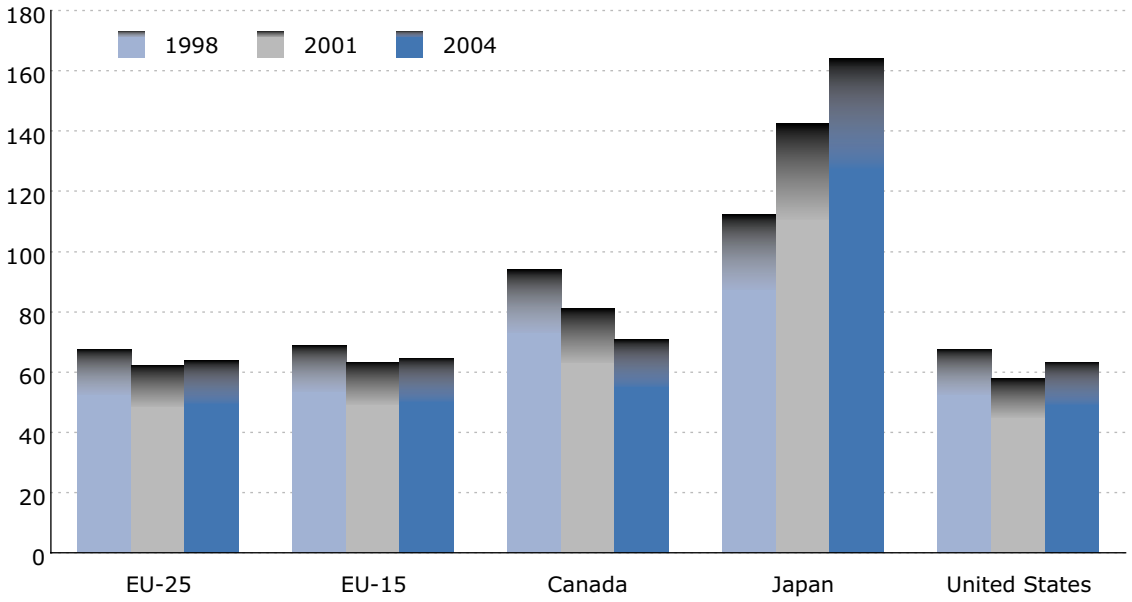
Growth rate of the gross domestic product
Percentage change to the previous year; GDP at constant prices (1995)



Includes forecast data.

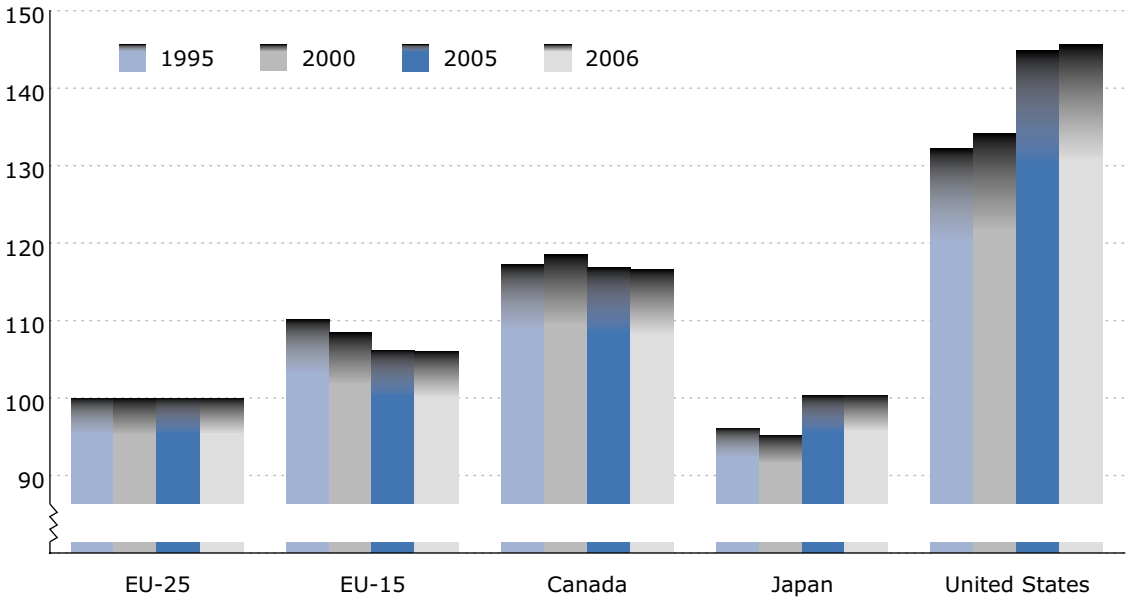
Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure for the economic activity in an economy. It is defined as the value of all goods and services produced less the value of any goods or services used in their creation. The annual growth rate of the GDP allows comparisons between economies of different sizes. Being calculated from figures at constant prices, it gives a good idea of economic development because it reflects volume movements only, i.e. price movements will not influence the growth rate.

General government consolidated gross debt
In % of GDP



The general government sector comprises the subsectors of central government, state government, local government and social security funds. GDP used as a denominator is the gross domestic product at current market prices. Debt is valued at nominal (face) value, and foreign currency debt is converted into national currency using end-year market exchange rates (though special rules apply to contracts). The national data for the general government sector are consolidated between the subsectors. Basic data are expressed in national currency, converted into euro using end-year exchange rates for the euro provided by the European Central Bank. Data are compiled on an accrual basis.

Labour productivity
GDP in purchasing power standards per person employed relative to the EU-25 (= 100)

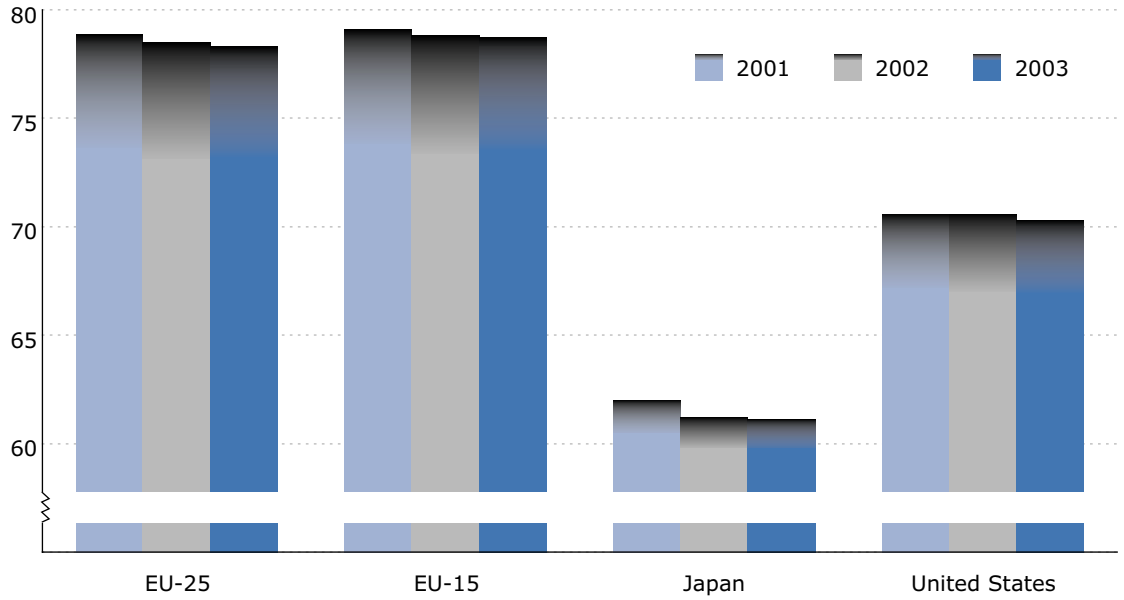


2005, 2006: forecast data.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure for the economic activity in an economy. It is defined as the value of all goods and services produced less the value of any goods or services used in their creation. GDP per person employed is intended to give an overall impression of the productivity of national economies expressed in relation to the European Union (EU-25) average. If the index of a country is higher than 100, this country's level of GDP per person employed is higher than the EU average and vice versa. Basic figures are expressed in PPS, i.e. a common currency that eliminates the differences in price levels between countries allowing meaningful volume comparisons of GDP between countries. Note that 'persons employed' does not distinguish between full-time and part-time employment.

Tax rate on low-wage earners – Unemployment trap

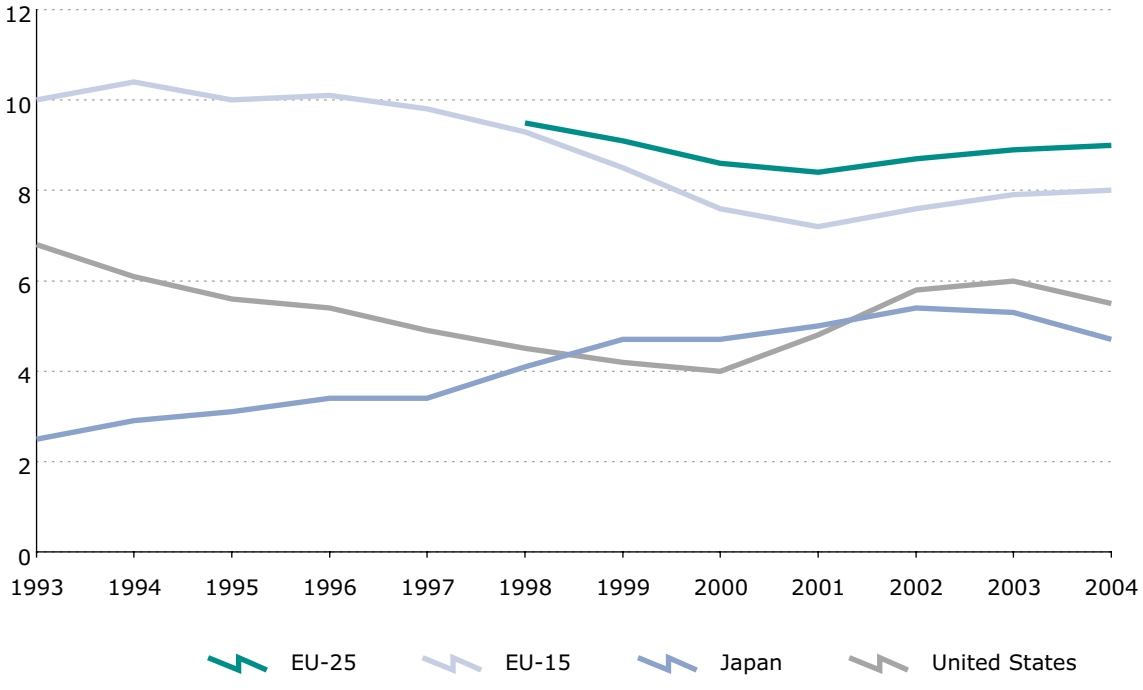
In %



The unemployment trap measures the percentage of gross earnings which is 'taxed away' through higher tax and social security contributions and the withdrawal of unemployment and other benefits when an unemployed person returns to employment. This structural indicator covers single persons without children earning, when in work, 67 % of the average earnings of a full-time production worker in the manufacturing industry.

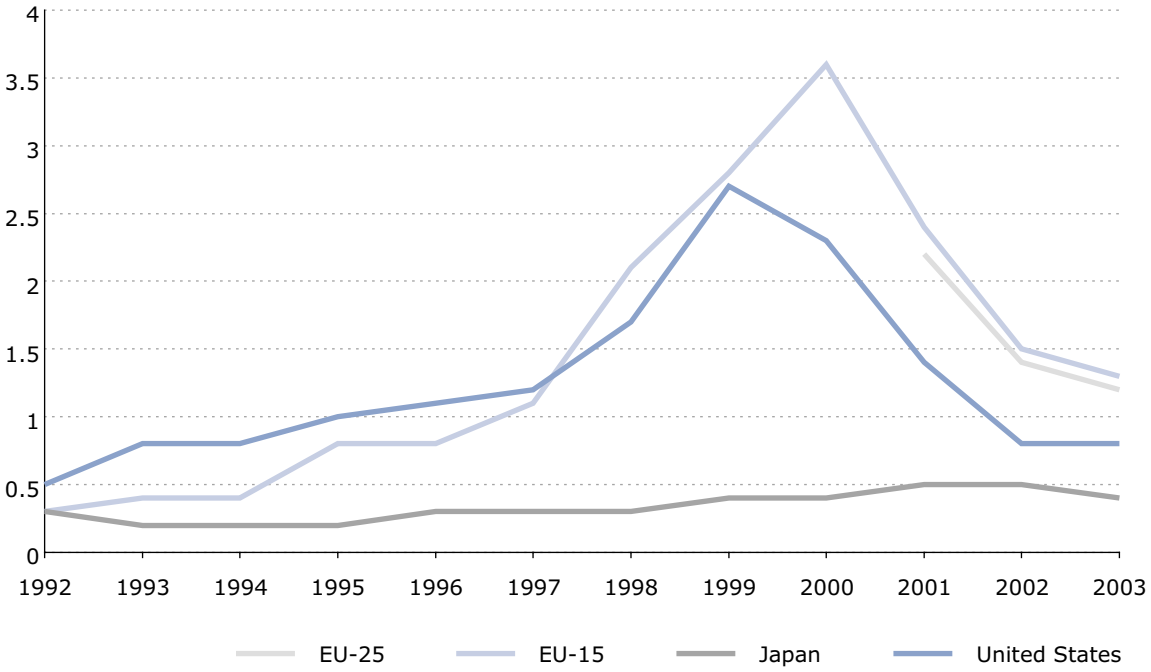
Total unemployment rate

In %



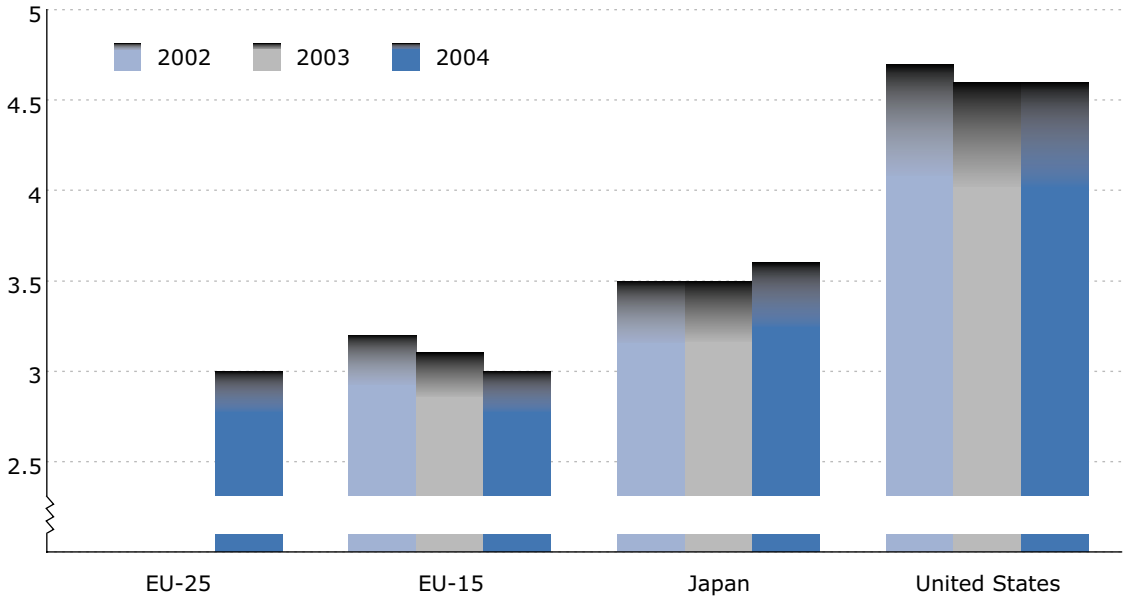
Unemployment rates represent unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who were: (a) without work during the reference week, (b) currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week, (c) actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four-week period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of, at most, three months.

Foreign direct investment intensity
In %



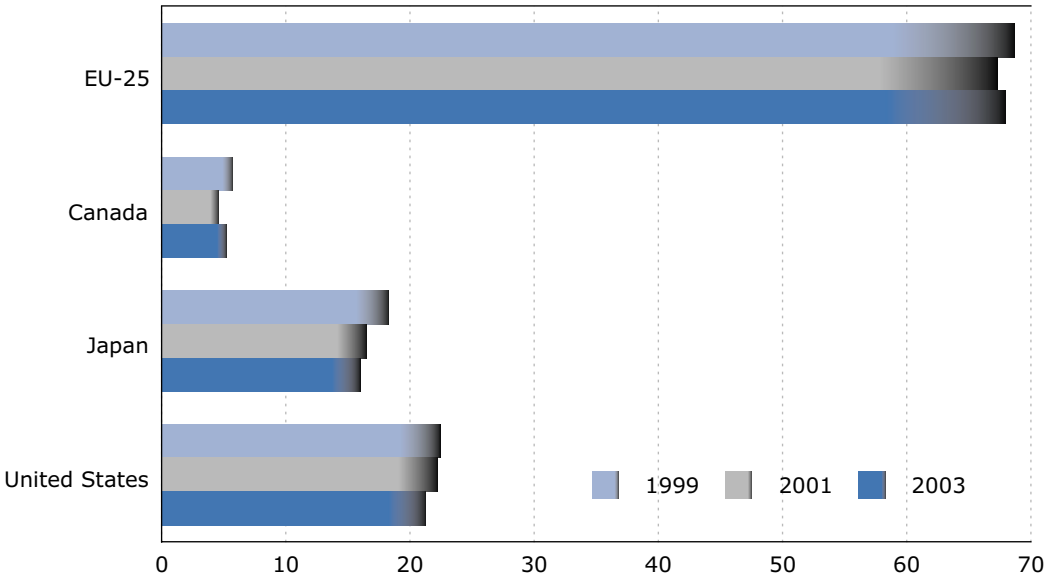
Average of inward and outward foreign direct investment (FDI) flows divided by gross domestic product (GDP). The index measures the intensity of investment integration within the international economy. Direct investment refers to the international investment made by a resident entity (direct investor) to acquire a lasting interest in an entity operating in an economy other than that of the investor (direct investment enterprise). Direct investment involves both the initial transactions between the two entities and all subsequent capital transactions between them and among affiliated enterprises, both incorporated and unincorporated. Data are expressed as a percentage of GDP to remove the effect of differences in the size of the economies of the reporting countries.

Expenditure on information technology
In % of GDP



Expenditure on IT (information technology) hardware, equipment, software and other services as a percentage of GDP.

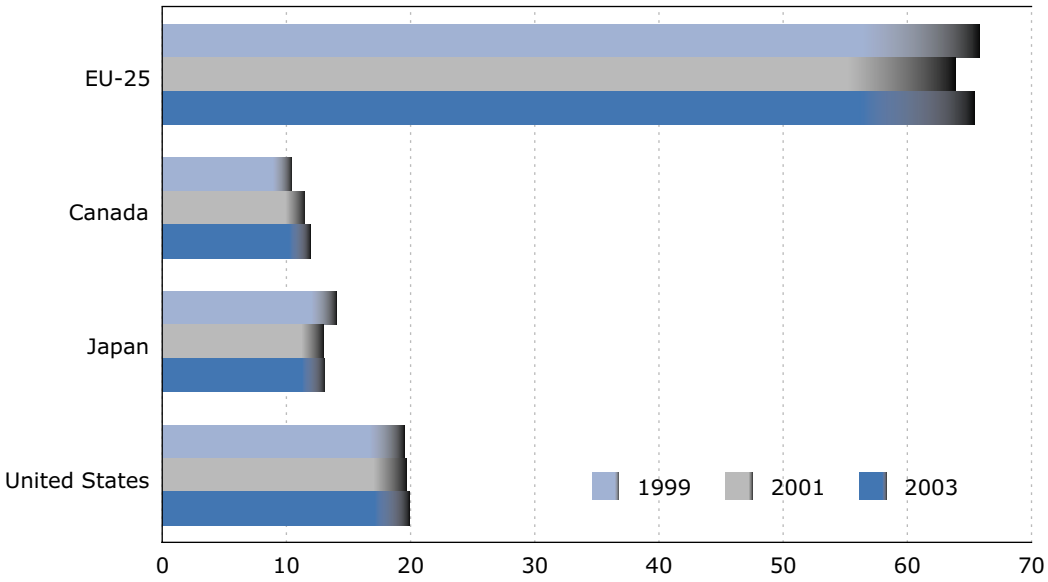
Exports to EU countries
Share in total national exports (fob); in %



Sources: Eurostat, United Nations.

The graph shows the part of intra-EU exports of declaring countries expressed in value compared with their total exports.

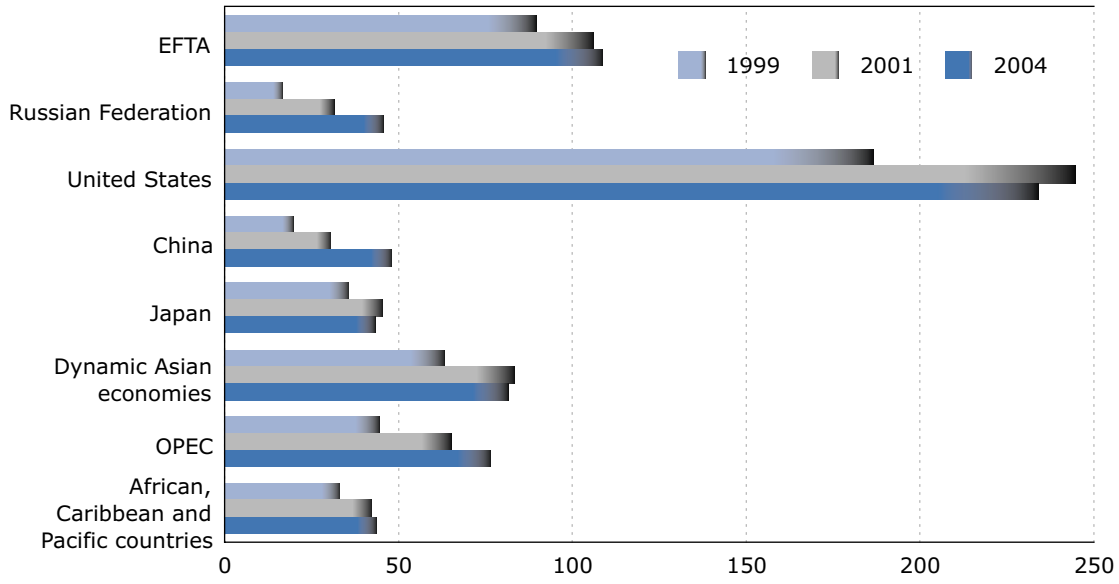
Imports from EU countries
Share in total national imports (cif); in %



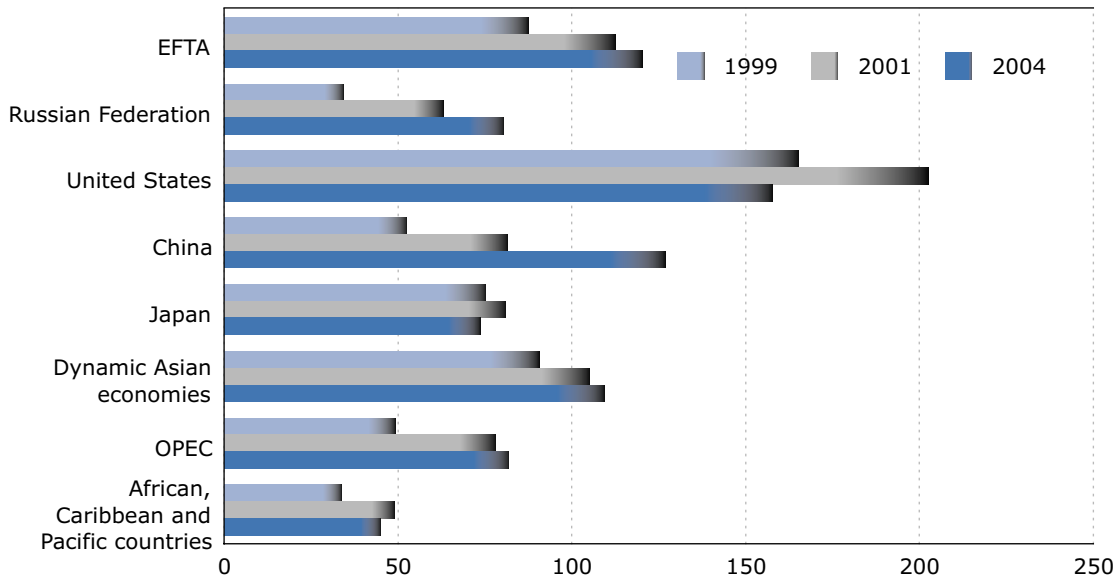
Sources: Eurostat, United Nations.

The graph shows the part of intra-EU imports of declaring countries expressed in value compared with their total imports.

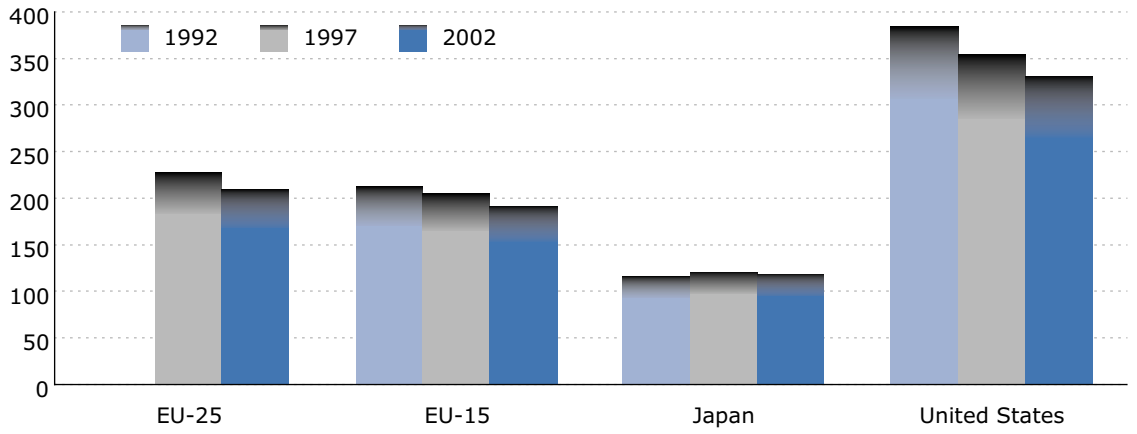
Extra-EU-25 exports — Main trading partners
In 1 000 million ECU/EUR (fob value)



Extra-EU-25 imports — Main trading partners
In 1 000 million ECU/EUR (cif value)

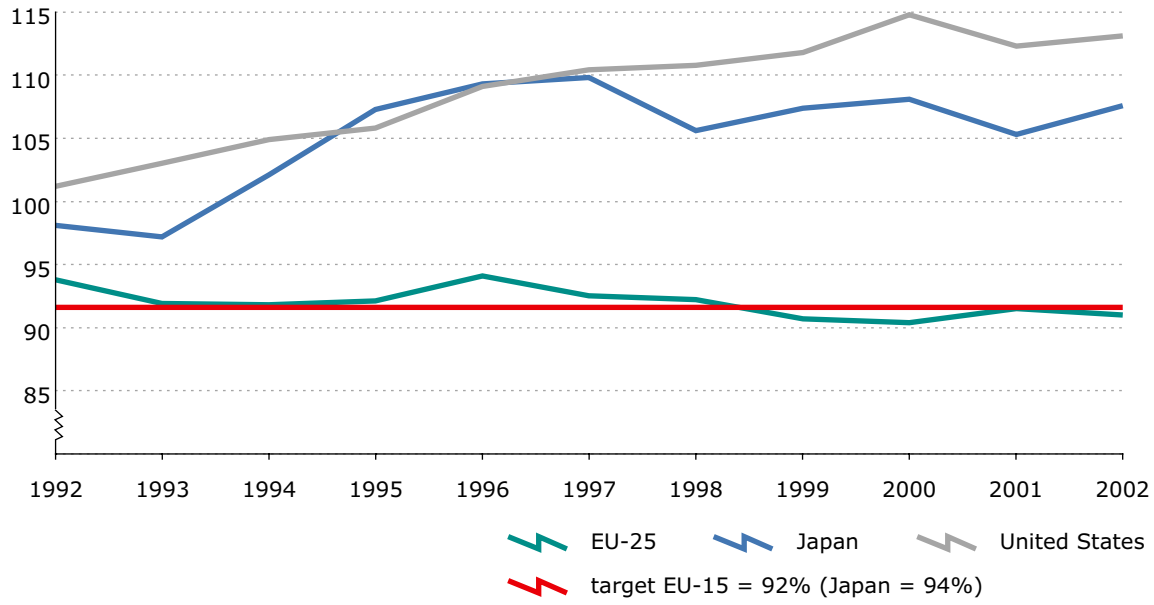


Energy intensity of the economy
In kgoe per 1 000 EUR



This indicator is the ratio between the gross inland consumption of energy and the gross domestic product (GDP) for a given calendar year. It measures the energy consumption of an economy and its overall energy efficiency. The gross inland consumption of energy is calculated as the sum of the gross inland consumption of five energy types: coal, electricity, oil, natural gas and renewable energy sources. The GDP figures are taken at constant prices to avoid the impact of the inflation, base year 1995 (ESA 95). The energy intensity ratio is determined by dividing the gross inland consumption by the GDP. Since gross inland consumption is measured in kgoe (kilogram of oil equivalent) and GDP in 1 000 EUR, this ratio is measured in kgoe per 1 000 EUR.

Greenhouse gas emissions
Base year = 100



EU-25: estimated data.

Under the Kyoto Protocol, the EU has agreed to an 8 % reduction in its greenhouse gas emissions by 2008–12, compared with the Kyoto base year. The reductions for each of the EU-15 countries have been agreed under the so-called EU burden-sharing agreement (Council Decision 2002/358/EC), which allows some countries to increase emissions, provided these are offset by reductions in other Member States. The new Member States have chosen other reduction targets and other base years, as allowed under the Kyoto Protocol. These and the 'burden-sharing' targets for 2008–12 are shown in the graph as figures for 2010 (no target for Cyprus and Malta). Emissions of the six greenhouse gases covered by the protocol are weighted by their global warming potentials (GWPs) and aggregated to give total emissions in CO_2 equivalents. In general, the base year is 1990 for the non-fluorinated gases (CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O), and 1995 for the fluorinated gases (HFCs, PFCs and SF_6). Data exclude emissions and removals due to land-use change and forestry (LUCF).

Data on Europe's regions

Comparable regional statistics, a major part of the European statistical system, have been collected for several decades. Eurostat's regional statistics cover the principal aspects of the economic and social life of the European Union, including demography, migration, regional accounts, employment and unemployment, health, tourism, agriculture, research and development, education, and so on. The concepts and definitions used are as close as possible to those used by Eurostat for the production or collection of statistics at national level.

The data can be directly accessed on Eurostat's dissemination website at **http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/** (there click on 'Data/Regions').

In order to produce regional data, a classification of regional territorial units is needed. In the European Union, this classification is the so-called 'NUTS classification', which, since 2003, has been based on a regulation ([1]). NUTS is a hierarchical classification; it subdivides each Member State into a whole number of regions at NUTS 1 level. Each of these is then subdivided into regions at NUTS 2 level, and these in turn into regions at NUTS 3 level. NUTS favours institutional divisions. Therefore, the NUTS regions are in general administrative units, reflecting the remit of local authorities. Administrative regions are generally adopted by statisticians as the most appropriate units for data collection, processing and dissemination.

More information on NUTS, the regulation and its application can be found on the Eurostat website, where we have loaded the NUTS classification and where you can also find maps of the NUTS regions (http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/nuts/).

The regional statistics of Eurostat are not only available on its dissemination website, but also used each year to produce one of Eurostat's most prominent publications: the regional yearbook. This consists of three language versions (English, French and German) and contains a series of sections examining individual regional themes. In each section, coloured maps, as well as graphs and commentaries, give the reader as full a picture as possible of the regional distributions of the indicator or combination of indicators studied. Users can access and manipulate the data electronically because they are stored on a CD-ROM that comes with the publication. The yearbook is produced each year in early summer and comes on the market by September.

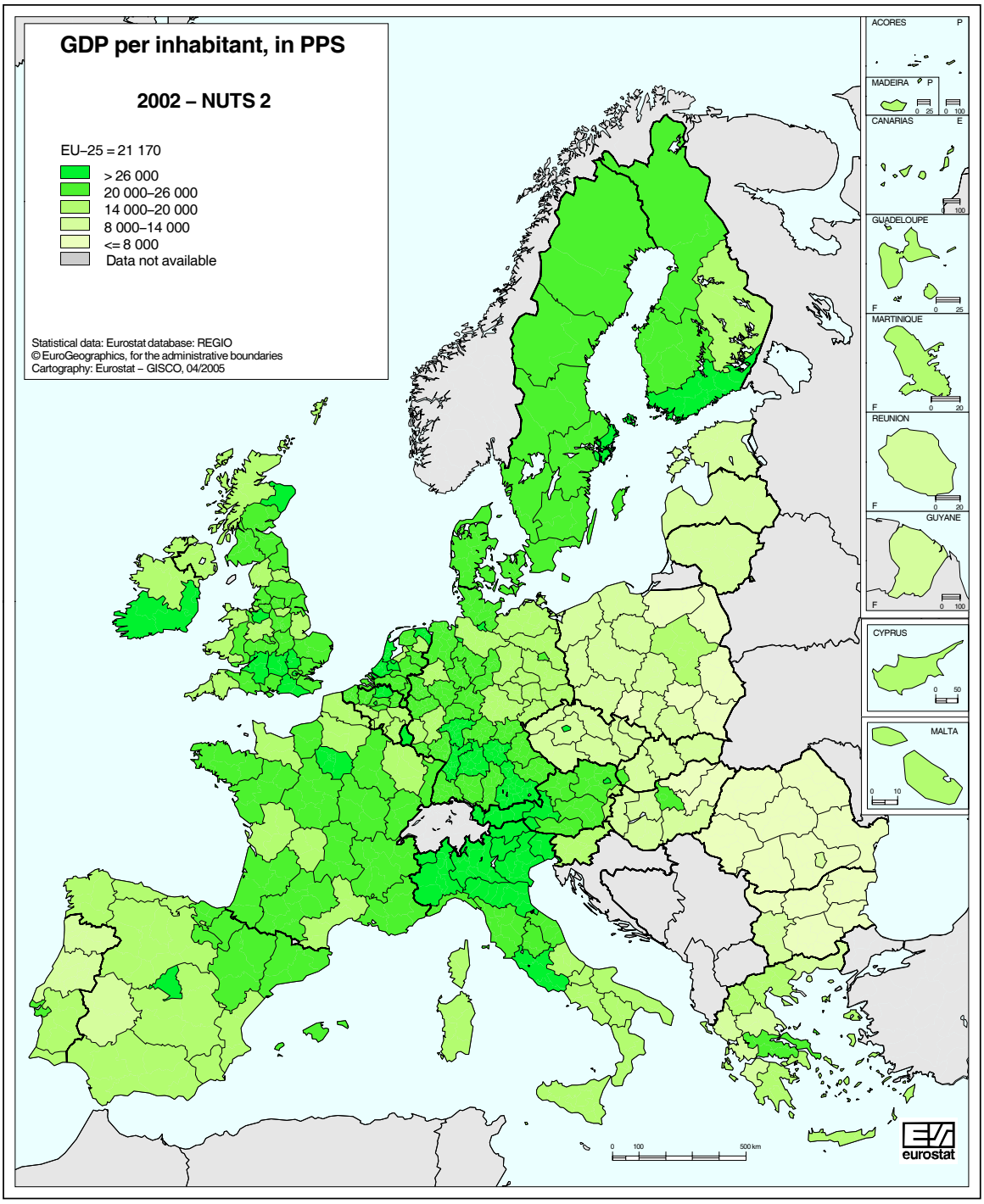
In addition, a reference guide is published each year in February, which gives exhaustive explanations of all the data series in the database, as well as methodological descriptions of NUTS and some key variables such as regional GDP and unemployment rates.

Both books can be downloaded from the Eurostat website as PDF files.

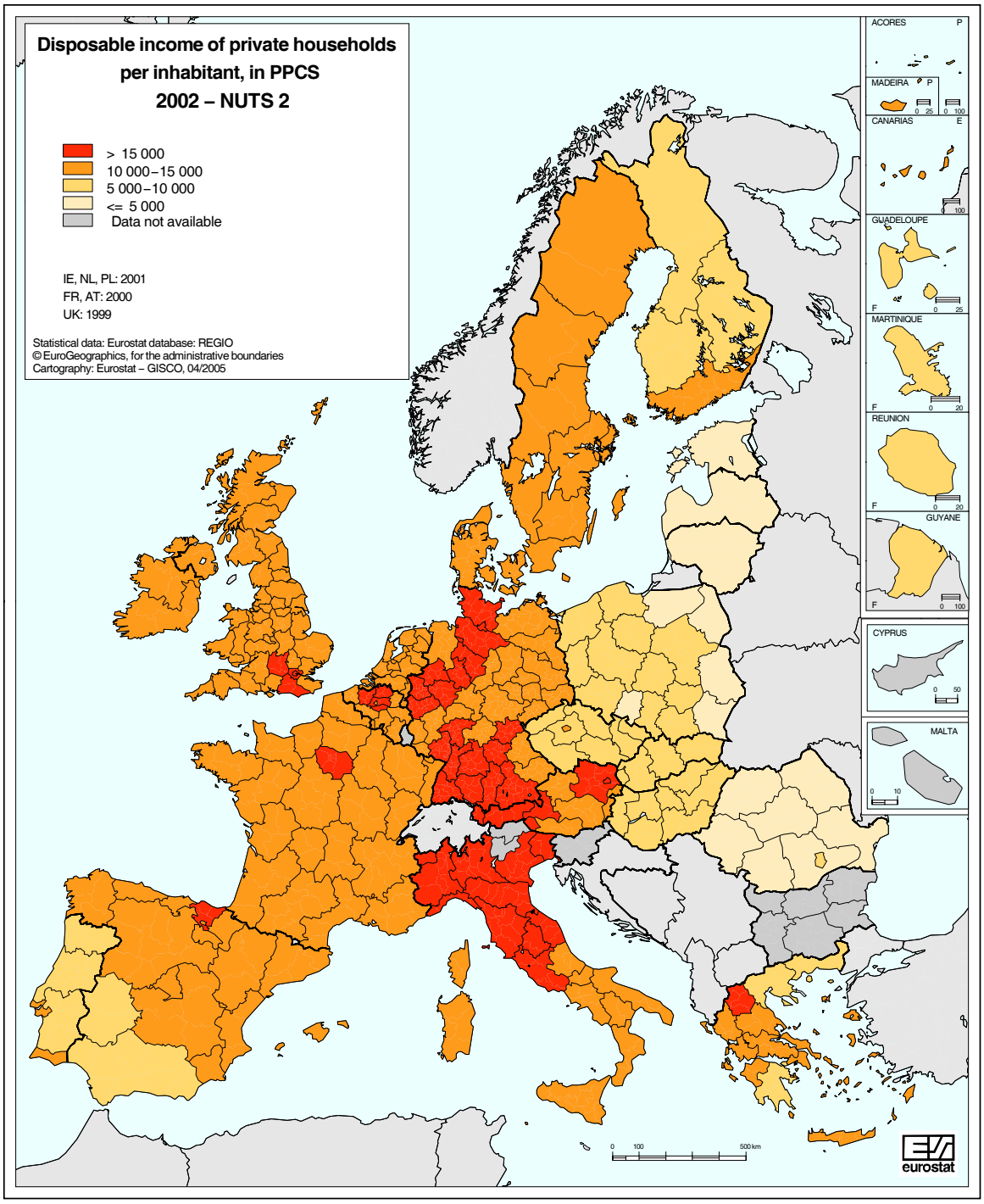
Regional statistics are used for a wide range of purposes, *inter alia* for allocating Structural Funds in a rational and coherent way. Every five to seven years, the Commission distributes over EUR 50 billion in order to foster economic and social cohesion in the European Union. In this context, regional data are used as an objective base for selecting eligible regions for funding, and for *ex post* analysis of the effects of the European structural policies.

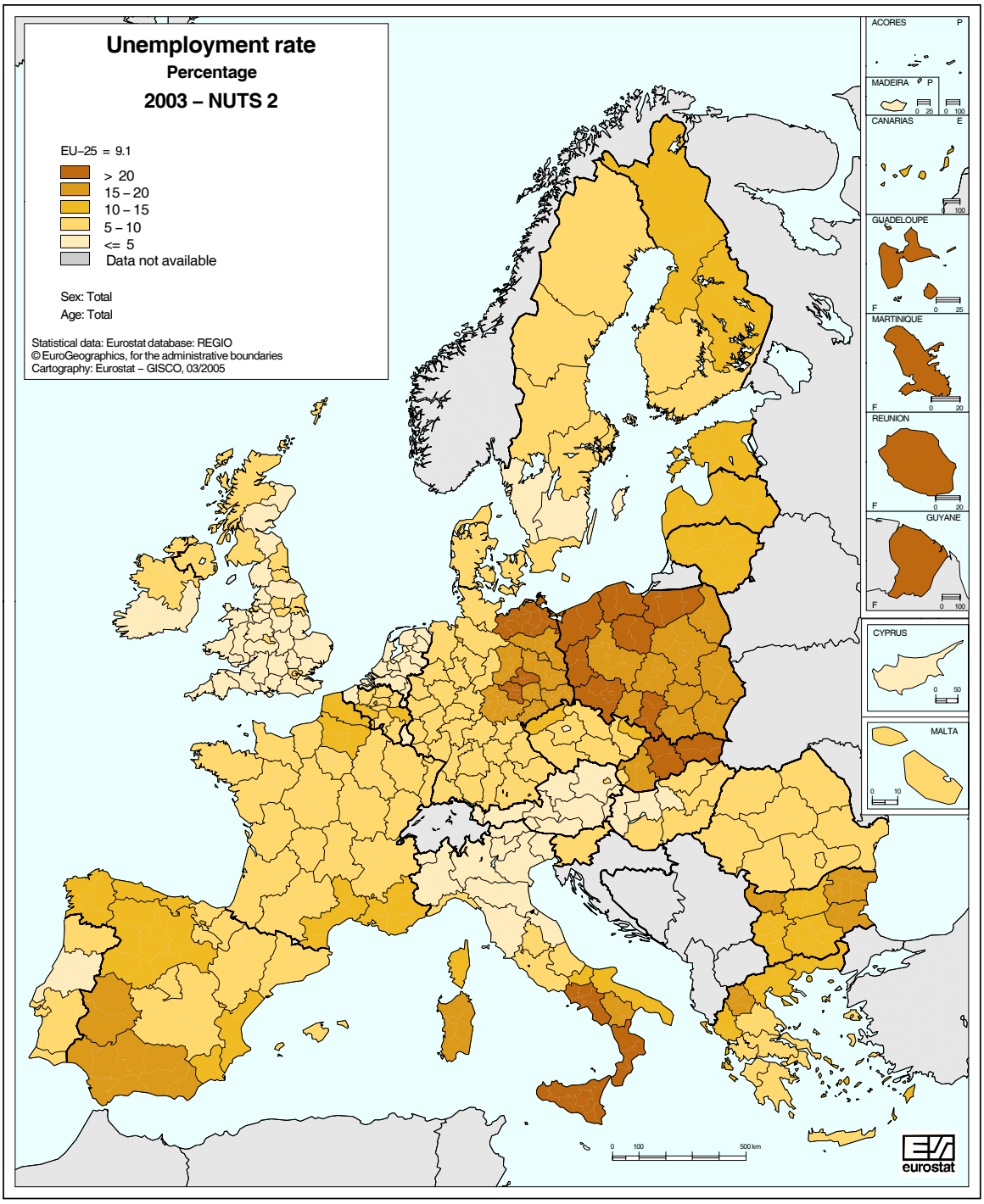
Since 2004, Eurostat has also possessed urban statistics, measuring with over 270 indicators the 'quality of life' in 256 European cities. Data are available for the core cities, the larger urban zones and — a reduced data set — for sub-city districts. This data can also be directly accessed on Eurostat's dissemination website under the same link as given above.

([1]) Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS).



The four maps presented on this and the following pages illustrate the diversity of Europe's regions. They show that for many economic and social aspects, quite large variations can also be found within a given country, in particular between eastern and western Germany, northern and southern Italy, northern and southern Spain, and England, Scotland and Wales. In most cases, the capital region of a country is better off than the more rural areas.


Disposable income of private households
per inhabitant, in PPCS
2002 – NUTS 2
> 15 000
10 000–15 000
5 000–10 000
<= 5 000
Data not available
IE, NL, PL: 2001
FR, AT: 2000
UK: 1999
Statistical data: Eurostat database: REGIO
© EuroGeographics, for the administrative boundaries
Cartography: Eurostat – GISCO, 04/2005
ACORES
MADEIRA
CANARIAS
GUADELOUPE
MARTINIQUE
REUNION
GUYANE
CYPRUS
MALTA
0 100 500 km
eurostat


Unemployment rate
Percentage
2003 – NUTS 2
EU-25 = 9.1
> 20
15 – 20
10 – 15
5 – 10
<= 5
Data not available
Sex: Total
Age: Total
Statistical data: Eurostat database: REGIO
© EuroGeographics, for the administrative boundaries
Cartography: Eurostat – GISCO, 03/2005
ACORES
P
MADEIRA
P
CANARIAS
E
GUADELOUPE
F
MARTINIQUE
F
REUNION
F
GUYANE
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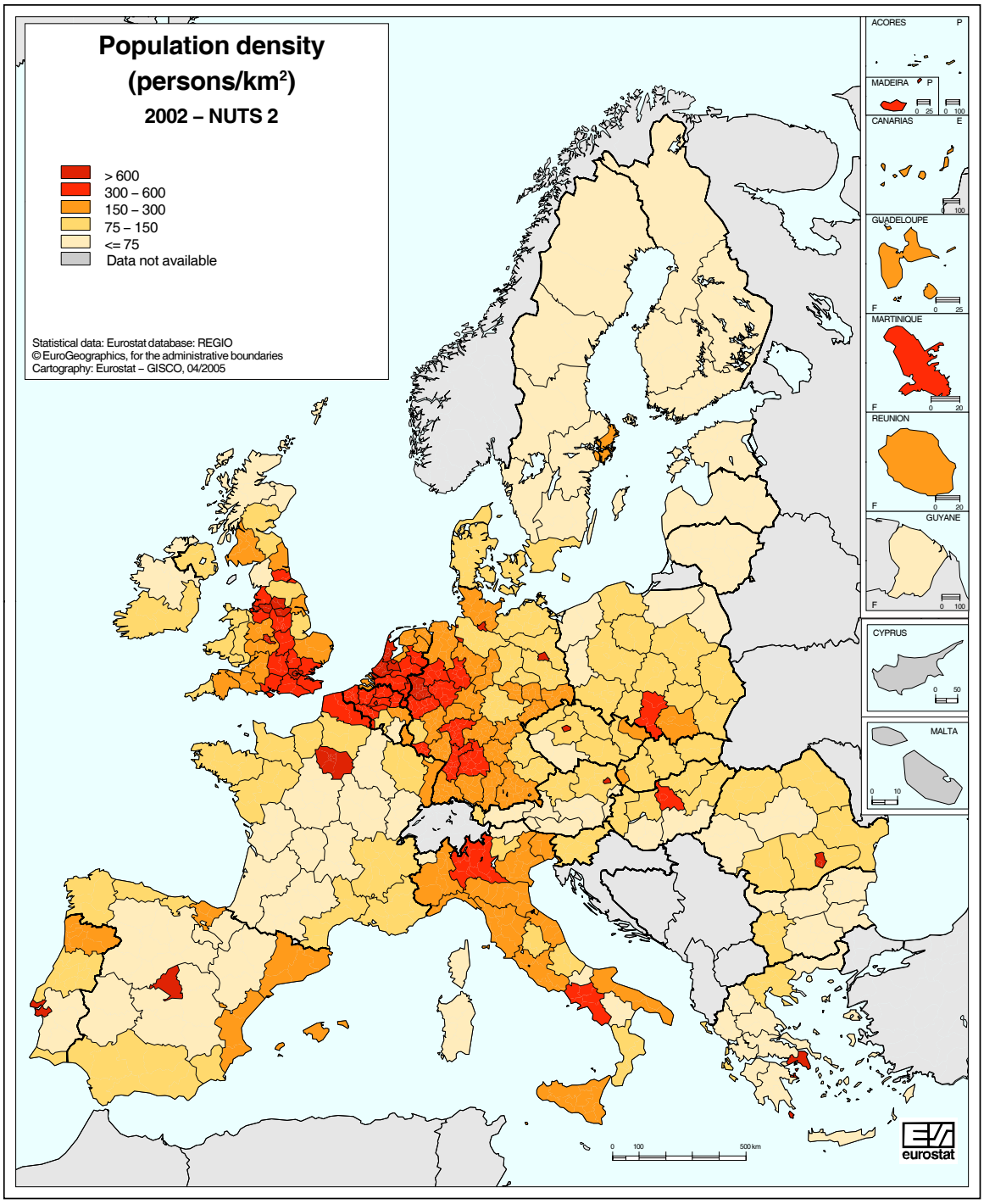
CYPRUS
MALTA
0 100 500 km
eurostat


Population density
(persons/km²)
2002 – NUTS 2
> 600
300 – 600
150 – 300
75 – 150
<= 75
Data not available
Statistical data: Eurostat database: REGIO
© EuroGeographics, for the administrative boundaries
Cartography: Eurostat – GISCO, 04/2005
ACORES
MADEIRA
CANARIAS
GUADELOUPE
MARTINIQUE
REUNION
GUYANE
CYPRUS
MALTA
eurostat

In the spotlight: information society

The *e*Europe 2005 action plan: the way ahead for Europe's information society

The European Commission wants to provide a favourable environment for private investment and the creation of jobs, to boost productivity, modernise public services, and give everyone the opportunity to participate in the global information society. To this end, it has launched the *e*Europe 2005 action plan: it aims at stimulating secure services, innovative applications and content — accessible via a widely available broadband infrastructure.

The *e*Europe 2005 action plan focuses on seven '*e*Europe policy priorities': broadband access, e-business (e-commerce), e-government, e-health, e-inclusion (digital divide), e-learning, and security. This chapter puts '**the spotlight**' on three of those: the digital divide, broadband access and e-commerce.

Eurostat's data on the information society

Statistics on the information society are vital in order to monitor the implementation of the *e*Europe 2005 action plan. Eurostat has a central role in providing this information.

Eurostat's data on the information society allow trends to be examined and changes to be followed in different sectors of business and segments of society. The contributions in this '**spotlight**' illustrate the potential of the Eurostat database. It has two outstanding advantages:

— it offers comparable and representative data throughout the European Union; and
— it is publicly available and free of charge.

Cooperative data collection guarantees comparability

To benchmark the ICT-driven development, the European Commission established annual information society surveys on ICT use in enterprises and in households/by individuals from 2002. Eurostat provides the model questionnaires for these Community surveys which are then carried out by the national statistical institutes of the Member States. The model questionnaires include benchmarking indicators which have been established by the European Commission's *e*Europe action plans 2002 and 2005, respectively.

Eurostat works closely with the national statistical institutes and the OECD. Although survey participation is voluntary, most of the Member States have participated in the surveys including, from 2004 onwards, most of the new Member States as well as the candidate countries Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey. On 30 April 2004, the European Parliament and the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 808/2004 covering the abovementioned surveys, which will ensure harmonised data for all EU-25 Member States. That regulation is a framework regulation: it allows a certain flexibility so the surveys can be adapted annually to encompass newly evolving needs by users and decision-makers.

At the outset, the surveys concentrated on access and connectivity. Over the years, however, the survey breakdowns have been enlarged to cover regional diversity, gender specificity and differences due to age and education which capture the digital divide and also enhance the information on the benefits and problems encountered by using ICTs.

In addition, annual adaptations to fit user needs have been made, such as on specific sectors like the financial sector, or specific areas such as e-government, broadband access and the use of e-skills. These adaptations have become a major challenge: on the one hand, to ensure continuity for a list of background information and political indicators, and, on the other hand, to take up new areas without imposing too much of an additional burden on the respondents.

The digital divide

During the past decade, information and communication technologies, commonly referred to as ICTs, became available for the larger public, in terms of accessibility as well as cost. However, there remains a gap between users and non-users or, to use a wording common to inequality studies, between the haves and the have-nots. This so-called digital divide has several origins: from missing infrastructure or access, to missing incentives to use ICTs, to a lack of computer literacy or skills necessary to take part in the information society.

This section takes a closer look at the magnitude of this divide and some possible explanations for its existence, as well as looking at whether the gap is narrowing.

Digital divides among households — the young and higher educated show greater take-up

In 2004, on average 55 % of the households in the EU had a personal computer at home, while 42 % had a home

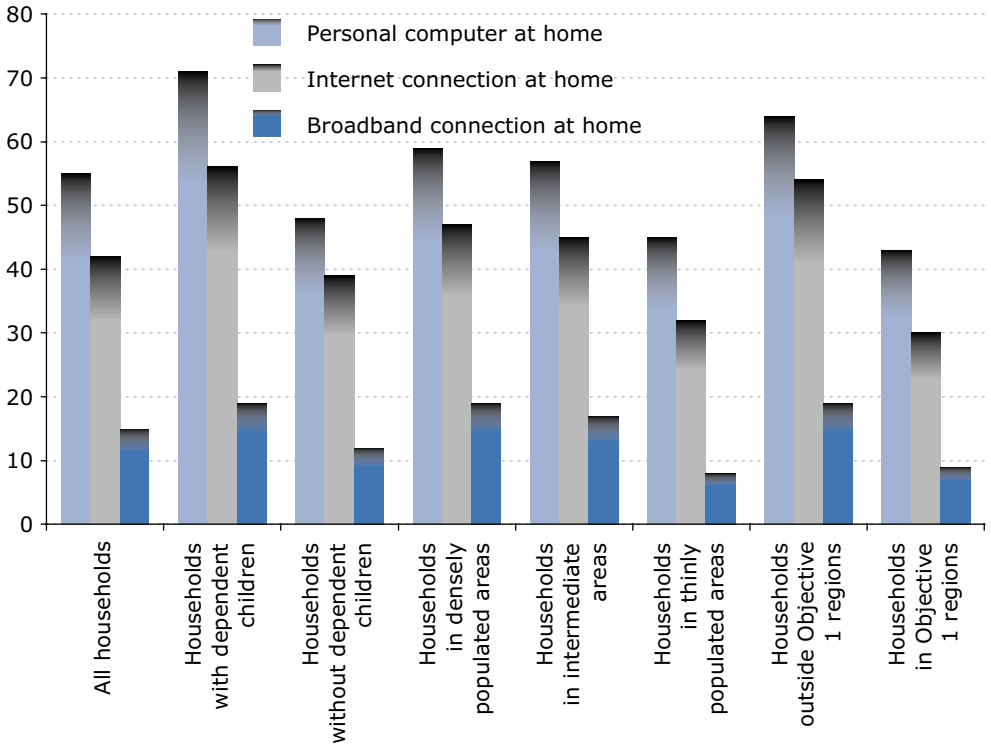
Internet connection. About one in three connected households had a broadband connection to the Internet.

As expected, the presence of children in the household has an important impact on the take-up of ICTs. A personal computer can be found in 71 % of all households with children but only in 48 % of all childless households. To a lesser extent, the same goes for the presence of an Internet connection.

When looking at the regional dimension, we see that the degree of urbanisation plays an important role in the access to, or use of, ICTs. The penetration of computers and especially of the Internet remains lower in thinly populated, rural areas throughout the European Union. Furthermore, there appears not only to be a divide between the haves and the have-nots but also within the haves: a divide between the have-more and the have-less groups can be observed. In rural areas, only one in four connected households has a broadband connection while this ratio is about four in ten in other areas. The availability of broadband technology in remote areas probably plays a role in this discrepancy. A similar phenomenon is observed when comparing economically prosperous regions with relatively poorer regions (regions whose development is lagging behind and which are eligible for support from the EU's Structural Funds under Objective 1, i.e. regions whose GDP per capita is below 75 % of the EU average). Internet penetration is almost double (54 % compared with 30 %) in the relatively prosperous regions of the Union.

Based on data collected in 12 countries ([1]), the main reasons why people did not have Internet access at home in 2004 appears to be that the access and/or equipment costs are too high and they lack the skills to use the Internet. Factors such as security or privacy concerns tend to play a less important role.

Households' access to ICTs, EU-25, in 2004
As percentage of total number of households with at least one member aged 16 to 74



Missing: Belgium, the Czech Republic, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Sweden.
Missing for broadband: France, Italy.
Missing for with/without dependent children: Denmark, Spain, France.
Missing for degree of urbanisation: Spain, Ireland, Poland, the United Kingdom.
Missing for Objective 1/non-Objective 1 regions: France.

([1]) Denmark, Greece, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Norway, Turkey.

Digital divides among individuals

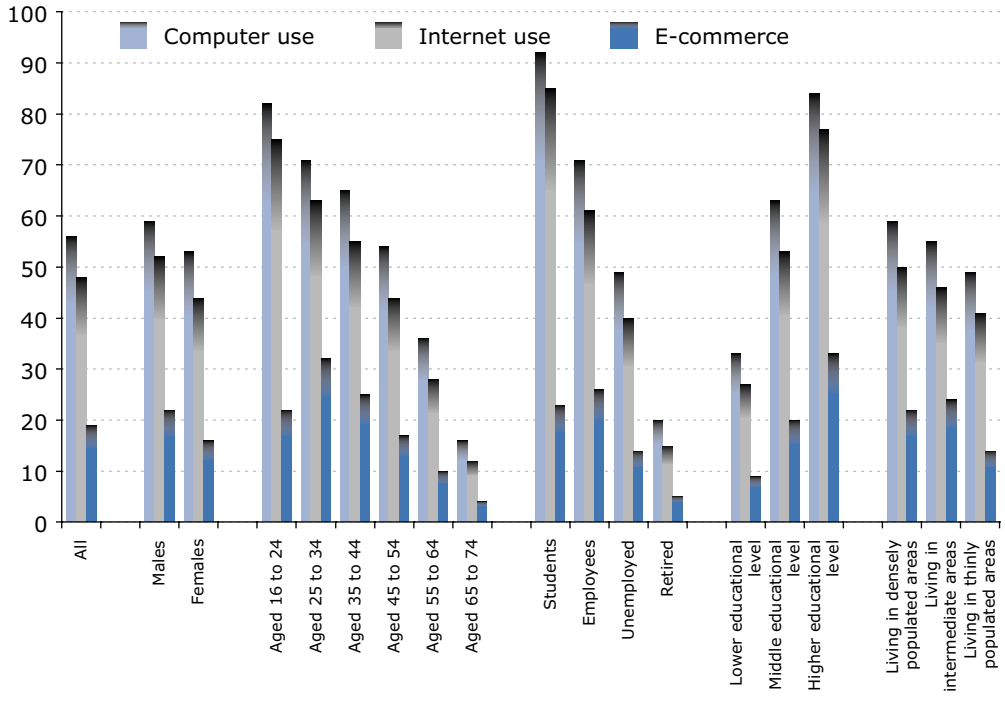
On average, 56 % of the citizens in the age group 16 to 74 use computers while some 48 % use the Internet and 19 % buy goods or services online ([1]). However, when looking at the different subgroups of society, important divides are observed.

While there seems to be no significant gender gap, age plays a major role in the digital divide: 75 % of the individuals under 24 use the Internet against only 12 % in the oldest age group (65 to 74 years). With increasing age, the use of computers and the Internet gradually decreases, but among citizens aged over 54 the decrease appears to be particularly high. This can partly be explained by the fact that people in this age group might miss the skills to use modern tools. On the other hand, an important part within this group may have left the labour market (and their work access to ICTs).

Additional evidence for this last hypothesis is found in the relatively low use of ICTs among retired persons. Going further into the breakdown by employment situation, the take-up of ICTs is highest among students. The figures for unemployed persons seem to be only slightly less than the overall average.

Among higher educated persons (i.e. persons who finished some tertiary education), the use of computers and the Internet is respectively 2.5 and 3 times higher than among lower educated persons (i.e. persons whose highest educational level is lower secondary or less). For shopping online, the ratio is 3.5, which could be explained by the higher educated having a higher disposable income.

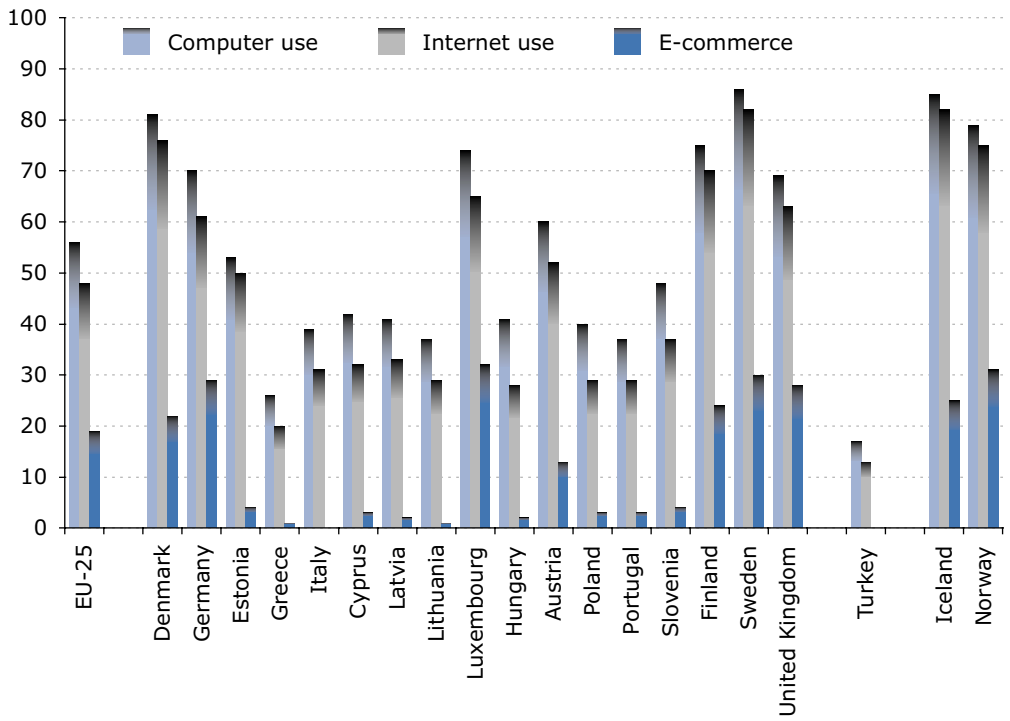
Individuals' use of computers, the Internet and e-commerce, EU-25, in 2004
As percentage of total number of individuals aged 16 to 74



'Use' refers to use in the three months preceding the interview (except Denmark: last month before the interview).
Missing: Belgium, the Czech Republic, Spain, France, Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovakia.
Missing for e-commerce: Italy.

([1]) The use of the Internet for buying goods and services online is particularly high in Germany and the UK. Excluding these two Member States, the average percentage for the remaining countries drops to 8 %.

Individuals' use of computers, the Internet and e-commerce, by country, in 2004
As percentage of total number of individuals aged 16 to 74



'Use' refers to use in the three months preceding the interview (except Denmark: last month before the interview).
Missing for the EU-25: Belgium, the Czech Republic, Spain, France, Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovakia.
Missing for e-commerce: Italy.

The participation in e-commerce tends to be relatively lower in densely populated areas. The proximity of a wide range of shops for persons living in urban areas can be a logical explanation. A similar phenomenon of relatively low online shopping can be seen for students and younger persons (16 to 24); for these groups of the population, the budgetary constraints probably play a leading role.

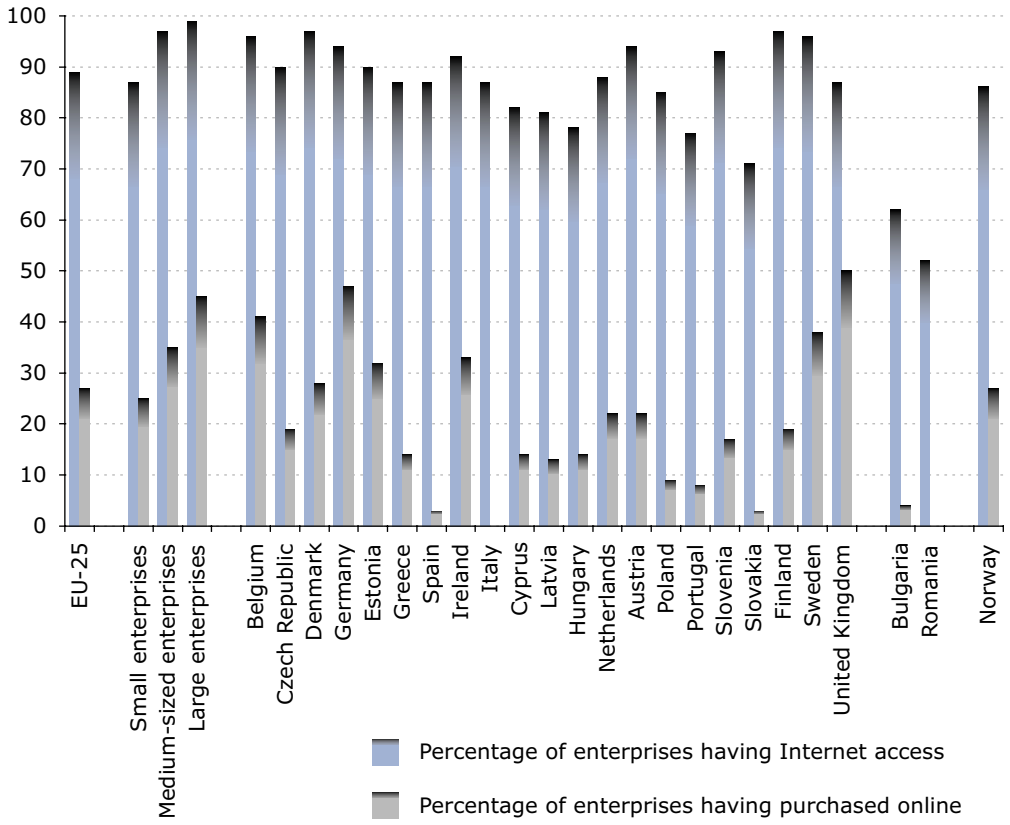
A clear gap can be detected between the Nordic countries, Germany, Austria, Luxembourg and the UK, on the one hand, and the Mediterranean countries and new Member States, on the other hand. The new Member States show particularly low participation in e-commerce compared with their take-up of Internet use.

Digital divides among businesses — small versus larger enterprises

Although the digital divide usually refers to a gap in participation in the information society between different groups of persons, the discussion can be expanded to a business environment. On average, 89 % of the European enterprises ([1]) have an Internet connection. Virtually all large enterprises (250 or more employees) are now connected to the Internet. Among small enterprises (10 to 49 employees), around seven in eight enterprises have an Internet connection. Within the group of small enterprises connected to the Internet, about 25 % made purchases online. Among large enterprises, this percentage climbs to 45 %, which could be explained by the fact that larger enterprises generally have more advanced networks, allowing for systems such as EDI.

([1]) Enterprises with 10 or more employees; the following economic activities are generally covered: manufacturing; construction; distributive trades; hotels, camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation; transport and communication; real estate, renting and business activities; motion picture and video activities, radio and television activities.

Enterprises' access to the Internet (2004) and online purchases (2003), by enterprise size and by country
As percentage of total number of enterprises



Including both purchases over the Internet and via other networks. No data available for Italy and Romania.
Missing: France, Luxembourg, Malta.
Missing for e-commerce: Italy, Romania.

Comparing countries across Europe, no large deviations are observed. In general, the penetration of the Internet tends to be lower in the new Member States and in the Mediterranean countries. For the latter group, the structure of the economy — typically with lots of small enterprises — surely affects the take-up of the Internet by businesses.

Online purchases by enterprises appear to be important in Germany and the UK where more than half of the businesses with an Internet connection tend to purchase goods or services online. The same two countries top the chart relating to citizens presented earlier in this section.

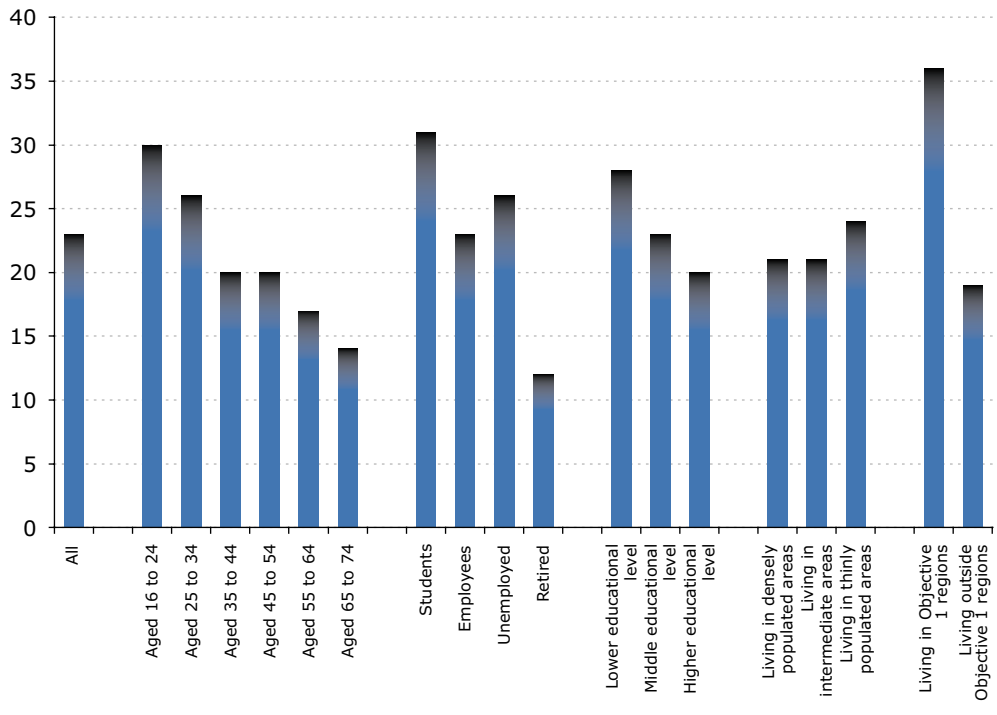
Bridging the digital divide

A frequently mentioned origin of the digital divide is the threshold in terms of access to ICTs (availability as well as costs). One approach to overcome such a barrier is to use, for example, the Internet at places other than the home, for instance in the office, at school or in public places.

In the graph below, we see that almost one in four Internet users (23 %) only uses the Internet outside their home (most probably because they do not have a home connection). For some segments of society who are generally considered to be relatively more deprived of the information society, we see that alternative places offer the possibility to go online. This is clearly the case for people living in economically poorer regions in Objective 1 regions and for lower educated people. Even for unemployed persons, access outside the home appears to be of importance although this group has de facto no access at the workplace (the most common alternative place for Internet access).

Older age groups — and a fortiori retired persons — are not inclined to use the Internet outside their home environment, but 3 in 10 persons in the youngest age group access the Internet at places other than the home.

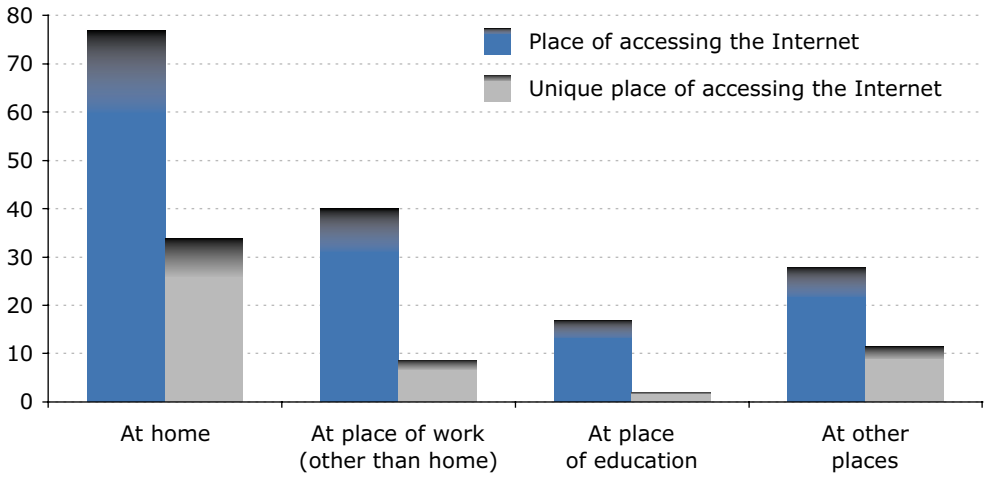
Individuals' access to the Internet outside their home, EU-25, in 2004
As percentage of total number of Internet users



Missing: Belgium, the Czech Republic, Spain, France, Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovakia.
Missing for degree of urbanisation: Poland, the United Kingdom.

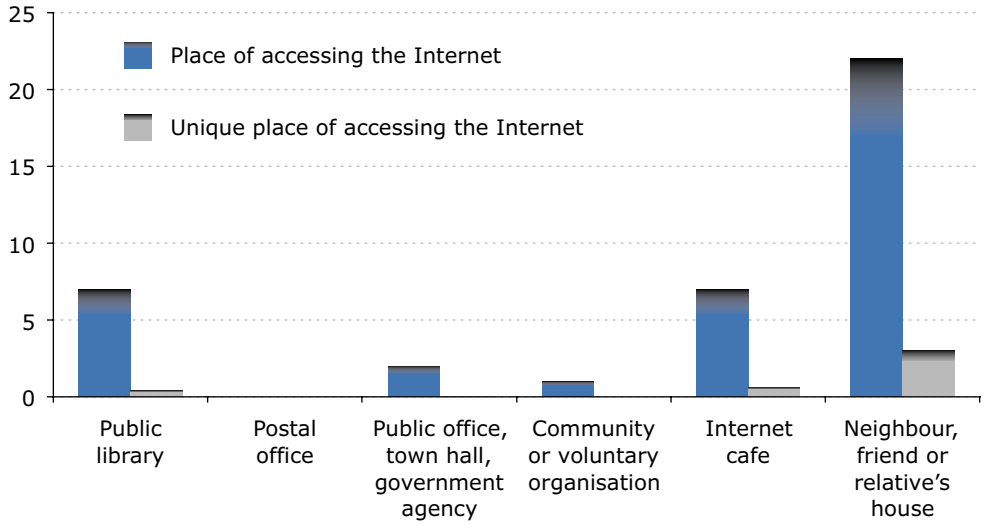
When looking in more detail at where EU citizens access the Internet, we see that home access is the dominant way (77 % of the Internet users), followed by access at the place of work (40 %). Taking into account that only a small proportion of the population is still at school, access at a place of education seems to be relatively important (17 %). Within the other places of Internet access, the use of neighbours', friends' or relatives' Internet connection tends to be the most popular (22 %).

Individuals' access to the Internet, by place of access and by unique place of access, EU-25, in 2004
As percentage of total number of Internet users



Missing: Belgium, the Czech Republic, Spain, France, Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovakia.
All breakdowns for 'other places' missing for Italy, Slovenia and Sweden.

Individuals' access to the Internet, by place of access and by unique place of access, EU-25, in 2004
As percentage of total number of Internet users



Missing for public library: Germany.
Missing for postal office: Germany, Estonia, Greece, Luxembourg, Hungary.
Missing for public office, town hall, government agency: Germany, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Luxembourg.
Missing for community or voluntary organisation: Germany, Estonia, Luxembourg

In terms of the digital divide, it is more meaningful to see to what extent certain places are the only way of accessing the Internet as this can be seen as an indicator of how much such places can help to include additional citizens in the information society, in other words help to narrow the digital divide. Only few alternative places seem to make a significant contribution — namely, place of work (9 %), place of education (2 %) and neighbours', friends' or relatives' home (3 %) — which means that the abovementioned 23 % of individuals who are not accessing the Internet at home generally use more than one alternative entry to the Internet.

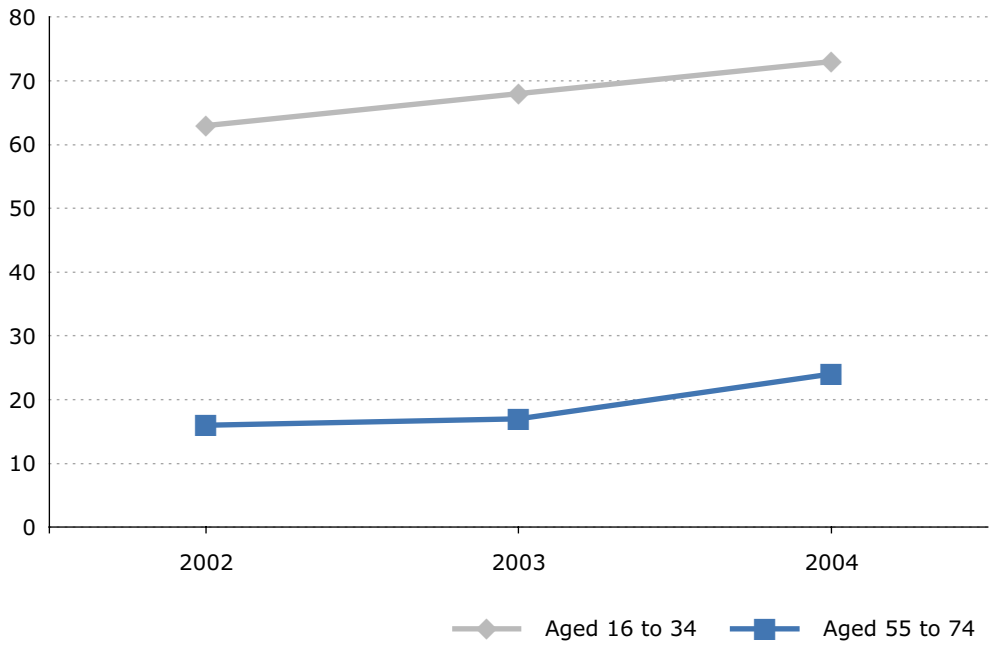
The graph shows that in the EU about 7 % of the Internet users do so in Internet cafes, but only a few people utilise this possibility. However, in Turkey (not shown in the graph), more than 40 % of the Internet users go to Internet cafes and for almost two thirds this is the only place where the Internet is accessed.

The graphs below show the degree of convergence of the different subpopulations, namely the evolution of the gap over time, by comparing the 'upper' and 'lower' subgroups on some selected characteristics.

For households and individuals, the results show that although Internet use is growing within all of the societal groups considered (younger versus older, lower educated versus higher educated, poorer versus more prosperous regions), the difference or gap between groups tends to be rather stable over time in terms of percentage points. However, the relative divide decreases slightly; for example, while there were four times as many Internet users in the age group 16 to 34 years (63 %) compared with the group 55 to 74 years (16 %) in 2002, this ratio had dropped to three by 2004 (73 and 24 % respectively).

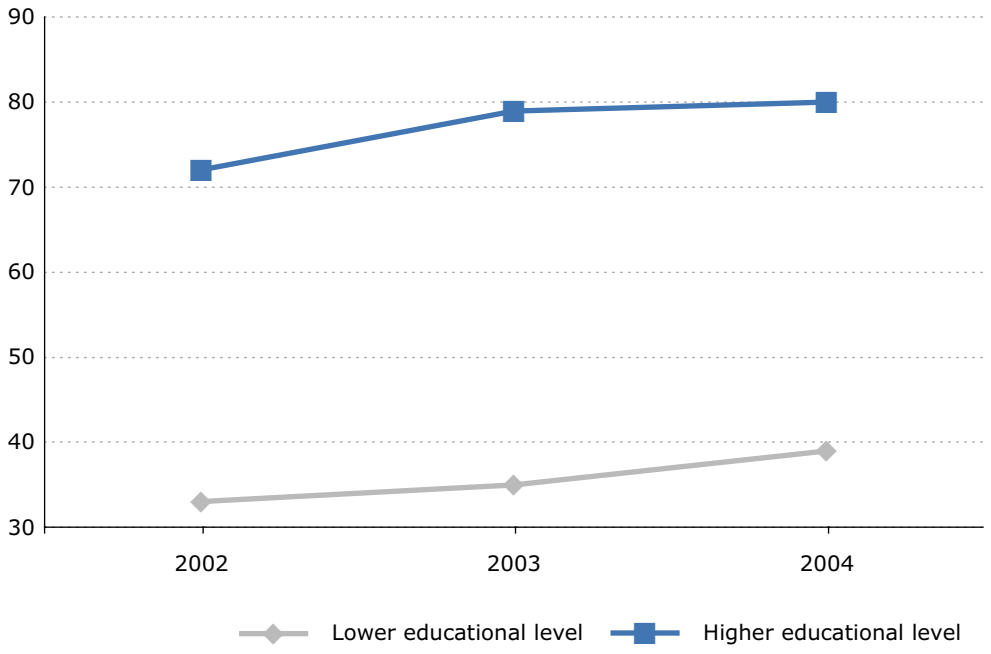
Among enterprises, we see that the divide between small and large enterprises is closing, partly because the latter have reached saturation point.

Percentage of individuals using the Internet, by age group
Younger versus older



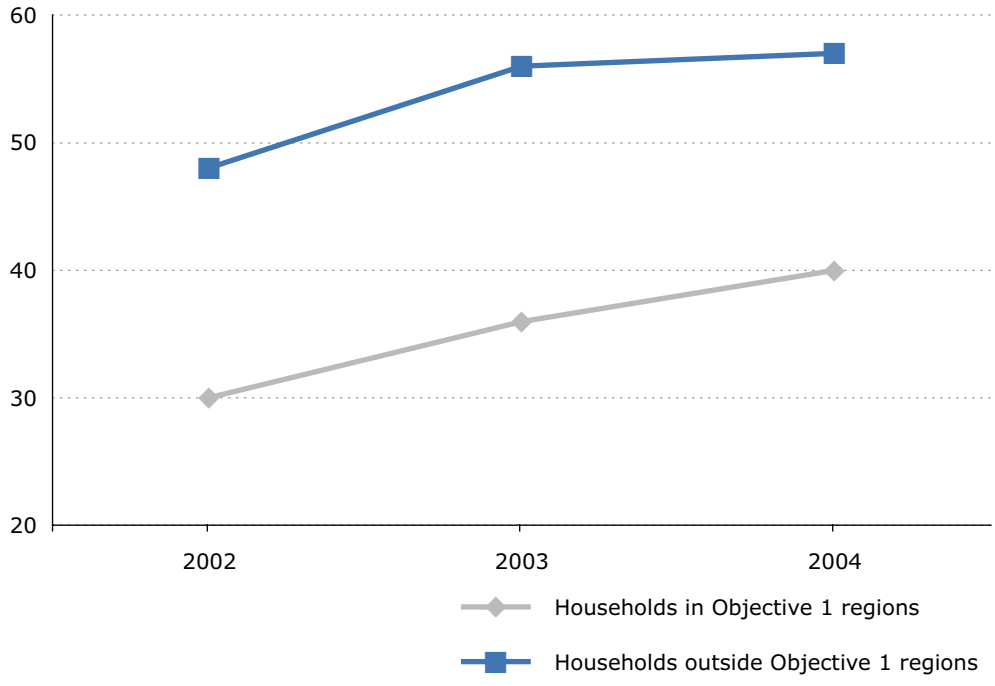
The figures are based on a subset of countries for which data are available for all three years: Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom.

Percentage of individuals using the Internet, by educational level
Lower versus higher



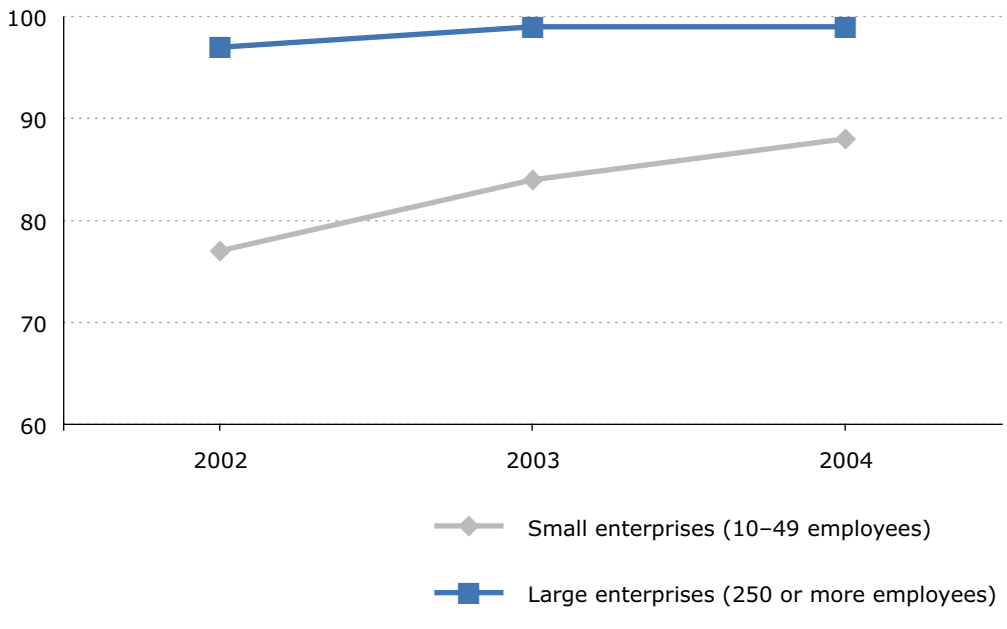
The figures are based on a subset of countries for which data are available for all three years: Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, Austria, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom.

Percentage of households connected to the Internet, by regions
Objective 1 versus other



The figures are based on a subset of countries for which data are available for all three years: Denmark, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, Finland.

Percentage of enterprises using the Internet, by size class
Small versus large



The figures are based on a subset of countries for which data are available for all three years: Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Norway.

Broadband

Governments worldwide are increasingly realising that broadband access to the Internet will be central to the economic development of their countries. Wide availability of broadband communication would have a significant impact on their economy, and several EU Member States have started reviewing the situation regarding broadband on their territory. Widespread and affordable broadband access is deemed by policy-makers to be essential to realising the potential of the information society with the potential to narrow the discrepancies outlined in the previous digital divide section. Broadband technologies offer the users the possibility to rapidly transfer large volumes of data and keep the access line open. Access to broadband is highlighted here from three points of view:

— as the total number of broadband access lines related to the population;

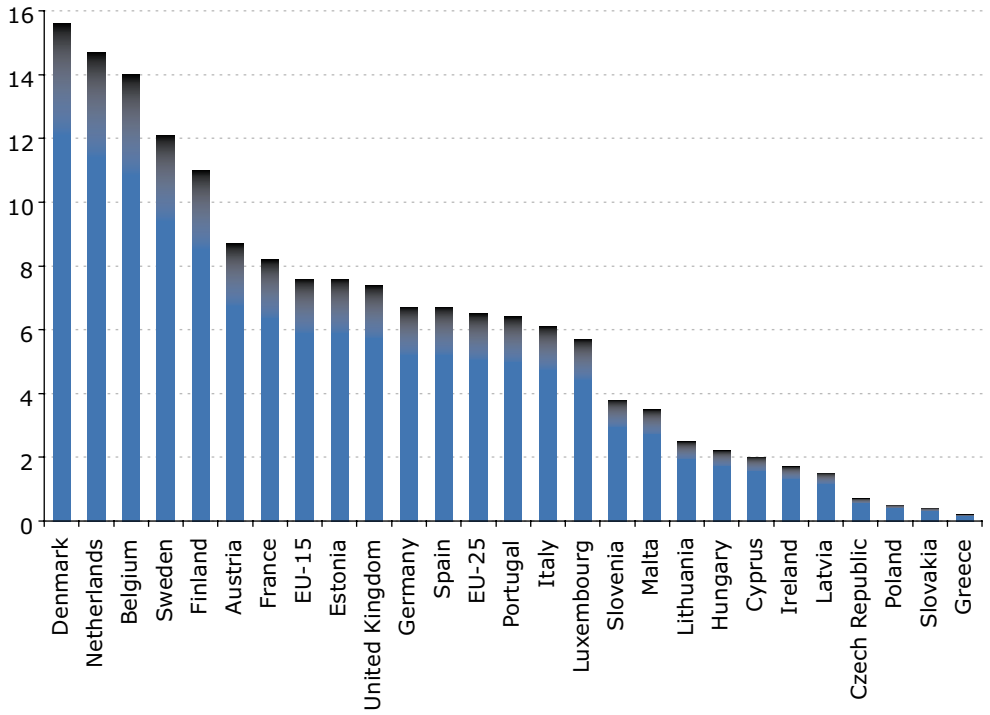
— as the share of enterprises having broadband access further specified according to enterprise size and activity class;

— as the share of households with broadband access specified according to whether or not there are dependent children in the household.

Broadband — overall penetration rate

Penetration of broadband lines in relation to the population in July 2004 is shown in the graph below. The Nordic countries, Belgium and the Netherlands have the highest penetration rates. In all countries, the rate has more than doubled from 2002 to 2004.

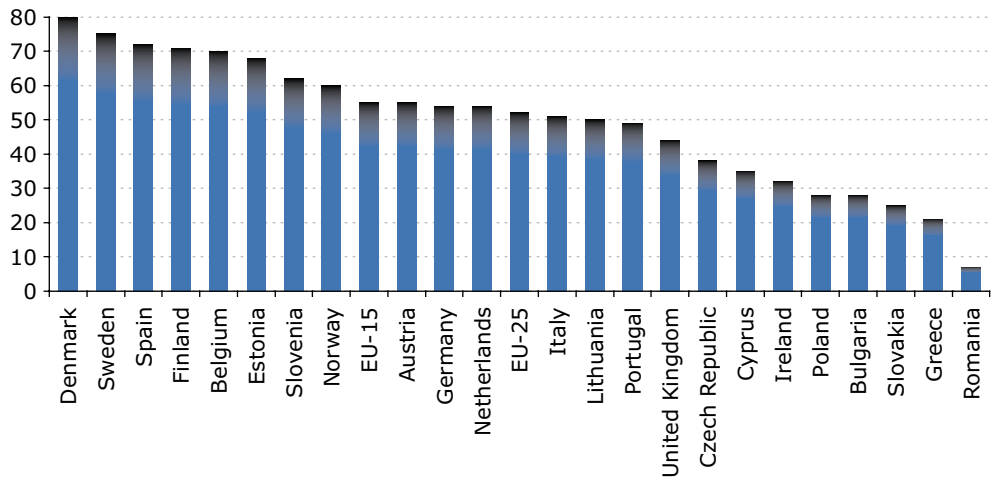
Broadband penetration rates, July 2004
In %



Broadband in enterprises

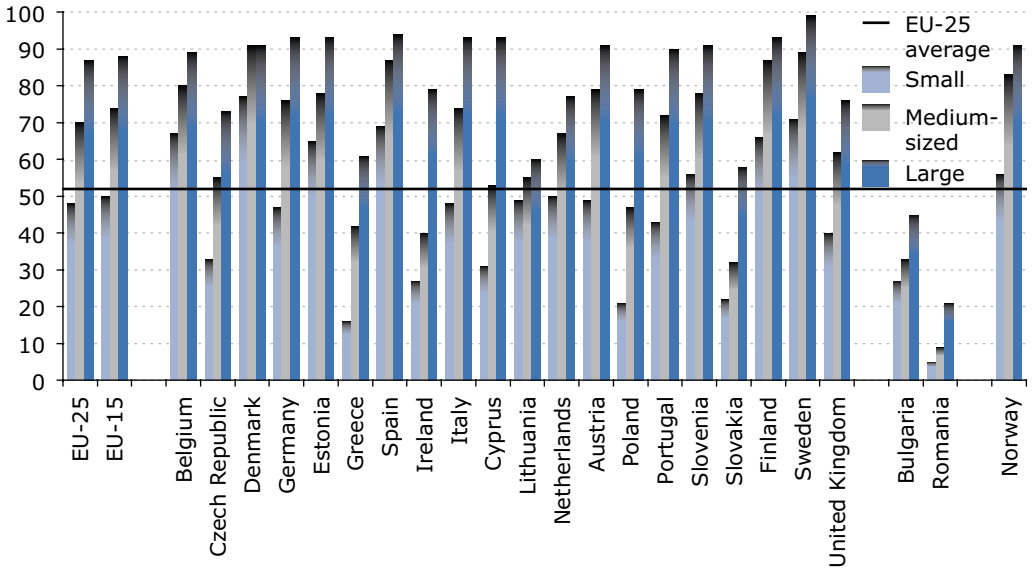
The share of enterprises with broadband access in January 2004 is shown in the graphs below. Not surprisingly, the larger enterprises have higher rates than the smaller ones. The Nordic countries have high penetration rates, as do Spain and Belgium. Also, the new Member States Estonia and Slovenia are well advanced in broadband access of the enterprises.

Broadband access in enterprises in 2004 (1)
In %



(1) Enterprises with 10 or more employees; the following economic activities are generally covered: manufacturing; construction; distributive trades; hotels, camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation; transport and communication; real estate, renting and business activities; motion picture and video activities, radio and television activities. EU averages excluding France, Latvia, Luxembourg, Hungary and Malta.

Broadband access in enterprises, by enterprise size, in 2004 (1)
In %

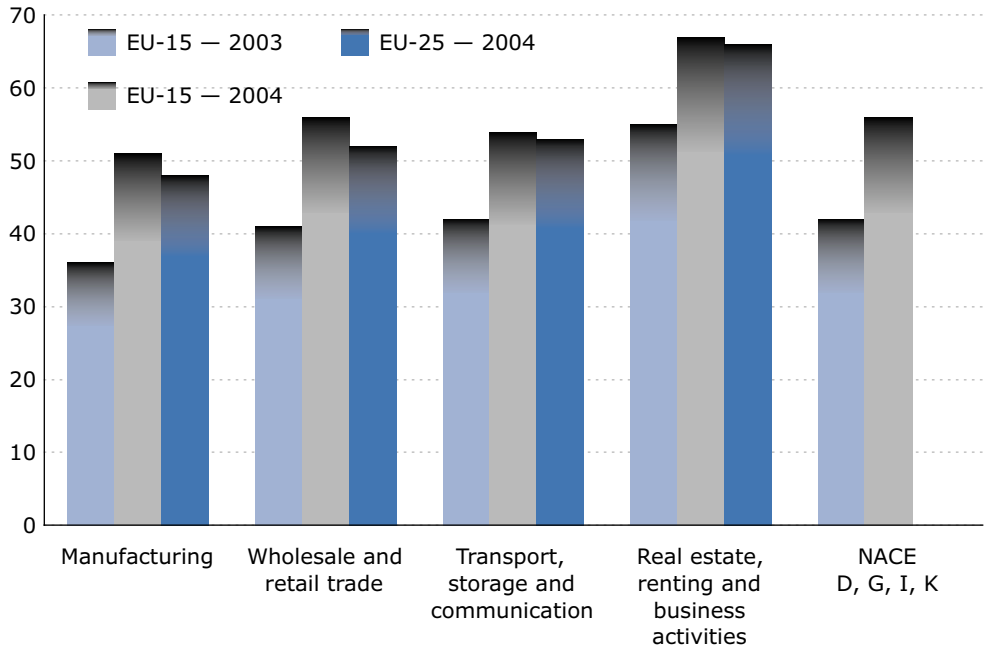


(1) Small: 10–49 employees; medium-sized: 50–249 employees; large: 250 or more employees; the following economic activities are generally covered: manufacturing; construction; distributive trades; hotels, camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation; transport and communication; real estate, renting and business activities; motion picture and video activities, radio and television activities. EU averages excluding France, Latvia, Luxembourg, Hungary and Malta.

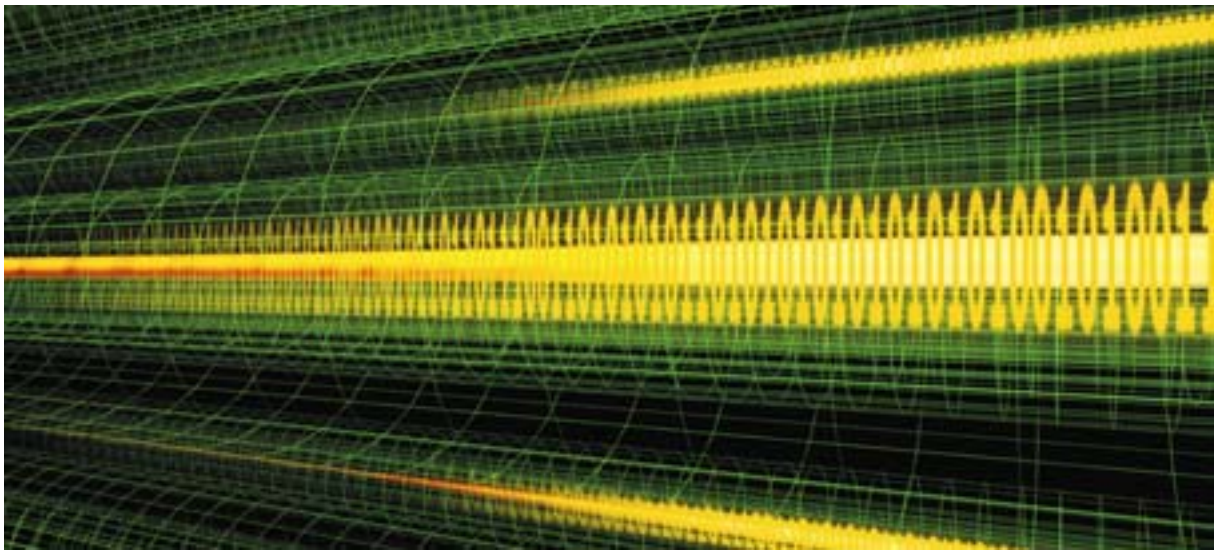
Broadband access in manufacturing and services

Enterprises in the service activities (in this case, NACE Sections G, I and K) have generally more broadband connections than those involved in manufacturing (NACE Section D). A rapid growth from 2003 to 2004 can be clearly seen in all classes. The difference between trade (NACE Section G) and logistics (NACE Section I) is small, but real estate, renting and business activities have a clearly higher broadband penetration. To highlight the variance within the aggregated sections, wholesale trade and retail trade are separated in the first graph opposite, showing that enterprises in wholesale trade need more capacity for their communication than those in retail trade. Another example is taken from business services, where enterprises in computer and related activities have a clearly higher-than-average propensity to connect through broadband.

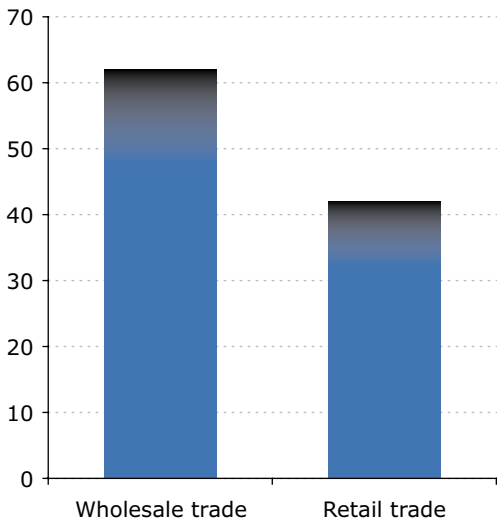
Broadband access by selected NACE sectors in 2003 and 2004 (1)
In %



(1) EU averages excluding France, Latvia, Luxembourg, Hungary and Malta.

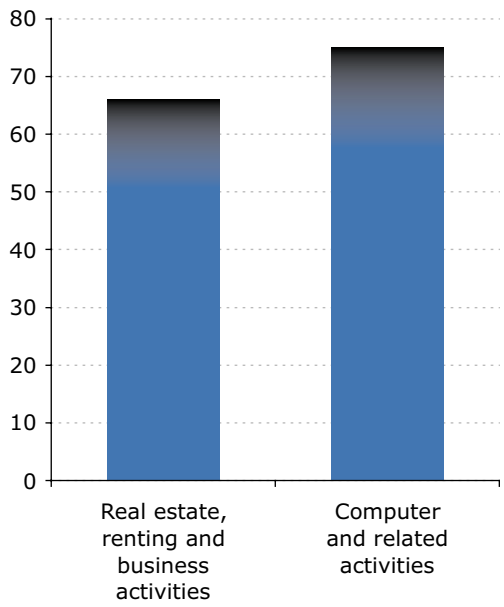


NACE G, EU-25, 2004 (1)
In %



(1) EU averages excluding France, Latvia, Luxembourg, Hungary and Malta.

NACE K, EU-25, 2004 (1)
In %

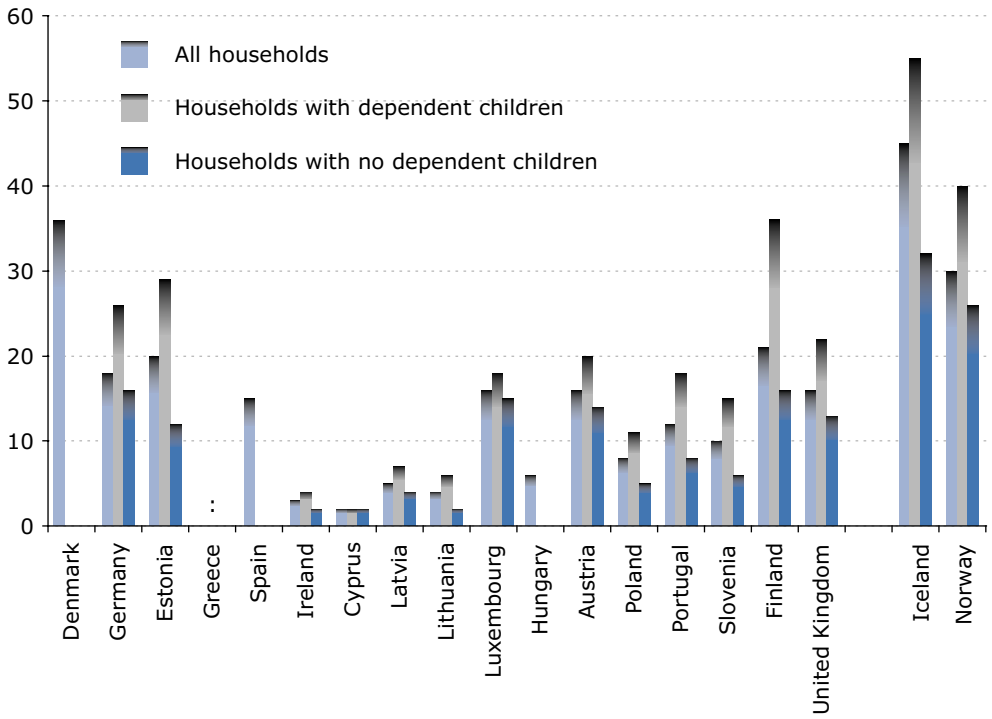


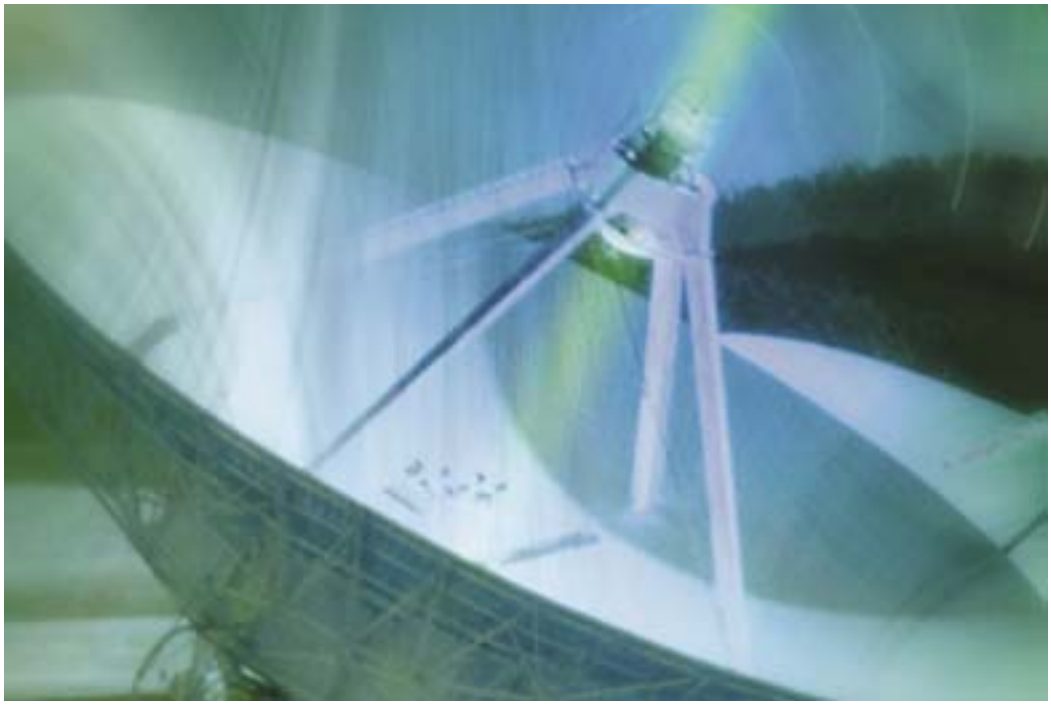
(1) EU averages excluding France, Latvia, Luxembourg, Hungary and Malta.

Broadband access in households

The histogram shows the share of households having broadband access in January 2004 for all countries for which figures are available. Again, the Nordic countries show the highest penetration rates. Households with dependent children have a higher penetration rate than those without in all countries for which data are available. The coverage is not high enough to calculate EU aggregates.

Broadband access in households
In %

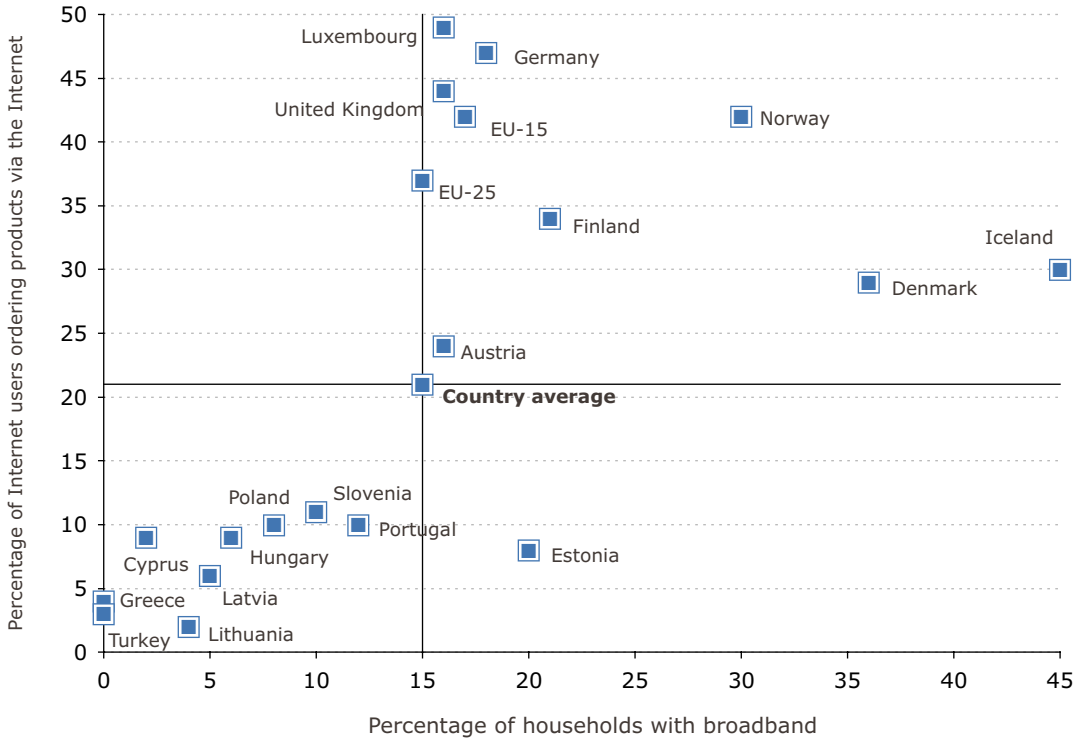




E-commerce

One of the main arguments presented for the need to increase broadband uptake in Europe is its importance for the development of e-commerce. Statistics actually show that the relationship between household broadband penetration in a country and the usage of the Internet to order products via the Internet by its population is positive.

