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The EU in the world
A statistical portrait

2010 edition

World Statistics Day
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Foreword

Official statistics play an increasing role in our societies at regional, national and international levels. In order to obtain comparisons across geographic areas, similar methods, definitions and classifications need to be used. One of the major achievements of official statistics at the global level has been the development and approval of such international standards, which has ultimately enabled data collection, the production of comparable data and the sharing of information. The global statistical system has also made great efforts to improve the quality of its statistics; this has also contributed to build-up the trust in official statistics. To celebrate these and many more achievements of official statistics, the United Nations invited countries from all over the world to celebrate World Statistics Day.

European Union statistical legislation contains a wide variety of standards which create the framework for the statistical activities of not only the European Union, but also the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), the EU candidate and potential candidate countries and the countries bordering Europe and the Mediterranean. There has been an increasing amount of success in standardisation recently, and Eurostat intends to build on the best practices established so far through the promotion of greater statistical harmonisation.

In order to respond to developments in society, statistical standards and classifications need to be regularly updated. Currently, globalisation and climate change are two examples of areas that require quick updating. To face these challenges, all of the players in the global statistical have to cooperate on the introduction and harmonisation of new standards; a large amount of effort and resources is needed for these activities. Preparation and implementation is based upon inputs from international organisations as well as national statistical systems. Within this framework Eurostat plays a key role in supporting developing countries in the improvement of their statistical systems. To facilitate this work and to allow as many countries as possible to be involved, sufficient funding and a robust governance system is necessary.

The celebration of World Statistics Day will underline the importance of official statistics and emphasise the need for national governments to provide adequate support to their statistical systems. Eurostat plans to continue to raise awareness of official statistics and contribute to increasing statistical knowledge and literacy across a broad audience, ranging from data providers to decision makers and the heterogeneous community of data users. Eurostat will mark World Statistics Day through several activities, one of them being the release of this publication focusing on Europe in the world. It describes statistical cooperation with developing countries and also presents a range of global statistics, reflecting the maxim of the day: 'to raise awareness of the many achievements of official statistics premised on the core values of service, integrity and professionalism'.

Walter Radermacher

Director-General, Eurostat

Introduction

'*Let us make this historic World Statistics Day a success by acknowledging and celebrating the role of statistics in the social and economic development of our societies and by dedicating further efforts and resources to strengthening national statistical capacity.*'

Secretary-General
Ban Ki-moon
UNITED NATIONS

Letter to world leaders, July 2010 ([1])

World Statistics Day

The aim of World Statistics Day on 20 October 2010 is to boost understanding of the many achievements brought about by official statistics. The celebration of World Statistics Day acknowledges the service provided by the global statistical system and aims to heighten public awareness of and trust in official statistics.

In adopting Resolution 64/267 ([2]), the General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) acknowledged the fundamental importance of a sustainable national statistical capacity to produce reliable and timely statistics. High-quality statistical information is often cited as being indispensable for monitoring regional, national and international developments and essential for informed, evidence-based policy-making.

Why do we need official statistics?

Official statistics are an important aspect of society as they provide quantitative and objective information on essential economic, demographic, social and environmental issues. Governments need reliable statistics to underpin legislation, to take budgetary decisions and to verify the effectiveness of their policies. Businesses need statistics to take entrepreneurial decisions, while academics need them as a solid basis for their research. Statistics are important for the public too, both for individuals to take personal decisions and as an objective way to inform public opinion.

National and international statistical organisations need to be able to demonstrate their professional independence, impartiality and objectivity in order to win public trust. Statistical results and methods are made public to provide maximum transparency and to enable the best use to be made of data. National and international statistical organisations need to cooperate closely to ensure that statistics can be compared between countries. At the same time, all confidential information relating to individuals, businesses and households must be properly protected.

([1]) http://unstats.un.org/unsd/wsd/docs/SecGen_LetterOnWSD.pdf.
([2]) http://unstats.un.org/unsd/wsd/docs/WSD_GA_resolution_En.pdf.

What does Eurostat do?

Eurostat (³) is the European Union's statistical office, based in Luxembourg. Its purpose is to provide the EU with a high-quality statistical information service that enables comparisons to be made between countries and regions. In 2009, around 900 persons worked at Eurostat in seven Directorates.

Eurostat was established in 1953 (⁴) to meet the requirements of the Coal and Steel Community and its early work to harmonise methods laid the foundation of European statistics. The 1957 Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) was the first piece of European legislation on statistics, as Article 213 provided that: 'the Commission may [..] collect any information and carry out any checks required for the performance of the tasks entrusted to it'.

During the 1990s, European policies started to be directly based on statistics – for example, the convergence criteria of the Maastricht Treaty. More recently, Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 (⁵) provided a fresh legal framework for developing, producing and disseminating European statistics. The current statistical programme covers the period 2008-2012 and is based on Decision No 1578/2007 (⁶). These changes in the legal basis for European statistics herald a new phase in developing official statistics across Europe, where the aim is to create a system that increases cooperation and standardisation as far as possible, but respects the principle of subsidiarity.

The **European Statistical System (ESS)** is a partnership between Eurostat, national statistical institutes (NSIs) and other national authorities responsible for developing, producing and disseminating statistics. The ESS functions as a network in which Eurostat's role is to lead the way in harmonising statistics, in close cooperation with national statistical authorities.

One of the main tools for promoting harmonised European statistics is the **European statistics code of practice** (⁷). This has a dual purpose: to raise the quality of official statistics produced and published, through the promotion of the best international statistical principles, methods and practices; while at the same time, improving trust and confidence in statistical authorities through institutional and organisational changes. The code mirrors international standards, such as the fundamental principles of official statistics adopted in 1994 by the United Nations Statistical Commission (⁸). The 15 principles of the European code of practice (⁹) address the institutional environment, statistical processes and statistical outputs.

(³) http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat

(⁴) A detailed overview of the first 50 years of Eurostat is presented in 'Memoirs of Eurostat – Fifty years serving Europe': http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=KS-49-02-183.

(⁵) http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:087:0164:0173:EN:PDF.

(⁶) http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:344:0015:0043:EN:PDF.

(⁷) http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52005DC0217:EN:HTML.

(⁸) http://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/fundprinciples.aspx.

(⁹) More specifically the 15 principles concern professional independence; a mandate for data collection; adequacy of resources; a quality commitment; the privacy of confidential data; impartiality and objectivity; sound methodology; appropriate statistical procedures; non-excessive burden on respondents; cost effectiveness; relevance; accuracy and reliability; timeliness and punctuality; coherence and comparability; accessibility and clarity.

Eurostat supplies statistics to other European Commission departments and other European institutions to help them define, implement and analyse EU policies. It also provides a highly valuable service delivering statistical products and services to Europe's business community, professional organisations, academics, NGOs, media and the general public. The information is freely available on Eurostat's website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat.

Cooperation on statistics

In an increasingly globalised world, where national resources are ever more mobile and national economies interdependent, statistical systems are working to define and implement common concepts, classifications and methods for making global comparisons of official statistics.

European and international classifications have been developed through joint work conducted by national statistical systems and international organisations such as the European Commission, the UN, the World Bank and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). This work has led to the formation of a global statistical system that uses a common language, international methods and standards to produce comparable data at regional, national and international level.

There are now internationally agreed classifications covering economic activities (ISIC), occupations (ISCO) and diseases (ICD). Statistical manuals have also been developed on specific domains, for example the system of national accounts (SNA) and the Frascati manual for research and development statistics.

However, internationally agreed concepts and definitions are sometimes the product of minimum consensus, which means that some organisations may choose to extend them for their own purpose. For example, the European System of Accounts (ESA) is based on the UN's system of national accounts (SNA 2008), in that the revised system of European accounts is able to provide harmonised data to make international comparisons, but it uses more closely defined sources, methods and data transmission procedures for European countries.

International statistical cooperation also involves developing new standards for exchanging data and disseminating statistical information. For example, the heads of seven international statistical organisations ([10]) met in 2002 and agreed to sponsor the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) initiative. Its goal is to explore standards that have the potential to boost efficiency and avoid duplicating work on statistical information.

Working tools used by the global statistical community are regularly updated to ensure that the right statistics are collected and the right systems are in place to collect them for monitoring economic, social or environmental developments.

([10]) Bank for International Settlements (BIS), European Central Bank (ECB), statistical office of the European Union (Eurostat), International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations (UN) and the World Bank.

Content of this publication

'*The EU in the world – a statistical portrait*' paints a picture of the EU in relation to the rest of the world using a range of harmonised European and international statistics (Chapters 1 and 2). It also presents information on current EU action to help develop official statistics across the globe through several cooperation programmes (Chapter 3).

The publication provides data for the EU and its 15 largest Member States (in population terms), and comparable data for G-20 ([11]) countries. Representing approximately 85 % of global GDP and two thirds of the world's population, the G-20 includes four EU Member States (Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom), the EU in its entirety, and Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey and the United States.

Chapter 1 focuses on a set of key demographic, economic, social and environmental indicators.

Chapter 2 displays information on economic and social flows both into and out of the EU, for example, data on trade flows, foreign direct investment, migration and tourism. It portrays, through official statistics, how the EU interacts with the rest of the world.

Chapter 3 provides details of Eurostat's role within the global statistical system and its interaction with other international statistical agencies. It includes detailed information on Eurostat's cooperation with individual countries and regions, from candidate and potential candidate countries, to Europe's neighbouring countries, and lastly countries and blocks in other continents.

([11]) In September 1999, the finance ministers and central bank governors of the Group of Seven countries (the G-7) announced their intention to 'broaden the dialogue on key economic and financial policy issues'. The establishment of the G-20 recognised the considerable changes in the international economic landscape, such as the growing importance of emerging economies, or the increasing integration of the global economy and financial markets.

The EU's place in the world – key indicators

1

Harmonised statistics play a key role in allowing us to get to know our neighbours in other Member States and people from further afield, while at the same time providing vital information to political and business leaders so that social and economic opportunities and challenges may be assessed within the global economy.

The indicators presented in this first chapter have been selected to provide a statistical portrait of some of the most important challenges facing not only Europe, but also the rest of the world:

- demographic change;
- economic performance;
- climate change and energy use;
- income and living standards;
- labour market trends;
- education and health;
- science and technology.

The information is based on official statistics from a wide range of different sources. Many of the data collections that have been used are the result of statistical cooperation between international agencies, such as the United Nations (UN), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), or the World Bank. Where possible, EU-27 and world totals/averages have been included in the tables and graphs, alongside country data for the largest EU Member States and non-EU G-20 countries.

The world's population was approaching 7 000 million inhabitants at the beginning of 2010 and continues to grow; although population increases were more marked during the 1960s to 1980s. The most populous countries in the world in 2010 were China (1 354 million) and India (1 214 million), followed at some distance by the United States and Indonesia. On 1 January 2010 the population of the EU-27 was estimated to be 501 million inhabitants. The four biggest EU Member States in terms of population (Germany 82 million, France 65 million, the United Kingdom 62 million, and Italy 60 million) accounted for more than half (53.7 %) of the EU-27's population.

Table 1.1: Land and population

	Land area (1 000 km²) (1)	Population (1 000) (2)		Population density (inhabitants/km²) (3)	
		1960	2010	1960	2010
Austria	83.2	7 030	8 375	84.5	100.6
Belgium	30.3	9 129	10 827	301.5	357.6
Czech Republic	77.2	9 638	10 507	124.8	136.0
France	632.8	45 465	64 714	83.6	102.3
Germany	357.1	72 543	81 802	203.1	229.1
Greece	130.8	8 300	11 295	63.4	86.3
Hungary	93.0	9 961	10 013	107.1	107.6
Italy	295.1	50 026	60 340	169.5	204.5
Netherlands	33.8	11 417	16 578	338.2	491.1
Poland	312.7	29 480	38 167	94.3	122.1
Portugal	92.1	8 826	10 638	95.8	115.5
Romania	229.9	18 319	21 462	79.7	93.4
Spain	506.0	30 327	45 989	59.9	90.9
Sweden	410.3	7 471	9 341	18.2	22.8
United Kingdom	243.2	52 200	62 008	214.7	255.0
EU-27	**4 303.6**	**402 607**	**501 064**	**93.6**	**116.4**
Argentina	2 791.8	20 685	40 666	7.4	14.6
Australia	7 692.0	10 276	21 512	1.3	2.8
Brazil	8 514.0	72 744	195 423	8.5	23.0
Canada	9 093.5	17 909	33 890	1.8	3.7
China	9 597.0	645 927	1 354 146	67.3	141.1
India	3 287.3	448 314	1 214 464	136.4	369.4
Indonesia	1 860.4	93 058	232 517	48.9	122.0
Japan	376.8	93 189	126 995	246.6	336.0
Rep. of Korea	96.5	25 068	48 501	251.8	487.0
Mexico	1 959.2	37 910	110 645	19.4	56.5
Russia	16 377.7	119 906	140 367	7.0	8.6
Saudi Arabia	2 149.7	4 075	26 246	1.9	12.2
South Africa	1 219.1	17 396	50 492	14.2	41.4
Turkey	769.6	28 233	75 705	36.0	97.0
United States	9 159.0	186 326	317 641	19.4	33.0
World	:	**3 023 358**	**6 908 688**	**22.0**	**51.0**

(1) Spain, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Argentina, China and India: total surface area instead of land area.
(2) For EU-27 Member States, national reported values of population on 1 January; France, excluding overseas departments and territories in 1960.
(3) See footnotes 1 and 2 for details of exceptions.

Source: World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision | United Nations Population Division;
         Eurostat (dem_r_d3area and demo_pjan)

Some of the EU Member States are among the most densely populated areas in the world: this was particularly true for the Netherlands (491.1 inhabitants per km² in 2010) which had the highest population density among those countries covered in Table 1.1. On average, population density within the EU-27 was 116.4 persons per km² in 2010, almost four times as high as in the United States, but below the values recorded for Indonesia, China, Japan, India and the Republic of Korea; the latter recording the highest population density among the G-20 countries at 487 inhabitants per km².

In 2010, Asia accounted for the majority of the world's population (just over 60 %) with 4 167 million inhabitants; China and India together accounted for 37.2 % of the total. Africa was the next most populous continent with 1 033 million inhabitants, or 15 % of the world total.

The latest UN population projections suggest that the pace at which the world's population is expanding will slow in the coming decades; however, the total number of inhabitants is projected to reach more than 9 000 million by 2050. This slowdown in population growth will be particularly evident for developed and emerging economies, and the number of inhabitants within the G-20 (including the EU-27) is projected to stagnate by 2045-2050, while the number of inhabitants in the EU-27 is projected to peak earlier in 2025. In contrast, the population of many developing countries, in particular, those in Africa, is likely to continue growing at a rapid pace.

Figure 1.1: Population (1)
(1960=100)
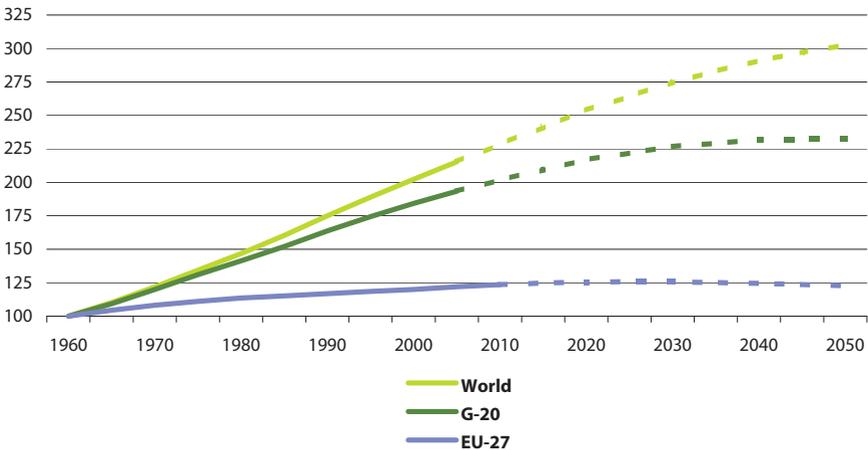
(1) Population projections (UN medium variant) are shown as a dotted line.
Source: World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision | United Nations Population Division; Eurostat (demo_pjan)

Ageing society represents a major demographic challenge for a wide range of developed world economies and may be linked to a range of issues, including, persistently low levels of fertility rates and significant increases in life expectancy during recent decades. Improvements in the quality and availability of healthcare are likely, at least in part, to explain the latter, alongside other factors such as increased awareness of health issues, higher standards of living, or changes in workplace occupations from predominantly manual labour to tertiary activities.

Table 1.2: Life and death

	Infant mortality (per 1 000 live births) (1)				Life expectancy at birth (years) (2)	
	1960	**1980**	**2000**	**2008**	**1990**	**2008**
Austria	37.5	14.3	4.8	3.7	75.8	80.6
Belgium	31.4	12.1	4.8	4.0	76.2	79.9
Czech Republic	20.0	16.9	4.1	3.1	71.5	77.3
France	27.7	10.0	4.5	3.8	77.0	81.4
Germany	35.0	12.4	4.4	3.9	75.4	80.2
Greece	40.1	17.9	5.9	3.5	77.1	80.0
Hungary	47.6	23.2	9.2	5.9	69.4	74.2
Italy	43.9	14.6	4.5	3.5	77.1	81.6
Netherlands	16.5	8.6	5.1	4.1	77.1	80.5
Poland	56.1	25.4	8.1	6.0	70.7	75.6
Portugal	77.5	24.3	5.5	3.4	74.1	79.4
Romania	75.7	29.3	18.6	12.0	69.9	73.4
Spain	35.4	12.3	4.4	3.7	77.0	81.2
Sweden	16.6	6.9	3.4	2.5	77.7	81.3
United Kingdom	22.5	13.9	5.6	4.7	:	79.8
EU-27	**36.0**	**15.8**	**5.9**	**4.5**	**:**	**79.2**
Argentina	59.7	32.2	15.0	13.4	72.1	75.2
Australia	19.6	9.9	5.4	4.5	77.7	81.5
Brazil	109.4	63.3	27.3	23.5	67.2	72.3
Canada	26.3	8.9	5.1	4.8	77.9	80.7
China	120.7	39.9	25.6	22.9	68.8	73.0
India	140.7	97.6	61.8	54.6	58.8	63.5
Indonesia	165.8	88.8	34.2	26.6	62.8	70.7
Japan	25.8	6.6	3.0	3.2	79.5	82.7
Rep. of Korea	93.2	27.2	5.1	4.4	72.7	79.4
Mexico	88.0	47.0	20.5	16.7	71.8	76.1
Russia	39.7	25.9	17.3	11.9	66.4	66.5
Saudi Arabia	160.0	56.4	22.4	18.8	68.9	72.8
South Africa	86.5	60.7	59.1	49.1	61.3	51.6
Turkey	176.0	93.0	31.4	27.5	66.2	71.8
United States	25.2	10.3	6.4	5.9	75.7	79.2
World	**116.0**	**73.7**	**51.7**	**47.3**	**64.0**	**67.6**

(1) Non-EU countries: 1960 is 1960-65, 1980 is 1980-85, 2000 is 2000-05 and 2008 is 2005-2010 estimates; France, 1960 and 1980, excluding overseas departments and territories.
(2) Non-EU countries: 1990 is 1990-95 and 2008 is 2005-2010 estimates; France, 1990 excluding overseas departments and territories; EU-27, Belgium, Italy and the United Kingdom, 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision | United Nations Population Division;
Eurostat (demo_minfind and demo_mlexpec)

The average life expectancy of a new-born baby in the world was 67.6 years during the period 2005-2010, which was 3.6 years higher than the corresponding figure for 1990-1995. This increase was not uniform across the G-20 countries, with the largest gains being recorded for Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Turkey and Brazil, where life expectancy at birth rose by more than five years during the period under consideration. The decline in life expectancy for South Africa (which recorded by far the lowest level of life expectancy among G-20 countries) may be largely attributed to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

The infant mortality rate presents the ratio between the number of deaths of children aged less than one year and the number of live births in the same reference period; the resulting value is generally expressed per 1 000 live births. The progress made in medical healthcare services is reflected in the rapid decrease of infant mortality rates, with the world average falling from 116 deaths per 1 000 live births in 1960-1965 to 47.3 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2005-2010. The infant mortality rate for most G-20 countries was considerably lower than the global average, with only India (54.6 deaths) and South Africa (49.1 deaths) recording higher rates.

The infant mortality rate in the EU-27 fell from 36 deaths per 1 000 live births in 1960 to an average of 4.5 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2008. Most EU Member States reported infant mortality rates that were among the lowest in the world.

Figure 1.2: Infant mortality rate (1)
(per 1 000 live births)
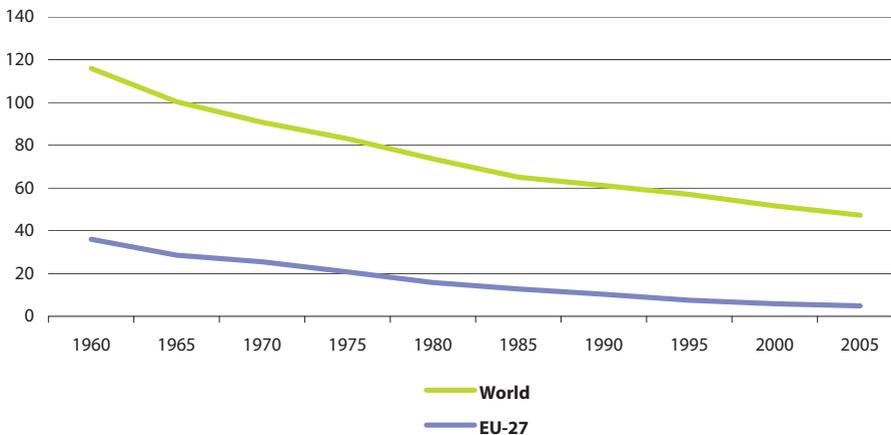
(1) World values refer to 5-years averages.

Source: World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision | United Nations Population Division; Eurostat (demo_minfind)

The old-age dependency ratio shows the level of support for the old population (aged 65 years and over) provided by the working age population (those aged between 15 to 64 years). According to the latest UN population projections, the old-age dependency ratio will increase, suggesting that there will be a considerable burden to provide for social expenditure related to population ageing (pensions, healthcare, institutional care). Indeed, many countries are already introducing pension reforms, and seek to promote more flexible working arrangements with the hope that these will encourage more persons of a working age to take-up employment opportunities.

With relatively low fertility rates and an ageing population, there are likely to be fewer persons entering EU labour markets in the coming years, when compared with the proportion of persons taking retirement. UN projections show that the EU-27's old-age population will increase to such an extent that there will be fewer than two persons of working age for each person aged 65 or more by the year 2050. This demographic challenge is not confined to Europe, as the difficulties associated with an ageing society are likely to be even more acute in countries such as Japan or the Republic of Korea.

Table 1.3: Old-age dependency ratio (1)
(population aged 65 years and over as % of population aged 15-64)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Austria	18.4	22.7	24.3	22.1	22.9	25.9	30.1	40.5	49.4	52.0
Belgium	18.5	21.2	21.9	22.1	25.5	26.4	32.3	40.5	45.5	46.4
Czech Republic	14.6	17.9	21.6	19.0	19.8	21.6	30.1	33.4	39.6	48.4
France (2)	18.7	20.6	22.1	21.1	24.3	26.2	33.9	40.9	46.3	47.3
Germany	17.0	21.4	23.9	21.6	23.9	30.9	35.5	47.6	56.8	59.1
Greece	:	17.2	20.6	20.4	24.2	27.2	31.6	38.0	48.1	56.8
Hungary	13.6	17.0	20.9	20.0	22.0	23.8	29.3	31.4	36.2	44.3
Italy	14.0	16.7	20.3	21.5	26.8	31.3	36.1	43.9	57.5	62.4
Netherlands	14.6	16.2	17.4	18.6	20.0	22.9	30.8	39.8	45.7	43.7
Poland	9.5	12.6	15.5	15.4	17.6	18.8	27.2	34.7	38.6	52.2
Portugal	12.4	14.9	17.8	20.0	23.7	26.7	31.4	39.0	49.4	58.8
Romania	:	13.0	16.3	15.6	19.3	21.3	25.5	28.5	37.8	48.9
Spain	:	:	17.1	20.2	24.5	25.3	28.6	35.9	48.5	59.5
Sweden	17.8	20.7	25.3	27.7	26.9	28.1	34.0	37.5	40.5	40.5
United Kingdom	18.0	:	23.3	24.1	24.3	25.1	28.9	33.6	37.1	37.7
EU-27	:	:	:	20.6	23.2	26.1	31.5	38.7	46.1	50.6
Argentina	9.0	11.2	13.5	15.3	16.2	16.6	18.6	21.0	24.1	30.2
Australia	13.8	13.3	14.8	16.8	18.8	20.7	26.9	33.6	38.0	39.9
Brazil	6.1	6.8	7.1	7.4	8.4	10.2	13.6	19.7	26.3	35.9
Canada	12.7	12.7	13.9	16.6	18.5	20.3	27.4	37.1	40.8	43.4
China	8.6	7.7	7.9	8.3	10.1	11.4	16.8	23.7	34.6	38.0
India	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.7	9.4	12.2	15.4	20.2
Indonesia	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.3	7.5	9.0	10.8	15.4	22.0	29.1
Japan	8.9	10.2	13.4	17.2	25.3	35.1	47.7	52.8	65.2	74.3
Rep. of Korea	6.7	6.1	6.2	7.2	10.2	15.2	21.7	36.1	52.0	62.9
Mexico	6.6	7.5	7.4	7.6	8.5	10.0	13.1	18.3	27.6	35.9
Russia	9.9	11.7	15.0	15.1	17.8	17.9	22.8	29.7	31.6	38.8
Saudi Arabia	6.3	6.1	5.3	4.1	4.6	4.6	6.1	9.8	15.0	19.9
South Africa	7.0	6.3	5.6	5.5	5.8	7.1	9.6	11.9	12.7	14.5
Turkey	6.4	7.9	8.3	6.8	8.2	8.8	10.8	15.1	21.4	28.7
United States	15.3	15.9	16.9	18.7	18.7	19.4	24.9	31.7	34.0	35.1
World	9.2	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.9	11.6	14.2	17.8	21.9	25.3

(1) Population projections (UN medium variant) from 2010 onwards.
(2) 1960-1990 excluding overseas departments and territories.

Source: World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision | United Nations Population Division; Eurostat (demo_pjanind)

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the most commonly used economic indicator; it provides a measure of the size of an economy, corresponding to the monetary value of all production activities. GDP includes goods and services, as well as products from general government and non-profit institutions within the country ('domestic' production).

GDP per capita is often used as a broad measure of living standards, although there are a number of international statistical initiatives to provide alternative and more inclusive measures. The European Commission released a Communication in 2009 titled 'GDP and beyond: measuring progress in a changing world', which aims to address the need for complementary indicators (alongside GDP) covering social and environmental progress.

GDP at constant prices is intended to allow comparisons of economic developments over time, since the impact of price developments (inflation) has been removed. When indicators

Table 1.4: GDP

	GDP at current prices (EUR million)	Share of world GDP (%)		GNI per capita in PPP (world=100)	
	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008 (1)
Austria	283 085	0.7	0.7	412.2	363.8
Belgium	345 006	0.9	0.8	395.0	335.6
Czech Republic	147 879	0.2	0.4	218.5	220.0
France	1 948 511	4.9	4.7	376.5	332.1
Germany	2 495 800	7.3	6.1	382.5	347.0
Greece	239 141	0.5	0.6	268.7	274.9
Hungary	105 536	0.2	0.3	156.2	171.8
Italy	1 567 851	4.1	3.8	375.7	292.1
Netherlands	596 226	1.3	1.4	402.1	402.3
Poland	362 415	0.6	0.9	148.4	167.1
Portugal	171 920	0.4	0.4	238.5	213.2
Romania	139 753	0.1	0.3	84.3	130.3
Spain	1 088 502	2.0	2.6	298.2	300.6
Sweden	334 227	0.8	0.8	381.3	368.6
United Kingdom	1 815 417	4.9	4.4	369.6	348.8
EU-27	12 506 172	30.5	30.4	:	:
Argentina	223 269	1.0	0.5	145.7	135.4
Australia	690 248	1.3	1.7	363.7	328.7
Brazil	1 096 369	2.8	2.7	103.8	97.2
Canada	951 925	2.1	2.3	392.6	349.7
China	2 941 384	3.4	7.1	31.1	58.1
India	827 774	1.4	2.0	21.5	28.6
Indonesia	349 734	0.3	0.8	33.8	37.0
Japan	3 337 824	12.9	8.1	387.5	340.1
Rep. of Korea	631 711	1.2	1.5	213.9	271.5
Mexico	738 341	1.4	1.8	125.6	137.8
Russia	1 093 157	0.9	2.7	95.5	150.9
Saudi Arabia	317 923	0.5	0.8	272.6	230.6
South Africa	188 173	0.4	0.5	98.2	94.4
Turkey	539 998	0.9	1.3	131.0	133.0
United States	9 657 548	29.0	23.4	504.5	453.5
World	41 193 239	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Saudi Arabia, 2007.

Source: World Development Indicators 2009 | The World Bank; Eurostat (nama_gdp_c)

are expressed in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms, the differences in price levels between countries are eliminated; data in PPP terms should generally be used for cross-country comparisons, and should be interpreted with caution for temporal comparisons.

The EU-27 accounted for a 30.4 % share of the world's GDP in 2008, which was almost unchanged when compared with a decade before. In contrast, Japan and the United States saw their shares in the global economy retract; note the data are denominated in euro terms and, as such, these movements reflect, to some degree, exchange rate fluctuations. During the period 1998-2008, the share of the G-20 countries in global GDP fell by 2.4 percentage points to 87.6 %. In contrast, the most significant gains in economic activity were recorded by China and Russia.

The most rapid growth in GDP between 1995 and 2008 (among those countries presented in Figure 1.3) was recorded for China, where the volume of economic activity more than tripled; the EU-27, Japan and the United States all grew at a slower pace than the world average during the period under consideration.

Gross national income (GNI) is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units/sectors, that is, GDP less primary income payable to non-residents plus primary income receivable from non-residents ('national' concept).

The highest wealth per head in 2008 was recorded in the United States (453.5, world average=100), while just over half of the EU Member States (for which data are presented), as well as Australia, Canada and Japan recorded GNI per head that was at least three times the world average.

All of the EU Member States presented in Table 1.4 had a GNI per capita above the world average. In contrast, several G-20 countries reported GNI per capita below the world average in 2008, most notably the highly populous countries of China, Indonesia and India.

Figure 1.3: GDP in constant prices
(1995=100)
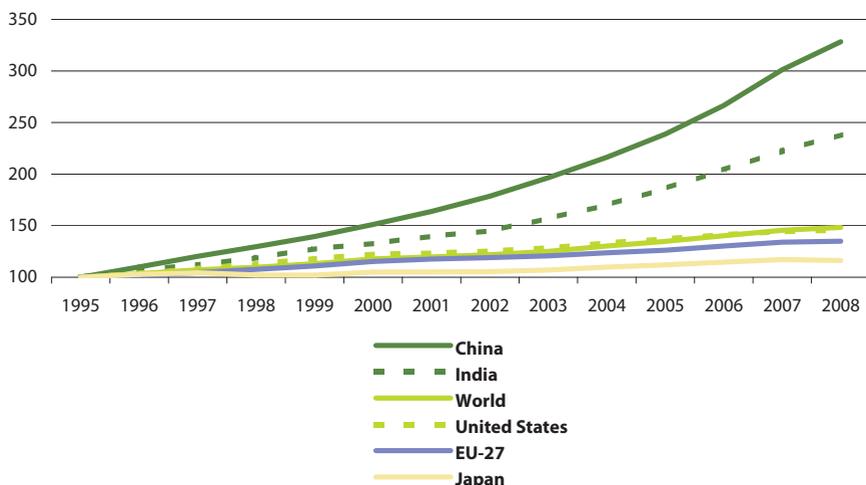
Source: National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates | United Nations Statistics Division; Eurostat (nama_gdp_k)

The financial and economic crisis of 2008-2009 resulted in considerable media exposure for government finance indicators. The public balance measures government borrowing/lending for a particular year, while government debt refers to the consolidated stock of debt at the end of the year; both are expressed in relation to GDP.

Among those countries for which data are available for 2009 (as shown in Table 1.5), double-digit government deficits (as a share of GDP) were recorded for Greece, Spain and the United Kingdom, while Greece and Italy were the only countries to report debt ratios in excess of 100 % of GDP.

Table 1.5: Economic indicators

	Inflation rate (% change on previous year)			Government surplus/deficit (% of GDP) (1)		Government debt (% of GDP)	
	2007	2008	2009	2004 (2)	2009 (3)	2004 (4)	2009 (5)
Austria	2.2	3.2	0.4	-4.4	-3.4	64.8	66.5
Belgium	1.8	4.5	0.0	-0.3	-6.0	94.2	96.7
Czech Republic	3.0	6.3	0.6	-3.0	-5.9	30.1	35.4
France	1.6	3.2	0.1	-3.6	-7.5	64.9	77.6
Germany	2.3	2.8	0.2	-3.8	-3.3	65.8	73.2
Greece	3.0	4.2	1.3	-7.5	-13.6	98.6	115.1
Hungary	7.9	6.0	4.0	-6.4	-4.0	59.1	78.3
Italy	2.0	3.5	0.8	-3.5	-5.3	103.8	115.8
Netherlands	1.6	2.2	1.0	-1.7	-5.3	52.4	60.9
Poland	2.6	4.2	4.0	-5.4	-7.1	45.7	51.0
Portugal	2.4	2.7	-0.9	-3.4	-9.4	58.3	76.8
Romania	4.9	7.9	5.6	-1.2	-8.3	18.7	23.7
Spain	2.8	4.1	-0.2	-0.3	-11.2	46.2	53.2
Sweden	1.7	3.3	1.9	0.8	-0.5	51.1	42.3
United Kingdom	2.3	3.6	2.2	-3.4	-11.5	40.9	68.1
EU-27 (6)	2.3	3.7	1.0	-2.9	-6.8	-2.9	-6.8
Argentina	8.8	8.6	6.3	-0.5	:	:	:
Australia	2.3	4.4	1.8	0.8	1.5	21.6	19.4
Brazil	3.6	5.7	4.9	0.0	-1.3	12.3	60.9
Canada	2.1	2.4	0.3	1.1	1.6	48.6	:
China	4.8	5.9	-0.7	-2.1	:	:	:
India	6.4	8.4	10.9	-3.3	-1.6	63.3	57.6
Indonesia	6.3	10.1	4.6	-1.1	:	28.8	:
Japan	0.1	1.4	-1.4	:	:	:	:
Rep. of Korea	2.5	4.7	2.8	0.1	4.3	:	:
Mexico	4.0	5.1	5.3	:	:	:	:
Russia	9.0	14.1	11.7	5.3	5.6	16.6	6.4
Saudi Arabia	4.2	9.9	5.1	:	:	:	:
South Africa	7.1	11.5	7.1	-2.0	-0.4	:	:
Turkey	8.8	10.4	6.3	1.9	-1.9	51.5	44.5
United States	2.9	3.8	-0.4	-3.7	-5.5	47.7	55.7
World	3.9	5.9	2.2	-2.4	-0.9	:	:

(1) EU Member States, general government; non-EU countries, central government.
(2) Brazil, 2005; Turkey, 2006.
(3) Non-EU countries, 2008, except Australia, Canada, the Republic of Korea and world total, 2007.
(4) Brazil and Russia, 2005.
(5) Non-EU countries, 2008, except Australia, 2007.
(6) For the inflation rate, data refer to the EICP (European index of consumer prices) which reflects changes in EU membership; there were 25 Member States from May 2004 until December 2006 and 27 Member States from January 2007 onwards (new Member States are integrated into the EICP using a chain index formula).

