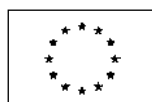


Europe in figures

Eurostat yearbook 2005

Chapter 6



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION



THEME
General and
regional statistics

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It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://europa.eu.int>).

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Eurostat, Dissemination unit

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The Eurostat yearbook is easy to use

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

Date of data extraction

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

Order and coding of countries

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

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

Symbols and codes in the tables

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



Sectors and enterprises

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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', 'Dis-

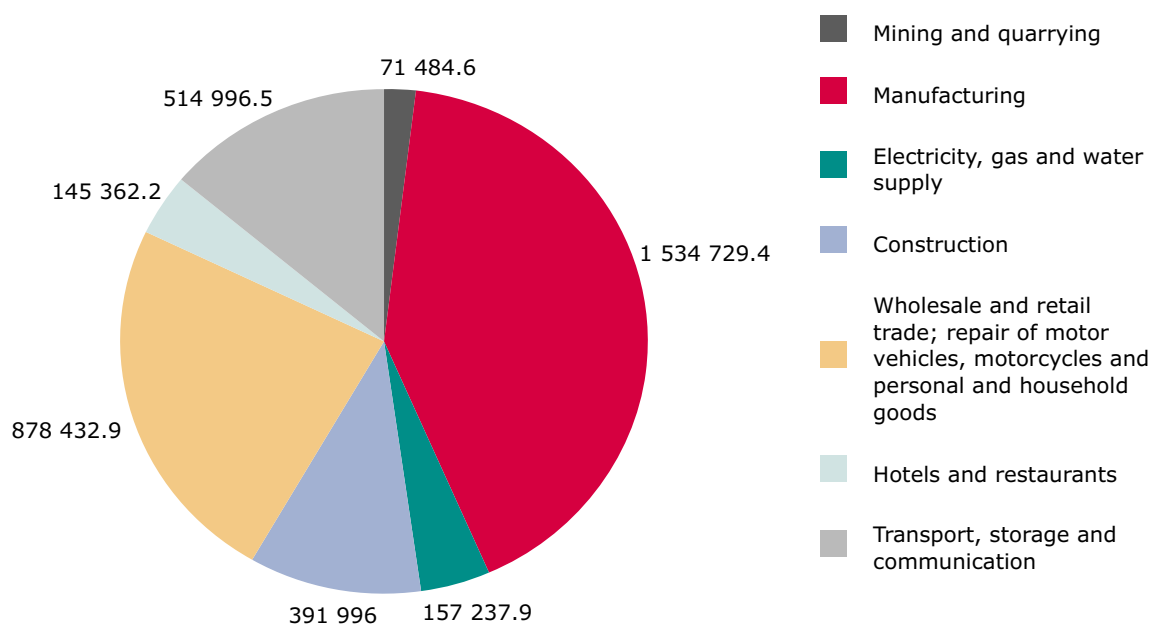
tributive trades', 'Services' and 'Financial services'. The data are presented in absolute values and in the form of some basic ratios that make it possible, for example, to compare levels between countries or to calculate the share of an industry in a total.

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

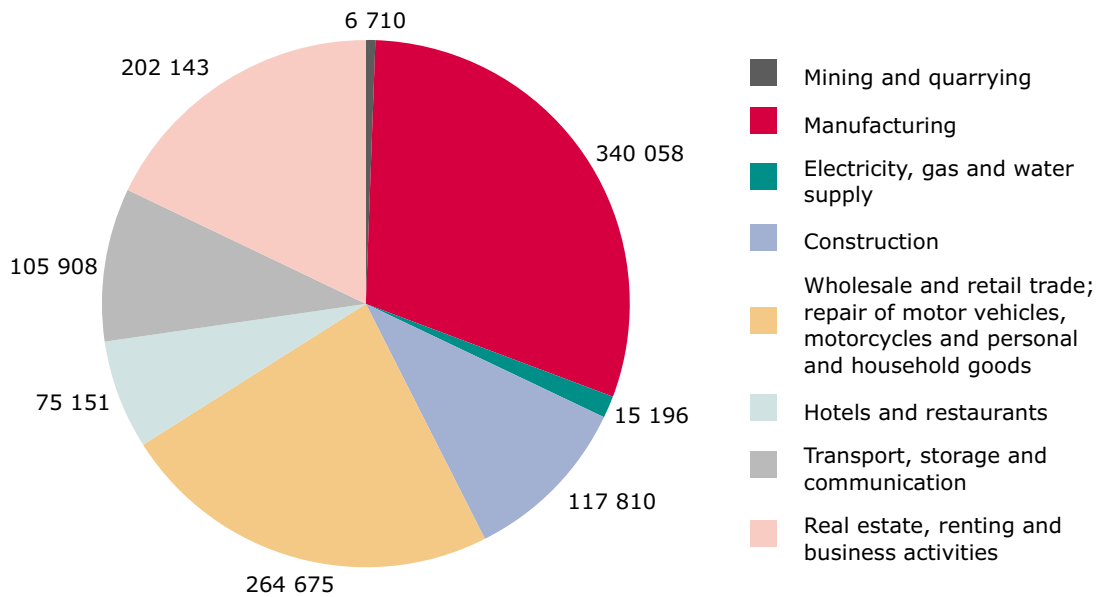


(1) At factor cost.

Real estate, renting and business activities: 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

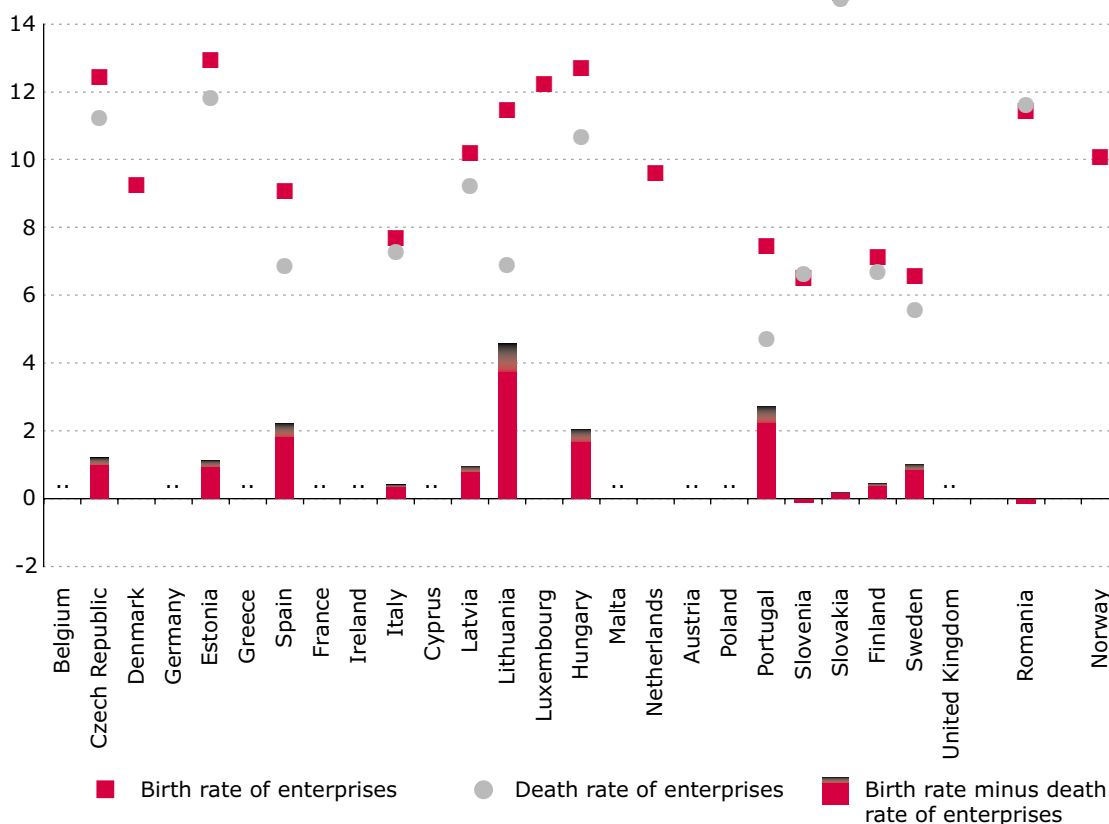
In the 25 countries of the European Union, about one third of the total value added in industry, construction, distributive trades and services was generated in 2002 by the manufacturing sector (34 %) where about 32 % of

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.

