

The European Union and the Commonwealth of Independent States

Statistical comparison

2008 edition



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Foreword

Following the enlargements in 2004 and 2007, the European Union (EU) shares a common border with the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), which was formed in 1991. The CIS is made up of 12 independent states.

The EU has become an important trading partner for the CIS. In 1991, the EU launched a programme on technical assistance to the countries of the CIS: the Tacis programme. Today, cooperation with CIS countries is included in the European Neighbourhood Policy and cooperation with Central Asia.

This publication is the result of a working project between the Interstate Statistical Committee of the CIS (CIS-STAT) and the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat); unit E5 – International statistical cooperation. The aim is to offer a comprehensive comparison of statistics in the last 10-year period. The 12 chapters cover a wide range of subjects such as population, employment, economy, agriculture and forestry, energy, industry and international trade in goods and services. A similar publication was issued in 1995, but then showed a snapshot of the situation.

We are convinced that having reliable, comparable and accessible statistical information will make a major contribution to deepening dialogue and expanding exchange between the European Union and Commonwealth of Independent States. This is based on a Memorandum of Understanding between Eurostat and CIS-STAT on the exchange of statistical data, which was signed in 2006.

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

Mikhail A. Korolev, Chairman

Interstate Statistical Committee of the CIS, CIS-STAT

Hervé Carré, Director-General

Statistical Office of the European Communities, Eurostat

General information

Sources

The statistics shown in this publication were mainly provided by CIS-Stat for CIS countries and by Eurostat for the EU Member States and EFTA countries.

In addition, for EU and CIS countries some data were taken from other administrative sources, international organisations (IMF, United Nations, agencies) and non-official sources (EU professional associations, consulting firms and publications). Where the EU data has not been supplied by Eurostat, the source is given. Where data are provisional or estimated, this is stated in footnotes. The data were extracted from Eurostat and CIS-STAT databases during February and March 2008.

Countries

The **EU-27** member countries are presented in the official order (abbreviated) as follows: Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), the Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE) and the United Kingdom (UK). The aggregates EU-27, EU-25 (European Union from 1 May 2004) and EU-15 (European Union until 30 April 2004) are provided where information for all Member States is available or has been estimated. Where data exist for the member countries, the data are presented in the following order (abbreviated): Iceland (IS), Liechtenstein (LI), Norway (NO) and Switzerland (CH).

The **CIS** countries are Armenia (AM), Azerbaijan (AZ), Belarus (BY), Georgia (GE), Kazakhstan (KZ), Kyrgyzstan (KG), Moldova (MD), Russia (RU), Tajikistan (TJ), Turkmenistan (TM), Ukraine (UA) and Uzbekistan (UZ).

Rounding

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

Valuation

Most value data are expressed in euro and in some cases in US dollars.

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

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

Flags and special values

The special values are codes that replace the real data:

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

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

- p provisional value
- e estimated value
- r revised value
- s Eurostat estimate
- f forecast
- :u unreliable or uncertain data (see explanatory text) ¹⁾
- :c confidential
- :n not significant
- b break in series (see explanatory text) ¹⁾
- i see information in explanatory text ¹⁾

¹⁾ *Explanatory text can generally be found in the methodology, available on the Eurostat website under the respective theme.*

The Eurostat website

The information on the Eurostat website <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat> is divided into the following statistical themes:

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

Within each of these themes the user is presented with and can access information relating to new(s), tables, data, methodology or publications by means of a series of tabbed pages.

Tables

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



means that table and graphs can be shown



means that table, graphs and maps can be shown

Data

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




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

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

The Eurostat code

Codes (e.g. 'tag00001') are inserted below several tables in this publication. The codes allow you to access, via the home page of the website, the most recent data to which the table (or graph) refers to. To access the data, click on 'Search on Eurostat' (upper right-hand side of the page), then enter the data code into the 'Advanced search' field and select 'Datasets' in the field 'Collection'. Click on 'Search' at the bottom of the screen.

Click on the title of the data set (below 'Results') and you will be directed to a web page with the title 'Dataset details', which displays information about the table or data set.

Clicking on the table icon   or  directly to the right of **View the Data** allows you to access the table or the relevant data base part.

Publications

Eurostat's publications programme consists of several collections:

- **News releases** provide recent information on the Euro-Indicators and on social, economic, regional, agricultural or environmental topics.
- **Statistical books** are larger A4 publications with statistical data and analysis.
- **Pocketbooks** are free-of-charge publications aiming to give users a set of basic figures on a specific topic.
- **Statistics in focus** provides updated summaries of the main results of surveys, studies and statistical analysis.
- **Data in focus** present the most recent statistics with methodological notes.
- **Methodologies and working papers** are technical publications for statistical experts working in a particular field.

All publications are downloadable free of charge in PDF format from the Eurostat website <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>. Furthermore, Eurostat's databases are freely available there, as are tables with the most frequently used and requested short and long-term indicators.

In addition, Eurostat publications (i.e. paper copies) can be ordered via the EU Bookshop at <http://bookshop.europa.eu>.

Services

With the members of the European Statistical System (ESS), Eurostat has set up a network of user support centres in nearly all Member States and in some Efta countries to provide help and guidance to Internet users of European statistical data. Contact details for this support network can be found on Eurostat's website.

Portrait of Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities

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

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

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

Harmonisation

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

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

The European Statistical System

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

Quality

The European Statistics Code of Practice was adopted by the Statistical Programme Committee on 24 February 2005 and formalised in the Commission Recommendation of 25 May 2005 on the independence, integrity and accountability of national and Community statistical authorities. It sets out 15 key principles for the production and dissemination of European official statistics and the institutional environment under which national and Community statistical authorities operate. Quality reporting presents information both on the quality of Eurostat products and on the tools and standards for quality reporting agreed within the European Statistical System. For more information on the European Statistics Code of Practice, consult the Eurostat website <http://www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

International cooperation

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

The CIS-STAT website

The CIS-STAT website <http://www.cisstat.org> contains information in Russian and English on the Commonwealth of Independent States, on the statistical services of the CIS, current statistical data on the economic and social life of the population from the CIS statistical services, and methodological documents.

The main page of the CIS-STAT website <http://www.cisstat.org/rus> is divided into the following sections: “CIS countries”, “Statistical services of the CIS”, “About CIS-STAT”, “Press-releases”, “Macro-indicators”, “Forecasts”, “Data base”, “Products”, “Methodology”, “News” and a reference to a separate website “2010 Population and Housing Censuses in the CIS Countries”. The site map contains links to the statistical services of the international organisations, including the United Nations Statistics Division, and the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat).

The “**CIS countries**” section contains statistical news from the CIS countries, articles on the Commonwealth of Independent States, on the CIS countries (general geographic information, population of the countries and the largest cities, area, etc.), plus a link to the page “2010 Population and Housing Censuses in the CIS countries”. The section also provides information on the Council of the Heads of Statistical Services of the CIS Countries and its composition, a description of the working procedures of the Council, a list of questions discussed at all the meetings of the Council, and the documents of the latest meetings.

The “**Statistical services of the CIS**” section contains links to the websites of the CIS statistical services.

The “**Press releases**” section presents new brief monthly statistical publications on current themes, articles and tables with statistical data on the main socio-economic indicators of the Commonwealth countries in industry, agriculture, trade, social sphere and other news.

In the “**Macro-indicators**” section, users can find the latest statistical data on the main macro-economic indicators (such as gross domestic product, consumer price indices, the exchange rates of national currencies, number of unemployed, etc.) by selected CIS countries, and annual and current data on the CIS as a whole. The section is based on official statistical bulletins and CIS-STAT abstracts.

The “**Forecasts**” section contains CIS-STAT forecasts for the main macro-economic indicators of the CIS countries (indices of gross domestic product, indices of industrial and agricultural production, consumer prices, retail trade turnover, investment in fixed capital, exports and import growth rates).

The CIS-STAT data base “**Statistics of the CIS**” contains more than 10 800 tables and articles with the latest information on the main socio-economic indicators of the countries in the following sections: current data (monthly and quarterly); annual data; reports and analytical materials; brief results of the national population censuses; statistical methodology; news, events, information, etc. Also included are macro-economic and financial indicators, information on the population, employment, incomes and expenditure, data on the output of the main kinds of industrial and agricultural products, prices, consumer market, external trade of the Commonwealth countries, the exchange rates of national currencies, social sphere and other subjects. The data base is constantly updated. The source is official data from the CIS statistical services.

The “**Products**” section is one of the main sections of the website. To meet the statistical information requirements of users this section provides annotations to all official printed and electronic editions of CIS-STAT (yearbooks, statistical abstracts, statistical bulletins, electronic editions on compact discs) for all years. The website has a section for ordering statistical publications and electronic products (electronic shop).

The “**Methodology**” section contains a list of methodological works by CIS-STAT, classifications, a “2010 Population and housing censuses in the CIS countries” page, an “International comparison programme” page, and analytical and methodological materials from CIS-STAT, reflecting the non-observed economy of the CIS countries.

Services

CIS-STAT data:

All enquiries on CIS-STAT statistical data should be addressed to CIS-STAT via the CIS-STAT website <http://cisstat.org/eng/index.htm>

Portrait of CIS-STAT, the Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States

Today the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) includes Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. The Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS-STAT) was established in accordance with the decision of the heads of governments of the CIS in December 1991 to coordinate the activities of the statistical services of the CIS countries, develop a unified statistical methodology in compliance with international standards, secure the comparability of statistical data and render assistance to the CIS national statistical services.

One important CIS-STAT activity is collecting and disseminating major social and economic statistical indicators for the CIS countries which are comparable within the CIS region but also in a broader international context. This information is provided to the governments of the CIS countries, including their statistical offices, to the CIS bodies, such as the Council of the Heads of Governments of the CIS, the Economic Council, the Executive Committee of the CIS and others. It enables them to analyse the major results of socioeconomic development, to assess the role of each country in the regional and world economy and to take decisions on issues of economic cooperation among the CIS countries. The dissemination of data is carried out by publishing a considerable number of publications. Thus, for the period 1992-2008 CIS-STAT released 162 statistical yearbooks and compendiums, 423 statistical bulletins and about 1 500 reports, press releases and analytical notes. The data are also disseminated in electronic form, with the major series provided on the CIS-STAT website. For the above period, 5 000 copies of compact discs were issued. At present, the statistical database of CIS-STAT includes 10 800 tables and articles. CIS-STAT exchanges statistical publications with international organisations and the statistical services of many countries.

Wide cooperation with international organisations

The transition of CIS countries' statistics to international methodology and standards, meeting the requirements of a market economy, calls for systematic international cooperation by CIS-STAT. CIS-STAT's international activities are also necessary to render assistance to the CIS's national statistical services in setting up their foreign relations with the leading international statistical organisations responsible for the development of statistical standards, as well as with statistical services of western countries with experience in this work. In the period 1992-2008, CIS-STAT cooperated with the following statistical bodies of the international organisations: the UN Statistics Division, the UNECE Statistical Division, the UN ESCAP Statistics Division, the ILO Labour Statistics Bureau, the UNFPA, the FAO Statistics Division, the Development Economics Department of the World Bank, Eurostat, the Statistics Directorate of the OECD, the Statistical Department of the IMF, the Paris21 Consortium and the Permanent Office of the ISI. In the framework of this cooperation, CIS-STAT participated jointly with international organisations in projects executed by them in different fields of statistics, in the development of international methodological standards and recommendations on their implementation in the practical activities of statistical services. These projects included drafting a manual on the non-observed economy, developing national systems of statistical classification, projects in the field of labour statistics, external trade and price statistics, environment and social statistics, and recommendations for population and housing censuses. Together with Rosstat, the Federal State Statistics Service of Russia, CIS-STAT jointly coordinated the conduct of international comparisons of GDP and purchasing power parities for the CIS currencies for 2004-2005 in the framework of a global round of the UN ICP (International Comparison Programme). In order to expand international cooperation, CIS-STAT signed a memorandum of understanding with the Paris21 Consortium in March 2003. Under this memorandum, cooperation is carried out on improving methods of statistical data use for decision-making, improving methodological fundamentals of statistics, methods of collection, processing and dissemination of statistical information, and methods of statistical systems management.

In December 2003, CIS-STAT and the State Committee of the Russian Federation on Statistics signed a memorandum of understanding with the World Bank on the management and conduct of an international comparison programme in the CIS region for 2003-2006; in December 2006, a memorandum of understanding between CIS-STAT and Eurostat was signed. The aim of the memorandum is the improvement of statistical methodology, methods of collection, processing and dissemination of statistical information and methods of statistical systems management. In addition, CIS-STAT signed an agreement with the US Census Bureau on mutual exchange of statistical publications. In May 2008 a memorandum of understanding between CIS-STAT and the United Nations Statistics Division was signed.

A key methodological role

CIS-STAT's methodological activities, closely connected with international cooperation, have resulted in 540 methodological documents, recommendations and instructions on the basis of about 200 documents from international statistical organisations, which contributed considerably to the transition of statistical services in the CIS to international standards. For example, a number of the documents were drafted to facilitate the introduction of SNA-93 into the regular statistical practice of the CIS countries and adapt the system to the way the economy and statistics is organised in these countries. Based on the recommendations for population and housing censuses, CIS-STAT has started preparing the 2010 round of censuses in the CIS countries. For this purpose the Coordinating Council for Population Censuses, which operates under the auspices of CIS-STAT, was set up.

The transition of statistics in the CIS countries to international methodology and standards calls for systematic international cooperation by CIS-STAT. Given that the main decisions on methodological materials being developed are taken at the meetings and conferences of statistical bodies of the United Nations and other international organisations, CIS-STAT's participation in these is very important. CIS-STAT is an official observer in the UN Statistical Commission, the UNECE Conference of European Statisticians and its Bureau, and is a member of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities. In addition, in the framework of statistical cooperation with the European Union, the OECD, the World Bank, the IMF, the ILO and the Paris21 Consortium, CIS-STAT specialists participated in 110 working group meetings, seminars and study courses conducted by these organisations on the subject of national accounts, labour statistics, external trade, prices, agriculture, environment and social statistics, information systems, population and housing censuses, international economic classifications, dissemination of statistical information, international comparisons of GDP and others.

Of great importance is the consultative methodological assistance given by CIS-STAT to specialists from statistical services in the CIS on matters such as how to organise statistical observation, conduct household surveys, develop national classification systems and introduce them into statistical practice. In the period 1992–2008, CIS-STAT held 820 consultations for specialists of CIS statistical services.

An important aspect of statistical cooperation with international organisations and national statistical services in western countries was the holding of methodological seminars and study courses for specialists from CIS countries with financial support from international organisations. Seminars and study courses were organised by CIS-STAT jointly with such international organisations as Eurostat (in the framework of the TACIS programme), the World Bank, IMF, ILO, UNFPA, UNDP, UNECE, UN ESCAP and the Paris21 Consortium. Technical assistance with holding seminars was also given by the statistical services of Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France and a number of other western countries. For the period 1992–2008 as a whole, 60 international seminars, meetings and study courses were held, attracting 3 719 participants in all. During the same period, CIS-STAT received 401 foreign delegations from international organisations and western countries and sent 290 specialists on missions to these organisations and countries, mainly funded by Tacis programme and World Bank, IMF and UNFPA programmes.

Cooperation between European Union and CIS countries

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)

The European Neighbourhood Policy covers the EU's neighbours to the east and along the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean. **CIS countries** which are part of the European Neighbourhood Policy are: ***Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.***

Before 2007, European Commission assistance to the countries now covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy was provided under various geographical programmes which included the TACIS programme (Technical Assistance for the Commonwealth of Independent States).

Today, the main objectives of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) are the mutual interest of the EU and its neighbours in promoting reform, the rule of law, stable democracies and prosperity throughout the neighbourhood of the enlarged European Union. The EU offers its neighbours intensified political dialogue and deeper economic relationships, based on shared values and a common interest in tackling common problems.

More information on European Neighbourhood Policy can be found on the website of the European Commission's Directorate-General for External Relations.
http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/partners/index_en.htm

Russia

Russia is the EU's largest neighbour, and this relationship takes the form of a Strategic Partnership.

More information on EU cooperation with Russia can be found on the website of the European Commission's Directorate-General for External Relations.
http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/russia/intro/index.htm

Central Asia

The European Union, together with its Member States, is the largest provider of technical assistance to Central Asian countries. The **CIS countries** in Central Asia are: ***Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.***

The core objective of the EC–Central Asian cooperation, as set out in the Strategy Paper for Central Asia 2002–2006, is to promote the stability and security of the countries of Central Asia, and to assist in their pursuit of sustainable economic development and poverty reduction.

The EU remains firmly committed to working with the Central Asia countries to support their political and economic transformation. Partnership and Cooperation Agreements constitute the framework for relations between the EU and the countries of Central Asia.

The formalisation of bilateral relations between the EU and individual partner countries has been achieved through the negotiation of Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (PCAs), now in force with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.

PCAs are legal frameworks based on respect for democratic principles and human rights, setting out the political, economic and trade relationship between the EU and its partner countries. Each PCA is a 10-year bilateral treaty signed and ratified by the EU and the individual state.

Population

1





Map 1.1: EU countries, capitals and currencies





Map 1.2: CIS countries, capitals and currencies





Table 1.1: World population
Million

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
World	3 032	3 343	3 699	4 076	4 451	4 855	5 295	5 719	6 124	6 515
Europe ¹⁾	605	635	657	676	693	707	721	729	729	731
Africa	282	320	364	416	480	554	637	726	821	922
Asia	1 704	1 899	2 139	2 394	2 636	2 896	3 181	3 452	3 705	3 938
Latin America and the Caribbean	220	253	288	325	364	404	444	484	523	558
Northern America	204	219	232	243	256	269	284	300	316	332
Oceania	16	18	20	21	23	25	27	29	31	33
CIS-12	206	223	235	246	257	268	280	283	282	280
EU-27	403	420	435	447	457	464	470	476	482	491
China	657	729	831	928	999	1 067	1 149	1 214	1 270	1 313
India	446	494	549	614	689	771	860	954	1 046	1 134
Japan	94	99	104	112	117	121	124	125	127	128
Russia	119	126	130	134	138	143	148	148	147	144
United States	186	199	210	220	231	243	256	270	285	300

¹⁾ EU-27, Albania, Andorra, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Faeroe Islands, Iceland, Liechtenstein, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Russia, Serbia, Switzerland and the Ukraine.

Source (excluding EU-27): United Nations, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.



Table 1.2: World population
% share, world regions and selected countries of total world population

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Europe ¹⁾	20.0	19.0	17.8	16.6	15.6	14.6	13.6	12.7	11.9	11.2
Africa	9.3	9.6	9.8	10.2	10.8	11.4	12.0	12.7	13.4	14.2
Asia	56.2	56.8	57.8	58.7	59.2	59.7	60.1	60.4	60.5	60.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.3	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.6
Northern America	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1
Oceania	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
CIS-12	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.3
EU-27	13.3	12.6	11.8	11.0	10.3	9.5	8.9	8.3	7.9	7.5
China	21.7	21.8	22.5	22.8	22.4	22	21.7	21.2	20.7	20.2
India	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.1	15.5	15.9	16.2	16.7	17.1	17.4
Japan	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
Russia	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2
United States	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6

¹⁾ EU-27, Albania, Andorra, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Faeroe Islands, Iceland, Liechtenstein, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Russia, Serbia, Switzerland and the Ukraine.

Source (excluding EU-27): United Nations, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.



Table 1.3a: Total population, male and female
Million

	Total										
	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
CIS countries ¹⁾	206.00	223.00	235.00	246.00	257.00	268.00	280.00 e	283.00 e	282.00 e	280.00 e	280.00 e
Armenia	1.83	2.17	2.49	2.81	3.06	3.22	3.52	3.26	3.23	3.22	3.22
Azerbaijan	3.82	4.51	5.11	5.64	6.11	6.61	7.13	7.64	8.02	8.35	8.44
Belarus	8.15	8.56	8.99	9.32	9.59	9.93	10.19	10.21	10.02	9.80	9.75
Georgia ²⁾	4.13	4.45	4.67	4.87	5.03	5.23	4.79	4.79	4.44	4.32	4.40
Kazakhstan	9.76	11.77	13.00	14.06	14.82	15.70	16.30	15.96	14.90	15.08	15.22
Kyrgyzstan	2.13	2.53	2.93	3.26	3.58	3.95	4.36	4.53	4.87	5.09	5.14
Moldova ³⁾	2.97	3.30	3.57	3.82	3.99	4.19	4.36	4.35	3.64	3.60	3.59
Russia	119.05	126.31	129.92	133.63	138.13	142.54	147.67	148.46	146.89	143.47	142.75
Tajikistan	2.05	2.47	2.90	3.40	3.90	4.49	5.24	5.63	6.13	6.78	6.92
Turkmenistan ⁴⁾	1.56	1.86	2.16	2.49	2.83	3.19	3.62	4.48	5.20	:	6.75
Ukraine	42.47	45.13	47.05	48.74	49.85	50.84	51.56	51.30	49.12	47.10	46.75
Uzbekistan	8.40	10.07	11.76	13.78	15.75	17.87	20.23	22.46	24.49	26.02	26.31
EU-27	402.61	420.45	435.47	447.32	457.05	463.64	470.39	476.49	482.21	491.02	492.98
EU-25	376.46	393.30	406.87	417.47	426.07	431.98	438.41	445.87	452.11	461.60	463.65
Belgium	9.13	9.43	9.66	9.79	9.86	9.86	9.95	10.13	10.24	10.45	10.51
Bulgaria	7.83	8.18	8.46	8.71	8.85	8.97	8.77	8.43	8.19	7.76	7.72
Czech Republic	9.64	9.76	9.91	10.02	10.32	10.33	10.36	10.33	10.28	10.22	10.25
Denmark	4.57	4.74	4.91	5.05	5.12	5.11	5.14	5.22	5.33	5.41	5.43
Germany	72.54	75.59	78.27	78.88	78.18	77.71	79.11	81.54	82.16	82.50	82.44
Estonia	1.21	1.28	1.36	1.42	1.47	1.52	1.57	1.45	1.37	1.35	1.34
Ireland	2.84	2.87	2.94	3.16	3.39	3.42	3.51	3.60	3.78	4.11	4.21
Greece	8.30	8.53	8.78	8.99	9.58	9.92	10.12	10.60	10.90	11.08	11.13
Spain	30.33	31.78	33.59	35.34	37.24	38.35	38.83	39.34	40.05	43.04	43.76
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	59.32	60.54	62.64	63.00
France (metropolitan)	45.46	48.56	50.53	52.60	53.73	55.16	56.58	57.75	58.85	60.83	61.17
Italy	50.03	51.91	53.69	55.29	56.39	56.59	56.69	56.84	56.92	58.46	58.75
Cyprus	0.57	0.59	0.61	0.49	0.51	0.54	0.57	0.65	0.69	0.75	0.77
Latvia	2.10	2.26	2.35	2.45	2.51	2.57	2.67	2.50	2.38	2.31	2.29
Lithuania	2.76	2.95	3.12	3.29	3.40	3.53	3.69	3.64	3.51	3.43	3.40
Luxembourg	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.41	0.43	0.46	0.47
Hungary	9.96	10.14	10.32	10.51	10.71	10.66	10.37	10.34	10.22	10.10	10.08
Malta	0.33	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.41
Netherlands	11.42	12.21	12.96	13.60	14.09	14.45	14.89	15.42	15.86	16.31	16.33
Austria	7.03	7.25	7.46	7.59	7.55	7.56	7.64	7.94	8.00	8.21	8.27
Poland	29.48	31.34	32.67	33.85	35.41	37.06	38.04	38.58	38.65	38.17	38.16
Portugal	8.83	9.03	8.70	8.88	9.71	10.02	10.00	10.02	10.20	10.53	10.57
Romania	18.32	18.98	20.14	21.14	22.13	22.69	23.21	22.19	21.91	21.66	21.61
Slovenia	1.58	1.64	1.72	1.78	1.89	1.94	2.00	1.99	1.99	2.00	2.00
Slovakia	3.97	4.35	4.54	4.71	4.96	5.14	5.29	5.36	5.40	5.85	5.39
Finland	4.41	4.56	4.61	4.70	4.77	4.89	4.97	5.10	5.17	5.24	5.26
Sweden	7.47	7.70	8.00	8.18	8.30	8.34	8.53	8.82	8.86	9.01	9.05
United Kingdom	52.20	54.20	55.55	56.23	56.28	56.48	57.16	57.94	58.79	60.06	60.39
EFTA	9.05	9.75	10.26	10.59	10.64	10.87	11.19	11.67	11.95	12.35	12.43
Iceland	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30
Liechtenstein	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Norway	3.57	3.71	3.86	4.00	4.08	4.15	4.23	4.35	4.48	4.61	4.64
Switzerland	5.30	5.83	6.17	6.36	6.30	6.46	6.67	7.02	7.16	7.42	7.46

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¹⁾ For CIS countries 1960, 1965 — present population, since 1970 — permanent population.

²⁾ Since 1990 excluding data for Abkhazia and South Osetia, as a whole for the country the number of population as of the beginning of 2006 amounted to 4.5 million people.

³⁾ Since 1988 data exclude the territory of the left bank of the Dniester river and Bendery city; as a whole for the country the number of population as of the beginning of 2006 amounted to 3.9 million people.

⁴⁾ Present population.



Table 1.3b: Total population, male
Million

	Male										
	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
CIS countries ¹⁾	93.00	102.00	108.00	114.00	120.00	126.00	132.00 e	133.00 e	133.00 e	132.00 e	132.00 e
Armenia	0.87	1.05	1.22	1.37	1.49	1.57	:	:	1.55	1.55	1.55
Azerbaijan	1.82	2.18	2.48	2.75	2.98	3.22	3.48	3.76	3.94	4.10	4.15
Belarus	3.63	3.87	4.13	4.30	4.45	4.63	4.78	4.78	4.70	4.58	4.56
Georgia ²⁾	1.91	2.07	2.19	2.29	2.36	2.47	:	:	2.09	2.04	2.08
Kazakhstan	4.64	5.63	6.26	6.78	7.14	7.57	:	7.71	7.18	7.26	7.33
Kyrgyzstan	1.01	1.20	1.40	1.58	1.74	1.92	2.13	2.23	2.40	2.52	2.54
Moldova ³⁾	1.37	1.53	1.67	1.80	1.89	1.99	2.08	2.08	1.74	1.73	1.72
Russia	53.26	57.20	59.15	61.09	63.61	66.08	69.12	69.66	68.70	66.60	66.16
Tajikistan	1.00	1.21	1.43	1.68	1.93	2.23	:	2.82	3.07	3.40	3.47
Turkmenistan ⁴⁾	0.76	0.91	1.06	1.23	1.39	1.57	1.79	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	18.87	20.23	21.28	22.13	22.76	23.36	:	23.79	22.76	21.75	21.58
Uzbekistan	4.04	4.87	5.73	6.76	7.74	8.82	10.00	11.14	12.19	12.99	13.15
EU-27	:	:	:	:	222.09	225.27	228.81	231.98	234.81	239.47	240.52
EU-25	:	:	:	:	206.76	209.62	213.04	216.96	220.11	225.14	226.24
Belgium	4.48	4.63	4.73	4.79	4.82	4.81	4.86	4.95	5.01	5.11	5.14
Bulgaria	3.91	4.09	4.23	4.35	4.41	4.46	4.32	4.13	3.99	3.77	3.74
Czech Republic	4.70	4.73	4.80	4.86	5.00	5.01	5.04	5.02	5.00	4.98	5.00
Denmark	2.26	2.35	2.43	2.50	2.53	2.52	2.53	2.57	2.63	2.68	2.69
Germany	33.69	35.51	37.03	37.44	37.16	37.05	38.11	39.64	40.09	40.35	40.34
Estonia	:	:	0.62	0.66	0.68	0.71	0.73	0.67	0.63	0.62	0.62
Ireland	1.43	1.44	1.48	1.59	1.71	1.77	1.74	1.79	1.88	2.05	2.10
Greece	4.02	4.14	4.28	4.40	4.70	4.88	4.98	5.24	5.40	5.49	5.51
Spain	14.83	15.50	16.41	17.29	18.27	18.82	19.02	19.27	19.61	21.17	21.56
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	28.84	29.40	30.43	30.61
France (metropolitan)	22.05	23.64	24.66	25.77	26.24	26.89	27.54	28.08	28.58	29.56	29.72
Italy	24.50	25.41	26.26	27.01	27.46	27.50	27.53	27.57	27.56	28.38	28.53
Cyprus	:	:	:	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.37	0.38
Latvia	:	:	1.07	1.13	1.15	1.19	1.24	1.15	1.10	1.06	1.06
Lithuania	:	:	1.46	1.55	1.60	1.66	1.75	1.72	1.64	1.60	1.59
Luxembourg	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.23
Hungary	4.80	4.90	5.00	5.10	5.19	5.15	4.98	4.94	4.87	4.79	4.78
Malta	:	:	:	:	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.20
Netherlands	5.69	6.09	6.47	6.77	6.99	7.15	7.36	7.63	7.85	8.07	8.08
Austria	3.27	3.39	3.51	3.59	3.56	3.59	3.65	3.83	3.87	3.99	4.02
Poland	14.23	15.21	15.88	16.46	17.25	18.07	18.54	18.78	18.78	18.47	18.45
Portugal	4.22	4.31	4.16	4.20	4.67	4.83	4.82	4.83	4.92	5.09	5.12
Romania	:	:	9.89	10.41	10.92	11.20	11.45	10.89	10.71	10.56	10.54
Slovenia	:	:	0.82	0.86	0.92	0.94	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.98
Slovakia	1.94	2.15	2.24	2.32	2.44	2.52	2.59	2.61	2.63	2.61	2.62
Finland	2.12	2.20	2.23	2.27	2.31	2.37	2.41	2.48	2.52	2.56	2.57
Sweden	3.73	3.84	4.00	4.07	4.12	4.12	4.21	4.36	4.38	4.47	4.49
United Kingdom	25.20	26.30	26.95	27.35	27.39	27.45	27.77	28.16	28.63	29.40	29.58
EFTA	4.44	4.79	5.05	5.21	5.22	5.33	5.49	5.73	5.87	6.08	6.12
Iceland	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15
Liechtenstein	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
Norway	1.78	1.85	1.92	1.99	2.02	2.05	2.09	2.15	2.22	2.28	2.30
Switzerland	2.57	2.84	3.01	3.10	3.07	3.15	3.26	3.43	3.50	3.63	3.65

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¹⁾ For CIS countries 1960, 1965 — present population, since 1970 — permanent population.

²⁾ Since 1990 excluding data for Abkhazia and South Osetia, as a whole for the country the number of population as of the beginning of 2006 amounted to 4.5 million people.

³⁾ Since 1988 data exclude the territory of the left bank of the Dniester river and Bendery city; as a whole for the country the number of population as of the beginning of 2006 amounted to 3.9 million people.

⁴⁾ Present population.



Table 1.3c: Total population, female
Million

	Female										
	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
CIS countries ¹⁾	113.00	121.00	127.00	132.00	137.00	142.00	148.00 e	150.00 e	149.00 e	148.00 e	148.00 e
Armenia	0.96	1.12	1.27	1.44	1.57	1.64	:	:	1.68	1.67	1.67
Azerbaijan	2.00	2.33	2.63	2.89	3.14	3.39	3.65	3.89	4.08	4.24	4.28
Belarus	4.52	4.69	4.86	5.01	5.14	5.30	5.41	5.43	5.32	5.22	5.19
Georgia ²⁾	2.22	2.38	2.48	2.58	2.67	2.76	:	:	2.34	2.29	2.32
Kazakhstan	5.12	6.14	6.74	7.28	7.68	8.13	:	8.25	7.72	7.82	7.89
Kyrgyzstan	1.13	1.33	1.53	1.69	1.85	2.03	2.23	2.30	2.46	2.58	2.60
Moldova ³⁾	1.59	1.77	1.90	2.03	2.10	2.20	2.28	2.27	1.90	1.88	1.87
Russia	65.79	69.11	70.77	72.55	74.52	76.46	78.55	78.80	78.19	76.87	76.59
Tajikistan	1.05	1.26	1.47	1.72	1.97	2.26	:	2.82	3.06	3.38	3.45
Turkmenistan ⁴⁾	0.81	0.95	1.10	1.26	1.44	1.62	1.84	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	23.60	24.90	25.77	26.61	27.09	27.48	:	27.51	26.36	25.35	25.17
Uzbekistan	4.36	5.20	6.04	7.01	8.01	9.05	10.23	11.33	12.30	13.03	13.17
EU-27	:	:	:	:	234.96	238.37	241.58	244.51	247.40	251.55	252.46
EU-25	:	:	:	:	219.31	222.36	225.37	228.91	232.01	236.46	237.41
Belgium	4.65	4.80	4.93	5.00	5.04	5.05	5.09	5.18	5.23	5.33	5.37
Bulgaria	3.92	4.09	4.23	4.36	4.44	4.51	4.44	4.30	4.20	3.99	3.98
Czech Republic	4.94	5.02	5.10	5.17	5.31	5.32	5.33	5.31	5.28	5.24	5.25
Denmark	2.30	2.39	2.47	2.55	2.59	2.59	2.60	2.64	2.70	2.73	2.74
Germany	38.86	40.08	41.24	41.44	41.02	40.66	41.00	41.89	42.1	42.1	42.1
Estonia	:	:	0.74	0.77	0.79	0.82	0.84	0.78	0.74	0.73	0.73
Ireland	1.41	1.43	1.46	1.57	1.69	1.77	1.76	1.81	1.90	2.06	2.11
Greece	4.29	4.39	4.50	4.59	4.88	5.04	5.14	5.35	5.50	5.60	5.62
Spain	15.50	16.28	17.17	18.05	18.97	19.53	19.80	20.07	20.44	21.86	22.20
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	30.47	31.14	32.21	32.39
France (metropolitan)	23.42	24.92	25.87	26.83	27.49	28.27	29.03	29.67	30.27	31.27	31.44
Italy	25.53	26.50	27.43	28.29	28.93	29.09	29.17	29.28	29.36	30.09	30.22
Cyprus	:	:	:	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.33	0.35	0.38	0.39
Latvia	:	:	1.28	1.32	1.35	1.38	1.43	1.35	1.28	1.24	1.24
Lithuania	:	:	1.66	1.74	1.80	1.87	1.95	1.93	1.87	1.83	1.82
Luxembourg	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24
Hungary	5.16	5.24	5.32	5.41	5.52	5.51	5.39	5.40	5.36	5.30	5.29
Malta	:	:	:	:	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20
Netherlands	5.73	6.12	6.49	6.83	7.10	7.30	7.53	7.80	8.02	8.24	8.26
Austria	3.76	3.86	3.94	4.00	3.98	3.98	3.99	4.11	4.13	4.22	4.25
Poland	15.25	16.13	16.79	17.38	18.16	18.99	19.50	19.80	19.87	19.70	19.70
Portugal	4.60	4.72	4.54	4.68	5.04	5.19	5.18	5.19	5.28	5.43	5.45
Romania	:	:	10.25	10.74	11.21	11.49	11.76	11.30	11.20	11.10	11.08
Slovenia	:	:	0.89	0.92	0.97	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.02
Slovakia	2.03	2.20	2.30	2.39	2.52	2.62	2.70	2.75	2.77	2.77	2.77
Finland	2.29	2.36	2.38	2.43	2.46	2.52	2.56	2.62	2.65	2.67	2.68
Sweden	3.74	3.85	4.01	4.11	4.19	4.22	4.31	4.46	4.48	4.55	4.56
United Kingdom	27.00	27.90	28.60	28.88	28.89	29.03	29.38	29.79	30.15	30.66	30.82
EFTA	4.61	4.96	5.21	5.39	5.42	5.54	5.70	5.94	6.08	6.27	6.31
Iceland	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15
Liechtenstein	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Norway	1.79	1.86	1.94	2.01	2.06	2.10	2.14	2.20	2.26	2.32	2.34
Switzerland	2.73	2.99	3.15	3.26	3.24	3.31	3.42	3.59	3.66	3.79	3.81

TPS00001

¹⁾ For CIS countries 1960, 1965 — present population, since 1970 — permanent population.

²⁾ Since 1990 excluding data for Abkhazia and South Osetia, as a whole for the country the number of population as of the beginning of 2006 amounted to 4.5 million people.

³⁾ Since 1988 data exclude the territory of the left bank of the Dniester river and Bendery city; as a whole for the country the number of population as of the beginning of 2006 amounted to 3.9 million people.

⁴⁾ Present population.



Table 1.4: Population density
Inhabitants per 1 km²

	2005	2006
CIS countries	13.0 e	13.0 e
Armenia	107.9	108.0
Azerbaijan	96.4	97.4
Belarus	47.2	47.0
Georgia ¹⁾	65.0	65.0
Kazakhstan	5.5	5.6
Kyrgyzstan	25.5	25.7
Moldova ¹⁾	115.0	115.0
Russia	8.4	8.3
Tajikistan	47.4	48.4
Turkmenistan	:	14.0
Ukraine	78.0	77.5
Uzbekistan	58.0	58.6
EU-27	114.3	114.8
Belgium	345.5	347.8
Bulgaria	69.7	69.4
Czech Republic	132.5	132.9
Denmark	125.7	126.2
Germany	230.9	230.7
Estonia	31.0	30.9
Ireland	60.8	62.3
Greece	84.9	85.2
Spain	85.8	87.2
France	99.3	99.9
Italy	198.6	199.7
Cyprus	81.9	83.5
Latvia	36.9	36.7
Lithuania	54.5	54.2
Luxembourg	179.9	182.8
Hungary	108.4	108.3
Malta	1 278.6	1 287.8
Netherlands	483.1	483.8
Austria	99.9	99.5
Poland	122.1	122.0
Portugal	114.5	114.9
Romania	94.1	93.9
Slovenia	99.3	99.6
Slovakia	109.9	110.0
Finland	17.2	17.3
Sweden	22.0	22.1
United Kingdom	248.4	250.0
EFTA	27.9	28.1
Iceland	3.0	3.0
Liechtenstein	217.2	219.0
Norway	15.2	15.3
Switzerland	185.9	187.1

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¹⁾ Country average.



Figure 1.5a: Age pyramid, CIS countries, 2006
% of total male/female population

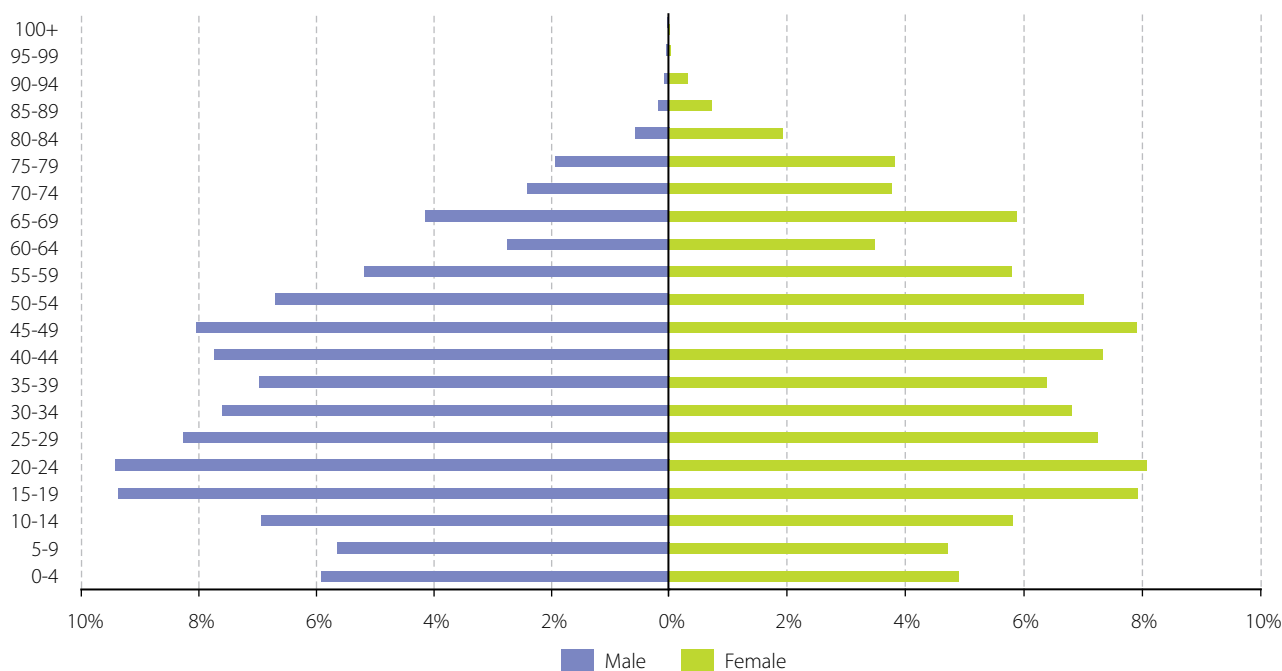
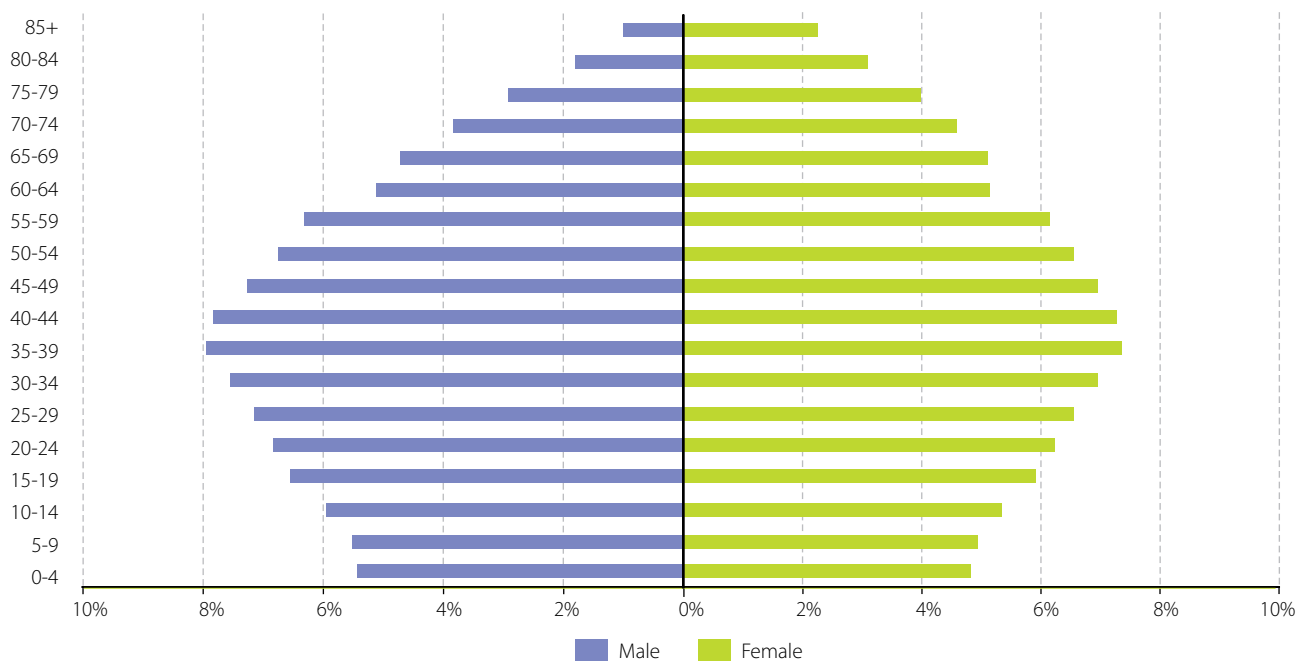


Figure 1.5b: Age pyramid, EU-27, 2005
% of total male/female population



**Table 1.6:** Average fertility rates (mean number of children per woman)

	1960–65	1965–70	1970–75	1975–80	1980–85	1985–90	1990–95	1995–2000	2000–05
World	4.98	4.9	4.47	3.92	3.58	3.38	3.05	2.8	2.65
Europe ¹⁾	2.58	2.36	2.16	1.97	1.89	1.83	1.57	1.4	1.41
Africa	6.87	6.8	6.72	6.61	6.45	6.13	5.68	5.28	4.98
Asia	5.65	5.67	5.04	4.19	3.67	3.4	2.97	2.67	2.47
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.97	5.54	5.04	4.48	3.92	3.41	3.03	2.73	2.52
Northern America	3.35	2.55	2.01	1.78	1.81	1.89	1.99	1.95	1.99
Oceania	3.98	3.57	3.23	2.73	2.59	2.51	2.48	2.42	2.37
CIS-12	2.6 e	2.4 e	2.4 e	2.3 e	2.3 e	2.4 e	:	:	1.6 e
EU-25	2.64	2.54	2.23	1.94	1.79	1.67	1.56	1.43	1.48
China	5.72	6.06	4.86	3.32	2.55	2.46	1.92	1.78	1.7
India	5.82	5.61	5.26	4.89	4.5	4.15	3.86	3.46	3.11
Japan	2.02	2.0	2.07	1.81	1.76	1.66	1.49	1.39	1.29
Russia	2.55	2.02	2.03	1.94	2.04	2.12	1.55	1.25	1.3
United States	3.31	2.55	2.02	1.79	1.83	1.92	2.03	1.99	2.04

¹⁾ EU-27, Albania, Andorra, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Faeroe Islands, Iceland, Liechtenstein, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Russia, Serbia, Switzerland and the Ukraine.

Source (excluding EU-27): United Nations, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.



Table 1.7: Life expectancy at birth
Years

	Male							Female						
	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006
CIS countries														
Armenia	68.9	70.3	70.7	71.0	69.9	:	70.0	75.9	77.3	75.5	75.9	75.8	:	76.4
Azerbaijan	65.2	67.4	68.1	68.6	69.5	69.6	69.6	72.9	74.6	75.1	75.2	75.1	75.1	75.1
Belarus	62.9	62.9	62.2	62.8	62.7	62.9	63.6	74.3	74.3	73.9	74.5	74.7	75.1	75.5
Georgia	66.3	67.1	67.5	68.0	69.1	69.3	69.8	74.2	74.5	75.1	74.8	74.7	76.7	78.5
Kazakhstan	58.4	59.0	60.6	60.5	60.5	60.3	:	69.5	70.2	70.9	71.3	71.5	71.8	:
Kyrgyzstan	61.4	62.4	64.9	65.0	64.5	64.2	63.5	70.4	71.4	72.6	72.6	72.2	71.9	72.1
Moldova ¹⁾	61.8	62.9	63.7	64.5	64.5	63.8	:	69.7	70.3	71.0	71.7	71.6	71.7	:
Russia	58.3	60.8	59.9	59.0	58.8	58.9	60.4	71.7	72.9	72.4	72.3	72.0	72.4	73.2
Tajikistan	65.5	64.0	66.1	67.0	67.9	68.1	:	71.2	69.6	70.8	71.2	72.3	73.2	:
Turkmenistan	61.9	62.2	63.4	:	:	:	:	67.5	67.6	70.4	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	61.8	61.9	62.9	62.8	62.6	62.2	62.4	72.7	73.0	73.7	74.1	74.1	74.0	74.1
Uzbekistan	67.8	68.1	:	:	:	:	:	72.6	72.7	:	:	:	:	:
¹⁾ Since 1997 excluding territory of left bank of the Dniester river and Bendery city.														
EU-27	:	:	:	:	74.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	80.8	:	:
Belgium	73.5	74.2	74.4	75.0	75.3	76.2	76.6	80.4	80.7	81.0	81.2	81.1	81.9	82.3
Bulgaria	67.4	67.0	68.2	68.6	68.9	69.0	69.2	74.9	73.8	75.0	75.4	75.9	76.2	76.3
Czech Republic	69.7	70.5	71.5	72.1	72.0	72.9	73.5	76.8	77.6	78.3	78.6	78.6	79.2	79.9
Denmark	72.7	73.6	74.2	74.7	75.0	76.0	76.1	77.9	78.6	79.0	79.3	79.8	80.5	80.7
Germany	73.3	74.1	74.8	75.6	75.8	76.7	77.2	79.9	80.5	81.0	81.4	81.3	82.0	82.4
Estonia	61.5	64.3	64.9	64.9	66.1	67.3	67.4	74.3	75.9	76.0	76.4	77.1	78.2	78.6
Ireland	72.8	73.4	73.4	74.5	75.9	77.3	77.3	78.3	78.7	78.9	79.9	80.8	81.7	82.1
Greece	75.0	75.4	75.5	75.9	76.5	76.8	77.2	80.1	80.4	80.5	81.0	81.2	81.6	81.9
Spain	74.4	75.2	75.3	76.2	76.3	77.0	77.7	81.8	82.3	82.4	83.2	83.0	83.7	84.4
France	:	:	75.0	75.5	75.8	76.7	77.3	:	:	82.7	83.0	82.7	83.7	84.4
Italy	75.1	75.9	76.6	77.2	77.1	:	:	81.6	82.1	82.7	83.2	82.8	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	77.4	76.8	78.8	:	:	:	:	81.6	81.1	82.4
Latvia	:	:	:	:	65.6	65.4	65.4	:	:	:	:	75.9	76.5	76.3
Lithuania	63.3	65.5	66.3	65.9	66.4	65.3	65.3	75.1	76.6	77.0	77.6	77.8	77.3	77.0
Luxembourg	73.0	74.0	74.4	75.1	74.8	76.7	76.8	80.6	80.0	81.4	80.7	80.8	82.3	81.9
Hungary	65.4	66.7	66.7	68.2	68.4	68.7	69.2	74.8	75.5	75.6	76.7	76.7	77.2	77.8
Malta	74.8	75.2	75.3	76.6	76.4	77.3	77.0	79.6	80.1	79.4	81.2	80.8	81.4	81.9
Netherlands	74.6	75.2	75.3	75.8	76.3	77.2	77.7	80.5	80.7	80.5	80.8	81.0	81.7	82.0
Austria	73.4	74.1	74.9	75.7	75.9	76.7	77.2	80.1	80.7	81.0	81.7	81.5	82.3	82.8
Poland	67.7	68.5	68.8	70.0	70.5	70.8	70.9	76.4	77.0	77.5	78.4	78.8	79.3	79.7
Portugal	71.7	72.2	72.6	73.5	74.2	74.9	75.5	79.0	79.3	79.7	80.5	80.6	81.3	82.3
Romania	65.5	65.2	67.1	67.5	67.7	68.7	69.2	73.5	73.3	74.2	74.9	75.0	75.7	76.2
Slovenia	70.8	71.1	71.8	72.3	72.5	73.9	74.5	78.5	79.1	79.5	80.4	80.3	80.9	82.0
Slovakia	68.4	68.9	69	69.5	69.8	70.2	70.4	76.5	76.9	77.4	77.7	77.7	78.1	78.4
Finland	72.8	73.5	73.8	74.6	75.1	75.6	75.9	80.4	80.7	81.2	81.7	81.9	82.5	83.1
Sweden	76.2	76.8	77.1	77.6	78.0	78.5	78.8	81.7	82.0	82.0	82.2	82.5	82.9	83.1
United Kingdom	74.0	74.6	75.0	75.8	76.2	77.1	:	79.3	79.7	79.9	80.5	80.5	81.1	:
EFTA	75.1	76.0	76.4	77.0	77.7	75.5	:	81.5	81.8	82.1	82.6	82.8	83.5	:
Iceland	76.0	76.4	77.4	78.3	79.5	79.6	79.5	80.1	81.6	81.4	83.2	82.5	83.5	82.9
Liechtenstein	75.0	71.9	75.5	76.3	78.4	77.5	78.9	79.9	80.4	82.9	82.4	81.6	84.1	83.1
Norway	74.8	75.5	75.6	76.2	77.1	77.8	78.2	80.9	81.1	81.2	81.6	82.1	82.7	82.9
Switzerland	75.4	76.3	76.9	77.5	78.0	78.7	79.2	81.9	82.2	82.7	83.2	83.2	84.0	84.2

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**Table 1.8:** Infant mortality, 2006

	Stillbirth	Less than 7 days	Less than 28 days	Less than 1 year
CIS countries	:	:	:	:
Armenia	662	334	401	523
Azerbaijan	771	608	668	1 508
Belarus	472	239	302	587
Georgia	712	664	702	753
Kazakhstan	1 987	2 045	:	4 154
Kyrgyzstan	1 621	2 165	:	3 526
Moldova	195	200	262	442
Russia	7 934	6 304	:	15 079
Tajikistan	:	:	:	:
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	2 314	1 733	2 566	4 433
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:
EU-27	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	517	279	398	720
Czech Republic	299	150	246	352
Denmark	:	171	205	250
Germany	2 420	1 324	1 738	2 579
Estonia	56	25	40	66
Ireland	:	130	169	238
Greece	316	180	281	415
Spain	1 528	:	:	1 812
France	7 999	1 382	2 062	3 186
France (metropolitan)	7 531	1 254	1 863	2 906
Italy	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	15	19	27
Latvia	154	80	104	170
Lithuania	137	91	122	213
Luxembourg	14	4	8	14
Hungary	489	278	372	571
Malta	10	4	9	14
Netherlands	642	469	619	820
Austria	313	152	196	281
Poland	1 338	1 224	1 623	2 238
Portugal	323	164	224	349
Romania	1 143	1 190	1 699	3 052
Slovenia	82	35	47	64
Slovakia	218	131	190	355
Finland	139	91	118	167
Sweden	319	152	194	297
United Kingdom	3 987	:	:	:
EFTA	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	0	0	2
Norway	201	101	116	185
Switzerland	342	218	250	325

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Table 1.9: Crude marriage and divorce rate per 1 000 population, 2006

	Crude marriage rate	Crude divorce rate
CIS countries	:	:
Armenia	5.2	0.9
Azerbaijan	9.5	0.9
Belarus	8.1	3.3
Georgia	5.0	0.5
Kazakhstan	9.0	2.3
Kyrgyzstan	8.4	1.3
Moldova	7.6	3.5
Russia	7.8	4.5
Tajikistan	8.2	0.4
Turkmenistan	:	:
Ukraine	7.6	3.8
Uzbekistan	7.8	0.6
EU-27	:	:
Belgium	:	:
Bulgaria	4.26	1.9
Czech Republic	5.15	3.1
Denmark	6.7	2.6
Germany	4.54	2.3
Estonia	5.18	2.8
Ireland	:	:
Greece	5.18	:
Spain	4.8	:
France	4.34	2.2
France (metropolitan)	4.36	2.2
Italy	4.13	:
Cyprus	6.8	2.3
Latvia	6.39	3.2
Lithuania	6.26	3.3
Luxembourg	4.12	2.5
Hungary	4.42	2.5
Malta	6.24	:
Netherlands	4.35	1.9
Austria	4.46	2.5
Poland	5.93	1.9
Portugal	4.52	2.3
Romania	6.79	1.5
Slovenia	3.17	1.2
Slovakia	4.81	2.4
Finland	5.36	2.5
Sweden	5.02	2.2
United Kingdom	:	:
EFTA	:	:
Iceland	:	:
Liechtenstein	4.31	2.3
Norway	4.66	2.3
Switzerland	5.32	2.8

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Table 1.10: Natural change per 1 000 population = Crude birth rate - crude death rate

	1995		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate rate of natural increase	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate rate of natural increase	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate rate of natural increase	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate rate of natural increase	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate rate of natural increase	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate rate of natural increase	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate rate of natural increase	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate rate of natural increase
CIS countries	13.0e	3.0e -0.2e	11.0e	3.0e -2.0e	11.0e	3.0e -1.0e	11.5	3.0e -1.5e	12.0e	3.5	12.0e	3.0e -1.0e	12.0e	3.0e -1.0e	12.0e	3.0e -1.0e
Armenia	15.0e	7.6	10.6	7.5	10.0e	7.5	10.1	8.0e	11.2	8.1	11.7	8.0e	11.7	8.2	11.7	8.5
Azerbaijan	18.9	6.7	14.8	5.9	13.8	5.7	13.8	5.8	14.0e	6.0e	16.1	6.1	17.2	6.3	17.8	6.2
Belarus	9.9	3.1	9.4	3.5	14.1	4.9	8.9	14.8	9.0e	14.5	9.1	14.3	9.2	14.5	9.9	14.2
Georgia ¹⁾	11.9	10.4	1.5	11.0e	10.7	0.3	10.7	10.7	10.6	0.1	11.5	11.3	0.2	10.7	0.8	10.9
Kazakhstan	17.5	10.7	6.8	14.9	10.1	4.8	14.9	10.0	4.9	5.2	16.6	10.4	6.2	18.2	10.1	18.4
Kyrgyzstan	25.6	8.0e	17.6	19.7	6.9	12.8	19.8	6.6	13.2	20.2	7.1	13.8	21.6	6.9	14.7	21.4
Moldova ²⁾	13.0e	12.2	0.8	10.2	11.3	-1.1	10.0e	11.0	-1.0	9.9	11.6	-1.7	10.1	11.9	-1.8	10.6
Russia	9.3	15.0	-5.7	8.7	15.3	-6.6	9.0e	15.6	-6.6	-9.7	16.2	-6.5	10.2	16.4	-6.2	10.4
Tajikistan	33.6	6.1	27.5	27.0e	4.7	22.3	27.2	5.1	22.1	27.3	4.8	22.5	27.1	5.1	22.0	26.8
Turkmenistan	28.3	7.0e	21.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	9.6	15.4	-5.8	7.8	15.4	-7.6	7.7	15.3	-7.6	8.5	16.0e	-7.5	9.0e	16.0	-7.0e	9.0e
Uzbekistan	29.8	6.4	23.4	21.3	5.5	15.8	20.4	5.3	15.1	19.8	5.3	14.5	20.8	5.0e	15.8	20.3
EU-27	10.7	10.4	0.4	10.6	10.0	0.6	10.4	10.0	0.3	10.3	10.1	0.2	10.4	9.6	0.8	10.4
Belgium	11.4	10.3	1.1	11.2	10.2	1.0	11.1	10.1	1.0	10.8	10.2	0.5	11.1	9.8	1.3	11.3
Bulgaria	8.6	13.6	-5.1	9.0	14.1	-5.1	8.5	14.0	-5.5	8.6	14.3	-5.7	9.0	14.2	-5.2	9.2
Czech Republic	9.3	11.4	-2.1	8.9	10.6	-1.8	8.9	10.6	-1.7	9.1	10.6	-1.5	9.2	10.9	-1.7	9.6
Denmark	13.3	12.1	1.3	12.6	10.9	1.7	12.2	10.9	1.3	11.9	10.9	1.0	12.0	10.7	1.3	12.0
Germany	9.4	10.8	-1.5	9.3	10.2	-0.9	8.9	10.1	-1.1	8.7	10.2	-1.5	8.6	10.3	-1.4	8.3
Estonia	9.4	14.5	-5.1	9.5	13.4	-3.9	9.3	13.6	-4.3	9.6	13.5	-3.8	10.4	13.1	-2.7	10.7
Ireland	13.5	8.9	4.6	14.4	8.2	6.1	15.0	7.8	7.1	15.4	7.2	8.2	15.2	6.9	8.3	14.7
Greece	9.5	9.4	0.1	9.5	9.6	-0.2	9.3	9.4	0.0	9.4	9.5	0.0	9.5	9.6	-0.1	9.7
Spain	9.2	8.8	0.4	9.9	9.0	0.9	10.0	8.8	1.1	10.1	8.9	1.2	10.5	9.2	1.4	10.6
France	12.8	..	..	13.3	8.9	4.4	13.1	8.8	4.3	12.9	8.9	4.0	12.8	9.1	3.7	12.8
France (metropolitan)	12.6	9.2	3.4	13.1	9.0	4.1	13.0	8.9	4.0	12.7	8.9	3.8	12.6	9.2	3.5	12.7
Italy	9.2	9.8	-0.5	9.5	9.8	-0.2	9.4	9.7	-0.3	9.4	10.2	-0.8	9.4	10.2	-0.8	9.5
Cyprus	15.2	7.6	7.6	12.2	7.7	4.5	11.6	6.9	4.8	11.1	7.3	3.8	11.2	7.2	4.0	11.2
Latvia	8.7	15.7	-7.0	8.5	13.6	-5.0	8.4	14.0	-5.7	8.6	13.9	-5.3	9.0	13.9	-4.9	8.8
Lithuania	11.4	12.5	-1.1	9.8	11.1	-1.4	9.1	11.6	-2.5	8.7	11.8	-3.2	8.9	11.9	-3.0	8.9
Luxembourg	13.3	9.3	4.0	13.1	8.6	4.5	12.4	8.4	3.9	12.0	8.4	3.6	11.7	9.0	2.8	11.9
Hungary	10.8	14.1	-3.2	9.6	13.3	-3.7	9.5	13.0	-3.4	9.5	13.1	-3.5	9.3	13.4	-4.1	9.4
Malta	12.5	7.3	5.1	11.4	7.6	3.8	10.1	7.4	2.7	9.9	7.6	2.3	10.2	7.9	2.3	9.7
Netherlands	12.3	8.8	3.5	13.0	8.8	4.2	12.6	8.7	3.9	12.5	8.8	3.7	12.3	8.6	3.6	11.9
Austria	11.2	10.2	0.9	9.8	9.6	0.2	9.4	9.3	0.1	9.7	9.4	0.3	9.5	9.5	0.0	9.7
Poland	11.2	10.0	1.2	9.8	9.6	0.3	9.6	9.5	0.1	9.3	9.4	-0.2	9.2	9.6	-0.4	9.3
Portugal	10.7	10.3	0.4	11.7	10.3	1.4	11.0	10.2	0.7	11.0	10.2	0.8	10.8	10.4	0.4	10.4
Romania	10.4	12.0	-1.5	10.5	11.4	-0.9	10.0	11.7	-1.8	9.8	12.3	-2.5	10.0	11.9	-2.0	10.2
Slovenia	9.5	9.5	0.0	9.1	9.3	-0.2	8.8	9.3	-0.5	8.8	9.4	-0.6	8.7	9.7	-1.1	9.0
Slovakia	11.5	9.8	1.6	10.2	9.8	0.5	9.5	9.7	-0.2	9.5	9.6	-0.1	9.6	9.7	-0.1	10.0
Finland	12.3	9.6	2.7	11.0	9.5	1.4	10.8	9.4	1.5	10.7	9.5	1.2	10.9	9.4	1.5	11.0
Sweden	11.7	10.6	1.1	10.2	10.5	-0.3	10.3	10.3	-0.3	10.7	10.6	0.1	11.1	10.4	0.7	11.0
United Kingdom	12.6	11.1	1.5	11.5	10.3	1.2	11.3	10.2	1.1	11.3	10.2	1.1	11.7	10.3	1.4	12.0
EFTA	12.6	9.5	3.1	11.9	9.1	2.8	11.1	8.9	2.2	10.9	8.8	2.1	10.9	8.4	2.5	10.8
Iceland	16.0	7.2	8.8	15.3	6.5	8.8	14.4	6.1	8.3	14.1	6.3	7.7	14.3	6.3	8.0	14.5
Liechtenstein	13.8	7.3	6.5	12.9	7.3	5.5	12.1	6.6	5.5	11.7	6.4	5.3	10.2	6.4	3.8	10.8
Norway	13.8	10.4	3.5	13.2	9.8	3.4	12.6	9.7	2.8	12.2	9.8	2.4	12.4	9.3	3.1	12.4
Switzerland	11.7	9.0	2.7	10.9	8.7	2.2	10.0	8.5	1.5	9.8	8.6	1.2	9.9	8.1	1.7	9.8

¹⁾ Excluding data for Abkhazia and South Ossetia.²⁾ Since 2000 excluding territory of left bank of the Dniester river and Bender city.