Broadband penetration and e-commerce in 2004
Percentage of total number of households with at least one member aged 16 to 74 with a broadband access to the Internet versus percentage of individuals who used the Internet in the last three months to order products



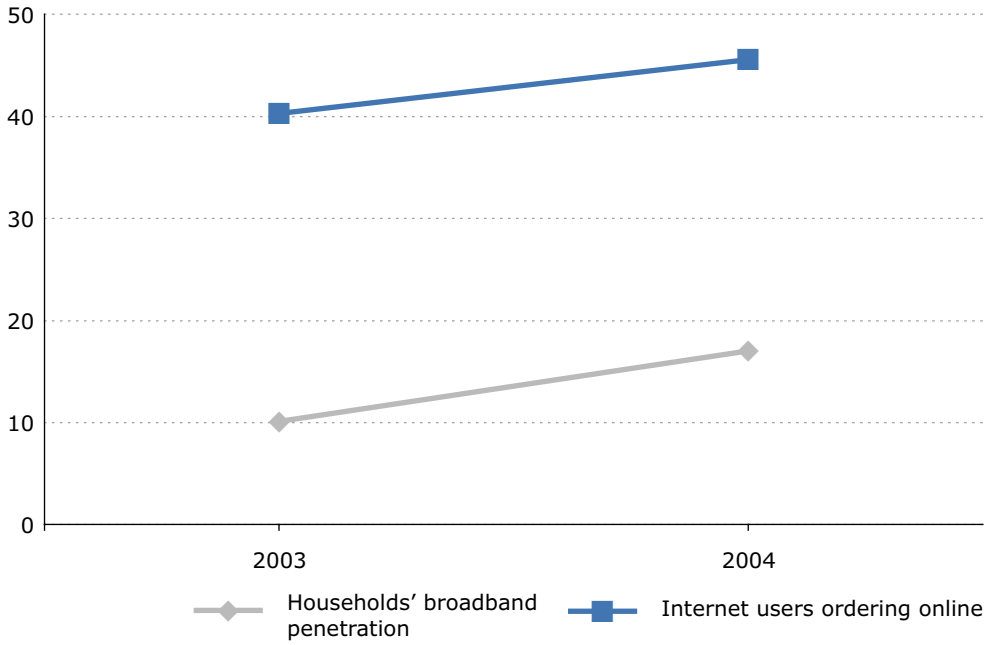
Including both purchases over the Internet and via other networks. No data available for Italy and Romania.
Missing: Belgium, Czech Republic, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Sweden.
Missing for e-commerce: Italy, Romania.

Countries with high penetration of broadband such as Denmark, Finland, Germany, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom also show high percentages of Internet users ordering online. While others such as Portugal, Slovenia, Poland, Hungary and Latvia show simultaneously lower levels of broadband penetration and e-commerce.

Actually, almost all the countries are either above or below the country average (marked by the thick lines in the previous graph) simultaneously for broadband penetration and e-commerce. The only exception is Estonia, which, while presenting a broadband penetration above the country average, has a percentage of Internet users ordering online below the country average.

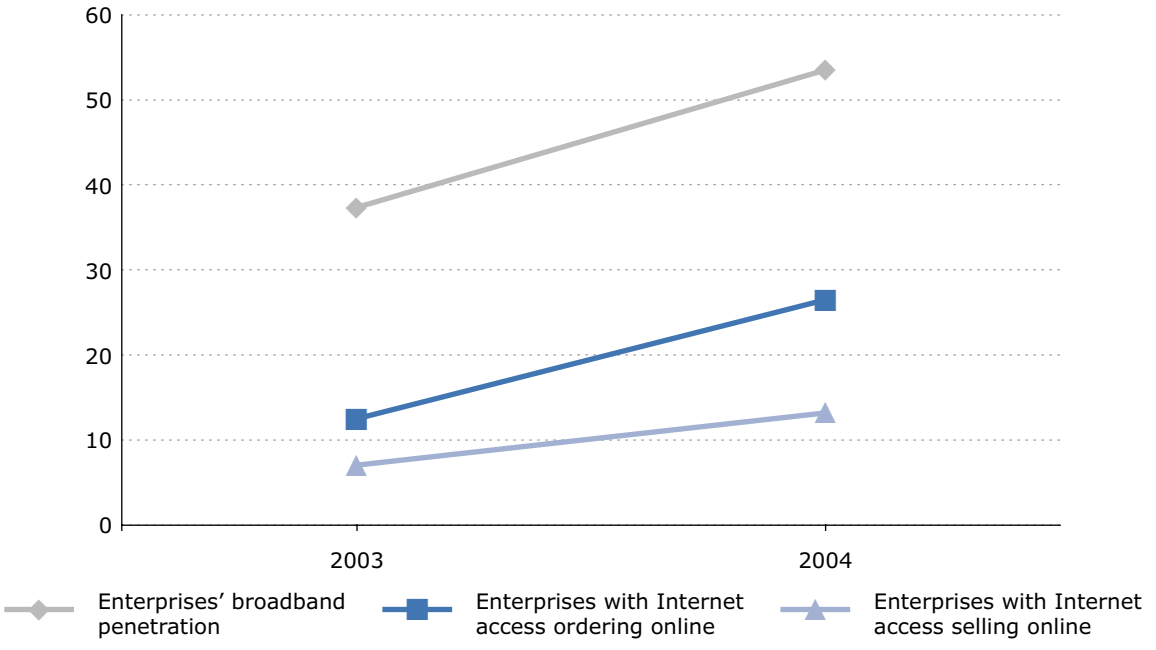
1

Households' broadband penetration and e-commerce
Percentage of households with a broadband Internet connection and percentage of Internet users ordering online (1)



(1) The figures are based on a subset of countries for which data are available for the two years: Denmark, Germany, Greece, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Austria, Portugal, Finland, the United Kingdom, Norway.

Enterprises' broadband penetration and e-commerce
Percentage of enterprises with a broadband Internet connection and percentage of enterprises ordering and selling online (1)

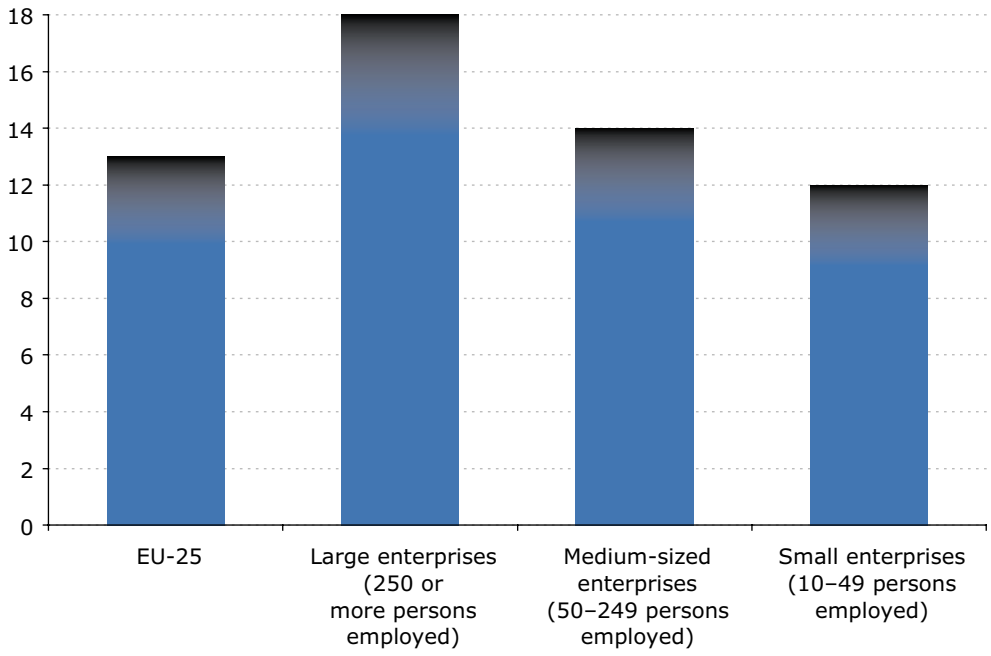


(1) The figures are based on a subset of countries for which data are available for the two years: Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, the United Kingdom.

Between 2003 and 2004, overall for the EU, the increase in broadband penetration both in households and enterprises was accompanied by similar increases in e-commerce. However, for businesses, while the increase in the percentage of enterprises placing orders online for purchases matches that of broadband uptake, the percentage of enterprises receiving orders online has increased at a slower pace.

In all, 13 % of the enterprises of the EU in 2004 used the Internet to make business and receive orders from customers. The use of this facility was more frequent for bigger enterprises. For enterprises with 250 or more persons employed, 18 % of them engaged in e-commerce sales while for enterprises with 50–249 persons employed, this percentage was 14 %. The percentage of smaller enterprises receiving orders via the Internet is, however, not much lower at 12 %.

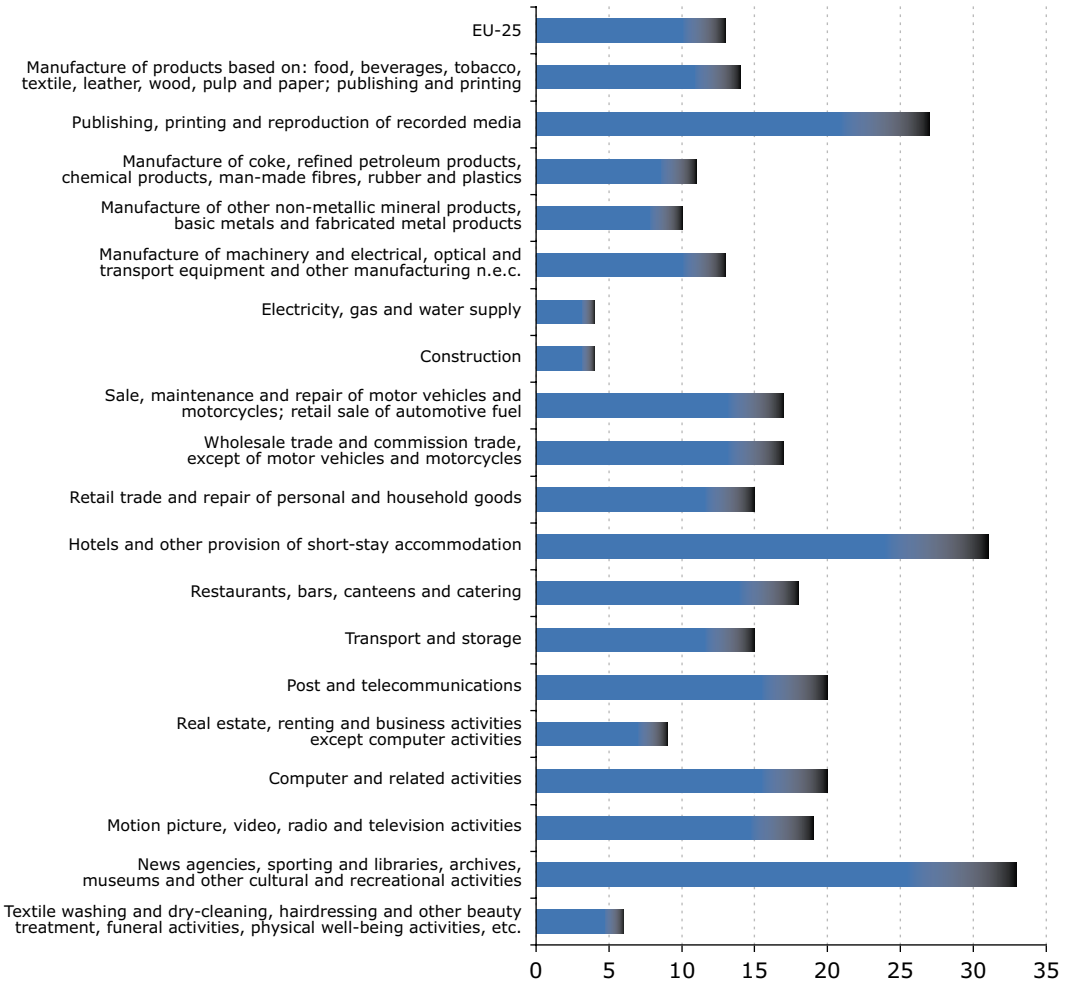
E-commerce sales, by enterprise size, EU-25, in 2004
Percentage of enterprises with Internet access that received orders via the Internet, by category of number of persons employed ([1])



([1]) The figures are based on a subset of countries for which data are available, missing France, Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta.

The situation was also different depending on the main economic activity of the enterprise. The sectors for which selling online on the Internet was more important were 'other personal services' (NACE Section O, groups 92.3 to 92.7) where the percentage of enterprises receiving orders via the Internet was 33 %, 'hotels, camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation' (NACE Section H, groups 55.1 and 55.2) with 31 % and 'publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media' (NACE Division 22), with 27 %. On the other hand, receiving orders via the Internet was rarer for enterprises in the sectors 'construction' and 'electricity, gas and water supply', both standing at 4 %.

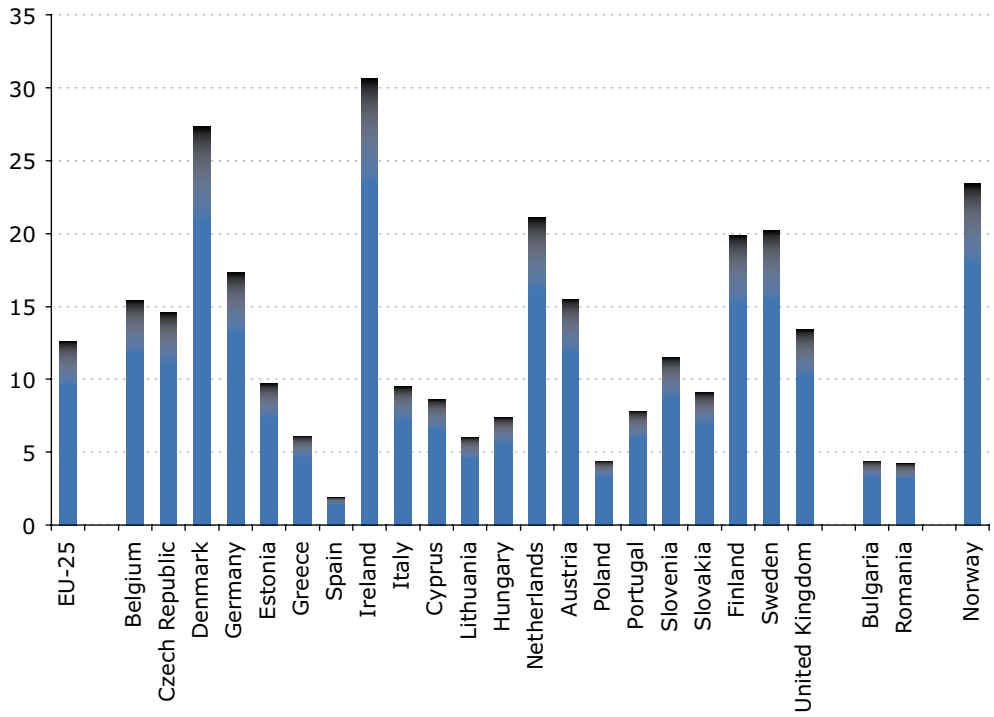
E-commerce sales, by economic activity, EU-25, in 2004
Percentage of enterprises with Internet access that received orders via the Internet, by NACE category (1)



(1) The figures are based on the subset of EU Member States for which data are available for each NACE category.

The situation is also very different across the EU, from country to country. The countries where the percentage of enterprises receiving orders via the Internet is higher are Ireland (31 %), Denmark (27 %) and Norway (23 %), while in Poland, Bulgaria, Romania and Spain this percentage does not reach 5 %.

E-commerce sales, by country, in 2004
Percentage of enterprises with Internet access that received orders via the Internet, by country



EU-25 average, missing the following countries: France, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta.

People in Europe

2

The EU population

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— population by sex and age on 1 January of each year
— population by marital status
— population structure indicators on 1 January
— changes of population (absolute numbers and crude rates)
— population at regional level (NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 levels)
— projections

Demographic data

Eurostat produces a large range of demographic data both at national and regional levels. The information on population, births, deaths and nuptiality is collected each year from 37 European countries and allows the production of a large number of demographic indicators calculated by Eurostat on a comparable basis. Every three years, demographic projections (for the years up to 2070) are also produced by Eurostat.

This information is used by the European institutions and governments for a number of important policies notably in the social and economic fields. For instance, the past and future evolutions of the population structure, fertility behaviours and increasing life expectancy are very much needed for governing and planning social policies such as retirement schemes. Another example is the use of regional population data for the calculation of GDP per capita for the allocation of Structural Funds. It is also used by the educational world, the research institutes and the media.

Total population
At 1 January; in 1 000

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	446 390.2	447 377.8	448 318.4	449 105.5	449 974.7	451 080.2	452 015.9	452 640.8	454 580.1	456 863.3
EU-15	371 187.6	372 230.4	373 223.6	374 066.2	375 016.7	376 203.9	377 653.5	378 361.5	380 379.2	382 721.7
Euro-zone	298 655.3	299 438.2	300 198.9	300 834.1	301 457.6	302 389.1	303 558.7	304 944.2	306 726	308 675.3
Belgium	10 130.6	10 143.0	10 170.2	10 192.3	10 213.8	10 239.1	10 263.4	10 309.7	10 355.8	10 396.4
Czech Republic	10 333.2	10 321.3	10 309.1	10 299.1	10 289.6	10 278.1	10 232.0	10 206.4	10 203.3	10 211.5
Denmark	5 215.7	5 251.0	5 275.1	5 294.9	5 313.6	5 330.0	5 349.2	5 368.4	5 383.5	5 397.6
Germany	81 538.6	81 817.5	82 012.2	82 057.4	82 037.0	82 163.5	82 259.5	82 440.3	82 536.7	82 531.7
Estonia	1 448.1	1 425.2	1 406.0	1 393.1	1 379.2	1 372.1	1 367.0	1 361.2	1 356.0	1 351.0
Greece	10 595.1	10 673.7	10 744.6	10 808.4	10 861.4	10 903.8	10 931.2	10 968.7	11 006.4	11 041.1
Spain	39 305.4	39 383.1	39 467.8	39 570.9	39 724.4	39 960.7	40 376.4	40 850.5	41 550.6	42 345.3
France	57 752.5	57 936.0	58 116.0	58 299.0	58 496.6	58 748.7	59 042.7	59 342.5	59 635.0	59 900.7
Ireland	3 597.6	3 620.1	3 655.0	3 693.6	3 732.2	3 777.8	3 833.0	3 899.9	3 963.7	4 027.7
Italy	56 845.9	56 846.3	56 879.3	56 908.3	56 913.6	56 929.5	56 967.7	56 993.7	57 321.1	57 888.2
Cyprus	645.4	656.3	666.3	675.2	682.9	690.5	697.5	705.5	715.1	730.4
Latvia	2 500.6	2 469.5	2 444.9	2 420.8	2 399.2	2 381.7	2 364.3	2 345.8	2 331.5	2 319.2
Lithuania	3 643.0	3 615.2	3 588.0	3 562.3	3 536.4	3 512.1	3 487.0	3 475.6	3 462.6	3 445.9
Luxembourg	405.7	411.6	416.9	422.1	427.4	433.6	439.0	444.1	448.3	451.6
Hungary	10 336.7	10 321.2	10 301.2	10 279.7	10 253.4	10 221.6	10 200.3	10 174.9	10 142.4	10 116.7
Malta	369.5	371.2	374.0	376.5	378.5	380.2	391.4	394.6	397.3	399.9
Netherlands	15 424.1	15 493.9	15 567.1	15 654.2	15 760.2	15 864.0	15 987.1	16 105.3	16 192.6	16 258.0
Austria	7 943.5	7 953.1	7 965.0	7 971.1	7 982.5	8 002.2	8 020.9	8 065.1	8 102.2	8 140.1
Poland	38 580.6	38 609.4	38 639.3	38 660.0	38 667.0	38 653.6	38 254.0	38 242.2	38 218.5	38 190.6
Portugal	10 017.6	10 043.2	10 072.5	10 109.7	10 148.9	10 195.0	10 256.7	10 329.3	10 407.5	10 474.7
Slovenia	1 989.5	1 990.3	1 987.0	1 984.9	1 978.3	1 987.8	1 990.1	1 994.0	1 995.0	1 996.4
Slovakia	5 356.2	5 367.8	5 378.9	5 387.7	5 393.4	5 398.7	5 378.8	5 379.0	5 379.2	5 380.1
Finland	5 098.8	5 116.8	5 132.3	5 147.3	5 159.6	5 171.3	5 181.1	5 194.9	5 206.3	5 219.7
Sweden	8 816.4	8 837.5	8 844.5	8 847.6	8 854.3	8 861.4	8 882.8	8 909.1	8 940.8	8 975.7
United Kingdom	58 500.2	58 703.7	58 905.1	59 089.6	59 391.1	59 623.4	59 862.8	59 139.9	59 328.9	59 673.1
Bulgaria	8 427.4	8 384.7	8 340.9	8 283.2	8 230.4	8 190.9	7 928.9	7 892.0	7 845.8	7 801.3
Croatia	4 776.5	4 597.0	:	4 582.0	:	4 567.5	4 437.5	444.1	4 442.2	:
Romania	22 712.4	22 656.1	22 581.9	22 526.1	22 488.6	22 455.5	22 430.5	21 833.5	21 772.8	21 711.3
Iceland	267.0	268.0	269.9	272.4	275.7	279.0	283.4	286.6	288.5	290.6
Liechtenstein	30.6	30.9	31.1	31.3	32.0	32.4	32.9	33.5	33.9	34.3
Norway	4 348.4	4 370.0	4 392.7	4 417.6	4445.3	4 478.5	4 503.4	4 524.1	4 552.3	4 577.5
Canada	29 437.0	29 789.0	30 110.7	3 0425.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	125 570.0	125 503.8	124 645.2	126 109.7	12 6056.8	126 550.0	:	:	:	127 273.8
United States	261 687.0	264 162.2	266 490.1	269 106.3	271 626.0	275 562.7	:	:	:	291 685.1

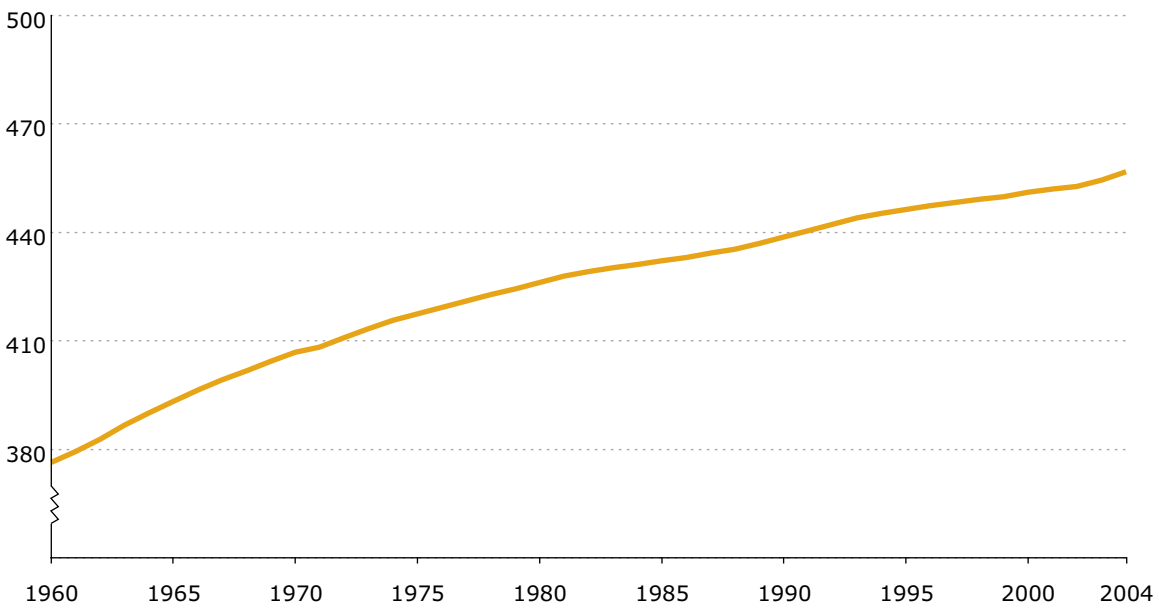
The inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population is based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers.

The EU-25 population

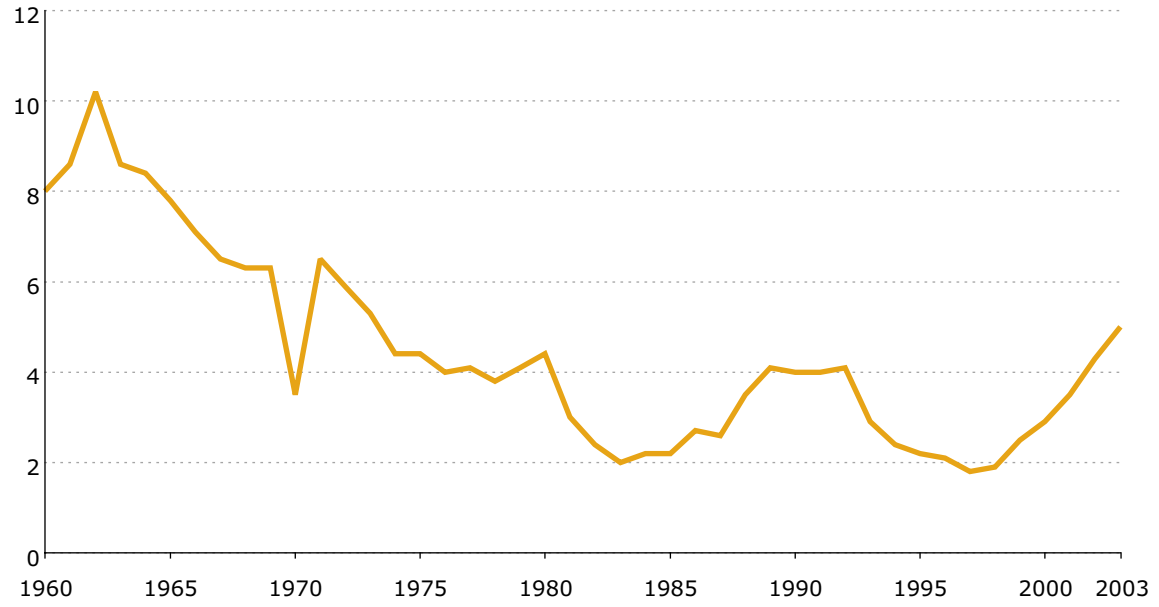
During the last 40 years, the population of the 25 countries of today's EU has grown from over 376 million (1960) to almost 457 million (2004). Between the 1960s and the second half of the 1980s, the annual population growth in the EU countries declined strongly from 3.4 million per year on average to 1.3 million. For the last four years, following several increases and decreases in the 1990s, annual population growth has increased to an average of 1.8 million, due mainly to higher net migration. In 2003, the EU-25 population is expected to have grown by 2.3 million, which is a relatively high level compared with the past few years.

In 2004, Germany had the largest population within the 25 countries that today form the EU with more than 18 % of the total, followed by France, the United Kingdom and Italy with roughly 13 % each. These four countries

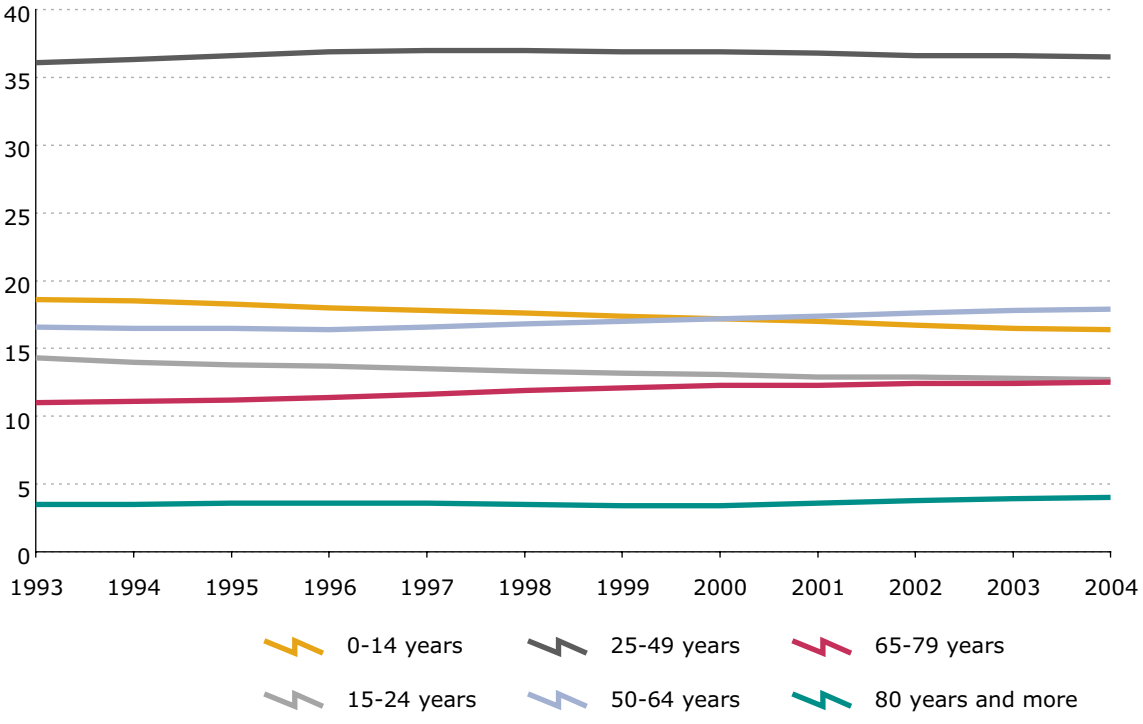
The EU-25 population
In million persons



Growth of the EU-25 population
Per 1 000 population



Population in the EU-25 by age classes
Share of total population in %



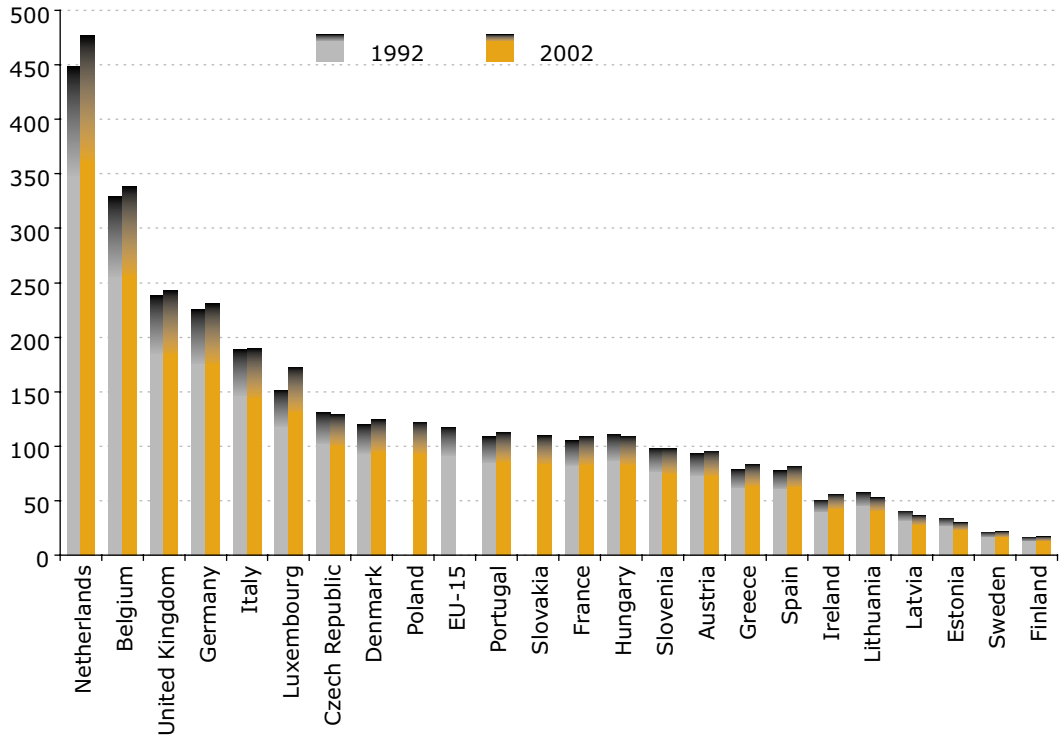
together comprise 57 % of the total population of today's European Union. The new Member States represent almost 16 % of the total population (74.1 million).

The share of the young population is decreasing. In 2004, the population aged up to 14 years made up 16.5 % of the total population compared with 18.8 % in 1993. The population aged 15 to 24 years had a share of 12.7 % (2004) as against 14.5 % (1993).

The population aged 25 to 49 years represents more than one third of the total EU population (2004: 36.5 %). From 1993 to 2004, the share of the population aged over 50 years increased all over the EU. The share of the age group 65 to 79 years rose from 10.9 % of the total population in 1993 to 12.5 % in 2004. There are marked differences between countries regarding this age group.

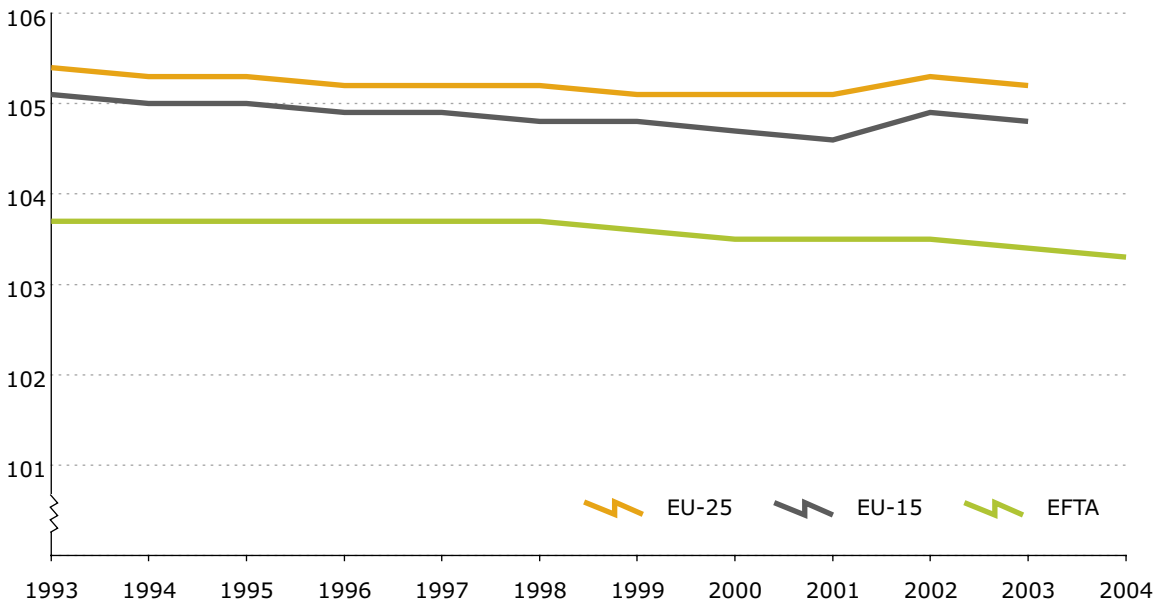
There are significant differences in population density: it is much higher in the Netherlands (474 inhabitants per km^2) and in Belgium (337) than in some Nordic countries such as Finland (17) and Sweden (22).

Population density
In inhabitants per km²



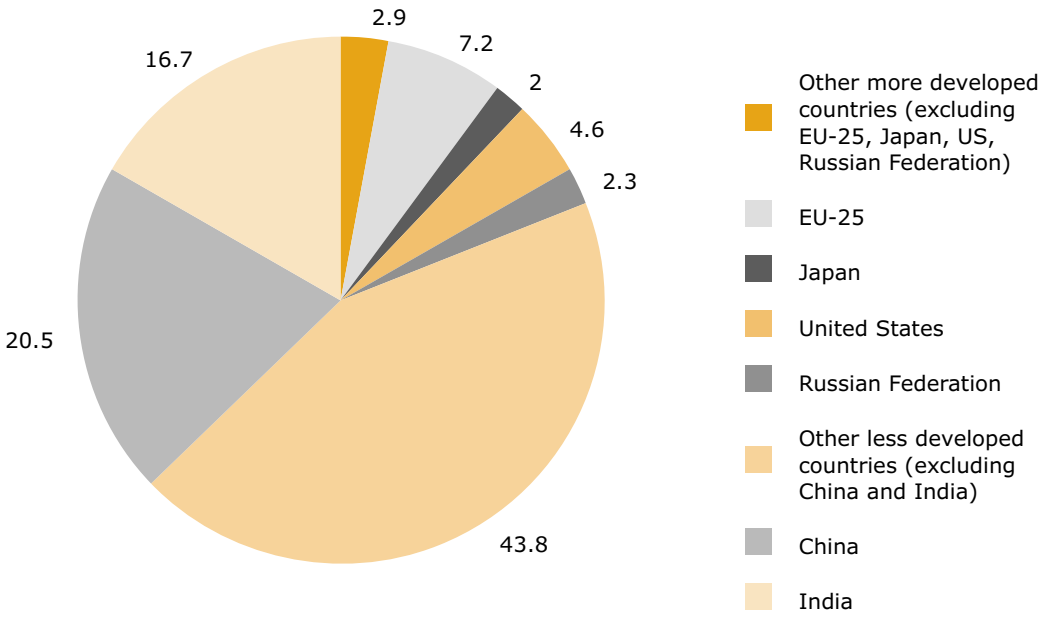
The ratio of the mid-year population of a territory to the size of the territory.

Women per 100 men



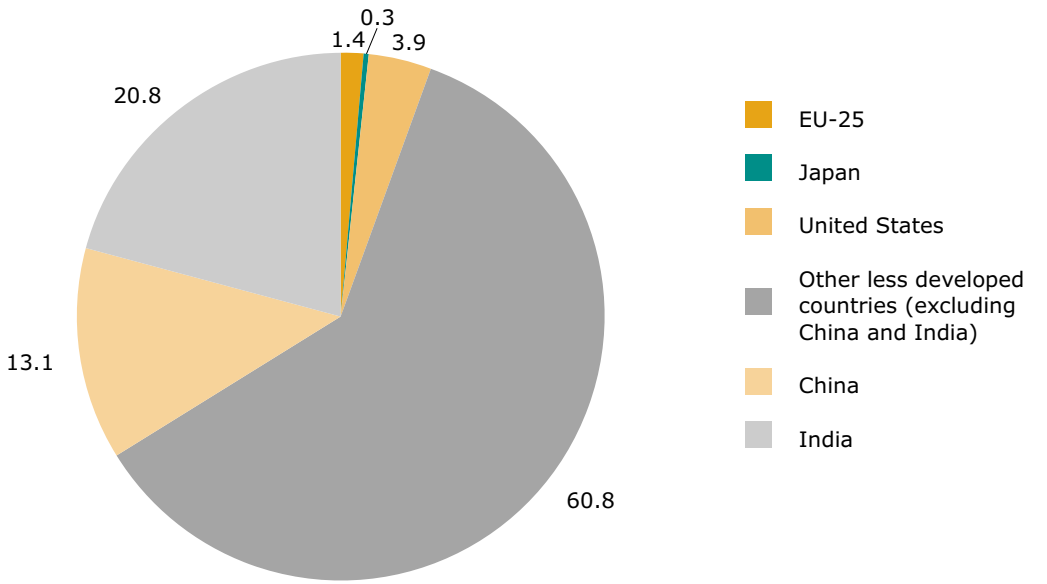
2

World population in 2003
In %



Source (excluding EU-25): US Census Bureau.

Shares of the world population increase, 2003 as against 1993
In %



Source (excluding EU-25): US Census Bureau.

Other more developed countries (excluding EU-25, Japan, US, Russian Federation): 0.1 %.

The Russian Federation contributed – 0.5 % to the development of the world population.

Families and births

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— first marriages by sex and age
— marriages by previous marital status and sex
— divorces by duration of marriage
— marriage and divorce indicators
— marriages and live births by month
— live births by marital status and mother's age
— live births by birth order
— fertility rates by age
— fertility indicators
— abortions

Fewer and later marriages; more marital breakdowns

In 2003, there were only five marriages per 1 000 inhabitants in the EU compared with almost eight in 1970. The average age at which people first get married has increased: for men, from 26 years in 1980 to over 30 today, and for women from 23 to 28 years. The proportion of divorces is estimated at 15 % for marriages entered into in 1960, and at around 30 % for those entered into in 1985.

Fewer children, and later in life

The completed fertility of post-war generations has been steadily declining since the mid-1960s, but the total fertility rate remains relatively stable at almost 1.5. The completed fertility changes far less abruptly over time and is now around 1.7, still well below the reproduction level (2.1 children per woman).

A rise in births outside marriage

The proportion of births outside marriage continues to increase, basically reflecting the growing popularity of cohabitation: from 5 % of all births in 1970 to over 30 % in 2003. In Sweden, more than half (56 %) of the children born in 2003 had unmarried parents.

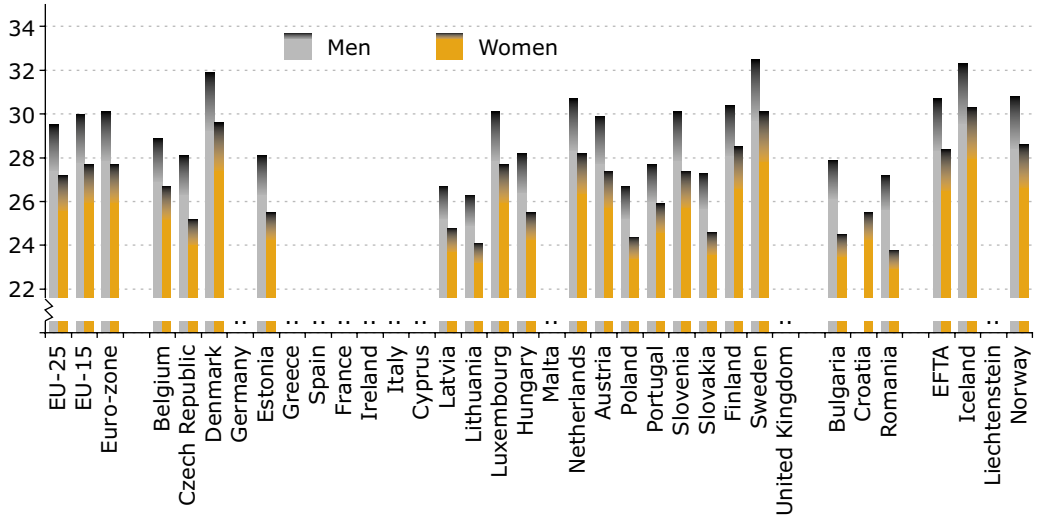
Marriages
Per 1 000 persons

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	5.63	5.38	5.25	5.18	5.09	5.1	:	5.16	5.15	:	4.85(e)	4.76(e)
EU-15	5.54	5.33	5.21	5.15	5.08	5.08	:	5.13(p)	5.13(e)	:	4.83(e)	4.72(e)
Euro-zone	5.45	5.26	5.13	5.09	5.04	5.07	:	5.14	5.12(e)	4.81	4.81(e)	4.68(e)
Belgium	5.79	5.37	5.14	5.07	4.98	4.69	4.35	4.32	4.40	4.09	3.91	4.03(p)
Czech Republic	7.18	6.39	5.66	5.32	5.22	5.61	5.35	5.20	5.39	5.13	5.17	4.79
Denmark	6.22	6.10	6.78	6.64	6.83	6.48	6.55	6.66	7.19	6.82	6.92	6.50
Germany	5.62	5.45	5.41	5.27	5.22	5.15	5.09	5.25	5.09	4.73	4.75	4.64(e)
Estonia	5.79	5.18	5.04	4.88	3.90	3.99	3.92	4.06	4.00	4.14	4.31	4.21(p)
Greece	4.69	5.94	5.38	6.02	4.24	5.62	5.12	5.62	4.48(e)	5.21(e)	5.27(e)	5.13(e)
Spain	5.57	5.14	5.09	5.10	4.92	4.97	5.22	5.22(p)	5.39	5.08(e)	5.07(p)	4.85(e)
France	4.74	4.44	4.40	4.40	4.83	4.88	4.65(p)	4.88(p)	5.06(p)	4.87(p)	4.69	4.57(e)
Ireland	4.68	4.70	4.63	4.32	4.45	4.25	:	4.93	5.04	4.98	5.10(e)	5.08(e)
Italy	5.50	5.32	5.13	5.10	4.90	4.88(p)	4.92(p)	4.92	4.99	4.58	4.65(p)	4.54(e)
Cyprus	8.04	9.71	9.70	10.25	8.71	10.71	11.40	13.22	14.09	15.07	14.48	:
Latvia	7.23	5.69	4.59	4.46	3.92	3.98	4.00	3.93(p)	3.88	3.93	4.16	4.30
Lithuania	8.14	6.44	6.38	6.10	5.67	5.26	5.21	5.07	4.83	4.53(p)	4.66	4.91(p)
Luxembourg	6.40	5.98	5.84	5.08	5.08	4.78	4.80	4.85	4.92	4.49	4.53	4.45
Hungary	5.50	5.22	5.23	5.18	4.75	4.56	4.37	4.44	4.71	4.28(p)	4.53	4.48(p)
Malta	6.58	6.79	6.75	6.26	6.36	6.43	6.51(p)	6.35	6.60	5.58(p)	5.66	5.90
Netherlands	6.17	5.77	5.39	5.27	5.48	5.45	5.54	5.66	5.53	4.97(p)	5.20	5.00(p)
Austria	5.83	5.69	5.45	5.40	5.31	5.20	4.91	4.94	4.90	4.25	4.52	4.58(p)
Poland	5.66	5.40	5.39	5.37	5.27	5.30	5.42	5.68	5.49	5.10	5.02	5.12
Portugal	7.01	6.83	6.60	6.56	6.33	6.52	6.57	6.75(e)	6.23	5.67	5.45	5.14
Slovenia	4.57	4.53	4.18	4.14	3.80	3.78	3.80	3.89	3.62	3.48(p)	3.54	3.39(p)
Slovakia	6.39	5.78	5.27	5.13	5.11	5.19	5.10	5.07	4.81	4.42	4.66	4.83
Finland	4.67	4.87	4.89	4.65	4.77	4.56	4.66	4.70	5.05	4.79	5.19	4.95
Sweden	4.29	3.90	3.90	3.81	3.79	3.65	3.57	4.03	4.50	4.02	4.26	4.36
United Kingdom	6.14	5.87	5.67	5.50	5.33	5.26(p)	5.15	5.06	5.12	:	:	:
Bulgaria	5.25	4.72	4.49	4.38	4.40	4.18	4.31	4.33	4.36	4.04(p)	3.71	3.92
Croatia	4.64	4.82	5.02	5.20	10.70	:	:	:	4.89	:	:	:
Romania	7.66	7.10	6.78	6.79	6.65	6.52	6.46	6.23	6.05	5.87	5.92	6.16
EFTA	5.76	5.56	5.57	5.48	5.58	5.49	:	:	:	:	5.44	5.38(e)
Iceland	4.75	4.62	4.92	4.63	5.02	5.46	5.58(p)	5.62	6.32	5.21	5.75	5.09(p)
Liechtenstein	14.19	7.48	12.98	13.18	14.16	12.56	:	:	:	:	7.54	6.16(p)
Norway	4.49	4.51	4.75	4.97	5.29	5.41	5.27	5.26	5.65	5.09	5.30	:

In the last decades, the rate of marriages per 1 000 inhabitants in the EU has decreased from almost seven at the beginning of the 1980s to around six at the end of this decade, approaching five in 2001. This might partly be the result of the growing popularity of cohabitation. Low rates are reported for Slovenia, Latvia, Sweden and Belgium (around four). In contrast, the rate for Cyprus stands at 15.

As well as the decrease in the rate of marriages, demographical changes are marked by the increase in the average age at which people get married for the first time. In 2002, men as well as women in the EU married about two years later in their lives than in 1991.

Mean age at first marriage in 2002
Years



Divorces
Per 1 000 persons

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.9	2.0(e)	:
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.9(e)	2.0(e)	:
Euro-zone	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.7(e)	1.8(e)	:
Belgium	2.2	2.1	2.2	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8(e)	3.0(p)	3.0(p)
Czech Republic	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.9	3.1(p)	3.1	3.2
Denmark	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
Germany	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4(p)	2.5	:
Estonia	4.3	3.9	3.8	5.2	4.0	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	:
Greece	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.0(p)	1.1(ep)	1.0(e)	1.0(p)
Spain	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	:	:	1.0(p)	0.9	1.0(p)	:
France	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	:	1.9(p)	2.1(p)	
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.7(p)	0.7(e)	0.7	:
Italy	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6(p)	0.6	0.7	0.7(e)	0.7(e)	:
Cyprus	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	:
Latvia	5.6	4.0	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5(p)	2.6	2.4(p)	2.5	2.1
Lithuania	3.8	3.8	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2(p)	3.0(p)	3.1(p)
Luxembourg	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3(e)	2.4	2.3
Hungary	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4(p)	2.5	2.5(p)
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3(p)	2.1(p)	2.0(p)
Austria	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4(e)	2.3(p)
Poland	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2(p)	1.2(p)	1.3
Portugal	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7(e)	1.9	1.8(p)	2.7(e)	2.1
Slovenia	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1(p)	1.2(p)	1.1(p)
Slovakia	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0
Finland	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Sweden	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
United Kingdom	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7(e)	2.7	2.6(e)	2.6	2.7(e)	:
Bulgaria	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3(p)	1.3(p)	1.5
Croatia	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.6	:	:	:	1.0(e)	:	:	:
Romania	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4(ep)	1.5(p)	1.5
EFTA	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	:	:	:	2.2	2.3	:
Iceland	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9(p)	1.8(p)	1.8(p)
Liechtenstein	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.1	:	:	:	2.8	3.1(p)	3.1(p)
Norway	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	:

Completed fertility
By generation

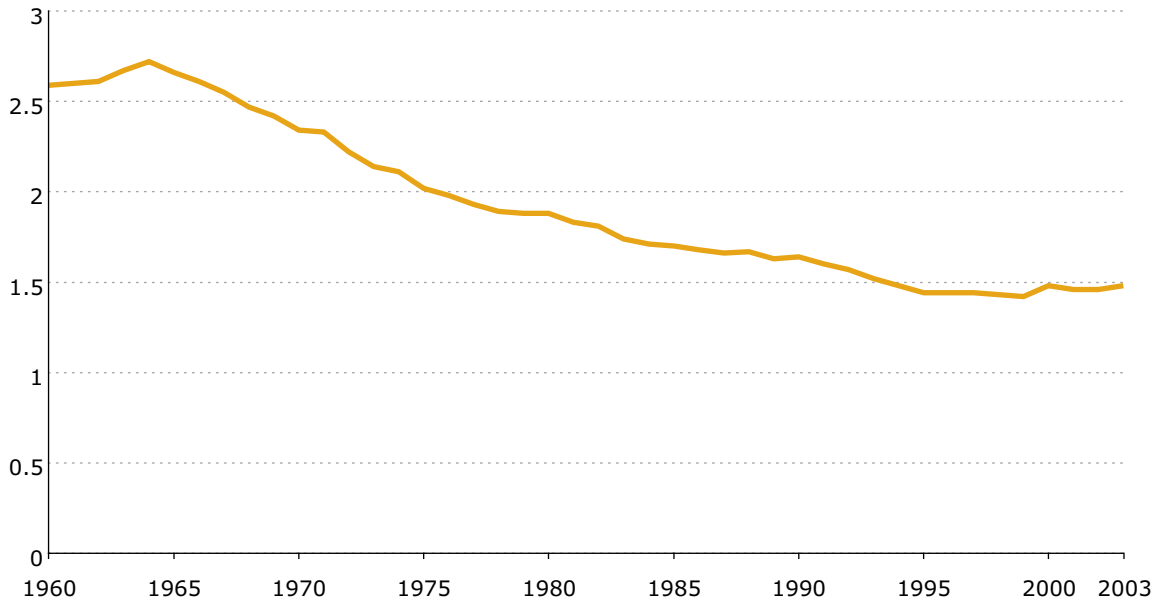
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Euro-zone	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	1.85	1.82	1.81	1.79	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	2.01	1.99	1.96	1.94	1.93	1.91	1.88	1.86	1.82	1.78	1.73	:
Denmark	1.91	1.92	1.92	1.93	1.92	1.92	1.92	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	1.63	1.61	1.58	1.56	1.53	1.49	1.46	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	1.98	1.94	1.91	1.90	1.87	1.84	1.83	1.80	1.76	:	:	:
Greece	1.89	1.83	1.80	1.76	1.72	1.70	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	1.71	1.66	1.66	1.64	1.59	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	2.10	2.08	2.06	2.04	2.02	2.00	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.23	2.18	2.14	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	1.63	1.60	1.57	1.52	1.49	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	1.92	1.88	1.83	1.79	1.77	1.77	1.76	1.73	1.69	1.62	:	:
Lithuania	1.83	1.78	1.74	1.72	1.72	1.71	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.69	1.64	
Luxembourg	1.77	1.79	1.81	1.81	1.82	1.85	1.82	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	2.03	2.02	2.00	1.98	1.97	1.96	1.93	1.89	1.84	1.80	:	:
Malta	2.08	2.07	2.06	2.03	2.00	1.95	1.89	1.81	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	1.84	1.82	1.81	1.79	1.77	1.76	1.75	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	1.68	1.67	1.66	1.65	1.64	1.62	1.60	1.57	:	:	:	:
Poland	2.14	2.11	2.07	2.03	2.00	1.98	1.96	1.91	1.85	1.79	:	:
Portugal	1.87	1.86	1.84	1.82	1.82	1.81	1.78	1.74	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	1.85	1.84	1.81	1.79	1.77	1.75	1.73	1.70	1.67	:	:	:
Slovakia	2.17	2.14	2.11	2.07	2.04	2.01	1.99	1.95	1.91	1.85	1.79	:
Finland	1.95	1.94	1.93	1.92	1.91	1.89	1.87	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	2.03	2.02	2.01	2.00	1.98	1.96	1.94	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1.94	1.92	1.90	1.89	1.87	1.86	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	1.91	1.87	1.87	1.86	1.83	1.79	1.77	1.72	1.66	1.60	1.55	1.51
Croatia	1.96	1.95	1.92	1.90	1.88	1.84	1.79	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	2.10	2.06	2.02	1.97	1.91	1.81	1.71	1.64	1.62	1.60	1.59	:
Iceland	2.43	2.40	2.38	2.40	2.36	2.34	2.32	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	2.10	2.09	2.08	2.07	2.06	2.05	2.04	2.02	:	:	:	:

Germany: includes in all years data on the former GDR.

The mean number of children born to women of a given generation at the end of their childbearing years. This is calculated by adding the fertility rates by age of the mother observed for successive years, when the cohort has reached the age in question (in general, only ages between 15 and 49 years are considered). In practice, the fertility rates for older women can be estimated using the rates observed for previous generations, without waiting for the cohort to reach the end of the reproductive period.

In the EU, the completed fertility rate for women born at the beginning of the 1960s stood at 1.8, well below the reproduction level. The total fertility rate, that allows comparison between the fertility of a population in different reporting years, decreased from 2.7 in 1965 to below 1.5 in 1995 where it has remained since.

Total fertility rate in the EU-25



The total fertility rate is 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. It 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 developed countries, a rate of 2.1 is considered to be replacement level.

Mean age of women at childbearing
Years

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	29.00	29.10	29.20
EU-15	28.30	28.46	28.59	28.75	28.90	28.98	:	:	:	29.40	29.40	29.40
Euro-zone	28.46	28.63	28.76	28.92	29.09	29.16	:	:	:	29.50	29.50	29.60
Belgium	27.95	28.09	28.20	28.34	28.47(e)	28.50(e)	28.60	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	24.72	24.82	25.05	25.40	25.77	26.10	26.38	26.64	26.90	27.20	27.60	27.80
Denmark	28.63	28.77	28.94	29.08	29.21	29.28	29.42(p)	29.52	29.62	29.70	29.70	29.90
Germany	27.79	27.93	28.07	28.19	28.31	28.37	28.52	28.58	28.70	28.70	28.80	:
Estonia	25.30	25.30	25.30	25.40	25.60	25.90	26.20	26.40	26.60	27.00	27.20	27.50
Greece	27.38	27.55	27.84	28.01	28.19	28.37	28.58	28.70	28.90	:	:	:
Spain	29.04	29.25	29.47	29.74	29.98	30.20	30.40	30.55	30.70	30.70	:	:
France	28.40	28.55	28.67	28.83	28.99	29.12	29.21	29.32	29.30	29.40	29.40	29.50
Ireland	29.88	30.01	30.05	30.12	30.24	30.20(p)	30.40(p)	30.30	30.30	30.40	30.50	30.60
Italy	29.01	29.21	29.29	29.48	29.72	30.00	:	:	30.30	30.30	30.30	:
Cyprus	27.30	27.50	27.80	28.00	28.20	28.20	28.40	28.40	28.60	28.70	28.90	29.10
Latvia	25.50	25.40	25.40	25.80	25.80	26.00	26.40	26.60	26.80	27.20	27.40	27.60
Lithuania	25.70	25.60	25.60	25.50	25.60	25.70	25.90	26.20	26.40	26.60	26.80	26.90
Luxembourg	28.43	28.58	28.60	28.73	28.93	29.16	29.18	29.25	29.36	29.30	29.30	29.50
Hungary	25.68	25.80	26.00	26.22	26.35	26.51	26.69	26.86	27.07	27.30	27.60	27.80
Malta	28.80	28.83	28.81	28.90	29.06	28.80	28.68	28.87	29.00	28.60	28.90	29.20
Netherlands	29.47	29.67	29.82	29.90	30.04	30.15	30.18	30.25	30.27	30.30	30.30	30.40
Austria	27.20	27.30	27.30	27.50	27.70	27.80	27.90	28.00	28.10	28.20	28.40	28.60
Poland	26.25	26.38	26.61	26.82	26.89	27.02	27.12	27.19	27.31	27.40	27.60	27.80
Portugal	27.50	27.60	27.70	27.80	28.00	28.10	28.30	28.40	28.50	28.60	28.70	28.80
Slovenia	26.12	26.18	26.55	26.78	27.04	27.27	27.53	27.81	27.97	28.20	28.50	28.80
Slovakia	24.99	25.13	25.26	25.45	25.63	25.82	:	:	26.39	26.60	26.80	27.00
Finland	28.87	28.95	29.02	29.13	29.30	29.35	29.45	29.55	29.58	29.60	29.70	29.70
Sweden	28.74	28.87	28.99	29.15	29.24	29.38	29.48	29.73	29.81	29.90	30.00	30.10
United Kingdom	27.72	27.84	27.94	28.11	28.16	28.17	28.26	28.32	28.40	28.50	28.60	28.70
Bulgaria	23.68	23.68	23.81	23.99	24.14	24.34	24.47	24.53	24.68	24.90	25.10	25.30
Croatia	26.22	26.52	26.83	26.96	27.40	27.60	27.90	27.60	27.50	27.70	28.00	28.00
Romania	24.94	24.82	24.69	24.87	25.03	25.19	25.27	25.43	25.55	25.70	25.90	26.10
EFTA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	29.60	29.70	29.80
Iceland	27.98	28.52	28.62	28.61	28.66	28.80	28.61	28.77	28.72	28.90	29.10	29.30
Liechtenstein	29.80	28.60	29.30	29.80	30.00	30.00	30.00	:	:	30.10	29.90	30.00
Norway	28.30	28.43	28.60	28.74	28.85	28.95	29.08	29.16	29.26	29.30	29.40	29.50
Canada	28.20	28.40	28.50	28.70	28.80	29.00	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	28.90	28.90	29.00	29.00	:	:	:	:	:	29.70	29.70	:
United States	27.00	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	27.40	:	:

The mean age of women when their children are born. For a given calendar year, the mean age of women at childbearing is calculated using the fertility rates by age as weights (in general, the reproductive period is between 15 and 49 years of age). When calculated in this way, the mean age is not influenced by a specific population structure (number of mothers in each age group) and is therefore better for geographical and temporal comparisons.

Migration and asylum

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— flows of migrants to and from the EU
— non-EU citizens resident in the EU
— EU citizens resident in another EU Member State
— persons acquiring the citizenship of an EU Member State
— applications for asylum
— grants of refugee status and similar international protection

Migration: an important component of population change

Migration and asylum are topics of very high political importance. These statistics are used by the Commission in the development and monitoring of a common asylum policy and harmonised immigration policies for the EU.

The information is also of relevance to a number of other important areas of social and economic policy. In many Member States, migration is the principal component of population change. This is important when considering the effects of an ageing population on, for example, the future sustainability of health and social security systems. Similarly, these statistics are used as an input to work on assessing the socioeconomic inclusion of migrant populations and the success of measures to prevent discrimination.

Measuring migration

Eurostat produces statistics on a range of issues related to international migration and asylum. Data to produce these statistics are supplied on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis by national statistical institutes and by Ministries of Justice and the Interior. Many of these statistics are sent to Eurostat as part of a joint migration data collection organised by Eurostat in cooperation with the United Nations Statistical Division, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the Council of Europe and the International Labour Office.

It can be difficult to measure accurately the scale and patterns of migration. Countries differ in the way they produce migration statistics and who they consider to be a migrant. In some countries, migration statistics are based on administrative data taken, for example, from systems for issuing residence permits or from a population register. Some other countries use survey-based data. These variations in data sources and definitions result in problems when comparing the migrant counts for different countries.

The EU remains attractive to migrants

Migration is influenced by a combination of economic, political and social factors. These factors may act in a migrant's country of origin ('push' factors) or in the country of destination ('pull' factors). The relative economic prosperity and political stability of the EU exert a considerable pull effect. Various push factors in many parts of the world have also continued to have a strong effect on migrant flows.

Citizenship

Acquisition of citizenship is sometimes viewed as an indicator of the formal integration of migrants into their destination country, often requiring a period of legal residence together with other factors such as language proficiency.

Policy context

The Treaty of Amsterdam introduced a new Title IV ('Visas, asylum, immigration and other policies related to free movement of persons') into the EC Treaty. It covers the following fields: free movement of persons; controls on external borders; asylum, immigration and

Net migration, including corrections
Per 1 000 inhabitants

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.9	3.8	4.6
EU-15	3.3	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.5	5.4
Euro-zone	3.8	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.8	3.6	5.0	5.7
Belgium	2.6	1.8	1.7	0.2	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.3	3.5	3.9	3.4
Czech Republic	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	-2.7	-0.8	1.2	2.5
Denmark	2.2	2.2	2.0	5.5	3.3	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.3
Germany	9.6	5.7	3.9	4.9	3.4	1.1	0.6	2.5	2.0	3.3	2.7	1.7
Estonia	-27.1	-18.9	-14.3	-10.9	-9.5	-4.9	-4.8	-0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Greece	9.1	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.6	5.7	5.1	4.1	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.2
Spain	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.1	3.8	5.7	9.4	10.5	15.8	17.6
France	0.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9
Ireland	0.5	-1.0	-0.8	1.7	4.4	4.7	4.4	6.5	8.3	10.0	8.3	7.8
Italy	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	6.1	10.4
Cyprus	17.5	13.9	11.0	10.1	9.1	8.2	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.6	9.7	17.2
Latvia	-20.5	-12.6	-9.0	-5.6	-4.1	-3.9	-2.4	-1.7	-2.3	-2.2	-0.8	-0.4
Lithuania	-6.6	-6.5	-6.6	-6.5	-6.5	-6.3	-6.2	-5.9	-5.8	-0.7	-0.5	-1.8
Luxembourg	10.5	9.8	9.4	10.5	8.5	8.6	8.9	10.2	8.0	7.5	5.8	4.7
Hungary	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.3	1.5
Malta	2.5	2.7	2.7	-0.5	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.3	25.7	5.6	5.1	4.5
Netherlands	2.8	2.9	1.3	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.5	1.7	0.4
Austria	9.1	4.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.1	2.5	2.1	5.4	4.3	4.7
Poland	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4
Portugal	-0.5	0.8	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.6	6.3	6.8	6.1
Slovenia	-2.8	-2.3	0.0	0.4	-1.8	-0.7	-2.8	5.5	1.4	2.5	1.1	1.8
Slovakia	-0.5	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	-4.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Finland	1.8	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.1
Sweden	2.3	3.7	5.8	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.2
United Kingdom	0.8	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	3.6	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.1	4.4
Bulgaria	-10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Croatia	2.0	-0.3	-0.4	-179.2	:	:	:	:	-123.5	15.2	8.6	:
Romania	-1.3	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.3
EFTA	4.4	4.5	3.1	2.5	0.3	0.6	2.2	3.8	3.0	4.0	5.3	4.3
Iceland	-0.8	-0.4	-3.0	-5.2	-1.9	0.4	3.3	4.0	6.8	2.8	-1.0	-0.7
Liechtenstein	10.1	6.6	3.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	15.8	6.2	9.2	12.0	5.9	8.8
Norway	2.4	2.9	1.8	1.5	1.3	2.2	3.0	4.3	2.2	1.8	3.8	2.5
Japan	:	:	:	-2.6	-9.3	9.4	:	0.0	-0.1	:	:	:
United States	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.5	3.5	:	:	:

Contains Eurostat estimates that might be subject to change.

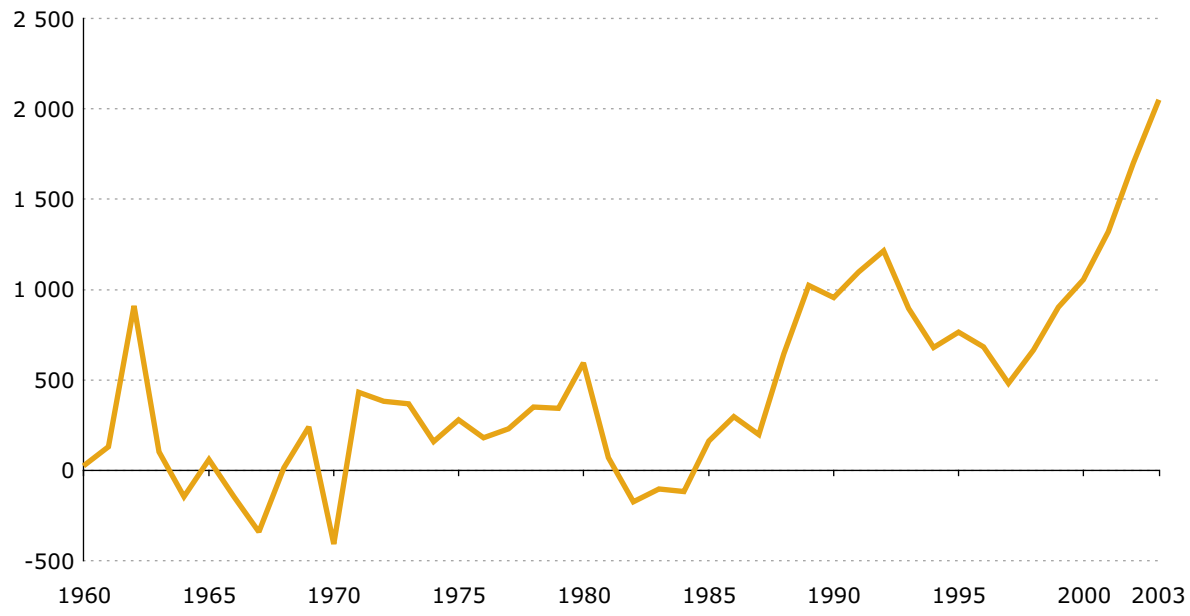
The difference between immigration into and emigration from the area during the year (net migration is therefore negative when the number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants). Since most countries either do not have accurate figures on immigration and emigration or have no figures at all, net migration is estimated on the basis of the difference between population change 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 change.

safeguarding of the rights of third-country nationals; judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, and administrative cooperation.

Total net migration into the EU-25 Member States increased from 1 707 000 in 2002 to 2 092 000 in 2003.

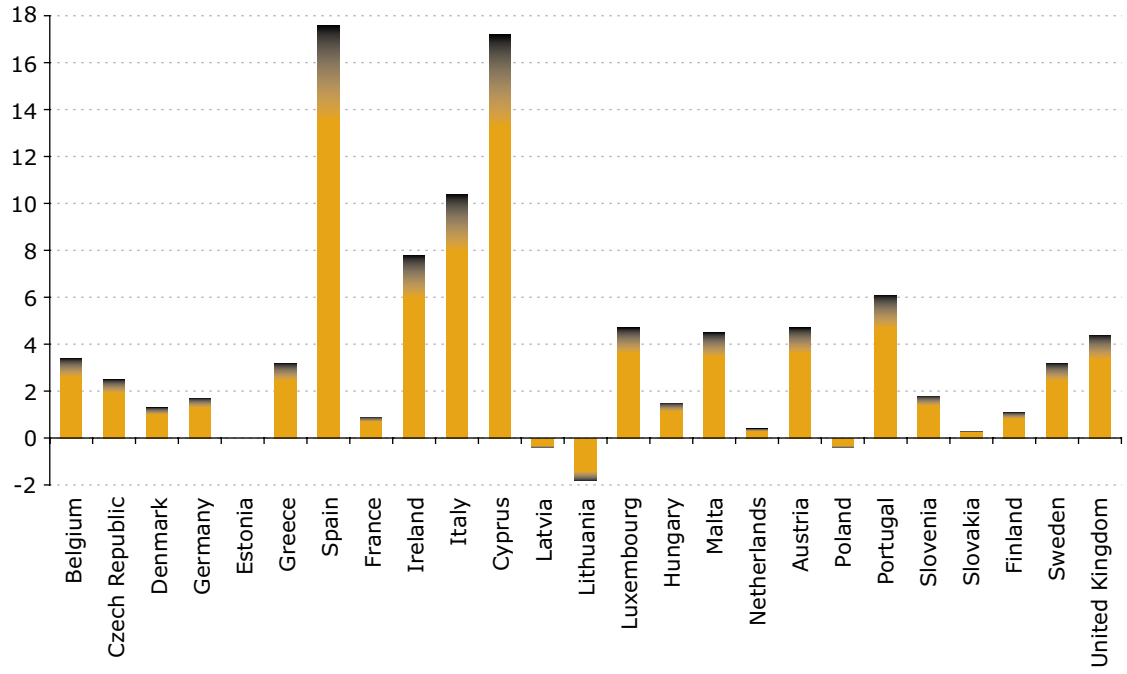
The scale of net migration varies markedly between the different EU Member States. Four Member States — Spain, Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom — together accounted for 83 % of the net inflow of migrants into the EU-25 Member States in 2003.

Net migration (1), EU-15
In 1 000

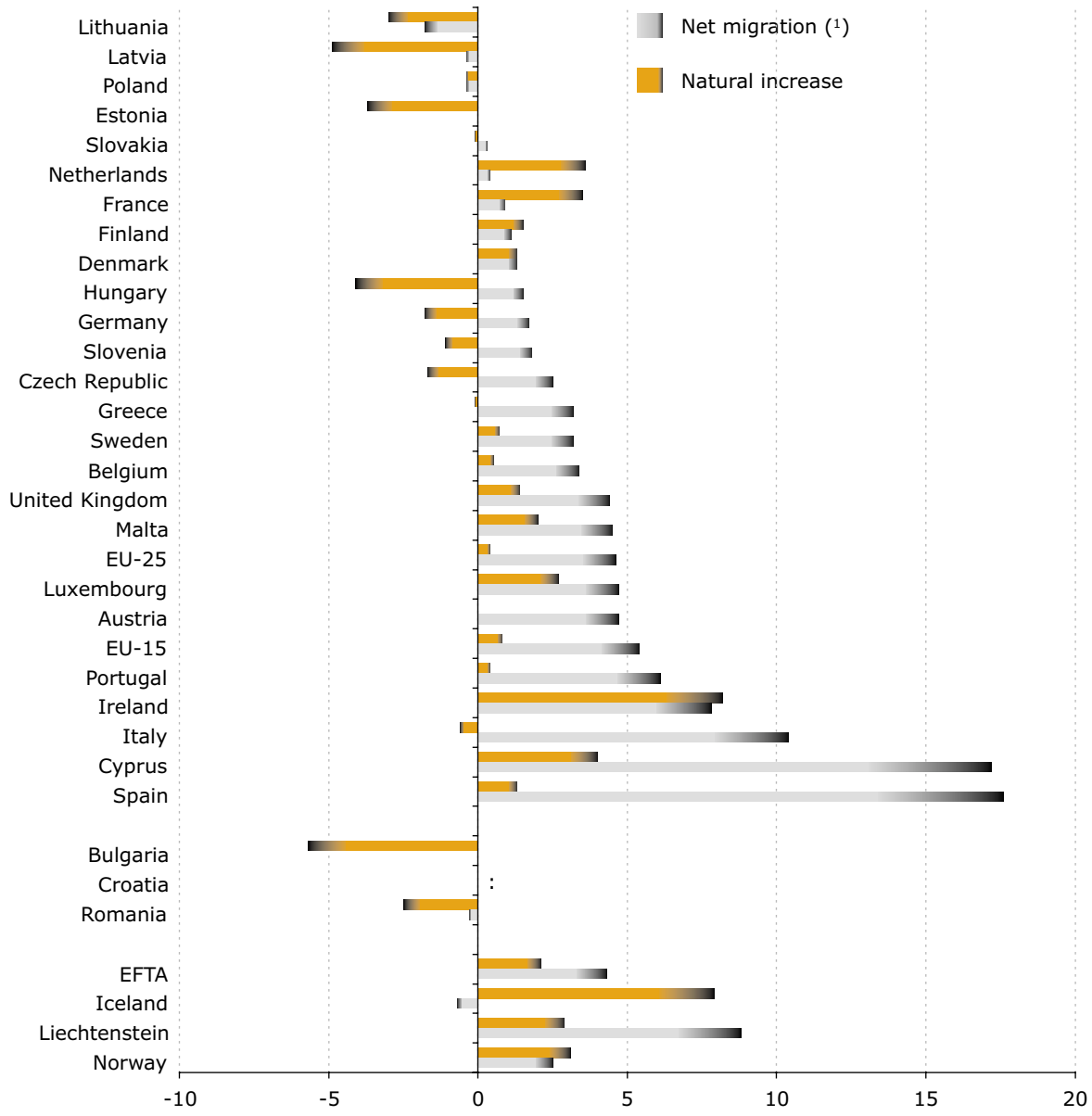


(1) Including corrections due to population censuses, register counts, etc. which cannot be classified as births, deaths or migration.

Net migration into the EU Member States in 2003
Per 1 000 inhabitants



Crude total population growth rate in 2003



(1) Including corrections due to population censuses, register counts, etc. which cannot be classified as births, deaths or migration.

The crude rate is estimated by the ratio of the number of events to the mean population in a given year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

The 10 countries that joined the EU in 2004 generally experienced much lower rates of net migration. All the EU-15 Member States recorded positive net migration in 2003. In contrast, three of the new Member States — Latvia, Lithuania and Poland — recorded negative net migration, while a fourth — Estonia — reported zero net migration.

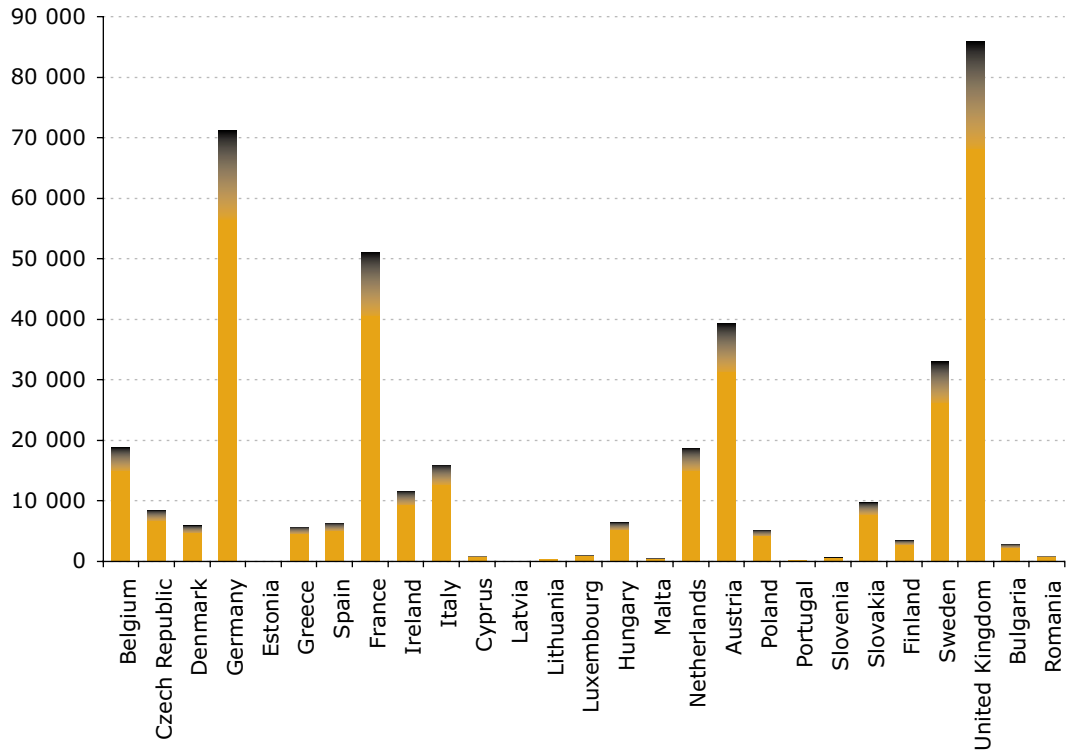
Acquisition of citizenship

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	192 706	234 556	276 217	290 491	331 397	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Euro-zone	118 665	148 251	204 585	202 039	252 299	301 674	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	8 658	8 470	46 485	16 379	25 808	26 149	:	:	:	24 196	:	62 160	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7 309	:	:	3 261	2 199
Denmark	3 028	5 484	5 104	5 037	5 736	5 260	7 283	5 482	10 262	12 416	18 811	11 902	17 300	6 583
Germany	20 078	27 162	37 000	45 016	61 625	71 981	86 356	83 027	106 790	143 120	186 688	180 349	154 547	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9 969	4 534	3 425	3 090	4 091	:
Greece	1 090	886	1 204	1 803	383	1 258	716	930	807	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	7 033	3 752	5 226	8 348	7 802	6 756	8 433	9 801	12 550	16 384	16 743	16 743	21 805	26 517
France	54 381	59 684	59 252	60 013	77 515	92 410	63 055	83 676	81 449	94 002	:	:	:	139 938
Ireland	179	188	150	133	175	355	:	:	1 474	1 433	1 143	2 817	:	:
Italy	555	349	539	6 469	5 993	7 442	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13 406
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	97	296	:	126	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12 914	13 482	9 947	9 421	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	825	:	562	567	490	507	:	471
Luxembourg	893	748	739	800	293	270	305	761	631	549	684	496	754	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	12 126	:	6 203	6 066	5 393	8 590	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	12 794	29 112	36 237	43 069	49 448	71 445	82 690	59 831	59 173	62 090	49 968	46 667	45 321	28 799
Austria	8 980	11 137	11 656	14 131	15 275	15 627	15 627	15 792	17 786	:	24 320	31 731	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 070	1 182	:
Portugal	97	43	117	2	144	80	1 154	1 364	519	584	1 143	1 419	255	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	1 451	1 973	981	:	3 321	2 337	2 102	1 346	2 808	:
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 886	3 484	:
Finland	899	1 236	876	839	651	668	981	1 439	4 017	4 730	2 977	2 720	3 049	:
Sweden	16 770	27 663	29 389	42 659	35 065		25 549	28 875	46 520	37 777	43 474	36 399	37 792	:
United Kingdom	57 271	58 642	42 243	45 793	44 033	40 516	43 069	37 010	53 934	54 902	82 210	89 785		124 295
Iceland	105	165	155	177	205	229	308	289	352	288	328	423	434	:
Liechtenstein	82	64	55	65	69	:	:	:	:	567	:	:	:	:
Norway	4 757	5 055	5 132	5 538	8 778	11 778	12 237	12 037	9 244	7 988	9 474	10 838	9 041	:

These figures refer to grants of citizenship of the reporting country to persons who have previously been citizens of another country or who have been stateless.

2

Asylum applications in 2002



Estonia: 9; Cyprus: 950; Latvia: 24; Lithuania: 367; Luxembourg: 1 042; Malta: 474; Portugal: 244; Slovenia: 650; Romania: 1 000.

These figures refer to all persons who apply on an individual basis for asylum or similar protection, irrespective of whether they lodge their application on arrival at the border, or from inside the country, and irrespective of whether they entered the country legally or illegally. Due to different methods of collecting the information data from different countries may not be entirely comparable.

Life expectancy and mortality

Eurostat data

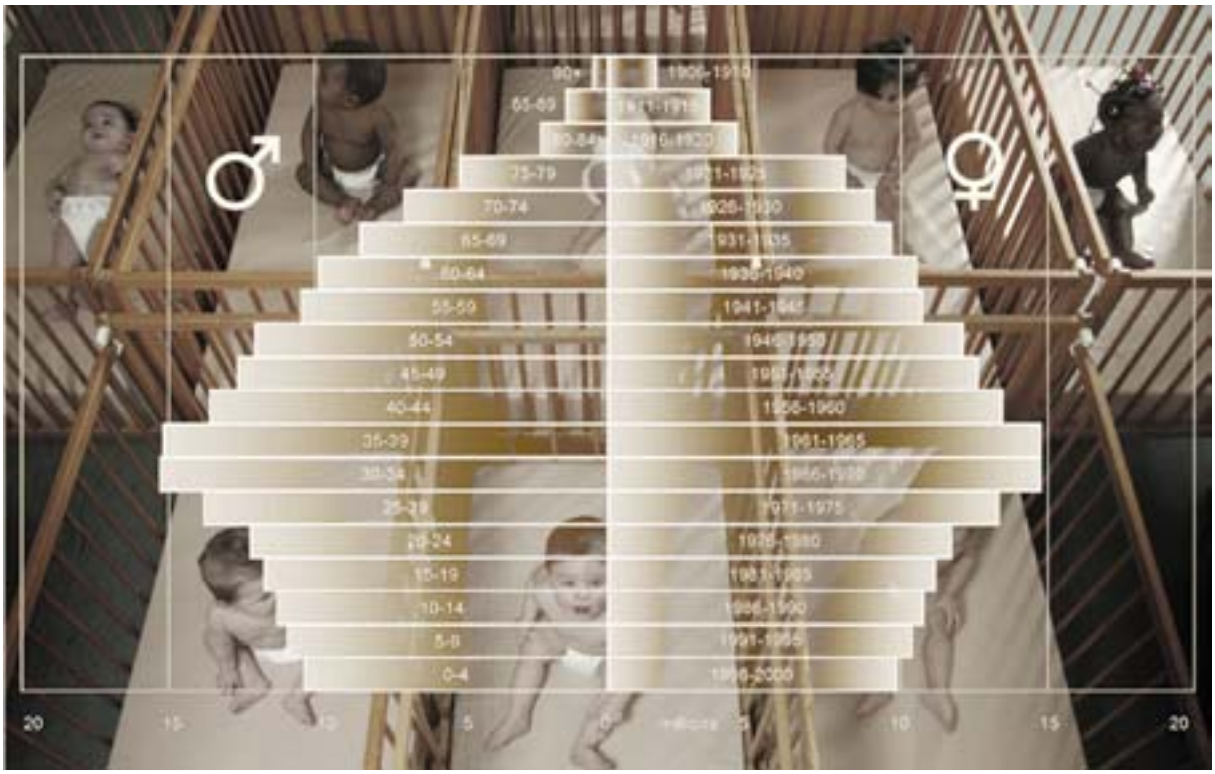
Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— life expectancy by sex and age
— deaths by sex and age
— deaths by month
— infant mortality (absolute numbers and rates)

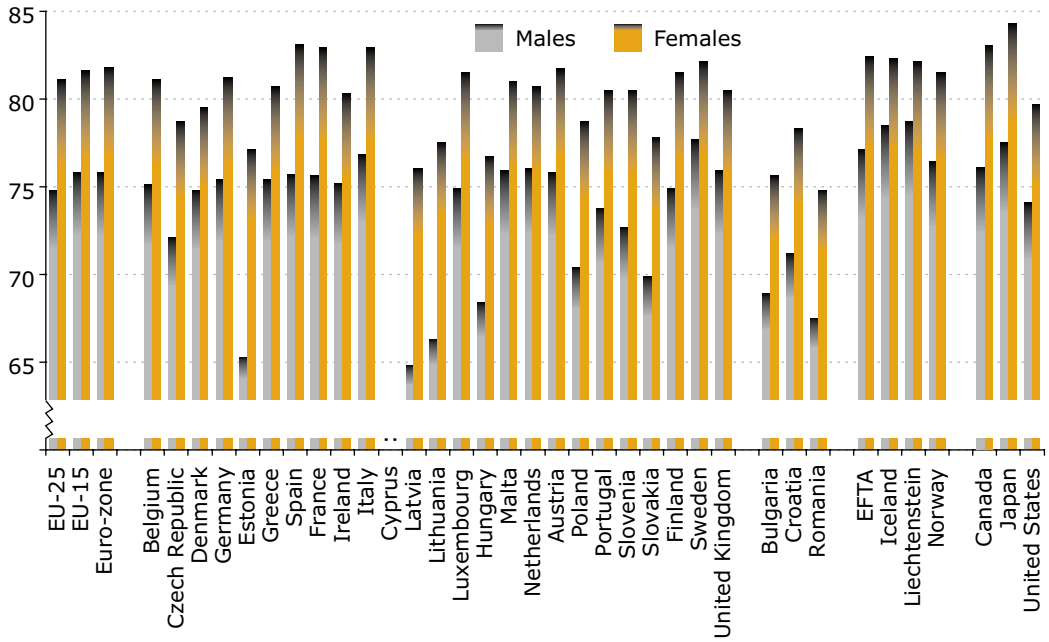
Lower mortality and higher life expectancy

The EU population is characterised by a high life expectancy at birth which has increased by eight years for both sexes over the last 40 years. Although life expectancy is six years higher for women than men, due to persistently higher male mortality throughout the entire life cycle, the gap is starting to narrow: life expectancy has increased more for men than women in the last decade in the majority of the Member States. This might be a consequence of more similar circumstances of life of men and women than in the past.

Increasing life expectancy, combined with changes in fertility, results in an EU population that is becoming increasingly older. This demographic ageing means that the number of older people is growing while the share of those of working age (15 to 64) is decreasing. These demographic trends will have economic and social consequences in a number of areas, including healthcare systems.



Life expectancy at birth in 2002
Years



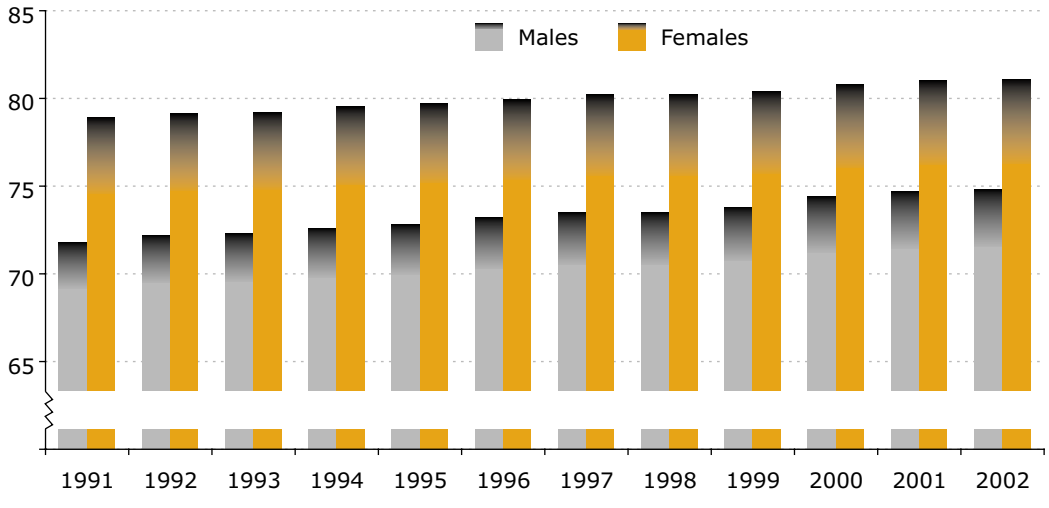
Sources: Eurostat, US Census Bureau.

Germany: includes in all years data on the former GDR.

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

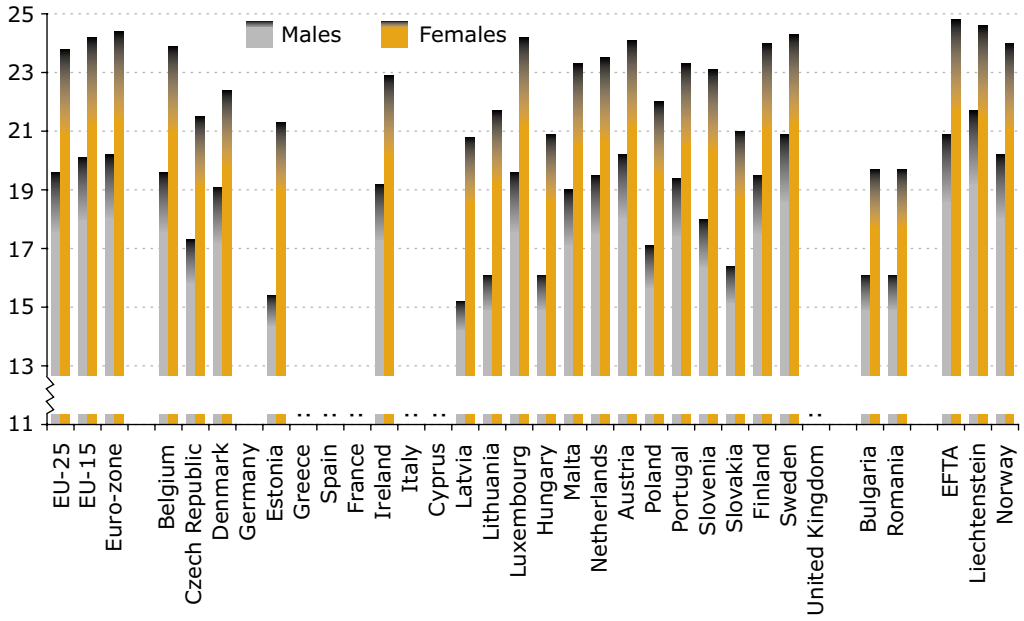
In the last decade, life expectancy at birth has increased by almost three years in the 25 countries of today's EU. In 2002, it was 75 years for men and 81 years for women. It was higher than in the United States (2002: 74 for men and 80 for women) but lower than in Japan (2002: 78 for men and 84 for women) and Canada (2001: 76 for men and 83 for women).

Life expectancy at birth in the EU-25
Years



Estimated data.

Life expectancy at 60 in 2002
Years

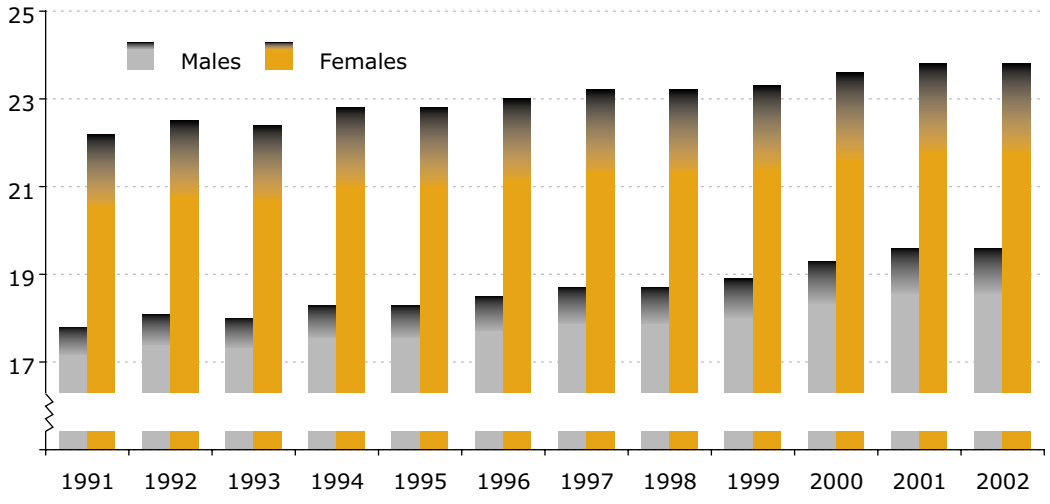


EU-25, EU-15, euro-zone: estimated data.

The mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached 60, if subjected throughout the rest of his/her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

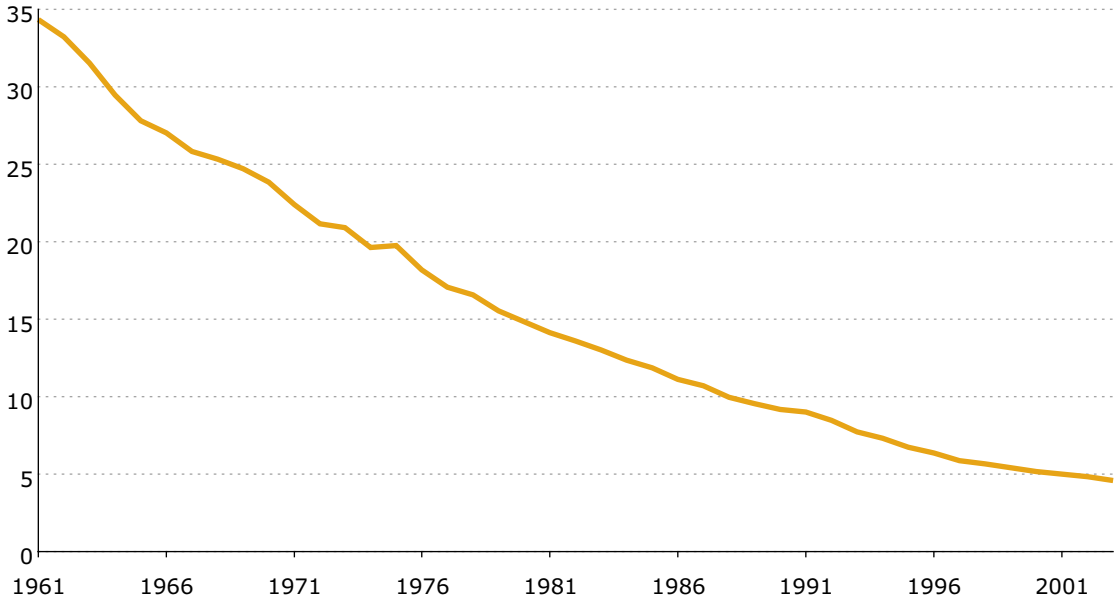
In 2002, life expectancy at 60 was nearly two years more in the 25 countries of today's EU than in 1991, for both sexes. The difference in life expectancy between men and women aged 60 is less (four years more for women) when compared with the difference in the life expectancies of boys and girls at birth (six years more for girls).

Life expectancy at 60 in the EU-25
Years

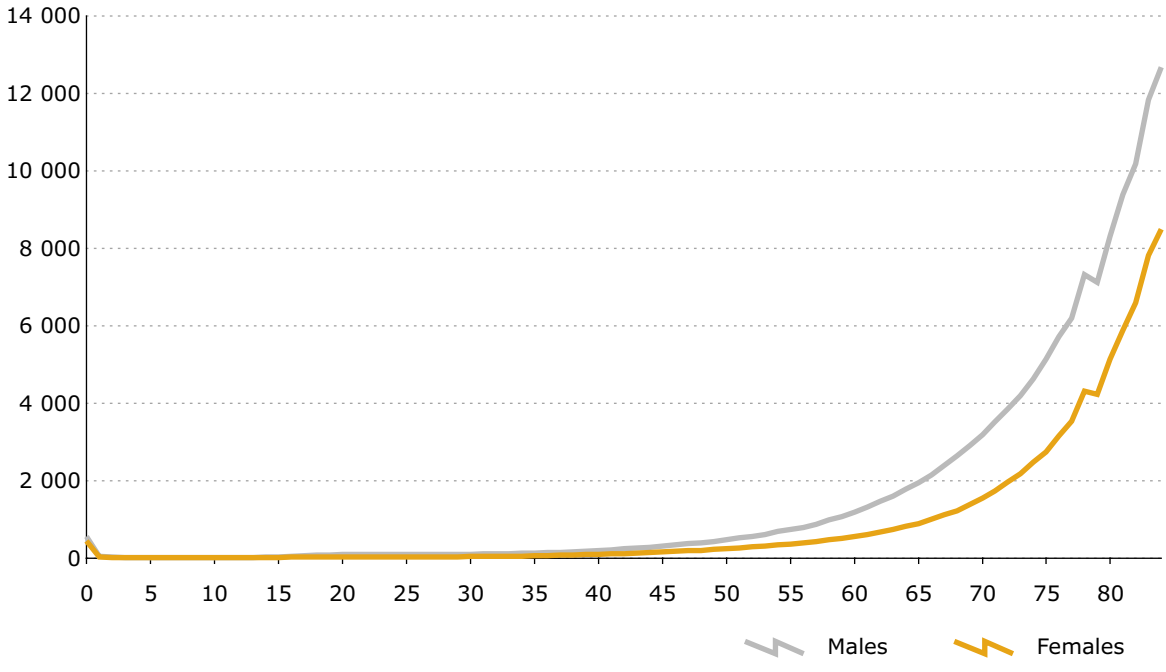


Estimated data.

Infant mortality rate in the EU-25
Per 1 000 live births



Deaths per 100 000 people in the EU-15 in 1998
By age



Probability of dying by age: the probability that a person of a given age will die during the period in question. In the case of annual probabilities, the denominator is the size of the generation of women (or men) who reach age n during the year in question, and the numerator is the number of women (or men) from this generation who die between age n and age n+1. Some of the deaths occur during the year in question, while other deaths occur the following year. The annual probability of dying by age therefore differs from the annual death rate by age because in the latter case the denominator is the average population of this age and the numerator is the number of persons of this age who die during the year (the age used can be either the age reached during the year or the age at last birthday).

The data for the ages over 75 are estimated for some countries.

Infant mortality rate
Per 1 000 live births

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	7.7	7.3	6.7	6.4	5.9	5.7	:	5.2	5.0	4.8 (p)	: (e)
EU-15	6.4 (p)	6.0 (p)	5.6 (p)	5.5 (p)	5.2 (p)	5.1 (e)	: (p)	4.7 (e)	4.6 (e)	4.5 (ep)	4.3 (e)
Euro-zone	6.5 (p)	6.1 (p)	5.6 (p)	5.4 (p)	5.1 (p)	5.0 (p)	:	4.5	4.4 (e)	4.3 (ep)	4.1 (e)
Belgium	6.7 (p)	6.3 (p)	5.9 (p)	5.0 (p)	5.4 (p)	5.2 (p)	4.9	4.8 (p)	4.5 (p)	4.4 (p)	4.3 (e)
Czech Republic	8.5	7.9	7.7	6.1	5.9	5.2	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9
Denmark	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.6	5.2	4.7	:	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.4
Germany	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2 (e)	4.2 (p)
Estonia	15.6	14.4	14.9	10.5	10.0	9.3	9.6	8.4	8.8	5.7	6.8 (p)
Greece	8.5	7.9	8.1	7.2	6.4	6.7 (e)	6.2	5.9 (e)	5.1	5.1 (e)	4.0 (e)
Spain	6.7	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.5 (p)	3.9 (p)	3.4 (p)	4.1 (ep)	3.6 (e)
France	6.5	5.9	4.9	4.8	4.7 (p)	4.6 (p)	4.3 (p)	4.4 (e)	4.5 (p)	4.1 (ep)	3.9 (e)
Ireland	6.1	5.7	6.4	6.0	6.1 (p)	5.9 (p)	5.9	6.2 (p)	5.7 (p)	5.1 (p)	5.1
Italy	7.1	6.6	6.2	6.2	5.6 (p)	5.5 (p)	:	4.5	4.7 (p)	4.5 (ep)	4.6 (e)
Cyprus	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.0	7.0	:	5.6 (e)	4.9 (e)	4.7	4.1 (e)
Latvia	16.2	15.7	18.8	15.9	15.4	15.0	11.3	10.4	11.0	9.9	9.4
Lithuania	15.7	14.2	12.5	10.1	10.3	9.3	8.7	8.6	7.9	7.9 (p)	6.7
Luxembourg	5.9	5.3	5.6	4.9	4.2	5.0	4.6	5.1	5.8	5.1	4.9
Hungary	12.5	11.5	10.7	10.9	9.9	9.7	8.4	9.2	8.1	7.2	7.3
Malta	8.2	9.2	8.9	10.8	6.5	5.2	7.2	6.0	4.4	6.1	5.9
Netherlands	6.3	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.0 (p)	4.8 (p)
Austria	6.5	6.3	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.5
Poland	15.4	15.1	13.6	12.2	10.2	9.5	8.9	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.0
Portugal	8.7	8.1	7.5	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.0 (p)	4.1
Slovenia	6.8	6.5	5.5	4.7	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.9	4.2	3.8 (p)	4.0 (p)
Slovakia	10.6	11.2	11.0	10.2	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.6	6.2	7.6	7.9
Finland	4.4	4.7	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.1
Sweden	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.1
United Kingdom	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.6 (p)	5.5	5.2 (p)	5.3 (p)
Bulgaria	15.5	16.3	14.8	15.6	17.5	14.4	14.6	13.3	14.4	13.3 (p)	12.3
Croatia	9.9	10.2	8.9	8.0	8.2	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.0	6.3
Romania	23.3	23.9	21.2	22.3	22.0	20.5	18.6	18.6	18.4	17.3	16.7
EFTA	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.4 (p)	:	:	4.4	4.0	3.9 (p)
Iceland	4.8	3.4	6.0	3.7	5.5	2.6 (p)	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.3 (p)	2.4 (p)
Liechtenstein	0.0	5.0	0.0	7.5	20.0	7.5	:	:	0.0	2.5	3.3 (p)
Norway	5.0	5.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0 (p)	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.4

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 progress made in medical care services is reflected in a decreasing infant mortality rate. In the course of the last four decades, the infant mortality rate in the EU has fallen from over 36 per 1 000 live births (1960) to 5 (2003).

Proportion of population aged 65 and over
In % of total population

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	14.4	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.5
EU-15	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.8	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.5	16.7	16.9	17.0
Euro-zone	14.8	15.0	15.3	15.5	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.4	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.2
Belgium	15.4	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.8	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.1
Czech Republic	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9
Denmark	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.9
Germany	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.9	16.2	16.6	17.1	17.5	18.0
Estonia	12.5	12.9	13.3	13.7	14.1	14.5	14.7	15.0	15.2	15.5	15.9	15.9
Greece	14.4	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.6	15.9	16.2	16.5	16.8	17.2	17.5	17.5
Spain	14.4	14.8	15.1	15.5	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.8	16.9	17.0	16.9	16.8
France	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.3	15.5	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4
Ireland	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.1
Italy	15.8	16.1	16.5	16.9	17.2	17.5	17.8	18.1	18.4	18.7	19.0	19.2
Cyprus	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.7	11.8	11.9
Latvia	12.8	13.2	13.4	13.8	14.1	14.4	14.7	14.8	15.2	15.5	15.9	16.2
Lithuania	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.8	13.2	13.5	13.7	14.1	14.4	14.7	15.0
Luxembourg	13.6	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1
Hungary	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.5
Malta	:	:	11.0	11.4	11.6	:	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.6	12.8	13.0
Netherlands	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.8
Austria	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.5
Poland	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.8	13.0
Portugal	14.2	14.5	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.8
Slovenia	11.4	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.9	13.2	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.5	14.8	15.0
Slovakia	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5
Finland	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.6
Sweden	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2
United Kingdom	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.6	16.0	16.0	16.0
Bulgaria	14.2	14.6	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.6	15.9	16.2	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.1
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12.4	15.7	:	16.3	:
Romania	11.3	11.6	11.8	12.2	12.4	12.7	13.0	13.2	13.5	13.9	14.2	14.4
EFTA	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2
Iceland	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.8
Liechtenstein	10.2	10.5	11.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.8	10.8
Norway	16.2	16.1	16.0	15.9	15.8	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.7

The ageing of the population is becoming gradually more important. Between 1993 and 2003, the share of those aged 65 and over in the total population rose by roughly 2 percentage points in the area of today's EU-25. The increase was even 3 percentage points in some southern, central and eastern countries where usually the values were lower before. In 2004, Italy, Sweden, Greece, Belgium and Germany had the highest shares of people aged 65 and over.

Health and safety

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— healthcare personnel
— ambulatory care and medical treatments
— hospital activities
— lifestyles and health behaviours
— population health status
— morbidity
— disability
— accidents at work
— occupational diseases
— causes of death

The European policy agenda on health

Health is a cross-cutting issue in the European social agenda and an important item in the EU strategy for sustainable development, both of which constitute important elements in the Lisbon strategy.

In May 2000, the Commission proposed a new health strategy, which promotes an integrated approach to health-related initiatives at Community level. On this basis, a new programme of Community action in the field of public health for the period 2003–08 was adopted in 2002. The programme is focused on three main strands of action:

— improving health information and knowledge for the development of public health;
— enhancing the capability of responding rapidly and in a coordinated fashion to threats to health;
— promoting health and preventing disease through addressing health determinants across all policies and activities.

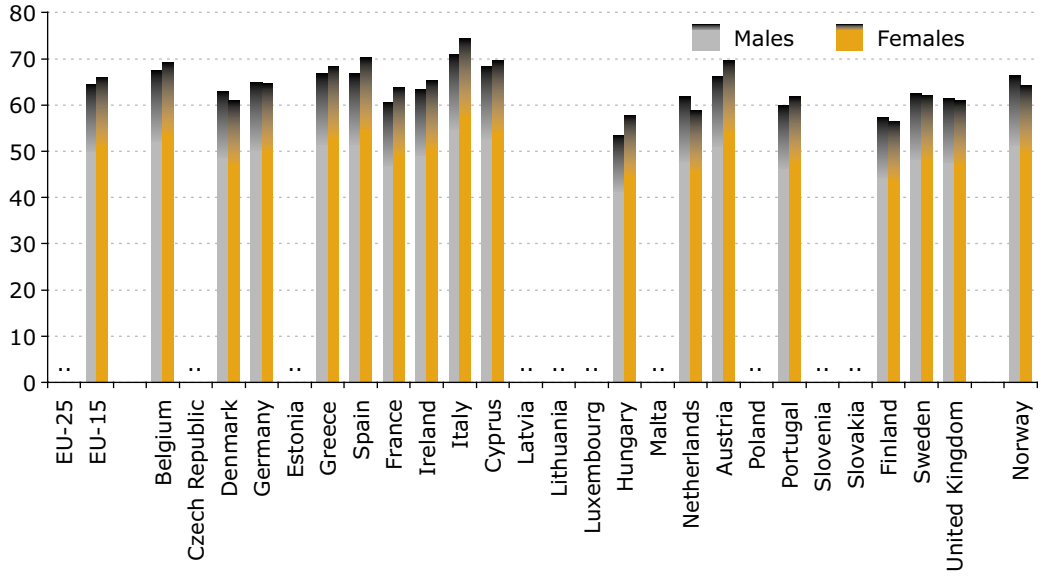
Health and safety at work

Health and safety at work are important dimensions in European social policy. Health at work is not only the absence of accidents or occupational illnesses, but also involves physical, moral and social well-being, which are important for the quality of work and for the productivity of the workforce. A new Community strategy on health and safety at work for the period 2002–06 has been developed, taking into account changes in society and the world of work. The strategy adopts a global approach to well-being at work, based on preventive measures and building partnerships between all players in the areas of employment, health and safety.