6

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

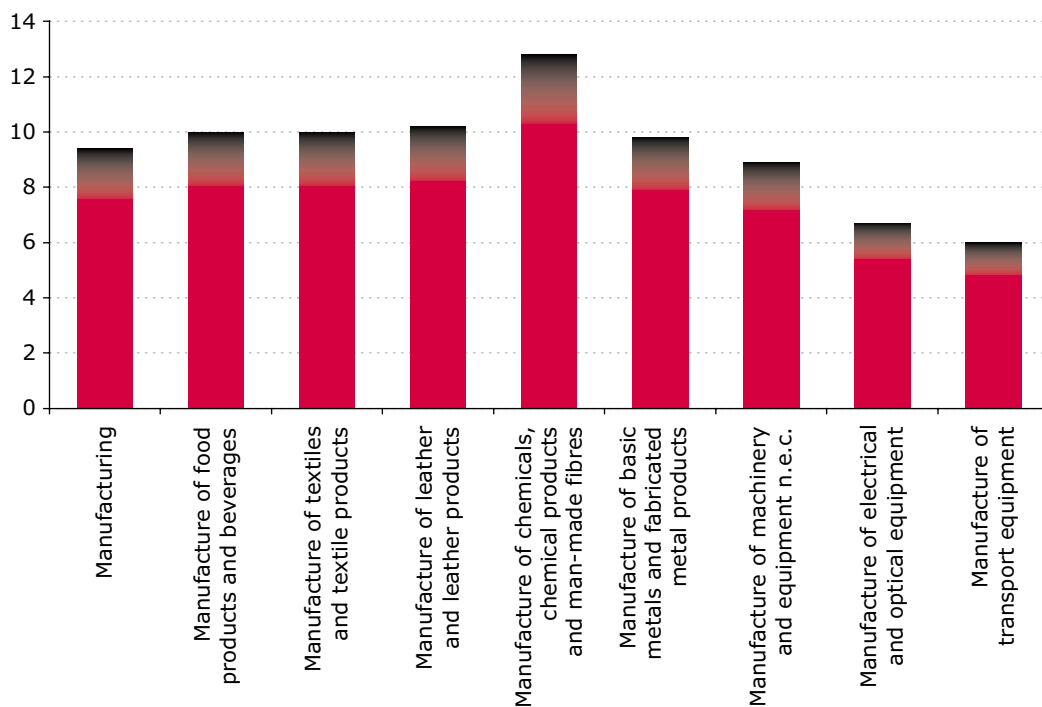
Eurostat data

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.

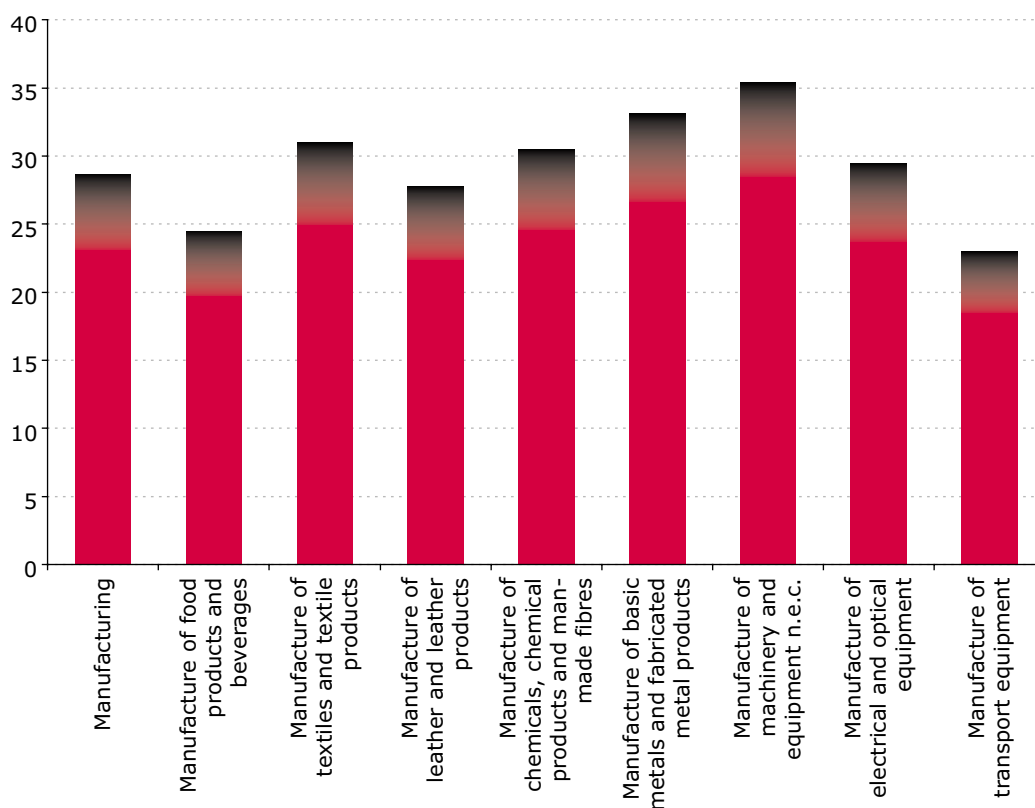
Statistics on industry and construction: some indicators

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

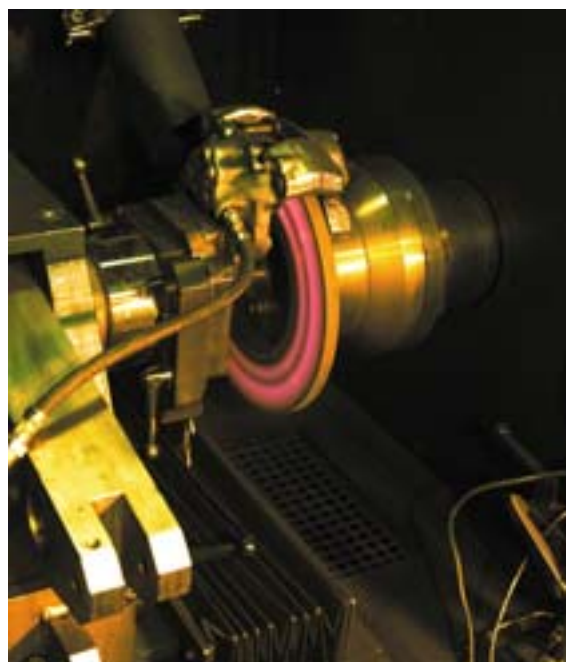
In %



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.

6

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.

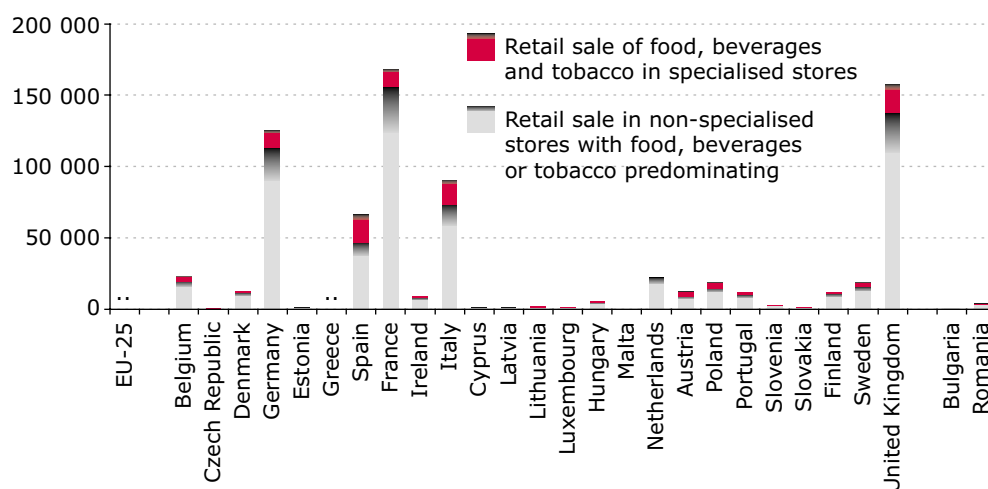
In 2002, the total turnover in retail trade (except of motor vehicles, motorcycles) amounted to around EUR 1 800 Bn in the EU-25. The retail sale of food is carried out either in specialised or non-specialised stores. In the EU-15

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

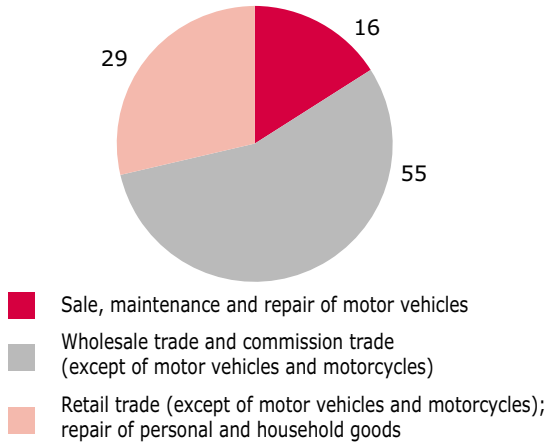


Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Malta, Bulgaria: value less than EUR 1 000 million.