**Table 1.11:** Net migration (including corrections)

1 000

	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries ¹⁾	-30.7	39.8	-44.8	55.8	-2.9	-31.2	84.8	77.8
Armenia	-11.2	-10.4	-10.3	-9.2	-7.6	-7.7	-7.8	-6.7
Azerbaijan	-9.8	-5.6	-4.7	-3.1	-1.3	-0.4	-0.9	-0.4
Belarus	-0.2	12.1	9.1	5.6	5.2	2.1	1.9	5.6
Georgia	-127.2	-35.2	-32.6	-27.8	-27.5	5.5	76.3	-12.1
Kazakhstan	-243.3	-108.3	-88.2	-62	-8.3	2.8	22.7	33
Kyrgyzstan	-18.9	-22.5	-26.6	-27.8	-16.7	-19.3	-27	-31
Moldova	-17.1	-4.7	-3.7	-3.4	-4.3	:	:	-3.2
Russia	653.7	362.6	278.5	230.8	93.1	98.9	125.9	154.5
Tajikistan	-36.1	-14.6	-14.1	-13.5	-11.3	-9.4	-9.3	-10.9
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	-131.6	-133.6	-152.2	-33.8	-24.2	-7.6	4.6	14.2
Uzbekistan	-89.0	:	:	:	:	-96.1	-101.6	-65.2
EU-27 ²⁾	661.0	717.0	1 154.0	1 852.0	2 032.0	1 872.0	1 661.0	:
Belgium	2.0	13.0	36.0	41.0	36.0	36.0	51.0	:
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	-214.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	:
Czech Republic	10.0	7.0	-43.0	12.0	26.0	19.0	36.0	:
Denmark	29.0	10.0	12.0	10.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	:
Germany	398.0	168.0	275.0	219.0	142.0	82.0	82.0	:
Estonia	-16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	:
Ireland	6.0	32.0	39.0	33.0	31.0	48.0	66.0	:
Greece	77.0	29.0	38.0	38.0	35.0	41.0	40.0	:
Spain	71.0	390.0	441.0	649.0	625.0	610.0	641.0	:
France ²⁾	-15.0	158.0	173.0	184.0	189.0	105.0	86.0	:
Italy	29.0	50.0	50.0	345.0	612.0	557.0	324.0	:
Cyprus	6.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	12.0	16.0	14.0	:
Latvia	-14.0	-6.0	-5.0	-2.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	:
Lithuania	-24.0	-20.0	-3.0	-2.0	-6.0	-10.0	-9.0	:
Luxembourg	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	12.0	:
Hungary	18.0	17.0	10.0	4.0	16.0	18.0	17.0	:
Malta	0.0	10.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	:
Netherlands	15.0	57.0	56.0	28.0	7.0	-10.0	-23.0	:
Austria	2.0	17.0	44.0	35.0	38.0	62.0	56.0	:
Poland	-18.0	-410.0	-17.0	-18.0	-14.0	-9.0	-13.0	:
Portugal	22.0	47.0	65.0	70.0	64.0	47.0	38.0	:
Romania	-26.0	-10.0	-4.0	-2.0	-7.0	-10.0	-7.0	:
Slovenia	1.0	3.0	5.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	6.0	:
Slovakia	3.0	-22.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	:
Finland	4.0	2.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	9.0	:
Sweden	12.0	24.0	29.0	31.0	29.0	25.0	27.0	:
United Kingdom	65.0	144.0	151.0	158.0	178.0	227.0	193.0	:
Iceland	-1.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	:
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	:
Norway	6.0	10.0	8.0	17.0	11.0	13.0	18.0	:
Switzerland	25.0	24.0	41.0	48.0	42.0	38.0	32.0	:

¹⁾ 1995: excluding data for Turkmenistan; 2000–03: excluding data for Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan;

2004–05: excluding data for Turkmenistan and Moldova; 2006: excluding data for Turkmenistan.

²⁾ Break in series: until 1998 France includes metropolitan regions only; 2000–01: corrections due to census.



Table 1.12: Young age dependency ratio
First variant (population aged 0–14 to population 15–64 years)
%

	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2005	2006
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	:	36.2	36.8	37.1	35.2	31.9	30.1
Azerbaijan	:	48.6	46.4	43.9	41.7	37.6	35.8
Belarus	:	27.9	26.8	25.5	24.4	22.3	21.6
Georgia	:	:	31.7	:	:	:	26.0
Kazakhstan	:	42.9	41.4	39.8	38.4	36.2	35.6
Kyrgyzstan	:	59.2	57.2	55.1	53.3	50.0	48.7
Moldova	:	35.5	33.6	:	29.8	26.7	25.5
Russia	:	26.6	25.4	24.0	22.9	21.5	20.9
Tajikistan	:	79.6	76.7	73.7	70.8	65.8	63.3
Turkmenistan	:	65.2	62.2	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	:	26.1	25.0	23.9	22.8	21.4	20.9
Uzbekistan	:	66.5	63.7	60.9	:	:	:
EU-27	27.5	25.7	25.4	25.0	24.7	24.0	23.7
EU-25	27.3	25.6	25.3	25.0	24.7	24.1	23.9
Belgium	27.2	26.9	26.8	26.7	26.5	26.2	26.0
Bulgaria	27.1	23.4	22.8	22.0	21.3	20.0	19.6
Czech Republic	27.7	23.9	23.2	22.6	22.1	21.0	20.6
Denmark	25.6	27.6	27.9	28.2	28.4	28.4	28.3
Germany	23.9	23.1	22.9	22.6	22.3	21.6	21.2
Estonia	31.8	27.3	26.4	25.5	24.5	22.7	22.1
Ireland	38.3	32.8	32.1	31.4	30.9	30.4	29.9
Greece	26.0	22.9	22.2	21.8	21.6	21.4	21.3
Spain	24.9	21.8	21.4	21.2	21.2	21.1	21.1
France	30.4	29.3	29.3	29.1	29.0	28.7	28.5
France (metropolitan)	30.0	29.0	28.9	28.8	28.6	28.3	28.2
Italy	21.5	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.3	21.3
Cyprus	39.1	34.5	33.6	32.2	31.0	27.9	26.5
Latvia	31.8	26.7	25.7	24.5	23.4	21.6	20.8
Lithuania	33.2	30.6	29.7	28.5	27.3	25.2	24.1
Luxembourg	27.1	28.3	28.2	28.2	28.1	27.9	27.3
Hungary	27.1	24.8	24.3	23.8	23.5	22.8	22.4
Malta	32.8	30.2	29.1	28.2	27.3	25.6	25.0
Netherlands	26.9	27.4	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.3	27.1
Austria	26.6	25.4	25.1	24.6	24.3	23.7	23.5
Poland	35.1	28.6	27.8	26.7	25.7	23.8	23.0
Portugal	26.6	24.0	23.6	23.5	23.4	23.2	23.1
Romania	31.5	27.7	26.9	25.8	24.8	22.8	22.3
Slovenia	26.7	23.0	22.5	21.9	21.3	20.4	20.1
Slovakia	34.5	28.8	27.7	26.8	25.7	23.9	23.2
Finland	28.5	27.2	27.0	26.8	26.6	26.2	25.9
Sweden	29.6	28.8	28.5	28.1	27.8	27.0	26.4
United Kingdom	30.1	29.4	29.0	28.5	28.1	27.4	26.9
EFTA	27.8	27.9	27.8	27.4	27.1	26.4	26.0
Iceland	38.2	35.8	35.7	35.4	35.1	33.9	32.8
Liechtenstein	27.4	26.3	26.1	26.0	25.7	24.7	24.4
Norway	30.1	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.1	29.7
Switzerland	26.1	25.9	25.7	25.0	24.7	23.9	23.5



Table 1.13: Old age dependency ratio
First variant (population 65 and over to population 15–64 years)
%

	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2005	2006
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	:	13.2	14.7	14.5	14.9	15.5	15.7
Azerbaijan	:	9.0	9.3	9.6	9.9	10.3	10.4
Belarus	:	19.6	19.8	20.0	20.3	20.7	20.8
Georgia	:	:	19.2	:	:	:	19.4
Kazakhstan	:	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.9	11.4	11.5
Kyrgyzstan	:	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.7
Moldova	:	14.0	14.0		14.1	13.9	13.7
Russia	:	17.8	17.8	18.3	18.8	19.3	19.6
Tajikistan	:	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.3
Turkmenistan	:	6.6	6.6	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	:	20.2	20.3	20.9	21.8	23.0	23.3
Uzbekistan	:	7.3	7.2	7.2	:	:	:
EU-27	21.9	23.2	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.6	24.9
EU-25	22.1	23.4	23.7	24.0	24.2	24.8	25.1
Belgium	23.8	25.5	25.7	25.8	26.0	26.3	26.2
Bulgaria	22.2	23.8	24.0	24.9	24.9	24.8	24.9
Czech Republic	19.3	19.8	19.8	19.7	19.7	19.8	20.0
Denmark	22.7	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.7	22.9
Germany	22.5	23.9	24.5	25.2	25.9	27.8	28.9
Estonia	20.2	22.4	22.7	23.0	23.5	24.3	24.5
Ireland	17.8	16.8	16.6	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.2
Greece	22.2	24.2	24.7	25.3	25.8	26.8	27.6
Spain	22.2	24.5	24.7	24.8	24.7	24.4	24.3
France	22.7	24.3	24.4	24.6	24.7	24.9	24.9
France (metropolitan)	23.0	24.6	24.7	24.9	25.0	25.2	25.2
Italy	24.0	26.8	27.4	27.9	28.5	29.3	29.8
Cyprus	17.2	17.0	17.0	17.4	17.6	17.3	17.3
Latvia	20.5	22.1	22.6	22.9	23.3	24.1	24.4
Lithuania	18.5	20.8	21.3	21.7	22.0	22.3	22.5
Luxembourg	20.6	21.4	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.3	20.8
Hungary	20.9	22.0	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.7	22.9
Malta	16.3	17.9	18.1	18.5	18.7	19.3	19.8
Netherlands	19.3	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.8	21.1
Austria	22.5	22.9	22.8	22.9	22.7	23.5	24.4
Poland	16.6	17.6	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.7	18.9
Portugal	21.9	23.7	24.2	24.5	24.7	25.2	25.4
Romania	18.0	19.7	20.0	20.4	20.6	21.1	21.2
Slovenia	17.4	19.8	20.2	20.6	21.0	21.8	22.2
Slovakia	16.3	16.6	16.5	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.4
Finland	21.1	22.2	22.4	22.7	22.9	23.8	24.0
Sweden	27.4	26.9	26.8	26.6	26.5	26.5	26.4
United Kingdom	24.5	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.2
EFTA	22.7	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.9	22.9
Iceland	17.3	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.6
Liechtenstein	16.2	14.8	14.8	14.8	15.2	15.6	16.3
Norway	24.8	23.5	23.2	23.0	22.7	22.4	22.4
Switzerland	21.7	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.1	23.3	23.5



Methodological notes

General

Data in tables 1.1 – 1.2 and 1.6 are provided by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations (UN) Secretariat.

For more information: <http://esa.un.org/unpp>.

Since the 1970s, the UN has been involved in several multi-national survey programmes, the results of which provide key information about fertility, mortality, maternal and child health. The UN data reflects demographic information produced by other UN agencies or bodies such as the Economic and Social Commissions, the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organisation (WHO). Data from other regional organisations such as Eurostat is also consulted and used in drafting forecasts.

Data in other tables are from official sources in CIS countries and European Union member states. More detailed data can be found on the websites www.cis.org and www.europa.ec.eu/eurostat.

Concepts and definitions

CIS countries

De facto population — persons staying in the given territory on census day, including temporary visitors.

In the period between censuses the current estimate of the present population is made on the basis of census data and taking into account information from current demographic events registration.

Resident population — persons habitually living in the given territory on census day, including residents who are temporarily absent. In the period between censuses the current estimate of the resident population is made on the basis of census data, taking into account information from current demographic events registration.

Mid-year population is computed by averaging estimates as at the beginning and the end of a calendar year.

Natural increase rate is the difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate.

Crude birth rate is a rate measuring the frequency of childbearing in the total population. It is calculated as the number of live births during the year divided by the mid-year population. It is frequently expressed as births per 1 000 population.

Crude death rate is a rate measuring the frequency of deaths in the population. It is calculated as the number of deaths during the year divided by the mid-year population. It is frequently expressed as deaths per 1 000 population.

Infant mortality rate is an indicator measuring the rate of the deaths of infants under one year of age. It is computed as a ratio of the number of deaths of infants under one year of age to the number of live births.

Net migration — is the difference between the number of persons officially arriving in a given area during a certain period and the total number of persons departing from it. Net migration can have positive sign (when arrivals exceed departures) or negative sign (when arrivals are less than departures). In the last case **migration outflow** takes place.

Information on **migration** is obtained from statistical accounts of arrivals and departures drafted by the bodies of home affairs, which are compiled when people register at their place of residence. The terms “arriving” and “departing” are rather formal measures of migration because one and the same person can change the place of residence several times during a given year. The bulk of migrants are people who change residence within their own country.



Population growth — the increase or decrease of population in a period. The annual growth is the difference in population estimates as at the beginning and the end of a calendar year. Population growth consists of the natural increase (difference between the number of births and deaths) and net migration (difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants). If there is an excess of deaths over births or emigrants over immigrants then the population may decrease rather than grow.

EU and EFTA

Total population: 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 – see methodology on Eurostat website). The population is based either on data from most recent census, adjusted by the components of population change produced since last census, or on population registers.

Population density: The ratio of the mid-year population of a territory on a given date to the size of the territory.

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

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

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

Crude marriage rate: The ratio of the number of marriages during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

Crude divorce rate: The ratio of the number of divorces during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

Crude birth rate: The ratio of the number of births during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

Crude death rate: The ratio of the number of deaths during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

Net migration: The difference between immigration into and emigration from a given area during the year (net migration is negative when the number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants). Since many countries either do not have accurate figures on immigration and emigration or have no figures at all, net migration is frequently estimated as the difference between total population change and natural increase between two dates (in Eurostat's database it is then called corrected net migration). The statistics on net migration are therefore affected by any statistical inaccuracies in any of the components used for their derivation.

Young age dependency ratio: The ratio of the number of young persons of an age when they are generally economically inactive (either under 15 or under 20, depending on the context) to the number of persons of working age (from 15 to 64, 20 to 59 or 20 to 64, depending on the context). In this publication the population 0-14 years is related to the population from 15 to 64 years (=first variant).

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

Economy

2



Table 2.1: GDP at current market prices
1 000 million EUR

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries (*)	376.0	453.0	476.0	495.0	611.0	790.0	1 016.0
Armenia	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.9	5.1
Azerbaijan	5.7	6.4	6.6	6.5	7.0	10.6	16.7
Belarus	12.4	13.5	15.3	15.5	18.5	24.2	29.2
Georgia	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.6	4.1	5.1	6.2
Kazakhstan	19.3	24.6	26.1	27.3	34.7	45.9	64.5
Kyrgyzstan	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3
Moldova	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7
Russia	280.7	342.3	363.7	381.9	475.8	613.5	788.1
Tajikistan	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.3
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	33.9	42.5	44.0	44.4	52.2	69.1	85.7
Uzbekistan	14.9	13.0	9.5	8.8	9.7	11.0	13.6
EU-27	9 163.4	9 539.7	9 898.8	10 063.8	10 562.1	11 001.8	11 597.1
Euro area	6 747.8	7 041.5	7 286.8	7 501.5	7 804.8	8 075.7	8 455.5
Belgium	251.7	258.9	267.7	274.7	289.7	302.0	316.6
Bulgaria	13.7	15.2	16.6	17.8	19.9	21.9	25.1
Czech Republic	61.5	69.0	80.0	80.9	88.3	100.3	114.0
Denmark	173.6	179.2	184.7	188.5	197.1	207.8	220.1
Germany	2 062.5	2 113.2	2 143.2	2 163.8	2 211.2	2 244.6	2 322.2
Estonia	6.1	6.9	7.8	8.7	9.6	11.2	13.2
Ireland	104.6	116.9	130.2	139.4	148.5	161.5	174.7
Greece	137.9	147.5	157.6	171.3	185.2	198.6	214.0
Spain	630.3	680.7	729.2	782.9	841.0	908.5	981.0
France	1 441.4	1 497.2	1 548.6	1 594.8	1 660.2	1 717.9	1 792.0
Italy	1 191.1	1 248.6	1 295.2	1 335.4	1 390.5	1 423.0	1 475.4
Cyprus	10.1	10.8	11.2	11.8	12.7	13.7	14.6
Latvia	8.5	9.3	9.9	10.0	11.2	13.0	16.2
Lithuania	12.4	13.6	15.0	16.5	18.1	20.7	23.7
Luxembourg	22.0	22.6	24.0	25.7	27.4	30.0	33.9
Hungary	52.0	59.5	70.7	74.7	82.3	88.9	89.9
Malta	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.1
Netherlands	418.0	447.7	465.2	476.9	491.2	509.0	534.3
Austria	210.4	215.9	220.8	226.2	236.1	245.3	257.9
Poland	185.7	212.3	209.6	191.6	204.2	244.4	271.5
Portugal	122.3	129.3	135.4	138.6	144.1	149.0	155.2
Romania	40.3	44.9	48.4	52.6	60.8	79.6	97.7
Slovenia	21.1	22.4	24.1	25.3	26.7	28.3	30.5
Slovakia	22.0	23.5	26.0	29.5	34.0	38.5	44.6
Finland	132.3	139.9	144.0	145.9	152.3	157.2	167.1
Sweden	266.4	251.3	264.2	275.7	287.7	294.7	313.3
United Kingdom	1 573.4	1 613.4	1 679.0	1 616.0	1 745.1	1 804.6	1 912.2
EFTA	465.6	487.5	512.4	499.3	514.1	:	:
Iceland	9.4	8.8	9.5	9.7	10.7	13.1	13.3
Liechtenstein	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	:	:
Norway	182.6	191.0	204.1	199.1	208.3	242.9	267.9
Switzerland	270.9	284.9	296.0	287.8	292.4	299.5	309.1
United States	10 629.1	11 308.6	11 071.9	9 689.5	9 394.6	9 994.3	10 508.7
Japan	5 056.7	4 579.7	4 161.5	3 743.6	3 706.7	3 666.3	3 485.3

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(*) Excluding Turkmenistan.

CIS countries: calculation was carried out using the average annual official exchange rate of national currencies to the euro.



Table 2.2a: Gross value added at basic prices
% share of total gross value added

	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing		Industry		Construction		Trade, transport and communication services		Business activities and financial services		Other services	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
CIS countries (*)	6.8	6.1	32.4	31.8	5.6	5.7	29.0	29.3	13.3	14.0	12.9	13.1
Armenia	20.7	20.2	23.4	18.6	21.2	25.6	19.2	19.4	5.4	6.2	10.1	10.0
Azerbaijan	9.8	7.4	53.2	59.9	10.1	8.1	15.1	13.1	3.0	3.3	8.8	8.2
Belarus	9.6	9.7	32.7	32.1	7.9	9.1	22.3 ¹⁾	22.5 ¹⁾	6.8 ²⁾	6.6 ²⁾	20.7 ³⁾	20.0 ³⁾
Georgia	20.4	15.5	13.6	14.0	9.0	7.8	30.3	31.2	8.2	8.9	18.5	22.6
Kazakhstan	6.7	5.7	30.9	30.6	8.2	10.2	25.5	24.7	19.1	20.2	9.6	8.6
Kyrgyzstan	31.3	32.0	18.9	16.6	3.0	3.0	28.3	28.7	5.6	6.2	12.9	13.5
Moldova	19.1	16.8	18.3	17.2	3.9	4.6	27.6	28.4	12.8	13.6	18.3	19.4
Russia	5.4	5.0	32.9	31.9	5.3	5.1	30.3	30.7	13.7	14.5	12.4	12.8
Tajikistan	23.8	23.9	25.6	23.7	5.1	6.8	26.8 ¹⁾	27.1 ¹⁾	1.6 ²⁾	1.9 ²⁾	17.1 ³⁾	16.6 ³⁾
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	10.3	8.5	30.2	30.8	4.1	4.3	26.8	26.7	12.7	13.2	15.9	16.5
Uzbekistan	28.1	26.5	23.3	24.3	5.5	5.6	23.0 ¹⁾	23.1 ¹⁾	:	:	20.1 ⁴⁾	20.5 ⁴⁾
EU-27	1.9	1.8	20.2	20.2	6.0	6.2	21.4	21.2	27.7	27.9	22.8	22.6
EU-25	1.9	1.8	20.1	20.1	6.0	6.2	21.4	21.2	27.8	28.1	22.9	22.7
EU-15	1.7	1.6	19.8	19.8	6.0	6.2	21.1	20.9	28.3	28.6	23.1	22.9
Belgium	0.9	0.9	19.3	19.2	4.8	5.0	23.1	23.1	28.3	28.4	23.6	23.4
Bulgaria	9.4	8.5	24.0	25.6	5.4	5.9	24.3	24.2	21.1	20.7	15.8	15.1
Czech Republic	2.9	2.6	31.4	31.7	6.7	6.4	24.7	25.5	17.0	16.8	17.2	17.0
Denmark	1.4	1.6	19.6	20.5	5.4	5.5	22.4	21.5	23.9	24.0	27.3	27.0
Germany	0.9	0.9	25.0	25.4	3.9	4.0	17.7	17.9	29.7	29.5	22.8	22.3
Estonia	3.6	3.1	21.7	21.0	6.7	7.4	29.2	29.6	22.3	23.2	16.4	15.8
Ireland	2.0	1.7	26.2	25.0	9.5	9.9	17.4	16.8	25.5	26.4	19.4	20.2
Greece	5.2	:	13.2	:	7.6	:	31.8	:	19.3	:	22.9	:
Spain	3.2	2.9	18.4	18.2	11.6	12.2	25.1	24.6	20.9	21.3	20.9	20.9
France	2.3	2.0	14.9	14.4	5.8	6.3	19.2	18.6	32.0	32.8	25.8	25.8
Italy	2.2	2.1	20.6	20.5	6.0	6.1	23.3	23.0	26.9	27.1	21.0	21.3
Cyprus	2.8	2.6	11.3	10.8	8.2	8.3	27.9	27.5	25.2	26.4	24.6	24.4
Latvia	4.0	3.7	15.5	14.6	6.1	6.8	35.8	35.7	20.1	21.0	18.6	18.2
Lithuania	5.7	5.2	25.4	24.9	7.6	8.8	31.8	31.1	13.5	14.3	15.9	15.7
Luxembourg	0.4	0.4	9.7	9.3	6.1	5.3	21.3	21.0	45.7	48.5	16.8	15.6
Hungary	4.3	4.2	25.3	25.4	4.9	4.8	20.4	20.6	21.8	22.3	23.4	22.7
Malta	2.7	2.8	18.5	17.9	3.9	3.9	28.9	27.3	20.3	21.4	25.6	26.7
Netherlands	2.1	2.2	18.5	18.6	5.4	5.5	21.9	21.9	27.7	27.7	24.4	24.1
Austria	1.6	1.7	22.2	23.0	7.6	7.7	24.2	23.6	23.5	23.4	21.0	20.7
Poland	4.5	4.4	24.7	25.1	6.0	6.6	27.4	27.6	18.1	17.6	19.2	18.7
Portugal	2.8	2.9	17.9	18.1	6.9	6.5	24.7	24.8	20.9	21.4	26.8	26.3
Romania	9.5	8.8	27.9	27.5	7.3	8.4	24.5	25.4	14.6	17.6	16.3	12.2
Slovenia	2.5	2.3	27.5	27.4	5.8	6.2	22.0	22.0	21.5	21.7	20.8	20.3
Slovakia	4.0	3.9	29.4	28.6	6.8	6.9	25.9	26.6	18.0	18.7	15.9	15.2
Finland	2.9	2.5	25.5	26.3	5.9	6.1	22.6	22.3	20.7	20.9	22.4	21.9
Sweden	1.1	1.3	23.1	23.7	4.6	4.8	19.5	19.5	24.9	24.2	26.8	26.5
United Kingdom	0.9	0.9	17.4	17.5	5.7	5.4	21.6	21.3	32.0	32.6	22.5	22.3
Iceland	6.1	:	13.3	:	9.3	:	18.4	:	27.2	:	25.7	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	1.5	1.5	38.4	40.5	4.4	4.6	17.1	16.0	17.9	17.5	20.6	19.9
Switzerland	1.3	1.2	21.4	21.9	5.7	5.6	22.4	22.1	22.6	23.0	26.7	26.1
United States	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

(*) Excluding Turkmenistan.

¹⁾ Transport; communication; trade and catering; material supply; procurement.

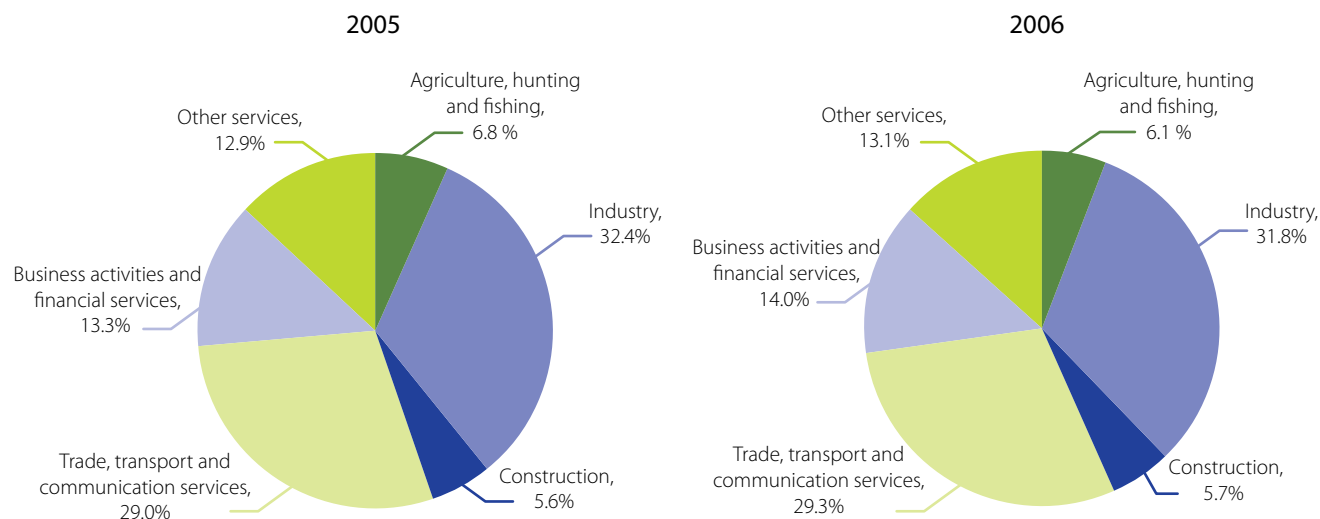
²⁾ Information and computing services; real estate; general commercial activities to support market; geological exploration and prospecting, geodesic and hydro-meteorological service; science and scientific services; finance, credit, insurance, pension schemes.

³⁾ Other branches of material production; housing; communal and personal services; health care, physical culture and social security; education; culture and art; general administration; social organisations.

⁴⁾ Including other branches of material production.

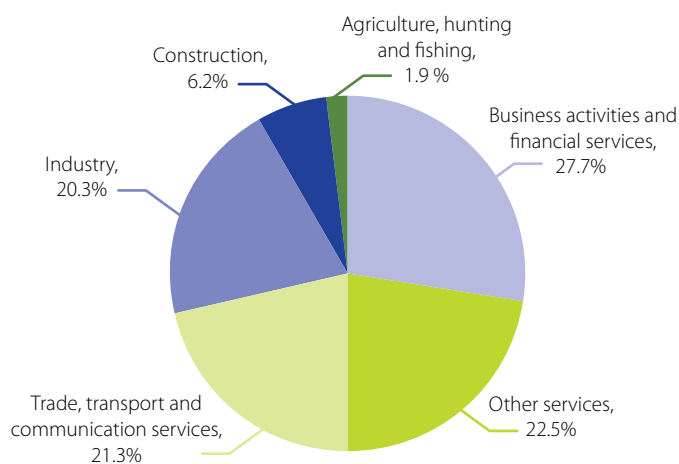


Figure 2.2b: Gross value added at basic prices
CIS countries (*)



(*) Except Turkmenistan.

Figure 2.2c: Gross value added at basic prices
EU-27 ¹⁾, 2006



¹⁾ Figures do not sum to 100 % due to rounding.



Table 2.3: Real GDP growth
% change compared with the previous year

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries	9.0	6.2	5.3	7.8	8.1	6.8	8.2
Armenia	5.9	9.6	13.2	14.0	10.5	13.9	13.3
Azerbaijan	11.1	9.9	10.6	11.2	10.2	26.4	34.5
Belarus	5.8	4.7	5.0	7.0	11.4	9.4	10.0
Georgia	1.8	4.8	5.5	11.1	5.9	9.6	9.4
Kazakhstan	9.8	13.5	9.8	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.7
Kyrgyzstan	5.4	5.3	0.0	7.0	7.0	-0.2	3.1
Moldova	2.1	6.1	7.8	6.6	7.4	7.5	4.8
Russia	10.0	5.1	4.7	7.3	7.2	6.4	7.4
Tajikistan	8.3	9.6	10.8	11.0	10.3	6.7	7.0
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	5.9	9.2	5.2	9.6	12.1	2.7	7.3
Uzbekistan	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.4	7.7	7.0	7.3
EU-27	3.9	2.0	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.8	3.0
Euro area	3.8	1.9	0.9	0.8	2	1.5	2.8
Belgium	3.7	0.8	1.5	1.0	3.0	1.7	2.8
Bulgaria	5.4	4.1	4.5	5.0	6.6	6.2	6.1
Czech Republic	3.6	2.5	1.9	3.6	4.5	6.4	6.4
Denmark	3.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	2.3	2.5	3.9
Germany	3.2	1.2	0.0	-0.2	1.1	0.8	2.9
Estonia	9.6	7.7	8.0	7.2	8.3	10.2	11.2
Ireland	9.4	6.1	6.6	4.5	4.4	6.0	5.7
Greece	4.5	5.1	3.8	4.8	4.7	3.7	4.3
Spain	5.0	3.6	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.9
France	3.9	1.9	1.0	1.1	2.5	1.7	2.0
Italy	3.6	1.8	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	1.9
Cyprus	5.0	4.0	2.1	1.9	4.2	4.0	4.0
Latvia	6.9	8.0	6.5	7.2	8.7	10.6	11.9
Lithuania	4.1	6.6	6.9	10.3	7.3	7.9	7.7
Luxembourg	8.4	2.5	4.1	2.1	4.9	5.0	6.1
Hungary	5.2	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.8	4.1	3.9
Malta	:	-1.6	2.6	-0.3	0.2	3.3	3.4
Netherlands	3.9	1.9	0.1	0.3	2.2	1.5	3.0
Austria	3.4	0.8	0.9	1.2	2.3	2.0	3.3
Poland	4.3	1.2	1.4	3.9	5.3	3.6	6.1
Portugal	3.9	2.0	0.8	-0.8	1.5	0.7	1.2
Romania	2.1	5.7	5.1	5.2	8.5	4.2	7.9
Slovenia	4.1	3.1	3.7	2.8	4.4	4.1	5.7
Slovakia	1.4	3.4	4.8	4.8	5.2	6.6	8.5
Finland	5.0	2.6	1.6	1.8	3.7	2.9	5.0
Sweden	4.4	1.1	2.4	1.9	4.1	3.3	4.1
United Kingdom	3.8	2.4	2.1	2.8	3.3	1.8	2.9
EFTA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	4.3	3.9	0.1	2.4	7.7	7.1	4.2
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	3.3	2.0	1.5	1.0	3.9	2.7	2.2
Switzerland	3.6	1.2	0.4	-0.2	2.5	2.4	3.2
United States	3.7	0.8	1.6	2.5	3.6	3.1	2.9
Japan	2.9	0.2	0.3	1.4	2.7	1.9	2.4

Table 2.4: Gross domestic product, 2005

	Real GDP per head at average European Union price levels, EUR	Indices of real GDP per head at average European Union price levels (European Union = 100)
CIS countries	7 784	35
Armenia	3 302	15
Azerbaijan	3 931	18
Belarus	7 225	32
Georgia	2 965	13
Kazakhstan	7 358	33
Kyrgyzstan	1 461	7
Moldova	1 998	9
Russia	10 033	45
Tajikistan	1 196	5
Turkmenistan	:	:
Ukraine	4 723	21
Uzbekistan	:	:
EU-27	22 387	100
Euro area	24 804	111
Belgium	27 133	121
Bulgaria	7 912	35
Czech Republic	17 155	77
Denmark	28 444	127
Germany	25 796	115
Estonia	14 087	63
Ireland	32 192	144
Greece	21 587	96
Spain	23 068	103
France	25 076	112
Italy	23 473	105
Cyprus	20 701	92
Latvia	11 181	50
Lithuania	11 914	53
Luxembourg	59 224	265
Hungary	14 392	64
Malta	17 265	77
Netherlands	29 373	131
Austria	28 852	129
Poland	11 481	51
Portugal	16 923	76
Romania	7 929	35
Slovenia	19 459	87
Slovakia	13 433	60
Finland	25 773	115
Sweden	27 064	121
United Kingdom	26 717	119
Iceland	30 139	135
Norway	40 223	180
Switzerland	30 046	134
United States	35 252	157
Japan	25 622	114

Source: Purchasing power parities and real expenditures: 2005 benchmark year, 2007 edition/Parités de pouvoir d'achat et dépenses réelles: Année de référence 2005, Édition 2007, OECD © 2008, ISBN 9789264026766.



Table 2.5a: Distribution of income
% share of GDP

	Compensation of employees		Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income		Taxes on production and imports less subsidies	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
CIS countries	43.1	43.1	38.8	38.6	18.1	18.3
Armenia	39.4	39.0	50.3	50.9	10.3	10.1
Azerbaijan	22.5	17.1	69.1	76.6	8.4	6.3
Belarus	46.1	47.8	35.7	35.3	18.2	16.9
Georgia	17.0	16.6	70.8	69.9	12.2	13.5
Kazakhstan	33.0	31.6	56.9	58.8	10.1	9.6
Kyrgyzstan	24.3	27.2	62.8	58.7	12.9	14.1
Moldova	41.9	42.4	41.4	39.9	16.7	17.7
Russia	43.8	44.1	36.6	35.9	19.6	20.0
Tajikistan	14.0	13.5	72.9	73.6	13.1	12.9
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	49.1	49.4	38.2	37.1	12.7	13.5
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-27	49.0	48.7	38.8	39.0	12.2	12.4
EU-25	49.2	48.8	38.6	38.8	12.2	12.4
EU-15	49.6	49.3	38.2	38.3	12.2	12.4
Euro area	48.0	47.6	40.0	40.1	12.0	12.3
Belgium	50.1	50.0	38.1	38.2	11.7	11.8
Bulgaria	33.3	32.2	49.0	49.5	17.7	18.3
Czech Republic	42.9	42.8	47.7	48.2	9.4	9.0
Denmark	53.0	52.9	31.9	31.9	15.1	15.2
Germany	50.4	49.5	39.0	39.6	10.6	10.9
Estonia	43.7	44.5	44.5	43.4	11.8	12.1
Ireland	41.2	41.8	47.1	46.0	11.8	12.8
Greece	31.1	31.1 f	49.9	:	10.2	:
Spain	47.0	46.5	42.0	42.4	10.9	11.1
France	52.2	51.9	34.1	34.4	13.7	13.6
Italy	40.8	41.2	46.0	45.0	13.2	13.8
Cyprus	45.0	44.8	39.4	38.8	15.6	16.4
Latvia	41.9	43.0	46.9	45.4	11.3	11.6
Lithuania	41.2	42.7	49.2	47.4	9.6	9.9
Luxembourg	46.8	45.2	41.5	43.9	11.7	10.9
Hungary	46.5	45.3	39.7	41.6	13.8	13.1
Malta	44.8	43.8	42.2	42.6	13.0	13.5
Netherlands	49.8	49.2	38.7	38.9	11.5	11.8
Austria	48.9	48.5	40.0	40.9	11.1	10.6
Poland	35.8	35.5 f	51.4	:	12.8	11.9
Portugal	50.0 f	50.2 f	:	:	:	:
Romania	37.2 f	38.7 f	49.5	:	11.4	:
Slovenia	51.8	51.4	34.2	35.2	14.0	13.4
Slovakia	37.2	36.8	51.9	53.5	10.9	9.7
Finland	49.1	48.3	38.6	39.6	12.3	12.1
Sweden	54.8	54.1	30.2	31.0	15.0	14.9
United Kingdom	55.7	55.5	32.1	32.2	12.3	12.2
Iceland	57.6	58.5	25.2	23.8	17.1	17.7
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	41.7	40.6	48.2	49.1	10.2	10.4
Switzerland	61.8	62.1	35.2	34.7	3.1	3.1
United States	55.6 f	55.5 f	:	:	:	:
Japan	51.6	51.6 f	19.1	:	:	:

TEC00013, TEC00015, TEC00016



Figures 2.5b: Distribution of income

CIS countries (except Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan), 2005

% share of GDP



CIS countries (except Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan), 2006

% share of GDP



EU, EFTA, 2006

% share of GDP

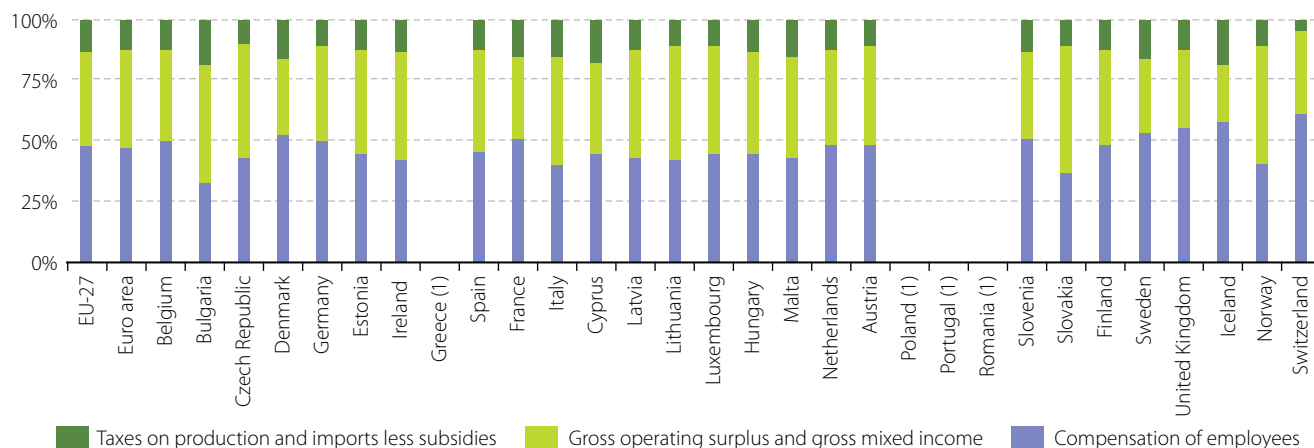


Table 2.6a: Expenditure components of GDP

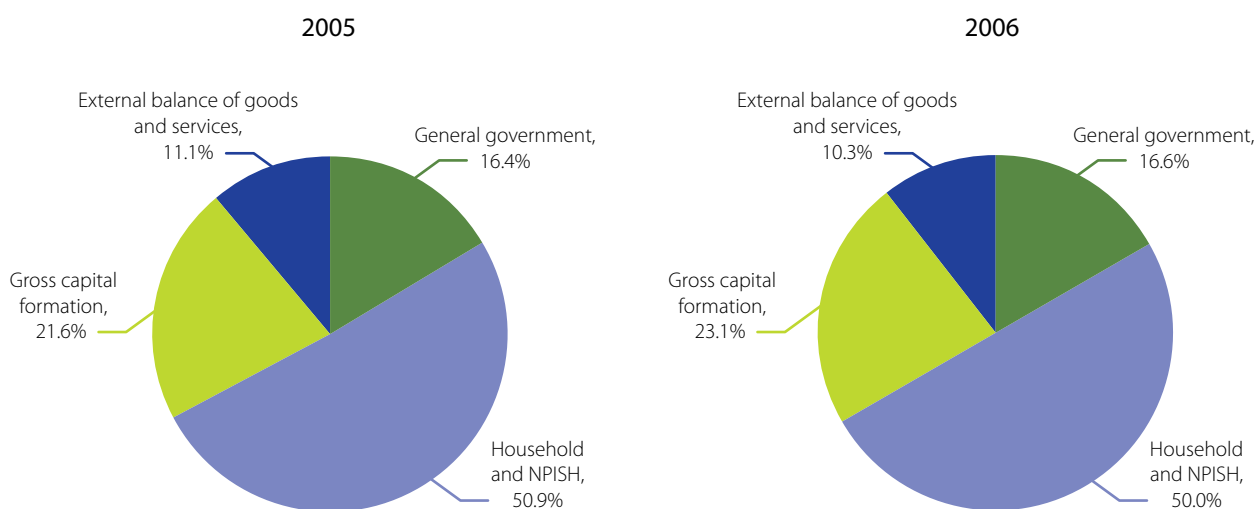
% share of GDP

	Final consumption expenditure		Domestic demand		Household and NPISH final consumption expenditure		Final consumption expenditure of government		Gross capital formation		Gross fixed capital formation		Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables		Exports of goods and services		Imports of goods and services		External balance of goods and services		
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	
CI5 countries	67.3	66.6	88.9	89.7	50.9	50.0	16.4	16.6	21.6	23.1	19.3	20.2	2.3	2.9	38.9	37.5	27.8	27.2	11.1	10.3	
Armenia	83.3	80.4	112.8	115.5	73.1	70.6	10.2	9.8	29.5	35.1	28.8	34.7	0.7	0.4	26.4	22.8	39.2	38.3	-12.8	-15.5	
Azerbaijan	50.5	44.2	90.4	73.1	40.5	35.9	10.0	8.3	39.9	28.9	39.7	28.8	0.2	0.1	60.4	64.4	50.8	37.5	9.6	26.9	
Belarus	71.4	71.6	99.3	104.2	51.0	52.2	20.4	19.4	27.9	32.6	26.0	30.0	1.9	2.6	58.7	60.9	58.0	65.1	0.7	-4.2	
Georgia	88.7	97.4	118.8	125.0	70.4	81.5	18.3	15.9	30.1	27.6	29.5	26.4	0.6	1.2	35.5	34.0	54.3	59.0	-18.8	-25.0	
Kazakhstan	60.6	55.6	91.3	89.3	49.4	45.5	11.2	10.1	30.7	33.7	27.7	30.0	3.0	3.7	53.0	50.9	44.3	40.2	8.7	10.7	
Kyrgyzstan	102.1	113.1	118.5	137.3	84.5	95.2	17.6	17.9	16.4	24.2	16.0	23.0	0.4	1.2	38.3	41.7	56.8	79.0	-18.5	-37.3	
Moldova	109.9	113.8	140.7	146.6	93.4	93.9	16.5	19.9	30.8	32.8	24.6	28.4	6.2	4.4	51.2	45.3	91.9	91.9	-40.7	-46.6	
Russia	66.2	65.8	86.3	87.2	49.6	48.8	16.6	17.0	20.1	21.4	17.8	18.5	2.3	2.9	35.2	34.0	21.5	21.2	13.7	12.8	
Tajikistan	107.7	110.4	120.8	129.2	91.3	94.4	16.4	16.0	13.1	18.8	12.5	18.2	0.6	0.6	61.1	68.3	81.9	97.5	-20.8	-29.2	
Turkmenistan
Ukraine	76.5	78.1	99.1	102.8	58.3	59.7	18.2	18.4	22.6	24.8	22.0	24.6	0.6	0.2	51.5	46.6	50.6	49.5	0.9	-2.9	
Uzbekistan
EU-27	79.1	78.6	99.3	99.6	58.2	57.7	20.9	20.8	20.2	21.1	20.0	20.7	0.2	0.4	37.4	39.7	36.7	39.3	0.7	0.4	
EU-25	79	78.5	99.2	99.5	58.1	57.6	20.9	20.9	20.2	21.0	20.0	20.6	0.2	0.4	37.4	39.7	36.6	39.2	0.8	0.5	
EU-15	79.1	78.6	99.1	99.4	58.1	57.6	21.0	20.9	20.1	20.8	19.9	20.5	0.2	0.3	36.4	38.6	35.6	38.0	0.9	0.6	
Euro area	77.8	77.3	98.5	98.8	57.3	56.9	20.5	20.4	20.7	21.5	20.6	21.2	0.1	0.3	37.9	40.1	36.4	38.9	1.5	1.2	
Belgium	75.4	74.9	96.3	96.8	52.6	52.5	22.8	22.4	20.9	22.0	20.3	20.7	0.6	1.2	86.6	87.7	82.9	84.5	3.7	3.2	
Bulgaria	88.2	86.6	116.2	118.5	70.2	69.2	18.0	17.4	28.0	31.9	24.2	26.2	3.8	5.7	60.2	64.0	76.4	83.0	-16.2	-19.0	
Czech Republic	71.0	70.0	96.8	96.9	49.0	48.8	22.0	21.2	25.8	26.9	25.0	24.6	0.8	2.3	72.2	75.8	69.0	72.7	3.2	3.1	
Denmark	75.0	74.7	95.1	97.3	49.1	49.1	25.9	25.7	20.1	22.5	19.7	21.6	0.4	0.9	49.2	45.1	58.4	49.1	4.9	2.7	
Germany	77.9	76.8	95.0	94.6	59.1	58.5	18.8	18.3	17.1	17.8	17.4	18.0	-0.3	-0.2	40.9	41.5	35.8	39.6	5.0	5.4	
Estonia	70.6	70.4	104.7	108.7	53.5	54.1	17.1	16.4	34.1	38.2	30.6	34.1	3.5	4.1	79.0	79.4	85.3	90.7	-6.3	-11.3	
Ireland	61.5	61.5	87.6	88.7	45.6	45.5	15.8	16.0	26.2	27.2	26.0	26.3	0.1	0.9	81.8	80.0	69.5	69.3	12.3	10.7	
Greece	76.1	75.5f	97.8	99.0f	61.2	61.0f	14.9	14.4f	21.7	23.5f	21.6	23.4f	0.1	..	19.0	19.4f	25.6	27.4	-6.6	-8.0f	
Spain	75.8	75.6	105.3	106.1	57.8	57.4	18.0	18.1	29.5	30.6	29.3	30.4	0.1	0.2	25.7	26.0	31.0	32.2	-5.3	-6.1	
France	80.7	80.4	100.9	101.4	56.9	56.7	23.8	23.6	20.2	21.1	19.8	20.4	0.4	0.6	26.0	26.9	26.9	28.3f	-0.9	-1.4	
Italy	79.4	79.6	100.1	100.8	59.0	59.3	20.4	20.3	20.6	21.2	20.6	20.8	0.1	0.4	26.1	27.8	26.1	28.7	-0.1	-0.8	
Cyprus	82.6	83.1	102.6	103.7	64.6	64.5	18.0	18.6	19.9	20.5	19.5	20.3	0.4	0.2	48.3	48.2	50.9	51.9	-2.6	-3.7	
Latvia	80.0	82.3	114.4	120.2	62.5	65.4	17.4	16.9	34.4	37.9	30.6	34.4	3.8	3.5	47.8	44.2	62.2	64.4	-14.4	-20.2	
Lithuania	82.2	83.4	107.3	110.4	65.1	65.3	17.1	18.0	25.1	27.0	22.8	24.8	2.3	2.3	58.1	59.7	65.4	70.1	-7.3	-10.4	
Luxembourg	55.2	51.3	77.0	70.3	38.6	36.0	16.6	15.3	21.7	19.0	20.0	18.4	1.7	0.7	156.1	166.1	133.0	136.4	23.0	29.7	
Hungary	77.5	76.5	101.1	99.4	55.0	53.6	22.5	22.9	23.6	22.9	22.7	21.8	1.0	1.2	66.2	77.8	67.3	77.3	-1.1	0.6	
Malta	85.2	83.6	105.3	103.7	65.2	63.6	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.1	19.5	19.5	0.6	0.6	77.6	88.0	83.0	91.6	-5.3	-3.7	
Netherlands	73.0	72.8	92.0	92.6	49.1	47.4	23.9	25.4	19.1	19.7	19.0	19.7	0.1	0.0	69.8	73.2	61.9	65.8	8.0	7.4	
Austria	74.3	73.4	95.1	94.3	56.2	55.4	18.1	18.0	20.7	20.9	20.4	20.6	0.3	0.3	53.4	56.1	48.5	50.4	4.9	5.7	
Poland	81.1	80.2	100.3	100.8	63.0	62.1	18.1	18.0	19.3	20.6	18.2	19.9	1.0	0.7	37.1	40.4	37.4	41.2	-0.3	-0.8	
Portugal	86.3	85.8	108.7	107.8	64.9	65.1	21.5	20.7	22.3	22.0	21.7	21.0	0.7	1.1	28.5	31.1	37.1	38.9	-8.7	-7.8	
Romania	87.5	85.6	110.2	112.0	69.7	68.9	17.9	16.6	22.6	26.5	23.1	25.6	-0.4	0.9	33.2	32.3	43.4	44.3	-10.2	-12.0	
Slovenia	73.4	72.6	100.6	101.0	54.0	53.4	19.4	19.4	27.3	28.4	25.5	26.1	1.8	2.2	63.0	67.4	63.6	68.4	-0.6	-1.0	
Slovakia	75.7	75.8	104.6	103.8	57.3	56.8	18.4	19.0	28.9	28.0	26.5	26.3	2.3	1.7	76.3	84.4	80.9	88.2	-4.6	-3.8	
Finland	73.8	73.1	94.4	93.7	51.7	51.4	22.1	21.7	20.6	20.6	18.9	19.1	1.6	1.4	41.8	44.5	36.2	39.3	5.6	5.2	
Sweden	75.0	73.7	92.2	91.8	48.6	47.4	26.4	26.3	17.2	18.1	17.4	18.1	-0.2	0.0	48.7	51.4	41.0	43.2	7.8	8.2	
United Kingdom	86.0	85.5	103.6	103.6	64.2	63.5	21.8	22.0	17.6	18.1	17.2	17.9	0.4	0.2	26.5	28.5	30.1	32.1	-3.6	-3.6	
Iceland	84.3	83.5	112.4	118.0	59.7	59.0	24.7	24.5	28.1	34.5	28.2	33.4	-0.1	1.2	31.7	32.2	44.1	50.2	-12.4	-18	
Liechtenstein
Norway	62.4	60.0	83.5	81.8	42.5	40.8	19.9	19.3	21.2	21.7	18.8	18.9	2.4	2.9	44.5	46.5	28.1	28.3	16.4	18.2	
Switzerland	71.9	70.3	93.5	92.5	60.3	59.2	11.6	11.1	21.6	22.1	21.2	21.3	0.4	0.8	48.8	52.5	42.3	44.9	6.5	7.5	
United States	86.1	86f	105.7	105.8	70.0	69.9	15.8	15.8	20.3f	20.4f	19.6	19.7	0.3	0.4	10.5	11.1	16.3	16.9	-5.7	-5.8	
Japan	75.5	74.8f	98.6	98.8	57.0	57.1	18.1	17.7	23.3f	24f	23.3	23.5	0.3	0.5	14.3	16.1	12.9	14.8	1.4	1.2	