Source: International Financial Statistics | International Monetary Fund; World Development Indicators 2009 | The World Bank; Eurostat (prc_hicp_aind and gov_dd_edpt1)

Prices tend to rise, and when this is the case the inflation rate can be used to study the erosion of living standards. The inflation rate is calculated from harmonised consumer price indices that should reflect the full-range of goods and services that may be purchased by households.

Within Europe, the European Central Bank (ECB) defines price stability as 'an annual increase in consumer prices for the euro area of below, but close to 2 % (over the medium-term)'.

Oil prices, like most commodities, display a cyclical pattern. The latest peak in oil prices was recorded in July 2008 – $ 145 a barrel – which was more than double the price recorded a year before or a year after. When the price of oil fluctuates by this magnitude it has the potential to influence inflation rates – as shown in Figure 1.4 – directly through the sale of oil-based products such as petrol and diesel, and indirectly through the knock-on effect of oil price increases on downstream products.

In 2009, with subdued economic activity across much of the world, there were a number of countries which recorded negative inflation rates (compared with the year before). Among the EU Member States this was the case for the two countries on the Iberian Peninsula, while inflation was also negative in China, Japan and the United States.

Figure 1.4: Consumer price index, growth rate
(% change compared with previous year)
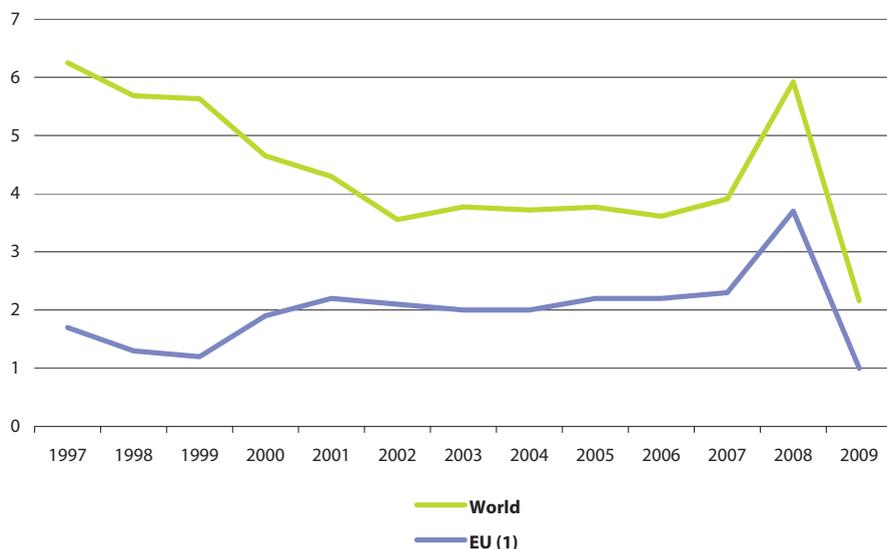
(1) EICP (European index of consumer prices) which reflects changes in EU membership; there were 15 Member States until April 2004, 25 Member States from May 2004 until December 2006 and 27 Member States from January 2007 onwards (new Member States are integrated into the EICP using a chain index formula).

Source: International Financial Statistics | International Monetary Fund; Eurostat (prc_hicp_aind)

There has been an increase in the level of external trade between the world's major economies as part of the globalisation phenomena and higher levels of economic integration. The share of traded goods and services in GDP rose at a rapid pace between 1995 and 2005, although it subsequently fell in 2009, reflecting the impact of the financial and economic crisis. Note that these ratios of external trade activity are likely to be considerably higher for relatively small countries that are more integrated in the global economy as a result of not producing a full range of goods and services. In contrast, the United States – the world's largest single economy – reported the lowest share (11.2 %) of exports of goods and services in GDP among the G-20 countries.

Table 1.6: External trade
(% of GDP)

	Exports of goods and services			Imports of goods and services		
	199	200	2009 (1)	199	200	2009 (1)
Austria	34.9	54.2	50.5	35.8	50.2	46.0
Belgium	65.4	80.2	73.0	61.5	76.2	70.2
Czech Republic	50.7	72.2	69.1	55.1	69.0	63.5
France	22.8	26.1	23.0	21.6	26.9	25.0
Germany	24.0	41.1	40.7	23.5	35.8	36.0
Greece	:	*22.4*	*18.8*	:	*31.6*	*28.5*
Hungary	44.9	66.0	77.9	44.7	67.8	70.9
Italy	25.7	25.9	24.0	21.9	26.0	24.4
Netherlands	59.4	69.6	69.1	53.7	61.1	61.9
Poland	23.2	37.1	38.9	21.0	37.8	38.8
Portugal	27.2	27.8	28.0	33.9	37.2	35.6
Romania	:	33.1	31.2	:	43.2	37.2
Spain	22.4	25.7	23.7	22.4	31.0	25.7
Sweden	39.7	48.4	48.5	32.9	40.6	41.6
United Kingdom	28.2	26.4	27.8	28.4	29.8	30.1
EU-27 (2)	:	17.3	17.2	:	18.0	18.3
Argentina	9.6	25.1	24.6	10.1	19.2	20.3
Australia	18.1	18.7	20.7	20.1	21.2	22.6
Brazil	7.3	15.1	14.3	8.8	11.5	14.2
Canada	37.3	37.8	36.3	34.1	34.0	33.7
China	23.1	37.4	35.0	20.9	31.8	28.4
India	11.0	19.9	24.0	12.2	22.7	30.3
Indonesia	26.3	34.1	29.8	27.6	29.9	28.6
Japan	9.2	14.3	16.1	7.8	12.9	14.8
Rep. of Korea	28.8	39.3	52.9	29.9	36.6	54.1
Mexico	30.4	27.2	28.3	27.7	28.6	30.5
Russia	29.3	35.2	33.4	25.9	21.5	22.5
Saudi Arabia	37.6	60.9	69.9	27.9	27.8	34.8
South Africa	22.8	27.4	36.3	22.1	28.2	40.4
Turkey	19.9	21.9	23.6	24.4	25.4	28.7
United States	11.1	10.6	11.2	12.3	16.4	17.0
World	21.1	26.9	28.3	20.9	27.1	28.5

(1) Argentina, 2007; Canada, Japan, the United States and the world, 2006; all remaining non-EU countries, 2008.
(2) Extra EU-27.

Source: Key Global Indicators | United Nations Statistics Division; Eurostat (nama_exi_c, bop_q_eu and nama_gdp_c)

Data relating to greenhouse gas emissions is collected under the UN's framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC). The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the UNFCCC: under this the 15 Member States that formed the EU (from 1995 to 1 May 2004) agreed to reduce during the period 2008-2012 their greenhouse gas emissions by 8 % compared with their 1990 levels. The EU as a whole has subsequently committed to a 20 % reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

Table 1.7: Energy and the environment

	Energy consumption per capita (kgoe)		Greenhouse gas emissions (1) (million tonnes of CO_2 equiv.)		Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (tonnes)		Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP (kg of CO_2 per EUR)	
	1990	2008 (2)	1990	2008 (2)	1990 (3)	2008 (2)	1990 (4)	2008 (2)
Austria	3 304	4 075	78.2	86.6	8.1	8.9	0.5	0.3
Belgium	4 886	5 463	143.4	133.3	11.9	11.0	:	0.3
Czech Republic	4 730	4 342	195.2	141.4	15.9	11.6	:	0.8
France	3 892	4 278	563.2	527.0	7.0	6.1	0.4	0.2
Germany	5 714	4 180	1 231.8	958.1	13.1	10.1	0.7	0.3
Greece	2 207	2 844	103.3	126.9	8.2	9.8	:	0.5
Hungary	2 764	2 666	97.4	73.1	7.0	5.6	:	0.5
Italy	2 707	3 042	517.0	541.5	7.7	7.9	0.5	0.3
Netherlands	4 565	5 100	212.0	206.9	10.7	10.7	0.7	0.3
Poland	2 629	2 591	453.3	395.6	9.7	8.5	:	0.9
Portugal	1 752	2 347	59.3	78.4	4.4	5.6	:	0.3
Romania	2 746	1 887	242.1	145.9	7.4	4.8	:	0.7
Spain	2 311	3 133	285.1	405.7	5.9	7.5	0.6	0.3
Sweden	5 536	5 444	72.4	64.0	6.6	5.5	0.3	0.2
United Kingdom	3 697	3 572	771.7	628.2	10.3	8.7	0.7	0.3
EU-27	3 532	3 616	5 567	4 940	8.8	*8.2*	0.6	0.3
Argentina	1 414	1 766	:	:	3.5	4.4	:	:
Australia	5 138	5 917	416	536	17.4	18.1	0.9	0.7
Brazil	936	1 191	:	:	1.4	1.9	:	:
Canada	7 539	8 262	592	721	16.2	16.7	0.8	0.6
China	760	1 433	:	:	2.1	4.6	:	:
India	377	510	:	:	0.8	1.3	:	:
Indonesia	577	803	:	:	0.8	1.5	:	:
Japan	3 593	4 129	1 272	1 340	9.5	10.1	0.5	0.4
Rep. of Korea	2 178	4 483	:	:	5.6	9.9	:	:
Mexico	1 478	1 702	:	:	4.6	4.1	:	:
Russia	5 927	4 745	3 326	2 190		10.9	1.7	1.1
Saudi Arabia	3 744	6 170	:	:	13.2	15.8	:	:
South Africa	2 592	2 739	:	:	9.1	8.6	:	:
Turkey	944	1 304	170	332	2.6	3.6	0.4	0.4
United States	7 717	7 778	6 135	7 017	19.0	19.0	0.8	0.6
World	1 683	1 818	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Excluding land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF); information presented for six greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6).
(2) Non-EU countries, 2006.
(3) EU-27, 1995 instead of 1990; France, 1991 instead of 1990.
(4) EU-27, 1995 instead of 1990; Germany, 1991 instead of 1990.

Source: World Development Indicators 2009 | The World Bank; Greenhouse Gas Inventory Data | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; Millennium Development Goals Database | United Nations Statistics Division; Eurostat (nrg_100a, demo_pjan and nama_gdp_c)

In an attempt to improve the environment and become less reliant on carbon-based fuels, many governments are looking to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions without any converse impact on economic growth.

One way of calculating emission intensities is in relation to a unit of economic output (at the national level this is usually denoted by GDP). Carbon dioxide emission intensities varied considerably between countries reflecting, among others, the structure of each economy (for example, the relative importance of heavy, traditional industries that are likely to pollute more than service activities), the national energy mix (the share of low- or zero-carbon technologies like renewable energy and nuclear energy compared with the share from coal or other fossil fuels), heating and cooling needs and practices, and the propensity for motor vehicle use.

Canada and the United States had the highest rates of energy consumption per capita among the G-20 countries, both reporting rates per capita that were more than four times as high as the world average, and more than double the EU-27 average. There are signs that energy use per capita is starting to increase in emerging economies like Brazil and China (as shown in Figure 1.5). Canada and the United States – along with Australia – headed the ranking of carbon dioxide emissions per capita.

Figure 1.5: Energy use
(kgoe per capita)
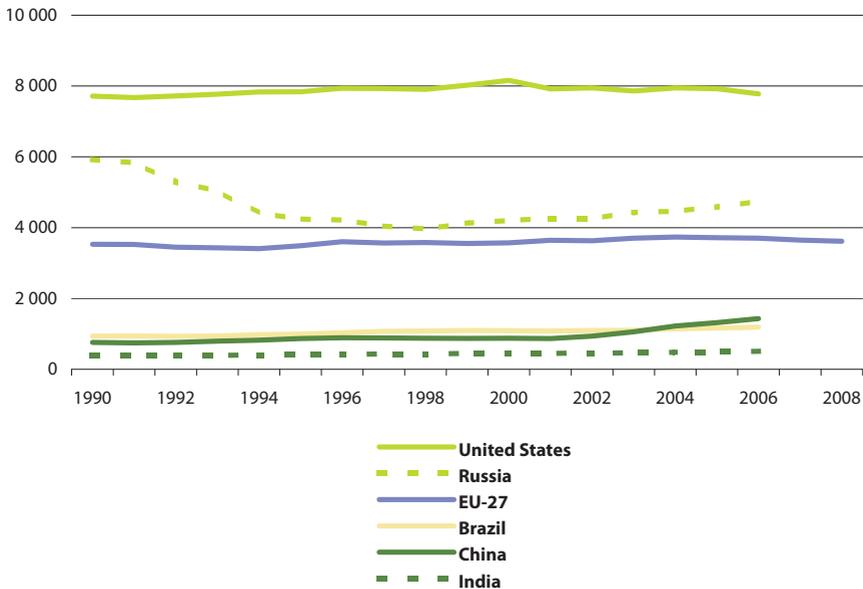
Source: World Development Indicators 2009 | The World Bank; Eurostat (nrg_100a)

Income has a major impact on an individual's living conditions. The average income of an EU-27 inhabitant was almost EUR 17 000 in 2008. Among the EU Member States presented in Table 1.8, mean incomes peaked at more than EUR 26 000 in the United Kingdom, which was over 11 times as high as in Romania (EUR 2 325).

When viewed at a more aggregated level, the distribution of income is often used to measure inequalities in society. On the one hand, differences in income may provide an incentive to individuals to improve their situation (for example, through looking for a new job or acquiring new skills). On the other, crime, poverty and social exclusion are often linked to income inequalities. The Gini coefficient provides a statistical measure of income inequalities within a particular society: among those countries analysed in Table 1.8, the biggest income inequalities were recorded in Mexico, Turkey and the United States.

Table 1.8: Income, 2008 (1)
(EUR per person)

	Mean income	Median income	Gini coefficient (2) (ratio)
Austria	21 381	19 011	0.26
Belgium	19 986	17 985	0.28
Czech Republic	6 810	6 068	0.25
France	*19 995*	*17 564*	*0.28*
Germany	21 086	18 309	0.30
Greece	12 766	10 800	0.33
Hungary	4 827	4 400	0.25
Italy	17 734	15 639	0.31
Netherlands	22 303	19 522	0.28
Poland	4 940	4 155	0.32
Portugal	10 288	8 143	0.36
Romania	2 325	1 954	0.36
Spain	14 583	12 950	0.31
Sweden	21 805	20 573	0.24
United Kingdom	*26 534*	*22 019*	*0.34*
EU-27	16 894	14 625	0.31
Argentina	:	:	:
Australia	19 559	17 428	0.30
Brazil	:	:	:
Canada	22 979	19 950	0.32
China	:	:	:
India	:	:	:
Indonesia	:	:	:
Japan	21 708	19 223	0.32
Rep. of Korea	13 942	12 582	0.31
Mexico	3 338	2 222	0.47
Russia	:	:	:
Saudi Arabia	:	:	:
South Africa	:	:	:
Turkey	3 088	2 279	0.43
United States	26 528	21 695	0.38

(1) Non-EU countries, mid-2000s; equivalised net income per person after taxes and transfers.
(2) The Gini coefficient ranges between zero and one, with higher values indicating bigger income inequalities; the extreme values of zero and one correspond to the theoretical situations of when every person in a country receives the same income (Gini coefficient = 0), or when a single person receives all of the income and the remaining persons none (Gini coefficient = 1).

Source: OECD; Eurostat (ilc_di03 and ilc_sic2)

The employment rate is calculated as those persons in employment expressed as a share of the population of working age (15-64 years). The unemployment rate is defined as those persons who are unemployed (without work, but actively searching work) as a proportion of the labour force, the latter comprising all employed and unemployed persons.

The unemployment rate was relatively high in the EU-27 at 9.0 % in 2009, with only Turkey and South Africa having a higher rate among those G-20 countries for which data are available. Youth unemployment appears to be more susceptible to economic cycles than the overall unemployment rate, as shown by a comparison of unemployment rates in 2000 (a peak in economic activity) with 2009 (during the financial and economic crisis).

Table 1.9: Labour market (1)

(%)

	Employment rate (2, 3)		Unemployment rate (2)			Youth unemployment rate (4)		
	1995	2009	1990	2000	2009	1990	2000	2009
Austria	68.4	71.6	:	4.7	4.9	:	6.3	10.0
Belgium	56.3	61.6	7.3	6.6	8.0	14.5	15.2	21.9
Czech Republic	:	65.4	:	8.8	6.8	:	17.0	16.6
France	59.6	64.2	9.4	10.3	9.1	19.8	20.6	22.6
Germany	64.7	70.9	4.9	8.0	7.8	4.6	8.5	11.2
Greece	54.5	61.2	7.2	11.5	9.6	23.3	29.2	25.8
Hungary	:	55.4	:	6.6	10.1	:	12.3	26.5
Italy	50.8	57.5	9.9	11.0	7.9	28.9	31.5	25.4
Netherlands	64.2	77.0	7.7	2.7	3.4	11.1	5.3	6.6
Poland	:	59.3	:	16.6	8.3	:	35.7	20.6
Portugal	62.5	66.3	4.8	4.0	10.0	10.4	8.2	20.0
Romania	:	58.6	:	7.7	7.2	:	17.8	20.8
Spain	46.8	59.8	16.4	13.9	18.1	31.8	25.3	37.8
Sweden	70.7	72.2	:	5.5	8.5	:	9.5	25.0
United Kingdom	68.1	69.9	7.0	5.6	7.7	10.4	12.0	19.1
EU-27	:	64.6	:	9.4	9.0	:	18.3	19.8
Argentina	53.5	58.4	7.3	15.0	:	13.0	25.9	:
Australia	58.4	61.5	6.9	6.4	4.2	13.0	12.1	9.4
Brazil	61.1	64.5	3.7	:	:	6.7	25.7	:
Canada	58.3	63.5	8.1	6.8	6.1	12.3	12.7	11.2
China	75.8	72.5	2.5	3.1	4.2	:	:	:
India	59.1	55.4	:	4.3	:	:	10.1	:
Indonesia	62.0	61.5	:	6.1	8.4	:	19.9	25.1
Japan	61.4	57.3	2.1	4.7	4.0	4.3	9.2	7.7
Rep. of Korea	60.5	58.9	2.4	4.4	3.2	7.0	11.8	8.9
Mexico	55.7	57.9	:	2.6	3.5	:	5.1	6.7
Russia	56.1	58.8	:	9.8	6.3	:	:	14.5
Saudi Arabia	51.5	51.2	:	4.6	5.0	:	:	:
South Africa	44.3	41.1	:	25.4	22.9	:	44.2	46.9
Turkey	50.8	42.8	7.5	6.5	11.0	16.0	13.1	19.6
United States	62.6	62.3	5.6	4.0	5.8	11.2	9.3	10.5

(1) Non-EU countries, 2007 instead of 2009.
(2) Persons aged 15-64; employment to population ratio.
(3) Employment to population ratio.
(4) Persons aged 15-24.

Source: Millennium Development Goals Database | United Nations Statistics Division; ILO Department of Statistics; Eurostat (lfsa_ergan and lfsa_urgan)

Public expenditure on education includes spending on schools, universities and other public and private institutions involved in delivering educational services or providing financial support to students. Pupil-teacher ratios are calculated by dividing the number of full-time equivalent pupils and students by the number of full-time equivalent educational personnel. The indicator of school expectancy corresponds to how many years, on average, a 5-year old child can expect to study at school. Tertiary education enrolment is defined by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) as the proportion of the population in the five-year age group following on from the secondary school leaving age that are enrolled in tertiary education.

Table 1.10: Education

	Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)		Pupil-teacher ratio in primary education (pupils per teacher)		School expectancy (years)		Tertiary education enrolment (%)	
	2000 (1)	2007 (2)	2000 (3)	2007 (4)	2000 (5)	2007 (6)	2000	2008 (7)
Austria	5.74	5.40	:	13.6	15.5	16.4	56	55
Belgium	:	6.02	:	12.6	18.6	19.6	58	63
Czech Republic	3.97	4.20	21.0	18.7	15.6	17.3	29	59
France	6.03	5.59	19.5	19.7	16.6	16.4	53	55
Germany	4.46	4.50	19.8	18.3	17.2	17.6	:	:
Greece	3.39	:	13.4	10.1	15.0	17.4	51	91
Hungary	4.42	5.20	10.9	10.2	16.1	17.8	37	65
Italy	4.55	4.29	11.0	10.5	16.1	17.0	49	67
Netherlands	4.96	5.32	16.8	15.6	17.2	17.7	52	61
Poland	4.89	4.91	12.7	11.0	16.4	17.9	50	67
Portugal	5.42	5.30	12.4	11.8	16.9	17.0	48	57
Romania	2.86	4.25	:	16.9	13.9	15.9	24	66
Spain	4.28	4.35	14.9	13.6	17.0	17.2	59	71
Sweden	7.21	6.69	12.8	12.3	19.9	19.7	67	71
United Kingdom	4.46	5.39	21.2	19.4	18.9	16.2	58	57
EU-27	*4.88*	*4.98*	*:*	*:*	*16.7*	*17.2*	*:*	*:*
Argentina	4.60	4.51	19.3	16.3	14.7	15.4	53	68
Australia	5.00	5.16	17.9	:	20.4	20.7	65	77
Brazil	4.01	5.05	24.8	23.9	14.5	13.8	16	34
Canada	5.56	4.93	17.4	:	16.1	:	59	:
China	1.91	:	19.4	17.7	10.2	11.4	8	23
India	4.41	3.23	40.0	:	8.4	10.0	10	13
Indonesia	2.46	3.60	22.4	18.8	10.8	12.3	:	21
Japan	3.67	3.48	:	:	14.6	15.0	48	58
Rep. of Korea	3.76	4.43	32.1	25.6	15.6	16.9	20	27
Mexico	4.86	5.46	27.2	28.0	12.0	13.6	78	98
Russia	2.94	3.87	17.6	17.1	:	13.7	:	77
Saudi Arabia	5.94	:	:	11.2	:	13.2	22	30
South Africa	5.58	5.40	33.5	31.0	12.8	13.1	:	:
Turkey	3.46	:	:	:	10.9	11.6	23	38
United States	5.08	5.69	15.0	13.8	15.4	15.8	68	83
World	*:*	*:*	*:*	*:*	*9.8*	*11.0*	*:*	*:*

(1) China, Republic of Korea and United States, 1999; Indonesia, 2001.
(2) Non-EU countries, 2006 except Canada, India and the Republic of Korea, 2005.
(3) Australia and China, 1999.
(4) Argentina, 2006.
(5) China, Indonesia and Turkey, 2001.
(6) Argentina, India and South Africa, 2006; Saudi Arabia, 2005.
(7) Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Argentina and India, 2007.

Source: UIS Data Centre | UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat (tsdsc510, educ_iste and tps00052)

The indicator of healthy life years (at birth) seeks to extend the analysis of life expectancy by looking at the health status of the population, identifying those years that may be enjoyed by an individual free from the limitations of illness or disease. Indeed, substantial resources are devoted to reducing the incidence, duration and severity of major diseases. The highest number of healthy life years was recorded for Australia, Canada and Japan, with figures in excess of nine years above the averages recorded for the EU-27, which stood at 61.6 years for men and 62.3 years for women in 2007.

Table 1.11: Health

	Healthy life years at birth, 2007 (years)		Expenditure on health (% of GDP)		Number of physicians (per 100 000 inhabitants)	Causes of death - tuberculosis (per 100 000 inhabitants)
	M les	Fem les	2000 (1)	2007	2007 (2)	2008 (3)
Austria	58.4	61.1	:	9.8	374.2	0.4
Belgium	63.3	63.7	:	9.8	401.6	:
Czech Republic	61.3	63.2	7.2	6.5	355.7	0.4
France	63.1	64.2	10.6	10.7	335.5	0.6
Germany	58.8	58.4	10.4	10.1	378.1	0.3
Greece	65.9	67.1	:	:	:	0.4
Hungary	55.0	57.6	8.0	7.1	280.6	1.5
Italy	*62.8*	*62.0*	:	:	363.5	0.4
Netherlands	65.7	63.7	9.0	9.0	:	0.2
Poland	57.4	61.3	:	6.0	219.1	1.9
Portugal	58.3	57.3	9.2	:	:	1.5
Romania	60.4	62.4	5.2	5.1	222.0	7.1
Spain	63.2	62.9	7.9	8.2	368.3	0.5
Sweden	67.5	66.6	9.0	8.5	356.6	0.3
United Kingdom	*64.8*	*66.2*	:	:	248.5	0.4
EU-27	*61.6*	*62.3*	*:*	*:*	*:*	*1.0*
Argentina	64	69	9.0	10.0	320	3.1
Australia	72	75	8.3	8.9	100	0.4
Brazil	62	66	7.2	8.4	170	3.8
Canada	71	75	8.8	10.1	190	0.3
China	65	68	4.6	4.3	140	12.0
India	56	57	4.4	4.1	60	23.0
Indonesia	60	61	2.0	2.2	10	27.0
Japan	73	78	7.7	8.0	210	1.4
Rep. of Korea	68	74	4.7	6.3	170	5.5
Mexico	65	69	5.1	5.9	290	1.4
Russia	55	65	5.4	5.4	430	15.0
Saudi Arabia	61	64	3.7	3.4	160	1.2
South Africa	47	48	8.5	8.6	80	39.0
Turkey	64	67	4.9	5.0	150	3.2
United States	68	72	13.4	15.7	270	0.3
World	58	61	9.2	9.7	140	21.0

(1) EU Member States, 2003.
(2) EU Member States, data refer to practising physicians, except France and Italy, professionally active physicians; Czech Republic, France, Germany and Sweden, 2006.
(3) EU-27, France, Italy and the United Kingdom, 2007; for non-EU countries, the rate is for those who are HIV-negative.

Source: World Health Statistics 2010 | World Health Organization; Eurostat (tsdph100 and hlth_sha_hp)

Figure 1.6: Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD)
(% of GDP)

■ **1998 (1)** ■ **2008 (2)**
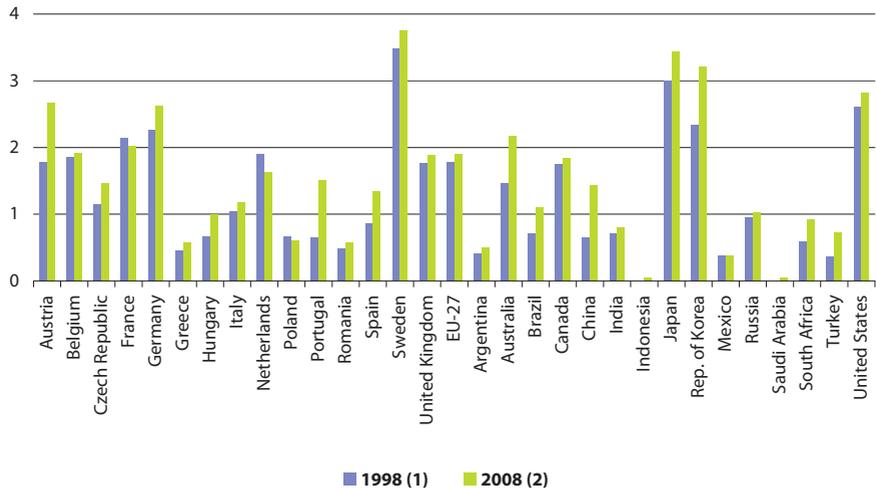
(1) Greece, Sweden and South Africa, 1997; Brazil, 1996; Indonesia and Saudi Arabia, not available.
(2) Australia, 2006; Indonesia, 2005; Greece and all other non-EU countries except for Canada, Russia and the United States, 2007.

Source: UNESCO - Science and Technology; Eurostat (rd_e_gerdtot)

Figure 1.7: Internet access, 2009

(%)

■ **Households (1)** ■ **Enterprises (2)**
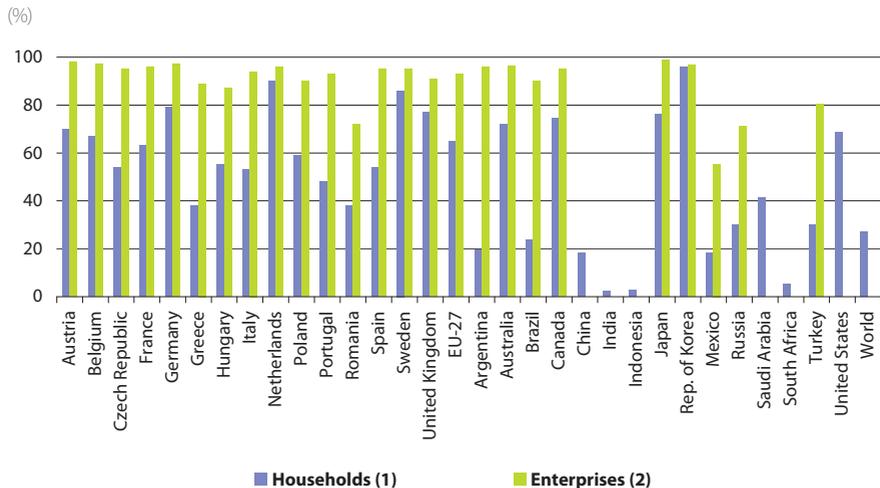
(1) Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Russia, South Africa, 2008; Argentina, China, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and world average, ITU estimates.
(2) Enterprises with 10 or more persons employed; Brazil and Japan, 2008; Australia, Canada and Russia, 2007; Argentina and the Republic of Korea, 2006; Turkey, 2004; Mexico, 2003; China, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the United States and the world average, not available.

Source: ITU World Telecommunication / ICT Indicators database; UNCTAD Information Economy Database; Eurostat (isoc_si_lia and isoc_ci_in_en2)

Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD) encompasses expenditures in the following sectors: business, university, government and non-profit; it includes research and development (R&D) that is funded from abroad, but excludes payments made abroad. Research and development, as well as information and communication technologies are considered as important drivers for improving a country's competitiveness. Broadband access is particularly important as it facilitates the rapid transfer of large volumes of data and is seen as essential for developing advanced e-services within business, government and education.

Mobile phone subscriptions have grown at a rapid pace in the past decade. The fact that the number of subscriptions is often above parity in relation to the number of inhabitants is explained by the fact that many users have multiple subscriptions.

Table 1.12: Information and communication technology

	Mobile phone subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)			Number of Internet users (per 100 inhabitants aged 16-74)		
	2000	200	2008 (1)	2000	200	2009 (2)
Austria	76	94	87	:	58	73
Belgium	51	84	102	:	60	76
Czech Republic	42	115	133	:	35	64
France	49	77	91	:	:	72
Germany	59	96	130	:	69	79
Greece	54	112	169	:	24	45
Hungary	30	92	122	:	39	62
Italy	77	122	152	:	35	49
Netherlands	68	97	123	:	81	90
Poland	17	76	116	:	39	59
Portugal	65	109	140	:	35	48
Romania	9	62	114	:	:	37
Spain	61	99	112	:	48	63
Sweden	72	101	119	:	85	91
United Kingdom	68	109	126	:	70	84
EU-27	**53**	**96**	**106**	**:**	**54**	**67**
Argentina	18	57	117	7	18	28
Australia	45	90	103	47	62	56
Brazil	13	46	78	3	21	36
Canada	28	53	64	42	68	73
China	7	30	48	2	9	22
India	0	8	30	1	4	7
Indonesia	2	21	62	1	4	11
Japan	53	76	86	30	67	69
Rep. of Korea	57	80	94	41	72	77
Mexico	14	46	71	5	19	22
Russia	2	84	132	2	15	21
Saudi Arabia	7	61	147	2	13	29
South Africa	19	72	92	0	4	7
Turkey	24	61	89	4	14	33
United States	39	72	89	44	70	72
World	**12**	**34**	**60**	**7**	**16**	**21**

(1) EU-27, 2006.
(2) Argentina, Australia, China, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the United States, 2008;
    all other non-EU countries, 2007.

Source: World Development Indicators 2009 | The World Bank; International telecommunication union (tin00060);
    Eurostat (isoc_ci_ifp_iu)

The EU interacting with the rest of the world

2

The indicators presented in this second chapter have been selected to provide a statistical portrait of exchanges between the EU and the rest of the world. The EU initially developed relations with partner countries largely on the basis of economic and trade policy. However, this approach has since been extended to a range of external policy issues, including: security, migration and border control, development assistance (infrastructure, health and education programmes), humanitarian aid, environment and climate change, or relations with neighbouring countries. In order to ensure that these different aspects of external policy are consistent with each other, the EU appointed a High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy as of December 2009.

The increasing degree with which the EU has engaged in political dialogue with partner countries/regions is mirrored by economic developments. Globalisation has resulted in a rapid expansion in the flow of goods and services, capital, and labour across borders and between continents. The exchanges that take place between the EU and the rest of the world have been grouped, for the purpose of this chapter, under the following headings:

- population and migration;
- trade;
- foreign direct investment;
- foreign aid;
- transport;
- tourism;
- education;
- science and technology.

As with the previous chapter, the information presented is based on official statistics from a wide range of different sources, many of which are testament to the cooperation that takes place within the global statistical community.

2.1: Population and migration

There are two distinct aspects to population change: the natural change that results out of the difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths, and the net effect of migration – in other words, the balance between people coming into and people leaving a country. When these two components do not compensate, but rather add to each other, they have the potential to lead to rapid changes in overall population numbers.