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

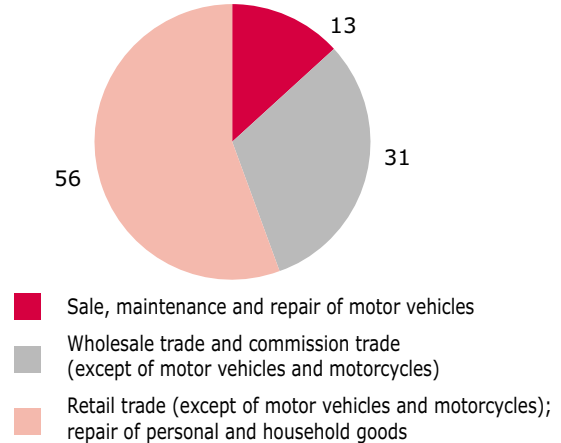
In %



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 %



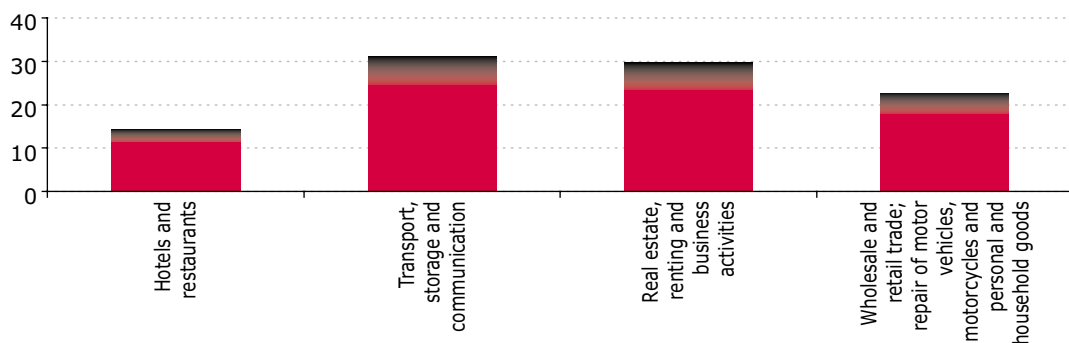
The retail sector consists of the wholesale trade, the sale of motor vehicles and the predominant sector of retail trade. Motor trades also comprise maintenance and repair of motor vehicles. Wholesale trade is at the heart of the business-to-business goods exchange channel and links producers and users in the broad sense. Retail trade includes sales in specialised and non-specialised stores (hypermarkets, supermarkets).



6

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:

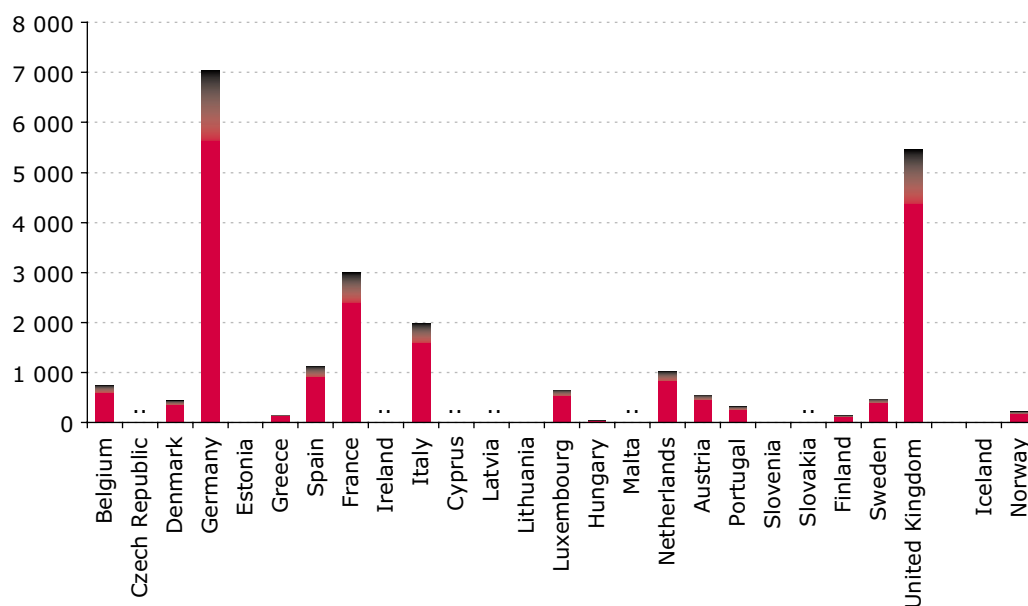
- insurance (life and non-life insurance, reinsurance), credit institutions and pension funds
- number of enterprises
- persons employed
- balance sheet
- profit and loss accounts
- investment
- pension funds



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

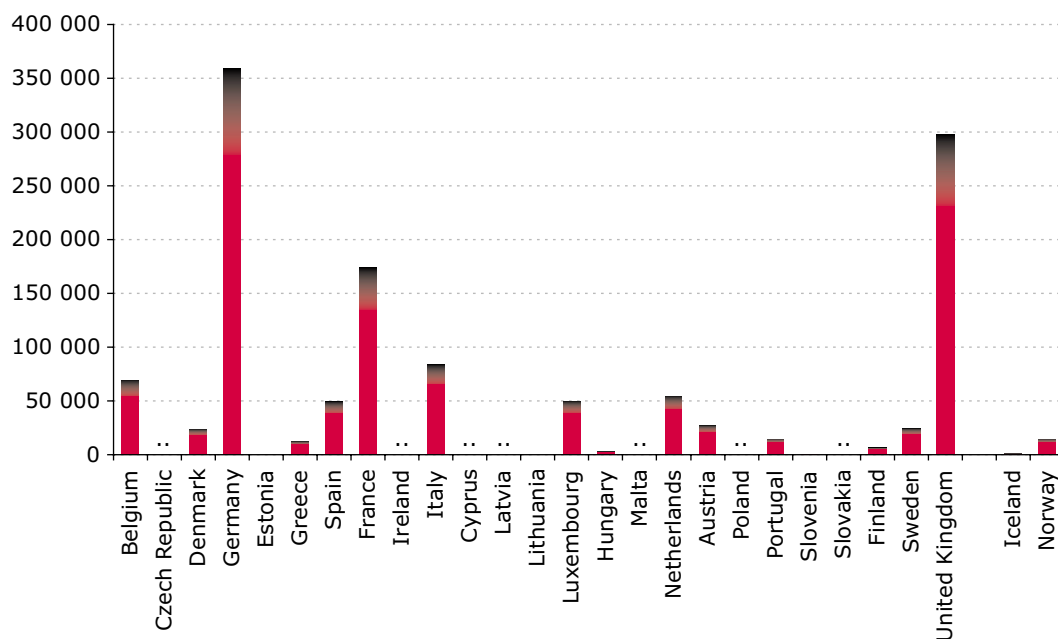


Estonia: EUR 3 695 million, Lithuania: EUR 3 819 million; Hungary: EUR 36 502 million; Slovenia: EUR 15 795 million; Iceland: EUR 13 568 million.