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Figure 2.6b: Expenditure components of GDP, CIS countries (*)
% share of GDP



(*) Except Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

Figure 2.6c: Expenditure components of GDP, EU-27, 2006
% share of GDP

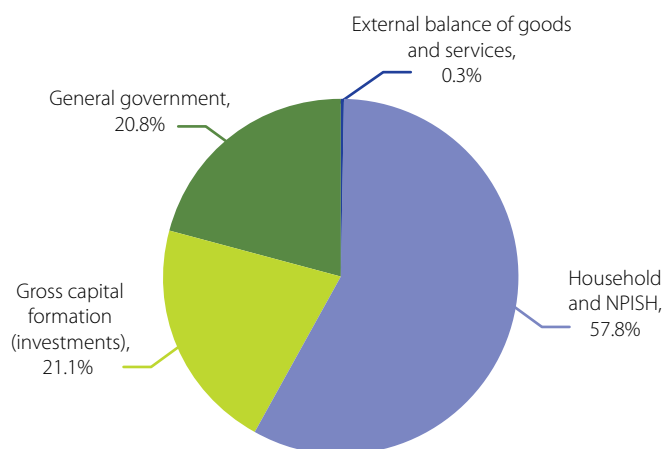




Table 2.7a: Total general government revenue
% of GDP

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia ¹⁾	16.7	16.5	16.8	18.0	15.9	16.8	16.6
Azerbaijan	15.1	14.8	15.0	17.1	17.7	17.3	21.9
Belarus ²⁾	34.8	33.5	33.0	33.4	44.1	48.4	48.5
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	23.0	23.0	21.7	22.2	22.2	29.5	24.0
Kyrgyzstan	15.3	17.0	19.1	19.3	19.4	20.3	22.2
Moldova	25.6	22.6	22.5	24.0	23.5	39.5	40.5
Russia ³⁾	28.7	30.0	32.5	31.3	31.9	39.6	40.0
Tajikistan	14.0	14.7	16.7	17.3	16.7	19.6	17.9
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine ⁴⁾	28.9	26.9	27.4	28.2	26.5	32.1	32.1
Uzbekistan ⁵⁾	28.0	27.0	34.0	33.0	31.0	:	:
EU-27	:	:	44.4	44.4	44.1	44.6	45.1
EU-25	45.7	45.1	44.4	44.4	44.2	44.7	45.2
Euro area	46.3	45.5	45.1	45.2	44.8	45.2	46.3
Belgium	49.1	49.6	49.8	51.1	49.1	49.3	48.7
Bulgaria	:	:	39.6	40.3	42.0	41.6	40.3
Czech Republic	38.1	38.7	39.5	40.7	42.2	41.3	40.7
Denmark	56.5	56.0	55.4	55.6	57.3	57.8	56.2
Germany	46.4	44.7	44.4	44.5	43.3	43.5	43.8
Estonia	36.2	35.0	36.0	36.4	35.9	35.4	36.6
Ireland	36.3	34.3	33.2	33.8	35.2	35.4	37.1
Greece	43.0	40.6	40.0	39.3	38.2	38.0	39.5
Spain	38.1	38.0	38.4	38.2	38.5	39.4	40.4
France	50.2	50.0	49.5	49.2	49.6	50.7	50.8
Italy	45.3	44.9	44.4	44.8	44.2	44.0	45.6
Cyprus	34.7	35.9	35.8	38.5	38.7	41.2	42.4
Latvia	34.6	32.5	33.4	33.2	34.7	35.2	37.0
Lithuania	35.9	33.2	32.9	32.0	31.8	33.1	33.4
Luxembourg	43.6	44.2	43.6	42.4	41.3	41.7	39.7
Hungary	43.6	43.2	42.4	41.9	42.4	42.1	42.6
Malta	34.8	36.6	37.7	37.9	40.9	41.8	41.3
Netherlands	46.1	45.1	44.2	43.9	44.3	44.9	46.7
Austria	49.8	50.7	50.0	49.3	48.9	48.2	47.8
Poland	38.1	38.6	39.2	38.4	36.9	39.0	40.1
Portugal	40.2	40.1	41.4	42.5	43.1	41.6	42.5
Romania	43.8	36.7	37.6	32.1	31.2	32.2	32.9
Slovenia	43.6	44.1	44.6	44.4	44.2	44.5	44.1
Slovakia	38.5	37.9	36.7	37.4	35.4	35.3	33.5
Finland	55.2	52.7	52.9	52.4	52.3	53.0	52.5
Sweden	60.0	57.4	55.4	55.9	56.2	57.3	56.5
United Kingdom	41.2	41.5	39.9	39.5	40.0	41.2	41.9
Iceland	43.6	41.9	41.7	42.8	44.2	47.6	45.9
Norway	57.7	57.4	56.3	55.5	56.6	57.3	58.6

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Table 2.7b: Total general government expenditure
% of GDP

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia ¹⁾	21.6	20.8	19.4	19.3	17.6	18.7	18.1
Azerbaijan	16.2	15.2	15.4	17.3	17.6	18.0	21.4
Belarus ²⁾	35.4	35.1	33.2	35.0	44.1	49.1	47.0
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	23.2	23.4	22.1	23.0	22.6	27.3	22.1
Kyrgyzstan	17.3	16.6	20.1	20.1	20.0	20.1	22.4
Moldova	26.7	22.6	23.0	22.4	23.1	38.0	40.8
Russia ³⁾	26.8	27.1	31.6	29.9	27.5	31.5	31.5
Tajikistan ⁶⁾	14.5	14.6	16.0	16.2	17.7	19.5	17.5
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	28.3	27.2	26.7	28.4	29.7	33.9	32.7
Uzbekistan ⁵⁾	29.0	27.0	34.0	33.0	31.0	:	:
EU-27	:	:	46.9	47.5	46.9	47.0	46.8
EU-25	45.5	46.4	47.0	47.6	47.0	47.1	46.9
EU-15	45.6	46.6	47.1	47.7	47.2	47.3	47.1
Euro area	46.2	47.4	47.7	48.2	47.7	47.7	47.9
Belgium	49.1	49.1	49.8	51.1	49.2	49.3	48.5
Bulgaria	:	:	39.7	40.3	39.7	39.6	37.1
Czech Republic	41.8	44.5	46.3	47.3	45.1	44.9	43.6
Denmark	54.2	54.8	55.2	55.7	55.4	53.1	51.5
Germany	45.1	47.6	48.1	48.5	47.1	46.9	45.4
Estonia	36.5	35.1	35.6	34.6	34.1	33.4	33.0
Ireland	31.5	33.3	33.6	33.4	33.9	34.2	34.2
Greece	46.7	45.0	44.8	45.0	45.4	43.2	42.3
Spain	39.1	38.6	38.9	38.4	38.9	38.5	38.6
France	51.6	51.6	52.6	53.4	53.2	53.7	53.4
Italy	46.2	48.0	47.4	48.3	47.7	48.3	50.1
Cyprus	37.0	38.2	40.3	45.0	42.8	43.6	43.6
Latvia	37.3	34.6	35.6	34.8	35.8	35.6	37.2
Lithuania	39.1	36.8	34.8	33.2	33.4	33.6	34.0
Luxembourg	37.6	38.1	41.5	41.9	42.5	41.8	39.0
Hungary	46.5	47.3	51.3	49.1	48.9	49.9	51.9
Malta	41.0	43.1	43.2	47.8	45.8	44.9	43.8
Netherlands	44.2	45.4	46.2	47.1	46.1	45.2	46.1
Austria	51.4	50.8	50.7	51.1	50.2	49.9	49.3
Poland	41.1	43.8	44.2	44.6	42.6	43.3	43.9
Portugal	43.1	44.4	44.3	45.5	46.5	47.7	46.4
Romania	40.6	38.8	39.6	33.6	32.7	33.6	34.8
Slovenia	47.4	48.2	47.1	47.1	46.5	46.0	45.3
Slovakia	50.7	44.4	44.9	40.2	37.8	38.1	37.2
Finland	48.3	47.7	48.8	50.0	50.2	50.5	48.8
Sweden	56.2	55.8	56.9	57.0	55.6	55.3	54.3
United Kingdom	39.8	40.7	41.8	42.9	43.3	44.5	44.6
Iceland	41.9	42.6	44.3	45.6	44.0	42.3	40.7
Norway	42.3	44.1	47.1	48.2	45.4	42.1	40.6

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¹⁾ Republican budget.²⁾ Since 2004 — taking into account extra-budgetary and budgetary purpose-oriented funds and population social security fund of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of the Republic of Belarus.³⁾ Since 2005 — including state extra-budgetary funds.⁴⁾ Since 2006 — including receipts in state purpose-oriented funds.⁵⁾ Without purpose-oriented funds.⁶⁾ Without special funds.

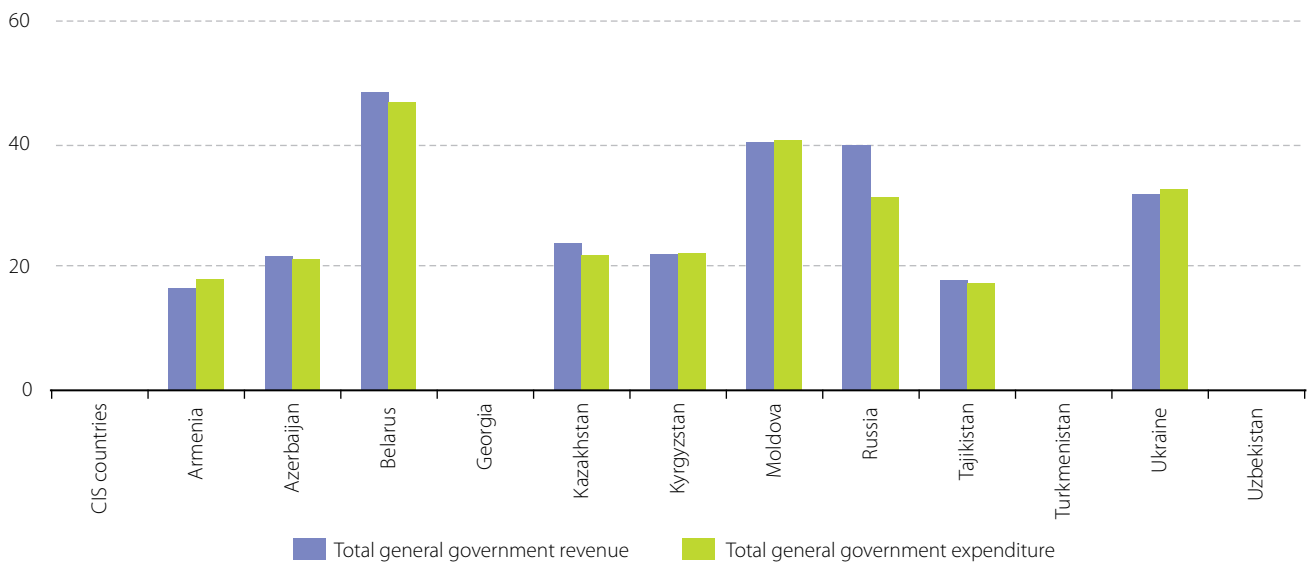
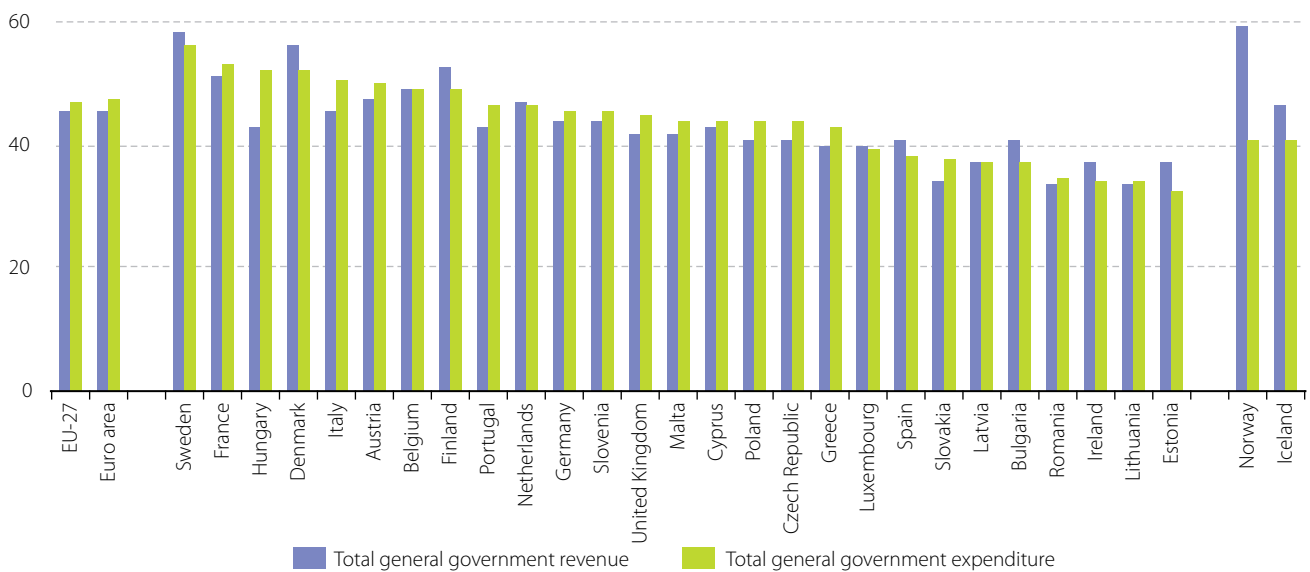
Figure 2.7c: Total general government revenue and expenditure, CIS countries, 2006**Figure 2.7d:** Government revenue and expenditure, EU and EFTA countries, 2006

Table 2.8a: Public balance: net borrowing/lending of consolidated general government sector
% of GDP

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CIS countries ¹⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia ²⁾	-4.9	-4.3	-2.6	-1.3	-1.7	-1.9	-1.5	:
Azerbaijan	-1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.7	0.5	-0.2
Belarus ³⁾	-0.6	-1.6	-0.2	-1.6	0.0	-0.7	1.4	:
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan ⁴⁾	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.9	-0.3	0.7	0.8	-1.7
Kyrgyzstan	-2.0	0.4	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	0.2	-0.2	0.1
Moldova	-1.0	0.0	-0.5	1.6	0.4	1.6	-0.3	:
Russia ⁵⁾	1.9	3.0	0.9	1.3	4.5	8.1	8.5	6.1
Tajikistan	-0.6	0.1	0.7	1.1	-0.9	0.2	0.4	1.7
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine ⁶⁾	0.6	-0.3	0.7	-0.2	-3.2	-1.9	-0.7	-1.1
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-27	0.6	-1.4	-2.5	-3.1	-2.8	-2.5	-1.4	-0.9
EU-25	0.6	-1.4	-2.5	-3.1	-2.9	-2.5	-1.4	-0.9
EU-15	0.8	-1.2	-2.3	-3.0	-2.8	-2.4	-1.3	-0.8
Euro area	0.1	-1.8	-2.5	-3.0	-2.9	-2.5	-1.3	-0.6
Belgium	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.3	0.3	-0.2
Bulgaria	:	0.4	-1.0	-0.5	1.4	1.8	3.0	3.4
Czech Republic	-3.7	-5.7	-6.8	-6.6	-3.0	-3.6	-2.7	-1.6
Denmark	2.2	1.3	0.2	-0.1	1.9	5.0	4.8	4.4
Germany	1.3	-2.8	-3.7	-4.0	-3.8	-3.4	-1.6	0.0
Estonia	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	1.8	1.6	1.8	3.4	2.8
Ireland	4.7	0.9	-0.4	0.4	1.4	1.6	3.0	0.3
Greece	:	:	-4.7	-5.6	-7.4	-5.1	-2.6	-2.8
Spain	-1.0	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	1.0	1.8	2.2
France	-1.5	-1.5	-3.1	-4.1	-3.6	-2.9	-2.4	-2.7
Italy	-0.8	-3.1	-2.9	-3.5	-3.5	-4.2	-3.4	-1.9
Cyprus	-2.3	-2.2	-4.4	-6.5	-4.1	-2.4	-1.2	3.3
Latvia	-2.8	-2.1	-2.3	-1.6	-1	-0.4	-0.2	0.0
Lithuania	-3.2	-3.6	-1.9	-1.3	-1.5	-0.5	-0.5	-1.2
Luxembourg	6.0	6.1	2.1	0.5	-1.2	-0.1	1.3	2.9
Hungary	-2.9	-4.0	-8.9	-7.2	-6.5	-7.8	-9.2	-5.5
Malta	-6.2	-6.4	-5.5	-9.9	-4.6	-3.0	-2.6	-1.8
Netherlands	2.0	-0.2	-2.1	-3.1	-1.7	-0.3	0.5	0.4
Austria	-1.7	0.0	-0.6	-1.4	-3.7	-1.5	-1.5	-0.5
Poland	-3.0	-5.1	-5.0	-6.3	-5.7	-4.3	-3.8	-2.0
Portugal	-2.9	-4.3	-2.9	-2.9	-3.4	-6.1	-3.9	-2.6
Romania	-4.4	-3.5	-2.0	-1.5	-1.2	-1.2	-2.2	-2.5
Slovenia	-3.8	-4.0	-2.5	-2.7	-2.3	-1.5	-1.2	-0.1
Slovakia	-12.2	-6.5	-8.2	-2.7	-2.4	-2.8	-3.6	-2.2
Finland	6.9	5.0	4.1	2.6	2.4	2.9	4.1	5.3
Sweden	3.8	1.6	-1.2	-0.9	0.8	2.2	2.3	3.5
United Kingdom	3.6	0.5	-2.0	-3.3	-3.4	-3.4	-2.6	-2.9
Iceland	2.5	0.2	-0.4	-1.6	0.1	:	:	:
Norway	:	13.5	9.3	7.3	11.1	15.2	19.3	:
Switzerland	0.9	-0.3	-0.8	:	:	:	:	:

EB060

¹⁾ Deficit(-)/profit of state budget.

²⁾ Republican budget.

³⁾ Since 2004 — taking into account extra-budgetary and budgetary purpose-oriented funds and population social security fund of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of the Republic of Belarus.

⁴⁾ Since 2005 taking into account net budgetary crediting and balance on transactions with financial assets.

⁵⁾ Since 2005 — including state extra-budgetary funds.

⁶⁾ Since 2006 — including receipts in state purpose-oriented funds.



Table 2.8b: General government debt (general government consolidated gross debt)
% of GDP

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	:	46.4	47.0	40.9	30.4	24.6	18.7	:
Azerbaijan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belarus	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.8	:
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	:	17.7	15.4	13.2	10.6	7.5	6.2	:
Kyrgyzstan	:	99.2	103.0	101.0	94.2	84.8	72.8	:
Moldova	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Russia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tajikistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-27	:	61.0	60.3	61.8	62.1	62.6	61.3	58.7
EU-25	:	61.1	60.5	62.0	62.4	63.0	61.8	59.3
EU-15	63.2	62.2	61.6	63.0	63.2	64.1	62.8	60.4
Euro area	68.7	68.3	68.1	69.3	69.7	70.3	68.6	66.6
Belgium	107.8	106.5	103.4	98.6	94.2	92.1	88.2	84.9
Bulgaria	74.3	67.3	53.6	45.9	37.9	29.2	22.7	18.2
Czech Republic	18.5	25.1	28.5	30.1	30.4	29.7	29.4	28.7
Denmark	51.5	48.7	48.3	45.8	43.8	36.4	30.4	26.0
Germany	59.7	58.8	60.3	63.8	65.6	67.8	67.6	65.0
Estonia	5.2	4.8	5.6	5.5	5.1	4.5	4.2	3.4
Ireland	37.9	35.6	32.2	31.1	29.5	27.4	25.1	25.4
Greece	103.2	103.6	100.6	97.9	98.6	98.0	95.3	94.5
Spain	59.3	55.5	52.5	48.7	46.2	43.0	39.7	36.2
France	57.3	56.9	58.8	62.9	64.9	66.4	63.6	64.2
Italy	109.1	108.7	105.6	104.3	103.8	105.8	106.5	104
Cyprus	58.8	60.7	64.7	68.9	70.2	69.1	64.8	59.8
Latvia	12.3	14.0	13.5	14.6	14.9	12.4	10.7	9.7
Lithuania	23.7	23.1	22.4	21.2	19.4	18.6	18.2	17.3
Luxembourg	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.8
Hungary	54.3	52.1	55.7	58.0	59.4	61.6	65.6	66.0
Malta	55.9	62.1	60.1	69.3	72.6	70.4	64.2	62.6
Netherlands	53.8	50.7	50.5	52.0	52.4	52.3	47.9	45.4
Austria	65.6	66.1	65.9	64.7	63.8	63.5	61.8	59.1
Poland	36.8	37.6	42.2	47.1	45.7	47.1	47.6	45.2
Portugal	50.5	52.9	55.6	56.9	58.3	63.6	64.7	63.6
Romania	24.7	26.0	25.0	21.5	18.8	15.8	12.4	13.0
Slovenia	:	27.2	28.4	27.9	27.6	27.5	27.2	24.1
Slovakia	50.4	49.0	43.4	42.4	41.4	34.2	30.4	29.4
Finland	43.8	42.3	41.3	44.3	44.1	41.3	39.2	35.4
Sweden	54.4	55.3	53.7	53.5	51.2	50.9	45.9	40.6
United Kingdom	41.0	37.7	37.5	38.7	40.4	42.1	43.1	43.8
Iceland	41.9	47.4	43.6	41.4	36.8	:	:	:
Norway	:	29.2	36.1	44.3	45.6	43.8	48.9	:
Switzerland	25.3	25.0	25.7	:	:	:	:	:

EB070

Table 2.9: Central Bank interest rates: official lending rates
%

	2005	2006	2007
CIS countries	:	:	:
Armenia	3.50	4.75	5.75
Azerbaijan	9.00	9.50	13.00
Belarus	:	10.00	10.00
Georgia	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	8.00	9.00	:
Kyrgyzstan	4.10	3.15	:
Moldova	:	:	:
Russia	12.00	11.00	10.00
Tajikistan	10.00	8.50	13.00
Turkmenistan	:	:	:
Ukraine	14.10	9.50	14.60
Uzbekistan	:	:	:
Euro area	3.25	4.5	5.0
Bulgaria	:	:	:
Czech Republic	3.0	3.5	4.5
Denmark	2.4	3.75	4.25
Estonia	—	:	:
Cyprus	4.25	4.5	5.0
Latvia	5.0	6.0	7.5
Lithuania	:	:	:
Hungary	7.0	9.0	8.5
Malta	4.25	4.75	5.0
Poland	6.0	5.5	6.5
Romania	7.5	8.75	7.5
Slovenia	5.0	4.5	:
Slovakia	4.0	6.25	5.75
Sweden	2.25	3.75	4.0
United Kingdom	4.5	5.0	5.5

irt_cb_a

Source: ECB, national central banks.



Table 2.10a: Balance of payments, current and capital account (net) with the world for CIS
Million USD

	Current account	of which:				Capital and financial account
		goods	services	income from investments and compensation of employees	current transfers	
Armenia						
2004	-162	-457	-71	36	330	163
2005	-193	-588	-59	45	409	189
2006	-87	-903	-107	228	695	91
Azerbaijan						
2004	-2 589	161	-2 238	-700	188	3 023
2005	167	3 299	-1 970	-1 646	484	566
2006	3 708	7 746	-1 923	-2 681	566	-1 735
Belarus						
2004	-1 194	-2 184	689	-2	303	923
2005	510	-490	828	10	162	-544
2006	-1 512	-2 399	812	-107	182	1 762
Georgia						
2004	-347	-916	57	98	414	346
2005	-693	-1 214	70	92	359	679
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan						
2004	335	6 785	-3 099	-2 863	-488	681
2005	-1 056	10 322	-5 267	-5 697	-414	2 860
2006	-1 797	14 642	-5 912	-9 319	-1 208	4 194
Kyrgyzstan						
2004	29	-170	-14	-102	315	-4
2005	-29	-418	-36	-75	500	-28
2006	-400	-982	-86	-48	716	19
Moldova						
2004	-57	-754	-26	357	366	-55
2005	-241	-1 191	-23	403	570	56
2006	-399	-1 591	-6	400	798	282
Russia						186
2004	59 003	85 825	-13 377	-12 769	-677	-52 565
2005	83 842	118 364	-14 836	-18 848	-839	-75 064
2006	94 467	139 234	-14 928	-28 522	-1 317	-95 598

Source: CIS-Stat.

No data for Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Table 2.10b: Balance of payments, current and capital account (net) with the rest of the world for EU-27

Million EUR

	2004	2005	2006
Current account	10 317	-27 556	-96 250
Goods	-43 105	-101 488	-168 441
Services	43 946	50 019	65 081
Income	55 092	72 456	61 050
Current transfers	-45 616	-48 543	-53 940
Capital account	-4 606	-9 798	-13 072

Source: Eurostat.

Table 2.10c: Balance of payments, International Trade in Services for EU-27 with the rest of the world

Million EUR

	2004			2005			2006		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
EU-27 (against extra EU-27)	368 282	324 336	43 946	402 988	352 969	50 019	441 811	376 730	65 081
Belgium	42 396	39 475	2 921	45 164	41 163	4 001	47 357	42 243	5 114
Bulgaria	3 266	2 609	657	3 564	2 745	819	4 143	3 172	972
Czech Republic	7 748	7 228	519	9 469	8 242	1 227	10 598	9 378	1 220
Denmark	29 424	26 757	2 667	35 428	30 289	5 139	41 843	36 644	5 198
Germany	117 443	157 201	-39 758	126 935	166 927	-39 992	139 081	174 950	-35 869
Estonia	2 282	1 415	867	2 569	1 741	829	2 773	1 962	812
Greece	26 741	11 277	15 465	27 559	11 859	15 700	28 364	13 027	15 337
Spain	69 355	47 602	21 753	76 247	54 008	22 240	84 461	62 319	22 143
France	90 882	79 179	11 703	95 602	84 962	10 640	94 224	85 956	8 268
Ireland	42 424	52 625	-10 201	48 219	57 521	-9 302	55 051	62 471	-7 420
Italy	68 193	67 000	1 193	71 888	72 412	-524	78 420	79 908	-1 488
Cyprus	5 027	2 124	2 903	5 239	2 179	3 060	5 778	2 376	3 402
Latvia	1 445	956	489	1 760	1 267	493	2 122	1 586	534
Lithuania	1 969	1 313	655	2 503	1 655	847	2 879	2 018	861
Luxembourg	27 092	16 722	10 370	32 877	19 797	13 080	40 605	24 037	16 568
Hungary	8 763	8 525	238	10 288	9 236	1 053	10 573	9 282	1 291
Malta	1 373	839	534	1 615	975	640	2 068	1 311	757
Netherlands	68 262	64 097	4 165	73 998	67 934	6 064	75 012	72 441	2 570
Austria	39 529	37 632	1 897	40 558	36 416	4 142	36 986	25 926	11 060
Poland	10 765	10 005	761	13 103	11 538	1 565	16 349	14 602	1 748
Portugal	11 853	7 837	4 015	12 255	8 418	3 838	14 141	9 248	4 893
Romania	2 903	3 116	-213	4 095	4 440	-345	5 511	5 501	9
Slovenia	2 782	2 094	687	3 144	2 294	849	3 450	2 584	866
Slovakia	3 002	2 787	216	3 542	3 284	258	4 314	3 784	530
Finland	12 212	9 888	2 324	13 666	12 218	1 448	12 813	12 405	408
Sweden	31 336	26 617	4 718	34 542	26 176	8 366	39 374	28 983	10 391
United Kingdom	158 867	120 678	38 190	168 444	132 452	35 992	182 750	139 926	42 823



Figure 2.11: EU foreign direct investment flows with CIS
Million EUR

	EU FDI outward, inward and net flows					
	Outward		Inward		Net (*)	
	EU in relation to extra	EU in relation to CIS	EU in relation to extra	EU in relation to CIS	EU in relation to extra	EU in relation to CIS
2006	260 202	14 725	157 134	-3 069	103 068	17 794
2005	234 538	17 125	127 021	1 604	107 517	15 521
2004	142 278	9 485	58 286	452	83 992	9 033
2003	135 873	8 477	125 323	835	10 550	7 642
2002	133 897	3 663	126 567	509	7330	3 154

(*) Net = outward – inward.

2002–03 :EU-25 with partner extra EU-25 and CIS.

2004–06: EU-27 with partner extra-EU-27 and CIS.

Table 2.12: Inflation rate (HICP, reference year 2005 = 100)
% change compared with previous year, based on the harmonised index of consumer prices

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CIS countries (*)	26.9	19.1	11.9	11.3	10.5	12.3	9.3	10.3
Armenia	-0.8	3.1	1.1	4.7	7.0	0.6	2.9	4.4
Azerbaijan	1.8	1.5	2.8	2.2	6.7	9.6	8.3	16.7
Belarus	168.6	61.1	42.6	28.4	18.1	10.3	7.0	8.4
Georgia	4.0	4.7	5.6	4.8	5.7	8.2	9.2	9.2
Kazakhstan	13.2	8.4	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.6	8.6	10.8
Kyrgyzstan	18.7	6.9	2.1	3.1	4.1	4.3	5.6	10.2
Moldova	31.2	9.6	5.2	11.6	12.4	11.9	12.7	12.3
Russia	20.8	21.5	15.8	13.7	10.9	12.7	9.7	9.0
Tajikistan	24.0	36.5	10.2	17.1	6.8	7.8	11.9	21.5
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	28.2	12.0	0.8	5.2	9.0	13.5	9.1	12.8
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
European Union ¹⁾	1.9 i	2.2 i	2.1 i	2.0 i	2.0 i	2.2 i	2.2	2.3 p
Euro area	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1 p
Belgium	2.7	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.3	1.8
Bulgaria	10.3	7.4	5.8	2.3	6.1	6.0	7.4	7.6
Czech Republic	3.9	4.5	1.4	-0.1	2.6	1.6	2.1	3.0
Denmark	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.0	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.7
Germany	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.3
Estonia	3.9	5.6	3.6	1.4	3.0	4.1	4.4	6.7
Ireland	5.3	4.0	4.7	4.0	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.9
Greece	2.9	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.0
Spain	3.5	2.8	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.6	2.8
France	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.6
Italy	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0
Cyprus	4.9	2.0	2.8	4.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2
Latvia	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.9	6.2	6.9	6.6	10.1
Lithuania	1.1	1.6	0.3	-1.1	1.2	2.7	3.8	5.8
Luxembourg	3.8	2.4	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.8	3.0	2.7
Hungary	10.0 i	9.1 i	5.2	4.7	6.8	3.5	4.0	7.9
Malta	3.0	2.5	2.6	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	0.7
Netherlands	2.3	5.1	3.9	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6 p
Austria	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.2 p
Poland	10.1	5.3	1.9	0.7	3.6	2.2	1.3	2.6
Portugal	2.8	4.4	3.7	3.3	2.5	2.1	3.0	2.4
Romania	45.7 i	34.5 i	22.5 i	15.3 i	11.9 i	9.1 i	6.6	4.9
Slovenia	8.9	8.6	7.5	5.7	3.7	2.5	2.5	3.8
Slovakia	12.2	7.2	3.5	8.4	7.5	2.8	4.3	1.9
Finland	2.9	2.7	2.0	1.3	0.1	0.8	1.3	1.6 r
Sweden	1.3	2.7	1.9	2.3	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.7
United Kingdom	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.3	2.3
Iceland	4.4	6.6	5.3	1.4	2.3	1.4	4.6	3.6
Norway	3.0	2.7	0.8	2.0	0.6	1.5	2.5	0.7

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

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

(*) CIS countries except Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

CIS: non-harmonised index of consumer prices. Consumer price index (CPI) shows change of value of the basket of consumer goods, which includes all foodstuffs, non-food goods and services purchased by households over a certain period of time. It represents a ratio of current value of the basket of consumer goods and services purchased by households in the base period to its value expressed in prices of the base period (as a rule, in prices of preceeding month or year) and does not reflect the impact of changes in income, quantity and structure of consumption of population.



Table 2.13: Earnings in industry and services (excluding public administration)
Average gross annual earnings of full-time employees in enterprises with 10 or more employees

		1995	1996	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
		Unit of national currency								
CIS countries										
Armenia	Dram	84 720.0	113 628.0	272 472.0	293 796.0	327 888.0	417 396.0	521 340.0	624 720.0	747 516.0
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijani manat	150.0	214.8	531.6	624.0	757.2	928.8	1 192.8	1 483.2	1 788.0
Belarus	Byelorussian rouble	9 061.5 ¹⁾	14 545.9 ¹⁾	706 992.0	1 476 252.0	2 270 784.0	3 008 232.0	4 170 228.0	5 564 892.0	6 985 992.0
Georgia	Lari	163.2	348.0	867.6	1 135.2	1 362.0	1 510.8	1 881.6	2 450.4	3 334.8
Kazakhstan	Tenge	57 432.0	82 092.0	172 488.0	207 636.0	243 876.0	277 536.0	339 948.0	408 720.0	489 480.0
Kyrgyzstan	Som	4 418.4	5 890.8	14 724.0	17 461.2	20 212.8	22 992.0	26 883.6	31 350.0	39 236.4
Moldova	Moldavian leu	1 718.4	2 245.2	4 894.8	6 524.4	8 298.0	10 689.6	13 237.2	15 824.4	20 365.2
Russia	Russian rouble	5 668.7 ²⁾	9 482.5 ²⁾	26 680.8	38 884.8	52 323.6	65 982.0	80 874.0	102 658.8	127 606.8
Tajikistan	Somoni	11.06	35.4	186.84	282.0	390.6	535.32	741.72	1 002.96	1 395.12
Turkmenistan	Manat	90.5 ³⁾	867.0 ³⁾	7 161.6 ³⁾	10 537.2 ³⁾	11 400.0 ³⁾	21 000.0 ³⁾	:	:	:
Ukraine	Hryvnia	88 101.0 ⁴⁾	1 510.1	2 761.6	3 733.0	4 516.6	5 547.2	7 075.4	9 674.3	12 498.0
Uzbekistan	Sum	12 792.0	25 864.8	:	199 700.0	362 471.0	481 012.0	638 407.0	:	:

¹⁾ 1 000 Byelorussian roubles

²⁾ 1 000 roubles

³⁾ 1 000 manat

⁴⁾ 1 000 karbovanets

		1995	1996	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
		EUR (*)								
CIS countries										
Armenia		:	:	:	610.0	606.0	638.0	787.0	1 095.0	1 434.0
Azerbaijan		:	:	:	:	824.0	839.0	981.0	1 256.0	1 594.0
Belarus		:	:	:	:	1 333.0	1 278.0	1 546.0	2 073.0	2 573.0
Georgia		:	:	:	615.0	624.0	629.0	793.0	1 084.0	:
Kazakhstan		:	:	1 283.0	1 568.0	1 686.0	1 644.0	2 011.0	2 471.0	3 093.0
Kyrgyzstan		:	:	:	:	:	466.0	500.0	612.0	779.0
Moldova		:	:	426.0	566.0	647.0	679.0	868.0	1 008.0	1 236.0
Russia		:	:	1 025.0	1 488.0	1 757.0	1 903.0	2 257.0	2 912.0	3 741.0
Tajikistan		:	:	:	:	149.1	154.8	200.9	258.5	337.2
Turkmenistan		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine		:	:	:	776.0	880.4	920.5	1 070.6	1 514.4	1 968.1
Uzbekistan		:	:	:	:	461.0	438.9	504.3	:	:
EU-27		:	:	:	27 948.3	30 141.6	30 348.9	28 226.1	28 992.4	:
EU-25		:	:	:	28 434.7	30 702.4	30 945.5	30 165.7	30 942.2	:
Belgium		28 945.0	29 131.0	31 644.0	33 109.0	34 330.0	34 643.0	35 704.0	36 672.7	37 674.0
Bulgaria		:	795.0	1 436.1	1 518.3	1 587.8	1 677.8	1 784.2	1 977.7	2 195.0
Czech Republic		:	:	:	:	6 016.1	6 137.0	6 568.9	7 404.5	8 284.4
Denmark		:	36 376.0	40 962.2	41 661.2	43 577.2	44 692.0	46 122.0	47 529.3	48 307.3
Germany		34 584.0	35 254.0	37 319.0	38 204.0	39 153.0	40 056.0	40 954.0	41 694.0	42 382.0
Estonia		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	40 462.0	:
Greece		11 291.1	11 916.9	14 721.0	15 431.3	16 278.4	16 738.5	:	:	:
Spain		:	16 043.0	17 432.0	17 768.2	18 462.3	19 220.0	19 827.8	20 438.8	21 150.2
France		24 693.0	25 089.0	26 712.0	27 418.0	28 185.0	28 847.0	29 608.3	30 520.9	:
Italy		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus		:	12 980.1	16 334.9	16 947.6	17 740.3	18 406.4	19 290.2	20 548.5	21 310.2
Latvia		:	:	:	:	:	:	3 805.8	4 246.0	5 210.9
Lithuania		1 385.3	1 597.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg		:	:	35 875.0	37 745.0	38 442.0	39 587.0	40 575.0	42 135.0	43 621.0
Hungary		3 062.3	3 157.7	4 172.5	4 898.1	5 845.9	6 196.2	7 099.5	7 797.8	7 840.2
Malta		8 779.6	9 322.3	11 658.2	11 974.0	12 095.7	11 885.8	11 925.9	11 180.3	11 669.4
Netherlands		27 966.0	28 140.0	31 901.0	33 900.0	35 200.0	36 600.0	37 900.0	38 700.0	:
Austria		:	:	:	:	:	:	34 995.0	36 032.0	36 673.0
Poland		:	3 076.0	:	7 509.5	:	:	6 230.3	6 269.9	:
Portugal		:	:	12 619.6	13 338.0	13 321.5	13 871.1	14 253.2	14 715.0	15 929.6
Romania		:	:	:	:	:	:	2 414.2	3 155.0	3 713.2
Slovenia		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia		:	:	3 583.1	3 836.8	4 582.3	4 944.5	5 706.1	6 373.6	7 039.6
Finland		23 584.0	23 883.0	27 398.3	28 554.8	29 916.0	30 978.0	31 988.0	33 290.0	34 081.0
Sweden		:	:	31 620.8	30 467.1	31 163.9	32 177.4	33 620.0	34 049.3	35 084.0
United Kingdom		:	:	37 676.5	39 233.0	40 553.0	38 792.5	41 253.4	42 866.3	44 495.6
Iceland		:	:	37 638.5	34 100.7	36 764.2	:	:	:	:
Norway		:	:	36 201.5	38 603.8	43 736.3	42 882.3	42 223.7	45 485.2	47 221.4
Switzerland		:	42 194.0	43 683.0	:	48 498.0	:	45 759.8	:	46 057.6

(*) For CIS countries, calculation was carried out using the average annual official exchange rate of national currencies to the euro.

Table 2.14: Monthly minimum wage

	1995	1996	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Unit of national currency											
CIS countries											
Armenia	Dram	540.0	830.0	5 000.0	5 000.0	5 000.0	5 000.0	13 000.0	13 000.0	15 000.0	20 000.0
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijani manat	1.1	:	1.1	5.5	5.5	9.0	20.0	30.0	30.0	50.0
Belarus	Byelorussian rouble	60 000.0	100 000.0	3 600.0	10 000.0	20 330.0	47 910.0	128 390.0	134 970.0	165 220.0	188 360.0
Georgia	Lari	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	Tenge	300.0	2 000.0	2 680.0	3 484.0	4 181.0	5 000.0	6 600.0	9 200.0	9 200.0	9 752.0
Kyrgyzstan	Som	75.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	340.0
Moldova	Moldavian leu	18.0	18.0	18.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	200.0	200.0	400.0
Russia ¹⁾	Russian rouble	60 500.0	75 900.0	132.0	300.0	450.0	600.0	600.0	800.0	1 100.0	2 300.0
Tajikistan	Somoni	144.0 ²⁾	322.0 ²⁾	1.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	12.0	20.0	20.0
Turkmenistan	Manat	1 000.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	Hryvnia	60 000.0 ³⁾	15.0	118.0	118.0	165.0	205.0	237.0	332.0	400.0	460.0
Uzbekistan	Sum	250.0	550.0	2 450.0	3 430.0	4 535.0	5 440.0	6 530.0	9 400.0	12 420.0	15 525.0

¹⁾ Since 2000 r. — taking into account denomination.

²⁾ Tajikistan roubles.

³⁾ Karbovanets.

	1995	1996	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EUR (*)										
CIS countries										
Armenia	:	:	9.7	10.1	8.2	7.1	19.7	24.4	31.3	44.7
Azerbaijan	:	:	:	6.5	5.4	7.3	15.0	27.5	26.2	40.2
Belarus	:	:	3.3	7.2	10.2	17.8	43.4	53.0	58.6	59.5
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	:	:	19.7	25.9	25.7	27.7	37.3	58.0	55.1	55.0
Kyrgyzstan	:	:	:	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	6.5
Moldova	:	:	1.6	8.7	6.9	6.1	5.9	13.2	11.8	24.0
Russia	:	:	5.0	11.3	13.6	16.3	15.9	23.4	31.7	64.0
Tajikistan	:	:	:	:	1.3	1.4	1.7	3.1	4.4	3.9
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	:	:	23.3	25.3	29.8	30.8	32.8	55.6	60.1	62.8
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:	4.5	4.5	4.6	6.7	7.6	8.4
Belgium	:	:	1 118.0	1 140.0	1 163.0	1 186.0	1 186.0	1 210.0	1 234.0	1 283.0
Bulgaria	:	:	38.0	44.0	51.0	56.0	61.0	77.0	81.8	92.0
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	188.0	197.0	212.0	239.0	280.2	280.3
Estonia	:	:	:	:	118.0	138.0	159.0	172.0	191.7	:
Ireland	:	:	945.0	1 009.0	1 009.0	1 073.0	1 183.0	1 293.0	1 293.0	1 462.0
Greece	:	:	534.0	552.0	582.0	605.0	630.8	667.7	667.7	:
Spain	:	:	425.0	433.0	516.0	526.0	573.0	599.0	631.0	666.0
France	:	:	1 083.0	1 126.0	1 154.0	1 173.0	1 197.0	1 218.0	1 254.0	1 280.0
Latvia	:	:	:	111.0	103.0	107.0	122.0	114.9	129.3	172.3
Lithuania	:	:	:	126.0	125.0	125.0	145.0	159.0	173.8	202.7
Luxembourg	:	:	1 221.0	1 290.0	1 322.0	1 369.0	1 403.0	1 467.0	1 503.4	1 570.0
Hungary	:	:	:	:	206.0	191.0	209.0	229.0	229.5	261.7
Malta	:	:	:	:	538.0	537.0	549.0	563.0	580.0	584.7
Netherlands	:	:	1 092.0	1 180.0	1 232.0	1 265.0	1 265.0	1 265.0	1 285.0	1 317.0
Poland	:	:	:	224.0	197.0	180.0	180.0	207.0	223.3	245.8
Portugal	:	:	371.0	390.0	406.0	416.0	426.0	437.0	450.2	470.0
Romania	:	:	:	:	54.0	66.0	69.0	86.0	93.0	121.0
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	450.0	444.0	466.0	491.0	511.6	522.0
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	126.0	134.0	152.0	169.0	181.3	:
United Kingdom	:	:	993.0	1 138.0	1 076.0	1 011.0	1 146.0	1 244.0	1 255.4	1 355.8

(*) For CIS countries, calculation was carried out using the average annual official exchange rate of national currencies to the euro.



Methodological notes

GDP data

General

Data presented in the National Accounts section are from the official CIS-STAT sources for CIS countries and Eurostat for EU and EFTA.

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

Concepts and definitions

General concepts and definitions used by EU, EFTA and CIS countries can be presented as follows.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the key indicator of SNA characterising the final result of the productive activity of resident economic units expressed in market prices. It represents the value of final goods and services produced by these units during the accounting period at purchasers' prices. It can be computed as the sum of value added of all industries (or institutional sectors), in basic prices, plus net taxes on products (taxes on products less subsidies on products). Gross value added in basic prices is defined as the difference between output in basic prices and intermediate consumption in purchasers' prices.

GDP can also be defined as the sum of primary incomes payable by resident producers to the participants in the production process (both residents and non-residents): compensation of employees, net taxes on production and imports, gross operating surplus and gross mixed income.

GDP by final use represents the sum of final consumption of goods and services, gross fixed capital formation, change in inventories, net acquisitions of valuables and net exports of goods and services.

CIS countries

The underlying concepts and definitions of computation of GDP are consistent with those described above.

The industrial structure of GDP is shown in accordance with the national statistical classifications of kinds of economic activities, based as a rule on the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities of the European Communities (NACE, rev.1). However, some countries have not yet switched to the national classifications and the above indicators are shown for them in accordance with the Classification of Branches of the National Economy of the former USSR (CBNE) applied by the CIS countries in the transition period to the market economy which differs significantly in contents from the industrial classifications of NACE.

EU and EFTA

The underlying concepts and definitions of computation of GDP are consistent with those described above.

GDP can be defined and calculated in three ways:

- the output approach - as the sum of the gross value added of the various institutional sectors or the various industries, in basic prices, plus taxes and less subsidies on products;
- the expenditure approach - as the sum of final uses of goods and services by resident institutional units (final consumption and gross capital formation), plus exports and minus imports of goods and services;



- the income approach - as the sum of the compensation payable to employees (both residents and non-residents), net taxes on production and imports, gross operating surplus and mixed income.

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

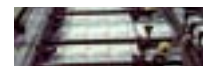
When calculating value added, output is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices. Taxes less subsidies on products have to be added to value added to obtain GDP at market prices.

Expenditure approach (Tables in chapter 4 Social indicators): 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 of exports is imports, which can be consumed or invested without being the result of domestic production activity. Exports minus imports - in other words, the external balance - is the net contribution of external trade to GDP.

- Private final consumption expenditure includes expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH), in other words, expenditure on goods or services that are used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs. NPISHs are private, non-market producers which are separate legal entities. Their principal resources, apart from those derived from occasional sales, are derived from voluntary contributions in cash or in kind from households in their capacity as consumers, from payments made by general governments and from property income. Examples of NPISHs are churches, trade unions and political parties.
- Government final consumption expenditure includes two categories of expenditure: the value of goods and services produced by general government itself other than own-account capital formation and sales, and purchases by general government of goods and services produced by market producers that are supplied to households - without any transformation - as social transfers in kind.
- Gross fixed capital formation consists of resident producers' acquisitions, less disposals of fixed assets plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by productive activity. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly, or continuously, in processes of production for more than one year.
- Changes in inventories are measured by the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories.
- External balance: imports of goods and services are recorded with a negative sign while exports of goods and services are recorded with a positive sign. The difference between exports and imports is called the external balance of goods and services.

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

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



Finance data

Concepts and definitions

CIS countries

Revenue of the government budget includes the revenue of the republican (federal) budget, of the budgets of the regional governments and of the local authorities' budgets. It covers taxes and similar compulsory payments by legal entities and individuals, nontax revenue (such as proceeds from sales of assets and privatisation) and grants received from other countries and international organisations.

Expenditure of the government budget includes the outlays of all levels of the general government — federal, regional and local. They are incurred in carrying out various State functions (administration, defense, education, health care, development of market infrastructure and so forth). Also included is lending (minus repayment), i.e. loans and similar types of lending provided by the government to other sectors of economy or to the rest of the world.

Excess of revenue over the expenses and lending minus redemption — forms the budget surplus (or, if it is a negative value, the budget deficit).

General government debt at a certain date refers to the outstanding liabilities of the general government (central government, regional authorities) to units of other sectors of the economy and to the rest of the world which require repayments by a debtor at a certain moment in the future. If the so-called “guaranteed debt” is included in the general government debt in accordance with national legislation, it is shown as a separate component of the general government debt.

General government debt is subdivided into internal debt and external debt in accordance with the criteria of residence: internal debt is considered as the debt of the general government to residents while external debt is treated as the debt of the general government to non-residents.

Rate of refinancing - an interest rate set by the central (national) bank on loans provided to other banks.

EU and EFTA

Data presented in these tables are derived from the national accounts of the countries concerned and are on an accruals basis.

European countries compile their national accounts in line with the European System of accounts 1995 (ESA95), which is consistent with SNA93.

The data presented here cover the General Government sector in the national accounts, which is composed of Central Government, State Government (where applicable), Local Government and Social Security Funds (where applicable). A precise definition of the General Government sector can be found in SNA93 Chapter IV or ESA95 Chapter 2.

Total government revenue and expenditure are not defined in SNA93/ESA95. However, the EU countries adopted the following definitions under Commission Regulation (EC) No 1500/2000 of 10 July 2000:

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

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



Government deficit and debt are key indicators of the government sector's financial position. They are reported to the European Commission (Eurostat) under the Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP).

The **general government debt** is defined in the Protocol annexed to the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht, 1992) as follows: "Debt means total gross debt at nominal value outstanding at the end of the year and consolidated between and within the sectors of general government". Council Regulation 3605/93 further specifies that general government debt is broken down into currency and deposits, securities other than shares, excluding financial derivatives and loans (as defined in ESA 95).

The **general government deficit** is defined in the Protocol annexed to the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht, 1992) as follows: "General government net borrowing/net lending is defined by the ESA 95 code 'EDP B9', which is similar to the ESA95 code B9 except for interest flows under swaps and forward rate agreements, which are treated as financial flows in ESA 95 but as interest for the purpose of EDP".

Central bank interest rates - Official lending rates

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

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

Balance of payments

General

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Concepts and definitions

CIS countries

The underlying concepts, definitions and classifications used by the CIS countries are on the whole consistent with the provisions of the 5th edition of the IMF Manual on the Balance of Payments and those described above. This refers, in particular, to the definition of residents and general structure of the balance of payments, where a distinction is made between current account and capital and finance account and sub-accounts of these accounts. It also refers to the classification of transactions with financial assets and liabilities and their classification into foreign investments and major categories of foreign investments.

EU and EFTA

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

- **Goods** cover general merchandise, non-monetary goods and, since the implementation BPM5, goods for processing, repairs on goods and goods procured in ports by carriers. Both flows, exports and imports are valued free on board (fob), unlike external trade statistics, where goods imports are valued on a cost, insurance, freight (cif) basis.
- Given their increasing importance, detail on services has been greatly expanded in BPM5. This covers transportation, travel and other services. Transportation includes passenger, freight and other services by sea, air and other types of transport. Travel covers primarily the goods and services acquired from an economy by travellers during visits of less than one year in that economy. ‘Other services’ covers communications, construction, insurance, financial, computer and information, royalties and licence fees, other business services, personal, cultural and recreational services and finally government services n.e.c.
- Income consists of compensation of employees and investment income. Compensation of employees records wages, salaries and other benefits, earned by non-resident individuals for work performed for economic units abroad (border and seasonal workers, employees of international organisation, etc.). Investment income consists of dividends and interest received on capital invested abroad or paid on foreign capital invested on the national territory.
- Current transfers cover international transactions in which goods, services, or financial items are transferred between the residents of one economy and the residents of foreign economies without anything of economic value being received in return (technical assistance, international aid, taxes, migrant workers’ remittances etc.). Current transfers increase the level of disposable income and the consumption level of the recipient of goods and services while diminishing disposable income and potential donors’ consumption opportunities, for example, humanitarian aid in the form of consumer goods and services.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inflation rate

CIS countries

The consumer price index shows change over a period of time in the value of a fixed basket of consumer goods and services purchased by households.

It represents a ratio of the current value of the basket of consumer goods and services purchased by households in the base period to its value expressed in prices of the base period and does not reflect the impact of changes in the income of population, or in the quantity or structure of consumption of the population. The index is computed with the help of the Laspeyres formula on the basis of individual indices of consumer prices and tariffs of goods and services included in the basket; these individual price indices are normally calculated on the basis of monthly registration of prices and tariffs of representative commodities (services).

EU and EFTA

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



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

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

Wages and Earnings

Concepts and definitions

CIS countries

Minimum wages are established by the government in accordance with the national legislation for a certain period of time for all categories of employees; they are revised periodically as consumer price index increases. They are shown only in the national currency. Average values for the CIS are not computed.

Wages are computed, as a rule, as monthly average by dividing the annual wage fund by a number of employees in the payroll.

Wage fund includes all types of earnings both in cash and in kind for hours worked as well as for the period of temporal absence from work (for example, annual leave), various bonuses, additional payments as well as occasional reimbursements and compensations associated with the special conditions of labour; also included are social payments (such as value of free meals, cost of housing services and similar regular payments). Wage fund is computed before tax deductions and social security contributions payable by wage-earners.

Data on average nominal wages by kind of economic activities for the most of the CIS countries are shown in accordance with the national classifications based on the Statistical Classification of Kinds of Economic Activities of the European Communities (NACE, rev.1); for some countries (Belarus, Tajikistan) the data are shown in accordance with the Classification of Branches of National Economy of the former USSR (CBNE).

Data on wages are computed by gender and occupation in accordance with the International Standard Classification of Occupations, 1988 (ISCO-88).

Data on earnings refer to all enterprises and organisations.

EU and EFTA

Minimum wages are presented for those countries with statutory national minimum wages. These are gross amounts, that is, before the deduction of income tax and social security contributions. Such deductions vary between countries. Only national data are available, no EU aggregates are calculated, as not all countries have a statutory national minimum wage.

Average annual gross earnings cover remuneration in cash paid by the employer during the reference year, before tax deductions and social security contributions payable by wage-earners and retained by the employer. All bonuses, whether or not regularly paid, are included (13th or 14th month, holiday bonuses, profit-sharing, allowances for leave not taken, occasional commissions, etc.). Severance payments and payments in kind are excluded. The complete definition can be found in Commission Regulations (EC) Nos 1916/2000 and 1738/2005 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 530/1999 concerning the structural statistics on earnings and labour costs as regards the definition and transmission of information on structure of earnings.



On the Eurostat website, data are broken down by economic activity (General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 1.1) at section level for sections C to K and the C-E, C-F, G-I, J-K, G-K and C-K aggregates). For some Member States, information is also available for NACE Rev. 1.1 sections L to O and the M-O and C-O aggregates.