There has been a gradual slowing of population growth during recent decades in the EU-27. In 2009, EU-27 population grew by 2.7 persons per 1 000 inhabitants; only Japan and Russia reported lower rates of growth among the G-20 countries, both of them recording a decline in their respective populations.

Table 2.1.1: Population change - crude rates (1)
(per 1 000 of population)

	Total population change			Natural change			Net migration (2)		
	1999	2004	2009	1999	2004	2009	1999	2004	2009
Austria	2.5	7.2	2.4	0.0	0.6	-0.1	2.5	6.6	2.5
Belgium	2.5	4.7	*7.1*	0.9	1.5	*2.0*	1.6	3.2	*5.1*
Czech Republic	-1.1	0.9	3.7	-2.0	-0.9	1.0	0.9	1.8	2.7
France	6.4	7.7	5.4	3.8	4.5	4.3	2.6	3.2	*1.1*
Germany	1.5	-0.4	*-2.4*	-0.9	-1.4	*-2.3*	2.5	1.0	*-0.1*
Greece	3.9	3.8	*3.1*	-0.2	0.1	*0.7*	4.1	3.7	2.4
Hungary	-3.1	-1.9	*-1.8*	-4.7	-3.7	*-3.4*	1.6	1.8	*1.6*
Italy	0.3	9.9	*4.9*	-0.4	0.3	*-0.4*	0.6	9.6	*5.3*
Netherlands	6.6	2.9	5.6	3.8	3.5	*3.1*	2.8	-0.6	2.5
Poland	-0.3	-0.4	0.8	0.0	-0.2	0.9	-0.4	-0.2	0.0
Portugal	4.5	5.2	*1.0*	0.8	0.7	*-0.5*	3.7	4.5	1.4
Romania	-1.5	-2.4	-1.7	-1.4	-2.0	-1.6	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1
Spain	6.2	16.2	3.5	0.2	1.9	*2.2*	6.0	14.3	*1.3*
Sweden	0.8	4.0	9.1	-0.7	1.2	2.3	1.5	2.8	6.7
United Kingdom	3.5	6.0	*6.7*	1.2	2.2	*3.7*	2.3	3.8	*2.9*
EU-27	2.4	4.8	*2.7*	0.3	0.8	*1.0*	2.0	4.0	*1.7*
Argentina	12.1	9.5	9.8	11.7	10.0	9.6	0.5	-0.5	0.2
Australia	11.3	12.4	*10.7*	6.3	5.9	*5.8*	5.0	6.5	4.8
Brazil	14.9	13.2	9.8	15.1	13.4	10.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
Canada	9.2	10.3	9.6	4.4	3.4	*3.2*	4.9	6.9	6.3
China	9.0	7.0	*6.3*	9.2	7.4	6.5	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3
India	17.9	16.2	*14.3*	18.2	16.5	*14.5*	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
Indonesia	13.9	13.1	*11.8*	14.8	14.1	*12.5*	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6
Japan	2.0	1.2	*-0.7*	1.9	1.0	*-0.9*	0.1	0.1	0.2
Rep. of Korea	7.8	4.8	*3.9*	8.1	5.1	*4.0*	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1
Mexico	16.5	11.3	9.9	18.9	16.6	*14.4*	-2.5	-5.3	-4.5
Russia	-2.5	-4.8	*-4.0*	-5.5	-6.1	*-4.3*	3.0	1.3	0.4
Saudi Arabia	26.2	25.3	*21.2*	25.5	22.7	*20.0*	0.7	2.6	1.2
South Africa	16.2	13.8	*9.8*	15.3	10.8	*7.0*	0.9	3.0	2.8
Turkey	16.5	13.7	12.4	16.4	13.9	12.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
United States	12.3	10.1	*9.6*	6.6	6.3	*6.4*	5.7	3.8	3.3

(1) Data for non-EU countries refers to estimates for average crude rates over 5-year periods, 1995-2000, 2000-2005 and 2005-2010 respectively, expressed per 1 000 of population; crude rate of natural change is the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate; data for EU Member States are based on annual national reported values.
(2) EU Member States, net migration including adjustments.

Source: World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision | United Nations Population Division; Eurostat (demo_gind)

Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom were among the EU-27 Member States where relatively high natural increases (births outnumbering deaths) were reinforced by positive net migration (immigrants outnumbering emigrants) in 2009. In contrast, Germany and Romania (as well as Bulgaria, Estonia and Latvia) were characterised by decreasing population that resulted from a natural decrease in population and negative net migration.

From the 18th century through to the 1960s a large number of emigrants left Europe to destinations as far afield as North and South America, Australia or South Africa; it was only afterwards that the EU became an area of immigration.

Migration is influenced by a combination of 'push' and 'pull' factors that may be economic, political or social in nature. The relative economic prosperity and political stability of many developed world economies is thought to exert a considerable pull effect on migrants. Several EU Member States, Australia, Canada, and the United States report relatively high net migration rates. In contrast, there is generally a pattern of negative net migration from many emerging economies, such as Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and Mexico.

More than 30 million persons living in the EU-27 in 2009 were citizens of another country (6.4% of the population); 4.0% originated from non-member countries, while the remaining 2.4% were from other EU Member States. There were considerable differences between Member States: as foreign citizens made-up 43.5% of the population in Luxembourg in 2009, but less than 1% in Bulgaria, Romania or Poland.

Figure 2.1.1: Non-national residents, 2009
(% of total population)

■ **Citizens of countries outside the EU-27**
■ **Non-nationals but citizens of other EU-27 countries**
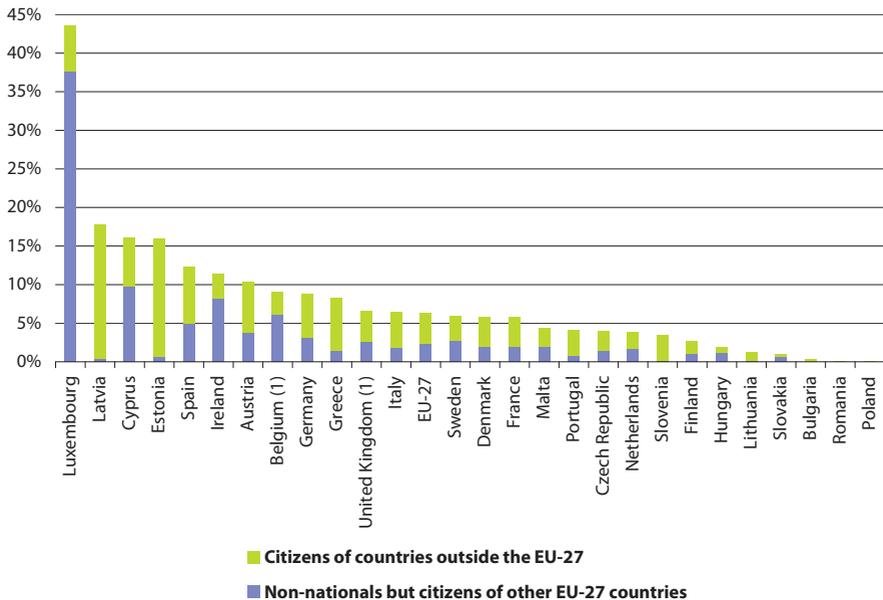
(1) 2008.
Source: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)

The EU Member States differ considerably in terms of their scale and patterns of migration; however, most Member States experienced more immigration than emigration in 2008. The largest numbers of immigrants were recorded entering Spain (726 000), while Germany, Italy

Figure 2.1.2: Acquisition of citizenship, by previous citizenship, EU-27, 2008 (1)

(persons / % share of those acquiring citizenship)
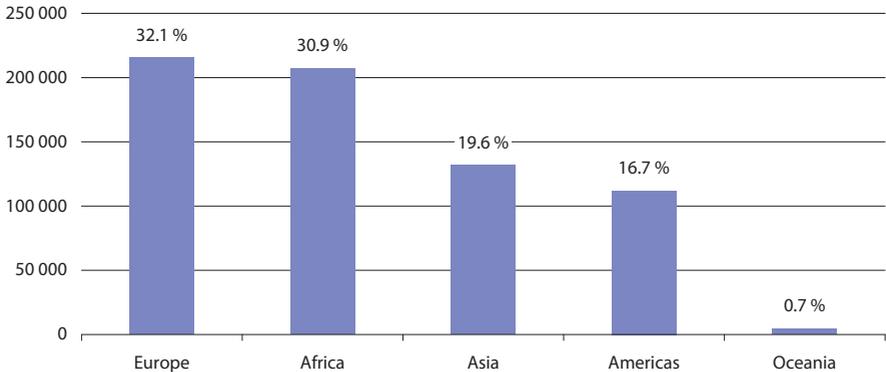
(1) EU-27 average uses data for Belgium from 2007.

Source: Eurostat (migr_acq)

Figure 2.1.3: Composition of immigration, by previous residence, EU, 2008 (1)

(% share of EU immigration)

(1) Excluding Belgium, the Czech Republic, Greece, France, Luxembourg, Hungary and Portugal.

Source: Eurostat (migr_imm5prv)

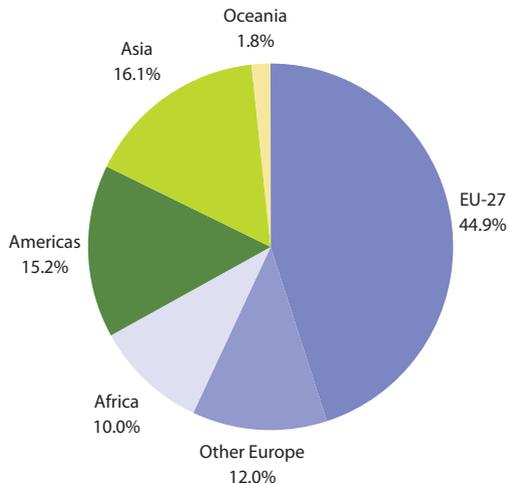and the United Kingdom also received more than half a million immigrants in 2008; these four countries together received almost two thirds of the total number of immigrants arriving in the EU-27 in 2008.

The majority of immigrants coming into any of the EU Member States in 2008 were previously resident in another European country. Some 44.9 % of immigrants in the EU were previously resident in another EU Member State, while 12.0 % of immigrants came from European countries outside the EU.

Compared with the size of the resident population, the highest rate of immigration was recorded in Luxembourg (with 36.3 immigrants per 1 000 inhabitants), followed by Malta and Cyprus, while the lowest rates were recorded for Bulgaria, Romania and Poland.

Emigration often results out of an imbalance in labour markets (either not enough posts, or a lack of suitable work). While historically concentrated among relatively young adults seeking work, there has been an increase in emigration among the older generations (which may be linked to relocation following retirement), as well as a growing trend for non-nationals to emigrate back to their country of origin.

Figure 2.1.4: Immigration and emigration, 2008 (1)
(per 1 000 inhabitants)
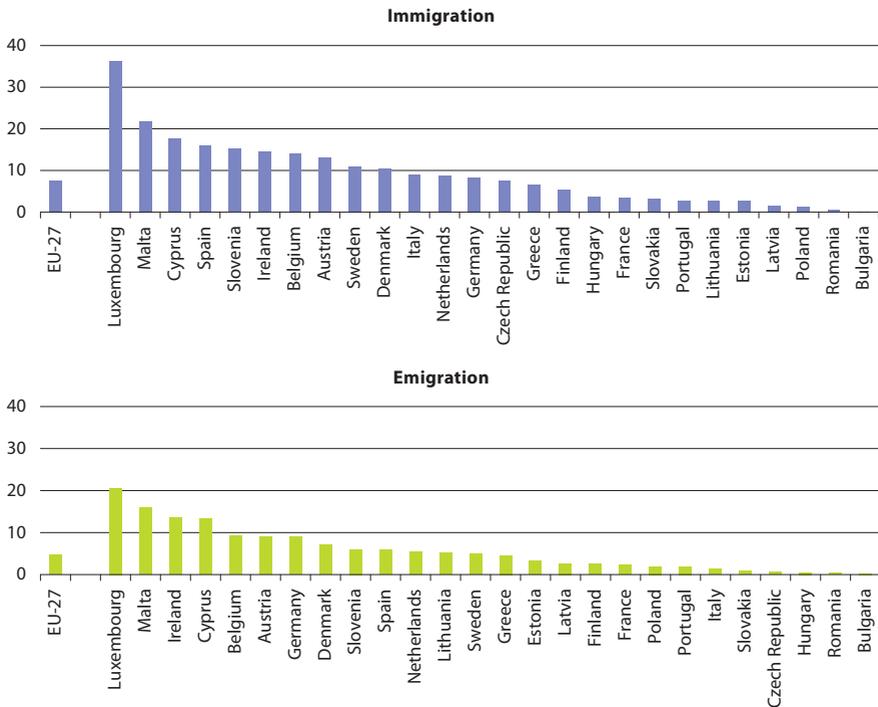
(1) EU-27, estimates; United Kingdom, not available.
Source: Eurostat (migr_imm1ctz, migr_emi2 and demo_pjan)

In 2008, almost 2.3 million persons emigrated from an EU Member State, equivalent to 0.5 % of the population. Luxembourg, Malta, Ireland and Cyprus were the only Member States where the share of emigrants rose above the threshold of 10 per 1 000 inhabitants. The overall weight of these four relatively small countries was low, as together they accounted for less than 4 % of the EU's emigrants. In contrast, there were almost 740 000 persons emigrating from Germany in 2008, almost a third of the EU total.

As with migratory patterns, there are a number of reasons (employment, educational, or family-related) which may explain why a person from a non-member country seeks a residence permit. Information relating to the number of first resident permits refers to all authorisations to reside that are issued by the authorities of a Member State and which are valid for at least three months.

In 2009, EU Member States issued approximately 2 million first residence permits (issued to a person for the first time or issued after at least six months since the expiry of a previous

Table 2.1.2: Residence permits, first permits by reason, 2009

	Total permits	Family reasons		Education reasons		Employment reasons		Other reasons	
	(1 000)	(1 000)	(% of total)	(1 000)	(% of total)	(1 000)	(% of total)	(1 000)	(% of total)
Belgium	58 685	28 523	48.6	6 968	11.9	5 391	9.2	17 803	30.3
Bulgaria	4 385	1 539	35.1	1 623	37.0	769	17.5	454	10.4
Czech Republic	27 725	9 281	33.5	4 139	14.9	11 312	40.8	2 993	10.8
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany (1)	121 954	54 139	44.4	31 345	25.7	16 667	13.7	19 803	16.2
Estonia (2)	3 777	1 148	30.4	383	10.1	1 135	30.1	1 111	29.4
Ireland (1)	25 509	2 608	10.2	12 263	48.1	4 827	18.9	5 811	22.8
Greece	45 148	22 637	50.1	1 489	3.3	16 383	36.3	4 639	10.3
Spain	286 369	100 620	35.1	22 068	7.7	22 262	7.8	141 419	49.4
France (3)	188 491	83 528	44.3	53 563	28.4	19 612	10.4	31 788	16.9
Italy	245 154	75 153	30.7	10 011	4.1	106 134	43.3	53 856	22.0
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	2 304	759	32.9	212	9.2	464	20.1	869	37.7
Lithuania	2 659	788	29.6	422	15.9	1 358	51.1	91	3.4
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary (2)	12 480	1 753	14.0	4 167	33.4	4 535	36.3	2 025	16.2
Malta	3 682	391	10.6	191	5.2	669	18.2	2 431	66.0
Netherlands	61 618	23 078	37.5	9 944	16.1	10 433	16.9	18 163	29.5
Austria (2)	28 035	14 572	52.0	3 233	11.5	2 692	9.6	7 538	26.9
Poland (2)	33 427	8 699	26.0	7 066	21.1	11 123	33.3	6 539	19.6
Portugal	46 324	19 964	43.1	4 302	9.3	18 275	39.5	3 783	8.2
Romania	15 380	6 043	39.3	3 541	23.0	4 724	30.7	1 072	7.0
Slovenia	15 759	3 116	19.8	666	4.2	11 910	75.6	67	0.4
Slovakia (2)	5 336	1 156	21.7	334	6.3	2 302	43.1	1 544	28.9
Finland	18 034	6 643	36.8	3 949	21.9	2 754	15.3	4 688	26.0
Sweden	91 337	37 890	41.5	13 968	15.3	18 978	20.8	20 501	22.4
United Kingdom	671 380	121 280	18.1	268 525	40.0	116 670	17.4	164 905	24.6

(1) Permits issued for first time only.
(2) May include renewed or change of status permits.
(3) Permits issued for first time and permits issued after one year since the expiry of the previous permit.

Source: Eurostat (migr_resfirst)

permit) to non-nationals. Just less than a third of all the first residence permits issued in the EU were issued for family-related reasons, while between 20 and 25 % of permits were issued for employment-related, education-related, or other reasons (for example, international protection, residence only).

The distribution of reasons for issuing permits differs considerably between Member States, for example: in Greece and Austria more than half of the permits issued in 2009 were for family-related reasons; in Lithuania and Slovenia the majority of authorisations to reside were issued for employment-related reasons; while in Ireland and the United Kingdom the highest proportion of permits were issued for education-related reasons (between 40 % and 50 %).

Most third country nationals (persons who are not citizens of an EU Member State) who are refused entry to the EU are prevented from doing so because they are not in possession of a valid visa or resident permit. The granting of a visa (other than for short-term visitors) is often based on a points or quota-based system (whereby the host county seeks to admit persons who can work in specific fields, or people who conform to a certain profile). Persons who are not citizens of an EU Member State may also be granted entry into the EU on the basis of their family ties, or because they are seeking asylum.

Table 2.1.3: Third country nationals refused entry at the external borders, 2009 (persons)

	Refused at the air border	Refused at the land border	Refused at the sea border
Belgium	1 990	-	60
Bulgaria	540	2 405	80
Czech Republic	380	-	-
Denmark	55	-	:
Germany	2 920	-	55
Estonia	10	315	595
Ireland	2 710	630	225
Greece	740	1 875	385
Spain	9 945	*375 905*	1 165
France	11 135	2 565	580
Italy	2 510	-	1 190
Cyprus	615	-	55
Latvia	185	475	15
Lithuania	45	1 655	50
Luxembourg	0	-	-
Hungary	140	7 560	-
Malta	125	-	15
Netherlands	2 445	-	60
Austria	445	205	-
Poland	610	26 230	45
Portugal	2 560	-	5
Romania	1 205	3 285	105
Slovenia	170	7 720	5
Slovakia	40	815	-
Finland	235	1 060	0
Sweden	35	-	0
United Kingdom	15 795	1 765	2 900

Source: Eurostat (migr_eirfs)

Asylum is a form of protection given by a state and granted to an individual who is unable to seek protection in his/her country of origin (citizenship or residence), in particular for fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion. An asylum seeker is a person awaiting a decision on an application for refugee status or some other form of international protection.

In 2009, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that there were 922 500 asylum claims registered across the world. This figure could be compared with a total of 262 060 asylum seekers in the EU -27 in 2009 (an increase of almost 6 000 compared with a year before).

More than three quarters of all asylum applications made in the EU-27 in 2009 came from persons originating from just 20 countries. Between 2008 and 2009, the main countries of origin for asylum applicants remained largely unchanged; indeed, the first four countries – Afghanistan, Russia, Somalia and Iraq – headed the rankings in both years.

Table 2.1.4: Countries of origin of asylum seekers in the EU-27 (1)
(persons)

	2009	2008	2008-2009 change		2008 ranking	Change in ranking
			Abs.	Rel. (%)		
Non-EU	262 060	256 090	5 970	2.3	(-)	(-)
Afghanistan	20 395	13 870	6 525	47.0	(4)	(+3)
Russia	20 100	21 080	-980	-4.6	(2)	(0)
Somalia	18 970	17 645	1 325	7.5	(3)	(0)
Iraq	18 895	29 625	-10 730	-36.2	(1)	(-3)
Kosovo (2)	14 275	:	-	-	(-)	(-)
Georgia	10 480	5 090	5 390	105.9	(13)	(+7)
Nigeria	10 165	11 910	-1 745	-14.7	(7)	(0)
Pakistan	9 835	12 465	-2 630	-21.1	(6)	(-2)
Iran	8 465	7 455	1 010	13.5	(8)	(-1)
Zimbabwe	7 770	4 795	2 975	62.0	(14)	(+4)
Sri Lanka	7 330	7 065	265	3.8	(11)	(0)
Turkey	6 980	7 330	-350	-4.8	(9)	(-3)
Armenia	6 850	4 580	2 270	49.6	(15)	(+2)
Bangladesh	6 120	6 650	-530	-8.0	(12)	(-2)
China	5 595	4 535	1 060	23.4	(17)	(+2)
Serbia (2)	5 290	:	-	-	(-)	(-)
Eritrea	5 200	7 240	-2 040	-28.2	(10)	(-7)
Dem. Rep. Congo	4 925	4 580	345	7.5	(16)	(-2)
Syria	4 705	4 380	325	7.4	(18)	(-1)
Guinea	4 480	3 700	780	21.1	(20)	(0)
Rest of the world	65 235	68 450	-3 215	-4.7	(-)	(-)

(1) The annual number of asylum applicants in the United Kingdom in 2009 has been calculated as the aggregate of new asylum applicants from January to June 2009 and new and repeated applicants from July to December 2009.
(2) Until December 2008, asylum seekers from Kosovo under UNSC Resolution 1244/99 were reported with Serbian citizens accounting for a total of 13 645 applicants in 2008; comparisons between 2008 and 2009 are thus impossible.

Source: Eurostat (migr_asyappctza)

2.2: Trade

The trend towards more globalised production systems, coupled with trade liberalisation (under the auspices of the World Trade Organisation, WTO) has given significant impetus for businesses to serve more distant markets. This growth has not been restricted to trade in goods, as technological and regulatory changes have also promoted a rapid expansion of trade in various services (such as financial, business, communication and information services).

This pattern has been reinforced within Europe through the establishment of the single market and a range of bilateral trade agreements with non-member countries. Indeed, the EU is the world's largest trading bloc and external trade has played a dynamic role in boosting its economic growth for many decades.

Note that the trade statistics presented in this publication for the EU-27 aggregate consider the EU as a single bloc, and therefore relate only to extra-EU exports and imports, whereas the information presented for individual Member States refers to trade flows with the rest of the world (in other words, including intra-EU exports and imports).

Table 2.2.1: Trade in goods
(EUR million)

	Exports			Imports		
	1999	2004	2009	1999	2004	2009
Austria	61 982	95 165	98 650	66 918	96 395	102 795
Belgium	168 091	246 697	265 160	154 635	229 617	252 326
Czech Republic	24 917	55 460	81 213	26 706	56 248	75 267
France	305 429	363 458	341 566	296 255	378 603	396 109
Germany	509 982	731 479	803 899	444 780	575 401	668 104
Greece	10 386	12 306	14 377	28 644	42 415	42 881
Hungary	23 487	44 671	60 036	26 286	48 668	56 034
Italy	221 021	284 413	290 113	207 015	285 634	294 213
Netherlands	205 085	287 336	357 342	193 434	256 989	319 451
Poland	25 670	60 332	96 396	43 051	72 109	105 123
Portugal	23 026	28 770	31 085	37 506	44 174	50 074
Romania	7 992	18 935	29 116	9 774	26 281	38 891
Spain	97 985	146 815	156 645	126 990	207 678	206 170
Sweden	79 648	99 097	93 954	64 346	80 740	85 356
United Kingdom	255 364	279 358	252 256	304 841	378 353	344 874
EU-27	**683 083**	**952 955**	**1 094 417**	**743 295**	**1 027 522**	**1 199 669**
Argentina	21 892	27 796	39 912	23 933	18 044	28 888
Australia	51 168	69 489	109 980	61 174	83 414	113 939
Brazil	45 047	77 721	109 689	48 553	50 515	91 517
Canada	224 036	254 973	226 140	202 247	220 173	230 178
China	182 896	476 988	861 519	155 469	451 185	720 931
India	34 641	61 021	126 731	46 923	79 573	190 996
Indonesia	45 661	57 547	83 532	22 521	37 402	69 422
Japan	391 828	454 828	560 232	290 856	365 989	546 698
Rep. of Korea	134 815	204 072	302 555	112 358	180 449	312 067
Mexico	127 850	151 122	164 638	133 192	158 220	168 042
Russia	68 385	145 993	204 387	28 421	60 752	115 229
Saudi Arabia	47 564	101 292	168 448	26 301	35 972	64 679
South Africa	:	32 369	38 618	:	38 269	45 717
Turkey	24 946	50 744	73 228	38 175	78 414	100 996
United States	650 013	657 533	757 608	993 826	1 226 199	1 148 477

Source: Commodity Trade Statistics Database | United Nations Statistics Division; Eurostat (ext_lt_intertrd)

Figure 2.2.1: Share in world exports

(%)

	EU-27
	China
	United States
	Japan
	Canada
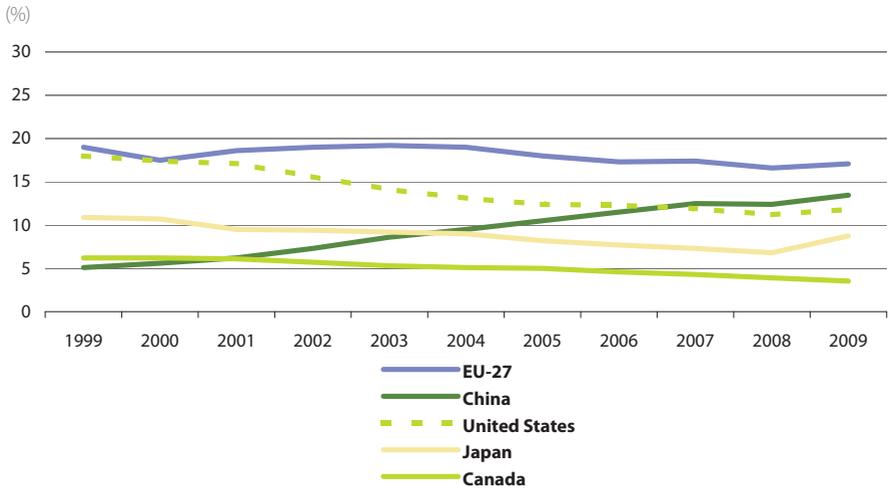
Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_introle)

Figure 2.2.2: Share in world imports

(%)

	EU-27
	United States
	China
	Japan
	Canada
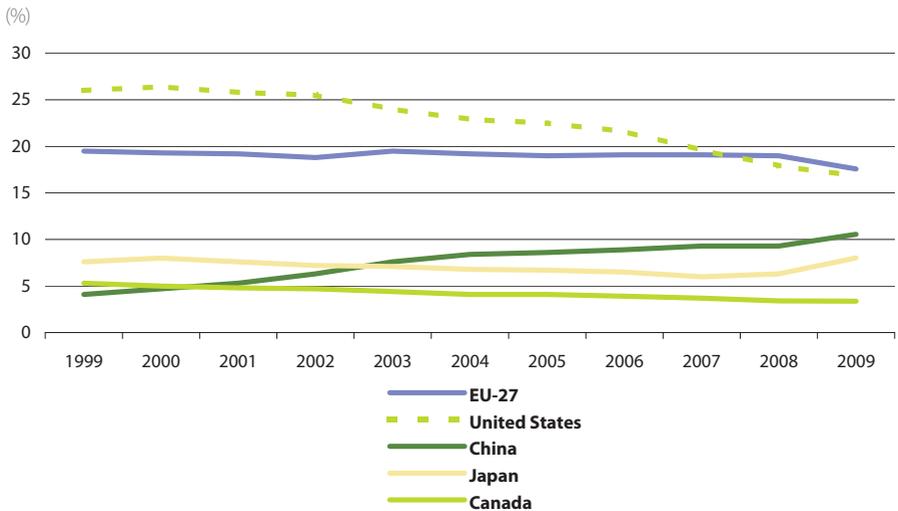
Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_introle)

There has been a rapid increase in the growth of Chinese exports over the past decade: while the EU-27 exported 3.7 times as many goods as China (in value terms) in 1999, this ratio fell to 1.3 times as many by 2009; China overtook the United States to become the world's second largest exporter.

Chinese exports in 2009 were 4.7 times as high as in 1999, while exports from Russia, Turkey, India and Brazil were at least two times as high. In contrast, the EU-27, Canada, the United States and Japan all reported relatively subdued export growth.

The EU-27 ran a trade deficit for goods equal to EUR 105 252 million in 2009; this was the second largest deficit among the G-20 countries, behind that recorded for the United States (EUR 390 869 million).

Table 2.2.2: Exports of goods by main products, 2009
(% of total exports)

	Total (EUR million)	Food, drinks & tobacco	Raw materials	Mineral fuels, lubricants	Chemicals & related prod.	Other manu-factured goods	Machinery & transport equip.
Austria	98 650	7.4	3.1	3.3	12.3	34.7	37.6
Belgium	265 160	9.4	2.6	7.1	30.4	25.8	21.6
Czech Republic	81 213	4.3	2.7	3.6	6.1	28.9	53.3
France	341 566	11.9	2.3	3.7	19.4	23.2	37.0
Germany	803 899	5.7	1.9	2.3	15.8	24.5	46.7
Greece	14 377	22.7	6.9	9.5	14.5	30.5	13.6
Hungary	60 036	7.0	2.0	2.6	8.4	17.0	60.2
Italy	290 113	7.6	1.6	3.8	10.9	36.2	36.9
Netherlands	357 342	13.5	5.8	13.4	14.0	18.5	30.3
Poland	96 396	10.9	2.0	3.1	7.6	32.3	43.1
Portugal	31 085	11.1	4.9	5.1	7.4	41.1	27.6
Romania	29 116	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.1	33.0	42.9
Spain	156 645	14.5	3.4	5.7	13.4	25.3	35.6
Sweden	93 954	4.8	6.2	6.6	13.3	29.4	38.7
United Kingdom	252 256	6.4	2.3	11.3	19.5	22.2	31.4
EU-27	**1 094 417**	**5.7**	**2.5**	**5.2**	**17.1**	**23.4**	**41.5**
Argentina	39 912	38.2	14.8	10.2	9.3	9.7	14.4
Australia	109 980	12.4	25.8	29.5	4.1	9.6	6.1
Brazil	109 689	25.4	23.1	8.9	6.9	15.8	17.2
Canada	226 140	8.6	8.2	22.8	8.9	18.3	26.7
China	861 519	2.8	0.7	1.7	5.2	40.3	49.2
India	126 731	7.3	6.0	13.6	10.5	42.9	15.2
Indonesia	83 532	6.6	20.8	28.3	5.0	24.8	13.8
Japan	560 232	0.5	1.3	2.4	8.8	19.6	62.0
Rep. of Korea	302 555	0.9	1.2	9.1	10.1	22.9	55.4
Mexico	164 638	6.4	1.5	13.3	4.4	17.8	54.3
Russia	204 387	2.9	3.5	66.7	4.4	13.8	3.8
Saudi Arabia	168 448	0.9	0.3	88.1	6.1	2.2	2.4
South Africa	38 618	9.8	15.9	11.2	7.6	35.2	20.0
Turkey	73 228	9.8	2.6	3.8	4.7	45.0	28.2
United States	757 608	7.2	6.2	5.2	15.1	20.3	34.7

Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_intertrd)

Machinery and transport equipment accounted for more than 40 % of the EU-27's exports in 2009, while other manufactured goods (23.4 %) and chemicals and related products (17.1 %) also recorded relatively high shares of total exports. Mineral fuels and lubricants accounted for 24.2 % of the EU-27's imports, revealing the EU's dependence on energy-related imports. The EU-27 ran a trade surplus for chemicals and related products and for machinery and transport equipment, while recording a deficit for the four remaining section headings.

Chinese trade performance is largely based on exports of machinery and transport equipment and other manufactured goods (mainly consumer goods), which together accounted for almost 90 % of its total exports. In contrast, 14.8 % of Chinese imports were raw materials and 12.3 % were mineral fuels and lubricants. While China has become the world's leading supplier of manufactured goods, Brazil (soy and iron ore) and Russia (oil and natural gas) are leading suppliers of primary goods.