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

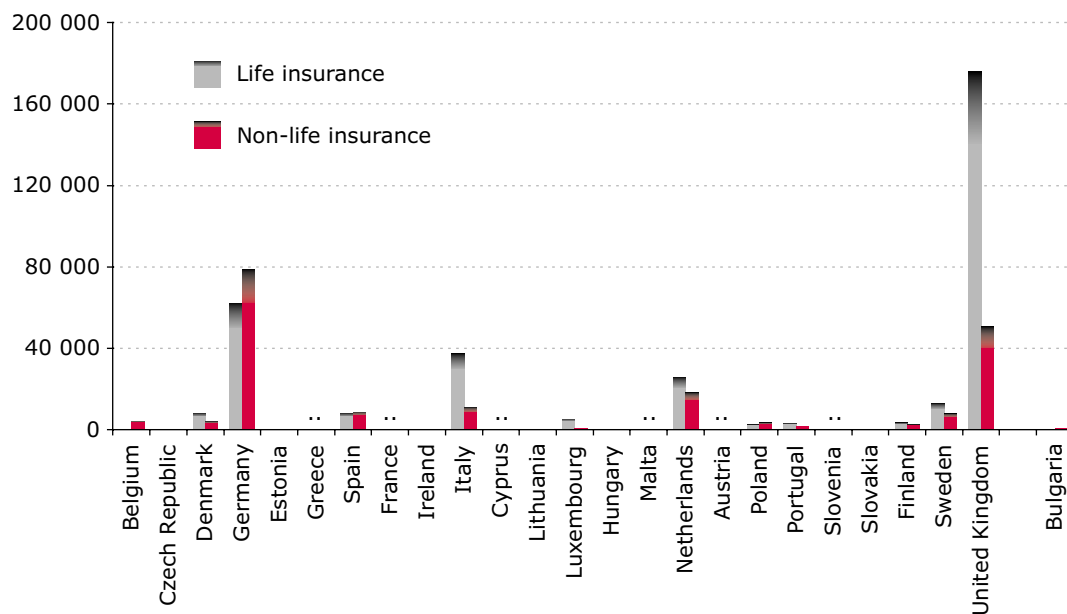


Estonia: EUR 239 million; Lithuania: EUR 240 million; Hungary: EUR 3 313 million; Slovenia: EUR 734 million; Iceland: EUR 1 129 million.

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

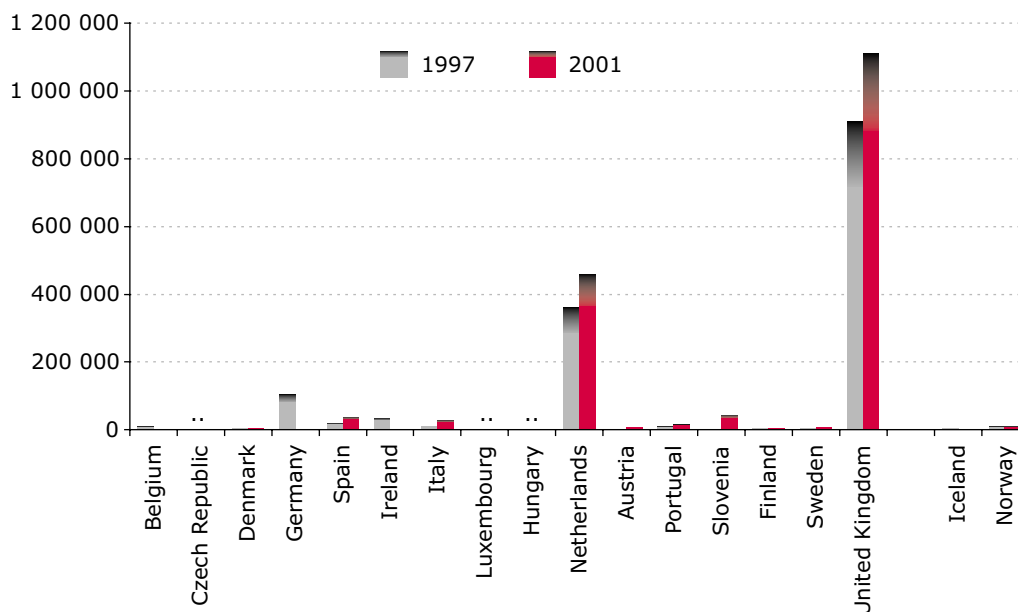


Data for the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary and Slovakia are below EUR 1 000 million.

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.

6

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

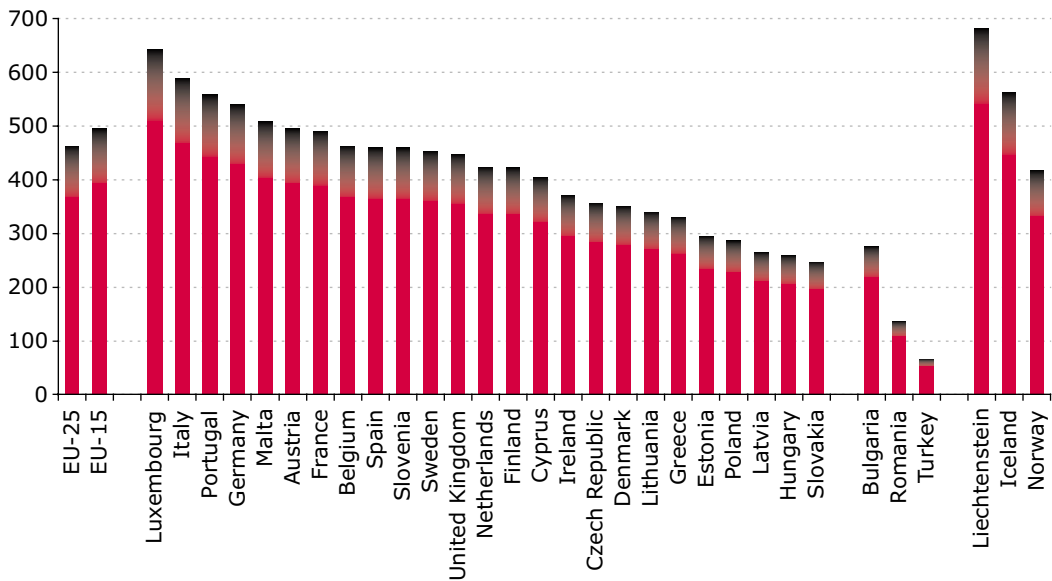
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
EU-25	:	:	:	213 093	211 555	208 878	208 096	207 735	205 963	204 230	203 946
EU-15	157 912	15 5876	156 764	161 743	160 782	158 225	157 570	157 579	156 224	156 050	155 699
Belgium	3 432	3 410	3 396	3 368	3 380	3 422	3 470	3 472	3 471	3 454	3 518
Czech 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

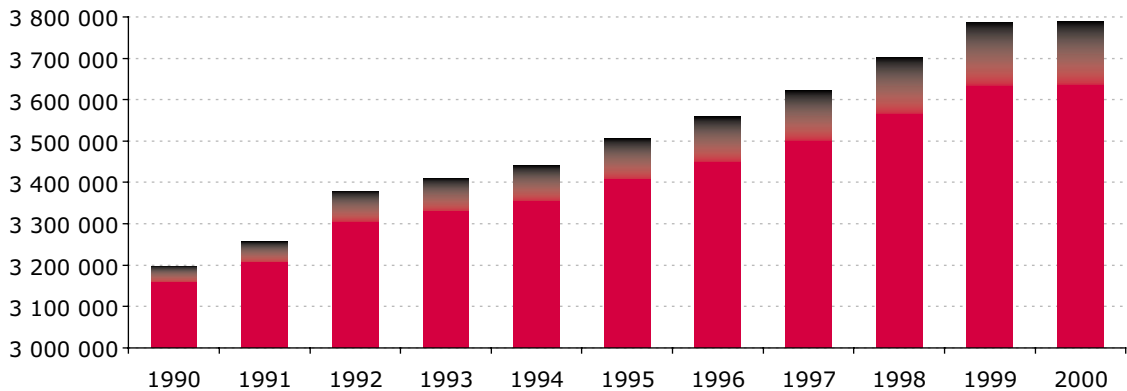


Sources: Eurostat, Energy and Transport DG.