Furthermore, data are broken down by gender, by part-time/full-time employment, full-time equivalents, and occupation (International Standard Classification of Occupations, 1988 version (ISCO-88) at one-digit level and the 1-5 and 7-9 aggregates).

The earnings data should relate to all enterprises, i.e. enterprises with 1 or more employee. For the majority of the EEA countries this coverage is currently impossible, in which case the earnings data should relate to enterprises with 10 or more employees.

For more information on NACE, consult the Eurostat website www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat.

Health

3



Table 3.1: Number of doctors, CIS countries ¹⁾
Per 100 000 inhabitants

	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries	420	427	427	412	410	433	430	430
Armenia	390	371	358	358	365	354	381	384
Azerbaijan	384	365	363	365	364	366	368	366
Belarus ²⁾	420	459	451	453	457	462	468	477
Georgia	:	452	421	439	493	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	397	330	346	361	365	363	365	376
Kyrgyzstan	326	291	282	274	270	267	261	253
Moldova	396 ³⁾	356	354	354	351	349	349	354
Russia ²⁾	444	468	469	474	480	484	488	494
Tajikistan	214	216	210	201	:	192	192	188
Turkmenistan	314	293	288	286	279	:	:	:
Ukraine	451	462	468	469	471	474	479	484
Uzbekistan	332	328	324	:	:	299	291	266

¹⁾ See methodology.

²⁾ Excluding dentists with secondary specialised education.

³⁾ Including territory of left bank of the Dniester river and Bendery city.

Table 3.1b: Practising physicians, EU and EFTA countries ⁴⁾
Per 100 000 inhabitants

	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Belgium	344.6	378.6	385.0	389.6	393.6	398.8	399.5	401.2
Bulgaria	344.9	336.1	333.6	350.8	356.4	351.5	365.3	:
Czech Republic	299.8	337.1	345.1	350.4	352.2	351.3	354.9	:
Denmark	250.0	270.1	272.7	282.8	286.6	298.5	308.4	:
Germany	307.0	326.1	331.0	333.8	336.7	338.9	341.2	:
Estonia	307.4	308.5	302.6	313.5	315.4	319.2	319.3	:
Ireland	210.2	223.4	239.6	242.2	259.1	276.6	352.3	:
Greece	384.5	432.3	437.1	457.4	473.0	486.7	499.4	:
Spain	268.2	332.6	311.8	306.0	329.2	340.1	379.9	365.4
France	322.6	329.6	332.6	335.0	336.5	338.3	338.6	338.2
Italy	385.9	410.9	430.5	437.4	413.5	416.3	383.2	:
Cyprus	220.2	238.5	263.6	264.2	262.7	269.0	257.8	:
Latvia	277.8	286.5	265.5	274.7	277.8	284.7	291.9	291.5
Lithuania	404.5	399.6	402.4	398.7	395.1	388.8	401.1	:
Luxembourg	204.4	235.7	239.9	238.9	245.4	327.7	:	:
Hungary	302.8	272.7	293.2	318.9	324.3	333.4	278.4	:
Malta	:	269.3	311.9	268.1	315.6	346.1	349.4	386.8
Netherlands	:	320.6	329.0	339.2	349.2	349.8	370.5	:
Austria	265.7	312.6	323.7	332.3	338.3	346.7	:	:
Poland	231.8	220.0	224.4	228.0	243.3	229.0	213.6	:
Portugal	253.8	263.5	262.2	271.5	267.5	267.8	:	:
Romania	181.2	197.4	199.2	195.4	199.0	207.5	217.4	:
Slovenia	:	215.3	217.3	227.7	224.8	229.9	234.2	:
Slovakia	291.5	334.8	335.1	332.5	328.4	331.8	303.7	:
Finland	207.3	258.2	233.2	236.0	239.7	288.2	244.5	:
Sweden	288.2	307.6	317.3	326.7	335.0	341.7	348.1	:
United Kingdom	:	197.8	202.6	210.6	220.0	233.6	235.6	:
Iceland	303.0	346.9	349.4	359.1	362.9	363.4	368.1	:
Norway	279.3	:	:	322.8	328.7	345.7	362.8	:
Switzerland	175.6	194.5	196.8	198.4	:	:	:	:

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⁴⁾ Ireland, Malta, Netherlands: physicians licensed to practise; Greece, France, Italy, Lithuania: physicians professionally active.



Table 3.2a: Number of paramedical staff, CIS countries ¹⁾
Per 100 000 inhabitants

	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries	1 080	1 010	999	920	920	1 000	1 000	987
Armenia	963	689	636	599	572	556	571	576
Azerbaijan	881	754	746	731	731	726	731	732
Belarus ²⁾	1 150	1 230	1 240	1 250	1 190	1 200	1 210	1 222
Georgia	:	581	503	509	497	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	1 060	718	738	763	769	776	786	818
Kyrgyzstan	922	755	707	671	649	622	592	569
Moldova	1 040 ³⁾	805	761	761	741	723	778	772
Russia ²⁾	1 110	1 080	1 070	1 080	1 080	1 090	1 080	1 090
Tajikistan	619	515	481	465	:	424	417	417
Turkmenistan	984	786	753	736	687	:	:	:
Ukraine	1 170	1 100	1 100	1 100	1 100	1 110	1 060	1 060
Uzbekistan	1 090	1 050	1 050	:	:	1 020	1 030	:

¹⁾ See methodology.

²⁾ Including dentists with secondary specialised education.

³⁾ Including territory of left bank of the Dniester river and Bendery city.

Table 3.2b: Practising nurses, all nurses — qualified and associate, EU and EFTA countries ⁴⁾
Per 100 000 inhabitants

	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Belgium	479.5	539.8	552.8	563.0	578.5	595.6	610.7	627.4
Bulgaria	:	397.0	377.2	363.4	380.1	383.6	404.7	:
Czech Republic	740.3	759.7 b	785.8	798.7	797.0	809.6	808.1	:
Denmark	:	1 236.9	1 288.0	1 344.1	1 357.2	1 401.9	1 427.9	:
Germany	:	939.7	959.5	963.2	968.1	969.7	975.3	:
Estonia	639.3	586.0	584.1	611.6	622.6	613.7	626.2	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France (metropolitan)	588.7	671.5	689.5	706.1	725.1	745.4	768.3	791.8
Italy	503.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	463.7	461.9	469.4	496.7	:	:	:
Lithuania	1 315.4	763.9	760.6	741.6	728.3	716.4	715.3	:
Luxembourg	157.6	182.6	192.3	198.5	241.9	252.4	:	:
Hungary	:	558.4	563.3	573.8	582.2	581.6	591.4	:
Malta	:	:	:	549.2	550.2	561.3	549.3	563.9
Netherlands	:	1 291.8	1 323.3	1 357.2	1 391.3	1 422.0	1 450.8	:
Austria	:	715.2	718.5	710.7	718.8	710.4	714.6	:
Poland	:	495.7	487.7	486.4	474.7	493.1	509.0	:
Portugal	:	353.2	345.3	348.8	344.8	364.7	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	685.0	711.8	715.8	736.6	741.9	746.5	:
Slovakia	:	745.1	726.4	692.8	652.7	631.5	599.7	:
Finland	:	975.1	1 016.4	1 046.0	1 090.7	1 104.0	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	832.6 b	860.6	899.0	934.9	948.6	955.4	:
Iceland	:	1 315.6	1 306.8	1 322.8	1 358.7	1 362.2	1 382.5	:
Norway	:	:	:	2 316.6	2 377.1	2 401.5	2 463.8	:

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⁴⁾ France, Lithuania, Slovakia, Finland: nurses professionally active; Luxemburg, Netherlands: nurses licensed to practise.



Table 3.3: Available beds in hospitals
Per 100 000 inhabitants

	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries ¹⁾	1 170.0	978.0	970.0	962.0	950.0	940.0	944.0	930.0
Armenia	883.0	637.0	503.0	435.0	442.0	443.0	446.0	443.0
Azerbaijan	981.0	878.0	860.0	850.0	836.0	832.0	829.0	813.0
Belarus	1 250.0	1 260.0	1 260.0	1 200.0	1 140.0	1 070.0	1 120.0	1 120.0
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	1 230.0	721.0	744.0	753.0	768.0	774.0	773.0	773.0
Kyrgyzstan	885.0	745.0	656.0	581.0	559.0	544.0	540.0	536.0
Moldova	1 220.0 ²⁾	760.0	690.0	676.0	668.0	642.0	639.0	627.0
Russia	1 260.0	1 150.0	1 140.0	1 130.0	1 120.0	1 120.0	1 110.0	1 090.0
Tajikistan	802.0	658.0	634.0	621.0	:	598.0	586.0	571.0
Turkmenistan	1 020.0	504.0	507.0	502.0	529.0	:	:	:
Ukraine	1 250.0	950.0	966.0	973.0	966.0	957.0	952.0	960.0
Uzbekistan	775.0	559.0	558.0	:	:	549.0	541.0	529.0
EU-27	:	652.9	641.6	630.6	609.6	598.0	591.2	:
EU-25	:	646.8	635.2	624.8	607.1	595.0	587.5	:
EU-15	:	623.0	610.9	600.3	587.5	574.0	565.7	:
Belgium	741.8	777.8	767.4	759.2	752.3	749.1	744.8	:
Bulgaria	1 034.1	739.3	699.2	646.6	626.7	611.6	:	:
Czech Republic	938.7	867.5	867.0	872.5	868.0	859.3	850.3	:
Denmark	488.8	426.7	419.1	414.0	399.0	382.5	:	:
Germany	969.8	912.2	901.9	887.8	874.4	857.6	846.4	:
Estonia	804.1	682.9	681.8	605.9	591.2	581.0	548.4	:
Ireland	699.6	628.9	606.0	593.0	581.6	574.4	559.6	:
Greece	518.5	495.2	478.2	472.1	470.3	469.8	473.8	:
Spain	394.7	372.7	362.5	356.7	347.8	344.5	339.0	:
France	:	817.1	794.3	783.5	768.4	749.6	734.8	719.6
Italy	622.1	470.9	461.4	444.6	417.9	400.6	400.9	:
Cyprus	451.9	416.9	404.2	438.2	431.1	421.0	380.0	:
Latvia	1 099.3	855.1	809.5	773.4	779.3	:	766.4	758.6
Lithuania	1 083.0	923.2	869.4	892.8	866.1	840.8	814.7	:
Luxembourg	1 095.8	657.1	651.7	644.3	:	:	534.9	:
Hungary	909.1	839.1	784.8	783.8	782.5	782.0	786.2	:
Malta	544.9	544.2	759.8	745.8	750.3	755.2	743.7	758.8
Netherlands	528.0	492.1	464.7	459.1	440.5	438.2	437.2	:
Austria	755.1	698.7	853.6	845.8	835.7	776.5	770.9	:
Poland	768.7	718.7	717.5	709.9	644.7	667.0	652.2	:
Portugal	392.4	381.6	374.9	365.1	366.2	365.1	:	:
Romania	783.0	762.7	769.2	747.1	657.4	658.3	661.8	:
Slovenia	573.6	540.6	516.9	508.9	496.0	480.1	483.9	:
Slovakia	:	785.5	765.4	755.5	722.5	689.0	677.1	:
Finland	801.0	753.4	745.2	735.9	723.6	705.6	704.2	:
Sweden	609.0	358.5	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	413.1	408.5	405.3	404.6	398.3	388.7	:
Iceland	910.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	407.3	380.8	382.5	432.3	428.2	420.6	405.9	:
Switzerland	700.8	630.5	605.8	596.9	584.4	568.9	555.6	:

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¹⁾ See methodology.

²⁾ Including territory of left bank of the Dniester river and Bendery city.



Table 3.4: Current health expenditure
% of GDP

	2003	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries				
Armenia	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
Azerbaijan	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9
Belarus	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5
Georgia	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.3
Kyrgyzstan	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.7
Moldova	3.4	2.7	4.3	4.8
Russia ¹⁾	2.2	2.2	3.7	4.0
Tajikistan	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:
Belgium	9.7 p	9.8 p	9.7 p	:
Bulgaria	7.6	7.4	7.6	:
Czech Republic	7.2	7.0	6.9	:
Denmark	8.6 p	8.5 p	8.8 p	:
Germany	10.4	10.2	10.3	:
Estonia	5.0 p	5.2 p	5.0 p	:
Spain	7.6	7.8	8.0	:
France	10.6	10.7	10.8	:
Cyprus	5.6 p	5.5 p	5.8 p	:
Lithuania	:	5.5	5.7	:
Luxembourg	7.4	7.6	7.6	:
Netherlands	9.0	9.1	9.2	:
Poland	6.0	5.9	5.9	:
Portugal	9.2	9.5	9.7	:
Romania	4.9 p	5.0 p	5.2 p	:
Slovenia	8.3	8.1	8.2	:
Norway	9.4	9.0	:	:
Switzerland	11.4	11.4	11.4	:
United States	14.8 p	14.9 p	15.0 p	:
Japan	7.9	7.9	:	:

¹⁾ Medical care, physical culture and sports.



Table 3.5: Causes of death — Standardised death rate (SDR), latest year available (*)
Per 100 000 inhabitants, total = women and men

	All causes of death	Infec-tious and parasitic diseases	Malignant neo-plasms	Diseases of the cir-culatory system	<i>thereof</i>		Diseases of the res-piratory system	Diseases of the diges-tive system	External causes of injury and poi-soning	<i>thereof</i>	
					Ischaemic heart diseases	Cerebrov-ascular diseases				Accidents	Suicide and in-tentional self-harm
CIS countries ¹⁾											
Armenia	905.2	18.8	146.0	498.0	304.7	143.9	36.3	31.5	38.9	:	3.2
Azerbaijan	1 084.9	48.3	112.8	612.9	410.4	118.8	38.1	57.5	29.2	:	4.7
Belarus	1 037.7	34.0	143.1	591.9	396.6	151.8	40.5	25.4	154.0	:	33.7
Georgia	833.5	14.8	91.4	584.4	332.2	198.2	10.9	27.8	25.4	:	2.6
Kazakhstan	1 315.0	43.1	167.2	713.4	386.3	200.0	56.8	52.4	159.6	:	37.4
Kyrgyzstan	1 166.7	63.3	106.2	602.2	312.7	237.0	89.5	65.3	89.7	:	16.7
Moldova	1 079.5	22.7	116.5	618.8	423.6	170.6	41.6	100.5	97.4	:	17.1
Russia	1 398.1	24.0	180.7	784.3	386.3	274.7	53.5	58.5	183.7	:	:
Tajikistan	1 346.3	85.5	90.0	752.9	339.5	91.1	57.1	58.3	63.7	:	6.5
Turkmenistan	1 359.5	70.8	99.3	844.4	461.5	85.0	44.6	68.4	74.2	:	14.0
Ukraine	1 337.0	33.9	159.9	801.6	529.4	172.2	44.0	59.0	130.3	:	:
Uzbekistan	1 043.8	32.2	74.0	662.5	386.2	164.5	48.4	55.4	50.1	:	10.4
EU-27	645.6	8.7	175.1	247.2	94.4	61.2	46.4	32.3	40.6	26.0	10.6
EU-25	623.9	8.6	174.7	227.3	89.0	53.8	45.9	31.0	39.7	25.2	10.5
EU-15	581.7	9.0	168.2	199.5	77.1	47.6	46.0	28.5	34.5	21.8	9.4
Belgium	711.6	9.6	200.4	238.8	87.5	53.5	75.6	31.5	54.9	28.0	18.2
Bulgaria	1 065.5	7.3	171.0	677.4	163.1	196.4	43.7	33.1	45.0	29.5	10.7
Czech Republic	789.4	3.4	212.5	386.2	168.8	100.4	42.0	37.3	50.1	32.5	12.2
Denmark	749.5	5.3	218.8	249.9	111.5	59.9	66.2	38.3	45.9	29.0	12.2
Germany	596.2	9.1	165.0	239.2	97.9	42.6	37.0	33.3	29.7	17.1	9.8
Estonia	974.3	10.1	198.9	485.0	253.3	115.0	28.6	41.2	111.6	75.5	16.2
Ireland	593.2	3.6	180.2	202.7	103.4	39.1	81.0	22.1	29.1	17.8	9.1
Greece	638.3	4.7	160.3	292.2	77.8	98.9	48.3	15.3	31.8	27.7	3.1
Spain	532.3	11.3	158.3	158.9	51.9	42.0	50.4	28.7	29.5	21.6	6.2
France	566.4	10.9	176.1	144.1	40.4	32.4	33.0	26.6	48.5	29.6	15.8
Italy	586.6	8.5	174.0	220.0	76.8	60.6	36.4	24.9	32.3	24.1	5.9
Cyprus	578.2	4.0	116.4	226.7	79.4	53.4	37.4	20.6	33.4	28.4	2.4
Latvia	1 113.0	12.3	199.8	563.9	279.4	171.8	32.7	40.5	131.3	94.8	19.3
Lithuania	1 091.0	14.1	195.4	562.0	347.2	129.5	41.3	61.5	149.8	99.4	28.9
Luxembourg	611.4	18.2	162.2	227.3	67.1	51.1	45.4	26.9	42.3	29.0	9.9
Hungary	969.0	3.5	239.9	460.2	240.7	99.3	45.5	71.4	64.9	39.9	21.8
Malta	629.5	3.3	145.3	271.7	149.5	63.1	60.5	24.3	25.9	19.9	4.2
Netherlands	595.9	8.4	186.5	175.3	54.3	40.5	56.1	23.5	26.6	15.2	8.7
Austria	581.3	4.7	161.9	229.6	107.7	39.4	32.0	27.0	40.9	23.4	13.4
Poland	841.3	5.7	210.1	371.5	111.2	83.1	40.6	37.7	61.2	38.1	14.3
Portugal	689.9	16.9	156.0	218.3	53.4	95.2	66.6	32.1	36.4	19.9	7.2
Romania	1 025.8	11.3	179.8	617.8	213.2	204.9	53.1	58.0	56.3	40.8	11.9
Slovenia	678.9	5.4	197.8	260.1	68.0	53.7	43.3	40.6	66.4	36.7	22.8
Slovakia	956.4	4.1	210.1	517.4	272.3	75.2	56.0	50.4	56.2	37.7	12.0
Finland	605.1	4.2	140.5	234.1	136.7	52.2	25.0	33.7	69.6	46.1	19.0
Sweden	560.5	8.1	154.6	212.3	101.1	45.1	34.4	18.9	39.4	21.6	12.4
United Kingdom	636.0	7.6	181.5	214.4	107.3	56.1	80.9	34.0	28.4	16.8	6.4
Iceland	519.6	2.8	159.3	176.7	92.3	38.4	47.3	16.6	33.7	19.9	11.5
Norway	570.3	10.1	166.6	182.6	79.1	44.7	51.0	17.1	41.4	29.3	11.3
Switzerland	513.9	5.1	146.1	172.6	72.4	30.5	32.7	20.4	36.2	19.2	15.0

(*) Reference years:

CIS countries: Russia and Ukraine: 2006; other countries: 2002.

EU and EFTA countries: Belgium: 1998; Denmark: 2001; Italy: 2003; Bulgaria, Greece, France, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Slovakia, Sweden, United Kingdom, Ice-land, Norway, Switzerland: 2005.



Methodological notes

Concepts and definitions

CIS countries

The total number of doctors comprises doctors with higher medical education who are engaged at the end of the year in hospitals, clinics and similar medical institutions, social security institutions, medical research institutions, institutions engaged in training medical personnel and health care bodies or similar government agencies. This indicator also includes dentists with both higher and specialised secondary education. This number refers to the number of individuals and not to the number of jobs. The indicator “Number of doctors per 100 000 population” is computed on the basis of data on population at the end of the year.

The total number of paramedical staff comprises persons with specialised medical secondary education (other than dentists) engaged in hospitals, clinics and similar medical institutions, social security institutions, pre-school children’s institutions, schools and so forth. The indicators on availability of paramedical personnel are computed in the same way as those for doctors.

Available beds in hospitals and other medical institutions which are to be registered as of the end of the year refers to beds properly equipped and ready to accept patients irrespective of whether they are occupied or not. The number of hospital beds per 100 000 of population is computed to give the availability of hospital beds on the basis of data on population at the end of the year.

Health expenditure refers to the sum of the actual outlays of general government bodies for health care. Also included is lending (minus repayment) provided by the government to other sectors of economy or to the rest of the world. Expenditure from the consolidated budget includes outlays of all respective levels of general government — republic (federal), regional and local.

Causes of death - Standardised death rates by main causes for Russia and Ukraine are given on the basis of data provided by national statistical services in accordance with the European standard for age structure. For other countries data from World Health Organisation (WHO) are given.

EU and EFTA

Practising physicians: Physicians (medical doctors) as defined by ISCO 88 (code 2221) apply preventive and curative measures, improve or develop concepts, theories and operational methods and conduct research in the area of medicine and health care. Practising physicians provide services directly to patients. Professionally active physicians are practising physicians plus other physicians for whom their medical education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job. Physicians licensed to practise are all registered physicians entitled to practice as such (i.e. regardless of whether they work as physicians or not).

Practising nurses: A nurse is a person who has completed a programme of basic nursing education and is qualified and authorised in his/her country to practice nursing in all settings. Practising nurses provide services directly to patients. Professionally active nurses are practising nurses, midwives and caring personnel plus other nurses, midwives and caring personnel for whom their education is a prerequisite for the execution of the job. Nurses licensed to practice are practising nurses, midwives and caring personnel, professionally active and economically active nurses, midwives and caring personnel and all other nurses, midwives and caring personnel registered and entitled to practice their profession.

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

Health expenditure: Health care expenditure data provide information on expenditure in the functionally defined area of health broken down by provider category (e.g. hospitals, general practitioners), function category (products and services)



and financing agent (e.g. social security, private insurance company, household). In other words, total final users of resident units of health care services and good by function of care, provider and financing agent is counted at current prices.

Health care data on expenditure are largely based on surveys and administrative (register) data sources in the countries. Therefore, they reflect a country-specific way of organising health care and may not always be completely comparable.

Causes of death - Standard death rate (SDR): Death rate of a population adjusted to a standard age distribution. As most causes of death vary significantly with people's age and sex, the use of standard death rates improves comparability over time and between countries, as they aim at measuring death rates independently of different age structures of populations. The standard death rates used here are calculated on the basis of a standard European population (defined by the World Health Organisation).

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

Social indicators

4



Table 4.1: Inequality of income distribution (*)
S80/S20 income quintile share ratio

	2001	2006
CIS countries	:	:
Armenia	13.8	5.1
Azerbaijan	5.1	2.2
Belarus ¹⁾	4.1	3.8
Georgia	:	:
Kazakhstan ¹⁾	7.0	4.8
Kyrgyzstan	9.9	7.1
Moldova ¹⁾	11.3	10.0 ²⁾
Russia	6.4	7.5
Tajikistan	:	:
Turkmenistan	:	:
Ukraine ³⁾	6.1	5.5
Uzbekistan	:	:
EU-25	4.5 s	4.8 s
EU-15	4.5 s	4.7 s
Belgium	4.0	4.2
Bulgaria	3.8 i	3.5 i
Czech Republic	3.4 i	3.5
Denmark	3.0 i	3.4
Germany	3.6	4.1
Estonia	6.1 i	5.5
Ireland	4.5	4.9
Greece	5.7	6.1
Spain	5.5	5.3
France	3.9 bi	4.0
Italy	4.8	5.5
Cyprus	: i	4.3
Latvia	: i	7.9
Lithuania	4.9 i	6.3
Luxembourg	3.8	4.2
Hungary	3.1 i	5.5
Malta	: i	4.2
Netherlands	4.0 ip	3.8
Austria	3.5	3.7
Poland	4.7 i	5.6
Portugal	6.5	6.8 p
Romania	4.6 i	5.3 i
Slovenia	3.1 i	3.4
Slovakia	: i	4.0
Finland	3.7 bi	3.6
Sweden	3.4 i	3.5
United Kingdom	5.4 i	5.4
Iceland	: i	:
Norway	3.5 i	4.6
Switzerland	: i	:



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(*) Definition: see methodology.

¹⁾ Distribution of total disposable resources.

²⁾ 2005.

³⁾ Distribution of total money expenditure.

EU and EFTA data:

2001: Source Eurostat (ECHP)

2006: Source Eurostat (EU-SILC). Income reference period 2005, except Ireland

(moving income reference period 2005-2006) and United Kingdom (2006).

Bulgaria and Romania national Household Budget Surveys 2006.



Table 4.2: At-risk-of-poverty rate^(*), 2006
%

	Before social transfers	After social transfers
CIS countries	:	:
Armenia	:	26.5 ¹⁾
Azerbaijan	:	20.8 ²⁾
Belarus	:	11.1 ¹⁾
Georgia	:	23.3 ²⁾
Kazakhstan	:	18.2 ¹⁾
Kyrgyzstan	:	39.9 ²⁾
Moldova	:	30.2 ²⁾
Russia	:	15.2 ³⁾
Tajikistan	:	:
Turkmenistan	:	:
Ukraine	:	28.1 ⁴⁾
Uzbekistan	:	:
EU-25	26.0 s	16.0 s
EU-15	26.0 s	16.0 s
Belgium	27.0	15.0
Bulgaria	17.0 i	14.0 i
Czech Republic	22.0	10.0
Denmark	28.0	12.0
Germany	26.0	13.0
Estonia	25.0	18.0
Ireland	33.0	18.0
Greece	23.0	21.0
Spain	24.0	20.0
France	25.0	13.0
Italy	24.0	20.0
Cyprus	22.0	16.0
Latvia	28.0	23.0
Lithuania	27.0	20.0
Luxembourg	24.0	14.0
Hungary	30.0	16.0
Malta	22.0	14.0
Netherlands	21.0	10.0
Austria	25.0	13.0
Poland	29.0	19.0
Portugal	25.0 p	18.0 p
Romania	24.0 i	19.0 i
Slovenia	24.0	12.0
Slovakia	20.0	12.0
Finland	29.0	13.0
Sweden	29.0	12.0
United Kingdom	30.0	19.0
Iceland	19.0 p	10.0 p
Norway	30.0	11.0
Switzerland	:	:



(*) Definition: see methodology.

¹⁾ Share of population with average per capita disposable resources lower than the poverty line.

²⁾ Share of population with consumer expenditure lower than the poverty line.

³⁾ Share of population with average per capita money income lower than the subsistence level.

⁴⁾ Share of population with average per capita total expenditure lower than the poverty line, which is set at the level of 75% of median equivalised total expenditure.

EU and EFTA data: Source Eurostat (EU-SILC).

Table 4.3: Total expenditure on social protection
% of GDP

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	:	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0
Azerbaijan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belarus ¹⁾	:	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.2	13.4
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	6.6	5.7	5.3	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.3
Kyrgyzstan	:	1.9	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.2
Moldova	3.8	2.6	2.9	:	:	:	:
Russia	:	:	:	:	:	8.7	8.9
Tajikistan	:	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.4
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	:	4.1	5.6	4.8	5.6	9.5	7.7
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	27.2 e	:
EU-25	26.6	26.8	27.1	27.4	27.3 p	27.4 e	:
Belgium	26.5	27.3	28.0	29.1	29.3	29.7	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	16.1 p	:
Czech Republic	19.5	19.5	20.2	20.2	19.3	19.1 p	:
Denmark	28.9	29.2	29.7	30.9	30.9	30.1	:
Germany	29.3	29.4	30.0	30.3	29.6	29.4 p	:
Estonia	14.0	13.1	12.7	12.6	13.1	12.5	:
Ireland	14.1	15.0	17.3	17.8	18.2	18.2	:
Greece	23.5	24.1	23.8	23.6	23.6	24.2	:
Spain	20.3	20.0	20.3	20.4	20.6 p	20.8 p	:
France	29.5	29.6	30.4	30.9	31.3	31.5 p	:
Italy	24.7	24.9	25.3	25.8	26.0 p	26.4 p	:
Cyprus	14.8	14.9	16.2	18.4	17.8	18.2 p	:
Latvia	15.3	14.3	13.9	13.8	12.9	12.4 p	:
Lithuania	15.8	14.7	14.1	13.6	13.3	13.2 p	:
Luxembourg	19.6	20.9	21.6	22.2	22.3	21.9	:
Hungary	19.3	19.3	20.4	21.1	20.7	21.9	:
Malta	16.5	17.4	17.5	17.9	18.4	18.3	:
Netherlands	26.4	26.5	27.6	28.3	28.3	28.2 p	:
Austria	28.1	28.4	29.0	29.3	29.0	28.8	:
Poland	19.7	21.0	21.1	21.0	20.1	19.6 p	:
Portugal	21.7	22.7	23.7	24.1	24.7 p	:	:
Romania	13.2 p	13.2 p	13.4 p	12.6 p	15.1 p	14.2 p	:
Slovenia	24.6	24.8	24.8	24.1	23.7	23.4 p	:
Slovakia	19.3	18.9	19.0	18.2	17.3 p	16.9 p	:
Finland	25.1	24.9	25.6	26.5	26.6	26.7	:
Sweden	30.7	31.2	32.2	33.2	32.7	32.0 p	:
United Kingdom	26.9	27.3	26.2	26.2	26.3 p	26.8 e	:
Iceland	19.2	19.4	21.2	23.0	22.6	21.7	:
Norway	24.4	25.4	26.0	27.2	25.9	23.9	:
Switzerland	26.9	27.6	28.5	29.1	29.3	29.2	:

¹⁾ Since 2006 including the means of the fund of social protection of population of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Belarus.
EU, EFTA data: Social protection refers to both expenditure and receipts. Social protection expenditure include administration costs and the provision of benefits plus other expenditure.



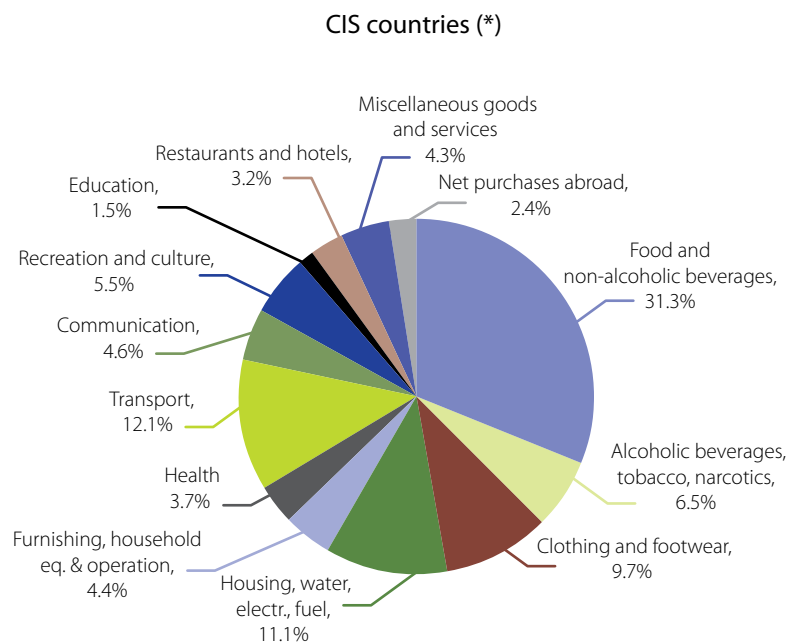
Table 4.4: Final consumption expenditure
% of GDP

	1995	2000	2006
CIS countries ¹⁾	73.0	65.5	66.6
Armenia	120.3	108.5	80.4
Azerbaijan	97.2	78.0	44.2
Belarus	79.7	77.7	71.6
Georgia	90.6	90.9	97.4
Kazakhstan	81.8	74.3	55.6
Kyrgyzstan	94.5	85.8	113.1
Moldova	82.9	103	113.8
Russia	71.2	61.3	65.8
Tajikistan	78.6	98.4	110.4
Turkmenistan	:	:	:
Ukraine	76.4	75.2	78.1
Uzbekistan	72.8	80.7	:
EU-27	78.3	78.4	78.6
EU-25	78.3	78.4	78.5
Belgium	75.7	75.2	74.9
Bulgaria	85.9	87.1	86.6
Czech Republic	71.8	73.6	70.0
Denmark	76.4	72.8	74.7
Germany	77.3	77.9	76.8
Estonia	83.0	75.0	70.4
Ireland	70.7	61.7	61.5
Greece	78.9	79.9	75.5 f
Spain	78.1	76.9	75.6
France	80.3	78.6	80.4
Italy	76.4	78.4	79.6
Cyprus	78.2	80.8	83.1
Latvia	87.3	83.3	82.3
Lithuania	87.6	86.5	83.4
Luxembourg	59.2	55.8	51.3
Hungary	77.4	73.2	76.5
Malta	83.6	84.4	83.6
Netherlands	73.3	72.4	72.8
Austria	77.1	75.2	73.4
Poland	79.1	81.6	80.2
Portugal	83.1	83.2	85.8
Romania	:	86.2	85.6
Slovenia	78.9	76.1	72.6
Slovakia	73.4	76.5	75.8
Finland	74.7	69.7	73.1
Sweden	76.2	75.4	73.7
United Kingdom	83.0	84.0	85.5
Iceland	80.0	84.0	83.5
Norway	71.5	62.5	60.0
Switzerland	71.5	71.0	70.3
United States	82.6	83.1	86.0 f
Japan	70.1	73.1	74.8 f

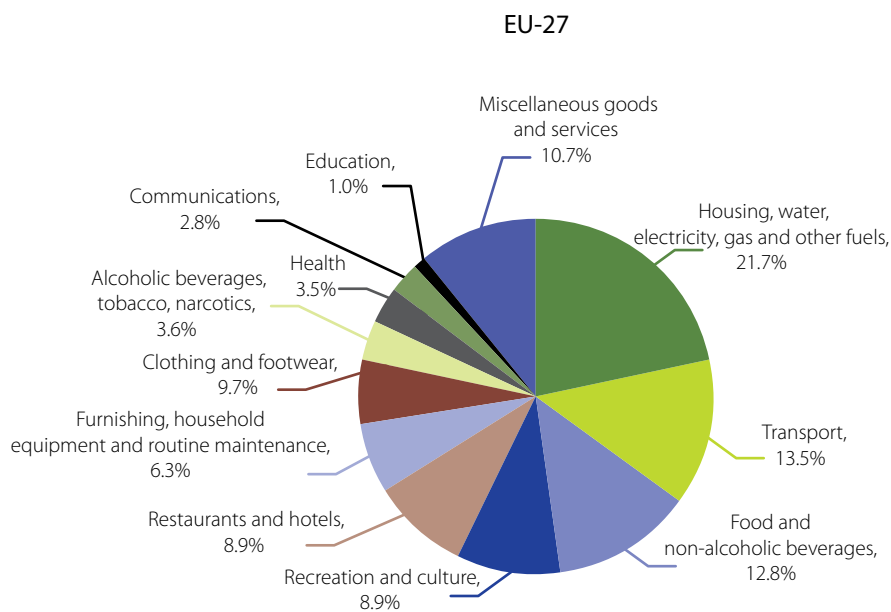
¹⁾ Data as a whole for CIS countries are given excluding Turkmenistan (and Uzbekistan in 2006).



Figure 4.5: Breakdown of household consumption expenditure on goods and services, 2005
% of total household consumption expenditure ¹⁾



(*) Except Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.



¹⁾ Figures do not sum to 100 % due to rounding.



Table 4.6: Total final consumption expenditure by households, 2005

In euro per capita at average EU-27 price levels
Expenditure in national currency/PPP for household expenditure

CIS countries ¹⁾	3 879
Armenia	2 339
Azerbaijan	1 591
Belarus	3 876
Georgia	1 971
Kazakhstan	3 272
Kyrgyzstan	1 091
Moldova	1 746
Russia	4 844
Tajikistan	792
Turkmenistan	:
Ukraine	2 741
Uzbekistan	:
EU-27	12 700
EU-25	13 400
Belgium	14 000
Bulgaria	4 600
Czech Republic	8 100
Denmark	13 200
Germany	15 100
Estonia	6 800
Ireland	13 600
Greece	13 500
Spain	12 900
France	14 200
Italy	13 700
Cyprus	12 800
Latvia	6 100
Lithuania	7 100
Luxembourg	23 200
Hungary	7 400
Malta	10 300
Netherlands	14 400
Austria	15 900
Poland	6 500
Portugal	10 400
Romania	4 600
Slovenia	9 900
Slovakia	7 100
Finland	12 000
Sweden	12 600
United Kingdom	16 800
Iceland	16 700
Norway	15 200
Switzerland	16 900

¹⁾ Data as a whole for CIS countries are given excluding Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Table 4.7a: Pupils and students
1 000

CIS countries							
	Pre-school education ¹⁾	Primary education	Main general and secondary complete education	Primary professional education	Post-secondary non-tertiary education (secondary specialised)	Higher and post-graduate education	Education not specified by level
2005/06							
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	41.6	121.5	356.4	:	30.8	100.6	0.2
Azerbaijan	95.5	534.8	1 041.8	22.2	57.9	132.8	9.6 ²⁾
Belarus	320.6	363.4	844.4	114.6	154.1	391.1	33.1 ²⁾
Georgia	66.8	213.7	421.0	:	28.4	146.4	0.1
Kazakhstan	163.8	1 110.8	1 713.8	104.2	397.6	784.9	26.3
Kyrgyzstan	46.1	426.8	686.8	28.6	35.6	234.6	5.7 ²⁾
Moldova	99.9	173.6	343.5	25.0	27.1	128.4	2.0
Russia	3 597.0	5 164.0	9 592.0	1 509.0	2 590.7	7 269.4	875.5 ²⁾
Tajikistan	50.6	690.0	971.8	25.0	31.8	134.0	18.5 ²⁾
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	849.5	1 753.7	3 487.1	496.6	505.3	2 235.0	158.4 ²⁾
Uzbekistan	436.7	:	5 928.7 ³⁾	:	890.6 ⁴⁾	280.9	32.6 ²⁾
2006/07							
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	40.7	127.5	337.8	:	30.9	108.8	0.3
Azerbaijan	94.2	509.6	992.8	23.8	56.9	132.2	9.7 ²⁾
Belarus	319.2	357.7	791.4	114.4	152.5	404.1	30.1 ²⁾
Georgia	68.0	214.7	421.3	:	28.8	141.3	:
Kazakhstan	183.4	1 094.8	1 621.2	106.1	452.2	780.4	24.1
Kyrgyzstan	50.5	410.9	681.2	29.3	40.3	240.4	6.1 ²⁾
Moldova	101.5	162.9	328.6	23.7	30.2	130.2	2.0
Russia	3 766.8	5 006.0	8 948.5	1 413.0	2 514.0	7 517.1	832.7 ²⁾
Tajikistan	50.1	683.1	988.0	23.3	32.4	147.9	17.3 ²⁾
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	882.8	1 647.8	3 318.9	473.8	468.0	2 351.3	153.4 ²⁾
Uzbekistan	429.6	:	5 687.9 ³⁾	:	1 075.0 ⁴⁾	286.3 ⁵⁾	27.2 ²⁾

¹⁾ As of the end of the year.

²⁾ Including pupils of specialised correction schools for disabled children.

³⁾ Including primary education.

⁴⁾ Including primary professional education.

⁵⁾ Excluding post-graduate and doctoral students.



Table 4.7b: Pupils and students
EU and EFTA 2006 ^(*)

	as of % of all pupils and students						1 000						
	ISCED level 0	ISCED level 1	ISCED level 2	ISCED level 3	ISCED level 4	ISCED levels 5-6	ISCED levels 0-6	ISCED level 0	ISCED level 1	ISCED level 2	ISCED level 3	ISCED level 4	ISCED levels 5-6
EU-27	13.0	26.4	21.2	20.6	1.3	17.4	107 967	14 067	28 527	22 892	22 205	1 406	18 783
EU-25	12.9	26.8	21.2	20.4	1.3	17.3	102 089	13 212	27 314	21 631	20 782	1 358	17 704
Belgium	14.6	26.0	15.4	27.8	2.2	14.0	2 821	412	733	434	785	63	394
Bulgaria	14.7	19.5	21.4	26.5	0.3	17.4	1 399	206	273	300	371	5	243
Czech Republic	13.2	22.0	22.7	22.8	3.7	15.7	2 153	284	473	489	490	80	337
Denmark	18.1	29.8	16.9	18.7	0.1	16.4	1 395	253	416	235	261	1	229
Germany	14.5	19.8	31.4	17.4	2.9	13.6	16 837	2 444	3 329	5 285	2 922	492	2 289
Estonia	14.5	24.5	18.2	18.8	3.1	21.0	325	47	80	59	61	10	68
Ireland	0.2	44.5	17.0	13.5	6.9	17.9	1 037	2	462	177	140	71	186
Greece	6.5	29.5	15.5	16.9	1.6	29.9	2 185	143	645	339	369	36	653
Spain	16.5	29.4	21.9	12.3	:	19.8	9 019	1 490	2 649	1 977	1 114	:	1 789
France	17.6	27.1	22.0	18.2	0.3	14.7	14 948	2 628	4 052	3 294	2 719	41	2 201
Italy	14.9	25.2	16.2	24.9	0.5	18.2	11 127	1 662	2 809	1 804	2 767	55	2 029
Cyprus	11.8	36.1	19.6	20.0	:	12.4	166	20	60	33	33	:	21
Latvia	12.0	14.7	28.0	20.1	0.7	24.4	537	65	79	150	108	4	131
Lithuania	10.2	17.2	35.2	13.4	1.2	22.8	873	89	150	307	117	10	199
Luxembourg	16.2	38.5	19.9	21.5	1.1	2.9	92	15	35	18	20	1	3
Hungary	14.3	18.3	21.0	23.9	3.3	19.3	2 279	327	416	477	545	75	439
Malta	9.6	34.3	32.2	12.2	1.4	10.3	86	8	30	28	10	1	9
Netherlands	9.7	34.8	21.4	18.2	0.2	15.8	3 673	355	1 277	785	668	7	580
Austria	12.8	21.1	23.4	23.0	4.7	15.0	1 688	217	355	395	388	79	253
Poland	8.8	27.4	17.0	21.2	3.1	22.6	9 503	840	2 602	1 615	2 011	290	2 146
Portugal	12.3	35.4	18.5	16.4	0.1	17.3	2 124	262	752	393	347	2	367
Romania	14.5	21.0	21.5	23.5	1.0	18.6	4 479	648	939	961	1 052	44	835
Slovenia	9.7	20.9	17.4	25.7	0.5	25.7	447	43	93	78	115	2	115
Slovakia	11.8	19.1	28.0	24.7	0.4	16.0	1 234	145	235	345	305	5	198
Finland	10.1	26.8	14.7	24.6	1.5	22.3	1 386	140	372	204	341	20	309
Sweden	13.7	28.5	17.4	22.6	0.4	17.4	2 429	333	692	422	549	11	423
United Kingdom	7.2	32.9	16.7	26.2	:	17.0	13 725	990	4 518	2 286	3 596	:	2 336
Iceland	12.4	31.6	14.5	24.3	0.9	16.3	96	12	30	14	23	1	16
Liechtenstein	11.4	32.1	23.1	22.4	2.0	9.1	7	1	2	2	2	0	1
Norway	13.0	35.0	15.5	18.3	0.7	17.5	1 227	159	430	191	224	9	215
Switzerland	10.4	34.6	20.1	18.9	1.6	13.7	1 496	156	517	301	283	25	205

EU and EFTA 2005 (*)

	as of % of all pupils and students						1 000						
	ISCED level 0	ISCED level 1	ISCED level 2	ISCED level 3	ISCED level 4	ISCED levels 5-6	ISCED levels 0-6	ISCED level 0	ISCED level 1	ISCED level 2	ISCED level 3	ISCED level 4	ISCED levels 5-6
EU-27	12.3	25.7	20.9	23.2	1.3	16.5	112 083	13 765	28 845	23 397	26 037	1 423	18 530
EU-25	12.2	26.0	20.8	23.2	1.3	16.5	106 163	12 917	27 584	22 054	24 597	1 370	17 553
Belgium	14.8	26.5	15.4	27.6	1.9	14.0	2 792	412	739	431	770	52	390
Bulgaria	14.2	20.3	22.2	26.3	0.3	16.7	1 428	203	290	317	376	4	238
Czech Republic	13.1	22.9	22.5	22.4	3.8	15.3	2 200	288	503	495	493	84	336
Denmark	18.2	29.6	16.8	18.8	0.1	16.6	1 398	254	414	234	262	1	232
Germany	13.4	19.8	32.7	17.0	3.2	13.6	16 700	2 232	3 306	5 453	2 837	530	2 269
Estonia	16.2	24.8	18.4	17.7	3.1	19.7	344	56	86	64	61	11	68
Ireland	0.2	43.7	16.9	14.2	7.1	18.0	1 039	2	454	175	147	74	187
Greece	6.5	29.6	15.4	17.4	1.7	29.5	2 194	142	650	338	381	37	647
Spain	15.9	29.2	22.1	12.5	:	20.2	8 967	1 430	2 620	1 983	1 125	:	1 809
France	17.6	26.9	22.4	18.1	0.3	14.6	14 940	2 624	4 015	3 352	2 703	43	2 187
Italy	15.0	25.2	16.5	24.5	0.5	18.2	11 064	1 655	2 790	1 831	2 715	58	2 015
Cyprus	10.1	37.6	20.0	20.0	:	12.3	163	17	61	33	33	:	20
Latvia	11.3	15.2	29.3	19.9	0.7	23.6	554	63	84	162	110	4	131
Lithuania	9.8	17.7	36.3	13.2	1.1	21.9	892	87	158	324	118	10	195
Luxembourg	16.9	40.0	20.4	21.7	1.1	:	88	15	35	18	19	1	:
Hungary	14.2	18.7	21.3	23.6	3.3	18.9	2 302	326	431	491	543	75	436
Malta	9.7	33.5	31.9	11.6	2.6	10.7	88	9	30	28	10	2	9
Netherlands	9.7	35.1	21.7	17.8	0.2	15.5	3 645	355	1 278	789	650	7	565
Austria	12.9	21.6	23.8	22.8	4.4	14.6	1 678	217	363	399	382	73	244
Poland	8.6	28.0	17.1	21.7	2.8	21.8	9 719	832	2 724	1 664	2 113	269	2 118
Portugal	12.0	35.5	17.5	17.3	0.1	17.5	2 173	260	772	381	377	2	381
Romania	14.4	21.6	22.8	23.7	1.1	16.4	4 492	645	970	1 026	1 063	49	739
Slovenia	9.2	20.7	18.4	26.3	0.5	24.9	451	42	93	83	119	2	112
Slovakia	12.2	19.3	28.7	24.9	0.4	14.5	1 254	153	242	360	313	5	181
Finland	10.0	27.7	14.6	24.2	1.3	22.2	1 377	137	382	201	334	18	306
Sweden	13.6	29.4	17.1	22.0	0.5	17.4	2 448	334	719	419	538	11	427
United Kingdom	5.5	26.2	13.3	42.1	:	12.9	17 692	977	4 635	2 347	7 444	:	2 288
Iceland	12.6	32.4	14.4	23.8	0.8	16.0	95	12	31	14	23	1	15
Liechtenstein	12.3	32.5	23.4	22.1	1.9	7.6	7	1	2	2	2	0	1
Norway	13.0	35.5	15.4	18.0	0.4	17.7	1 209	157	430	186	217	5	214
Switzerland	10.5	35.2	19.9	18.6	1.7	13.4	1 490	156	524	297	278	25	200

Source: Eurostat (UOE).

(*) 2005 = school year 2004/05; 2006 = school year 2005/06.

Country-specific notes: D01_1D PUPILS AND STUDENTS (ISCED LEVELS 0-6) (1 000)

2005-06	BE	Data exclude independent private institutions and the German-speaking community.
2005	BG	2004/05: inclusion of part-time private vocational training programmes at ISCED levels 2, 3 and 4.
2005	DK	Improved coverage. Adult education programmes (ISCED levels 3 and 5) are included for the first time.
2005	DE	ISCED level 5A part-time students included for the first time (+ 3.8 % of ISCED level 5A).
2005-06	DE	Data exclude ISCED level 6.
2005	IE	Improved coverage of ISCED levels 2, 3 and 4 part-time programmes.
2005-06	IE	There is no official provision of ISCED level 0 education. Many children attend some form of ISCED level 0 education but provision is private and data for the most part missing.
2005	EL	Programmes supervised by ministries other than the Ministry of Education are reported for the first time for example adult literacy programmes for ISCED levels 3C (+ 14 %), 4C (+ 7 %), 5A (+ 1 %) and 5B (+ 4 %).
2005	ES	Data include for the first time students in ISCED level 3C Short (+ 5.9 %) and ISCED level 5A Second Degree, more than six years (+ 1.3 %).
2005-06	CY	Most tertiary students study abroad and are not included. Also many students at ISCED levels 1, 2 and 3 study abroad and are not included.
2005-06	LU	Most tertiary students study abroad and are not included. Also many students at ISCED levels 1, 2 and 3 study abroad and are not included.
2005-06	SI	Data exclude ISCED level 6.
2005	FI	Improved coverage for the programmes ISCED levels 3 and 4 vocational (14 % increase for ISCED level 3 and 11 % increase for ISCED level 4).
2005	UK	Only students participating in courses equal to or longer than a semester are included at ISCED level 3 and 4.
2006	UK	All students at FE colleges included regardless of the length of the course taken.
2005-06	LI	Most Lithuanian students in ISCED levels 3 to 6 study abroad and are not included. Many students in ISCED levels 3 and 5 in Lithuania come from abroad.



Table 4.8: Proportion of women among tertiary students
% of total number of tertiary students

	2005/06	2006/07
CIS countries	:	:
Armenia	54.8	55.0
Azerbaijan	47.7	47.4
Belarus	58.2	59.2
Georgia	52.4	52.0
Kazakhstan	57.9	58.1
Kyrgyzstan	55.6	56.1
Moldova	57.9	57.9
Russia	58.2	58.2
Tajikistan	26.8	27.4
Turkmenistan	:	:
Ukraine	54.6	54.6
Uzbekistan	:	:

ISCED 5–6

	2005	2006
EU-27	54.9	55.1
EU-25	55.0	55.1
Belgium	54.4	54.7
Bulgaria	52.1	53.5
Czech Republic	52.6	53.8
Denmark	57.4	57.4
Germany	49.6	49.7
Estonia	61.5	61.6
Ireland	54.9	55.1
Greece	51.1	50.9
Spain	53.7	53.9
France	55.2	55.3
Italy	56.6	56.9
Cyprus	52.0	50.9
Latvia	63.2	63.3
Lithuania	60.1	59.9
Luxembourg	:	51.6
Hungary	58.4	58.5
Malta	56.3	57.0
Netherlands	51.0	51.1
Austria	53.7	53.8
Poland	57.5	57.4
Portugal	55.7	55.2
Romania	54.6	55.4
Slovenia	57.8	58.4
Slovakia	55.3	57.7
Finland	53.6	53.9
Sweden	59.6	59.6
United Kingdom	57.2	57.3
Iceland	64.9	64.3
Liechtenstein	28.8	30.3
Norway	59.6	59.7
Switzerland	46.0	46.9

TPS00063

Source: Eurostat (UOE).

Note: 2005 = school year 2004/05; 2006 = school year 2005/06.

Country-specific notes:

2005–06	BE	Data exclude independent private institutions and the German-speaking community.
2005	DE	ISCED level 5A part-time students included for the first time (3.8% of ISCED level 5A); data exclude ISCED level 6.
2005–06	DE	Data exclude ISCED level 6.
2005–06	CY	Most tertiary students study abroad and are not included.
2005–06	LU	Most tertiary students study abroad and are not included.
2005–06	SI	Data exclude ISCED level 6.



Table 4.9: Total public expenditure on education
% of GDP

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5
Azerbaijan	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.7
Belarus	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.0	6.4	6.0
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4
Kyrgyzstan	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.6
Moldova	4.5	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	7.3	8.2
Russia	2.9	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.9
Tajikistan	2.3	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.7	3.5	3.4
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	4.2	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.3	6.4	6.3
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-27	:	4.94 s	5.06 s	5.14 s	5.07 s	5.05 s	:
EU-25	4.71 s	4.97 s	5.08 s	5.17 s	5.1 s	5.08 s	:
Belgium	:	6.0 i	6.11 i	6.05 i	5.99 i	5.95 ip	:
Bulgaria	4.19	3.78	4.03	4.23	4.51	4.51	:
Czech Republic	4.04	4.09	4.32	4.51	4.37	:	:
Denmark	8.28 i	8.44 i	8.44 i	8.33	8.43	8.28 i	:
Germany	4.45	4.49	4.7	4.7	4.59	4.53 p	:
Estonia	5.57 i	5.28	5.48	5.31	4.98	:	:
Ireland	4.29	4.27	4.29	4.39	4.72	4.77	:
Greece	3.71 i	3.47 i	3.55 i	3.58 i	3.84 i	3.98 ip	:
Spain	4.28	4.23	4.25	4.28	4.25	4.23	:
France	5.83 i	5.59 i	5.57 i	5.88	5.81	:	:
Italy	4.47	4.86	4.62	4.74	4.58	4.43	:
Cyprus	5.44 i	5.93 i	6.55 i	7.29 i	6.7 i	6.92 i	:
Latvia	5.64	5.64	5.71	5.32	5.07	5.06 p	:
Lithuania	5.63	5.89	5.85	5.18 i	5.2 i	4.95 i	:
Luxembourg	:	3.74 i	3.79 i	3.78 i	3.87 i	3.81 i	:
Hungary	4.5	5.01	5.37	5.85	5.43	5.45	:
Malta	4.52	4.46	4.38	4.7	4.85	:	:
Netherlands	4.86	4.78	4.9	5.12 i	5.16 i	5.19	:
Austria	5.66	5.7	5.67	5.5	5.44	5.44	:
Poland	4.87 i	5.42 i	5.41 i	5.35 i	5.41 i	5.47 i	:
Portugal	5.42 i	5.61 i	5.54 i	5.57 i	5.29 i	5.40 ip	:
Romania	2.88	3.28	3.52	3.44	3.29	3.48 p	:
Slovenia	:	5.97	5.87	5.91	5.85	5.83	:
Slovakia	4.15 i	4.0 i	4.31 i	4.3 i	4.19 i	:	:
Finland	6.08	6.04	6.21	6.41	6.42	6.31	:
Sweden	7.31	7.12	7.43	7.3	7.18	6.97 p	:
United Kingdom	4.64 i	4.65 i	5.2 i	5.34 i	5.25 i	5.45 ip	:
Iceland	5.93 i	6.24 i	6.79 i	7.7 i	7.48 i	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	2.96	2.46	2.43	2.29 p	:
Norway	6.81 i	7.18 i	7.58 i	7.54 i	7.47 i	7.02 ip	:
Switzerland	:	5.42	5.75	6.0	5.91	5.71 p	:

BE	2001-2005	Expenditure exclude independent private institutions and the German speaking Community.
DK	2000-2002	Expenditure at post secondary non-tertiary level of education is not available.
DK	2005	R&D expenditure is not available.
EE	2000	Including child care expenditure at pre-primary level of education.
EL	2000-2002	Imputed retirement expenditure is not available.
EL	2003-2004	Student loans from public sources are not available.
FR	2000-2002	Without French Oversea Departments.
CY	2000-2005	Including financial aid to students studying abroad.
LT	2003-2005	Public transfers to other private entities are not available.
LU	2001-2002"	Expenditure at tertiary level of education is not available.
		Imputed retirement expenditure is not available.
LU	2003-2005	Public transfers to other private entities are not available.
		Expenditure at post-secondary non-tertiary and tertiary levels of education is not available.
		Expenditure for ancillary services is not available.
PL	2000-2005	Including child care expenditure at pre-primary level of education.
PT	2000-2005	Expenditure at local level of government is not available.
		Imputed retirement expenditure is not available.
PT	2003-2005	Student loans from public sources are not available.
		Expenditure at post-secondary non-tertiary level of education is not available.
SK	2000-2005	Including child care expenditure at pre-primary level of education.
UK	2000-2005	Adjustment of GDP to the financial year that is running from 1st of April to 31st of March.
IS	2000-2002	Expenditure at pre-primary level of education is not available.
IS	2003-2005	Expenditure for ancillary services is not available.
		Expenditure at ISC 5B is not available.
NO	2000-2002	Including child care expenditure at pre-primary level of education.