Data collection on health and safety

The health and safety statistical data collection of Eurostat responds to the specific requirements that result from the programme of Community action in the field of public health 2003–08 (Decision No 1786/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2002), covering health status, health determinants and health resources. The Commission communication (COM(2005) 115 final) of 6 April 2005 to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on 'healthier, safer, more confident citizens: a health and consumer protection strategy' and on the proposal for a decision of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a programme of Community action in the field of health and consumer protection 2007–13 states the need to expand this European health monitoring. For their part, the European statistics on accidents at work and on occupational diseases respond to the needs

Healthy life years at birth in 2003
Number of years that a newborn is expected to live in a healthy condition

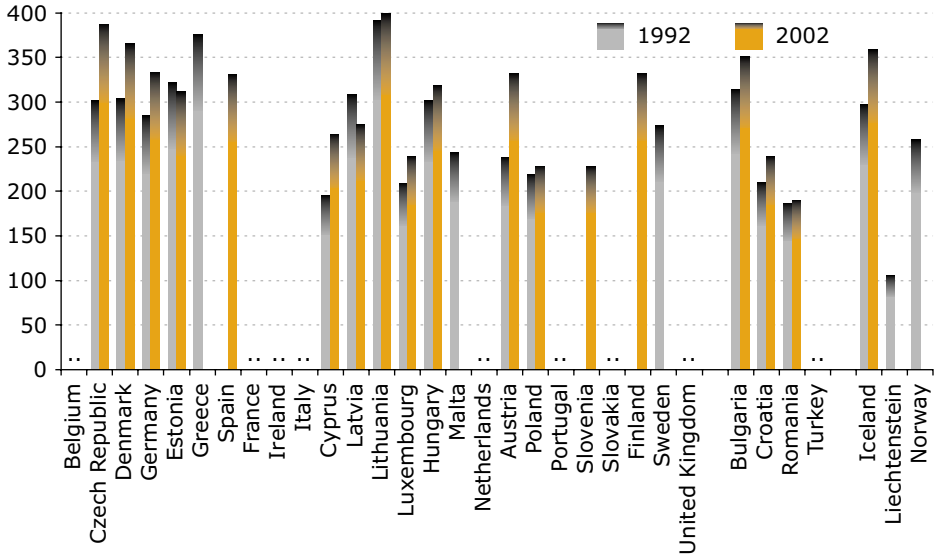


Includes estimated data.

'Healthy life years' is a health expectancy indicator which combines information on mortality and morbidity. The data required are the age-specific prevalence (proportions) of the population in healthy and unhealthy conditions and age-specific mortality information. A healthy condition is defined by the absence of limitations in functioning/disability. The indicator is calculated separately for males and females. The indicator is also called 'disability-free life expectancy'.

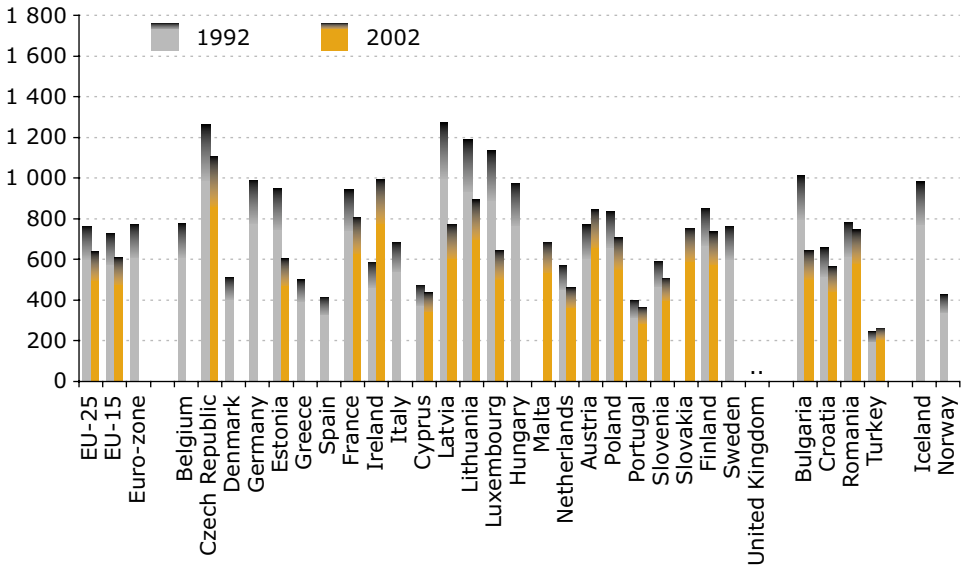
derived from the Community strategy on health and safety at work 2002–06 (Council Resolution 2002/C 161/01 of 3 June 2002). The general emphasis is on the infrastructure for the basic EU system on public health, safety at work and food safety statistics, on harmonisation of concepts, definitions and classifications for the whole area of health information and on improvement of the comparability of data.

Physicians
Per 100 000 inhabitants



Only practising physicians are counted, i.e. those seeing patients either in a hospital, practice or elsewhere.

Hospital beds
Per 100 000 inhabitants

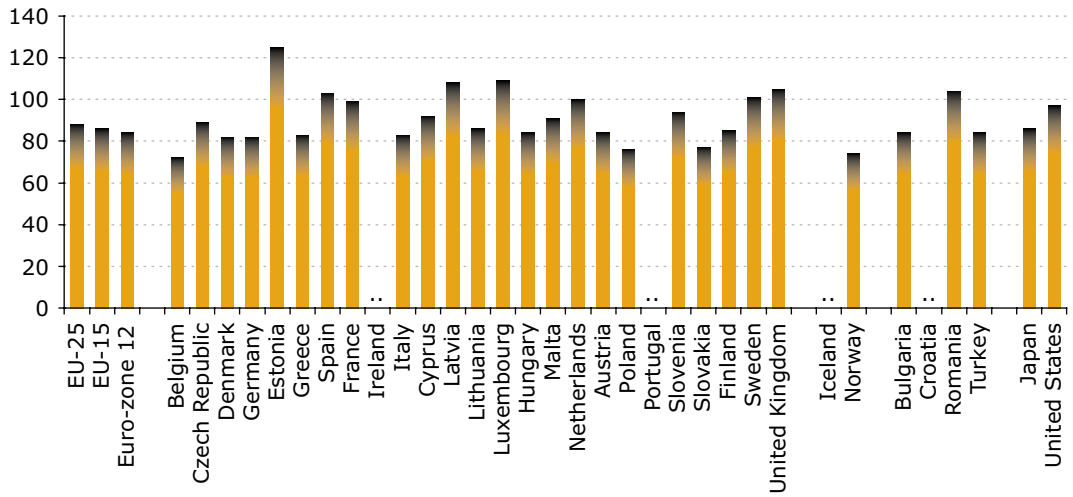


Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal, Iceland: nursing homes and daycare beds are not included. Spain, Italy: beds in military hospitals are not included. Spain: nursing homes and daycare beds are partially included. Ireland, Sweden, United Kingdom: only beds in public hospitals are included. United Kingdom: Eurostat estimates.

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.

Serious accidents at work in 2002

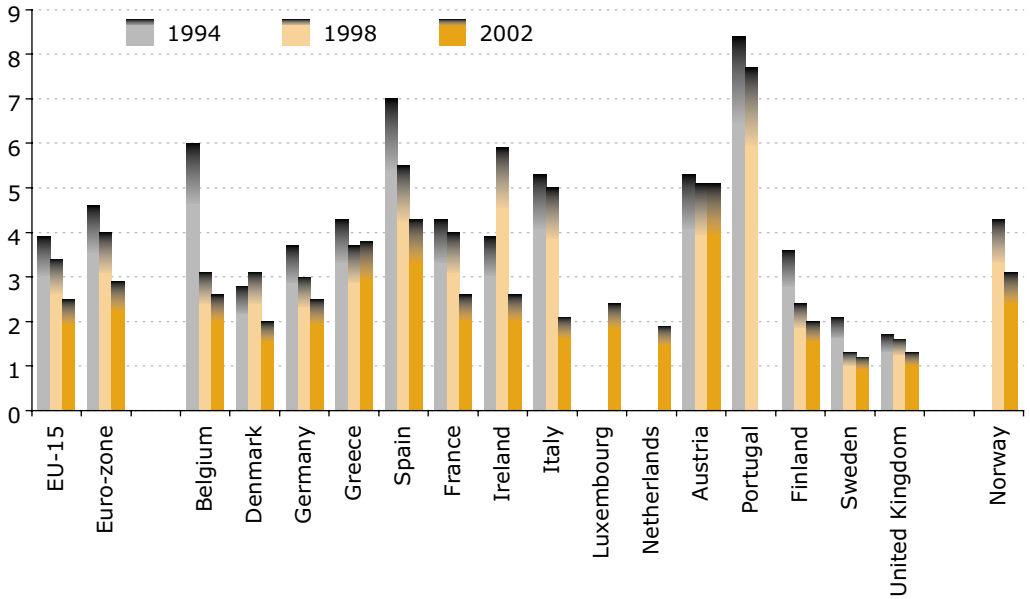
1998 = 100



The index shows the evolution of the incidence rate of serious accidents at work in comparison with 1998 (= 100). The incidence rate = (number of accidents at work with more than three 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 a person's 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.

Fatal accidents at work: incidence rate

Per 100 000 persons employed



Excluding road traffic accidents and transport accidents in the course of work. Employment figures are based on the Eurostat labour force survey.

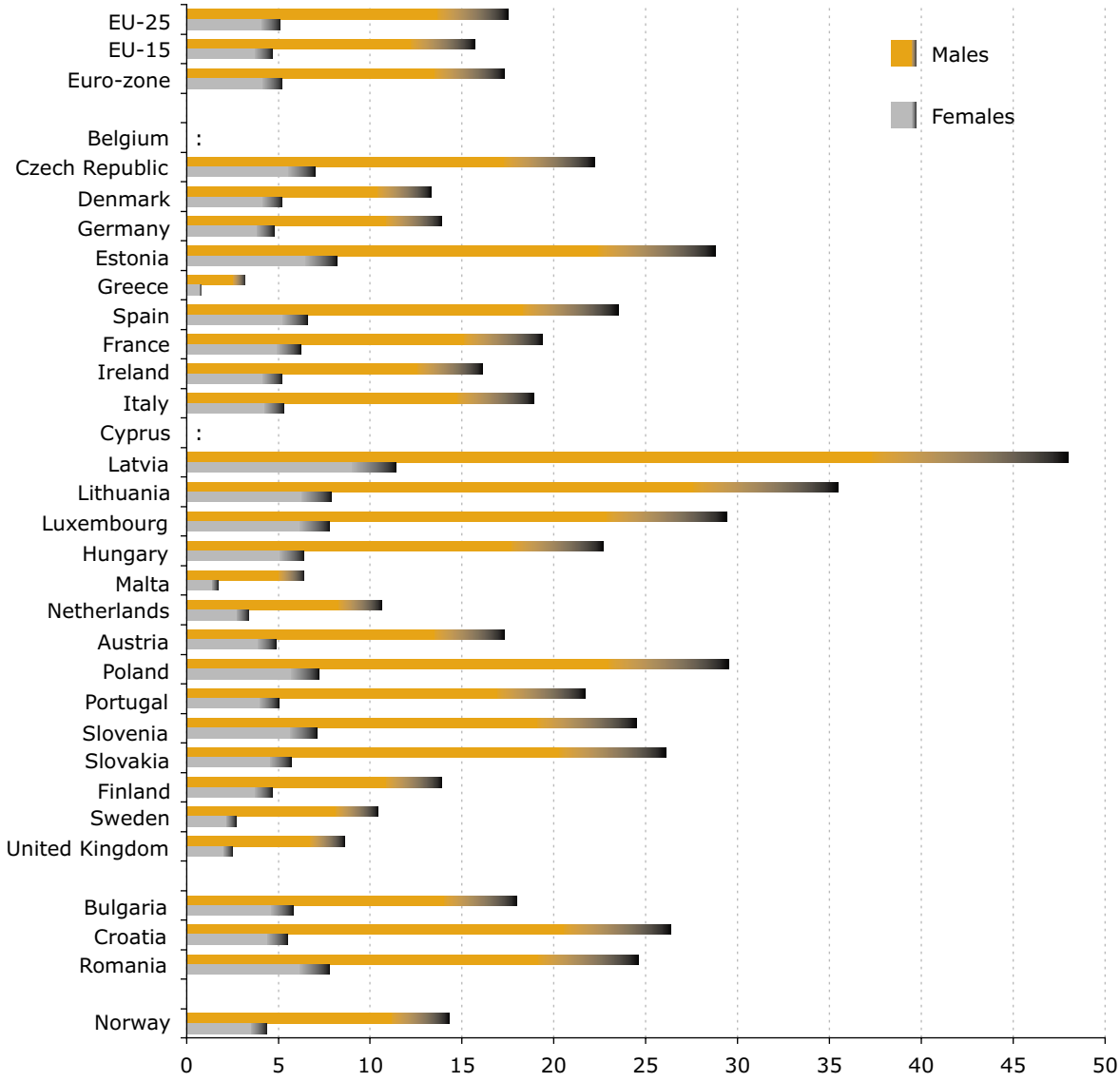
The incidence rate = (number of fatal accidents at work that occurred during the year/number of persons in employment in the reference population) x 100 000. A fatal accident at work is a discrete occurrence in the course of work with physical or mental harm, leading to death within one year of the accident. It excludes accidents on the way to or from work, occurrences having only a medical origin, and occupational diseases. 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.

The developments are carried out in coordination with competent international organisations (WHO, OECD, ILO).

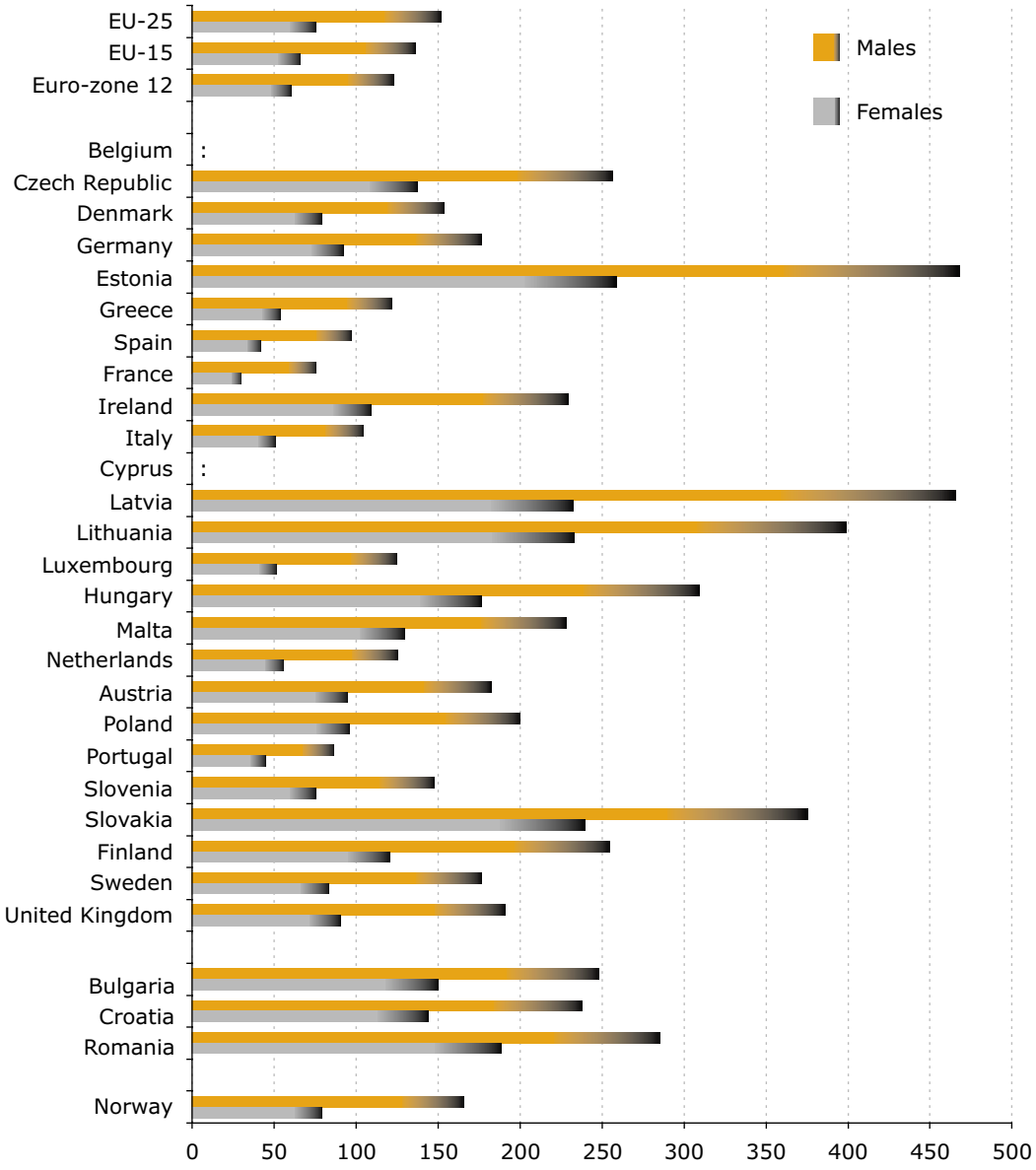
Health expectancies are a group of health indicators combining data on mortality and disability/morbidity. The new structural indicator healthy life years (HLY) measures the number of remaining years that a person of a specific age is still expected to live without any severe or moderate limitation in functioning because of health problems/without any disability. In the EU-15 in 2003, women at birth could expect to live to 66.0 years of age (+ 3.3 % compared with 1999) without any limitation and men to 64.5 years (+ 2.1 %). The value of the HLY in 2003 ranged from less than 60 years in Hungary, the Netherlands (women only), Portugal (men only) and Finland to more than 70 years in Italy and, for women only, Spain (between 68 and 70 for men and women in Cyprus).

Between 1998 and 2002, the incidence rate of serious accidents at work decreased by 12 % in the EU-25, and the incidence rate of fatal accidents at work by 23 %. An accident at work is

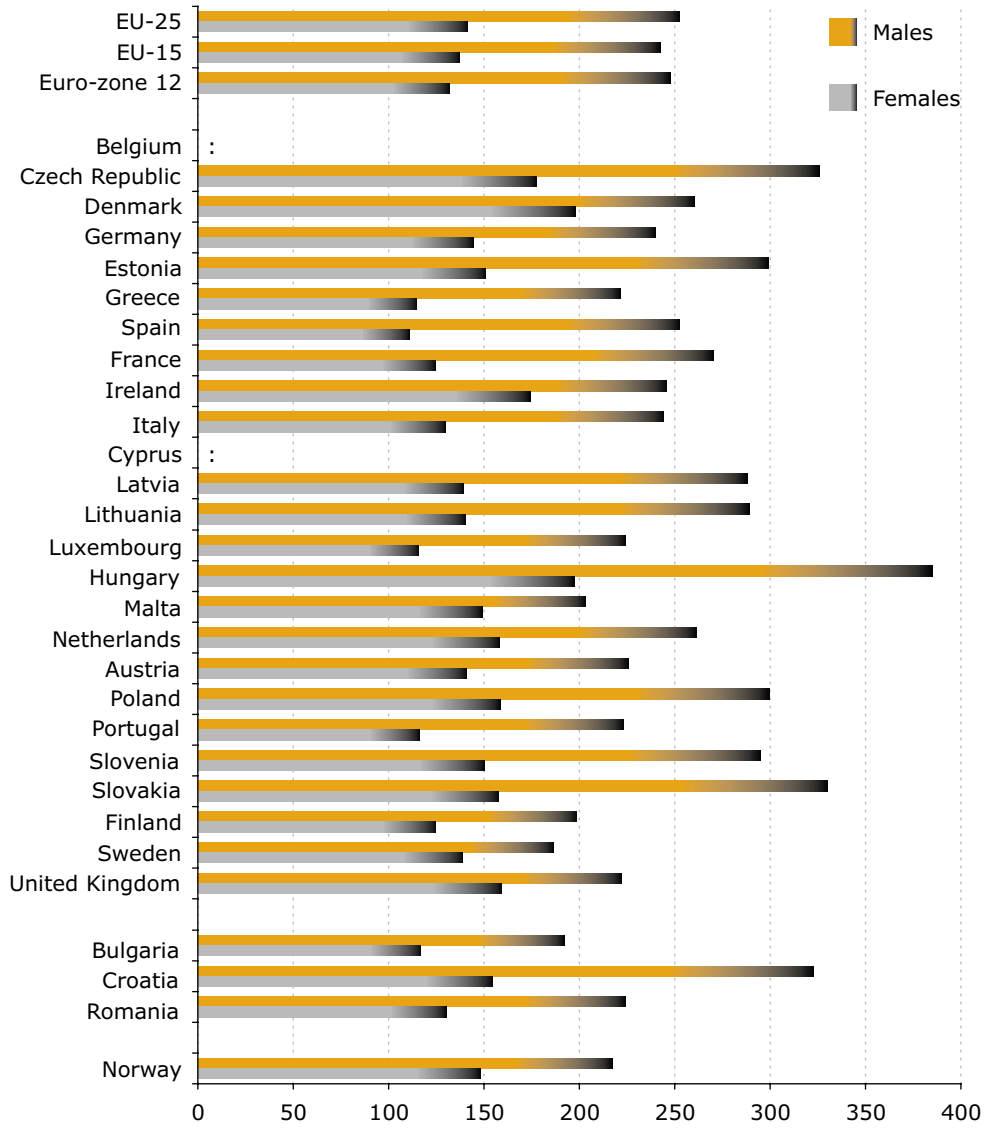
Death in transport accidents in 2000
Per 100 000 persons



Death from ischaemic heart diseases in 2000
Per 100 000 persons



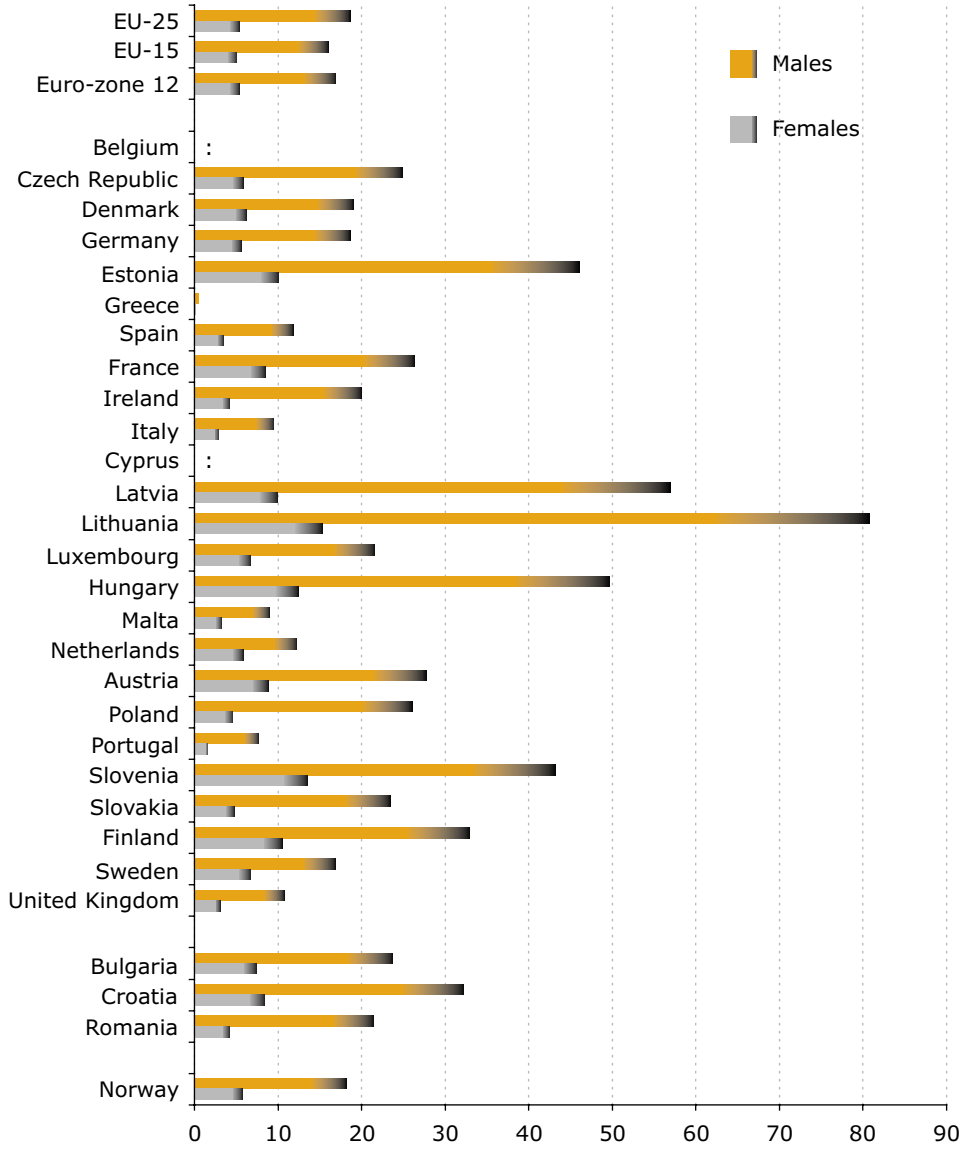
Death from cancer in 2000
Per 100 000 persons



an occurrence in the course of work that leads to physical or mental harm; it excludes accidents on the way to or from work, occurrences having only a medical origin and occupational diseases.

A comparison of the data for 1994 and 2000 shows a decrease in the standard death rates from cancer, ischaemic heart diseases, suicide and transport accidents. There are large differences between the standard death rates for men and women. In the 25 countries that form the EU today, the standard death rate from cancer for men (2000: 253 per 100 000 persons) was higher than the rate for women (141). In 2000, the standard death rate from ischaemic heart diseases was about twice as high for men (152) as for women (76). For the standard death rates from suicide and from transport accidents, the values for men were more than three times higher than those for women (19 for men and 5 for women, and 17 for men and 5 for women, respectively).

Death by suicide in 2000
Per 100 000 persons



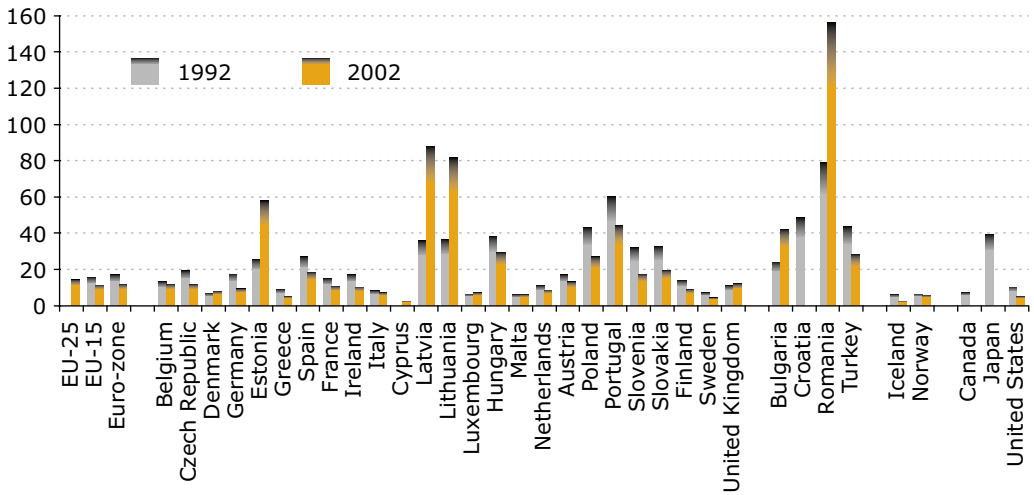
Greece 0.4 (males), 0.1 (females).

'Incidence' is a measure of the number of new cases arising in a population in a given period. It can be expressed as the number of new cases of a disease (or disorder) per 100 000 inhabitants in a given year. Compared with the situation in 1992, the incidence of tuberculosis has decreased in most European countries, in some of them substantially. Only six countries see an increase in the incidence of tuberculosis.

The Baltic countries report the highest rates within the 25 countries of today's European Union: Latvia (88 per 100 000 inhabitants), Lithuania (82) and Estonia (59). These values are more than double those of 1992. Among the EU-15 countries, only Portugal recorded a high value in 2002 (44). Lowest values are reported by Cyprus and Sweden.

Tuberculosis and salmonellosis are communicable diseases. Communicable or infectious diseases cause, or have the potential to cause, significant morbidity and/or mortality across the EU. Therefore, the exchange of information may provide early warning of threats to public health. Both tuberculosis and salmonellosis are covered by Commission Decision 2002/253/EC of 19 March 2002 which lays down case definitions for the reporting to the Community network. Data for tuberculosis are collected by the EuroTB network.

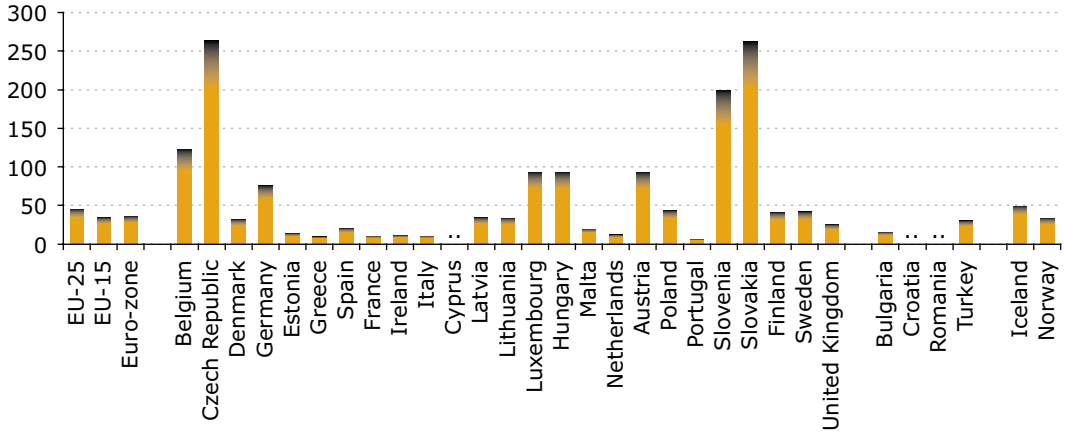
Incidence of tuberculosis
Per 100 000 persons



Source: EuroTB, mainly funded by the European Commission (Health and Consumer Protection DG) and managed jointly by the French Public Health Surveillance Institute (Institut de Veille Sanitaire — InVS) and by the Royal Netherlands Tuberculosis Association (KNCV).

Data on diseases such as tuberculosis 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 are collected in the Member States on a compulsory legal basis. Data for tuberculosis are collected by EuroTB (network supported by the European Commission).

Incidence of salmonellosis in 2003
Per 100 000 persons



Source: Community network on communicable diseases.

Data on diseases such as salmonellosis 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 are collected in the Member States on a compulsory legal basis.

Education

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— educational attainment of the population
— entrants, enrolments, and graduates by age and gender
— level and type of education
— fields of study
— non-national students
— study of foreign languages
— education staff
— class sizes
— expenditure of education
— regional enrolment

Education is crucial

Education, vocational training and lifelong learning play a vital role in the economic and social strategy of Europe. The Lisbon objectives can be attained only with efficient use of resources, quality improvements in the education and training systems and the implementation of a coherent lifelong learning strategy at the national level.

The European Council has adopted strategic goals and objectives for the education and training systems to be attained by 2010. The measurement of the progress towards the objectives requires a wide range of comparable statistics of good quality on educational attainment, enrolment in education and training, graduates, teachers, language learning, mobility and investments.

The European statistical system provides data on education and training which are the basis for indicators measuring the performance of the education and training systems in the Union and monitoring progress towards the knowledge-based economy and society within the broader policy for lifelong learning.

The younger generation is better qualified

By comparing those currently leaving the education system with older generations, it is possible to monitor the trends in educational attainment over a long time period of around 30 years.

Over the last 30 years or so, disparities in attainment levels between the sexes have been reduced throughout the Union. In the younger generation, women have even slightly overtaken men.

Higher qualifications tend to reduce the risk of unemployment

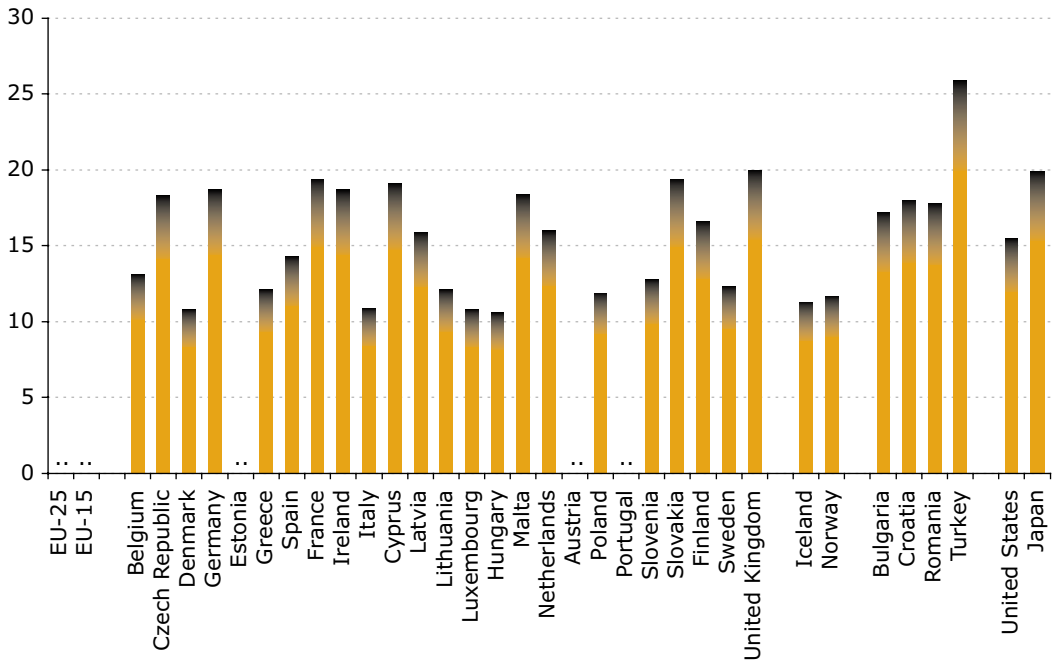
In general, higher education qualifications seem to reduce, albeit to differing degrees, the risk of unemployment in all Member States.

Policy context

'The Community shall contribute to the development of quality education by encouraging cooperation between Member States and, if necessary, by supporting and supplementing their action … .' 'The Community shall implement a vocational training policy which shall support and supplement the action of the Member States … .' (EC Treaty, Title XI, Chapter 3, Articles 149(1) and 150(1), respectively)

In its communication on the future of the European employment strategy (EES), the Commission outlines the need to reduce school failure and dropouts and raise the quality of education as a priority area for the new EES. Such policies should lay the ground for future access to lifelong learning, and remain important challenges for many current and future Member States.

Pupil/teacher ratio in primary education in 2003



Belgium: data exclude the German community and all independent private institutions. Denmark, Iceland: ISCED 2 is included in ISCED 1. Luxembourg, Norway: public sector only. Netherlands: ISCED 1 includes ISCED 0.

The pupil/teacher ratio is calculated by dividing the number of full-time equivalent pupils by the number of full-time equivalent teachers teaching at ISCED level 1. Only teachers in service (including special education teachers) are taken into account. The pupil/teacher ratio is not identical to the average class size as it does not take into account special cases, like the small size of groups of special needs pupils or specialised/minority subject areas, or the difference between the number of hours of teaching provided by teachers and the number of hours of instruction prescribed for pupils, for example in the case where a teacher is working in a shift system.

Pupils and students

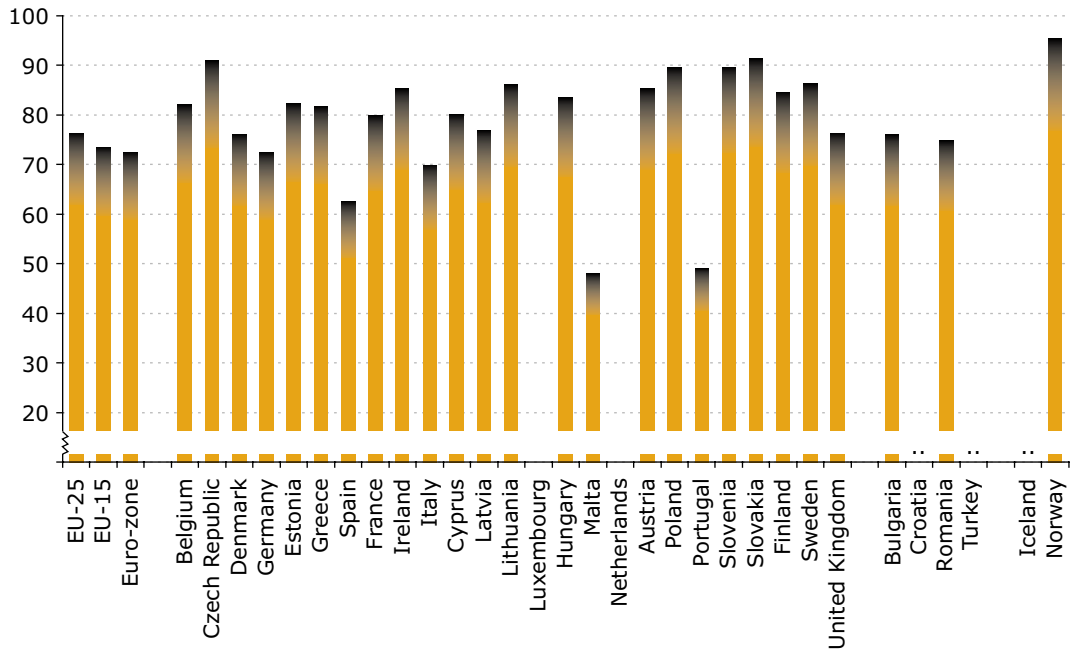
Excluding pre-primary education; in 1 000

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	90 391.1	90 505	90 746.6	92 052.7	91 677.4
EU-15	70 917.2	72 303.1 (e)	73 000.7	73 359.6	73 379.9	73 295.7	:	74 387.9	74 323.2	74 400.4	75 674	75 357
Euro-zone	56 318.5	56 812.2 (e)	5 7104.8	57 018.6	56 882.6	56 758.3	:	56 490.1	56 276.2	56 226.3	56 106.5	56 259.8
Belgium	2 033.1	2 086.8	2 112.6	2 153	2 160	2 168.3	:	2 206.8 (i)	2 234.8 (i)	2 303.5 (i)	2 332.6 (i)	2 373.0 (i)
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 913.9	1 875.2	1 906.2	1 931.8	1 935.3	1 927.7
Denmark	932.8	936.6	942	943	942	954.6	972.7	988.3	1 003	1 029.4	1 046	1 069.4
Germany	13 337.7 (i)	13 629.0 (i)	13 842.0 (i)	14 035.2 (i)	14 209.7 (i)	14 440.7 (i)	14 567.6 (i)	14 580.9 (i)	14 549.3 (i)	14 515.1 (i)	14 510.7 (i)	14 525.4 (i)
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	289.9	295.5	302.9	305.9	304	298.4
Greece	1 859.9	1 891.7	1 889	1 850	1 839.6	1 832.8	1 904.3	1 858.8	1 883.5	1 905.7	1 975.3	1 960.7
Spain	8 773.1	8 813	8 778.4	8 636.7	8 508.9	8 239.1	8 086.8	7 898.3	7 768.6	7 597.3	7 461.2	7 381.6
France	11 911.4	11 998	12 144.7	12 148	12 137.2	12 130.8	12 092.3	12 022	11 933.8	11 849.1	11 791.2	11 884.1
Ireland	886.2	892.3	897.5	893	885.3	886.5	1000	994.1	990.1	986.8	992.2	1 000.8
Italy	9 552.7	9 467	9 572	9 433.1	9 299.7	9 305.5	9 202.3	9 151.1	9 049.2	9 143.6	9 198.7	9 266.2
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	136.0 (i)	:	138.1 (i)	138.0 (i)	139.6 (i)	141.5 (i)	145.9 (i)
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	470.6	484.6	498.6	509.7	510.1	505.8
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	713	739.1	766.8	787.3	796.6	806.8
Luxembourg	48.7 (i)	:	52.3 (i)	54.0 (i)	57.0 (i)	60.2 (i)	62.2 (i)	67.6 (i)	68.7 (i)	70.3 (i)	72.0 (i)	72.9 (i)
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 855.1	1 879.4	1 905.6	1 924.2	1 945.5	1 968.2
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	78.1	77.6	77.9	77.1	78.6
Netherlands	3 533.6	3 539	3 241.1	3 201	3 179.3	3 115.7	3 136	3 122.6	3 171.1	3 217.3	3 208.1	3 238.9
Austria	1 351.6	1 372	1 387.1	1 401.5	1 412.4	1 416	1 426.1	1 442.9	1 458.8	1 463.6	1 422.1	1 429
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	8 866.8	9 002.6	9 073.8	9 152.5	9 153.1	9 077.3
Portugal	2 023.7	2 098.9	2 144.5	2 166	2 134.3	2 085.4	2 076.3	2 019.5	2 015.9	2 002.4	1 963.6	1 934.9
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	385.5 (i)	391.5 (i)	389.4 (i)	403.3 (i)	407.1 (i)	407.7 (i)
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 122.9	1 119	1 122.8	1 114	1 108.5	1 104
Finland	1 006.8	1 024.5	1 043.6	1 047.1	1 059.2	1 077.3	1 100.6	1 125.5	1 152.3	1 171.7	1 178.8	1 192.5
Sweden	1 377	1 623	1 655.7	1 697.9	1 753.3	1 814.3	1 961.9	2 075	2 089.5	2 106.9	2 114.8	2 118.8
United Kingdom	12 288.7	12 931.3	13 298.4	13 700.1	13 801.7	13 768.5	13 231.5	14 834.5	14 954.5	15 037.9	16 406.7	16 043
Iceland	62	:	:	67	67.2	68	71.3	71.6	73.5	74.4	76.8	80
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	5	5.2	:	:	4.5	:	:	5.9 (i)
Norway	850	:	895	858	865.2	884	957.8	980.8	989.3	993.1	1 005.2	1 036.2
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 403.9	1 389.5	1 357.1	1 322	1 274.9	1 273.9
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	725.2
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	4 019.8 (i)	4 006.4 (i)	3 962.1 (i)	3 954.2 (i)	3 938.5 (i)	3 914.7
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13 570.9	13 168.8	14 893.2	15 389.1	15 564.9
United States	56 564	57 979	58 573	59 225	59 781	60 622	61 816.1	62 795.2	62 323.3	63 652.7	64 440.4	65 738
Japan	:	:	22 842	22 409	22 346	:	21 367.7	20 907.6	20 582.9	20 254.1	19 956.3	19 646.2

Belgium: data exclude independent private institutions. Germany, Slovenia, Romania: ISCED 6 missing. Luxembourg, Cyprus, Liechtenstein: most tertiary students study abroad and are not included.

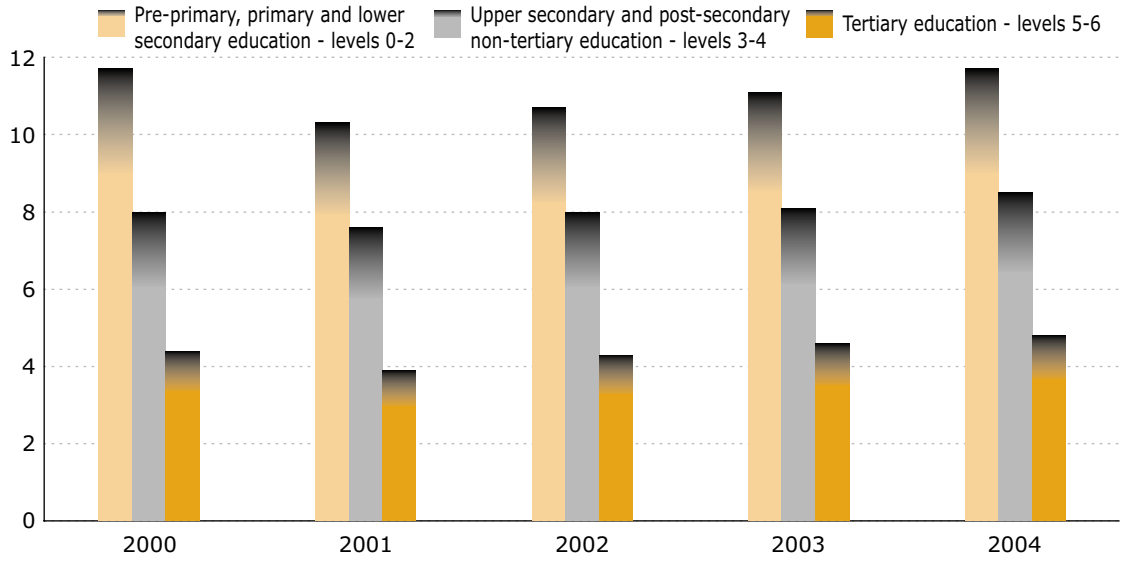
This table includes the total number of persons who are enrolled in the regular education system in each country. It covers all levels of education from primary education to postgraduate studies. It corresponds to the target population for education policy.

Youth education attainment level — total in 2004
Percentage of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least upper secondary education



The indicator 'youth education attainment level' is defined as the percentage of young people aged 20 to 24 years having attained at least upper secondary education attainment level, i.e. with an education level ISCED 3-4 minimum (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding no answers to the questions 'highest level of education or training attained'. Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU Labour force survey (LFS).

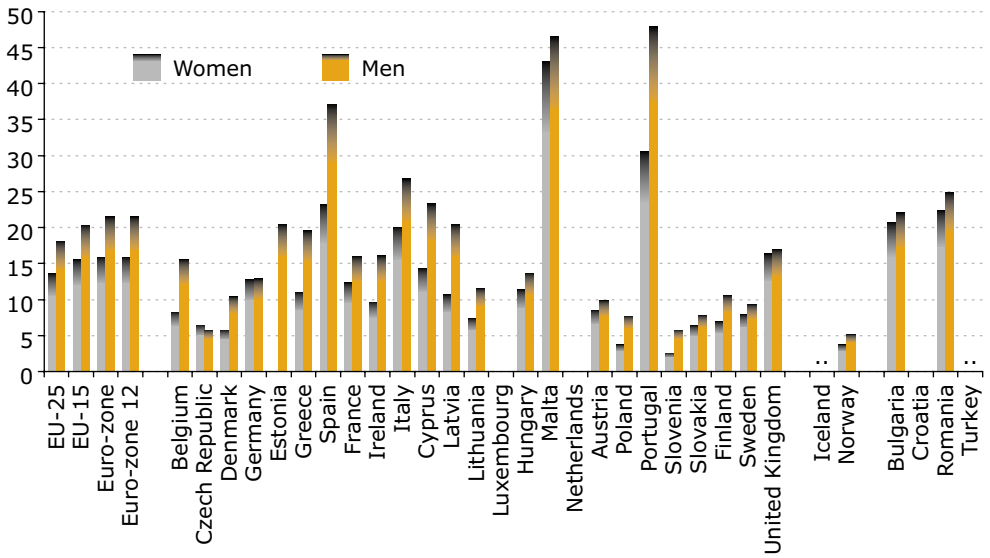
Unemployment rates in the EU-25 by level of education (1)
Population aged 25 to 59; in %



(1) Levels according to ISCED 97.

The indicators focus on the 25–59-year-olds. They show the 'probability' of being without a job for those who would like to have one broken down by level of education. The indicators provide a measure of difficulties that people with different levels of education have to face in the labour market and offer an initial idea of the impact of education in reducing the chances of being unemployed.

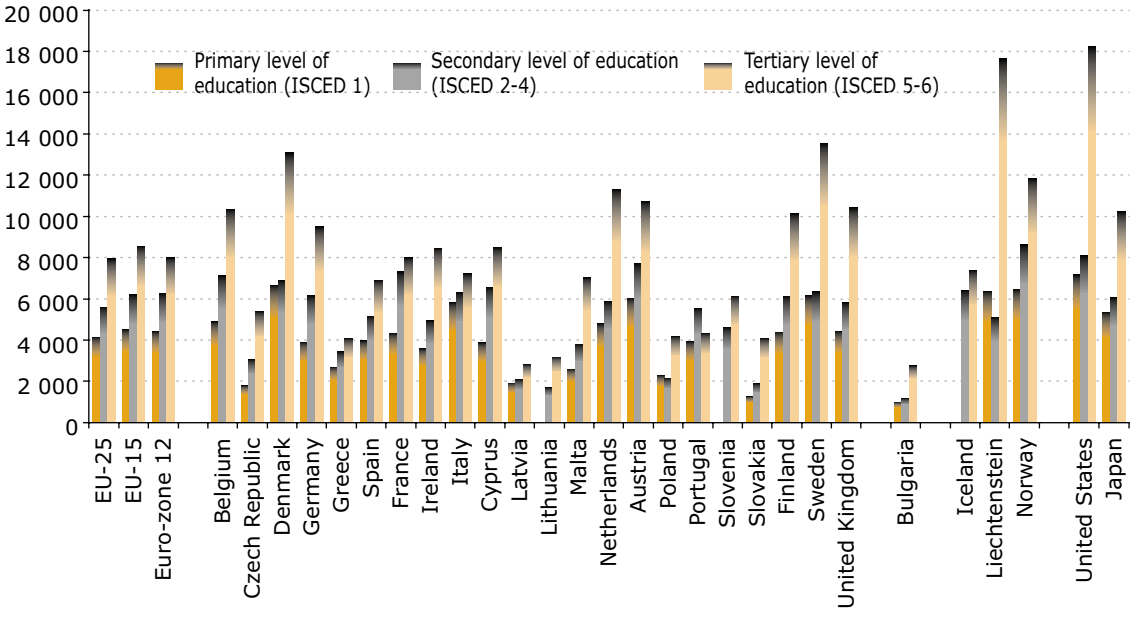
Early school-leavers aged 18 to 24 in 2004
In % of the total population of the same age group



Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, United Kingdom, Iceland: provisional data.

The ages 17 to 19 are the typical ages for finishing upper secondary education in the EU countries. Eurostat reports the percentages of young people just above this last age who have no (completed) upper secondary education and who are currently not in any education or training either.

Annual expenditure on public and private educational institutions per pupil/student in 2002
By level of education; in PPS, based on full-time equivalents



Expenditure per pupil/student in public institutions measures how much central, regional and local levels of government, private households, religious institutions and firms spend per pupil/student. It includes expenditure for personnel and other current and capital expenditure.

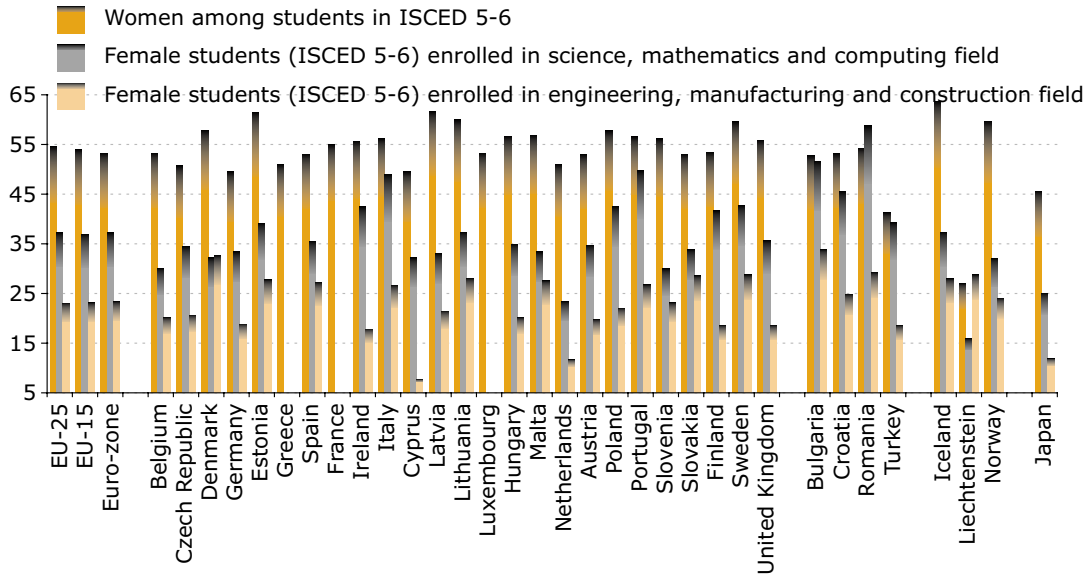
Students
Tertiary education; in 1 000

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14 891.7	15 206.8	15 737.2	16 328.7	16 887.3
EU-15	10 113.9	10 845.1	11 512.7	11 810.4 (e)	11 933.1	12 265.9	12 163.3 (i)	12 721.2	12 764.4	13 020.5	13 399.7	13 815.8
Euro-zone 12	8 371.3	8 929.5	9 444.6	9 581.2 (e)	9 684.6	9 918.8	:	9 919.2	10 003.1	10 204.2	10 372.2	10 685.3
Belgium	285.9	307.1	322.4	353	358.2	360.9	:	351.8 (i)	355.7 (i)	359.3 (i)	367.0 (i)	374.7 (i)
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	196	215	231.2	253.7	260	284.5	287
Denmark	150.2	164.4	169.6	170	166.5	180.4	183.3	190	189.2	190.8	195.3	201.7
Germany	2 033.7 (i)	2 112.6 (i)	2 132.2 (i)	2 155.7 (i)	2 144.2 (i)	2 131.9 (i)	2 097.7 (i)	2 087.0 (i)	2 054.8 (i)	2 083.9 (i)	2 159.7 (i)	2 242.4 (i)
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	39	43.1	48.7	53.6	57.8	60.6	63.6
Greece	199.7	299	314	:	329.2	363.2	374.1	387.9	422.3	478.2	529.2	561.5
Spain	1 301.7	1 370.7	1 469.5	1 527	1 591.9	1 684.4	1 746.2	1 786.8	1829	1 833.5	1 832.8	1 840.6
France	1 840.3	1 952	2 083.2	2 073	2 091.7	2 062.5	2 027.4	2 012.2	2 015.3	2 031.7	2 029.2	2 119.1
Ireland	101.1	108.4	117.6	122	128.3	134.6	142.8	151.1	160.6	166.6	176.3	181.6
Italy	1 533.2	1 615	1 770.3	1 791.7	1 775.2	1 892.5	1 869.1	1 797.2	1 770	1 812.3	1 854.2	1 913.4
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	10.0 (i)	:	10.8 (i)	10.4 (i)	11.9 (i)	13.9 (i)	18.3 (i)
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	62	70.2	82	91.2	102.8	110.5	118.9
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	84	96.4	107.4	121.9	135.9	148.8	167.6
Luxembourg	1.0 (i)	:	1.8 (i)	:	1.7 (i)	1.8 (i)	1.8 (i)	2.7 (i)	2.4 (i)	2.5 (i)	3.0 (i)	3.1 (i)
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	203	254.7	279.4	307.1	330.5	354.4	390.5
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.8	6.3	7.4	7.3	8.9
Netherlands	493.6	507	532.4	503	491.7	469	461.4	469.9	487.6	504	516.8	526.8
Austria	216.5	221	227.4	234	239	240.6	247.5	252.9	261.2	264.7	223.7	229.8
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 191.1	1 399.1	1 579.6	1 775	1 906.3	1 983.4
Portugal	190.9	247.5	276.4	301	319.5	350.9	351.8	356.8	373.7	387.7	396.6	400.8
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	53.0 (i)	68.1 (i)	79.1 (i)	83.8 (i)	91.5 (i)	99.2 (i)	101.5 (i)
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	102	112.8	122.9	135.9	143.9	152.2	158.1
Finland	173.7	188.2	197.4	205	214	226.5	250	262.9	270.2	279.6	283.8	291.7
Sweden	207.3	222.8	234.5	245.9	261.2	275.2	280.7	335.1	346.9	358	382.9	414.7
United Kingdom	1 385.1	1 528.4	1 664	1 813.3	1 820.8	1 891.5	1 938.4	2 081	2 024.1	2 067.3	2 240.7	2 287.8
Iceland	6	:	:	7	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.5	9.7	10.2	11.6	13.3
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	0.1	0.1	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.4
Norway	154	:	177	173	180.4	185.3	183	187.5	190.9	189.9	197.1	212.4
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	263	260.5	270.1	261.3	247	228.4	230.5
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	121.7
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	354.0 (i)	360.6 (i)	407.7 (i)	452.6 (i)	533.2 (i)	582.2 (i)	643.9
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 464.7	1 015.4	1 607.4	1 677.9	1 918.5
United States	14 359	14 486	14 305	14 279	14 262	14 300	13 284	13 769.4	13 202.9	13 595.6	15 928	16 611.7
Japan	:	:	3 841	3 918	3 945	:	3 963.7	3 940.8	3 982.1	3 972.5	3 966.7	3 984.4
Canada	1 943	2 633	2 662	1 784	1 763	1 717	1 179	1 193	:	:	:	:

Belgium: data exclude independent private institutions. Germany, Slovenia, Romania: ISCED 6 missing. Cyprus, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein: most students study abroad and are not included.

This table includes the total number of persons who are enrolled in tertiary education (including university and non-university studies) in the regular education system in each country. It corresponds to the target population for policy in higher education. It provides an indication of the number of persons who had access to tertiary education and are expected to complete their studies, contributing to an increase in the educational attainment level of the population in the country in case they continue to live and work in the country at the end of their studies.

Women among tertiary students in 2003
Total of science, mathematics, computing-engineering, manufacture and construction; in %

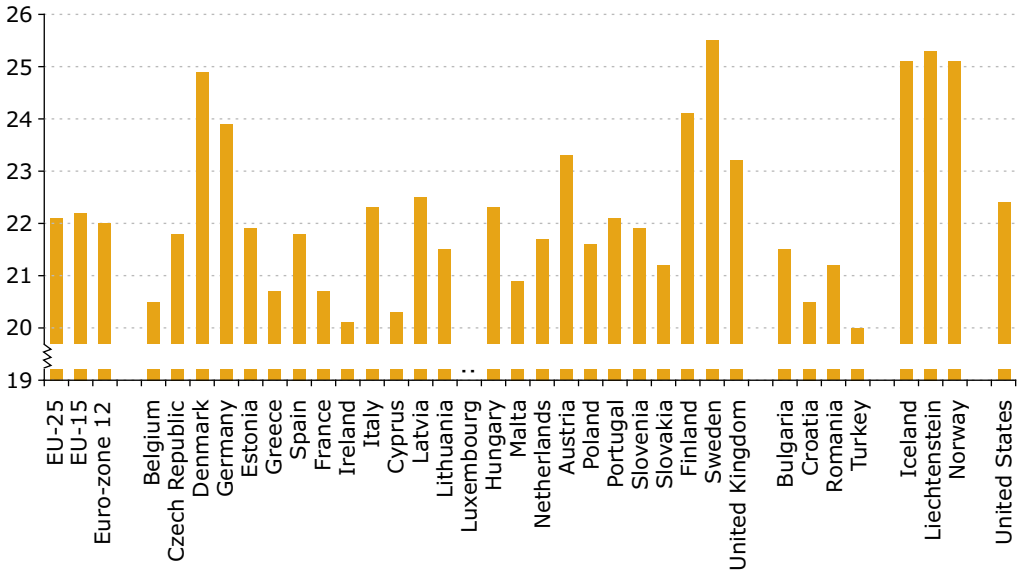


Data extracted on 16 August 2005. Belgium: data exclude independent private institutions. Germany, Slovenia: ISCED 6 missing. Luxembourg, Cyprus: most tertiary students study abroad and are not included.

This indicator presents the percentage of women among all students in tertiary education irrespective of field of education and among all students in the fields of mathematics, science and computing and in the fields of engineering, manufacturing and construction. The levels and fields of education and training used follow the 1997 version of the international standard classification of education (ISCED 97) and the Eurostat manual of fields of education and training (1999).

Throughout almost the entire European Union, there are more women than men among tertiary students. Germany is the only exception.

Median age in tertiary education in 2003
Years

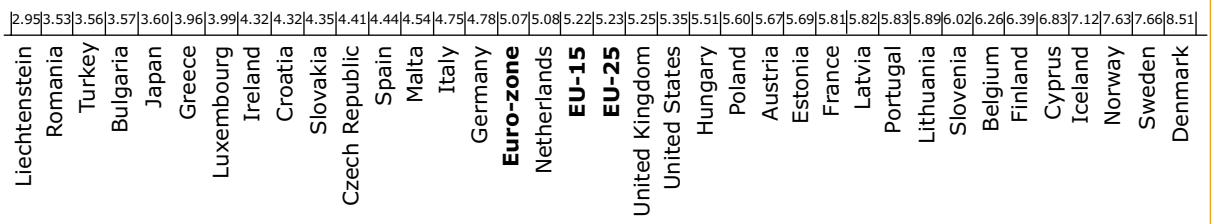


Belgium: data exclude independent private institutions. Germany, Slovenia: ISCED 6 missing. Luxembourg, Cyprus: most tertiary students study abroad and are not included.

The median age of a given population is the age separating the group into two halves of equal size. In the case of this indicator, it means that half of the student population, i.e. persons enrolled in tertiary education (ISCED levels 5 and 6), is younger than the median age and the other half is older.

Total public expenditure on education in 2002

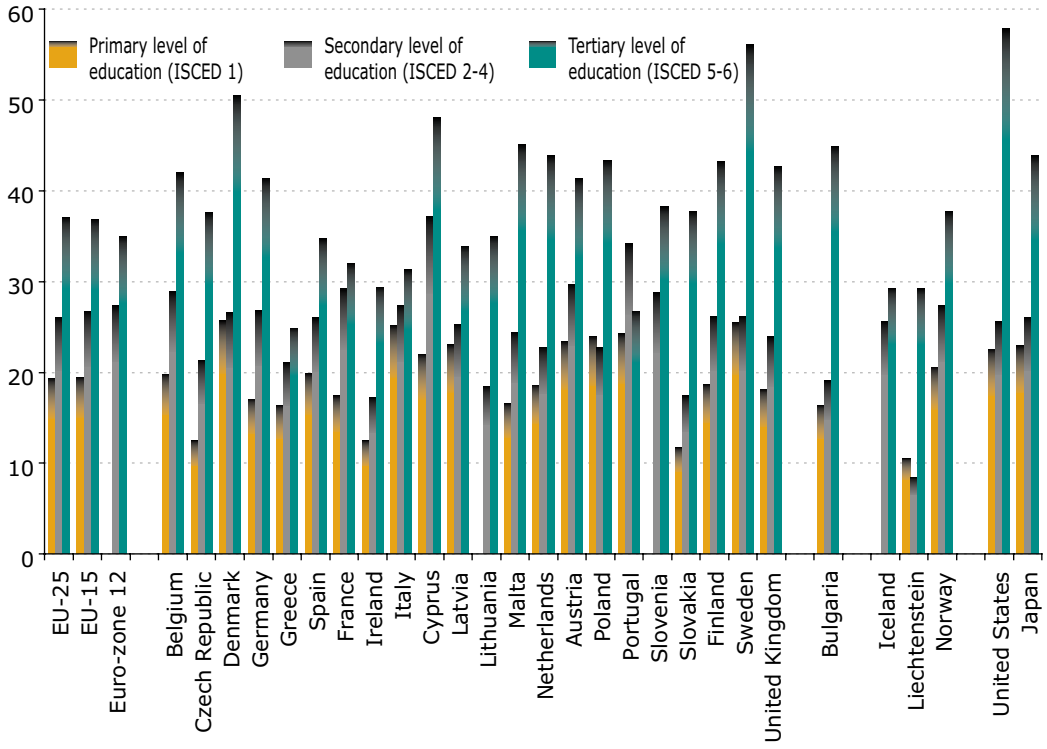
In % of GDP



Generally, the public sector funds education either by bearing directly the current and capital expenses of educational institutions (direct expenditure for educational institutions) or by supporting students and their families with scholarships and public loans as well as by transferring public subsidies for educational activities to private firms or non-profit organisations (transfers to private households and firms). Both types of transaction together are reported as total public expenditure on education.

Annual expenditure on public and private educational institutions compared to GDP per capita in 2002

By level of education; in %, based on full-time equivalents



Source: Unesco/OECD/Eurostat data collection.

The annual expenditure on public and private educational institutions per pupil/student compared to GDP per capita relates the resources (e.g. expenditure for personnel, other current and capital expenditure) being devoted to education in public and private educational institutions to the overall economic welfare of a country. It is based on full-time equivalent enrolment. The use of GDP per capita allows the comparison of levels of economic activity of different sized economies (per capita) irrespective of their price levels (in PPS).

Continuing vocational training

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— training policy and management of training
— training courses and 'other' forms of training
— training and non-training enterprises
— participation in courses
— working time spent on courses
— cost and funding of training courses
— fields and providers of training courses
— evaluation of training
— introduction of new technologies and training

Developing human capital

Indicators of investment in human capital are becoming increasingly important, since they reflect the personal and economic impact of keeping the qualifications of the workforce up to date. Developing abilities and skills through continuing vocational training at work is an essential part of lifelong learning and reflects the emphasis enterprises place on the qualifications of their staff.

Policy context

'Community action shall aim to … facilitate access to vocational training …; stimulate cooperation on training between educational or training establishments and firms.' (EC Treaty, Title XI, Chapter 3, Article 150(2))

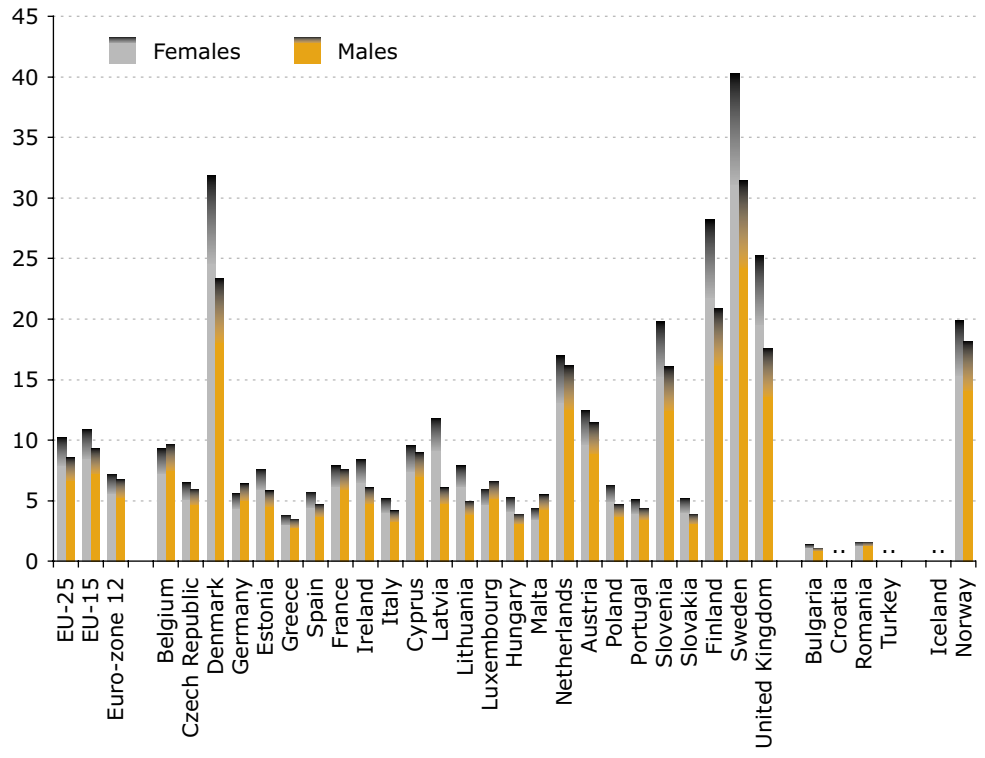
The Commission communication of November 2001 entitled 'Making a European area of lifelong learning a reality' underlines in paragraph 1.1 that the 'Lisbon European Council confirmed lifelong learning as a basic component of the European social model'. Learning is no longer given weight only in the area of education; it is also seen as a critical factor in the areas of employment and social security, economic performance and competitiveness extended to the whole life cycle. This perception reflects the long-term strategy of the Lisbon Summit to strengthen employment and social cohesion in a knowledge-based society and economy.

The Council resolution of 24 June 2003 on social and human capital underlines the importance of learning and training at work in building social and human capital in the

knowledge-based society. Special reference is made to '… the importance of ensuring that all workers within their specific enterprises and organisations are fully involved and properly trained … which can help facilitate change, and are thus aware of the benefits in terms of improved competitiveness and quality of working life; …'. The resolution also highlights '… the problem of well-educated/trained people having more possibilities and, in reality, more access to learning opportunities than less well-educated/trained people, who should most benefit from training, such as women and older workers: …'.

The new European employment strategy (EES), agreed on 22 July 2003, has been revised to better account for the needs of an enlarged European Union, to react better to the challenges facing a modern labour market, and to contribute better to the Lisbon strategy. Two key specific guidelines within the EES tackle the need to improve skill levels through lifelong learning. The guidelines call upon Member States to address labour shortages and skill bottlenecks. Member States are also encouraged to implement comprehensive lifelong learning strategies in order to equip all individuals with the skills required for a modern workforce, and to reduce skill mismatch and bottlenecks in the labour market. The guidelines state that policies will aim to achieve an increase in investment in human resources, in particular through a significant increase in investment by enterprises in the training of adults.

Lifelong learning in 2004
Percentage of the adult female/male population (25 to 64) participating in education and training



EU-25, EU-15, euro-zone, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom: provisional data.

Lifelong learning
Percentage of the adult population (25 to 64) participating in education and training

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.9 (e)	7.9 (e)	8	9.3 (b)	9.4 (p)
EU-15	:	:	:	5.7 (e)	5.7 (e)	:	8.2 (e)	8.5 (e)	8.4 (e)	8.5	10.0 (b)	10.1 (p)
Euro-zone	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.7 (e)	5.7 (e)	5.5 (e)	5.5	7.0 (b)	7.0 (p)
Euro-zone 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.5 (e)	5.6 (e)	5.5 (e)	5.5	7.0 (b)	7.0 (p)
Belgium	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3	4.4	6.9 (b)	6.8	7.3	6.5	8.5	9.5 (b)
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.9	5.4 (b)	6.3
Denmark	15.6	15.1	16.8	18	18.9	19.8	19.8	20.8	17.8	18.4	25.7 (b)	27.6
Germany	:	:	:	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.8	6.0 (i)	6.0 (p)
Estonia	:	:	:	:	4.3	6.3	6.5	6	5.2	5.2	6.2	6.7
Greece	1.1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	3.7 (b)	3.7 (p)
Spain	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	5.1	5.1	4.9	5	5.8	5.2
France	3	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	7.4 (b)	7.8
Ireland	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.2	:	:	:	:	7.7	9.7 (b)	7.2 (p)
Italy	3.3 (b)	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.7 (p)
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.7	7.9 (b)	9.3
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.2	8.1	9.1
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.9	2.8	3.6	3.3 (b)	4.5	6.5 (b)
Luxembourg	2.6	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.8	5.1 (b)	5.3	4.8	5.3	7.7	6.3 (b)	6.3 (p)
Hungary	:	:	:	:	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.1	3	3.2	6.0 (b)	4.6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.2	5.0 (b)
Netherlands	14.3	13.6	13.1	12.5	12.6	12.9	13.6	15.6	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.5 (p)
Austria	:	:	7.7	7.9	7.8	:	9.1	8.3	8.2	7.5	12.5 (b)	12
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.8	4.3	5	5.5 (b)
Portugal	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.1 (b)	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.7	4.8 (b)
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.6	9.1	15.1 (b)	17.9
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9	4.8 (b)	4.6
Finland	:	:	:	16.3	15.8	16.1	17.6	19.6 (b)	19.3	18.9	25.3 (b)	24.6
Sweden	:	:	:	26.5	25	:	25.8	21.6	17.5 (b)	18.4	34.2 (b)	35.8
United Kingdom	10.8	11.5	:	:	:	:	19.2	21.1	21.7	22.3	21.3	21.3 (p)
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.1	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	0.9	1	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6 (b)
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	14.1	15.7	16.5	19.3	20.2	23.5	23.5	24	24.0 (p)	:
Norway	:	:	:	16.5	16.4	:	:	13.3	14.2	13.3	19.6 (b)	19.1

Lifelong learning refers to persons aged 25 to 64 who stated that they received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding those who did not answer the question on 'participation in education and training'. Both the numerator and the denominator come from the EU labour force survey. The information collected relates to all education or training whether or not relevant to the respondent's current or possible future job.

Age is not an impediment to access and achievement of education or training. The Nordic countries of Europe reached the highest levels of persons between 25 and 64 years that have had training.

People in the labour market

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— employment by main characteristics (sector of activity, occupation, professional status, age and sex)
— hours worked
— full-time and part-time work
— temporary work
— work at asocial hours
— unemployment by main characteristics (duration, characteristics of last job, age, sex, level of education)
— employment and unemployment rates
— labour market and composition of the household

Labour market statistics are at the heart of EU policies

Employment is having an ever-important political profile for the European Union. Labour market statistics are now at the heart of many EU policies.

An employment chapter was introduced into the Amsterdam Treaty in 1997. The extraordinary European Council of Luxembourg in November 1997 endorsed an ambitious European employment strategy aiming at the reduction of unemployment and the sustainable increase of employment rates, as well as the reduction of gender gaps.

The Lisbon Summit (spring 2000) put full employment with more and better jobs on the European agenda. For the year 2010, it set targets for the total and female employment rate:

— 70 % for the total employment rate;
— 60 % for the female employment rate.

The Stockholm Council (spring 2001) subsequently added the employment target for persons aged between 55 and 64 years to reach 50 % by 2010. It also fixed the intermediate objectives (for 2005) of 67 % for the total employment rate and 57 % for the female employment rate.

The labour force survey: an indispensable tool for observing the labour market

In this context, the role of the EU labour force survey (LFS) has gained steadily in importance. It is now universally recognised as an indispensable tool for observing labour market developments and for taking appropriate policy measures. The LFS is the only source of information in these areas to provide data that are truly comparable. The definitions and methods are harmonised for all Member States. The LFS is the main source of data for this section. Employment growth results are based on national accounts (ESA 95 transmission programme).

Comparable data on Europe's labour market

An objective of the LFS is to report on the EU's population of working age (15 to 64 years) which is composed of persons in employment, unemployed persons and economically inactive persons. The LFS provides comprehensive information on these three categories. It describes the employment situation of employed persons by reporting, for example, on their education, the branches in which they work, and their occupation, as well as on part-time work, the duration of the work contract and the search for a new job. The year 2005 marks the end of the transition from a spring to a quarterly continuous LFS for all Member States. Therefore, the data presented in the Eurostat yearbook refer either to annual averages (using estimations for missing quarters) or to the situation in spring (one reference quarter).

Employment growth
Annual percentage change of the employed population

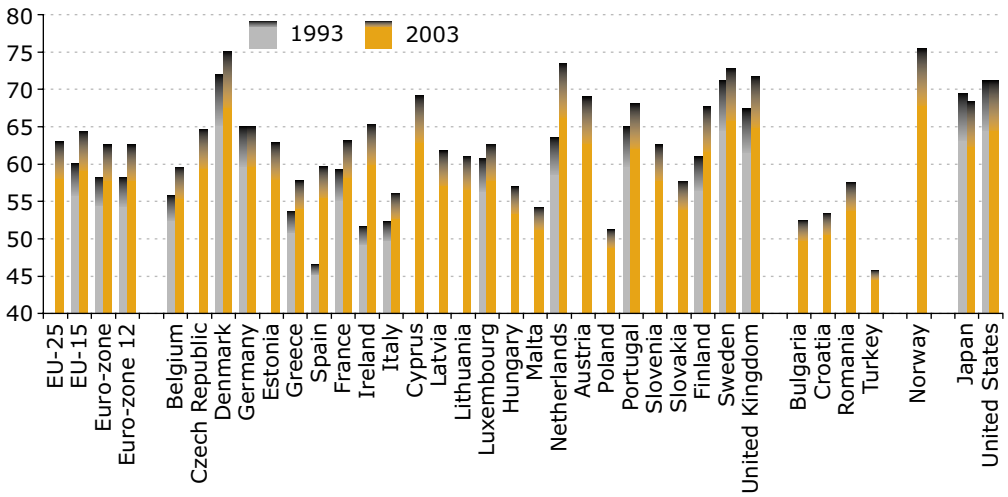
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	1.0 (e)	1.7 (e)	1.2 (e)	1.4 (e)	1.1	0.3	0.2
EU-15	:	-1.6	-0.1	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.8	1.7	2	1.3	0.5	0.3
Euro-zone	-0.9	-1.7	-0.4	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.4	0.5	0.1
Belgium	-0.1	-0.6	-0.4	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.5	-0.3	0
Czech Republic	:	:	:	0.7	0.2	-0.7	-1.4	-2.1	-0.7	-0.1	0.8	-0.6
Denmark	-0.8	-1.5	1.4	1.7	0.4	0.8	1.6	2.1	0.3	0.3	-0.4	-0.9
Germany	-1.5	-1.3	-0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	1.1	1.2	1.8	0.4	-0.6	-1
Estonia	-6	-7.9	-3.4	-6.1	-2.3	0	-1.9	-4.4	-1.5	0.8	1.3	1.5
Greece	1.4 (e)	0.8 (e)	1.9 (e)	0.9	-0.5	-2.2	7.5	0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.1	1.4
Spain	-1.4	-2.8	-0.5	1.9	1.3	2.9	3.9	3.5	3.5	2.4	1.5	1.8
France	-0.6	-1.3	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.5	2	2.7	1.7	0.7	-0.1
Ireland	0.3 (e)	1.4 (e)	3.2 (e)	4.4	3.6	5.6	8.6	6.3	4.6	3	1.8	2
Italy	-0.5	-2.5	-1.5	-0.1	0.6	0.4	1	1.1	1.9	2	1.8	1.2
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	-0.3	1	1.3	2.8	1.9 (f)	1.4 (f)	0.9 (f)
Latvia	-7.4	-6.9	-10	-10	-1.9	4.4	-0.3	-1.8	-2.9	2.2	2.3	1
Lithuania	-2.3	-4.1	-5.8	-1.9	0.9	0.6	-0.8	-0.5	-3.7	-4.1	-7.4	2.4
Luxembourg	2.8	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.2	4.5	5	5.7	5.7	3	1.8
Hungary	:	:	:	:	-0.5	0.1	1.8	3.2	1	1	0.1	1.3
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.1	-0.7	-1.0 (f)
Netherlands	1.6	0	0.7	1.5	2.3	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.1	0.4	-0.4
Austria	0.2	-0.6	-0.1	0	-0.6	0.5	1	1.4	0.8	0.6	-0.2	-0.1
Poland	:	:	:	:	1.9	2.8	2.3	-2.7	-2.3	-0.6	-2.2	-1.2
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.8 (f)	2.3 (f)	1.5 (f)	0.3 (f)	-0.4 (f)
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	-1.6	-0.7	0.1	1	3.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.3
Slovakia	:	:	:	0.2	2.3	-1.2	-0.4	-2.7	-1.8	0.6	-1.1	2.3
Finland	-7.1	-6	-1.4	1.8	1.4	3.3	2	2.5	2.3	1.5	0.9	-0.1
Sweden	-4.4	-5.2	-0.9	1.5	-0.8	-1.3	1.6	2.1	2.4	1.9	0.1	-0.2
United Kingdom	:	-0.8	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.8	1	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	-3.9	-0.1	-2.1	-3.5	-0.4	0.8 (f)	3.5 (f)
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	-3	-3.8	-0.5	-5.2	-1.2	-3.8	-2.3	-4.5	2.5	-0.8	-2.7	-0.1 (f)
Turkey	:	:	:	3.7	2.1	-2.5	2.8	2.1 (f)	-0.4 (f)	-1.0 (f)	-0.8 (f)	-1.0 (f)
Iceland	-1.4	-0.8	0.5	0.9	2.3	1.8 (f)	3.1 (f)	2.7 (f)	2.2 (f)	1.6 (f)	-1.1 (f)	1.5 (f)
Norway	-0.3	0.3	1.5	2.2	2	2.9	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	-0.6
Japan	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	1	-0.7	-0.8	-0.1	-0.6	-1.4	-0.2 (f)
United States	0.1	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	-0.1	-0.8	0

Employment growth is the annual percentage change in the total employed population. The figures on the employed population originate from ESA 95 and cover all persons engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary system. Employment is defined here in terms of resident producer units (domestic concept).

Numerous *Statistics in Focus* show the wide range of information that the LFS provides. The complete list of LFS variables (more than 100) can be consulted in the 2001 edition of *Labour force survey — Methods and definitions*.

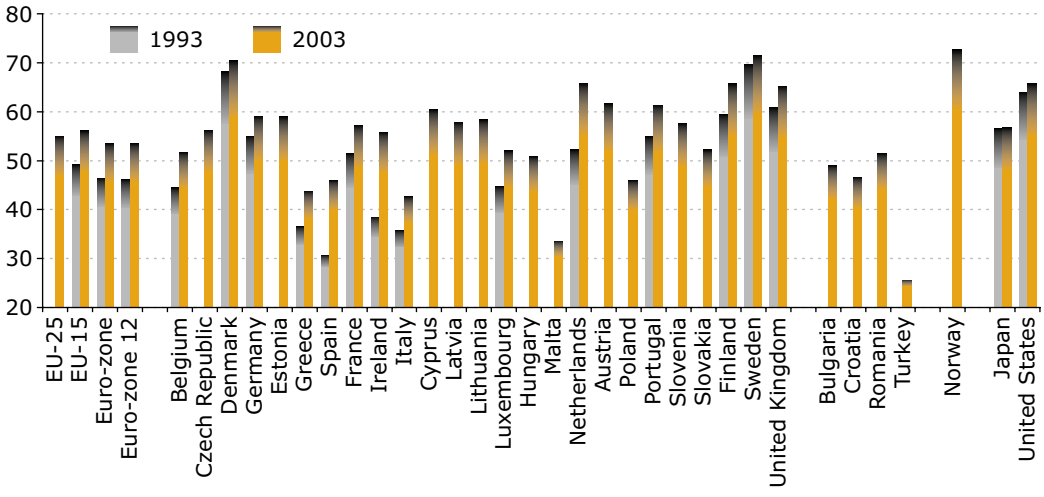
In 2003, 63.0 % of the European Union population aged 15 to 64 were employed. In eight EU countries, the employment rate was 67 % or more (1): Denmark, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The rate was less than 57 % in Italy, Malta and Poland. The employment rate for women (55.1 %) stood lower than that for men (70.9 %).

Total employment rate
In %



The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 15 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group. The indicator is based on the EU labour force survey. The survey covers the entire population living in private households and excludes those in collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals. The employed population consists of those persons 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.

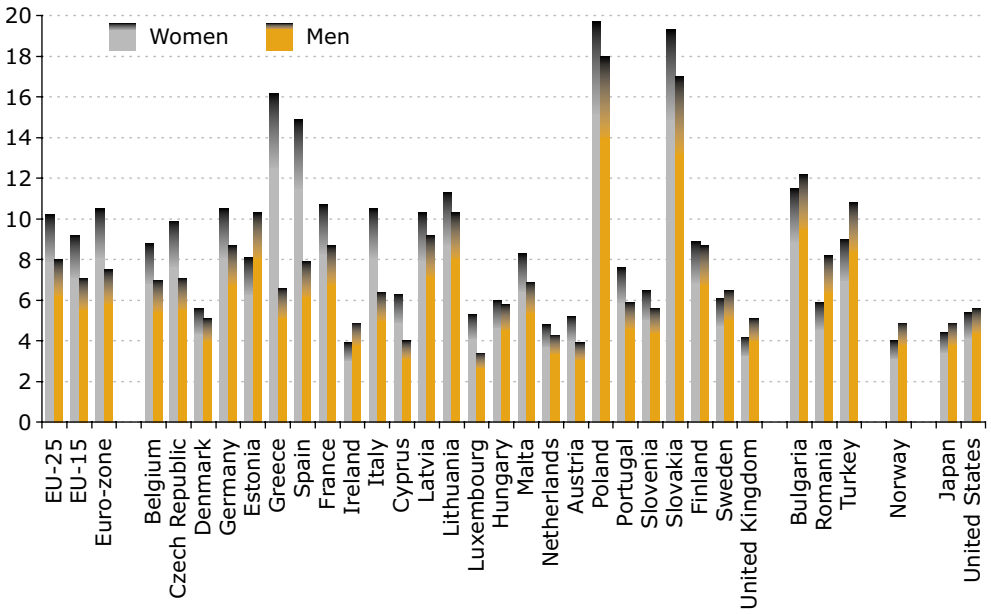
Employment rate of women
In %



The employment rate of women is calculated by dividing the number of women aged 15 to 64 in employment by the total female population of the same age group. The indicator is based on the EU labour force survey. The survey covers the entire population living in private households and excludes those in collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals. The employed population consists of those persons 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.

(1) Intermediate target set by the Stockholm European Council of 2001 for the EU employment rate of persons aged 15 to 64 for 2005.

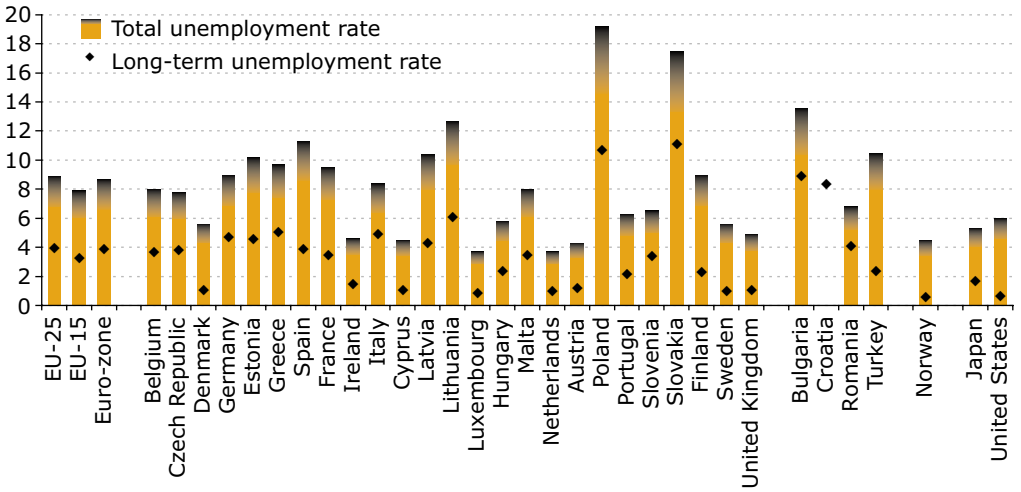
Unemployment rate for men and women in 2004
Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force



Unemployment rates represent unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force = active population. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who were: (a) without work during the reference week, (b) currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week, (c) actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four-week period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of, at most, three months.

In 2003, 17 % of employed persons were part-timers in the EU-25. Countries with employment rates of 67 % or more had generally higher proportions of part-timers (18.6 to 45 % of the total employment) except Cyprus (8.9 %), Portugal and Finland (around 12 % each). Part-time work was less frequent in Greece, Hungary and Slovakia (less than 4.5 % for an overall employment rate between 57 and 58 %).

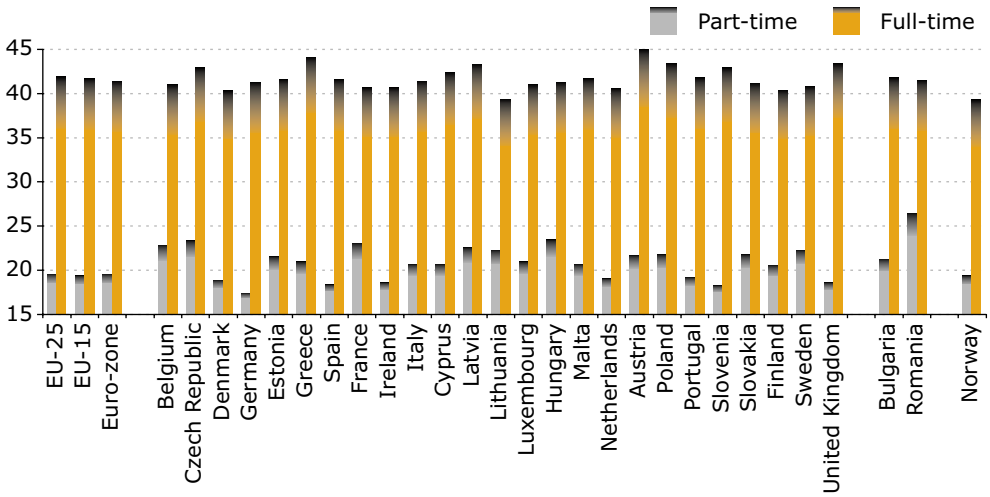
Total and long-term unemployment in 2003
(Long-term) unemployed as a percentage of the total active population



Long-term unemployed (12 months or more) persons are those aged at least 15 years not living in collective households who are without work within the next two weeks, are available to start work within the next two weeks and who are seeking work (have actively sought employment at some time during the previous four weeks or are not seeking a job because they have already found a job to start later). The total active population (labour force) is the total number of the employed and unemployed population. The duration of unemployment is defined as the duration of a search for a job or as the length of the period since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of the search for a job).

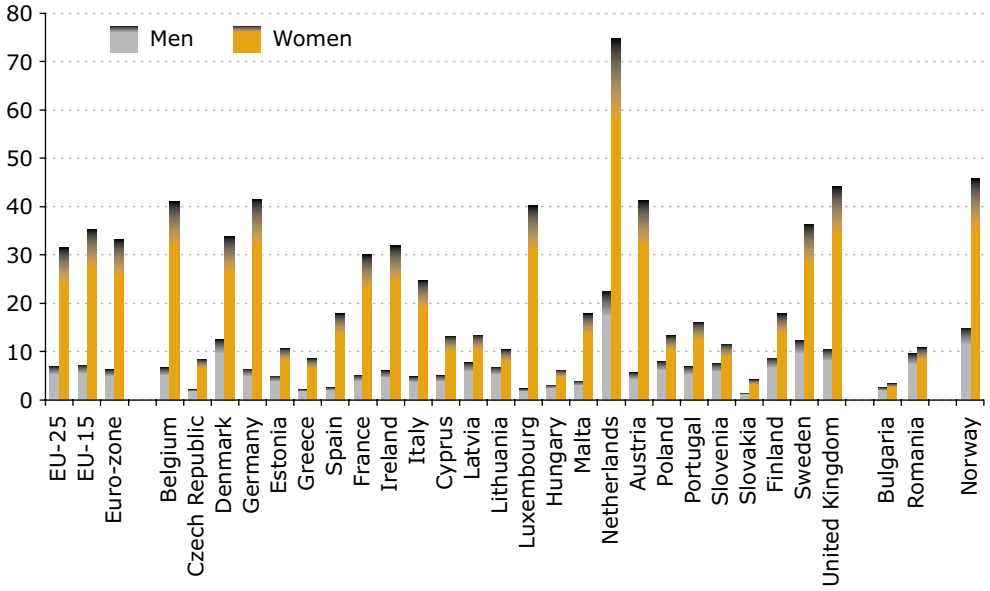
Unemployment remained a problem in the European Union: the unemployment rate for the 25 Member States of the European Union was 9 % in 2004; 4 % of the economically active population were 'long-term unemployed', i.e. they could not find a job for over one year. The unemployment rate for women (2004: 10.2 %) was higher than that for men (2004: 8 %).

Hours worked per week in 2004
Spring



The average number of hours worked per week corresponds to the number of hours the person normally works. This covers all hours including extra hours, either paid or unpaid, which the person normally works. It excludes the travel time between the home and the place of work as well as the main meal breaks (normally taken at midday). The distinction between full-time and part-time work is made on the basis of a spontaneous answer given by the respondent.

Persons employed part-time in 2004
Share in total employment in %; spring



Persons in employment 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. The distinction between full-time and part-time work is made on the basis of a spontaneous answer given by the respondent. It is impossible to establish a more exact distinction between part-time and full-time work due to variations in working hours between Member States and branches of industry.

Labour market policy data

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— labour market policy total expenditure
— labour market policy expenditure by category
— labour market policy expenditure by recipient of the transfers
— detailed labour market expenditure by category and by country
— total participants (stocks) in labour market policy measures by category
— total participants (entrants) in labour market policy measures by category
— detailed figures on participants in labour market measures by category and by country

Interventions covered by the labour market policy database

Labour market policy (LMP) measures are classified in the following categories.

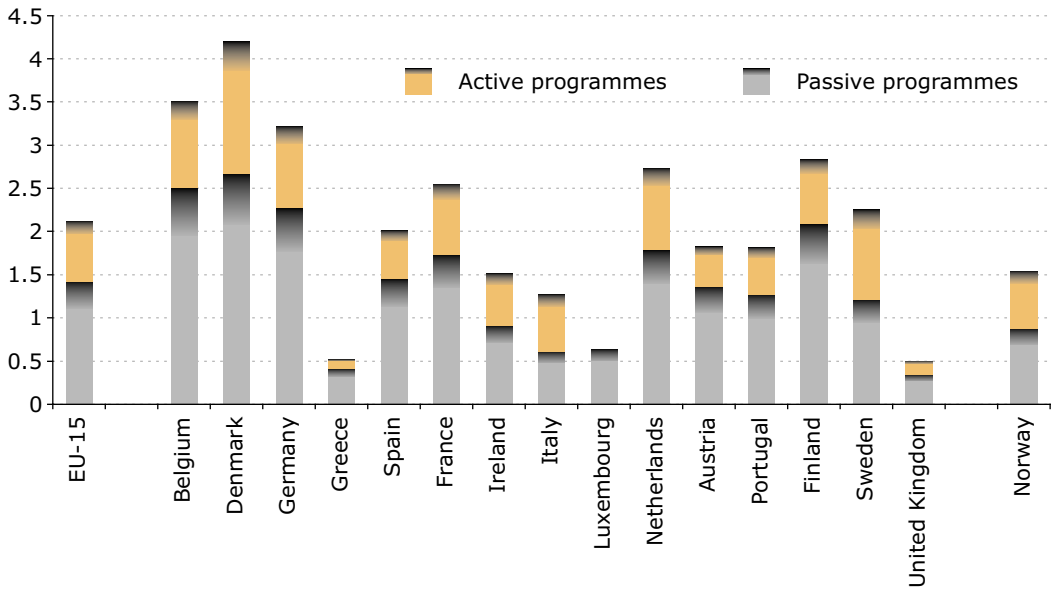
Training

Programmes which aim to improve the employability of the unemployed and other target groups through training and which are financed by public bodies. Measures here should include some evidence of classroom teaching, or, if in the workplace, supervision specifically for the purpose of instruction.

Job rotation and job sharing

Programmes that facilitate the insertion of an unemployed person or a person from another target group into a work placement by substituting hours worked by an existing employee.

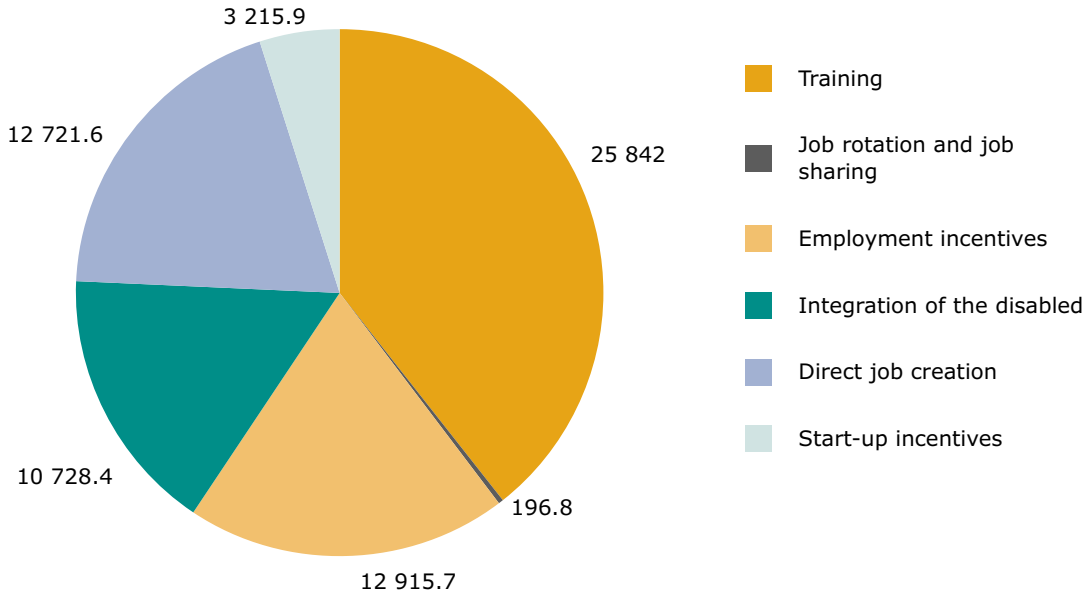
Public expenditure on labour market policy measures in the EU-15 in 2003
In % of GDP



Data extracted on 16 August 2005.

Public expenditure on labour market policy measures is explicitly devoted to unemployed, employed at risk, and inactive persons who would like to enter the labour market. Total expenditure includes two main groups of measures: total categories 2–7 — Expenditure on active programmes involving training, job rotation/job sharing, employment incentives, integration of the disabled, direct job creation and start-up incentives, and total categories 8 and 9 — Expenditure on passive programmes such as 'out-of-work income maintenance' (mostly unemployment benefits) and 'early retirement'.

Labour market policy public expenditure on active measures in the EU-15 in 2003
In million EUR



Data extracted on 16 August 2005.

Total labour market policy expenditure on active measures refers to public expenditure on programmes targeted at unemployed, employed at risk and inactive persons who would like to enter the labour market. The coverage includes six categories of measures: training for the unemployed and groups at risk, job rotation/job sharing, employment incentives, integration of the disabled, direct job creation and start-up incentives.

Employment incentives

Programmes which facilitate the recruitment of unemployed persons and other target groups, or help to ensure the continued employment of persons at risk of involuntary job loss. The majority of the labour cost is normally covered by the employer.

Integration of the disabled

Programmes that aim to promote integration of disabled persons into the labour market.

Direct job creation

Programmes that create additional jobs, usually of community benefit or socially useful, in order to employ the long-term unemployed or persons otherwise difficult to place. The majority of the labour cost is normally covered by public finance.

Start-up incentives

Programmes that promote entrepreneurship by encouraging the unemployed and target groups to start their own business or to become self-employed.

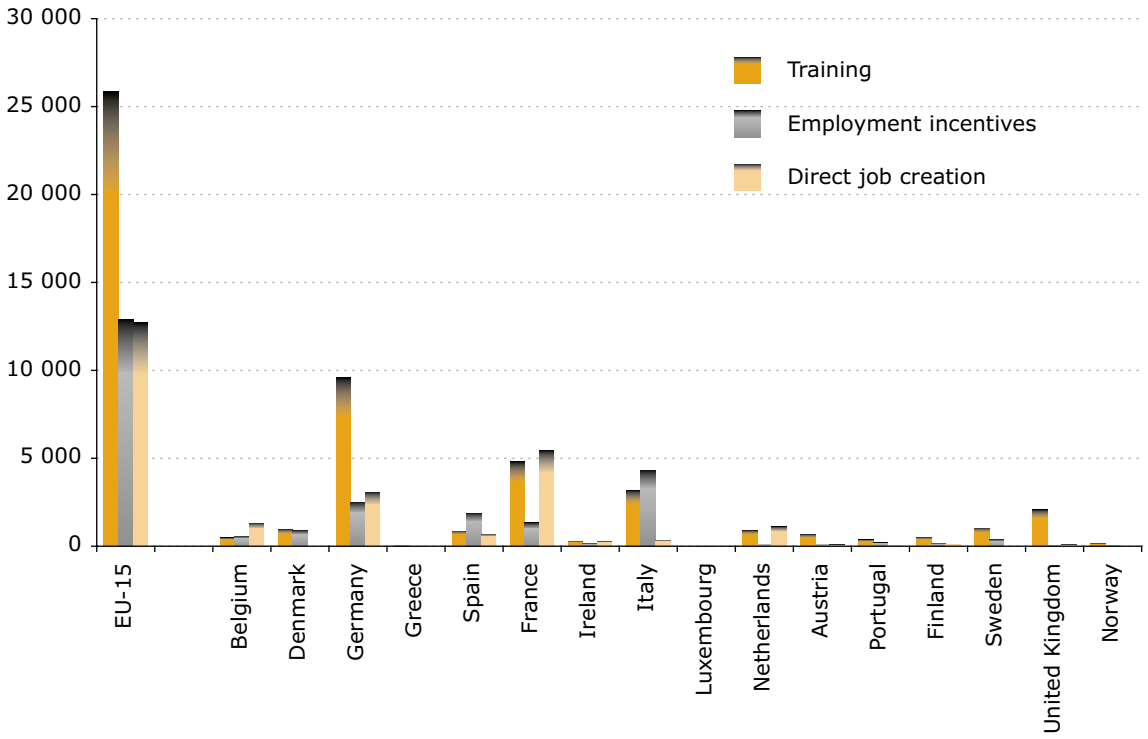
Out-of-work income maintenance and support

Programmes which aim to compensate individuals for loss of wage or salary through the provision of cash benefits.

Early retirement

Programmes which facilitate the full or partial early retirement of older workers who are assumed to have little chance of finding a job or whose retirement facilitates the placement of an unemployed person or a person from another target group.

Labour market policy public expenditure on major active measures in 2003
In million EUR



Data extracted on 16 August 2005.

Total labour market policy expenditure on major active measures refers to public expenditure on programmes targeted at unemployed, employed at risk and inactive persons who would like to enter the labour market. The coverage includes six categories of measures: training for the unemployed and groups at risk, job rotation/job sharing, employment incentives, integration of the disabled, direct job creation and start-up incentives.

Labour market policies

Labour market policies are, by definition (see glossary), restricted in scope, covering only those political interventions targeted at the unemployed and other groups of people with particular difficulties in entering or retaining their position in the labour market. Primary target groups are the unemployed who are registered with the public employment services. However, public expenditure on LMPs should not be interpreted exclusively as demonstrating the strength of the political will to combat unemployment. Other factors such as the demographic situation and the GDP per capita of each country contribute to the differences. Expenditure on targeted programmes, including training, job rotation/job sharing, employment incentives, integration of the disabled, direct job-creation and start-up incentives, is usually considered as active expenditure, whereas expenditure on unemployment benefits and on early retirement is considered as passive expenditure. However, it should be taken into account that in the past few years the conditions for maintaining eligibility to receive unemployment benefits have been increasingly tied to individualised job-search activities and may also involve active intervention by the public employment service.

Household consumption expenditure

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on household consumption expenditure, broken down by consumption purposes:

— food and non-alcoholic beverages
— alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics
— clothing and footwear
— housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
— furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house
— health
— transport
— communication
— recreation and culture
— education
— restaurants and hotels
— miscellaneous goods and services (personal care, social protection, insurance, etc.)

Making consumer markets transparent

For everyone who wants to know more about consumer markets in the EU, the data help to answer the following important questions: How much do households spend on these items? Do household consumption structures vary among Member States?

The Eurostat yearbook also answers these questions. It presents data on household consumption expenditure for so-called consumption purposes. The yearbook presents data broken down according to the 'classification of individual consumption by purpose' (Coicop).

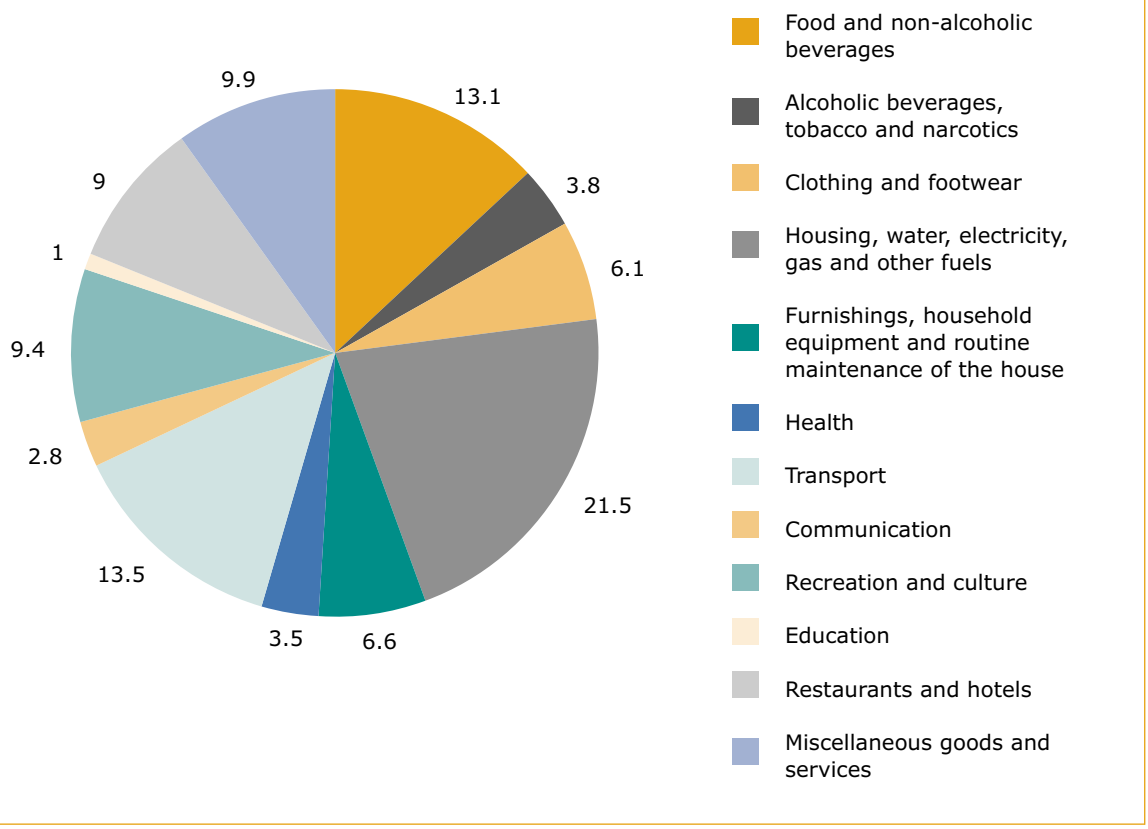
Reliable source, harmonised definitions

Statistics on final consumption expenditure of households are provided by Eurostat's national accounts statistics.

Final consumption expenditure of households refers to expenditure incurred by residents and non-residents on goods or services that are used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs. It covers the purchases of goods and services, the consumption of own production (such as garden produce) and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings.

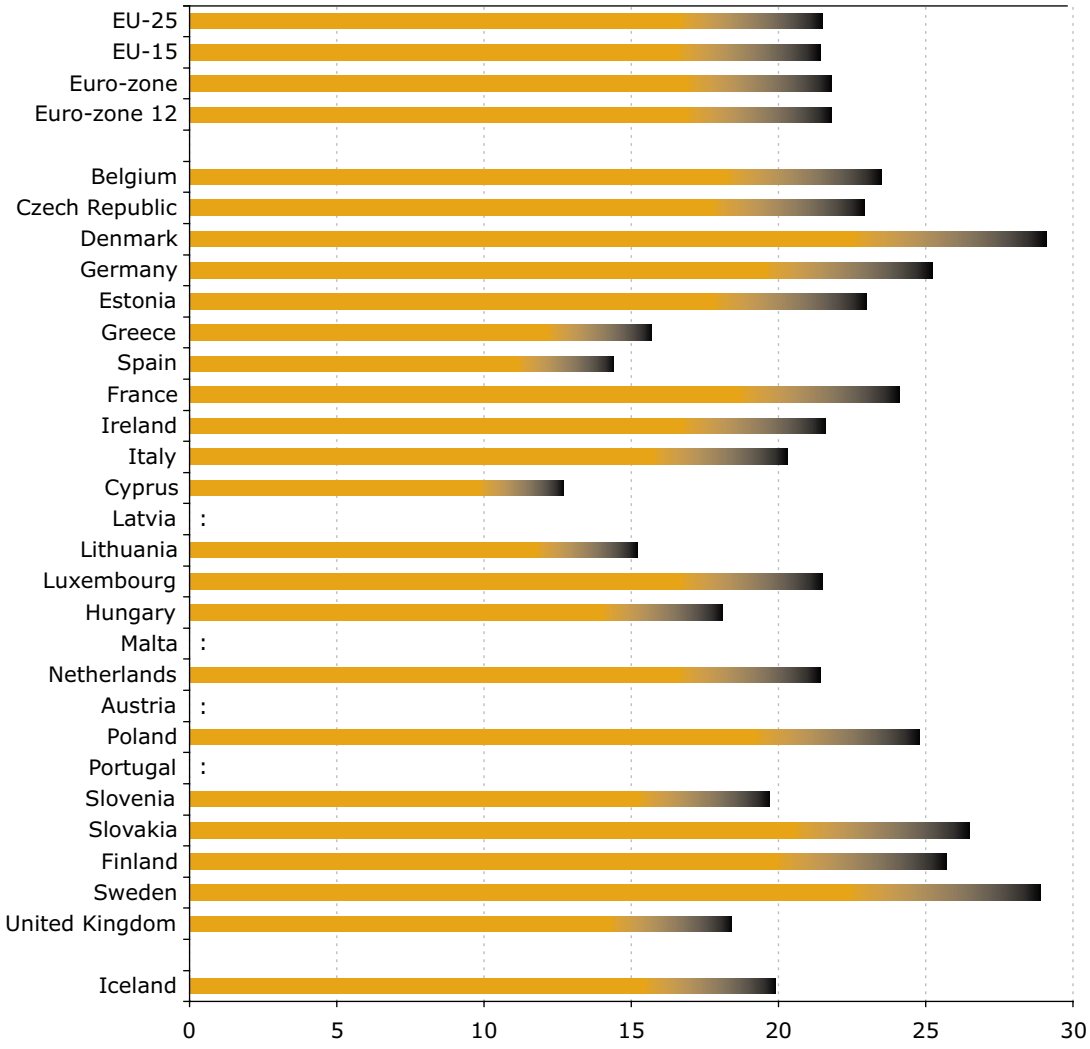
Final consumption expenditure of households explicitly relates to direct spending by households; it excludes consumption financed by general government or by NPISHs (non-profit institutions serving households).