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

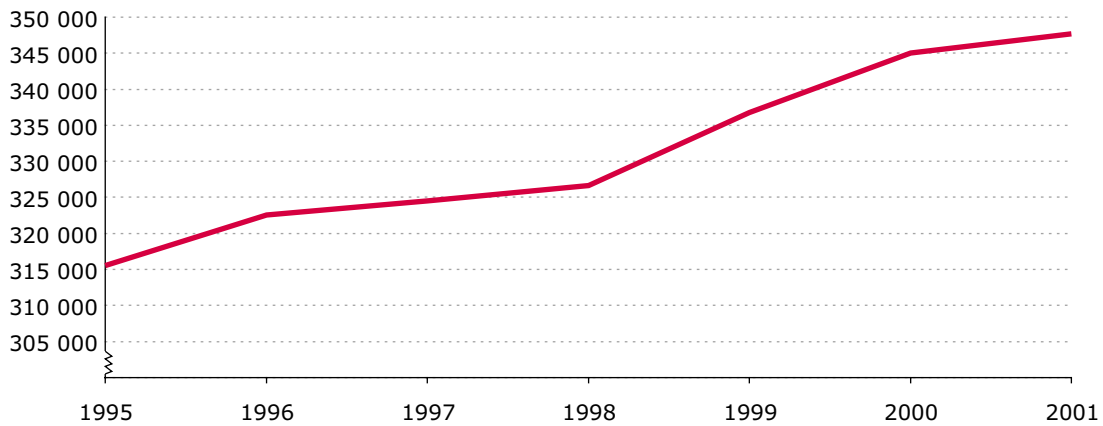


Sources: Eurostat, Energy and Transport DG.

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



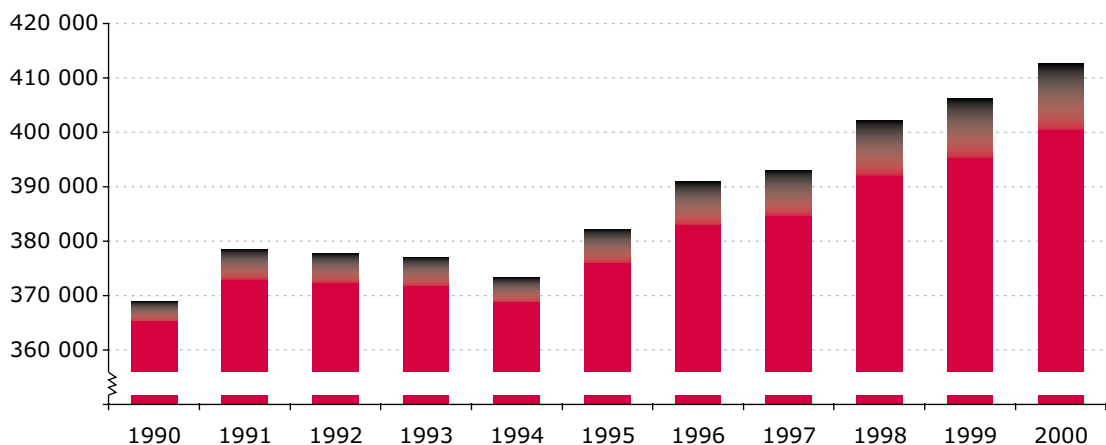
Sources: Eurostat, Energy and Transport DG.

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



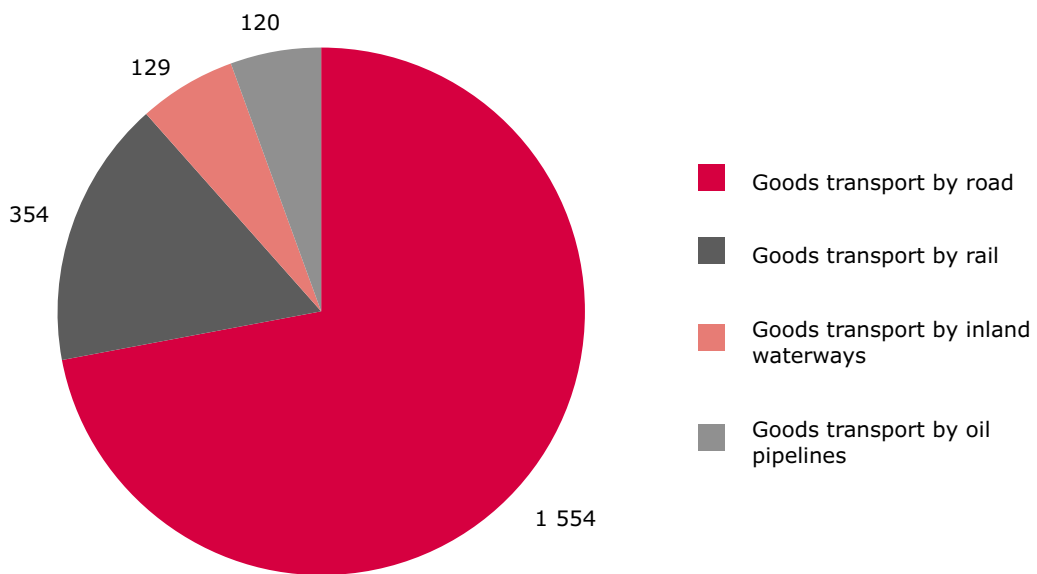
Sources: Eurostat, Energy and Transport DG.

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 out-

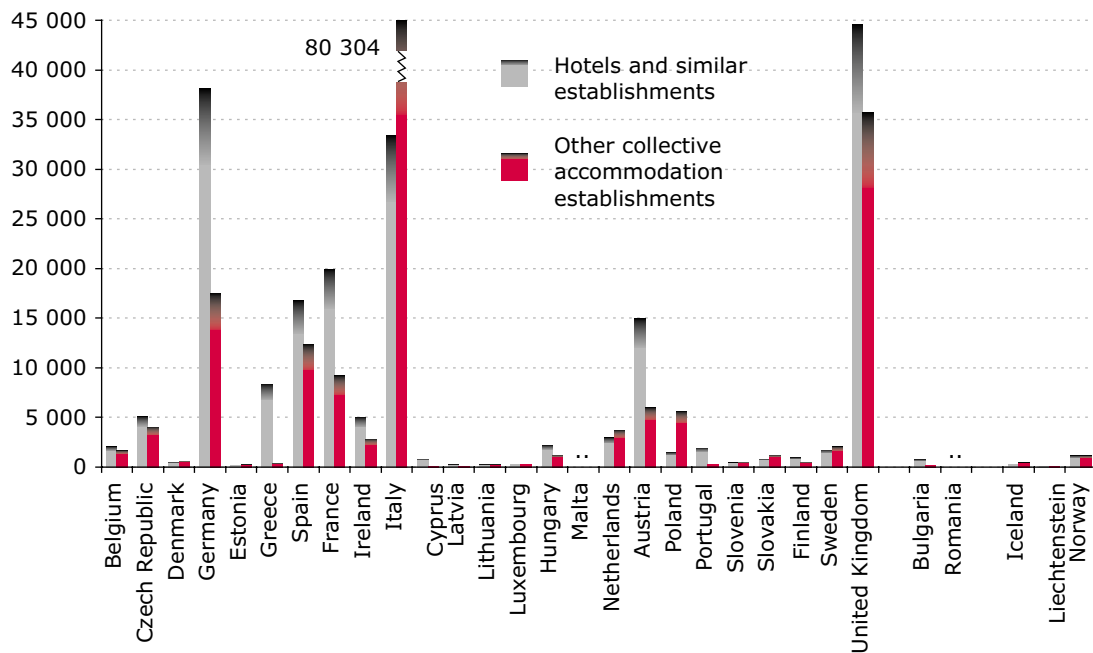
side their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year, for leisure or business purposes. On the supply side, tourism relies on enterprises from a variety of sectors, which can be summarised as the provision of accommodation, food and drink, transport facilities and services, and entertainment.

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.