Methodological notes

Income distribution and expenditure

Concepts and definitions

CIS countries

Inequality of income distribution

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

Money income of households refers to all types of money income received by members of households: wages and salaries, income of self-employed persons (employers, own account workers, working members of production cooperatives and so forth), pensions, stipends, allowances, compensation and other additional payments (including gifts and grants), interest, dividends, rent and other property income, receipts from sales of goods produced by personal plots of households and other money income. Money income can be total (before payment of tax and other compulsory payments) or disposable (after such payments).

To distribute population according to **average per capita money income** an interval series is formed. It is used to compute the coefficient of differentiation and determine the number of people whose income level is below the poverty line (each country determines the lowest level independently).

Disposable money income of the population is total money income less compulsory payments and contributions.

Disposable resources are the sum of money means which are at the disposal of households for their expenditure and savings, plus the cost of consumed food products obtained from personal plots.

Consumer expenditures refer to expenditures by households on purchases of foodstuffs, non-food products and alcoholic beverages and on consumer services. Expenditures which are not included in the category are taxes, fees, other compulsory payments, payments of debts, alimonies, assistance to relatives, fines and other expenditures not related to final consumption; also not included in final consumption expenditures are the outlays associated with productive activities of households (purchases of seeds, fodder, raw materials, etc.).

Total expenditures on social protection refer to the sum of actual outlays of general government bodies for social protection. Also included is lending (minus repayment) provided by the government to other sectors of economy or to the rest of the world. The expenditures of the consolidated budget include outlays of all respective levels of the general government - republic (federal), regional and local.

Final consumption expenditures include expenditures on purchases of consumer goods and services financed out of income; for the general government they include expenditures of the units belonging to general government sector rendering individual services to households in the field of health care, social security, culture and art and expenditures of the units belonging to general government sector providing services to society as a whole in public administration, defence, science and so forth; the same refers to private non-profit institutions serving households which are considered conventionally as providing only individual goods and services. This grouping shows who finances expenditures for final consumption.

The data as a whole for the CIS are calculated on the basis of national data converted into Russian roubles with the help of official exchange rates.

Breakdown of household consumption expenditures on goods and services

This diagram uses data presented by the CIS countries for the comparison of GDP and PPP for 2005 in the framework of ICP.



Total household consumption expenditures. Data for this table were taken from the official OECD-Eurostat publication Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures, 2005 Benchmark year. OECD-Eurostat, 2008. Tab.2.8

EU and EFTA

Inequality of income distribution

The ratio of total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income must be understood as equivalised disposable income. EU aggregates are calculated as population-size weighted averages of national figures. The S80/S20 income quintile share ratio is calculated on the basis of equivalised disposable income.

At-risk-of-poverty rate — before social transfers

The share of persons with an equivalised disposable income, before social transfers, below the at-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. EU aggregates are calculated as population-size weighted averages of national figures. The at-risk of poverty rate is defined as the percentage of persons with an equivalised disposable income below 60% of median equivalised disposable income.

At-risk-of-poverty rate — after social transfers

The share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). EU aggregates are calculated as population-size weighted averages of national figures.

Total expenditure on social protection

The data on social protection expenditure and receipts are drawn up according to the ESSPROS (European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics) methodology. ESSPROS provide a means of analysing and comparing social protection financial flows.

Social protection encompasses all interventions (covering the financing of benefits and related administration costs, as well as the actual provision of benefits) from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement involved. The list of risks or needs that may give rise to social protection is, by convention, as follows: Sickness/Health care, Disability, Old age, Survivors, Family/children, Unemployment, Housing, Social exclusion not elsewhere classified.

Final consumption expenditure

The expenditure approach of GDP is defined as private final consumption expenditure + government final consumption expenditure + gross capital formation + exports - imports. Private final consumption expenditure includes final expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH), in other words, expenditure on goods or services that are used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs. NPISHs are private, non-market producers which are separate legal entities. Their principal resources, apart from those derived from occasional sales, are derived from voluntary contributions in cash or in kind from households in their capacity as consumers, from payments made by general governments and from property income. Examples of NPISHs are churches, trade unions and political parties. Government final consumption expenditure includes two categories of expenditure: the value of goods and services produced by general government itself other than own account capital formation and sales, and purchases by general government of goods and services produced by market producers that are supplied to households - without any transformation - as social transfers in kind.

Breakdown of household consumption expenditure on goods and services

Final consumption expenditure of households refers to expenditure incurred on the domestic territory (by residents and non-residents) on goods and services used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs. It covers the purchase of goods and services, the consumption of own production (such as garden produce) and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings. The data on consumption expenditure may be broken down according to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), which identifies 12 different headings at its most aggregated level (COICOP offers additional detail within each of these headings at the three-digit level, with 41 sub-categories). The Council regulation for the European system of accounts 1995 (48) provides the underlying basis for the collection of data on household consumption expenditure referred to within this section; the data is provided by Eurostat's national accounts statistics.



Total household consumption expenditures. Data for this table were taken from the official OECD-Eurostat publication Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures, 2005 Benchmark year. OECD-Eurostat, 2008. Tab.2.8

Education

CIS countries

Pre-school education precedes primary education. Given in the table are data on the number of children of 3 to 6(7) years of age attending pre-school general education establishments which offer general education programmes of pre-school education of different orientation, and provide for care, supervision and teaching children. This stage of education is not a condition of study at the next level.

Primary general education is the first stage of study in general education establishments and covers pupils of the 1st to 3rd (4th) classes of the general education schools. The number of countries includes those with pupils in the preparatory classes.

Main general education and (complete) secondary education cover pupils in the 5th-9th classes and in the 10th-11th (12th) classes of daily general education establishments.

Primary professional education covers pupils in professional and technical, technical, vocational and other schools and colleges of this level.

Secondary specialised (professional) education covers pupils of technical schools and colleges, which offer professional general education programmes of secondary professional education.

Higher and post-graduate education is received by students of higher professional education establishments, which offer professional programmes of higher professional education, plus post-graduate, intern and doctoral students.

Education not specified by level covers students of evening general education establishments, which offer general education programmes in the classroom, externally, or in family education. The number of countries includes those with pupils in general education establishments and classes for disabled children.

Public expenditures on education refer to the sum of the actual outlays of general government bodies for education. Also included is lending (minus repayment) provided by the government to other sectors of economy or to the rest of the world. The consolidated budget expenditure includes outlays of all respective levels of the general government — republic (federal), regional and local.

EU and EFTA

General

For the EU countries, the education data presented here are collected via the UOE (UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat) data collection system.

This is an instrument whereby the three organisations jointly collect internationally comparable data on key aspects of education and training systems on an annual basis using mainly administrative sources.

ISCED-classification

Data are classified according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), revised in 1997.

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



ISCED level 1: Primary education — Depending on countries, it begins between 4 and 7 years of age and generally lasts 5 to 6 years. Programmes are designed to give pupils a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects.

ISCED level 2: Lower secondary education — Is part of compulsory schooling in all countries analysed. Programmes are typically more subject-focused. Usually the end of this level coincides with the end of full-time compulsory education.

ISCED level 3: Upper secondary education — Typically starts at 15 or 16 years, at the end of full-time compulsory education. Instruction is even more subject-oriented and often teachers need to be more qualified than at ISCED 2 level. Education can be general or pre-vocational or vocational. Many programmes enable access to ISCED 5.

ISCED level 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary education — These programmes straddle the boundary between upper-secondary and tertiary education from an international point of view. They serve to broaden the knowledge of ISCED 3 graduates. Typical examples are programmes designed to prepare students for studies at level 5 while other programmes prepare students for direct labour market entry.

ISCED level 5: First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification), covering programmes of at least two years duration, divided between:

- Type A: programmes that are theoretically based and/or preparatory to research (history, philosophy, mathematics, etc.) or give access to professions with high skill requirements, such as medicine, dentistry, and architecture.

- Type B: programmes that are practically oriented/occupationally specific and are mainly designed for participants to acquire the practical skills and know how needed for employment in a particular occupation or trade, the successful completion of which usually culminates in a qualification relevant for the labour-market.

ISCED level 6: Second stage of tertiary education, covering programmes leading to an advanced research qualification (e.g. PhD or Doctorate), which are devoted to advanced study and original research and not based on course-work only.

For more information about ISCED see the Eurostat website / Methodology / Eurostat's Metadata server (RAMON).

Concepts and definitions

Pupils and students (1000) This indicator includes the total number of persons who are enrolled in the regular education system in each country. It covers all levels of education from pre-primary education to postgraduate studies.

Proportion of women among tertiary students (% of total number of tertiary students)

This indicator presents the percentage of women among all students in tertiary education irrespective of the field of education. The levels of education and training used follow the 1997 version of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED97) (see table TPS00063).

Public expenditure on education

Generally, the public sector funds education either by directly bearing 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, and by transferring public subsidies for educational activities to private firms or non-profit organisations (transfers to private households and firms). Both types of transaction are reported together as total public expenditure on education. Expenditure at all levels of government, from local to national, is included.

Labour market

5



Table 5.1: Employment by branches, 2006

(a) Total employment							
1 000 persons							
	Total	Agriculture, hunting and fishing	Industry	Construction	Trade, transport and communication services	Business activities and financial services	Other services
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	1 092	505	141	30	162	30	225
Azerbaijan	3 973	1 552	280	223	874	120	923
Belarus ¹⁾	4 402	481	1 165	357	956	96	1 348
Georgia	1 747	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	7 404	2 335	905	461	1 696	393	1 615
Kyrgyzstan	2 096	760	225	181	478	46	406
Moldova	1 257	422	161	67	261	46	300
Russia	67 174	7 288	14 325	5 073	17 927	5 915	16 646
Tajikistan ¹⁾	2 137	1 433	118	64	166	10	347
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	20 730	3 653	4 037	987	5 832	1 328	4 894
Uzbekistan	10 467	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-27	219 913	13 915	38 870	15 833	55 394	32 300	63 603
EU-25	207 010	10 086	35 800	15 119	52 966	31 658	61 382
Belgium	4 278	83	623	247	1 048	824	1 453
Bulgaria	3 612	739	800	211	872	228	762
Czech Republic	5 082	187	1 493	442	1 280	629	1 051
Denmark	2 807	83	404	180	721	419	1 001
Germany	39 088	841	7 809	2 159	9 783	6 614	11 882
Estonia	637	31	153	58	170	55	170
Ireland	2 042	117	292	272	531	272	559
Greece	4 647	546	536	362	1 510	402	1 291
Spain	19 985	944	3 253	2 543	5 549	2 224	5 472
France	25 278	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	24 882	1 039	5 207	1 884	6 059	3 603	7 090
Cyprus	373	16	40	37	134	40	107
Latvia	1 074	118	186	104	300	100	266
Lithuania	1 486	184	293	146	386	95	382
Luxembourg	319	5	36	34	83	90	73
Hungary	3 905	187	944	316	1 038	364	1 057
Malta	154	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	8 383	264	954	493	2 154	1 789	2 728
Austria	3 912	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	14 594 e	2 804 e	3 242 e	674 e	3 256 e	1 342 e	3 259 e
Portugal	5 137 f	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	9 526 f	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	935	89	251	72	200	125	196
Slovakia	2 132	84	562	157	610	210	509
Finland	2 440	122	459	171	559	308	822
Sweden	4 423	96	751	256	942	633	1 746
United Kingdom	29 018	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	170 f	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	2 430	76	320	170	631	321	913
Switzerland	4 291	159	719	290	1 177	738	1 198
United States	146 678	2 206	19 169	11 749	38 836	25 413	49 310
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:



(b) Total employment


% of total

	Total	Agriculture, hunting and fishing	Industry	Construction	Trade, trans- port and communica- tion services	Business activities and financial services	Other services
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	100	46.2	12.9	2.7	14.8	2.8	20.6
Azerbaijan	100	39.1	7.1	5.6	22.0	3.0	23.2
Belarus ¹⁾	100	10.9	26.5	8.1	21.7	2.2	30.6
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	100	31.6	12.2	6.2	22.9	5.3	21.8
Kyrgyzstan	100	36.3	10.7	8.7	22.8	2.2	19.3
Moldova	100	33.6	12.8	5.3	20.8	3.7	23.9
Russia	100	10.8	21.3	7.6	26.7	8.8	24.8
Tajikistan ¹⁾	100	67.0	5.5	3.0	7.8	0.5	16.2
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	100	17.6	19.5	4.8	28.1	6.4	23.6
Uzbekistan	100	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-27	100	6.3	17.7	7.2	25.2	14.7	28.9
EU-25	100	4.9	17.3	7.3	25.6	15.3	29.7
Belgium	100	1.9	14.6	5.8	24.5	19.3	34.0
Bulgaria	100	20.4	22.1	5.8	24.2	6.3	21.1
Czech Republic	100	3.7	29.4	8.7	25.2	12.4	20.7
Denmark	100	3.0	14.4	6.4	25.7	14.9	35.7
Germany	100	2.2	20.0	5.5	25.0	16.9	30.4
Estonia	100	4.9	24.0	9.2	26.7	8.6	26.7
Ireland	100	5.7	14.3	13.3	26.0	13.3	27.4
Greece	100	11.7	11.5	7.8	32.5	8.6	27.8
Spain	100	4.7	16.3	12.7	27.8	11.1	27.4
France	100	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	100	4.2	20.9	7.6	24.4	14.5	28.5
Cyprus	100	4.2	10.6	9.8	35.9	10.8	28.7
Latvia	100	11.0	17.3	9.7	27.9	9.3	24.7
Lithuania	100	12.4	19.7	9.8	26.0	6.4	25.7
Luxembourg	100	1.4	11.2	10.5	25.9	28.2	22.8
Hungary	100	4.8	24.2	8.1	26.6	9.3	27.1
Malta	100	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	100	3.2	11.4	5.9	25.7	21.3	32.5
Austria	100	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	100 e	19.2 e	22.2 e	4.6 e	22.3 e	9.2 e	22.3 e
Portugal	100 f	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	100 f	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	100	9.5	26.9	7.7	21.4	13.3	21.0
Slovakia	100	3.9	26.4	7.4	28.6	9.8	23.9
Finland	100	5.0	18.8	7.0	22.9	12.6	33.7
Sweden	100	2.2	17.0	5.8	21.3	14.3	39.5
United Kingdom	100	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	100 f	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	100	3.1	13.2	7.0	26.0	13.2	37.6
Switzerland	100	3.7	16.8	6.8	27.4	17.2	27.9
United States	100	1.5	13.1	8.0	26.5	17.3	33.6
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

EU and EFTA data — Source: National accounts.

¹⁾ Data are given in accordance with the All-Union Classification of Branches of National Economy.

Table 5.2: Employment growth
% change compared with previous year

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	-2.8	-4.4	-2.5	-2.9	-1.6	-1.0	-12.5	0.1	-2.3	1.5	-0.5	-0.6
Azerbaijan	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.7	1.1	3.2	1.0
Belarus	-1.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	-0.02	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-0.5	0.8	1.2	0.5
Georgia	:	:	:	:	6.2	2.1	-2.1	-1.3	-1.7	-2.2	0.2	-2.5
Kazakhstan	-0.5	-0.7	-5.3	-0.4	1.6	8.0	0.2	4.1	2.8	1.1	2.0	3.1
Kyrgyzstan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.3	3.1	4.3	0.9	:
Moldova	-0.8	-0.8	-0.2	-9.0	1.3	-1.1	0.4	-9.9	-2.9	0.2	-4.7	-0.8
Russia	-0.9	-1.8	-1.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
Tajikistan	-6.6	3.5	0.3	-3.3	0.5	4.8	1.5	1.5	10.9	1.1	1.2	-5.2
Turkmenistan	1.8	2.0	1.3	3.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	0.0	-1.5	-3.2	-13.3	1.1	-1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.8
Uzbekistan	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.7	2.2	:	:	2.9	2.7	2.6
												
EU-27	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.6
EU-25	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.6
EU-15	0.6	1.0	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.6
Belgium	0.3	0.5	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.4	-0.1	0.0	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.4 f
Bulgaria	:	-3.9	-0.2	-2.1	4.9	-0.8	0.2	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.3	2.8
Czech Republic	0.9	0.2	-1.5	-3.4	-0.2	0.5	0.6	-1.3	0.3	1.0	1.9	1.8
Denmark	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.0	-1.1	-0.6	0.9	1.6	1.8
Germany	-0.3	-0.1	1.2	1.4	1.9	0.4	-0.6	-0.9	0.4	-0.1	0.6	1.7
Estonia	-2.3	0.0	-1.9	-4.4	-1.5	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.0	2.0	5.4	0.7
Ireland	3.6	5.6	8.6	6.2	4.6	3.0	1.8	2.0	3.1	4.7	4.3	3.6
Greece	-0.4 e	-0.5 e	2.9 e	0.3 e	0.5	0.2	2.0	1.9	0.9	1.5	2.5	1.2
Spain	1.7	3.6	4.5	4.6	5.1	3.2	2.4	3.1	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.1
France	0.4	0.4	1.5	2.0	2.7	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.2
Italy	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.5	0.4	0.6	2.0	1.1
Cyprus	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.1	3.8	3.8	3.6	1.8	3.2
Latvia	-1.9	4.4	-0.3	-1.8	-2.9	2.2	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	4.8	3.5
Lithuania	0.9	0.6	-0.8	-2.2	-4.0	-3.8	3.6	2.2	0.0	2.5	1.7	1.9
Luxembourg	2.6	3.1	4.5	5.0	5.6	5.6	3.2	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.7	4.0 f
Hungary	-0.5	0.2	1.8	3.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	1.3	-0.7	0.0	0.7	-0.1
Malta	:	:	:	:	8.4	1.8	0.6	1.0	-0.6	1.3	1.2	2.7
Netherlands	2.2	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.1	0.5	-0.5	-0.9	0.2	1.8	2.0 f
Austria	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.2	2.2
Poland	1.2 e	1.4 e	1.2 e	-3.9 e	-1.6 e	-2.2 e	-3.0 e	-1.2 e	1.3 e	2.3 e	3.3 e	4.4 e
Portugal	1.7	2.6	2.8	1.4	2.1	1.8	0.6	-0.6	-0.1	-0.3	0.7 f	0.3 f
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	-1.7	-1.5	2.8 f	1.2 f
Slovenia	-2.0	-1.9	-0.2	1.4	1.9	0.5	1.5	-0.4	0.3	0.2	1.2	2.7
Slovakia	2.1	-1.0	-0.5	-2.5	-2.0	0.6	0.1	1.1	-0.2	1.4	2.3	2.1
Finland	1.4	3.3	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.4	1.4	1.8	2.2
Sweden	-0.8	-1.3	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.7	0.3	1.7	2.3
United Kingdom	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.7
Iceland	2.3	1.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	2.0	2.9	2.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	-1.0	0.5	1.2	3.4	3.8
United States	1.3	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.5	0.0	-0.3	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.1 f
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

EU and EFTA data — Source: National accounts.

Greece, 1996–99: Eurostat estimates, 2006.

Poland, 1996–2007: Eurostat estimates.

Portugal, 2006: forecast.

Belgium, Ireland, France, Luxembourg, Portugal, Romania, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, United States 2007: forecast.



Table 5.3: Employment rate
%

	Total		Older workers, total		Males		Females	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
CIS countries ¹⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	33.9	33.7	:	:	38.1	37.8	30.0	29.7
Azerbaijan	46.8	46.8	:	:	49.2	48.0	44.6	45.6
Belarus	45.2	45.6	:	:	45.7	46.2	44.8	45.1
Georgia	38.8	37.9	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	48.4	49.3	:	:	51.7	52.1	45.3	46.7
Kyrgyzstan	40.6	:	:	:	47.5		33.8	
Moldova	35.1	34.9	:	:	36.5	36.1	33.7	33.7
Russia	47.1	47.6	:	:	51.3	52.0	43.6	43.9
Tajikistan	30.6	28.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	44.5	45.1	:	:	49.6	50.4	40.1	40.6
Uzbekistan	39.5	40.1	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-27	64.5	65.4	43.5	44.7	71.6	72.5	57.3	58.3
EU-25	64.8	65.8	43.7	44.9	72.1	73.0	57.6	58.6
Belgium	61.0	62.0	32.0	34.4	67.9	68.7	54.0	55.3
Bulgaria	58.6	61.7	39.6	42.6	62.8	66.0	54.6	57.6
Czech Republic	65.3	66.1	45.2	46.0	73.7	74.8	56.8	57.3
Denmark	77.4	77.1	60.7	58.6	81.2	81.0	73.4	73.2
Germany	67.5	69.4	48.4	51.5	72.8	74.7	62.2	64.0
Estonia	68.1	69.4	58.5	60.0	71.0	73.2	65.3	65.9
Ireland	68.6	69.1	53.1	53.8	77.7	77.4	59.3	60.6
Greece	61.0	61.4	42.3	42.4	74.6	74.9	47.4	47.9
Spain	64.8	65.6	44.1	44.6	76.1	76.2	53.2	54.7
France	63.8	64.6	38.1	38.3	69.0	69.3	58.8	60.0
Italy	58.4	58.7	32.5	33.8	70.5	70.7	46.3	46.6
Cyprus	69.6	71.0	53.6	55.9	79.4	80.0	60.3	62.4
Latvia	66.3	68.3	53.3	57.7	70.4	72.5	62.4	64.4
Lithuania	63.6	64.9	49.6	53.4	66.3	67.9	61.0	62.2
Luxembourg	63.6	63.6	33.2	32.9	72.6	71.9	54.6	55.0
Hungary	57.3	57.3	33.6	33.1	63.8	64.0	51.1	50.9
Malta	54.8	55.7	30.0	28.3	74.5	74.2	34.9	36.9
Netherlands	74.3	76.0	47.7	50.9	80.9	82.2	67.7	69.6
Austria	70.2	71.4	35.5	38.6	76.9	78.4	63.5	64.4
Poland	54.5	57.0	28.1	29.7	60.9	63.6	48.2	50.6
Portugal	67.9	67.8	50.1	50.9	73.9	73.8	62.0	61.9
Romania	58.8	58.8	41.7	41.4	64.6	64.8	53.0	52.8
Slovenia	66.6	67.8	32.6	33.5	71.1	72.7	61.8	62.6
Slovakia	59.4	60.7	33.1	35.6	67.0	68.4	51.9	53.0
Finland	69.3	70.3	54.5	55.0	71.4	72.1	67.3	68.5
Sweden	73.1	74.2	69.6	70.0	75.5	76.5	70.7	71.8
United Kingdom	71.5	71.3	57.4	57.4	77.3	77.3	65.8	65.5
Iceland	84.6	85.1	84.3	84.7	88.1	89.1	80.8	80.8
Norway	75.4	76.8	67.4	69.0	78.4	79.5	72.2	74.0
Switzerland	77.9	78.6	65.7	67.2	84.7	85.6	71.1	71.6
United States	71.9	:	61.7	:	78.0	:	66.0	:
Japan	69.9	:	64.7	:	81.0	:	58.8	:

¹⁾ To total number of population.
EU and EFTA data — Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS.

Table 5.4a: Unemployment rates

%

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia (*)	9.3	10.8	9.4	11.2	11.7	10.4	10.8	10.1	9.6	8.2	7.5	7.1
Azerbaijan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10.7	:	:	6.8	6.5
Belarus (*)	3.8	3.5	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.1	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.1
Georgia	:	:	14.5	13.8	10.2	11.1	12.6	11.5	12.6	13.8	:	:
Kazakhstan	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.5	12.8	10.4	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.3
Kyrgyzstan	:	:	:	:	:	:	12.5	9.9	8.5	8.1	8.3	:
Moldova	:	:	:	:	8.5	7.3	6.8	7.9	8.1	7.3	7.4	5.1
Russia	9.7	11.8	13.3	13.0	10.6	9.0	7.9	8.2	7.8	7.2	7.2	6.1
Tajikistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	7.6	8.9	11.3	11.6	11.6	10.9	9.6	9.1	8.6	7.2	6.8	6.4
Uzbekistan (*)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2

(*) According to the data of employment services.

EU-27	:	:	:	:	8.6	8.5	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.1	7.1
Belgium	9.5	9.2	9.3	8.5	6.9	6.6	7.5	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.2	7.5
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	16.4	19.5	18.1	13.7	12.0	10.1	9.0	6.9
Czech Republic	:	:	6.4	8.6	8.7	8.0	7.3	7.8	8.3	7.9	7.1	5.3
Denmark	6.3	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	5.4	5.5	4.8	3.9	3.8
Germany	8.7	9.3	9.1	8.2	7.5	7.6	8.4	9.3	9.7	10.7	9.8	8.4
Estonia	:	9.6	9.2	11.3	12.8	12.4	10.3	10.0	9.7	7.9	5.9	4.7
Ireland	11.7	9.9	7.5	5.7	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.6
Greece	9.6	9.8	10.8	12.0	11.2	10.7	10.3	9.7	10.5	9.8	8.9	8.3
Spain	17.8	16.7	15.0	12.5	11.1	10.3	11.1	11.1	10.6	9.2	8.5	8.3
France	11.5	11.5	11.0	10.4	9.0	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.2	8.3
Italy	11.2	11.3	11.3	10.9	10.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.7	6.8	6.1
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	4.9	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.6	5.2	4.6	3.9
Latvia	:	:	14.3	14.0	13.7	12.9	12.2	10.5	10.4	8.9	6.8	6.0
Lithuania	:	:	13.2	13.7	16.4	16.5	13.5	12.4	11.4	8.3	5.6	4.3
Luxembourg	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.7	3.7	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.7
Hungary	9.6	9.0	8.4	6.9	6.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	7.2	7.5	7.4
Malta	:	:	:	:	6.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.3	6.4
Netherlands	6.0	4.9	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.7	3.9	3.2
Austria	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.7	4.4
Poland	:	10.9	10.2	13.4	16.1	18.2	19.9	19.6	19.0	17.7	13.8	9.6
Portugal	7.2	6.7	4.9	4.4	3.9	4.0	5.0	6.3	6.7	7.6	7.7	8.0
Romania	:	:	:	6.9	7.2	6.6	8.4	7.0	8.1	7.2	7.3	6.4
Slovenia	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.3	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.0	4.8
Slovakia	:	:	12.6	16.4	18.8	19.3	18.7	17.6	18.2	16.3	13.4	11.1
Finland	14.6	12.7	11.4	10.2	9.8	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.4	7.7	6.9
Sweden	9.6	9.9	8.2	6.7	5.6	4.9	4.9	5.6	6.3	7.4	7.0	6.1
United Kingdom	7.9	6.8	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.3
Norway	4.7	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.5	4.4	4.6	3.5	2.6
United States	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.8	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6
Japan	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.9

EU and EFTA data — Source: Eurostat, harmonised unemployment rates.




Table 5.4b: Unemployment rates
Male, female, < 25 years, > 25 years, %

	2006				2007			
	Male	Female	< 25 years	> 25 years	Male	Female	< 25 years	> 25 years
CIS countries								
Armenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Azerbaijan	6.9	6.7	5.4	7.0	:	:	:	:
Belarus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	6.4	8.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kyrgyzstan	7.4	9.1	18.9	4.8	:	:	:	:
Moldova	8.9	5.7	23.3	5.0	:	:	:	:
Russia	7.5	6.8	16.7	5.3	:	:	:	:
Tajikistan	7.6	12.9	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	7.0	6.6	14.1	5.6	:	:	:	:
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-27	7.6	8.9	17.0	7.0	6.6	7.8	15.3	6.1
Belgium	7.4	9.3	20.5	7.0	6.7	8.4	18.8	6.3
Bulgaria	8.6	9.3	19.5	7.9	6.5	7.3	15.1	6.1
Czech Republic	5.8	8.8	17.5	6.2	4.2	6.7	10.7	4.8
Denmark	3.3	4.5	7.7	3.2	3.5	4.2	7.9	3.1
Germany	10.2	9.4	12.5	9.4	8.4	8.3	11.1	8.0
Estonia	6.2	5.6	12.0	5.2	5.4	3.9	10.0	4.0
Ireland	4.6	4.1	8.6	3.5	4.9	4.2	9.3	3.7
Greece	5.6	13.6	25.2	7.5	5.2	12.8	22.9	7.1
Spain	6.3	11.6	17.9	7.3	6.4	10.9	18.2	7.0
France	8.4	10.1	22.1	7.7	7.8	8.9	19.4	7.0
Italy	5.4	8.8	21.6	5.5	4.9	7.9	20.3	4.9
Cyprus	4.0	5.4	10.5	3.9	3.4	4.6	9.8	3.3
Latvia	7.4	6.2	12.2	6.0	6.4	5.6	10.7	5.3
Lithuania	5.8	5.4	9.8	5.2	4.3	4.3	8.2	3.9
Luxembourg	3.5	6.2	16.2	3.9	4.0	5.7	17.5	3.8
Hungary	7.2	7.8	19.1	6.5	7.1	7.7	18.0	6.5
Malta	6.5	8.9	16.3	5.0	5.8	7.6	13.1	4.7
Netherlands	3.5	4.4	6.6	3.4	2.8	3.6	5.9	2.6
Austria	4.4	5.2	9.1	4.0	3.9	5.0	8.6	3.7
Poland	13.0	14.9	29.8	11.7	9.0	10.3	21.7	8.1
Portugal	6.5	9.0	16.3	6.7	6.6	9.6	16.6	7.1
Romania	8.2	6.1	21.4	5.7	7.2	5.4	20.1	4.9
Slovenia	4.9	7.2	13.9	5.0	4.0	5.8	10.1	4.2
Slovakia	12.3	14.7	26.6	11.7	9.9	12.7	20.3	10.0
Finland	7.4	8.1	18.7	6.2	6.5	7.2	16.5	5.4
Sweden	6.9	7.2	21.5	5.1	5.8	6.4	19.1	4.3
United Kingdom	5.7	4.9	14.0	3.8	5.6	4.9	14.3	3.6
Norway	4.3	3.9	8.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	7.7	3.5

EU and EFTA data — Source: Eurostat, harmonised unemployment rates.

Table 5.5: Long-term unemployment rate
% of active population

	2006	2007
CIS countries	:	:
Armenia	:	:
Azerbaijan	:	:
Belarus	:	:
Georgia	:	:
Kazakhstan	4.0	3.3
Kyrgyzstan	3.5 ¹⁾	:
Moldova	2.8	1.8
Russia	2.7	2.5
Tajikistan	3.6 ²⁾	:
Turkmenistan	:	:
Ukraine	1.7	:
Uzbekistan	:	:
¹⁾ 2005		
²⁾ 2004		
		
EU-27	3.7	3.0
EU-25	3.7	3.0
Belgium	4.2	3.8
Bulgaria	5.0	4.0
Czech Republic	3.9	2.8
Denmark	0.8	0.6
Germany	5.5	4.7
Estonia	2.8	2.3
Ireland	1.4	1.4
Greece	4.8	4.1
Spain	1.8	1.7
France	3.9	3.3
Italy	3.4	2.9
Cyprus	0.9	0.7
Latvia	2.5	1.6
Lithuania	2.5	1.4
Luxembourg	1.4	1.3
Hungary	3.4	3.4
Malta	2.9	2.6
Netherlands	1.7	1.3
Austria	1.3	1.2
Poland	7.8	4.9
Portugal	3.8	3.8
Romania	4.2	3.2
Slovenia	2.9	2.2
Slovakia	10.2	8.3
Finland	1.9	1.6
Sweden	1.1	0.8
United Kingdom	1.2	1.3
Iceland	0.2	0.2 p
Norway	0.8	0.5

EU and EFTA data — Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS.



Methodological notes

Concepts and definitions

CIS countries

Employment growth

The indicator “Employment growth” gives the change from one year to another of the total number of employed persons in the economy of the country.

Employed people are all persons engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary (i.e. persons employed in the economic territory, irrespective of their place of residence).

Labour force surveys in the CIS countries provide population estimates for the main labour market characteristics, such as employment, unemployment, inactivity, hours of work, occupation, and economic activity, and for the most important socio-demographic characteristics, such as sex, age, education, type of household, and place of residence.

The division of the population into employed persons, unemployed persons and inactive persons is based on the definitions adopted by the International Labour Organisation.

Employed persons are all persons who during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay or profit, or were temporarily absent from such work.

For the analysis by branch of activity, the data on employment in a number of CIS countries are given in accordance with national statistical classifications based on NACE, rev.1 starting from the year of introduction; in other countries they are given in accordance with the All-Union Classification of Branches of National Economy, which was used previously in the CIS countries.

Unemployed persons are all persons who were not employed during the reference period and had actively sought work during the past four weeks and were ready to begin working immediately or within the time set by legislation.

Employment rate

The employment rate is the ratio of the number of employed persons to the population of the same age class. This indicator is based on the data from labour force surveys.

The **unemployment rate** is the share of unemployed persons in the total number of economically active population.

The **long-term unemployment rate** is the share of persons unemployed for 12 months or more in the total number of the economically active population.

EU and EFTA

The two main sources of Eurostat employment estimates are national accounts and the European Union Labour Force Survey (EU LFS). National accounts provide estimates of employment levels (employed persons, hours worked), employment growth and industry breakdowns. The EU LFS provides estimates of employment, unemployment, inactivity, hours of work, breakdown by occupation and economic activity, and much else as well as important socio-demographic characteristics, such as sex, age, education, households and regions of residence.

For the sake of international comparability, labour market statistics from Eurostat use key definitions based on the International Labour Organisation guidelines¹ (ILO guidelines). The EU labour force survey (EU LFS) uses those guidelines and further improves comparability within the EU with a more precise definition of unemployment (laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000), while remaining fully compatible with the ILO standards. National accounts employment estimates are also fully consistent with the ILO guidelines (European System of Accounts 1995, Chapter 11).

¹ More precisely those guidelines contained in the Recommendation of the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, convened in 1982 by the ILO.



- Employed persons are persons 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 e.g. illness, holidays, industrial dispute, education or training.
- Unemployed persons are persons aged 15-74 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 economically active population comprises employed and unemployed persons.

Employment growth - total

The indicator 'employment growth' is the percentage change in the total number of employed persons on the economic territory (domestic concept of employment), irrespective of the place of residence of the employed person. The indicator is based on national accounts estimates (compiled according to ESA95).

Employment rate

The employment rate is the share of the number of employed persons aged 15 to 64 (Spain, United Kingdom: 16 and over; Denmark, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Sweden, Finland and Norway: 15-74; Iceland: 16-74) in the total population of the same age group. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

Employment rate of older workers

The employment rate of older workers is the share of employed persons aged 55 to 64 in the total population of the same age group. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

The unemployment rate is the share of unemployed persons aged 15-74 (in Spain, United Kingdom, Iceland: 16-74) in the number of active persons in the labour market. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

The long-term unemployment rate is the share of persons aged 15-74 (in Spain, United Kingdom, Iceland: 16-74) and unemployed for 12 months or more in the number of active persons in the labour market. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

Industry and services



Table 6.1: Industrial short-term indicators — Industrial production index (output)

Index 2000 = 100

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	89	90	91	89	94	100	105	121	139	142	153	152	156
Azerbaijan	94	88	88	90	94	100	105	109	116	122	163	223	276
Belarus	61	63	75	84	93	100	106	111	119	137	152	169	183
Georgia	74	79	86	84	90	100	95	102	117	127	148	:	:
Kazakhstan	83	83	86	84	87	100	114	126	137	151	159	170	178
Kyrgyzstan	64	67	94	99	94	100	105	94	110	115	101	91	97
Moldova	132	124	124	105	93	100	114	126	146	158	169	161	156
Russia	95	88	89	84	92	100	103	106	116	125	130	135	144
Tajikistan	107	81	80	86	91	100	115	125	137	158	173	182	201
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	100	130	158	188	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	91	87	86	86	89	100	114	122	142	159	164	174	192
Uzbekistan	81	83	86	89	94	100	108	117	124	136	146	161	181
EU-27	87 s	87.4 s	90.7 s	93.6 s	95.2 s	100	100.2	99.8	100.4	102.8	104	108.1	111.6
EU-25	86.9 s	87.3 s	90.6 s	93.6 s	95.2	100	100.2	99.7	100.3	102.6	103.8	107.9	111.3
Belgium	86.5	88.2 p	92.3 p	95 p	96 p	101 p	100.6 p	101.9 p	102.7 p	106 p	105.6 p	111 p	113.8 p
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	100 s	102.1 s	106.8 s	121.5 s	142.4 s	152.2 s	161.2 s	174.7 s
Czech Republic	:	:	:	103.8 p	100.2 p	102.4 p	108.7 p	110.5 p	116.7 p	127.4 p	135.9	151.4	163.6
Denmark	86.7 s	87.7 s	91.8 s	94.7 s	94.8 s	100.2	101.6	103	103.2	103	104.8	108.5	108.9
Germany	87.4	87.5	90.2	93.6	94.6	100	100.1	99.1	99.5	102.5	106	112.2	118.9
Estonia	:	:	:	92.2	88.7	101.8	110.3	119.5	132.7	145.8	161.7	173.7	183.9
Ireland	49.6	53.6	63	75.5	86.6	100	110.1	118	123.5	123.9	127.6	134.1	143.7 p
Greece	81.7	82.4	84	91.5	93.3	100	98.2	99	99.3	100.5	99.6	100.1	102.1 p
Spain	84.1	83	88.7	93.6	96	100.3	98.8	98.9	100.3	101.9	102.6	106.5	108.5
France	87	86.7	90.6	93.9	95.8	100.1	101.3	100.1	99.8	101.7	102	103	104.5
Italy	93	91.4	94.9	96	95.9	100	98.8	97.5	97	96.7	95.9	98.4	98.2
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	95.7	100	105.6	107.9	108.4	110	110.8	111.6	115.3 p
Latvia	:	99.2	105.2	107.1	97.5	101.3	108.2	114.7	122.7	130.8	138.5	146.2	146.9
Lithuania	:	:	:	108.6	97.9	100	116	119.5	138.8	153.9	164.8	176.9	183.9
Luxembourg	81.9	82	86.7	93.8	95.2	100	103.1	105.4	109.3	113.4	114.3	117.1	117.8 p
Hungary	:	:	:	76.4	83.9	100	103.8	106.7	113	120.6	129.2	143	154.8
Netherlands	88.7	90.9	90.4	92.1	94.9	100	101	101.9	100.5	104.6	103.5	104.7 p	107.8 p
Austria	:	75.3	80.1	86.7	91.8	100	103	103.8	106	112.6	117.3	126.3	133.9 p
Poland	69.7	76.3	84.7	88.3	92.5	100	100.4	102	110.5	123.9	129.6	145.5	159.1
Portugal	89.9	94.2	95.8	100	100.2	100	103.1	102.6	102.7	100	100.3	103.1	105
Romania	113.3	119.8	111.6	96.1	93.3	100.3	108.5	113.4	117.2	122.5	125.4	135	141.6 p
Slovenia	:	:	:	93.7	93.1	100	103.1	105.3	106.3	111.1	115.6	123.1	131.7 p
Slovakia	:	:	:	94.2	92.2	100	106.9	113.6	119.3	124.1	128.2	141.1	159.2
Finland	70.5	72.7	78.8	85.9	90.7	101.9	101.7	104	105.2	110.5	110.8	121.6	127
Sweden	83.7	84.9	89	92.9	94.8	100.3	99.7	99.9	101.4	105.6	108.2	112	116.4
United Kingdom	:ce	:ce	:ce	96.7	98.1	100	98.5	96.6	96.3	96.7	95.5	95.7	95.6
Norway	90.1	95.1	98.2	97.2	96.9	100	98.5	99.3	95.3	97.5	96.7	94.4	93.6
Switzerland	:	82.2	86	89.1	92.2	100	99.3	94.2	94.3	98.4	101.1	109 p	:

EU data: annual data adjusted by working days.

Table 6.2: Industrial short-term indicators — Producer price indices
Domestic output price, index 2000 = 100

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	59	72	86	97	99	100	99.6	102	111	135	146	147	148
Azerbaijan	43	85	95	84	78	100	102	99.5	115	130	155	182	197
Belarus	2	2	4	8	35	100	172	241	332	412	462	500	582
Georgia	:	:	80	82	95	100	104	110	112	118	126	140	156
Kazakhstan	42	52	61	61	72	100	100.3	100.6	110	128	159	188	211
Kyrgyzstan	27	36	47	51	77	100	110	116	124	135	139	160	180
Moldova	31	41	49	54	78	100	112	118	127	134	141	158	200
Russia	28	35	37	44	76	100	108	127	143	185	209	231	289
Tajikistan	6	21	37	49	70	100	127	139	159	187	185	225	267
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	34	52	56	63	83	100	109	112	120	145	169	186	222
Uzbekistan	9	21	33	46	64	100	142	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-27	94.6 s	95.1 s	95.9 s	95.3 s	95.2 s	100.0	102.1	102.1	103.8	106.9	112.6	119.2	122.5
EU-25	94.9 s	95.4 s	96.3 s	95.6 s	95.4 s	100.0	101.9	101.7	103.3	106.1	111.7	118.2	121.2
Belgium	91.5	92.0	93.5	92.4	92.0	100.0	100.8	102.2	102.8	107.5	109.8	115.1	118.6
Bulgaria	:	:	:	82.8	85.1	100.0	103.7	105.0	110.2	116.8	124.9	136.3	148.1
Czech Republic	81.8	85.8	90.0	94.4	95.3	100.0	102.8	102.3	101.9	107.7	110.9	112.7	117.2
Denmark	86.0	89.1	91.8	92.7	94.3	100.0	106.1	108.3	111.6	115.0	125.8	135.3	135.7
Germany	98.3	97.1	98.2	97.8	96.8	100.0	103.0	102.4	104.1	105.8	110.7	116.8	119.1
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	89.2 s	90.6 s	91.3 s	91.7 s	93.1 s	100.0 s	102.5 s	104.7 s	105.7 s	106.3 s	108.5 s	110.5 s	112.2 s
Greece	82.5	87.2	90.2	92.8	95.0	100.0	103.6	106.0	108.5	112.3	118.9	127.1	131.3
Spain	92.3	93.9	94.8	94.2	94.8	100.0	101.7	102.4	103.9	107.4	112.7	118.6	122.6
France	97.3	97.2	97.3	96.2	95.8	100.0	101.2	101.0	101.9	104.0	107.2	110.8	113.6
Italy	91.5	93.2	94.4	94.5	94.3	100.0	101.9	102.1	103.7	106.5	110.8	117.0	121.0
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	101.1	103.5	107.4	113.7	119.6	124.3	129.6
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	89.9	90.8	100.0	99.4	98.7	98.0	100.3	106.2	113.4	123.8
Luxembourg	95.1	91.1	93.7	96.2	94.1	100.0	104.1	103.0	106.8	116.4	121.0	136.8	146.0
Hungary	:	:	:	81.6	87.3	100.0	109.2	111.0	116.6	126.3	136.8	148.2	157.7
Netherlands	87.5	89.1	92.0	90.0	89.5	100.0	102.4	101.5	103.7	106.3	113.8	123.2	128.8 p
Austria	:	97.6	97.8	97.1	96.2	100.5	100.6	99.2	99.6	101.4	104.7	106.9	111.6 p
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	100.1 e	103.2 e	103.7 e	105.4 e	113.3 e	115.7 e	118.7 e	123.0 e
Portugal	83.1	86.2	88.2	84.9	86.2	100.0	102.8	103.2	104.0	106.8	111.2	116.4	120.1
Romania	:	:	33.9	45.1	65.2	100.0	140.3	174.6	208.9	247.6	278.4	311.9	339.0 p
Slovenia	:	:	85.7	90.8	92.8	100.0	108.9	114.6	117.5	122.6	125.9	128.9	135.7
Slovakia	77.3	80.5	84.7	86.9	90.6	100.4	106.9	109.1	118.2	122.2	128.0	138.7	141.6 p
Finland	97.7	97.1	97.8	96.7	95.9	100.0	100.4	99.6	99.8	99.3	101.1	106.4	109.6
Sweden	96.5	98.2	99.1	97.6	96.6	100.0	102.5	104.7	107.5	109.7	113.9	120.6	125.2
United Kingdom	98.8	99.3	98.9	97.6	97.7	100.0	99.8	98.7	100.3	104.6	116.1	126.6	128.0
Norway	78.5	81.7	81.8	80.3	87.9	100.0	101.7	101.4	107.4	111.2	118.0	128.4	127.6

Table 6.3a: Volume indices of retail turnover through all channels of sales
Index 2000 = 100

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	66	74	78	83	92	100	116	134	153	169	185	204	224
Azerbaijan	56	63	73	80	91	100	110	120	134	151	171	194	224
Belarus	42	54	64	81	89	100	128	143	158	176	211	248	284
Georgia	50	60	77	86	90	100	106	110	119	128	144	:	:
Kazakhstan ¹⁾	42	58	77	91	93	100	116	125	137	162	184	212	235
Kyrgyzstan	75	77	83	92	93	100	106	115	128	150	170	198	216
Moldova	133	157	151	132	96	100	115	154	182	192	202	216	233
Russia ¹⁾	96	96	100.6	97	92	100	111	121	132	150	169	192	223
Tajikistan	109	102	111	121	126	100	102	119	149	183	202	224	236
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	78	100	132	174	223	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	107	102	104	98	94	100	115	133	160	191	232	292	375
Uzbekistan	54	66	74	85	93	100	110	111	117	123	133	152	184

¹⁾ Excluding turnover of catering enterprises.

Table 6.3b: Annual growth rates for the index of turnover, selected service activities, 2006 ²⁾
%

	Motor trades	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Hotels and restaurants	Land transport	Water transport	Air transport	Auxiliary transport services	Post and telecommunications	Computer and related activities	Other business activities
EU-27	5.5	8.7	3.7	5.4	9.6	7.0	12.4	6.6	2.2	7.5	9.5
EU-25	5.2	8.4	3.3	5.2	9.6	7.0	12.3	7.4	2.2	6.9	9.1
Belgium	7.6	5.4	0.2	6.1	9.6	12.7	6.8	17.1	9.5	10.6	13.6
Bulgaria	27.4	14.2	20.0	17.7	8.3	:	13.0	13.3	15.0	21.0	15.8
Czech Republic	7.9	6.1	6.5	2.6	5.4	-10.6	1.6	10.5	3.6	11.7	5.3
Denmark	10.9	10.2	4.3	7.3	5.8	22.1	-18.2	5.9		-0.1	13.9
Germany	7.3	7.1	1.1	0.8	8.1	-1.6	6.9	5.7	0.6	4.0	11.1
Estonia	35.6	12.1	20.4	16.7	-1.9	35.1	1.3	24.5	13.8	36.1	18.5
Ireland	16.7	17.6	8.9	5.4	28.8	66.2	:	:	:	:	-2.2
Greece	:	:	10.8	:	11.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	4.5	8.7	5.4	5.1	:	9.4	13.3	8.5	4.5	10.9	8.5
France	3.0	5.1	2.6	3.7	5.9	12.2	6.2	5.1	1.7	9.0	7.3
Italy	:	5.0	1.3	:	:	-0.5	3.4	2.5	1.9	1.7	:
Cyprus	1.3	8.6	8.5	4.8	-0.2	-1.7	4.0	:	7.8	16.7	8.5
Latvia	50.6	30.1	25.2	23.5	23.3	:	:	15.5	14.8	45.5	44.3
Lithuania	19.0	9.4	10.4	11.8	23.7	10.9	6.1	26.5	10.0	25.3	11.4
Luxembourg	5.8	11.3	17.5	1.9	15.0	3.6	3.1	13.9	12.6	68.8	12.4
Hungary	16.3	21.8	6.5	12.6	15.3	-3.5	17.7	55.9	5.0	19.8	15.8
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	0.9	:	5.6	4.9	:	:	:	:	:	12.0	10.4
Austria	3.1	5.0	2.6	4.3	3.6	6.7	7.0	4.5	1.7	2.8	4.4
Poland	12.9	12.4	8.4	16.2	11.6	5.6	:	19.6	4.7	8.0	11.8
Portugal	-1.0	2.0	2.8	0.9	5.4	5.3	12.6	8.0	-0.3	:	:
Romania	20.8	26.2	32.1	18.7	15.1	10.3	27.7	-40.4	3.1	62.3	78.7
Slovenia	13.2	10.9	3.0	11.5	39.3	:	:	7.2	9.7	8.0	4.8
Slovakia	13.4	14.4	10.2	17.6	29.8	9.6	35.2	15.2	10.1	17.8	15.2
Finland	9.7	10.2	5.9	6.8	8.1	0.2	:	7.5	-0.8	9.2	9.9
Sweden	6.6	9.2	7.6	7.0	6.7	0.6	:	11.2	:	8.2	10.4
United Kingdom	1.7	13.8	2.8	7.5	22.0	13.7	20.9	3.6	0.2	6.9	8.2
Norway	9.1	12.0	5.3	10.4	9.2	1.6	17.0	10.6	5.4	13.0	21.3

²⁾ Working day adjusted.

Table 6.4: Share of turnover in manufacturing total

%

	EU-27 2005 ¹⁾	CIS 2006 ³⁾						
		Armenia	Azerbaijan	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova	Russia	Ukraine
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	14.5	48.8	29.6	21.5	21.9	51.1	15.9	21.2
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	2.9	1.2	1.7	1.6	10.9	7.0	1.2	1.0
Manufacture of leather and leather products	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.5
Manufacture of wood and wood products	2.0 ei	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.5	1.1
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	6.4	2.7	0.7	2.3	1.9	5.1	3.6	3.3
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	7.0	—	42.2	7.5	1.4	0.1	17.8	10.8
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	10.4	3.5	4.5	2.2	1.3	1.6	7.0	6.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	4.1 ei	0.9	0.6	1.6	2.9	4.5	2.4	2.5
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	3.5	7.5	3.8	6.3	12.3	14.4	5.2	4.5
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	11.9	28.5	9.4	45.4	40.5	3.4	22.1	29.8
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	8.9	1.8	1.4	2.8	2.8	2.7	5.7	5.5
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	10.4	2.3	0.8	2.3	2.5	2.4	5.5	3.8
Manufacture of transport equipment	14.2	0.1	4.1	4.5	0.4	0.1	9.4	7.8
Manufacturing n.e.c.	3.2	2.3	0.7	1.6	0.8	5.6	2.5	2.0
Total	100.1 ²⁾	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

²⁾ Total not 100 due to rounding.

³⁾ Share of separate branches in gross output of manufacturing industry.

For Belarus, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan data are not given in this table for the reason that these countries are using the former USSR classification ('All-Union classification of branches of national economy').

Table 6.5: Production of ferrous rolled metals
1 000 tonnes

	1 000 tonnes		
	2004	2005	2006
CIS-12	83 278	83 080	86 428
	1 000 tonnes		
	2004	2005	2006
EU-27	150 260	120 987	126 460

Table 6.9: Production of shoes
Thousands of pairs

	Thousands of pairs		
	2004	2005	2006
CIS-12	87 470	86 690	99 636
	Thousands of pairs		
	2004	2005	2006
EU-27	708 898	606 075	664 812

Table 6.6: Production of steel
1 000 tonnes

	1 000 tonnes		
	2004	2005	2006
CIS-12	112 958	112 422	116 586
	1 000 tonnes		
	2004	2005	2006
EU-27	203 576	194 834	223 081

Table 6.7: Production of trucks
Number

	Number		
	2004	2005	2006
CIS-12	232 567	241 503	281 954
	Number		
	2004	2005	2006
EU-27	2 082 383	2 192 710	2 276 433

Table 6.8: Production of passenger vehicles
Number

	Number		
	2004	2005	2006
CIS-12	1 353 914	1 362 126	1 585 980
	Number		
	2004	2005	2006
EU-27	17 275 177	17 521 798	17 522 000



Table 6.10: Roundwood and sawnwood production, total, 2006
1 000 m³

	Total roundwood production	Total sawnwood production
CIS countries	:	:
Armenia	68	2
Azerbaijan	:	0
Belarus	8 730	2 506
Georgia	:	69 ¹⁾
Kazakhstan	:	149
Kyrgyzstan	:	:
Moldova	—	26
Russia	117 628	22 128
Tajikistan	—	2
Turkmenistan	:	—
Ukraine	17 760	2 385
Uzbekistan	:	3
¹⁾ 2004.		
EU-27	427 801	112 715
EU-25	407 970	107 676
Belgium	5 075	1 520
Bulgaria	5 992	569
Czech Republic	17 678	5 080
Denmark	2 358	196
Germany	62 290	24 420
Estonia	5 800	2 030
Ireland	2 671	1 094
Greece	1 523	191
Spain	15 716	3 806
France	65 640	9 950
Italy	8 618	1 748
Cyprus	7	4
Latvia	12 845	4 320
Lithuania	5 870	1 466
Luxembourg	268	133
Hungary	5 913	186
Malta	0	0
Netherlands	1 109	265
Austria	19 135	10 507
Poland	32 384	3 607
Portugal	10 805	1 010
Romania	13 839	4 470
Slovenia	3 179	580
Slovakia	7 869	2 440
Finland	50 812	12 227
Sweden	62 000	18 000
United Kingdom	8 405	2 895
Iceland	0	0
Norway	8 594	2 389
Switzerland	5 702	1 668
United States	472 618	93 016
Canada	205 893	58 709

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Table 6.11: Total paper and paperboard production, 2006
1 000 tonnes

CIS countries	:
Armenia	—
Azerbaijan	—
Belarus	286.0
Georgia	:
Kazakhstan	32.0
Kyrgyzstan	0.2
Moldova	—
Russia	7 434.0
Tajikistan	—
Turkmenistan	—
Ukraine	722.0 ¹⁾
Uzbekistan	33.0
¹⁾ 2004.	
EU-27	100 992.0
EU-25	100 274.0
Belgium	1 897.0
Bulgaria	326.0
Czech Republic	1 042.0
Denmark	423.0
Germany	22 655.0
Estonia	73.0
Ireland	45.0
Greece	510.0
Spain	6 354.0
France	10 006.0
Italy	10 008.0
Cyprus	0.0
Latvia	57.0
Lithuania	119.0
Luxembourg	0.0
Hungary	553.0
Malta	0.0
Netherlands	3 367.0
Austria	5 213.0
Poland	2 857.0
Portugal	1 644.0
Romania	392.0
Slovenia	759.0
Slovakia	888.0
Finland	14 149.0
Sweden	12 066.0
United Kingdom	5 589.0
Iceland	0.0
Norway	2 109.0
Switzerland	1 685.0
United States	84 317.0
Canada	18 176.0

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Methodological notes

CIS countries

Volume of industrial production in value terms refers to the total output of industrial establishments of both industrial and non-industrial enterprises and organisations.

Output of an industrial establishment is defined to include the value of finished goods and sales of semi-finished goods (produced both from own materials and materials of customers) as well as the value of industrial work performed at the request of various customers including non-industrial establishments of the enterprise. Excluded from output are goods used for own production within the establishment.

Output is valued at current and constant prices.

Volume indices of industrial output are computed on the basis of valuation of output at constant prices. In some countries the computation of these indices is based on information on output of selected commodities-representatives in physical units with step-by-step aggregation of the individual indices in order to obtain index-numbers for sub-branches and branches of industry, and then for industry as a whole. In some countries value added data are used for aggregation purposes.

Indices for long periods are computed with the help of the chained indices method.

Producer price indices refer to changes of industrial output producer prices. They are computed on the basis of the observation of changes of these prices by registering prices of commodities-representatives. This observation is carried out with regard to the enterprises included in the sample survey.

Aggregated indices for the branches of industries and industry as a whole are computed by using the data on the structure of industrial production in the preceding year as the weights.

Industrial structure indicators are shown in accordance with the national statistical classifications of economic activities, as a rule based on the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE Rev. 1). However, some countries are still using the All-Union Classification of Branches of National Economy of the former USSR (CBNE).

Industrial production refers to production of specific types of industrial products in quantity. Total data for CIS, grouped by kind of products based on the former All-Union Classification of Products (AUCP). Although Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Ukraine have made a transition to Prodcom, detailed groupings of Prodcom are aggregated in accordance with those of AUCP to make the data comparable.

EU and EFTA

Short-term indicators (Tables 6.1-6.3)

General

Short-term statistics (STS) include some of the key indicators that are vital for analysis of recent economic developments and the development of monetary and economic policy. They are mostly supplied on a monthly basis and cast light on recent developments in each Member State and in the Union as a whole. Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 of 19 May 1998, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1158/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2005, is the legal basis for the production of uniform short-term Community statistics on the business cycle.

Basically, STS data are derived from surveys of businesses or from administrative sources. Data are presented in the form of indices (current base year is 2000 = 100) or growth and give information on a wide range of economic activities according to the NACE Rev.1.1 classification (Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community). They cover four major domains: industry, construction, retail trade and other services.