Household consumption expenditure in the EU-25 in 2003
In % of total household consumption expenditure



Estimated values.

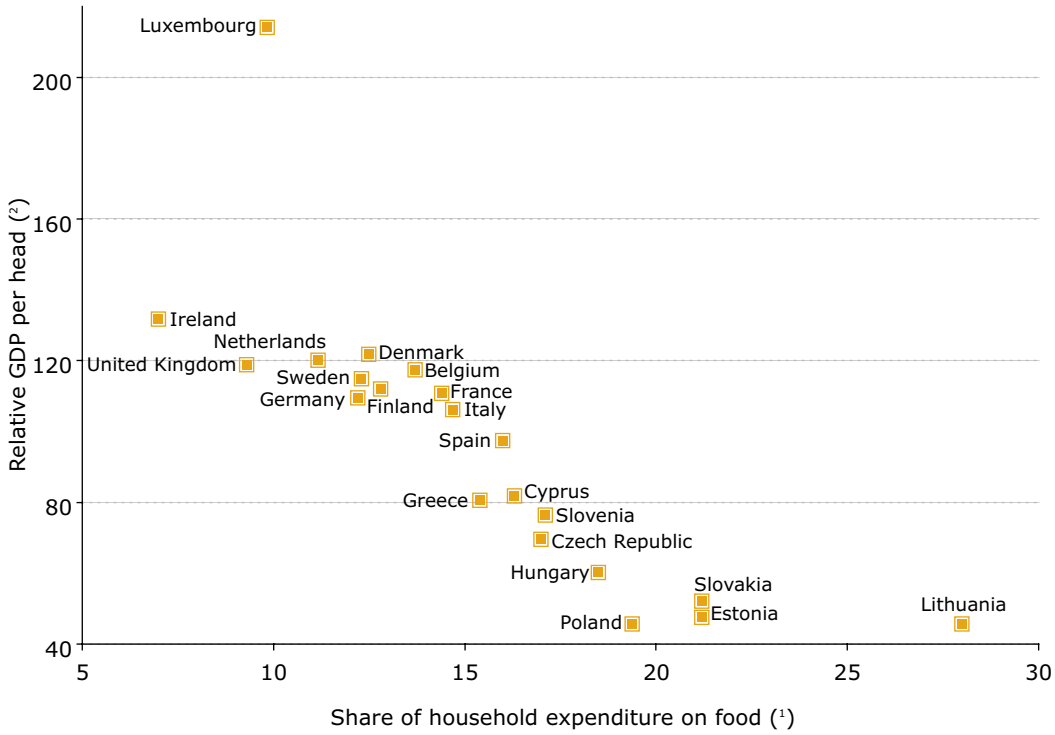
Household consumption expenditure in 2003: housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
In % of total household consumption expenditure



At current prices.

In 2003, the households of the EU-25 spent around one fifth of their expenditure on housing, water, and energy linked to housing (21.5%). This constitutes by far the biggest consumption category. It ranged from 29.1% in Denmark to 12.7 % in Cyprus.

Household expenditure on food (1) versus GDP per head (2) in 2003

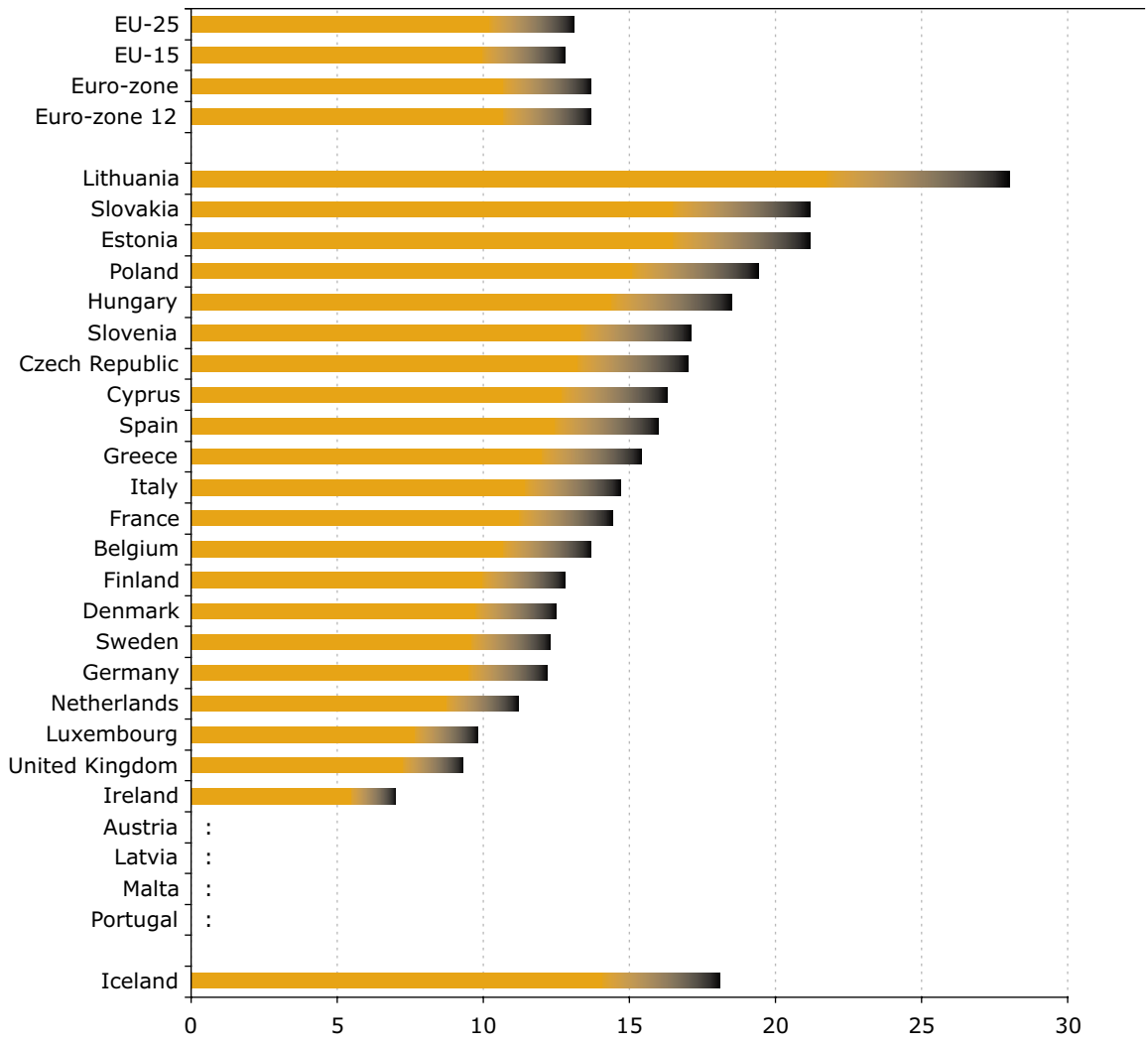


(1) Share of household consumption expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages in total household consumption expenditure; in %; measured at current prices.

(2) Gross domestic product in PPS per inhabitant; EU-25 = 100.

Around 13% was spent on food and non-alcoholic beverages. This share tends to vary with GDP per head: the lower GDP per head of a country, the higher the share of household consumption spent on food.

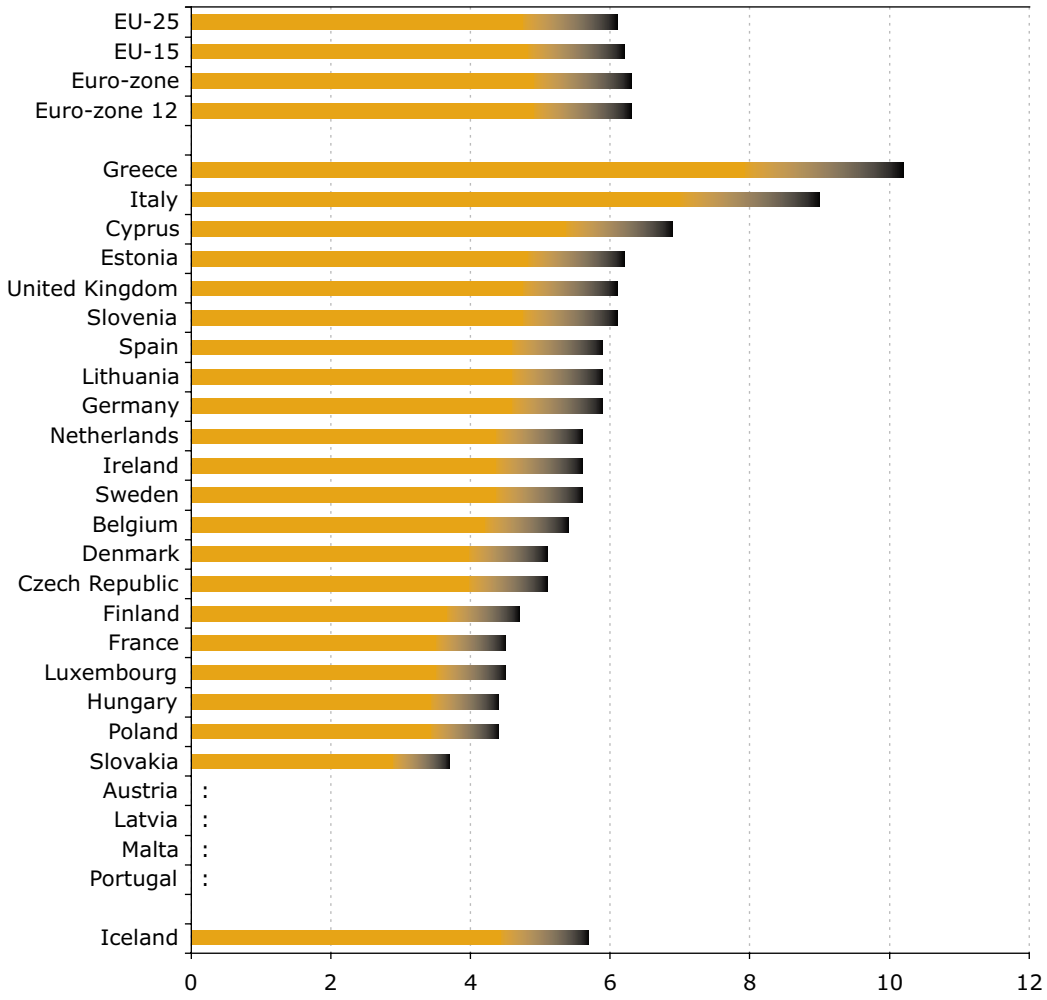
Household consumption expenditure in 2003: food and non-alcoholic beverages
In % of total household consumption expenditure



At current prices.

2

Household consumption expenditure in 2003: clothing and footwear
In % of total household consumption expenditure



At current prices.

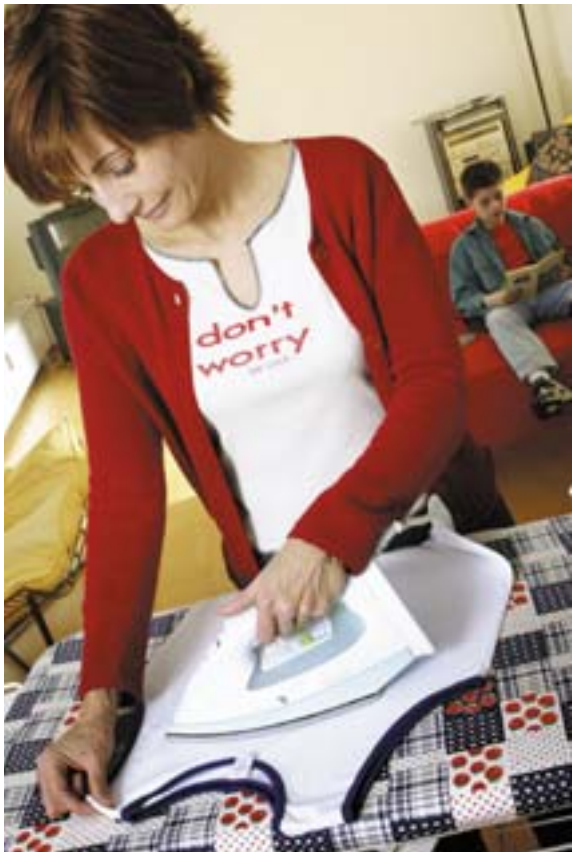
Around 6 % of total household consumption expenditure was spent on clothing and footwear. Greece is the country which proportionally spends most on this category (10.2 %) while the opposite is true in Slovakia (3.7 %).

Income and living conditions

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— situation of private households
— inequality of income distribution
— at-risk-of-poverty rates
— jobless households



Income, poverty and social exclusion: statistics answer many questions

What is the average income level? Are some components more important than others? Is there a divide between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots', and, if so, how big is it? Are certain groups more at risk of poverty than others? Are they less involved in society? Do they have lower educational attainment levels? Or worse health? Or larger families? Are their incomes less secure? Do they have access to a full range of goods and services? Is the situation stable over time? Are there differences between countries?

The demand for such information has received a new impetus in recent years following the social chapter in the Amsterdam Treaty (1997) which became the driving force for EU social statistics generally. This impetus was reinforced by successive European Councils that keep the social dimension high on the political agenda. Effective monitoring is an essential element in making operational the strategies agreed under the open method of coordination.

The statistical indicators

Income, poverty and social exclusion are multidimensional problems. To monitor them effectively at European level, a subset of so-called 'social cohesion indicators' has been developed within the structural indicators which are produced for the Commission's annual spring report to the Council. These are selected from the 'Laeken' list of social inclusion indicators developed under the open method of coordination.

Where do the data come from?

To calculate indicators for EU Member States in recent years, Eurostat has principally used micro-data from the European Community household panel (ECHP). However, after eight years of using this data source, it was replaced in 2003 by a new instrument, the EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC). One of the main reasons for this change was the need to adapt the content and timeliness of data production to reflect current political needs.

The ECHP was a 'longitudinal' survey that involved annual interviews with participant households (around 80 000 across the EU: samples were designed to be nationally representative). This made it possible to follow up the same individuals over consecutive years and to provide information on social dynamics (for example, transition from education to working life; from working life to retirement) which are not possible from more typical cross-sectional surveys (separate sample each year).

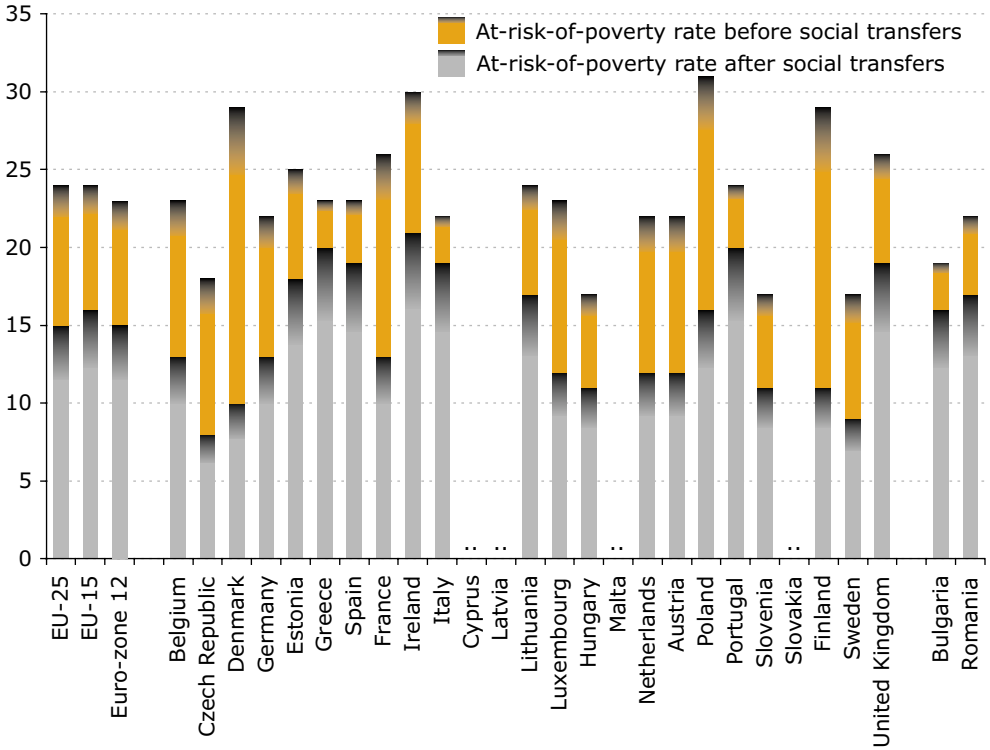
EU-SILC aspires to become the EU reference source for comparative income distribution and social exclusion statistics, with the two main goals of high quality, especially regarding comparability and timeliness, and flexibility. It comprises both a cross-sectional dimension — the first priority — and a longitudinal dimension. Greater reliance is placed on existing national data sources in an attempt to harmonise outcomes rather than inputs and improve timeliness.

During the transition period, data are compiled by Eurostat from the best available national sources (typically household budget surveys), *ex post* harmonised for maximum consistency. Nevertheless, due to the differences in underlying data sources, results cannot be considered to be perfectly comparable.

Brief methodological details

Household income is established by summing all monetary income received from any source by each member of the household (including income from work, investment and social benefits) net of taxes and social contributions paid. In order to reflect differences in household size and composition, this total is divided by the number of 'equivalent adults' using a standard scale (the so-called 'modified OECD' scale), and the resulting figure is attributed to each member of the household. EU-level estimates are calculated as population weighted averages of available national values.

At-risk-of-poverty rate in 2001
Before and after social transfers; in %



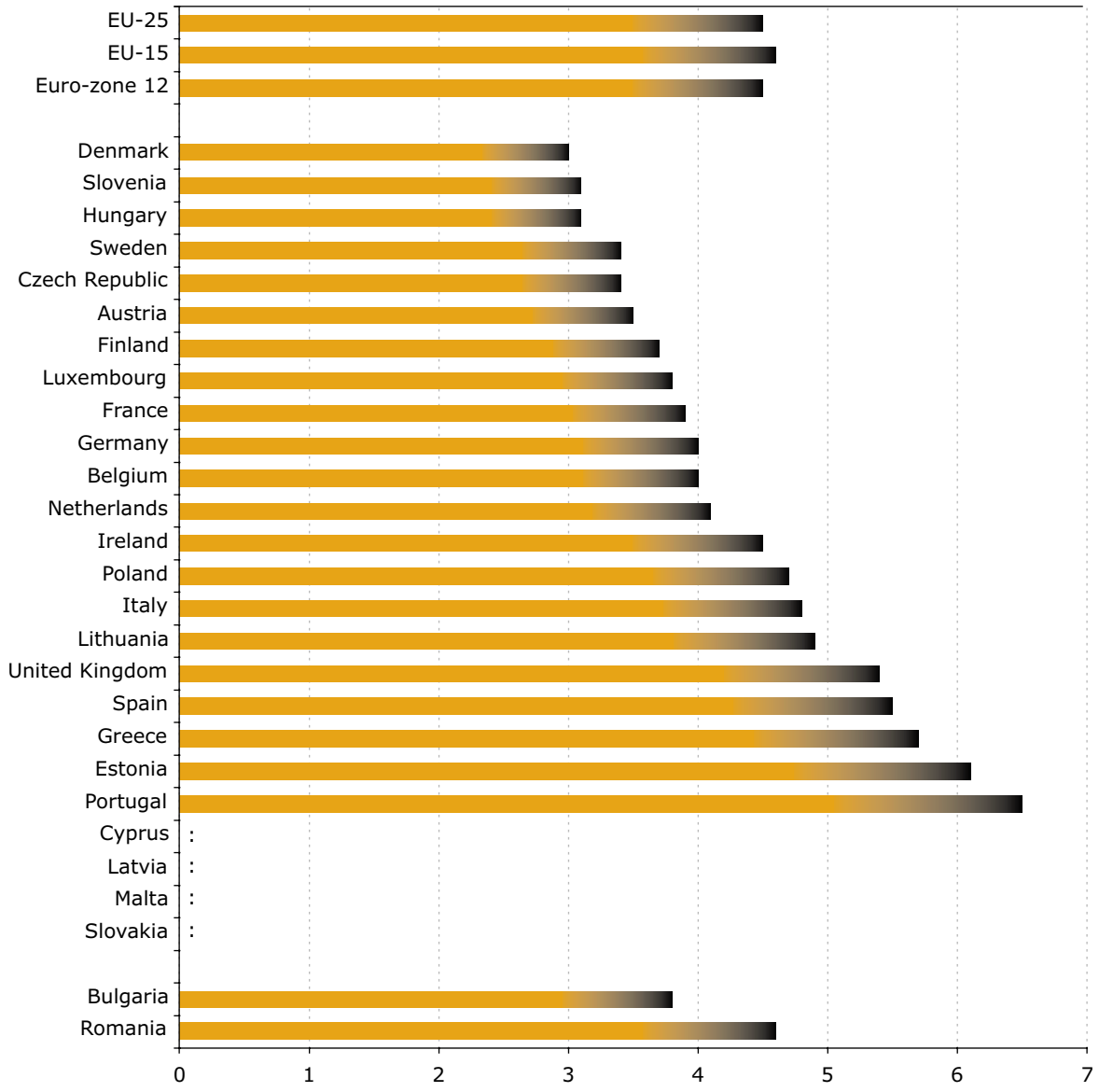
The share of persons with an equivalised disposable income, before social transfers, below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Retirement and survivors' pensions are counted as income before transfers and not as social transfers.

To measure the share of people that are at risk of poverty, a threshold is set at 60 % of the median income in a country. Below that threshold, a person is considered to be at risk of poverty. The respective shares are measured before and after social transfers. In 2001 (the latest year for which this aggregate is currently available), 15 % of the population in the 25 countries that make up the European Union today were at risk of poverty.

This figure masks considerable variation between countries: the at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers was highest (21 %) in Ireland (2001 data) and Slovakia (2003 data), followed by Greece and Portugal (2003 data) and Italy (2001 data), the United Kingdom and the Baltic countries. It was lowest in central European and Scandinavian countries, notably the Czech Republic (8 %).

Without social transfers, the EU-25 rate would have been almost a quarter of the population (24 %). The impact of social transfers is greatest (with a reduction of more than 40 %) in Scandinavian and central European countries, notably Denmark (65 %). It is least apparent (with a reduction of less than 20 %) in southern countries. Note that this analysis refers only to the impact of social transfers other than pensions. Pensions play an important role in all countries.

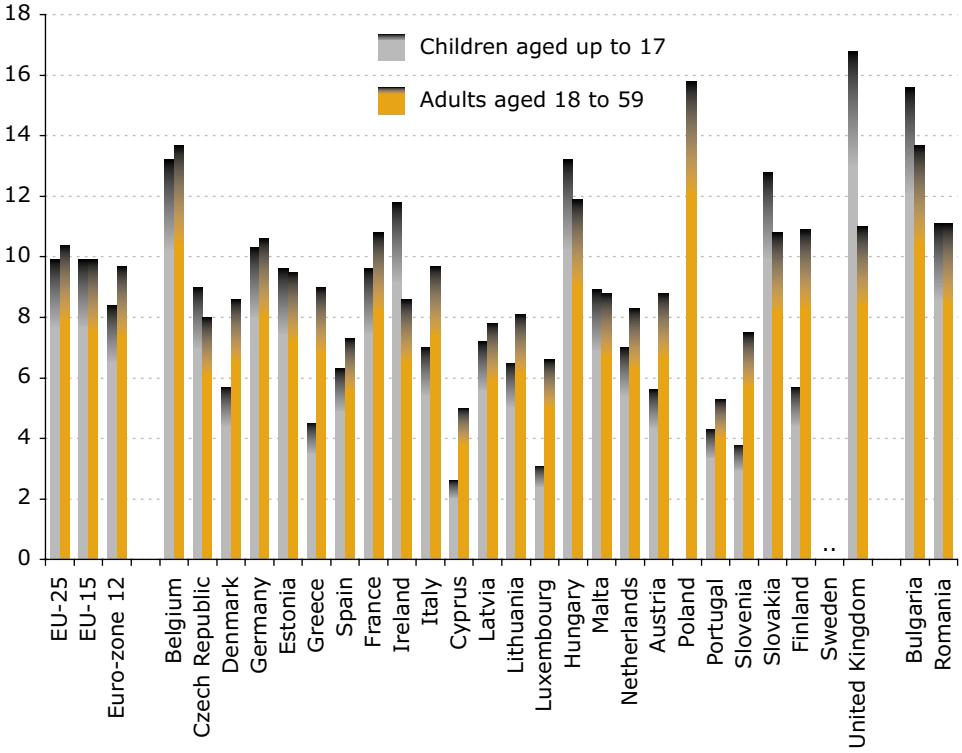
Inequality of income distribution in 2001
Income quintile share ratio



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.

Income inequality is a sensitive issue, and it is difficult to measure. Eurostat calculates the following ratio to compare 'rich' and 'poor': total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income in relation to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income. For the EU-25 in 2001 (the latest year for which this aggregate is currently available), the 20 % of the population with the highest income received more than four times as much income as the 20 % of the population with the lowest income. This masks a wide variation between countries. Inequality is higher in southern countries, Baltic states, United Kingdom and Ireland, and it is lower in Scandinavian and central European countries.

Persons living in jobless households in 2004
Share of persons of the respective age group living in jobless households; in %

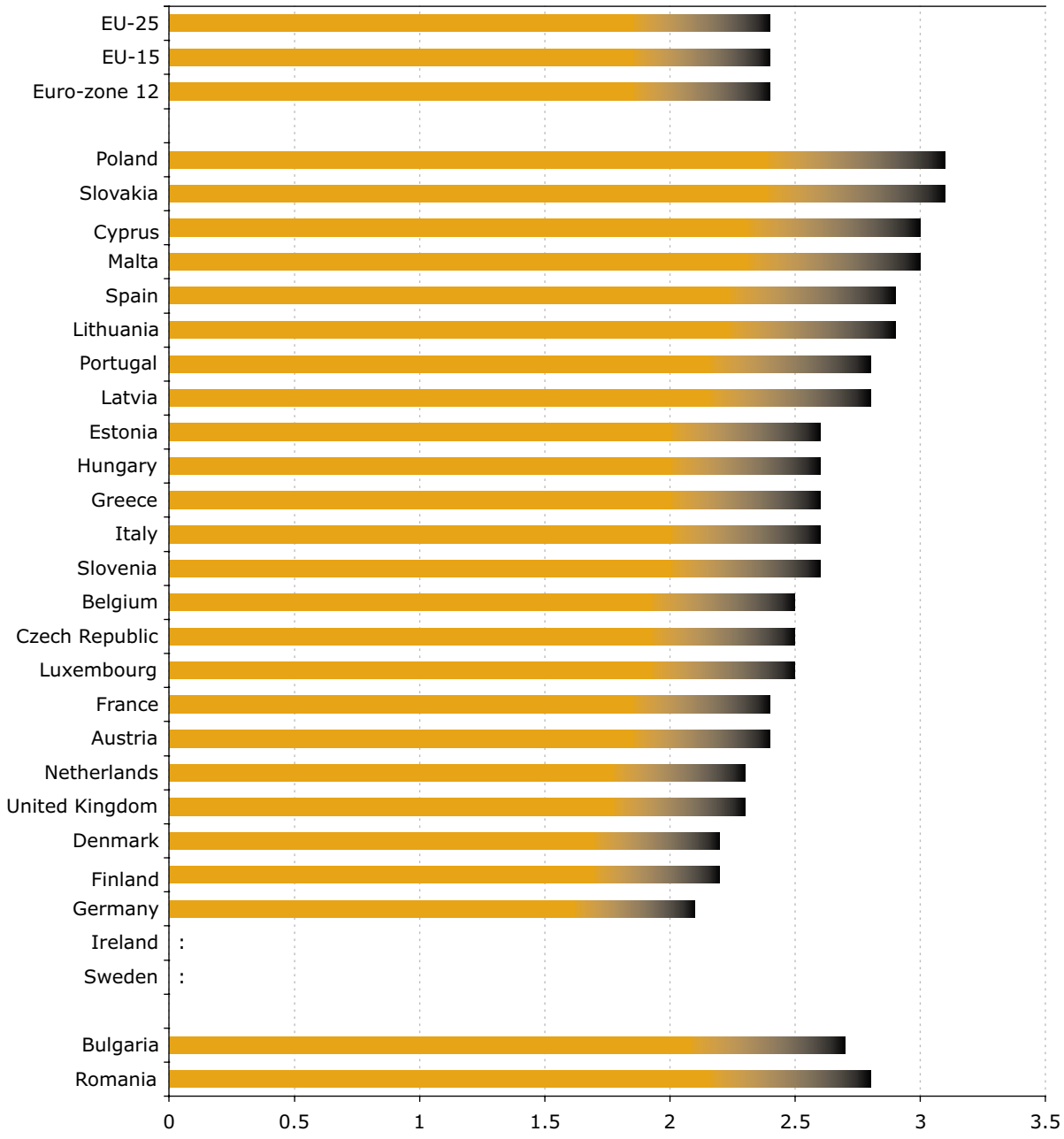


The aggregates are estimated values.

The indicator 'persons living in jobless households' is calculated as a share of persons of the respective age who are living in households where no one is employed. Students aged 18 to 24 who live in households composed solely of students of the same age group are not counted in either the numerator or denominator. Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU labour force survey.

In 2004, about 10 % of the population aged between 18 and 59 years in the EU-25 lived in jobless households. The share for children (up to 17 years) was equally high.

Average number of persons per private household in 2003



Number of persons living in private households divided by the number of private households. Collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals and the persons living in them are excluded.

Housing

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— type of housing of several groups of households
— tenure status of households by socioeconomic status
— lack of amenities by economic status of households
— housing problems of several groups of households
— households in overcrowded conditions (more than one person per room)
— durables and affordability of households
— dissatisfaction of households with their accommodation
— financial burden of households due to housing costs

Access to housing as an aspect of social exclusion

There is a long-standing interest in statistics on housing generally, but the profile of certain indicators has increased in recent years with the evolution of the open method of coordination in the field of social inclusion.

Housing conditions

Is the type of accommodation or the tenure status an indicator for the welfare of households?

Two different trends concerning the type of housing of European households are revealed. In southern countries, low-income households (household income less than 60 % compared with median actual current income) seem to live predominantly in houses, compared with higher-income households (household income greater than 140 % compared with median actual current income) that live predominantly in flats. An opposite trend is observed for northern countries.

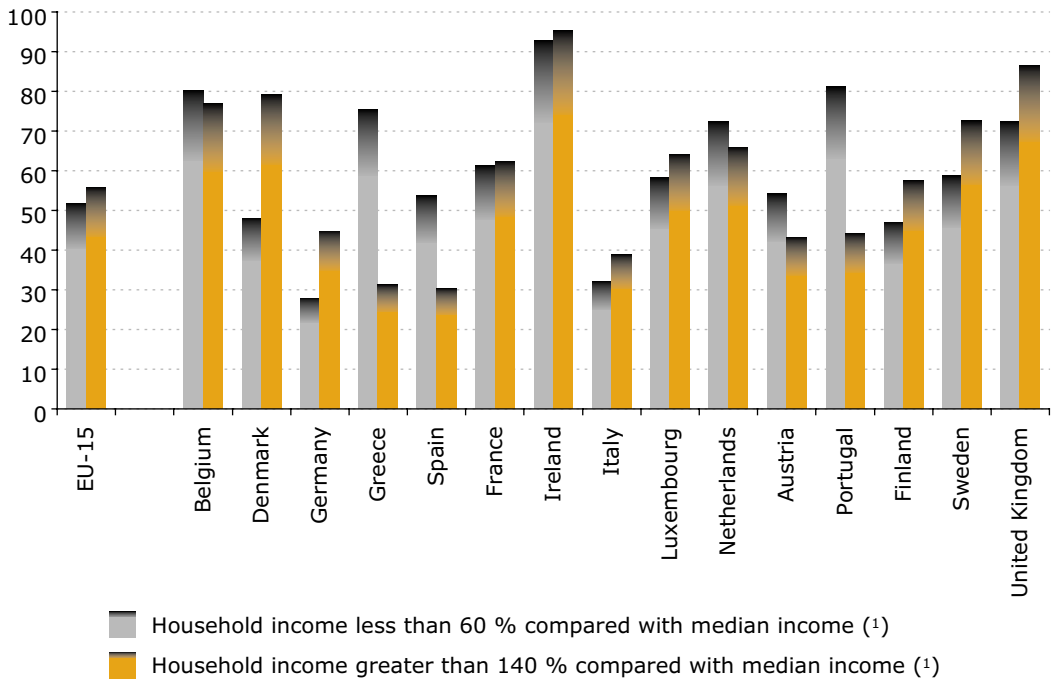
It is very difficult to pinpoint the reasons for such differences. The distribution of households in individual houses or flats is related to the degree of urbanisation in each country and to the quality of accommodation.

Within one's own four walls

Ownership of accommodation is higher in southern than in northern countries where the income level has a much stronger impact on whether the household lives in its own accommodation. However, considering the fact that ownership of accommodation is more important in southern countries, many owners there may have smaller accommodation.

2

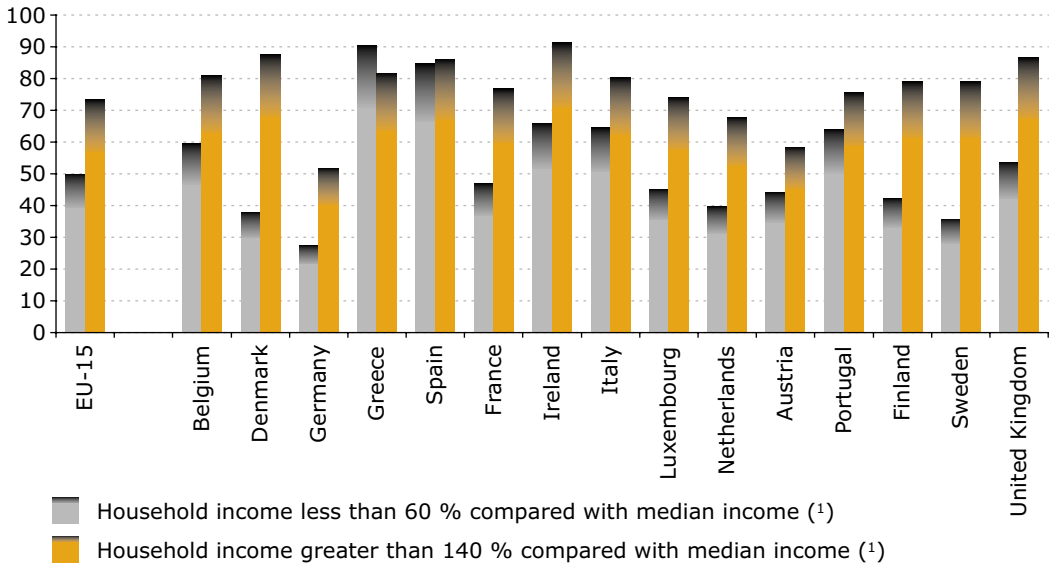
Share of households living in a house, EU-15 in 2001
In %



(1) Median actual current income.

The indicator shows the share of all households that are situated in a single, attached or detached house (versus a flat or other accommodation). Four income groups: lower than 60 % of the median income of all households; 60 to 100 %; 100 to 140 %; greater than 140 %.

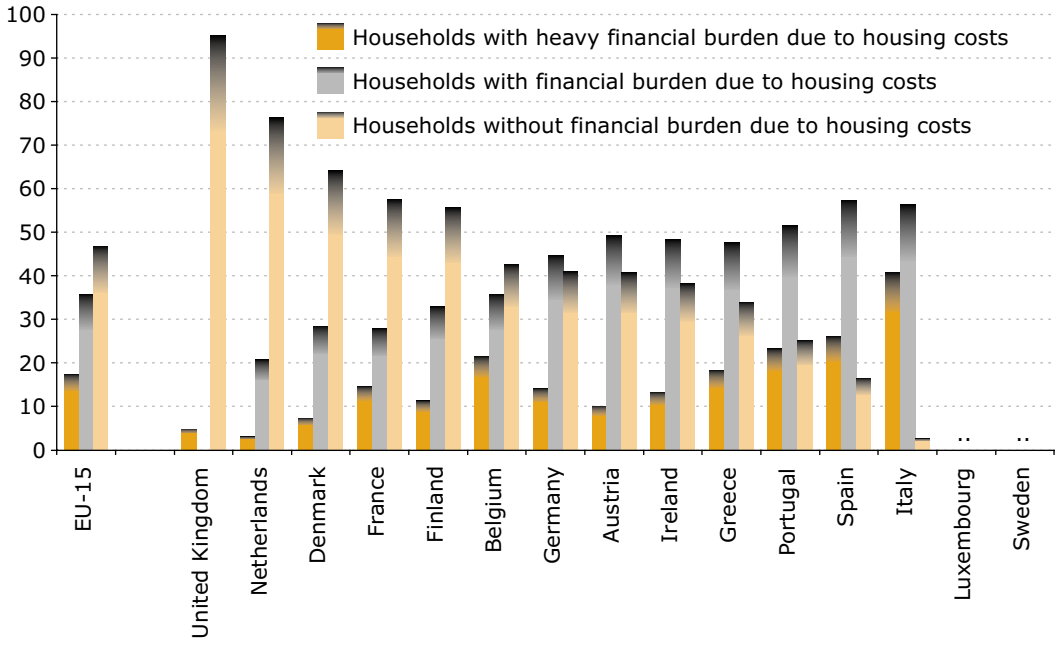
Share of households owning their accommodation, EU-15 in 2001
In %



(1) Median actual current income.

The indicator shows the share of all households that are the owners of their accommodation. Four income groups: lower than 60 % of the median income of all households; 60 to 100 %; 100 to 140 %; greater than 140 %.

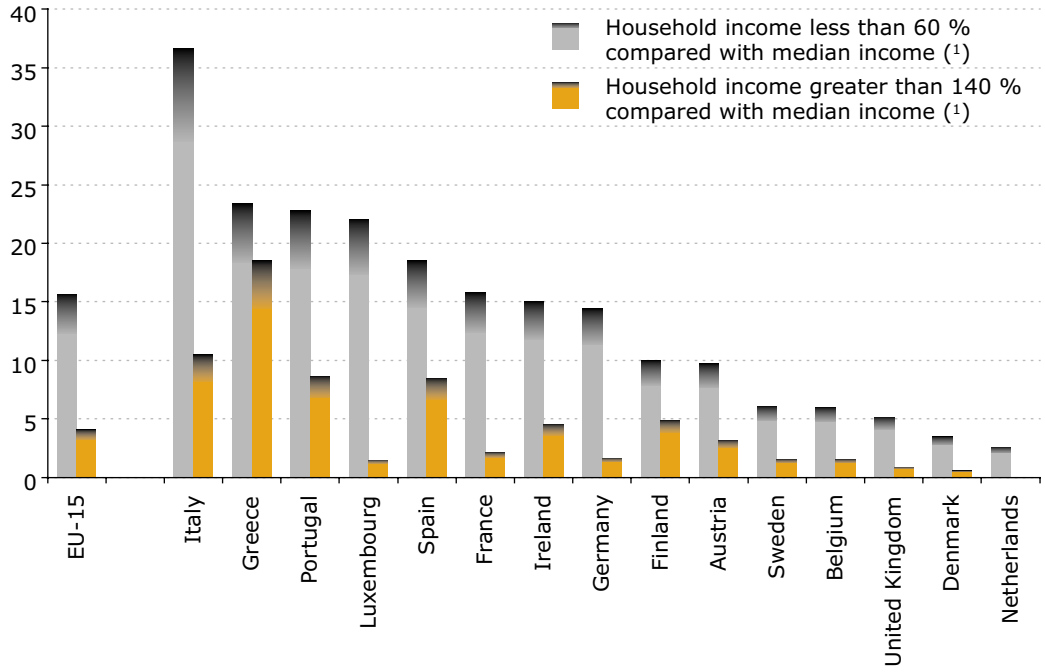
Share of households with/without financial burden due to housing costs, EU-15 in 2001
In %



No data for Luxembourg and Sweden.

This indicator shows the share of households that have a financial burden, a heavy financial burden or no financial burden due to housing costs.

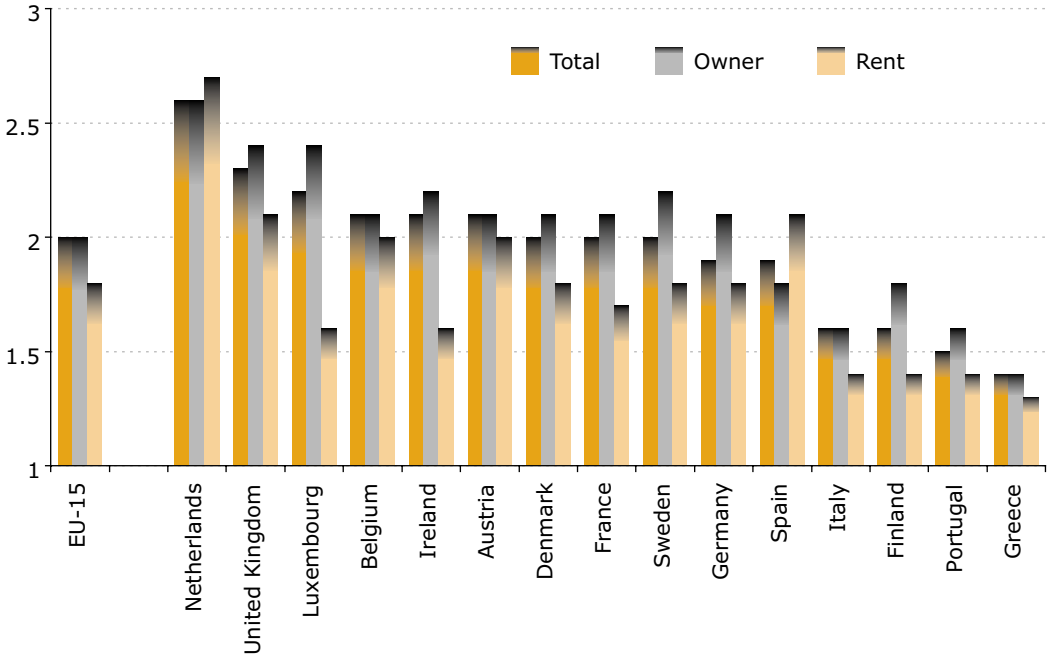
Share of households living in overcrowded houses, EU-15 in 2001
In %



(1) Median actual current income.

The indicator shows the share of all persons that live in overcrowded conditions (more than one person per room). Four income groups: lower than 60 % of the median income of all households; 60 to 100 %; 100 to 140 %; greater than 140 %.

Rooms per person, EU-15 in 2001
By tenure status



This indicator shows the number of rooms that each person in a household has at his/her disposal by tenure status of the household.

Social protection

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— social protection expenditure
— social protection receipts by type
— social benefits by 'functions'

Social protection: relieving the burden

Social protection encompasses all action by public or private bodies to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs associated with old age, sickness, childbearing and family, disability, unemployment, etc.

The eight 'functions' to classify social protection benefits

Social protection expenditure includes provision of social benefits, administration costs and other expenditure (for example, interest paid to banks). Benefits' provision represents the core of social protection expenditure. Expenditure on education is excluded.

Social benefits are direct transfers in cash or kind by social protection schemes to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of distinct risks or needs. Benefits via the fiscal system are excluded.

Benefits are classified according to eight social protection 'functions':

1. **Sickness/healthcare benefits** include mainly paid sick leave, medical care and provision of pharmaceutical products.
2. **Disability benefits** include mainly disability pensions and the provision of goods and services (other than medical care) to the disabled.
3. **Old-age benefits** include mainly old-age pensions and the provision of goods and services (other than medical care) to the elderly.
4. **Survivors' benefits** include income maintenance and support in connection with the death of a family member, such as survivors' pensions.
5. **Family/children benefits** include support (except healthcare) in connection with the costs of pregnancy, childbirth, childbearing and caring for other family members.
6. **Unemployment benefits** also include vocational training financed by public agencies.
7. **Housing benefits** include interventions by public authorities to help households meet the cost of housing.
8. **Social exclusion benefits** include income support, rehabilitation of alcohol and drug abusers and other miscellaneous benefits (except healthcare).

Financing social protection

Units responsible for providing social protection are financed in different ways. Their receipts comprise social contributions paid by employers and by protected persons, contributions by general government and other receipts. Other receipts come from a variety of sources, for example interest, dividends, rent and claims against third parties.

Social contributions are paid by employers and by the protected persons.

Social contributions by employers are all costs incurred by employers to secure employees' entitlement to social benefits. These include all payments by employers to social protection institutions (actual contributions) and social benefits paid directly by employers to employees (imputed contributions). Social contributions by protected persons comprise contributions paid by employees, by the self-employed and by pensioners and other persons.

Social benefits are recorded without any deduction of taxes or other compulsory levies payable on them by beneficiaries. 'Tax benefits' (tax reductions granted to households for social protection purposes) are generally excluded.

Esspros: the statistical tool to compare social policy

The data on social protection expenditure and receipts are harmonised according to the European system of integrated social protection statistics (Esspros). Built on the concept of functions of social protection and according to a common methodology, Esspros is a unique tool to compare the social policy of the various European countries. The comparisons can relate, for example, to the way in which the social needs or risks are covered or to the effort provided by the countries for their satisfaction. Esspros also allows an analysis in terms of organisation of social protection because it is built on the basis of 'statistical units' charged to provide the households or the individuals with the various social benefits.

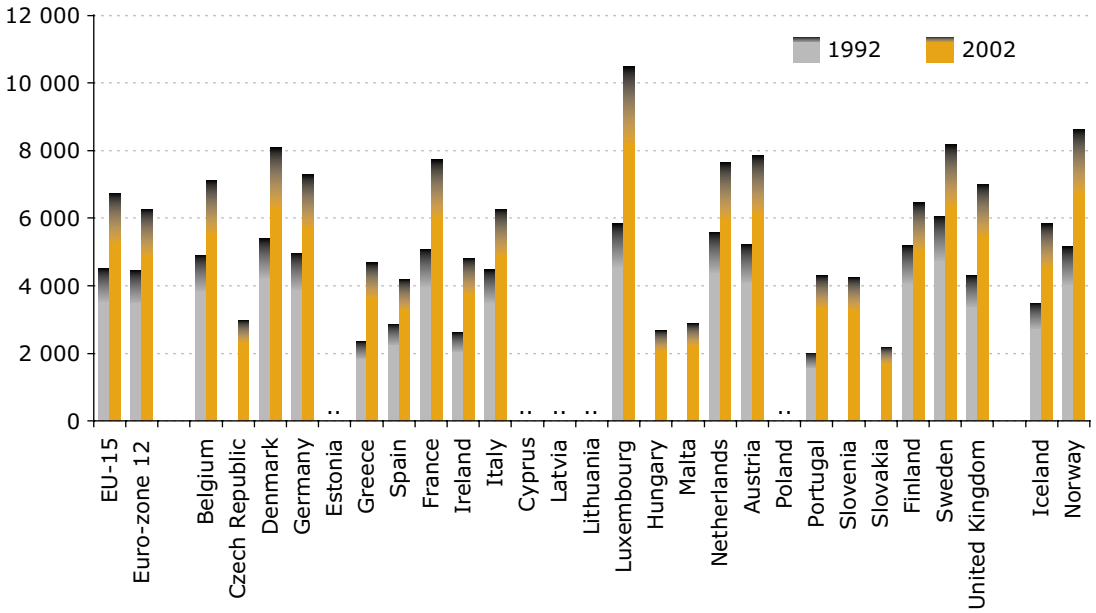
Total expenditure on social protection
In % of GDP; at current prices

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	27.0 (p)	27.3 (e)	:
EU-15	26.3	27.6	28.7	28.4	28.2	28.4	28	27.5	27.4	27.3 (p)	27.6 (e)	28.0 (e)
Euro-zone 12	26.1	27.2	28.2	28	27.9	28.2	27.8	27.4	27.4	27.2 (p)	27.4 (e)	27.9 (e)
Belgium	27	27.7	29.3	28.7	28.1	28.6	27.9	27.6	27.3	26.9 (p)	27.5 (e)	27.8 (e)
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	17	17.3	18.3	18.3	19.1	19.3	19.2 (p)	19.9 (p)
Denmark	29.7	30.3	31.9	32.8	32.2	31.4	30.4	30.2	30	29.2	29.4	30
Germany	26.1	27.6	28.4	28.3	28.9	30	29.5	29.3	29.6	29.6	29.8 (p)	30.5 (p)
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15.1 (p)	14.3 (p)	:
Greece	21.5	21.2	22	22.1	22.3	22.9	23.3	24.2	25.5	26.3	27.1	26.6
Spain	21.2	22.4	24	22.8	22.1	21.9	21.2	20.6	20.3	20.2 (p)	20.1 (p)	20.2 (p)
France	28.4	29.3	30.7	30.5	30.7	31	30.8	30.5	30.2	29.8	30	30.6 (p)
Ireland	19.6	20.3	20.2	19.7	18.9	17.8	16.6	15.4	14.7	14.3	15.3	16.0 (p)
Italy	25.2	26.2	26.4	26	24.8	24.8	25.5	25	25.2	25.2	25.6 (p)	26.1 (p)
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15.3 (p)	14.3 (p)	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16.2 (p)	15.2 (p)	:
Luxembourg	22	22.5	23.3	22.9	23.7	24.1	22.8	21.7	21.7	20.3	21.3	22.7 (p)
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20.7	19.8	19.8	20.9
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17.2	16.6	17.3	17.7
Netherlands	31.2	31.9	32.3	31.7	30.9	30.1	29.4	28.4	28	27.4	27.5	28.5 (p)
Austria	26.7	27.2	28.2	28.9	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.5	28.9	28.4	28.6	29.1
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20.7 (p)	22.1 (p)	:
Portugal	17.2	18.4	21	21.3	22.1	21.2	21.4	22.1	22.6	23	24	25.4 (p)
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	24.4	24.8	25	25	25.2	25.5	25.4 (p)
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	18.7	19.8	20	20.2	20.2	19.5	19.1	19.2 (p)
Finland	29.8	33.6	34.5	33.8	31.7	31.6	29.2	27.2	26.8	25.5	25.7	26.4 (p)
Sweden	34.3	37.1	38.2	36.8	34.6	33.8	32.9	32.2	31.8	30.8	31.4	32.5 (p)
United Kingdom	25.8	27.9	29	28.6	28.2	28.1	27.5	26.9	26.5	27.1	27.6	27.6 (p)
Iceland	17.6	18.2	18.8	18.4	19	18.8	18.9	18.9	19.5	19.8	20.2	22.3 (p)
Norway	27	28.2	28.2	27.6	26.7	26	25.3	27.1	27.1	24.6	25.6	26.3 (p)

Expenditure on social protection includes: social benefits, which consist of transfers, in cash or in kind, to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs; administration costs, which represent the costs charged to the scheme for its management and administration; other expenditure, which consists of miscellaneous expenditure by social protection schemes (payment of property income and other).

In 2001, 27.3 % of the GDP was spent on social protection in the EU-25. The share was highest in Sweden with 31.4 %, and lowest in Latvia and Estonia with 14.3 %. In 2002, social protection expenditure as a percentage of GDP increased in most of the countries of the European Union: this ratio rose in 17 of the 20 countries for which data are available.

Total expenditure on social protection per head of population
In PPS

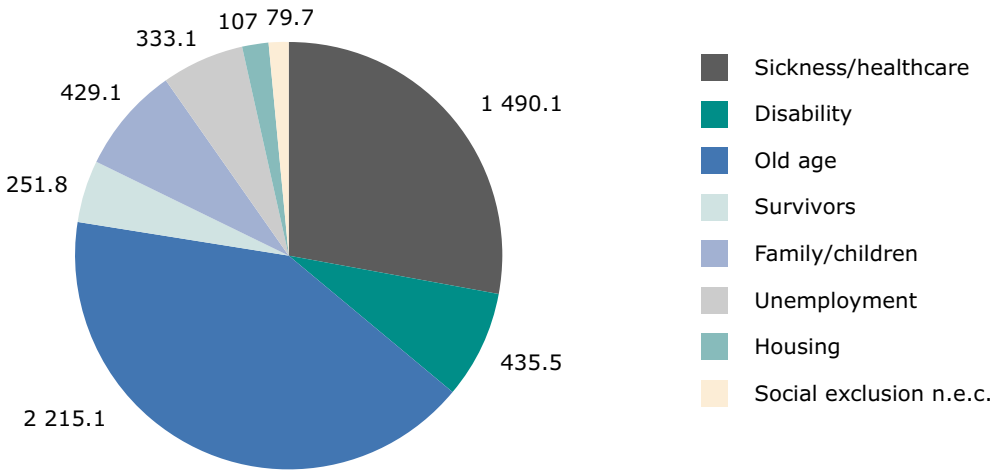


2002 EU-15: estimated value.
2002: provisional values.

Expenditure on social protection includes: social benefits, which consist of transfers, in cash or in kind, to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs; administration costs, which represent the costs charged to the scheme for its management and administration; other expenditure, which consists of miscellaneous expenditure by social protection schemes (payment of property income and other).

The expenditure on social protection has also been calculated per head of the population. The unit is the purchasing power standard (PPS) that allows an unbiased comparison between countries. In 2000, the expenditure on social protection was about 5 300 PPS per head in the EU-25, ranging from 9 154 PPS in Luxembourg to 1 300 PPS or less in Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia. The disparities between countries are partly related to differing levels of wealth and also reflect differences in social protection systems, demographic trends, unemployment rates and other social, institutional and economic factors.

Social benefits per head of population by function, EU-25 in 2001
In PPS

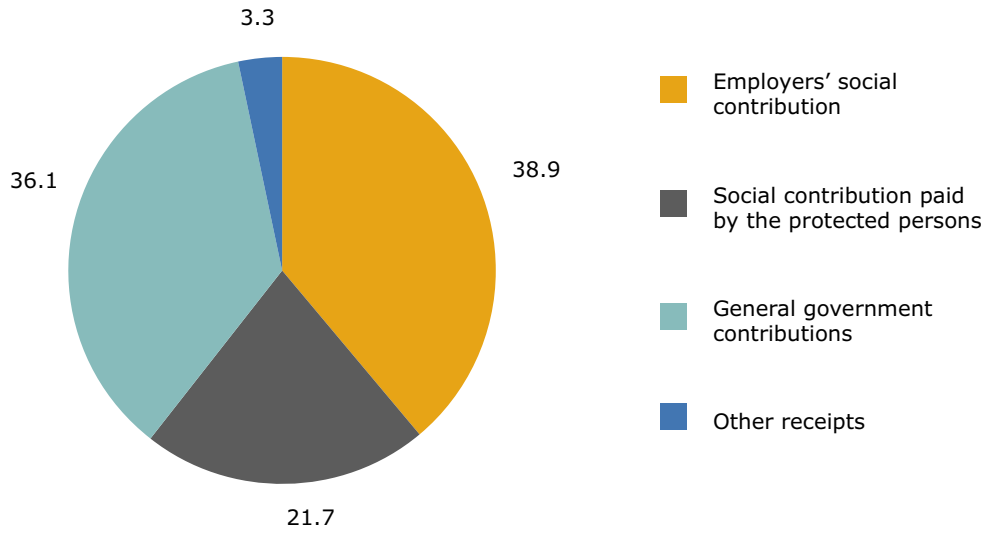


Estimated values.

Social benefits consist of transfers, in cash or in kind, by social protection schemes to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs.

The social benefits per head are presented by the abovementioned functions. The highest amount is spent on the elderly (2 215 PPS in the EU-25 in 2001), followed by benefits for sickness and healthcare (1 490 PPS in the EU-25 in 2001). About 39 % of the social protection receipts were financed by the employers, 36 % by the government and 21.7 % by the protected persons themselves.

Social protection receipts by type, EU-25 in 2001
In % of total receipts

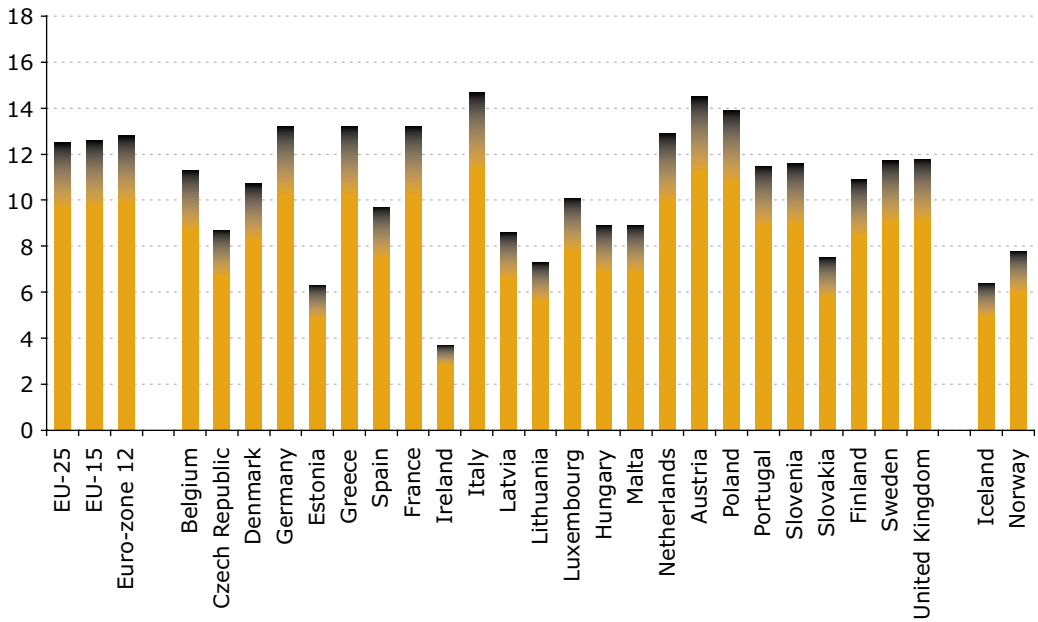


Estimated values.

Receipts of social protection schemes comprise social contributions, general government contributions and other receipts. Employers' social contributions are the costs incurred by employers to secure entitlement to social benefits for their employees, former employees and their dependants. Employers' social contributions may be actual or imputed; they can be paid by resident or non-resident employers.

Pensions expenditure in the EU-25 accounted for 12.5 % of GDP in 2001. The highest expenditure is found in Italy (14.7 % of GDP) and the lowest in Ireland (3.7 % of GDP). Moreover, pensions are the dominant expenditure item of social protection in most European countries.

Expenditure on pensions in 2001
In % of GDP; at current prices



Contains provisional values; EU-25, EU-15, euro-zone 12: estimated values.

The 'pensions' aggregate comprises part of periodic cash benefits under the disability, old-age, survivors' and unemployment functions. It is defined as the sum of the following social benefits: disability pension, early-retirement benefit due to reduced capacity to work, old-age pension, anticipated old-age pension, partial pension, survivors' pension, early-retirement benefit for labour market reasons.

The economy

National accounts

National accounts — monitoring the state of the economy

The national accounts provide a comprehensive and consistent framework to measure the level and structure of economic activity. This framework of accounts provides many key macroeconomic statistics including gross domestic product (GDP), gross national income (GNI), output and value added, consumption, investment and the external balance of goods and services.

Accounts shed light on both the supply and the demand side of an economy. They are compiled for regions, Member States and the European Union. The accounts show which sectors of the economy are particularly important for GDP and economic growth; how much of the income generated in the economic process is retained by enterprises and what amount is received by households and government; how much of the income is spent on consumption and investment, and how high savings are.

These features make national accounts particularly relevant for economic analysis, decision-taking and policy-making.

ESA 95 — a common standard for national accounts in Europe

In Europe, national accounts are compiled according to fully harmonised standards which are laid down in the European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 95). ESA 95 is the subject of Council Regulation (EC) No 2223/96 which entered into force in 1996 and is thus legally binding for all European Union Member States. This common methodology ensures the full comparability of national accounts data across economic areas. ESA 95 is the European version of the worldwide guidelines, the system of national accounts (SNA 93). SNA 93 was prepared and published jointly by the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the European Commission, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and the World Bank.

Gross domestic product per inhabitant in purchasing power standards (PPS)
At current market prices

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU-25	15 200	16 000	16 900	17 700	18 500	19 800	20 500	21 200	21 400 (f)	22 300 (f)	23 100 (f)	24 100
EU-15	16 900	17 700	18 600	19 400	20 400	21 700	22 500	23 200	23 300 (f)	24 300 (f)	25 100 (f)	26 100 (f)
Euro-zone	17 000	17 800	18 600	19 500	20 400	21 700	22 200	22 700	22 800 (f)	23 700 (f)	24 500 (f)	25 400 (f)
Belgium	18 300	19 000	19 800	20 500	21 500	23 100	24 000	24 700	25 200	26 400 (f)	27 300 (f)	28 400 (f)
Czech Republic	10 700 (e)	11 500 (e)	11 700 (e)	11 800 (e)	12 200	12 800	13 500	14 300	15 000	15 900 (f)	16 800 (f)	17 800 (f)
Denmark	19 000	20 100	21 300	22 000	23 600	25 100	25 800	25 700 (f)	26 100 (f)	27 200 (f)	28 300 (f)	29 400 (f)
Germany	18 200	18 900	19 500	20 200	21 000	22 100	22 500	23 000	23 100	24 000 (f)	24 600 (f)	25 400 (f)
Estonia	5 400 (e)	5 900 (e)	6 800 (e)	7 400 (e)	7 600	8 600	9 200	9 900	10 400	11 200 (f)	12 200 (f)	13 200 (f)
Greece	11 000	11 500	12 200	12 700	13 300	14 300	15 100	16 400	17 300	18 400 (f)	19 200 (f)	20 100 (f)
Spain	13 300	14 100	14 800	15 700	17 000	18 100	18 900	20 000	20 900 (f)	21 800 (f)	22 600 (f)	23 500 (f)
France	17 500	18 300	19 300	20 200	21 200	22 500	23 500	23 900	23 700	24 800 (f)	25 600 (f)	26 600 (f)
Ireland	15 100	16 500	19 000	20 700	22 600	25 000	26 500	28 100	28 300	30 000 (f)	31 600 (f)	33 300 (f)
Italy	17 600	18 400	19 000	20 100	20 800	22 000	22 800 (e)	23 100 (e)	22 800 (f)	23 400 (f)	24 000 (f)	24 900 (f)
Cyprus	13 100 (e)	13 600 (e)	14 100 (e)	14 900 (e)	15 700	17 000	18 300	17 700	17 600	18 200 (f)	19 000 (f)	19 900 (f)
Latvia	4 500 (e)	4 900 (e)	5 500 (e)	6 000 (e)	6 300	7 000	7 700	8 200	8 800	9 800 (f)	10 700 (f)	11 600 (f)
Lithuania	5 200 (e)	5 700 (e)	6 300 (e)	6 900 (e)	7 000	7 600	8 300	9 000	9 800	10 700 (f)	11 600 (f)	12 600 (f)
Luxembourg	27 200	28 400	31 100	34 000	38 600	43 200	43 600	45 000	45 900	48 400 (f)	50 700 (f)	53 200 (f)
Hungary	7 600 (e)	7 900 (e)	8 500 (e)	9 100 (e)	9 700	10 600	11 500	12 400	12 900	13 800 (f)	14 600 (f)	15 500 (f)
Malta	:	:	:	:	14 400	15 400	15 100	15 500	15 600	16 100 (f)	16 500 (f)	17 100 (f)
Netherlands	18 300	19 300	20 400	21 400	22 300	24 000	25 400	25 800	25 800	26 700 (f)	27 400 (f)	28 400 (f)
Austria	19 700	20 700	21 400	22 100	23 500	25 300	25 400	25 900	26 100	27 100 (f)	28 000 (f)	29 000 (f)
Poland	6 200 (e)	6 800 (e)	7 400 (e)	7 900 (e)	8 500	9 100	9 400	9 700	9 800	10 600 (f)	11 300 (f)	12 000 (f)
Portugal	11 100	11 700	12 500	13 300	14 300	15 300	15 800	16 200	16 000	16 400 (f)	16 800 (f)	17 300 (f)
Slovenia	10 400 (e)	11 200 (e)	12 000 (e)	12 700 (e)	13 700	14 500	15 300	15 900	16 400	17 500 (f)	18 500 (f)	19 600 (f)
Slovakia	6 800 (e)	7 400 (e)	8 000 (e)	8 400 (e)	8 700	9 500	10 000	10 900	11 200	12 000 (f)	12 900 (f)	13 800 (f)
Finland	16 100	16 900	18 700	20 000	20 700	22 600	23 300	24 100	24 300	25 700 (f)	26 900 (f)	28 100 (f)
Sweden	18 000	18 800	19 600	20 300	21 900	23 700	23 800	24 300 (f)	24 600 (f)	25 900 (f)	27 100 (f)	28 200 (f)
United Kingdom	16 800	17 900	19 200	20 100	21 000	22 500	23 600	24 900 (f)	25 500 (f)	26 800 (f)	28 000 (f)	29 200 (f)
Bulgaria	4 700 (e)	4 500 (e)	4 400 (e)	4 700 (e)	4 900	5 300	5 800	6 100	6 400 (f)	6 900 (f)	7 500 (f)	8 000 (f)
Croatia	5 700 (e)	6 400 (e)	7 000 (e)	7 500 (e)	7 400 (e)	8 200 (e)	8 600 (e)	9 300 (e)	9700 (e)	10 300 (f)	10 900 (f)	11 600 (f)
Romania	:	:	:	4 700	4 800	5 000	5 500	6 100	6 300	7 000 (f)	7 600 (f)	8 100 (f)
Turkey	4 600 (e)	5 000 (e)	5 500 (e)	5 700 (e)	5 500	6 000	5 400	5 600 (f)	5 900 (f)	6 400 (f)	6 800 (f)	7 200 (f)
Iceland	18 500	19 900	21 200	22 600	23 700	24 800	25 500	25 000 (f)	24 900 (f)	26 500 (f)	28 100 (f)	29 800 (f)
Norway	20 200	22 400	23 900	23 600	26 200	31 900	32 400	31 600 (f)	31 500 (f)	33 000 (f)	34 800 (f)	36 100 (f)
Japan	19 000	20 200	21 100	21 200	21 600	22 900	23 400 (f)	23 800 (f)	24 400 (f)	26 600 (f)	27 300 (f)	28 300 (f)
United States	23 400	24 700	26 200	27 500	29 000	30 700	31 200	32 200	32 900	35 500	37 100 (f)	38 500 (f)
Canada	19 100	19 900	21 100	22 100	23 700	25 500 (f)	26 200 (f)	27 500 (f)	27 800 (f)	29 500 (f)	30 500 (f)	31 700 (f)

(f): forecasts; (e): estimated values.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is an indicator for a nation's economic situation. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS (purchasing power standards) eliminates differences in price levels between countries, and calculation on a per head basis allows the comparison of economies significantly different in absolute size.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is an indicator that summarises a nation's economic situation. It is equal to the value of all goods and services, either consumed, invested, put in inventories or exported, minus the value of goods and services imported. To compare economies of different sizes and with different price levels, Eurostat has calculated the indicator 'GDP per inhabitant in PPS'.

Economic output

Eurostat data

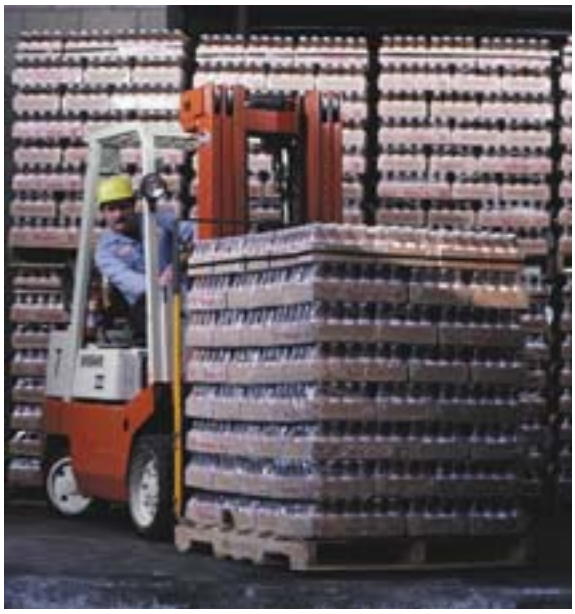
Eurostat provides a wide range of data on economic output, broken down by the industries of the economy that have generated it:

— agriculture, hunting and forestry
— fishing
— mining and quarrying
— manufacturing
— energy (electricity, gas, etc.) and water supply
— construction
— trade, transport and communication services
— business activities and financial services
— other services

GDP: the result of all production activity

Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units. It can be defined in three ways:

— GDP is the sum of gross value added of the various institutional sectors or the various industries, plus taxes and less subsidies on products (output approach).
— GDP is 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 (expenditure approach).



— GDP is the sum of uses in the total economy generation of income account (compensation of employees, net taxes on production and imports, gross operating surplus and mixed income) (income approach).

In these tables, GDP corresponds to the economy's value of goods and services less intermediate consumption, plus taxes less subsidies on products. Valuation at constant prices means valuing the flows and stocks in an accounting period at the prices of the reference period.

GDP per capita

GDP, and in particular GDP per capita, is one of the main indicators for economic analysis as well as spatial and/or temporal comparisons.

In order to facilitate these international comparisons, the levels of GDP in national currency of each Member State are converted into a common currency (ecu until 1998, euro from the beginning of 1999) by means of its official exchange rate. However, the exchange rate does not necessarily reflect the actual purchasing power of each national currency.

In order to remove price-level differences, purchasing power parities (PPPs) are calculated and used as a factor of conversion (exchange rate from national currency to PPS, purchasing power standards). These parities are obtained as a weighted average of relative price ratios regarding a homogeneous basket of goods and services, comparable and representative for each Member State.

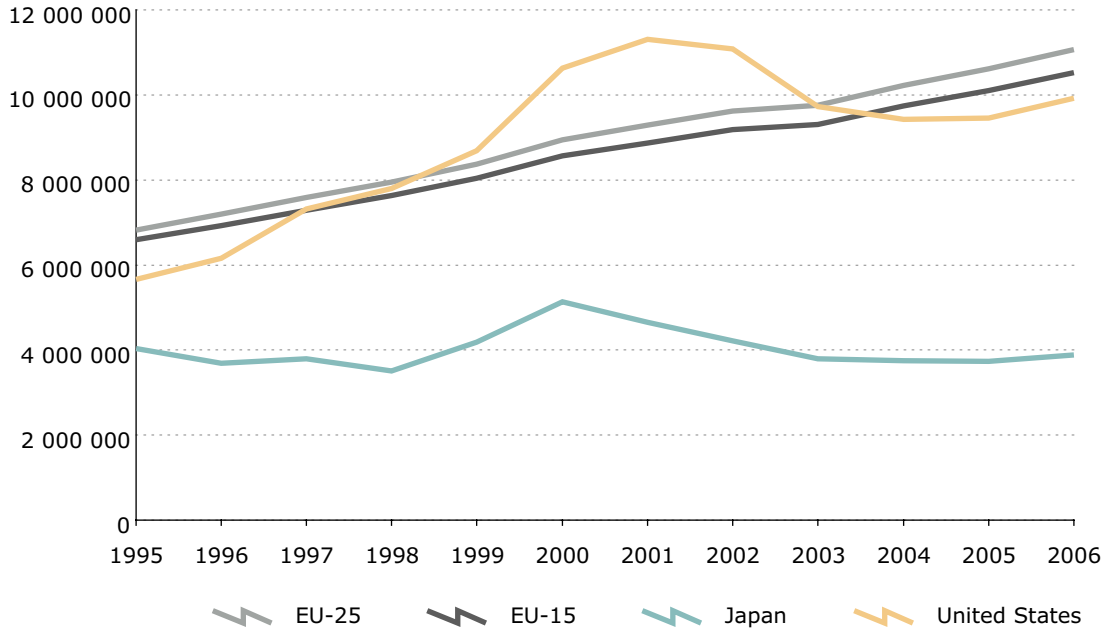
The 'comparable volume' values of GDP obtained in this way are hence expressed in terms of PPS.

Gross value added

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 taken into account. Gross value added is compiled by the industry that generates it.

When calculating value added, output is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices, and thus taxes less subsidies on products have to be added to value added. The GDP resulting from the above equation will then be valued at market prices.

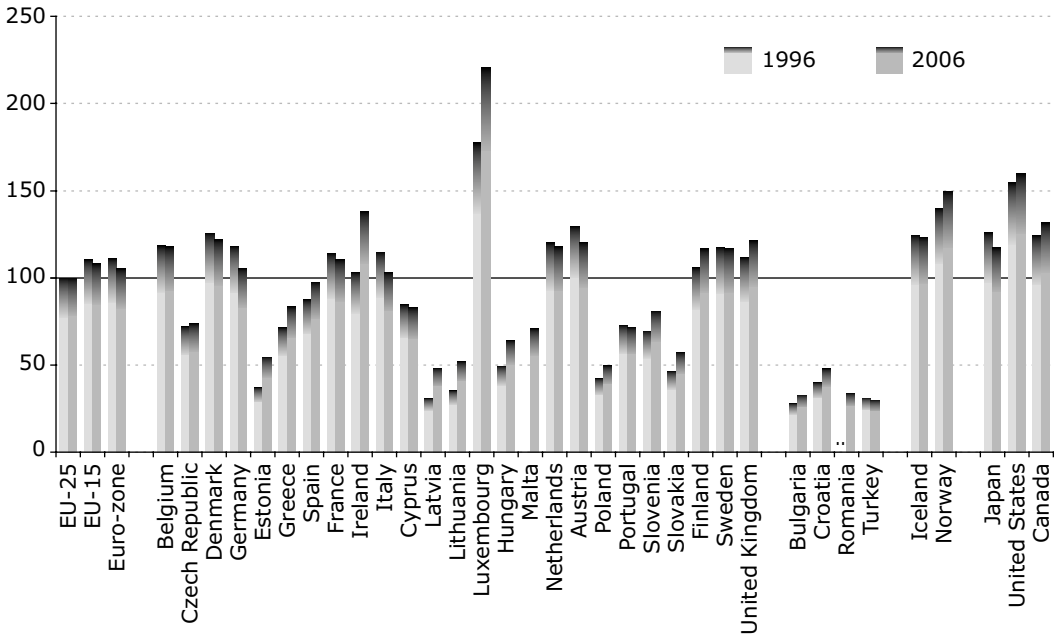
Gross domestic product at current market prices
In million ECU/EUR



2005, 2006: forecast.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is an indicator for a nation's economic situation. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS (purchasing power standards) eliminates differences in price levels between countries, and calculation on a per head basis allows the comparison of economies significantly different in absolute size.

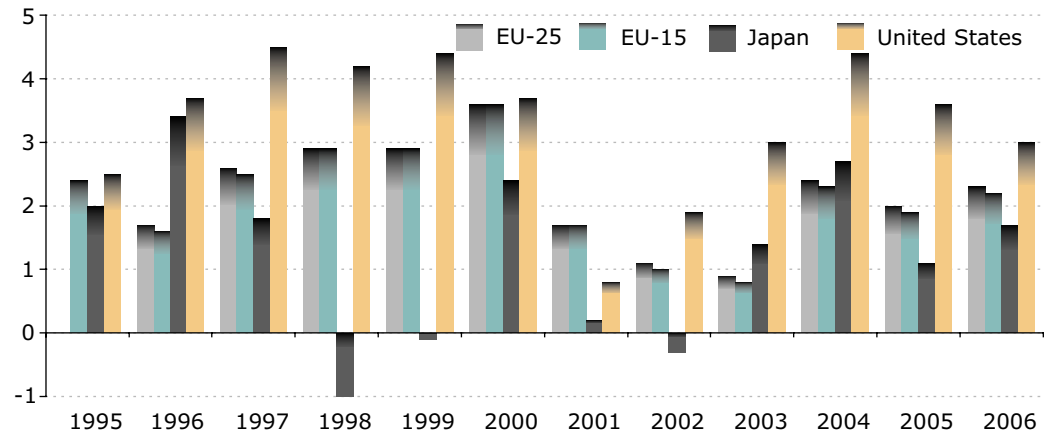
Gross domestic product per inhabitant in purchasing power standards (PPS) in 1996 and 2006
EU-25 = 100



1996: includes estimated data; 2006: forecast.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure for the economic activity in an economy. It is defined as the value of all goods and services produced less the value of any goods or services used in their creation. The volume index of GDP per capita in purchasing power standards (PPS) is expressed in relation to the European Union (EU-25) average set to equal 100. If the index of a country is higher than 100, this country's level of GDP per head is higher than the EU average and vice versa. Basic figures are expressed in PPS, i.e. a common currency that eliminates the differences in price levels between countries allowing meaningful volume comparisons of GDP between countries. Note that the index, calculated from PPS figures and expressed with respect to EU-25 = 100, is intended for cross-country comparisons rather than for temporal comparisons.

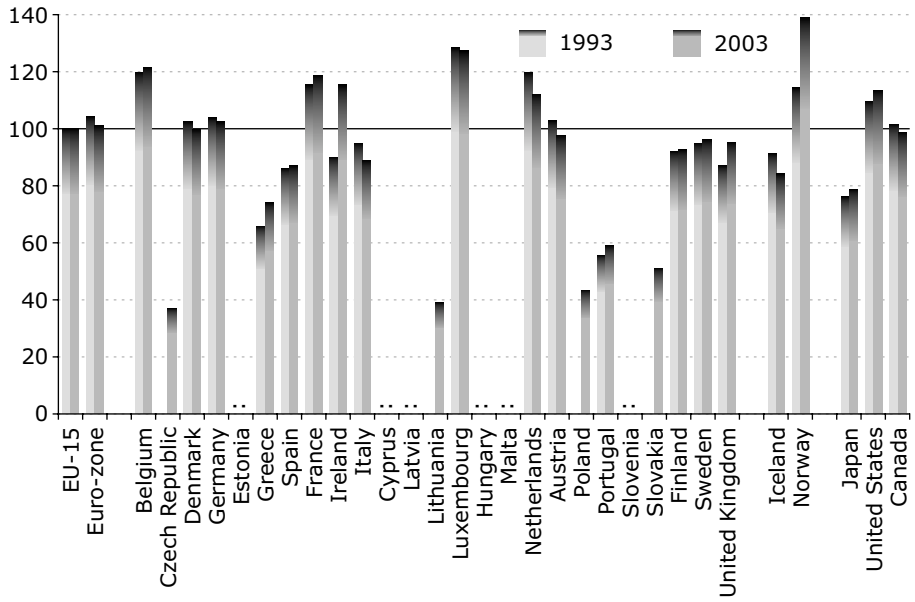
Real GDP growth rate
Growth rate of GDP at constant prices (1995); percentage change on previous year



2005, 2006: forecast.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure for the economic activity in an economy. It is defined as the value of all goods and services produced less the value of any goods or services used in their creation. The calculation of the annual growth rate of GDP at constant prices is intended to allow comparisons of the dynamics of economic development both over time and between economies of different sizes. The growth rate is calculated from figures at constant prices since these give volume movements only, i.e. price movements will not inflate the growth rate.

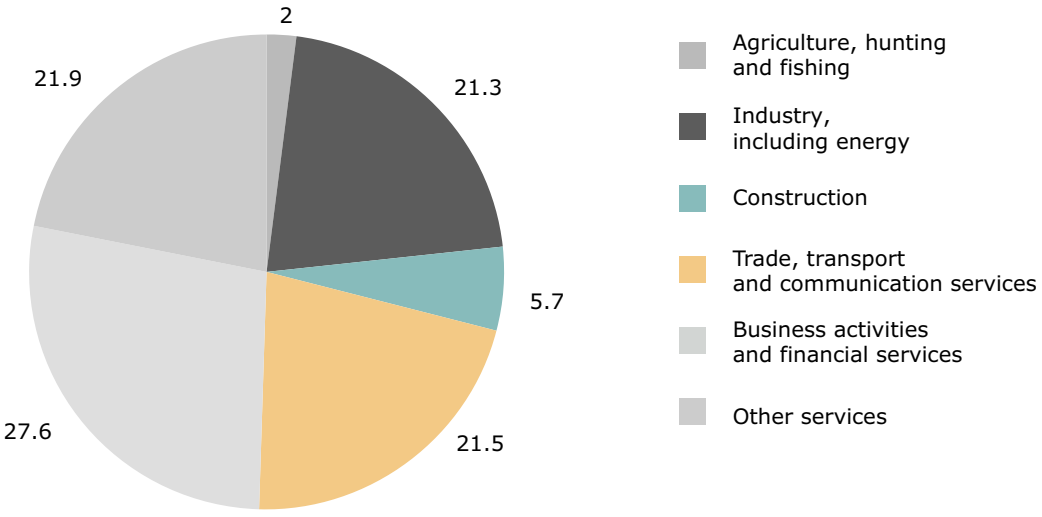
Labour productivity in 1993 and 2003
GDP in purchasing power standards (PPS) per hour worked relative to the EU-15 (= 100)



1993: includes estimates; 2003: forecasts.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure for the economic activity in an economy. It is defined as the value of all goods and services produced less the value of any goods or services used in their creation. GDP per hour worked is intended to give a picture of the productivity of national economies expressed in relation to the European Union (EU-15) average. If the index of a country is higher than 100, this country's level of GDP per hour worked is higher than the EU average and vice versa. Basic figures are expressed in PPS, i.e. a common currency that eliminates the differences in price levels between countries allowing meaningful volume comparisons of GDP between countries. Expressing productivity per hour worked will eliminate differences in the full-time/part-time composition of the workforce.

Gross value added by branches in the EU-25 in 2004
Share in total gross value added in %; at current basic prices and current exchange rates



Gross value added is, just like the gross domestic product, an indicator for a nation's economic situation. Gross value added differs from the gross domestic product only with respect to valuation, which is at producers' prices, i.e. it does not include the value of taxes on products (less subsidies on products). Taxes on products include, in particular, value-added-type taxes.

Consumption and spending

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— private final consumption expenditure, i.e. consumption expenditure incurred by private households and by non-profit institutions serving households
— government final consumption expenditure
— gross fixed capital formation, i.e. 'investment', including a breakdown by investment product category
— changes in inventories
— external balance, i.e. the difference between exports and imports of goods and services

Central to both structural and business-cycle analysis of the economy

National accounts aggregates on consumption and spending are used by the European Central Bank and Commission services, in particular the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs, as important tools for structural economic analysis and policy decisions. The respective quarterly series are central to business-cycle analysis and subsequent policy decisions. These series are also widely employed for supporting business decisions in the private sector, in particular on financial markets.

Following the expenditure approach, the tables in this section show by broad category what GDP has been used for. 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, i.e. the external balance, is the net contribution of external trade to GDP.

— **Private final consumption expenditure** includes households' and NPISHs' (non-profit institutions serving households) final consumption expenditure, i.e. their expenditure on goods or services that are used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs. NPISHs consist of non-profit institutions which constitute separate legal entities, which serve households and which are private non-market producers. 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.

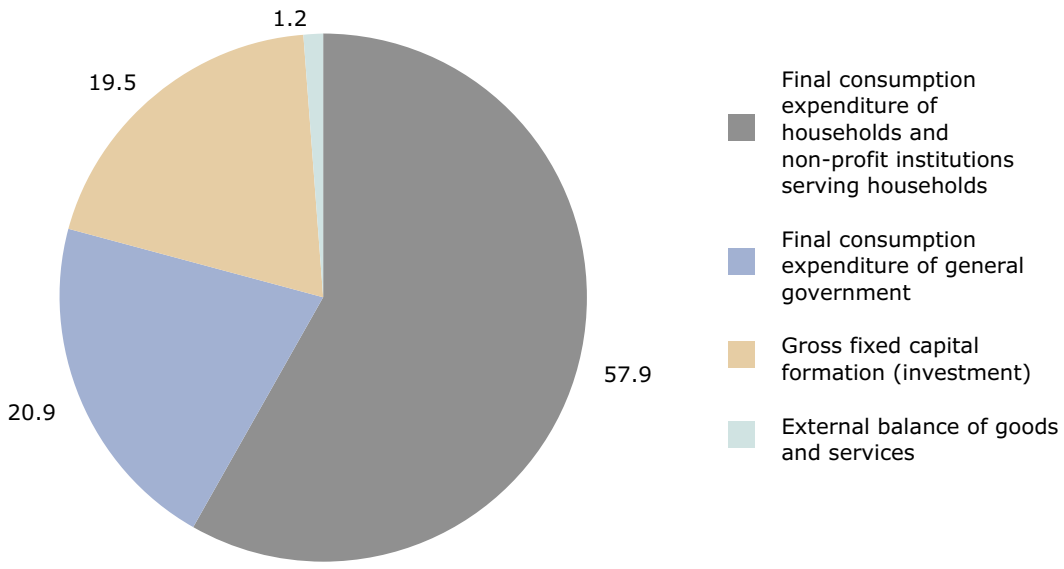
— **Government final consumption expenditure** includes two categories of expenditure: the value of goods and services produced by general government itself other than own-account capital formation and sales, and purchases by general government of goods and services produced by market producers that 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.

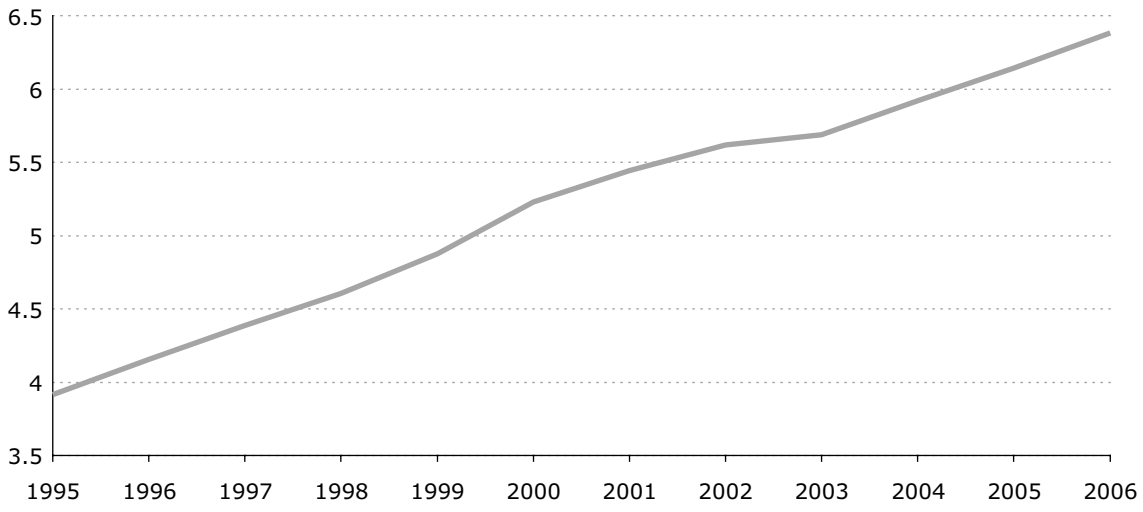
— **External balance:** imports of goods and services are recorded with a negative sign while exports of goods and services are recorded with a positive sign. The difference between exports and imports is called the 'external balance of goods and services'.

Expenditure components of the EU-25's GDP in 2004
In % of total GDP



In 2004, there was a positive change in inventories of about 0.5 % of GDP in the EU-25; estimated data.

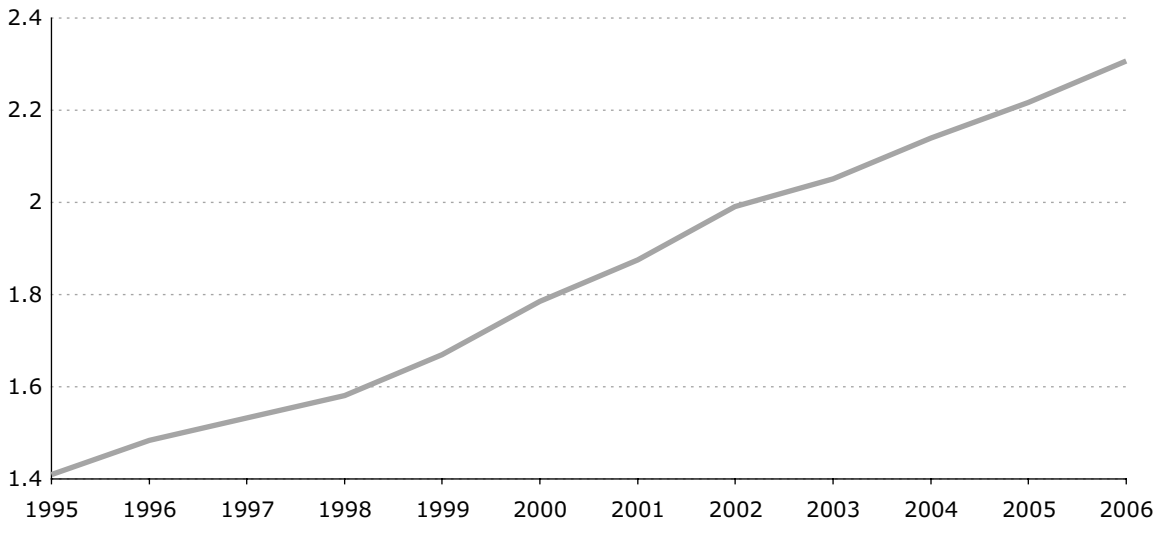
Final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households, EU-25
In 1 000 billion EUR



2005, 2006: forecast.

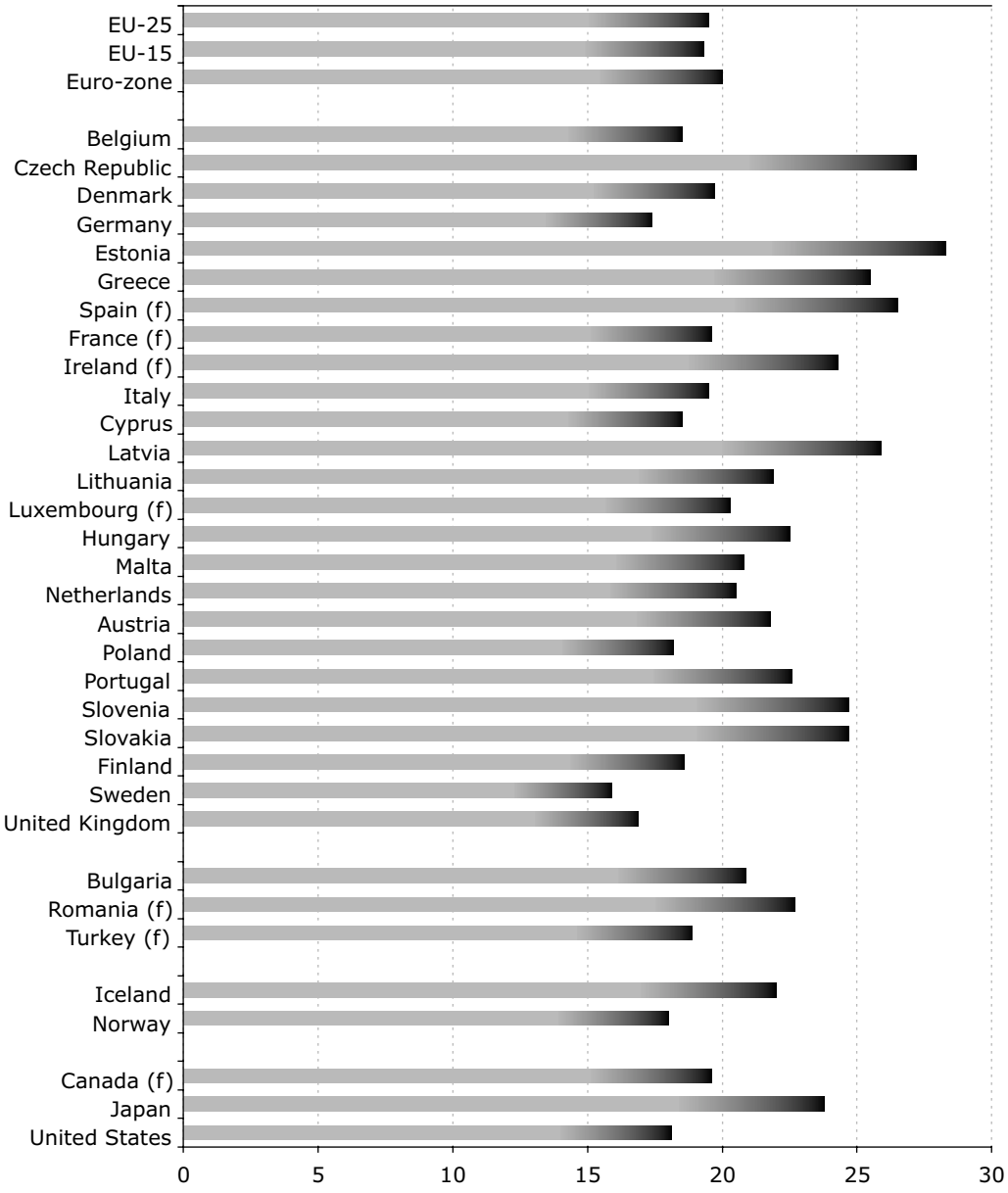
In 2004, 57.9 % of the GDP of today's EU-25 was spent on consumption by households and NPISHs. This share has been rather stable over time and reached its peak in 2001 when it represented 58.6 % of GDP. Looking at individual Member States, shares varied between 66.8 % for Greece and 41.9 % for Luxembourg in 2003. Final consumption expenditure of general government represented 20.9 % of EU-25's GDP in 2004, the first time its share in total GDP did not grow since 1998. For Sweden this share amounted to 28.3 % of GDP while for Ireland was 15.8 %.

Final consumption expenditure of general government, EU-25
In 1 000 billion EUR



2005, 2006: forecast.

Gross fixed capital formation (investment) in 2004
Share in the GDP in %



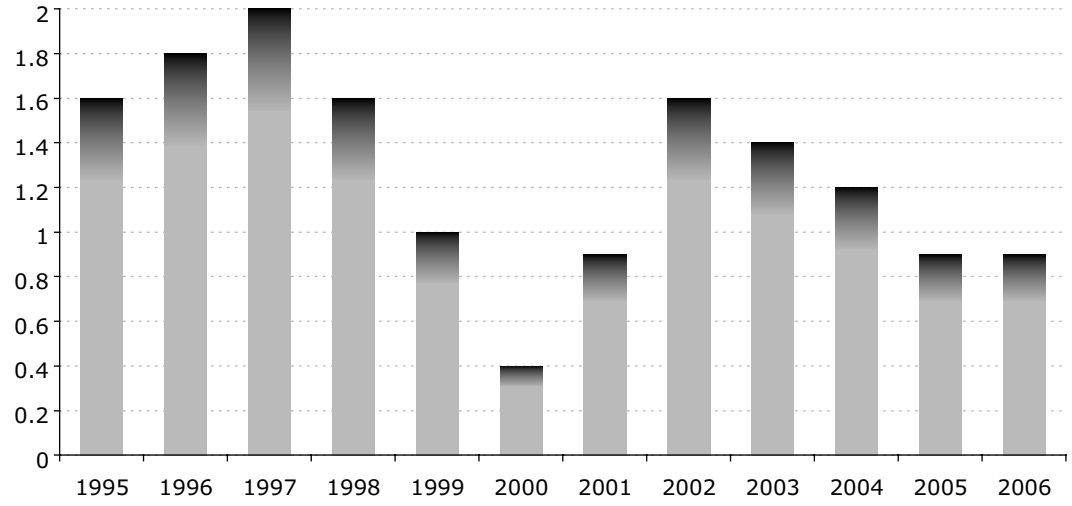
(f): forecast.

Gross fixed capital formation consists of resident producers' acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed tangible or intangible assets. This covers, in particular, machinery and equipment, vehicles, dwellings and other buildings.

Gross fixed capital formation represented 19.5 % of EU-25 GDP in 2004, which constituted an increase compared with 2003 (19.2 %) but far from the peak recorded in 2000 (20.7 %).

Investment, as a share of GDP, recorded its highest value in Estonia (28.4 %) and its lowest in the United Kingdom (16.3 %).

External balance of goods and services, EU-25
Share in the GDP in %



2005, 2006: forecast.

The external balance of goods and services of the EU-25 has been traditionally positive. In 2004, it amounted to + 1.2 % of GDP. In 2003, Luxembourg achieved the highest surplus (+ 18.7 %), closely followed by Ireland (+ 15.4 %), while the highest deficit was observed in Latvia (– 12.8 %).

Income of the input factors

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— compensation of employees, including a breakdown by industry of activity
— wages and salaries, including a breakdown by branch of activity
— gross operating surplus and mixed income
— taxes on production and imports
— gross national income
— consumption of fixed capital
— disposable income
— net saving of the economy
— net lending/net borrowing of the economy

Crucial to economic analysis

Eurostat data on the income of the input factors are crucial to economic analysis in a number of contexts inside and outside the European Commission. Typical examples are studies of competitiveness, of income distribution inequalities and of long-term economic developments. Users outside the Commission include, in particular, academia and financial institutions.

Factor income: 'earning' the GDP

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: (i) wages and salaries (in cash and in kind); (ii) 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;

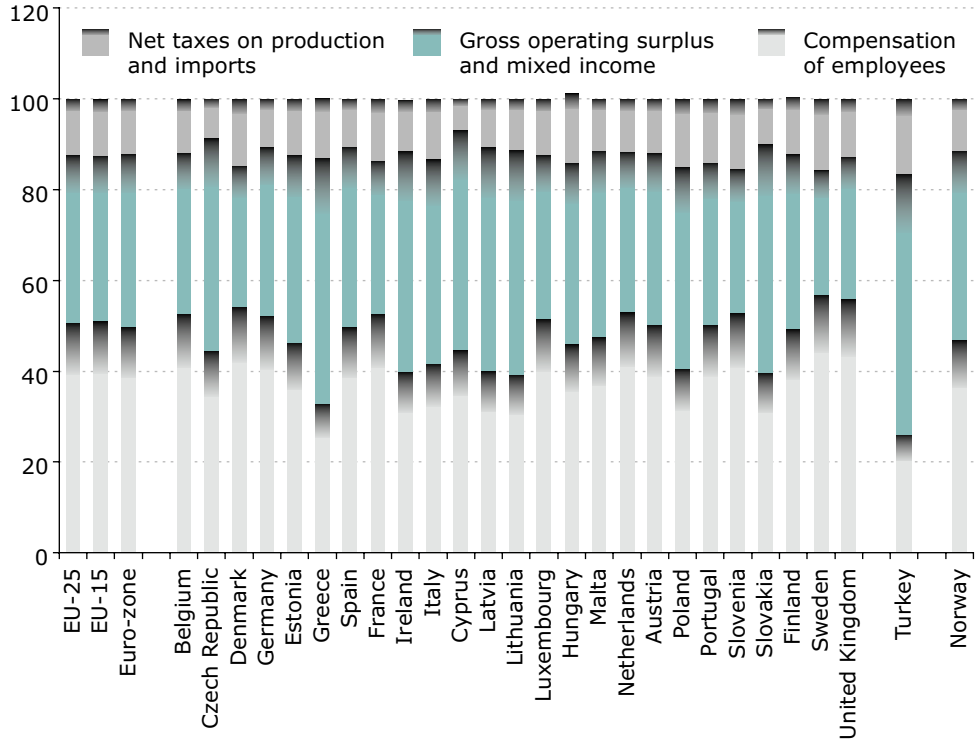
— **mixed income:** this is the remuneration for the work carried out by the owner (or by members of his/her family) of an unincorporated enterprise. This is referred to as 'mixed income' since it cannot be distinguished from the entrepreneurial profit of the owner;

— **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 European Union, 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.

Income of the input factors in the EU-25
In 1 000 billion ECU/EUR; at current prices

The higher the output of an economy, the more income can be distributed to the factors that have provided an input to its creation. Between 1995 and 2004, the GDP of the EU-25 (measured at current prices) increased by almost a half (49.6 %). Both the overall income of the employees and that of the capital owners grew at about the same rate. However, the growth of the gross operating surplus and mixed income was slightly higher (49.9 %) than that of 'compensation of employees' (46.6 %). Taxes on production and imports less subsidies grew by 62.4 % over the same period.

Income of the input factors in 2003
Share in the GDP in %



Missing 'compensation of employes' for Iceland.
Missing 'net taxes on production and imports' for Bulgaria.

At Member State level, some differences are observed when looking at the shares in 2003 of the three components in GDP. For compensation of employees, the shares range between 32.9 % in Greece and 57.0 % in Sweden, while for the EU-25 it is 50.8 %. Regarding gross operating surplus and mixed income, the highest share is observed in Greece (54.3 %) and the lowest in Sweden (27.3 %), being 36.9 % for the EU-25. Finally, for taxes less subsidies on production and imports, shares vary between 15.7 % in Sweden and 6.8 % in Cyprus, while the figure stood at 12.3 % for the EU-25.

Government finances

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— government surplus/deficit and debt
— total general government revenue
— taxes on production and imports
— current taxes on income and wealth
— social contributions
— total general government expenditure
— subsidies
— social benefits (other than social transfers in kind)
— final consumption expenditure
— gross fixed capital formation

Measuring government finances in the EU and the euro-zone ...

EU Member States acknowledge the need for solid and sustainable government finances. They are to avoid situations of 'excessive government deficits': their ratio of planned or actual government deficit to gross domestic product (GDP) should be no more than 3 %. Their ratio of government debt to GDP should be no more than 60 % (unless the excess over the reference value is only exceptional or temporary, or unless the ratios have declined substantially and continuously). The rules on budgetary discipline were clarified and tightened under the Stability and Growth Pact (Amsterdam, 1997).

The EU Member States notify their government deficit and debt statistics to the European Commission on 1 March and 1 September of each year under the 'excessive deficit procedure'. Eurostat collects the data and ensures that Member States comply with the relevant regulations.

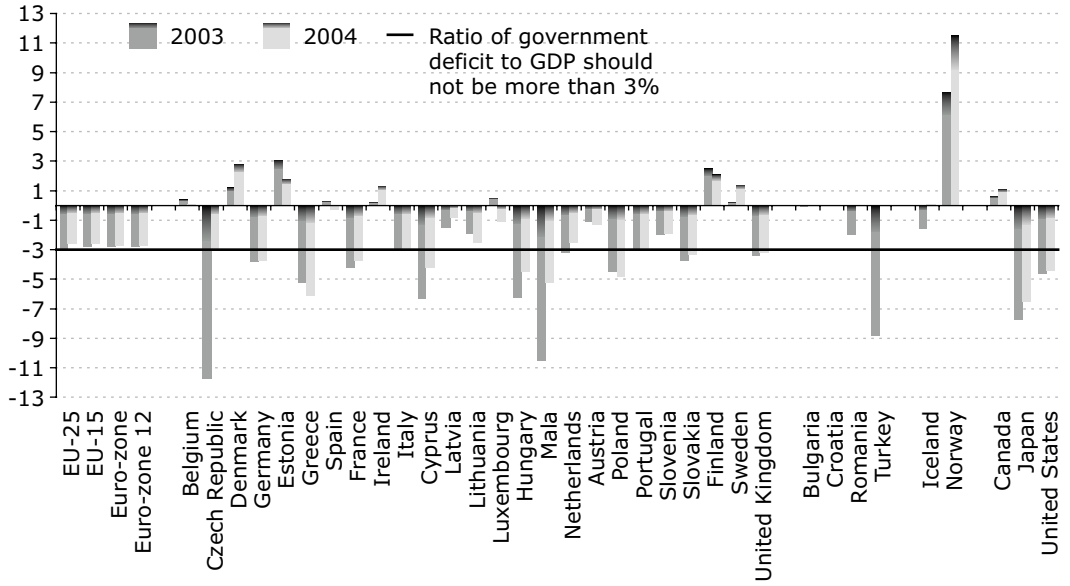
... more than just about the surplus or deficit

Government finance statistics offer much more information on the general government sector. Examples are given in the box 'Eurostat data' at the beginning of this section.

The main aggregates of general government are provided by the Member States to Eurostat twice a year, at the end of March and end of August, according to the ESA 95 transmission programme. For a detailed description of the terms, please refer to the glossary.

The public deficit of the EU-25, measured in terms of GDP, decreased between 2003 and 2004 from 2.9 % to 2.6 %. In the euro-zone, the deficit fell marginally in 2004 to 2.7 % of GDP, from 2.8 % a year earlier. France and Germany continued to record a deficit of above 3 % in 2004 (both at 3.7 % of GDP), while Greece recorded the highest deficit in the EU (6.1 % of GDP).

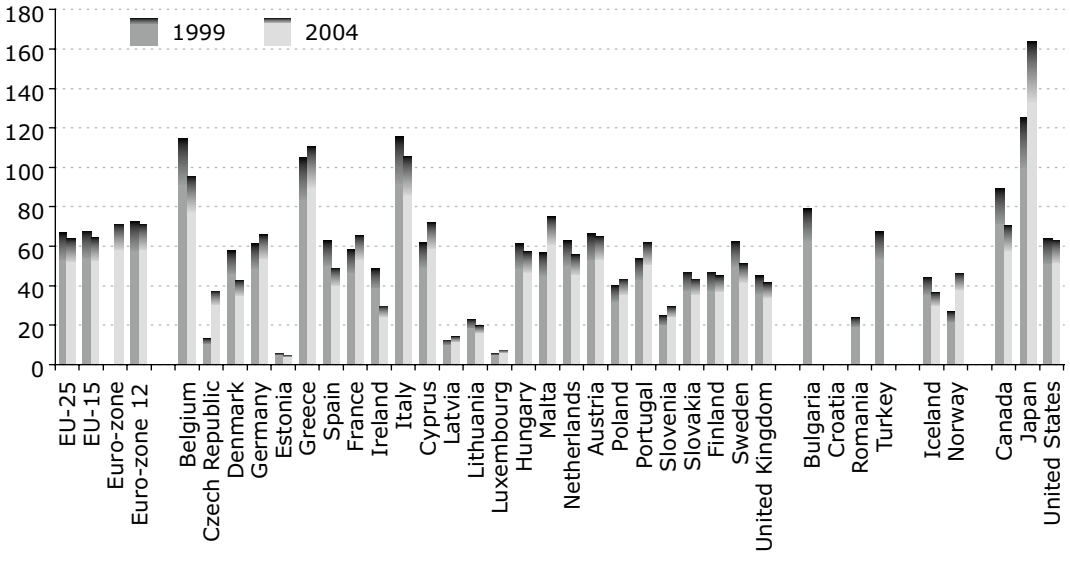
Public balance
Net borrowing/lending of the general government sector as a percentage of GDP



Bulgaria: -0.1 (2003); Iceland: 0.1 (2004).

The net borrowing (+)/net lending (–) of general government is the difference between the revenue and the expenditure of the general government sector. The general government sector comprises the following subsectors: central government, state government, local government, and social security funds. GDP used as a denominator is the gross domestic product at current market prices.