Table 2.2.3: Imports of goods by main products, 2009
(% of total imports)

	Total (EUR million)	Food, drinks & tobacco	Raw materials	Mineral fuels, lubricants	Chemicals & related prod.	Other manu-factured goods	Machinery & transport equip.
Austria	102 795	7.4	4.1	9.9	11.9	30.1	33.4
Belgium	252 326	8.3	3.9	11.8	24.2	23.9	24.2
Czech Republic	75 267	6.0	2.5	9.2	11.0	29.2	41.2
France	396 109	8.7	2.5	13.1	13.8	26.8	33.6
Germany	668 104	7.7	3.8	11.5	13.1	25.3	35.4
Greece	42 881	12.9	2.8	4.9	17.5	26.7	34.2
Hungary	56 034	5.3	1.8	11.0	10.6	19.9	49.4
Italy	294 213	9.3	4.2	17.7	13.4	24.8	27.9
Netherlands	319 451	9.6	4.6	16.5	11.7	21.9	31.5
Poland	105 123	7.4	3.0	9.6	13.6	27.5	35.2
Portugal	50 074	12.7	3.5	12.9	12.4	26.3	30.3
Romania	38 891	8.4	2.8	9.4	13.8	30.5	33.7
Spain	206 170	10.0	4.0	16.3	13.7	23.4	31.4
Sweden	85 356	9.6	3.3	11.6	12.1	26.2	35.9
United Kingdom	344 874	10.4	2.6	10.3	12.5	27.5	31.0
EU-27	**1 199 669**	**6.0**	**3.9**	**24.2**	**8.8**	**24.4**	**28.5**
Argentina	28 888	2.7	3.7	6.0	18.7	21.7	46.4
Australia	113 939	5.2	1.3	12.7	10.8	24.4	38.2
Brazil	91 517	4.8	2.7	14.8	19.8	18.1	39.9
Canada	230 178	7.5	2.8	9.4	11.4	25.2	40.3
China	720 931	1.7	14.8	12.3	11.1	19.2	40.6
India	190 996	1.9	6.3	31.0	10.3	17.9	21.8
Indonesia	69 422	7.9	5.3	19.7	12.2	17.9	37.0
Japan	546 698	7.9	7.4	35.1	7.2	19.9	20.8
Rep. of Korea	312 067	4.0	6.8	32.7	8.4	21.5	26.3
Mexico	168 042	5.9	3.3	6.7	11.8	23.2	47.0
Russia	115 229	15.8	4.0	1.5	14.0	23.2	39.4
Saudi Arabia	64 679	12.4	2.4	0.2	8.9	28.4	47.0
South Africa	45 717	5.6	2.9	21.4	10.5	19.4	34.8
Turkey	100 996	2.9	7.8	14.1	14.2	22.9	29.1
United States	1 148 477	5.1	1.6	17.4	9.6	26.0	36.2

Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_intertrd)

Table 2.2.4: Share of extra EU-27 trade by partner, EU-27

	Exports (%)			Imports (%)			Trade balance (EUR million)
	1999	2004	2009	1999	2004	2009	2009
Argentina	0.94	0.39	0.43	0.66	0.61	0.68	-3 430
Australia	2.03	2.09	1.99	0.96	0.86	0.67	13 739
Brazil	2.11	1.49	1.97	1.89	2.11	2.13	-4 027
Canada	2.47	2.32	2.05	1.88	1.60	1.48	4 644
China	5.20	7.09	9.25	8.55	13.50	18.70	-123 018
India	1.55	1.80	2.51	1.41	1.59	2.12	2 140
Indonesia	0.50	0.51	0.48	1.24	1.02	0.97	-6 399
Japan	5.22	4.56	3.29	10.15	7.27	4.65	-19 849
Rep. of Korea	1.71	1.88	1.97	2.76	2.98	2.67	-10 513
Mexico	1.55	1.55	1.45	0.67	0.67	0.82	5 982
Russia	2.47	4.83	6.00	4.83	8.17	9.62	-49 706
Saudi Arabia	1.52	1.33	1.78	1.14	1.58	0.92	8 457
South Africa	1.43	1.68	1.47	1.46	1.54	1.25	1 145
Turkey	3.17	4.21	4.01	2.15	3.19	3.01	7 792
United States	27.38	24.71	18.69	22.31	15.51	13.34	44 528

Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_maineu)

Table 2.2.5: Food and agricultural commodities, top imports and exports ranked on value, 2007 (1)
(EUR million)

	Rank	Imports Commodity	Value	Exports Commodity	Value
EU-27	1	Food preparations n.e.s. (2)	11 562	Wine	14 526
	2	Wine	10 753	Food preparations n.e.s. (2)	13 076
	3	Cheese of whole cow milk	10 155	Cheese of whole cow milk	12 404
Brazil	1	Wheat	1 016	Soybeans	4 896
	2	Rubber natural dry	331	Chicken meat	3 077
	3	Malt	205	Meat-cattle boneless (beef & veal)	2 539
China	1	Soybeans	9 013	Food preparations n.e.s. (2)	1 183
	2	Palm oil	2 761	Apple juice, single strength	908
	3	Cotton lint	2 734	Fruit preparations n.e.s.	781
India	1	Palm oil	1 187	Rice milled	2 026
	2	Peas, dry	490	Cotton lint	1 546
	3	Soybean oil	486	Cake of soybeans	1 204
Russia	1	Pig meat	1 020	Wheat	2 633
	2	Sugar raw centrifugal	807	Sunflower oil	340
	3	Meat-cattle boneless (beef & veal)	748	Barley	304
South Africa	1	Rice milled	212	Wine	488
	2	Wheat	190	Oranges	285
	3	Beverages of distilled alcohol	189	Grapes	228
United States	1	Beverages of distilled alcohol	4 036	Maize	7 369
	2	Wine	3 374	Soybeans	7 308
	3	Crude materials	2 717	Wheat	6 089
World	1	Food preparations n.e.s. (2)	26 241	Food preparations n.e.s. (2)	24 007
	2	Wheat	23 676	Wheat	23 971
	3	Wine	19 930	Wine	20 724

(1) Based on the harmonised system (HS).
(2) Including both crop and livestock products, among others: homogenised composite food preparations; soups and broths; ketchup and other sauces; mixed condiments and seasonings; vinegar and substitutes; yeast and baking powders; stuffed pasta, whether or not cooked; couscous; protein concentrates.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAOSTAT), United Nations

The EU-27 encourages further liberalisation of trade for agricultural products and believes this would contribute to sustainable economic growth for both exporting and importing countries. Recognising the crucial role that agriculture plays in many developing countries, the EU-27 has granted extensive market access to agricultural imports from developing countries, including free access to products from the world's poorest countries, as well as all ACP countries that have signed partnership agreements.

During the period 2005-2008 there was annual growth of around 10 % in the value of world trade in agricultural goods. The EU-27 remained the largest global importer and exporter of agricultural goods: it was generally a net importer of raw products such as tropical fruits, oilseeds and oils, fruit and vegetables, while trade in livestock and cereals was quite balanced. The dairy and processed products sectors registered trade surpluses, in particular for food preparations and alcoholic beverages (mainly spirits and wine).

Table 2.2.6: International trade of agricultural goods
(EUR million)

	Exports				Imports			
	2005	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**
Austria	8 460	9 447	10 538	10 955	8 344	9 313	10 372	11 094
Belgium	25 739	27 268	29 881	32 401	22 755	24 236	27 247	29 783
Czech Republic	3 458	3 755	4 560	5 441	4 255	4 838	5 576	6 218
France	42 067	44 957	48 139	51 711	35 690	37 549	40 832	44 617
Germany	43 186	47 914	54 105	59 855	55 735	62 029	68 076	73 600
Greece	3 327	3 772	3 723	3 980	5 474	6 039	6 789	7 072
Hungary	3 382	3 737	5 050	5 897	2 844	3 141	3 662	4 279
Italy	21 975	23 803	25 809	27 486	36 155	39 106	40 690	40 664
Netherlands	54 223	57 623	62 762	68 819	33 232	35 392	39 827	45 541
Poland	7 799	9 294	10 907	12 086	6 653	7 780	9 549	11 292
Portugal	3 219	3 642	4 134	4 668	6 517	7 027	7 990	8 610
Romania	1 174	1 403	1 731	2 693	2 286	2 764	3 745	4 719
Spain	23 771	25 181	27 226	28 386	24 562	25 513	28 457	28 467
Sweden	8 016	8 950	9 709	9 676	8 257	9 208	10 124	10 857
United Kingdom	18 071	18 971	20 034	20 143	40 860	43 556	46 252	45 555
EU-27 (1)	301 374	327 353	358 166	385 045	325 604	351 362	388 246	415 927
Argentina	15 418	17 005	21 019	25 498	1 003	1 111	1 623	2 205
Australia	17 048	17 664	16 344	17 775	5 288	5 788	6 508	7 096
Brazil	28 175	31 481	35 233	41 746	3 489	4 370	5 302	6 588
Canada	33 124	35 209	35 553	36 766	17 500	19 562	20 489	21 242
China	23 078	25 917	28 354	28 753	36 323	41 138	47 696	59 036
India	8 256	9 955	12 056	14 531	6 066	6 181	7 100	8 015
Indonesia	11 304	14 262	17 369	22 340	5 880	5 963	7 642	9 051
Japan	4 829	5 162	5 520	5 678	53 007	52 241	50 213	54 819
Rep. of Korea	4 248	4 258	4 611	5 192	13 482	14 797	16 011	17 919
Mexico	10 093	11 523	11 374	11 937	13 228	14 703	15 980	17 623
Russia	11 643	13 692	17 194	17 012	15 396	18 618	19 616	23 298
Saudi Arabia	1 133	1 303	1 635	2 024	7 345	7 846	9 081	10 784
South Africa	4 217	4 000	4 066	4 784	2 450	2 937	3 525	3 647
Turkey	6 505	6 662	6 923	7 618	5 209	5 803	7 159	8 864
United States	66 453	73 785	82 960	95 164	77 006	82 549	79 950	78 806
World	680 932	750 520	823 593	912 132	730 453	798 207	869 878	960 962

(1) Including intra-EU trade.

Source: World Trade Organization (http://www.wto.org)

Table 2.2.7: Food and agricultural commodities, top imports, 2007 (1)

(EUR million)

Rank	Country	Commodity	Value
1	China	Soybeans	9 012.6
2	United States	Beverages of distilled alcohol	4 036.3
3	United Kingdom	Wine	3 655.7
4	United States	Wine	3 373.9
5	Germany	Crude materials	2 976.8
6	Japan	Maize	2 803.7
7	China	Palm oil	2 761.3
8	China	Cotton lint	2 734.0
9	United States	Crude materials	2 717.2
10	United States	Beer of barley	2 656.5
11	Japan	Pork	2 495.9
12	Germany	Cheese of whole cow milk	2 398.0
13	United States	Coffee, green	2 362.5
14	China	Rubber natural dry	2 261.3
15	Japan	Cigarettes	2 170.4
16	Italy	Cigarettes	2 009.0
17	Germany	Wine	1 968.0
18	United States	Meat-cattle boneless (beef & veal)	1 932.9
19	United States	Food preparations n.e.s. (2)	1 920.1
20	United Kingdom	Food preparations n.e.s. (2)	1 823.5

(1) Based on the harmonised system (HS).
(2) Including both crop and livestock products, among others: homogenised composite food preparations; soups and broths; ketchup and other sauces; mixed condiments and seasonings; vinegar and substitutes; yeast and baking powders; stuffed pasta, whether or not cooked; couscous; protein concentrates.

Source: FAOSTAT, United Nations

Table 2.2.8: Food and agricultural commodities, top exports, 2007 (1)

(EUR million)

Rank	Country	Commodity	Value
1	i ed a e	Maize	7 369.5
2	United States	Soybeans	7 308.4
3	Netherlands	Crude materials	7 127.1
4	France	Wine	6 752.4
5	Malaysia	Palm oil	6 694.3
6	United States	Wheat	6 088.8
7	Indonesia	Palm oil	5 011.8
8	Brazil	Soybeans	4 895.6
9	United Kingdom	Beverages of distilled alcohol	4 741.0
10	Argentina	Cake of soybeans	4 194.1
11	Italy	Wine	3 459.8
12	United States	Cotton lint	3 342.1
13	Argentina	Soybean oil	3 224.4
14	Thailand	Rubber natural dry	3 190.6
15	Canada	Wheat	3 181.0
16	Brazil	Chicken meat	3 077.3
17	United States	Food preparations n.e.s. (2)	3 074.8
18	Australia	Wheat	2 836.8
19	Indonesia	Rubber natural dry	2 815.2
20	France	Beverages of distilled alcohol	2 726.5

(1) Based on the harmonised system (HS).
(2) Including both crop and livestock products, among others: homogenised composite food preparations; soups and broths; ketchup and other sauces; mixed condiments and seasonings; vinegar and substitutes; yeast and baking powders; stuffed pasta, whether or not cooked; couscous; protein concentrates.

Source: FAOSTAT, United Nations

The EU-27 is the world's largest exporter and importer of services. It ran a surplus of EUR 65 310 million in 2009, approximately two thirds of the deficit recorded for trade in goods. The EU pursues the liberalisation of trade in services, at a multilateral level through WTO negotiations and at a bilateral/regional level. Aside from the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), provisions covering trade in services have also been included in a number of bilateral agreements such as Association and Stabilisation Agreements or Partnership and Cooperation Agreements – for example, with Russia, Mexico or Chile.

Among the other G-20 countries, the United States, India and Turkey were the only other countries to report trade surpluses for services. The surplus in the United States was largely based on the performance of travel, financial services, and royalties and license fees, while computer and information services was the driving force in India, and travel in Turkey.

Table 2.2.9: Trade in services (1)

(EUR million)

	Credits			Debits		
	1999	2004	2009	1999	2004	2009
Austria	21 959	30 516	38 236	16 226	22 542	26 601
Belgium	:	42 396	58 063	:	39 475	53 380
Czech Republic	6 499	7 748	14 575	5 465	7 228	13 578
France	78 284	92 422	100 810	60 354	79 171	90 422
Germany	81 189	117 725	165 837	135 788	157 405	182 580
Greece	15 579	26 741	26 984	8 727	11 277	14 341
Hungary	5 285	8 665	13 061	4 449	8 180	11 586
Italy	55 105	68 193	73 448	54 001	67 000	83 569
Netherlands	50 804	68 262	66 876	48 463	64 097	61 233
Poland	7 847	10 765	20 687	6 551	10 758	17 231
Portugal	8 716	11 853	16 294	6 877	7 838	10 244
Romania	1 282	2 903	7 012	1 653	3 116	7 367
Spain	49 249	69 355	88 074	30 057	47 602	62 377
Sweden	19 181	31 336	43 831	21 377	26 617	33 299
United Kingdom	111 316	159 106	169 968	90 618	120 658	119 795
EU-27	:	365 630	480 805	:	321 013	415 495
Argentina	4 427	4 244	8 220	8 285	5 312	8 824
Australia	17 732	22 900	30 466	17 618	22 464	31 006
Brazil	6 745	10 116	20 700	13 297	13 876	32 035
Canada	33 888	39 993	44 951	38 068	47 424	59 301
China	24 628	50 192	100 022	29 639	57 989	108 053
India	13 613	30 775	70 146	16 205	28 652	36 231
Indonesia	4 315	9 684	10 364	11 612	16 767	19 026
Japan	57 232	78 472	97 704	108 048	108 943	112 587
Rep. of Korea	24 891	33 670	51 666	25 502	40 138	63 043
Mexico	11 010	11 292	12 670	13 578	15 901	17 214
Russia	8 507	16 557	34 883	12 526	26 760	51 915
Saudi Arabia	5 041	4 704	6 544	17 667	20 657	50 711
South Africa	4 888	7 783	8 522	5 403	8 303	11 425
Turkey	15 435	18 458	23 847	8 397	8 170	11 890
United States	262 348	278 350	371 951	186 906	234 918	275 870

(1) Non-EU countries, 2008 instead of 2009.

Source: Key Global Indicators | United Nations Statistics Division; Eurostat (bop_its_det and bop_its_deth)

Table 2.2.10: Credits of services, 2009 (1)

(% of total credits)

	Total (EUR million)	Transportation	Travel	Communications services	Construction services	Insurance services	Financial services	Computer & information services	Royalties & license fees	Other business services	Personal, cultural & recreational services	Government services, n.i.e.
Austria	38 236	19.9	36.4	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.0	3.8	1.4	27.2	0.5	1.1
Belgium	58 063	26.0	12.2	4.8	1.7	1.6	3.9	4.9	3.1	36.7	0.7	2.7
Czech Republic	14 575	26.8	31.8	2.6	2.2	0.8	0.3	6.3	0.5	27.8	0.7	0.2
France	100 810	22.8	34.6	3.3	4.9	0.5	1.4	1.1	6.5	22.8	1.3	0.7
Germany	165 837	22.5	15.0	2.1	5.6	2.2	5.1	6.3	6.0	32.8	0.5	2.0
Greece	26 984	50.2	38.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.1	5.4	0.6	0.3
Hungary	13 061	18.8	31.3	2.6	2.1	0.1	1.0	6.1	4.4	27.3	5.6	0.7
Italy	73 448	13.1	39.1	1.6	2.8	1.2	7.2	0.7	1.1	30.8	1.1	1.3
Netherlands	66 876	27.2	13.3	4.8	3.0	0.6	1.4	6.2	5.7	34.3	0.9	2.6
Poland	20 687	29.9	31.1	2.2	5.1	0.1	1.5	3.0	0.4	25.6	0.5	0.4
Portugal	16 294	25.4	42.5	3.0	3.1	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.7	19.8	1.4	1.0
Romania	7 012	29.4	12.6	8.9	5.1	0.5	1.8	10.1	1.9	28.4	0.8	0.4
Spain	88 074	14.6	43.3	1.7	3.4	1.5	3.7	4.9	0.8	24.0	1.4	0.7
Sweden	43 831	16.3	19.9	3.1	1.2	1.4	2.1	10.8	7.9	35.9	0.6	0.9
United Kingdom	169 968	14.1	12.8	3.4	1.0	5.6	22.0	4.9	5.4	27.8	1.5	1.4
EU-27	480 805	22.9	14.2	2.5	3.6	3.1	9.0	6.4	5.3	30.5	1.0	1.6
Argentina	8 220	15.4	38.5	2.9	0.2	:	0.1	6.4	0.9	30.8	3.5	1.3
Australia	30 466	17.4	55.2	1.7	0.2	1.4	2.0	3.1	1.5	14.4	1.5	1.6
Brazil	20 700	17.8	19.0	1.5	0.1	2.7	4.1	0.6	1.5	47.1	0.3	5.3
Canada	44 951	17.9	22.9	3.5	0.4	5.4	4.7	7.0	5.2	27.1	3.5	2.5
China	100 022	26.1	27.8	1.1	7.0	0.9	0.2	4.2	0.4	31.5	0.3	0.5
India	56 630	10.7	12.1	2.9	0.5	1.6	2.5	40.9	0.1	28.0	0.4	0.4
Indonesia	10 364	18.4	48.4	7.2	4.4	0.1	2.0	1.2	0.2	14.3	0.5	3.4
Japan	97 704	32.7	7.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rep. of Korea	51 666	57.3	11.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	5.0	0.4	3.2	17.3	0.7	2.5
Mexico	12 670	12.8	71.3	1.7	:	11.3	:	:	2.4	:	0.5	0.0
Russia	34 883	29.3	23.3	2.9	9.4	1.0	2.6	3.2	0.9	25.6	0.8	1.2
Saudi Arabia	6 544	25.6	61.4	4.1	:	1.5	4.5	:	:	:	:	2.5
South Africa	8 522	12.3	60.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	23 847	22.2	62.8	2.1	3.3	2.1	2.4	0.0	:	0.3	3.5	1.3
United States	371 951	16.6	24.7	1.7	1.4	2.0	11.0	2.3	16.8	16.0	2.5	5.0

(1) Non-EU countries, 2008, except India, 2006.

Source: Key Global Indicators | United Nations Statistics Division; Eurostat (bop_its_det)

Table 2.2.11: Debits of services, 2009 (1)

(% of total debits)

	Total (EUR million)	Transportation	Travel	Communications services	Construction services	Insurance services	Financial services	Computer & information services	Royalties & license fees	Other business services	Personal, cultural & recreational services	Government services, n.i.e.
Austria	26 601	28.7	29.1	3.2	3.0	3.5	1.1	4.3	3.4	21.1	2.4	0.3
Belgium	53 380	23.9	24.0	4.2	1.3	1.6	2.8	3.8	3.9	30.4	0.9	0.4
Czech Republic	13 578	21.2	21.5	4.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	5.2	3.8	28.1	0.8	0.5
France	90 422	26.0	30.8	3.0	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	4.0	26.1	2.7	0.7
Germany	182 580	20.6	31.7	2.6	3.9	1.4	2.4	4.8	5.6	25.3	1.1	0.6
Greece	14 341	49.3	16.9	3.4	1.5	6.7	1.4	2.5	3.3	10.8	1.8	2.4
Hungary	11 586	17.7	22.5	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	4.4	8.3	32.2	5.5	1.3
Italy	83 569	19.6	23.8	1.8	4.4	2.5	2.7	1.5	1.6	38.8	1.7	1.8
Netherlands	61 233	21.5	24.2	4.9	2.5	1.2	1.6	6.4	4.5	31.1	1.1	1.0
Poland	17 231	21.5	30.3	3.3	4.1	1.9	3.8	3.5	6.4	22.1	1.4	1.7
Portugal	10 244	28.8	26.5	4.4	1.2	1.9	1.8	3.6	3.6	22.5	4.7	1.2
Romania	7 367	27.2	14.3	10.9	5.2	2.5	4.4	7.4	3.3	21.5	2.1	1.2
Spain	62 377	20.4	19.1	3.6	2.7	2.4	5.3	3.1	3.9	36.7	2.3	0.5
Sweden	33 299	15.7	27.3	4.5	1.7	1.0	1.2	6.0	4.2	37.2	0.7	0.4
United Kingdom	119 795	17.0	29.3	4.3	1.5	1.0	6.4	3.4	5.7	26.7	1.0	3.5
EU-27	415 495	21.3	20.8	2.9	2.8	1.7	4.1	3.1	9.4	28.1	1.4	1.8
Argentina	8 824	29.9	35.2	3.4	0.2	2.9	0.6	2.8	9.5	11.0	1.7	2.8
Australia	31 006	32.6	34.8	2.2	:	1.8	1.2	2.9	6.6	13.7	2.7	1.6
Brazil	32 035	22.0	23.3	0.6	0.0	3.5	2.4	5.9	5.7	28.8	1.8	5.8
Canada	59 301	23.2	30.9	2.2	0.3	6.8	4.3	2.5	10.1	15.8	2.6	1.3
China	108 053	31.7	22.8	1.0	2.7	8.0	0.4	2.0	6.5	24.3	0.2	0.6
India	27 282	20.7	17.0	1.5	2.0	2.1	3.0	4.9	2.1	45.4	0.3	1.2
Indonesia	19 026	49.3	19.3	2.8	2.7	2.4	1.2	2.5	4.7	13.7	0.4	0.9
Japan	112 587	32.7	16.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rep. of Korea	63 043	40.1	18.5	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	6.0	29.8	0.9	1.0
Mexico	17 214	14.2	33.7	0.4	:	48.3	0.5	:	:	:	0.9	2.1
Russia	51 915	17.0	32.6	2.5	11.6	1.4	2.7	1.9	6.0	20.9	1.1	2.3
Saudi Arabia	50 711	20.9	20.3	0.9	6.0	2.4	2.0	:	:	:	:	34.4
South Africa	11 425	44.7	25.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	11 890	43.2	20.1	1.7	1.0	8.1	5.6	0.2	4.2	7.9	1.0	7.1
United States	275 870	25.8	21.1	1.9	0.5	10.6	4.7	4.0	6.6	14.4	0.5	10.0

(1) Non-EU countries, 2008, except India, 2006.

Source: Key Global Indicators | United Nations Statistics Division; Eurostat (bop_its_det)

2.3: Foreign direct investment

This subchapter focuses on one aspect of the increasing capital flows that characterise the global economy, examining foreign direct investment (FDI). Modern-day business relationships often extend well beyond the traditional exchange of goods and services, as witnessed through mergers, acquisitions, partnerships, joint ventures, licensing agreements, and other forms of business cooperation. FDI is an alternative economic strategy, characterised by investment in new foreign plant/offices, or by the purchase of existing assets that belong to a foreign enterprise.

FDI is defined as international investment made by an entity resident in one economy (the direct investor) to acquire a lasting interest in an enterprise operating in another economy (direct investment enterprise); this interest is deemed to exist if the direct investor acquires at least 10 % of the voting power of the direct investment enterprise. As such, FDI differs from portfolio investment as it is made with the purpose of having control (or an effective voice) in the management of the direct investment enterprise.

Table 2.3.1: Foreign direct investment
(EUR million)

	Outward flows of FDI				Inward flows of FDI			
	1996	2001	2006	2009	1996	2001	2006	2009
Austria	1 524	3 506	10 897	*3 157*	3 487	6 574	6 324	*5 305*
Belgium	:	:	40 402	*-10 845*	:	:	46 944	*24 317*
Czech Republic	:	185	1 170	*959*	:	6 299	4 355	*1 935*
France	23 967	103 867	88 224	*117 519*	17 302	61 585	57 269	*44 243*
Germany	76 449	44 347	101 409	*45 138*	9 890	29 518	45 552	*25 630*
Greece	:	694	3 225	*1 324*	:	1 724	4 269	*2 415*
Hungary	:	411	3 087	*1 242*	:	4 395	5 868	*1 009*
Italy	5 092	23 995	33 534	*31 459*	2 784	16 619	31 278	*20 865*
Netherlands	24 968	56 538	51 841	*12 799*	11 508	58 022	6 245	*19 399*
Poland	:	-98	7 060	*2 070*	:	6 377	15 578	*8 251*
Portugal	561	6 997	5 691	*931*	1 034	6 963	8 695	*2 067*
Romania	:	-18	337	*157*	:	1 294	9 034	*4 528*
Spain	4 406	36 997	83 100	*11 759*	5 375	31 672	24 554	*10 819*
Sweden	3 668	7 121	18 742	*24 204*	3 998	13 292	21 720	*9 052*
United Kingdom	26 816	65 744	68 776	*12 895*	19 246	58 782	124 514	*32 483*
EU-27 (1)	:	:	313 004	347 658	:	:	228 954	198 693
Argentina	1 261	180	1 651	:	5 472	2 419	4 373	:
Australia	5 554	13 362	17 815	:	4 868	9 224	19 259	:
Brazil	-368	-2 521	22 461	:	8 821	25 075	14 959	:
Canada	10 323	40 367	36 151	:	7 588	30 941	55 008	:
China	1 665	7 686	14 200	:	31 644	49 398	62 197	:
India	188	1 561	:	:	1 911	6 110	:	:
Indonesia	473	:	:	:	4 878	-3 324	:	:
Japan	18 466	42 985	39 958	:	164	6 913	-5 403	:
Rep. of Korea	3 611	2 702	5 676	:	1 831	3 939	2 903	:
Mexico	:	4 917	4 586	:	7 234	32 862	15 309	:
Russia	726	2 828	18 045	:	2 031	3 069	24 552	:
Saudi Arabia	:	:	:	:	-888	22	:	:
South Africa	825	-3 924	5 174	:	643	8 118	-9	:
Turkey	87	555	744	:	569	3 743	16 028	:
United States	72 361	158 944	187 447	:	68 139	186 490	143 820	:

(1) Extra EU-27.

Source: Key Global Indicators | United Nations Statistics Division; Eurostat (bop_its_det)

FDI may benefit the local economy around the direct investment enterprise through, for instance, providing new jobs, the transfer of technology, or spill-overs (for example, when changes in the way the direct investment enterprise operates result in productivity gains for local suppliers as they adapt their own working methods).

FDI flows remain highly concentrated among developed world economies. EU-27 flows are dominated by the United States which accounted for more than one third of the EU-27's outward FDI in 2008; this was 25 times as high as the corresponding figure for China. Switzerland and Canada also accounted for a significant share of EU-27 FDI flows (both outward and inward), as did offshore financial centres (an aggregate composed of 38 financial centres across the world, including, for example, Andorra, Liechtenstein, Guernsey, Jersey, Bermuda, the Bahamas, the Cayman Islands, Panama, Bahrain, Hong Kong or Singapore).

The global economic and financial crisis had a severe effect on FDI flows around the world. Having peaked in 2007, EU-27 FDI flows dropped sharply in 2008 for both inward (-51.7 %) and outward (-34.5 %) measures. The vast majority of the reduction in outward flows of EU-27 FDI could be attributed to a decline in FDI flows to the Americas, while flows to Africa and Asia continued to grow (albeit from a considerably lower level). A similar picture could be observed for EU-27 inward flows of FDI, where investment from the United States fell by 72.5 % between 2007 and 2008; as a result, EU-27 inward flows from Asia outweighed those from the United States in 2008.

Table 2.3.2: Foreign direct investment flows from/to the EU-27
(EUR million)

Partner	Outward flows of FDI from the EU				Inward flows of FDI into the EU			
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2005	2006	2007	2008
World	667 979	884 162	1 238 237	887 999	590 352	726 386	1 030 049	563 061
Extra EU-27	239 454	313 004	530 738	347 658	129 167	228 954	411 373	198 693
Africa	16 286	11 687	17 941	18 548	1 214	1 797	4 798	6 040
Americas	65 505	187 218	317 773	140 903	80 861	120 680	293 163	65 596
Asia	42 630	28 547	53 885	70 109	-181	34 493	38 969	83 452
Oceania	-1 026	7 184	9 083	14 224	5 326	6 980	6 673	-1 313
Argentina	1 663	3 397	2 435	4 408	387	13	90	-281
Australia	-1 671	6 721	8 626	12 837	5 153	6 209	6 729	-930
Brazil	8 435	5 416	14 332	-1 061	2 924	1 510	24 655	10 692
Canada	11 852	31 020	29 768	7 829	7 951	11 280	6 893	15 311
China	6 137	6 693	6 585	4 734	-103	2 186	759	-69
India	2 546	2 390	4 019	3 272	548	487	1 003	3 690
Indonesia	4 130	-737	-209	-126	397	-492	827	218
Japan	12 328	-1 642	10 318	5 930	-4 172	15 979	17 783	7 218
Rep. of Korea	4 951	1 776	1 151	1 906	1 334	965	367	-1 165
Mexico	2 601	1 748	6 532	5 667	1 157	304	421	934
Russia	9 734	11 308	17 171	25 561	2 832	1 515	9 899	2 327
Saudi Arabia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
South Africa	7 487	5 070	5 126	2 721	530	895	1 759	467
Turkey	4 609	12 310	15 422	6 339	419	-283	553	-178
United States	36 525	104 712	168 891	121 442	67 153	74 115	183 547	50 458

Source: Eurostat (tec00050 and tec00048)

Figure 2.3.1: Outward flows of foreign direct investment from the EU-27, 2008
(% of extra EU-27 FDI flows)
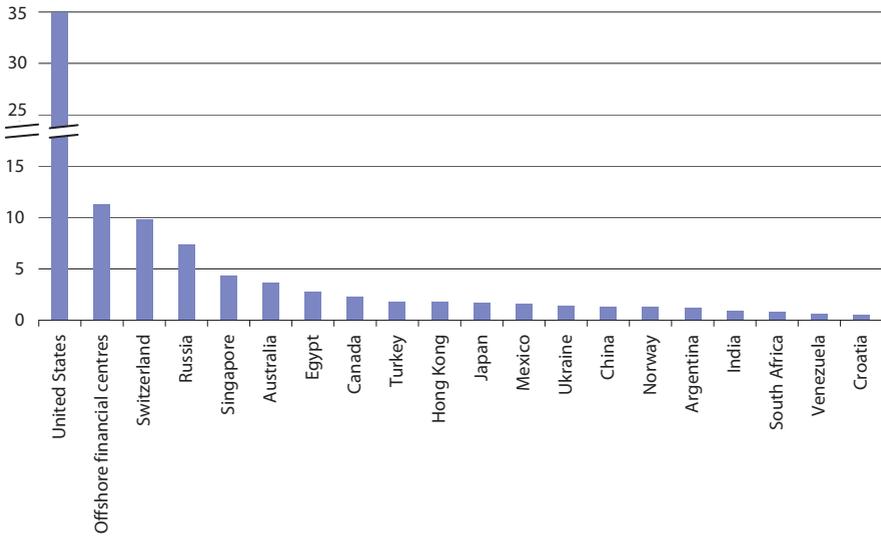
Source: Eurostat (tec00050)

Figure 2.3.2: Inward flows of foreign direct investment to the EU-27, 2008
(% of extra EU-27 FDI flows)
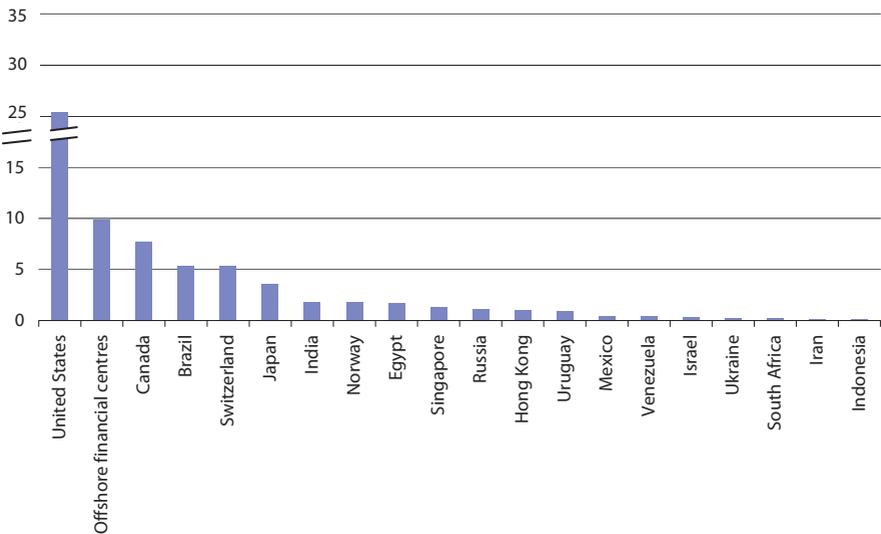
Source: Eurostat (tec00050)

Through outward FDI flows, an investor country builds up FDI assets abroad (otherwise known as outward FDI stocks). Correspondingly, inward FDI flows cumulate into liabilities towards foreign investors (known as inward FDI stocks).

EU-27 outward FDI stocks reached EUR 3 252 907 million at the end of 2008, which was 4.7 % higher than at the end of 2007. The Americas (North and South) had by far the largest share, accounting for just over half (52.3 %) of the EU-27's stocks held abroad; approximately one third (32.5 %) of the EU-27's outward positions were held in the United States.

FDI for the services sector has expanded at a faster pace than for goods: as a result, the share of services in total FDI flows and positions has increased substantially. Indeed, EU-27 stocks of FDI held in the United States were mainly concentrated within the services sector, in particular, financial intermediation and business activities. Financial intermediation was also an important area with respect to EU-27 stocks of FDI in Switzerland (the EU-27's second largest outward partner). The rapid growth in EU-27 outward stocks of FDI in Russia may be attributed to investment in the services sector, alongside investment within petroleum and gas extraction activities.

The United States held the largest proportion of EU-27 inward positions (43.2 % or EUR 1 046 157 million) at the end of 2008, while Japan and Canada were the other main partners among the remaining G-20 countries.