Compilation of European aggregates. The European indices are based on a weighted average of the countries' indices. The weights correspond to each Member State's share in the total for the European Union in respect of each activity for a given base year. The weighting variables differ from one indicator to another. Hence, for the index of industrial production, the weights are based on value added; for the indices of turnover and prices the weights are based on turnover.

For calculating the EU aggregates, Eurostat applies the so-called direct method. For indices of production and turnover in other services, working-day adjusted data from Member States are used to calculate weighted means in order to compile EU aggregates. For producer price indices gross data is used. Missing components are estimated with autoregressive integrated moving average models, hereafter referred to as ARIMA models. Seasonally adjusted EU series are then produced using TRAMO/SEATS.

STS data and detailed methodological information can be accessed on Eurostat's website via the following link:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=2493,58414221,2493_58418765&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

Concepts and definitions

Industrial Production Indices provide a measure of the volume trend in value added at basic prices over a given reference period. Value added at basic prices can be calculated from turnover (excluding VAT and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover), plus capitalised production, plus other operating income plus or minus changes in stocks, minus purchases of goods and services, minus taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible plus any subsidies on products received. The data necessary for the compilation of such an index are, however, not available on a monthly basis. In practice, suitable proxy values for the continuation of the indices are: gross production values (deflated), volumes, turnover (deflated), work input, raw material input or energy input.

Domestic industrial output price (or domestic producer price) indices measure the average price development of all goods and related services resulting from an economic activity and sold on the domestic market. The non-domestic price index shows the average price development (converted to local currency) of all goods and related services resulting from that activity and sold outside of the domestic market. When combined, these two indices show the average price development of all goods and related services resulting from an activity.

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

Other Services Turnover Indices comprise 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 also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately on the invoice. Turnover excludes VAT and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover as well as all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit. Reductions in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted. Price reductions, rebates and bonuses conceded later to clients, for example at the end of the year, are not taken into account.

Structural Business Statistics - Share of turnover in manufacturing total

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; it includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the VAT invoiced by the unit to 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. Price reductions, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted.



Production data

Production data, Prodcom, contains statistics on the production of manufactured goods.

- The Prodcom data includes:
 - the physical volume of production sold during the survey period
 - the value of production sold during the survey period
 - for some products, the volume of total production during the survey period. Total production is defined as sold production plus any additional production that the enterprise retains for further processing. Since the value is determined from sales invoices, only volume can be recorded for total production.
- The Prodcom data is obtained by the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs), who conduct a survey of enterprises.
- Eurostat calculates EU totals from the national data.

The Prodcom survey is based on the Prodcom List, consisting of about 4500 products. The first 4 digits of the product code indicate the activity by which enterprises producing that product are classified in the Business Register. This enables NSIs to identify the enterprises to survey for each product.

The Prodcom List is revised every year.

Forestry production data

Roundwood

Roundwood production (the term “production” is used as a synonym for “removals”) comprises all quantities of wood removed from the forest and other wooded land or other felling sites during a certain period of time. It is reported in cubic metres (m³) underbark, i.e. excluding bark.

Sawnwood

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

Paper and paperboard

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

The data source for roundwood, sawnwood and paper and paperboard production for the EU Member States is the Joint Eurostat/UNECE/FAO/ITTO Forest Sector Questionnaire.

Agriculture and Forestry



Table 7.1: Producer price indices of agricultural production
Nominal price index, annual rate of change (%)

Agricultural goods output, including fruits and vegetables

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries ¹⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.9	2.1	9.1	9.6	-9.3	11.9
Azerbaijan	388.0	14.0	-15.0	1.0	-1.0	-0.4	4.2	5.4	4.3	16.3	8.0	12.8
Belarus	549.0	54.0	93.0	75.0	368.0	179.0	57.0	49.0	16.0	27.0	15.0	8.0
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	157.0	61.0	10.0	-8.0	8.0	33.0	18.9	0.1	6.3	27.1	1.4	1.2
Kyrgyzstan	30.0	62.0	23.0	12.0	20.0	31.0	15.8	-0.5	5.9	5.7	12.7	15.9
Moldova ²⁾	17.0	26.0	-1.0	-9.0	65.0	26.0	-0.5	0.2	20.3	-6.3	5.4	2.9
Russia	235.0	44.0	9.0	11.0	100.0	36.5	25.2	3.2	8.6	27.9	9.6	4.3
Tajikistan	557.0	317.0	153.0	:	23.0	42.0	39.4	:	:	-3.0	25.7	:
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	333.0	64.0	5.0	10.0	29.0	56.0	5.0	-12.6	20.6	5.7	8.1	2.4
Uzbekistan	367.0	48.0	90.0	23.0	49.0	48.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-27	:	2.3	0.5	-2.8	-4.0	5.3	6.4	-2.3	3.8	0.7	-2.0	5.3
EU-25	:	2.2	-0.6	-3.3	-4.2	4.4	5.4	-3.2	3.6	-0.3	-1.6	5.1
Belgium	:	3.2	1.3	-6.1	-8.3	10.4	4.5	-9.4	3.2	2.0	1.1	7.8
Bulgaria	:	:	:	3.9	-9.8	12.6	16.0	-11.6	2.2	11.1	-13.8	3.7
Czech Republic	:	8.3	3.0	2.3	-11.7	9.2	10.9	-9.7	-3.7	6.7	-6.5	1.1
Denmark	:	3.8	-0.1	-12.0	-4.4	11.5	7.4	-9.8	-4.5	2.6	-1.6	5.8
Germany	:	-0.5	1.0	-4.9	-6.0	6.2	7.1	-6.6	1.3	-1.6	-0.9	8.8
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.7	2.1
Ireland	:	-4.5	-6.2	-0.8	-4.1	6.4	4.3	-4.1	-0.4	2.2	0.5	5.0
Greece	:	7.3	2.0	-1.1	0.2	3.8	6.1	7.1	8.8	-1.9	3.1	6.6
Spain	:	2.3	-3.2	-2.7	-3.3	4.6	3.0	-2.6	5.5	0.9	3.2	-0.9
France	:	-0.3	0.2	-0.1	-3.3	1.7	3.5	-3.5	3.7	-1.7	-4.3	5.0
Italy	:	4.3	0.6	-3.3	-4.5	2.3	5.8	1.3	6.3	-2.0	-5.3	3.1
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.7	5.6
Latvia	:	11.5	-7.2	-4.3	-9.2	2.9	8.6	-1.7	-1.9	18.5	13.1	4.8
Lithuania	:	19.9	-5.6	-6.5	-7.2	-5.0	14.7	-0.4	-10.8	1.0	13.1	18.0
Luxembourg	:	-5.5	2.2	-0.6	-2.9	0.8	1.8	-2.3	1.0	3.3	-0.7	1.7
Hungary	:	33.7	9.2	2.8	2.6	22.5	6.0	-1.6	5.9	-5.4	0.7	10.6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.8	-3.8	-6.9	-1.8	0.6
Netherlands	:	3.0	6.3	-5.2	-5.8	7.7	6.1	-2.3	1.2	-5.1	1.4	11.3
Austria	:	1.8	2.4	-7.1	-6.1	6.7	6.7	-4.7	0.4	-0.6	1.1	5.1
Poland	:	22.0	9.9	-1.6	-5.3	16.4	1.6	-6.7	1.9	9.4	-1.9	7.5
Portugal	:	2.0	0.6	1.3	-4.7	4.8	11.0	-5.9	7.4	-0.7	-2.0	4.0
Romania	:	38.5	134.9	38.7	16.2	47.6	40.3	25.2	8.8	20.8	-6.5	9.5
Slovenia	:	12.4	8.6	0.4	-0.4	6.3	9.0	0.8	3.3	-1.1	1.3	4.6
Slovakia	:	5.4	5.6	-0.3	-1.8	7.2	8.0	-1.1	-5.0	2.3	-2.4	-0.2
Finland	:	4.3	-5.2	-1.2	-4.6	3.5	5.2	-1.4	-4.5	3.0	-3.0	4.3
Sweden	:	-4.5	-1.8	-1.5	-1.5	-1.2	5.1	-2.8	-1.5	-1.6	-1.5	4.0
United Kingdom	:	-2.9	-13.4	-8.6	-3.2	-3.5	8.3	-4.6	6.4	3.0	-3.1	4.1

¹⁾ Price indices for agricultural products sold by agricultural enterprises; for Kyrgyzstan since 2000 — farms of all categories.

²⁾ Here and further data on agriculture (apart from area of agricultural lands) since 1998 are given excluding the territory of the left bank of the Dniester river and Bendery city.

**Table 7.2:** Volume indices of agricultural products

Annual rate of change (%)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries	-7.0	-5.0	1.0	-10.0	2.0	6.0	8.0	2.0	-0.1	8.0	3.0	4.0
Armenia	4.7	1.8	-5.9	13.1	1.3	-2.5	11.6	4.4	4.3	14.5	11.2	0.4
Azerbaijan	-7.0	3.0	-6.1	6.2	7.1	12.1	11.1	6.4	5.6	4.6	7.5	0.9
Belarus	-4.7	2.4	-4.9	-0.7	-8.3	9.3	1.8	0.7	6.6	12.6	1.7	6.0
Georgia	13.4	6.0	3.9	-6.6	6.9	-12.0	8.2	-1.4	10.1	-7.2	12.2	:
Kazakhstan	-24.4	-5.0	-0.8	-18.9	28.0	4.2	17.3	3.4	1.4	-0.5	7.3	6.2
Kyrgyzstan	-2.0	15.3	12.2	2.9	8.2	2.6	7.3	3.1	3.2	4.1	-4.2	1.8
Moldova ¹⁾	2.7	-12.9	11.7	-11.6	-8.0	-3.3	6.4	3.4	-13.6	20.8	0.8	-1.1
Russia	-8.0	-5.1	1.5	-13.2	4.1	7.7	7.5	1.5	1.3	3.0	2.4	3.6
Tajikistan	-13.1	-6.0	-2.5	0.9	0.9	12.6	6.6	16.8	9.0	11.3	1.6	5.6
Turkmenistan	1.0	-13.0	21.0	24.0	:	:	:	:	18.5	:	19.8	:
Ukraine	-3.6	-9.5	-1.8	-9.6	-6.9	9.8	10.2	1.2	-11.0	19.7	-0.1	2.5
Uzbekistan	2.2	-5.6	5.8	4.1	5.6	3.2	4.5	6.1	5.9	10.1	6.2	6.7
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-4.7	6.5	-3.1	-2.1
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-4.4	6.5	-3.1	-2.3
Belgium	2.7	-3.5	0.8	3.7	0.8	0.7	-6.3	-0.0	-1.5	0.7	-4.8	-5.3
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	-12.0	0.5	4.6	-6.0	8.4	-6.5	0.7
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	3.3	-5.0	3.2	-5.1	-6.3	16.5	-2.8	-4.7
Denmark	1.5	-0.2	2.4	2.9	-1.4	0.5	0.3	-0.6	0.7	1.1	-0.1	-1.2
Germany	1.1	3.3	2.1	0.8	4.1	-1.0	1.4	-3.8	0.1	-1.1	-14.4	-4.4
Estonia		-6.2	2.5	-3.6	-11.4	18.8	-0.1	-3.4	4.9	0.3	6.9	-1.4
Ireland	6.8	4.0	-0.8	1.4	-2.0	-1.6	-5.3	-7.3	3.6	33.2	6.4	6.4
Greece	4.2	-2.8	0.9	2.7	1.3	0.4	-2.3	-1.8	-5.5	10.0	-0.1	-6.0
Spain	-5.9	27.8	9.6	3.8	-4.2	8.2	1.5	5.5	2.3	1.0	-11.6	3.0
France	2.0	3.8	1.2	2.3	1.8	-0.8	-3.5	3.4	-9.0	12.0	-3.1	-2.5
Italy	1.2	0.8	-0.0	0.9	4.1	-1.7	0.5	-1.5	-3.2	12.0	-1.5	-1.2
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	6.8	8.1	6.1	1.1	6.0	10.3	-2.0
Lithuania		15.2	8.5	-4.6	-9.6	-3.5	-5.1	11.7	7.6	8.8	9.4	-5.8
Luxembourg	4.2	4.5	-4.1	8.4	2.2	-0.8	1.3	0.5	-5.0	9.5	-12.2	-5.9
Hungary	:	:	:	:	-0.8	-5.3	11.1	-6.9	-6.6	26.0	-6.5	-2.8
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	-2.1	1.9	-1.1	-1.6	-0.1	2.3
Netherlands	0.8	-0.6	-3.2	4.7	4.2	0.6	-4.6	-0.6	0.4	4.4	-0.3	-1.0
Austria	-3.0	-0.1	1.7	3.4	2.5	-3.6	1.9	-0.8	-2.5	4.7	-0.9	-0.8
Poland	:	:	:	:	-4.5	-3.7	5.4	0.2	-1.4	14.9	-0.2	-2.1
Portugal	1.6	5.7	-6.0	-4.3	20.9	-4.8	2.4	2.3	-2.0	7.1	-7.5	5.5
Romania	:	:	:	:	4.4	-14.7	22.8	-3.4	7.7	12.4	-13.6	0.8
Slovenia	:	15.6	7.6	0.3	-0.6	9.1	5.6	13.4	-7.6	16.6	-2.6	-0.1
Slovakia	:	5.2	1.6	-3.6	1.3	-13.2	6.1	4.6	-3.2	17.9	-10.5	-4.1
Finland	1.5	0.6	2.9	-9.2	3.8	7.0	-1.0	1.4	-2.1	-1.2	5.1	-4.0
Sweden	0.2	2.8	1.3	-6.3	2.9	2.4	0.5	-1.5	-0.6	3.5	-0.4	-6.4
United Kingdom	0.5	-0.9	1.7	-0.2	0.6	-4.1	-6.2	5.7	-1.1	1.1	0.3	-2.2

¹⁾ Here and further data on agriculture (apart from area of agricultural lands) since 1998 are given excluding the territory of the left bank of the Dniester river and Bendery city.

Table 7.3: Agricultural area by land use, 2006
1 000 ha

	Total land area	Agricultural area	Arable land	Hay-mowing area and permanent grassland
CIS countries (*)	:	:	:	:
Armenia ¹⁾	1 688.7	1 391.4	494.3	832.9
Azerbaijan	6 990.0	4 581.9	1 774.5	2 564.8
Belarus	10 195.6	8 821.6	5 483.9	3 218.1
Georgia ²⁾	3 771.2	2 939.4	797.3	1 865.7
Kazakhstan	85 283.6	81 261.8	22 106.1	55 824.3
Kyrgyzstan	5 876.4	4 538.0	1 270.1	3 175.0
Moldova	2 656.0	2 444.1	1 789.6	335.5
Russia	532 146.0	190 587.7	115 374.3	70 053.4
Tajikistan	7 564.9	4 060.2	8 67.0	2 995.9
Turkmenistan ³⁾	49 120.9	40 204.1	1 675.3	38 423.4
Ukraine	38 275.8	36 801.5	30 801.7	4 923.6
Uzbekistan ⁴⁾	25 736.0	20 442.5	4 035.9	16 072.8

(*) Total land area used by land users engaged in agricultural production, as of the end of 2006.

¹⁾ 1997.

²⁾ 2003.

³⁾ 2002.

⁴⁾ 2000.

	Land area — total ¹⁾	Usable agricultural area (UAA)	Arable land ²⁾	Permanent grassland
EU-27	:	:	:	:
Belgium	3 028.0	1 382.4	841.7	517.3
Bulgaria	10 863.0	5 190.1	3 099.0	1 876.4
Czech Republic	7 727.0	3 566.0	2 635.9	889.4
Denmark	4 240.0	2 698.7	2 462.1	227.0
Germany	34 895.0	16 951.0	11 866.1	4 881.7
Estonia	4 239.0	761.6	557.4	193.6
Ireland	6 889.0	4 261.1	1 153.8	3 104.4
Greece	13 065.0	3 983.8	2 105.6	277.8
Spain	49 959.0	25 359.2	12 593.2	7 625.4
France	54 255.0	32 345.8	21 163.9	9 924.2
Italy	29 412.0	14 709.9	7 743.6	4 411.3
Cyprus	924.0	168.9	123.8	0.5
Latvia	6 229.0	1 855.3	1 205.1	636.8
Lithuania	6 268.0	2 790.7	1 863.8	865.0
Luxembourg	256.0	129.0	59.9	67.7
Hungary	8 961.0	5 808.9	4 500.0	1 014.5
Malta	32.0	10.3	8.1	:
Netherlands	3 379.0	1 899.3	1 054.1	794.7
Austria	8 245.0	3 239.9	1 376.8	1 789.4
Poland	30 427.0	15 957.3	12 357.4	3 215.6
Portugal	9 147.0	3 766.6	1 237.2	1 732.2
Romania	22 998.0	14 116.8	8 939.4	4 630.7
Slovenia	2 014.0	490.6	178.1	285.0
Slovakia	4 810.0	1 939.3	1 343.8	535.5
Finland	30 460.0	2 300.5	2 258.7	35.7
Sweden	40 851.0	3 150.1	2 645.5	501.2
United Kingdom	24 082.0	16 760.8	5 483.8	5 711.2
Norway	:	1 035.9 ³⁾	863.1 ³⁾	0.0
Switzerland	3 954.5	1 525.1	405.3	1 058.2

¹⁾ Germany and Portugal, 2001.

²⁾ United Kingdom, 2003; Italy, 2005.

³⁾ Data 2005.

EU, EFTA data — Source: Eurostat.



Table 7.4: Harvested production of some of the main crops, 2006
1 000 tonnes

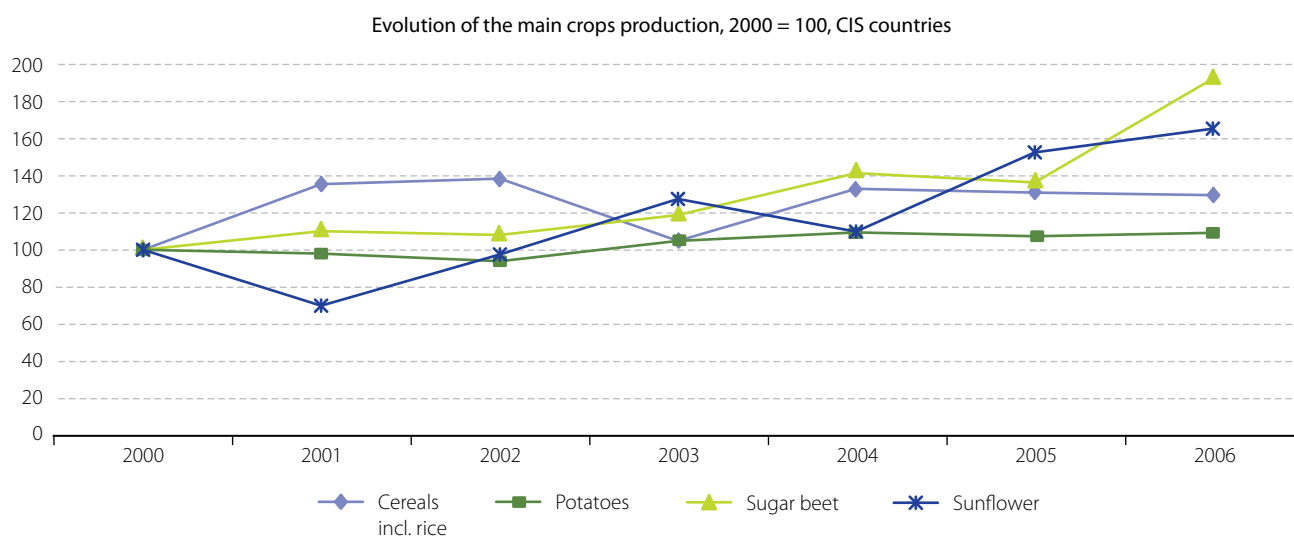
	Cereals (including rice)	Potatoes	Sugar beet	Sunflower seed
CIS countries	:	:	:	:
Armenia	212.5	539.5	–	–
Azerbaijan	2 032.4	999.3	167.2	15.9
Belarus	5 923.1	8 329.4	3 978.4	-
Georgia	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	16 511.5	2 361.6	339.0	268.0
Kyrgyzstan	1 562.2	1 254.7	226.0	63.6
Moldova	2 290.2	376.9	1 177.3	379.9
Russia	78 624.6	38 572.6	27 235.4	6 307.1
Tajikistan	903.7	573.7	-	4.0
Turkmenistan	:	:	-	:
Ukraine	34 258.3	19 467.1	22 420.7	5 324.3
Uzbekistan	:	1 018.4	:	:
EU-27	269 398.0	56 710.8	110 627.8 s	6 758.2
Belgium	2 741.8	386.1	5 666.6	0
Bulgaria	5 531.8 (*)	692.2	26.8	1 196.6
Czech Republic	6 386.1	1 361.2	3 138.3	101.0
Denmark	8 632.3	10 030.6	2 314.2	0.0
Germany	43 474.8	10 030.6	20 646.6	61.9
Estonia	619.3	152.6	0.0	0.0
Ireland	2 089.8	403.5	75.6 s	0.0
Greece	3 804.1	855.0	1 650.0	12.4
Spain	19 362.7	2 501.8	6 045.4	606.8
France	61 707.9	6 362.8	29 871.4	1 439.7
Italy	20 206.6	1 782.8	4 769.6	308.0
Cyprus	66.6	124.8	:	0.0
Latvia	1 158.7	550.9	473.9	0.0
Lithuania	1 855.6	408.7	717.1	0.0
Luxembourg	161.5	16.4	0.0	0.0
Hungary	14 467.4	564.4	2 454.2	1 180.7
Malta	:	18.5	:	0.0
Netherlands	1 749.9	6 239.6	5 414.1	0.0
Austria	4 460.0	654.6	2 493.1	84.6
Poland	21 775.9	8 982.0	11 474.8	5.4
Portugal	1 167.0	611.2	320.0	4.1
Romania	15 759.3	4 015.9	1 152.2	1 526.2
Slovenia	493.6	107.0	262.0	0.2
Slovakia	2 928.8	263.1	1 370.9	228.6
Finland	3 790.0	575.7	952.0	0.0
Sweden	4 128.4	772.6	2 189.0	0.0
United Kingdom	20 878.1	5 684.0	7 150.0	2.0
EFTA	2 231.5	:	:	13.7
Iceland	:	:	:	:
Norway	1 228.8	:	:	:
Switzerland	1 002.7	390.9	1 242.7	13.7

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(*) Cereals data Bulgaria: 2003.

Table/Figure 7.5: Trend in the production of cereals, potatoes, sugar beet and sunflower, 2000–2006

CIS countries							
1 000 tonnes							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Cereals (including rice)	118 267.5	160 102.0	163 645.6	123 679.7	157 022.6	154 513.5	152 916.0
Potatoes	67 788.2	66 373.7	63 507.2	70 937.2	74 009.7	72 677.5	73 876.5
Sugar beet	29 052.8	31 956.7	31 319.9	34 478.8	41 019.8	39 599.4	55 855.4
Sunflower	7 491.6	5 229.6	7 294.7	9 542.0	8 214.7	11 429.3	12 382.2



EU-27							
1 000 tonnes							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Cereals (including rice)	279 545.0	280 876.8	288 761.6	251 684.7	324 702.3	287 196.9	269 398.0
Potatoes	82 706.7	73 194.3	71 441.1	63 331.2	70 919.6	62 483.8	56 710.8
Sugar beet	137 274.6	123 333.6	141 945.6	122 114.9	132 292.4	136 086.1	110 627.8 s
Sunflower	5 668.5	5 196.9	5 375.8	6 340.2	6 828.9	5 991.8	6 758.2

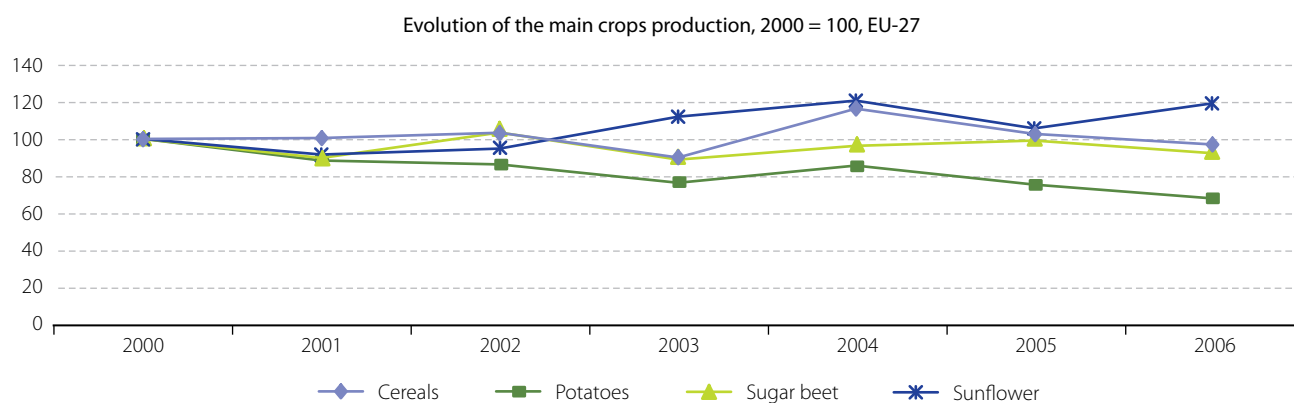




Figure 7.6a: Harvested production of cereals by type of cereals, CIS countries, 2006

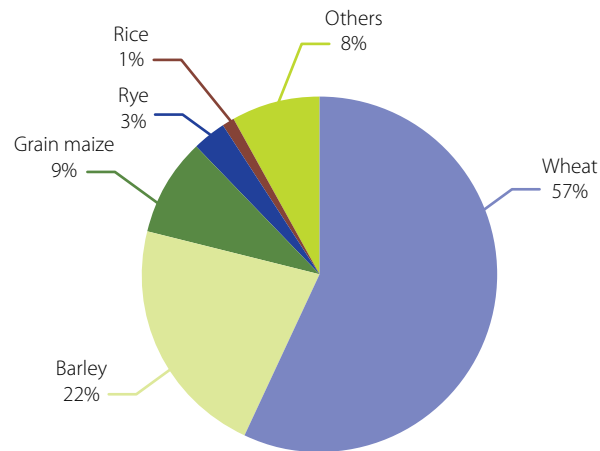


Figure 7.6b: Harvested production of cereals by type of cereals, EU-27, 2006

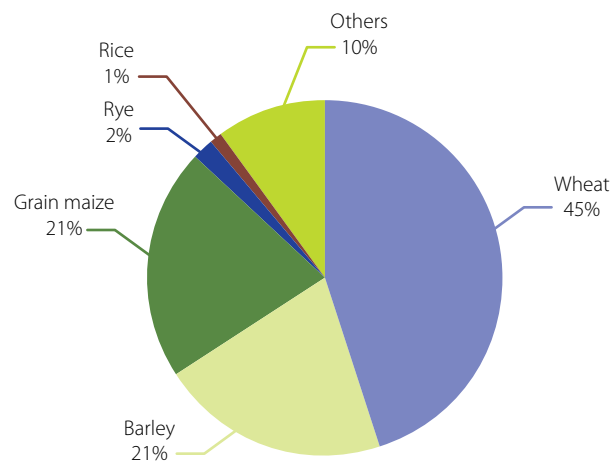


Table 7.7: Harvested production of vegetables and fruit
1 000 tonnes

	2005		2006	
	Vegetables — total	Total fruit (including all olives, all grapes, wild products and fruits from kitchen gardens) (*)	Vegetables — total	Total fruit (including all olives, all grapes, wild products and fruits from kitchen gardens) (*)
CIS countries	:	:	:	:
Armenia	663.8	315.6	780.0	286.0
Azerbaijan	1 127.3	599.6	1 186.4	635.8
Belarus	2 007.0	381.6	2 173.5	716.7
Georgia	436.7	264.9	:	:
Kazakhstan	2 168.7	243.8	2 059.2	179.9
Kyrgyzstan	736.6	146.7	761.3	186.6
Moldova	389.3	386.2	475.2	329.2
Russia	15 156.9	3 376.0	15 637.7	2 947.4
Tajikistan	718.6	146.3	759.7	206.1
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	7 295.0	1 689.9	8 058.0	1 114.3
Uzbekistan	3 517.5	949.3	4 279.4	1 171.8
(*) For CIS countries: fruits and berries (excluding citrus and grapes).				
EU-27	:	:	:	:
EU-25	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	476.7	:	777.9	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:
Denmark	243.8	72.6	245.1	71.5
Germany	:	:	:	:
Estonia	62.7	16.8	60.6	5.9
Ireland	:	:	:	:
Greece	3 789.3	5 904.5	3 640.3	5 423.3
Spain	13 575.3	19 810.3	:	:
France	:	10 406.4	:	10 141.3
Italy	:	22 112.0	:	21 550.2
Cyprus	140.7	245.4	139.7	237.2
Latvia	158.8	55.0	155.3	46.3
Lithuania	339.1	121.8	185.5	126.2
Luxembourg	2.0	24.6	1.7	28.4 e
Hungary	1 547.4	1 208.1	1 779.2	1 385.8
Malta	59.8	7.2	64.5	9.0
Netherlands	4 261.0	:	4 126.5	: c
Austria	510.7	1 041.6	527.8	1 131.0
Poland	4 785.3	2 920.5	4 408.0	3 210.1
Portugal	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	2 124.2	:	:
Slovenia	87.6	265.9	78.8	265.2
Slovakia	357.1	96.0	351.5	90.8
Finland	:	16.8	229.9	16.6
Sweden	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	2 658.9	358.5	2 541.6	382.8
EFTA	:	26.2	:	32.6
Iceland	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:
Norway	:	26.2	:	32.6
Switzerland	:	:	:	:



Table 7.8: Agricultural production related to animals, 2006
1 000 tonnes

	Collection of cows' milk (*)	Butter	Cheese	Beef and veal	Pigmeat	Sheep and goatmeat
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	620.0	:	:	40.4	14.1	7.2
Azerbaijan	1 299.5	:	:	73.4	1.4	44.4
Belarus	5 895.4	:	:	271.8	345.9	1.0
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	4 926.0	:	:	366.5	193.4	114.9
Kyrgyzstan	1 212.1	:	:	91.1	19.8	46.5
Moldova	627.5	:	:	15.0	48.0	2.3
Russia	31 440.8	:	:	1 704.9	1 641.5	153.4
Tajikistan	544.9	:	:	23.7	—	28.5
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	13 286.9	:	:	567.4	526.1	14.6
Uzbekistan	4 855.6	:	:	:	:	:
(*) For CIS countries: milk of all kinds.						
Belgium	2 837.0	105.0	67.0	269.0	1 006.0	1.0
Bulgaria	839.0	2.0	87.0	23.0	75.0	23.0
Czech Republic	2 393.0	38.0	119.0	80.0	359.0	2.0
Denmark	4 492.0	104.0	336.0	129.0	1 749.0	2.0
Germany	26 876.0	437.0	1 995.0	1 193.0	4 662.0	44.0
Estonia	606.0	7.0	33.0	14.0	35.0	1.0
Ireland	5 234.0	221.0	118.0	572.0	209.0	70.0
Greece	670.0	2.0	154.0	61.0	123.0	114.0
Spain	5 824.0	47.0	308.0	671.0	3 230.0	238.0
France	22 892.0	398.0	1 858.0	1 510.0	2 263.0	129.0
Italy	10 193.0	120.0	1 154.0	1 111.0	1 556.0	62.0
Cyprus	139.0	1.0	12.0	4.0	53.0	7.0
Latvia	592.0	7.0	32.0	21.0	38.0	0.0
Lithuania	1 296.0	15.0	101.0	47.0	106.0	1.0
Luxembourg	255.0	:	:	9.0	10.0	0.0
Hungary	1 399.0	8.0	70.0	34.0	489.0	1.0
Malta	41.0	:	3.0	1.0	8.0	0.0
Netherlands	10 657.0	170.0	714.0	384.0	1 265.0	16.0
Austria	2 674.0	31.0	142.0	215.0	505.0	0.0
Poland	8 826.0	159.0	580.0	355.0	2 071.0	1.0
Portugal	1 851.0	29.0	66.0	105.0	339.0	13.0
Romania	1 133.0	8.0	71.0	313.0	316.0	:
Slovenia	511.0	3.0	20.0	38.0	34.0	0.0
Slovakia	962.0	9.0	47.0	21.0	122.0	1.0
Finland	2 348.0	57.0	100.0	87.0	208.0	1.0
Sweden	3 130.0	42.0	119.0	137.0	264.0	4.0
United Kingdom	13 920.0	117.0	362.0	847.0	697.0	330.0

Cheese: Ireland, 2004.

Table 7.9: Number of livestock, 2006
1 000 heads

	Cattle	Sheep ¹⁾	Goats	Pigs	Poultry
CIS countries ²⁾	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	620.2	632.9	:	152.8	4 098.1
Azerbaijan	2 445.0	7 868.4	:	21.3	18 760.6
Belarus	3 988.7	121.8	:	3 641.8	28 732.1
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	5 660.4	15 350.3	:	1 304.9	28 239.3
Kyrgyzstan	1 116.7	4 046.9	:	79.6	4 472.6
Moldova	299.1	947.0	:	531.8	22 530.9
Russia	21 514.9	19 762.6	:	15 919.1	367 366.9
Tajikistan	1 422.6	3 165.1	:	0.7	2 579.8
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	6 175.4	1 617.2	:	8 055.0	166 531.0
Uzbekistan	7 042.5	12 019.3	:	92.3	24 220.3
¹⁾ For CIS countries — sheep and goats.					
²⁾ As of the end of the year.					
Belgium	2 606.9	:	:	6 303.6	:
Bulgaria	636.5	1 635.4	549.1	1 012.7	:
Czech Republic	1 389.6	168.9	16.2	2 741.3	:
Denmark	1 579.0	98.0	:	13 613.0	:
Germany	12 676.7	2 017.0	180.0	26 820.6	:
Estonia	245.0	58.1	3.4	341.2	:
Ireland	6 001.6	3 826.3	7.7	1 620.0	:
Greece	682.7	8 975.5	4 928.7	1 033.3 p	:
Spain	6 184.0	21 847.0	2 847.3	26 218.7	:
France	18 902.0	8 494.2	1 254.4	15 009.0	:
Italy	6 340.2	8 227.2	955.3	9 281.1 p	:
Cyprus	56.1	272.2	344.9	452.6	:
Latvia	377.1	41.3	14.3	416.8	:
Lithuania	838.8	36.6	20.8	1 127.1	:
Luxembourg	186.3	8.5	2.4	87.0	:
Hungary	702.0	1 298.0	70.0	3 987.0	:
Malta	19.1	12.0	5.7	73.7	:
Netherlands	3 673.0	1 755.0	340.0	11 220.0	:
Austria	2 002.9	312.4	53.1	3 139.4	:
Poland	5 281.0	301.4	:	18 813.0	:
Portugal	1 407.3	3 549.0	547.4	2 295.5	:
Romania	2 933.6	7 678.2	727.4	6 814.6	:
Slovenia	454.0	131.5	27.8	575.1	:
Slovakia	507.8	332.6	38.4	1 104.8	:
Finland	929.1	88.2	6.1	1 435.4	:
Sweden	1 515.9	505.5	:	1 661.5	:
United Kingdom	10 335.0	23 428.5	:	4 731.0	:

**Table 7.10:** Meat consumption per capita, 2006

kg

	Meat — total	Beef and veal	Pigmeat	Sheep and goatmeat	Poultrymeat	Other meat	Offal
CIS countries							
Armenia	32.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
Azerbaijan	22.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belarus	67.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
Georgia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	63.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kyrgyzstan	36.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
Moldova	38.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
Russia	58.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tajikistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	42.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	106.9	27.4	52.0	1.3	21.7	0.7	3.5
Germany	87.1	12.7	54.0	1.0	16.7	1.7	1.1
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	83.0	16.6	28.4	11.5	19.3	2.8	4.4
Spain	121.6	15.3	60.5	5.1	31.9	2.3	6.5
France	100.9	26.7	34.3	4.1	23.0	5.0	7.3
Italy	90.3	25.0	38.9	1.5	15.2	5.0	3.6
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	98.4	18.2	56.8	1.2	18.7	0.9	2.6
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	104.6	18.4	44.1	3.1	29.8	2.8	6.3
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	72.4	18.8	33.7	0.4	16.2	3.0	0.2
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	83.5	21.0	21.5	6.3	29.7	0.2	4.9

France, Finland, 2005.
Spain, 2004.

Table 7.11: Consumption of milk and dairy products, per capita, 2005
kg

Drinking milk	
CIS countries (*)	:
Armenia	180
Azerbaijan	173
Belarus	254
Georgia	:
Kazakhstan	305
Kyrgyzstan	210
Moldova	177
Russia	239
Tajikistan	:
Turkmenistan	:
Ukraine	235
Uzbekistan	:

(*) For CIS countries: milk and dairy products.

	Drinking milk	Cream	Cheese
Belgium	69.0	8.0	18.8
Bulgaria	0.8	0.0	1.2
Czech Republic	51.5	3.7	13.1
Denmark	99.6	9.0	23.1
Germany	64.1	7.6	20.4
Estonia	112.9	5.6	15.3
Ireland	145.5	2.6	8.2
Greece	64.2	1.6	25.6
Spain	102.9	1.7	10.0
France	70.0	5.6	23.3
Italy	57.5	2.1	20.9
Cyprus	113.9	2.6	16.2
Latvia	31.7	11.3	11.1
Lithuania	96.0	3.9	12.8
Luxembourg	55.7	11.6	29.2
Hungary	64.5	1.1	6.1
Malta	75.2	1.2	21.0
Netherlands	79.4	2.3	21.5
Austria	77.2	7.5	17.5
Poland	93.7	6.9	12.8
Portugal	91.5	1.0	9.9
Romania	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	11.4
Slovakia	:	:	6.4
Finland	156.6	5.1	18.8
Sweden	131.0	10.3	17.2
United Kingdom	116.9	5.2	9.9

Belgium, Czech Republic, Spain, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, 2004.

**Table 7.12:** Extent of forest and other wooded land

1 000 ha

	Forest Area			Other wooded land Area			Total wooded area Area		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
<i>Reference year</i>									
CIS countries ¹⁾		912 765							
Armenia 1988		331			153			484	
Azerbaijan 1988		992			:			:	
Belarus 2006		7 792			1 558			9 350	
Georgia 2005		2 772			233			3 005	
Kazakhstan 2006		12 284			14 162			26 446	
Kyrgyzstan 2003		836			3 143.3			3 979.3	
Moldova 2006		362.7			379			400.6	
Russia ²⁾	763 054	871 539	870 567	15 496	26 964	26 597	778 551	898 504	897 164
Tajikistan 2005		420			1 380			1 800	
Turkmenistan ³⁾ 1988		4 127			:			:	
Ukraine 1996		9 400.2			1 382			10 782.2	
Uzbekistan ³⁾ 1988		1 909			:			:	
EU-27	144 645	152 108	155 584	24 026	22 142	21 137	168 671	174 250	176 721
EU-25	134 947	142 367	145 589	23 582	21 803	20 852	158 529	164 170	166 441
Belgium	677	667	667	21	27	27	698	694	694
Bulgaria	3 327	3 375	3 625	130	105	27	3 457	3 480	3 652
Czech Republic	2 630	2 637	2 648	—	—	—	2 630	2 637	2 648
Denmark	445	486	500	136	136	136	581	622	636
Germany	10 741	11 076	11 076	:	:	:	10 741	11 076	11 076
Estonia	2 163	2 243	2 284	:	94	82	2 163	2 337	2 366
Ireland	441	609	669	40	41	41	481	650	710
Greece	3 299	3 601	3 752	3 212	2 924	2 780	6 511	6 525	6 532
Spain	13 479	16 436	17 915	12 447	11 016	10 299	25 926	27 452	28 214
France	14 538	15 351	15 554	2 087	1 814	1 708	16 625	17 165	17 262
Italy	8 383	9 447	9 979	880	992	1 047	9 263	10 439	11 026
Cyprus	161	173	174	:	214	214	161	387	388
Latvia	2 775	2 885	2 941	112	120	115	2 887	3 005	3 056
Lithuania	1 945	2 020	2 099	80	83	77	2 025	2 103	2 176
Luxembourg	86	87	87	3	1	1	89	88	88
Hungary	1 801	1 907	1 976	—	—	—	1 801	1 907	1 976
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	345	360	365	—	—	—	345	360	365
Austria	3 776	3 838	3 862	118	117	118	3 894	3 955	3 980
Poland	8 881	9 059	9 192	:	:	:	8 881	9 059	9 192
Portugal	3 099	3 583	3 783	236	84	84	3 335	3 667	3 867
Romania	6 371	6 366	6 370	314	234	258	6 685	6 600	6 628
Slovenia	1 188	1 239	1 264	44	44	44	1 232	1 283	1 308
Slovakia	1 922	1 921	1 929	:	:	:	1 922	1 921	1 929
Finland	22 194	22 475	22 500	923	830	802	23 117	23 305	23 302
Sweden	27 367	27 474	27 528	3 223	3 246	3 257	30 590	30 720	30 785
United Kingdom	2 611	2 793	2 845	20	20	20	2 631	2 813	2 865

¹⁾ As of 1 January; according to the latest non-recurrent forest records of national forest services.

²⁾ Data of the Federal Real Estate Cadastre Agency (at the end of the year); since 1998 — change in the methodology of registration, because of changes in the legislation.

³⁾ According to the latest available data.



Methodological notes

CIS countries

Price indices for agricultural products sold by agricultural enterprises refer to changes of prices of sales of major agricultural products by agricultural enterprises and organizations through all channels of sales. The indices are computed on the basis of data on the volumes of sales broken down by channels of sales and types of products and actual prices for sold products in accounting and base periods. Prices of sales of agricultural products are shown taking into account surcharges and discounts for quality of sold products excluding expenditure for transportation, forwarding, shipment and unloading of products, as well as value added tax and subsidies.

Agricultural production is an aggregate indicator of agricultural production and is determined as a sum of the values of crops and animal products produced in agricultural enterprises and organizations, households and private farms estimated at current prices of the registered year or at constant prices (prices of any year taken as a basis).

To compute volume indices of agricultural production, the indicator of its value at constant prices is used.

Total land area includes all agricultural land (arable land, perennial plants, meadows, pasture areas, etc.) and non-agricultural land (forests, swamps, land under the water, land under construction, roads, other land not used in agriculture, etc.).

Gross output of crops refers to the crops harvested from land under various agricultural crops, agricultural plantations and other agricultural lands within one agricultural holding or any territorial unit. Gross output of crops is determined with respect to both individual types of crops and groupings of crops: spring and winter rye, spring and winter wheat, spring and winter barley, spring and winter leguminous crops, vegetables, melons and other types of crops. Gross output of most types of crops is shown in physical weight; output of grain, sunflower (for grain) is shown in weight after processing, and sugar beet (factory) – in registered weight.

Number of livestock population includes livestock of all age groups of the corresponding kind of livestock. **Number of poultry** includes poultry of all kinds and ages (geese, hens, ducks, turkey hens, etc.).

Forest fund denotes the part of the territory of the state covered by forest, plus the area not covered by forest but intended for needs in forestry. It includes forest lands, covered and not covered with forest, and non-forest lands, situated in forest and occupied under arable land, hayfields, pastures, waters, roads, cuttings, ditches, farmsteads as well as areas of bogs, sands, ravines, large slopes etc., not being in use in forestry. The forest fund consists of forests of national importance (i.e. forests that are under the authority of State bodies for forestry, urban forests, forest preserves and forests allotted to ministries and agencies), as well as forests that are under the authority of various public bodies and other sectors. Forest fund is registered both by indicators of occupied areas and by stocks (i.e. volume) of standing timber.

Area covered by forest is the territory of forest lands which is part of the forest fund actually covered with forest (timber) species creating afforestation. The unforested area of these lands includes burn-out areas, cuttings, waste ground, glades, lost plantations, etc.

EU and EFTA

Agriculture

Indices of agricultural production - volume index of the output of the agricultural 'industry' at basic prices The output of the agricultural industry is made up of the sum of the output of agricultural products and of the goods and services produced in inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities.

The output of the agricultural product is made up of the sum of the following: sales, change in stocks, fixed capital goods produced on own account, own final consumption, agricultural products processed by the producers, and intra-unit consumption of crop products used for animal feed.



Output has to be valued at the basic price. The basic price is the price receivable by the producers from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output, minus any tax payable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale (i.e. taxes on products) plus any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale (i.e. subsidies on products).

Agricultural output price indices (compared to the previous year).

Agricultural Price Indices (API) are used primarily to analyse price developments and their effect on agricultural income. The purpose of the price indices is to provide information on trends in producer prices of agricultural products. They are intended to enable comparison of these trends both between the various Member States and the European Union as a whole and between the different products within a Member State or in the European Union.

The index of producer prices of agricultural products (output index) is based on the sales of agricultural products.

Land use

Main data from land use are covered by Council Regulation (EEC) No 959/93. Data on wooded areas are collected on a voluntary basis.

The data presented are annual data.

The definitions of land use indicators are as follows:

Land area: The emerged land (geographical information virtually unchanging)

Utilised agricultural area: The whole agricultural land (main area)

Arable land: Main area of arable land, excluding kitchen gardens, excluding crops under glass.

Permanent grassland: Main area of land always covered with grass. This grassy area is sown or natural for at least 5 years.

Agricultural products

Statistics on the production of 200 specific crops are covered by Council Regulation No 837/90 for cereals and Council Regulation No 959/93 for other main crops, whereas the data for fresh fruit and vegetables are collected from Member States under gentlemen's agreements.

Data for milk, eggs and meat products are also compiled in accordance with Community legislation.

These annual data are collected principally for crop areas and yields, production in terms of tonnes and head of livestock.

Explanations of concepts and definitions and additional data can be found on Eurostat's web site www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat.

Forestry

Forest

Land of more than 0.5 hectares in area with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. This definition does not include land that is predominantly used as agricultural or urban land.

Other wooded land

Land not classified as forest, of an area of more than 0.5 hectares; with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of 5-10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ; or with a combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees of more than 10 percent. It does not include land that is predominantly used as agricultural or urban land.

Data for the EU Member States are based on the results of the Forest Resources Assessments (FRA), a series of surveys conducted by the FAO Forestry Department. The terms and definitions in the FRA have been agreed internationally, thus producing comparable data for all countries.

International trade



Table 8.1: EU-27 total export with each CIS country
Million EUR

	2000	2006
Armenia	271.35	476.74
Azerbaijan	362.04	1 955.86
Belarus	1 693.78	4 392.48
Georgia	375.53	925.43
Kazakhstan	1 426.54	5 006.21
Kyrgyzstan	70.66	169.85
Moldova	610.06	1 182.82
Russia	22 737.81	72 284.49
Tadjikistan	41.82	121.71
Turkmenistan	201.01	361.23
Ukraine	5 454.14	18 250.93
Uzbekistan	583.50	625.19

Table 8.2: EU-27 total import with each CIS country
Million EUR

	2000	2006
Armenia	130.56	339.21
Azerbaijan	994.40	5 447.46
Belarus	1 329.95	4 442.34
Georgia	235.50	472.57
Kazakhstan	3 820.99	13 976.14
Kyrgyzstan	140.26	17.95
Moldova	269.78	514.22
Russia	63 776.97	140 793.90
Tadjikistan	99.72	222.70
Turkmenistan	257.71	592.80
Ukraine	4 807.41	9 847.51
Uzbekistan	652.75	1 083.21

Table 8.3: Exports by main world regions, 2006

%

	World	EU-27	CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States)	USA	Japan	Central and east European countries ¹⁾	Rest of the world
CIS countries ²⁾	100.0	54.0	17.5	2.7	1.2	0.6	23.9
Armenia	100.0	48.1	21.6	6.6	0.0	0.1	23.7
Azerbaijan	100.0	57.2	14.6	1.4	0.0	0.1	26.7
Belarus	100.0	46.1	43.6	2.3	0.0	0.2	7.8
Georgia	100.0	25.8	39.8	5.9	0.1	0.8	27.6
Kazakhstan	100.0	45.2	14.6	1.2	0.6	0.0	38.4
Kyrgyzstan	100.0	4.3	47.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	47.0
Moldova	100.0	51.1	40.3	1.5	0.1	0.4	6.6
Russia	100.0	58.7	14.0	2.9	1.5	0.6	22.2
Tadjikistan	100.0	45.4	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.3
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	100.0	31.5	33.0	3.2	0.3	1.5	30.6
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-27	100.0	68.3	2.9	7.4	1.2	0.7	19.5
Belgium	100.0	76.7	1.3	6.2	0.9	0.2	14.8
Bulgaria	100.0	60.7	3.7	2.9	0.2	8.5	24.0
Czech Republic	100.0	85.7	3.4	2.3	0.4	1.0	7.1
Denmark	100.0	71.1	2.2	6.2	2.0	0.2	18.3
Germany	100.0	63.6	3.7	8.6	1.5	0.6	22.0
Estonia	100.0	65.7	10.4	6.6	0.6	0.1	16.7
Ireland	100.0	63.3	0.4	18.7	2.3	0.1	15.1
Greece	100.0	63.9	2.8	4.4	0.4	6.7	21.8
Spain	100.0	71.2	1.1	4.4	0.7	0.3	22.3
France	100.0	65.5	1.7	6.6	1.4	0.2	24.6
Italy	100.0	61.2	3.3	7.4	1.4	1.5	25.3
Cyprus	100.0	70.2	2.3	0.7	1.2	1.0	24.5
Latvia	100.0	72.5	16.6	1.8	0.7	0.0	8.3
Lithuania	100.0	63.6	21.2	4.3	0.1	0.1	10.6
Luxembourg	100.0	89.5	0.9	2.0	0.1	0.1	7.3
Hungary	100.0	79.2	5.1	2.7	0.5	3.1	9.4
Malta	100.0	50.4	0.6	13.0	4.9	0.1	31.0
Netherlands	100.0	79.2	2.0	4.5	0.6	0.2	13.5
Austria	100.0	72.0	3.4	5.8	1.1	2.1	15.6
Poland	100.0	79.0	9.4	1.9	0.2	0.7	8.9
Portugal	100.0	77.4	0.4	6.1	0.3	0.1	15.7
Romania	100.0	70.3	4.8	2.5	0.3	1.4	20.7
Slovenia	100.0	68.4	5.8	2.2	0.1	17.2	6.3
Slovakia	100.0	86.9	3.4	3.2	0.3	1.0	5.3
Finland	100.0	57.3	11.7	6.5	1.6	0.1	22.7
Sweden	100.0	60.0	2.4	9.3	1.6	0.2	26.5
United Kingdom	100.0	62.9	1.3	12.9	1.7	0.1	21.0

¹⁾ Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia (including Kosovo).