General government debt
General government consolidated gross debt as a percentage of GDP



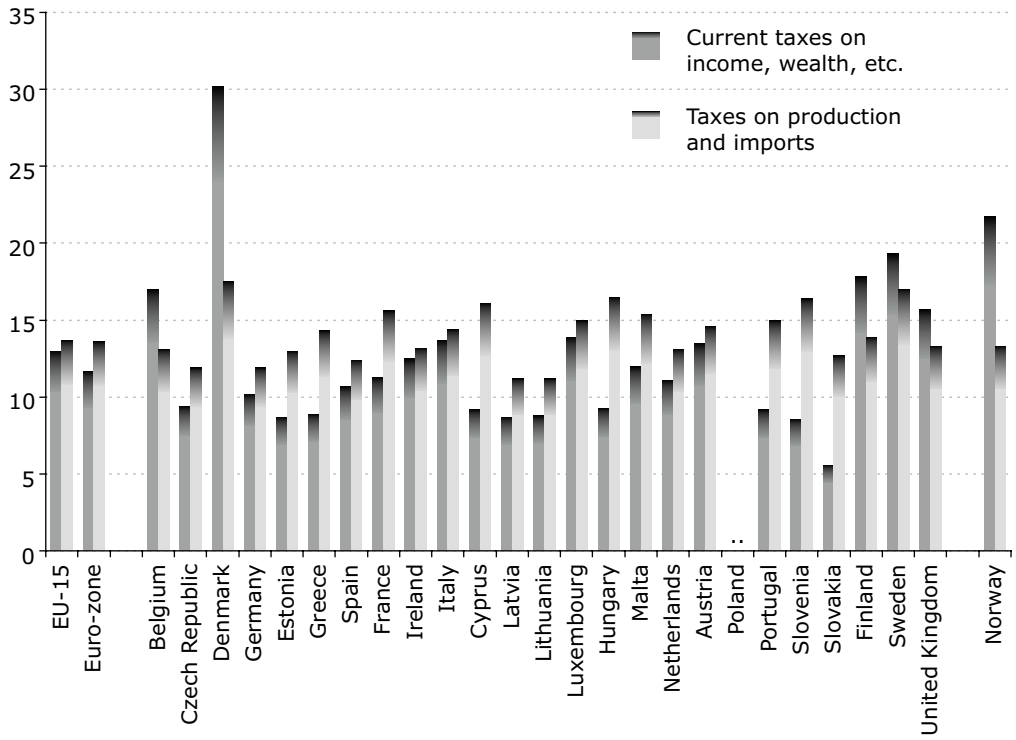
Sources: Eurostat, OECD.

Missing: Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey for 2004.
Sweden, Denmark, Austria, EU-25, EU-15, euro-zone 12 (1999): revised value.

The general government sector comprises the subsectors of central government, state government, local government and social security funds. GDP used as a denominator is the gross domestic product at current market prices. Debt is valued at nominal (face) value, and foreign currency debt is converted into national currency using end-year market exchange rates (though special rules apply to contracts). The national data for the general government sector are consolidated between the subsectors. Basic data are expressed in national currency; for EU aggregates national currencies are converted into euro using end-year exchange rates for the euro provided by the European Central Bank.

General government gross debt reached 63.8 % of GDP in 2004, compared with 63.3 % in 2003. In the euro-zone, the rise was of the same order, from 70.8 % to 71.3 % of GDP. The three Baltic States plus Luxembourg continued to record the lowest levels of debt (below 20 % of their GDP), while the debt of Italy and Greece remained above 100 % of GDP.

Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. and taxes on production and imports
Taxes of general government in 2003; in % of GDP

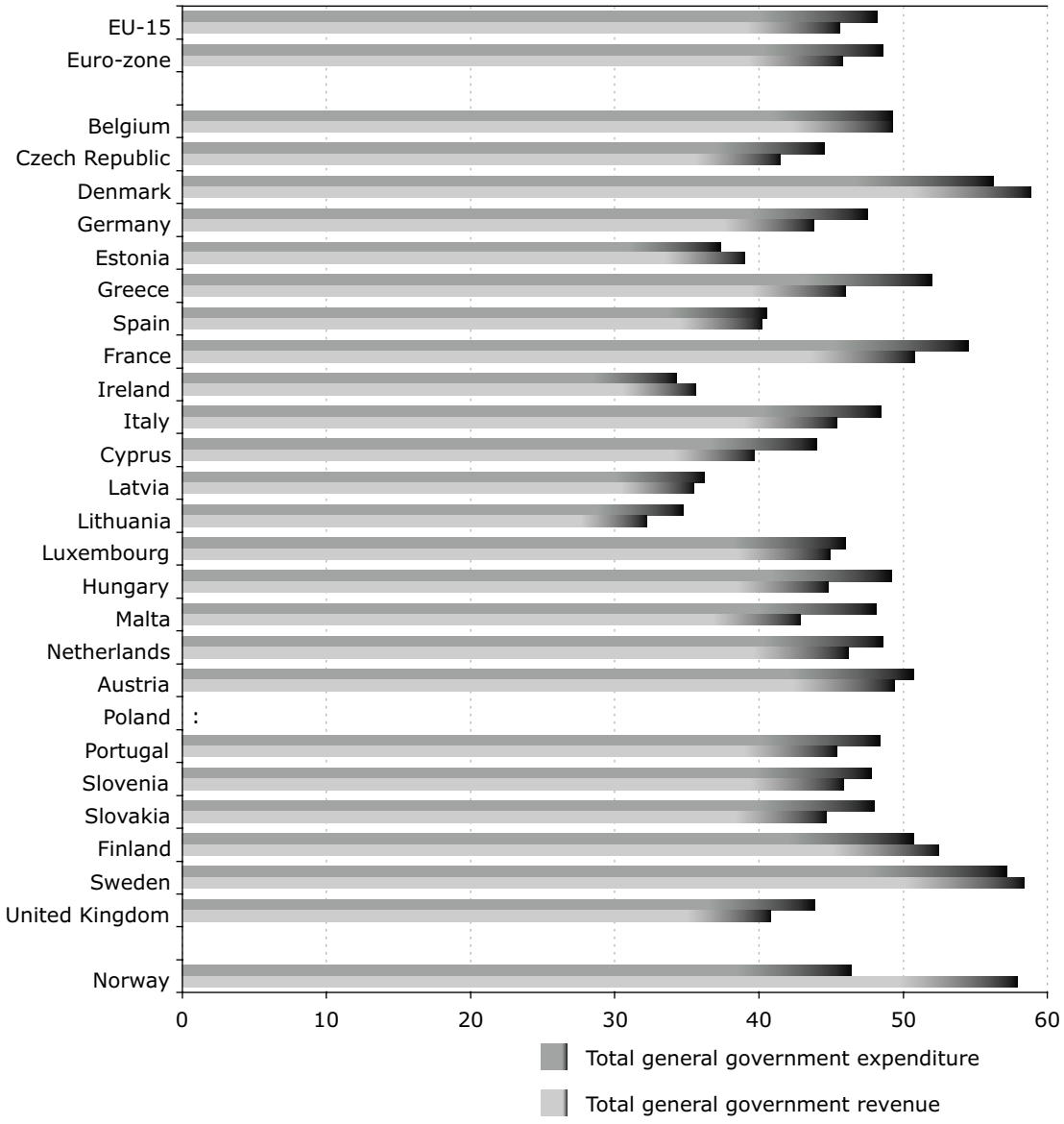


Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (ESA 95 code D.5) cover all compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, levied periodically by general government and by the rest of the world on the income and wealth of institutional units, and some periodic taxes which are assessed neither on the income nor the wealth. In ESA 95, current taxes on income, wealth, etc. are divided into taxes on income and other current taxes.

Taxes on production and imports (ESA 95 code D.2) consist of compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, which are levied by general government, or by EU institutions, 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. In ESA 95, taxes on production and imports comprise taxes on products and other taxes on production.

The importance of the general government sector in the economy may be measured in terms of total government revenue and expenditure as a percentage of GDP. In the euro-zone, total government revenue in 2004 amounted to 45.8 % of GDP, and expenditure to 48.6 % of GDP. In the EU-25, the equivalent figures (for 2003) were respectively 45.6 and 48.5 %.

Total general government revenue and expenditure in 2003
In % of GDP



Total general government expenditure is defined in ESA 95, paragraph 8.99, by reference to a list of 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, some social transfers, other current transfers, some adjustments, capital transfers and transactions on non-produced assets.

Total general government revenue is defined in ESA 95, paragraph 8.99, by reference to a list of 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.

The Member States with the highest levels of both government expenditure and revenue as a proportion of their GDP in 2004 were Denmark and Sweden, while those with the lowest levels were Ireland, Latvia and Lithuania. The main types of revenue are taxes on income and wealth, taxes on production and imports, and social contributions. The importance of each form of revenue varies considerably among countries.

Consumer prices

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICPs)
— price stability
— price convergence
— European index of consumer prices (EICP) — EU
— monetary union index of consumer prices (MUICP) — euro-zone
— convergence criteria of the Maastricht Treaty

HICPs: a comparable measure of inflation for the EU

The harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICPs) provide the best statistical basis for comparisons of consumer price inflation within the EU. The methodology ensures comparability between Member States. Eurostat publishes the HICPs monthly, about 16 to 18 days after the end of the reporting month. The HICP series started in the mid-1990s and are presented with a common reference year: 1996 = 100. HICPs for the new Member States are also available.

Methodological notes can be accessed via the Eurostat Internet site (http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat or http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/hiocp/library).

HICP coverage

HICPs cover virtually all forms of household expenditure on goods and services (household final monetary consumption expenditure — HFMCE). HICP coverage follows the international classification Coicop (classification of individual consumption by purpose), adapted to the needs of HICPs.

HICP aggregate indices

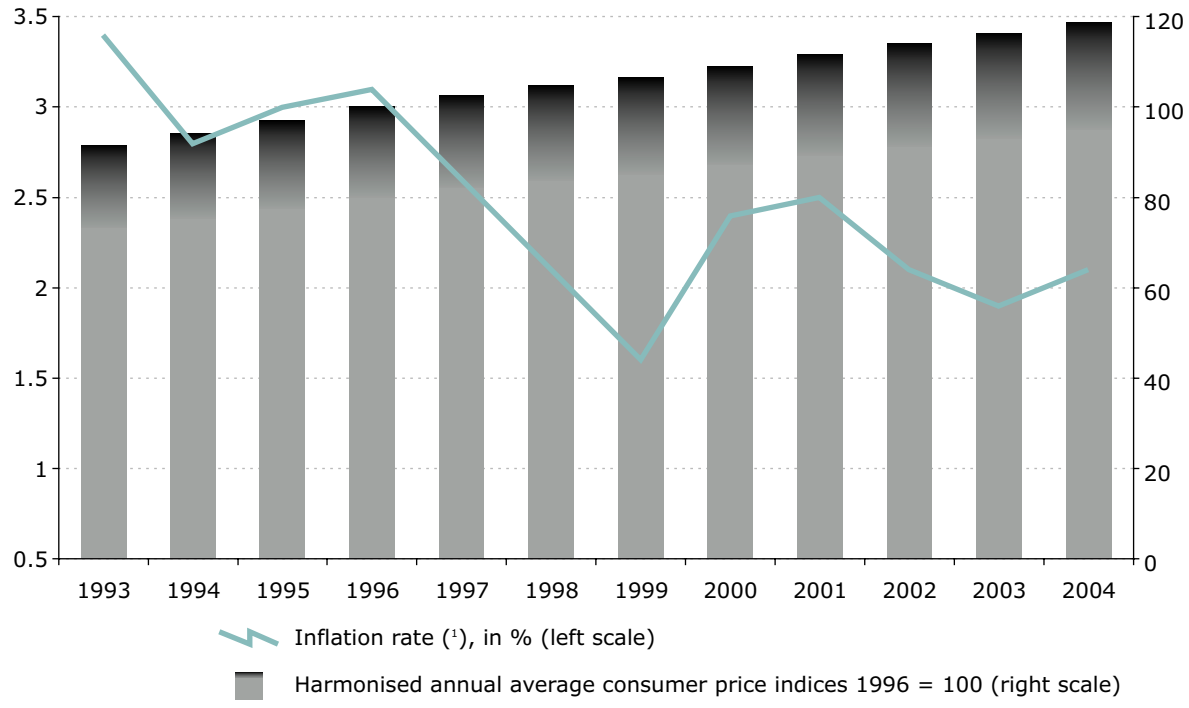
There are three HICP aggregate indices: the monetary union index of consumer prices (MUICP) for the euro-zone; the European index of consumer prices (EICP) covering all Member States; the European Economic Area index of consumer prices (EEAICP), which additionally covers Iceland and Norway.

The HICP methodology allows country weights to change each year: for the MUICP, a Member State's weight is its share of HFMCE in the European monetary union total; for the EICP and the EEAICP, a Member State's weight is its share of HFMCE expressed in euro in the EU and EEA totals. For the latter two indices, expenditure in national currencies is converted using purchasing power parities. The HICP is computed as an annual chain index. Starting in 1999, the MUICP is treated as a single entity within the EICP.

Price stability in the euro-zone

With the launch of the euro in January 1999, the MUICP is used for monitoring inflation in the EMU and for assessment of inflation convergence. As price stability is the primary objective of the European System of Central Banks, the MUICP is used by the European Central Bank (ECB) as a prime indicator for monetary policy management for the euro-zone. The ECB has defined price stability as a year-on-year increase in the HICP for the euro-zone of close to but below 2 %, in the medium term.

Consumer price indices in the EU-25



(1) Annual average rate of change in harmonised indices of consumer prices.

Harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICPs) are designed for international comparisons of consumer price inflation. The HICPs are used by, for example, the European Central Bank for monitoring inflation in the economic and monetary union and for the assessment of inflation convergence as required under Article 121 of the EC Treaty.

The EU Member States have made a successful effort to keep their inflation under control. Inflation, as measured by the annual average rate of change of the harmonised index of consumer prices for the EU Member States, decreased during the 1990s reaching 1.7 % in 1999. Inflation increased again in 2000 before settling close to 2 % in the period 2003 to early 2005.

Purchasing power parities

Purchasing power parities (PPPs) estimate price-level differences between countries. They make it possible to produce meaningful volume or price-level indicators required for country comparisons. PPPs are aggregated price ratios calculated from detailed price comparisons of a large number of products.

PPPs are employed either:

— as **currency converters** to generate volume measures with which to compare levels of economic performance, economic welfare, consumption, investment, overall productivity and selected government expenditures, or

— as **price measures** with which to compare price levels, price convergence and competitiveness.

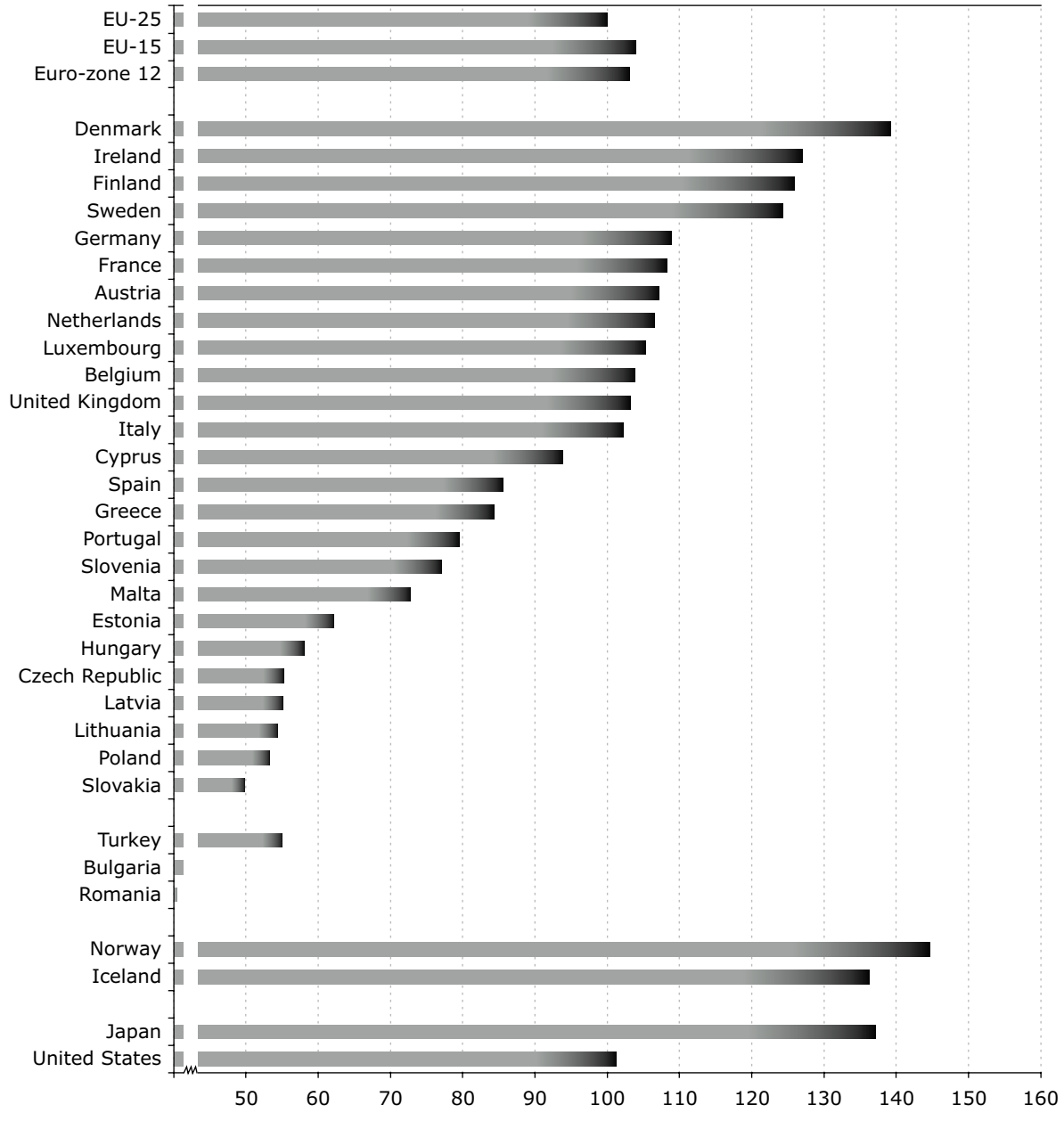
Eurostat produces three sets of data using PPPs:

— **Levels and indices of real final expenditure:** these are measures of volume. They indicate the relative magnitudes of the product groups or aggregates being compared. At the level of GDP, they are used to compare the economic size of countries.

— **Levels and indices of real final expenditure per head:** these are standardised measures of volume. They indicate the relative levels of the product groups or aggregates being compared after adjusting for differences in the size of populations between countries. At the level of GDP, they are often used to compare the economic well-being of populations.

— **Comparative price levels:** these are the ratios of PPPs to exchange rates. By expressing the PPPs in a common currency unit, they provide a measure of the differences in price levels between countries by indicating for a given product group the number of units of the common currency needed to buy the same volume of the product group in each country. At the level of GDP, they provide a measure of the differences in the general price levels of countries. Furthermore, comparative price levels provide, with certain restrictions, a means of observing the movement of price levels over time. The coefficient of variation of comparative price levels is applied as the indicator of price dispersion among EU Member States.

Comparative price levels in 2003
Comparative price levels of final consumption by private households, including indirect taxes (EU-25 = 100)

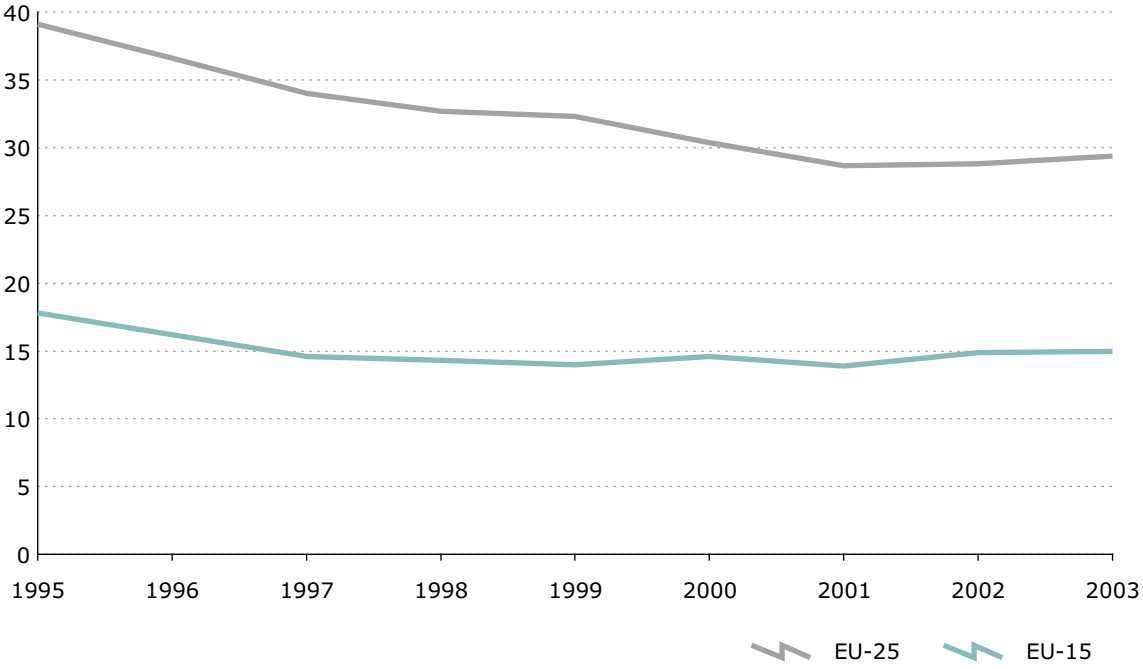


Provisional values. Bulgaria: 42.1; Romania: 40.5.

Comparative price levels are the ratio between purchasing power parities (PPPs) and the market exchange rate for each country. PPPs are currency conversion rates that convert economic indicators expressed in national currencies to a common currency, called the purchasing power standard (PPS), which equalises the purchasing power of different national currencies and thus allows meaningful comparison. The ratio is shown in relation to the EU average (EU-25 = 100). If the index of the comparative price levels shown for a country is higher/lower than 100, the country concerned is relatively expensive/cheap as compared with the EU average.

The price levels that private households have to take into account for their consumption vary significantly between the Member States of the European Union. The average for the EU-25 being defined as 100, the comparative price levels range, within the 25 countries that today form the European Union, from 139.3 in Denmark to 49.8 in Slovakia. The comparative value for Japan is 137.1 and for the United States 101.3.

Convergence of price levels between EU Member States
Coefficient of variation of comparative price levels of final consumption by private households, including indirect taxes



2003: provisional data; EU-25 1995–98: estimated data.

Comparative price levels are the ratio between purchasing power parities (PPPs) and the market exchange rate for each country. PPPs are currency conversion rates that convert economic indicators expressed in national currencies to a common currency, called the purchasing power standard (PPS), which equalises the purchasing power of different national currencies and thus allows meaningful comparison. If the coefficient of variation of the comparative price levels for the EU decreases/increases over time, the national price levels in the Member States are converging/diverging.

Given these differences, it must, however, also be pointed out that the price levels converged in the EU-15 during the early 1990s. Since 1997 there has been a certain stagnation in the process, at least for the EU-15. The convergence of price levels within the 15 'old' Member States is currently much more advanced (15 in 2003) than within the whole EU-25 that includes the 'old' and the 'new' Member States (29.4 in 2003) (note that the lower the value, the more advanced the convergence of price levels).

Wages and labour costs

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— labour costs
— minimum wages
— gross earnings
— net earnings in manufacturing
— tax rates in manufacturing

Earnings and labour costs

Information on labour costs is of major importance for employers' associations, trade unions, political parties and all other users who are interested in the level and structure of labour costs.

The term 'labour costs' refers to the expenditure necessarily incurred by employers in order to employ personnel, and covers wages and salaries, employers' social contributions, vocational training costs, other expenditure and taxes minus labour-cost-related subsidies.

Gross earnings are the most important part of labour costs. They cover remuneration in cash paid directly by the employer, before tax deductions and social security contributions payable by wage earners and retained by the employer.

Net earnings are derived from gross earnings and represent the part of remuneration that employees can actually spend. Compared with gross earnings, net earnings do not include social security contributions and taxes, but include family allowances.

Low-wage earners: tax rate and 'trap indicators'

In connection with low pay, a set of indicators has been developed to describe the relative tax burden for an employed person with low earnings (the 'tax wedge on labour cost') and 'trap indicators' measuring what percentage of gross earnings is 'taxed away' when moving from unemployment to employment (the 'unemployment trap'), or when increasing the work effort (the 'low-wage trap').

Average gross annual earnings in industry and services
Of full-time employees in enterprises with 10 or more employees; in ECU/EUR

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	28 614.57	29 540.08	:
EU-15	:	:	:	28 742.31	29 962.19	30 958.58	31 911.53	32 913.61	:
Euro-zone	:	:	27 610.63	28 305.42	28 984.96	28 739.34	29 628.08	30 531.52	:
Belgium	28 945	29 131	28 901	29 616	30 701	31 644	33 109	34 330	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	:	36 375.95	36 235.05	37 208.67	39 514.65	40 962.22	41 661.17	43 577.17	44 692.02
Germany	34 584	35 254	35 093	36 033	36 862	37 253	38 204	39 440	40 375
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	11 291.10	11 916.90	12 604.80	13 209.50	13 925.70	14 721	15 431.30	16 278.44	16 738.53
Spain	:	16 043	16 192	16 528	17 038	17 432	17 873.58	18 462.30	19 219.96
France	23 952	24 292	24 798	25 519	25 947	26 521	27 319	28068 (e)	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	12 980.15	14 020.95	14 708.58	15 161.10	16 334.92	16 947.62	17 740.28	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	1 385.31	1 597.17	2 285.63	2 799.06	3 016.85	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	32 600	33 337	34 462	35 875	37 745	38 442	39 587
Hungary	3 062.32	3 157.77	3 543.11	3 685.93	3 770.39	4 172.46	4 898.07	5 870.66	:
Malta	8 746.70	9 287.23	10 114.40	10 713.06	11 581.29	12 552.64	13 319.87	13 459.92	:
Netherlands	27 966	28 140	28 061	29 189	30 426	31 901	33 900	35 200	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	3 076.02	:	4 155.51	5 309.70	:	7 509.45	7 172.43	6 434.2
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	12 619.57	13 338	13450 (e)	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	3 178.91	3 291.77	3 124.98	3 583.14	3 836.83	4 582.29	:
Finland	23 584	23 883	24 005	24 944	25 739	27 398.32	28 554.78	29 844	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	31 620.84	30 467.06	31 163.94	32 177.40
United Kingdom	:	:	:	29 370.20	32 269.43	37 676.50	39 233.03	40 553.02	:
Bulgaria	:	:	895.74	1 216.10	1 330.17	1 436.12	1 518.30	1 587.82	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	32 311.08	37 638.46	34 100.72	36 764.15	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	38 603.75	43 736.34	:

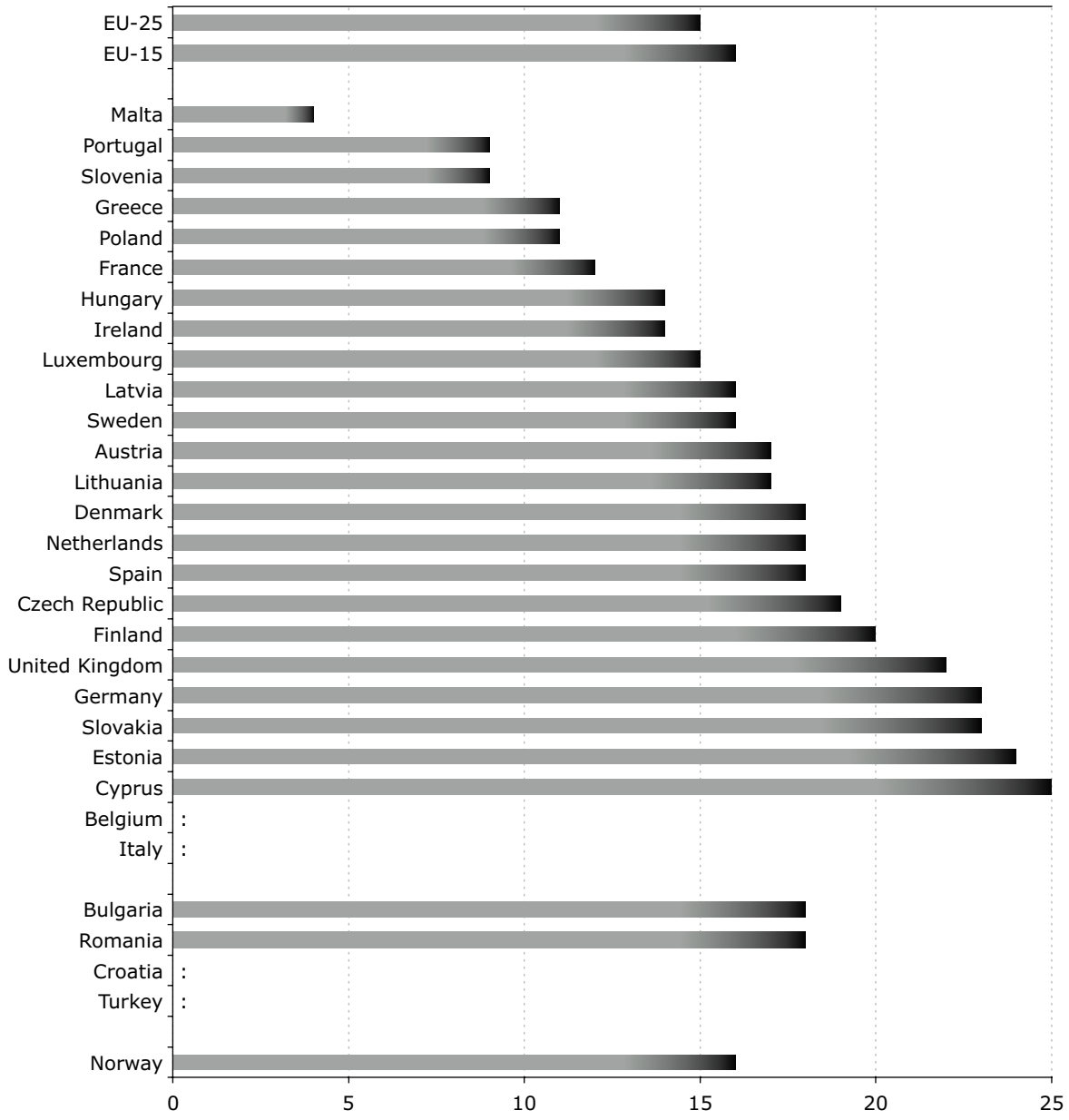
Gross earnings are remuneration (wages and salaries) in cash paid directly to the employee, before any deductions for income tax and social security contributions paid by the employee. Data are presented for full-time employees in 'industry and services'.

Average hourly labour costs in industry and services
Of full-time employees in enterprises with 10 or more employees; in EUR

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	16.03	16.71	17.24	18.05	19.48	19.75	20.67	22.62
EU-15	19.14	19.95	20.51	21.34	22.73	22.59	23.51	24.34
Euro-zone	20.44	20.37	20.65	21.18	22.13	21.83	22.81	23.91
Belgium	:	:	:	:	26.61	:	29.17	:
Czech Republic	2.8	2.97	3.23	3.41	3.86	4.64	5.39	:
Denmark	:	23.4	24.63	25.92	26.53	28.54	29.06	30.3
Germany	24.26	24	24.3	24.82	25.68	26.41	27.25	27.93
Estonia	1.85	2.13	2.42	2.6	2.85	3.22	3.67	4.01
Greece	9.26	9.77	9.77	10.6	10.98	11.62	12.46	13.37
Spain	14.43	14.19	14.13	14.22	14.22	13.07 (b)	13.63	14.21 (p)
France	22.3	22.8	23.3	24	25	26	26.9	27.7
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	19.27	19.99	:
Cyprus	7.25	7.83	8.19	8.41	9.1	9.43	9.91	10.68
Latvia	:	1.59	1.71	1.85	2.22	2.29	2.39	2.37
Lithuania	1.32	1.68	1.95	2.16	2.63 (b)	2.76	2.9	3.1
Luxembourg	21.38	21.26	21.56	22.52	24.48	25.39	26.21	27.02
Hungary	2.86	3.15	3.02	3.14	3.63	4.04	4.91	5.1
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.59	7.77 (b)
Netherlands	20.39	19.71 (b)	20.79	21.78	22.99	24.42	25.64	26.75
Austria	:	:	:	:	22.87	:	:	:
Poland	2.95	3.38	3.73	4.05	4.48	5.3	5.27	:
Portugal	7.18	7.4	7.6	7.99	8.35	8.54	8.98	9.21
Slovenia	7.35	7.9	8.51	8.94	8.98	9.58	9.7	10.54
Slovakia	2.16	2.61	2.91	2.76	3.07	3.26	3.59	4.02
Finland	20.25	20.3	20.4	21.37	22.1	23.3	24.32	25.31
Sweden	23.12	23.79	23.99	25.43	28.56	27.41	28.73	30.43
United Kingdom	14.22	17.69	19.16	20.84	23.71	24.51	25.24	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	1.23	1.29	1.32	1.39
Romania	:	:	:	:	1.41	1.55	1.67	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.95	23.76

Average hourly labour costs are defined as total labour costs divided by the corresponding number of hours worked.

Gender pay gap in 2003
In unadjusted form; in %

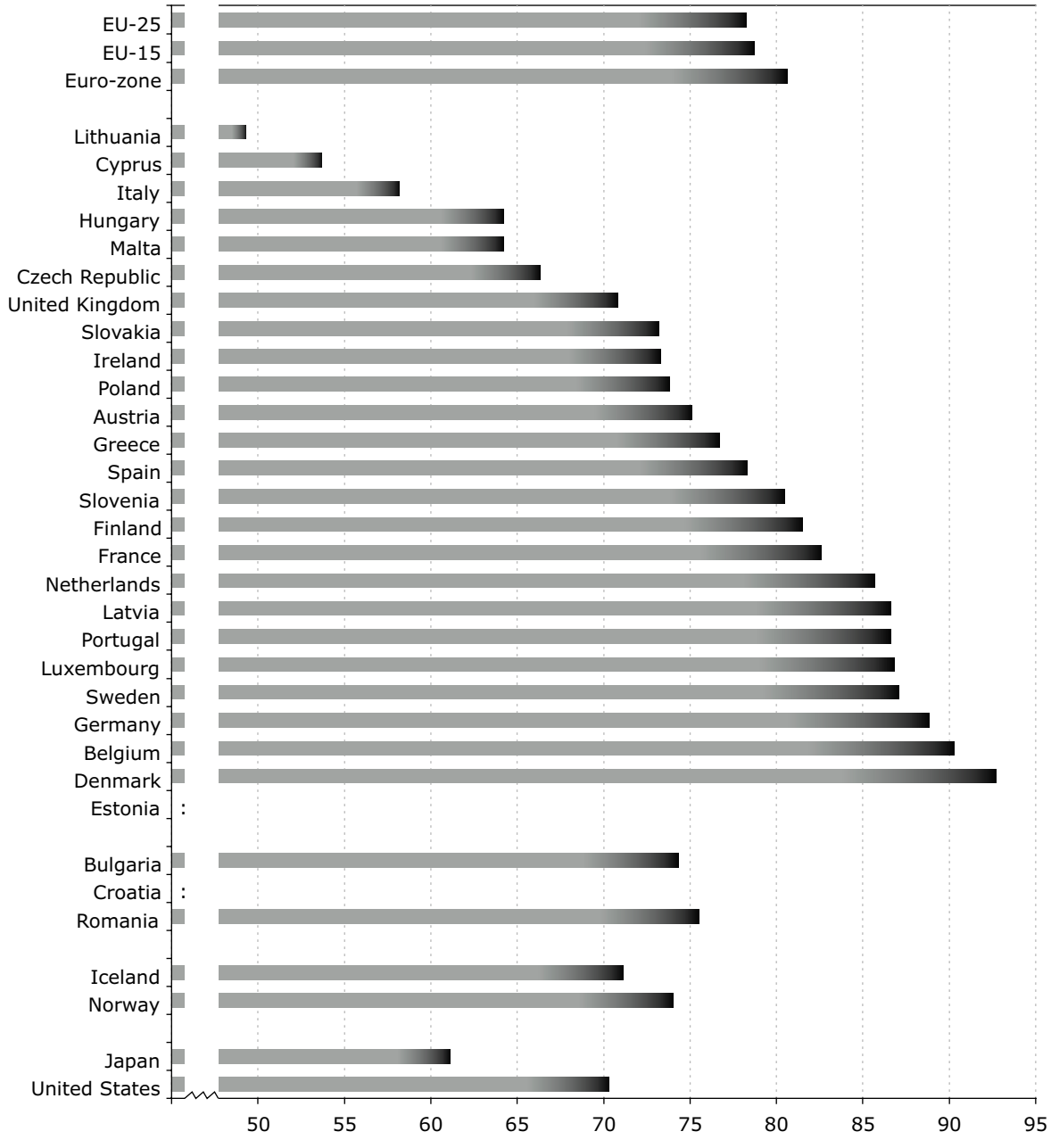


Sources: administrative data for Luxembourg; Labour Force Survey for Malta; Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) for Greece, Ireland and Austria; all other sources are national surveys.

EU-25, EU-15: estimated data; Slovenia, Finland: 2002. In 2001, the gender pay gap stood at 12 % in Belgium and at 6 % in Italy.

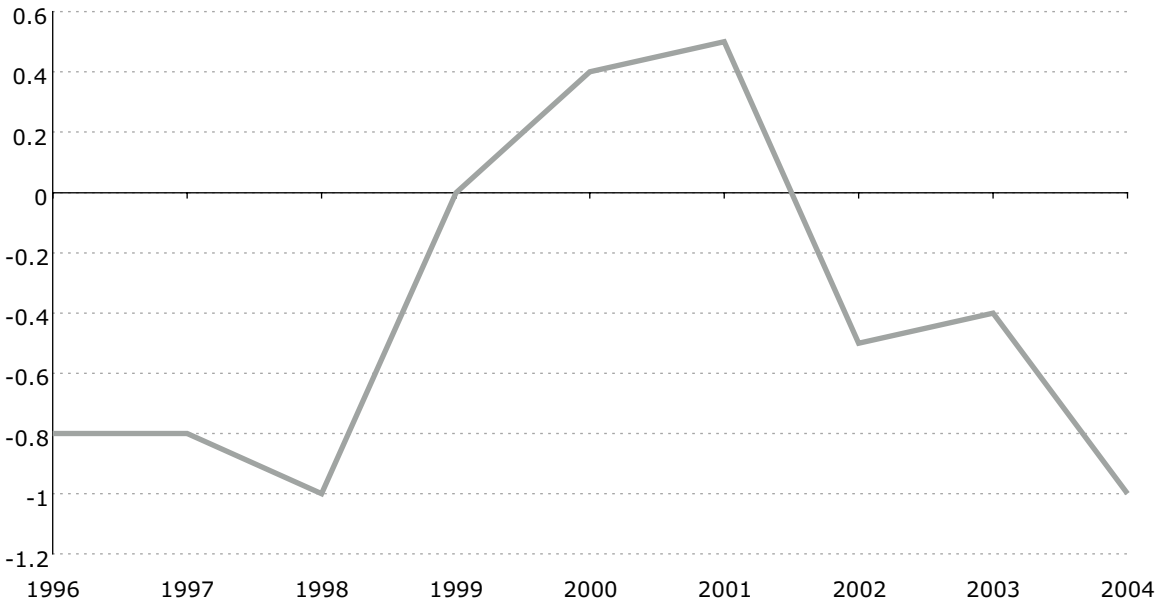
The gender pay gap is the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. The population consists of all paid employees aged 16 to 64 who are 'at work 15+ hours per week'.

Tax rate on low-wage earners: unemployment trap in 2003
In %

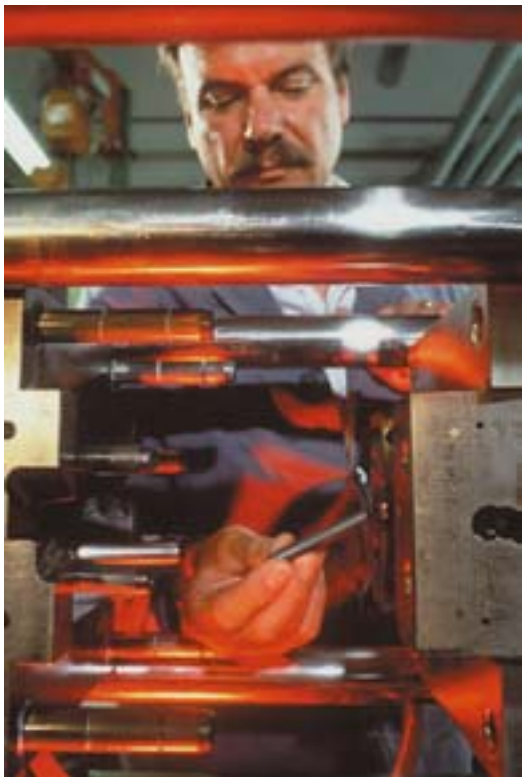


The unemployment trap measures the percentage of gross earnings which is 'taxed away' through higher tax and social security contributions and the withdrawal of unemployment and other benefits when an unemployed person returns to employment. This structural indicator covers single persons without children earning, when in work, 67 % of the average earnings of a full-time production worker in the manufacturing industry.

Unit labour cost growth in the EU-25
Growth rate (in %) of the ratio: compensation per employee in current prices divided by GDP in current prices per total employment



This derived indicator compares remuneration (compensation per employee) and productivity (gross domestic product per employment) to show how the remuneration of employees is related to the productivity of their labour. It is the relationship between how much each 'worker' is paid and the value he/she produces by his/her work. Its growth rate is intended to give an impression of the dynamics of the participation of the production factor labour in output value created. Note that the variables used in the numerator (compensation, employees) refer to employed labour only, while those in the denominator (GDP, employment) refer to all labour, including self-employed.



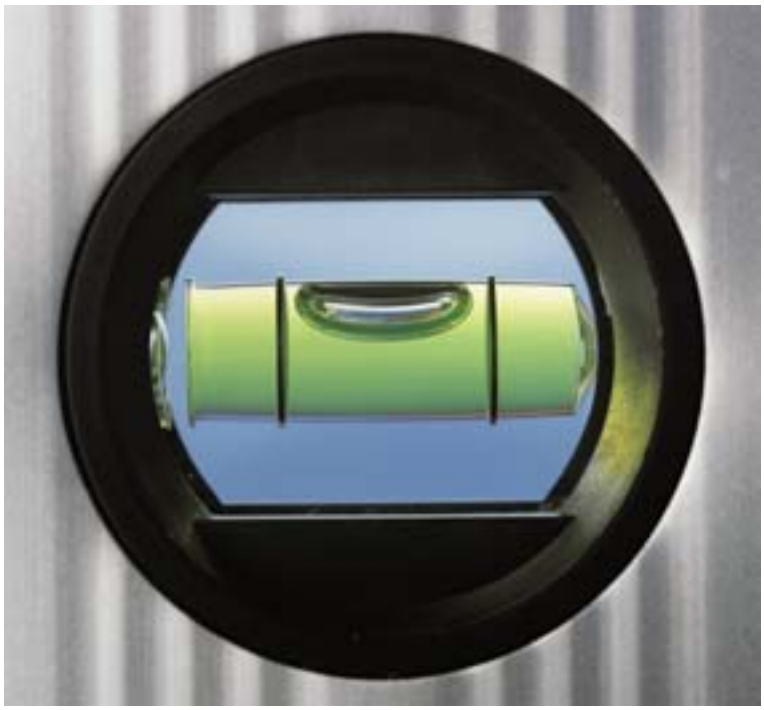
Current account

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— international transactions of goods
— international transactions of services
— international transactions of income
— current transfers
— capital and financial account

Gauging a country's economic position in the world



The current account covers all transactions (other than those recorded in the financial account) occurring between resident and non-resident entities. Within the current account, four main types of transactions are separately identified:

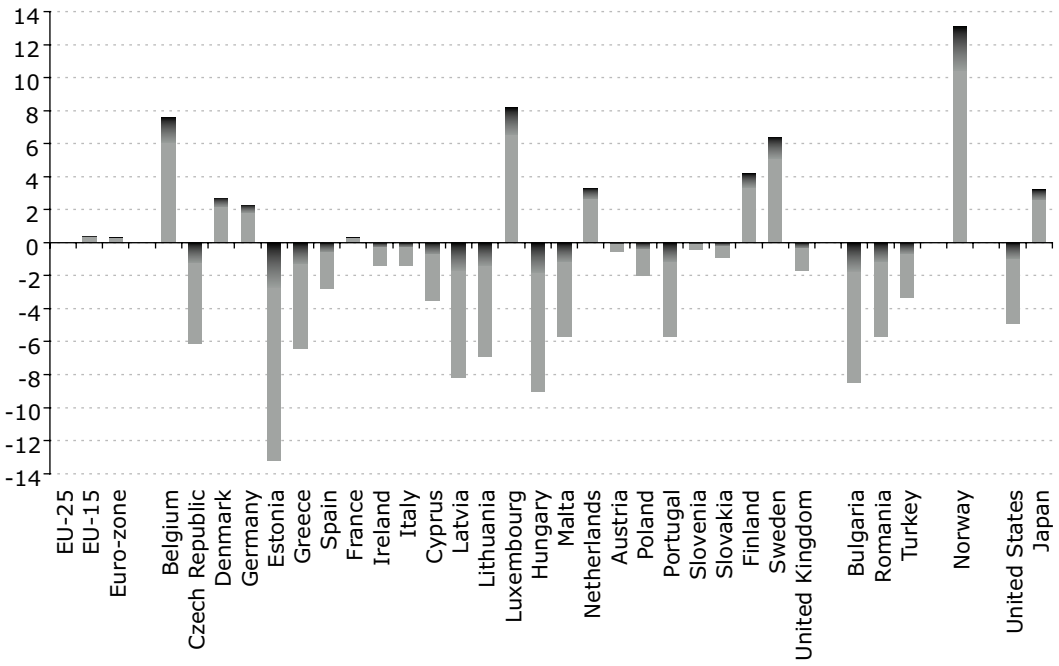
— The **goods account** covers general merchandise, goods for processing, repairs on goods, goods procured in ports by carriers and non-monetary gold. Exports and imports of goods are recorded on a fob/fob basis, i.e. at market value at the customs frontiers of exporting economies, including charges for insurance and transport services up to the frontier of the exporting country.

— The **services account** consists of the following items: transportation services performed by EU residents for non-EU residents, or vice versa, involving the carriage of passengers, the movement of goods, rentals of carriers with crew and related supporting and auxiliary services, travel, which includes primarily the goods and services EU travellers acquire from non-EU residents, or vice versa, and other services, which comprise those service transactions such as communication services, insurance, financial services, etc.

— The **income account** covers two types of transactions: compensation of employees paid to non-resident workers or received from non-resident employers, and investment income accrued on external financial assets and liabilities.

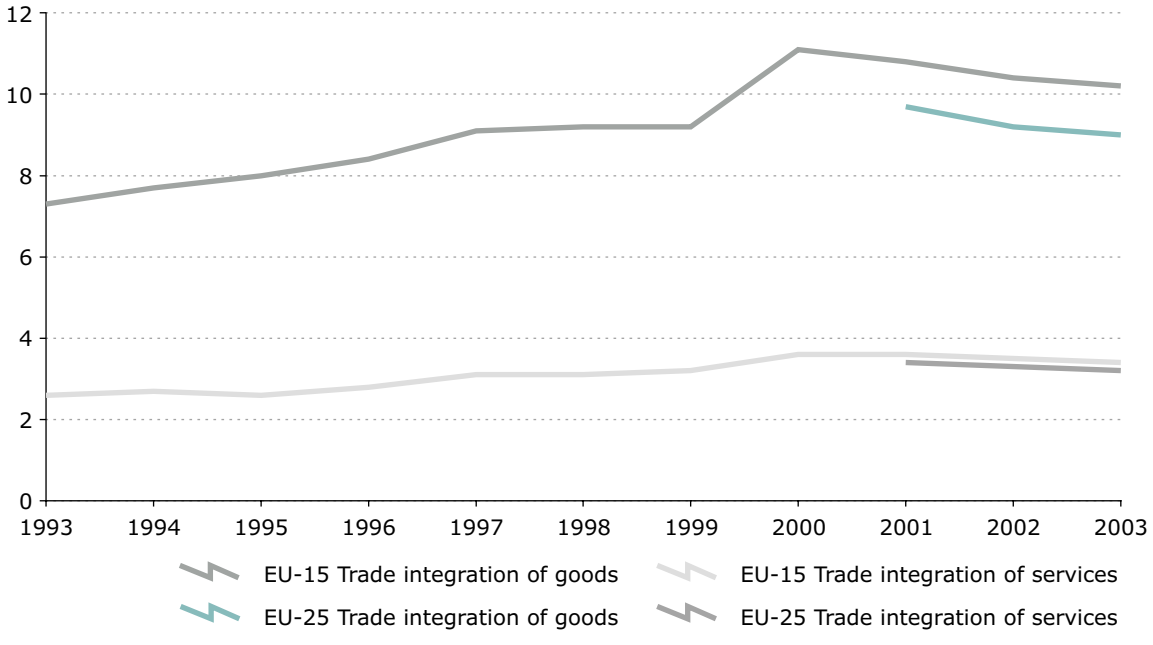
— The **current transfers account** includes general government current transfers, for example transfers related to international cooperation between governments, payments of current taxes on income and wealth, etc., and other current transfers, for example workers' remittances, insurance premiums — less service charges — and claims on non-life insurance companies.

Balance of the current account in 2003
In % of GDP



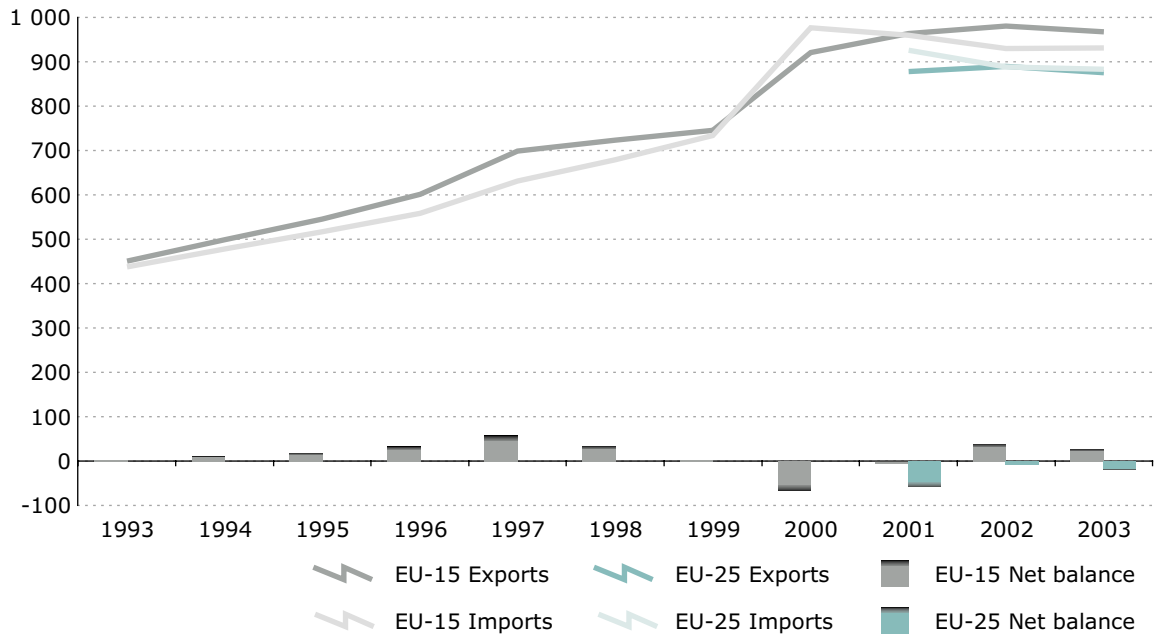
The balance of payments is composed of the current account and the capital and financial account. The current account is itself subdivided into goods, services, income and current transfers; it registers the value of exports (credits) and imports (debits). The difference between these two values is the 'balance' of each Member State's current transactions with all the other countries, and of the EU transactions with the extra-EU countries.

Trade integration for the EU of goods and services
Average value of imports and exports divided by GDP, multiplied by 100



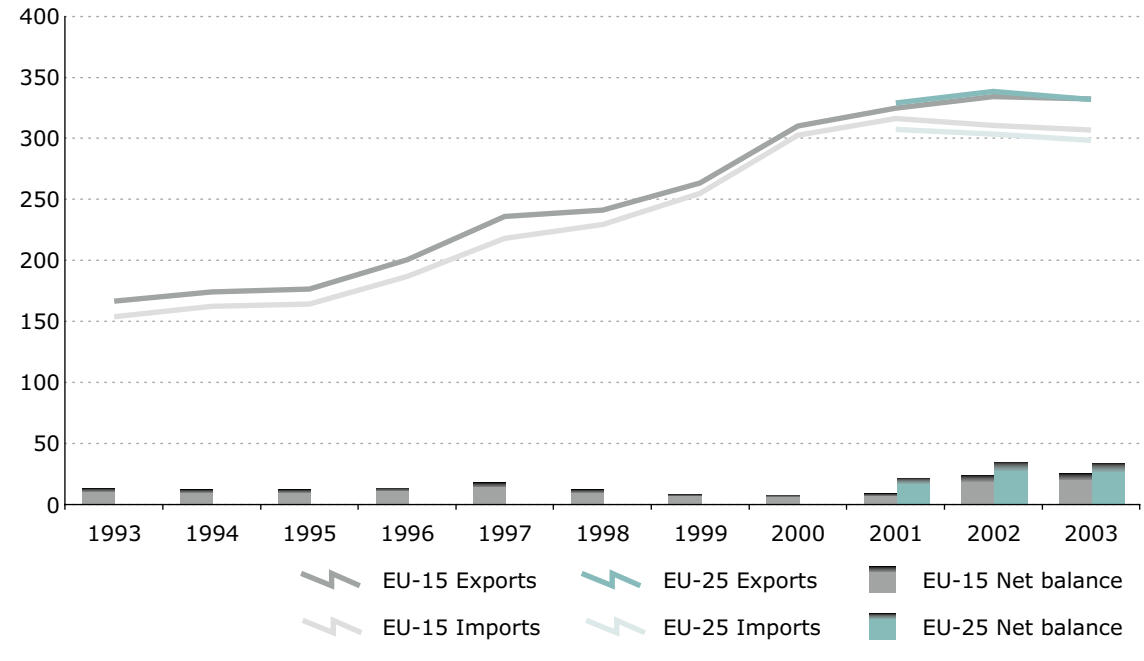
An increasing index indicates that the EU becomes more integrated within the international economy.

Current account transactions of goods in the EU
In 1 000 million ECU/EUR



The balance of payments is a record of a country's international transactions with the rest of the world. It is composed of the current account and the capital and financial account. The current account is itself subdivided into goods, services, income and current transfers; it registers the value of exports (credits) and imports (debits). The difference between these two values is the 'balance'.

Current account transactions of services in the EU
In 1 000 million ECU/EUR



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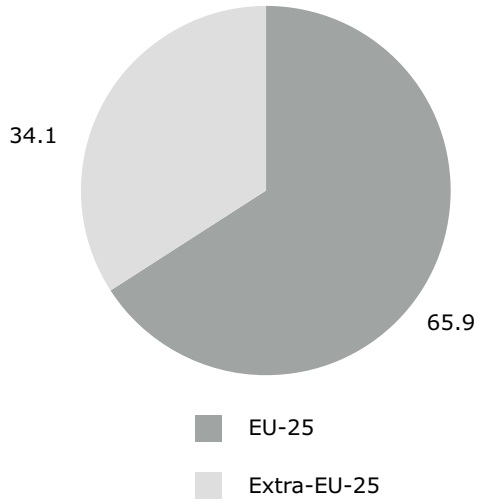
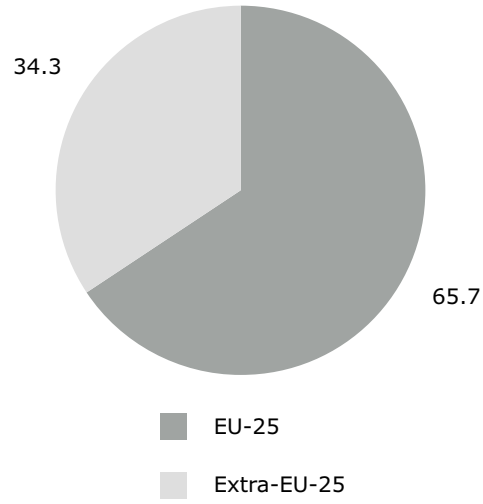
EU-25 current account credits in 2003
Share of total EU credits in %



The balance of payments is a record of a country's international transactions with the rest of the world. It is composed of the current account and the capital and financial account. The current account is itself subdivided into goods, services, income and current transfers; it registers the value of exports (credits) and imports (debits).

EU-25 current account debits in 2003
Share of total EU debits in %



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International trade in services

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— international transactions of transportation services
— international transactions of travel services
— international transactions of other services

The services traded

In the balance-of-payments statistics, the balance of trade in services is divided into three major components: transportation, travel and other services. The categories transportation services and other services are broken down into detailed sub-items such as passenger transport by air or construction services.

— **Transportation** covers all transportation services that are performed by residents of one country for those of another. They comprise transport of passengers, goods (freight), rentals (charters) of carriers with crew, or related supporting and auxiliary services. In the Eurostat classification, transportation services are further broken down by mode of transportation (sea, air and other transport) and by kind of services (transport of passengers, transport of freight and auxiliary services).

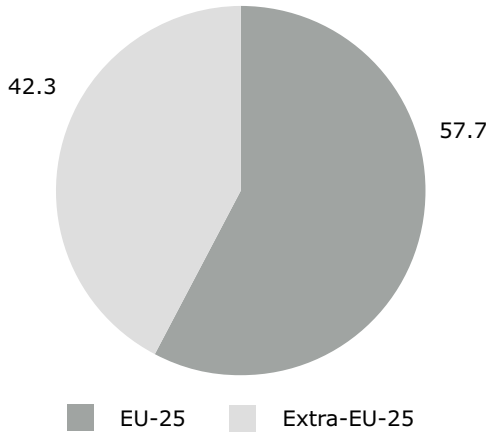
— **Travel** refers to all goods and services acquired by travellers for their own use from residents of the countries in which they are travelling. A traveller is an individual staying in a country of which he/she is not resident for less than one year. The international carriage of travellers, which is covered in transportation services, is excluded.

— **Other services** comprise all international service transactions other than transportation and travel. They cover highly varied services such as communication services, construction services, insurance services, financial services, computer and information services, royalties and licensee fees, other business services, personal, cultural and recreational services, and government services.

Grasping the intangible

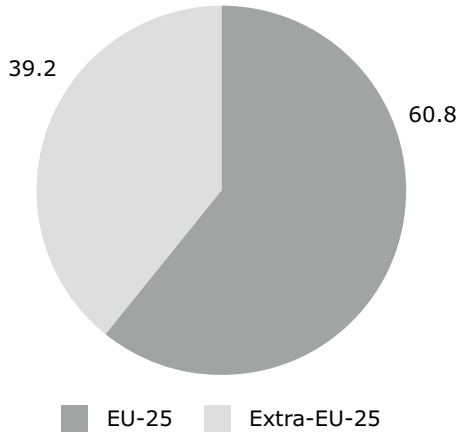
Due to its intangible nature, international trade in services is much more difficult to record than trade in goods. Three types of problems may arise: difficulty in defining the service; the value of the services is not specified separately; and practical difficulties for identifying gross flows (as many services can be paid for by means of an international offsetting mechanism). Such problems could lead to an underestimation of the service flows.

EU-25 international trade in services — credits in 2003
Share of EU total credits in %



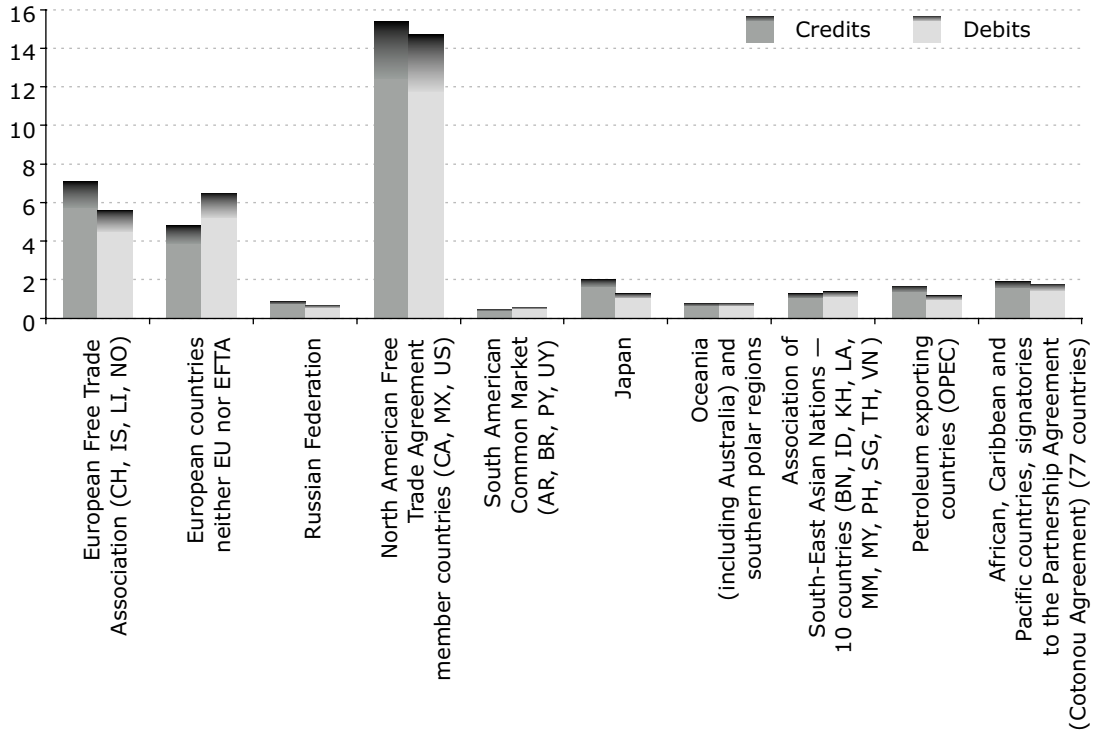
The services account consists of the following items: transportation services, travel and other services such as communication services, insurance, financial services, etc.

EU-25 international trade in services — debits in 2003
Share of EU total debits in %



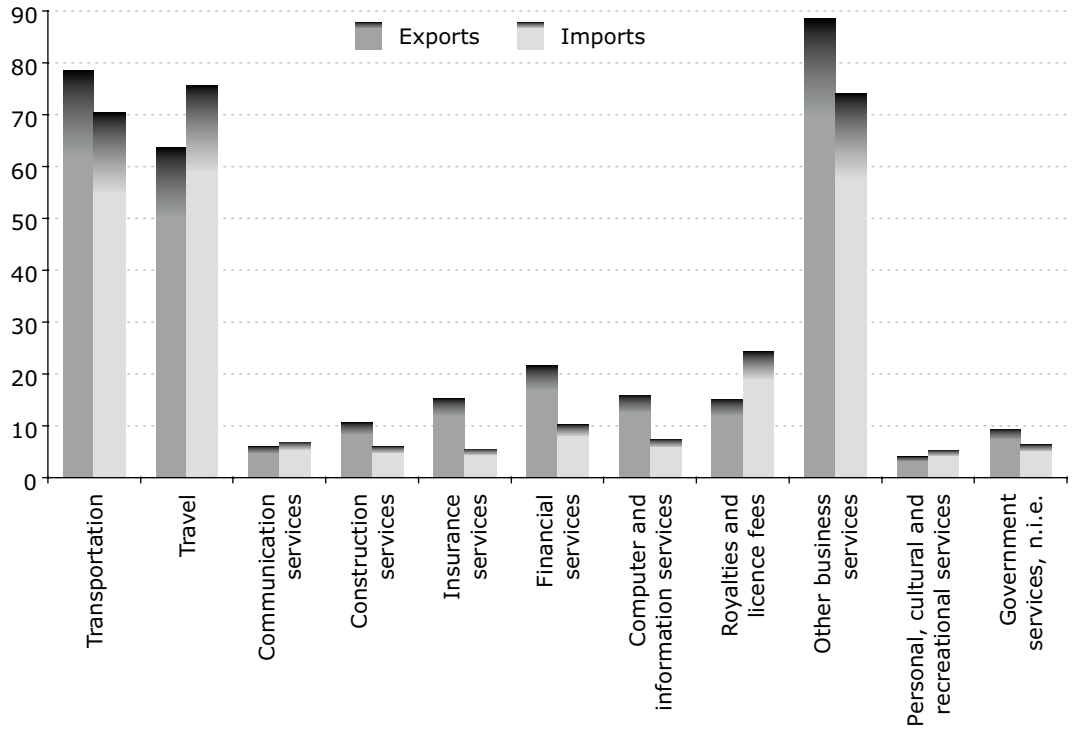
The services account consists of the following items: transportation services, travel and other services such as communication services, insurance, financial services, etc.

EU-25 international trade in services in 2003, by selected partner zones
Geographical distribution of EU-25 total credits and debits in %



The services account consists of the following items: transportation services, travel and other services such as communication services, insurance, financial services, etc.

EU-25 international trade in services in 2003 by main items
Total exports and imports in 1 000 million EUR



Foreign direct investment

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— direct investment flows (inward and outward)
— direct investment stocks (inward and outward)
— investing countries (countries of origin)
— recipient countries (countries of destination)

The financial account: dealing with money

The financial account records financial transactions. It includes foreign direct investment, portfolio investment, other investment and reserve asset flows.

The annual European Union foreign direct investment statistics give a detailed presentation of foreign direct investment (FDI) flows and stocks, showing which Member State invests in which countries and in which sectors.

A firm wishing to sell overseas can choose between a variety of methods: exporting, licensing and using agents are some examples, with straightforward exporting up to now being the most common. FDI (producing and selling directly in the chosen country) is increasingly being adopted.

There are two kinds of FDI:

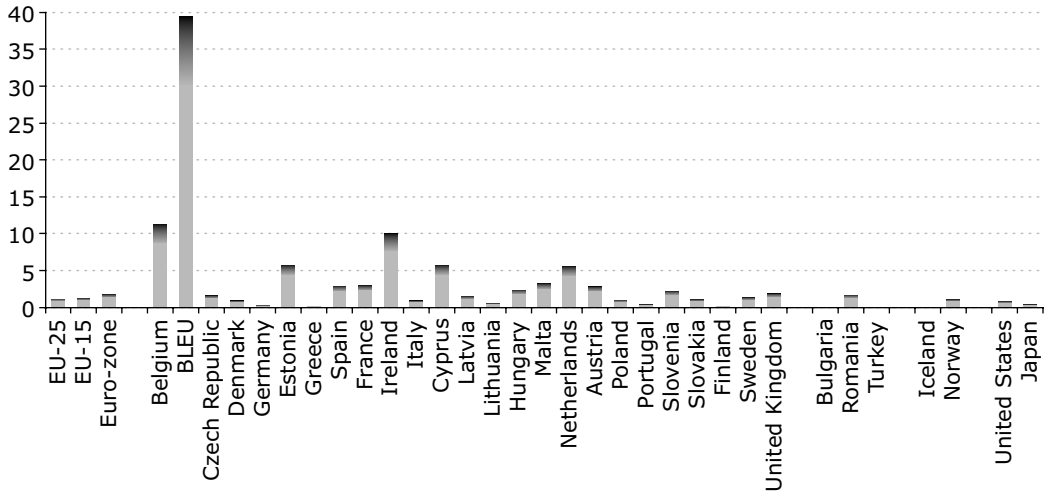
— the creation of productive assets by foreigners (greenfield investment);
— the purchase of existing assets by foreigners (acquisitions, mergers, takeovers, etc.).

FDI differs from portfolio investments because it is made with the purpose of having control or an effective voice in management and a lasting interest in the enterprise. Direct investment does not only include the initial acquisition of equity capital, but also subsequent capital transactions between the foreign investor and domestic and affiliated enterprises.

Eurostat collects FDI statistics for quarterly and annual flows as well as for stocks at the end of the year. FDI stocks (assets and liabilities) are a part of the international investment position of an economy at the end of the year.

In the Eurostat yearbook, the sign convention adopted for the different sets of data (flows and stocks) is as follows: an investment is always recorded with a positive sign and a disinvestment with a negative sign.

Foreign direct investment intensity in 2003
Average value of inward and outward foreign direct investment flows divided by GDP, multiplied by 100

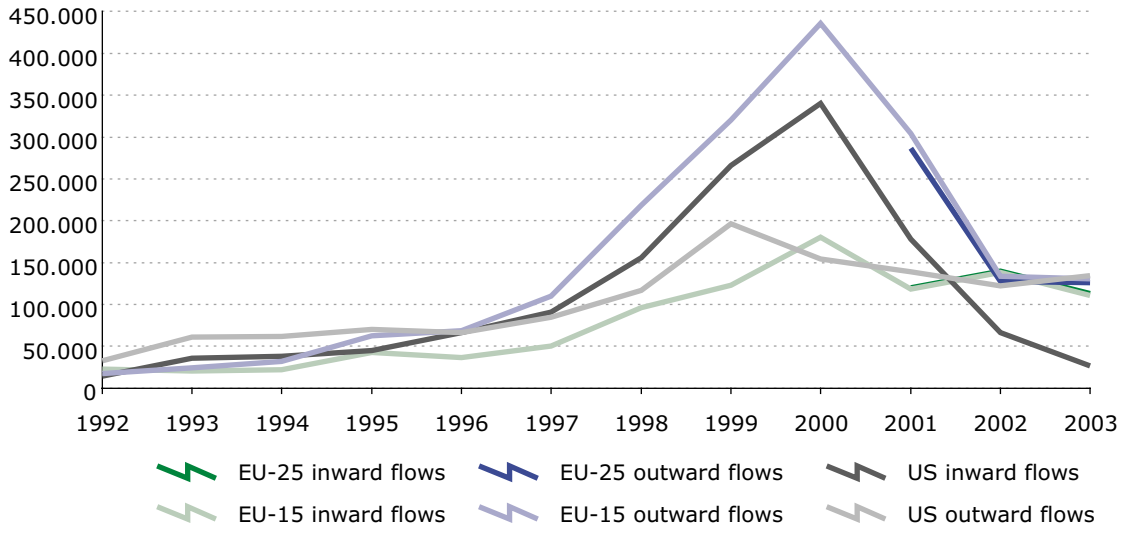


For individual countries the partner is the 'rest of the world', for the EU-15 the 'extra-EU-15' and for the EU-25 the 'extra-EU-25'.

For the aggregate of Belgium and Luxembourg (BLEU), the index stood at 39.5 in 2003 which is mainly due to a particularly high value for Luxembourg. For Luxembourg, the index stood at 357.6.

Average of inward and outward foreign direct investment (FDI) flows divided by gross domestic product (GDP). The index measures the intensity of investment integration within the international economy. The direct investment refers to the international investment made by a resident entity (direct investor) to acquire a lasting interest in an entity operating in an economy other than that of the investor (direct investment enterprise). Direct investment involves both the initial transactions between the two entities and all subsequent capital transactions between them and among affiliated enterprises, both incorporated and unincorporated. Data are expressed as a percentage of GDP to remove the effect of differences in the size of the economies of the reporting countries.

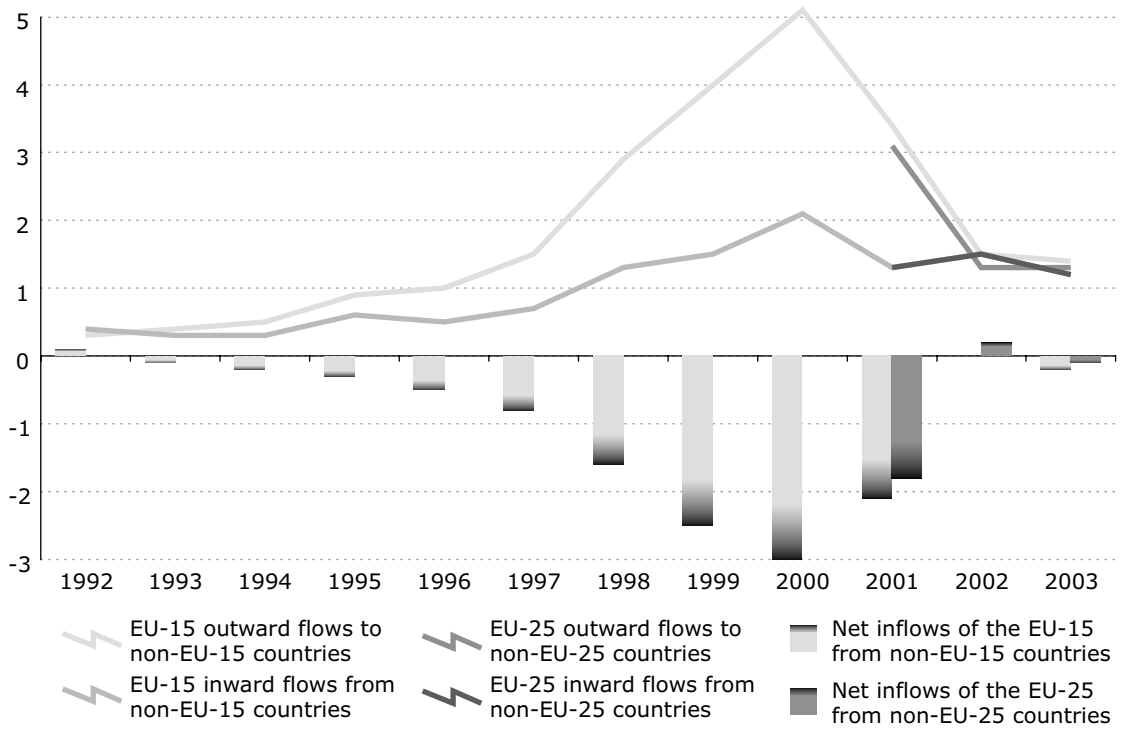
Direct investment flows
In million ECU/EUR



For the EU-15 the partner is 'extra-EU-15', for the EU-25 the 'extra-EU-25', and for the United States the 'rest of the world'.

Foreign direct investment is an investment made by a resident entity (direct investor) to acquire a lasting interest in an entity operating in an economy other than that of the investor (direct investment enterprise).

Direct investment flows of the EU
In % of GDP



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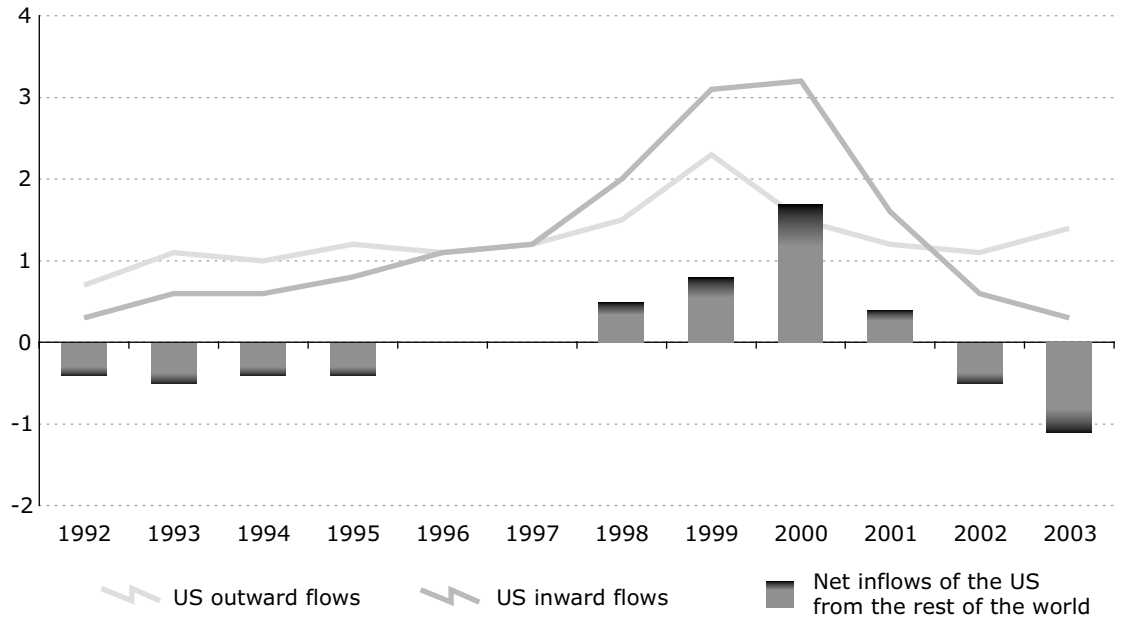
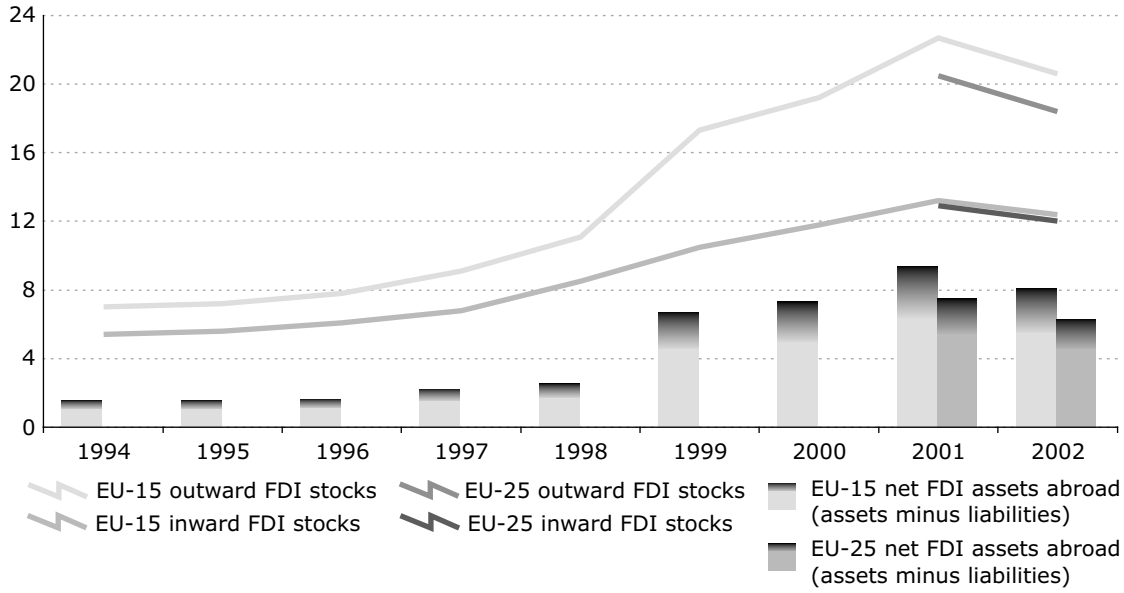
Direct investment flows of the United States
In % of GDP



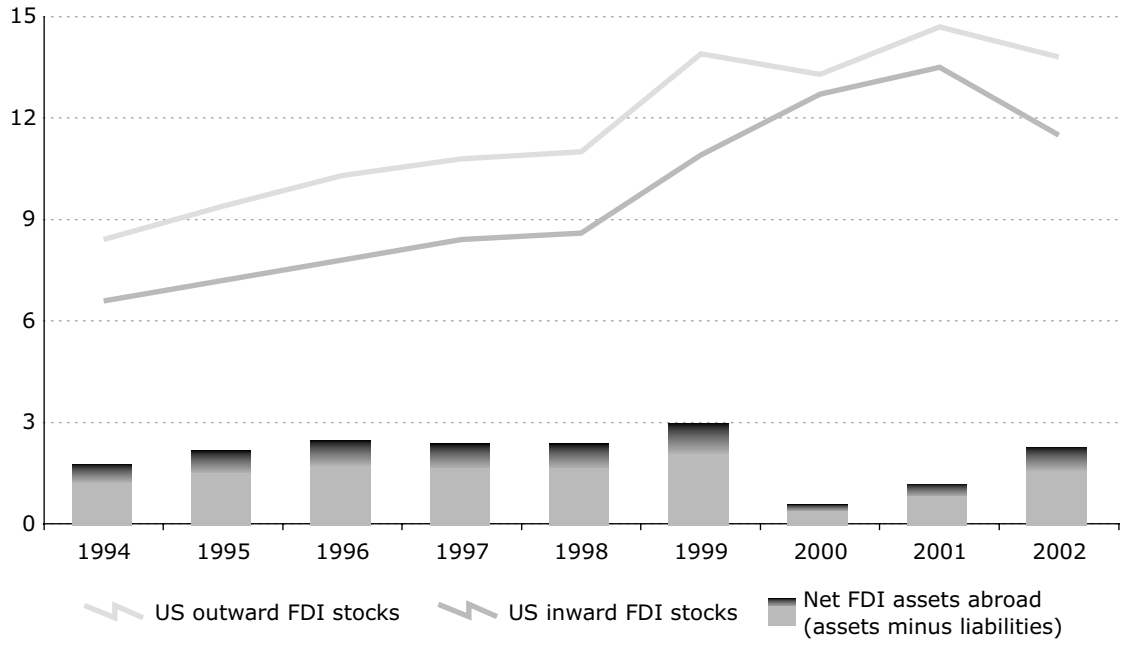
Foreign direct investment is an investment made by a resident entity (direct investor) to acquire a lasting interest in an entity operating in an economy other than that of the investor (direct investment enterprise).

Direct investment stocks of the EU
In % of GDP



Foreign direct investment (FDI) is an investment made by a resident entity (direct investor) to acquire a lasting interest in an entity operating in an economy other than that of the investor (direct investment enterprise). FDI stocks are the value of FDI assets (for outward FDI stocks) and of FDI liabilities (for inward FDI stocks) at the end of the reference period.

Direct investment stocks of the United States
In % of GDP



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International trade in goods

Eurostat data

Consult our website to find out more about the EU and euro-zone trade flows:

— reporting countries: EU, euro-zone and the 25 Member States
— trading partners: all the countries in the world
— products: trading of goods classified according to the Combined Nomenclature and the high levels of the standard international trade classification
— flows: exports, imports and trade balances
— periods: years and months since 1995

Essential information in a more and more open world economy

International trade in goods forms an increasing part of the world economy and, as such, must be measured reliably and the relevant data must be widely available and understood.

International trade statistics are an important primary source for most public and private sector decision-makers. For example, they help European companies carry out market research and define their commercial strategy. They enable Community authorities to prepare for multilateral and bilateral negotiations within the framework of the common commercial policy and to evaluate the progress of the single market or the integration of the European economies. Moreover, they constitute an essential source for balance-of-payments statistics, national accounts and studies of economic cycles.

Harmonised statistics on international trade in goods …

The compilation of trade figures rests on a legal basis which is set out in a series of Council and Commission regulations. The concrete work is based on a cooperative effort between Eurostat and the appropriate bodies in the Member States which are responsible for collecting and processing the basic information.

Eurostat is responsible for harmonising Community legislation in the field of statistics on the trading of goods and ensuring that the legislation is applied correctly. The statistics provided

to Eurostat are therefore based on precise legal texts directly applicable in the Member States and on definitions and procedures which have to a large extent been harmonised.

… which cover all physical movements of goods through the frontiers

In broad terms, the aim of international trade statistics is to record all goods that add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by entering or leaving its territory. By their nature, international trade statistics are concerned with transportable goods.

The most important component of international trade statistics is related to transactions involving actual or intended transfer of ownership against compensation. Nevertheless, international trade statistics also cover movements of goods without a transfer of ownership such as operations following, or with a view to, processing under contract or repair.

Some methodological notes

Exports and imports valuation

In external trade statistics, exports are recorded at their fob value (fob — free on board) and imports at their cif value (cif — cost, insurance and freight). Therefore, and contrary to the balance-of-payments statistics, import value includes charges, such as transport and insurance, relating to that part of the journey which takes place outside the statistical territory of the importing country. Export value corresponds to the value of goods at the place and time where they leave the statistical territory of the exporting country.

Trade of country groups

The EU-15, EU-25, euro-zone and EEA (European Economic Area) are calculated as total trade less, respectively, intra-EU-15, intra-EU-25, intra-euro-zone and intra-EEA trade.

Trade in products

Agrifood products are food products obtained from agriculture. They are determined according to Sections 0 and 1 of the standard international trade classification — Revision 3 (SITC — Rev. 3).

Trade in raw materials refers to Sections 2 and 4 of the SITC.

Trade in fuel products refers to products determined according to Section 3 of the SITC.

Trade in chemicals refers to products determined according to Section 5 of the SITC.

Trade in machinery and transport equipment refers to products determined according to Section 7 of the SITC and trade in other manufactured goods to products determined according to Sections 6 and 8.

More concepts and definitions

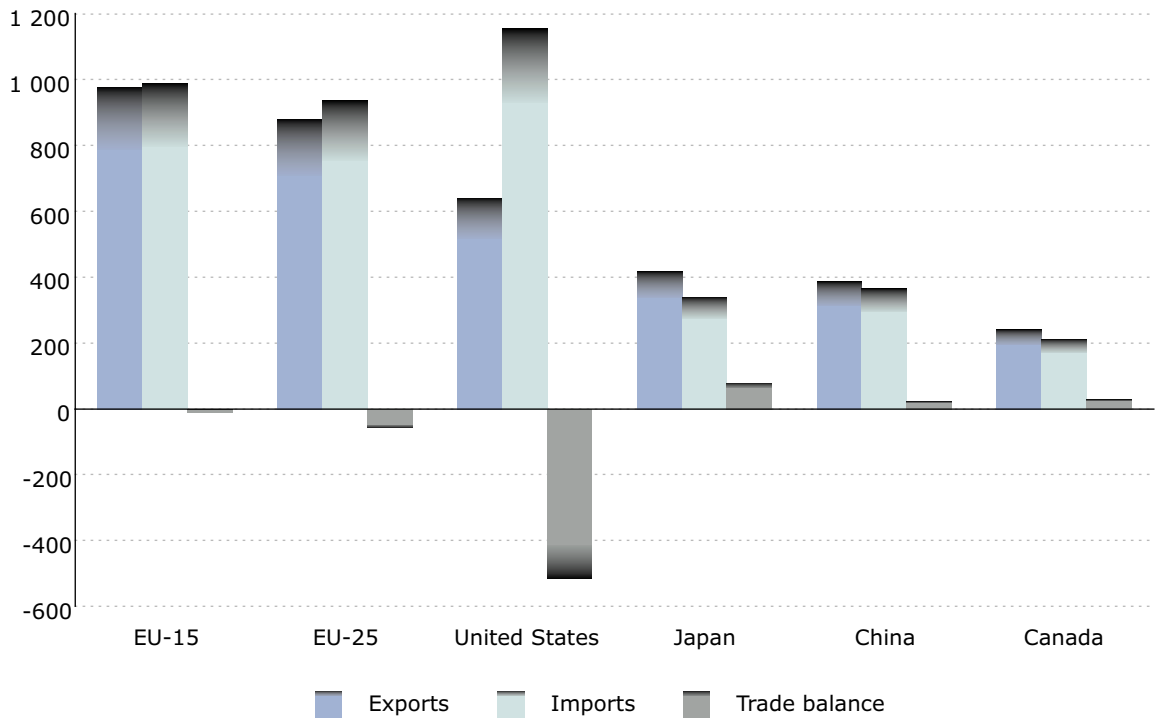
Please refer to the following documentation available on our website:

— the 'SDDS base page' and 'Summary methodology' linked to the external trade data which can be accessed free of charge;

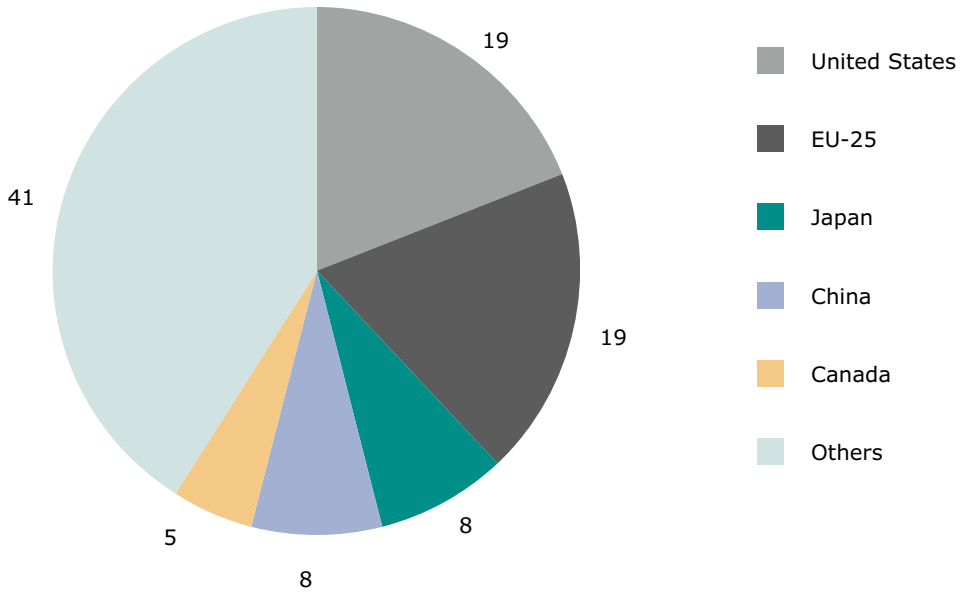
— *Statistics on the trading of goods — User guide;*

— *Geonomenclature.*

International trade in goods in 2003: the EU and other main actors
In 1 000 million EUR

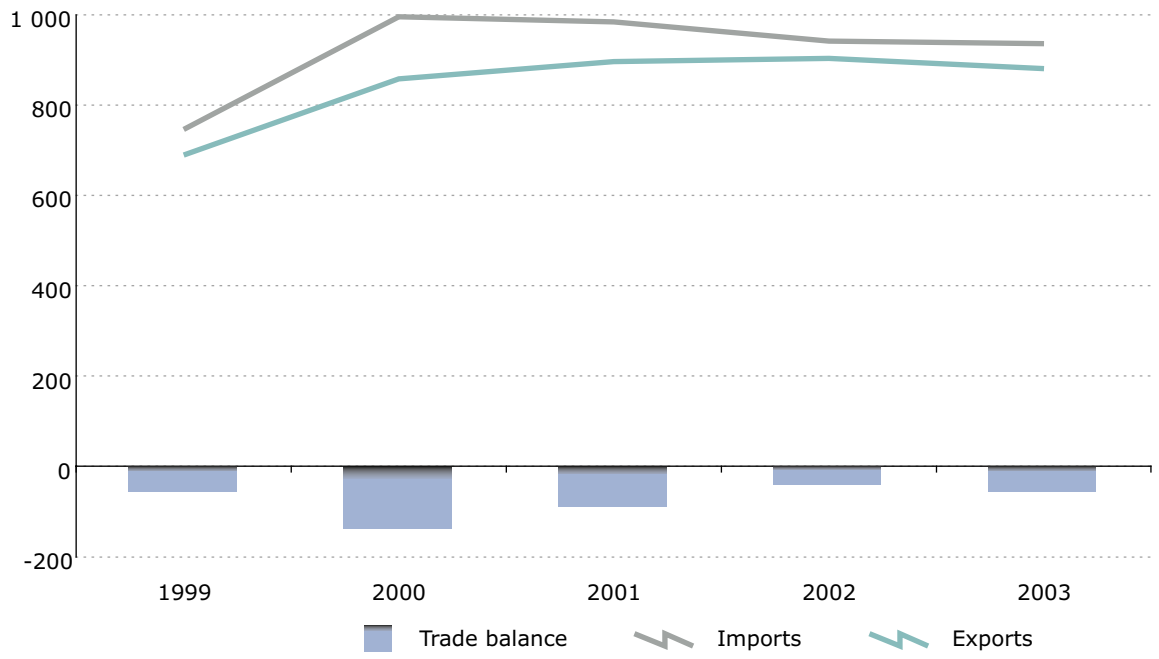


The EU-25's share in world trade (1) **in 2003**
In %

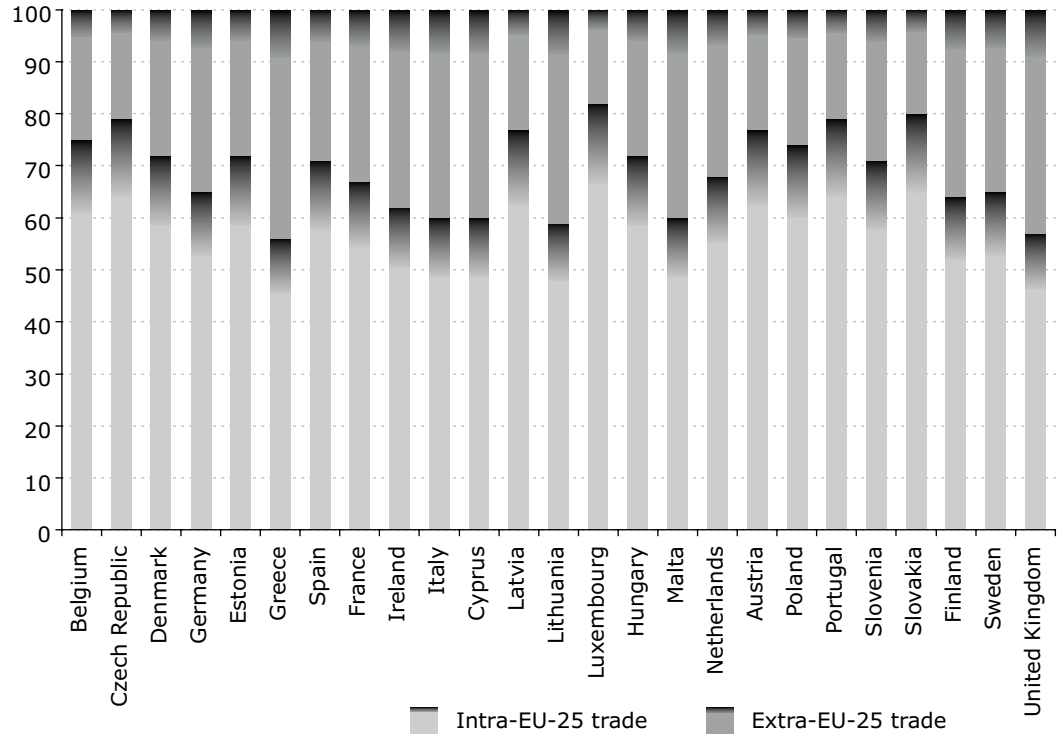


(1) Imports + Exports.

Evolution of the EU-25's trade from 1999 to 2003
In 1 000 million ECU/EUR

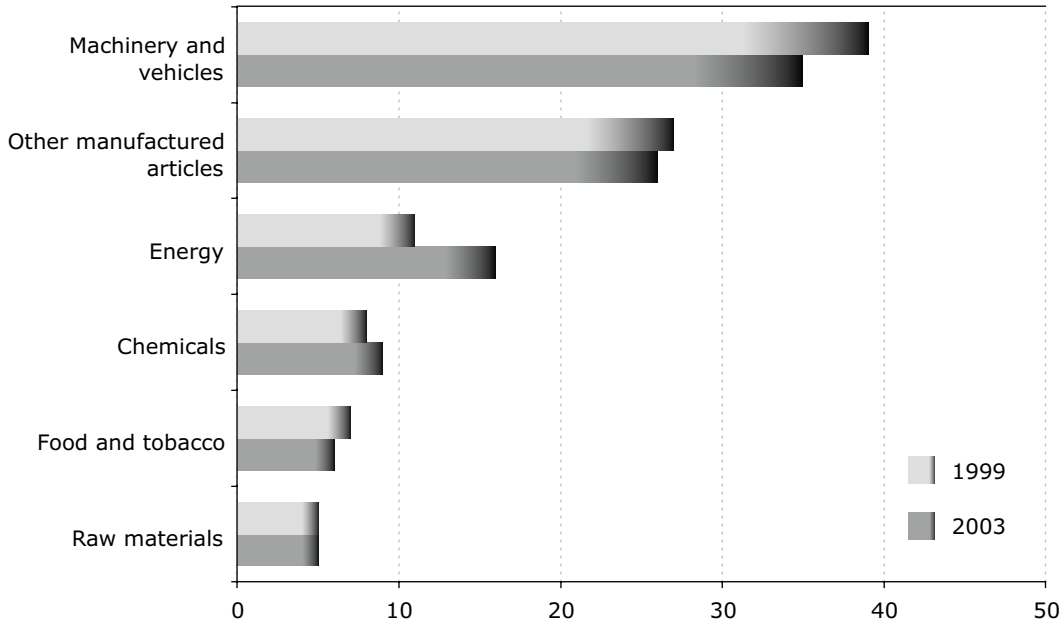


Shares of intra- and extra-EU-25 trade in total trade (1) in 2003
In %

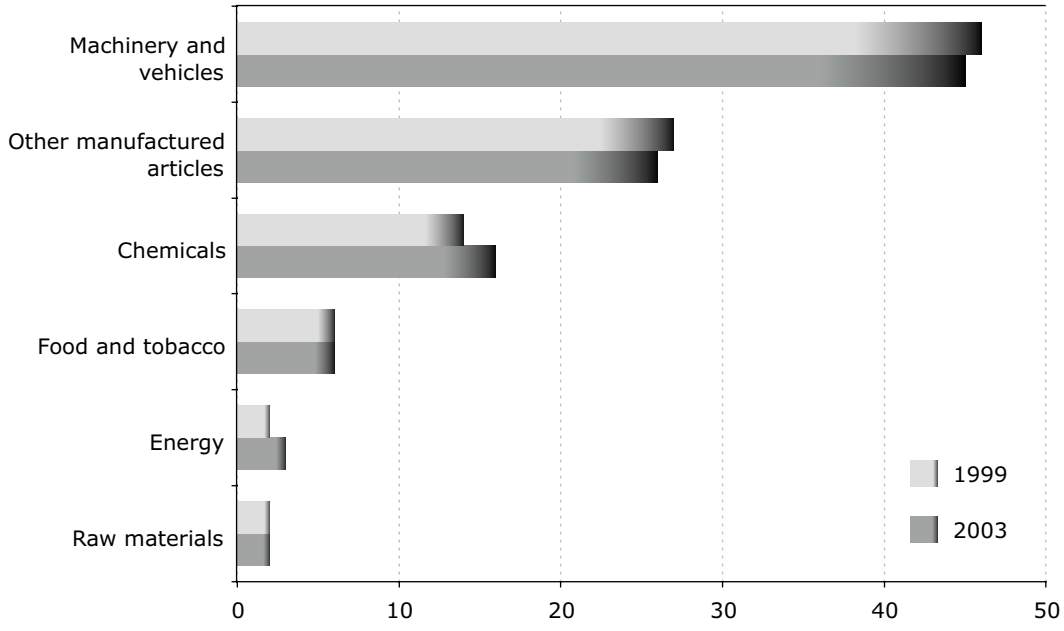


(1) Imports + Exports.