Table 2.3.3: Foreign direct investment stocks of the EU-27
(EUR million)

Partner	Outward stocks of FDI				Inward stocks of FDI			
	2005	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**
World	6 305 140	7 183 987	8 259 401	8 562 505	5 690 696	6 519 759	7 469 002	7 578 667
Extra EU-27	2 426 226	2 746 002	3 108 244	3 252 907	1 835 136	2 022 675	2 346 055	2 421 435
Africa	116 675	128 385	146 893	153 142	19 110	19 932	17 590	24 868
Americas	1 349 767	1 495 319	1 661 524	1 701 189	1 186 665	1 309 639	1 528 162	1 554 517
Asia	369 246	380 064	413 325	461 621	161 218	196 027	230 395	255 395
Oceania	59 854	58 926	74 842	66 907	23 195	20 392	27 059	21 921
Argentina	37 951	39 984	39 671	44 103	1 969	1 806	1 878	1 748
Australia	53 871	53 644	68 243	58 742	22 667	18 777	25 152	20 657
Brazil	74 061	92 381	114 358	112 520	8 119	14 603	36 223	42 101
Canada	94 287	114 114	141 284	139 903	76 170	105 212	105 917	105 054
China	27 514	32 587	40 077	47 285	1 211	3 576	4 656	13 862
India	10 579	12 359	15 978	19 362	2 502	2 289	4 415	6 958
Indonesia	11 226	10 609	10 099	13 106	-2 641	-3 494	-3 213	-3 384
Japan	90 268	75 694	72 167	76 069	78 232	97 923	120 771	116 927
Rep. of Korea	28 540	28 436	32 442	28 888	6 187	7 402	9 211	7 401
Mexico	42 505	45 122	48 669	49 048	9 131	9 677	10 438	11 366
Russia	32 889	50 541	70 422	91 955	12 117	14 578	23 632	28 423
Saudi Arabia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
South Africa	47 185	42 483	54 798	46 345	4 250	3 095	5 448	5 911
Turkey	23 533	33 888	49 225	51 660	6 854	4 972	5 709	5 339
United States	844 627	949 257	992 412	1 058 052	874 848	926 133	1 041 512	1 046 157

Source: Eurostat (tec00055 and tec00054)

Figure 2.3.3: Outward stocks of foreign direct investment, EU-27, 2008
(% of extra EU-27 FDI stocks)
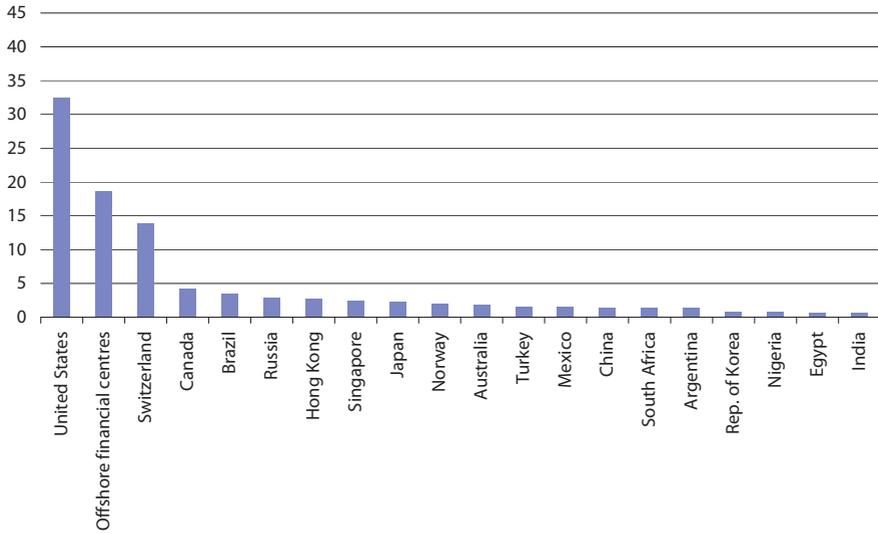
Figure 2.3.4: Inward stocks of foreign direct investment, EU-27, 2008
(% of extra EU-27 FDI stocks)
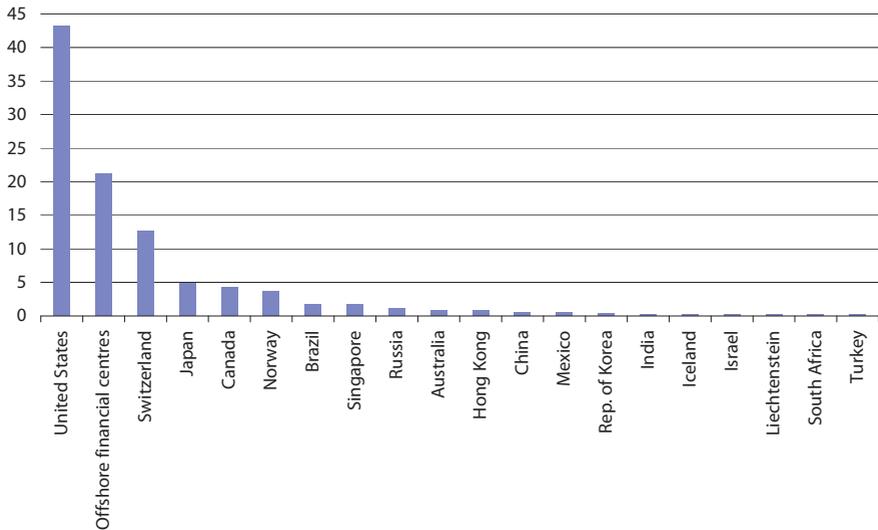
2.4: Foreign aid

At the Millennium Summit in September 2000, world leaders adopted the UN Millennium Declaration, committing their nations to a new partnership. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are a set of eight concrete targets that were set to help eradicate poverty by 2015, through:

- eradicating extreme poverty and hunger;
- achieving universal primary education;
- promoting gender equality/empower women;
- reducing child mortality;
- improving maternal health;
- combating disease (HIV/AIDS, malaria, etc.);
- ensuring environmental sustainability;
- establishing/putting in place a global partnership for development.

First pledged 40 years ago in a 1970 General Assembly Resolution, developed world governments have repeatedly committed themselves to providing a 0.7 % of their gross national income (GNI) for official development assistance; the UN's Millennium project indicates that a 0.7 % share of GNI from the world's richest countries could provide enough resources to meet the MDGs.

Table 2.4.1: Official development assistance by donor country

Donor	Official development assistance (EUR million)			Official development assistance (% of GNI)		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
DAC countries	76 017	83 149	85 728	0.27	0.30	0.31
EU-15	44 902	48 256	48 132	0.39	0.43	0.44
EU institutions	8 489	10 033	10 770	-	-	-
Belgium	1 423	1 622	1 865	0.43	0.48	0.55
Denmark	1 870	1 906	2 014	0.81	0.82	0.88
Germany	8 968	9 506	8 591	0.37	0.38	0.35
Ireland	870	903	717	0.55	0.59	0.54
Greece	365	478	435	0.16	0.21	0.19
Spain	3 750	4 669	4 711	0.37	0.45	0.46
France	7 212	7 416	8 912	0.38	0.39	0.46
Italy	2 897	3 305	2 376	0.19	0.22	0.16
Luxembourg	274	282	289	0.92	0.97	1.01
Netherlands	4 542	4 754	4 607	0.81	0.80	0.82
Austria	1 320	1 165	822	0.50	0.43	0.30
Portugal	343	422	364	0.22	0.27	0.23
Finland	716	793	922	0.39	0.44	0.54
Sweden	3 166	3 217	3 259	0.93	0.98	1.12
United Kingdom	7 186	7 819	8 248	0.36	0.43	0.52
G-7	50 740	56 068	58 352	0.23	0.26	0.26
Australia	1 947	2 008	1 979	0.32	0.32	0.29
Canada	2 977	3 260	2 877	0.29	0.33	0.30
Japan	5 603	6 513	6 797	0.17	0.19	0.18
Rep. of Korea	508	546	585	0.07	0.09	0.10
New Zealand	233	237	224	0.27	0.30	0.29
Norway	2 720	2 695	2 929	0.95	0.88	1.06
Switzerland	1 229	1 385	1 653	0.38	0.44	0.47
Turkey	439	531	515	0.09	0.11	0.12
United States	15 897	18 250	20 552	0.16	0.19	0.20

Source: www.oecd.org/dac/stats, OECD; Eurostat (tsdgp310 and tsdgp100)

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is part of the OECD; it acts as an international forum where donor governments and multilateral organisations come together to help partner (recipient) countries reduce poverty. Its work focuses on increasing not only the quantity, but also the quality of aid, in other words, to improve aid effectiveness. The DAC has 24 members, including the 15 Member States that formed the EU (from 1995 to 1 May 2004), the European Commission, Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland and the United States.

Figure 2.4.1: Official development assistance by donor country, 2009
(% of GNI)
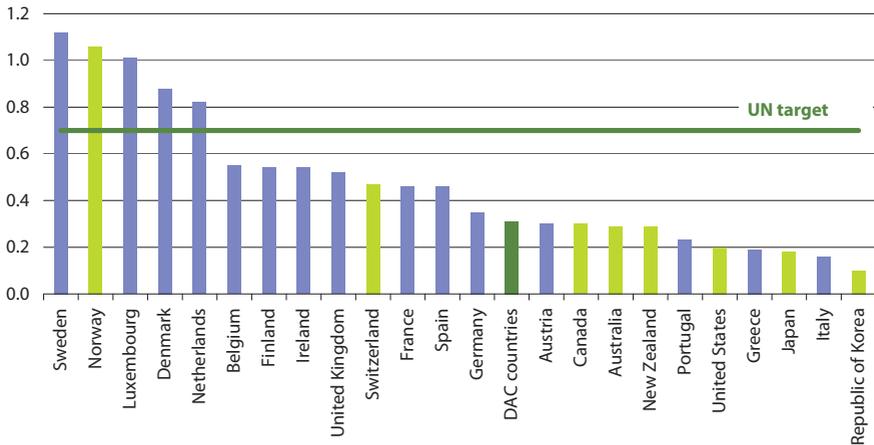
Source: www.oecd.org/dac/stats, OECD

Figure 2.4.2: Official development assistance per capita, by donor country, 2007
(EUR per inhabitant)
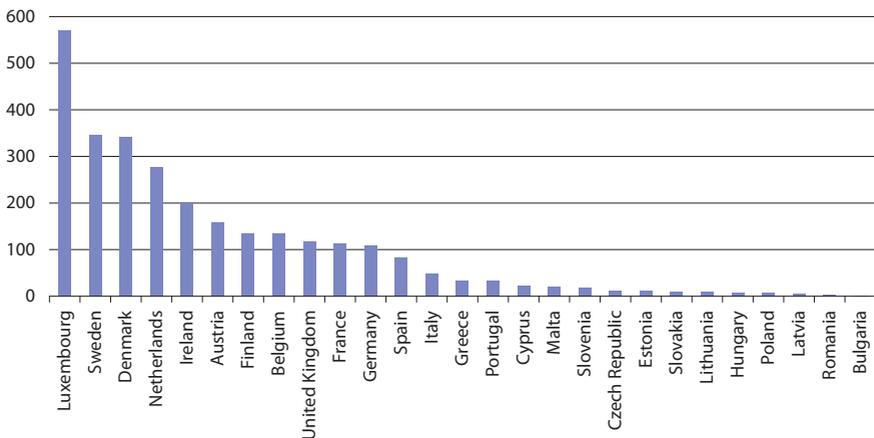
Source: Eurostat (tsdgp520)

Table 2.4.2: Regional distribution of official development assistance, 2007-2008
(% of gross disbursements)

Donor	Recipient					
	Sub5 Saharan Africa	Middle East & north Africa	Southern & central Asia	Other Asia & Oceania	Latin America & Caribbean	Europe
DAC countries	33.7	21.9	15.9	15.3	9.0	4.2
EU institutions	40.3	17.6	9.1	4.6	8.9	19.5
Belgium	65.1	13.0	3.7	6.5	11.1	0.7
Denmark	59.1	8.8	13.5	9.5	7.1	2.0
Germany	27.9	32.9	12.1	12.9	7.4	6.8
Ireland	80.1	2.4	5.6	7.1	3.8	1.0
Greece	9.9	15.8	14.3	3.6	2.4	54.0
Spain	23.1	17.1	3.8	7.4	43.4	5.3
France	46.4	27.5	3.9	11.9	5.2	5.1
Italy	20.7	53.1	6.9	5.4	9.1	4.7
Luxembourg	52.9	4.2	4.9	14.8	16.5	6.6
Netherlands	59.5	6.0	11.8	9.0	9.8	4.0
Austria	24.6	53.2	4.6	2.8	2.3	12.6
Portugal	48.2	20.1	4.1	14.6	1.3	11.7
Finland	50.1	5.6	16.0	12.5	10.5	5.2
Sweden	53.1	6.9	11.3	8.7	10.7	9.4
United Kingdom	48.3	9.0	30.9	8.5	2.2	1.1
Australia	3.3	16.2	11.3	69.0	0.1	0.1
Canada	42.0	8.7	21.5	10.0	15.2	2.6
Japan	14.3	16.4	20.7	39.1	6.0	3.5
New Zealand	5.5	1.7	6.8	83.8	2.1	0.0
Norway	49.0	8.7	18.9	8.0	9.1	6.2
Switzerland	33.8	10.9	19.7	7.5	13.0	15.1
United States	32.7	29.0	20.4	5.5	9.9	2.4

Source: Statistical Annex of the 2010 Development Co-operation Report, OECD

Table 2.4.3: Official development assistance to developing countries by DAC countries

	(EUR million)										
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	31 516	35 618	39 189	39 395	43 320	44 183	43 922	66 625	61 546	53 536	59 154
Africa	10 036	9 711	11 257	11 334	14 141	16 938	15 566	19 796	25 118	17 951	18 570
America	3 587	3 981	4 178	4 991	4 125	4 049	4 130	3 890	4 191	3 502	4 743
Asia	9 313	11 884	11 984	12 040	12 141	12 252	12 611	30 669	17 964	17 993	19 855
Europe	1 032	2 345	2 261	1 927	3 584	2 011	1 542	1 905	2 497	1 579	2 028
Oceania	1 362	1 288	771	784	698	661	671	783	855	859	893
	(% share of total)										
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Africa	31.8	27.3	28.7	28.8	32.6	38.3	35.4	29.7	40.8	33.5	31.4
America	11.4	11.2	10.7	12.7	9.5	9.2	9.4	5.8	6.8	6.5	8.0
Asia	29.6	33.4	30.6	30.6	28.0	27.7	28.7	46.0	29.2	33.6	33.6
Europe	3.3	6.6	5.8	4.9	8.3	4.6	3.5	2.9	4.1	2.9	3.4
Oceania	4.3	3.6	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5

Source: http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=ODA_RECIP, OECD

Figure 2.4.3: Main recipients of official development assistance from DAC countries, 2008
(EUR million)
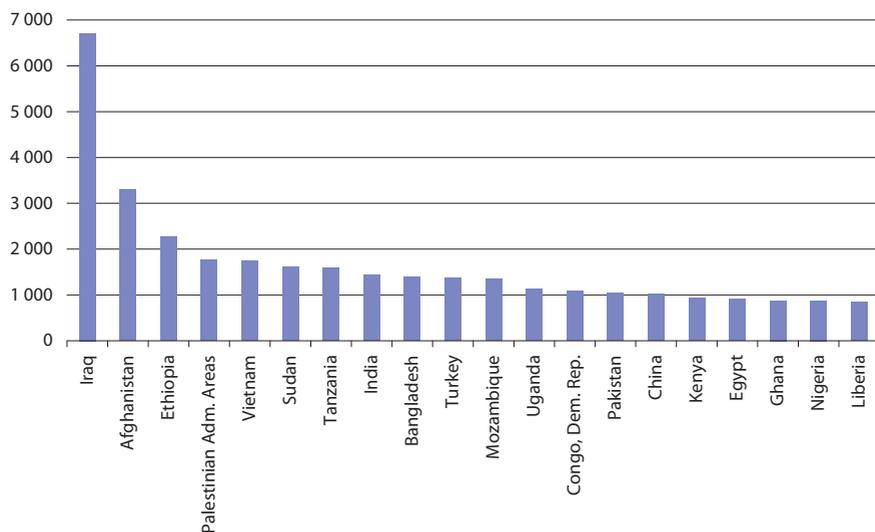
Source: Statistical Annex of the 2010 Development Co-operation Report, OECD

Figure 2.4.4: Main recipients of official development assistance from DAC countries, 2008
(% of GNI)
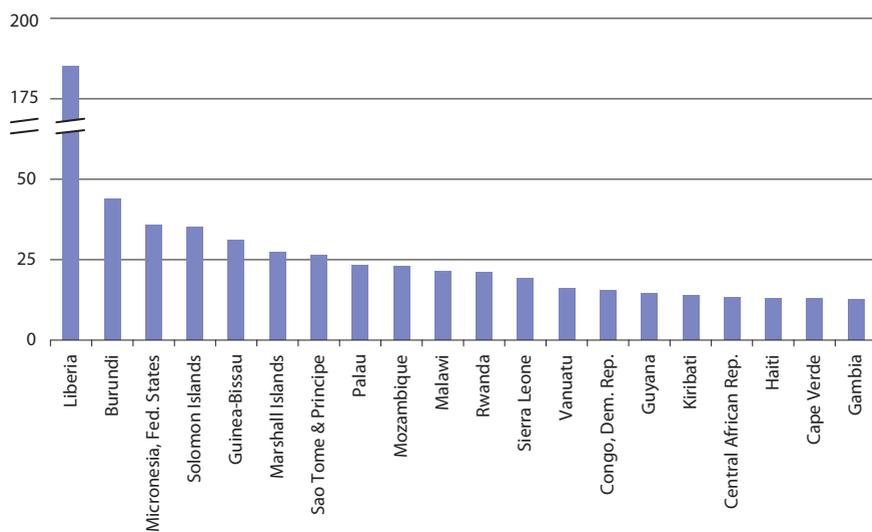
Source: Statistical Annex of the 2010 Development Co-operation Report, OECD

Development is at the heart of the EU's external action, along with its foreign, security and trade policies. The EU-27 accounts for approximately 55 % of the world's overseas aid, making it the world's biggest donor. The European Commission manages about one fifth of total disbursements through the EuropeAid cooperation office (the remainder being managed by the individual Member States).

Among the DAC members, only Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden reported official development assistance over the threshold of 0.7 % of GNI in 2009. Following the 2002 Monterrey Consensus (a partnership between developed and developing countries to find ways of financing development towards the MDGs) the EU-27 re-committed itself to the 0.7 % UN target for 2015, and in 2005 introduced an intermediate target of 0.56 % of GNI by 2010. This was based on a collective agreement between the Member States – underpinned by an individual target of 0.17 % for the 12 newest Member States (0.33 % by 2015) and a 0.51 % target for the other countries (0.7 % by 2015), while those Member States that had already reached the 0.7 % target agreed to maintain higher aid levels.

The main recipients of official development assistance from DAC countries tend to be in Africa and Asia. Although the proportion of total development assistance varies each year, both these continents generally account for approximately a third of total net disbursements. Official development assistance to individual countries fluctuates considerably (as a result of humanitarian disasters, conflicts, etc) and also reflects the nature of debt, grant, or technical assistance (where one-off payments or relief may be provided).

Table 2.4.4: Main recipients of official development assistance from EU institutions
(% of gross disbursements made by EU institutions)

	1987-88		2007-08
Total ODA (EUR million)	1 808.2	**Total ODA (EUR million)**	9 127.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.0	Sub-Saharan Africa	35.5
Middle East & north Africa	7.0	Middle East & north Africa	15.5
Southern & central Asia	10.0	Southern & central Asia	8.0
Other Asia & Oceania	8.7	Other Asia & Oceania	4.6
Latin America & Caribbean	9.5	Latin America & Caribbean	8.4
Europe	3.0	Europe	17.2
India	6.0	Turkey	7.2
Ethiopia	5.8	Palestinian Adm. Areas	4.5
Cote d'Ivoire	5.5	Ethiopia	3.1
Egypt	3.4	Morocco	3.0
Senegal	3.3	Serbia	2.5
Papua New Guinea	2.7	Afghanistan	2.4
Sudan	2.7	Sudan	2.0
Kenya	2.4	Egypt	1.7
Bangladesh	2.2	Croatia	1.6
Mozambique	2.2	Uganda	1.6
Chad	2.0	Mozambique	1.5
Tunisia	1.7	Tanzania	1.4
Uganda	1.7	Dem. Rep. of Congo	1.4
Tanzania	1.6	Tunisia	1.4
Malawi	1.6	Burkina Faso	1.3

Source: Statistical Annex of the 2010 Development Co-operation Report, OECD

2.5: Transport

Transport networks are essential for the smooth movement of people, goods and services; this applies not only to free movement within the European single market, but also increasingly in relation to the rest of the world. EU transport policies are based on fostering a clean, efficient and safe transport system – for example: trans-European axes are expanding through initiatives such as the Marco Polo programme which finances projects that encourage the transfer of freight transport off Europe's roads towards the sea, rail or inland waterways; intelligent transport systems (ITS) and innovation are encouraged; while unsafe international airlines are banned from operating in European skies.

Note that data on international air transport are generally based on the on-flight origin and destination (OFOD) concept, whereby the number of passengers carried is obtained by counting each passenger on a particular flight (with one flight number) and not repeatedly on each individual stage of that flight. However, the United Nations data counts passengers flying on both domestic and international stages of the same flight as domestic and international passengers; in contrast, Eurostat data excludes any double-counting.

Table 2.5.1: Aviation

	Number of international passengers carried (millions)		International passengers (% of total passengers)	International freight (million ton-kilometres)		International freight (% of total freight)
	1994	2004	2004	1994	2004	2004
Austria	3.5	7.2	94.0	697	2 353	99.5
Belgium	4.2	3.3	100.0	1 209	1 130	100.0
Czech Republic	1.1	4.2	98.5	200	582	99.7
France	15.8	24.9	53.5	8 881	13 158	81.5
Germany	18.7	63.5	77.3	10 792	23 911	96.7
Greece	2.5	3.6	38.7	807	759	81.9
Hungary	1.3	2.5	100.0	169	344	100.0
Italy	9.5	14.7	41.0	3 602	4 572	81.3
Netherlands	12.8	24.5	99.6	7 315	12 486	100.0
Poland	1.2	2.7	76.7	389	634	96.9
Portugal	2.5	5.8	63.6	771	1 467	85.2
Romania	0.9	1.2	86.0	239	137	95.7
Spain	6.8	14.7	32.3	2 154	4 858	70.8
Sweden	4.4	6.0	51.4	790	1 197	82.4
United Kingdom	42.5	63.5	73.8	19 250	21 474	96.5
EU-27	:	:	-	:	:	-
Argentina	2.0	1.9	27.5	942	918	65.0
Australia	5.6	8.5	20.3	4 979	7 273	65.7
Brazil	3.4	3.7	10.6	2 835	3 013	51.6
Canada	7.0	12.9	31.8	3 700	5 978	60.5
China	4.9	10.6	8.8	1 897	7 679	33.5
India	2.5	5.3	21.9	1 355	2 497	58.9
Indonesia	3.4	2.8	10.5	2 023	1 080	36.5
Japan	12.7	16.3	16.0	11 363	15 803	71.7
Rep. of Korea	7.4	15.9	46.1	7 586	13 443	95.1
Mexico	3.5	6.1	28.7	862	1 979	54.3
Russia	3.7	8.4	32.4	1 771	3 224	45.6
Saudi Arabia	3.7	5.3	35.1	1 862	2 229	74.3
South Africa	1.2	3.2	31.9	949	2 618	80.0
Turkey	2.7	6.1	42.7	791	1 959	80.0
United States	52.7	70.5	10.4	32 074	48 560	33.6

Source: Key Global Indicators | United Nations Statistics Division

Figure 2.5.1: International air passenger transport by G-20 partners, EU-27, 2008 (1)
(% of extra EU-27 passengers)
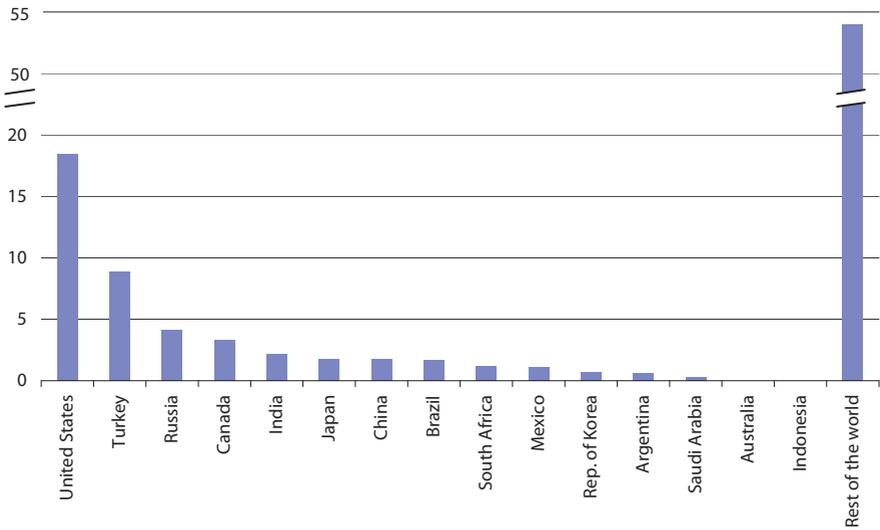
(1) Note the information presented is based on direct flights without stop-overs.
Source: Eurostat (avia_paexcc)

Figure 2.5.2: International air passenger transport by regions/continents, EU-27, 2008 (1)
(% of extra EU-27 passengers)
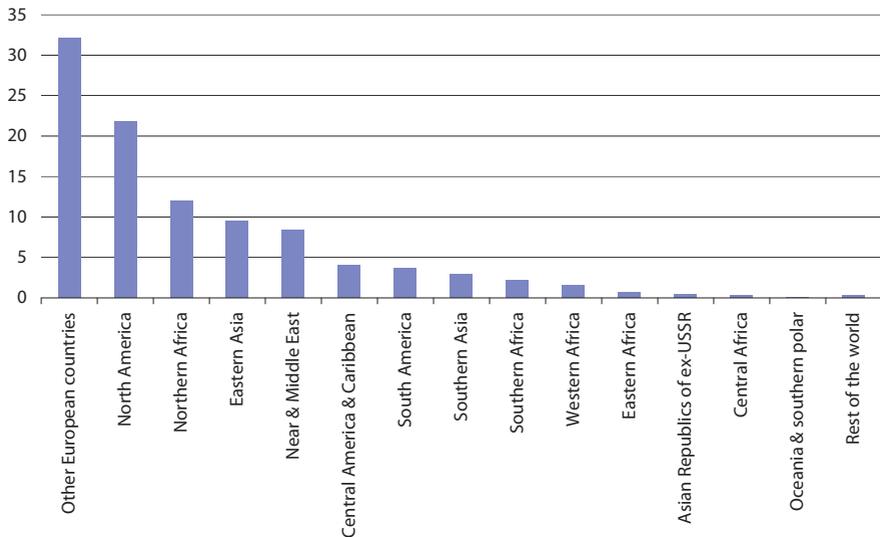
(1) Note the information presented is based on direct flights without stop-overs.
Source: Eurostat (avia_paexcc)

Figure 2.5.3: International freight and mail air transport by G-20 partners, EU-27, 2008 (1)
(% of extra EU-27 freight and mail, based on tonnes)
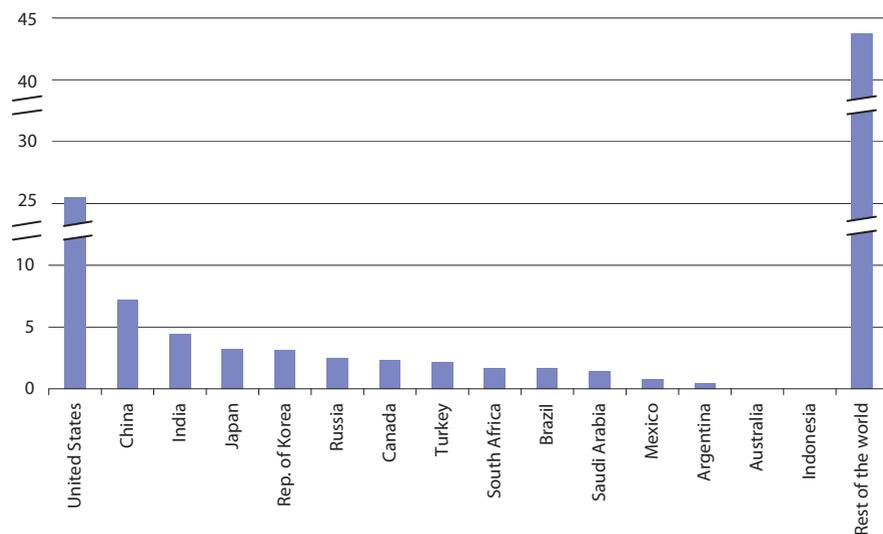
(1) Note the information presented is based on direct flights without stop-overs.
Source: Eurostat (avia_goexcc)

Figure 2.5.4: International freight and mail air transport by regions/continents, EU-27, 2008 (1)
(% of extra EU-27 freight and mail, based on tonnes)
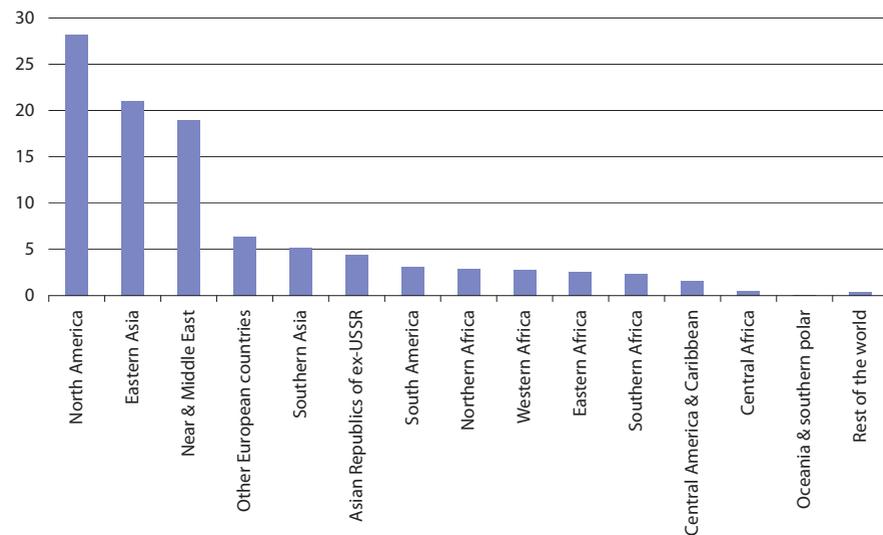
(1) Note the information presented is based on direct flights without stop-overs.
Source: Eurostat (avia_goexcc)

2.6: Tourism

There has been a marked expansion in the number of destinations that have been opened-up to the modern-day tourist. The growth of the tourism sector has been crucial for many countries, offering employment opportunities and a considerable revenue stream; this is particularly true for a number of developing economies which have been transformed by a vibrant tourism industry.

Note that the information presented in this section does not distinguish between business travellers and those who travel for pleasure. Equally, it is important to bear in mind that the statistics presented classify international tourists according to their country of residence, not according to their citizenship. As such, citizens residing abroad who return to their country of citizenship on a temporary visit are included as international tourists.

Among the EU Member States, Spain, Italy and France were the most popular tourist destinations (in terms of arrivals of non-residents at accommodation establishments) in 2009. Among the other G-20 countries, the most popular destinations for international travellers were the United States and China.

Table 2.6.1: Arrivals of non-resident tourists (1)

(1 000)

Host country	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (2)
Austria	14 045	15 254	17 128	17 562	18 113	19 077	18 534
Belgium	5 560	6 457	6 747	6 994	7 045	7 165	6 814
Czech Republic	:	4 773	6 336	6 435	6 680	6 649	6 032
France	34 512	41 922	41 944	39 476	40 417	39 122	35 882
Germany	14 836	18 939	21 500	23 569	24 393	24 858	24 126
Greece	6 481	8 012	7 349	7 748	8 954	8 886	:
Hungary	2 878	3 214	3 446	3 310	3 451	3 516	3 175
Italy	27 581	35 107	38 055	41 194	42 873	41 797	:
Netherlands	6 574	10 002	10 012	10 739	11 008	10 104	9 921
Poland	3 702	3 117	4 310	4 314	4 387	4 046	3 862
Portugal	4 572	5 599	5 769	6 349	6 788	6 962	6 439
Romania	766	867	1 430	1 380	1 551	1 466	1 276
Spain	17 452	36 887	37 407	43 144	43 953	43 718	39 527
Sweden	:	3 828	4 883	4 696	5 128	4 728	4 855
United Kingdom	19 052	19 005	19 039	20 954	21 063	19 550	:
EU-27	*:*	*235 948*	*252 279*	*275 059*	*270 948*	*270 948*	*255 258*
Argentina	2 289	2 909	3 823	4 173	4 562	4 665	*4 300*
Australia	3 726	4 931	5 499	5 532	5 644	5 586	*5 600*
Brazil	1 991	5 313	5 358	5 017	5 026	5 050	*4 800*
Canada	16 932	19 627	18 771	18 265	17 931	17 128	*15 800*
China	20 034	31 229	46 809	49 913	54 720	53 000	*50 900*
India	2 124	2 649	3 919	4 447	5 082	5 367	*5 100*
Indonesia	4 324	5 064	5 002	4 871	5 506	6 234	*6 300*
Japan	3 345	4 757	6 728	7 334	8 347	8 351	*6 800*
Rep. of Korea	3 753	5 322	6 023	6 155	6 448	6 891	*7 800*
Mexico	20 241	20 641	21 915	21 353	21 370	22 637	*21 500*
Russia	10 290	21 169	22 201	22 486	22 909	23 676	:
Saudi Arabia	3 325	6 585	8 037	8 620	11 531	14 757	*10 900*
South Africa	4 488	5 872	7 369	8 396	9 091	9 592	*7 000*
Turkey	7 083	9 586	20 273	18 916	22 248	24 994	*25 500*
United States	43 490	51 238	49 206	50 978	55 986	57 900	*54 900*

(1) Data for EU-27 Member States refers to arrivals at accommodation establishments; data for non-EU countries refers to arrivals at the border; therefore, figures are not entirely comparable.
(2) EU-27 total includes estimates for Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom.

Source: World Tourism Data | World Tourism Organization; Eurostat (tour_occ_arnat)

Tourists and business travellers are likely to take relatively short breaks to city locations, while family holidays are more commonly spread over a lengthier period at the beach or in a rural/mountainous region. As such, it is perhaps not surprising to find that the 8.9 million non-resident arrivals in Greece in 2008 spent a combined 48.0 million nights, while 10.1 million arrivals in the Netherlands resulted in 25.3 million nights spent.

In total, there were just under 1 000 million nights spent at accommodation establishments by non-residents in the EU-27 in 2008 – the majority of these were accounted for by residents of other EU countries, their share rising to almost 90 % in Malta, Luxembourg, and the popular holiday destinations of Spain, Portugal and Austria. At the other end of the range, only 53.5 % of the nights spent by non-residents in the United Kingdom were accounted for by residents of other EU countries, with North American residents accounting for 19.8 % of the total and Asian residents for 11.4 %.