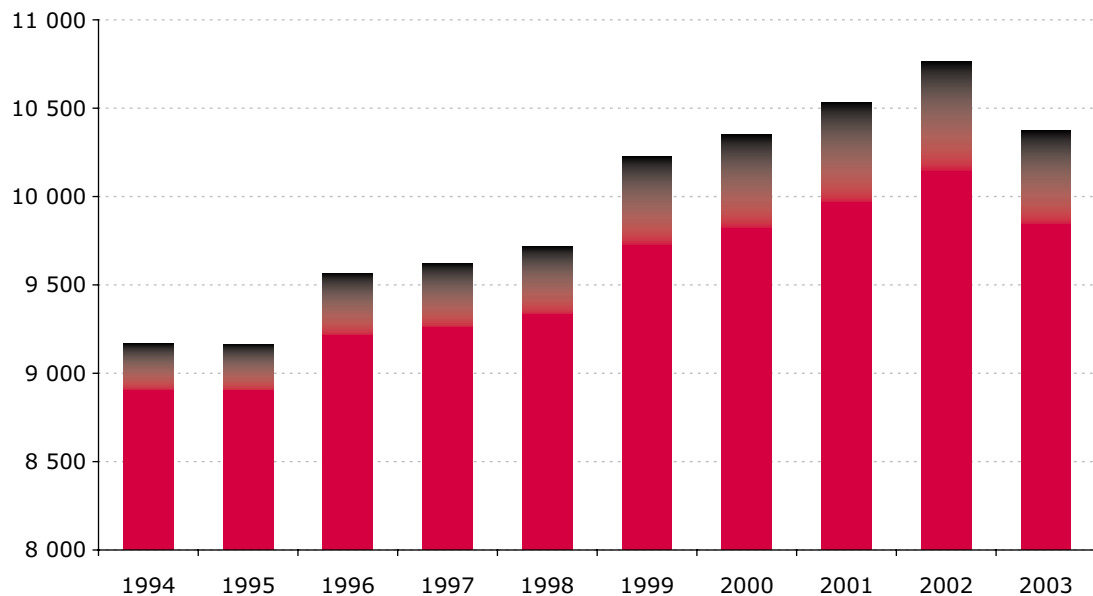
Accommodation establishments in 2002



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.

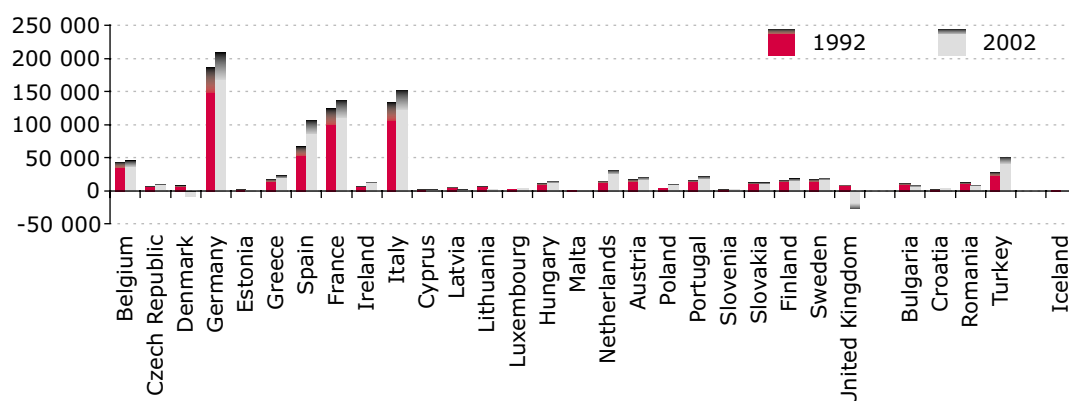
Total production of primary energy In 1 000 toe

	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

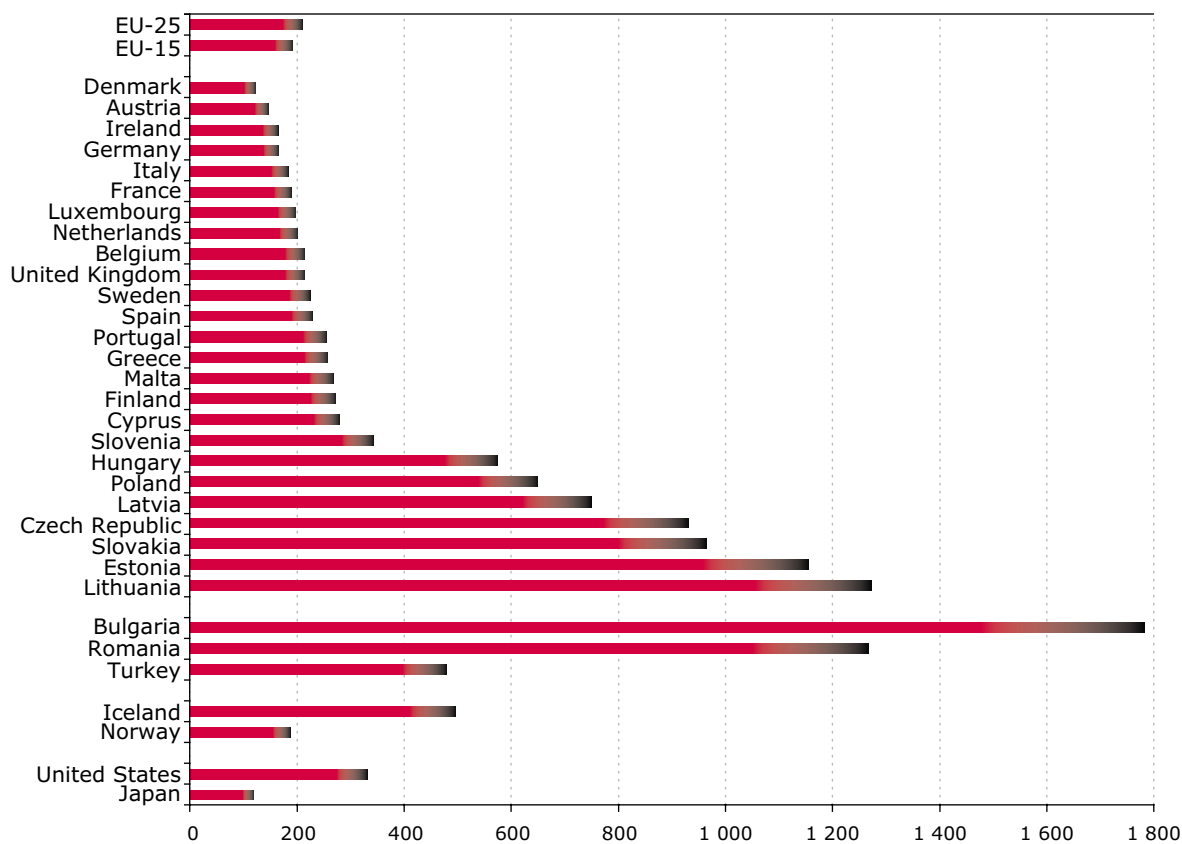


Norway is a net exporter of primary energy: 122 million toe (1992); 206 million toe (2002).

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

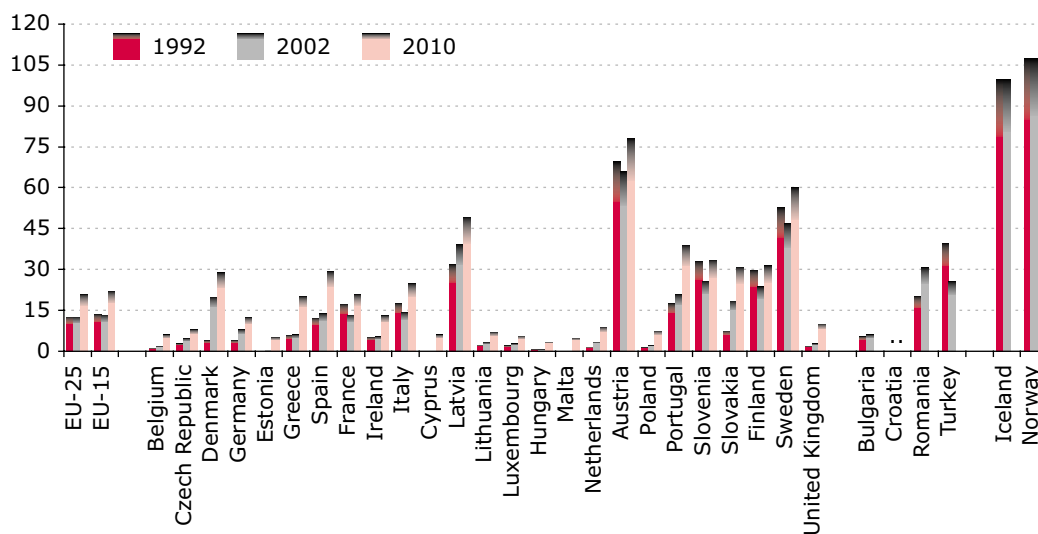


EU-25, EU-15, Germany, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands: provisional data.