²⁾ Except Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Table 8.4: Imports by main world regions, 2006

%

	World	EU-27	CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States)	USA	Japan	Central and east European countries ¹⁾	Rest of the world
CIS countries ²⁾	100.0	38.3	30.6	3.8	4.1	0.3	23.0
Armenia	100.0	34.0	31.8	4.9	1.8	0.0	27.5
Azerbaijan	100.0	30.8	39.8	3.8	3.6	0.0	22.0
Belarus	100.0	22.5	64.9	1.3	0.6	0.2	10.5
Georgia	100.0	30.1	38.2	3.5	1.1	0.7	26.4
Kazakhstan	100.0	26.9	46.7	4.7	3.9	0.1	17.8
Kyrgyzstan	100.0	12.2	57.7	5.7	0.8	0.0	23.7
Moldova	100.0	45.2	37.9	1.3	0.8	0.2	14.5
Russia	100.0	44.7	16.2	4.6	5.7	0.4	28.4
Tadjikistan	100.0	14.0	63.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	21.4
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	100.0	36.0	44.8	2.0	1.9	0.3	15.1
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-27	100.0	64.1	4.7	4.6	2.1	0.3	24.1
Belgium	100.0	71.8	1.9	5.4	2.6	0.1	18.3
Bulgaria	100.0	61.1	7.1	2.4	1.6	2.4	25.4
Czech Republic	100.0	80.5	7.8	1.4	2.0	0.3	8.1
Denmark	100.0	72.2	1.5	2.9	0.8	0.0	22.5
Germany	100.0	63.7	4.8	4.7	2.4	0.3	24.1
Estonia	100.0	74.4	15.8	1.2	1.1	0.0	7.4
Ireland	100.0	68.4	0.1	11.5	1.8	0.0	18.1
Greece	100.0	57.2	8.9	1.8	2.5	1.0	28.6
Spain	100.0	61.8	3.4	2.7	1.8	0.1	30.3
France	100.0	69.2	3.0	4.6	1.4	0.1	21.7
Italy	100.0	57.6	6.1	3.0	1.5	1.0	30.8
Cyprus	100.0	68.6	3.0	1.5	2.5	0.5	23.8
Latvia	100.0	76.5	14.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	7.8
Lithuania	100.0	62.8	27.9	1.6	0.3	0.0	7.3
Luxembourg	100.0	70.5	0.7	2.8	0.7	0.0	25.2
Hungary	100.0	70.2	10.0	1.4	2.6	0.7	15.1
Malta	100.0	67.8	0.2	5.7	2.2	0.0	24.0
Netherlands	100.0	49.8	5.4	7.8	3.0	0.1	33.9
Austria	100.0	79.7	3.0	2.2	1.0	1.0	13.0
Poland	100.0	73.0	12.2	1.3	0.9	0.2	12.4
Portugal	100.0	75.6	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.1	19.6
Romania	100.0	63.4	13.4	2.4	1.3	0.3	19.1
Slovenia	100.0	77.7	2.4	1.0	0.4	8.4	10.1
Slovakia	100.0	75.3	12.9	0.6	1.2	0.3	9.6
Finland	100.0	63.9	14.6	2.5	1.8	0.0	17.2
Sweden	100.0	69.7	4.0	3.5	2.2	0.1	20.5
United Kingdom	100.0	57.7	2.2	8.2	2.6	0.1	29.3

¹⁾ Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia (including Kosovo).²⁾ Except Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Table 8.5a: Trade of CIS with EU-27, 2000 + 2006, average growth rate 2006/00
Million USD

	Export				Import				Balance	
	2000	2006	Average growth rate	Share	2000	2006	Average growth rate	Share	2000	2006
CIS countries ¹⁾	66 795.4	221 108.6	22.1	100.0	21 957.5	94 250.7	27.5	100.0	44 837.9	126 857.9
Armenia	110.8	473.5	27.4	0.2	325.1	745.0	14.9	0.8	-214.3	-271.5
Azerbaijan	1 111.6	3 643.3	21.9	1.6	275.7	1 624.3	34.4	1.7	835.9	2 019.0
Belarus	2 085.3	9 087.6	27.8	4.1	1 852.7	5 039.8	18.2	5.3	232.6	4 047.8
Georgia	78.9	256.7	21.8	0.1	217.3	1 109.4	31.2	1.2	-138.4	-852.7
Kazakhstan	2 274.1	17 281.8	40.2	7.8	1 201.5	6 363.5	32.0	6.8	1 072.6	10 918.3
Kyrgyzstan	189.3	34.5	:	0.0	77.0	208.8	18.1	0.2	112.3	-174.3
Moldova	165.3	537.7	21.8	0.2	413.2	1 218.5	19.8	1.3	-247.9	-680.8
Russia	55 972.5	177 070.7	21.2	80.1	13 473.5	61 504.7	28.8	65.3	42 499.0	115 566.0
Tadjikistan	246.5	634.9	17.1	0.3	82.2	242.1	19.7	0.3	164.3	392.8
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	4 561.1	12 087.9	17.7	5.5	4 039.3	16 194.6	26.1	17.2	521.8	-4 106.7
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

¹⁾ Except Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

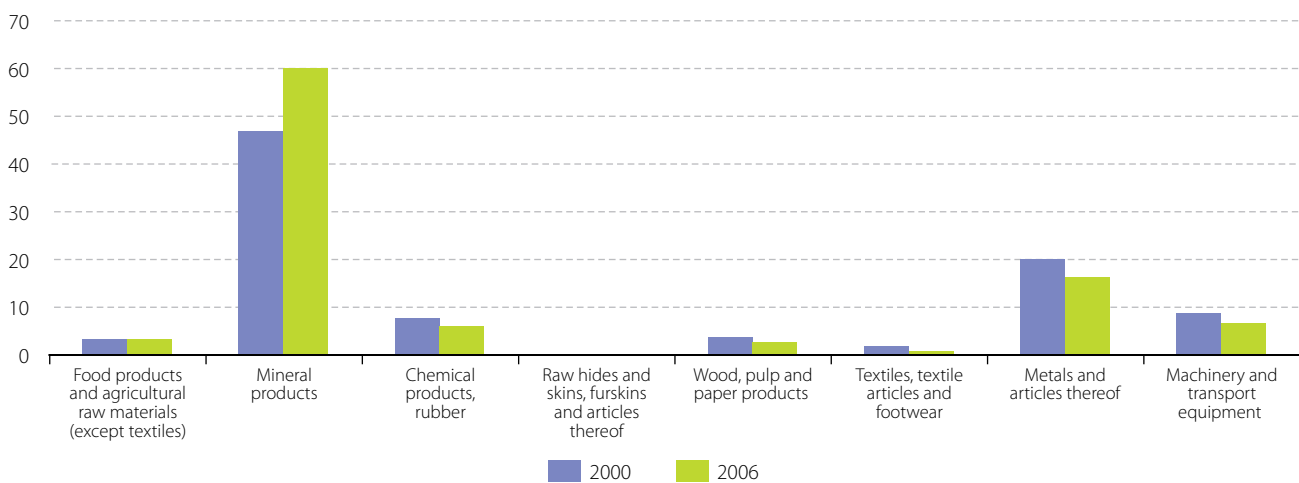
Table 8.5b: Trade of EU-27 with CIS, 2000 + 2006, average growth rate 2006/00
Million EUR

	Export				Import				Balance	
	2000	2006	Average growth rate	Share	2000	2006	Average growth rate	Share	2000	2006
EU-27	33 828.2	105 752.9	20.9	100.0	76 516.0	177 750.0	15.1	100.0	-42 687.7	-71 997.1
Belgium	1 383.7	3 746.5	18.1	4.1	1 974.6	5 207.8	17.5	2.6	-590.9	-1 461.3
Bulgaria	302.2	435.6	6.3	0.9	1 883.5	1 092.3	-8.7	2.5	-1 581.3	-656.7
Czech Republic	798.9	2 590.0	21.7	2.4	2 739.3	5 788.6	13.3	3.6	-1 940.3	-3 198.6
Denmark	693.9	1 598.2	14.9	2.1	478.1	1 037.4	13.8	0.6	215.8	560.8
Germany	9 748.1	32 439.1	22.2	28.8	17 012.5	34 599.1	12.6	22.2	-7 264.5	-2 160.0
Estonia	135.8	803.2	34.5	0.4	505.0	1 696.7	22.4	0.7	-369.2	-893.5
Ireland	226.9	340.3	7.0	0.7	24.7	82.3	22.2	0.0	202.1	258.0
Greece	404.4	463.5	2.3	1.2	1 501.9	4 512.0	20.1	2.0	-1 097.4	-4 048.5
Spain	713.4	1 890.6	17.6	2.1	2 784.0	8 793.0	21.1	3.6	-2 070.7	-6 902.4
France	2 768.7	6 594.3	15.6	8.2	5 621.6	13 048.1	15.1	7.3	-2 852.9	-6 453.8
Italy	3 540.5	10 794.4	20.4	10.5	10 813.1	21 419.4	12.1	14.1	-7 272.6	-10 625.0
Cyprus	9.9	24.6	16.4	0.0	201.6	167.9	-3.0	0.3	-191.7	-143.4
Latvia	176.2	814.7	29.1	0.5	586.7	1 319.2	14.5	0.8	-410.5	-504.6
Lithuania	522.7	2 389.9	28.8	1.5	1 763.2	4 311.1	16.1	2.3	-1 240.5	-1 921.1
Luxembourg	41.7	168.0	26.1	0.1	25.0	154.5	35.5	0.0	16.7	13.5
Hungary	772.5	3 035.4	25.6	2.3	3 179.9	6 232.2	11.9	4.2	-2 407.3	-3 196.8
Malta	2.4	12.5	31.9	0.0	13.8	7.4	-9.9	0.0	-11.5	5.1
Netherlands	2 295.6	7 383.0	21.5	6.8	4 292.6	18 088.8	27.1	5.6	-1 997.0	-10 705.7
Austria	1 106.9	3 678.8	22.2	3.3	1 826.4	3 326.9	10.5	2.4	-719.6	351.9
Poland	2 292.4	8 302.1	23.9	6.8	5 860.8	12 339.4	13.2	7.7	-3 568.3	-4 037.2
Portugal	25.3	138.0	32.7	0.1	330.6	1 153.0	23.1	0.4	-305.3	-1 014.9
Romania	417.4	1 230.5	19.7	1.2	1 850.3	5 479.3	19.8	2.4	-1 432.9	-4 248.8
Slovenia	278.1	1 072.7	25.2	0.8	280.5	455.3	8.4	0.4	-2.4	617.4
Slovakia	308.0	1 122.5	24.1	0.9	2 596.8	4 610.0	10.0	3.4	-2 288.7	-3 487.5
Finland	2 396.6	7 149.8	20.0	7.1	3 590.1	8 028.7	14.4	4.7	-1 193.5	-878.9
Sweden	841.1	2 796.6	22.2	2.5	1 020.9	4 072.1	25.9	1.3	-179.9	-1 275.4
United Kingdom	1 624.8	4 737.8	19.5	4.8	3 758.5	10 727.5	19.1	4.9	-2 133.7	-5 989.7

Table/Figure 8.6a: Main exported products, CIS countries
% share of total -CIS exports

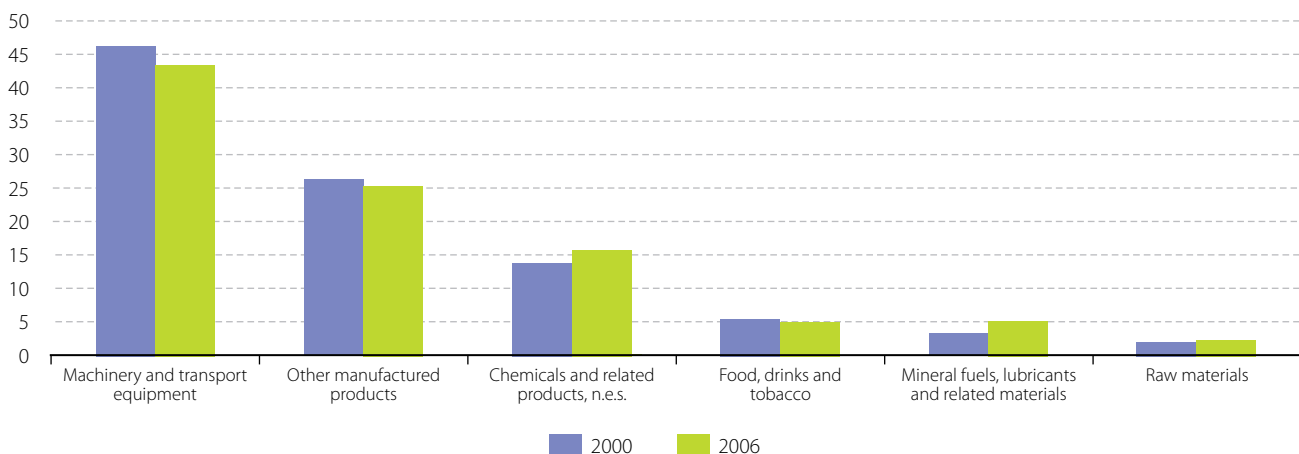
	2000	2006
Food products and agricultural raw materials (except textiles)	3.4	3.4
Mineral products	47.1	59.5
Chemical products, rubber	7.9	6.2
Raw hides and skins, furskins and articles thereof	0.4	0.3
Wood, pulp and paper products	3.8	2.8
Textiles, textile articles and footwear	2.0	1.0
Metals and articles thereof	19.8	16.4
Machinery and transport equipment	9.0	6.8

Data include exports to the CIS and rest of the world countries



Table/Figure 8.6b: Main exported products, EU-27
% share of total extra-EU-27 exports

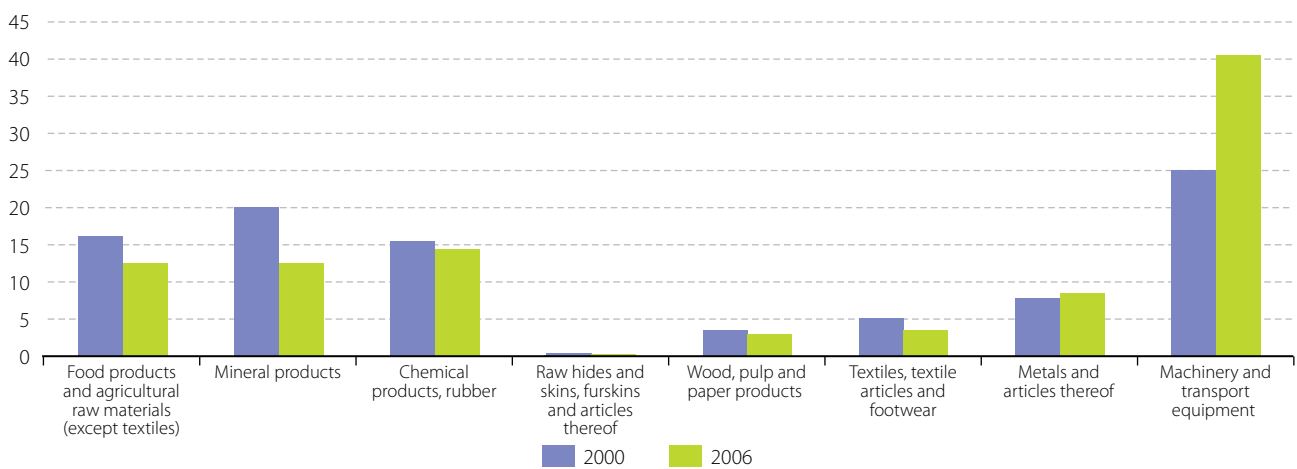
	2000	2006
Machinery and transport equipment	46.3	43.5
Other manufactured products	26.4	25.4
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	14.0	15.9
Food, drinks and tobacco	5.6	5.0
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	3.4	4.9
Raw materials	2.1	2.5



Table/Figure 8.7a: Main imported products, CIS countries
% share of total -CIS imports

	2000	2006
Food products and agricultural raw materials (except textiles)	16.2	12.5
Mineral products	19.7	12.6
Chemical products, rubber	15.5	14.5
Raw hides and skins, furskins and articles thereof	0.4	0.3
Wood, pulp and paper products	3.5	3.0
Textiles, textile articles and footwear	5.0	3.6
Metals and articles thereof	7.8	8.5
Machinery and transport equipment	25.0	40.4

Data include imports from the CIS and rest of the world countries



Table/Figure 8.7b: Main imported products, EU-27
% share of total extra-EU-27 imports

	2000	2006
Machinery and transport equipment	37.4	29.8
Other manufactured products	25.2	25.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	16.2	25.1
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	7.1	8.1
Food, drinks and tobacco	5.5	5.0
Raw materials	5.0	4.7

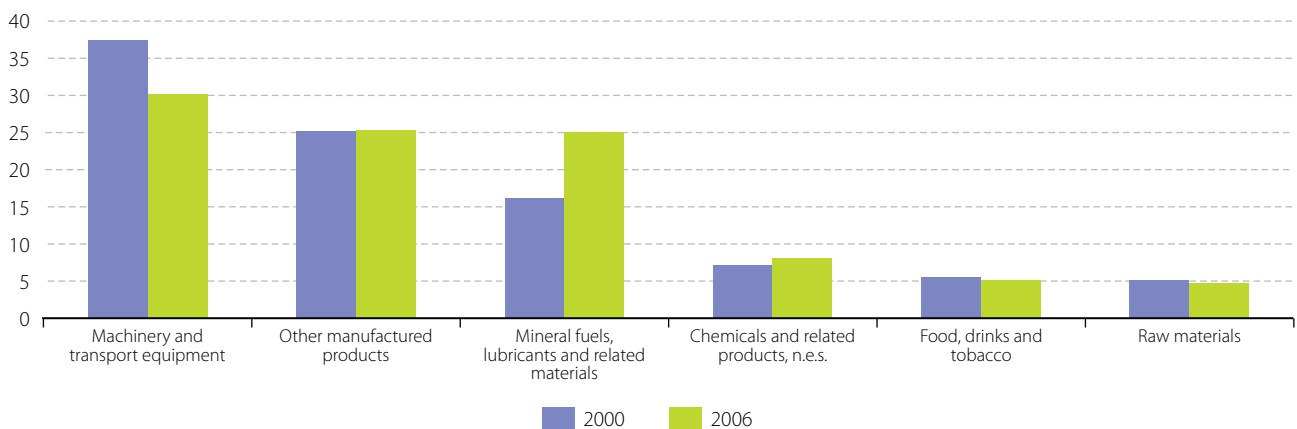


Table 8.8: EU-27 trade in services with CIS countries for main service groups
Million EUR

	2004			2005			2006		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
Services	13 766	11 791	1 975	17 538	14 591	2 947	20 659	17 387	3 272
Transportation	3 128	5 486	-2 358	4 433	7 081	-2 648	4 941	8 714	-3 772
Travel	3 746	2 938	808	4 208	3 315	893	5 333	3 713	1 620
Communication services	267	202	65	305	299	6	428	380	48
Construction services	891	553	338	1 172	663	509	1 049	739	310
Insurance services	194	83	111	127	127	0	227	223	4
Financial services	695	145	550	864	144	720	1 100	250	850
Computer and information services	581	92	489	950	98	851	1 202	150	1 052
Royalties and licence fees	311	157	154	439	136	302	510	150	360
Other business services	3 379	1 838	1 541	4 520	2 430	2 090	5 485	2 765	2 720
Personal, cultural and recreational services	131	81	50	110	61	48	130	67	63
Government services, n.i.e.	186	194	-8	204	214	-9	252	239	14
Services not allocated	257	21	235	203	19	184	1	-2	2

Figure 8.9: EU-27 trade in total services with CIS countries
Million EUR

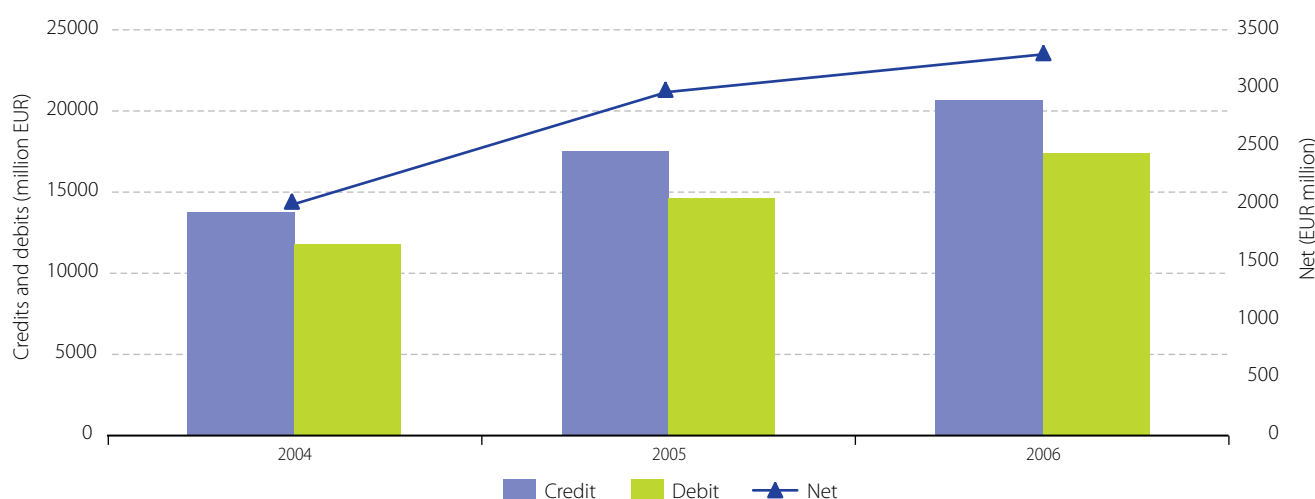


Table 8.10: EU-27 trade in total services with CIS countries, 2006
Million EUR

	Credit	Debit	Net
Belarus	880	605	274
Moldova	171	141	29
Russia	14 221	10 774	3 448
Ukraine	2 412	2 065	346
Armenia	87	54	33
Azerbaijan	564	499	62
Georgia	199	159	40
Kyrgyzstan	53	194	-140
Kazakhstan	1 924	1 521	405
Tajikistan	14	156	-145
Turkmenistan	63	869	-808
Uzbekistan	68	346	-275

Methodological notes

CIS countries

Exports of goods refers to the value of goods taken out of the economic territory of the given country, with the result that the material resources of the residents of the given country are reduced. The principal criterion for the registration of exports is the change of ownership; in practice in customs statistics the fact of crossing the borders of the countries is used as a criterion. Exports are valued at FOB prices (free on board). Conversion of exports in US dollars is carried out with the help of exchange rates quoted by the central bank of the country as of the date of receiving the customs cargo declaration.

Imports of goods refers to the value of goods taken into the economic territory of the given country, with the result that the material resources of the residents of the given country are increased. The major criterion for the registration of imports is the change of ownership; in practice in customs statistics the fact of crossing the borders of the countries is used as a criterion. Imports are valued at CIF prices (cost, insurance, freight) and include the value of goods and expenditure on insurance and transportation of goods to the port of the importing country. Conversion of imports in US dollars is carried out with the help of exchange rates quoted by the central bank of the country as of the date of receiving the customs cargo declaration.

For classifying exported and imported goods the Commodity Nomenclature of External Economic Activities of the CIS Countries (CNEEA CIS) is used. This classification is based on the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (HS).

The grouping of exported and imported commodities is given on the basis of the following commodity sections:

Food products and agricultural raw materials (except textiles)	Sections I-IY
Mineral products	Section Y
Chemical products, rubber	Sections YI-YII
Raw hides and skins, furskins and articles thereof	Section YIII
Wood, pulp and paper products	Sections IX-X
Textiles, textile articles and footwear	Sections XI-XII
Metals and articles thereof	Section XY
Machinery and transport equipment	Sections XYI-XYII

Balance of external trade is the difference between exports valued at FOB prices and imports in CIF prices.

EU countries

International trade, goods

Coverage

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

- barter trade;
- goods on consignment;



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

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

Statistical territory

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

Trade system

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

Exclusions

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

Data sources

The tables in this publication on EU trade and that of the Member States were compiled by Eurostat using the detailed data forwarded by the Member States. Information on extra-EU trade is collected by the Member States from the statistical copy of the customs declaration (SAD). Several Member States use simplified collection procedures (for example, electronic declarations), which do not generally affect the content of the information forwarded to Eurostat. Information on intra-EU trade is collected by the Member States using the various media placed at the disposal of the information providers. These may be paper or electronic declarations provided for at national level. The declarations are addressed directly to the competent national administrations. Data presented in this publication were extracted from the Comext database on 27 February 2008.

Trading partners

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

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

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

Goods classification

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

In this publication, the results are broken down by sections (one-digit) of the UN Standard International Trade Classification (SITC Rev. 3) by means of conversion tables drawn up by Eurostat on the basis of the CN.

Statistical value

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

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

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

Conversion to another currency

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

Confidentiality

Most Member States take measures to guarantee the confidentiality of certain flows of goods. The legislation, the procedures for implementing it and the range of goods subject to secrecy vary from one Member State to another. This confidentiality applies to the most detailed level of the classification used for collecting the data: it may therefore refer to all or only part of a subheading of the Combined Nomenclature. Similarly, confidentiality may apply to imports only or to exports only and to only some of the variables recorded (value, quantities, partner country). Measures are taken during collection and during processing by Eurostat to minimise the effect of these headings on the results; trade data under these headings are therefore included at higher levels of aggregation and in totals.

International trade in services

Services cover a heterogeneous range of intangible products and activities that are difficult to encapsulate within a simple definition. Services are also often difficult to separate from goods with which they may be associated or bundled in varying degrees, and trade in goods may indistinguishably include service charges such as insurance, maintenance contracts, transport charges, or royalty/licence payments.

Services differ from goods in a number of ways, most commonly in the immediacy of the relationship between supplier and consumer. Many services are non-transportable, in other words, they require the physical proximity of supplier and customer — for example, the provision of a hotel service requires that the hotel is where the customer wishes to stay, a cleaning service for a business must be provided at the site of the business, and a haircut requires both hairstylist and client to be present. This proximity requirement implies that many services transactions involve factor mobility. Thus, an important feature of services is that they are provided via various modes of supply.

Following the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) the four-part typology of international services transactions that constitutes the generally accepted framework for services analysis encompasses:

- cross-border supply (mode 1) of a service from one jurisdiction to another;
- consumption abroad (mode 2), requiring the presence of consumers in the supplier's country of residence;
- commercial presence (mode 3), in which a service supplier establishes a foreign-based corporation, joint venture, partnership, or other establishment in the consumer's country of residence to supply services to persons in the host country; and
- presence of natural persons (mode 4), which involves an individual, functioning alone or as an employee of a service provider, temporarily travelling abroad to deliver a service in the consumer's country of residence.

Individuals who are seeking access to the employment market of another country on a permanent basis or for citizenship or residency purposes are not included in this category.



Services tend not to be homogenous or mass produced, many being tailored according to client and business needs and tastes. For international trade in such non-transportable services to take place, either the consumer must go to the supplier or the supplier must go to the consumer.

Definitions and data availability

The main methodological references for the production of statistics on international trade in services are the International Monetary Fund's fifth balance of payments manual (BPM5) and the United Nations' manual on statistics of international trade in services. The breakdown of Eurostat statistics on international trade in services includes three main sub-items: transportation, travel, and other services.

- Transportation covers services provided by all modes of transportation: sea, air, and other, which includes space, rail, road, inland waterway and pipeline. The different types of services offered include the transport of passengers, the transport of freight, and other supporting and auxiliary services (such as storage and warehousing).
- The debit side of travel consists of goods and services which are acquired by residents who stay abroad for less than one year. The credit side includes purchases of the same type made by foreign travellers on the national territory. The travel item contains two main categories, namely business travel and personal travel (leisure, study, health-related purposes, etc.). Note that international transportation costs of the traveller to a destination are recorded under the heading transportation, but all movements within the country, including cruises, are entered under travel.
- Other services comprise those international transactions not covered under transportation or travel (such as communication services, construction services, insurance services, financial services, computer and information services, royalties and licence fees, other business services, personal, cultural and recreational services, and government services). In the balance of payments statistics, the EU current account is geographically allocated according to the residence of the trading partner. Eurostat provides detailed information on the geographic breakdown of EU international trade in services, distinguishing between:
 - intra-EU transactions, corresponding to the sum of the transactions declared by EU Member States with other EU Member States, and
 - extra-EU transactions, corresponding to the transactions declared by EU Member States with countries outside the EU. Extra-EU transactions are further broken down into detailed partner zones, for example, for individual countries (such as the United States or Japan), for economic zones (such as the OECD, ACP or NAFTA countries), and for geographic zones (such as Africa, Asia or North America);
 - world transactions are equal to the sum of intra-EU transactions and extra-EU transactions.

Finally, it is worth noting that the classification of international trade in services following BPM5 is not consistent with the four-type GATS classification of trade in services. The balance of payments (BOP) statistics presented in this chapter generally refer to services traded internationally mainly by the first and second mode, and, to a limited extent, to trade via the movement of natural persons (part of computer and information services, of other business services, and of personal, cultural and recreational services) and via commercial presence (part of construction services). Therefore, given the limited modal coverage of BOP statistics, additional sources of information need to be consulted with respect to the other modes of supply in order to give a more complete picture of trade in services.

Transport

9





Table 9.1: Length of railway lines
km

2006	
CIS countries	141 357
Armenia	732
Azerbaijan	2 122
Belarus	5 515
Georgia	1 559
Kazakhstan	15 082
Kyrgyzstan	417
Moldova	1 154
Russia	85 216
Tajikistan	616
Turkmenistan	3 069
Ukraine	21 870
Uzbekistan	4 005

2004	
EU-27	228 143
Belgium	3 536
Bulgaria	4 259
Czech Republic	9 612
Denmark	2 785
Germany	34 732
Estonia	971
Ireland	2 449
Greece	14 395
Spain	29 246
France	1 919
Italy	16 236
Cyprus	—
Latvia	2 270
Lithuania	1 782
Luxembourg	275
Hungary	7 950
Malta	—
Netherlands	2 811
Austria	5 675
Poland	20 250
Portugal	2 849
Romania	10 844
Slovenia	1 229
Slovakia	3 660
Finland	5 741
Sweden	11 050
United Kingdom	16 514
Iceland	—
Liechtenstein	9
Norway	4 077
Switzerland	3 381

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

Sources: CIS countries data: CIS-Stat;

EU data: Eurostat; Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer, national statistics.

**Table 9.2:** Railway transport, goods and passengers

	1 000 million pkm	1 000 million tkm
2006		
CIS countries	260.4	2 483.2
Armenia	0.03	0.7
Azerbaijan	1.0	11.1
Belarus	10.0	45.7
Georgia	0.8	7.4
Kazakhstan	13.7	191.2
Kyrgyzstan	0.06	0.8
Moldova	0.5	3.7
Russia	177.4	1 950.9
Tajikistan	0.05	1.2
Turkmenistan	1.4	11.9
Ukraine	53.2	240.8
Uzbekistan	2.1	19.3
2005		
EU-27	369.4	401.7
Belgium	9.2	7.7
Bulgaria	2.4	5.2
Czech Republic	6.7	15.1
Denmark	6.0	2.1
Germany	74.9	86.4
Estonia	0.2	10.5
Ireland	1.9	0.4
Greece	21.2	0.6
Spain	76.5	11.4
France	1.8	45.1
Italy	46.1	21.0
Cyprus	—	—
Latvia	0.9	18.6
Lithuania	0.4	11.6
Luxembourg	0.3	0.6
Hungary	9.9	8.3
Malta	—	—
Netherlands	14.7	5.2
Austria	8.8	17.9
Poland	17.9	47.9
Portugal	3.7	2.3
Romania	8.0	17.0
Slovenia	0.8	3.5
Slovakia	2.2	9.7
Finland	3.5	10.1
Sweden	8.9	20.9
United Kingdom	42.8	22.6
Iceland	—	—
Liechtenstein	—	—
Norway	2.7	2.8
Switzerland	15.5	9.3

Note: Goods transport UK: GB only.

Sources: CIS countries data: CIS-Stat;

EU data: Eurostat, Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer;

ITF, national statistics.

pkm = passenger-kilometre

(unit of measure representing the transport of one passenger by a given transport mode over one kilometre)

tkm = tonne-kilometre

(unit of measure representing the transport of one tonne of goods by a given transport mode over one kilometre)

Table 9.3: Passenger cars*Number and number/1 000 inhabitants*

2006		
	1 000 passenger cars	Passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants
CIS countries	:	:
Armenia	:	:
Azerbaijan	525.3	62.0
Belarus	1 930.6	199.0
Georgia	:	:
Kazakhstan	1 635.9	106.0
Kyrgyzstan	208.6	40.0
Moldova	287.4	80.0
Russia	25 234.8	178.0
Tajikistan	:	:
Turkmenistan	:	:
Ukraine	5 326.4	115.0
Uzbekistan	:	:

2005 (*)		
	1 000 passenger cars	Passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants
EU-27	225 549.6	459.0
Belgium	4 918.5	468.0
Bulgaria	2 538.0	329.0
Czech Republic	3 958.7	386.0
Denmark	1 964.7	362.0
Germany	46 090.3	559.0
Estonia	493.8	367.0
Ireland	4 376.1	395.0
Greece	20 250.0	393.0
Spain	30 497.0	463.0
France	1 662.2	500.0
Italy	34 667.5	590.0
Cyprus	355.1	463.0
Latvia	742.4	324.0
Lithuania	1 455.3	428.0
Luxembourg	307.3	669.0
Hungary	2 888.7	287.0
Malta	212.6	526.0
Netherlands	7 092.3	434.0
Austria	4 156.7	503.0
Poland	12 339.4	323.0
Portugal	3 225.0	397.0
Romania	4 200.0	193.0
Slovenia	944.0	471.0
Slovakia	1 303.7	242.0
Finland	2 430.3	462.0
Sweden	4 153.7	459.0
United Kingdom	28 326.3	469.0
Iceland	187.4	625.0
Liechtenstein	23.9	692.0
Norway	2 028.9	437.0
Switzerland	3 863.8	518.0

(*) Romania: 2004 data.

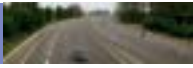


Table 9.4: Stock of vehicles
1 000

	Passenger cars		Buses, coaches and trolleybuses	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
CIS countries	:	:	:	:
Armenia	:	:	:	:
Azerbaijan	479.0	525.3	26.8	27.5
Belarus	1 775.2	1 930.6	22.7	24.4
Georgia	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	1 405.3	1 635.9	66.1	75.4
Kyrgyzstan	201.4	208.6	14.3	15.4
Moldova	290.1	287.4	14.9	14.7
Russia	25 461.3	25 234.8	789.7	918.4
Tajikistan	:	:	:	:
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	5 539.0	5 326.4	172.4	184.6
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:

	Passenger cars		Buses, coaches and trolleybuses	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
EU-27	221 052.0	:	803.2	:
Belgium	4 874.0	4 919.0	15.3	15.4
Bulgaria	2 438.0	2 538.0	36.0	37.2
Czech Republic	3 816.0	3 959.0	20.7	20.9
Denmark	1 916.0	1 965.0	14.2	14.4
Germany	45 376.0	46 090.0	85.5	83.9
Estonia	471.0	494.0	5.3	5.2
Ireland	4 074.0	4 376.0	26.8	28.0
Greece	19 542.0	20 250.0	57.0	58.0
Spain	30 537.0	30 497.0	88.4	90.1
France	1 583.0	1 662.0	7.4	7.6
Italy	33 973.0	34 667.0	92.9	94.4
Cyprus	336.0	355.0	3.2	3.2
Latvia	686.0	742.0	10.7	10.6
Lithuania	1 316.0	1 455.0	14.4	14.8
Luxembourg	300.0	307.0	1.3	1.3
Hungary	2 828.0	2 889.0	17.4	17.5
Malta	211.0	213.0	1.2	1.1
Netherlands	6 992.0	7 092.0	11.2	11.0
Austria	4 109.0	4 157.0	9.4	9.3
Poland	11 975.0	12 339.0	82.7	79.6
Portugal	4 100.0	4 200.0	21.8	22.0
Romania	3 225.0	:	43.0	:
Slovenia	911.0	944.0	2.3	2.3
Slovakia	1 197.0	1 304.0	8.9	9.1
Finland	2 347.0	2 430.0	10.7	10.9
Sweden	4 113.0	4 154.0	13.4	13.5
United Kingdom	27 806.0	28 326.0	102.2	105.6
Iceland	175.0	187.0	1.8	1.9
Liechtenstein	24.0	24.0	0.3	0.3
Norway	1 978.0	2 029.0	30.6	28.8
Switzerland	3 811.0	3 864.0	44.8	45.8

Source: Eurostat, national statistics, study for Energy and Transport DG.

Table 9.5: People killed in road accidents^(*), 2005
Number/million inhabitants

	2004	2005	2006
	Number/million inhabitants	Number/million inhabitants	Number/million inhabitants
CIS countries	:	:	
Armenia	81	:	
Azerbaijan	98	127	
Belarus	172	:	
Georgia	141	:	
Kazakhstan	209	:	
Kyrgyzstan	176	:	
Moldova	113	109	
Russia	240	:	
Tajikistan	62	71	
Turkmenistan	:	:	
Ukraine	147	:	
Uzbekistan	:	:	

Source: UNECE, Transport Division database.

	2004	2005	2006
	Number/million inhabitants	Number/million inhabitants	Number/million inhabitants
EU-27	96	91	87
Belgium	112	104	102
Bulgaria	121	123	135
Czech Republic	135	126	104
Denmark	68	61	56
Germany	71	65	62
Estonia	126	125	152
Ireland	94	97	87
Greece	147	150	149
Spain	112	103	94
France	92	85	75
Italy	97	93	96
Cyprus	160	136	112
Latvia	222	192	177
Lithuania	218	222	223
Luxembourg	109	101	78
Hungary	128	127	130
Malta	33	42	25
Netherlands	49	46	45
Austria	108	94	88
Poland	150	143	137
Portugal	124	118	92
Romania	115	122	115
Slovenia	137	129	131
Slovakia	112	104	107
Finland	72	72	64
Sweden	53	49	49
United Kingdom	56	56	55

Source: CARE database.

(*) Killed in road accidents: any person killed immediately or within 30 days as a result of an injury from a road accident

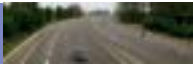


Table 9.6: Length of oil pipelines
km

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azerbaijan	1 415	1 415	1 415	1 415	1 415	1 418	1 857
Belarus	3 007	3 007	2 988	2 979	2 978	2 995	2 989
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kazakhstan	6 696	6 944	6 998	6 758	6 690	6 715	6 126
Kyrgyzstan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moldova	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russia	46 172	45 842	47 885	47 497	47 645	47 602	46 698
Tajikistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	3 826	3 826	3 826	3 826	4 300	4 300	4 766
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU-27	32 867	33 303	33 302	33 362	33 519	33 479	:
Belgium	294	294	294	294	294	294	:
Bulgaria	578	578	578	578	578	578	:
Czech Republic	675	675	675	675	675	675	:
Denmark	330	330	330	330	330	330	:
Germany	2 370	2 370	2 370	2 370	2 370	2 370	:
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	:
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	:
Greece	-	-	70	70	122	122	:
Spain	3 780	3 779	3 784	3 784	3 831	3 833	:
France	5 746	5 746	5 746	5 746	5 746	5 746	:
Italy	4 346	4 358	4 283	4 377	4 370	4 328	:
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	:
Latvia	766	766	766	766	766	766	:
Lithuania	500	500	500	500	500	500	:
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	:
Hungary	2 043	2 047	2 047	2 047	2 047	2 047	:
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	:
Netherlands	418	418	418	418	418	418	:
Austria	777	777	777	777	777	777	:
Poland	2 278	2 285	2 285	2 293	2 278	2 278	:
Portugal	147	147	147	147	147	147	:
Romania	3 350	3 350	3 350	3 350	3 350	3 350	:
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	:
Slovakia	515	515	515	515	515	515	:
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	:
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	:
United Kingdom	3 954	4 368	4 367	4 325	4 405	4 405	:
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	:
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	1 189	:
Switzerland	108	108	108	108	108	108	:

Norway: including gas pipelines.

Source: Eurostat, United Nations, ITF, national statistics.

Table 9.7: Transport of goods through oil pipelines
1 000 million tonne-kilometre

	2003	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries	:	:	:	:
Armenia	—	—	—	—
Azerbaijan	0.6	0.7	0.6	14.7
Belarus	40.2	45.1	47.5	44.4
Georgia	—	—	—	—
Kazakhstan	32.0	35.8	36.4	39.9
Kyrgyzstan	—	—	—	—
Moldova	—	—	—	—
Russia	971.0	1 083.0	1 123.0	1 119.0
Tajikistan	—	—	—	—
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	36.0	37.4	32.1	29.6
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:
EU-27	129.9	131.1	135.6	134.6
Belgium	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Bulgaria	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Czech Republic	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.3
Denmark	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.9
Germany	15.4	16.2	16.7	15.8
Estonia	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-
Greece	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Spain	7.3	8.3	10.1	10.1
France	22.1	20.6	20.2	21.8
Italy	10.7	10.7	11.4	11.2
Cyprus	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6
Lithuania	5.1	4.3	4.4	2.7
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Malta	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8
Austria	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.6
Poland	23.9	24.8	25.4	25.6
Portugal	-	-	-	-
Romania	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.0
Slovenia	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.6
Finland	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.8
Iceland	-	-	-	-
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-
Norway	3.5	4.7	4.6	4.6
Switzerland	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3



Table 9.8: Maritime freight transport, 2006
1 000 tonnes

	2006
CIS countries	:
Armenia	—
Azerbaijan	13 507
Belarus	—
Georgia	:
Kazakhstan	422
Kyrgyzstan	—
Moldova	—
Russia	16 123
Tajikistan	—
Turkmenistan	:
Ukraine	8 665
Uzbekistan	:
	2006
EU-27	3 423 631
Belgium	216 015
Bulgaria	24 841
Czech Republic	—
Denmark	88 096
Germany	294 478
Estonia	47 549
Ireland	47 253
Greece	107 623
Spain	374 641
France	320 589
Italy	422 474
Cyprus	7 743
Latvia	55 718
Lithuania	27 236
Luxembourg	—
Hungary	—
Malta	3 578
Netherlands	476 267
Austria	—
Poland	52 657
Portugal	59 065
Romania	10 783
Slovenia	15 391
Slovakia	—
Finland	97 862
Sweden	153 005
United Kingdom	520 768
Iceland	5 916
Liechtenstein	—
Norway	138 552
Switzerland	—

Table 9.9: Air and sea passenger transport
Millions of passengers

	Air transport of passengers			Sea transport of passengers		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	1.1	1.2	1.2	—	—	—
Azerbaijan	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.02	0.02	0.02
Belarus	0.5	0.5	0.5	—	—	—
Georgia	0.2	0.3	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	1.3	1.7	1.9	—	—	—
Kyrgyzstan	0.3	0.2	0.2	—	—	—
Moldova	0.3	0.4	0.4	—	—	—
Russia	35.2	36.5	39.5	0.6	0.8	0.2
Tajikistan	0.6	0.5	0.4	—	—	—
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	3.2	3.8	4.4	9.7	11.3	10.9
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-27	957.0	958.0	1 023.0	:	:	:
Belgium	17.8	17.8	19.2	0.8	0.9	0.9
Bulgaria	4.3	5.0	5.6	0.01	0.01	0.01
Czech Republic	11.3	11.3	12.2	—	—	—
Denmark	22.2	22.2	23.0	48.6	47.9	48.1
Germany	146.0	146.0	154.1	29.8	29.5	29.3
Estonia	1.4	1.4	1.5	6.5	6.9	6.7
Ireland	24.3	24.3	27.6	3.6	3.3	3.2
Greece	30.8	30.8	32.8	96.7	86.1	90.4
Spain	143.7	143.7	150.6	21.7	22.4	22.2
France	108.0	108.0	113.2	27.1	25.8	26.4
Italy	87.9	87.9	95.9	83.3	78.8	86.0
Cyprus	6.8	6.8	6.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Latvia	1.9	1.9	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Lithuania	1.4	1.4	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.2
Luxembourg	1.5	1.5	1.6	—	—	—
Hungary	7.9	7.9	8.2	—	—	—
Malta	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Netherlands	46.4	46.4	48.6	2.0	2.1	2.1
Austria	19.7	19.7	20.8	—	—	—
Poland	7.1	7.1	13.7	2.0	1.6	1.7
Portugal	20.3	20.3	22.0	0.6	0.7	0.7
Romania	3.5	3.5	4.7	:	:	:
Slovenia	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.04	0.04	0.03
Slovakia	1.5	1.5	2.1	—	—	—
Finland	12.3	12.3	13.4	16.8	17.1	16.7
Sweden	21.0	21.0	25.7	33.3	32.6	32.3
United Kingdom	204.0	204.0	211.2	32.8	30.2	29.9
Iceland	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Liechtenstein	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	18.6	18.6	24.1	5.8	6.7	6.3
Switzerland	28.9	28.9	31.8	—	—	—

Sea passenger: EU and EFTA — on the basis of number of passengers embarked and disembarked in all ports.
Belgium: the increase registered between 2004 and 2005 is partly due to an improvement in the data reporting system.
Netherlands and Portugal: data exclude cruise passengers.



Table 9.10: Air freight transport
1 000 tonnes

	2005	2006
CIS countries	:	:
Armenia	9.3	9.3
Azerbaijan	74.4	75.0
Belarus	14.5	25.7
Georgia	1.6	:
Kazakhstan	20.7	16.5
Kyrgyzstan	1.4	0.7
Moldova	0.8	1.0
Russia	821.0	874.1
Tajikistan	3.7	2.4
Turkmenistan	:	:
Ukraine	126.3	98.9
Uzbekistan	:	:
	2005	2006
EU-27	12 138.0	:
Belgium	695.0	1 125.0
Bulgaria	17.0	:
Czech Republic	56.0	59.0
Denmark	7.0	8.0
Germany	3 006.0	3 387.0
Estonia	10.0	10.0
Ireland	89.0	128.0
Greece	106.0	107.0
Spain	526.0	485.0
France	1 477.0	1 592.0
Italy	754.0	837.0
Cyprus	39.0	44.0
Latvia	15.0	12.0
Lithuania	10.0	13.0
Luxembourg	625.0	634.0
Hungary	55.0	65.0
Malta	17.0	18.0
Netherlands	1 551.0	1 621.0
Austria	182.0	229.0
Poland	31.0	39.0
Portugal	130.0	132.0
Romania	18.0	21.0
Slovenia	5.0	9.0
Slovakia	4.0	5.0
Finland	113.0	124.0
Sweden	153.0	:
United Kingdom	2 447.0	2 384.0
Iceland	60.0	62.0
Liechtenstein	—	—
Norway	87.0	86.0
Switzerland	334.0	335.0

Sweden: 2005: 2004 data.

Methodological notes

CIS countries

Freight transportation by transport enterprises refers to the volume of cargo in tonnes, transported by the enterprises engaged in cargo transportation.

Freight turnover refers to the volume of work performed by transportation and measured in tonne-kilometres. The indicator is computed as the sum of each shipment of cargo in tonnes multiplied by the relevant transportation distance.

Transportation of passengers refers to the number of passengers carried in the accounting period by all types of transport including trains, ships, planes, buses as well as subway, trams, trolleybuses, taxis.

The indicator is computed as the total number of passengers carried by all transport means both within the country and in international transportation irrespective of the types of tariffs applied and including passengers enjoying the right of free travel.

Passenger turnover refers to the volume of work performed by transport in connection with transportation of passengers and is measured in passenger-kilometres.

Rolling stock of transportation by purpose refers to the number of transportation means as of the end of the year irrespective of their technical condition and location (under repair, awaiting repair, leased, under conservation and so forth).

EU and EFTA

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

The Eurostat/ITF/UNECE Common Questionnaire

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

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

Council Directive 95/64/EC of 8 December 1995 on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea (OJ L 320, 30.12.1995) and rules for implementation: Commission Decision 98/385/EC (OJ L 174, 18.6.1998)

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

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

Council Regulation (EC) No 91/2003 of 16 December 2002 on rail transport statistics (OJ L 14, 21.1.2003)

The Eurostat/ITF/UNECE Common Questionnaire contains aggregated annual data on rail, road, inland waterways and oil pipelines transport for the following areas:

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



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

Note that, for oil pipelines, the only source is the Common Questionnaire.

Council Decision 93/704/EC of 30 November 1993 on the creation of a Community database on road accidents (OJ L 329, 30.12.1993)

For an updated list of legal acts on transport statistics, consult the DG Energy and Transport website:

http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/energy_transport/figures/pocketbook/legislation_transport_en.htm#maritime_transport

The Glossary for Transport statistics is available on the websites of Eurostat, the ITF and UNECE:

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

<http://www.internationaltransportforum.org/Pub/pdf/GloStat3c.pdf>

<http://www.internationaltransportforum.org/statistics/statistics.html>

On UNECE's website the Glossary is also available in Russian.

Consult Eurostat's website www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat for more data and methodology.

Environment

10



Table 10.1a: Air pollutants
1 000 tonnes

CIS countries: Emission of harmful pollutants into the air from stationary sources

		Total	of which:	
			solid	liquid and gaseous
Armenia				
	2000	30.0	1.0	29.0
	2005	51.0	4.0	47.0
	2006	43.0	3.0	40.0
Azerbaijan				
	2000	515.0	19.0	496.0
	2005	558.0	28.0	530.0
	2006	344.0	24.0	320.0
Belarus				
	2000	388.0	45.0	343.0
	2005	402.0	44.0	358.0
	2006	423.0	46.0	377.0
Georgia				
	2000	19.0	3.0	16.0
	2005	24.0	5.0	19.0
	2006	:	:	:
Kazakhstan				
	2000	2 430.0	669.0	1 761.0
	2005	2 969.0	714.0	2 255.0
	2006	2 921.0	721.0	2 200.0
Kyrgyzstan				
	2000	34.0	15.0	19.0
	2005	35.0	18.0	17.0
	2006	36.0	18.0	18.0
Moldova				
	2000	15.2	2.8	12.4
	2005	20.3	5.2	15.1
	2006	19.6	5.4	14.2
Russia				
	2000	18 820.0	2 972.0	15848
	2005	20 425.0	2 802.0	17623
	2006	20 580.0	2 843.0	17737
Tajikistan				
	2000	29.6	6.2	23.4
	2005	34.4	8.7	25.7
	2006	31.9	7.3	24.6
Turkmenistan				
	2000	:	:	:
	2005	:	:	:
	2006	:	:	:
Ukraine				
	2000	3 959.0	729.0	3 230.0
	2005	4 449.0	698.0	:
	2006	4 822.0	706.0	:
Uzbekistan				
	2000	756.0	115.0	641.0
	2005	701.0	126.0	575.0
	2006	:	:	:

Table 10.1b: EU countries: Total greenhouse gas emissions

Index of greenhouse gas emissions and targets — in CO₂ equivalents
(actual base year = 100) * 

	2000	2005	target
EU-27	90.7	92.1	:
Belgium	100.4	97.9	92.5
Bulgaria	50.7	52.8	92.0
Czech Republic	75.9	74.2	92.0
Denmark	98.4	92.2	79.0
Germany	82.7	81.3	79.0
Estonia	45.9	48.0	92.0
Ireland	123.9	125.4	113.0
Greece	118.6	125.4	125.0
Spain	132.8	152.3	115.0
France	99.3	98.1	100.0
Italy	106.6	112.1	93.5
Cyprus	144.7	163.7	:
Latvia	38.8	42.0	92.0
Lithuania	38.9	46.9	92.0
Luxembourg	75.2	100.4	72.0
Hungary	64.3	65.5	94.0
Malta	129	154.8	:
Netherlands	99.9	98.9	94.0
Austria	102.7	118.1	87.0
Poland	69.0	68.0	94.0
Portugal	135	140.4	127.0
Romania	49.1	54.4	92.0
Slovenia	92.6	100.4	92.0
Slovakia	65.8	66.4	92.0
Finland	98.5	97.4	100.0
Sweden	94.5	92.6	104.0
United Kingdom	86.4	84.3	87.5
Iceland	109.9	110.5	110.0
Liechtenstein	86.8	:	92.0
Norway	107.6	108.8	101.0
Switzerland	:	:	:
United States	114.4	116.3	:
Japan	106.8	107.8	94.0

* In general, the base year is 1990 for the non-fluorinated gases (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) and 1995 for the fluorinated gases (HFC, PFC and SF₆; exception see metadata on the Eurostat website).

Table 10.2: Emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO_x)
1 000 tonnes

	2000	2005	2006
CIS countries ¹⁾			
Armenia	8.4	24.8	27.3
Azerbaijan	35.1	13.8	12.4
Belarus	108.9	73.9	87.8
Georgia	0.4	0.9	:
Kazakhstan	1 080.0	1 452.8	1 367.2
Kyrgyzstan	10.7	7.6	7.9
Moldova	3.9	2.4	1.9
Russia	5 407.0	4 675.0	4 765.0
Tajikistan	1.4	1.7	1.3
Turkmenistan	:	:	:
Ukraine	976.6	1 119.5	1 333.0
Uzbekistan	339.0	267.0	:
EU-27	10 492.12	8 284.3	:
EU-15	6 062.07	4 771.42	:
Belgium	170.92	146.58	:
Bulgaria	981.98	900.27	:
Czech Republic	264.0	218.63	:
Denmark	29.04	21.86	:
Germany	640.52	560.07	:
Estonia	95.76	77.22	:
Ireland	137.16	70.4	:
Greece	492.81	529.41 e	:
Spain	1 479.23	1 359.58 e	:
France	611.76	465.49	:
Italy	755.09	496.42 e	:
Cyprus	52.44	42.45	:
Latvia	9.66	3.58	:
Lithuania	43.1	43.73	:
Luxembourg	3.09	2.93 e	:
Hungary	486.15	129.22	:
Malta	32.67 e	18.0	:
Netherlands	71.96	62.26	:
Austria	31.41	26.41	:
Poland	1 511.0	1 221.86	:
Portugal	304.45	214.92	:
Romania	727.6	727.17	:
Slovenia	98.74	41.76	:
Slovakia	126.95	89.01	:
Finland	73.5	69.15	:
Sweden	45.9	39.69	:
United Kingdom	1 215.22	706.24	:
Iceland	0.0	0.0	:
Liechtenstein	0.05	0.05 e	:
Norway	27.15	24.08	:
Switzerland	17.58	17.4	:

¹⁾ Data on emissions of SO₂ from stationary sources.

Table 10.3: Emissions of nitrogen oxide (NO_x)¹⁾
1 000 tonnes

	2000	2005	2006
CIS countries			
Armenia	3.9	1.7	1.6
Azerbaijan	24.2	25.8	29.3
Belarus	52.3	58.9	61.2
Georgia	3.0	2.1	:
Kazakhstan	161.7	198.9	201.8
Kyrgyzstan	3.0	3.0	3.1
Moldova	2.6	2.9	2.9
Russia	1 698.0	1 667.0	1 703.0
Tajikistan	1.2	0.8	0.7
Turkmenistan	:	:	:
Ukraine	320.0	344.0	325.8
Uzbekistan	76.5	58.0	:
EU-27	12 452.96	11 293.55	:
EU-25	:	:	:
EU-15	10 312.19	9 140.96	:
Belgium	329.85	293.09	:
Bulgaria	185.28	233.45	:
Czech Republic	321	277.85	:
Denmark	206.87	185.84	:
Germany	1 817.28	1 443.1	:
Estonia	34.71	32.07	:
Ireland	133.46	119.09	:
Greece	327.86	316.85 e	:
Spain	1 453.4	1 534.61 e	:
France	1 406.65	1 206.94	:
Italy	1 373.34	1 172.97 e	:
Cyprus	21.63	17.31	:
Latvia	37.65	41.47	:
Lithuania	47.5	57.63	:
Luxembourg	17.03	14.91 e	:
Hungary	185.45	203.07	:
Malta	12.12 e	11.85	:
Netherlands	393.94	344.17	:
Austria	204.82	225.06	:
Poland	838	810.9	:
Portugal	283.74	275.13	:
Romania	288.93	311.24	:
Slovenia	59.34	57.74	:
Slovakia	109.16	98.03	:
Finland	236.1	177.41	:
Sweden	230.88	204.86	:
United Kingdom	1 896.98	1 626.93	:
Iceland	0	0	:
Liechtenstein	0.35	0.30 e	:
Norway	212.37	196.86	:
Switzerland	103.59	86.45	:

¹⁾ Data on NO_x emissions from stationary sources recalculated to NO₂.

Table 10.4: Emissions of carbon monoxide
1 000 tonnes

	2000	2005	2006
CIS countries ¹⁾	:	:	:
Armenia	5.9	20.4	10.3
Azerbaijan	26.3	26.1	16.0
Belarus	92.3	104.0	107.8
Georgia	2.0	9.5	:
Kazakhstan	391.0	408.0	421.5
Kyrgyzstan	3.1	3.8	4.6
Moldova	4.5	6.1	6.1
Russia	4 998.0	6 521.0	6 338.0
Tajikistan	20.2	20.6	21.0
Turkmenistan	:	:	:
Ukraine	1 230.6	1 320.5	1 357.9
Uzbekistan	77.0	63.0	:
EU-27	39 024.6	31 892.0	:
EU-25	:	:	:
EU-15	31 049.6	24 205.3	:
Belgium	1 071.8	875.5	:
Bulgaria	706.3	740.3	:
Czech Republic	648.0	510.8	:
Denmark	558.7	611.2	:
Germany	5 008.7	4 034.5	:
Estonia	184.4	158.1	:
Ireland	281.9	226.0	:
Greece	1 294.4	637.0 e	:
Spain	2 692.1	2 384.1 e	:
France	7 188.7	5 676.6	:
Italy	5 164.3	4 207.0 e	:
Cyprus	87.4 e	41.1	:
Latvia	320.5	336.6	:
Lithuania	281.5	190.4	:
Luxembourg	48.9	41.3 e	:
Hungary	633.0	587.0	:
Malta	:	:	:
Netherlands	720.8	598.9	:
Austria	802.3	720.3	:
Poland	3 463.0	3 333.5	:
Portugal	748.9	652.5	:
Romania	1 238.1	1 407.2	:
Slovenia	99.9	82.6	:
Slovakia	312.9	299.4	:
Finland	526.3	521.8	:
Sweden	702.9	602.1	:
United Kingdom	4 238.9	2 416.5	:
Iceland	0.0	0.0	:
Liechtenstein	1.6	1.6 e	:
Norway	564.7	446.3	:
Switzerland	412.6	334.9	:

¹⁾ Data on emissions from stationary sources.

Table 10.5a: Abstraction and use of water

	Water abstraction, million m ³		Water use, million m ³		of which : share in total water use, %					
					for industrial use		for agricultural needs and irrigation		for household and drinking purposes	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	1 871.0	2 827.0	1 046.0	1 991.0	4.0	5.0	86.0	82.0	10.0	5.0
Azerbaijan	11 110.0	12 360.0	6 588.0	8 865.0	35.0	28.0	58.0	66.0	7.0	6.0
Belarus	1 837.0	1 674.0	1 700.0	1 546.0	45.0	46.0	9.4	8.7	46.0	46.0
Georgia	2 010.0	:	779.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	19 830.0	21 244.0	14 678.0	18 442.0	24.0	24.0	71.0	59.0	4.2	3.8
Kyrgyzstan	8 024.0	8 077.0	4 976.0	4 532.0	1.0	1.6	95.0	93.0	3.7	2.8
Moldova ¹⁾	918.0	854.0	849.0	787.0	69.0	74.0	13.0	10.0	17.0	15.0
Russia	75 887.0	70 059.0	66 924.0	62 153.0	64.0	67.0	16.0	14.0	20.0	19.0
Tajikistan	10 700.0 ²⁾	:	8 817.0 ²⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkmenistan	24 917.0	:	17 430.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	13 302.0	10 109.0	12 991.0	10 245.0	54.0	56.0	17.0	14.0	25.0	22.0
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

¹⁾ Including the data on the territory of the left bank of the Dnester river and Bendery city.

²⁾ 1999.

Table 10.5b: Abstraction and use of water

	Water abstraction, million m ³		Water use, million m ³		of which : share in total water use , %					
					all industrial activities (NACE 10 - 45)		agriculture, forestry, fishing (NACE 1 - 5)		households	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
Belgium	7 537.7	:	7 229.8	:	92.2	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	6 378.4	6 414.7	4 817.1	5 357.6	84.8	89.2	4.9	2.9	6.1	4.8
Czech Republic	1 918.0	1 948.9	1 529.7	1 746.8	63.0	71.0	1.5	1.6	24.8	19.4
Denmark	726.2	:	689.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	1 491.6	:	1 286.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	799.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	37 685.1	:	14 097.8	:	56.8	:	18.9	:	18.0	:
France	32 715.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	181.9	221.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	237.8	351.8	:	60.1	:	13.2	:	:	:
Lithuania	3 578.0	:	:	2 391.7	:	93.5	:	3.3	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	18 878.0	:	18 788.8	:	91.9	:	:	:	2.2	:
Malta	35.2	31.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	14 935.0	:	14 766.0	:	90.7	:	0.7	:	4.8
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	10 409.1	10 382.0	:	:	:	:	13.1	11.7
Portugal	:	1 086.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	7 967.0	5 301.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	304.4	:	200.8	194.4	52.9	48.4	:	:	43.8	43.6
Slovak Republic	1 171.5	:	1 214.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	2 962.0	:	:	:	:	:	20.8	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 10.6a: Investments for environmental protection
% of GDP

	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries ¹⁾	0.44	0.29	0.32	0.25	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.28
Armenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Azerbaijan	0.25	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.05
Belarus	0.47	0.33	0.34	0.28	0.36	0.34	0.29	0.23
Georgia	0.004	:	:	:	0.01	:	:	:
Kazakhstan	0.51	0.24	0.69	0.58	0.58	0.63	0.55	0.63
Kyrgyzstan	0.18	0.1	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.17	0.06	0.15
Moldova	0.18	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.15	0.08	0.12	0.12
Russia	0.45	0.31	0.31	0.23	0.27	0.24	0.27	0.25
Tajikistan	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.26	0.17	0.09
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	0.45	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.32	0.43	0.33	0.31
Uzbekistan	0.44	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

¹⁾ Investments in fixed capital, aimed for environmental protection and rational usage of natural resources (see methodological notes).