Table 2.6.2: Nights spent by non-residents at accommodation establishments, 2009 (1)
(1 000)

Host country	Origin of non-nationals						
	Other EU countries	Africa	North America	Central & southern America	Asia	Oceania	Rest of the world
Belgium	13 141	157	663	130	552	82	675
Bulgaria	6 701	:	85	22	326	8	2 318
Czech Republic	13 728	77	1 020	171	1 185	173	3 632
Denmark	5 720	37	400	43	256	56	1 737
Germany	35 629	460	4 996	878	4 969	596	8 718
Estonia	2 235	2	51	5	28	11	402
Ireland	10 290	124	3 371	92	302	392	405
Greece	38 291	78	1 442	153	648	353	7 009
Spain	176 426	859	5 063	2 817	2 120	474	13 653
France	57 669	506	3 917	914	2 971	0	4 835
Italy	117 839	1 166	14 518	2 912	7 328	2 025	17 678
Cyprus	10 658	14	33	1	21	9	2 473
Latvia	1 070	1	43	4	23	8	549
Lithuania	944	1	40	3	46	7	354
Luxembourg	1 998	12	64	16	54	7	98
Hungary	6 922	29	417	:	516	49	1 096
Malta	5 869	9	13	3	28	16	605
Netherlands	20 227	:	525	0	239	:	4 033
Austria	62 861	121	1 275	210	1 565	267	5 926
Poland	7 450	28	382	46	558	46	1 099
Portugal	24 511	240	875	846	344	121	1 190
Romania	1 900	1	138	6	189	11	422
Slovenia	3 283	8	98	16	182	34	764
Slovakia	3 147	10	60	12	186	10	281
Finland	2 778	20	198	28	358	45	1 496
Sweden	5 869	:	441	44	388	57	4 121
United Kingdom	45 344	1 438	16 776	1 632	9 618	3 810	6 071

(1) The Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Cyprus, Luxembourg and Sweden, 2008; Italy and the United Kingdom, 2007.
Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ninrmw)

Tourism has become a major international trade category. Information collected as part of the balance of payments (BoP) current account provides details relating to international trade in services. Within these accounts, the debit side of the travel item consists of goods and services which are acquired by residents who stay abroad (for less than one year). The credit side includes purchases of goods and services made by foreign travellers on the national territory. For the purpose of Tables 2.6.3 and 2.6.4 the international transportation costs of the traveller to their destination have also been included.

Further information on the relative importance of travel and transportation within total services' trade is provided at the end of Subchapter 2.1. From this it is possible to note that almost three quarters (71.3 %) of Mexico's exports within the services sector in 2008 were accounted for by travel; the corresponding shares for Turkey, Saudi Arabia and South Africa were all above 60 %. Within the EU Member States, travel tends to account for a somewhat lower share of total services' exports. The popular holiday destinations of Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece each reported that around 40 % of services' credits resulted from the expenditure of foreigners on their national territory.

Table 2.6.3: Inward tourism expenditure - credit
(EUR million)

	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
Austria	11 155	10 593	14 700	15 144	15 485	16 512
Belgium	:	:	8 770	9 243	9 001	8 848
Czech Republic	2 199	3 535	4 541	5 053	5 270	5 924
France	23 550	39 673	41 235	43 251	46 543	45 054
Germany	18 168	26 929	30 804	34 093	34 162	34 826
Greece	4 187	10 273	11 133	11 430	11 419	11 751
Hungary	2 031	3 758	3 817	3 987	4 097	4 789
Italy	22 963	31 204	30 812	32 982	33 595	32 715
Netherlands	8 605	14 233	13 313	13 925	14 503	13 808
Poland	2 002	6 672	5 746	6 456	8 477	8 720
Portugal	4 329	6 572	7 272	8 278	9 398	9 523
Romania	524	429	1 069	1 303	1 507	1 787
Spain	20 941	32 446	38 603	40 757	42 106	41 924
Sweden	:	5 244	6 897	8 269	9 941	9 734
United Kingdom	19 729	32 444	31 712	34 694	35 010	31 216
EU-27 (1)	:	:	87 557	95 668	99 188	97 684
Argentina	1 950	3 459	2 579	3 105	3 637	3 597
Australia	9 109	14 093	18 138	18 899	19 426	19 470
Brazil	830	2 132	3 350	3 645	3 856	4 154
Canada	7 015	14 113	12 866	13 522	13 012	12 083
China	:	18 751	25 594	29 573	30 008	30 004
India	:	4 026	6 156	7 100	8 196	8 472
Indonesia	:	:	4 095	3 895	4 255	5 539
Japan	3 742	6 464	12 503	9 151	9 064	9 370
Rep. of Korea	5 099	9 232	6 663	6 776	6 528	8 691
Mexico	5 235	9 888	10 289	10 616	10 206	9 959
Russia	:	:	6 274	7 741	9 184	10 826
Saudi Arabia	:	:	4 522	4 294	4 393	7 504
South Africa	2 030	3 614	6 790	7 142	7 216	6 025
Turkey	:	:	15 851	14 750	15 067	16 992
United States	71 636	128 443	98 898	102 693	106 104	113 224

(1) Extra EU-27.

Source: World Tourism Data | World Tourism Organization; Eurostat (bop_its_det and bop_its_deth)

Europeans had the highest level of tourism expenditure abroad in the world in 2008 (EUR 111 906 million); holidaymakers from Germany and the United Kingdom were the leading spenders among the EU Member States.

The United States had the highest level of international tourism receipts in 2008 (EUR 113 224 million). The expenditure of foreign tourists in the United States was 16 % higher than the corresponding figure for the EU-27. France and Spain recorded the highest credits from inward tourism expenditure among the individual EU Member States.

A comparison between tourism expenditure (credits and debits) reveals which countries have a surplus/deficit. Note that if a country is recognised as a holiday destination, then it is more likely that its own nationals will holiday at home (to take advantage of the weather and facilities on offer). Germany and the United Kingdom had the largest deficits for tourism expenditure in 2008, while considerable deficits were also registered for Japan, Canada and Russia. The largest surplus for tourism expenditure was recorded for the United States (EUR 33 017 million), followed by Spain and Turkey.

Table 2.6.4: Outward tourism expenditure - debit
(EUR million)

	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
Austria	6 710	6 767	8 922	9 308	9 351	9 453
Belgium	:	:	13 516	14 215	14 068	14 134
Czech Republic	1 249	1 536	2 097	2 281	2 737	3 205
France	15 643	23 451	29 912	30 139	32 478	35 394
Germany	45 847	62 953	66 473	66 246	68 611	70 068
Greece	1 158	5 128	2 451	2 388	2 492	2 690
Hungary	802	1 508	2 264	2 048	2 542	3 121
Italy	12 247	19 697	21 487	21 770	23 837	25 521
Netherlands	10 655	16 538	13 384	13 857	14 181	14 936
Poland	591	3 718	4 765	6 091	6 081	7 133
Portugal	1 943	2 995	3 013	3 296	3 544	3 589
Romania	570	492	867	1 149	1 253	1 630
Spain	4 391	6 454	12 145	13 303	14 389	13 846
Sweden	:	9 709	9 524	10 185	11 495	11 704
United Kingdom	23 300	50 886	58 753	61 655	63 694	56 492
EU-27 (1)	**:**	**:**	**99 418**	**102 850**	**110 500**	**111 906**
Argentina	3 068	5 912	2 857	3 216	3 694	4 062
Australia	5 550	9 506	12 534	13 056	14 596	15 206
Brazil	3 044	4 924	4 746	5 974	7 613	9 022
Canada	9 677	16 376	18 273	20 767	22 765	23 121
China	:	15 341	19 866	22 493	24 271	27 867
India	:	4 632	6 653	6 959	7 800	8 214
Indonesia	:	:	3 810	4 347	4 800	5 997
Japan	35 906	46 170	38 664	29 993	27 188	26 500
Rep. of Korea	5 311	8 602	13 603	16 716	17 044	13 266
Mexico	2 742	6 892	7 195	7 476	7 173	6 925
Russia	:	:	14 713	15 513	17 632	19 120
Saudi Arabia	:	:	3 358	1 845	4 582	4 610
South Africa	1 846	2 906	3 867	4 165	4 453	4 618
Turkey	:	:	2 580	2 513	2 714	2 739
United States	46 578	98 871	79 953	83 187	80 229	80 207

(1) Extra EU-27.

Source: World Tourism Data | World Tourism Organization; Eurostat (bop_its_det and bop_its_deth)

The propensity for tourists to travel abroad will, to some degree, depend on the weather and facilities on offer in their own home country, the relative size of their own country, as well as the supply of foreign holiday destinations. Some of these factors may explain why broadly similar numbers of Irish and Spanish residents went abroad to other EU countries in 2008 (both just over 5 million departures) and why the number of Dutch and French residents going abroad was also of a similar magnitude (at close to 12.5 million departures).

The propensity to travel to intra- or extra-EU destinations reflects, at least to some degree, the geographical position of each Member State – for example, a high proportion of Slovenians travel to extra-EU destinations, likely reflecting the close proximity of beaches in Croatia (not a Member State), whereas almost nine out of ten departures from Luxembourg were to other Member States, likely reflecting the relatively small size of this country at the heart of the EU.

Table 2.6.5: Tourism departures of residents, 2008 (1)

(1 000)

Departure	Domestic trips	Other EU	Other Europe	Africa	North America	Central & South America	Asia	Oceania	Rest of world/ unknown
Belgium	2 973	6 514	58	537	117	87	142	19	477
Bulgaria	5 563	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	688
Czech Republic	18 074	4 481	1 102	385	88	76	74	:	250
Denmark	4 944	4 144	124	141	163	60	217	24	551
Germany	141 515	54 495	1 931	2 769	2 140	1 073	2 140	:	8 419
Estonia	709	306	:	:	:	:	:	:	177
Ireland	5 770	5 037	63	103	554	42	99	60	111
Greece	12 296	730	312	44	14	5	68	:	93
Spain	112 104	5 115	653	559	237	782	193	:	326
France	192 834	12 418	455	3 093	815	601	931	112	1 302
Italy	73 194	9 470	1 081	1 497	454	503	512	44	1 017
Cyprus	913	618	21	17	11	2	78	3	41
Latvia	3 334	644	34	22	43	2	22	2	160
Lithuania	2 418	855	239	79	4	5	12	1	200
Luxembourg	8	1 179	13	48	20	12	18	1	72
Hungary	17 801	3 296	665	78	84	20	70	9	132
Malta	:	119	:	0	2	0	1	1	17
Netherlands	11 262	12 732	190	430	430	371	899	47	610
Austria	9 018	5 494	1 190	308	166	65	218	19	719
Poland	30 808	4 832	454	309	47	18	34	4	213
Portugal	:	735	37	85	34	75	22	:	57
Romania	9 429	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	1 796	557	1 275	41	:	:	:	:	64
Slovakia	3 895	1 702	556	353	19	23	43	:	133
Finland	25 517	3 860	31	83	84	59	166	9	300
Sweden	27 257	6 809	189	292	432	145	605	41	1 010
United Kingdom	66 263	37 778	575	2 341	3 557	1 453	3 181	604	3 434

(1) Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Austria, 2009; Denmark, Malta and Portugal, 2007.

Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_ttsex and tour_dem_ttw)

The close proximity of neighbouring eastern European countries likely explains the relatively high proportion of tourism departures from many of the Member States that joined the EU since 2004 to other European countries.

The pattern of departures to non-EU destinations changes considerably between Member States. For example, Irish and British holidaymakers leaving the EU tended to choose North America as their favoured destination, Spanish tourists preferred to visit central and southern America, and Africa was the leading destination for holidaymakers leaving France and Portugal. Aside from geographical proximity (which affects the average length of a trip), the choice of destination may well reflect cultural/historical ties or a shared language; it is also important to bear in mind that the statistics presented refer to departures of residents, and as such may include migrant populations returning to their country of citizenship.

Table 2.6.6: Average length of tourism trips for residents, 2008 (1)
(days)

Departure	Destination								
	Domes-tic trips	Other EU	Other Europe	Africa	North America	Central & South America	Asia	Oceania	Rest of world/ unknown
Belgium	4.4	8.1	12.2	15.8	16.5	21.9	16.9	25.2	9.3
Bulgaria	4.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.3
Czech Republic	3.5	6.5	8.0	10.4	23.7	13.8	12.7	:	7.6
Denmark	3.4	6.9	12.7	13.0	16.2	24.8	17.5	53.1	8.5
Germany	3.7	7.9	11.9	12.4	15.4	17.1	16.3	:	9.0
Estonia	3.3	6.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.2
Ireland	3.0	6.7	7.6	12.7	13.1	18.2	16.9	30.9	7.9
Greece	7.6	9.2	9.3	8.6	33.0	15.0	17.2	:	9.8
Spain	4.5	7.1	4.5	15.7	13.7	19.9	18.0	:	9.5
France	6.0	8.1	9.4	11.6	16.1	15.8	16.3	35.6	9.8
Italy	5.5	7.2	7.4	8.7	13.7	21.3	14.8	28.8	8.4
Cyprus	2.7	11.1	17.7	12.0	22.0	14.7	11.1	42.1	11.9
Latvia	2.3	6.1	6.3	9.0	19.5	16.2	17.6	63.6	7.6
Lithuania	3.0	7.3	3.3	8.5	16.0	11.8	12.1	11.3	6.8
Luxembourg	2.3	6.2	11.6	11.5	12.9	13.8	14.6	26.1	6.7
Hungary	3.0	6.2	5.8	8.7	31.8	15.2	15.9	52.7	7.1
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	5.4	8.8	14.2	12.7	15.4	15.9	15.0	33.8	9.9
Austria	3.8	6.2	8.6	11.1	14.4	17.3	17.0	26.5	7.6
Poland	4.9	10.4	7.8	10.1	52.4	13.6	15.2	6.5	10.6
Portugal	:	9.2	19.1	15.4	19.0	16.3	17.2	:	11.1
Romania	4.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	3.0	4.7	6.4	7.8	:	:	:	:	6.1
Slovakia	5.3	7.3	7.9	9.5	28.1	9.3	10.1	:	8.0
Finland	2.7	4.5	10.9	13.1	14.4	18.3	15.8	35.1	5.6
Sweden	3.2	6.1	15.8	9.4	15.0	20.6	17.7	55.6	7.9
United Kingdom	3.5	8.7	13.1	15.8	15.0	18.2	24.2	38.1	11.1

(1) Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Austria, 2009; Denmark and Portugal, 2007.

Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_ttsex, tour_dem_tnmd, tour_dem_ttw and tour_dem_tnw)

2.7: Education

There has been a growing shift towards knowledge-based economies (see Subchapter 2.8 for more information relating to science and technology) as part of the globalisation process; this in turn has raised the profile of the tertiary education sector, based on the recognition that higher education skills are increasingly important for an individual's and a nation's development.

Europe has around 4 000 higher education institutions, with over 19 million students and 1.5 million staff. Following a higher education course abroad is one means of developing additional skills that may help tertiary students improve their career prospects. All EU citizens are entitled to study at university in any of the EU Member States under the same conditions as nationals (although it may be necessary to provide proof of linguistic skills). For shorter periods – of at least one academic term – the EU's education and training programme (ERASMUS) enables around 200 000 students to study abroad each year, promoting the establishment of a European higher education area.

Note that for the purpose of Figure 2.7.1 and Table 2.7.1, and in contrast to Eurostat data (which is based on the citizenship of each student), internationally mobile students studying abroad are defined on the basis of their permanent residence and prior education.

There were 421 148 foreign students from China studying abroad in 2007; this was 2.75 times as high as in India (the second largest origin for foreign students), while another Asian country, the Republic of Korea, was the only other G-20 country to record in excess of 100 000 students studying abroad.

Figure 2.7.1: Number of students studying abroad, 2007
(1 000)
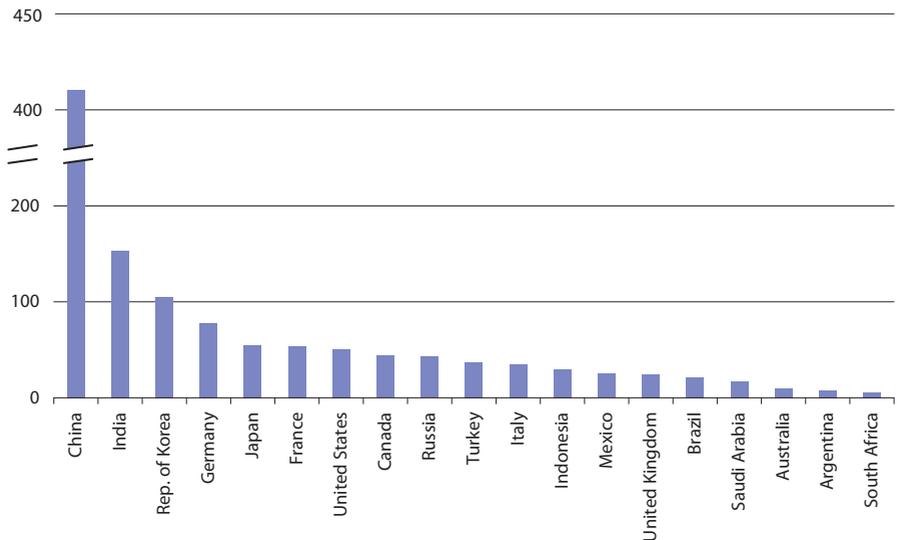
Source: UIS Data Centre | UNESCO Institute for Statistics

The relatively high number of foreign students originating from Asia was concentrated largely in Anglophone countries; this was particularly true for the United States.

There are many reasons ('push' factors) why students may choose to pursue their education abroad. For some, it is a chance to broaden their cultural and intellectual horizons (including the opportunity to perfect a foreign language). For others the decision to study abroad may be based more on the practicalities associated with wishing to pursue a particular field of education or type of academic programme, or a lack of resources or opportunities to study in their home country.

Table 2.7.1: Foreign students in tertiary education (ISCED 5-6) by continent of origin, 2008 (1)
(1 000)

	Origin							
	Total	Europe	Afr ca	Nort & central Amer ca	Sout Amer ca	As a	Ocean a	Rest of world/ unknown
Austria	53.4	44.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	7.1	0.1	0.1
Belgium	29.8	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	26.9
Czech Republic	28.0	24.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.1
France	243.4	51.9	105.9	8.4	8.9	51.0	0.4	16.9
Germany	189.3	84.5	16.8	5.5	5.5	62.4	0.4	14.7
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	15.5	12.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	30.1	16.9	0.7	0.2	0.5	3.1	0.0	8.7
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	13.9	9.7	1.6	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0
Spain	37.7	11.2	4.0	4.2	14.7	0.9	0.0	2.8
Sweden	22.7	4.7	1.0	0.4	0.2	6.3	0.0	10.0
United Kingdom	341.8	111.9	32.3	23.6	3.3	160.7	2.2	7.8
Argentina	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Australia	230.6	10.2	7.3	8.0	2.1	182.9	4.2	15.8
Brazil	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada	68.5	10.3	10.9	12.1	2.3	29.0	0.3	3.6
China	51.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	51.0
India	12.4	0.2	2.1	:	0.0	8.9	0.1	0.5
Indonesia	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	:
Japan	126.6	3.3	1.0	2.6	1.0	118.1	0.5	:
Rep. of Korea	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mexico	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Russia	60.3	19.2	:	:	:	34.5	:	6.5
Saudi Arabia	13.0	0.7	3.2	0.2	0.0	8.6	0.1	0.3
South Africa	64.0	3.0	55.4	1.5	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.9
Turkey	20.2	5.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	11.4	0.0	2.9
United States	624.5	70.1	35.7	63.1	31.0	419.6	5.0	0.0

(1) Italy and Russia, 2007; Canada and India, 2006; Saudi Arabia, 2005.
Source: UIS Data Centre | UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Aside from these 'push' factors, there are also a range of 'pull' factors that may impact on a student's decision to study abroad. For example, some of Europe's most reputable academic institutions attract a considerable number of applications from foreign students all over the world.

In total there were 1.38 million foreign citizens studying in the EU-27 in 2007, more than double of the number from 1998. The United Kingdom and France (341 800 and 243 400 respectively) were the most popular host countries for foreign students studying within the EU Member States.

The largest foreign student sub-population in the EU-27 was made-up of citizens from other European countries, of which there were around 600 000 in 2007; the number of Europeans studying abroad in an EU Member State rose by 82 % between 1998 and 2007. There was far more rapid growth in terms of foreign student numbers from other continents, in keeping with general global trends that have witnessed a substantial increase in the number of tertiary students from developing and emerging economies.

There were 406 500 foreign citizens from Asia studying in the EU-27 in 2007, which was 140 % higher than in 1998; the rate of growth, over the same period, among African citizens was almost the same (135 %). However, the most rapid expansion was recorded for South American citizens (238 %), despite their absolute number remaining relatively low (78 200). The largest proportion of foreign students in the United Kingdom originated from Asia, while students from Africa formed the most sizeable foreign student population in France.

Figure 2.7.2: Foreign students in tertiary education (ISCED 5-6) by citizenship, EU-27 (1 000)
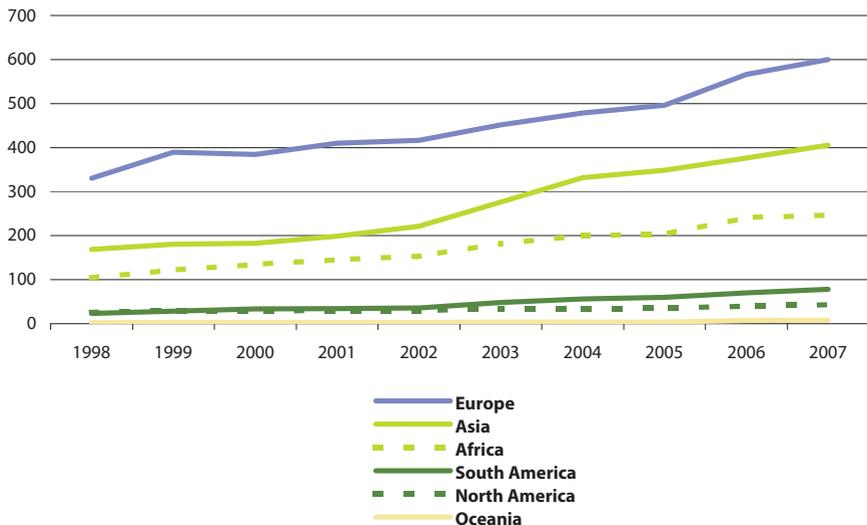
Source: Eurostat (educ_enrl8)

Despite a considerable rise in the absolute number of tertiary education places (in both the EU and more generally across the globe), outbound mobility remained relatively unchanged over the last decade, suggesting that student mobility kept apace with student enrolment. Outbound mobility relates the number of students studying abroad to the total number of students that stay in their country of origin. Within the EU-27 this ratio stood at 2.5 % in 2006, meaning that 2.5 out of every 100 tertiary students left their home country to pursue their studies in another country. Much higher ratios were reported for Cyprus and Luxembourg, both relatively small countries, where a majority of students followed tertiary education courses outside of their national higher education systems. At the other end of the range, only 0.4 % of tertiary students from the United Kingdom were studying abroad.

Figure 2.7.3: Foreign students in tertiary education (ISCED 5-6) by citizenship, EU-27, 2007 (1)
(% of extra EU-27 foreign students)
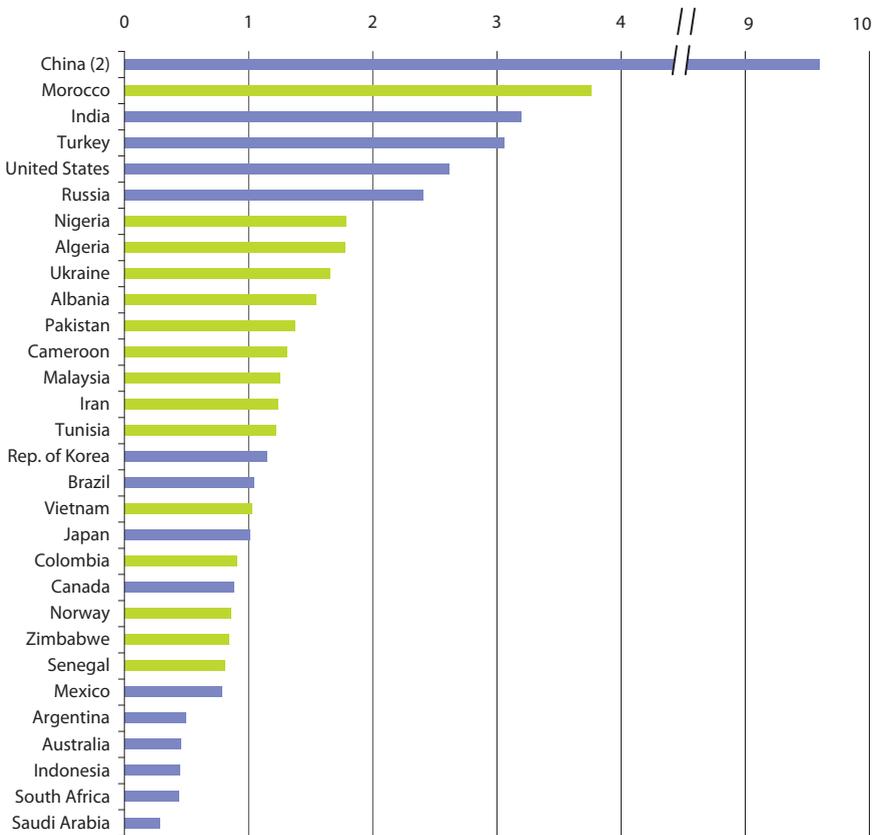
(1) Ranking based on the 15 non-EU members of the G-20 (shaded purple) and the top 15 partners from the rest of the world (shaded green).
(2) Including Hong Kong.
Source: Eurostat (educ_enrl8)

Figure 2.7.4: Foreign students in tertiary education (ISCED 5-6), 2006 (1)

(% share of total number of students in the national education system)
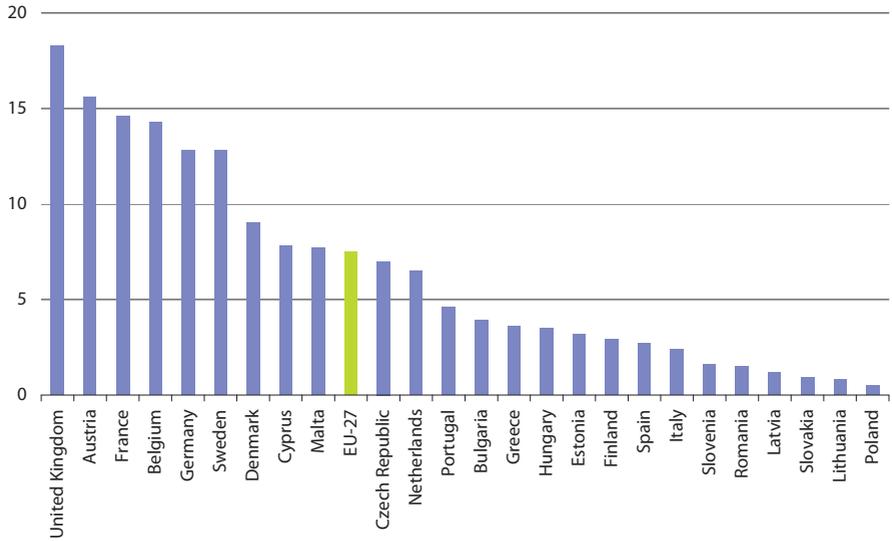
(1) Ireland and Luxembourg, not available.

Source: Eurostat (educ_bo_mo_el8i)

Figure 2.7.5: Students abroad in tertiary education (ISCED 5-6), 2006

(% of students abroad in relation to the total number of students staying in their country of origin)
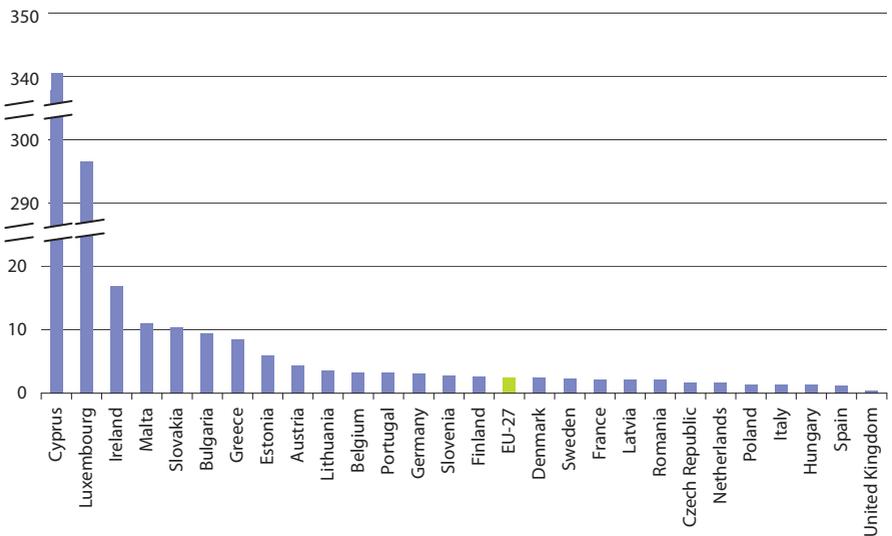
Source: Eurostat (educ_bo_mo_el8o)

2.8: Science and technology

Another aspect of globalisation is the rapid expansion witnessed in information flows around the globe, through media, communications and the Internet. Information technology continues to develop, transforming the way that people do business and stay in contact with each other. This shift towards a knowledge-based economy is, in many respects, irreverent to national borders – allowing people from all over the world to communicate and share information with each other.

Research and development (R&D) is often considered as a driving force behind innovation, economic growth, competitiveness and subsequent improvements in the quality of life. The European Research Area (ERA) was created in 2000: it encourages the establishment of a unified area that allows researchers to move between countries, to interact and share knowledge, and to develop links with other partners from around the world in order to contribute to international initiatives to solve global issues.

In this respect, international scientific cooperation may be seen as an additional pillar of external relations (alongside the more traditional pillars of diplomacy, trade and development cooperation). The EU has, over the past couple of decades, made a range of regional and bilateral scientific cooperation agreements that focus on areas such as biotechnology, nanotechnology, information technology, health, energy and the environment.

Figure 2.8.1: High-technology exports (1)

(% share of manufactured exports)
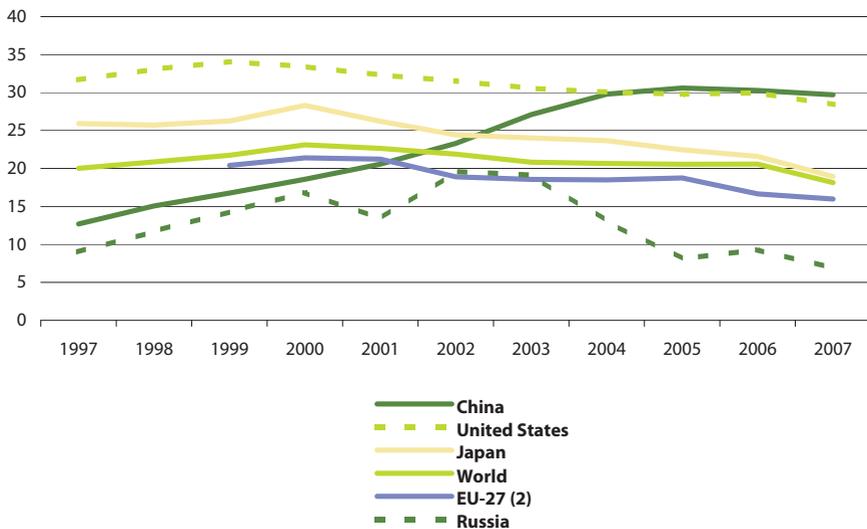
China
United States
Japan
World
EU-27 (2)
Russia

(1) High-technology products are defined as the sum of the following products: aerospace, computers-office machines, electronics-telecommunications, pharmacy, scientific instruments, electrical machinery, chemistry, non-electrical machinery, armaments.
(2) Percentage share of total exports; 1997 and 1998, not available; break in series between 2006 and 2007.
Source: World Development Indicators 2009 | The World Bank; Eurostat (tsiir160 and htec_si_exp4)

Figure 2.8.2: High-technology exports, 2008 (1)

(% share of total exports)
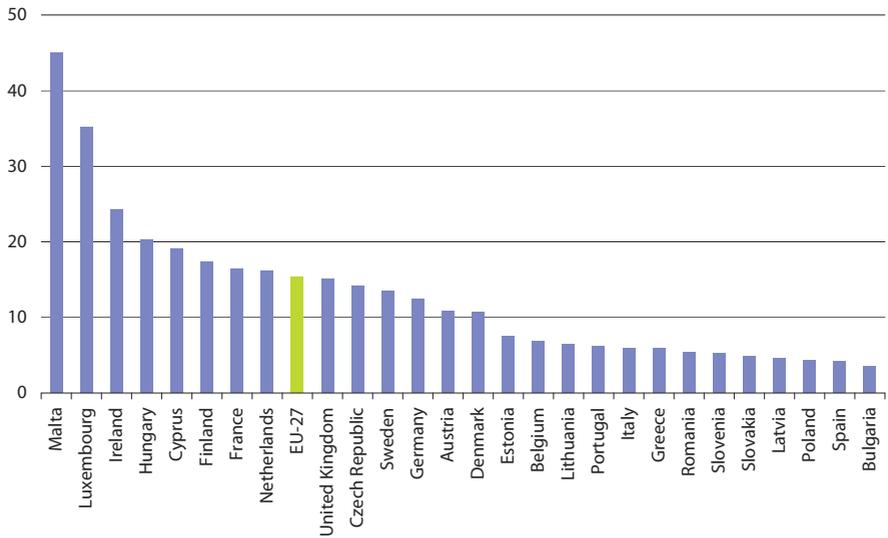
(1) High-technology products are defined as the sum of the following products: aerospace, computers-office machines, electronics-telecommunications, pharmacy, scientific instruments, electrical machinery, chemistry, non-electrical machinery, armaments.