Share of the main products in the EU-25's total imports
In %



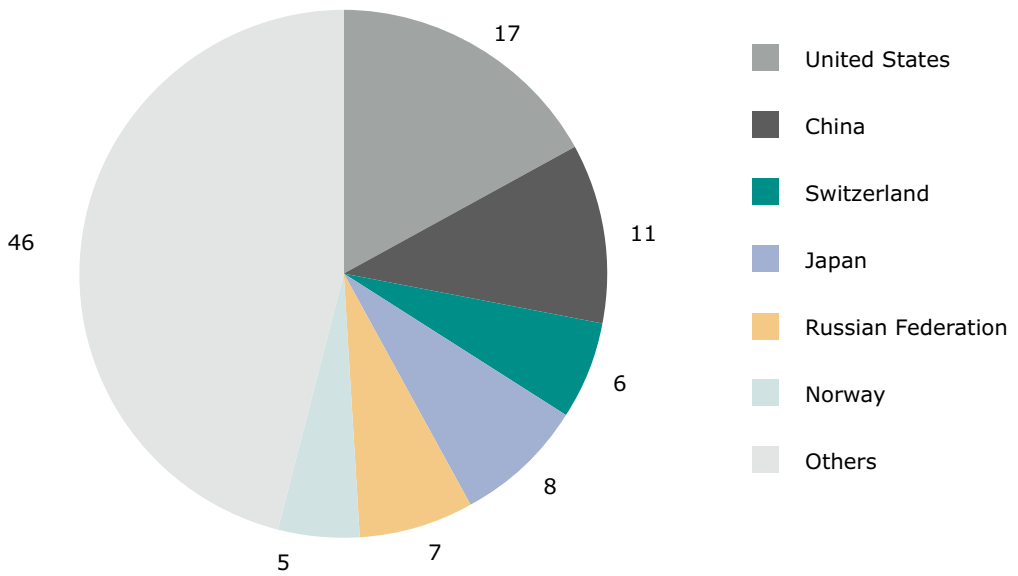
Share of the main products in the EU-25's total exports
In %



Member States' contribution to extra-EU-25 trade in 2003
In 1 000 million EUR

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance
	1 000 mio. EUR	Share in %	1 000 mio. EUR	Share in %	1 000 mio. EUR
Extra-EU-25	880.4	100	936.3	100	-55.9
Belgium	51.5	5.8	55.1	5.9	-3.6
Czech Republic	5.8	0.7	12.9	1.4	-7.1
Denmark	17.7	2.0	13.6	1.5	4.1
Germany	237.8	27.0	182.9	19.5	55.0
Estonia	0.7	0.1	2.0	0.2	-1.3
Greece	5.3	0.6	17.2	1.8	-11.9
Spain	34.5	3.9	56.8	6.1	-22.3
France	117.3	13.3	106.4	11.4	10.9
Ireland	30.9	3.5	17.7	1.9	13.2
Italy	104.4	11.9	101.5	10.8	2.9
Cyprus	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.2	-1.3
Latvia	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.1	-0.6
Lithuania	2.3	0.3	3.6	0.4	-1.3
Luxembourg	1.3	0.1	3.3	0.4	-2.0
Hungary	7.1	0.8	15.5	1.7	-8.4
Malta	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1
Netherlands	51.9	5.9	105.8	11.3	-53.9
Austria	22.2	2.5	16.8	1.8	5.5
Poland	9.0	1.0	18.5	2.0	-9.5
Portugal	5.4	0.6	8.6	0.9	-3.2
Slovenia	3.7	0.4	3.0	0.3	0.8
Slovakia	3.0	0.3	5.1	0.5	-2.1
Finland	18.7	2.1	11.9	1.3	6.8
Sweden	37.0	4.2	20.5	2.2	16.4
United Kingdom	111.1	12.6	154.1	16.5	-43.0

Share of the main trading partners in the EU-25's total imports in 2003
In %



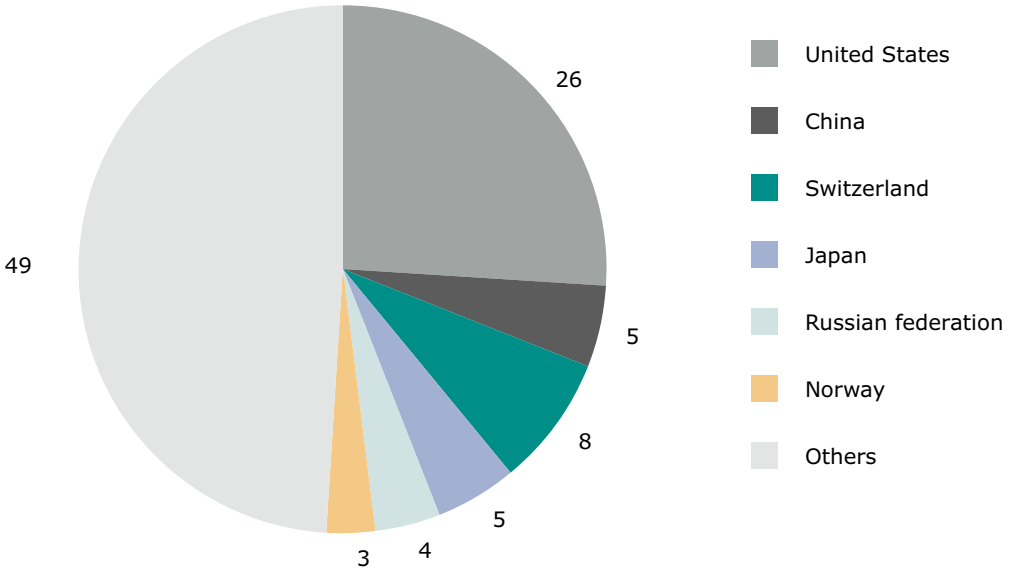
Total trade of the EU-15, EU-25 and the Member States in 2003

In 1 000 million EUR

	Exports			Imports			Trade balance	
	2003	2002	Growth in %	2003	2002	Growth in %	2003	2002
EU-15	976.7	997.2	-2.1	988.9	989.2	0.0	-12.2	8.0
EU-25	880.4	903.3	-2.5	936.3	942.0	-0.6	-55.9	-38.7
Belgium	225.7	228.6	-1.3	208.1	210.3	-1.1	17.6	18.3
Czech Republic	43.0	40.7	5.8	45.2	43.0	5.2	-2.2	-2.3
Denmark	59.6	60.8	-2.0	51.1	53.2	-4.0	8.5	7.6
Germany	661.6	651.3	1.6	531.9	518.5	2.6	129.6	132.8
Estonia	4.0	3.6	9.9	5.7	5.1	12.9	-1.7	-1.4
Greece	11.7	10.9	6.6	39.2	33.1	18.6	-27.5	-22.1
Spain	134.1	132.9	0.9	177.7	174.6	1.8	-43.6	-41.7
France	341.9	350.8	-2.5	345.2	348.2	-0.8	-3.4	2.6
Ireland	82.0	93.3	-12.2	47.2	55.4	-14.8	34.8	37.9
Italy	258.2	269.1	-4.0	257.1	261.2	-1.6	1.1	7.8
Cyprus	0.4	0.4	-6.2	3.6	3.9	-7.9	-3.2	-3.5
Latvia	6.1	5.5	10.8	8.4	8.0	6.1	-2.3	-2.4
Lithuania	2.6	2.4	5.8	4.6	4.3	8.1	-2.1	-1.9
Luxembourg	11.8	10.8	8.8	14.4	13.8	4.3	-2.6	-3.0
Hungary	37.7	36.5	3.2	42.1	39.9	5.5	-4.5	-3.4
Malta	2.0	2.1	-5.2	2.9	2.8	2.1	-0.8	-0.7
Netherlands	260.0	258.1	0.7	232.3	231.9	0.2	27.6	26.2
Austria	84.7	83.2	1.8	86.7	82.8	4.6	-1.9	0.4
Poland	47.5	43.5	9.3	60.4	58.5	3.2	-12.8	-15.0
Portugal	27.7	28.1	-1.3	39.9	42.4	-6.0	-12.1	-14.3
Slovenia	11.3	11.0	2.9	12.2	11.6	5.7	-1.0	-0.6
Slovakia	19.3	15.2	26.7	19.9	17.5	13.7	-0.6	-2.3
Finland	46.8	47.7	-1.9	37.1	36.2	2.6	9.7	11.6
Sweden	89.5	86.2	3.8	73.1	70.8	3.2	16.4	15.4
United Kingdom	269.3	296.3	-9.1	345.5	366.2	-5.7	-76.2	-69.9

Share of the main trading partners in the EU-25's total exports in 2003

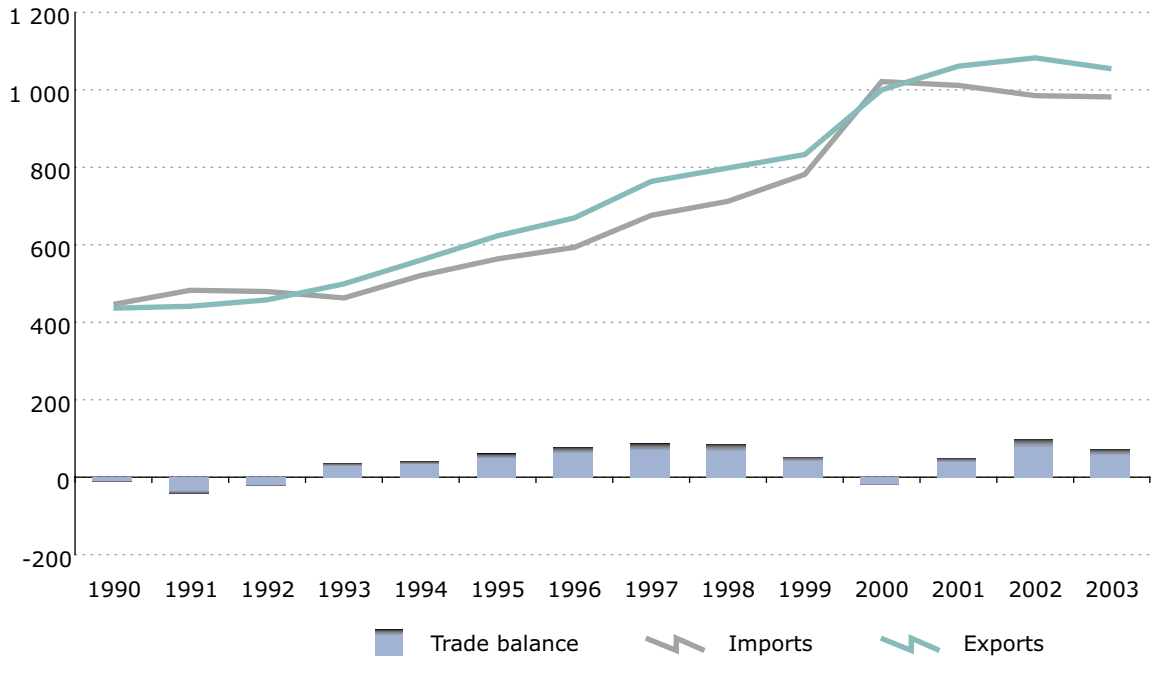
In %



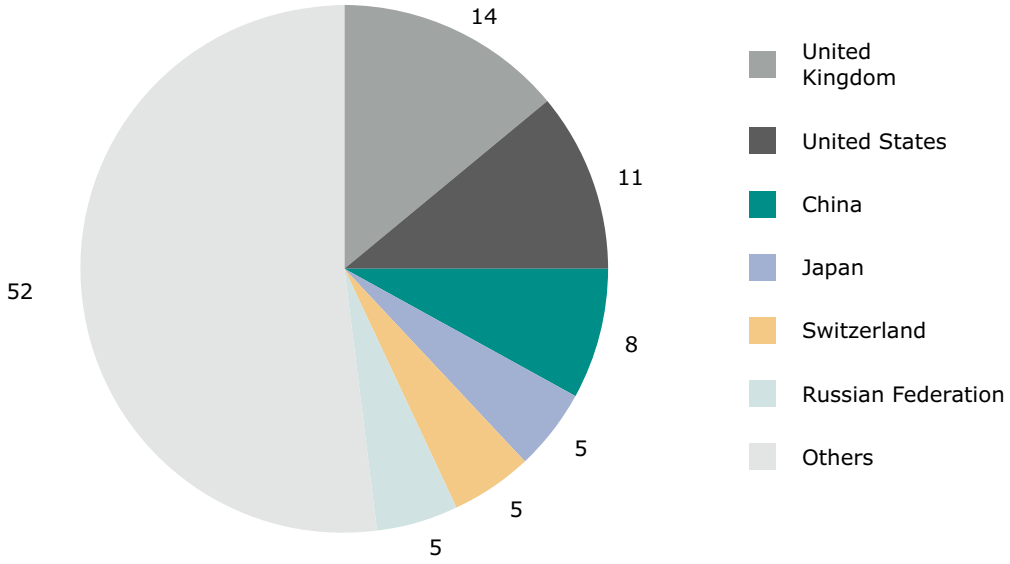
Member States' contribution to intra-EU-25 trade in 2003
In 1 000 million EUR

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance
	1 000 mio. EUR	Share in %	1 000 mio. EUR	Share in %	1 000 mio. EUR
Intra-EU-25	1 857.9	100	1 755.3		102.6
Belgium	174.2	9	152.9	9	21.3
Czech Republic	37.3	2	32.3	2	4.9
Denmark	41.8	2	37.4	2	4.4
Germany	423.7	23	349.0	20	74.7
Estonia	3.3	0	3.7	0	-0.4
Greece	6.4	0	22.0	1	-15.6
Spain	99.6	5	120.9	7	-21.3
France	224.6	12	238.8	14	-14.2
Ireland	51.1	3	29.5	2	21.5
Italy	153.8	8	155.6	9	-1.8
Cyprus	0.2	0	2.1	0	-1.9
Latvia	2.0	0	3.5	0	-1.5
Lithuania	3.8	0	4.8	0	-1.0
Luxembourg	10.5	1	11.1	1	-0.6
Hungary	30.5	2	26.6	2	3.9
Malta	1.0	0	1.9	0	-1.0
Netherlands	208.0	11	126.6	7	81.5
Austria	62.5	3	69.9	4	-7.4
Poland	38.5	2	41.8	2	-3.3
Portugal	22.3	1	31.2	2	-8.9
Slovenia	7.5	0	9.2	1	-1.7
Slovak Republic	16.3	1	14.8	1	1.5
Finland	28.1	2	25.2	1	2.8
Sweden	52.5	3	52.6	3	-0.0
United Kingdom	158.1	9	191.4	11	-33.2

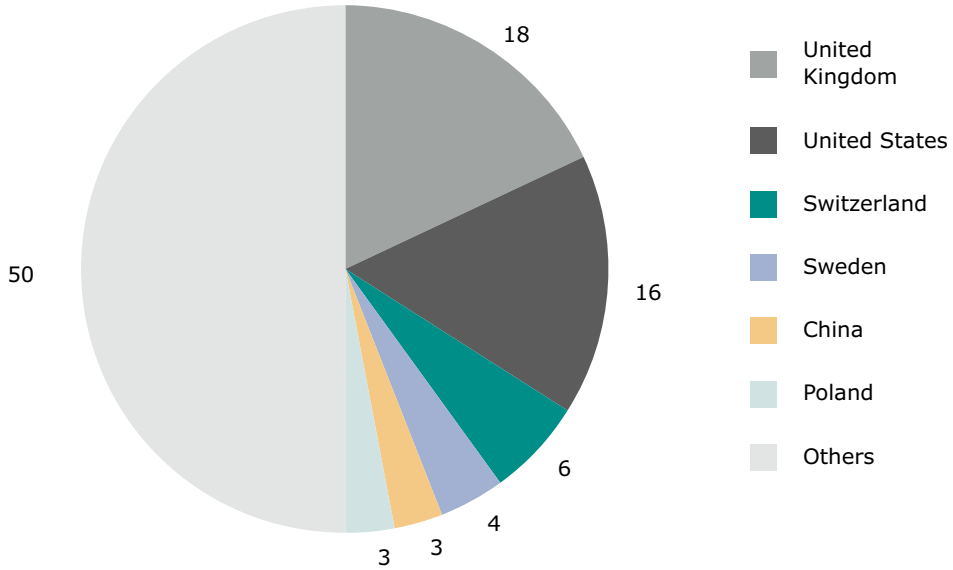
Euro-zone trade from 1990 to 2003
In 1 000 million ECU/EUR



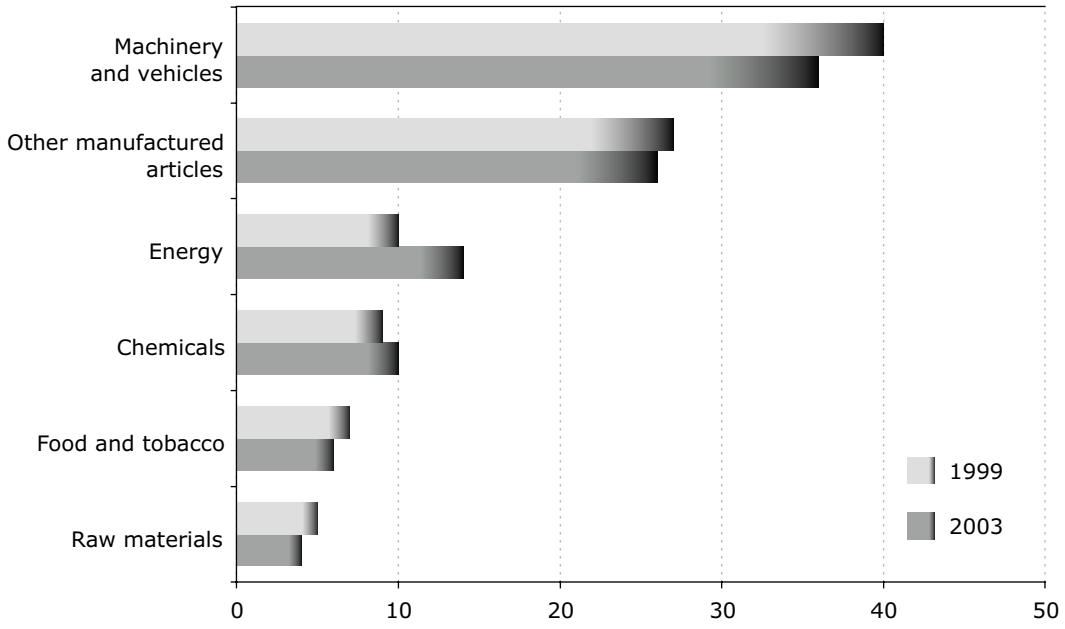
Share of the main trading partners in euro-zone imports in 2003
In %



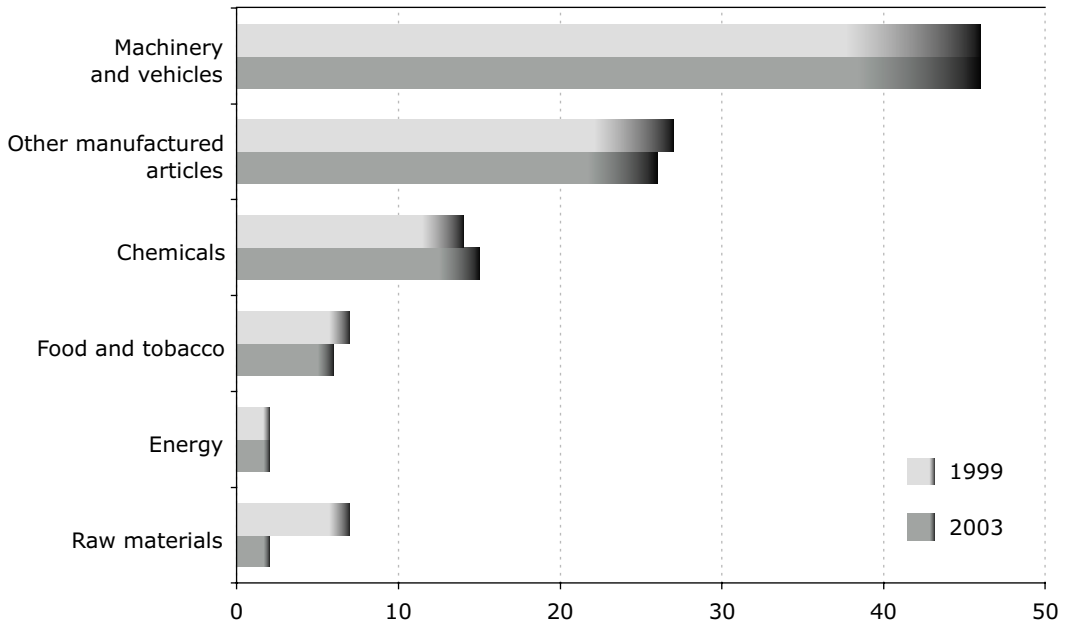
Share of the main trading partners in euro-zone exports in 2003
In %



Share of the main products in total euro-zone imports
In %



Share of the main products in total euro-zone exports
In %



The environment

4

Water

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— water resources
— water abstraction
— water supply
— wastewater treatment

Water: essential and under strain

Water is a natural resource that both in terms of quality and availability is a major concern in many regions. Water resources are limited and water quality is affected by human activities such as industrial production, household discharges, animal husbandry, arable farming, etc.

At the same time, water is essential for human life and activities. Economic development and growing populations put increasing pressure on water quantity and quality. In many places on earth, freshwater resources are being consumed faster than nature can replenish them.

The pollution of rivers, lakes and groundwater remains a concern all over the world.

A directive to protect water

Because the quality of the water available is deteriorating and its quantity is limited, there is a need to reconsider the use of different sources of water as well as the demand on water. This has been set out in the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC. It states that sustainable water resource management has to be based on the principle of integrated river basin management. The directive also promotes a 'combined approach' of emission limit values and quality standards, getting the prices right and getting citizens more closely involved in water problems.

Keeping a close eye on water

Water statistics are collected from all European countries through the 'Inland waters' section of the joint OECD/Eurostat questionnaire which is continuously adapted to the EU policy framework.

It reports on the following:

— **Freshwater resources in groundwater and surface waters:** these can be replenished by precipitation and by external inflows.

— **Water abstraction by source:** abstraction is a major pressure on resources, although a large part of the water abstracted (for domestic, industrial including energy production, or agricultural use) is returned to the environment and its water bodies, but often as wastewater with impaired quality.

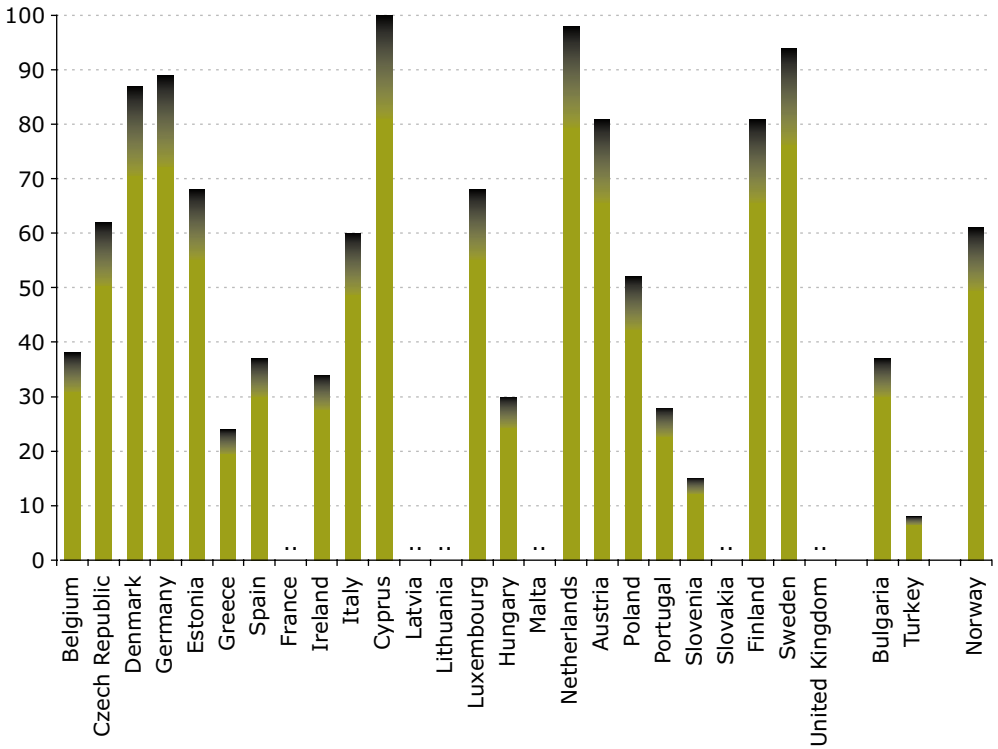
— **Water use by supply category and by industrial activities.**

— **Treatment capacities of wastewater treatment plants and the share of the population connected to them:** this gives an overview of the development status of the infrastructure, in terms of quantity and quality, that is available for the protection of the environment from pollution by wastewater.

— **Sewage sludge production and disposal:** sewage sludge is an inevitable product of wastewater treatment processes; its impact on the environment depends on the methods chosen for its processing and disposal.

— **Generation and discharge of wastewater:** pollutants present in wastewater have different source profiles, and similarly the efficiency of treatment of any pollutant varies according to the method applied.

Population connected to wastewater treatment systems (at least secondary treatment)
Latest available year; in %



Waste

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— waste generated
— waste recycled
— waste disposed of
— municipal waste
— hazardous waste
— waste landfilling
— waste incineration

Main target in waste policy: waste prevention and recycling

The EU sustainable development strategy and the sixth environment action programme underline the relationship between the efficiency of resources and waste generation and management. The objective is to decouple the use of resources and generation of waste from the economic growth in the near future. Also, the sustainable consumption should not exceed the environmental capacity.

The strategy on waste prevention and recycling aims at improved waste-prevention initiatives, better resource efficiency and a more sustainable consumption, which would lead to a significant reduction in the overall generation of waste.

Waste prevention can be achieved through cleaner technologies, better product eco-design or more eco-efficient production and consumption patterns. Waste prevention and better recycling, focused more on materials, would enable the reduction of the environmental impacts of resource use, avoiding impacts from the extraction of raw materials and transformation of raw materials during the production processes. These actions do not only require the setting of targets but also the use of other measures, such as economic, legal and voluntary instruments.

The strategy promotes sustainable waste management, which means minimising the environmental impacts and taking into account the economic and social considerations (costs and benefits, cost-efficient options), leading to the optimal and most efficient waste management strategy. Waste prevention is the first option in waste management, while landfilling should be avoided as much as possible.

What is the current situation?

Setting the targets in waste prevention and recycling needs to be based on reliable statistics and trends. The available data show that the waste arising is growing in general in every country. The average amount of waste generated is 3 500 kg per inhabitant per year (both municipal and industrial waste). The highest amounts of waste are generated in the mining industry, manufacturing industry and construction and demolition activities. Municipal waste is about 15 % of the total. Hazardous waste, mostly generated by the manufacturing industry,

represents 2 % of the total amount of waste. Municipal waste and construction and demolition waste are streams with an increasing trend.

Landfilling still represents the most used option for waste management in Europe, 57 % of the waste being landfilled. Recycling of certain materials and incineration (with or without energy recovery) are also used, but to a different extent in different countries.

Eurostat has released the new structural indicators on waste — municipal waste generated, municipal waste landfilled and municipal waste incinerated — based on the data provided by countries, for a complete series of data from 1995 to 2003.

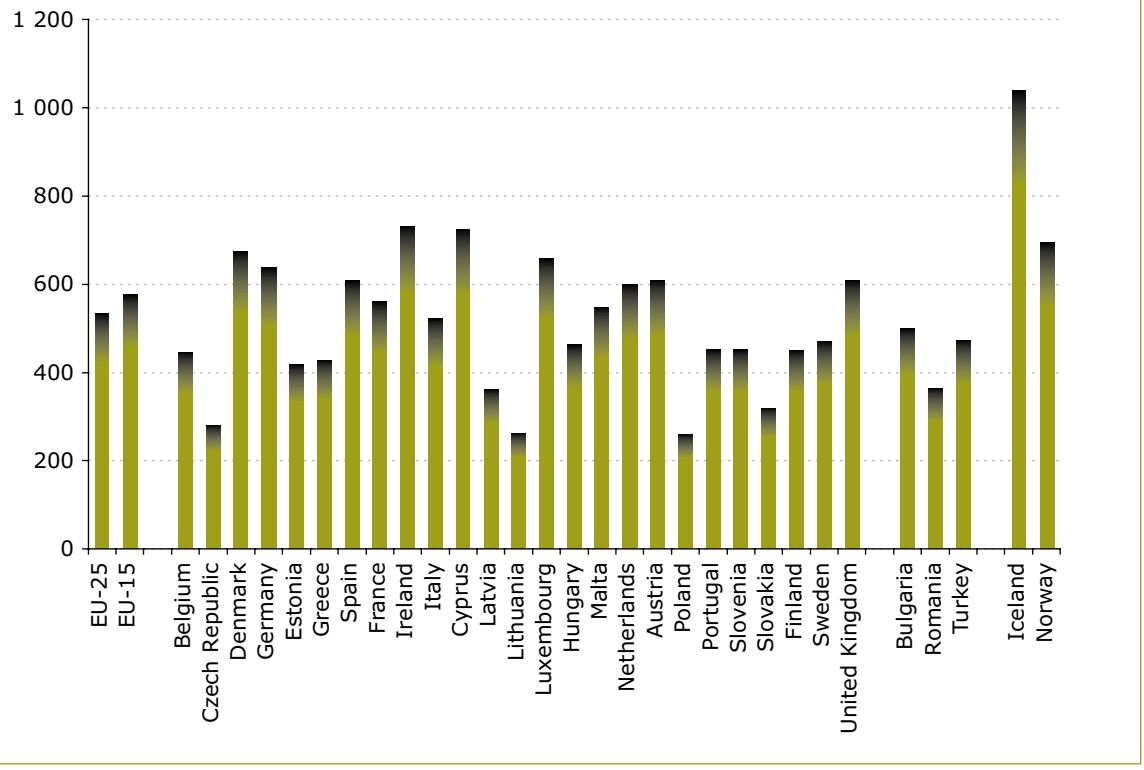
Waste statistics

Up to 2005, waste statistics were compiled using data collected from all European countries through the 'Waste' section of the joint Eurostat/OECD questionnaire. It has been recognised that differences between countries in methods of data collection and different interpretations of the definitions and waste categories make data comparison among the countries rather difficult.

Currently, Eurostat is implementing the waste statistics regulation (Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2002). Its objective is to create a framework for harmonised data collection and reporting on waste generation, recovery and disposal at the European level. The Member States are expected to provide Eurostat with the first data sets in 2006 for the reference year 2004. The first trends can be provided in 2008. Most of the difficulties and uncertainties in interpretation of the waste data will be reduced or eliminated with the implementation of the waste statistics regulation.

The graph below presents the municipal waste generation in 2003 in all Member States separately and in the EU-25 in kilograms per inhabitant per year.

Municipal waste generated in 2003
In kg per person per year



This indicator presents the amount of municipal waste generated. It consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The bulk of this waste stream is from households, though 'similar' wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. For areas not covered by a municipal waste scheme an estimation has been made of the amount of waste generated. The quantity of waste generated is expressed in kg per capita per year.

Air pollution and climate change

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— greenhouse gas emissions
— air pollution by ozone
— air pollution by particulate matter

Climate change

The earth's average surface temperature rose by around 0.6 °C during the 20th century and there is broad consensus among the scientific community that most of the warming over the last 50 years has been due to increased concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere as a result of human activities, such as burning of fossil fuels and deforestation. The resulting increased energy in the weather system is predicted to lead to increased storms and rainfall in some areas, while others may suffer drought.

Under the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, the EU agreed to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 8 % below 1990 levels by 2008–12. In order to meet the 8 % target, individual targets for each of the EU Member States were set for the period 2008–12. This so-called 'burden-sharing' agreement allows several EU countries to increase emissions, provided these are offset by reductions in the rest of the EU. The EU climate change programme has been developed to identify common and coordinated policies and measures at Community level to ensure that the EU achieves its target.

For a more detailed analysis, see *Analysis of greenhouse gas emission trends and projections in Europe,* EEA, 2003.

Air pollution

The air we breathe contains gases and airborne particles released into the atmosphere by fuel combustion, industrial processes and other activities. Some of these are harmful to human health, and can result in various environmental problems, such as acidification of soil and water, damage to buildings, eutrophication of water bodies, and the formation of tropospheric ozone.

Tropospheric ozone

Tropospheric ozone is formed by the reaction of some atmospheric pollutants such as nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) under the influence of sunlight; it is harmful to human health, causing damage to the respiratory tract. Although there are natural sources of nitrogen oxides, these are minor compared with emissions resulting from human activities, such as burning of fossil fuels and biomass. Areas with heavy traffic are particularly susceptible to the formation of tropospheric ozone.

Urban areas

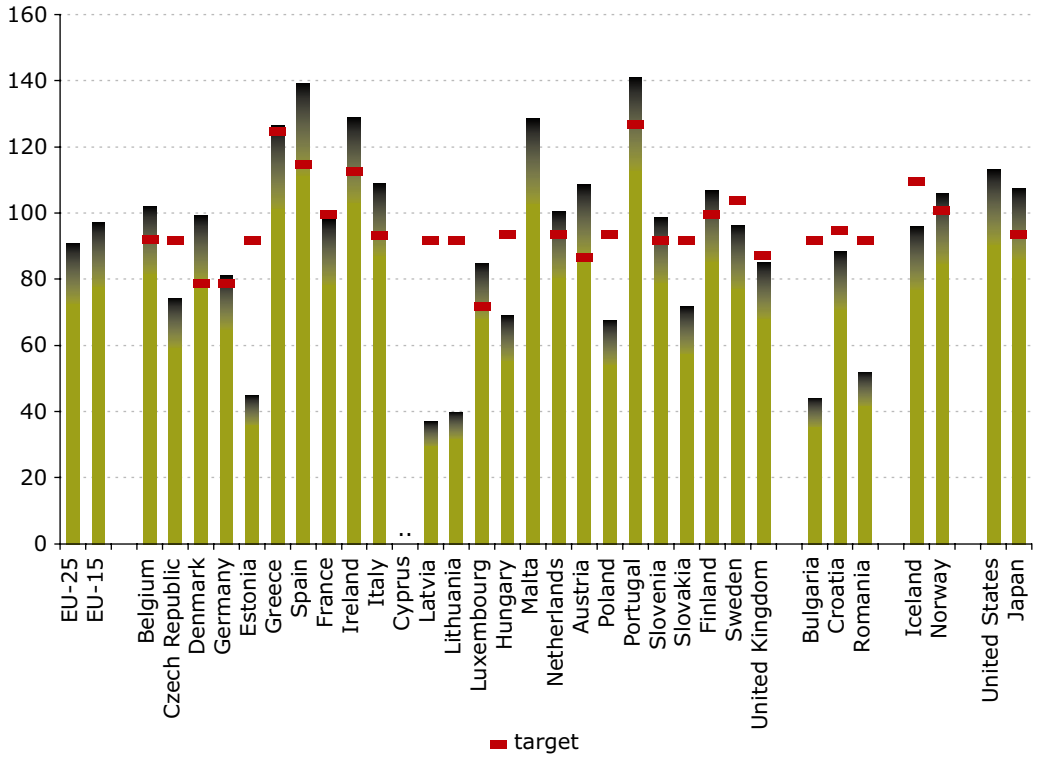
Because many of these emissions are linked to human activities and heavy traffic, people living in urban areas are at most risk. Tropo-

spheric ozone has already been mentioned, but human health is also at risk from high concentrations of particles, particularly those smaller than 10 μm, which penetrate deeply into the lungs, increasing the death rate in members of the population suffering from heart and lung diseases. The particles smaller than 2.5 μm are mostly soot, especially wood smoke and diesel engine exhaust. These can persist in the air for long periods and can be transported over long distances. Coarser particles (soil and mineral ash) originate mainly from mechanical processes such as mining, quarrying, and other industrial processes, as well as wear and tear of tyres and brakes in road traffic.

Data on emissions and on air quality

The European Environment Agency (EEA) and its European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Change compile data on greenhouse gas emissions, emissions of air pollutants and on air quality for the EU and candidate countries. These countries send to the EEA the same data they submit officially under various international conventions, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP), and under various EU directives and regulations. Based on this data, the EEA produces reports and assessments, published regularly on its website (http://www.eea.eu.int).

Total greenhouse gas emissions in 2002
Percentage change since base year and targets according to Kyoto Protocol/ EU Council decision for 2008–12 (in CO_2 equivalents) — Indexed on actual base year = 100



Source: European Environment Agency, European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Change.

Under the Kyoto Protocol, the EU has agreed to an 8 % reduction in its greenhouse gas emissions by 2008–12, compared with the Kyoto base year. The reductions for each of the EU-15 countries have been agreed under the so-called EU burden-sharing agreement (Council Decision 2002/358/EC), which allows some countries to increase emissions, provided these are offset by reductions in other Member States. The new Member States have chosen other reduction targets and other base years, as allowed under the Kyoto Protocol. These and the 'burden-sharing' targets for 2008–12 are shown in the graph as figures for 2010 (no target for Cyprus and Malta). Emissions of the six greenhouse gases covered by the protocol are weighted by their global warming potentials (GWPs) and aggregated to give total emissions in CO_2 equivalents. The total emissions are presented as indices, with the base year equal to 100. In general, the base year is 1990 for the non-fluorinated gases (CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O), and 1995 for the fluorinated gases (HFCs, PFCs and SF_6). Data exclude emissions and removals due to land-use change and forestry (LUCF).

Environmental protection expenditure

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— environmental expenditure
— environmental investment
— environmental tax revenues

About encouragement, regulations and 'the polluter shall pay'

The public has become increasingly aware of the need to protect the environment against pollution. Environmental protection is now being integrated into all policy fields with the general aim of ensuring sustainable development.

To encourage firms and private households to protect the environment, governments can use regulatory measures or levy taxes directly linked to pollution. The 'polluter pays' principle is another weapon in the fight against pollution. The data on environmental protection expenditure are an indicator of the response of society to reduce pollution.

Protecting the environment benefits the economy

Environmental protection measures cost money but can also generate revenues. Measures to protect the environment are increasingly being taken on a voluntary basis, for example, to meet the expectations of consumers or stakeholders, to increase market shares, or to improve company image. By the same token, environmental protection creates new markets for environmental goods and services, with benefits for exports and employment.

Spending on environmental protection occurs in all sectors of the economy. The public sector and industry are the sectors for which data are available for most Member States.

Statistical data on environmental protection expenditure

The legal framework for the statistical data on environmental protection expenditure by industry is Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97 of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics. The regulation provides a tool for the development in the coming years of regular data collection on the variables and economic activities of the highest policy interest.

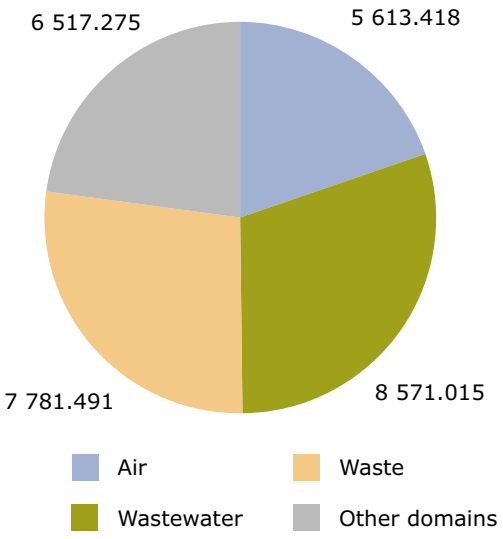
Total expenditure is the sum of investments and current expenditure. Effective interpretations need to take into account that:

— high levels of spending in one country could, for example, be the result of new stricter policies or of long periods of no spending;

— the proportion of public sector expenditure versus industry expenditure could vary between countries depending on the degree of privatisation of the basic environmental protection activities, i.e. waste collection, waste treatment and sewage treatment.

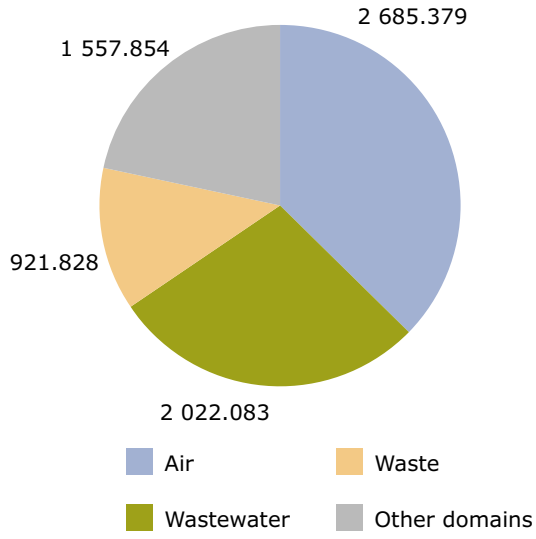
Environmental protection expenditure statistics are collected through the joint Eurostat/OECD questionnaire.

Environmental protection expenditure by industry in the EU-25 in 2002
In million EUR



Estimated values.

Environmental protection investment by industry in the EU-25 in 2002
In million EUR



Estimated values.

Agriculture and the environment

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

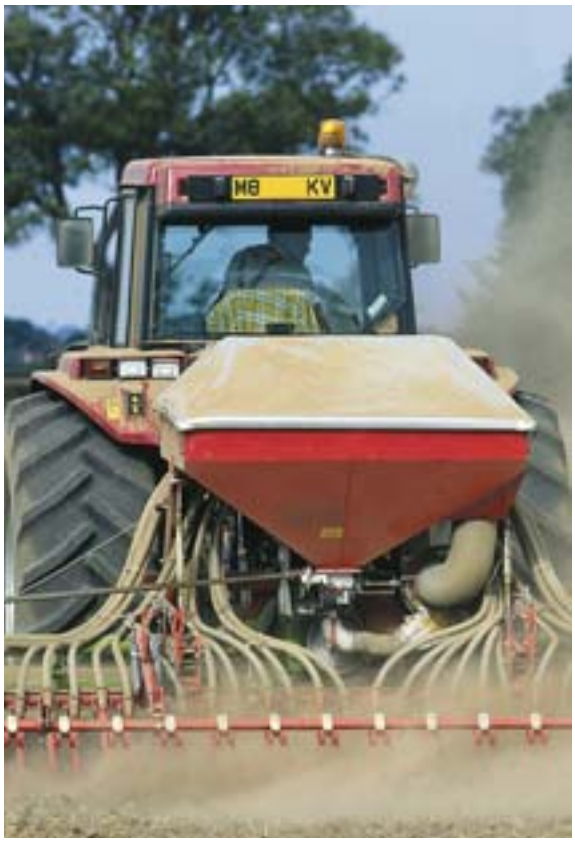
— sales and use of pesticides
— consumption of commercial fertilisers
— organic farming

Agriculture and the environment: a multifaceted relationship

The links between the richness of the natural environment and farming practices are complex. Farming has contributed over the centuries to creating and maintaining a variety of valuable semi-natural habitats. While many of these are maintained by extensive farming and a wide range of wild species rely on this for their survival, agricultural practices can also have an adverse impact on natural resources. Pollution of soil, water and air, fragmentation of habitats and loss of wildlife can be the result of inappropriate agricultural practices and land use. EU policies, and notably the common agricultural policy, are therefore increasingly aimed at reducing the risks of environmental degradation, while encouraging farmers to continue to play a positive role in the maintenance of the countryside and the environment.

Organic farming

Organic farming is one example of a sustainable farming system. Its importance has grown worldwide due to increased consumer awareness of organically grown products and government support for conversion. Since the start of the implementation of the EU regulation on organic farming (Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91), many agricultural holdings across the EU have converted to certified organic production methods. This regulation has established procedures for the Member States to report data on organic farming to the European Commission.



Use of fertilisers

The intensive use of fertilisers can have a negative impact on the environment. Maintaining a proper balance between nutrients added to the soil and removed from the soil by crops is essential to ensure the optimal use of resources and to limit pollution problems, such as environmental damage to surface water and groundwater particularly associated with nitrogen and phosphorus surpluses.

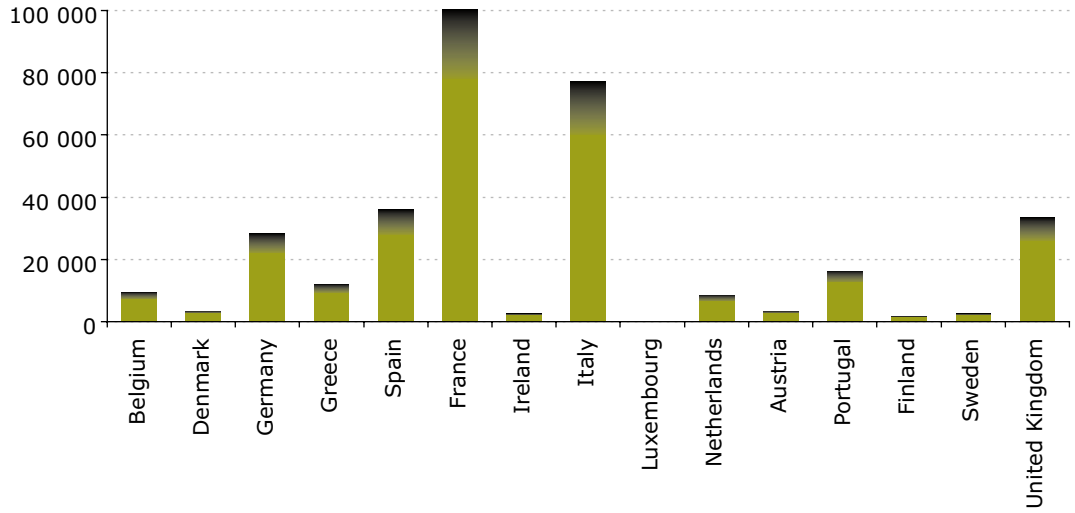
The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations compiles information on commercial fertilisers. Country-level data are collected through: annual tailored questionnaires; electronic files and access to country websites; national/international publications; country visits made by FAO statisticians; and reports of FAO representatives in member nations.

Use of pesticides

The intensive use of pesticides, i.e. plant protection products, can have a negative impact on biodiversity and increases the risk of them finding their way into drinking water and the food chain.

Eurostat collects plant protection product sales data from Member States and the European Crop Protection Association produces data on the estimated use of plant protection products for Eurostat.

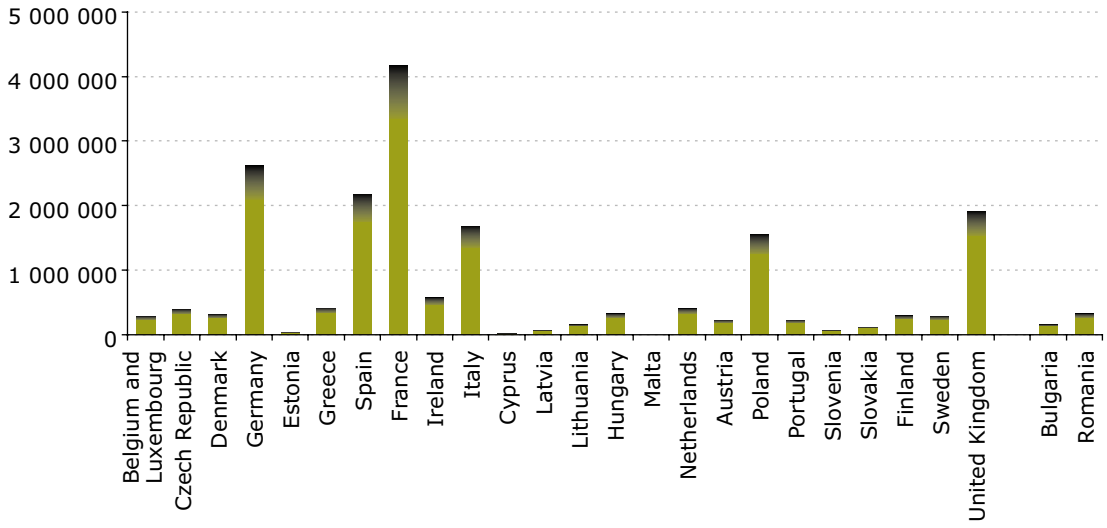
Total sales of pesticides
In tonnes of active ingredient; in 2001



Data extracted on 16 August 2005. EU-15: 327 279.9.

Total volume of pesticides sold in the Member States. The total is the sum of fungicides, herbicides, insecticides and other pesticides.

Commercial fertiliser consumed in agriculture in 2001
(Tonnes of plant nutrient)



EU-15: 15 610 276.

Source: FAO.

Quantity of commercial fertiliser consumed in agriculture. Total of nitrogen (N), phosphate (P_2O_5) and potash (K_2O).

Science and technology

Research and development

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— innovation
— human resources in science and technology
— patent applications to the European Patent Office
— patents granted by the United States Patent and Trademark Office
— R & D expenditure
— R & D on government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development
— scientific and technical R & D personnel
— employment in high-technology sectors

Research and development: an engine of growth

Research and development (R & D) is a driving force behind economic growth, job creation, innovation of new products and increasing quality of products in general, as well as improvements in healthcare and environmental protection. At the Lisbon Summit in March 2000, the European Council set a clear strategic objective for Europe in the next decade: to make the EU the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world.

Eurostat supports this ambitious goal with its reliable and relevant statistical information on R & D and innovation, as well as on science and technology. Eurostat calculates a number of indicators and provides data for deeper analytical studies. Most indicators are calculated annually and are available at national and regional level (NUTS 2 level). Depending on the indicator, data are available not only for the Member States of the European Union but also for other members of the European Economic Area, candidate countries, Japan and the United States.

Inputs into R & D

Data on R & D expenditure and personnel as well as on government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development (GBAORD) are collected every year from the national statistical offices.

R & D expenditure is a 'priority indicator' for the effort devoted to R & D. The basic measure is 'intramural expenditures', i.e. all expenditures for R & D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy, whatever the source of funds. Among the several indicators available, R & D intensity (i.e. R & D expenditure as a percentage of GDP) is the most recommended for international comparisons and is very significant for comparing the countries' R & D efforts.

R & D intensity for the EU-25 showed a positive growth rate in the six years up to 2003.

When compared with the United States and Japan, the EU lags behind, but this is mainly due to the differences observed in the business enterprise sector. Within the EU, the highest R & D intensity is observed in Finland and Sweden, which outperform countries with the highest R & D expenditure in terms of volume (Germany, France and the United Kingdom). These are the only EU-25 Member States whose R & D intensity exceeded the 3 % level set by the Lisbon strategy.

In terms of human resources, data on scientific and technical R & D personnel provide indicators for useful international comparisons of resources devoted to R & D. For statistical purposes, indicators on R & D personnel are compiled in terms of persons, i.e. head count (HC), in full-time equivalent (FTE) or person-years, by gender, etc. At the EU-15 level, R & D personnel in HC as a proportion of the labour force has seen a modest increase over the last decade, with the Nordic countries taking the lead. In 2002, the EU-25 average percentage of R & D personnel among employed people was 1.31. This percentage was a little higher for the EU-15 at 1.42 %.

GBAORD are the amount governments allocate towards R & D activities. Comparisons of GBAORD across countries give an impression of the relative importance attached to State-funded R & D. GBAORD statistics complement the *ex post* figures on 'government-financed' gross expenditure on research and development (GERD) and, when broken down by socioeconomic objective, underline the domains governments believe to be important for current and future policy action. When measured as a proportion of GDP, Japan is approaching the ratio of the EU and the United States since the 1990s, while these two countries have followed a similar evolution.

Outputs of R & D

Patents reflect part of a country's inventive activity and show the country's capacity to exploit knowledge and translate it into potential economic gains. In this context, indicators based on patent statistics are widely used as a measure of R & D output and serve to assess the inventive performance of the countries, regions or industries. Patent data published in the Eurostat yearbook are provided by the European Patent Office (EPO) and the data for the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) are provided by the OECD.

The data from the EPO refer to patent applications filed under the European Patent Convention or under the Patent Cooperation Treaty and designating the EPO for protection. Although not all applications are granted, each one still represents technical effort by the inventor and so is regarded as an appropriate indicator of innovative potential. Overall, patent applications to the EPO have increased significantly since the beginning of the 1990s. The steady upward trend has, however, lost momentum since the beginning of the new decade and 2002 is the first year to show declining figures, albeit these figures are only provisional. Of the European countries, Germany has the highest number of patenting activities of the EPO total, when measured in absolute values. In relative terms, the country with the highest number of patent applications per million inhabitants is Sweden followed by Finland. These two countries, together with the Netherlands, are also leading in high-technology patenting and show a high specialisation in the communication technology field.

Human resources

The importance of high-technology sectors has increased considerably over the last few years and this has had a significant impact on the structure and organisation of employment in Europe. In order to permit analysis of knowledge- and technology-intensive sectors, Eurostat collects data on employment in high-technology and medium-high-technology manufacturing sectors, knowledge-intensive services (KIS), high-technology service sectors, other subsectors and reference sectors (for definitions, see glossary entry 'High-technology sectors').

Data on employment in high-technology and derived indicators are extracted and built up using data from the EU labour force survey (LFS). Data are available both at the national and regional levels. Within Europe, UK regions and Finland show high employment in high and medium-high technology. In the service sector, Greece appears to be one of the most dynamic countries regarding employment in other KIS.

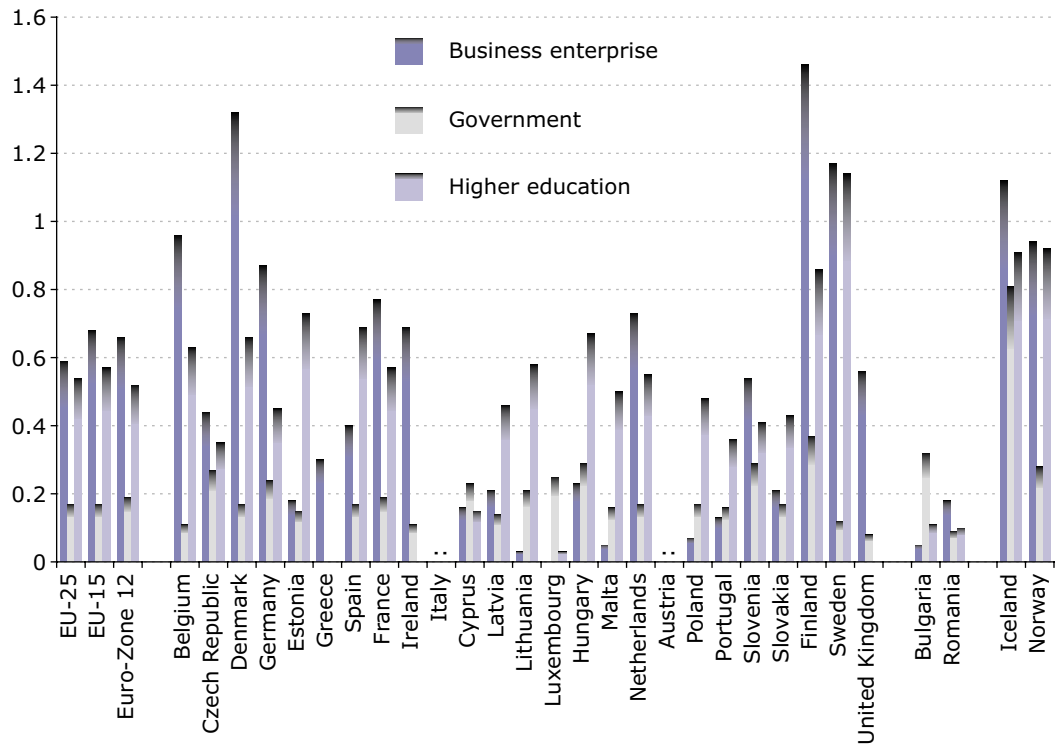
In 2002, Sweden, Finland and Germany had the highest rates of patent applications to the EPO per million inhabitants (over 300 patents per million inhabitants), these rates being almost twice as high as those for Japan and the United States. Of the 10 new Member States, Slovenia, Malta, Hungary and the Czech Republic show the highest rates, between 11 and 33 patent applications per million inhabitants.

Researchers
Full-time equivalent; all institutional sectors

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	865 691 (s)	873 719 (s)	902 944 (s)	918 123 (s)	938 879 (s)	946 798 (s)	982 437 (s)	1 026 310 (s)	1 067 777 (s)	1 111 896 (s)	1 159 506 (s)	1 179 266 (ps)
EU-15	761 193 (s)	773 145 (s)	800 430 (s)	815 885 (s)	834 934 (s)	839 825 (s)	873 499 (s)	915 883 (s)	955 793 (s)	997 104 (s)	1 046 123 (s)	1 062 402 (ps)
Euro-zone	584 826 (s)	588 918 (s)	605 842 (s)	611 657 (s)	629 728 (s)	630 868 (s)	648 971 (s)	681 680 (s)	715 640 (s)	761 061 (s)	783 920 (s)	794 810 (ps)
Belgium	:	20 839 (e)	22 773 (e)	23 491 (e)	24 477 (e)	25 579 (e)	28 141	30 211	30 540	32 237	32 856 (p)	34 562 (p)
Czech Republic	20 084 (i)	13 627 (i)	13 325 (i)	11 935 (b)	12 963 (i)	12 580 (i)	12 566 (i)	13 535 (i)	13 852	14 987	14 974	15 809
Denmark	:	13 611	:	15 955	16 699 (bi)	17 511 (i)	:	18 945	:	19 453	25 912	25 130 (p)
Germany	:	229 839	:	231 128 (e)	:	235 791	237 712	254 691	257 874 (e)	264 386	265 812	267 000
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 978	3 002	2 666	2 631	3 059	2 976 (e)
Greece	:	8 015	:	9 706	:	10 964 (r)	:	14 828 (i)	:	:	:	14 928.67
Spain	41 687	43 368	47 868	47 344	51 632	53 883	60 269	61 568	76 670 (e)	80 081	83 318	92 523
France	142 198	145 824	148 638	149 824	152 533	152 740	155 006	160 424	170 628 (r)	177 374	186 420	:
Ireland	5 561 (s)	6 425 (s)	:	:	:	:	:	8 217 (e)	8 516	:	9 686	10 449 (p)
Italy	74 422	74 434	75 722	75 536	76 441	:	64 230	64 886	66 110	:	71 242	:
Cyprus	147 (i)	:	:	:	:	:	236	278	303	333	435	460 (p)
Latvia	:	3 999	3 010	3 072	2 839	2 610	2 557	2 626	3 814 (r)	3 497	3 451	3 203
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	7 532	7 800	8 436	8 539	7 777	8 075	6 326	6 606
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1646 (r)	:	:	:
Hungary	12 311	11 818	11 752	10 499	10 408 (i)	11 154 (i)	11 731 (i)	12 579 (i)	14 406 (i)	14 666 (i)	14 965	15 180
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	32 200 (b)	34 200	34 038	34 012	38 055 (i)	39 081 (i)	40 640	41 896	45 328	:	:
Austria	:	12 821	:	:	:	:	18715	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	41 440 (i)	:	47 433	50 426	52 474	55 602	56 179	56 433	55 174	56 918	56 725	58 595
Portugal	:	:	:	11 586	:	13 580	:	15 752	:	17 724	18 745 (ep)	19 766 (p)
Slovenia	:	3 745 (i)	4 767 (i)	4 897 (i)	4 489	4 022	4 285	4 427	4 336	4 497	4 642	4 789 (e)
Slovakia	:	:	10 249	9 711	10 010	9 993	10 145	9 204	9 955	9 585	9 181	9 626
Finland	:	18 589	:	20 857	:	26 412	30 431	32 677	:	:	38 632 (i)	:
Sweden	:	30 495	:	33 665	:	36 878	:	39 921 (i)	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	135 064	139 183	145 792	152 331 (s)	145 863	146 541 (s)	158 586 (s)	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	27 292	12 608	13 990	14 751	11 980	11 972	10 580	9 479	9 217	9 223	9 589
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8 572	:
Romania	:	3 8612 (i)	33 751 (i)	32 780 (i)	30 303 (i)	28 431 (i)	27 494 (i)	23 473	20 476	19 726	20 286	20 965
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22 702	23 995	:
Iceland	709 (s)	815 (s)	846 (s)	1 076 (s)	890 (s)	1 456	1 533	1 577	:	1 869	:	:
Norway	:	14 763	:	15 928	:	17 490	:	18 295	:	19 722	:	20 239 (p)
Japan	511 407 (i)	526 501 (i)	541 015 (i)	551 990 (i)	617 365 (b)	625 442	652 845	658 910	647 572	675 898	646 547	:
United States	:	1 013 772 (b)	:	1 035 995	:	1 159 908	:	1 261 227	:	:	:	:

Researchers (RSE) are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods, and systems, and in the management of the projects concerned. FTE (full-time equivalent) corresponds to one year's work by one person (for example, a person who devotes 40 % of his/her time to R & D is counted as 0.4 FTE).

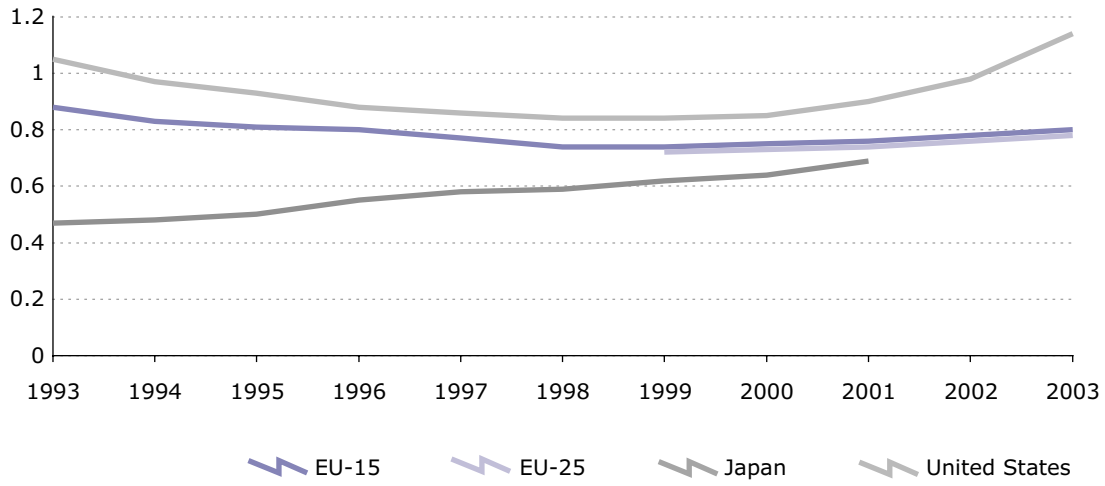
Research and development personnel in 2002
Share in the labour force in %



Data extracted on 16 August 2005. EU-25, EU-15: provisional data for 2003.

R & D personnel include all persons employed directly on R & D, plus persons supplying direct services to R & D, such as managers, administrative staff and office staff. Head count (HC) data measure the total number of R & D personnel who are mainly or partly employed on R & D. R & D personnel in HC are expressed as a percentage of the labour force (comprises population aged 15 and over who are employed or unemployed but not inactive).

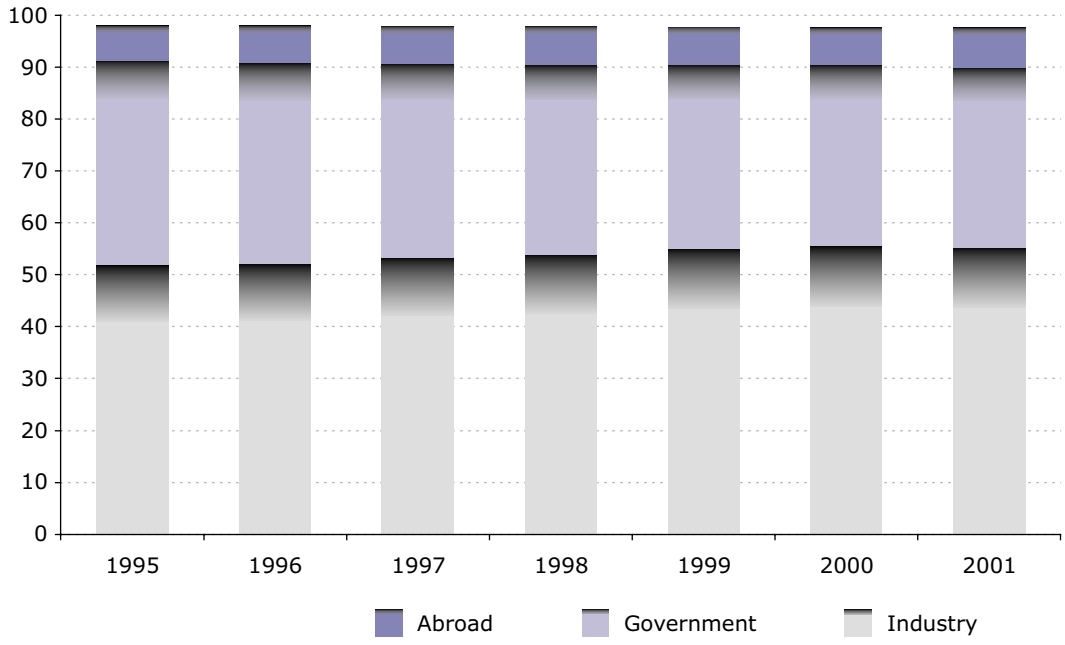
Government budget appropriations or outlays for R & D
In % of GDP



EU-15, EU-25: estimated values.

Data on government budget appropriations or outlays for R & D (GBAORD) refer to budget provisions, not to actual expenditure, i.e. GBAORD measures government support for R & D using data collected from budgets. GBAORD are a way of measuring government support to R & D activities. GBAORD is expressed as a percentage of GDP.

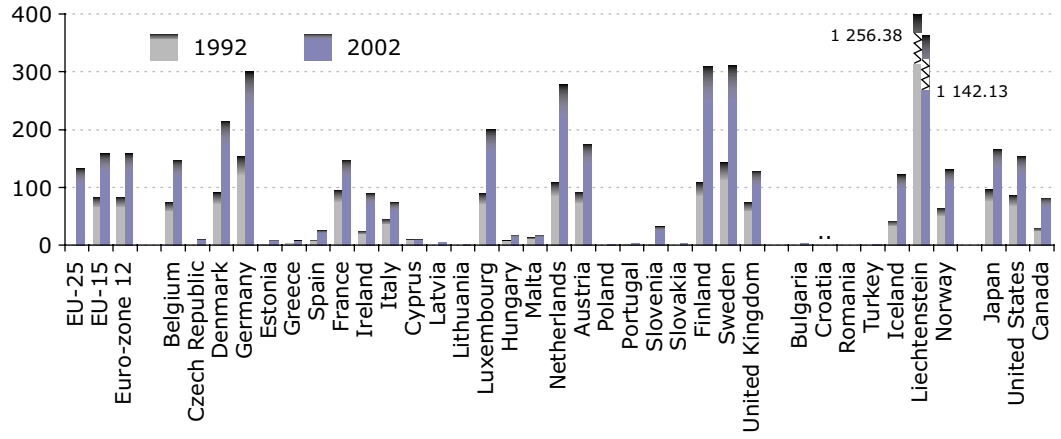
Gross domestic expenditure on R & D (GERD) in the EU-25, by source of funds
In %



Source: OECD, Eurostat.

Estimated data.

Number of patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO)
Per million inhabitants



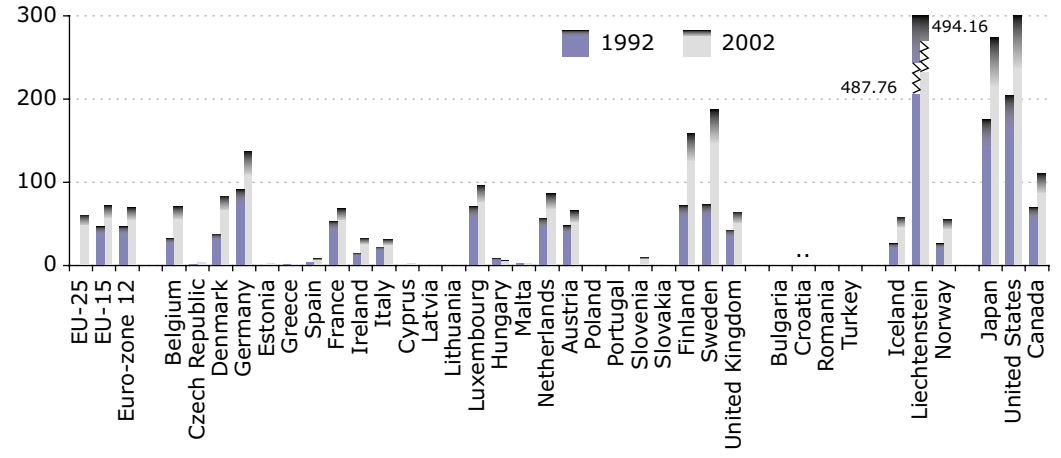
2002: provisional data.

Data refer to applications filed directly under the European Patent Convention or to applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty and designated to the EPO (Euro-PCT). Patent applications are counted according to the year in which they were filed at the EPO and are broken down according to the international patent classification (IPC). They are also broken down according to the inventor's place of residence, using fractional counting if multiple inventors or IPC classes are provided to avoid double counting.

The Czech Republic and Slovenia also have the highest growth in patenting activity, with the 2002 figures being more than 15 times higher than the 1992 figures.

In 2002, the highest rates of patents granted by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (expressed as the number of patents per million inhabitants) were recorded in Liechtenstein, the United States, Japan, Sweden, Finland and Germany.

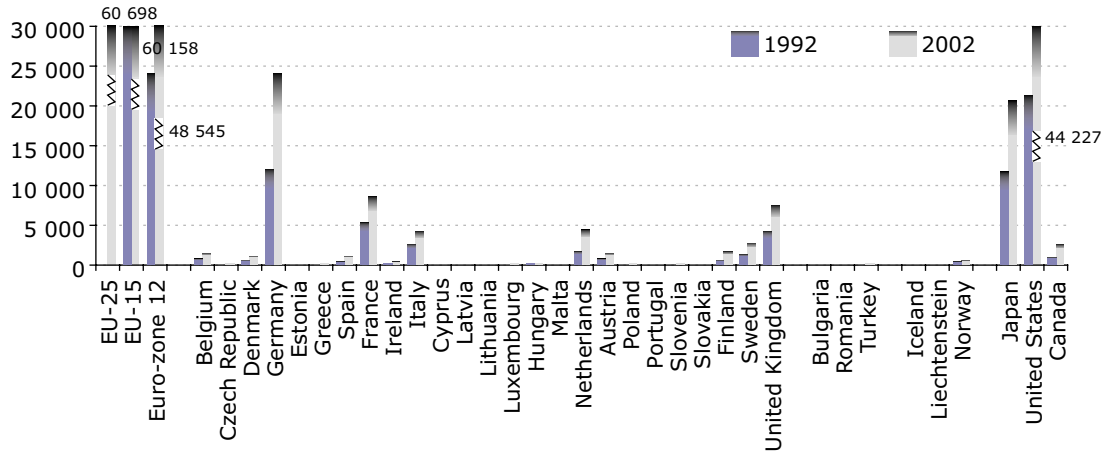
Number of patents granted by the US Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)
Per million inhabitants



Includes estimated data.

USPTO data refer to patents granted while EPO data refer to patent applications. Data are recorded by year of publication as opposed to year of filing as used for the EPO data. This is because patents in the United States (at least in the past) were only published once they were granted. Patents are allocated to the country of the inventor, using fractional counting in the case of multiple inventor countries. The methodology used is not harmonised with that of Eurostat and therefore the comparison between EPO and USPTO patent data should be interpreted with caution.

Total European patent applications



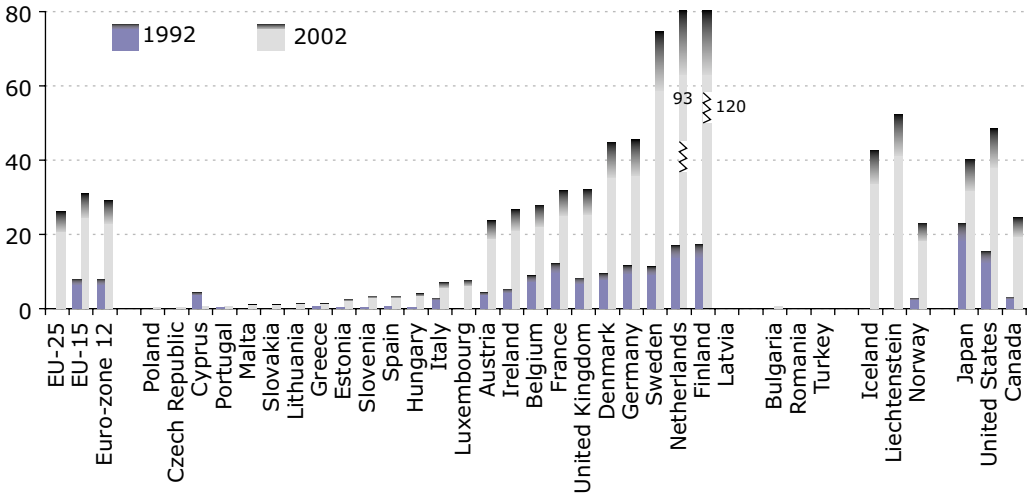
2002: provisional data.

The total European patent applications refer to requests for protection of an invention directed either directly to the European Patent Office (EPO) or filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty and designated to the EPO (Euro-PCT), regardless of whether they are granted or not. The data show the total number of applications per country.

There were nearly 60 700 patent applications in 2002 to the EPO from the EU-25. Although there has been a slight decrease since 2001, patenting activity is still at a historically high level, and is almost twice as high as it was in 1992.

European high-technology patents

Per million inhabitants



2002: provisional data.

The data refer to the ratio of patent applications made directly to the European Patent Office (EPO) or via the Patent Cooperation Treaty and designated to the EPO (Euro-PCT) in the field of high-technology patents per million inhabitants of a country. The definition of high-technology patents uses specific subclasses of the international patent classification (IPC) as defined in the trilateral statistical report of the EPO, JPO and USPTO.

The rate of patent applications (relative to the population) on high technology reflects the output of the efforts made for research and development in the high-technology industries. In 2002, the 'top 10' countries for high-technology patents were Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, the United States, Germany, Denmark, Iceland and Japan.

Gross domestic expenditure on R & D (GERD)

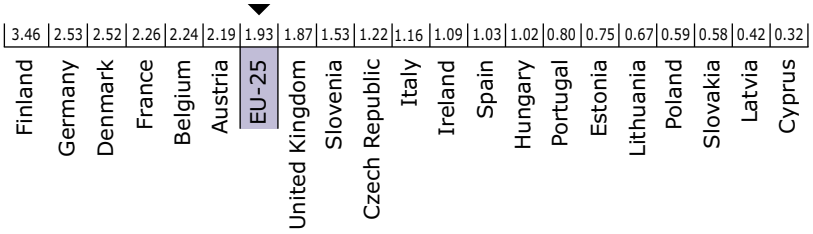
In % of GDP

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	1.84 (s)	1.82 (s)	1.82 (s)	1.82 (s)	1.86 (s)	1.88 (s)	1.92 (s)	1.93 (s)	1.95 (ps)
EU-15	1.92 (s)	1.89 (s)	1.88 (s)	1.87 (s)	1.86 (s)	1.86 (s)	1.9 (s)	1.93 (s)	1.98 (s)	1.99 (s)	2 (ps)
Euro-zone	1.89 (s)	1.84 (s)	1.85 (s)	1.83 (s)	1.83 (s)	1.84 (s)	1.88 (s)	1.89 (s)	1.9 (s)	1.93 (s)	1.9 (ps)
Belgium	1.7 (e)	1.69 (e)	1.72 (er)	1.8 (er)	1.87 (er)	1.9	1.96	2.04	2.17	2.24 (p)	2.33 (p)
Czech Republic	:	:	0.95 (b)	0.98	1.09	1.16	1.16	1.23	1.22	1.22	1.35
Denmark	1.74	:	1.84	1.85 (e)	1.94	2.06	2.1	2.27	2.4	2.52 (r)	2.6 (p)
Germany	2.33 (r)	2.24 (e)	2.25 (r)	2.25 (e)	2.29 (r)	2.31	2.44	2.49	2.51	2.53	2.5 (e)
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	0.58	0.7	0.62	0.73	0.75	0.77 (bp)
Greece	0.47	:	0.49	:	0.51	:	0.67	:	0.64	:	0.62
Spain	0.88	0.81	0.81	0.83 (e)	0.82	0.89	0.88	0.94	0.95	1.03	1.11
France	2.4	2.34	2.31	2.3	2.22	2.17	2.18	2.18 (b)	2.23	2.26	2.19
Ireland	1.17 (e)	1.31 (e)	1.34 (e)	1.32 (e)	1.28 (e)	1.25	1.19	1.15	1.15	1.09	1.12 (p)
Italy	1.13	1.05	1	1.01	1.05 (br)	1.07	1.04	1.07	1.11	1.16	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.32	0.33 (p)
Latvia	0.44	0.38	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.41	0.37	0.45	0.41	0.42	0.39
Lithuania	:	0.52	0.45	0.51 (b)	0.55	0.55	0.51	0.59	0.68	0.67	0.68 (p)
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.71	:	:	:
Hungary	0.98 (i)	0.89 (i)	0.73 (i)	0.65 (i)	0.72 (i)	0.68	0.69	0.8	0.95	1.02 (i)	0.97 (i)
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	1.93 (b)	1.97	1.99	2.03	2.04	1.94	2.02 (r)	1.9 (r)	1.89 (r)	:	:
Austria	1.47	1.54 (e)	1.56 (e)	1.6 (e)	1.71 (e)	1.78	1.91	1.95	2.07	2.19	2.19
Poland	:	:	0.65	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.7	0.66	0.64	0.59	0.59
Portugal	:	:	0.57 (r)	:	0.62	:	0.75	:	0.85	0.8 (ep)	0.79 (p)
Slovenia	1.6 (bi)	1.76 (i)	1.59 (i)	1.35	1.33	1.39	1.42	1.44	1.56	1.53	1.53 (e)
Slovakia	:	0.9	0.93	0.92	1.09	0.79	0.66	0.65	0.64	0.58	0.57
Finland	2.18	2.29	2.28	2.54	2.71	2.88	3.23	3.4	3.41	3.46	3.51 (p)
Sweden	2.99	:	3.35	:	3.55	3.62 (e)	3.65	:	4.27	:	:
United Kingdom	2.11	2.06	1.97	1.9	1.82	1.81	1.85	1.85 (r)	1.89 (r)	1.87	:
Bulgaria	1.18	0.88	0.62	0.52 (b)	0.51	0.57	0.57	0.52	0.47	0.49	0.5
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.12 (p)	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	0.49	0.4	0.37	0.39	0.38	0.4
Turkey	0.44	0.36	0.38	0.45	0.49	0.5	0.63	0.64	0.72	0.66	:
Iceland	1.33	1.38	1.54	:	1.88	2.07	2.38	2.75 (e)	3.06	3.09 (f)	:
Norway	1.72	:	1.7	:	1.64	:	1.65	:	1.6	1.67	1.89 (p)
Japan	2.63 (i)	2.58 (i)	2.69 (i)	2.78	2.84	2.95	2.96	2.99	3.07	3.12	:
United States	2.5 (i)	2.4 (i)	2.49 (i)	2.53 (i)	2.56 (i)	2.59 (bi)	2.63 (i)	2.7 (i)	2.71 (i)	2.64 (ip)	2.76 (ip)

The four indicators provided are GERD (gross domestic expenditure on R & D) as a percentage of GDP, percentage of GERD financed by industry, percentage of GERD financed by government and percentage of GERD financed from abroad. 'Research and experimental development (R & D) 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' (Frascati manual, 2002 edition, Subsection 63). R & D is an activity where there are significant transfers of resources between units, organisations and sectors and it is important to trace the flow of R & D funds.

Gross domestic expenditure on R & D (GERD) in 2002

In % of GDP



EU-25: Eurostat estimate. Belgium, Portugal: provisional value. Denmark: revised value. Hungary: including the amounts used outside the R & D units.

The four indicators provided are GERD (gross domestic expenditure on R & D) as a percentage of GDP, percentage of GERD financed by industry, percentage of GERD financed by government and percentage of GERD financed from abroad. 'Research and experimental development (R & D) 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' (Frascati manual, 2002 edition, Subsection 63). R & D is an activity where there are significant transfers of resources between units, organisations and sectors and it is important to trace the flow of R & D funds.

Information society

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— access of households to information and communication technology (ICT)
— access of enterprises to information and communication technology
— expenditure on ICT
— e-commerce
— market structures of the various telecommunication market segments
— prices of some typical telecommunications services

The information society: an opportunity for Europe ...

Information technology is developing vigorously day by day. However, the information society, a society whose wealth and growth are based on its ability to handle information efficiently, is not only a technical phenomenon: it is transforming the way we communicate, the way we do business, and the way we live. The information society holds enormous potential and opportunities for Europe and all of its citizens. The *e*Europe action plan was launched at the Seville European Council in June 2002 and endorsed by the Council of Ministers in the *e*Europe resolution of January 2003. It aims to develop modern public services and a dynamic environment for e-business through widespread availability of broadband access at competitive prices and a secure information infrastructure.

... and a challenge for statisticians

Monitoring the rapid change powered by the Internet and other new means of information and communication is a challenge statisticians are well aware of. They rethink their statistical tools and how best to use them to satisfy the new demands for data concerning all aspects of the information society. They cooperate with the different kinds of data users to identify and mediate the new demands.

The information society in the Eurostat yearbook

The Eurostat yearbook has expanded its section on the information society to present several *e*Europe indicators, which stem from the *e*Europe 2005 action plan, and are derived from the annual ICT surveys in enterprises and households/individuals which are carried out by the national statistical institutes following a model questionnaire issued by Eurostat. As well as the 'traditional' basic variables included so far such as Internet users and mobile phones, this section now looks closer at broadband penetration, and the use of e-government and e-commerce.

— **Main telephone lines** are the traditional way to connect to the e-communication networks. They are usually used for voice

telephony, but accessing the Internet is also possible using a modem and dial-up. The rapid growth of the more powerful means to access the Internet (broadband) and mobile communications have eroded the market of the traditional fixed telecommunication networks and brought development to stagnation, even though the traditional side of the networks has been improved (for instance, the ISDN).

— The **level of Internet access** is reported separately for households and for enterprises.

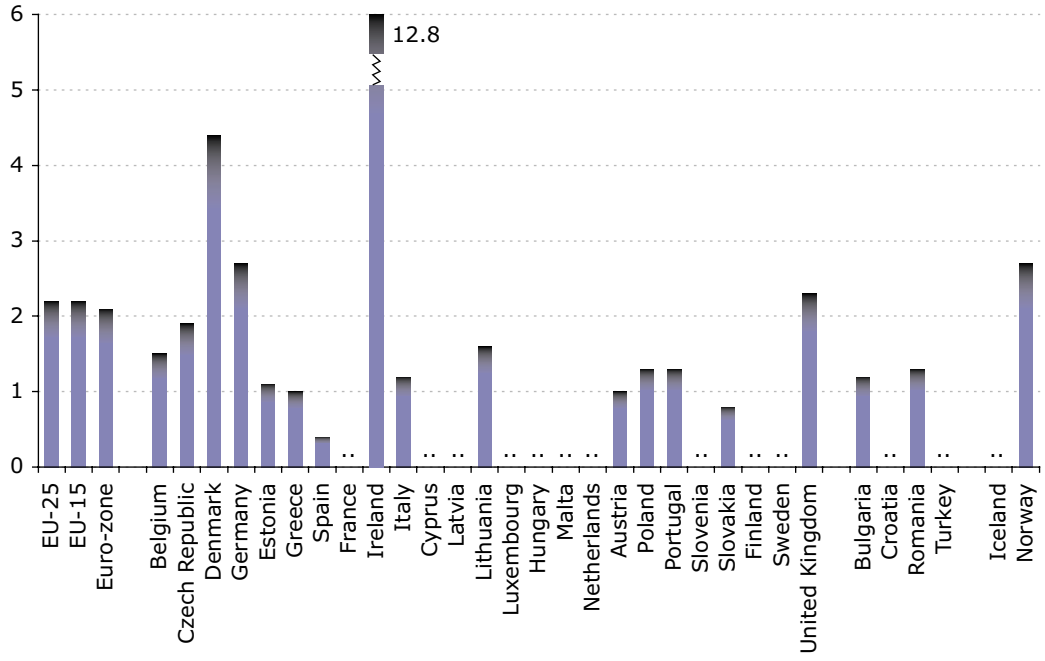
— **Mobile phones** were first introduced in Europe in the early 1980s. Constrained by weight and power requirements, they were at the beginning mainly confined to cars. As mobile phones became lighter, cheaper and technically more advanced, the market started to take off, especially in the second half of the 1990s.

— **Broadband penetration** is measured here by the percentage of households and enterprises 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.

— **E-government** use is also measured in both surveys and split into three usage levels — for obtaining information, for downloading information and for returning filled-in forms from public authorities.

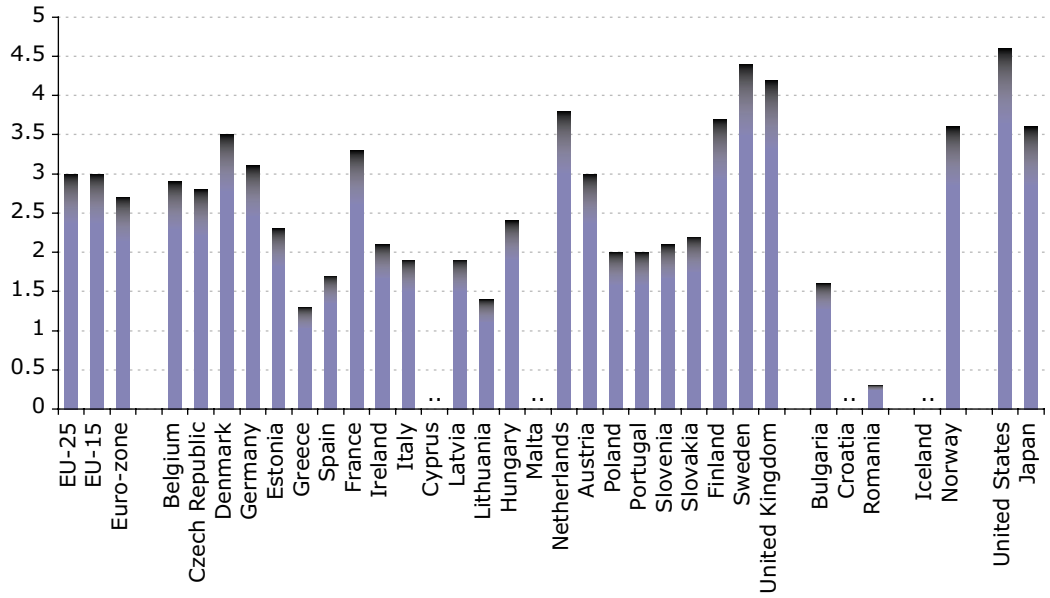
— **E-commerce** in the yearbook is portrayed by the number of individuals who buy over the Internet and the number of enterprises which sell over the Internet or other networks.

Share of enterprises' total turnover from e-commerce in 2004
In %



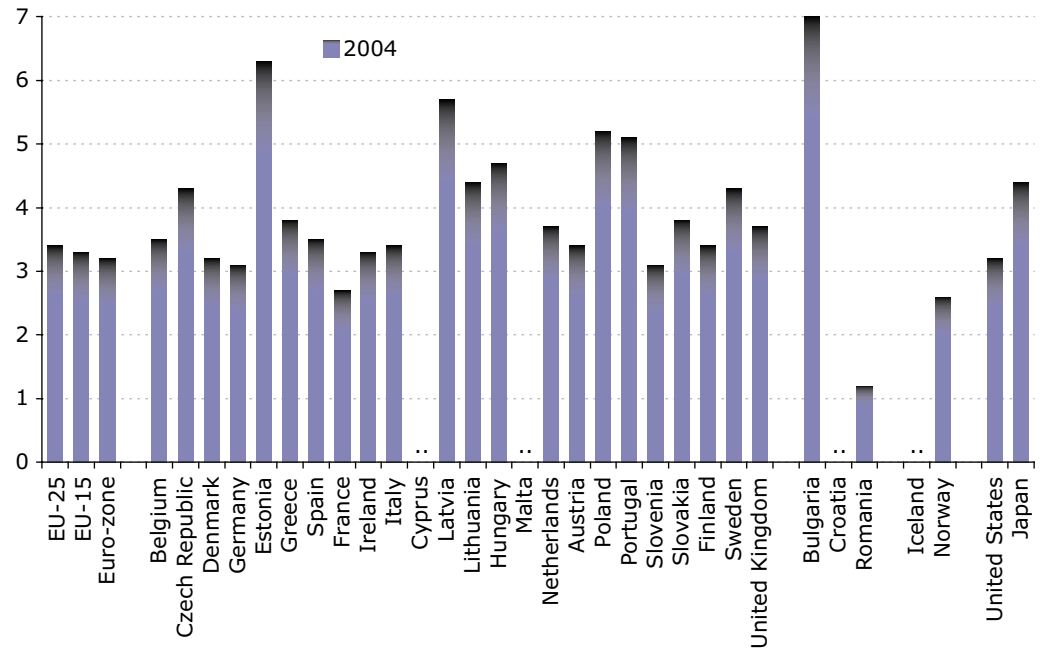
Information comes from the surveys carried out by the national statistical institutes on usage of information and communication technologies (ICTs) by enterprises. The indicator is calculated as the enterprises' receipts from sales through the Internet as a percentage of the total turnover. Sales through other networks are not included, leaving out, for instance, EDI-based sales. Only enterprises with 10 or more employees are covered. The year given relates to the survey year. The e-commerce data relate to the year prior to the survey.

ICT expenditure: IT expenditure in 2004
In % of GDP



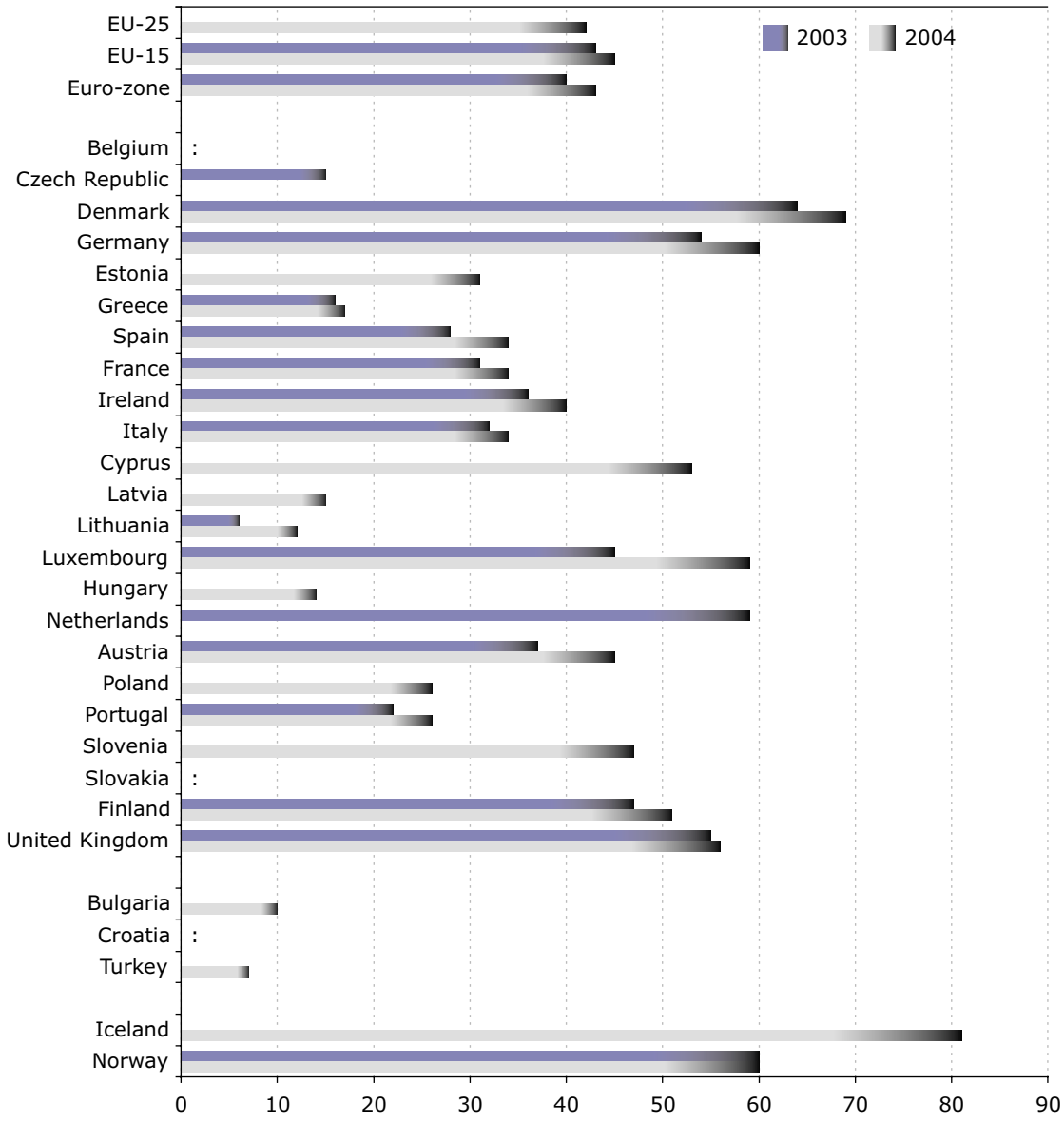
Annual data on expenditure for IT hardware, equipment, software and other services as a percentage of gross domestic product.

ICT expenditure: telecommunications expenditure in 2004
In % of GDP



Annual data on expenditure for telecommunication hardware, equipment, software and other services as a percentage of gross domestic product.

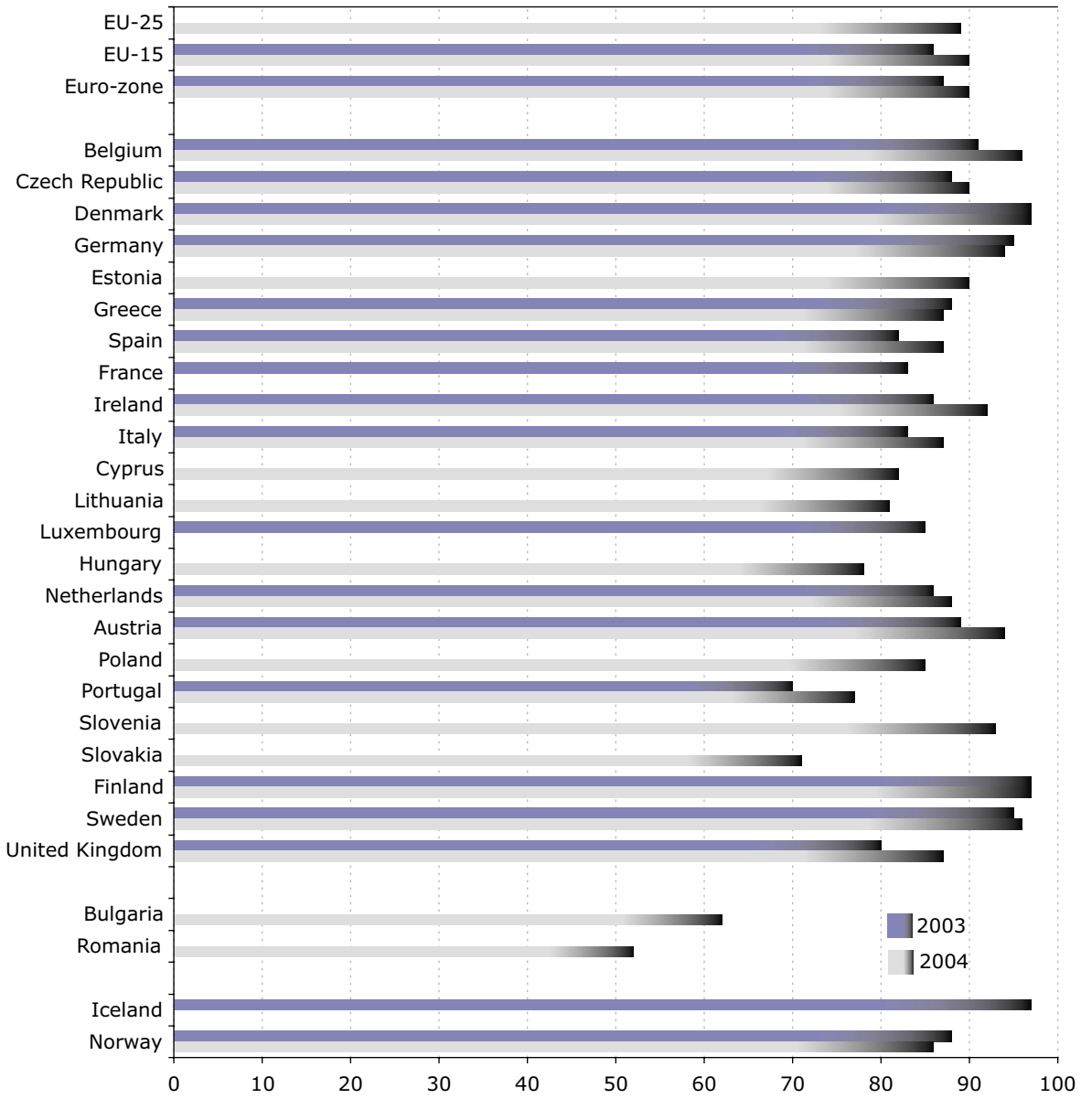
Level of Internet access: households
% of households which have Internet access at home



Percentage of households which have Internet access at home. All forms of Internet use are included. The population considered is aged 16 to 74.

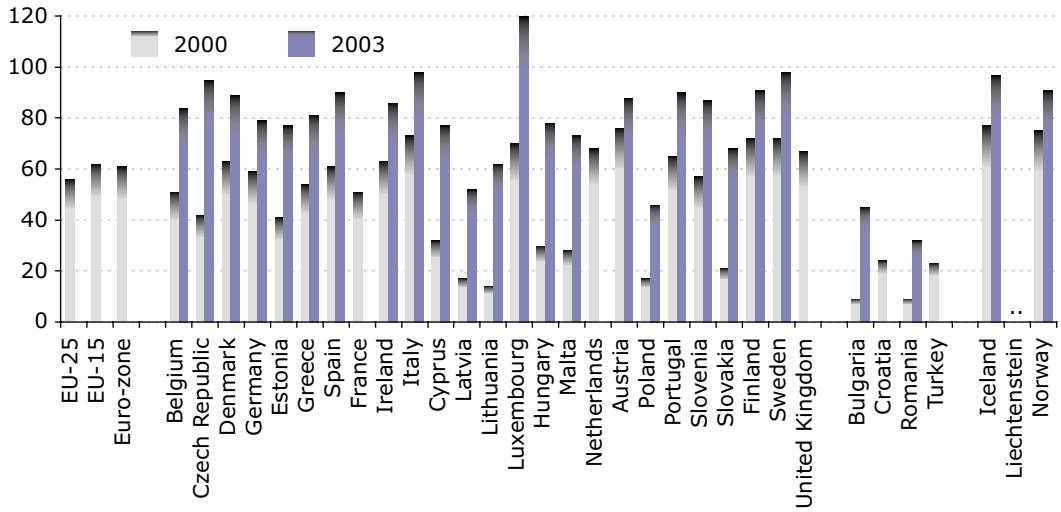
Access to the Internet has increased for both households and enterprises. In 2004, the level of households' access to the Internet in the EU-25 was 42 %, while that of enterprises was higher at 89 %. In some countries, the level was over 95 % of all enterprises (with more than nine employed persons). In all the other countries of the EU-25 for which data are available, this level was over 70 %.

Internet access of enterprises
In %



This indicator consists of enterprises with 10 or more full-time employees. The enterprises have their main activity in NACE Sections D, F, G, H (groups 55.1 — 55.2 only), I, K, O (groups 92.1 — 92.2 only).

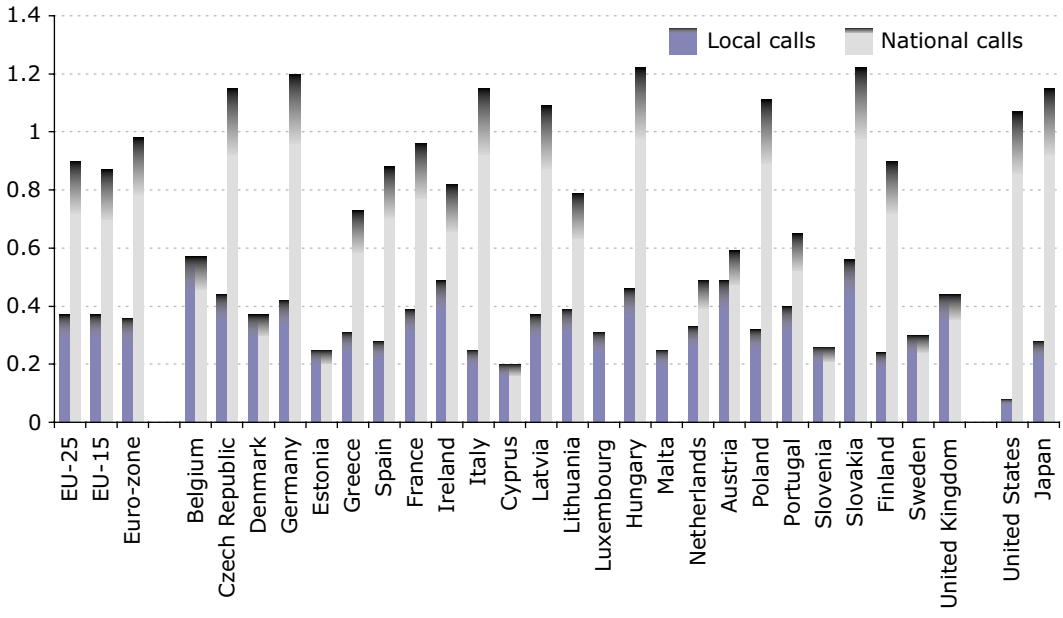
Mobile phone subscribers
Per 100 inhabitants



This indicator shows the number of subscriptions to public mobile telecommunication systems using cellular technology related to the population. The total number of mobile subscriptions in the country is divided by the number of inhabitants of the country and multiplied by 100. Active pre-paid cards are treated as subscriptions. One person may have more than one subscription.

From 1991 to 2003, the number of mobile phone subscribers increased continuously: until 1993, the rate per 100 inhabitants was under 10 in many European countries; in 2003, it often rose close to 100 and in Luxembourg even surpassed it. This is possible as one person may have more than one subscription, privately or offered by the employer. Penetration rates higher than 90 % were observed in Sweden, Italy, the Czech Republic and Finland. Some of the new Member States rank quite high in this comparison.

Prices of telecommunications: local and national calls in 2004
In EUR



The indicator gives the price in euro of a 10-minute call at 11 a.m. on a weekday (including VAT) for a local call (3 km) and for a national call (200 km). The prices refer to August. Normal tariffs without special rates are used.

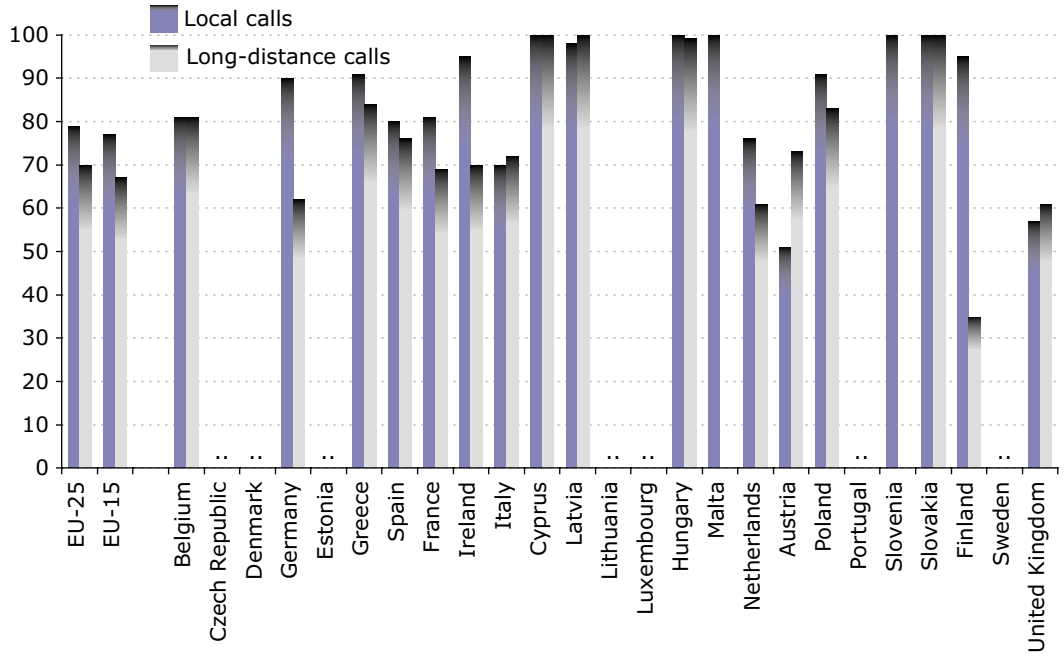
Price of telecommunications: calls to the United States

In EUR

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	3	2.88	2.07
EU-15	6.63	4.51	3.5	3.1	2.65	2.22	2.13	1.85
Euro-zone	7.2	4.68	3.44	3.06	2.53	2	1.9	1.83
Belgium	7.5	6	5.95	5.95	1.84	1.83	1.94	1.98
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	2.87	2.87	2.87
Denmark	6.72	5.26	4.72	4.72	2.72	2.72	2.39	2.39
Germany	7.41	4.32	2.45	2.45	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23
Estonia	:	:	:	10.26	:	2.38	2.38	2.41
Greece	7	5.82	5.82	3.26	2.91	2.95	2.95	2.91
Spain	6.17	6.08	4.53	4.25	4.25	2.2	1.53	1.53
France	6.78	3.44	3.05	2.97	2.97	2.34	2.34	2.24
Ireland	4.61	3.68	2.92	2.92	1.91	1.9	1.9	1.9
Italy	7.26	4.99	3.63	2.79	2.79	2.24	2.12	2.12
Cyprus	:	:	:	3.79	3.79	2.39	1	0.79
Latvia	:	:	:	6.23	6.23	6.26	6.26	6.25
Lithuania	:	:	:	11.96	11.96	8.08	8.08	4.07
Luxembourg	7.37	5.67	2.74	2.06	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.37
Hungary	:	:	:	4.81	4.81	4.83	3.32	2.72
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	12.7	12.61	1.81
Netherlands	8.48	2.77	0.9	0.78	0.78	0.76	0.85	0.85
Austria	9.21	5.76	6.08	4.32	4.32	3.77	3.77	1.9
Poland	:	:	:	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	3.33
Portugal	8.25	6.13	4.23	3.68	2.89	2.52	2.52	2.52
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	2.98	1.75	1.75	1.75
Slovakia	:	:	:	8.39	8.39	2.86	2.86	2.85
Finland	8.31	7.43	5.65	5.68	4.8	4.84	4.84	4.77
Sweden	5.4	4.99	4.99	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.09
United Kingdom	3.92	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.46	2.05
Norway	5.68	3.48	2.1	1.21	1.18	0.92	0.86	:
Japan	13.49	16.09	6.13	4.91	4.91	4.91	4.91	4.91

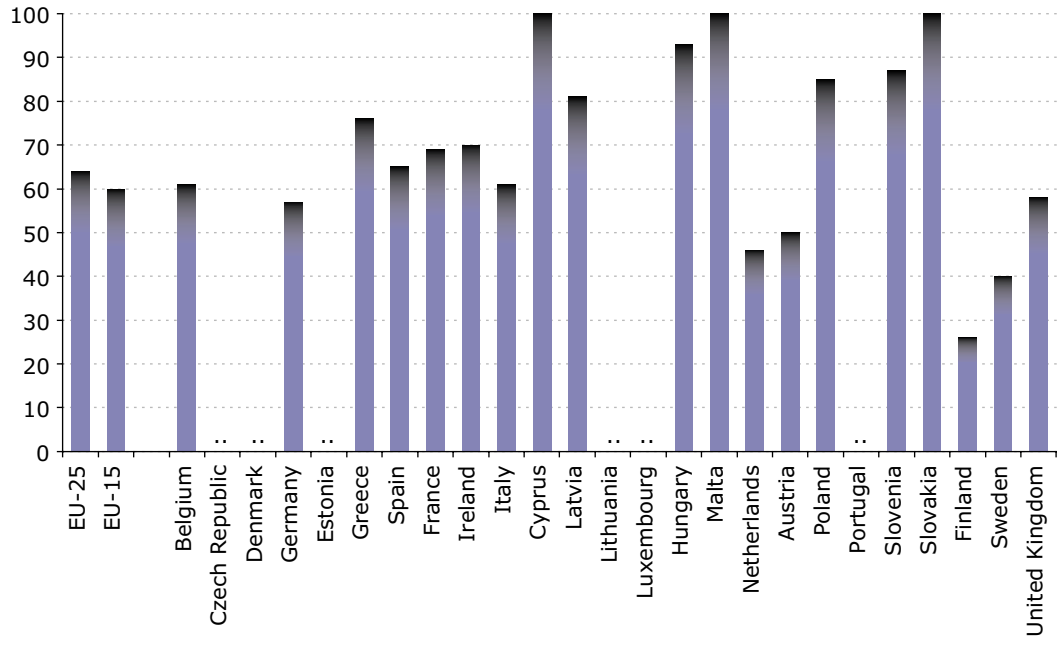
The indicator gives the price in euro of a 10-minute call at 11 a.m. on a weekday (including VAT) for an international call (to the United States). The prices refer to August each year. Normal tariffs of the incumbent operator without special rates are used.

Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications in 2003



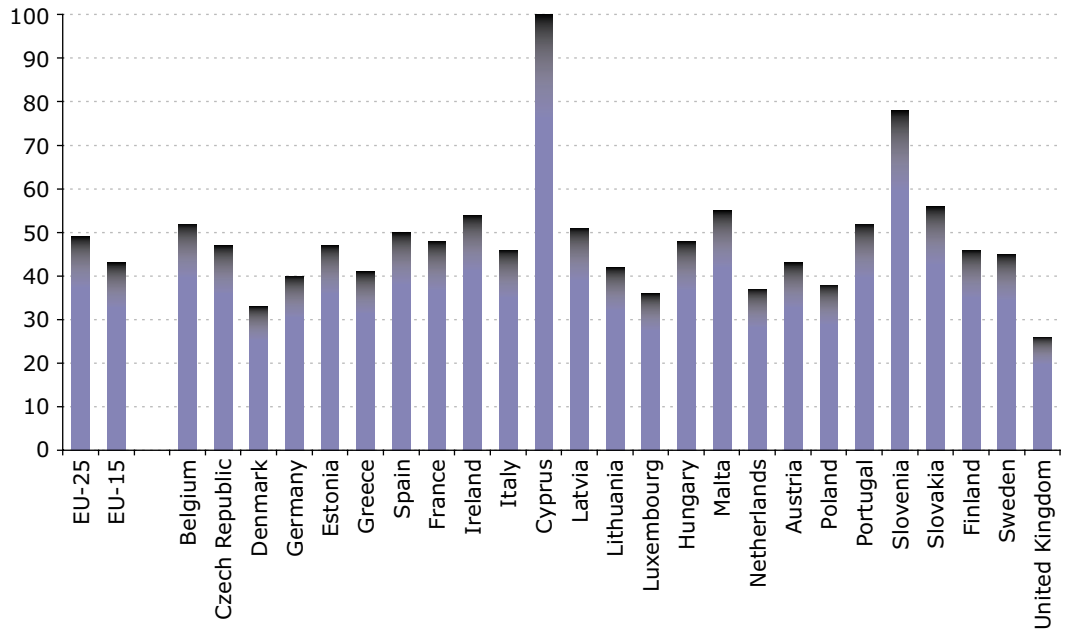
The incumbent is defined as the enterprise active on the market just before liberalisation. The market share is calculated as the share of the incumbent's retail revenues of the total market. A local call is a call within a local network. A long-distance call is a call from one local network to another.

Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications: international calls in 2003



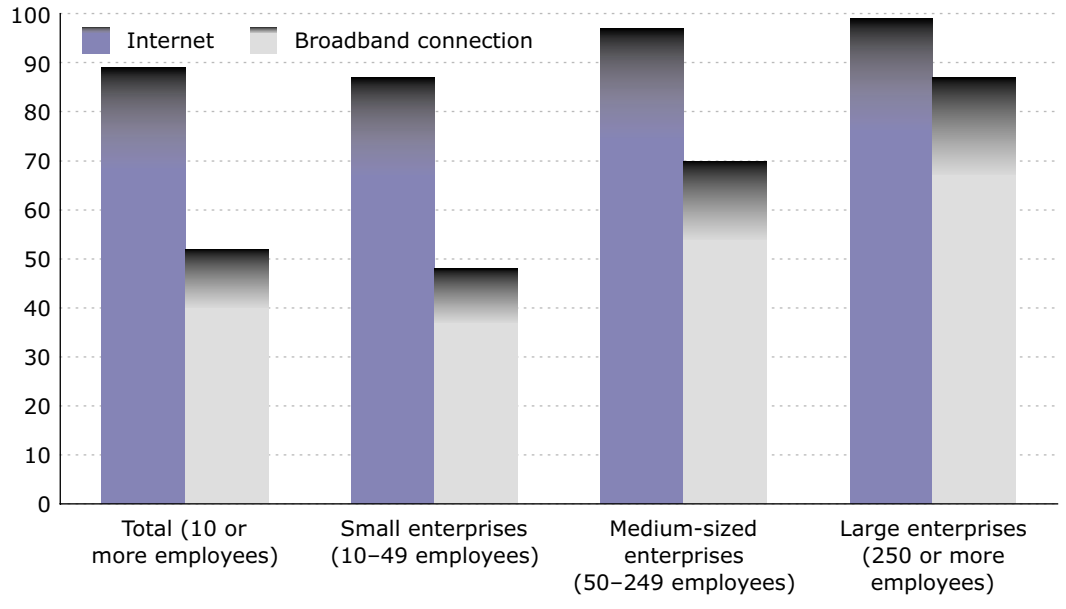
The incumbent is defined as the enterprise active on the market just before liberalisation. The market share is calculated as the share of the incumbent's retail revenues of the total market.

Market share of the leading operator in mobile telecommunications in 2004
In % of total market



The market share of the leading operator is calculated on the basis of the estimates of the number of mobile subscribers. The share of the leading operator of all subscriptions in mobile telecommunications is given.

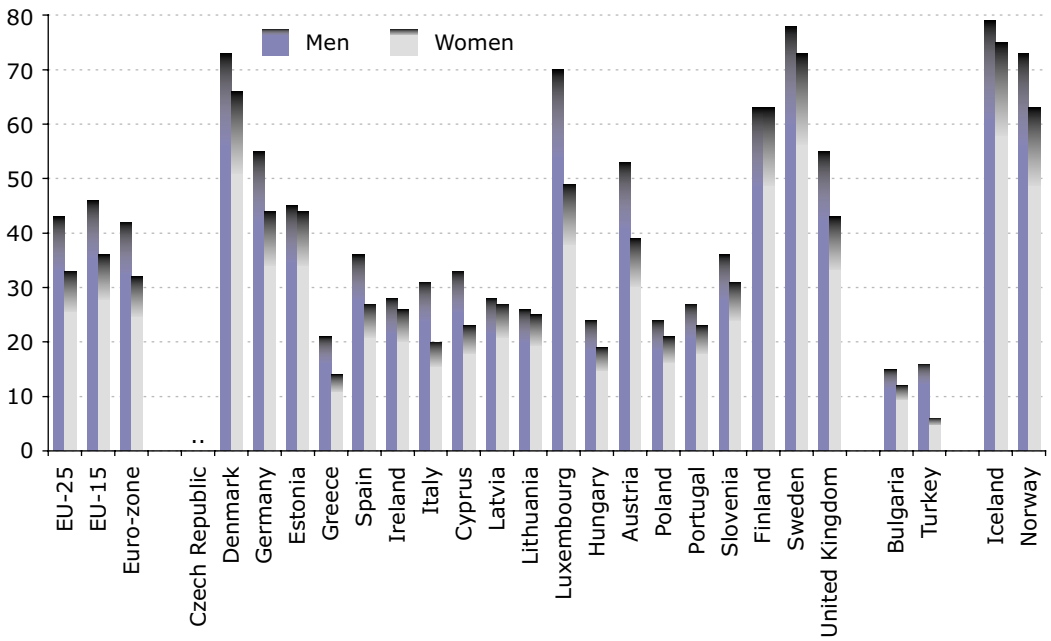
Internet access and broadband connections of enterprises by size of enterprise in 2004 in the EU-25
Share of all enterprises of the respective size group; in %



Source: Survey on information and communication technologies in enterprises, Eurostat.

This indicator refers to enterprises with 10 or more full-time employees. The enterprises have their main activity in NACE Sections D, F, G, H, I, K, O (groups 92.1 and 92.2 only).

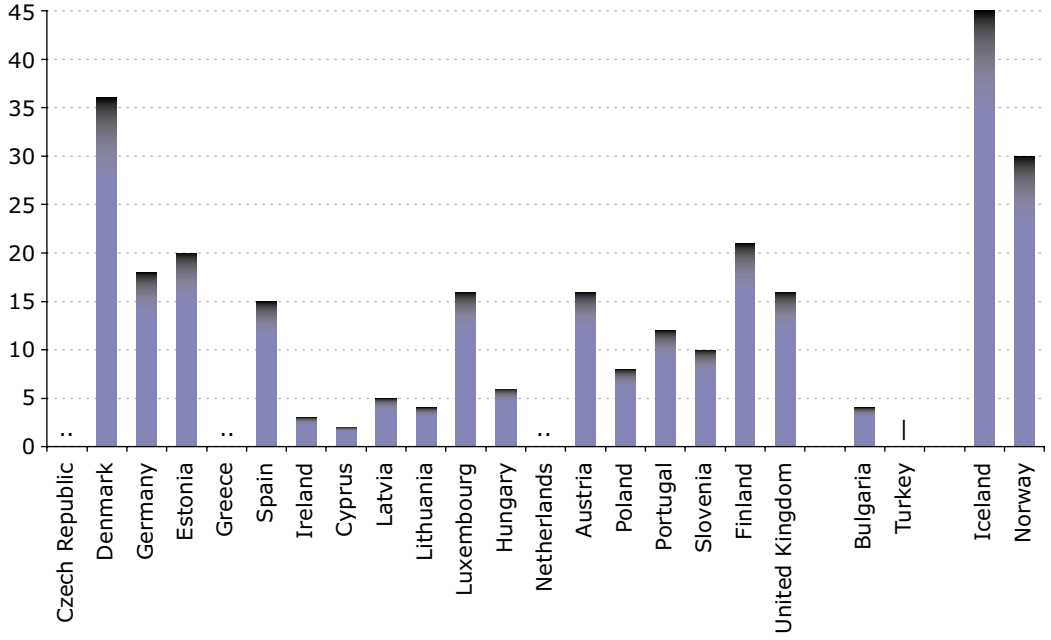
Individuals regularly using the Internet in 2004
Share of individuals who regularly access the Internet; in %



Source: Survey on information and communication technology in households, Eurostat.