Table 10.6b: Environmental investment by the public sector

% of GDP

	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-25	:	0.14	0.13	0.13	:	:	:
EU-15	:	0.13 s	0.12 s	0.12 s	:	:	:
Belgium	:	0.12	0.11	0.1	0.18	0.17	:
Bulgaria	0.06	0.12	0.16	0.19	0.15	0.17	0.2
Czech Republic	0.75	0.49	0.51	0.29	0.31	0.36	0.27
Denmark	0.38	0.33	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.23	0.2
Germany	0.32	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.11	:	:
Estonia	0.15	0.24	0.08	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.12
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	0.1	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.1	:
France	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	:
Italy	:	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	0.05	:
Latvia	0.08	0.0	0.12	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.02
Lithuania	:	0.07	0.07	0.06	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	0.48	0.56	0.38	0.36	0.46
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	0.53	:	:	:	0.24	:	:
Austria	0.61	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.04	:
Poland	0.29	0.41	0.38	0.31	0.32	0.31	0.32
Portugal	:	0.24	0.23	0.2	0.17	0.15	:
Romania	:	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.12	0.1
Slovenia	:	:	0.54	0.56	0.62	0.59	:
Slovakia	0.49	0.1	0.08	0.13	0.09	0.04	0.04
Finland	0.14	0.09	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.07	:
Sweden	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	:
United Kingdom	:	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.08	:
Iceland	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.06	:	:	:
Norway	0.22	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.12
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	0.22	:	:

Table 10.6c: Environmental investment by industry
% of GDP

	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-27	:	:	0.14 ^{s)}	0.11 ^{s)}	0.10 ^{s)}	0.09 ^{s)}	:
EU-25	:	0.15 ^{s)}	0.14 ^{s)}	0.11 ^{s)}	0.10 ^{s)}	0.09 ^{s)}	:
EU-15	0.16	0.13	0.14 ^{s)}	0.10 ^{s)}	0.09 ^{s)}	0.08 ^{s)}	:
Belgium	0.15	:	:	0.1	0.09	0.09	:
Bulgaria	0.17	0.54	0.85	0.48	0.51	0.49	0.4
Czech Republic	1.32	0.4	0.25	0.24	0.3	0.29	0.27
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	0.44	0.31	0.35	0.15	0.14	0.11
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.1	0.11	:
France	:	:	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	:
Italy	:	:	0.3	0.16	0.1	0.06	:
Cyprus	:	:	0.05	0.14	0.06	0.16	0.09
Latvia	:	:	0.03	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.09
Lithuania	:	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.24	0.12	0.14
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	0.4	0.2	0.18	0.31	0.21	0.17
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	0.14	0.1	0.09	0.09	:	:	:
Austria	0.17	0.09	:	0.14	0.16	0.11	:
Poland	0.61	0.39	0.34	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.24
Portugal	0.14	0.2	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.18	:
Romania	:	0.3	0.39	0.49	0.36	0.4	0.26
Slovenia	:	:	0.48	0.35	0.53	0.3	:
Slovakia	:	0.3	0.32	0.41	0.26	0.44	0.49
Finland	0.27	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.09	0.1	:
Sweden	:	0.12	0.17	0.15	0.19	0.14	0.16
United Kingdom	:	0.15	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.05	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	0.1	:	:

Methodological notes

CIS countries

Emission of harmful pollutants into the air from stationary sources refers to the total quantity of all pollutants emitted into the air by sources of pollution after the process of neutralisation with the help of gas cleaning installations that did not result in complete neutralisation and cleaning as well as without neutralisation. Not included is air pollution resulting from soil erosion (dust storms), forest fires, etc.

Stationary source of air polluting emissions: immobile technological units (installations, devices, apparatus, etc.) that in the process of work emit contaminating substances into the air. Other sources (pit heaps, reservoirs, etc.) are also classified here. Sources of emission can be classified as organised or non-organised depending on whether they are equipped with special gas-bleeding installations (devices).

Organised sources refers to immobile sources from which pollutants enter the air basin through the gas flue or air channels (pipes, ventilating shafts, etc.); as a rule the system itself allows gas-purifying and dust-catching installations to catch and neutralise harmful pollutants.

Non-organised sources of emission are sources emitting pollutants directly into the atmosphere due to faulty sealing of technological equipment, motor vehicles, and various not ecologically pure reservoirs. Burning pit heaps, dust-raising spoil banks are included.

Emission of pollutants is computed with respect to the total volume of pollutants as well as by type.

Use of water from natural sources refers to the volume of water resources obtained for consumption from surface water reservoirs (rivers, lakes and seas) and from underground reservoirs. It includes among other things water obtained in the process of abstraction of mineral resources, or water extracted in the process of construction, etc. Not included is the volume of water passed through hydro-electric stations, locks, structures designed for passing fish, maintaining the necessary depth of water transportation ways, etc. Not included either is the volume of transit water directed to large channels, decentralised use of water extracted by population from wells including artesian wells, natural water reservoirs, etc.

Water consumption (use): use of waters of all kinds (surface, underground, shaft, layer, sea waters, etc.) withdrawn both from water intakes belonging to the enterprise and public water supply systems and other household systems.

Investments in fixed capital for environmental protection and rational use of natural resources include expenditure on construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment and modernisation of concrete ecological and resource-saving capacities, constructions, installations and other units, and investments for environmental protection, which are financed by enterprises (both existing and under construction), the state budget and special ecological funds.

EU and EFTA

Air pollution emissions

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions: The primary source of data is the European Environment Agency (EEA). It compiles data received from the 27 Member States' annual submission of data under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol. The so called Kyoto basket includes six gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). Other data on particulate matter, acidification substances and tropospheric ozone formation is available from Eurostat (www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat) and EEA (www.eea.europa.eu) websites.

Emissions of air pollutants: Data officially reported under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) to the EMEP project. EMEP stands for the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air pollutants in Europe. The reported air pollutants are ammonia (NH₃), sulphur oxides (SO₂ and

SO₃ as SO_x), nitrogen oxides (NO and NO₂ as NO_x), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), carbon monoxide (CO), and particulate matter (PM10, particles defined as having aerodynamic diameter of 10 µm or less).

Water statistics

Water statistics are collected from all European countries through the “inland waters” section of a joint OECD/Eurostat questionnaire which is continuously adapted to the EU policy framework. It reports on the following:

- fresh water resources in groundwater and surface waters
- water abstraction by source
- water use by supply category and by industrial activities
- treatment capacities of wastewater treatment plants and the share of the population connected to them
- sewage sludge production and disposal
- generation and discharge of wastewater.

Water use

Refers to water that is actually used by end users for a specific purpose within a territory, such as for domestic use, irrigation or industrial processing. Excludes returned water (29).

Gross Water abstraction

Water removed from any source, either permanently or temporarily. Mine water and drainage water are included. Water abstractions from groundwater resources in any given time period are defined as the difference between the total amount of water withdrawn from aquifers and the total amount charged artificially or injected into aquifers. Water abstractions from precipitation (e.g. rain water collected for use) should be included under abstractions from surface water. The amounts of water artificially charged or injected are attributed to abstractions from that water resource from which they were originally withdrawn. Water used for hydroelectricity generation is an in-situ use and should be excluded.

Investments for environmental protection (environmental protection expenditure)

Environmental protection expenditure is defined as the money spent on all purposeful activities directly aimed at the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution or nuisances resulting from the production processes or consumption of goods and services. Excluded are activities that, while beneficial to the environment, primarily satisfy technical needs or health and safety requirements.

Environmental protection expenditure is subdivided into different economic sectors (public, agriculture, industries, and households), financial variables (investments, current expenditure, subsidies etc.) and environmental domains (air, wastewater, waste, soil and groundwater, noise, biodiversity and landscape, other).

Environmental protection investments are subdivided into pollution treatment and pollution prevention investments. Pollution treatment investments do not affect the production process itself and the amount of pollution generated. Instead they serve to collect and remove, measure the level of, treat and dispose of pollution and pollutants generated by the activities of the enterprise. Pollution prevention investments lead to a modified or adapted production process. These investments serve to reduce the amount of pollution generated.

For more information on environment methodology, consult the Eurostat website: www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat

Energy

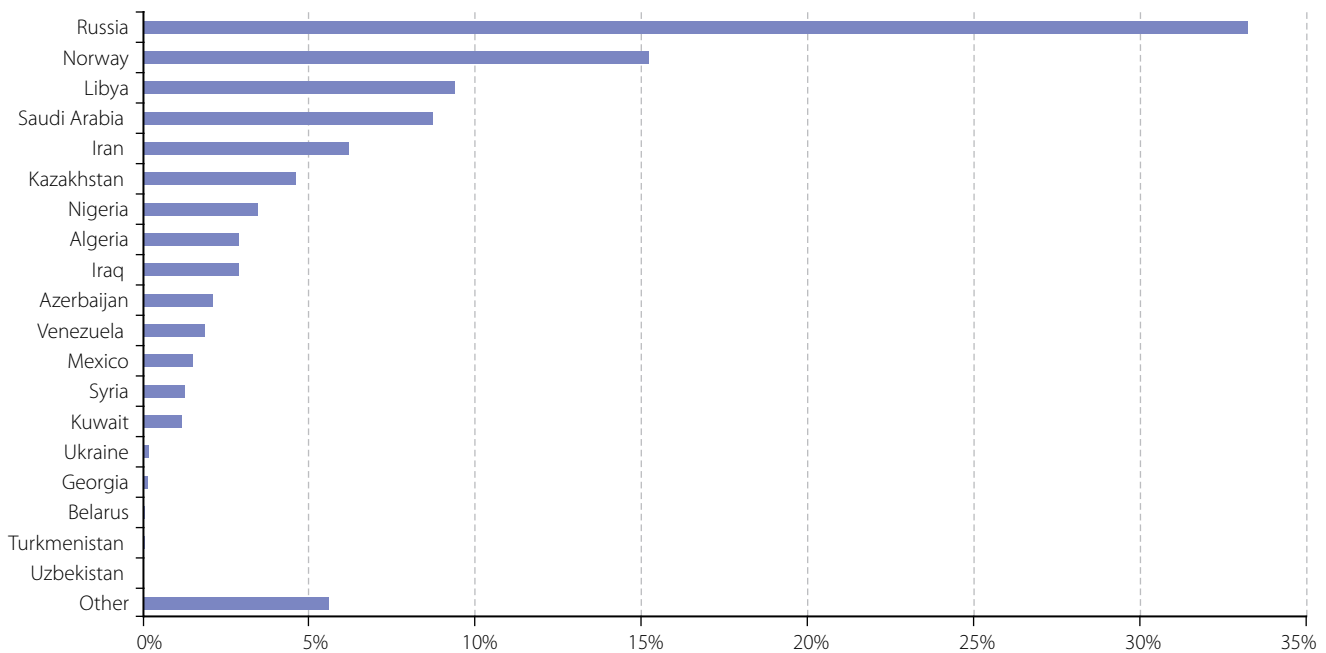
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Table 11.1: EU-27 imports of crude oil
1000 tonnes

Exporting country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Extra EU	553 888	555 251	546 018	566 287	588 850	593 289	588 870
CIS	139 344	158 327	183 796	201 857	225 744	230 653	237 740
Russia	118 017	142 228	160 622	169 849	194 635	193 787	195 907
Norway	116 492	109 018	103 780	107 091	109 116	98 021	89 484
Libya	47 628	45 461	40 508	47 292	51 369	52 113	55 078
Saudi Arabia	65 205	57 609	53 293	61 562	64 576	60 748	51 236
Iran	35 505	31 426	25 928	34 674	35 972	35 385	36 350
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	22 154	26 439	26 857
Nigeria	22 407	25 742	18 687	23 224	14 858	18 629	20 279
Algeria	21 882	19 914	18 486	19 156	22 058	23 362	16 858
Iraq	31 250	20 392	15 995	8 475	12 882	12 290	16 739
Azerbaijan	3 712	4 689	5 340	5 675	5 219	7 152	12 129
Venezuela	8 210	10 259	9 934	5 040	4 385	7 054	10 725
Mexico	9 770	9 291	9 668	8 671	8 773	10 618	8 669
Syria	13 527	20 377	21 050	13 180	9 081	9 027	7 208
Kuwait	9 768	7 990	6 384	6 252	6 605	7 621	6 726
Ukraine	931	1 222	2 154	1 655	1 711	1 871	885
Georgia	516	440	726	506	318	94	642
Belarus	105	92	52	114	638	170	165
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	312	243	146
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	3	7
Other	48 963	49 102	53 413	53 871	24 189	28 662	32 780

Figure 11.1: EU-27 imports of crude oil, 2006
(% of extra EU-27 imports)



**Table 11.2:** CIS countries' exports of crude oil ¹⁾

1 000 tonnes

Importing country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Belarus	12 010.0	11 913.0	14 024.0	14 885.0	17 814.0	19 318.0	20 906.0
Bulgaria	295.0	72.2	468.0	568.0	2 624.0	3 752.0	4 838.0
Hungary	5 800.0	5 627.0	4 936.0	5 305.0	5 431.0	6 402.0	6 777.0
Germany	20 643.0	22 315.0	22 077.0	25 748.0	27 077.0	28 497.0	25 996.0
Israel	2 302.0	2 119.0	2 306.0	3 732.0	4 024.0	2 626.0	3 145.0
Spain	2 462.0	2 355.0	3 607.0	3 884.0	4 081.0	5 980.0	5 346.0
Italy	23 354.0	31 732.0	30 220.0	32 130.0	41 283.0	41 527.0	45 474.0
Cyprus	3 871.0	2 795.0	4 272.0	16 180.0	17 464.0	7 572.0	3 229.0
China	1 988.0	2 165.0	3 175.0	6 271.0	9 877.0	9 516.0	13 906.0
Lithuania	5 140.0	6 581.0	6 215.0	7 368.0	8 759.0	9 090.0	6 932.0
Netherlands	4 384.0	7 753.0	16 308.0	21 762.0	36 077.0	41 804.0	48 962.0
Poland	18 683.0	20 133.0	18 787.0	18 301.0	17 970.0	18 360.0	19 284.0
Russia	6 178.0	5 346.0	6 349.0	5 715.0	4 359.0	2 183.0	2 847.0
Slovakia	5 291.0	5 597.0	5 485.0	5 573.0	5 738.0	5 235.0	5 898.0
United Kingdom	2 595.0	2 604.0	2 697.0	2 527.0	3 727.0	5 259.0	4 910.0
Turkey	921.0	1 515.0	1 531.0	3 303.0	3 627.0	4 832.0	5 063.0
Ukraine	5 763.0	13 114.0	18 483.0	20 697.0	19 758.0	14 940.0	10 662.0
Finland	2 254.0	2 423.0	4 315.0	6 586.0	8 767.0	9 622.0	8 348.0
France	1 564.0	3 037.0	5 008.0	6 959.0	11 051.0	10 385.0	10 195.0
Czech Republic	3 697.0	3 752.0	3 545.0	3 925.0	4 452.0	5 101.0	5 180.0
Switzerland	7 363.0	5 121.0	7 724.0	12 156.0	17 038.0	20 485.0	18 632.0
Other countries	41 870.0	46 287.0	55 857.0	55 895.0	49 611.0	40 364.0	37 082.0

¹⁾ Except Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.**Figure 11.2:** CIS countries' exports of crude oil, 2006

%

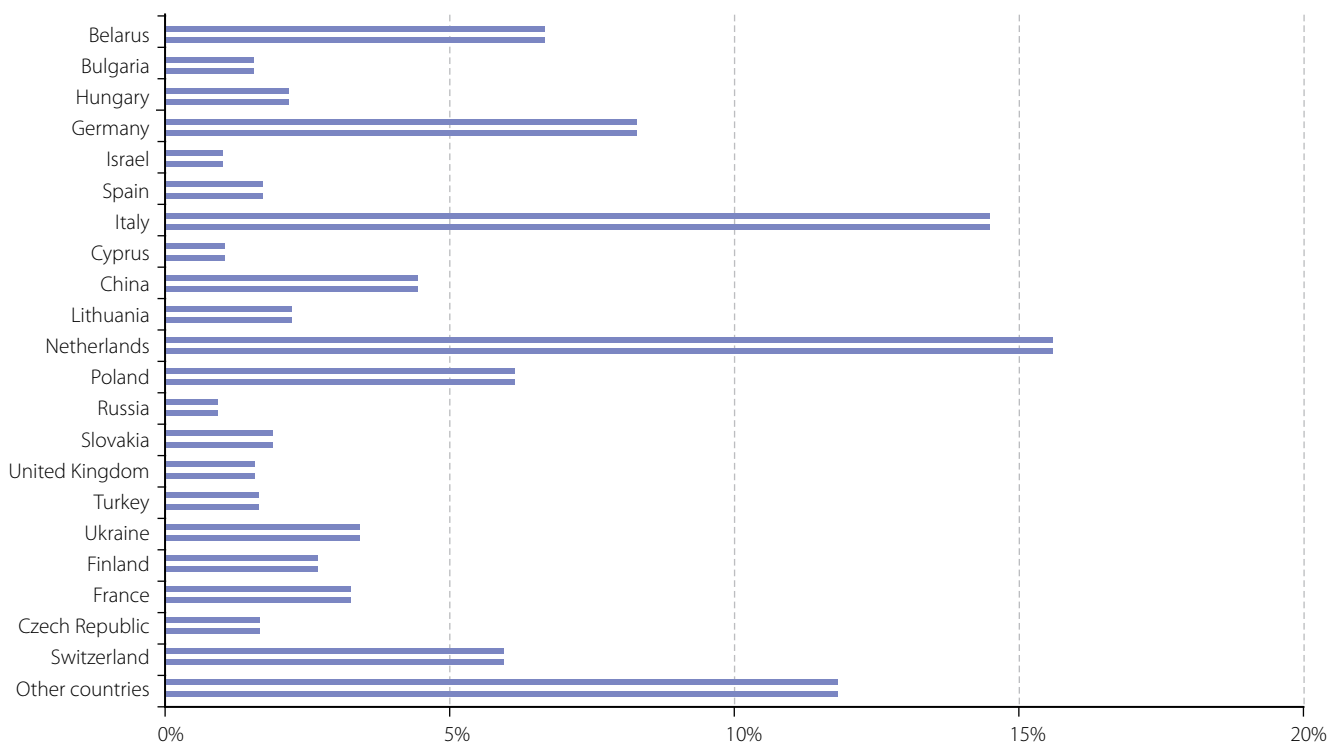


Table 11.3: EU-27 imports of natural gas
Terajoule (PCS)

Exporting country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Extra EU	9 157 291	9 067 439	9 885 175	10 613 902	11 118 208	11 849 400	12 333 833
CIS	4 579 733	4 453 941	4 562 322	4 953 723	5 099 689	5 133 878	5 085 288
Russia	4 539 709	4 421 515	4 554 744	4 895 252	4 951 044	4 952 879	4 927 552
Norway	1 985 231	2 136 379	2 601 569	2 699 473	2 801 723	2 671 779	2 844 269
Algeria	2 203 075	1 957 181	2 132 477	2 158 803	2 042 137	2 256 826	2 134 886
Nigeria	172 020	216 120	217 882	335 929	410 260	436 319	560 986
Libya	33 442	33 216	25 536	30 390	47 809	209 499	321 562
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	202 419	317 420
Qatar	12 443	27 463	87 952	80 414	160 170	195 713	245 158
Trinidad and Tobago	36 334	24 498	19 120	1 365	-	29 673	154 244
Uzbekistan	40 024	26 634	-	27 525	19 409	57 583	121 042
Croatia	-	-	-	53	38	38	46 749
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	13 112	13 988	87 261	36 535
Muscat Oman	-	40 509	45 336	23 221	53 316	71 379	28 999
Malaysia	2 930	-	3 319	-	-	10 949	3 001
Ukraine	-	-	7 578	17 834	-	48	159
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	15 012	36 107	-
Other	132 083	183 924	189 662	330 531	603 302	630 928	591 271

Figure 11.3: EU-27 imports of natural gas, 2006
(% of extra EU-27 imports)

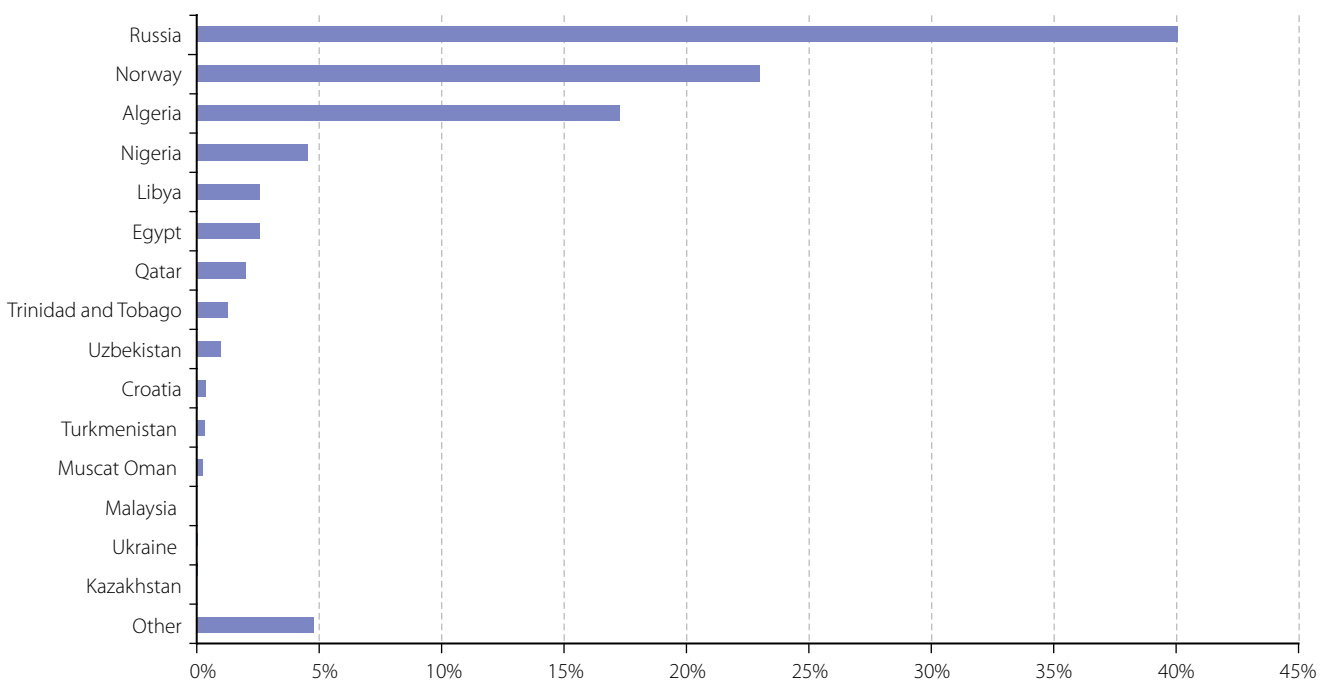




Table 11.4: CIS countries' exports of natural gas ¹⁾
Million cubic metres

Importing country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Austria	5 068	4 905	5 214	6 031	6 003	6 829	6 602
Azerbaijan	—	734	1 911	718	4 169	1 922	4 284
Armenia	248	20	51	198	489	1 212	1 925
Belarus	17 114	17 266	17 578	18 113	19 643	20 120	20 788
Hungary	6 592	8 103	9 143	11 235	10 186	9 907	7 873
Germany	34 118	32 604	31 056	32 660	33 862	35 076	34 110
Georgia	424	10	73	115	447	817	1 649
Italy	21 823	20 200	19 293	19 749	21 552	21 852	21 401
Moldova	1 977	2 156	2 136	2 487	2 878	2 802	2 563
Poland	6 857	7 508	7 248	7 657	7 916	8 089	7 748
Russia	4 663	4 775	7 167	7 067	6 635	6 960	7 173
Slovakia	7 875	7 523	8 005	8 552	6 882	5 013	6 156
United Kingdom	—	—	499	155	4 823	6 911	10 640
Turkey	10 257	11 118	11 780	12 260	14 514	18 042	19 896
Ukraine	39 768	28 672	28 284	26 926	32 883	24 366	16 008
France	12 944	11 153	11 379	11 233	13 324	13 229	10 040
Czech Republic	7 515	7 459	7 385	7 273	6 646	7 252	7 290
Other countries	24 698	23 505	29 354	33 919	28 920	34 983	31 852

¹⁾ Except Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Figure 11.4: CIS countries' exports of natural gas, 2006
(%)

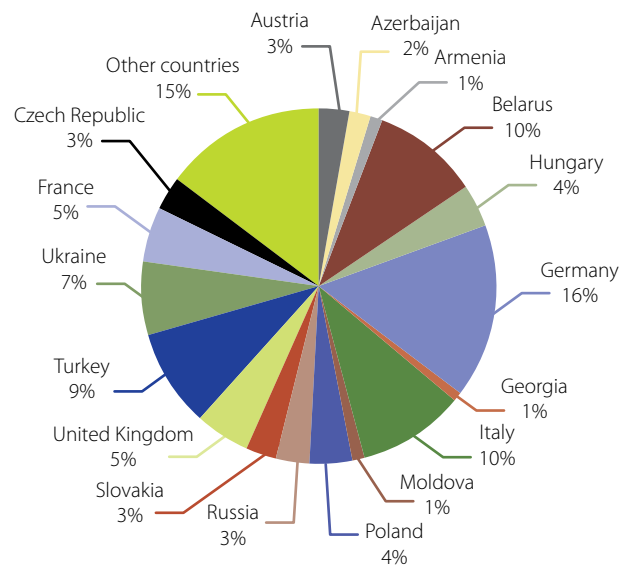
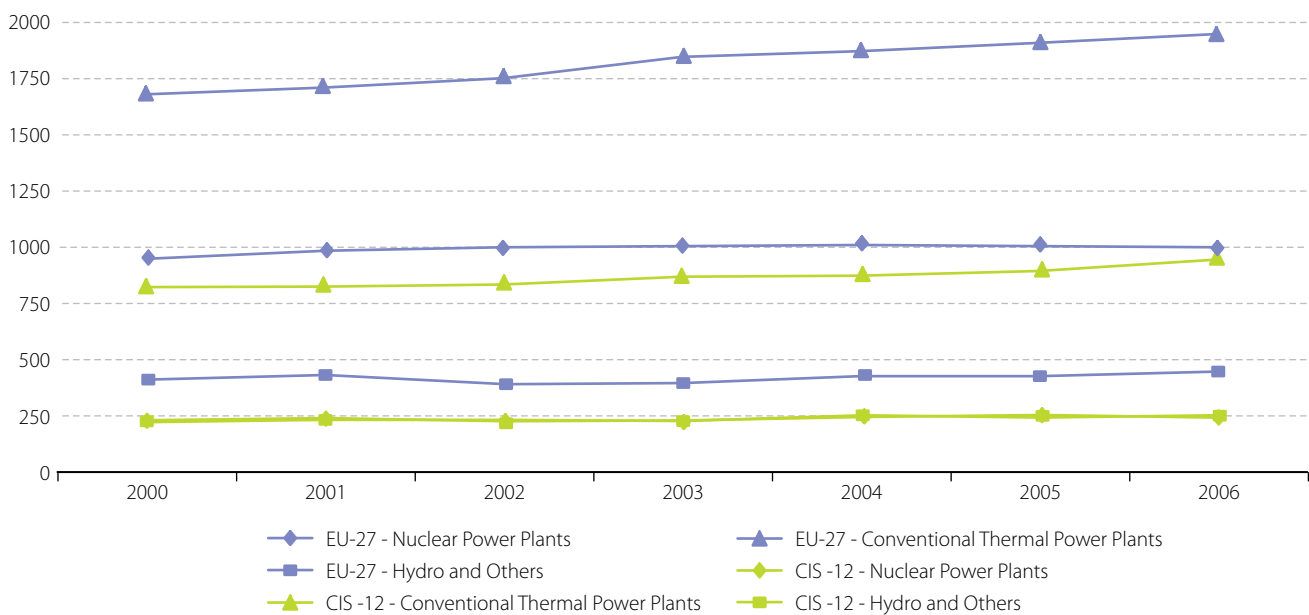


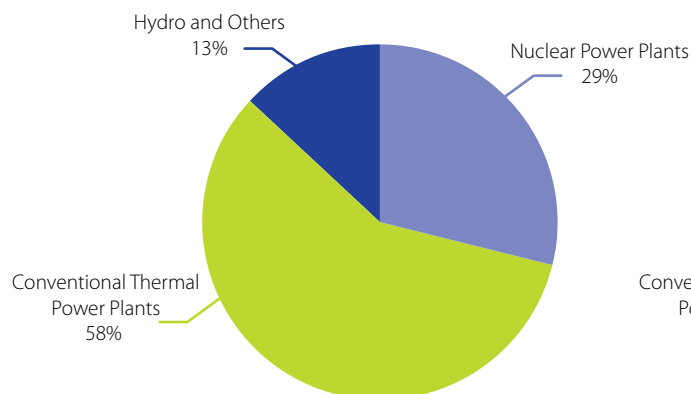
Table 11.5: Gross electricity generation by fuel used in power stations, 2000-06
Terawatt hour

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU-27 - Total Gross Electricity Generation	3 021	3 108	3 117	3 216	3 287	3 309	3 358
EU-27 - Nuclear Power Plants	945	979	990	996	1 008	998	990
EU-27 - Conventional Thermal Power Plants	1 667	1 696	1 738	1 832	1 857	1 893	1 934
EU-27 - Hydro and Others	409	434	389	389	422	419	434
CIS countries - Total Gross Electricity Generation	1 246	1 264	1 270	1 313	1 341	1 368	1 426
CIS countries - Nuclear Power Plants	210	215	222	234	234	241	249
CIS countries - Conventional Thermal Power Plants	810	813	822	857	861	883	933
CIS countries - Hydro and Others	226	236	226	222	246	244	244

Figure 11.5: Gross electricity generation by fuel used in power stations, EU-27 and CIS countries, 2000-06
(Terawatt hour)



EU-27



CIS countries

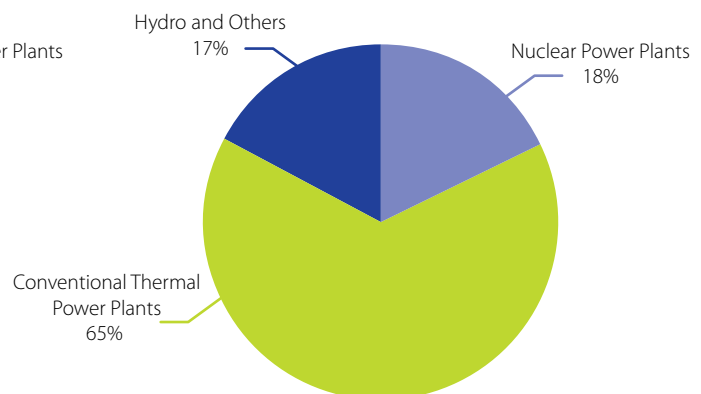




Table 11.6: Total gross electricity — total imports
Gigawatt hour

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries ¹⁾	20 978	24 913	25 945	29 756	31 838	29 958	25 646
Armenia	352	330	287	307	260	231	353
Azerbaijan	1 357	1 425	2 630	2 371	2 132	2 371	2 010
Belarus	7 220	8 321	6 789	7 576	4 050	4 936	5 479
Georgia	592	652	687	1 071	1 282	1 468	855
Kazakhstan	2 842	3 660	2 389	3 506	5 234	4 552	4 057
Kyrgyzstan	321	322	385	108	54	0.2	0.2
Moldova	1 786	686	987	1 757	1 836	1 600	2 882
Russia	1 198	3 930	6 900	8 241	12 154	10 292	5 171
Tajikistan	5 243	5 397	4 660	4 605	4 810	4 508	4 839
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	67	190	231	214	26	0	0
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
¹⁾ Except Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.							
EU-27	261 610	258 875	284 907	290 384	280 567	324 311	310 259
Belgium	11 645	15 818	16 658	14 664	14 567	14 328	18 853
Bulgaria	964	1 092	2 040	1 194	741	799	1 139
Czech Republic	8 725	9 380	9 502	10 086	9 776	12 351	11 466
Denmark	8 417	8 199	8 939	7 023	8 673	12 943	6 767
Germany	45 134	45 779	48 370	49 107	48 187	56 861	48 464
Estonia	258	269	412	93	347	345	251
Ireland	169	38	565	1 176	1 574	2 045	1 787
Greece	1 729	3 562	4 602	4 169	4 854	5 616	6 140
Spain	12 268	10 177	12 504	9 520	8 111	10 212	8 832
France	3 695	4 471	3 705	6 959	6 571	8 062	8 522
Italy	44 831	48 927	51 519	51 486	46 426	50 264	46 596
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	2 108	2 340	2 838	2 671	2 733	2 855	2 810
Lithuania	5 150	4 442	4 532	4 144	4 293	5 641	5 812
Luxembourg	6 457	6 390	6 377	6 481	6 506	6 392	6 824
Hungary	9 523	10 403	12 605	14 077	10 524	15 637	15 393
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	22 946	21 492	20 870	20 801	21 405	23 691	27 346
Austria	13 824	14 467	15 375	19 002	16 629	20 397	21 257
Poland	3 290	4 306	4 469	4 985	5 312	5 002	4 789
Portugal	4 698	3 741	5 329	5 898	8 612	9 626	8 624
Romania	774	767	436	962	2 584	2 321	989
Slovenia	4 232	3 154	3 794	5 975	6 314	7 234	7 071
Slovakia	5 951	6 065	6 710	8 623	8 731	8 005	8 590
Finland	12 206	11 769	13 464	11 882	11 667	17 948	14 118
Sweden	18 308	11 164	20 110	24 287	15 646	14 576	17 537
United Kingdom	14 308	10 663	9 182	5 119	9 784	11 160	10 282

Table 11.7: Total gross electricity — total exports
Gigawatt hour

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries ¹⁾	28 313	32 395	30 617	39 808	41 948	45 932	43 850
Armenia	815	698	666	583	930	1 011	664
Azerbaijan	863	609	1 386	729	314	1 394	1 174
Belarus	9	50	234	746	798	901	1 120
Georgia	167	363	158	159	—	122	83
Kazakhstan	38	1 637	1 974	4 975	7 403	3 978	3 286
Kyrgyzstan	3 153	2 165	1 062	1 716	3 382	2 685	2 509
Moldova	—	—	—	131	424	14	0
Russia	15 132	19 686	18 026	21 089	19 201	22 568	20 927
Tajikistan	3 909	4 047	3 874	4 584	4 451	4 258	4 231
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	4 227	3 140	3 237	5 096	5 045	9 001	9 856
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
¹⁾ Except Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.							
EU-27	241 996	254 033	272 455	292 104	287 916	313 001	306 769
Belgium	7 319	6 712	9 070	8 254	6 790	8 024	8 696
Bulgaria	5 584	8 017	8 335	5 125	6 620	8 380	8 882
Czech Republic	18 742	18 919	20 889	26 299	25 493	24 985	24 097
Denmark	7 752	8 774	11 010	15 568	11 545	11 574	13 702
Germany	42 077	42 122	38 372	52 379	50 808	61 427	65 441
Estonia	1 187	891	1 102	1 989	2 141	1 953	1 001
Ireland	71	288	62	10	—	1	9
Greece	1 740	1 062	1 706	2 076	2 034	1 836	1 938
Spain	7 827	6 727	7 175	8 257	11 139	11 555	12 106
France	73 174	72 861	80 739	73 373	68 477	68 390	71 857
Italy	484	549	922	518	791	1 109	1 611
Cyprus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latvia	322	457	490	38	636	707	302
Lithuania	6 486	8 406	11 018	11 674	11 488	8 607	6 240
Luxembourg	735	744	2 939	2 777	3 132	3 131	3 267
Hungary	6 083	7 232	8 349	7 138	3 056	9 410	8 186
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	4 031	4 209	4 488	3 809	5 188	5 398	5 887
Austria	15 192	14 252	14 676	13 389	13 548	17 732	14 407
Poland	9 663	11 035	11 537	15 146	14 605	16 188	15 775
Portugal	3 767	3 502	3 430	3 104	2 131	2 802	3 183
Romania	1 470	2 077	3 290	3 046	3 766	5 224	5 262
Slovenia	5 553	4 926	4 928	5 811	7 094	7 558	7 020
Slovakia	8 647	9 743	10 867	10 878	10 593	11 270	10 921
Finland	326	1 810	1 539	7 030	6 797	933	2 717
Sweden	13 630	18 454	14 754	11 457	17 750	21 968	11 497
United Kingdom	134	264	768	2 959	2 294	2 839	2 765



Table 11.8: Final consumption of electric energy, production + imports – exports
Terawatt hour

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries ¹⁾	1 182	1 198	1 205	1 243	1 269	1 292	1 345
Armenia	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
Azerbaijan	19	20	20	23	24	24	25
Belarus	33	33	33	33	34	35	36
Georgia	8	7	8	8	8	9	8
Kazakhstan	54	57	59	62	65	68	72
Kyrgyzstan	12	12	11	12	12	12	12
Moldova	3	2	2	3	2	3	4
Russia	864	876	880	903	925	941	980
Tajikistan	16	16	16	17	17	17	18
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	167	170	171	175	177	177	184
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
¹⁾ Except Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Apparent consumption=Production+Imports-Exports.							
EU-27	2 515	2 590	2 598	2 665	2 720	2 758 p	2 813 p
Belgium	78	78	78	80	81	80	83
Bulgaria	24	25	24	25	25	26	27
Czech Republic	49	51	51	52	54	55	57
Denmark	32	33	33	32	32	33	34
Germany	483	505	499	509	513	518	528
Estonia	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
Ireland	20	21	22	23	23	24	26
Greece	43	45	47	49	50	51	53
Spain	188	201	207	220	231	242 p	250 p
France	385	396	393	408	423	426	430
Italy	273	278	282	291	295	300	308
Cyprus	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Latvia	4	5	5	5	5	6	6
Lithuania	6	6	7	7	8	8	8
Luxembourg	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
Hungary	29	31	31	31	32	32	33
Malta	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	98	99	100	101	103	105	106
Austria	51	53	53	54	55	56	58
Poland	97	97	96	98	100	99	103
Portugal	38	40	41	43	45	46	48
Romania	34	36	36	37	39	39	41
Slovenia	11	11	12	12	13	13	13
Slovakia	22	23	23	23	24	23	24
Finland	75	77	80	81	83	81	86
Sweden	129	133	131	129	130	132	131
United Kingdom	329	333	333	336	339	345	343

Table 11.9: Energy Dependency - All Products

%

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU-27	46.8	47.5	47.6	48.9	50.3	52.6	53.8
Belgium	76.1	78.3	75.7	77.9	78.1	78.2	77.9
Bulgaria	46.6	46.3	46.8	47.3	48.4	47.4	46.2
Czech Republic	23.3	25.8	27.0	25.0	25.6	28.5	28.0
Denmark	-34.8	-27.1	-41.6	-31.5	-47.4	-50.8	-36.8
Germany	59.9	61.0	60.1	60.6	61.1	61.6	61.3
Estonia	33.2	31.9	29.1	26.3	28.6	25.9	33.5
Ireland	84.7	90.5	89.1	89.5	86.9	89.7	90.9
Greece	69.4	68.9	70.7	67.5	72.7	68.6	71.9
Spain	76.7	74.5	78.5	76.7	77.6	81.3	81.4
France	51.1	50.7	51.0	50.6	50.8	51.7	51.4
Italy	87.3	84.0	86.5	83.8	84.6	84.4	86.8
Cyprus	98.7	96.0	100.5	95.9	96.4	100.8	102.5
Latvia	59.8	59.1	58.1	62.5	68.9	63.0	65.7
Lithuania	60.6	47.6	42.8	45.2	47.9	58.5	64.0
Luxembourg	99.8	97.9	99.0	98.7	98.1	98.0	98.9
Hungary	56.1	54.5	57.0	60.4	60.6	62.6	62.5
Malta	100.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Netherlands	39.2	34.8	34.6	38.5	31.9	38.7	38.0
Austria	65.8	64.7	68.1	70.2	70.7	72.3	72.9
Poland	11.3	10.5	11.4	13.2	14.6	18.0	19.9
Portugal	85.0	85.6	84.2	85.3	83.7	88.4	83.1
Romania	21.9	25.7	23.7	25.4	30.2	27.6	29.1
Slovenia	52.6	50.3	50.2	53.4	52.2	52.3	52.1
Slovakia	66.0	63.5	65.1	65.8	69.0	65.5	64.0
Finland	56.0	56.1	52.6	59.2	55.2	54.9	54.6
Sweden	39.2	36.6	38.0	43.8	37.3	37.6	37.4
United Kingdom	-16.8	-9.2	-12.3	-6.3	4.7	13.7	21.3

TSDCC310



Methodological notes

EU and EFTA

General

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

Concepts and definitions

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

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

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

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

Total gross electricity generation covers gross electricity generation in all types of power plants. Gross electricity generation at 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.

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

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

The energy dependency rate is defined as net imports divided by gross consumption, expressed as a percentage; gross consumption is equal to gross inland consumption plus the energy (oil) supplied to international marine bunkers. Gross inland consumption covers consumption by the energy branch itself, distribution and transformation losses, and final non-energy and energy consumption. A negative dependency rate indicates a net exporter of energy. A dependency rate in excess of 100% indicates that energy products have been stored.

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

Science and Technology

12



Table 12.1a. Researchers, by sectors of performances, 2006
1 000, % of total

	Total — all sectors		Business enterprise sector		Government sector		Higher education sector		Non-profit sector	
	1 000	% of total	1 000	% of total	1 000	% of total	1 000	% of total	1 000	% of total
CIS countries ¹⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	4.8	:	:	:	4.0	83.1	0.8	16.9	:	:
Azerbaijan	11.7	1.8	15.3		8.8	75.4	1.1	9.3	:	:
Belarus	18.5	7.9	42.9		8.6	46.4	2.0	10.7	:	:
Georgia ²⁾	8.1	:	:		4.7	57.8	3.4	42.2	:	:
Kazakhstan	12.4	2.6	20.7		6.5	52.4	3.1	25.3	0.2	1.55
Kyrgyzstan	2.1	0.4	18.8		1.5	70.0	0.2	10.7	0.0	0.51
Moldova	2.5	0.8	29.7		1.5	61.1	0.2	9.2	:	:
Russia	390.8	220.6	56.4		138.7	35.5	30.8	7.9	0.7	0.18
Tajikistan	1.9	:	:		1.3	67.8	0.6	32.2	:	:
Turkmenistan	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	80.5	34	42.2		38.1	47.3	8.3	10.4	0.1	0.07
Uzbekistan	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:

¹⁾ End of 2006.

²⁾ 2005.

Table 12.1b. Researchers, by sectors of performances, 2006 ¹⁾

1 000 FTE, % of total

	Total — all sectors		Business enterprise sector		Government sector		Higher education sector		Non-profit sector	
	1 000 FTE	% of total	1 000 FTE	% of total	1 000 FTE	% of total	1 000 FTE	% of total	1 000 FTE	% of total
EU-27	1 301.0		641.3	49.3	180.4	13.9	462.9	35.6	16.4	1.26
EU-15	1 132.3		598.3	49.2	137.2	13.1	381.0	36.6	15.9	1.40
Euro area	895.3		450.3	51.0	124.5	14.1	308.7	34.0	11.8	1.31
Belgium	33.9		17.1	50.9	2.5	7.0	14.0	41.2	0.3	0.75
Bulgaria	10.3		1.3	11.5	6.1	60.4	2.8	25.9	0.1	1.24
Czech Republic	26.3		11.3	42.8	6.6	25.3	8.4	31.3	0.1	0.23
Denmark	28.7		17.4	62.7	2.2	7.2	8.9	29.4	0.2	0.67
Germany	282.1		171.1	60.4	40.0	15.0	71.0	24.6	:	:
Estonia	3.5		0.9	26.5	0.5	14.2	2.0	57.2	0.1	2.33
Ireland	12.2		7.0	57.4	0.5	4.6	4.7	38.0	:	:
Greece	19.9		5.4	25.4	2.3	13.6	12.1	60.2	0.1	0.71
Spain	115.8		39.9	32.4	20.1	18.4	55.4	49.0	0.4	0.31
France ²⁾	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy ²⁾	:		28.8	38.3	14.9	19.8	:	:	3.6	:
Cyprus	0.8		0.2	19.0	0.1	17.5	0.4	59.5	0.0	4.64
Latvia	4.0		0.8	14.3	0.6	17.9	2.6	67.8	0.0	0.02
Lithuania	8.0		0.9	9.4	1.7	23.6	5.5	67.0	:	:
Luxembourg	2.3		1.7	73.3	0.4	18.3	0.2	8.4	:	:
Hungary	17.5		6.2	31.5	5.2	31.2	6.1	37.2	:	:
Malta	0.5		0.2	42.7	0.0	6.3	0.2	50.9	0.0	0.00
Netherlands ³⁾	45.9		27.8	60.8	7.1	18.9	:	:	:	:
Austria	30.5		19.4	63.6	1.2	4.0	9.7	31.9	0.2	0.53
Poland	59.6		9.3	15.1	12.4	19.6	37.7	65.1	0.1	0.23
Portugal	:		:	:	:	:	:	53.0	:	:
Romania ²⁾	20.5		7.7	42.8	5.6	29.8	7.1	26.6	0.1	0.37
Slovenia	5.8		2.3	49.6	1.8	30.3	1.7	19.4	0.0	0.48
Slovakia	11.8		1.9	17.8	2.5	22.9	7.4	59.1	0.0	0.10
Finland	40.4		22.7	55.5	4.5	11.1	12.8	32.5	0.4	0.92
Sweden	55.7		37.7	63.0	3.0	5.3	14.7	31.1	0.2	0.45
United Kingdom ⁴⁾	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland ²⁾	:		:	:	:	:	:	29.0	:	:
Norway	:		11.7	52.2	:	15.8	:	32.0	:	:
Switzerland ²⁾	:		:	:	0.435	:	:	48.6	:	:

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¹⁾ Shares do not always sum to 100 % due to estimates, differences in reference years and the conversion of data to a count in terms of FTE.²⁾ 2004.³⁾ Total — all sectors and higher education sector, 2003; government sector, break in series.⁴⁾ Government sector, 2004.

Source: Eurostat, OECD.

NB: Full-time equivalent (FTE) is a way to measure a worker's involvement in a project, or a student's enrollment at an educational institution.

Full-time equivalent corresponds to one year's work by one person. Thus, someone who normally devotes 40% of his/her time to R&D and the rest to other activities (e.g. teaching, university administration or counselling) should be counted as only 0.4 FTE.

Table 12.2. Gross domestic expenditure on research and development
% of GDP

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Azerbaijan	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Belarus	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Georgia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	:
Kazakhstan	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Kyrgyzstan	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Moldova	:	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Russia	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Tajikistan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Turkmenistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Uzbekistan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-27	1.86 s	1.87 s	1.88 s	1.87	1.83	1.84	1.84 s
EU-15	1.92 s	1.93 s	1.94 s	1.93	1.9	1.91	1.91 s
Euro area	1.84 s	1.86 s	1.87 s	1.87 s	1.85 s	1.85 s	1.86 s
Belgium	1.97	2.08	1.94	1.88	1.87	1.84	1.83 p
Bulgaria	0.52	0.47	0.49	0.5	0.5	0.49	0.48
Czech Republic	1.21	1.2	1.2	1.25	1.25	1.41	1.54
Denmark	2.24	2.39	2.51	2.58	2.5	2.45	2.43 p
Germany	2.45	2.46	2.49	2.52	2.49	2.48	2.51 e
Estonia	0.61	0.71	0.72	0.77	0.86	0.93	1.14 p
Ireland	1.12	1.1	1.1	1.17	1.24	1.26	1.32
Greece	:	0.58	:	0.57	0.55 e	0.58	0.57 e
Spain	0.91	0.91	0.99	1.05	1.06	1.12	1.2
France	2.15 b	2.2	2.23	2.17	2.15 b	2.13	2.12 p
Italy	1.05	1.09	1.13	1.11	1.1	1.09	:
Cyprus	0.24	0.25	0.3	0.35	0.37	0.4	0.42 p
Latvia	0.44	0.41	0.42	0.38	0.42	0.56	0.69
Lithuania	0.59	0.67	0.66	0.67	0.76	0.76	0.8
Luxembourg	1.65	:	:	1.66	1.63	1.57	1.47 e
Hungary	0.78 i	0.92 i	1.0 i	0.93 i	0.88 b	0.94	1.0
Malta	:	:	0.26	0.26	0.54 b	0.54 p	0.54 p
Netherlands	1.82	1.8	1.72	1.76	1.78 ep	1.73 ep	1.72 ep
Austria	1.91 e	2.04 e	2.12	2.23 e	2.22	2.41 e	2.45 e
Poland	0.64	0.62	0.56	0.54	0.56	0.57	0.56
Portugal	0.76 e	0.8	0.76 e	0.74	0.77 e	0.81	:
Romania	0.37	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.41	0.45
Slovenia	1.41	1.52	1.49	1.29	1.42	1.46	1.59 p
Slovakia	0.65	0.64	0.57	0.57	0.51	0.51	0.49
Finland	3.34	3.3	3.36	3.43	3.45	3.48	3.45
Sweden	:	4.18 i	:	3.86 i	3.62 i	3.8 b	3.73
United Kingdom	1.85	1.82	1.82	1.78	1.72	1.76	:
Iceland	2.67 e	2.95	2.95 e	2.82	:	2.78	:
Norway	:	1.59	1.66	1.71	1.59	1.52	1.49 p
Switzerland	2.53	:	:	:	2.9	:	:

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Table 12.3. Mobile phone subscriptions
Average number of subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CIS countries	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Armenia	0.5	0.8	2.2	3.6	6.4	21.1	36.8
Azerbaijan	:	:	10.6	12.8	18.0	26.6	39.0
Belarus	0.5	1.4	4.7	11.3	24.9	42.1	61.4
Georgia	0.0	:	9.5	12.7	20.2	26.7	38.7
Kazakhstan	0.6	5.6	6.1	8.8	16.2	35.5	50.9
Kyrgyzstan	:	0.6	1.5	2.8	5.2	10.5	23.0
Moldova	3.0	6.2	9.3	13.2	21.9	30.3	37.9
Russia	2.3	5.3	12.1	24.7	49.7	86.5	108.6
Tajikistan	:	:	0.1	0.9	2.5	5.8	5.7
Turkmenistan	:	:	0.1	0.1	:	1.4	2.9
Ukraine	:	:	7.6	13.6	29.2	63.4	104.6
Uzbekistan	0.4	:	0.7	1.3	2.1	4.4	10.3
EU-27	53.0	65.0 i	71.0 i	78.0 i	87.0 i	96.0 i	106.0
EU-25	56.0	68.0 i	74.0 i	81.0 i	89.0 i	98.0 i	107.0
EU-15	63.0	74.0 i	79.0 i	85.0 i	92.0 i	100.0 i	107.0
Euro area	61.0 i	74.0 i	78.0 i	83.0 i	:	:	:
Belgium	51.0	68.0	71.0	75.0	81.0	84.0	89.0
Bulgaria	9.0	20.0	32.0	45.0	62.0	80.0	107.0
Czech Republic	42.0	68.0	84.0	95.0	106.0	115.0	124.0
Denmark	63.0	74.0	83.0	89.0	96.0	101.0	107.0
Germany	59.0	68.0	72.0	79.0	90.0	96.0	104.0
Estonia	41.0	54.0	65.0	77.0	93.0	107.0	117.0
Ireland	63.0	73.0	77.0	86.0	94.0	103.0	112.0
Greece	54.0	73.0	85.0	81.0	84.0	93.0	99.0
Spain	61.0	73.0	82.0	89.0	91.0	99.0	106.0
France	49.0	61.0	63.0	68.0	72.0	77.0	82.0
Italy	77.0	90.0 i	95.0 i	99.0 i	108.0 i	122.0 i	134.0
Cyprus	32.0	45.0	59.0	77.0	90.0	104.0	113.0
Latvia	17.0	26.0	39.0	52.0	66.0 i	81.0 i	95.0
Lithuania	14.0	29.0	47.0	61.0	89.0	127.0	139.0
Luxembourg	70.0	93.0	107.0	120.0	143.0	158.0	155.0
Hungary	30.0	49.0	68.0	78.0	86.0	92.0	99.0
Malta	29.0	57.0	70.0	73.0	77.0	81.0	86.0
Netherlands	68.0	76.0	76.0	83.0	91.0	97.0	113.0
Austria	76.0	82.0	84.0	88.0	98.0	106.0	112.0
Poland	17.0	25.0	36.0	46.0	60.0	76.0	96.0
Portugal	65.0	81.0	83.0	90.0	93.0	111.0	116.0
Romania	9.0	21.0	23.0	32.0	47.0	62.0	81.0
Slovenia	57.0	76.0	77.0	87.0	93.0	88.0	91.0
Slovakia	21.0	41.0	54.0	68.0	79.0	84.0	91.0
Finland	72.0	81.0	87.0	91.0	96.0	103.0	108.0
Sweden	72.0	81.0	89.0	98.0	98.0	101.0	106.0
United Kingdom	68.0	76.0	84.0	91.0 i	100.0 i	109.0 i	115.0
Iceland	77.0	88.0	91.0	97.0	100.0	104.0	108.0
Liechtenstein	:	:	34.0	:	:	:	:
Norway	75.0	84.0	86.0	89.0	99.0	103.0	109.0
Switzerland	65.0	73.0	79.0	85.0	85.0	92.0	100.0

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EU and EFTA — Source: Eurostat.

Methodological notes

CIS countries

Personnel engaged in R&D is the set of persons whose creative work is performed on a systematic basis and with the aim of improving scientific knowledge and seeking new fields for applying this knowledge, as well as those engaged in providing direct services connected with the performance of R&D. In statistics personnel engaged in R&D is accounted for as the payroll of employees of organisations (corresponding divisions of higher education establishments, industrial enterprises and so forth) carrying out R&D as of the end of the year.

There are four categories in the composition of personnel engaged in R&D: researchers, technicians, supporting and other personnel.

Researchers are employees who are professionally engaged in R&D and are creating new knowledge, products, methods and systems as well as managing the above-mentioned types of activities. Usually researchers have higher professional education.

Domestic expenditures on R&D are the total sum of expenditures on the execution of scientific research and development by own forces of organisations during the reference year. R&D refers to scientific activity performed on a systematic basis with the aim of increasing the sum of scientific knowledge and finding new fields for its practical implementation.

R&D includes scientific research, experimentation, experimental design, technological design and other work.

Mobile communications: mobile system of radiotelephone communications. The principle of this system is that the coverage of receiving stations connected to Automatic Telephone Exchanges (ATEs) extends over the city (district) in a honeycomb-like structure. The owner of a mobile radiotelephone switches over automatically from one station to another while moving.

EU and EFTA

Research personnel

Data on scientific and technical R&D personnel provide indicators for useful international comparisons of human resources devoted to R&D. For statistical purposes, indicators on R&D personnel are compiled by gender in terms of head count (HC), full-time equivalents (FTEs), or person-years.

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D

R&D is defined as comprising creative work undertaken on a systematic basis to increase the stock of knowledge (of man, culture and society) and the use of this stock to devise new applications. R&D is an activity where there are significant transfers of resources between units, organisations and sectors.

R&D expenditure is a basic measure that covers intramural expenditure, in other words, all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy, whatever the source of the funds.

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (often referred to as GERD) is composed of four separate sectors of performance: business enterprises, government, higher education, and private non-profit organisations. Expenditure data consider the research spend on the national territory, regardless of the source of funds; data are usually expressed in relation to GDP, otherwise known as R&D intensity.



Government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development (GBAORD) are the amount governments allocate to R&D activities. Comparisons of GBAORD across countries give an impression of the relative importance attached to state-funded R&D.

Mobile phone subscriptions

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

European Commission

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