Source: Eurostat (htec_si_exp4)

Figure 2.8.3: Extra-EU human resources in science and technology by citizenship, EU-27, 2008

(% share of extra EU-27 human resources)
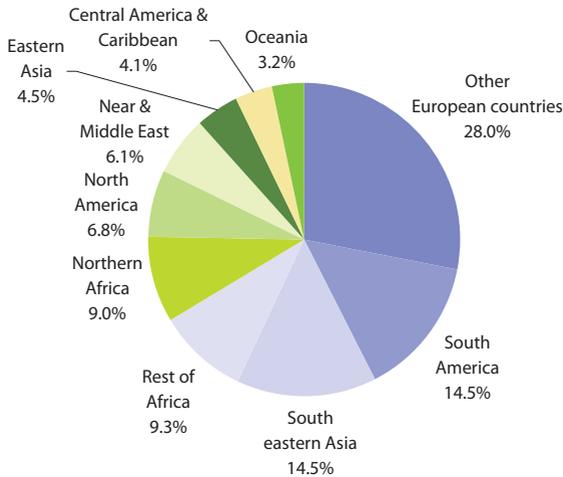
Source: Eurostat (hrst_st_nxeunt)

Human resources in science and technology (HRST) are defined as persons having either successfully completed tertiary education, or persons who are employed in an occupation where such an education is normally required. The vast majority of the EU-27's human resources within the field of science and technology are nationals (95.0 %). HRST from outside the EU-27 accounted for a slightly higher proportion (2.7 %) of the total HRST workforce than people from other EU-27 Member States (2.4 %). Just over a quarter (28.0 %) of the HRST from outside the EU-27 were citizens of other European countries, while 14.5 % came from South America and from south-east Asia.

The relative size of each Member State and its indigenous workforce may help explain, to some degree, the propensity for non-nationals to occupy science and technology positions; the highest shares of non-nationals were recorded in the relatively small countries of Luxembourg, Ireland, Cyprus and Estonia. Nevertheless, two of the largest Member States, Spain and the United Kingdom, reported a share of non-national HRST above the EU-27 average.

Figure 2.8.4: Human resources in science and technology by citizenship, 2008 (1)
(% share of total human resources)

■ **Nationals** ■ **Other EU-27** ■ **Outside the EU-27** ■ **Total foreigners**
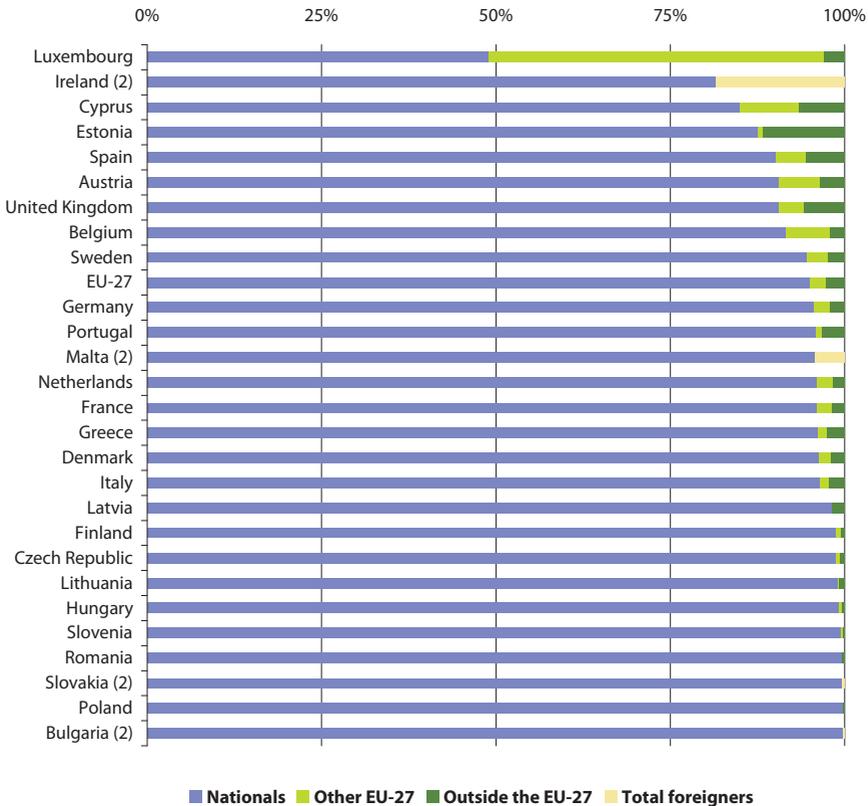
(1) Ranked on the proportion of foreigners.
(2) Breakdown of foreigners, not available.
Source: Eurostat (hrst_st_nnat)

The Europe 2020 strategy puts research at the top of the political agenda, making it the cornerstone of investment in sustainable growth and jobs.

In July 2010, the European Commission announced EUR 6 400 million of investment in research and innovation in 2011 through the seventh framework programme, covering a range of scientific disciplines, public policy areas and commercial sectors. This funding is designed to advance scientific boundaries, increase European competitiveness and help solve challenges such as climate change, energy and food security, health, and an ageing population.

Table 2.8.1: Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD) from abroad

	GERD from abroad (EUR million)			GERD from abroad (% of total GERD from all sources)		
	1998	**2003**	**2008**	**1998**	**2003**	**2008**
Austria	680	*1 009*	*1 208*	20.1	*20.0*	*16.1*
Belgium (1)	325	669	827	7.7	12.9	13.0
Czech Republic	17	46	116	2.6	4.6	5.3
France	2 083	2 890	3 149	7.4	8.4	8.0
Germany (1)	1 089	1 228	2 468	2.5	2.3	4.0
Greece	:	211	:	:	21.6	:
Hungary	14	74	98	4.9	10.7	9.3
Italy (1)	:	:	1 737	:	:	9.5
Netherlands	716	945	:	10.5	11.3	:
Poland	15	48	*119*	1.5	4.6	*5.4*
Portugal (1)	39	51	*107*	5.7	5.0	*5.4*
Romania	3	11	32	1.7	5.5	4.0
Spain (1)	314	471	936	6.7	5.7	7.0
Sweden (1)	:	770	1 112	:	7.3	9.3
United Kingdom	3 859	5 835	5 998	16.9	20.3	17.6
EU-27	*10 638*	*16 138*	*21 007*	7.3	8.6	8.9
Argentina (1)	32	6	6	3.0	1.4	0.6
Australia (2)	127	:	327	2.5	:	2.6
Brazil	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada	1 533	1 370	1 678	15.9	8.8	9.0
China (1)	:	320	480	:	1.9	1.3
India	:	:	:	:	:	:
Indonesia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan (1)	328	354	368	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rep. of Korea (1)	5	59	55	0.1	0.4	0.2
Mexico (3)	:	19	23	7.5	0.8	0.7
Russia (1)	:	440	765	10.3	9.0	7.2
Saudi Arabia	:	:	:	:	:	:
South Africa (3)	:	128	242	:	10.9	13.6
Turkey (1)	3	20	17	0.3	1.6	0.5
United States	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) 2007 instead of 2008.
(2) 2006 instead of 2008.
(3) 2005 instead of 2008.

Source: UNESCO - Science and Technology; Eurostat (rd_e_gerdfund and ert_bil_eur_a)

R&D is an activity where there are significant transfers of resources between units, organisations, and countries. The most significant tend to be between larger, developed world countries, in part reflecting the high proportion of global R&D that is performed by multi-national companies within fields such as information and communications technologies, the automotive or pharmaceuticals sectors.

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) is composed of four separate sectors of performance: business enterprises, government, higher education and private non-profit organisations. The expenditure statistics presented refer to the research performed on the national territory, including that which is funded from abroad.

The level of R&D intensity (GERD as a proportion of GDP) has remained relatively unchanged in most developed world economies during the past decade. R&D spending is lower in the EU-27 than in many of its competitors (such as Japan or the United States), and this structural gap is often attributed to a low level of business enterprise R&D expenditure (BERD).

Just over EUR 21 000 million of the EU-27's GERD came from abroad in 2008 (8.9 % of total GERD). This was more than twice the figure reported a decade before, reflecting the continuing globalisation of R&D. The United Kingdom accounted for 28.6 % of the EU-27's GERD from abroad. Together with Austria, the United Kingdom also recorded the highest proportion of BERD financed from abroad (both just over 23 %).

Figure 2.8.5: Business enterprise research and development expenditure (BERD) from abroad, 2008
(% share of total BERD)
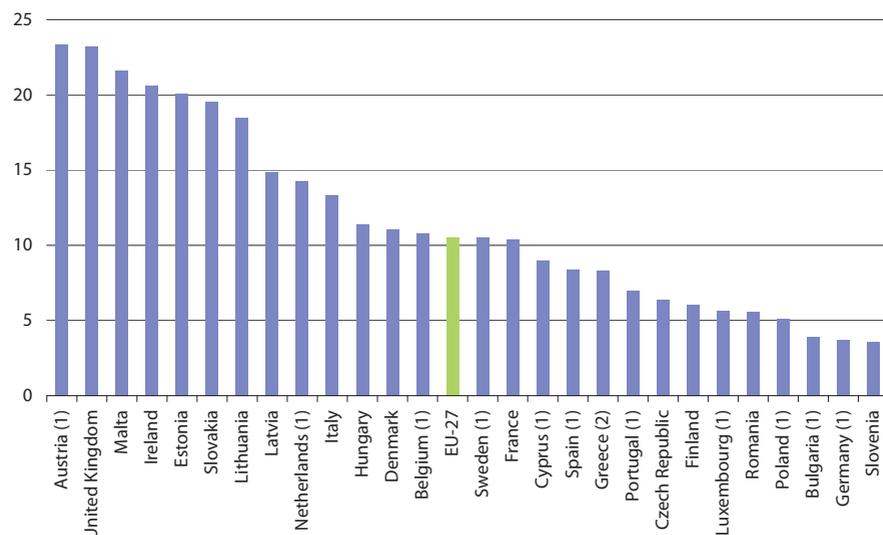
(1) 2007 instead of 2008.
(2) 2005 instead of 2008.
Source: Eurostat (rd_e_berdfund)

Contrary to the majority of indicators presented in this chapter, the information on patents relates more to protectionism rather than cooperation. Although patents offer protection, they also result in inventions becoming public. As such, patents can be seen as an important source for providing technical information, which may help prevent re-invention and re-developing.

The statistics for patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO) refer to applications filed in a particular year, regardless of whether the patent was granted or not. Patent applications are assigned to a country based on the inventor's place of residence. There are 32 countries within the jurisdiction of the EPO: the 27 EU Member States, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Switzerland and Turkey.

The overall use of patents is relatively restricted within the EU-27 – this may be for a number of reasons, including: their cost, the overlap between national and European procedures, or the need for translation into foreign languages. In contrast, there is a higher propensity to make use of patents in Japan, the Republic of Korea or the United States – both within their national economies and further a field. Indeed, there were more patent applications per capita to the EPO made by Japan, the Republic of Korea or the United States than applications made from within the EU-27.

Table 2.8.2: Patent filings by country of origin and patent office, 2007
(% of total patents filed at each patent office)

Country of origin	Patent office													
	Australia	Canada	China	Germany	European Patent Office	France	United Kingdom	Hong Kong	Israel	Japan	Rep. of Korea	Mexico	Russia	Singapore	United States
Australia	10.1	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	2.0	0.7
Belgium	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.4
Canada	2.4	12.5	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.7	2.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.3	1.6	2.3
China	0.7	0.5	62.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9
Denmark	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.3
Finland	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.5
France	2.5	3.9	1.2	0.4	5.9	86.0	0.6	2.6	2.3	0.8	0.8	4.0	1.9	2.8	1.8
Germany	6.5	7.0	3.3	78.5	17.9	3.3	1.5	7.5	0.6	2.0	2.1	8.1	4.5	5.5	5.2
Israel	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.0	20.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.9	1.0
Italy	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.2	3.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.7
Japan	6.4	5.6	13.4	6.2	16.3	2.5	2.9	14.0	3.2	84.2	10.5	3.0	2.3	13.1	17.3
Netherlands	2.1	1.5	1.4	0.1	5.0	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	3.2	1.3	3.1	0.9
Rep. of Korea	1.5	1.1	3.5	1.2	3.5	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.1	1.6	74.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	5.0
Russia	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	69.7	0.1	0.1
Spain	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Sweden	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.3	0.6	2.7	1.5	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.9	1.7	0.7
Switzerland	4.8	3.9	1.0	1.8	4.2	0.8	1.2	5.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	5.7	2.0	5.3	0.7
United Kingdom	4.7	3.4	0.7	0.2	3.5	0.1	69.5	3.6	3.8	0.5	0.4	2.5	0.8	3.2	2.0
United States	43.7	47.1	9.3	6.3	25.3	2.1	11.3	41.3	40.9	6.6	7.0	52.3	8.0	41.1	52.9
Others	6.4	4.8	1.0	3.7	4.8	2.4	6.9	7.5	20.7	1.0	0.9	7.8	3.3	12.5	6.5

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Figure 2.8.6: Patent applications to the European Patent Office, 2007
(units)
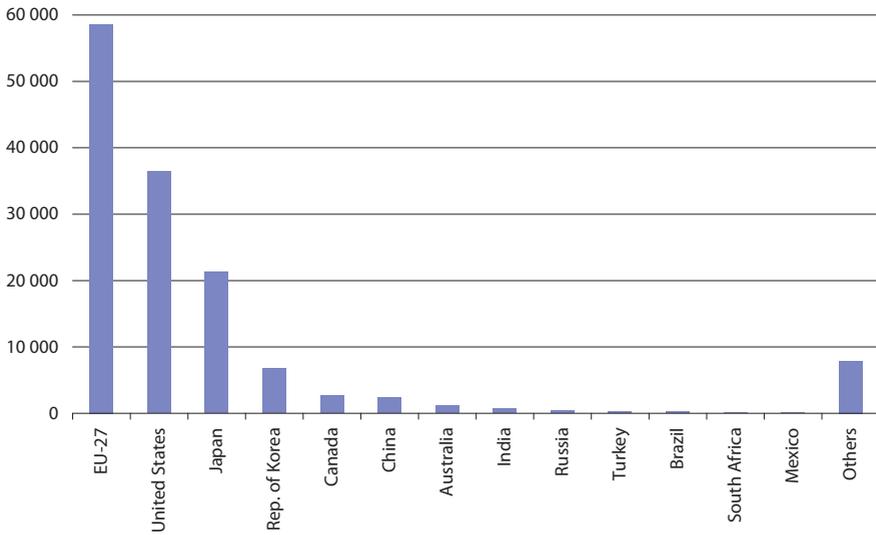
Source: Eurostat (pat_ep_ntot)

Figure 2.8.7: Patent applications per capita to the European Patent Office, 2007 (1)
(applications per million inhabitants)
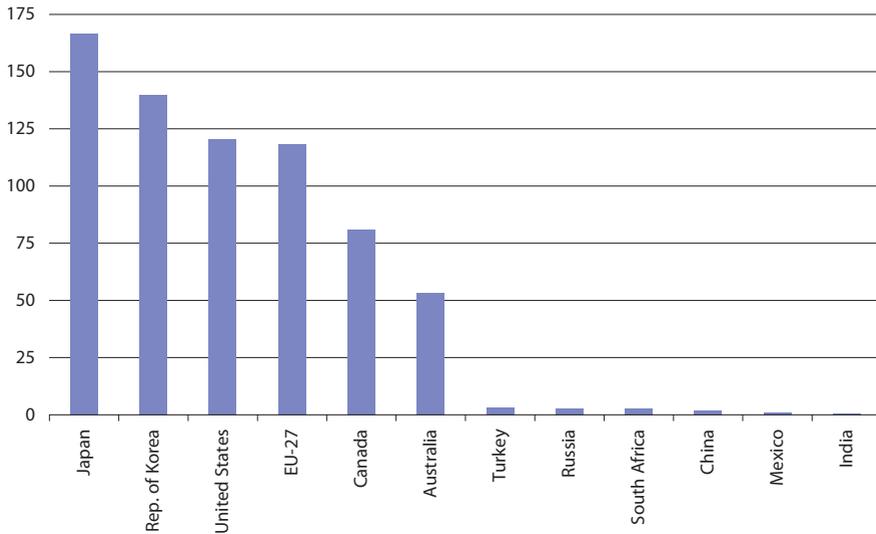
(1) Brazil, not available.
Source: Eurostat (pat_ep_ntot)

Eurostat's international cooperation activities

3

While the focus of the previous two chapters has been to compare official EU statistics with those of non-member countries, this final chapter covers Eurostat's international statistical cooperation activities. It details Eurostat's relationships with international statistical organisations, regional statistical initiatives, as well as cooperation with individual countries.

Eurostat supports the development of international statistical standards. This work involves contributing, together with other international statistical agencies, to the development of global statistical concepts, methods and definitions. It is often more efficient to coordinate statistical planning, evaluation, training programmes and software development in relation to a group of countries or a regional entity. By doing so, economies of scale can be promoted, common procedures and methods may be introduced, and the resulting statistics should be more comparable across countries. Eurostat also promotes bilateral cooperation with national statistical systems of non-member countries. The aim of these policies is twofold: firstly, to assist beneficiary countries to develop their statistical system(s) towards a set of recognised standards; and secondly, to benefit from the collection of harmonised and reliable data for these countries.

Eurostat's statistical programme (2008-2012) provides support for technical assistance with respect to EU external relations. This is primarily achieved through developing relationships with the statistical authorities of non-member countries, as well as through coordination work with European Commission delegations and other Directorate-Generals of the European Commission (principally the Directorate-Generals for Enlargement, External Relations, Development and EuropeAid).

The type of statistical cooperation provided to each country (or region) by Eurostat varies. This not only reflects individual needs, but also external relations with the EU. Assistance to the candidate and potential candidate countries is designed to help their statistical bodies develop systems that comply with the acquis (to become a member of the EU, applicant and candidate

countries have to implement the acquis in their national statistical systems). Assistance to countries that surround the enlarged EU of 27 Member States is supported through the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). This may also use the acquis as a benchmark for the development of national statistical systems, although their implementation is not mandatory. In contrast, statistical cooperation with the rest of the world is generally less structured, and Eurostat's work is more often related to advocacy, coordination, advice, training and capacity building, as opposed to coaching and consultancy on an individual country basis.

Eurostat's international coordination work includes activities in the following domains: coordinating statistical programmes; developing new statistical methodologies; harmonising tools for the exchange of statistical information, in particular, metadata; participating in data collection activities; helping to improve the quality of data; and encouraging the introduction of an institutional code of practice in non-member countries. Some of the principal areas for the collection of statistics include national accounts, consumer prices, external trade, the environment, and social indicators. Indeed, statistical collection is increasingly focused on strengthening the measurement and monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as well as sustainable development indicators (SDIs).

3.1: Cooperation with other international statistical agencies

There are a number of international statistical agencies that undertake activities, such as:

- the development and agreement of international standards;
- the compilation and dissemination of globally comparable statistical information;
- support for countries' efforts to strengthen their national statistical systems through technical and financial means;
- coordination of international statistics-related activities.

As such, one of the biggest challenges in relation to the provision of statistical cooperation is with respect to donor coordination.

United Nations

The summit of the global statistical system is the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) (¹). This meets in New York in February of each year and consists of 24 member countries elected by the UN's Economic and Social Council on a geographic basis (currently five of the countries are EU Member States). All other UN members are invited as observers, as are international organisations with statistical services; Eurostat represents the European Commission.

Among other tasks, the UNSC oversees major statistical programmes, such as the 2010 census programme (see Example 1 below) and agrees global statistical standards, such as the system of national accounts (see Example 2 below). It also convenes meetings of statistical experts, such as the Inter-Agency Group on Economic and Financial Statistics (see Example 3 below).

(¹) http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/commission.htm.

In 1994, in order to promote the quality and coherency of international data, the UNSC adopted ten fundamental principles of official statistics (²). These principles state, inter alia, that statistical bodies responsible for producing official statistics must:

- compile and disseminate them in an impartial manner;
- select their methods based on purely professional considerations;
- ensure the protection of personal data collected from individuals and enterprises.

These ten fundamental principles were extended through the adoption of a set of best practices in 2005 – namely, principles governing international statistical activities (³); their goal was to enhance the functioning of the international statistical system.

> **Example 1: the 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses**
>
> The World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses was adopted by the UN's Economic and Social Council in 2005 (⁴). It is primarily aimed at ensuring that each country conducts and publishes the results of a population and housing census at least once during the period 2005-2014. The programme recognises population and housing censuses as one of the main sources of data for effective development planning and monitoring population trends.
>
> The Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS), agreed in February 2004, called on countries to carry out such a census, and for the UN to provide guidance for the collection of official statistics, including the coordination of international standards and support for countries undertaking censuses. Major activities include the development of census methodological guidelines, facilitating the exchange of experiences, and assisting countries in improving their statistical capacity.
>
> For more information: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/census2010.htm

Eurostat also interacts regularly with different UN bodies, such as UN's Statistics Division (UNSD) which acts as the secretariat of the UNSC, as a coordinator of the global statistical system, and as a repository for various international statistical data sets. Eurostat also works with a number of other specialised agencies within the UN (outside of the UNSD) that perform statistical activities, for example, the compilation of data on climate change (the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNFCCC). Eurostat contributes to UN conferences and forums (such as the General Assembly) and provides follow-up in relation to actions resulting from major UN conferences (such as the Millennium Development Goals, MDGs). Eurostat also coordinates various actions and data collection exercises under strategic partnership agreements with selected UN agencies, for example, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) for education and training statistics, or the World Health Organisation (WHO) for health and food safety statistics.

(²) http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/statorg/FP-English.htm.
(³) http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/statorg/Principles_stat_activities/principles_stat_activities.asp.
(⁴) http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/2010_PHC/docs/resolution_A_2005_13.pdf.

Example 2: the System of National Accounts (SNA), 2008

The 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) marked the fifth revision (during the past 50 years) concerning the global system for national accounts statistics. It was prepared under the auspices of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA), which consists of five organisations: the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the UNSD and regional commissions of the UN secretariat, the World Bank, and Eurostat. The 2008 SNA was published jointly by these five organisations and is a noteworthy example of an inclusive cooperation initiative between international statistical agencies.

In May 2008, Eurostat and the UNSD jointly organised a high level conference on international outreach and coordination in national accounts for sustainable growth and development. At the end of the conference the 'Luxembourg recommendations' on the implementation of SNA were adopted. As a follow-up to this conference, Eurostat is currently developing a handbook 'Essential SNA: building the basics', to support those countries which still need to develop the basics of a national accounts system.

For more information: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/sna2008.asp

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There are also five regional commissions of the UN, including the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE); these regional commissions aim to foster economic integration at the sub-regional and regional level. The statistical division of UNECE coordinates international statistical work in Europe through the Conference of European Statisticians (CES), which consists of the heads of the statistical offices of the 56 countries in Europe and North America, and its bureau; Eurostat is a permanent observer. One of the major achievements of the CES is the Database of International Statistical Activities, which is used to coordinate international statistical work in the UNECE region, bringing together different statistical work programmes for around 30 international organisations; its purpose is to improve coordination between statistical organisations and to reduce overlap.

International financial institutions (IFIs)

The most well-known international financial institutions (IFIs) include the IMF, the World Bank, and regional development banks – such as the African Development Bank (AFDB). The European Commission represents the EU in bilateral dealings with most IFIs, for example, in relation to aid effectiveness or donor coordination, as well as in discussions on trade, the environment and development issues.

Eurostat's cooperation with the IMF is based on an informal agreement in inter-secretariat working groups (IWGs). The World Bank is generally a user of official statistics, while being particularly active in the area of providing technical assistance, especially in relation to the development of the MDGs.

Example 3: Inter-Agency Group on Economic and Financial Statistics

The Principal Global Indicators (PGI) website, which is hosted by the IMF, presents comparable data for the G-20 countries to facilitate the monitoring of economic and financial developments. Launched in response to the financial and economic crisis of 2008-2009, it is a joint undertaking of the Inter-Agency Group on Economic and Financial Statistics, sponsored by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the European Central Bank (ECB), the IMF, the OECD, the UN, the World Bank, and Eurostat.

For more information: http://www.principalglobalindicators.org

Example 4: Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX)

SDMX is an open standard for the exchange of data and metadata. It is an initiative (currently chaired by the World Bank) that is sponsored by the BIS, the ECB, the IMF, the OECD, the World Bank, and Eurostat. The heads of the statistical capabilities within these organisations agreed in 2002 to promote international cooperation in maintaining and developing e-standards for data exchange (for example, to take advantage of web-based technologies in relation to support for the collection, compilation, and dissemination of statistical information).

For more information: http://sdmx.org

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

The OECD Statistics Committee (CSTAT) consists of the statistical offices of the 32 OECD members. Currently, invitations are also extended to three countries in the process of OECD accession, as well as the five so-called 'enhanced engagement countries' (⁵). Eurostat, representing the European Commission, is a member of CSTAT and a permanent observer of the CSTAT bureau.

Eurostat's cooperation with the OECD is based on a memorandum of understanding that covers the exchange of statistical data; there is permanent dialogue and coordination with OECD bodies.

The OECD is the chair of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), a unique international forum where donor governments and multilateral organisations come together to help partner countries reduce poverty, while trying to achieve the MDGs. A set of indicators that portray the substantial development assistance role played by the EU and the European Commission (as reported by the DAC) is provided in Subchapter 2.4.

(⁵) http://www.oecd.org/countrieslist/0,3351,en_33873108_33844430_1_1_1_1_1,00.html.

Example 5: Eurostat-OECD purchasing power parity programme

One example of statistical cooperation is a partnership agreement between Eurostat and the OECD in relation to a purchasing power parity (PPP) programme, which has been in existence for almost 30 years. The two organisations collaborate on methodological improvements for the international comparison of prices and volumes and their work feeds into the International Comparison Programme (ICP).

The ICP is a worldwide statistical partnership to collect comparative price data, compile detailed expenditure values of countries' gross domestic products (GDP), and to estimate purchasing power parities (PPPs) of the world's economies; it is organised by the UN. The ICP also contributes towards the MDGs through improving the quality of estimates made relating to the numbers of persons living in poverty and enabling more accurate comparisons of GDP across countries.

For more information: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/purchasing_power_parities/methodology

Example 6: Partnership in statistics for development in the 21st century (PARIS21)

The partnership in statistics for development in the 21st century (PARIS21) was founded in November 1999 by the European Commission, the IMF, the OECD, the UN and the World Bank. It provides a forum for dialogue on supporting statistical development and highlights the role of statistics in world development and poverty reduction and is therefore of particular importance with respect to the developing world and the MDGs.

A roundtable in Marrakech in 2004 – sponsored by multilateral development banks and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD – agreed the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS). This highlighted that low-income countries should seek to design, implement and monitor a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), addressing national needs for:

- mainstreaming the strategic planning of statistical developments;
- starting to prepare for a 2010 census round;
- increasing finance available for statistical capacity building.

MAPS also addressed international responsibilities, calling on the global statistical community to:

- set-up an International Household Survey Network;
- undertake improvements for monitoring the MDGs;
- increase the accountability of the international statistical system.

Continues on next page

One of the key activities of PARIS21 is advocacy, in particular, the production of material promoting the increased use of statistics in decision-making, the building of statistical capacity, and the need for a well-financed national statistical strategy that is integrated into a wider development policy framework. While the recent emphasis on collecting MDGs and poverty measures has generally led to greater awareness within developing countries as regards the need for higher quality data, there continues to be a need to promote statistical advocacy.

National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)
PARIS21 works towards the establishment of country-specific strategies for developing countries. A National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) may be seen a roadmap for the development of statistical capacity. No two countries will have the same NSDS – its form and content depend on factors such as the administrative structure of government, the level of existing statistical capacity, and the resources available to sustain and develop the system. Nevertheless, most successful NSDSs share common features, such as:

- political support and commitment;
- consultation and consensus-building among stakeholders;
- development around international concepts, principles and technical standards;
- responding to the needs and priorities of government/stakeholders;
- a concrete plan (timetable, deliverables, financing, provisions to monitor progress and update/adopt the strategy).

Most commentators agree it is vital that any strategic development of statistical systems is deep-rooted within national institutions and that the people responsible are committed, relate to the goals, and feel some form of common ownership of the new strategy.

Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS)
In 2005, the international community endorsed the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness, which laid down a set of principles for the way donor and developing countries should interact. Three years later, the Accra Agenda for Action was endorsed with the aim of accelerating this progress.

PARIS21 conducted a review of technical and financial support to statistical development in sub-Saharan Africa in 2005/2006. Having presented the results, the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA) recommended that PARIS21 convene an inter-agency team to explore how to refine and expand this initiative, which was subsequently referred to as the Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS). Its aims were to:

- learn what development partners were doing in the statistical field and identify countries or areas of statistics in need of more support;
- offer this information to financial/technical partners responsible for giving/receiving aid;
- raise the profile of statistics within the context of aid to developing countries.

The 2009 PRESS exercise (which covered the period 2007-2009) provided information on the activities of some 60 donors in 113 recipient countries. Some of the key findings included:

■ more than two thirds (68 %) of statistical development commitments were to country-specific projects, whereas 15 % were regional in nature, and 17 % were unallocated (for example, destined for international programmes);

■ Africa received over half (54 %) of the statistical support provided, while 19 % was destined for Asia, 9 % for Latin America and the Caribbean, 6 % for Europe, and the remaining 12 % for global, non-country-specific projects and programmes;

■ the European Commission, World Bank, and United Kingdom together provided over half of all disbursements;

■ the main focus of support was institutional development and large data collection activities, such as population censuses and household surveys.

Eurostat has agreed to report on European Commission's support for statistics to the PARIS21 consortium, as a contribution to PRESS.

Knowledge management – International Household Survey Network (IHSN):
As development strategies have targeted poverty reduction, increased attention has been focused on the importance of having consistent and coherent household-based socio-economic data. Among the MAPS recommendations was the creation of an International Household Survey Network (IHSN); this was established in September 2004. Its mission is to improve the availability, accessibility and quality of survey data in developing countries, and to encourage their analysis and use by national and international development decision-makers, the research community, and other stakeholders. Increased accountability, along with the need to measure aid effectiveness, have reinforced the demand for data collection and analysis in this area.

Knowledge management – Accelerated Data Program (ADP):
Another MAPS recommendation led to the establishment of the Accelerated Data Program (ADP), which was launched in 2006; this initiative supports agencies in more than 50 countries across Africa, Asia, the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean. The ADP is designed to help countries improve their survey programmes and increase the use and value of survey data. It is limited to the documentation, preservation, publication, harmonisation, collection and analysis of micro-data from censuses, surveys, or administrative data collection systems. The ASP supports developing countries in:

■ making better use of existing data, aligning survey programmes and statistical outputs;

■ building a strategy for their data collection activities;

■ creating a national capacity for micro-data preservation, analysis, anonymisation, and publication;

■ work on the production of estimates for key indicators (through the exploitation of existing datasets and collections of new data).

3.2: The process of enlargement and the role of Eurostat

The European Economic Community (EEC) was formed in 1957 with six members and a population of less than 200 million, growing through five successive enlargements, such that by the start of 2010 the EU was composed of 27 Member States and a population of just over 500 million.

The Treaty on European Union sets out the conditions for any European country to become a member of the EU; namely, to respect the principles of liberty, democracy, human rights, fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law.

The first step in the process of enlargement is to conclude an association agreement with the EU, whereby a non-member country agrees to a range of political, economic, trade, or human rights reforms in exchange for tariff-free access to some or all of the EU's markets, as well as financial and/or technical assistance to align political and socio-economic life more closely with that of the EU.

Association agreements do not need to cover all aspects of European law and countries will only proceed further along the path to accession when they are able to demonstrate that they are capable of embracing the complete range of EU laws, regulations and procedures. If accepted as a candidate country, a lengthy screening and negotiation period begins, whereby applicant countries need to show that they have put EU rules and procedures into effect, transposing EU laws into national legislation through appropriate changes to administrative and judicial structures.

There are currently four countries that have been accepted as candidates for EU membership: Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland and Turkey. Accession negotiations with Croatia and Turkey started in October 2005, while those with Iceland opened at the end of July 2010. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia became a candidate country in December 2005, although accession negotiations have yet to begin.

The Stabilisation and Association Process (SAP) is a framework for EU negotiations with western Balkan countries. Aside from those western Balkan countries that have already become candidate countries, specific Stabilisation and Association Agreements (SAAs) have been agreed with Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia. Montenegro applied to become a candidate country in December 2008 and Albania in April 2009. All countries from the western Balkans region, including Kosovo under UNSC Resolution 1244/99, have been promised the prospect of EU membership when they are ready; as such they are commonly referred to as potential candidate countries.

Becoming a Member State of the EU

Applications to become an EU Member State are formally submitted to the European Council, which following a thorough review (conducted by the European Commission) provides its opinion. If invited to become a Member State, applicants need to meet a set of criteria before any negotiations concerning candidature may begin. The so-called Copenhagen criteria (1993) which were further developed at the Madrid Council (1995) require candidate countries to have:

- stable institutions that guarantee democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities;
- a functioning market economy, as well as the ability to cope with the pressure of competition and the market forces at work inside the EU;
- the ability to assume the obligations of membership, in particular adherence to the objectives of political, economic and monetary union;
- the capacity to put EU rules and procedures into effect, by transposing EU laws into national legislation through appropriate administrative and judicial structures.

If these criteria are met, then negotiations may be opened between a candidate country and the EU. The first step is referred to as 'screening', an extensive joint exercise involving officials from the EU and the candidate country, which helps determine changes that will be required in order to comply with EU laws (the acquis). A screening report is drawn up for each area of legislation, as the acquis is divided into a series of 35 different chapters.

There is no fixed time period attached to an application: rather, negotiations are conducted individually with each candidate country, and the speed with which a country moves towards accession depends on the pace of its reforms. Screening reports form the basis of the EU's common position, which opens the way for negotiations to begin. Each candidate country is required to submit an action plan for administrative and judicial changes, and to provide a detailed national programme for the adoption of the acquis. The European Commission produces regular reports and strategy papers on the application of the acquis, as well as monitoring benchmark requirements that have been agreed as part of the negotiating process. Compliance is closely monitored, with negotiations on each chapter of the acquis only being closed once all of the EU Member States are satisfied with the progress made. The definitive closure of negotiations only occurs upon the completion of negotiations for every chapter to the satisfaction of both sides, after which detailed terms and conditions may be incorporated into a Draft Accession Treaty; this has to be ratified by the candidate country and all of the EU Member States before it may enter into force.

Instruments for the enlargement of the EU

The Directorate-General for Enlargement provides EU financial assistance to the candidate and potential candidate countries, as well as to new Member States during a transitional period after their accession. As of 2007, EU pre-accession funding has been channelled through a single, unified instrument for candidate and potential candidate countries, its legal basis is Council Regulation 1085/2006 of 17 July 2006 establishing an Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA).

The IPA replaced a range of instruments, including CARDS, ISPA, PHARE, SAPARD, and pre-accession funds for Turkey. For example, prior to 2007, the CARDS (Community assistance for reconstruction, development and stabilisation) programme established a framework for assistance to the countries of south eastern Europe (the western Balkans).