This indicator relates all individuals aged 16 to 74 who access the Internet, on average, at least once a week, within the last three months before the survey

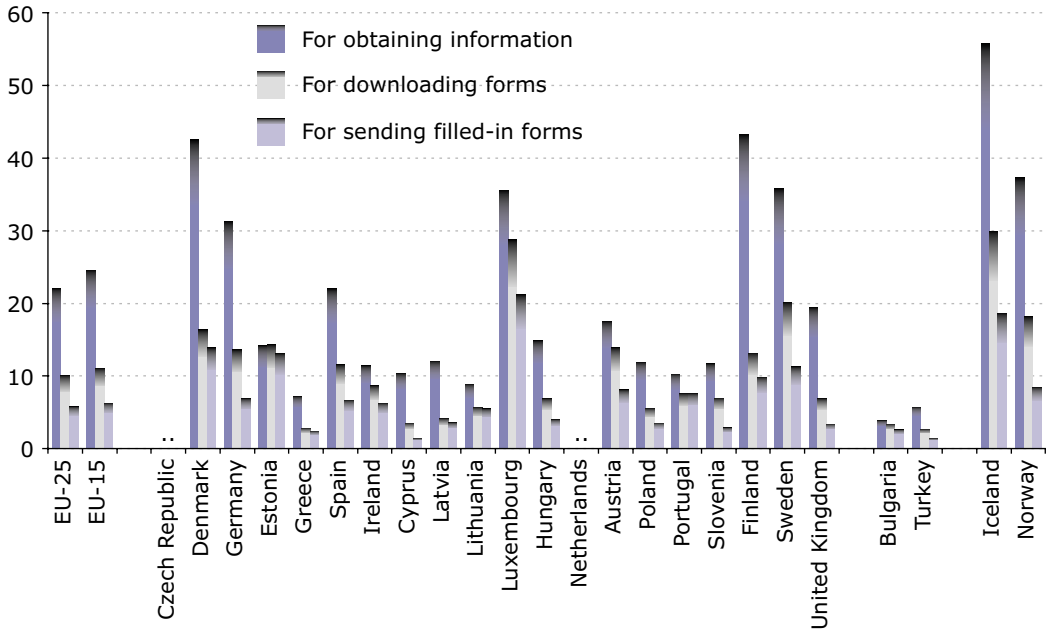
Households having a broadband connection in 2004
Share in all households; in %



Source: Survey on information and communication technology in households, Eurostat.

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. It covers all households having at least one member in the age group 16–74 years.

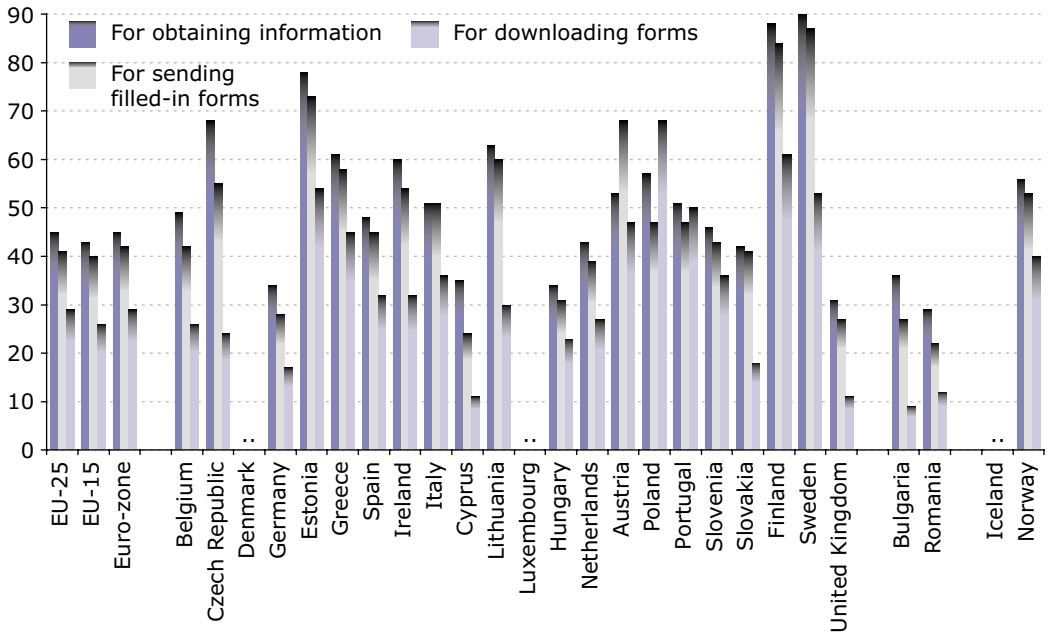
Individuals using the Internet for interacting with public authorities in 2004
Share in the respective group; in %



Source: Survey on information and communication technology in households, Eurostat.

This indicator is broken down by purpose (purposes: obtaining information, obtaining forms, returning filled-in forms) and covers all individuals aged 16 to 74.

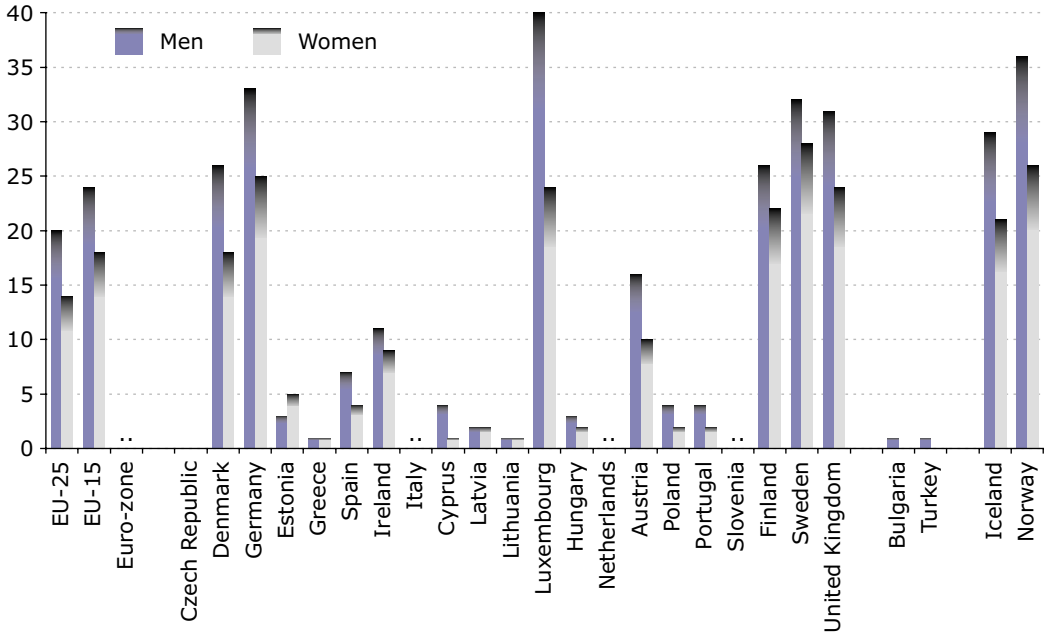
Share of enterprises using the Internet for interacting with public authorities in 2004
Share of all enterprises of the respective size group; in %



Source: Survey on information and communication technologies in enterprises, Eurostat.

This indicator is broken down by purpose (purposes: obtaining information, obtaining forms, returning filled-in forms) and covers all enterprises with 10 or more full-time employees. The enterprises have their main activity in NACE Sections D, F, G, H (groups 55.1 and 55.2 only), I, K, O (groups 92.1 and 92.2 only).

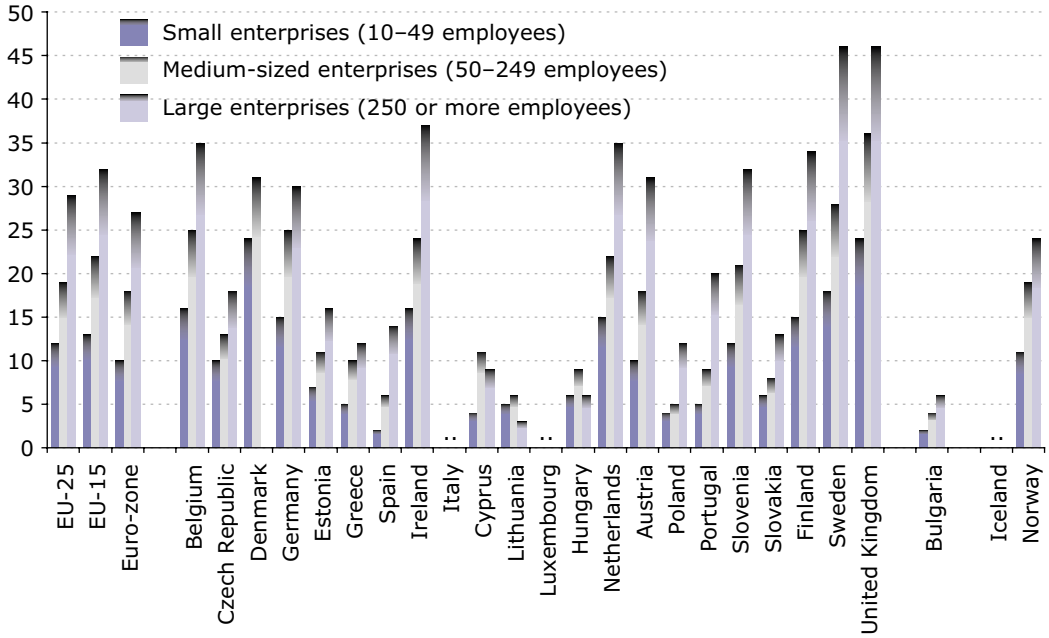
Individuals having ordered/bought goods or services for private use over the Internet in the last three months
Share in the respective group; in %



Source: Survey on information and communication technology in households, Eurostat.

This indicator covers all individuals aged 16 to 74. Financial investments are excluded.

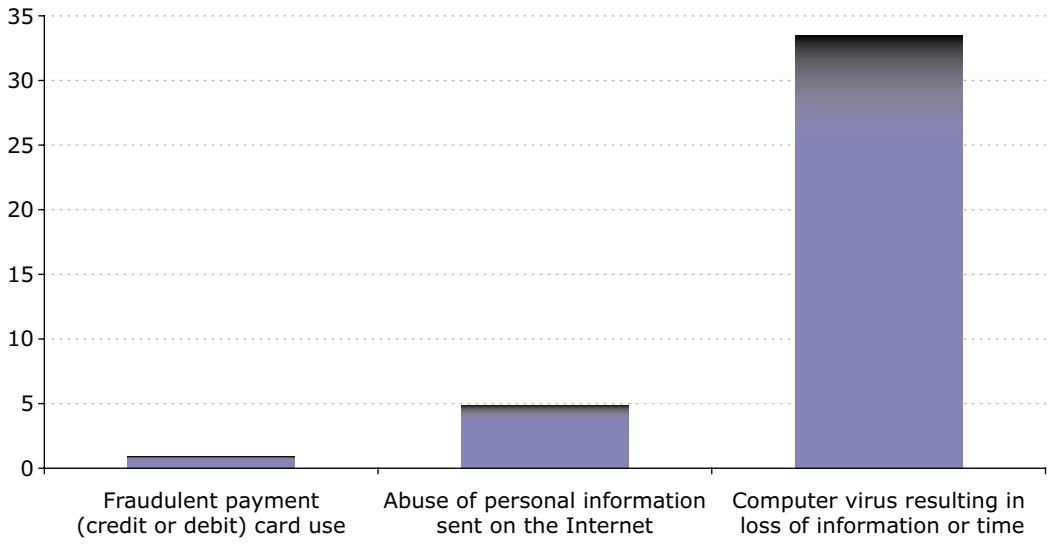
Enterprises having received orders online in 2004
Share of all enterprises of the respective size group; in %



Source: Survey on information and communication technologies in enterprises, Eurostat.

This indicator covers online selling via the Internet and EDI or other networks within the previous year. Only enterprises selling more than 1 % online are included. Enterprises with 10 or more full-time employees are covered. The enterprises have their main activity in NACE Sections D, F, G, H (groups 55.1 and 55.2 only), I, K, O (groups 92.1 and 92.2 only).

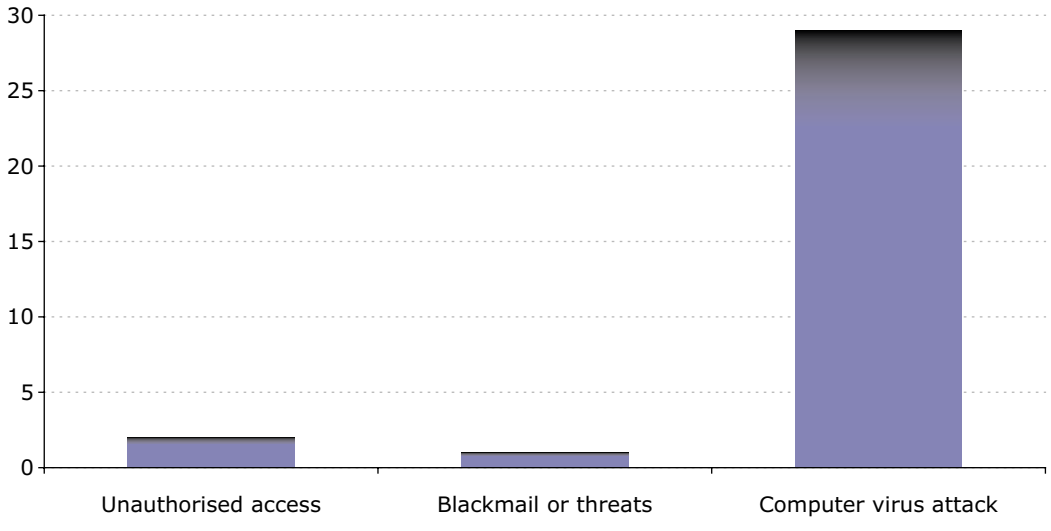
Individuals with Internet access having encountered security problems in EU-25 in 2004
% of individuals who used the Internet within the last year



Source: Survey on information and communication technology in households, Eurostat.

This indicator is broken down by problem (fraudulent payment (credit or debit) card use, abuse of personal information sent on the Internet, computer virus resulting in loss of information or time) and covers all individuals aged 16 to 74 who have used the Internet within the last year.

Enterprises with Internet access having encountered security problems in EU-25 in 2004
Share of all enterprises of the respective size group; in %



This indicator is broken down by problem (unauthorised access, blackmail or threats, computer virus attack, any security problem listed) and covers all enterprises with Internet access with 10 or more full-time employees. The enterprises have their main activity in NACE Sections D, F, G, H (groups 55.1 and 55.2 only), I, K, O (groups 92.1 and 92.2 only).

Sectors and enterprises

6

Business structures at a glance

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— turnover
— gross value added
— persons employed
— personnel costs
— investment
— sectors of the economy
— small and medium-sized enterprises

The background for doing business

Eurostat draws a comprehensive picture of the structure of the European business world and thus of the framework for entrepreneurial activity. Its data on business structures show developments in specific activities as well as structural changes of the economy as a whole. Without this information, short-term data on the economic cycle would lack background and be hard to interpret. Enterprises that want to determine their opportunities in a new market or put their performance into perspective use these data, as do business associations, trade unions, market researchers, administrators and politicians.

Production and labour

Structural business statistics describe the economy by observing the activity of units engaged in an economic activity. They answer questions like: How much wealth is created in an activity? How much labour input is needed to create this wealth? How is this activity developing? Is this activity participating in the growth of the economy? Are investments made in this activity?

Principally, the structural information presented in the Eurostat yearbook relates to production or to employment. Among a number of variables describing the input and output sides of business activity, a selection of basic indicators is presented.

— **Turnover** corresponds to the total of all sales (excluding VAT) of goods and services invoiced by the enterprises of a sector during the reference year.

— **Gross value added** at factor cost corresponds to the difference between the value of what is produced and the costs incurred for producing these goods and services (intermediate consumption), corrected for subsidies on production and costs, and assimilated taxes and levies. It can be interpreted as the wealth created by the enterprises of a sector and which is used to remunerate the production factors (capital in the form of the

gross operating surplus, and labour in the form of the personnel costs).

— **Personnel costs** are defined as the total amounts paid by the enterprises of a sector to remunerate the work of the enterprises' employees during the reference year. They cover wages and salaries and the social contributions paid by the employers.

— The number of **persons employed** is defined as the total number of persons who work for the enterprises of the sector, whether or not they are paid. This total, however, excludes borrowed staff and agency workers.

Eurostat free data

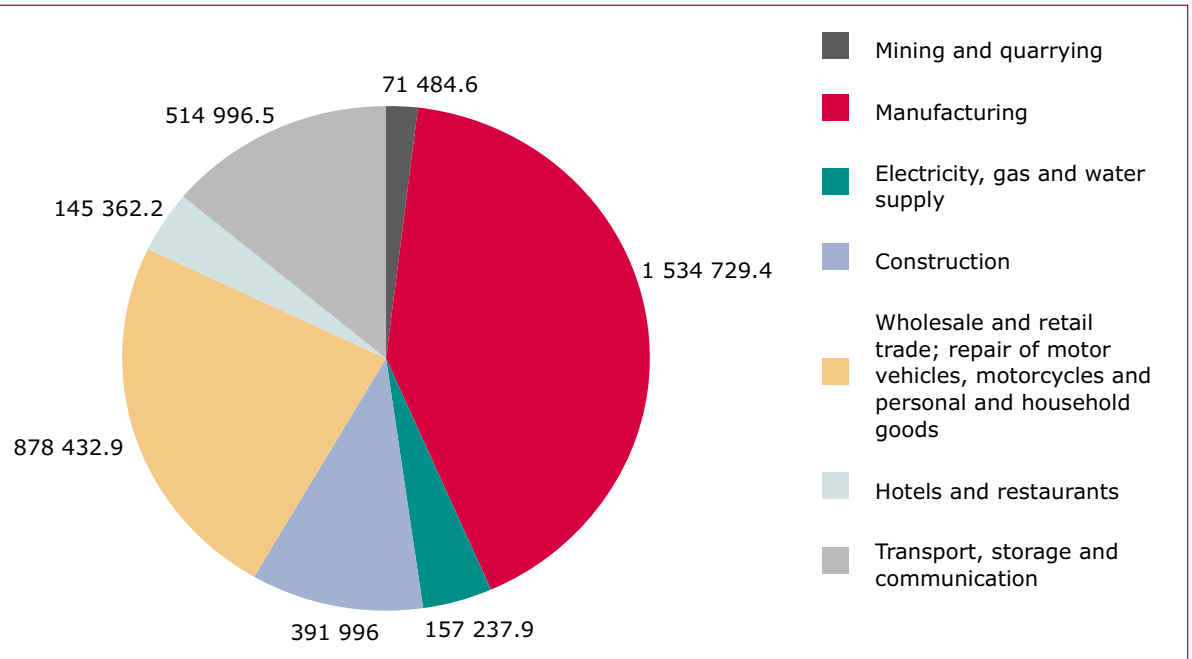
The data are taken from Eurostat's free data dissemination. Structural business statistics (SBS) can be found on Eurostat's website under the theme 'Industry, trade and services'. In the 'horizontal view', data of all sectors are regrouped, but the data are also regrouped in the large sectors 'Industry and construction', 'Distributive trades', 'Services' and 'Financial services'. The data are presented in absolute values and in the form of some basic ratios that make it possible, for example, to compare levels between countries or to calculate the share of an industry in a total.

A harmonised legal framework

The Council regulation on structural business statistics provides a harmonised legal framework for the annual collection of structural data from businesses in the European Union. It defines the nomenclatures (NACE Rev. 1.1, NUTS) and the statistical units to be used, the coverage (without size threshold), the common deadlines and the quality criteria to be fulfilled.

The regulation covers all market activities (excluding agriculture) normally included in the industry, construction, distributive trades and service sectors (Sections C to K of NACE Rev. 1.1). In the SBS domain of NewCronos, a much higher level of detail is available than in the Eurostat yearbook.

Value added (1) **in the EU-25 in 2001**
In million EUR

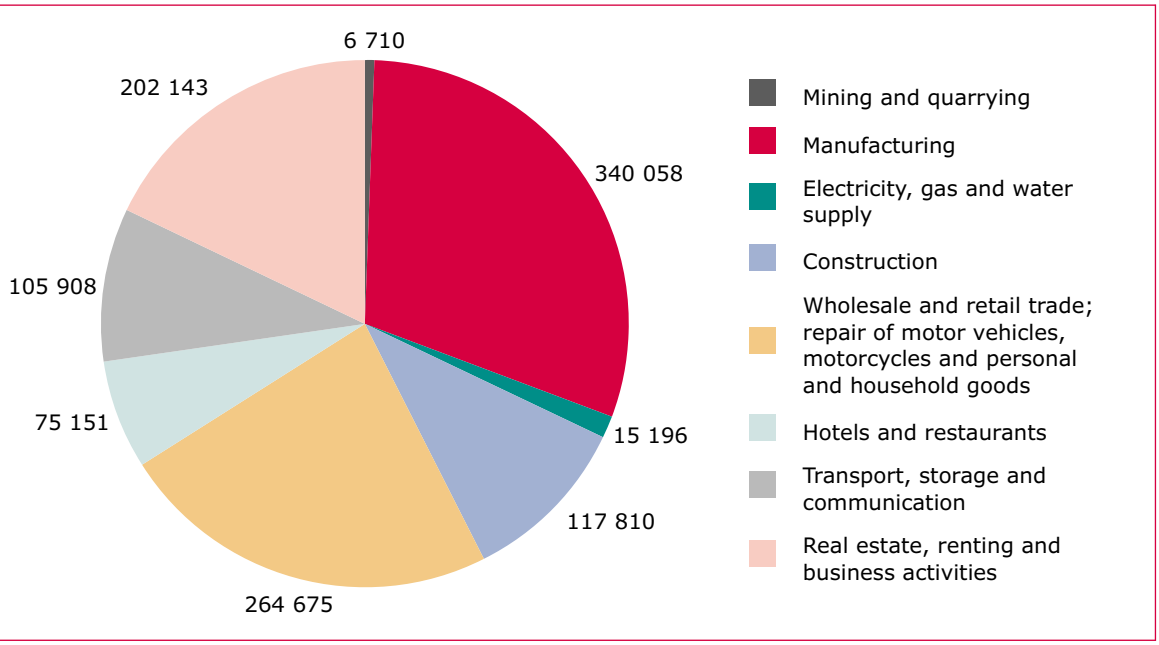


(1) At factor cost.

Real estate, renting and business activites: data not available.

Value added represents the difference between the value of what is produced and intermediate consumption entering the production, less subsidies on production and costs, taxes and levies.

Employed persons in the EU-25 in 2001
In 100 persons

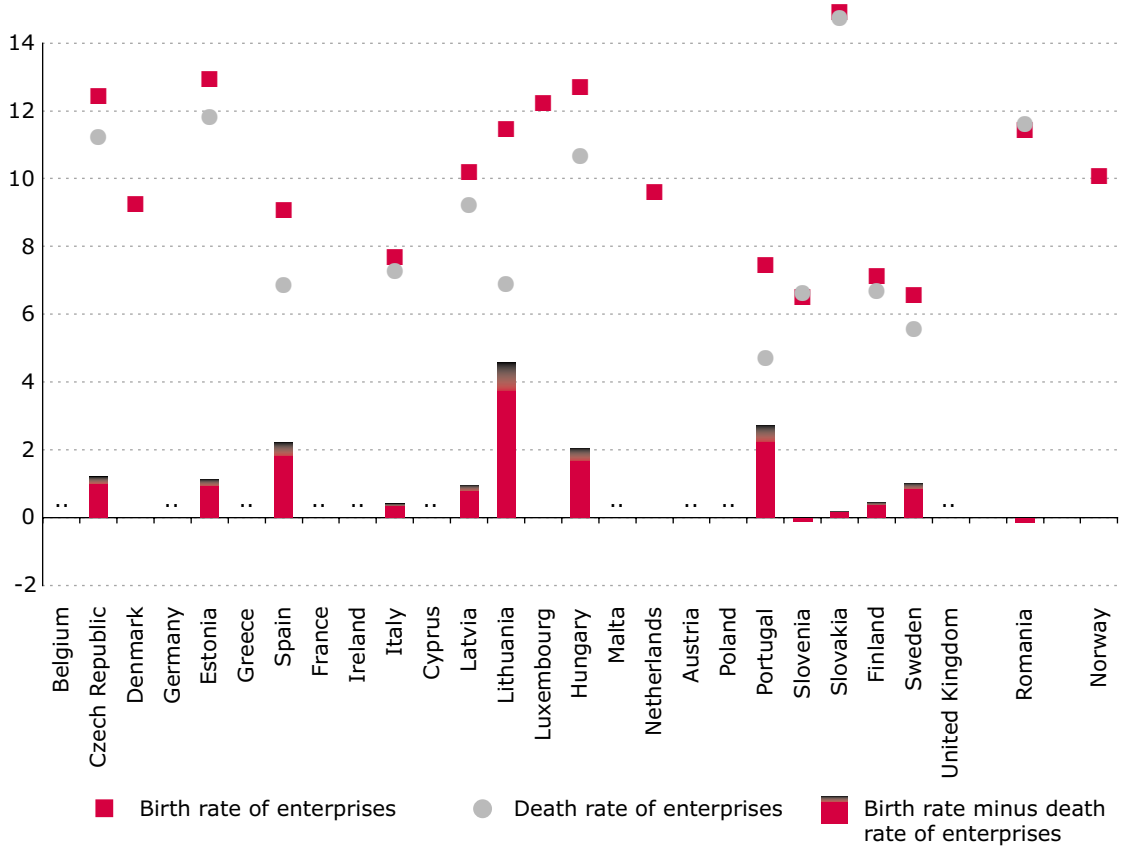


The number of persons employed is defined as the total number of persons working in the various industries: employees, non-employees (e.g. family workers, delivery personnel) with the exception of agency workers.

Some results

In the 25 countries of the European Union, about one third of the total value added in industry, construction, distributive trades and services was generated in 2002 by the manufacturing sector (34 %) where about 32 % of the employees worked; 18 % of the personnel worked in the sector 'real estate, renting and business activities' that generated 21 % of the value added. The trade and repair business is equally labour intensive with 21 % of the employees generating 19 % of the value added.

Business demography in 2001
Birth and death rates of enterprises; in %



No data for Belgium, Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Cyprus, Austria, Malta, Poland and the United Kingdom.

A birth amounts to the creation of a combination of production factors with the restriction that no other enterprises are involved in the event. Births do not include entries into the population due to mergers, break-ups, split-off or restructuring of a set of enterprises. It does not include entries into a subpopulation resulting only from a change of activity. A birth occurs when an enterprise starts from scratch and actually starts activity. An enterprise creation can be considered an enterprise birth if new production factors, in particular new jobs, are created. If a dormant unit is reactivated within two years, this event is not considered a birth.

A death amounts to the dissolution of a combination of production factors with the restriction that no other enterprises are involved in the event. Deaths do not include exits from the population due to mergers, takeovers, break-ups or restructuring of a set of enterprises. It does not include exits from a subpopulation resulting only from a change of activity. An enterprise is included in the count of deaths only if it is not reactivated within two years. Equally, a reactivation within two years is not counted as a birth.

Eurostat reports data on the business demography, i.e. on the 'births' (creation) and the 'deaths' (discontinuation) of enterprises. The 'newborn' and 'disappearing' enterprises are put in relation to all enterprises that were active during the respective year. For 2001, this measurement was only possible for some countries as participating in this data collection is still on a voluntary basis. However, the results show that behind the absolute number of enterprises there are impressive movements that reflect the innovation and competition within the economies in Europe. The example of Sweden demonstrates that the growth in the total number of enterprises of about 1.0 % is a result of about 5.6 % of enterprises closing and 6.6 % 'newborn' enterprises more than offsetting this negative effect.

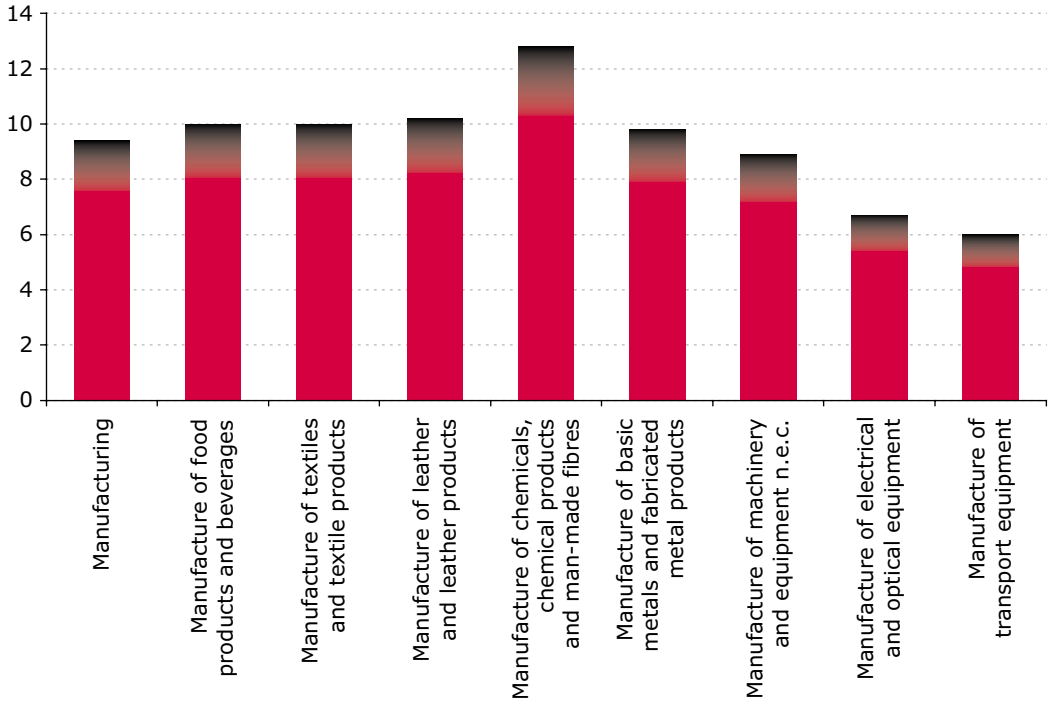
Industry and construction

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— production index for industry
— employment index in industry
— producer prices index
— labour productivity
— gross operating surplus
— personnel costs
— value added
— research and development expenditure

Share of gross operating surplus in turnover in the EU-25 in 2001
In %

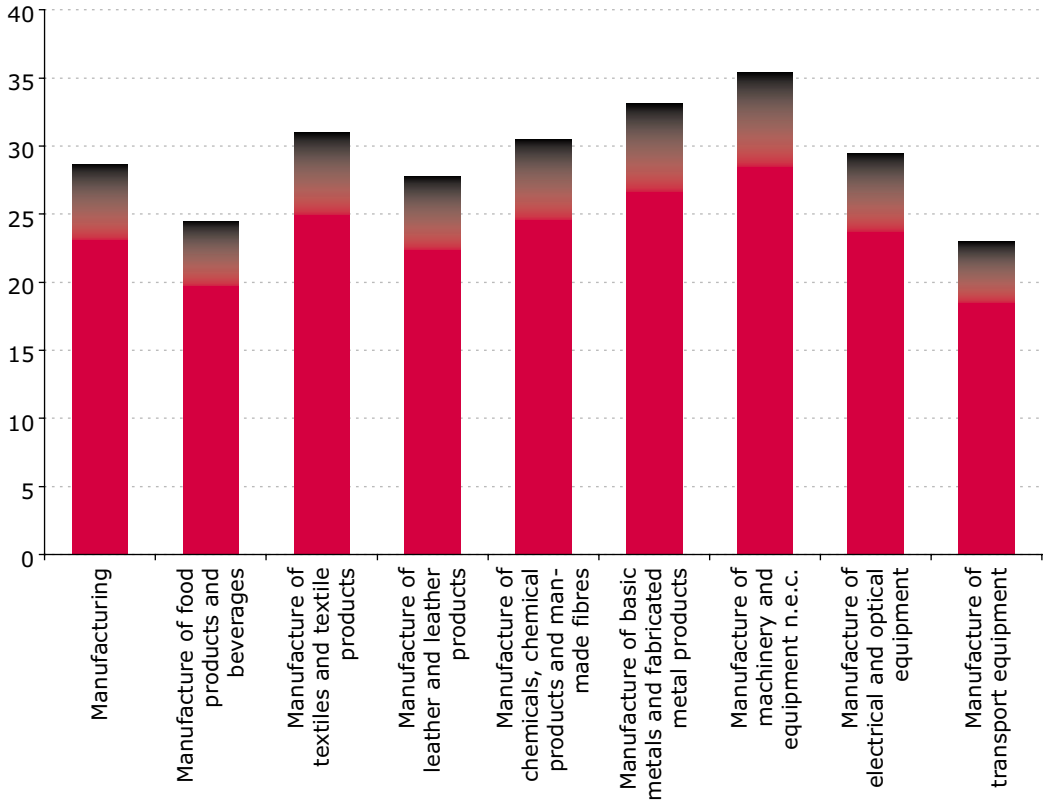


This is the value that is added to the goods to retrieve the production costs. It comprises capital in the form of the gross operating surplus and labour in the form of the personnel costs.

Statistics on industry and construction: some indicators

Share of the gross operating surplus in turnover: turnover is used to remunerate the production factors: capital in the form of the gross operating surplus, and labour in the form of the personnel costs. The share of the gross operating surplus in turnover varies from sector to sector: the more capital-intensive the sector, the higher the share of gross operating surplus in turnover.

Share of value added in production in the EU-25 in 2001
In %



The share of value added in production is an indicator of the degree of integration of a sector's enterprises: a low ratio for a particular sector reflects a production process there that makes up for only a small share in the total transformation of the products; this indicates a high interaction of different enterprises. The ratio is rather stable over time; the variation for different activities is more distinct.

Value added in production: this relates the value added to the value of production. It is an indicator of the degree of integration of a sector's enterprises: a low ratio for a particular sector reflects a production process there that makes up for only a small share in the total transformation of the products; this indicates a high interaction of different enterprises.

Distributive trades

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— retail trade
— wholesale trade
— sale of motor vehicles
— turnover
— employment

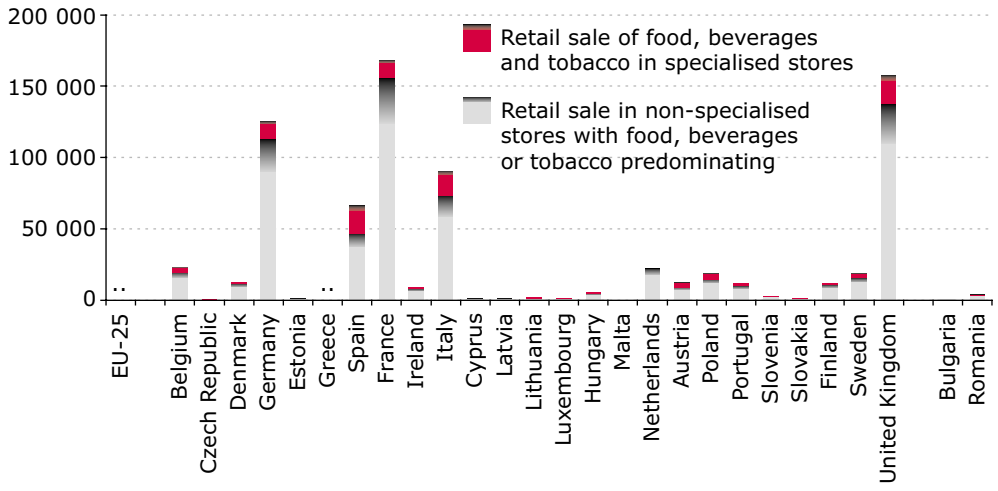
Structural as well as short-term data

Since 1995, structural business statistics have been collected in the area of distributive trades according to the SBS regulation's harmonised framework. Short-term indicators have been collected at EU level in this area since reference year 1998.

In 2002, the total turnover in retail trade (except of motor vehicles, motorcycles) amounted to around EUR 1 800 Bn in the EU-25. The retail sale of food is carried out either in specialised or non-specialised stores. In the EU-15 as a whole, 86 % of food products are sold in non-specialised stores such as supermarkets. This turnover share is lowest in Spain (70 %) and highest in France (93 %).

One of the basic sets of information provided by structural business statistics is on the relative size of industries. This size is measured here in terms of both turnover and employment. While retail trade provides more than half of the jobs in distributive trades, it accounts for less than one third of turnover. This shows that the turnover per capita is lower in retail trade than in distributive trades in general. The opposite situation is found in the highly concentrated productive activity of wholesale trade.

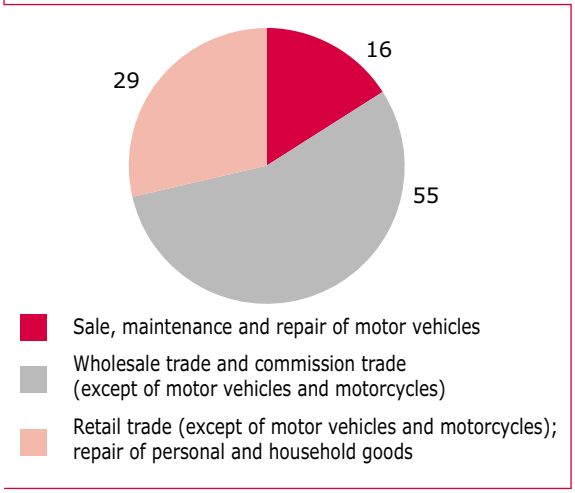
Turnover in retail sale of food in 2001, by specialised and non-specialised stores
In million EUR



Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Malta, Bulgaria: value less than EUR 1 000 million.

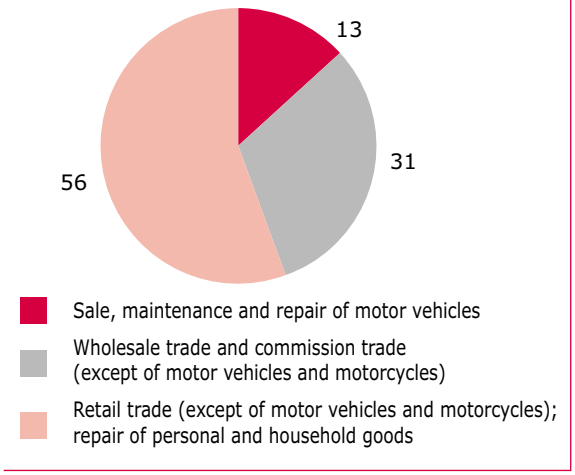
Food products are sold on the retail market either in non-specialised stores (hypermarkets, supermarkets) or in specialised stores (e.g. fruit and vegetable grocers). A greater proportion of sales in specialised stores is a sign of a more traditional trade pattern.

Shares in total distributive trades in terms of turnover in the EU-25 in 2002
In %



The retail sector consists of the wholesale trade, the sale of motor vehicles and the predominant sector of retail trade. Motor trades also comprise maintenance and repair of motor vehicles. Wholesale trade is at the heart of the business-to-business goods exchange channel and links producers and users in the broad sense. Retail trade includes sales in specialised and non-specialised stores (hypermarkets, supermarkets).

Shares in total distributive trades in terms of employment in the EU-25 in 2002
In %



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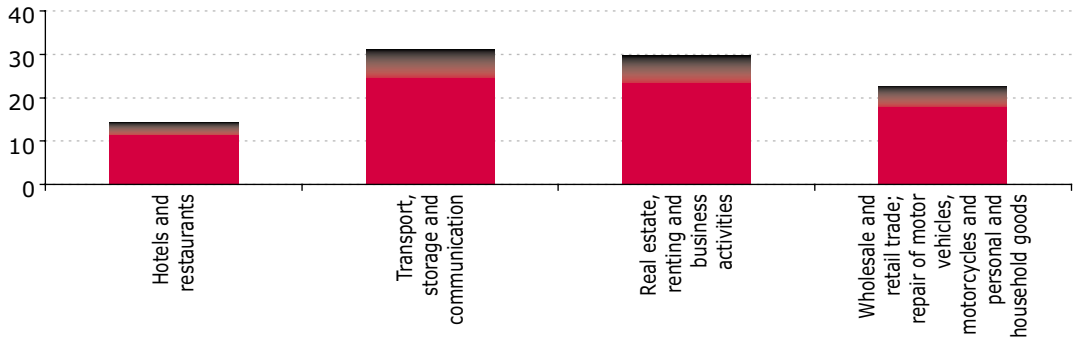
Personnel cost per employee in services in the EU-25 in 2001
In 1 000 EUR



Per capita staff expenditure is the average cost of one worker in the sector considered. On the one hand, high per capita staff expenditure is a sign of a high labour cost. On the other hand, it can denote a high staff qualification and hence be a synonym for high productivity.

Financial markets

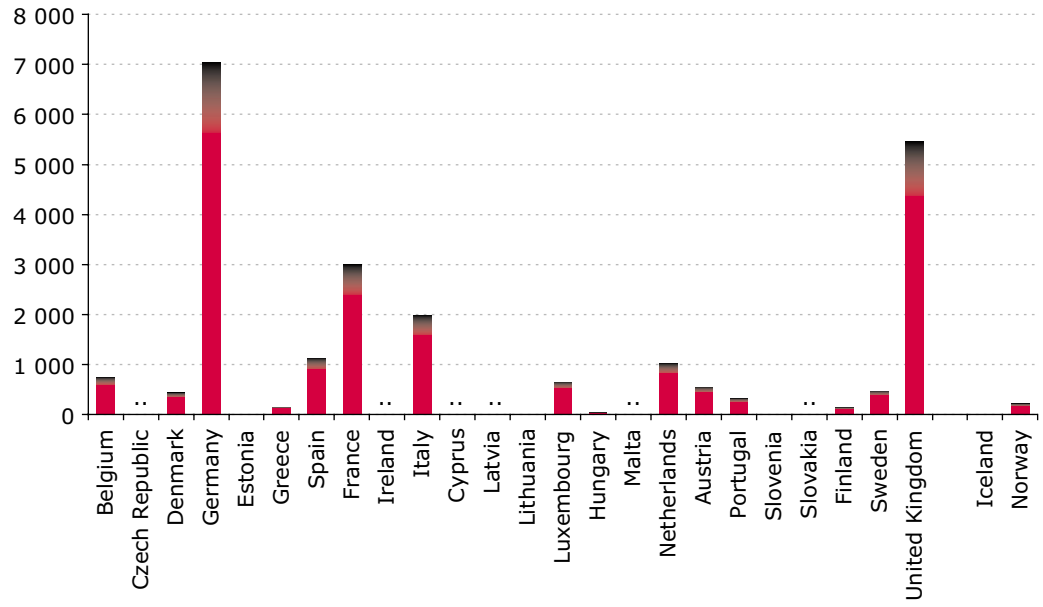
Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— insurance (life and non-life insurance, reinsurance), credit institutions and pension funds
— number of enterprises
— persons employed
— balance sheet
— profit and loss accounts
— investment
— pension funds

In the framework of structural business statistics, Eurostat also collects data on credit institutions, insurance services and pension funds. Detailed data on profit and loss accounts, balance-sheet items, geographical breakdowns and some product information are available. The graph containing figures for the balance-sheet total of credit institutions and the graph on the total investments of pension funds give an idea of the economic importance of these institutions.

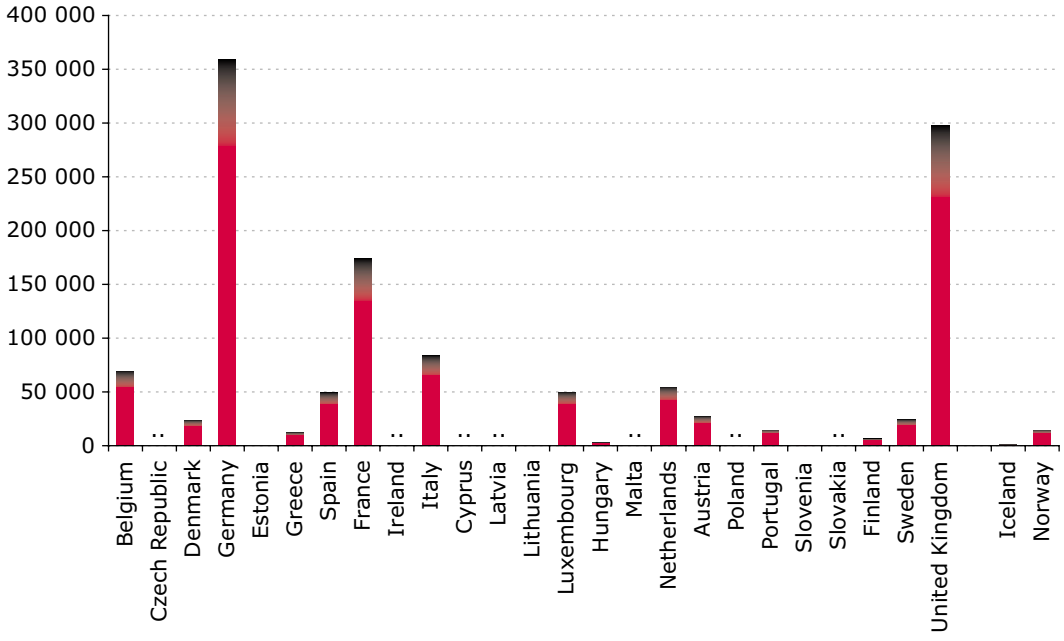
Balance sheet of credit institutions in 2000
In 1 000 million EUR



Estonia: EUR 3 695 million, Lithuania: EUR 3 819 million; Hungary: EUR 36 502 million; Slovenia: EUR 15 795 million; Iceland: EUR 13 568 million.

This variable consists of the sum of all items of the assets side or the sum of all items of the liabilities side. This indicator gives an idea of the economic importance of credit institutions.

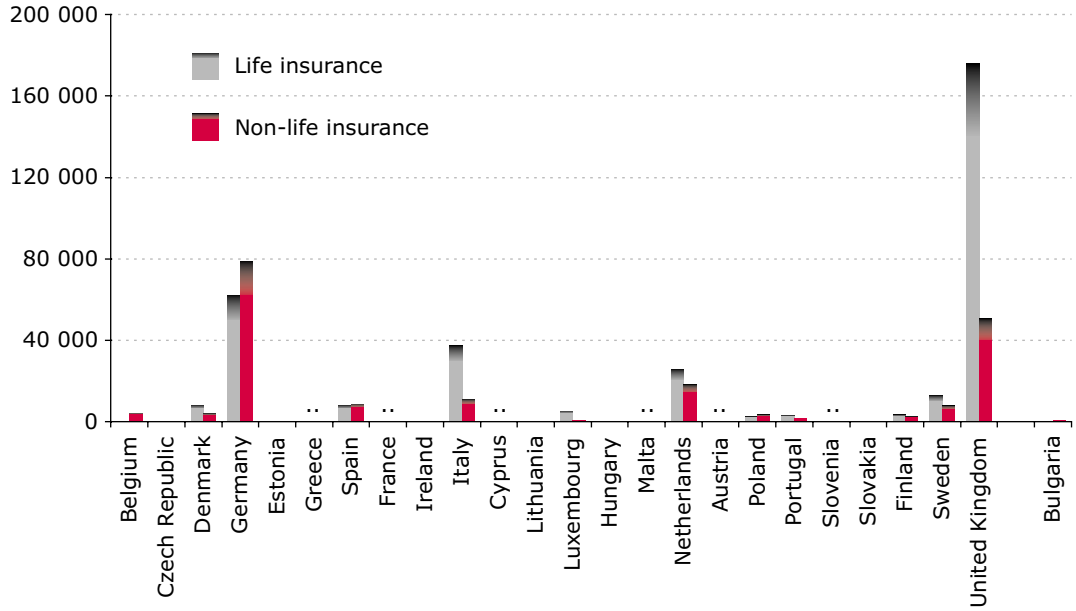
Interest receivable and similar income of credit institutions in 2000
In million EUR



Estonia: EUR 239 million; Lithuania: EUR 240 million; Hungary: EUR 3 313 million; Slovenia: EUR 734 million; Iceland: EUR 1 129 million.

All income received by credit institutions from assets such as loans and advances, Treasury bills, and fixed-income securities. It also includes fees and commissions similar in nature to interest and calculated on a time basis or by reference to the amount of the claim or liability.

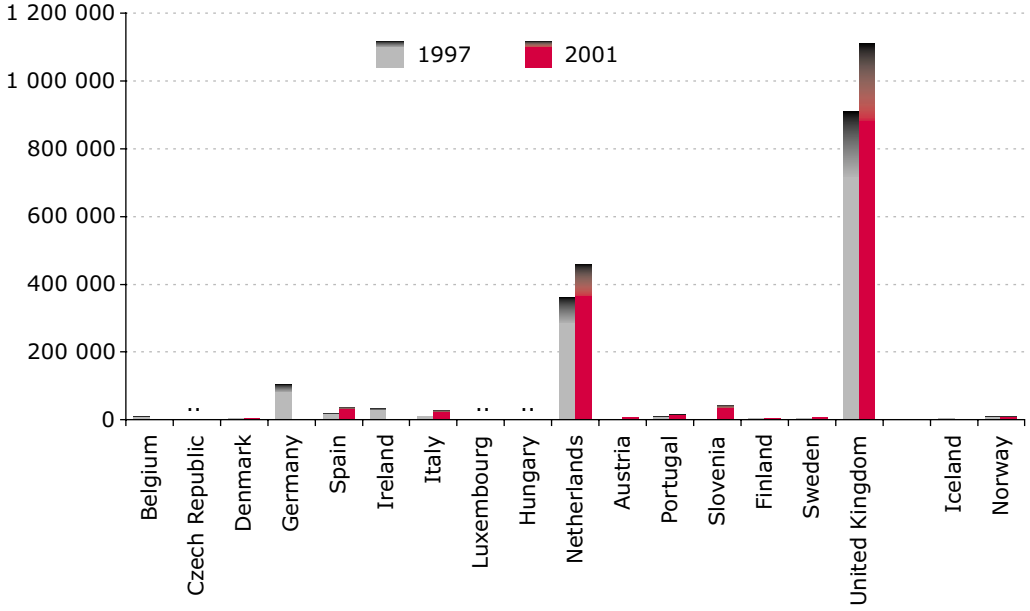
Gross premiums written of life and non-life insurance enterprises in 2001
In million EUR



Data for the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary and Slovakia are below EUR 1 000 million.

Gross premiums written comprise all amounts due during the financial year in respect of insurance contracts regardless of the fact that such amounts may relate in whole or in part to a later financial year, and include *inter alia* reinsurance premiums received from other insurance undertakings. The above amounts do not include the amounts of taxes or charges levied with premiums.

Total investments of pension funds
In million ECU/EUR



This variable is the sum of the following variables' asset items: land and buildings + investments in affiliated enterprises and participating interests + shares and other variable-yield securities + units in undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities + debt securities and other fixed-income securities + participation in investment pools + loans guaranteed by mortgages and other loans not covered elsewhere + other investments.

Transport

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— transport infrastructure
— transport equipment
— enterprises and employment in transport
— passenger transport
— transport of goods
— energy consumption and emissions by transport
— transport safety

A short trip from the past to the future

'Victory is the beautiful bright coloured flower. Transport is the stem without which it could never have blossomed' (Sir Winston Churchill).

The quotation equally characterises the success achieved in increasing the standard of living in Europe and one of the major reasons behind this success: transport.

During the last 100 years, the shares between the modes of transport have changed and the volumes have increased tremendously. Sea, inland waterways and railways still play an important role, but the dominating mode of transport today is definitely road transport. About 80 % of all tonnage transported (about 45 % of all tonne-kilometres) and of all passenger-kilometres are by road. Air transport is also increasing rapidly. In addition, the number of passenger cars has increased to more than 170 million. The disadvantage of this is that even though fatalities are decreasing, around 50 000 people each year are still killed in road accidents in the EU-25.

Transport statistics: spotting the movement

Eurostat's transport statistics describe the most important features of transport in the European Union not only in terms of the quantities of freight and passengers moved and the vehicles and infrastructure used, but also as part of the economy. Transport is not only a necessary support to personal life and economic activity, but also a major service industry: around 4 % of the total EU workforce.

The data collection for this publication as well as for the other Eurostat publications on transport is supported by several legal acts obliging the Member States to report statistical data. In addition to this, there are voluntary agreements to supply additional data. In some cases, outside sources are used.

A transport policy for Europe's citizens

The European Commission's objective for the next 10 years is to focus Europe's transport policy on the demands and needs of its citizens. In adopting the White Paper 'European transport policy for 2010: time to decide', the European Commission places users' needs at the heart of its strategy and proposes 60 measures to meet this challenge. The first of these measures is designed to shift the balance between modes of transport by 2010 by revitalising the railways, promoting maritime and inland waterway transport and linking up the different modes of transport. The European Commission wants to ensure that the development of transport in Europe goes hand in hand with an efficient, high-quality and safe service for citizens. This White Paper and the proposals it contains also constitute the first practical contribution to the sustainable development strategy.

With its new transport policy White Paper, the Commission proposes an action plan aimed at bringing substantial improvements in the quality and efficiency of transport in Europe. It also proposes a strategy designed to gradually break the link between constant transport growth and economic growth in order to reduce the pressure on the environment and prevent congestion while maintaining the EU's economic competitiveness.

Total length of motorways
In km

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
EU-25	:	:	:	47 376	48 570	49 443	49 548	53 331	54 861	55 957	55 028
EU-15	:	:	:	45 264	46 335	47 436	49 071	50 653	51 551	53 096	53 267
Belgium	1 667	1 686	1 665	1 666	1 674	1 679	1 682	1 691	1 702	1 727	1 729
Czech Republic	:	:	:	414	423	485	499	499	499	517	517.7
Denmark	696	737	786	796	832	855	873	892	953	971	1 010
Germany	11 013	11 080	11 143	11 190	11 246	11 309	11 427	11 515	11 712	11 786	12 037
Estonia	:	:	:	64	66	68	74	87	93	93	98
Greece	280	330	380	420	470	348.5	356.5	444	636	742	:
Spain	6 486	6 577	6 485	6 962	7 295	7 750	8 269	8 893	9 049	9 571	9 910
France	7 408	7 614	9 000	8 275	8 596	8 864	9 303	9 626	9 766	10 068	10 223
Ireland	32	50	56	72	80	94	103	103	103	125	:
Italy	6 289	6 401	6 401	6 435	6 465	6 469	6 478	6 478	6 478	6 478	6 478
Cyprus	:	:	:	168	194	199	204	216	240	257	268
Latvia	:	:	:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	:	:	:	394	404	410	417	417	417	417	417.1
Luxembourg	95	100	121	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
Hungary	:	:	:	335	365	381	448	448	448	448	533
Malta	:	:	:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	2 134	2 167	2 200	2 208	2 208	2 336	2 225	2 291	2 289	2 499	2 516
Austria	1 554	1 567	1 589	1 596	1 607	1 613	1 613	1 634	1 633	1 645	1 645
Poland	:	:	:	246	258	264	268	317	358	398	405
Portugal	520	579	587	687	710	797	1 252	1 441	1 482	1 659	1 835
Slovenia	:	:	:	293	310	330	369	399	427	435	457
Slovakia	:	:	:	198	215	219	292	295	296	296	301.6
Finland	318	337	388	394	431	444	473	512	549	602	653
Sweden	1 005	1 061	1 142	1 141	1 262	1 350	1 428	1 439	1 484	1 499	1 507
United Kingdom	3 246	3 252	3 286	3 307	3 344	3 412	3 473	3 579	3 600	3 609	3 609
Bulgaria	:	:	:	314	314	314	319	324	324	328	328
Romania	:	:	:	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Turkey	:	:	:	1 246	1 405	1 528	1 726	1 749	1 773	1 851	1 851
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	:	:	94	107	103	109	128	128	144	143	173
Canada	16 571	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	5 054	5 410	5 568	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United States	86 818	87 447	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Sources: Eurostat, Energy and Transport DG.

EU-25 (1995-2001): missing Malta and Latvia. EU-25 in 2002: missing Malta, Latvia, Greece and Ireland. EU-15 in 2002: missing Greece and Ireland.

Although motorways constitute only a small part of the entire road network, their length has more than tripled over the last 30 years. In 2002, the most extensive motorway network within the EU-25 could be found in Germany, followed by France and Spain.

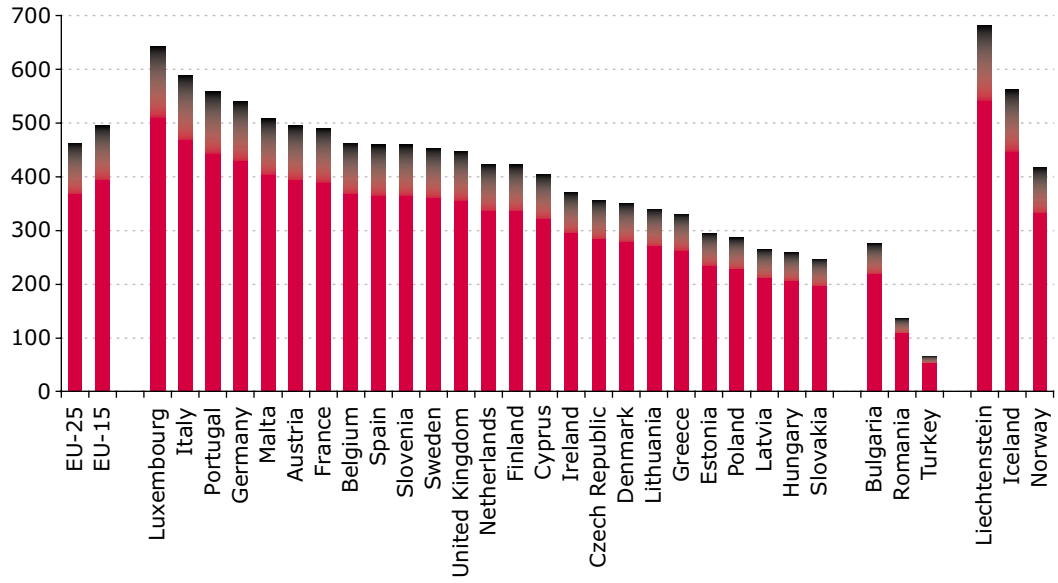
Total length of railway lines
In km

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
EU-25	:	:	:	213 093	211 555	208 878	208 096	207 735	205 963	204 230	203 946
EU-15	157 912	15 5876	156 764	161 743	160 782	158 225	157 570	157 579	156 224	156 050	155 699
Belgium	3 432	3 410	3 396	3 368	3 380	3 422	3 470	3 472	3 471	3 454	3 518
Czech Republic	:	:	:	9 430	9 430	9 430	9 430	9 444	9 444	9 523	9 600
Denmark	2 344	2 349	2 349	2 349	2 349	2 248	2 264	2 756	2 768	2 768	2 779
Germany	40 815	40 397	41 401	41 718	40 826	38 385	38 126	37 525	36 588	35 986	35 804
Estonia	:	:	:	1 021	1 020	1 018	968	968	968	967	967
Greece	2 484	2 474	2 474	2 474	2 474	2 503	2 299	2 299	2 385	2 377	2 383
Spain	13 041	12 601	12 646	16 336	16 278	16 322	16 275	16 403	16 384	16 384	16 529
France	33 555	32 579	32 275	31 940	31 852	31 821	31 770	31 735	31 397	31 385	31 320
Ireland	1 944	1 944	1 944	1 945	1 954	1 908	1 909	1 919	1 919	1 919	1 919
Italy	16 112	15 942	16 002	16 005	16 014	16 030	16 080	16 092	15 974	16 035	15 985
Cyprus	:	:	:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	:	:	:	2 413	2 413	2 413	2 413	2 431	2 331	2 305	2 270
Lithuania	:	:	:	2 002	1 997	1 997	1 997	1 905	1 905	1 696	1 775
Luxembourg	275	275	275	275	274	274	274	274	274	274	274
Hungary	:	:	:	7 632	7 619	7 593	7 642	7 651	7 668	7 679	7 676
Malta	:	:	:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	2 753	2 757	2 757	2 813	2 813	2 805	2 808	2 808	2 802	2 809	2 806
Austria	5 605	5 600	5 636	5 672	5 672	5 672	5 643	5 618	5 563	5 980	5 642
Poland	:	:	:	23 986	23 420	23 328	23 210	22 891	22 560	21 119	21 073
Portugal	3 054	3 063	3 070	3 065	3 071	3 038	2 794	2 814	2 814	2 814	2 801
Slovenia	:	:	:	1 201	1 201	1 201	1 201	1 201	1 201	1 229	1 229
Slovakia	:	:	:	3 665	3 673	3 673	3 665	3 665	3 662	3 662	3 657
Finland	5 874	5 885	5 880	5 859	5 860	5 865	5 867	5 836	5 854	5 850	5 850
Sweden	9 781	9 746	9 661	10 925	10 964	10 941	10 997	11 044	11 037	11 021	11 095
United Kingdom	16 843	16 854	16 998	16 999	17 001	16 991	16 994	16 984	16 994	16 994	16 994
Bulgaria	:	:	:	4 293	4 293	4 291	4 290	4 290	4 320	4 320	4 318
Romania	:	:	:	11 376	11 385	11 380	11 010	10 981	11 015	11 015	11 002
Turkey	:	:	:	8 549	8 607	8 607	8 607	8 682	8 671	8 671	8 671
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liechtenstein	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Norway	4 027	4 023	4 023	4 023	4 021	4 021	4 021	4 021	4 179	4 178	4 077
Canada	85 191	84 648	83 351	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	30 201	30 190	30 178	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United States	:	177 712	175 953	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Sources: Eurostat, Energy and Transport DG.

During the last decade, the transport infrastructures in the European Union have been extended for all inland transport modes, with the exception of the length of railway lines and inland waterways which has decreased slightly.

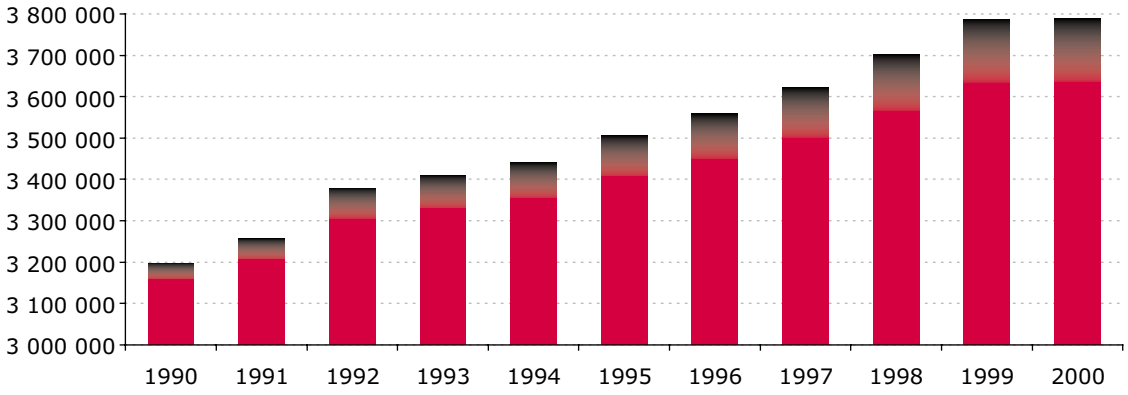
Passenger cars in 2002
Per 1 000 inhabitants



Sources: Eurostat, Energy and Transport DG.

The car density in the EU has doubled in the last 25 years to reach 463 cars per 1 000 inhabitants in the EU in 2002. It is much below the car density in the United States. The number of passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants has sometimes been interpreted as an indicator for the standard of living.

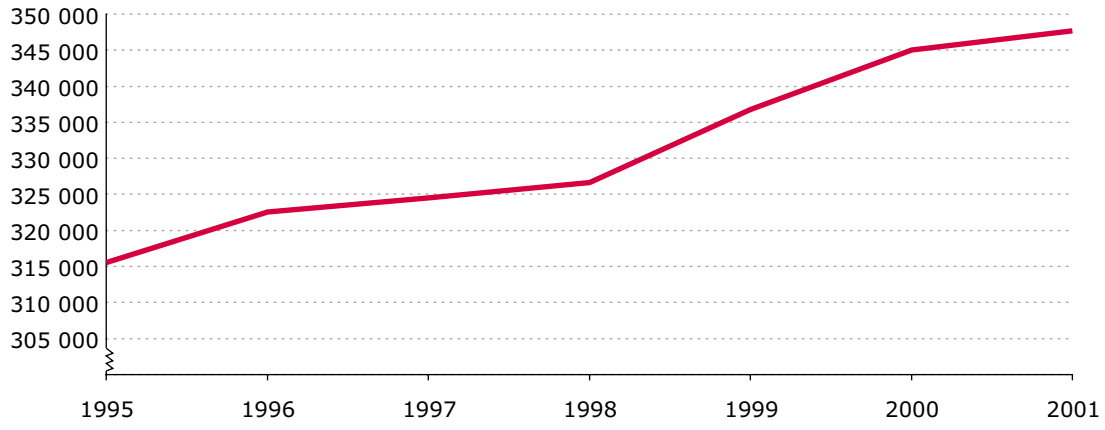
Passenger car transport in the EU-15
In million passenger-km



Sources: Eurostat, Energy and Transport DG.

The increased mobility demand has mainly been satisfied by passenger cars, used for roughly three quarters of all trips.

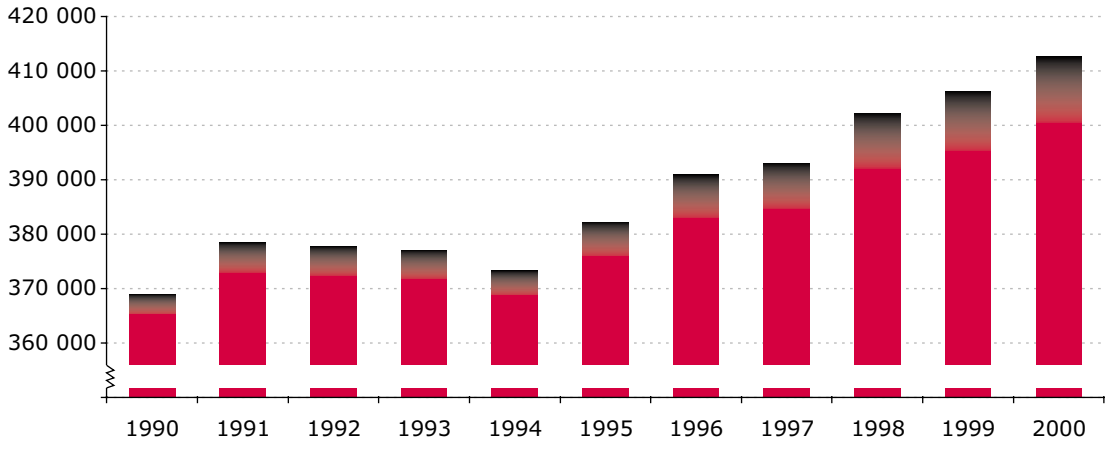
Rail transport of passengers in the EU-25
In million passenger-km



Sources: Eurostat, Energy and Transport DG.

Compared with the other modes, the transport performance of rail has improved at a modest pace. Since the early 1990s, growth has been slow in most countries, and in some a decrease has been observed. Still, the EU average of kilometres travelled per person per day is above two. The fact that the increase was in spite of a shrinking network and less rolling stock indicates increased efficiency.

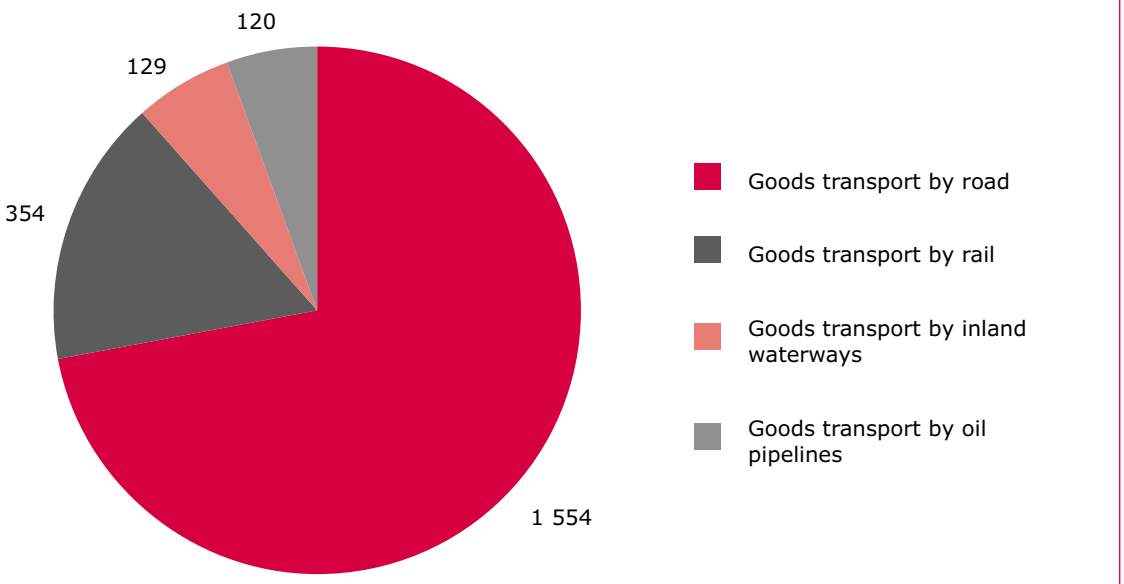
Bus transport of passengers in the EU-15
In million passenger-km



Sources: Eurostat, Energy and Transport DG.

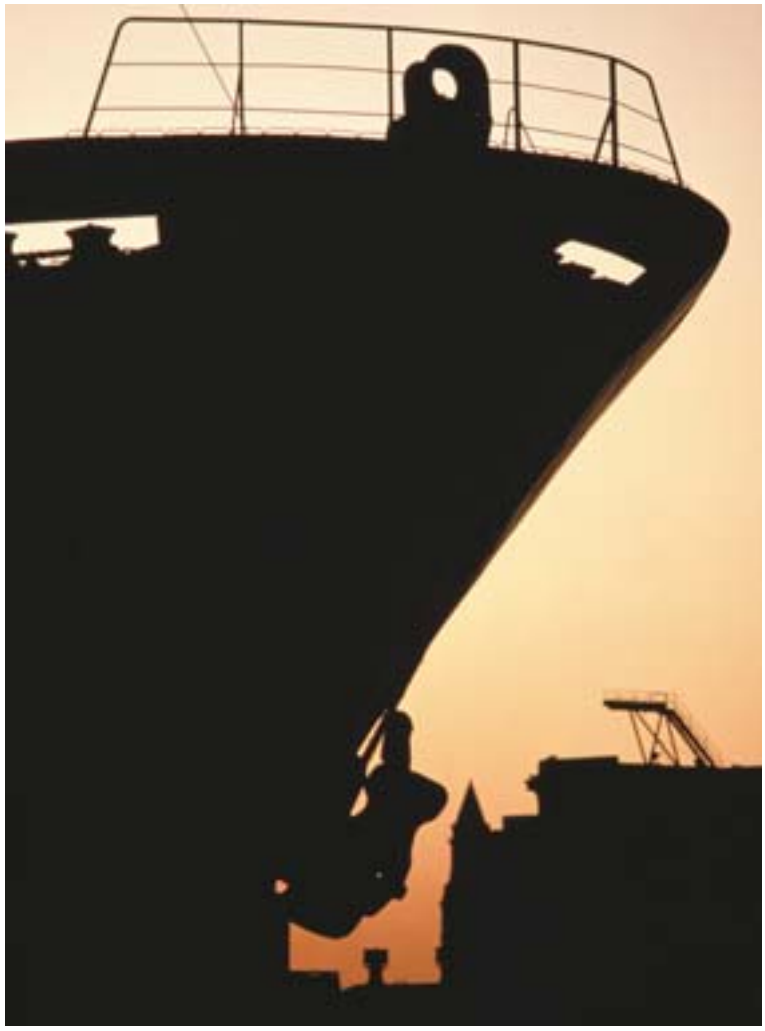
Between 1970 and 2003, the average transport by bus and coach in the EU-15 increased by around 50 %, reaching a total of more than 400 billion passenger-kilometres. With more than 90 billion passenger-kilometres, Italy has the highest figure in the EU in absolute terms. However, the populations of Denmark, Luxembourg and Greece travel mostly by bus and coach in the EU-15, with between 5.5 and 6 km per person per day.

Goods transport in the EU-25 in 2002
In 1 000 million tkm



Data extracted on 16 August 2005.

Sources: Eurostat, Energy and Transport DG.



Sea transport of goods
In million t

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
EU-25	3 071	3 147	3 135	3 167	3 219
EU-15	2 911	2 984	2 969	2 986	3 028
Belgium	162	171	166	179	174
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	124	105	97	97	94
Germany	213	217	222	243	246
Estonia	23	27	34	40	41
Greece	101	111	113	128	113
Spain	271	280	296	235	315
France	305	319	315	337	318
Ireland	36	40	43	45	46
Italy	459	476	463	447	445
Cyprus	7	6	6	7	7
Latvia	51	52	49	52	57
Lithuania	16	15	16	23	22
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	3	4	4	4	7
Netherlands	402	405	396	406	406
Austria	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	51	51	50	48	48
Portugal	55	58	59	56	56
Slovenia	7	8	8	9	9
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	75	77	77	81	96
Sweden	150	156	156	159	153
United Kingdom	558	568	565	573	566
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	20
Romania	32	28	23	25	28
Turkey	138	143	135	141	128
Iceland	5 (e)	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	270 (e)	:	:	:	:

Sources: Eurostat, Energy and Transport DG.

Given that tonne-kilometre figures are not available, the performance of sea transport of goods is not easily comparable to those of the other modes. However, the data still show the total volume of goods handled in all the major maritime ports of the EU. The total volume of goods handled in 2003 can be estimated at over 3 000 million tonnes of goods. A large part of the increase over the years can be attributed to the increase in the import of oil and oil products.

Air transport of goods
In 1 000 t

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Belgium	518	585	:	:	584	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	36	34
Denmark	:	:	:	:	12	10
Germany	2 019	1 948	2 054 (b)	2 554	2 441	2 525
Estonia	:	:	:	:	5	4
Greece	106	101	105 (b)	156	:	:
Spain	309	309	340 (b)	479	577	564
France	1 025	1 030	1 034 (b)	1 282	1 535	1 643
Ireland	70	59	66 (b)	86	79	49
Italy	454	446	413 (b)	551	:	506
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	32	31
Latvia	:	:	:	:	5	7
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	15	14
Luxembourg	340	383	448 (b)	501	510	550
Hungary	:	:	:	:	45	46
Malta	:	:	:	:	12 (e)	12
Netherlands	1 163	1 174	1 182 (b)	1 268	1 217	1 279
Austria	109	111	122 (b)	130	115	127
Poland	:	:	:	:	43	:
Portugal	105 (e)	:	:	178	152	149
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	7	7
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	5	7
Finland	92	94	88 (b)	111	96	96
Sweden	227 (e)	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1 847	1 990	2 091 (b)	2 336	2 153	2 203
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	11	14
Romania	:	:	:	:	16	16
Turkey	:	:	:	:	208	257
Iceland	4 (e)	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	44	47	46	133	127	:

Sources: Eurostat, Energy and Transport DG

Compared with maritime transport, the volumes of freight and mail transport by air are obviously low. However, even though the volumes are small compared with the other modes of transport, the average value of air-transported goods is mostly much higher than for the other modes of transport. EU air transport has increased substantially.

Worldwide commercial space launches

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
United States	5	5	12	11	17	22	15	7	3	5	5
European Space Agency	6	8	8	9	11	9	8	12	8	10	4
Russian Federation	0	0	0	2	7	5	13	13	3	8	5
China	0	2	3	2	3	4	1	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sea Launch	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	1	3

Source: US Department of transportation.

The data presented for worldwide commercial space launches give an overview of the commercial international completed (non-captive) satellite launches in the medium-to-large vehicle class. This means that several launches are not counted. According to the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), there were altogether 60 successful launches in 2003, compared with the 17 commercial launches listed here. Nevertheless, the data give an idea of Europe's role in the space industry.

Tourism

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— accommodation establishments
— number of bed places in the establishments
— tourists
— trips
— nights spent in the accommodation establishments
— mode of transport used by tourists
— tourism expenditure

Europe: top tourism region in a competitive world

Europe remains the major tourism region in the world; its tourism has developed dynamically over the past few years. After enlargement, Europe represents an even larger part of world tourism. This part should increase in the future as most of the 10 new Member States are intensifying and modernising their tourism infrastructures. As worldwide competition to attract tourists intensifies, the awareness of the role of tourism increases. Tourism has an impact on the economy and employment, as it has social and environmental implications. This creates the need for statistics which are harmonised, available at regular intervals and sufficiently detailed.

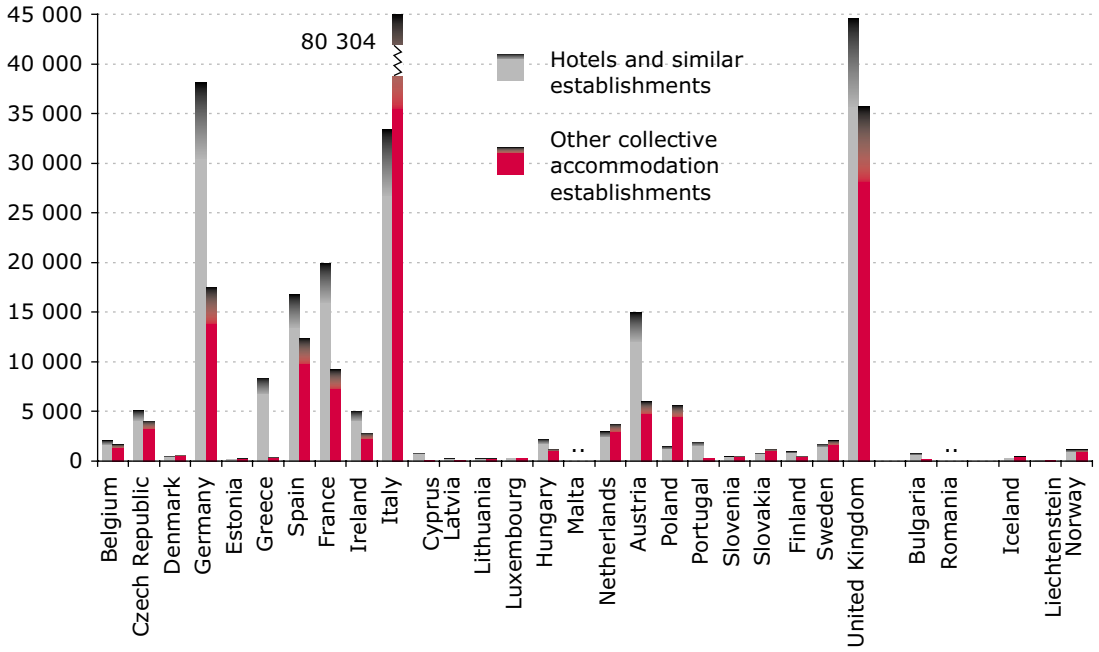
What is tourism and how to measure it?

Tourism can be defined as the activities serving persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year, for leisure or business purposes. On the supply side, tourism relies on enterprises from a variety of sectors, which can be summarised as the provision of accommodation, food and drink, transport facilities and services, and entertainment.

Accommodation services are covered by two NACE groups: 55.1 which includes the provision of lodging in hotels, motels and inns, excluding the rental of long-stay accommodation and time-share operations, and 55.2 which covers campsites and other short-stay accommodation, including self-catering holiday chalets or cottages.

Travel services are carried out by enterprises that are engaged in arranging transport, accommodation and catering on behalf of travellers. NACE group 63.3 encompasses enterprises furnishing: travel information; advice and planning; arranging made-to-measure tours; accommodation and transportation for travellers and tourists; furnishing tickets; the sale of packaged tours; and the activities of tour operators and tourist guides.

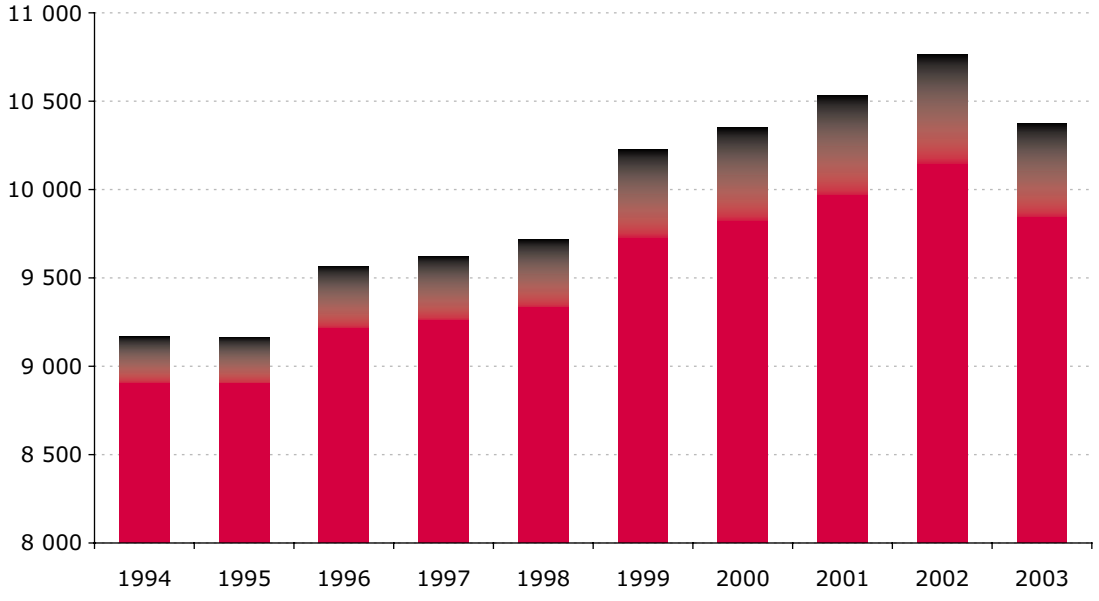
Accommodation establishments in 2002



The number of bed places in an establishment is the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment, ignoring any extra beds that may have been set up on customer request. Hotels and similar establishments include hotels, apartment hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels, residential clubs, rooming and boarding houses, tourist residences and similar accommodation. Other collective accommodation establishments include holiday dwellings, tourist campsites, youth hostels, tourist dormitories, group accommodation, school dormitories and other similar accommodation.

Number of bed places in hotels and similar establishments in the EU-25

In 1 000



Tourists
In 1 000

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Belgium	:	:	5 216	:	4 364	3 430	:	3 517	3 476	3 855
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4 282
Denmark	:	:	3 180	2 944	2 706	2 903	3 307	2 711	2 671	2 802
Germany	:	:	:	56 700	62 800	50 700	53 490	55 236	46 665 (p)	46 083 (p)
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	295	258
Greece	3 334	3 449	6 878	5 813	5 160	3 879	4 416	4 120	3 952	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	21 658	27 988	17 718	17 700	17 899
France	:	:	:	29 088	29 011	28 992	28 556	28 573	:	29 552
Ireland	:	:	:	:	2 291	:	:	3 218	27 569	3 695
Italy	:	:	:	22 719	21 965	21 508	22 834	23 730	24 199	24 533
Luxembourg	:	:	:	340	387	396	412	425	430	421
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	8 801	8 835	8 768	8 841	8 892	9 135
Austria	:	:	3 116	:	3 132	3 214	3 605	3 479	3 104	3 603
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11 000 (p)
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	2 657	2 626	2 863	2 875	2 473
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	962
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4 411
Finland	2 114	2 066	1 970	2 241	2 114	2 156	2 216	2 297	2 308	2 404
Sweden	:	:	:	5 624	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	27 540	28 070	35 410	29 010	21 609	21 703	21 137	18 829
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	2 551	2 525	2 568	2 527	2 639

Number of visitors who stay at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the place/country visited.

Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments: nights spent by residents
In 1 000

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	:	607 974	612 464	631 805	640 081	690 998	768 432	765 284	752 566	:	:
EU-15	:	587 164	587 074	601 624	608 823	660 744	733 539	736 336	719 768	:	:
Euro-zone	:	468 230	467 128	474 129	494 718	533 658	559 698	580 590	568 322	:	:
Belgium	2 861	3 054	3 140	3 338	3 498	3 652	4 045	4 057	4 091	4 061 (p)	:
Czech Republic	5 386	6 952	9 908	10 737	9 919	10 608	12 358	8 515 (p)	10 476 (p)	9 779 (p)	9 051
Denmark	6 038	3 908	4 200	4 171	4 339	4 417	4 599	4 589	4 743	4 631	4 906
Germany	141 307	145 147	144 747	144 497	147 274	154 419	163 429	164 197	157 391	156 240	:
Estonia	282	325	292	333	413	439	459	489	450	558	:
Greece	11 701	11 908	12 178	13 609	13 029	13 477	13 656	13 132	12 753	:	:
Spain	56 876	58 281	58 043	61 298	66 552	81 504	83 382	85 261	86 718	91 295	:
France	89 501	90 349	90 721	92 666	96 696	108 774	114 059	115 576	114 454	115 536 (p)	:
Ireland	:	6 698	5 647	5 583	6 667	6 938	6 786	7 792	7 395 (s)	13 716	:
Italy	124 943	123 467	122 918	122 223	126 178	128 238	136 392	138 559	133 295	135 217	:
Cyprus	356	346	480	524	570	585	597	727	868	957	1 069
Latvia	:	600	544	580	551	583	669	638	674	669	:
Lithuania	363	331	293	322	364	319	303	293	331	342	:
Luxembourg	97	89	91	83	81	67	67	72	78	80	85
Hungary	3 853	3 972	4 135	4 334	4 714	5 196	5 479	5 321	5 574	5 824	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	7 912	8 798	9 074	10 739	12 622	13 829	14 027	13 608	13 593	13 384	13 768
Austria	16 090	16 302	15 892	16 088	16 491	17 241	18 031	18 468	18 356	18 667	18 848
Poland	:	4 038	4 633	9 359	10 169	7 674	9 353	8 297	8 382	8 813 (p)	:
Portugal	7 361	7 580	8 101	8 499	9 164	9 397	9 693	9 985	10 646	10 661	:
Slovenia	2 019	2 066	2 004	1 787	1 728	1 852	1 860	1 715	1 714	1 725	1 707
Slovakia	2 038	2 180	3 103	2 205	2 830	2 997	2 843	2 953	3 953	3 796	:
Finland	7 943	8 464	8 755	9 115	9 494	9 600	9 786	9 882	9 552	9 671	:
Sweden	13 898	14 771	14 668	14 815	15 643	16 192	16 586	16 737	16 143	16 235	:
United Kingdom	81 381	88 346	88 900	94 900	81 093	93 000	139 000	134 420	130 560	118 480	:
Bulgaria	3 767	3 735	3 238	2 538	2 921	2 662	3 036	2 856	2 992	3 058	:
Croatia	3 105	3 125	3 341	3 379	3 147	3 243	2 949	2 630	2 691	2 839	:
Romania	17 524	18 128	16 254	14 313	14 832	13 942	13 862	14 071	:	:	:
Iceland	229	246	260	290	309	321	291	274	290	:	:
Liechtenstein	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	:	3
Norway	9 643	9 862	10 261	10 680	11 252	11 319	11 398	11 599	11 482	11 262	11 764

A night spent by a resident or a non-resident person (overnight stay) is each night that a guest actually spends (sleeps or stays) or is registered (his/her physical presence there is not necessary) in a hotel or similar establishment.

Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments: nights spent by non-residents

In 1 000

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	:	523 555	530 080	548 932	570 928	622 959	640 433	641 361	628 491	:	:
EU-15	494 067	477 215	481 892	500 542	516 665	567 992	582 767	579 937	566 374	:	:
Euro-zone	365 962	376 451	380 873	393 418	413 575	462 139	478 367	520 679	508 647	:	:
Belgium	7 879	7 900	8 695	9 267	9 483	9 749	10 184	10 011	10 410	10 281 (p)	:
Czech Republic	6 597	8 386	10 858	11 726	11 547	11 921	12 811	13 647 (p)	13 327 (p)	13 688 (p)	15 881
Denmark	5 932	4 146	4 473	4 505	4 462	4 350	4 611	4 551	4 483	4 507	4 767
Germany	26 368	27 184	27 435	28 608	29 735	30 913	34 641	32 876	32 580	33 301	:
Estonia	573	608	693	835	926	1 045	1 253	1 423	1 887	2 086	:
Greece	40 331	37 474	35 102	40 220	38 354	41 408	46 213	43 454	40 350	39 760	:
Spain	97 792	101 000	100 000	105 435	111 803	149 036	143 762	143 421	135 836	136 865	:
France	57 143	54 339	54 994	60 624	66 330	71 768	77 014	75 652	77 602	69 323 (p)	:
Ireland	10 018	11 348	12 978	13 220	13 712	14 327	17 374	17 475	17 321	:	:
Italy	76 173	84 566	87 905	85 377	87 192	90 236	97 221	100 322	97 837	93 935	:
Cyprus	14 265	14 181	12 689	13 148	14 430	16 110	16 790	18 066	15 235	13 424	13 554
Latvia	637	662	675	744	725	718	691	837	853	963	:
Lithuania	474	418	492	536	639	600	579	672	719	766	:
Luxembourg	1 017	1 051	947	1 026	1 089	1 163	1 196	1 174	1 167	1 144	1 194
Hungary	6 887	6 894	7 449	7 619	7 714	7 539	8 062	8 405	8 260	8 046	:
Malta	8 600	7 632	7 328	7 694	8 079	8 235	7 016	7 475	8 387	8 122	:
Netherlands	8 733	9 581	9 923	12 444	14 262	15 224	15 695	14 955	14 922	13 798	14 618
Austria	59 126	56 198	55 126	53 396	53 503	53 123	53 617	54 086	55 167	55 200	55 160
Poland	:	3 161	3 391	1 443	5 325	3 973	4 945	4 918	4 999	5 450 (p)	:
Portugal	18 785	20 357	19 962	20 851	23 241	23 331	24 102	23 578	23 563	23 215	:
Slovenia	2 089	2 059	2 167	2 500	2 478	2 267	2 758	2 879	3 049	3 166	3 258
Slovakia	1 836	2 340	2 446	2 144	2 401	2 557	2 761	3 101	3 572	3 560	:
Finland	2 928	2 926	2 907	3 171	3 226	3 271	3 562	3 675	3 721	3 758	:
Sweden	3 320	3 694	3 930	4 051	4 409	4 516	4 679	4 927	4 868	4 833	:
United Kingdom	78 522	55 451	57 514	58 347	55 865	55 580	53 131	49 781	48 377	49 003	:
Bulgaria	6 331	5 299	5 784	5 301	5 043	4 326	5 104	6 122	6 989	8 987	:
Croatia	:	4 575	8 482	11 931	12 164	9 792	15 125	16 500	16 905	16 830	:
Romania	2 699	2 326	2 210	2 384	2 125	1 960	2 085	2 301	:	:	:
Iceland	516	598	636	702	791	862	895	907	970	:	:
Liechtenstein	128	127	118	117	120	122	131	120	106	:	101
Norway	5 041	4 985	5 050	5 039	5 168	5 208	4 967	4 817	4 706	4 375	4 596

A night spent by a resident or a non-resident person (overnight stay) is each night that a guest actually spends (sleeps or stays) or is registered (his/her physical presence there is not necessary) in a hotel or similar establishment.

Energy

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides:

— annual data on crude oil, oil products, natural gas, electricity, solid fuels and renewables covering the full spectrum of the energy balance positions from supply through transformation to final energy consumption by sector and fuel type

— monthly data on crude oil, oil products, natural gas, electricity and solid fuels covering mainly the supply side

— half-yearly data on electricity and natural gas prices both for industrial end-users and for households; also, pump prices of premium unleaded gasoline 95 RON and diesel oil

— data on selected energy indicators belonging to major collections such as the structural indicators and the Euroindicators

Powering everyday life

Energy is the 'force' behind industry, transport and heating. There is hardly an aspect of daily life which is not in one way or another accompanied by the use of energy. Energy shortages and fluctuations of its price have repercussions in the whole economy. How we use energy has a significant impact on the state of the environment. For these reasons, energy policy is one of the priorities of the European Union.

The major challenges with which the Union is confronted in the energy field are:

— the significant dependence on outside supplies, as the European Union is producing only about half of the energy it consumes (security of supplies);

— the growing need to ensure competitive energy prices in the context of the globalisation of economies, notably by means of liberalisation of the electricity and gas markets and the development of the trans-European energy networks (liberalisation of network industries);

— the pressing need to make the energy sector more compatible with environmental objectives, particularly in the light of the commitments made by the European Union under the Kyoto Protocol (climate change).

Energy monitoring

In order to meet the increasing requirements of energy monitoring and to quantify the components that are influencing energy policies, Eurostat has developed a coherent and harmonised system of energy statistics.

The Eurostat yearbook presents a representative selection of tables and graphs that give an insight into the broad spectrum of energy statistics.

Data coverage in the Eurostat yearbook

In general, annual data collections cover the full spectrum of the 25 Member States of the

European Union, the European Economic Area countries Iceland and Norway, the accession countries Bulgaria and Romania and the candidate countries Croatia and Turkey.

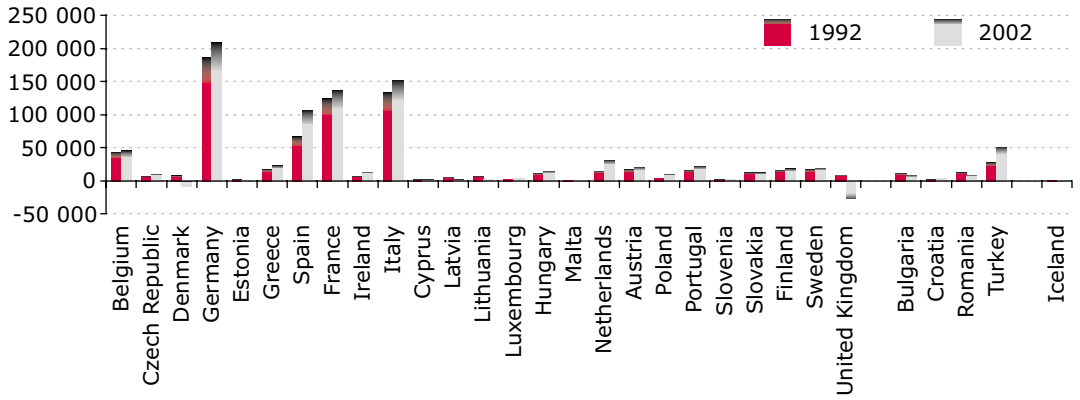
The same geographical coverage applies to monthly quantities data.

Total production of primary energy
In 1 000 toe

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
EU-25	861 371	868 472	877 997	895 256	926 785	916 232	895 988	903 344	891 819	892 951	892 201 (p)
EU-15	703 557	710 115	723 145	738 060	765 186	757 644	751 496	765 565	756 118	753 877	751 569 (p)
Euro-zone	441 755	439 832	429 589	432 368	444 479	433 892	419 185	422 332	420 142	435 228	436 981 (p)
Belgium	11 531	10 949	10 706	10 939	11 275	12 552	12 033	13 274	13 065	12 637	12 900
Czech Republic	35 538	35 017	32 475	31 582	32 200	32 331	30 437	27 642	29 497	30 146	30 346
Denmark	12 912	13 817	15 023	15 543	17 642	20 173	20 308	23 690	27 587	26 978	28 452
Germany	159 578	148 135	141 200	140 520	138 533	138 377	131 597	134 535	132 095	131 363	131 613 (p)
Estonia	4 515	3 346	3 476	3 350	3 720	3 632	3 243	2 976	3 168	3 420	3 620
Greece	8 972	8 797	9 146	9 702	10 136	9 924	10 038	9 463	9 946	9 942	10 541
Spain	32 293	32 156	31 903	31 207	31 962	30 651	31 289	30 305	31 245	32 860	31 771
France	118 323	125 533	122 390	126 024	130 273	127 298	124 162	126 347	130 579	131 305	132 662
Ireland	3 082	3 470	3 628	4 256	3 614	2 843	2 479	2 611	2 111	1 730	1 499
Italy	27 208	28 314	29 617	29 220	30 097	30 249	30 100	28 939	26 780	25 580	26 206
Cyprus	5	5	12	42	43	42	43	44	45	44	45
Latvia	298	314	373	318	238	332	383	1 497	1 259	1 718	1 831
Lithuania	3 891	3 282	2 142	3 249	3 800	3 362	4 406	3 459	3 161	4 118	4 847
Luxembourg	48	47	51	47	40	47	50	46	57	50	56
Hungary	12 834	12 633	12 380	12 844	12 632	12 281	11 467	11 378	11 127	10 763	11 047
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	67 054	68 209	66 111	65 909	73 717	65 520	62 684	59 209	56 912	60 634	60 131
Austria	8 330	8 569	8 176	8 494	8 371	8 504	8 631	9 257	9 382	10 167	10 293
Poland	93 328	96 359	96 086	97 990	101 318	99 081	86 775	82 829	78 441	79 362	79 053
Portugal	2 302	2 629	2 819	2 602	3 157	3 045	3 036	2 656	3 109	3 895	3 643
Slovenia	3 038	2 870	2 968	3 020	2 963	2 962	3 036	2 861	3 037	3 146	3 364
Slovakia	4 365	4 531	4 940	4 800	4 685	4 566	4 701	5 093	5 966	6 357	6 478
Finland	12 005	11 821	12 989	13 150	13 440	14 805	13 125	15 153	14 809	15 065	15 666
Sweden	29 252	29 129	30 907	31 512	31 637	32 170	33 178	33 257	30 144	33 685	31 849
United Kingdom	210 666	218 540	238 480	248 934	261 292	261 484	268 787	276 823	268 299	257 986	254 287
Bulgaria	8 794	9 170	9 324	10 191	10 613	9 798	10 178	8 968	9 834	10 290	10 530
Croatia	3 461	4 315	3 478	7 444	3 667	3 476	3 411	3 570	3 562	3 730	3 689
Romania	33 967	33 603	31 934	32 142	35 281	31 625	29 115	28 010	28 628	27 574	26 738
Turkey	26 552	26 338	26 347	26 524	27 163	27 999	29 106	27 522	26 710	25 813	24 244
Iceland	1 369	1 404	1 369	1 390	1 616	1 682	1 814	2 191	2 306	2 451	2 462
Norway	146 355	154 070	170 114	181 635	207 610	212 181	206 141	209 145	224 491	228 410	233 103

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, hydropower plants or fabrication of biofuels. Transformation of energy from one form to another, such as electricity or heat generation in thermal power plants or coke production in coke ovens, is not primary production.

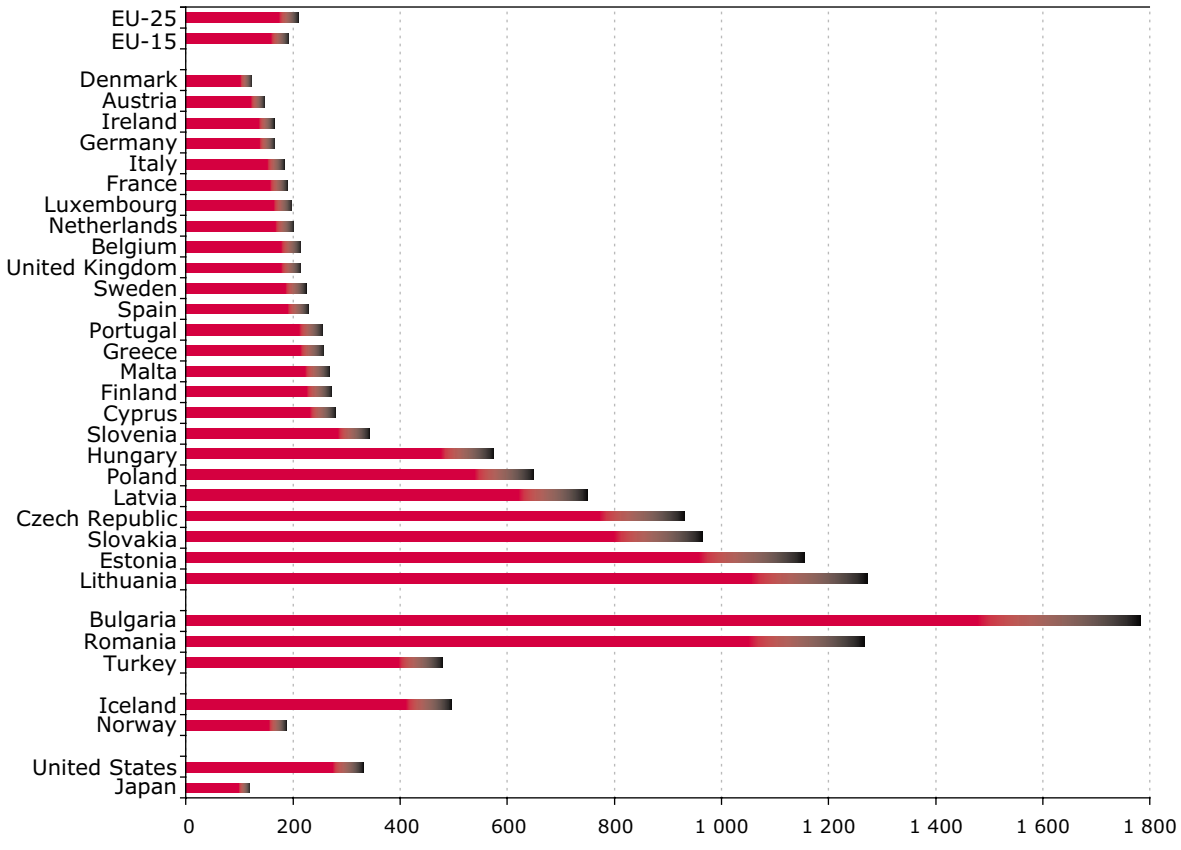
Net imports of primary energy
In 1 000 toe



Norway is a net exporter of primary energy: 122 million toe (1992); 206 million toe (2002).

Net imports are calculated as imports minus exports. Imports represent all entries into the national territory excluding transit quantities (notably via gas and oil pipelines); electrical energy is an exception and its transit is always recorded under foreign trade. Exports similarly cover all quantities exported from the national territory.

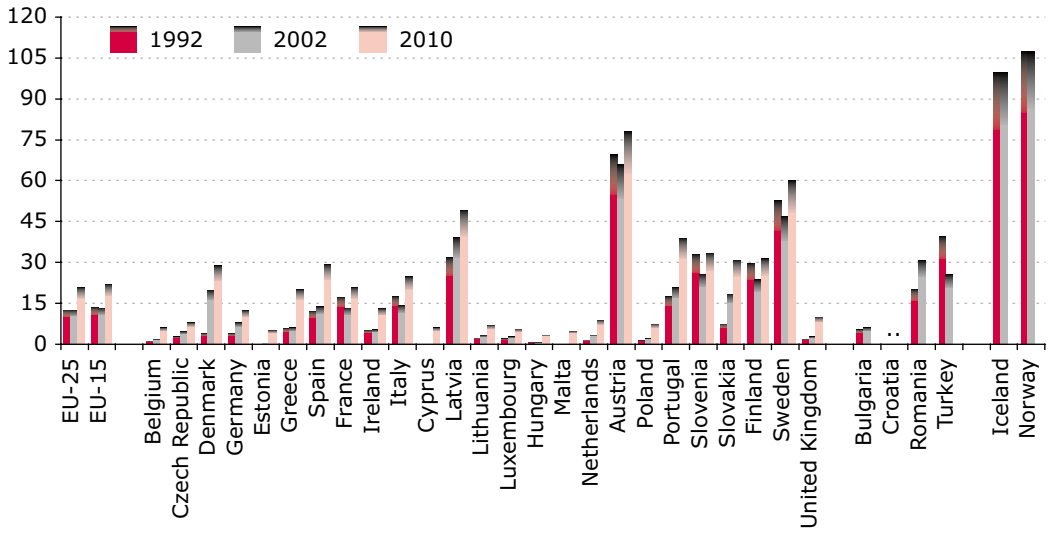
Energy intensity of the economy in 2002
In kgoe per 1 000 EUR



EU-25, EU-15, Germany, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands: provisional data.

This indicator is the ratio between the gross inland consumption of energy and the gross domestic product (GDP) for a given calendar year. It measures the energy consumption of an economy and its overall energy efficiency. The gross inland consumption of energy is calculated as the sum of the gross inland consumption of five energy types: coal, electricity, oil, natural gas and renewable energy sources. The GDP figures are taken at constant prices to avoid the impact of inflation, base year 1995 (ESA 95). The energy intensity ratio is determined by dividing the gross inland consumption by the GDP. Since gross inland consumption is measured in kgoe (kilograms of oil equivalent) and GDP in 1 000 EUR, this ratio is measured in kgoe per 1 000 EUR.

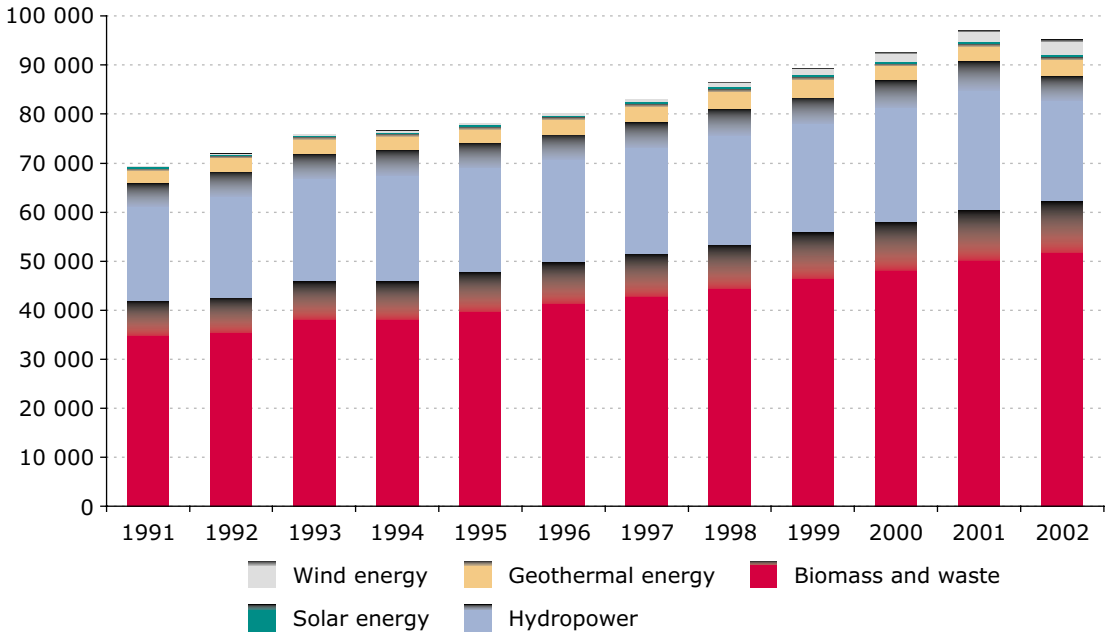
Share of electricity from renewable energy sources
Including indicative targets for 2010; in %



EU-25, EU-15, Germany: provisional data.