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 %

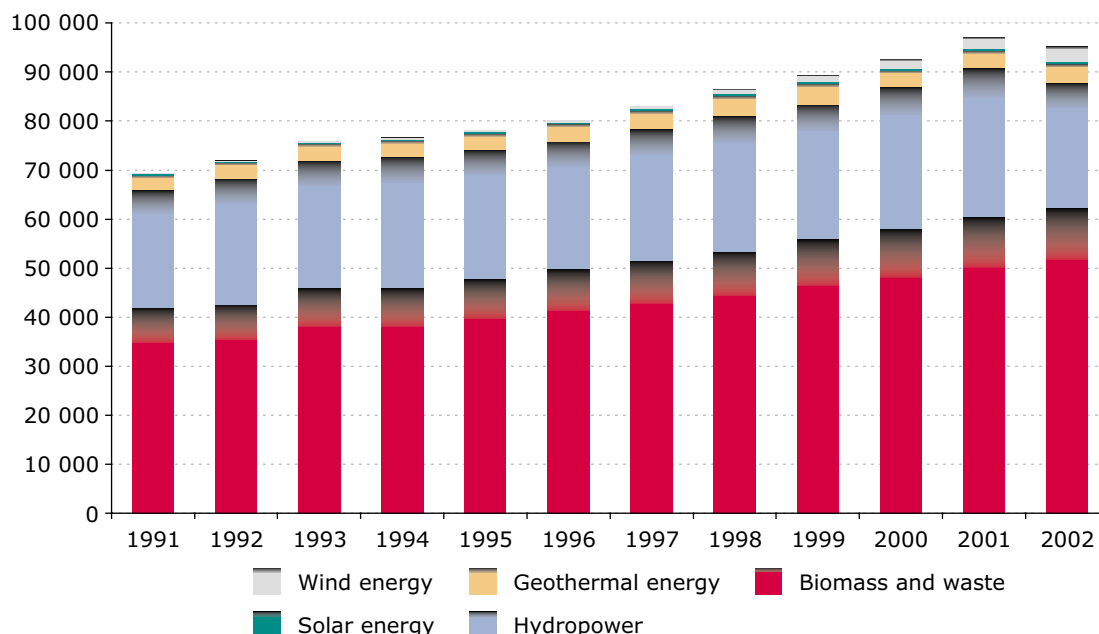


EU-25, EU-15, Germany: provisional data.

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

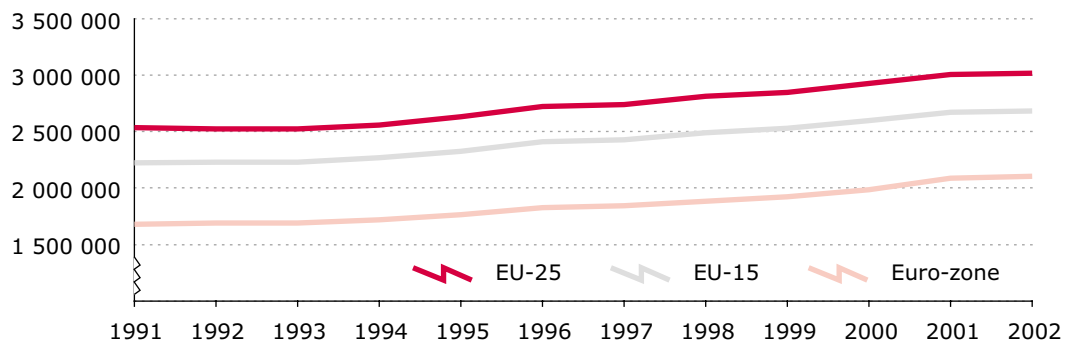
In 1 000 toe



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

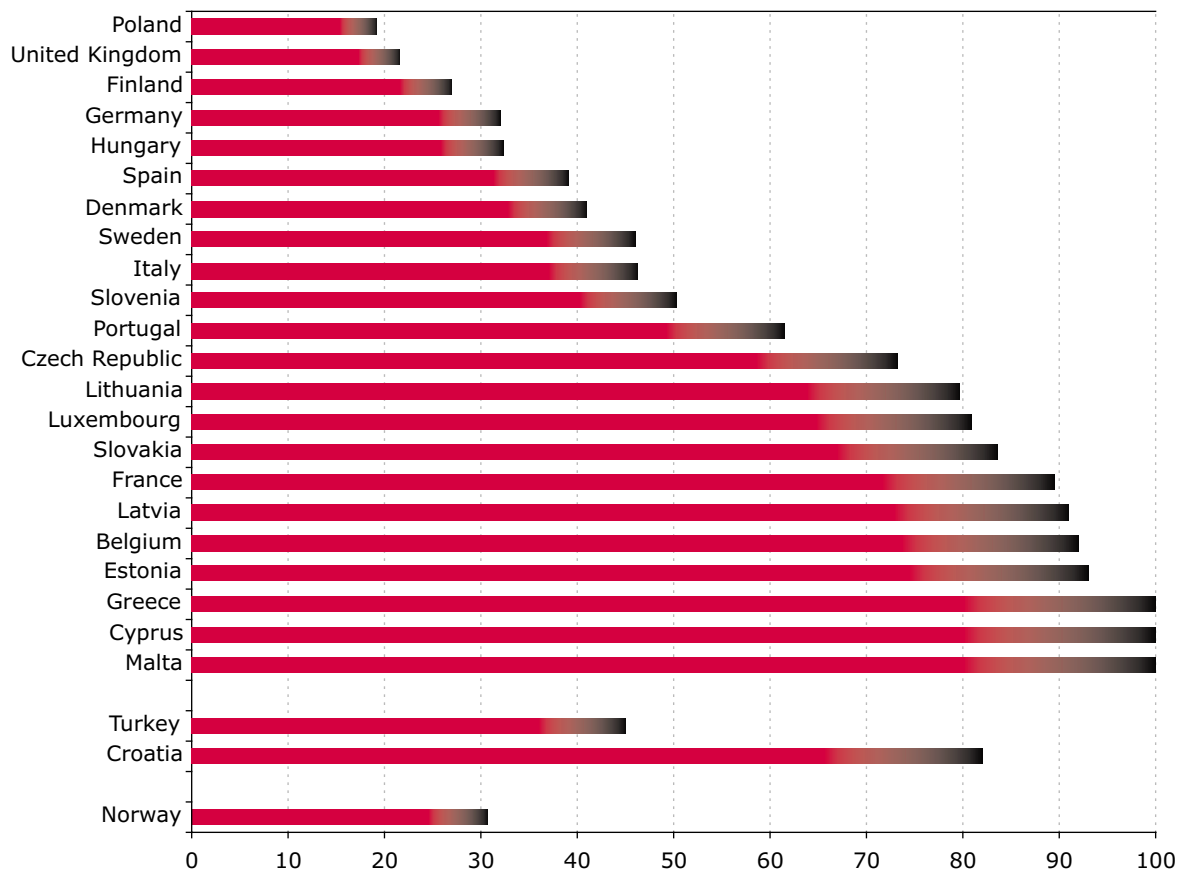
In GWh



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 %



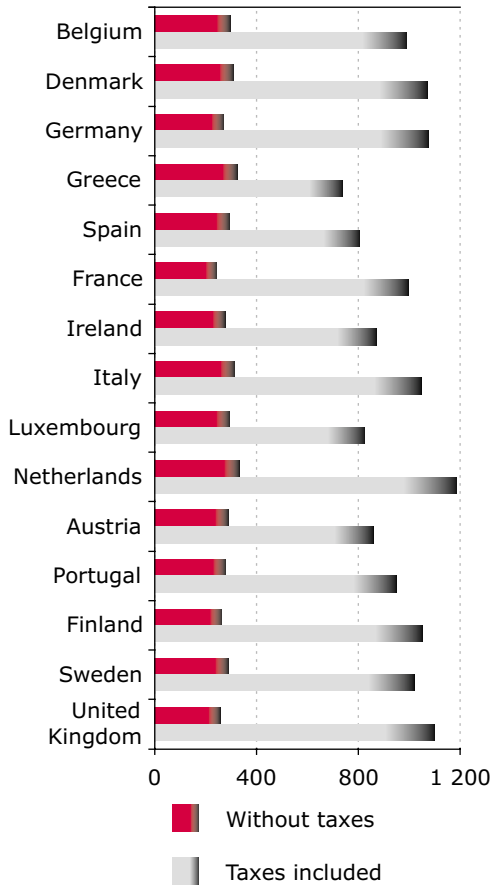
Data extracted on 16 August 2005.

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

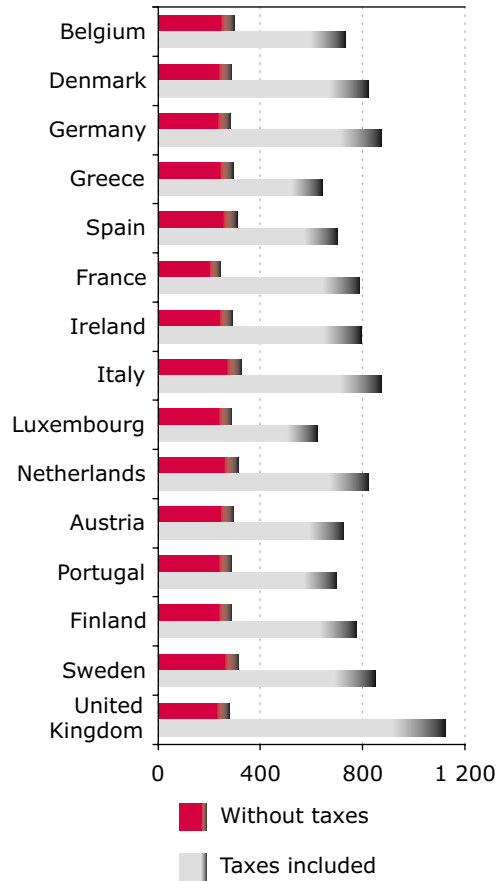
In EUR per 1 000 l



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

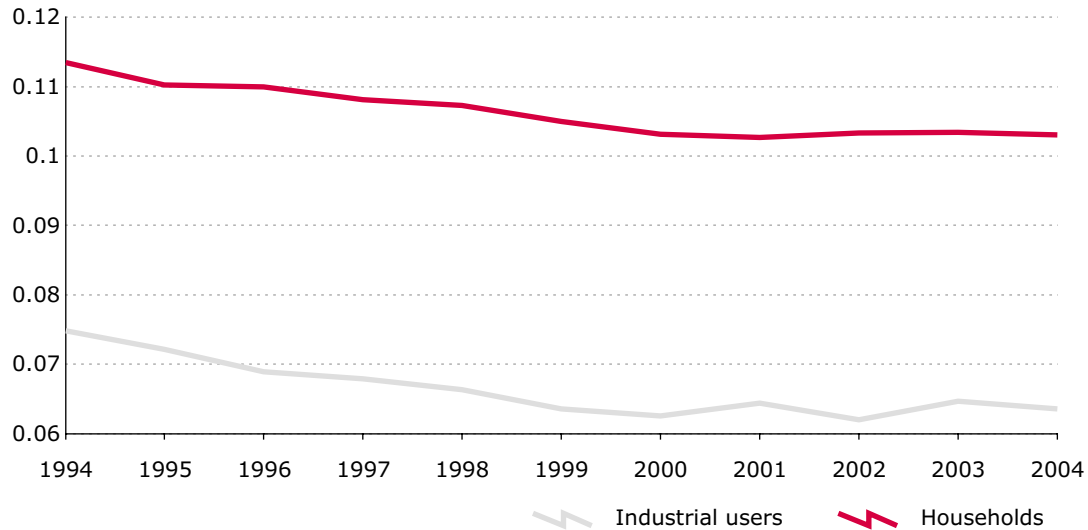


This indicator presents the average automotive diesel oil consumer prices at the pump. The prices are supplied to the Transport and Energy DG of the Commission by the Member States as being the most frequently encountered at the 15th of each month.



Electricity prices in the EU-15

In EUR per kWh

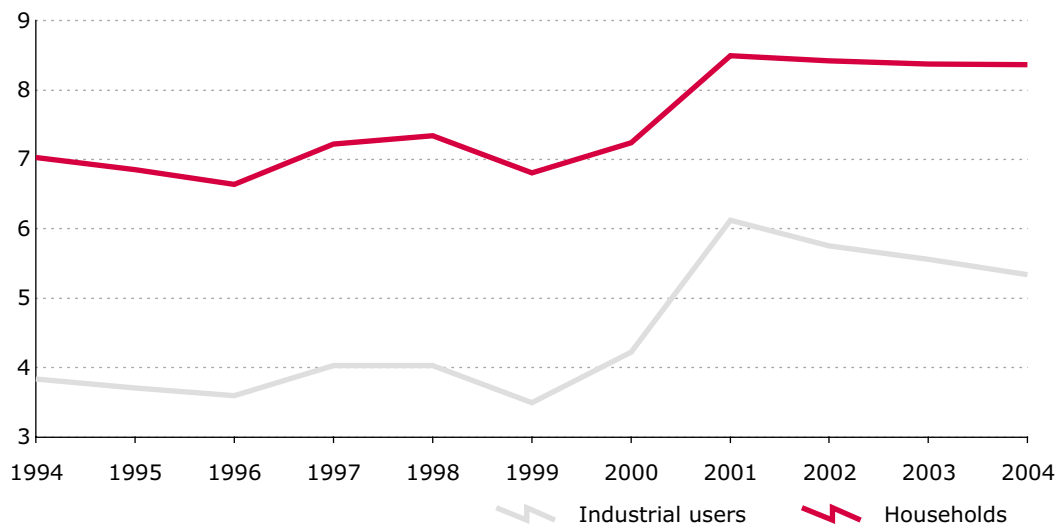


Electricity prices for industrial users: this indicator presents electricity prices charged to final industrial consumers, which are defined as follows: annual consumption of 2 000 MWh, maximum demand of 500 kW and annual load of 4 000 hours. Prices are given in euro (without taxes) per kWh corresponding 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

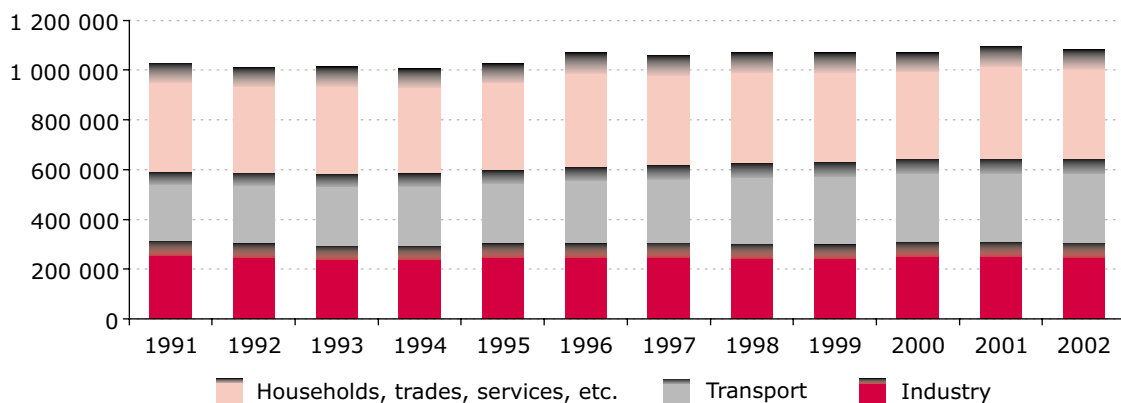
In 1 000 toe

	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	151 624	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.