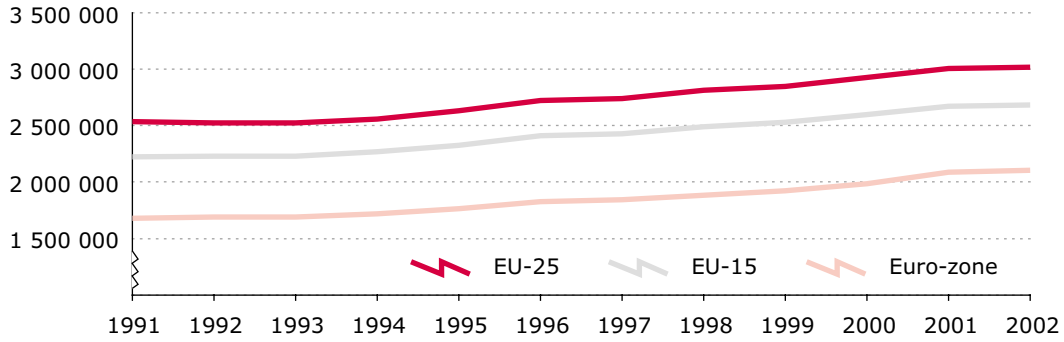
This indicator is the ratio between the electricity produced from renewable energy sources and the gross national electricity consumption for a given calendar year. It measures the contribution of electricity produced from renewable energy sources to the national electricity consumption. Electricity produced from renewable energy sources comprises the electricity generation from hydropower plants (excluding pumping), wind, solar and geothermal energy and electricity from biomass/wastes. Gross national electricity consumption comprises the total gross national electricity generation from all fuels (including autoproduction), plus electricity imports, minus exports.

Renewable energy primary production: biomass, hydro, geothermal, wind and solar energy in the EU-25
In 1 000 toe



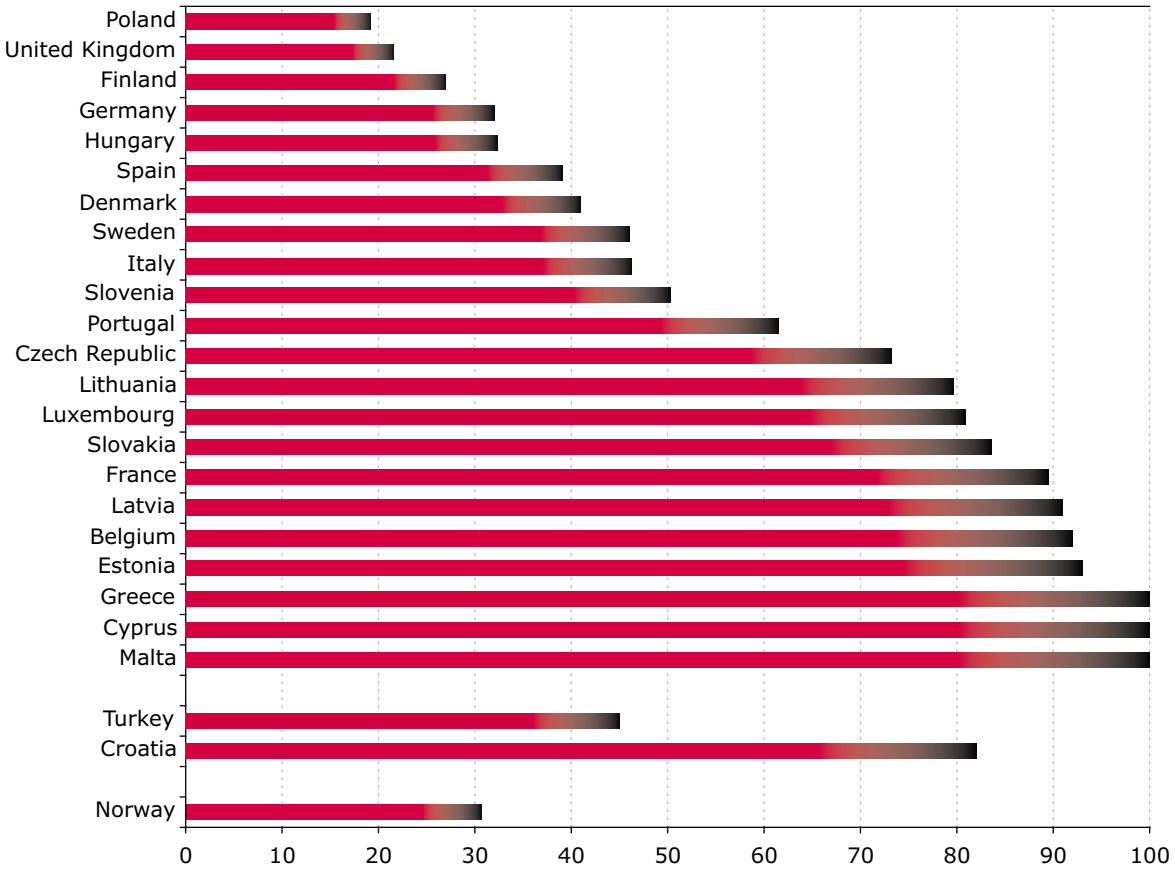
Primary production: biomass (heat content of the produced biofuels or biogas; heat produced after combustion during incineration of renewable wastes); hydropower covers potential and kinetic energy of water converted into electricity in hydroelectric plants (the electricity generated in pumped storage plants is not included); geothermal energy comprises energy available as heat emitted from within the earth's crust, usually in the form of hot water or steam; wind energy covers the kinetic energy of wind converted into electricity in wind turbines; solar energy covers the solar radiation exploited for solar heat (hot water) and electricity production.

Total gross electricity generation
In GWh



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 is included.

Market share of the largest generator in the electricity market in 2002
In %

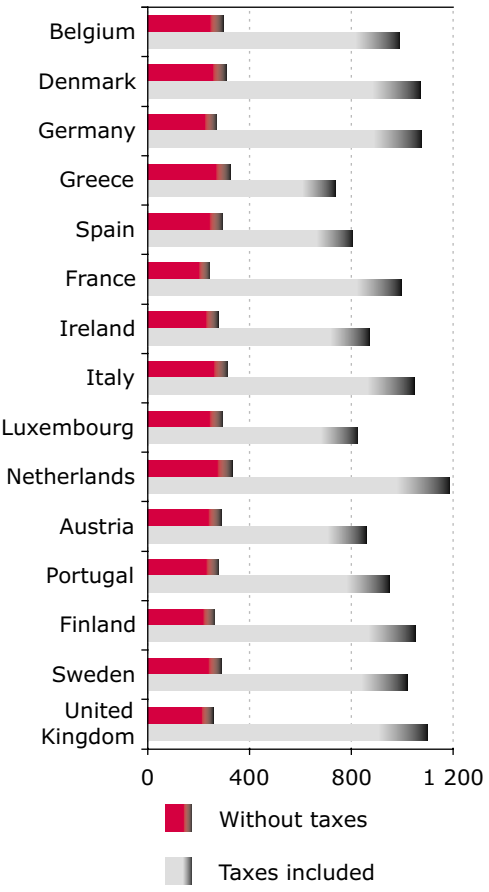


Data extracted on 16 August 2005.

No data for Austria, the Netherlands and Ireland.

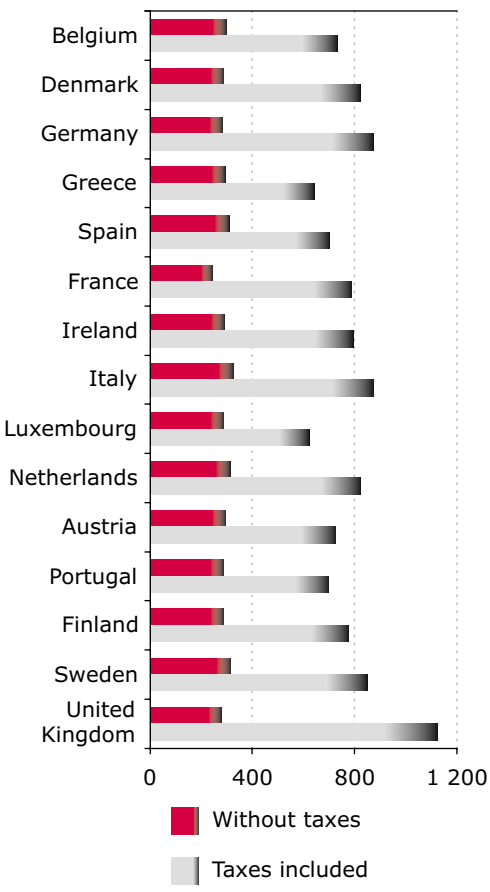
The indicator shows the market share of the largest electricity generator in each country. To calculate this indicator, the total net electricity production during each reference year is taken into account. It means that the electricity used by generators for their own consumption is not taken into account. Then, the net production of each generator during the same year is considered in order to calculate the corresponding market shares. Only the largest market share is reported under this indicator.

Prices of premium unleaded gasoline 95 RON, January 2004
In EUR per 1 000 l



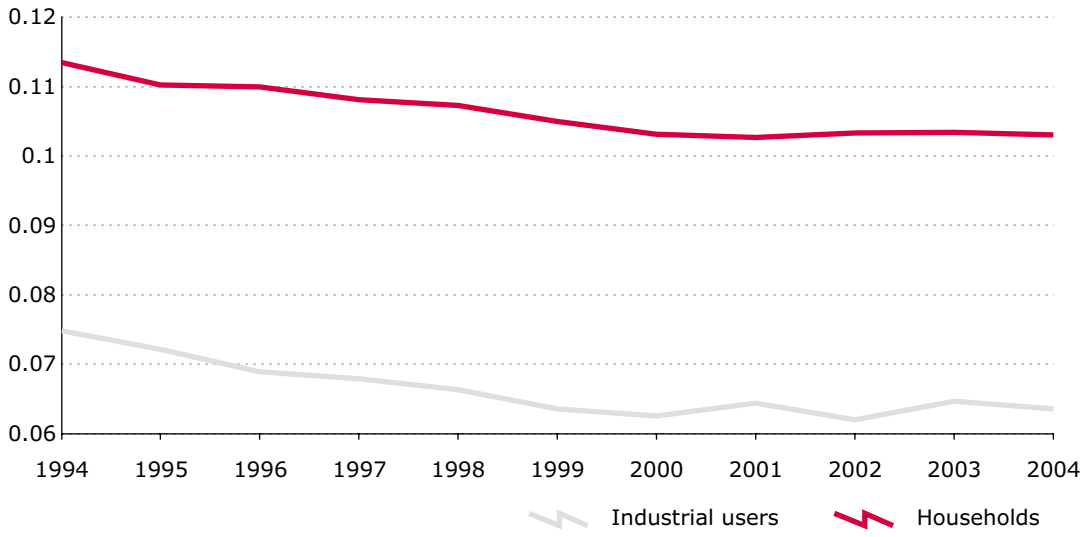
This indicator presents the average unleaded gasoline (Euro-super 95) consumer prices at the pump. The prices are supplied to the Transport and Energy DG of the Commission by the Member States as being the most frequently encountered at the 15th of each month.

Prices of diesel oil, January 2004
In EUR per 1 000 l



This indicator presents the average automotive diesel oil consumer prices at the pump. The prices are supplied to the Transport and Energy DG of the Commission by the Member States as being the most frequently encountered at the 15th of each month.

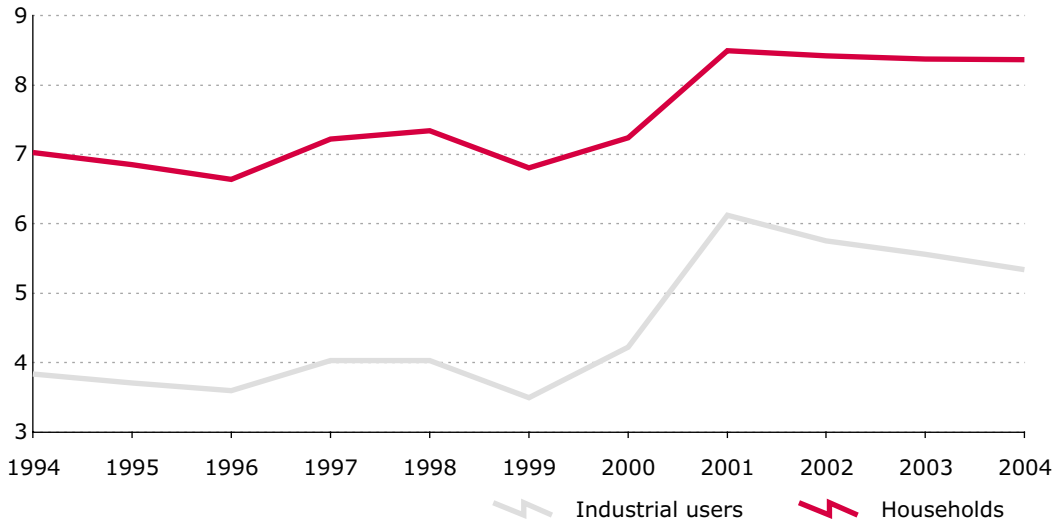
Electricity prices in the EU-15
In EUR per kWh



Electricity prices for industrial users: this indicator presents electricity prices charged to final industrial consumers, which are defined as follows: annual consumption of 2 000 MWh, maximum demand of 500 kW and annual load of 4 000 hours. Prices are given in euro (without taxes) per kWh corresponding to prices applicable on 1 January each year.

Electricity prices for households: this indicator presents electricity prices charged to final domestic consumers, which are defined as follows: annual consumption of 3 500 kWh of which 1 300 kWh are overnight (standard dwelling of 90 m²). Prices are given in euro (without taxes) per kWh corresponding to prices applicable on 1 January each year.

Gas prices in the EU-15
In EUR per GJ



Gas prices for industrial users: this indicator presents the natural gas prices charged to final industrial consumers, which are defined as follows: annual consumption of 41 860 GJ, and load factor of 200 days (1 600 hours). Prices are given in euro (without taxes) per GJ corresponding to prices applicable on 1 January each year.

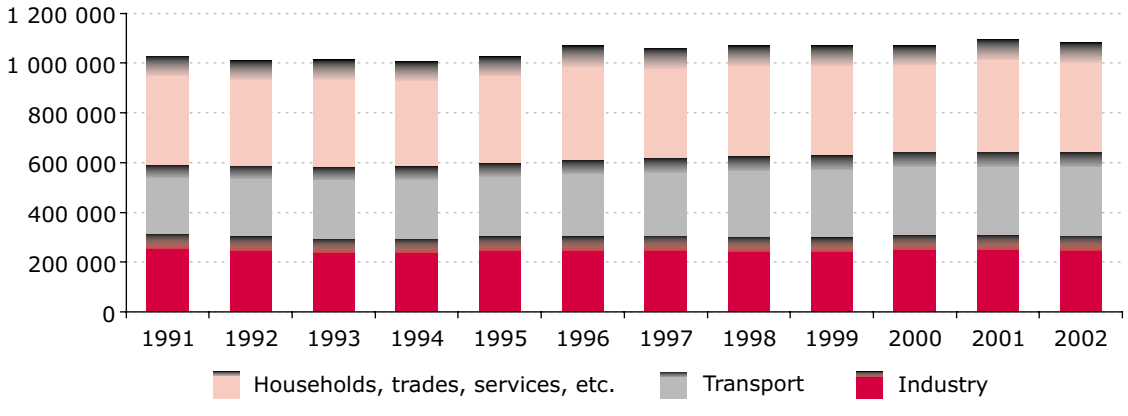
Gas prices for households: this indicator presents the natural gas prices charged to final domestic consumers, which are defined as follows: annual consumption of 83.7 GJ (equipment: cooking, water heating and central heating). Prices are given in euro (without taxes) per GJ corresponding to prices applicable on 1 January each year.

Final energy consumption
In 1 000 toe

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
EU-25	1 011 908	1 015 152	1 005 549	1 026 956	1 069 531	1 059 855	1 069 245 (p)	1 071 036 (p)	1 070 960 (p)	1 096 899 (p)	1 084 653 (p)
EU-15	873 364	880 458	875 174	895 892	933 537	926 126	942 025 (p)	947 204 (p)	950 129 (p)	972 631 (p)	961 754 (p)
Euro-zone	673 869	676 154	670 213	689 230	716 713	712 259	726 176 (p)	729 121 (p)	731 660 (p)	771 719 (p)	765 084 (p)
Belgium	33 769	33 097	34 032	34 489	36 383	36 530	37 092	36 931	36 931	37 219	35 825
Czech Republic	30 626	27 508	26 374	25 611	25 826	25 696	24 444	23 139	24 060	24 156	23 838
Denmark	13 991	14 444	14 399	14 736	15 322	14 955	14 997	14 933	14 608	14 947	14 708
Germany	218 413	219 341	215 457	222 342	230 895	226 131	224 450 (p)	219 934 (p)	213 270 (p)	215 174 (p)	210 485 (p)
Estonia	3 374	2 854	2 842	2 486	2 895	2 967	2 609	2 355	2 362	2 517	2 586
Greece	14 956	15 206	15 349	15 811	16 870	17 257	18 159	18 157	18 508	19 112	19 497
Spain	59 952	59 365	62 279	63 536	65 259	67 986	71 750	74 378	79 411 (p)	83 221 (p)	85 379 (p)
France	143 222	142 890	138 170	141 242	148 620	145 652	150 825	150 719	15 1624	158 652	154 101
Ireland	7 152	7 418	7 795	7 910	8 229	8 655	9 308	9 835	10 520	10 932	11 227
Italy	110 222	110 464	108 769	113 563	114 339	115 335	118 451	123 073	123 005	125 625	125 163
Cyprus	1 282	1 295	1 337	1 409	1 458	1 461	1 531	1 575	1 634	1 689	1 700
Latvia	5 288	4 328	3 764	3 795	4 058	3 945	3 525	3 471	3 268	3 643	3 628
Lithuania	6 306	4 868	4 690	4 524	4 397	4 402	4 343	3 956	3 639	3 778	3 903
Luxembourg	3 552	3 614	3 547	3 146	3 233	3 224	3 183	3 341	3 544	3 689	3 732
Hungary	15 835	15 709	15 550	15 621	16 200	15 509	15 598	15 851	15 799	16 400	16 915
Malta	399	423	418	435	505	548	529	551	522	445	445 (p)
Netherlands	44 853	46 474	45 761	47 431	51 413	49 103	49 307	48 470	49 745	50 775	50 641
Austria	19 455	19 705	19 319	20 302	22 001	21 607	22 216	21 821	22 117	24 513	25 204
Poland	59 140	64 374	61 908	63 360	66 192	65 224	60 378	58 843	55 572	56 198	54 396
Portugal	12 040	12 172	12 759	13 042	13 863	14 550	15 421	15 982	16 937	18 069	18 342
Slovenia	3 288	3 577	3 756	3 940	4 359	4 470	4 272	4 352	4 477	4 558	4 620
Slovakia	13 004	9 756	9 735	9 883	10 105	9 507	9 991	9 739	9 499	10 883	10 868
Finland	21 238	21 613	22 325	22 227	22 478	23 484	24 172	24 637	24 555	24 739	25 489
Sweden	30 704	32 385	32 952	33 679	34 603	34 119	34 251	34 076	34 532	33 132	33 668
United Kingdom	139 844	142 269	142 261	142 436	150 028	147 536	148 443	150 917	150 821	152 833	148 294
Bulgaria	10 897	10 715	10 804	11 402	11 520	9 286	9 904	8 798	8 578	8 611	8 695
Croatia	2 938	3 251	3 090	3 192	3 443	3 665	3 703	5 279	5 343	5 453	5 566
Romania	23 789	21 845	23 972	25 356	28 516	28 025	25 577	21 855	22 076	22 851	22 872
Turkey	32 688	35 218	33 160	37 791	41 868	43 409	42 891	49 162	54 142	49 399	52 958
Iceland	1 607	1 662	1 662	1 660	1 726	1 753	1 819	1 953	2 057	2 071	2 152
Norway	15 717	16 170	16 698	16 854	17 669	17 466	18 187	18 659	18 087	18 561	18 198

Final energy consumption includes all energy delivered to the final consumer's door (in the industry, transport, households and other sectors) for all energy uses. It excludes deliveries for transformation and/or own use of the energy-producing industries, as well as network losses.

Final energy consumption in the EU-25
In 1 000 toe



Includes provisional data.

Final energy consumption by industry covers all industrial sectors, e.g. iron and steel industry, chemical industry, food, drink and tobacco industry, textile, leather and clothing industry, paper and printing industry, etc., with the exception of transformation and/or own use of the energy-producing industries.

Final energy consumption by transport covers the consumption of energy products in all types of transport, i.e. rail, road, international and domestic air transport and inland navigation/coastal shipping, with the exception of maritime shipping.

Final energy consumption in households, trades, services, etc. covers all energy products consumed by private households, small-scale industry, crafts, commerce, administrative bodies, services with the exception of transportation, agriculture and fishing.

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

Agriculture

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— economic accounts for agriculture
— agricultural labour input
— agricultural prices and price indices
— structure of agricultural holdings
— land use
— crop production
— animal production
— livestock numbers
— supply balance sheets
— orchards and vineyards

The common agricultural policy (CAP)

The common agricultural policy has had to adapt in order to meet the challenges with which it has been faced over the years: in the early days, it concentrated on securing a fair standard of living for the agricultural community and ensuring security of supply at affordable prices, and then it had to control quantitative imbalances. The CAP reforms in 1992 and 1999 were based on a combination of lowering institutional prices and making compensatory payments. The CAP reform in 2003 has led to a stronger decoupling of farm support from the actual production decisions of farmers.

Data collection

The farm structure survey (FSS), carried out about every two years throughout the EU, is devoted to measuring the size of agricultural holdings. The latest survey from which all figures are available was conducted in 2003.

The FSS also supplies information which allows farms to be classified on their type of production. The standard gross margin (SGM) allows different agricultural activities ('enterprises') to be measured on a common basis. The SGM estimates (on the basis of regional coefficients) basically correspond to the difference between the production value and the specific proportional costs of production. It is measured for each type of crop and animal production. Specialised farms generate more than two thirds of their total SGM from the main categories of field crops, horticulture, permanent crops, grazing livestock or granivores (pigs and poultry). Non-specialised farms or mixed farms generate less than two thirds of their SGM from one of the main categories.

Farm labour force, according to the FSS, includes work by the farmer and his family, and non-family labour force. It is measured in annual work units (AWUs).

Production

Cereals are the main Community agricultural production in volume. Having achieved self-sufficiency, the EU exports a significant part of its cereal harvest. From 1993, the reformed common agricultural policy has been bringing supply into line with demand, combining direct payments to cereal farmers with a compulsory set-aside scheme. The new CAP reform (2003) decouples the direct payments from actual production so that the farmers' decisions should be more market oriented.

The EU is the world's largest wine producer with more than one half of total world production. The main part of the production is consumed in Europe, although exchanges with other continents (particularly America and Asia) are increasing.

Prices

Producer price indices cover sales of crop and animal products (output) from agriculture to the rest of the economy. The share of crop and animal products in total agricultural sales differs between Member States. Purchase price indices cover purchases of means of agricultural production (input). Indices are calculated from farm-gate prices excluding VAT. The agricultural price indices may be deflated using the consumer price index.

Economic accounts for agriculture

Under the methodology of the economic accounts for agriculture (EAA 97), agricultural output comprises all (agricultural) output sold by agricultural units, held in stock on the farms, or used for further processing by agricultural producers. Furthermore, it includes the intra-unit consumption of crop products used in animal feed, as well as output accounted for by own-account production of fixed capital goods and own final consumption of agricultural units.

Gross value added at basic prices is calculated by deducting intermediate consumption from the output of the agricultural industry (which includes, besides agricultural output, the output of non-agricultural secondary activities which are inseparable from the principal agricultural activity).

Number of agricultural holdings
In 1 000

	1990	1993	1995	1997	2000	2003
EU-15	:	:	7 370.04	6 989.13	6 770.69	:
Belgium	85.04	76.33	70.98	67.18	61.71	54.94
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	45.77
Denmark	81.27	73.78	68.77	63.15	57.83	48.61
Germany	653.55	606.07	566.91	534.41	471.96	412.3
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	36.86
Greece	850.14	819.15	802.41	821.39	817.06	:
Spain	1 593.64	1 383.91	1 277.6	1 208.26	1 287.42	1 140.73
France	923.59	801.34	734.8	679.84	663.81	614
Ireland	170.58	159.37	153.42	147.83	141.53	135.25
Italy	2 664.55	2 488.39	2 482.1	2 315.23	2 153.72	1 963.82
Latvia	:	:	:	:	140.84	126.61
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	272.11
Luxembourg	3.95	3.4	3.18	2.98	2.81	2.45
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	773.38
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	10.99
Netherlands	124.8	119.72	113.2	107.92	101.55	85.5
Austria	:	:	221.75	210.11	199.47	:
Portugal	598.74	489.03	450.64	416.69	415.97	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	86.47	77.15
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	71.74
Finland	:	:	100.95	91.44	81.19	74.95
Sweden	:	:	88.83	89.58	81.41	67.89
United Kingdom	243.06	243.47	234.5	233.15	233.25	280.63
Norway	:	:	:	:	70.74	:

Agricultural holding: a single unit, both technically and economically, which has single management and which produces agricultural products. Other supplementary (non-agricultural) products and services may also be provided by the holding. The smallest farms (less than 1 % of national agricultural activity) do not have to be surveyed.

Regular farm labour force
In 1 000 persons

	1990	1993	1995	1997	2000	2003
EU-15	:	:	15 243.62	14 757.34	13 547.48	:
Belgium	141.02	131.76	122.04	116.7	107.15	100.11
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	199.34
Denmark	139.13	142.31	141.08	130.15	103.05	93.72
Germany	1 775.86	1 477.96	1 325.15	1 230.69	1 136.54	1 014.09
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	92.94
Greece	1 543.49	1 773.51	1 566.72	1 595.55	1 431.25	:
Spain	2 838.72	2 570.81	2 543.11	2 496.52	2 439.04	2 323.21
France	1 858.99	1 610.23	1 507.42	1 404.25	1 319.58	1 242.83
Ireland	312.73	320.01	293.34	281.86	257.95	248.89
Italy	5 287.35	4 761.76	4 773.22	4 601.09	3 963.63	3 737.66
Latvia	:	:	:	:	276.18	253.3
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	540.82
Luxembourg	9.32	7.9	7.27	6.78	6.5	5.65
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	1 473.22
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	18.32
Netherlands	289.17	289.68	276.16	282.48	275.73	261.48
Austria	:	:	547.25	512.64	526.81	:
Portugal	1 560.99	1 263.49	1 172.77	1 070.34	1 063.77	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	259.42	211.25
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	247.02
Finland	:	:	232.07	223.69	183.87	176.27
Sweden	:	:	164.22	168.56	156.85	144.25
United Kingdom	659.11	651.07	571.74	636.01	575.76	644.32
Norway	:	:	:	:	191.34	:

The labour force includes everyone (over the legal age limit) having provided agricultural work on and for the holding during the last 12 months. Every member of the holder's family working on the holding is taken as the regular labour force (holder included) and non-family as the regularly employed labour force.

Regular farm labour force: women
In 1 000 persons

	1990	1993	1995	1997	2000	2003
EU-15	:	:	5 601.08	5 436.47	:	:
Belgium	47.62	48.21	43.95	40.93	37.17	34.44
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	68.22
Denmark	40.8	40.04	38.11	36.78	:	25.21
Germany	647.28	534.27	466.29	428.82	415.97	384.01
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	45.09
Greece	647.54	809.85	677.66	698.05	593.2	:
Spain	899.68	785.9	768.65	756.8	783.7	744.37
France	658.09	559.71	519.51	475.55	433.99	404.44
Ireland	93.32	99.47	86.72	80.87	70.27	64.73
Italy	2 100.6	1 808.13	1 837.5	1 801.64	1 540.11	1 460.78
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	128.98
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	280.23
Luxembourg	3.51	2.92	2.66	2.45	2.34	1.98
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	652.76
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	4.06
Netherlands	86	88.79	86.93	93.8	92.43	92.79
Austria	:	:	230.48	213.59	229.18	:
Portugal	727.94	588.43	548.09	502.43	499.22	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	98
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	101.07
Finland	:	:	87.36	81.75	66.12	65.32
Sweden	:	:	53.85	54.99	51.21	48.53
United Kingdom	198.76	193.48	153.3	168	171.09	197.27
Norway	:	:	:	:	67.98	:

The labour force includes everyone (over the legal age limit) having provided agricultural work on and for the holding during the last 12 months. Every member of the holder's family working on the holding is taken as the regular labour force (holder included) and non-family as the regularly employed labour force.

Farm holders being a natural person
In 1 000 persons

	1990	1993	1995	1997	2000	2003
EU-15	:	:	7 269.23	6 868.72	6 502.18	:
Belgium	84.54	75.04	69.52	65.24	59.28	51.58
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	42.98
Denmark	80.99	73.34	68.36	62.69	57.32	47.93
Germany	646.27	600.3	561.38	518.43	440.06	407.21
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	36.08
Greece	849.9	819.03	802.23	821.22	816.53	:
Spain	1 568.32	1 354.48	1 241.42	1 167.9	1 235.97	1 089.56
France	910.25	786.31	718.44	662.28	538	526.62
Ireland	169.89	158.76	152.95	147.57	141.34	135.08
Italy	2 646.53	2 475.28	2 470.57	2 302.26	2 137.72	1 950.29
Latvia	:	:	:	:	139.63	126.52
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	271.5
Luxembourg	3.91	3.36	3.14	2.92	2.75	2.42
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	765.66
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	10.93
Netherlands	122.24	116.45	109.79	104.18	95.11	82
Austria	:	:	217.06	205.53	194.91	:
Portugal	593.59	483.9	445.18	410.84	409.31	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	86.34	77.04
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	70.08
Finland	:	:	100.81	90.94	75.74	73.89
Sweden	:	:	83.43	83.79	75.92	62.96
United Kingdom	226.77	228.15	224.94	222.87	222.22	270.53
Norway	:	:	:	:	69.96	:

The farm holder is the legal or physical person taking benefit from the agricultural activity. They are only accounted for as the individual holders and not the holders of group holdings.

The agricultural income indicator A is defined as the index of the real income of factors in agriculture, per annual work unit. This indicator corresponds to the real net value added at factor cost of agriculture, per total annual work unit. Net value added at factor cost is calculated by subtracting from gross value added at basic prices the consumption of fixed capital, and adding the value of the (other) subsidies less taxes on production.

Agricultural labour input, within the meaning of the economic accounts for agriculture, corresponds to the labour input used for the production of the output of the agricultural branch, including agricultural services and the output of certain non-agricultural activities.

Farm holders less than 35 years old
In 1 000 persons

	1990	1993	1995	1997	2000	2003
EU-15	:	:	570.74	521.81	529.17	:
Belgium	9.83	9.13	10.88	9.14	6.64	4.42
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	4.04
Denmark	8.78	6.93	6.56	6.5	5.44	4.02
Germany	101.43	103.42	98.16	85.89	72.53	49.33
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	3.44
Greece	73.77	58.87	49.03	44.36	71.25	:
Spain	113.27	88.44	76.59	69.29	110.82	67.72
France	120.8	104.11	92.31	79.03	53.27	54.37
Ireland	22.45	23.53	20.89	17.71	18.38	15.01
Italy	137.59	132.96	110.21	119.45	110.6	76.13
Latvia	:	:	:	:	14.63	10.86
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	19.17
Luxembourg	0.45	0.38	0.36	0.3	0.29	0.2
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	44.53
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	0.65
Netherlands	11.29	11.8	10.31	7.35	6.46	5.78
Austria	:	:	39.71	34.76	30.87	:
Portugal	39.66	22.81	18.52	15.05	17.02	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	4.49	2.98
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	3.82
Finland	:	:	16.12	13.09	8.67	7.32
Sweden	:	:	7.45	6.42	5.27	3.83
United Kingdom	16.81	15.45	13.65	13.45	11.66	9.32
Norway	:	:	:	:	9.62	:

The farm holder is the legal or physical person taking benefit from the agricultural activity. They are only accounted for as the individual holders and not the holders of group holdings.

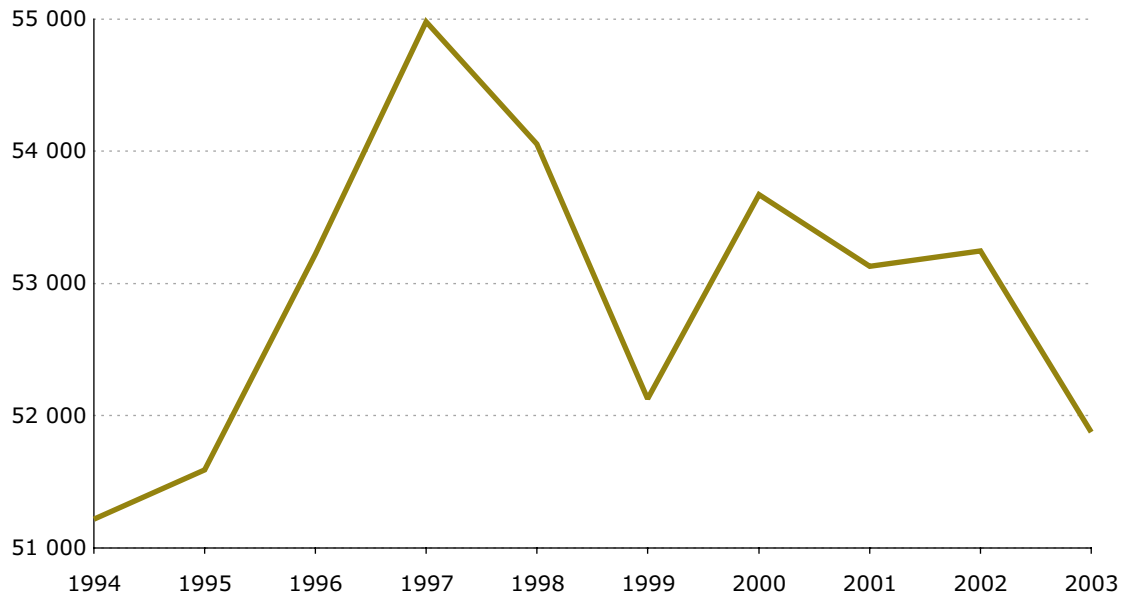
Farm holders over 64 years old
In 1 000 persons

	1990	1993	1995	1997	2000	2003
EU-15	:	:	2021.95	1950.42	1871.29	:
Belgium	17.24	15.72	11.82	12.07	11.74	10.54
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	7.86
Denmark	16.31	15.93	15.65	13.17	11.31	7.83
Germany	47.02	42.24	41.84	40.55	25.68	24.22
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	10.2
Greece	215.74	240.79	248.5	281.06	253.46	:
Spain	383.9	364.07	371.35	368.35	347.42	366.25
France	125.74	116.14	110.16	105.63	97.35	84.92
Ireland	38.65	32.31	32.5	32.31	28.04	27.41
Italy	850.95	850.58	912.29	827.65	825.95	788.4
Latvia	:	:	:	:	36.32	34.46
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	102.28
Luxembourg	0.66	0.64	0.61	0.57	0.52	0.42
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	229.47
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	2.52
Netherlands	18.69	19.11	19	20.2	18.22	13.53
Austria	:	:	20.94	20.93	20.26	:
Portugal	170.86	161.48	156.99	154.97	154.6	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	27.71	26.2
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	18.93
Finland	:	:	7.07	5.41	4.59	4.82
Sweden	:	:	18.04	17.69	15.92	11.6
United Kingdom	50.05	51.34	55.19	49.87	56.23	77.46
Norway	:	:	:	:	6.23	:

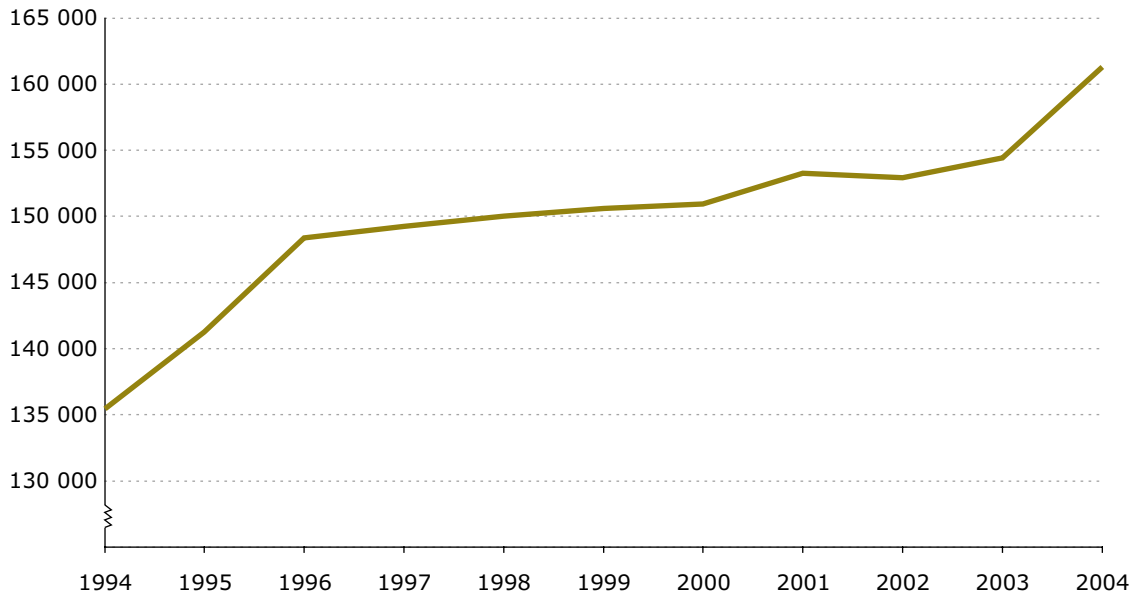
Production of cereals
In 1 000 t

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	224 666.3	222 101.9	228 426.2	257 689.4	261 017.4	265 605.2	251 564.8	259 661.3	256 736.8	265 019.5	231 786.8	289 479.9
EU-15	177 792.9	173 975.9	177 412.7	206 286.1	205 518.8	210 432	200 832.8	213 819.5	199 732.7	211 637.1	186 765.4	225 444.1
Euro-zone	140 778.4	136 608.1	137 390.7	161 858.8	161 714.8	168 423.1	160 719.5	170 689.5	161 868.2	170 331.2	146 929	184 252
Belgium	2 139.4	2 091.4	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
Czech Republic	6 300.3	6 777.2	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	8 869.1
Denmark	8 197.9	7 825	9 150	9 217.2	9 530	9 355.5	8 775	9 412.7	9 423.1	8 803.7	9 050.9	8 963.2
Germany	35 547.4	36 328.7	39 863.9	42 135.6	45 485.7	44 574.9	44 452	45 271.2	49 709.3	43 391.3	39 426	50 812.9
Estonia	810.7	510.4	513.5	629.2	650.5	576	401.5	696.1	558.4	524.7	505.7	599.7
Greece	4 274.7	5 318	4 213	4 669	4 755	4 419	4 288	4 062	4 091.3	4 074.9	4 110	4 330.2
Spain	17 155.6	14 833.1	11 241.4	21 644.3	18 562.5	21 778.5	17 321	23 739.8	17 179.2	20 863.8	20 308.3	23 838.5
France	55 261.7	53 039.4	53 142.6	62 120.4	62 886.9	67 807.7	64 135.9	65 582.5	60 143.1	69 555.7	54 807.1	70 393.2
Ireland	1 626.2	1 609.3	1 795.9	2 142	1 943.4	1 865	2 011.3	2 173.9	2 164.1	1 963.6	2 146.9	2 458.8
Italy	18 465.2	17 826.1	18 337.5	19 486.2	18 455.1	19 305	19 641.5	19 392.5	18 660.3	19 877.3	16 461.8	21 683.2
Cyprus	204.8	162.2	145.2	141.2	47.8	64.9	127	48	127.4	141.8	151	80
Latvia	1 230.7	896.1	689	960.8	1 035.2	958.9	783.4	923.6	928	1 028.5	932.4	1 059.5
Lithuania	2 672.5	2 098.2	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
Luxembourg	151.9	133.6	147.6	175.5	162	167.2	153.8	152.8	144.3	168.8	164.1	179
Hungary	8 507	11 694	11 256	11 308	14 132	12 997.4	11 384.9	10 026.5	15 039.2	11 695.9	8 758.4	16 557
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	1 512.3	1 406.1	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	1 932.8
Austria	4 206.5	4 435.9	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
Poland	23 577	21 763.4	25 905.3	25 298	25 399.5	27 158.7	25 750.3	22 340.6	26 960.3	26 877.3	23 390.8	29 635.1
Portugal	1 379.8	1 513.4	1 321	1 500	1 395.3	1 279.5	1 506	1 465.5	1 151.9	1 350.8	1 037.9	1 068.6
Slovenia	418.6	524.1	506.4	484.9	542.5	557.1	478.6	493.8	496	610.7	398.8	582.7
Slovakia	3 151.8	3 700.5	3 489.9	3 322	3 741.1	3 474.5	2 829.4	2 201.3	3 212	3 193.6	2 490.3	3 793.2
Finland	3 332.4	3 391.2	3 328	3 700.2	3 798.7	2 768.6	2 868.4	4 089.3	3 661	3 939.4	3 782.8	3 618.7
Sweden	5 041.6	4 269.8	4 791	5 954.1	5 986	5 618.4	4 931.3	5 670.3	5 390.7	5 461.9	5 352.1	5 511.7
United Kingdom	19 500.3	19 955	21 868	24 587	23 533	22 616	22 119	23 985	18 959.4	22 965.4	21 323.3	22 387
Bulgaria	5 685	6 426	6 594.9	3 426	6 197.8	5 841.8	5 916.9	5 225.7	6 037.1	6 736.1	3 790.4	:
Croatia	2 733	2 595	2 759	2 761	3 177	3 209	2 881	2 770.2	3 397.5	3 724.4	2 355.8	:
Romania	15 453.9	18 167.2	19 857.5	14 174.3	22 099.3	15 446.5	17 033.5	10 473.9	18 869.4	14 355.9	12 964.2	24 709.3
Turkey	:	:	:	29 020	29 445	32 842	28 520	31 889.9	29 203.4	30 462.7	22 334.7	:
Iceland	:	:	0.5	2	2.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	1 383.5	1 015	:	1 345.2	1 288.3	1 357.8	1 218.2	1 299.9	1 202.9	:	:	:

Area under cereals in the EU-25
In 1 000 ha



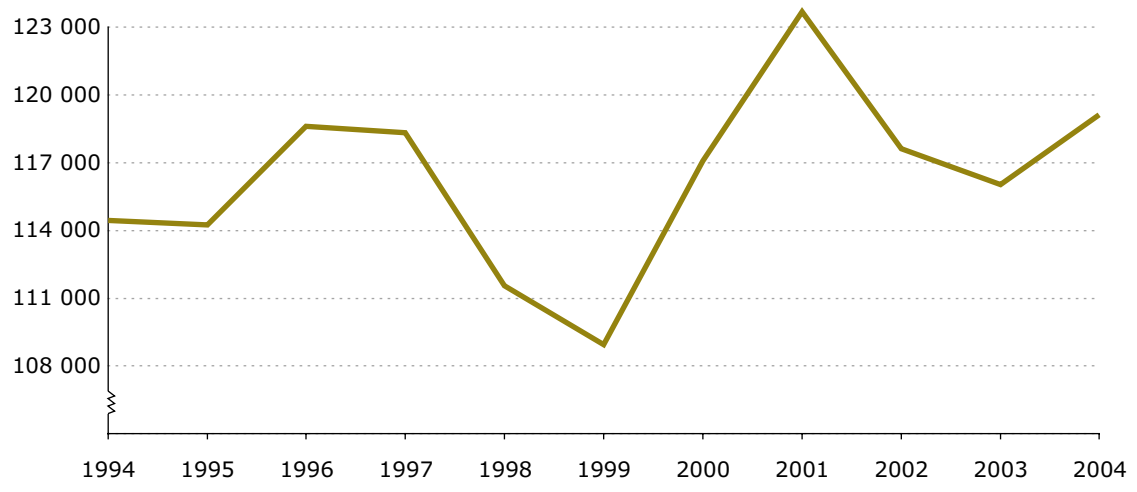
Crop output in the EU-15
In million ECU/EUR



2002: provisional value; 2003, 2004: estimated value.

Crop output is valued at basic prices. The basic price is defined as the price received by the producer, after deduction of all taxes on products but including all subsidies on products. The concept of output comprises sales, changes in stocks, and crop products used as animal feedingstuffs, for processing and own final use by the producers.

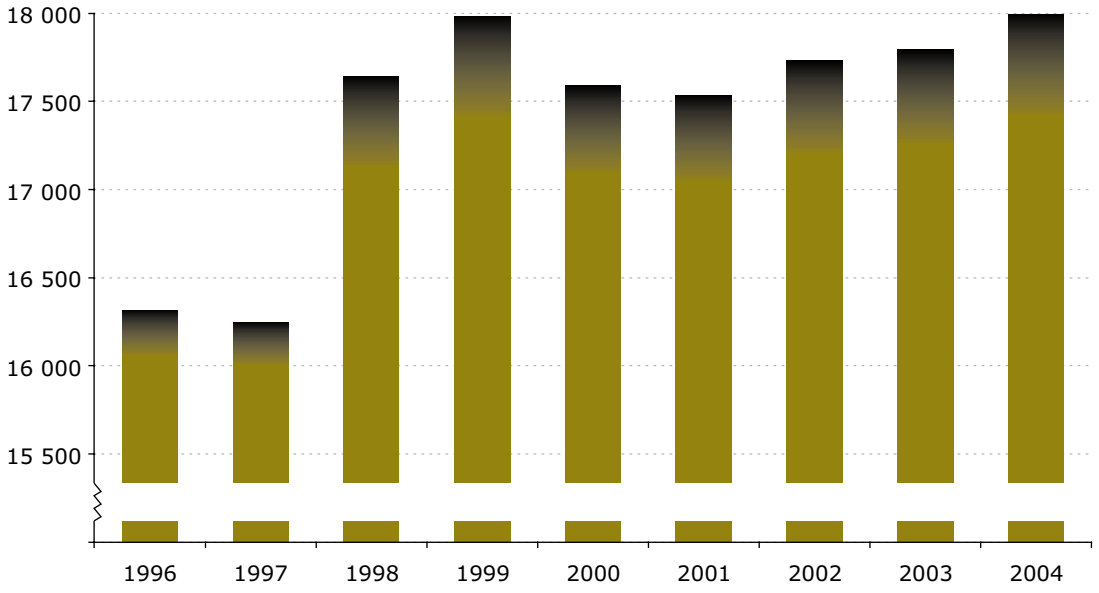
Animal output in the EU-15
In million ECU/EUR



2002: provisional value; 2003, 2004: estimated value.

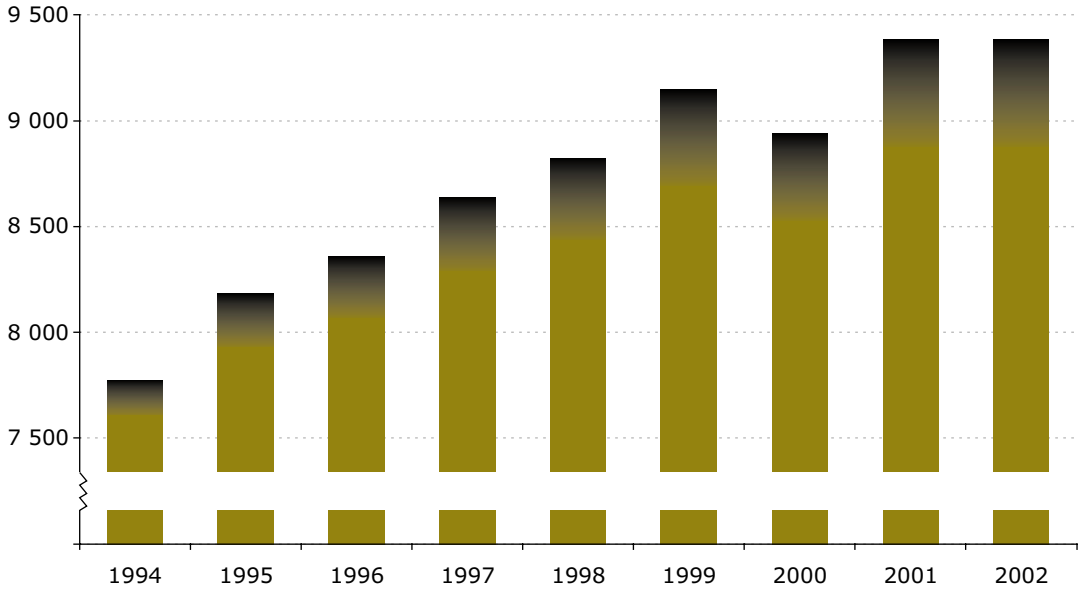
Animal output is valued at basic prices. The basic price is defined as the price received by the producer, after deduction of all taxes on products but including all subsidies on products. The concept of output comprises sales, changes in stocks, and products used for processing and own final use by the producers.

Production of meat in the EU-15: pigs
In 1 000 t



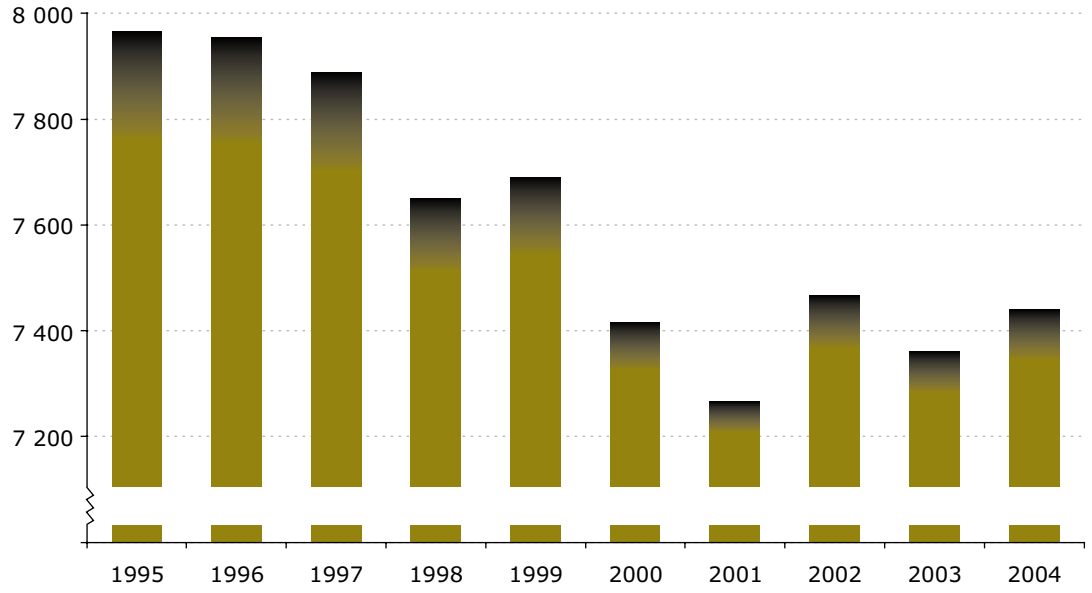
This indicator expresses the total carcass weight of pigs slaughtered in slaughterhouses and on the farm whose meat is declared fit for human consumption.

Production of meat in the EU-15: poultry
In 1 000 t



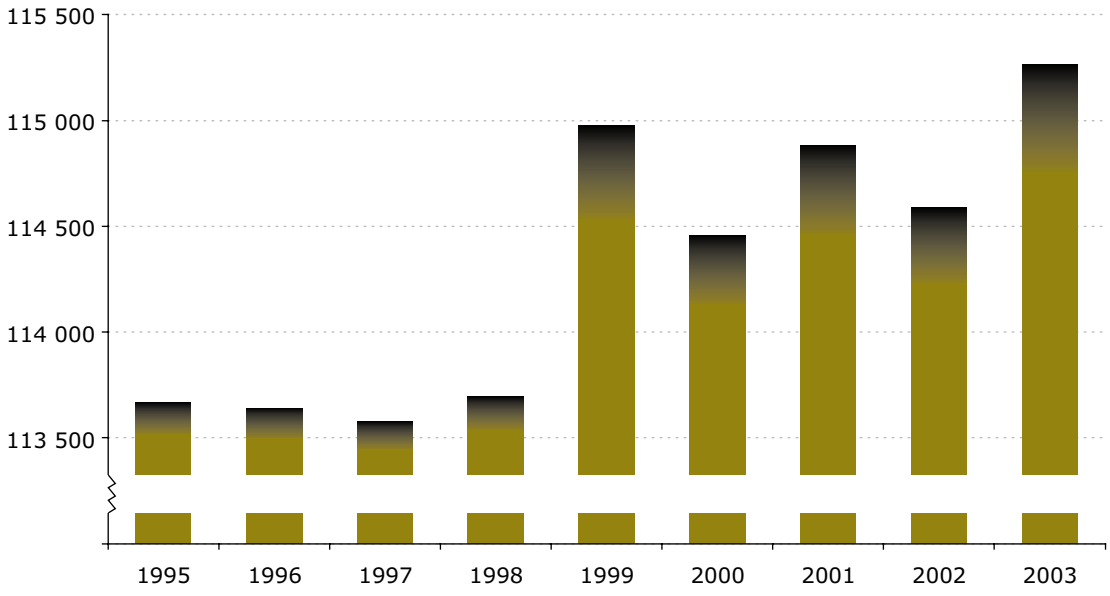
This indicator expresses the total carcass weight of poultry slaughtered in slaughterhouses and on the farm whose meat is declared fit for human consumption. The following poultry is included: hens, chickens, ducks, turkeys, guinea fowls, geese. This indicator covers mainly the production of Gallinaceae including broilers.

Production of meat in the EU-15: cattle
In 1 000 t



This indicator covers the carcass weight of bovine animals (calves, bullocks, bulls, heifers and cows) slaughtered in slaughterhouses and on the farm whose meat is declared fit for human consumption.

Collection of cow's milk in the EU-15
In 1 000 t



Data cover cow's milk collected on farms by approved dairies. A distinction should be made between 'milk collected by dairies' and 'milk production on the farm'. Milk collection is only part of the total use of milk production on the farm. The other part of the use of milk produced on the farm generally includes domestic consumption, direct sale and cattle feed.

Producer price indices for agricultural production
2000 = 100; deflated

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	:	:	:	:	100	102.3	96.7	97.7	95.2
EU-15	112.8 (s)	109.7 (s)	104.4 (s)	98.7 (s)	100	102.4	97.2	98.5	95.4
Belgium	110.5 (s)	110.3 (s)	102.6 (s)	93.0 (s)	100	102	91	92.6	92.7
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	100	106.1	94.4	91	94.7
Denmark	115.6 (s)	113.4 (s)	98.4 (s)	92.2 (s)	100	105.1	92.5	86.7	88.1
Germany	108.6 (s)	108.1 (s)	102.2 (s)	95.4 (s)	100	105.3	97.2	97.1	94
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	110.4	106.8	101	99	100	102.3	105.4	111	104.8
Spain	115.1 (s)	109.4 (s)	104.6 (s)	99.0 (s)	100	100.2	94.2	87.8	86.1
France	106.0 (s)	104.9 (s)	104.1 (s)	100.2 (s)	100	101.6	96.5	97.5	93.7
Ireland	117.4	108.9	105.7	98.9	100	100.3	91.8	87.9	87.9
Italy	114.2 (s)	112.7 (s)	106.8 (s)	100.2 (s)	100	102.6 (s)	101.4 (s)	103.8 (s)	99.3 (s)
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	222.8	149.9	98.4	90.7	100	100.2	95.6	90.3	106.3
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	100	113.2	112.3	101.2	101.1
Luxembourg	107.9	108.8	107.1	102.9	100	99.4	95.2	93.8	93.9
Hungary	:	:	:	:	100	97.2	90.7	92	81.4
Malta	:	:	:	:	100	106.8	104.9	99	89.7
Netherlands	105.8 (s)	110.4 (s)	102.8 (s)	95.0 (s)	100	100.9	94.9	94	88.1
Austria	109.6 (s)	110.9 (s)	102.3 (s)	95.5 (s)	100	104.3	97.7	96.8	94.3
Poland	127.4	121.9	107.2	94.7	100	99	88.2	88.7	99.6
Portugal	107.5 (s)	106.1 (s)	105.1 (s)	98.1 (s)	100	102.0 (s)	94.1 (s)	94.1 (s)	85.1 (s)
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	100	100.4	94.2	92.1	87.8
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	80.3
Finland	115.7	108.4	105.6	99.5	100	102.5	99.1	93.3	95.5
Sweden	111.3 (s)	107.3 (s)	104.6 (s)	102.6 (s)	100	102.4	97.5	93.9	91.7
United Kingdom	142.7	121.5	109.3	104.3	100	107	100.7	105.7	107.7
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	100	102.5	86.5	91.4	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	100	104.3	106.7	100.6	82.6

The indices in this table give information on the trends in the producer prices of agricultural production as a whole. The sub-indices were weighted by the values of sales in 2000. Nominal indices are deflated by means of the harmonised indices of consumer prices.

Purchase price indices for means of agricultural production
2000 = 100; deflated

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	:	:	:	:	100	101.1	99	98.4	100
EU-15	104.9 (s)	104.0 (s)	99.9 (s)	97.5 (s)	100	101.1	99	98.4	100
Belgium	101.9 (s)	102.5 (s)	98.1 (s)	96.4 (s)	100	100.1 (s)	99.1 (s)	97.8 (s)	96.3
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	100	100.1	97.4	96	99.7
Denmark	105.5 (s)	106.6 (s)	103.6 (s)	99.8 (s)	100	103.5	102.2	99	101.2
Germany	100.4 (s)	100.3 (s)	96.9 (s)	95.7 (s)	100	102.1	100.3	99.5	101.4
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	103.4	100.3	97.8	97.6	100	98.4	97.4	97.9	102.1
Spain	103.3 (s)	104.1 (s)	101.7 (s)	98.2 (s)	100	100	97.4	95.7	96.5
France	101.7 (s)	101.9 (s)	99.1 (s)	97.7 (s)	100	101.3	99.9	99	100.4
Ireland	106.5	104	100.4	99.4	100	100.4	97.5	96	97.1
Italy	113.1 (s)	113.7 (s)	105.0 (s)	98.8 (s)	100	101.6 (s)	100.2 (s)	99.5 (s)	102.0 (s)
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	100.8	104	103	101.4	100	99.2	97.9	99.1	100.9
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	100	95.2	98.7	95.3	91.2
Luxembourg	101.9	101.4	100.5	99.9	100	101.1	100.3	99.1	96.2
Hungary	:	:	:	:	100	102.4	98.3	99.5	102.3
Malta	:	:	:	:	100	98.3	96.7	94.7	93.3
Netherlands	104.6 (s)	103.2 (s)	99.0 (s)	96.6 (s)	100	100.7	97.9	97.5	97.7
Austria	102.1 (s)	102.4 (s)	99.4 (s)	98.7 (s)	100	99.6	97.6	98.2	99.6
Poland	95.3	95	94.3	96.9	100	101.2	101.6	103.9	107.9
Portugal	109.6 (s)	106.2 (s)	101.0 (s)	99.0 (s)	100	102.8 (s)	95.5 (s)	96.3 (s)	98.3 (s)
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	100	103.1	98.9	98.1	103
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	89.2
Finland	102.3	103.1	100.3	97.8	100	99.6	98.2	98.2	100.8
Sweden	101.4 (s)	100.7 (s)	98.1 (s)	97.5 (s)	100	102.4	102.3	102	104.8
United Kingdom	114.8	108.4	101.6	99.2	100	102.3	100.6	101.8	107.5

The indices in this table give information on the trends in the purchase prices of the means of agricultural production as a whole. The sub-indices were weighted by the values of purchases in 2000. Nominal indices are deflated by means of the harmonised indices of consumer prices.

Indicator A of the income from agricultural activity
1995 = 100

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	93.81	100	103.59	103.96	100.69	100.45	104.15	110.95(e)	103.03(p)	105.70(e)	106.79(e)
Belgium	111.09	100	109.65	113.81	107.52	99.48	107.92	116.83(e)	98.26(e)	99.08(e)	90.48(e)
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	85.66	100	98.98	95.01	73.52	73.89	89.41	100.32	74.55	69.46(e)	82.34(e)
Germany	91.92	100	115.41	118.46	105.85	105.25	129.23	161.54	118.24	115.25(e)	134.41(e)
Estonia	:	100	106.56	104.30	114.23	62.66	93.98	115.13	114.63	161.85(e)	252.32(e)
Greece	95.60	100	94.99	95.40	94.90	95.15	96.26	99.28	96.85(e)	95.93(e)	98.57(e)
Spain	100.37	100	112.08	113.07	108.47	101.63	107.44	116.06	110.51(p)	123.93(e)	126.98(e)
France	94.18	100	100.49	104.04	108.56	106.37	105.82	107.02	104.70	103.82(e)	99.96(e)
Ireland	93.36	100	98.89	96.00	92.82	87.83	102.40	100.85	96.04(e)	96.30(e)	95.06(e)
Italy	91.06	100	105.68	108.31	108.23	116.73	112.62	113.12	108.34	109.30(e)	110.77(e)
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	88.67	100	103.64	95.26	104.62	98.65	93.98	93.01	95.63	91.38(e)	98.56(e)
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	97.38	100	95.86	103.53	92.97	86.38	87.33	88.98	78.25	81.78(e)	72.44(e)
Austria	91.21	100	94.36	85.99	84.64	85.38	92.36	107.90	102.65	100.18(e)	100.93(e)
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	91.12	100	109.81	104.04	104.25	126.18	108.99	132.66	123.94	124.68(e)	125.52(e)
Slovenia	:	100	89.18	102.88	100.01	93.85	101.12	87.04	118.04	89.71(e)	101.44(e)
Slovakia	:	100	105.13	108.11	95.82	102.20	99.32	113.84	107.51(e)	92.80(e)	119.57(e)
Finland	79.29	100	85.35	85.01	69.79	89.83	116.46	116.91	123.67	97.31(e)	93.61(e)
Sweden	83.83	100	97.97	103.81	106.25	93.52	101.55	109.70	110.50	108.82(e)	111.28(e)
United Kingdom	91.14	100	93.64	72.21	62.79	61.46	59.01	63.36	68.37(e)	81.06(e)	81.53(e)

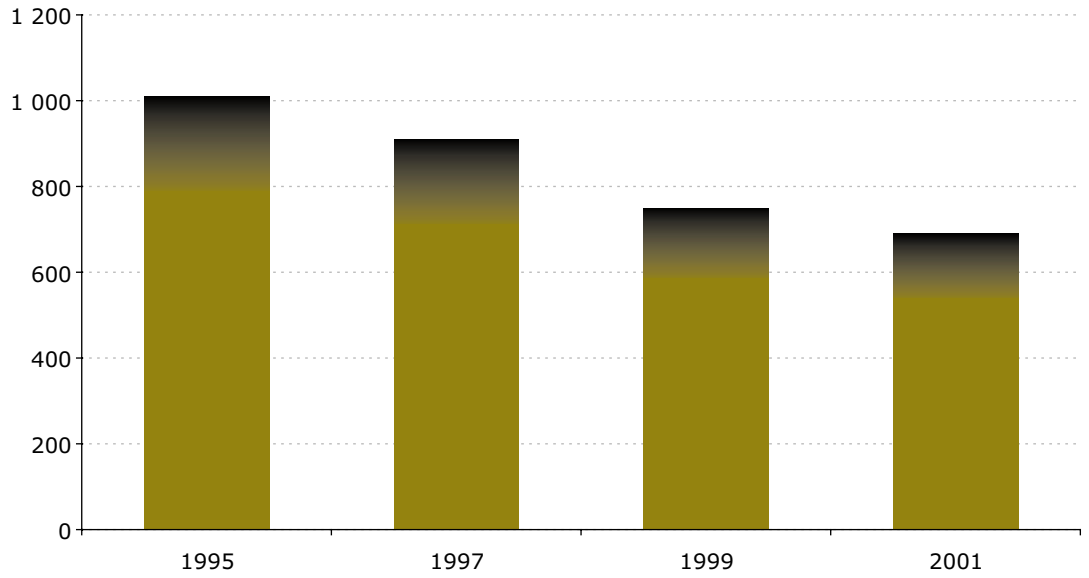
Indicator A corresponds to the deflated (real) net value added at factor cost of agriculture, per total annual work unit. The implicit price index of GDP is used as deflator.

Gross value added at basic prices of the agricultural industry
In million ECU/EUR

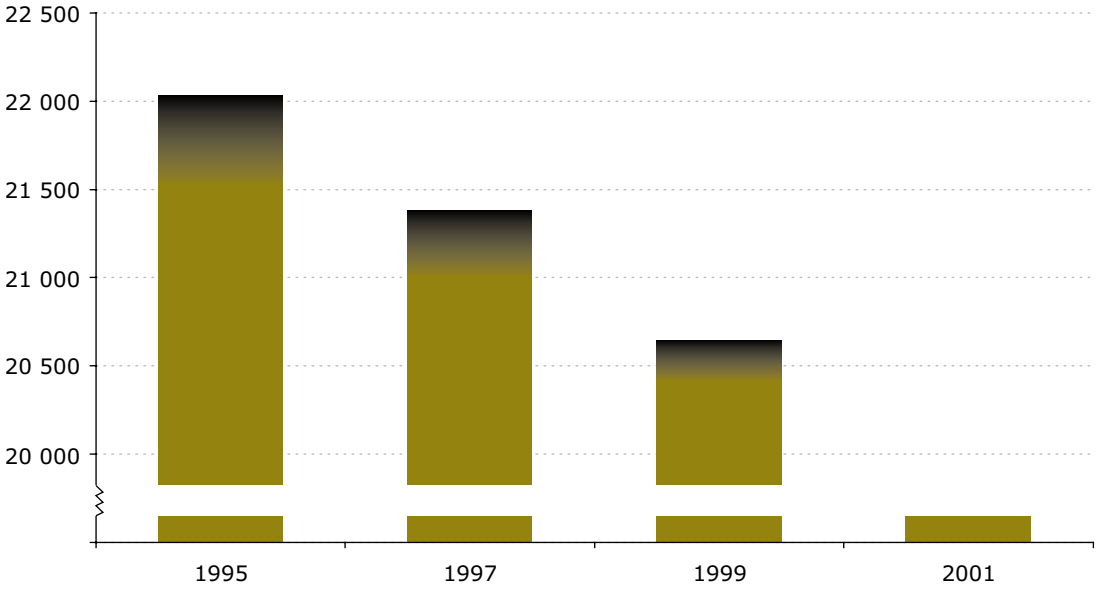
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	:	:	:	:	154 592.99	151 232.14	:	:	:	157 567.81(e)	163 929.18(e)
EU-15	135 629.12	139 374.30	146 112.63	146 424.45	144 212.90	142 298.47	146 519.40	153 688.77	146 883.79(p)	148 520.76(e)	152 919.32(e)
Belgium	2 946.08	2 784.40	2 852.09	2 915.34	2 785.32	2 605.86	2 795.55	2 863.56	2 565.10	2 670.31(e)	2 498.14(e)
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	936.75	775.36	867.89	1 064.13	952.73	866.32(e)	1 267.71(e)
Denmark	3 404.85	3 906.76	3 921.77	3 761.91	3 048.24	3 003.63	3 466.52	3 916.28	3 110.60	3 018.15	3 285.06(e)
Germany	14 335.24	15 764.99	16 628.26	16 416.09	15 650.99	15 571.47	17 496.82	20 101.71	16 382.78	15 703.96(e)	17 078.46(e)
Estonia	:	94.28	112.85	120.92	152.80	109.21	155.94	176.87	167.13	174.70(e)	204.12(e)
Greece	7 945.24	8 408.38	8 181.73	8 456.90	8 169.35	8 387.80	8 209.59	8 427.42	8 297.10	8 227.52(e)	8 627.46(e)
Spain	19 130.88	19 216.72	22 315.15	22 810.86	23 083.50	21 665.07	23 072.43	25 021.91	24 448.16(p)	26 970.71(e)	28 132.48(e)
France	29 572.11	30 910.24	30 889.69	31 059.30	32 122.20	31 664.20	31 661.20	31 737.30	31 431.30	30 603.46(e)	31 200.50(e)
Ireland	3 013.46	3 058.30	3 070.86	3 036.33	2 879.70	2 612.41	2 841.53	2 673.93	2 493.13	2 601.08(e)	2 641.81(e)
Italy	24 471.22	24 020.89	27 478.40	28 533.66	28 431.51	28 877.02	28 219.62	29 315.29	28 774.47	29 092.25	30 140.50
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	315.41	326.86	:	:	:	353.71(e)	356.68(e)
Latvia	:	:	:	:	185.22	164.21	212.06	244.29	233.99	211.04(e)	242.13(e)
Lithuania	:	322.36	494.09	545.17	536.03	458.50	406.39	361.81	354.85	420.51(e)	549.68(e)
Luxembourg	120.88	135.13	123.34	110.01	124.81	133.37	126.87	127.64	127.44	124.59(e)	135.98(e)
Hungary	:	:	:	:	2 052.65	1 916.81	1 895.93	2 095.44	2 119.38	1 953.29(e)	1 797.88(e)
Malta	:	:	:	:	70.56	70.14	68.96	72.67	71.47	68.99(e)	72.81(e)
Netherlands	9 192.05	9 666.76	9 384.76	8 835.21	9 072.26	8 701.92	9 303.01	9 517.18	9 008.45	9 164.74(e)	8 585.31(e)
Austria	3 404.78	3 223.82	2 953.49	2 748.96	2 626.95	2 615.67	2 697.31	2 898.74	2 751.02	2 668.39(e)	2 668.18(e)
Poland	:	:	:	:	5 180.28	4 258.02	4 756.47	6 034.82	4 917.22	4 208.88(e)	5 463.59(e)
Portugal	2 513.78	2 700.19	2 858.03	2 592.55	2 467.24	2 864.79	2 692.09	3 201.28	3 198.68	3 296.27(e)	3 315.41(e)
Slovenia	:	438.68	411.80	464.62	467.11	439.71	431.19	399.35	505.68	387.39(e)	409.28(e)
Slovakia	:	533.67	568.62	590.12	483.22	414.81	344.56	439.99	526.60(e)	402.19(e)	645.96(e)
Finland	1 969.05	1 642.93	1 580.45	1 535.81	1 104.36	1 278.80	1 515.80	1 538.80	1 575.44	1 457.80(e)	1 360.10(e)
Sweden	1 657.04	1 659.41	1 728.86	1 747.64	1 641.36	1 429.32	1 611.09	1 534.43	1 573.92	1 578.98(e)	1 619.85(e)
United Kingdom	11 952.39	12 275.30	12 145.69	11 863.82	11 005.05	10 887.08	10 809.91	10 813.25	11 146.15(e)	11 342.49(e)	11 630.03(e)
Bulgaria	:	1 427.71	993.83	2 028.38	1 801.80	1 678.53	1 634.11	1 803.31	1 605.05	1 532.23	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	5 152.42	4 219.66	4 216.98	5 708.90	5 197.96	5 653.43	:
Norway	:	1 004.80	1 044.61	983.69	972.60	948.57	893.93(e)	941.91(e)	954.54	906.18	905.75

Gross value added at basic prices corresponds to the value of output (at basic prices) less the value of intermediate consumption. The basic price is defined as the price received by the producer, after deduction of all taxes on products but including all subsidies on products. The definition of the agricultural industry is based on Division 01 of NACE Rev. 1.1.

Holdings with dairy cows in the EU-15
In 1 000



Number of dairy cows in the EU-15
In 1 000



Forestry

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— removals by roundwood categories and species
— removals by ownership
— roundwood: supply balance sheets, production and trade
— major forest industry products: supply balance sheets, production and trade

European forests

Forests cover around 3 870 million ha, or 30 % of the earth's land area. After the enlargement in May 2004, the European Union has a total area of forests and other wooded land of 160 million ha accounting for about 42 % of its land area. Contrary to what is happening in other parts of the world, forest cover in the EU is slowly but steadily increasing at the rate of approximately 0.3 % per year, and forests are present in a huge variety of climatic, geographic, ecological as well socioeconomic conditions. Ecologically, EU forests belong to numerous vegetation zones, ranging from the costal plains to the Alpine zone, while socioeconomic management conditions vary from small family holdings to large estates belonging to vertically integrated companies.

The EU's major objectives in relation to forestry are:

— promotion of the sustainable development of the EU forestry sector as a contribution to rural development and, in particular, to the creation and preservation of jobs in rural areas;
— protection of our natural environment and forest heritage by ensuring the role of forests and forestry in soil protection, erosion control, water regulation, improvement of air quality, carbon sequestration, mitigation and adaptation of climate change effects, and conservation of biodiversity;
— improvement of ecological, economic and socially sustainable forest management within the framework of the internal market, and in line with the Union's international obligations;
— assuring the competitiveness of the EU forest-based industries;
— improvement of forest monitoring instruments in accordance with the requirements of existing environmental agreements;
— increase in the use of sustainably produced wood and other forest products, as environmentally friendly and climate-neutral sources of materials and energy, through encouraging both the certification of sustainable forest management and the labelling of related products;
— promotion of sustainable and equitable forest management as a means of reducing poverty and thus contribute effectively to the EU's development policy.

Data sources

For many years, Eurostat has worked in close cooperation with international organisations in the Intersecretariat Working Group (IWG) on Forest Sector Statistics, with the aim of reducing duplication of work in countries.

The Intersecretariat Working Group brings together Eurostat, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) in collecting forest sector statistics. The Commission's Directorates-General for Agriculture and Rural Development, Enterprise and Industry, and the Environment, the European Environment Agency (EEA) and

the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) are also members.

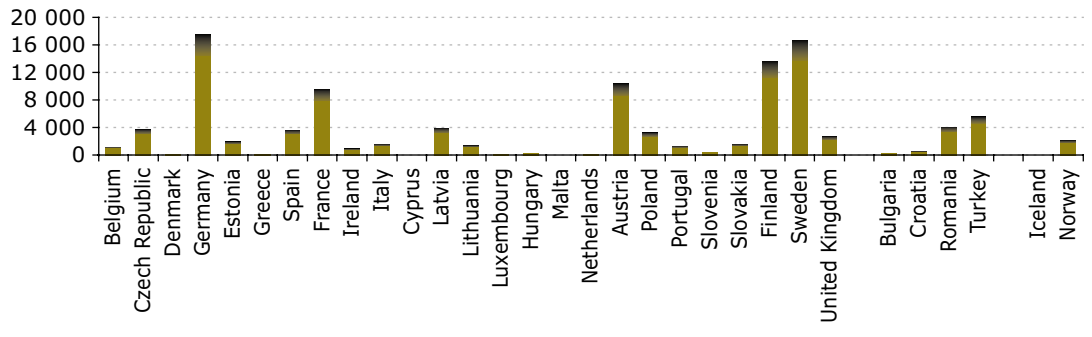
The primary tool for the cooperation is the joint Eurostat/UNECE/FAO/ITTO forest sector questionnaire (JFSQ) on production and trade of roundwood and forest industry products, which is used by all organisations. Each agency collects data from the countries for which it is responsible. The secretariats share the collected data and then use them for their publications. In this framework, Eurostat is responsible for the replies of EU and EFTA Member States.

Total roundwood production
In 1 000 m^3

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	282 232	311 135	319 148	302 240	320 330	324 402	331 757	369 535	341 137	348 812	368 033
EU-15	232 674	255 333	258 005	240 683	253 185	254 480	254 520	286 017	259 132	263 136	279 924
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	4 400	4 510	4 215	4 500	4 765
Czech Republic	10 406	11 950	12 365	12 600	13 491	13 991	14 203	14 441	14 374	14 541	15 140
Denmark	2 281	2 282	2 282	2 282	2 207	1 558	1 538	2 952	1 613	1 446	1 627
Germany	33 152	39 813	39 343	37 014	38 207	39 052	37 634	53 710	39 483	42 380	51 182
Estonia	2 439	3 550	3 709	3 901	5 505	6 061	6 704	8 910	10 200	10 500	10 200
Greece	2 096	2 091	1 961	2 012	1 885	1 692	2 215	2 245	1 916	1 591	1 673
Spain	13 757	15 307	16 075	15 631	15 631	14 874	14 810	14 321	15 131	15 839	16 105
France	39 363	42 242	36 061	33 143	34 932	35 527	36 008	45 828	39 831	35 449	36 850
Ireland	1 821	2 018	2 204	2 291	2 180	2 266	2 593	2 673	2 455	2 646	2 683
Italy	8 818	9 465	9 736	9 121	9 146	9 550	11 138	9 329	8 099	7 511	8 219
Cyprus	53	47	48	45	41	35	36	21	18	15	12
Latvia	4 931	5 700	6 890	8 080	8 922	10 030	14 008	14 304	12 841	13 466	12 916
Lithuania	2 329	3 992	5 960	5 540	5 149	4 879	4 924	5 500	5 700	6 115	6 275
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	260	260	142	140	136
Hungary	4 496	4 527	4 331	3 652	4 251	4 167	5 231	5 902	5 811	5 836	5 785
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	1 075	1 043	1 104	952	1 109	1 023	1 044	1 039	865	839	1 044
Austria	12 856	14 960	14 405	15 609	15 325	14 033	14 083	13 276	13 467	14 846	17 055
Poland	18 590	18 776	20 651	20 287	21 635	23 107	24 268	26 025	25 016	27 137	28 835
Portugal	10 207	9 819	9 350	8 978	8 978	8 548	8 978	10 831	8 946	8 742	9 672
Slovenia	1 065	1 944	1 866	1 991	2 208	2 133	2 068	2 253	2 257	2 283	2 591
Slovakia	5 249	5 316	5 323	5 461	5 943	5 519	5 795	6 163	5 788	5 782	6 355
Finland	42 244	48 745	50 219	46 272	51 798	53 660	53 637	54 262	52 210	53 011	53 778
Sweden	54 000	55 900	63 600	56 300	60 200	60 600	58 700	63 300	63 200	66 600	67 300
United Kingdom	6 764	7 308	7 555	7 093	7 482	7 260	7 482	7 481	7 559	7 596	7 835
Bulgaria	3 547	2 685	2 838	3 205	3 041	3 231	4 352	4 784	3 992	4 833	4 833
Croatia	2 452	2 817	2 603	2 539	3 050	3 398	3 486	3 669	3 468	3 641	3 847
Romania	8 840	11 925	12 178	12 250	13 529	11 649	12 704	13 148	12 424	15 154	13 961
Turkey	18 877	16 845	19 279	19 411	18 050	17 668	16 608	15 939	15 337	16 122	15 810
Liechtenstein	15	25	18	13	13	13	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	9 710	8 744	9 045	8 423	8 556	8 172	8 424	8 156	8 996	8 652	8 302
Canada	176 193	183 224	188 346	183 368	188 730	176 942	193 890	200 284	187 591	194 532	194 727
United States	470 726	473 107	469 830	465 240	468 786	469 750	469 313	466 549	449 114	448 000	448 059
Russian Federation	174 630	115 670	116 510	101 750	113 798	95 000	143 600	158 100	164 700	165 000	168 500

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. It is reported in cubic metres underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

Total paper and paperboard production in 2003
In 1 000 t



'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.

Fisheries

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

— catches by fishing region
— aquaculture production
— summary foreign trade in fishery products for all countries
— supply balance sheets for fishery products
— fishing fleet
— landings of fishery products in EU ports
— employment in the fisheries sector

A common heritage

Fish are a natural, biological, mobile and renewable resource. Fish reproduction takes place without any interference from, or expense to, anyone. The disadvantage, however, is that fish swim around and, in some cases, migrate over wide distances. No one can own fish until they have been captured. Equally, every fish that is taken from the sea is one fewer available to the rest of the catchers. Every fisherman is, therefore, vulnerable to the actions of the others.

This dependence on, and vulnerability to, other people's activities is unavoidable. Fish stocks continue to be regarded as a common resource, part of our common heritage, to be managed collectively. This calls for policies that regulate the amount of fishing, as well as the types of fishing techniques and gear used in fish capture, if this heritage is to be passed to future generations.

The common fisheries policy: fishing the right amount, the right size and the right way

The European Union has a common fisheries policy in order to manage fisheries for the benefit of both fishing communities and consumers, and for the protection of the resources.

Common measures are agreed in four main areas:

— **conservation** — to protect fish resources by regulating the amount of fish taken from the sea, by allowing young fish to reproduce, and by ensuring that measures are respected;

— **structures** — to help the fishing and aquaculture industries adapt their equipment and organisations to the constraints imposed by scarce resources and the market;

— **markets** — to maintain a common organisation of the market in fish products and to match supply and demand for the benefit of both producers and consumers;

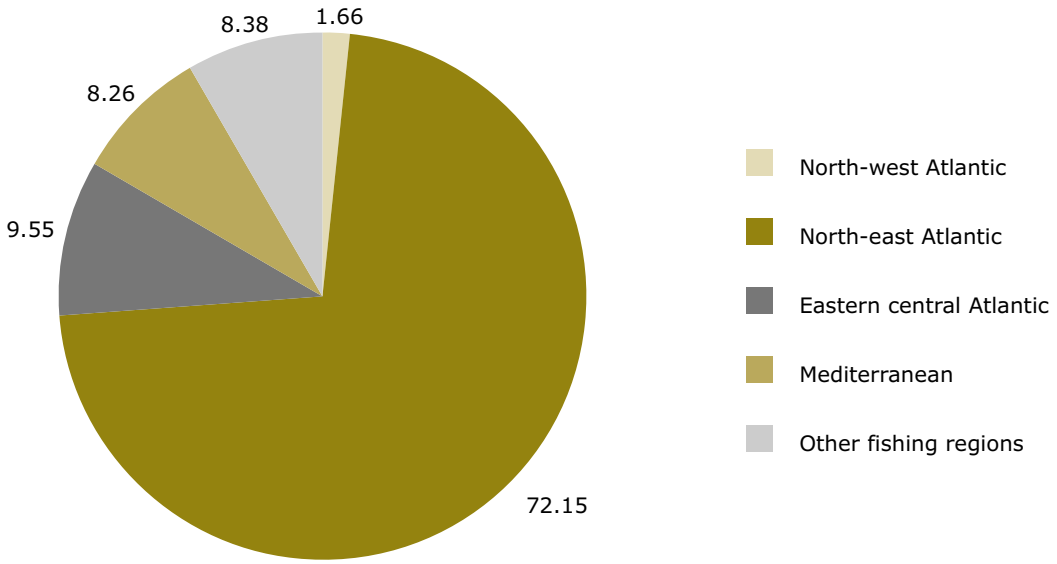
— **relations with the outside world** — to set up fisheries agreements and to negotiate at the international level within regional and international fisheries organisations for common conservation measures in deep-sea fisheries.

Data collection and concepts

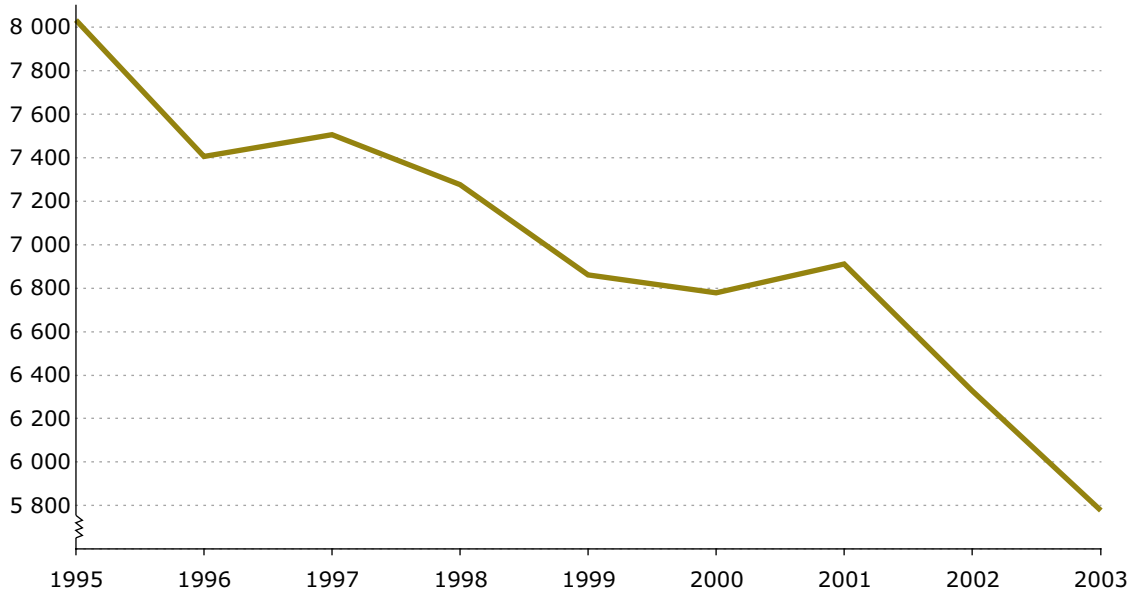
The data are derived from official national sources either directly by Eurostat for the EEA member countries or indirectly through other international organisations for other countries.

The data use internationally agreed concepts and definitions developed by the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics, comprising Eurostat and 12 other international organisations with responsibilities in fishery statistics.

Annual catches in 2003
In %; EU-25

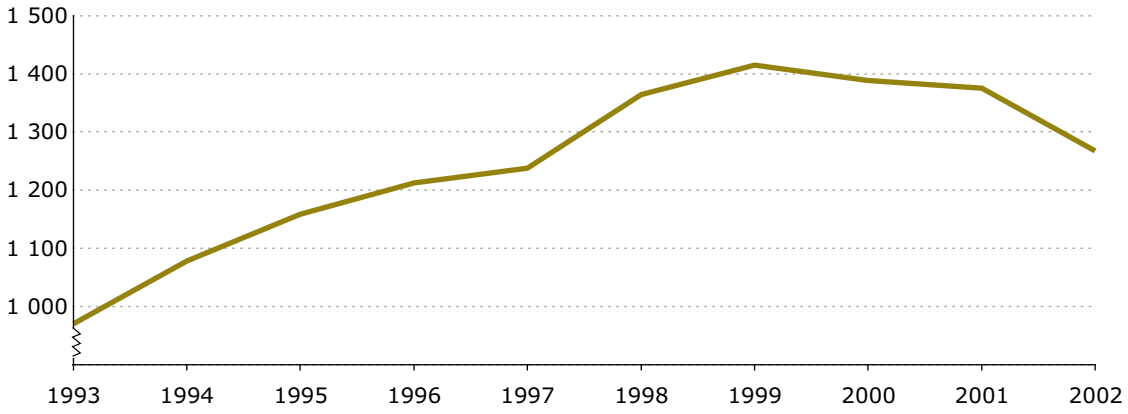


Annual catches in all regions
In 1 000 t live weight; EU-25



Total aquaculture production in the EU-25

In 1 000 t live weight



Total aquaculture production

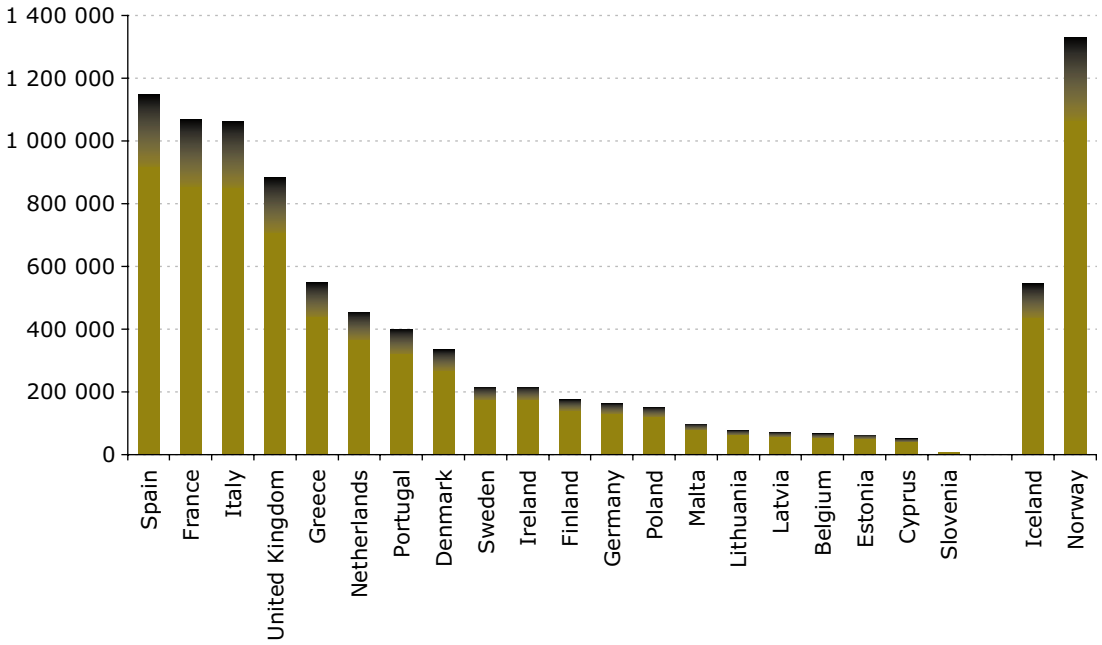
In 1 000 t live weight

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	970	1 078	1 159	1 212	1 238	1 364	1 415	1 388	1 375	1 267	:
EU-15	923	915	1 019	1 100	1 151	1 175	1 300	1 343	1 312	1 298	1 196	:
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	:
Czech Republic	:	20	19	19	18	18	17	19	19	20	19	20
Denmark	43	40	43	45	42	40	42	43	44	42	32	35
Germany	97	70	49	64	83	65	73	80	66	53	50	74
Estonia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	20	33	33	33	40	49	60	84	95	98	88	100
Spain	169	126	178	224	232	239	315	321	312	313	264	313
France	250	277	281	281	286	287	268	265	267	252	250	246
Ireland	27	30	29	27	35	37	42	44	51	61	63	:
Italy	170	166	176	215	189	196	209	210	217	218	184	139
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Latvia	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lithuania	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hungary	14	9	10	9	8	9	10	12	13	13	12	12
Malta	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Netherlands	54	71	109	84	100	98	120	109	75	57	54	67
Austria	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
Poland	30	19	25	25	28	29	30	34	36	35	33	35
Portugal	6	6	7	5	5	7	8	6	8	8	8	8
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Slovakia	:	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland	18	18	17	17	18	16	16	15	15	16	15	13
Sweden	7	6	7	8	8	7	6	6	5	7	6	6
United Kingdom	57	69	86	94	110	130	137	155	152	171	179	:
Bulgaria	8	8	6	5	5	5	4	8	4	3	2	4
Romania	25	21	20	20	14	11	10	9	10	11	9	:
Turkey	9	12	16	22	33	45	57	63	79	67	61	:
Iceland	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	:
Norway	131	164	218	278	322	368	411	476	491	511	554	582
Canada	45	52	55	65	72	82	91	113	128	153	172	:
Japan	1 397	1 359	1 420	1 390	1 349	1 340	1 290	1 315	1 292	1 314	1 387	:
United States	414	417	391	413	393	438	445	479	456	479	497	:

Sources: Eurostat, FAO.

Total production of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic organisms from aquaculture ('fish-farming'). The data are expressed in the live-weight equivalent of the production and is the weight of the product as it is taken from the water. Thus, for example, in the case of molluscs, it includes the shell.

Fishing fleet in 2004
Total power; in kW



Sources: Eurostat, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs DG.

EU-15: 6 735 690.

The total power, expressed in kilowatts, of the fishing fleets of EU Member States, Iceland and Norway. The EU data are supplied by the Fisheries and Maritime Affairs DG from the EU's administrative file of fishing vessels, with the data for Iceland and Norway being supplied to Eurostat directly by the national authorities. In general, the data refer to the fleet size on 31 December of the reference year.

Annexes

Glossary

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

Annual work unit (AWU)
One annual work unit corresponds to the work performed by one person who is occupied on an agricultural holding on a full-time basis.
'Full-time' means the minimum hours required by the national provisions governing contracts of employment. If these do not indicate the number of hours, then 1 800 hours are taken to be the minimum (225 working days of eight hours each).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Convergence criteria
Convergence criteria for European monetary union are as follows:
— price stability;
— government budgetary position;
— exchange rates;
— long-term interest rates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Direct cost of CVT courses
Costs immediately associated with the provision of continuing vocational training courses:
— fees and payments to external training providers and training staff;
— travel and other sundry expenses and subsistence allowances;
— labour costs for internal training staff wholly or partly engaged in planning, organising and providing the courses; and
— costs of premises (including training centres) and equipment, together with the costs of materials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Euro
The third stage of European monetary union began on 1 January 1999 with the introduction of the euro, the European single currency. It replaced the ecu on a 1:1 basis. Since that date, the national currencies of 11 EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland) were fixed to the euro at irrevocable conversion rates (see below). They were joined by Greece on 1 January 2001. The euro existed until the end of 2001 as book money only (cheque, transfer, payment by card) and its use was voluntary (no compulsion — no prohibition). The coins and notes were introduced on 1 January 2002, when use of the euro became compulsory and national currencies progressively withdrawn.
Fixed conversion rates (EUR 1 =)
13.7603 ATS
40.3399 BEF
1.95583 DEM
166.386 ESP
5.94573 FIM
6.55957 FRF
340.750 GRD
0.787564 IEP
1 936.27 ITL
40.3399 LUF
2.20371 NLG
200.482 PTE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Extra-EU flows
All transactions between EU countries and countries outside the EU.

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

Foreign direct investment (FDI)
Foreign direct investment (FDI) is the category of international investment within the balance-of-payment accounts that reflects the objective of obtaining a lasting interest by a resident entity in one economy in an enterprise resident in another economy. The lasting interest implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise, and a significant degree of influence by the investor on the management of the enterprise. Formally defined, a direct investment enterprise is an unincorporated or incorporated enterprise in which a direct investor owns 10 % or more of the ordinary shares or voting power (for an incorporated enterprise) or the equivalent (for an unincorporated enterprise).
FDI flows and positions: through direct investment flows, an investor builds up a foreign direct investment position that features on the international investment position of the economy. This FDI position (or FDI stock) differs from the accumulated flows because of revaluation (changes in prices or exchange rates), and other adjustments like rescheduling or cancellation of loans, debt forgiveness or debt-equity swaps.

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

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

General government debt
Total gross debt at nominal value outstanding at the end of the year and consolidated between and within the subsectors of general government.
See also 'Convergence criteria'

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

Gross domestic product at market prices (GDPmp)
Final result of the production activity of resident producer units. It corresponds to the economy's total output of goods and services, less intermediate consumption, plus taxes less subsidies on products.

Gross domestic product in purchasing power standards
Gross domestic product converted into the artificial currency unit PPS (purchasing power standard) through a special conversion rate called PPP (purchasing power parity).
The GDP in PPS represents pure volume after price-level differences between countries have been removed by the special conversion rate PPP.

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

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

Gross national disposable income is derived from GNI by adding current transfers received from the rest of the world and deducting current transfers paid to the rest of the world.
Net national disposable income equals gross national disposable income minus consumption of fixed capital.
The concept of GNI (ESA 95) replaces the one of GNP (gross national product, ESA 79). Both are identical conceptually.

Gross national product (GNP)
See 'Gross national income'.

Gross operating surplus
Gross domestic product at market prices minus compensation of employees paid by resident employers, net taxes (= taxes minus subsidies) on production and imports levied by general government and by the rest of the world, including EU institutions.
The operating surplus corresponds to the income which production units obtain from their own use of their production facilities.

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

Healthy life years (HLY)
Healthy life years (HLY) measures the number of remaining years that a person of a specific age is still expected to live in a healthy condition. A healthy condition is defined by the absence of limitations in functioning/disability. Therefore, the indicator is also called disability-free life expectancy — (DFLE).
The healthy life years indicator is calculated at two ages: at birth and at 65.

High-technology patents
High-technology patents are counted following the criteria established by the trilateral statistical report, where the subsequent technical fields are defined as high technology: computer and automated business equipment; micro-organism and genetic engineering; aviation; communication technology; 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-technology manufacturing comprises manufacturing of office machinery and computers, manufacturing of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus, and manufacturing of medical precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks. Medium-high-technology manufacturing includes the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c., manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c., manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, and manufacturing of other transport equipment.
Following a similar logic as for manufacturing, Eurostat defines the following sectors as knowledge-intensive services (KIS): water transport; air transport; post and telecommunications; financial intermediation; insurance and pension funding (except compulsory social security); activities auxiliary to financial intermediation; real estate activities; renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods; computer and related activities; research and development; other business activities; education; health and social work; and recreational, cultural and sporting activities.
Of these sectors, post and telecommunications, computer and related activities, and research and development are considered high-technology services.

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

Household consumption
The value of goods and services used for directly meeting human needs.
A household can be composed of a single person or a family.
Household consumption covers expenditure on purchases of goods and services, own consumption such as products from kitchen gardens, and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings (= the rent that the household would pay if it were a tenant).

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

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

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

Implicit price index, GDP

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

Inactive

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

Inpatient care beds

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

Intermediate consumption

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

Internal courses

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

Intra-EU flows

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

ISCED

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

ISCED 97

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

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

ISCED 97 fields

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

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

ISCED 97 levels

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

0: Pre-primary education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6: Tertiary education (second stage)
This level is reserved for tertiary studies that lead to an advanced research qualification (Ph.D. or doctorate).

Labour costs, direct
See 'Total labour costs'.

Labour costs, indirect
See 'Total labour costs'.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mortality rate, crude
Deaths per 1 000 inhabitants.

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

NACE 70
General industrial classification of economic activities within the European Communities (with regard to data from 1970 to 1990).

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

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

Net migration
The difference between immigration to and emigration from a given area during the year (net migration is negative when the number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants).
Since many countries either do not have accurate figures on immigration and emigration, or have no figures at all, net migration reported here is estimated as the difference between total population change and natural increase during the year.
Net migration gives no indication of the relative scale of the separate immigration and emigration flows to and from a country; a country may report low net migration but experience very high immigration and emigration flows.

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

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

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

Population density
Number of inhabitants per square kilometre.

Population increase, natural
Births minus deaths.

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

the various countries. Purchasing power parities convert every national monetary unit into a common artificial currency unit, the purchasing power standard (PPS).
PPPs are, at the lowest level, bilateral price relatives between tightly defined individual items (e.g. one loaf of bread in the UK, GBP 1.5, to EUR 2 for it in Germany). Subsequently, these relatives are turned into multilateral relatives and scaled to the EU average and aggregated to more and more complex aggregates (e.g. food) and finally to GDP.

Purchasing power standards (PPS)
The purchasing power standard is an artificial currency unit. One PPS can buy the same amount of goods and services in each country, while, due to different price levels in the countries, different numbers of national currency units are necessary to buy this amount of goods and services.
PPS are derived by dividing any economic aggregate of a country in national currency by its respective PPP (see 'Purchasing power parities').

Real values
Calculated by deflating an economic variable at current prices by the price index of another variable, for example deflating the compensation of employees by the price index of household consumption.
This is typically the case for financial and income flows. For instance, to deflate an income, an appropriate price index is based on a basket of goods and services reflecting how this income is spent.

Refugee
Someone with a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion (according to Article 1 of the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees).
It should be noted that many countries allow applicants for asylum to remain on a temporary or permanent basis even if they are not deemed to be refugees under the 1951 convention definition. For example, asylum applicants may receive a positive response to their application on humanitarian grounds.

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

R & D personnel and researchers
R & D personnel are all persons employed directly on R & D; also included are those providing direct services such as R & D managers, administrators, and clerical staff.
Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stability and Growth Pact
The Stability and Growth Pact has to be seen against the background of the third stage of economic and monetary union, which began on 1 January 1999. Its aim is to ensure that the Member States continue their budgetary discipline efforts now that the single currency has been introduced.
In practical terms, the pact comprises a European Council resolution (adopted at Amsterdam on 17 June 1997) and two Council regulations of 7 July 1997 laying down detailed technical arrangements (one on the surveillance of budgetary positions and coordination of economic policies and the other on implementing the excessive deficit procedure).
In the medium term, the Member States undertook to pursue the objective of a balanced or nearly balanced budget and to present the Council and the Commission with a stability programme each year. Along the same lines, States not taking part in the third stage of EMU are required to submit a convergence programme.
The Stability and Growth Pact opens the way for the Council to penalise any participating Member State which fails to take appropriate measures to end an excessive deficit. Initially, the penalty would take the form of a non-interest-bearing deposit with the Community, but it could be converted into a fine if the excessive deficit is not corrected within two years.

Standard death rate (SDR)
Death rate of a population of a standard age distribution. As most causes of death vary significantly with people's age and sex, the use of standard death rates improves comparability over time and between countries, as they aim at measuring death rates independently of different age structures of populations. The standard death rates used here are calculated by the World Health Organisation on the basis of a standard European population.

Standard gross margin (SGM)
The gross margin of an agricultural enterprise means the monetary value of gross production from which corresponding specific costs are deducted.
The standard gross margin (SGM) is the value of the gross margin corresponding to the average situation in a given region for each agricultural characteristic.
SGMs are determined on the basis of three-yearly averages. In the 1999/2000 structure survey, the '1996' standard gross margins were calculated from the arithmetic mean for the years 1995, 1996 and 1997.
Gross production is the sum of the values of the principal product(s) and of the secondary product(s). These values are calculated by multiplying production per unit (less any losses) by the farm-gate price, without VAT.
Gross production also includes subsidies linked to products, to area and/or livestock.

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

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

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

Tax rate on low-wage earners: tax wedge on labour cost
The tax wedge on labour cost measures the relative tax burden for an employed person with low earnings.

Tax rate on low-wage earners: unemployment trap

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

Total CVT cost

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

Total general government expenditure

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

Total general government revenue

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

Total labour costs

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

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

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

Tourism and travel

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

Tourist accommodation

This includes all types of accommodation:
Collective tourist accommodation establishments
— Hotels and similar establishments
— Other collective accommodation establishments (holiday dwellings, tourist campsites, marinas, etc.)
— Specialised establishments (health establishments, work and holiday camps, public means of transport and conference centres
Private tourist accommodation
— Rented accommodation
— Other types of private accommodation
NB: Data on private tourist accommodation are not included in Eurostat data.

Tourist accommodation, supply of

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

Turnover

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

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

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

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

United Nations (UN)
The United Nations (UN) was established on 24 October 1945 by 51 countries committed to preserving peace through international cooperation and collective security. Today, nearly every nation in the world belongs to the UN: membership totals 191 countries. When States become members of the United Nations, they agree to accept the obligations of the UN Charter, an international treaty that sets out basic principles of international relations. According to the Charter, the UN has four purposes: to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights; and to be a centre for harmonising the actions of nations.

United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)

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

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

AG	Antigua and Barbuda
AO	Angola
BB	Barbados
BF	Burkina Faso
BI	Burundi
BJ	Benin
BS	Bahamas
BW	Botswana
BZ	Belize
CD	Congo, Democratic Republic of
CF	Central African Republic
CG	Congo
CI	Côte d'Ivoire
CK	Cook Islands
CM	Cameroon
CU	Cuba
CV	Cape Verde
DJ	Djibouti
DM	Dominica
DO	Dominican Republic
ER	Eritrea
ET	Ethiopia
FJ	Fiji
FM	Micronesia, Federated States of
GA	Gabon
GD	Grenada
GH	Ghana
GM	Gambia
GN	Guinea
GQ	Equatorial Guinea
GW	Guinea-Bissau
GY	Guyana
HT	Haiti
JM	Jamaica
KE	Kenya
KI	Kiribati
KM	Comoros
KN	St Kitts and Nevis
LC	St Lucia
LR	Liberia
LS	Lesotho
MG	Madagascar
MH	Marshall Islands
ML	Mali
MR	Mauritania
MU	Mauritius
MW	Malawi
MZ	Mozambique
NA	Namibia
NE	Niger
NG	Nigeria
NR	Nauru
NU	Niue
PG	Papua New Guinea
PW	Palau
RW	Rwanda
SB	Solomon Islands
SC	Seychelles
SD	Sudan
SL	Sierra Leone
SN	Senegal
SO	Somalia
SR	Suriname
ST	Sâo Tomé and Príncipe
SZ	Swaziland
TD	Chad
TG	Togo
TL	Timor-Leste
TO	Tonga
TT	Trinidad and Tobago
TV	Tuvalu
TZ	Tanzania, United Republic of
UG	Uganda
VC	St Vincent and the Grenadines
VU	Vanuatu
WS	Samoa
ZA	South Africa
ZM	Zambia
ZW	Zimbabwe

APEC
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation

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

ASEAN
Association of South-East Asian Nations

BN	Brunei
ID	Indonesia
KH	Cambodia
LA	Laos

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

Candidate countries

BG Bulgaria
HR Croatia
RO Romania
TR Turkey

CEECs
Central and East European countries

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

CIS
Commonwealth of Independent States

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

DAEs
Dynamic Asian economies

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

(1) Until 31.5.2005
(2) From 1.6.2005

EEA
European Economic Area

EU European Union
IS Iceland
LI Liechtenstein
NO Norway

EFTA
European Free Trade Association

IS Iceland
LI Liechtenstein
NO Norway
CH Switzerland

European Union (EU-25), from 1.5.2004

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

European Union (EU-15), until 30.4.2004

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

FI Finland
SE Sweden
UK United Kingdom

Euro-zone since 1999 (evolutionary)

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

Extra-European Union (evolutionary)

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

Latin American countries

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

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

DZ Algeria
EG Egypt
IL Israel
JO Jordan
LB Lebanon
MA Morocco
PS Occupied Palestinian Territory
SY Syrian Arab Republic
TN Tunisia
TR Turkey

Mediterranean basin countries (excluding EU)

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

Mercosur
South American Common Market

AR Argentina
BR Brazil
PY Paraguay
UY Uruguay

NAFTA
North American Free Trade Agreement

CA Canada
MX Mexico
US United States

Near and Middle Eastern countries

AE United Arab Emirates
AM Armenia

(1) Until 31.5.2005
(2) From 1.6.2005

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

NICs
Newly industrialised Asian countries

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

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

AU Australia
CA Canada
CH Switzerland
IS Iceland
JP Japan
KR Korea, Republic of
LI Liechtenstein
MX Mexico
NO Norway
NZ New Zealand
TR Turkey
US United States
VI Virgin Islands (US)

OPEC
Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries

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

SAARC
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

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

A. Agriculture, hunting and forestry

B. Fishing

C. Mining and quarrying
CA. Mining and quarrying of energy-producing materials
CB. Mining and quarrying, except of energy-producing materials

D. Manufacturing
DA. Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco
DB. Manufacture of textiles and textile products
DC. Manufacture of leather and leather products
DD. Manufacture of wood and wood products
DE. Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing
DF. Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
DG. Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres
DH. Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
DI. Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
DJ. Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products
DK. Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
DL. Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment
DM. Manufacture of transport equipment
DN. Manufacturing n.e.c.

E. Electricity, gas and water supply

F. Construction

G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
50. Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel
51. Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
52. Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods

H. Hotels and restaurants

I. Transport, storage and communication
60. Land transport; transport via pipelines
61. Water transport
62. Air transport
63. Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
64. Post and telecommunications

J. Financial intermediation
65. Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
66. Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
67. Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation

K. Real estate, renting and business activities
70. Real estate activities
71. Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
72. Computer and related activities
73. Research and development
74. Other business activities

L. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

M. Education

N. Health and social work

O. Other community, social and personal service activities
90. Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities
91. Activities of membership organisations n.e.c.
92. Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
93. Other service activities

P. Activities of households

Q. Extra-territorial organisations and bodies

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

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

1. Beverages and tobacco
11. Beverages
12. Tobacco and tobacco manufactures

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

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

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

Acceding* and candidate countries

BG	Bulgaria*
HR	Croatia
RO	Romania*
TR	Turkey

Other countries and territories

AF	Afghanistan
AM	Armenia
AR	Argentina
AZ	Azerbaijan
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BR	Brazil
CA	Canada
CD	Democratic Republic of Congo
CH	Switzerland
CN	China
CO	Colombia
CS	Serbia and Montenegro (1)
D-W	territory of the former West Germany
DZ	Algeria
GB	Great Britain
IN	India
IQ	Iraq
IR	Iran
IS	Iceland
JP	Japan
KR	South Korea
LI	Liechtenstein
LK	Sri Lanka
LY	Libya
NG	Nigeria
NO	Norway
MK (2)	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
RU	Russian Federation
SA	Saudi Arabia
SG	Singapore
SL	Sierra Leone
SO	Somalia
TW	Taiwan
UA	Ukraine
US	United States of America
ZA	South Africa

Currencies

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

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

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

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

ITL (3)	Italian lira
LTL	litas
LUF (3)	Luxembourg franc
LVL	lats
MTL	Maltese lira
NLG (3)	Dutch guilder
PLN	zloty
PTE (3)	Portuguese escudo
SEK	Swedish crown (krona)
SIT	tolar
SKK	Slovak koruna
BGN	lev
CAD	Canadian dollar
HRK	kuna
JPY	Japanese yen
ROL	Romanian leu
TRL	former Turkish lira
TRY	new Turkish lira
USD	US dollar

Other abbreviations and acronyms

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

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

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