Aside from the IPA, the Directorate-General for Enlargement also provides a Technical Assistance and Information Exchange (TAIEX) instrument ([6]). This is focused on providing short-term technical assistance in the field of approximation, application and enforcement of legislation.

Statistical assistance is also provided to candidate and potential candidate countries by a range of international organisations such as the EFTA secretariat, the IMF, UNECE, or the World Bank. The EFTA secretariat and Eurostat have signed a memorandum of understanding on a joint statistical cooperation programme.

Furthermore, individual countries also engage on a bilateral basis with candidate and potential candidate countries, mainly through the transfer of know-how. Two of the main donors financing projects in this way are the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Department for International Development (DFID) in the United Kingdom.

The role of official statistics

Official statistics play a dual role in the enlargement process. Firstly, Chapter 18 of the acquis focuses on statistics and defines harmonisation with EU standards which should be implemented in the pre-accession period; this is broken down for different types of data collection, for example, macro-economic and price statistics, demographic and social statistics, regional statistics, statistics on business, transport, external trade, agriculture, environment, and science and technology. Eurostat produces an annual publication, the Statistical Requirements Compendium, which serves as a tool for producers of official statistics, summarising the key reference information for European statistical production. This publication may be used as a benchmark, against which the progress being made by candidate and potential candidate countries in developing their statistical systems may be judged.

Secondly, official statistics also serve as an input for other policy areas when assessing the progress that has been made by candidate and potential candidate countries in terms of adopting the acquis. The European Commission releases an annual progress report describing political and economic developments within each country. This report assesses each country's ability to transpose and implement EU legislation and contains a statistical annex.

Before accession negotiations conclude, the statistical system of a candidate country should fully comply with the acquis, such that the system is in a position to be fully integrated into the European Statistical System (ESS). In contrast, potential candidate countries are encouraged to produce internationally comparable statistics that comply with the acquis to the maximum extent possible. Their statistical systems are generally less developed and, as such, statistical cooperation programmes often begin by developing their statistical infrastructures.

([6]) Council Decision of 23 January 2006 enabling countries covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy, as well as Russia, to benefit from the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange (TAIEX) programme.

Eurostat's role

Eurostat's main role in statistical cooperation activities with the candidate and potential candidate countries is twofold: on the one hand, checking that national statistical systems comply with the acquis in the field of statistics (Chapter 18); and on the other, providing technical assistance and support to national statistical institutes and other producers of official statistics in order to encourage the production and publication of harmonised, high-quality data that conforms to European and international standards.

A strategy for statistical cooperation with candidate and potential candidate countries
Eurostat's 'strategy for statistical cooperation with candidate and potential candidate countries 2010-2013' established the following objectives:

- reaching and maintaining compliance with the acquis in statistics;
- integrating national statistical institutes (NSIs) into the ESS;
- strengthening the role of official statistics;
- strengthening the management capacity of the NSIs;
- strengthening the role of NSIs as coordinators of their national statistical systems;
- supporting the adoption of a quality framework;
- making statistics a better tool for policymakers.

In order to achieve these objectives, there are several technical assistance and support instruments for candidate and potential candidate countries:

- peer review/global assessment;
- support for data collection;
- participation in meetings within the ESS;
- statistics training courses;
- expertise to integrate data into Eurostat's databases;
- traineeships;
- study visits and consultancies;
- management training;
- cross-border and regional cooperation.

Policy group and management group for statistical cooperation
The policy group for statistical cooperation (PGSC) and the management group for statistical cooperation (MGSC) deal with the planning, monitoring and evaluation of statistical cooperation programmes for candidate and potential candidate countries. The PGSC is a decision-making body, consisting of the heads of the NSIs and heads of international relations departments of the candidate and potential candidate countries. It provides the general directions for technical assistance activities in statistics, including compliance issues, and advises the European Commission on the design of statistical assistance programmes. The MGSC consists of the heads of international relations departments of the NSIs of the above countries and the ESS countries; it is chaired by Eurostat. The MGSC deals with practical issues, such as modes of implementation within the framework of support programmes.

Multi-beneficiary and national statistical cooperation programmes

Statistical cooperation and assistance programmes may be designed either for a single country (bilateral national programmes) or for a number of countries (multi-beneficiary programmes). A multi-beneficiary approach is in line with the Community Statistical Programme for 2008-2012, which allows common goals to be addressed in an efficient way. In particular, regional programmes can encourage synergies through the identification and exchange of best practices, the efficient use of scarce resources, the transfer of know-how, and the development of sustainable statistical capacities, alongside strengthening institutions. Multi-beneficiary statistical cooperation programmes may also reinforce regional integration and cooperation. Under the IPA, multi-beneficiary programmes on statistics cover the basic needs for statistics that have to be addressed before accession. These programmes also provide technical support in a number of statistical areas such as: the harmonisation of methodologies, the introduction of new acquis by upgrading existing production systems, and the publication and distribution of data.

In contrast, national IPA programmes cover country-specific actions and the implementation of major statistical projects. This may involve, for example, upgrading information technology systems, establishing a population census, or improving the quality of the business register. As such, these national programmes often involve substantial investment.

Implementation and monitoring

Eurostat conducts annual reviews of the compliance of candidate and potential candidate countries with the acquis on statistics. Eurostat has developed a Statistical Management Information System (SMIS+) for the examination of compliance. This tool is capable of generating progress reports used for screening and negotiations, as well as for monitoring compliance by the NSIs themselves.

Aside from SMIS+, Eurostat also examines the progress being made in adapting statistical systems within the candidate and potential candidate countries, through:

- annual progress reports on compliance with the acquis;
- global assessments of statistical systems (the coordinating role of the NSIs, the independence of statistical production, etc.);
- benchmarking exercises, reports on methodology and quality reports as a means of monitoring integration into the ESS;
- the indirect evaluation of results through the monitoring of Eurostat's on-going data collection exercises and release of publications in relation to the candidate and potential candidate countries.

Aside from financial assistance, the European Commission is generally involved in organising meetings for the discussion of programmes, contracting various assistance programmes, overseeing other types of contract, participating in steering committees, as well as the assessment of work done through performing checks on project implementation reports, methods used, and the resulting data. The work is often carried out by a contractor, either the NSI of a Member State or a private company, who is charged with the implementation of projects through the provision of financial and organisational support as well as statistical expertise.

Donor coordination

As the largest implementing authority for statistical assistance programmes in the candidate and potential candidate countries, Eurostat also coordinates donor activities. This is achieved through an annual questionnaire to donors and recipients, detailing statistical assistance projects that have been recently completed, as well as those that are on-going or planned. Its purpose is to avoid overlaps in providing assistance in the field of statistics to beneficiary countries and to also encourage donors to better plan their assistance initiatives.

3.3: Other neighbouring countries

This subchapter covers statistical cooperation activities with neighbouring countries, other than the candidate and potential candidate countries (see previous subchapter); the following subchapter (3.4) covers statistical cooperation with the rest of the world.

Recent EU enlargements have resulted in its external borders being extended to the south and the east. The Lisbon Treaty commits the EU to the development of a special relationship with its neighbouring countries and foresees for this purpose the possibility of concluding specific agreements. The EU offers neighbouring countries a privileged relationship, built upon a mutual commitment to common values (democracy and human rights, rule of law, good governance, market economy principles and sustainable development). Relations with neighbouring countries remain distinct from the enlargement process, although they do not prejudge how such relationships may develop in the future.

European Neighbourhood Policy

The aim of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) is to increase the prosperity, stability and security of the EU's neighbours in eastern Europe, the southern Caucasus (jointly referred to as ENP-East), as well as those countries on the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean (ENP-South).

The ENP was launched in 2004; it seeks to stimulate development and approximation to EU policies and legislation, supporting cross-border contacts and cooperation between local and regional actors and civil society, in an attempt to avoid the creation of dividing lines between the EU and its neighbouring countries. The ENP was proposed to Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia and Ukraine. Its full benefits are currently extended to 12 of the 16 of the countries concerned, as:

- cooperation between the EU and Algeria is currently bound by an Association Agreement, which entered into force in 2005;
- the EU formally agreed to sign an Association Agreement with Syria in 2009, however, its signature by the beneficiary is pending;
- Libya would first need to become part of the Euro-Mediterranean-Partnership (currently it has observer status) before being considered for an Association Agreement and then an ENP Action Plan;
- the EU will only develop contractual relations with Belarus once a democratic form of government is in place.

While Russia is the EU's largest direct neighbour, it is not part of the ENP. Rather, its relationship with the EU is in the form of a strategic partnership, which is based on the concept of four common spaces (economic; freedom, security and justice; external security; research and education), agreed in May 2005; negotiations on a new EU-Russia agreement started in July 2008 and are on-going.

Although the ENP is largely based on bilateral exchanges between the EU and single beneficiaries, it is further enriched by regional and multilateral cooperation initiatives: for example, the Black Sea Synergy (launched in February 2008), the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (formerly known as the Barcelona Process, re-launched in July 2008), and the Eastern Partnership (launched in May 2009).

Priority areas for regional cooperation with ENP-East partners include: border and migration control, the fight against trans-national organised crime; dealing with abandoned munitions and landmines; energy; people-to-people activities; sustainable management of natural resources; and transport.

Priority areas for cooperation with neighbouring Mediterranean countries were identified as part of the Barcelona declaration, and focus on the spheres of: political and security dialogue (justice, freedom and security, migration, political dialogue); economic and financial partnerships (economy, energy, environment, information society, transport); social, cultural and human partnerships (audio-visual and media, culture, education and training, gender issues, youth, civil society and local authorities).

Action Plans
The ENP built upon existing partnership and association agreements. At its outset, the European Commission prepared a set of country reports assessing the political and economic situation, including institutional and sectoral aspects, in order to assess when and how it might be possible to deepen bilateral relations.

The next step was to develop and negotiate bilateral Action Plans between the EU and each partner (as noted above 12 of these plans have so far been agreed). These set out an agenda of political and economic reforms with short and medium-term priorities over a three to five-year period; upon their expiration, succession documents are likely to be adopted. The Action Plans are tailor-made to each country's needs and capacities (as each country's situation is different), and cover a range of issues such as political dialogue and reform, economic and social development, trade-related issues, market/regulatory reform, justice and home affairs, sectors (such as transport, energy, information society, environment, research and development), and a human element (civil society, education, public health).

The implementation of mutual commitments and objectives contained in the Action Plans is regularly monitored through sub-committees that are organised by the Directorate-General for External Relations; these consider the progress made with respect to alignment with the acquis. Depending on the specifics of each country, statistics are generally covered by the sub-committee on economic, financial and statistical issues, or by the sub-committee on trade, economic and related legal issues. The work of these committees leads to the publication of annual progress reports for each country, as well as periodic sectoral reports.

Financial instruments

EU cooperation activities with neighbouring countries, including the development of statistics, started under the TACIS (Technical Aid to the Commonwealth of Independent States for eastern European and central Asian countries) and MEDA programmes; the latter was the EU's financial instrument for the implementation of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

In January 2007, the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) [7] replaced programmes such as TACIS and MEDA. The financial framework for 2007-2013 foresees approximately EUR 12 000 million to support priorities agreed within ENP Action Plans, and for the strategic partnership with Russia. As such, the largest proportion of ENPI funds will be used for bilateral actions, in other words, country initiatives. These funds are allocated to individual programmes as a function of agreed needs and the ability of beneficiary countries to implement reforms.

While funding is largely made on a bilateral basis, there is also a provision for funds to be allocated to the two ENPI regions, with the EU earmarking EUR 223 million for multilateral initiatives in the ENP-East countries and EUR 333 million for ENP-South countries during the period 2007-2010.

EuropeAid, which is a Directorate-General of the European Commission, is the contracting authority for the programmes and has overall responsibility for them, including contractual, administrative and financial issues. Eurostat is the competent authority for statistical matters and supports EuropeAid in the technical tasks related to the implementation of the programme, including participation in programming and evaluation phases.

Eurostat's role

Various EU and international cooperation programmes in the ENP countries have resulted in strengthened ties with these countries, the approximation of their statistical systems to those of the EU, as well as the production of more and better statistics. Eurostat's activity in the field of statistical cooperation with ENP countries aims to:

- provide an advisory service to:
  - the Directorate-General for External Relations;
  - Commission delegations;
  - national statistical authorities in the eastern and southern ENP countries.
- coordinate EU efforts to build statistical capacity;
- gradually harmonise the statistical systems of the ENP countries towards the ESS, by encouraging best practices from the ESS to be applied in ENP countries through mutual contacts, training, study visits, workshops, seminars, and attendance at meetings;
- collect and publish a range of data from the ENP countries.

ENP-East

Eurostat, together with EFTA and UNECE, began in 2009 to make Adapted Global Assessments (AGA) of the national statistical systems in the ENP-East countries; reports have been

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[7] Regulation (EC) No 1638/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 2006 laying down general provisions establishing a European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument.

conducted for Armenia (2009) and Azerbaijan (2010), while Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine have each sent requests to host an AGA. The main goal of an AGA is to evaluate the level of conformity vis-à-vis accepted international and European standards (the UN's fundamental principles of official statistics and the European statistics code of practice). This is done through a process of self-assessment, coupled with visits from external statistical experts, such that the final report should:

- assess compliance with international standards, norms and recommendations;
- assess the administrative capacity of the country in the field of statistics;
- assess the institutional aspects of the national statistical system and its technical and organisational capacity to produce and disseminate official statistics;
- assess the compliance level of the national statistical system with European statistical requirements (as detailed in Eurostat's statistical requirements compendium) and identify areas where the adoption of the acquis is a relevant objective;
- prepare recommendations regarding prospective fields of cooperation for future technical assistance programmes.

ENP-South

Statistical cooperation between the EU and the Mediterranean countries of Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria and Tunisia (as well as Turkey during the early stages) was initiated in 1996; cooperation partners include the national statistical institutes and other providers of official statistics.

MEDSTAT programmes are designed to provide regional training, via training courses, workshops and study visits, in statistical methods and international standards, as well as country specific assistance in implementing methods and standards. Through improving the quality of statistical services and data, MEDSTAT is designed to contribute to the Association Agreements and ENP Action Plans between the EU and its Mediterranean partners.

Such work was initially financed under the MEDA programme and more recently by the ENPI. The first phase (MEDSTAT I) had a budget of EUR 20 million and covered six specific statistical areas of environmental, migration, national accounts, tourism, trade, and transport statistics during the period 1996-2003. MEDSTAT II was launched in 2006 and ran for a period of three years, with a total budget of EUR 30 million; it added social, agricultural and energy statistics to those areas already covered by MEDSTAT I.

From the outset of statistical cooperation activities with the Mediterranean countries, National Indicative Programmes (NIPs) for bilateral cooperation and Regional Indicative Programmes (RIPs) for regional cooperation were drawn up. MEDSTAT II initiated a set of comprehensive reports – Country Statistical Situation Reports (CSSR) – which detailed the legal, institutional and organisational structures of each national statistical system; these reports also addressed the development of official statistics with respect to the nine priority statistical areas supported by the programme. Eurostat also produced a set of sector reports providing an overview of the actions and achievements relating to statistics for each specific sector at the end of the MEDSTAT II programme.

MEDSTAT III runs from 2010-2011 with a budget of EUR 4 million; it focuses on six priority areas of agricultural, energy, migration, social, transport, and trade and balance of payments statistics, while environmental statistics are covered by a parallel European Environment Agency (EEA) project. MEDSTAT III seeks to:

- improve the capacity of national statistical institutes in Mediterranean partner countries to collect timely, relevant and high-quality data;
- carry out training, dissemination and data collection activities in the priority areas;
- propose technical assistance, through the exchange of experiences, workshops, seminars, training courses and study visits.

3.4: Other partnerships with non-member countries

Eurostat's statistical cooperation activities with other world regions are largely organised along geographical lines. These range from higher income countries (such as EFTA countries or the United States) to some of the poorest countries in the developing world that are characterised by extreme poverty.

Most statistical cooperation activities with other regions are built on multilateral partnerships, often in conjunction with other international organisations, for example, Eurostat's participation in PARIS21 (see subchapter 3.1 for more details). The EU's cooperation framework identifies indicative areas and roles for statistics at a regional level:

- African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries: MDG indicators, social sectors, economic indicators for regional integration, information gathering on statistical capacities of institutions;
- Latin America: international trade data, regional integration (Andean Community, Central America, and MERCOSUR);
- Asia: economic and trade issues, regional integration (ASEAN).

In keeping with other areas of statistical cooperation, Eurostat's work with other regions of the world includes providing an advisory service to other European Commission departments and delegations, as well as to sub-regional beneficiary organisations, such as:

- advocating and promoting good governance through statistics;
- building statistical capacity and gradual harmonisation of statistical systems with international methods, standards and classifications;
- providing advice concerning the identification, planning, implementation and evaluation of statistical projects;
- developing a knowledge base that provides information on all European Commission programmes supporting statistics to improve donor coordination;
- providing key information on the statistical capacity of non-member countries;
- developing a guide to statistics in the European Commission with the aim of transferring know-how on international statistical cooperation;
- encouraging the application of best practices through mutual contacts, training, study visits and attendance at meetings;
- monitoring international commitments such as the MDGs;
- collecting and publishing data.

As regards the principal areas for statistical developments, aside from the general need to help build statistical capacity and infrastructures, the focus of data collection is often with respect to the MDGs or external trade statistics (in order to monitor free-trade areas and customs unions).

The European consensus on development (⁸) identifies a central role for statistics based on results and performance indicators, whereby information related to statistical indicators is used to allocate funds, to monitor progress towards the MDGs, and to set priorities for the EU's development objectives. The Community statistical programme for 2008-2012 bases its activities in the fields of development cooperation and economic, financial and technical cooperation with non-member countries on the European consensus. It states that development cooperation activities should:

- support EU external relations policies by providing appropriate and focused statistical technical assistance, increasingly focused on the measurement of poverty, with particular emphasis on the MDGs;
- provide technical advice and support in the measurement of EU development programmes;
- support the development of statistics in relation to multilateral surveillance, national accounts, price statistics, agricultural statistics, statistics on natural resources and on the pressures on the environment, external trade statistics, business statistics and statistical training;
- promote the value of multi-annual programming and user focus;
- focus on promoting various initiatives with respect to developing countries (in particular, those from Africa), including:
  - increasing the visibility of statistics in national and regional development plans;
  - providing technical and scientific advice for the conduct of statistical development programmes; to support projects with statistical implications and the harmonisation of statistics in countries benefiting from EU aid; to contribute to the assessment of statistical priorities for the planning and programming of EU statistical cooperation activities;
  - the promotion of the MDGs, taking into account the gender dimension, measuring and monitoring poverty, progress on social cohesion and environmental sustainability.

Support for statistical interventions can be classified into the following types of action:

- system-wide support – typically based on a national strategy for the development of statistics (NSDS);
- large-scale operations – such as a population census;
- sector statistics (such as agriculture or education);
- strengthening regional statistics – to provide information on regional policies (for example, international trade agreements, customs unions, national accounts, transport networks).

(⁸) http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/european_consensus_2005_en.pdf.

African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) area

The Cotonou agreement creates the most comprehensive partnership between 79 countries from the ACP area and the EU. It aims to reduce and eventually eradicate poverty, to promote sustainable development and to gradually integrate the ACP countries into the world economy. In particular the agreement develops three main themes:

- a political dimension, raising institutional issues and sector specific policy issues;
- economic cooperation, regional integration and trade;
- development finance cooperation, including humanitarian and emergency assistance, aid programming and management.

Within this context, the support to statistics mainly aims to:

- provide information to decision-makers in economic, social and environmental policy areas;
- measure progress towards agreed goals as part of macro-economic or sector budget support programmes;
- support international trade agreements, regional integration and other economic objectives.

The Directorate-General for development and relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific States (DG Development) aims to enhance development policies and, more specifically, to oversee the programming of aid in the ACP area. It drafts cooperation strategies with ACP countries/regions and coordinates and monitors funding provided through the European Development Fund (EDF) and the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI). The main mission of the Directorate-General EuropeAid is to implement the European Commission's external aid instruments, whether these are funded by the EU's budget or the EDF.

Between 2007 and 2010, the 9th and 10th EDF supported around 61 projects on statistics or with a statistical component at the country level and 12 projects at a regional level within the ACP area.

The European Commission supports statistical development work at a country and regional level, mainly through the EDF. Eurostat provides statistical advice throughout the EDF's project cycle. Eurostat assists European Commission departments in their work; the objectives of Eurostat's statistical cooperation with the ACP area are to:

- advocate for official statistics to be recognised as a public good, whereby their production and dissemination are a core function of all governments;
- provide advice to the European Commission on statistical issues, particularly at a regional level, to help promote the development goals of the ACP area;
- make available information systems to support statistical development, such as ERETES for national accounts or EUROTRACE for external trade statistics, and to promote the publication of statistics on the ACP area via databases or publications.

Western and Central Africa

The 9th EDF funds 'Support for regional integration programme' (PARI 2, 2006-2011) in partnership with the Economic and Monetary Union of West Africa (UEMOA) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). It aims to develop a surveillance system in both organisations to strengthen regional statistical capacities, in particular in the following domains: external trade, multilateral surveillance, publishing data and sector

information systems. The 9th EDF also sponsored the 'Strengthening regional integration programme' (PAIRAC, 2006-2010) in partnership with the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC), which aimed to strengthen the capacities of the CEMAC and its Member States for multilateral surveillance and macro-economic modelling.

The 10th EDF regional programme for Western Africa provides support to strengthen the regional statistical system, regarding national accounts, industrial production, external trade and agricultural statistics. The 10th EDF regional programme for Central Africa provides support for the harmonisation of regional statistics through capacity building actions at a national and regional level, in particular for the harmonised index of consumer prices, external trade and agricultural statistics.

Eastern and Southern Africa

The 9th EDF sponsored the 'Regional integration support programme' (RISP, 2005-2010) in partnership with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the East African Community (EAC). It aimed to improve and harmonise the production of statistical data, and to improve the capacity of national statistical offices in both regional organisations. The domains that were supported by RISP included the development of a statistical database (COMSTAT) for the COMESA region, as well as statistics for external trade, information and communication technology, foreign direct investment, transnational corporations and national accounts. The 9th EDF also funds the 'Capacity building and regional integration programme' (2009-2013) in partnership with the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Its objectives are to support the SADC secretariat in collecting and publishing regional statistics, as well as helping to develop a regional statistical development strategy, an integrated trade statistics database, and to provide training. The main domains covered are: external trade, the harmonised index of consumer prices, national accounts and population statistics.

The 10th EDF provides capacity building support to the COMESA and the EAC in order to produce quality data for evaluating regional development policies. The 10th EDF also supports the development of a regional framework for regional cooperation in statistics in the SADC, the harmonisation of its statistical information, the collection, processing and publication of official statistics, the development of monitoring and evaluation indicators for regional integration, and capacity building actions for national and regional statistical systems.

Portuguese-speaking countries

The 9th EDF sponsors the 'Support to the development of the statistical systems in PALOP countries programme' (PALOP: Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa, 2008-2012). Its objectives are to strengthen national statistical offices through improved statistical methods, working instruments, human resources, financial management and work organisation. The domains covered include: statistical management systems, the publication of statistics, national accounts statistics, enterprise statistics, social statistics, and methodology.

In 2007, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the EU and the Community of Portuguese-speaking countries (CPLP). Support is to be provided to help develop statistical coordination tools in Portuguese, to promote the publication of statistical data, and to devise a strategy for statistical training.

The Caribbean

The European Commission supports statistical development in the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) mainly through the EDF. The 9th EDF sponsored the 'Caribbean integration support programme' (2007-2010), which aimed to improve and harmonise the production of statistical data at a national and regional level, to harmonise the intra-regional statistical infrastructure, to improve statistical programming, production and the publication of key economic statistics, to train staff, and to use economic statistics for monitoring the regional integration process.

The 10th EDF provides regional institutional support, as well as support for the follow-up and control of expenditure systems.

Africa-EU strategic partnership

In the framework of a joint Africa-EU strategy, agreed in 2007, there were two main statistical cooperation objectives identified, namely:

- to help policymakers and other users of statistics;
- to coordinate and harmonise statistics in Africa.

In particular, Eurostat provides support to the African Union Commission (AUC) statistics unit, helping to draft and finalise documents such as the African Charter for Statistics and a 'Strategy for the harmonisation of statistics in Africa' (SHaSA project). Support is realised mainly through contacts, study visits and training for AUC officials, as well as the secondment of Eurostat officials to the AUC.

Asian and Latin American countries

The Directorate-General for External Relations represents the EU in fostering cooperation and promoting dialogue with Asian and Latin American countries. The aim is to help these countries achieve regional economic integration, as well as to provide support for individual countries. Statistical cooperation is governed by the Development Cooperation and Economic Cooperation Instrument (DCECI). The importance of data is viewed as an essential tool, as it should promote:

- accurate, timely, relevant and comparable statistical information that may be used as an input when making informed decisions on economic, social and environmental policies;
- the creation of reliable indicators that measure progress towards agreed goals as part of macro-economic or sectoral budget support programmes;
- negotiations in international trade, regional integration, economic growth and social inclusion.

Eurostat's activities are designed to assist European Commission services directly concerned with development cooperation (the Directorate-General for External Relations and EuropeAid) by providing advice on statistical issues.

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

ASEAN encompasses ten south east Asian countries (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the People's Democratic Republic of Lao, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam) with a total population in excess of that recorded within the EU, at 584 million inhabitants in 2008.

A regional programming for Asia strategy document (2007-2013) establishes that the financing of the DCI is the centrepiece of regional cooperation, with the overarching objective of poverty eradication. Consistent with this objective, regional cooperation consolidates democracy, fosters sustainable development, encourages the smooth integration of Asia into the world economy, improves the environment and management of natural resources, and strengthens the relationship between the EU and Asia.

Statistical cooperation is provided through the EU-ASEAN statistical capacity building programme (EASCAB), designed to strengthen ASEAN's capabilities to produce, compile and publish more accurate and reliable figures in relation to international merchandise trade, international trade in services, foreign direct investment, the non-observed economy, as well as selected health, education, information/communications technology and forestry statistics. Eurostat's role is to provide technical advice for monitoring the implementation of the programme to the EU delegation in Jakarta. Furthermore, Eurostat seeks to strengthen the statistical and analytical capacities of those ASEAN countries that need the most support (in particular, Cambodia, Myanmar, the People's Democratic Republic of Lao, and Vietnam).

Central Asia

This region is composed of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. It was initially supported by the TACIS programme, which contributed to significant reforms within the national statistical systems of each country. A regional strategy paper for assistance to central Asia for the period 2007-2013 focuses on cooperation, with the principal objectives of EU assistance linked to:

- the promotion of regional cooperation and good neighbourly relations;
- the reduction of poverty and an increase in living standards, in the context of the MDGs;
- the promotion of democracy, human rights, good governance and economic reform.

While the general objective of cooperation is to have data for all five countries that meets EU and international standards, specific objectives are focused on:

- the provision of appropriate statistics to policy and decision-makers;
- improving relations between the national statistical services and their users, in particular looking at how to improve the publication of data through various media;
- providing the national statistical systems with information such that they better understand how to implement a modern statistical system, including information relating to confidential data, improvements to multi-annual planning, and management.
- a technical dialogue with Kazakhstan is about to start, the general objective of which is to increase exchanges between the statistical services of both sides, in order to foster coordination in statistical methodology and specific statistical areas; a memorandum of understanding is being prepared.

India

The EU-India strategy paper (2007-2013) responds to two major challenges relating to the MDGs by focusing on the priority areas of health and education; an action plan for sector reforms also accounts for a significant share of the budget allocation.

A technical dialogue between Eurostat and Statistics India has been initiated and was mentioned in the EU/Indian Joint Action Plan adopted at an EU-India summit in September 2008. The general objective of this dialogue consists of increasing exchanges between the statistical services of the EU and India, in order to foster coordination in statistical methodology and research on social and economic data; a memorandum of understanding is being prepared.

China

The EU-China strategy paper (2007-2013) sets out three main areas for cooperation, including:

- bilateral relationships in trade, business exchanges, socio-economic development and support for the internal reform process;
- global concerns over climate change, the environment, and energy;
- human resources development.

A technical dialogue between the EU and the People's Republic of China will be launched to strengthen the Chinese statistical system through a framework agreement on partnership and cooperation; a memorandum of understanding is being prepared.

Latin America

A Latin America regional programming document (2007-2013) focuses cooperation on three strategic areas, namely:

- social cohesion, a reduction in poverty, inequalities and exclusion;
- regional integration;
- investing in people and increasing mutual understanding.

Statistical priorities are, among others, linked to support for the development of statistics, databases and policy instruments by national, regional and local authorities, as well as the development of information, regular reporting systems and analysis of social cohesion (poverty, inequalities and exclusion).

The Southern Common Market (Mercado Común del Sur, MERCOSUR) was established in 1991. Its aims are the establishment of a Common Market with the free circulation of goods and services, as well as macro-economic convergence. Its members are Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, while Venezuela's membership is pending ratification; Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru are associate members. The MERCOSUR regional strategy paper (2007-2013) provides EUR 50 million to support projects in three areas:

- MERCOSUR institutional strengthening (including statistics);
- supporting MERCOSUR in preparing for the implementation of an Association Agreement;
- fostering the participation of civil society in the MERCOSUR integration process.

The European Commission has two statistical cooperation projects with MERCOSUR; both of these are designed to support the process of regional integration and should be finished in either 2010 or 2011. The general objective of the first is to contribute to the process of integration and the strengthening of national and regional institutions, through the development, improvement, harmonisation and integration of the production and publication of social and economic statistics. The second project is targeted towards the preparation of harmonised macro-economic indicators to support the monitoring of macro-economic convergence among the MERCOSUR countries.

A technical dialogue between the EU and Brazil has started, the general objective of which is to increase exchanges between the respective statistical services, in order to foster coordination in statistical methodology and specific statistical areas. A memorandum of understanding has recently been signed with Brazil.

The Andean Community of Nations (Comunidad Andina, CAN) was established in 1969; its members include Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. Its aims are, among others, to promote balanced and harmonious development through integration, economic and social cooperation, and to establish an Andean Common Market. The Andean Community regional strategy paper (2007-2013) provides EUR 50 million to support a regional indicative programme (RIP) in three areas:

- regional economic integration;
- social and economic cohesion;
- the fight against illicit drugs.

Statistics are considered as a cross-cutting issue for these three areas. The EU contributed to a statistical cooperation project which finished in April 2010 with the aim of promoting regional integration and strengthening regional institutions through the transfer of European expertise in statistical matters. The project covered a range of issues, including:

- institutional support (statistical training, including the setting-up of national training centres);
- the publication of data;
- a study to measure which indicators are needed to measure regional integration;
- external trade and transport statistics (in particular, concerning the quality of air, sea and land transport statistics);
- national accounts and other macro-economic statistics (including the balance of payments, external debt and public finance debt, foreign direct investment statistics, monetary and financial statistics);
- business and related areas (setting-up business registers, improving and harmonising data on agriculture and fisheries, introducing product-based classification systems);
- poverty statistics (through household surveys on employment, health, education, family budgets and the informal sector);
- a technical dialogue between the EU and Colombia has started, and a memorandum of understanding has recently been signed.

Central America

The Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) is composed of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. The Central American Integration System (Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana, SICA) is composed of largely the same set of countries, although Panama and Belize are additionally members. The regional strategy for central America (2007-2013) concentrates on supporting political, economic and social integration in the context of preparations for future Association Agreements between the EU and central America; this is based on three sets of measures, namely:

- strengthening the institutional system for the process of central American integration;
- reinforcing the regional economic integration process;
- strengthening regional security.

The second programme of support to central American regional integration (PAIRCA II) contains a module on information society statistics, while Eurostat has started a dialogue with regional institutions in preparation for an EU-Central America Association Agreement.

Regional bodies in Latin America

On 7 November 2006 the European Commission and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) signed a memorandum of understanding to develop joint priorities for three areas:

- social cohesion and poverty reduction;
- regional integration and macro-economic convergence;
- statistics.

Eurostat is currently advising ECLAC on the development of a statistical code of practice, while collaboration has also started in the field of developing business registers and SDMX.

A memorandum of understanding between the Inter American Development Bank (IADB) and the European Commission was signed in 2007 with the aim of contributing to improved economic and social development across Latin American and Caribbean countries. The European Commission and the IADB agreed to concentrate their collaboration in the following areas:

- social cohesion and poverty reduction;
- regional integration and trade development;
- renewable energies and energy efficiency;
- climate change;
- statistics.

These memorandums have led to cooperation on a range of issues with both ECLAC and the IADB. Cooperation in the area of statistics is focused on promoting statistical coordination between the parties, in particular through:

- harmonising statistical methodologies and enhancing data comparability;
- strengthening the exchange of data, metadata, methodologies and other statistical tools via compatible information systems;
- exchanging experiences and the cross-fertilisation of on-going and future statistical cooperation activities;
- cooperation in the domain of statistics for monitoring progress towards the MDGs.

Higher income countries (HICs)

Relations with higher income countries (HICs) take place mainly through bilateral agreements or international forums (such as the UN or the OECD).

European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

The organisation of cooperation in the field of statistics is governed by the European Economic Area (EEA) Agreement, which asserts that EEA/EFTA states can participate, without the right to vote, in EC committees and bodies that assist the European Commission in the management or development of programmes and actions. A bilateral agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on cooperation in the field of statistics came into force on 1 January 2007. EFTA states participate regularly in statistical comitology and working groups.

Canada

In 2009 Eurostat signed a memorandum of understanding with Statistics Canada aiming to promote cooperation and coordination in the production of statistics and exchange of best practices.

Mexico

In 2009 Eurostat signed a memorandum of understanding with the national institute of statistics and geography (INEGI) in Mexico. Activities undertaken have included the mutual exchange of information on a number of topics such as web dissemination, price indices and spatial statistics.

Russia

The main means of cooperation is through the EU's delegation to Russia. Eurostat also cooperates with Rosstat (Russia's statistical agency) and CIS-STAT (which covers the Commonwealth of Independent States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) through the exchange of data, the preparation of joint publications, and harmonisation work on methods. Eurostat is currently updating a memorandum of understanding with Rosstat in order to further enhance data and information exchange.

Chile

A memorandum of understanding was signed in 2010 between Eurostat and the national statistical institute (INE) of Chile; activities promoting mutual knowledge building are being established.

Republic of Korea

Eurostat cooperates with Statistics Korea (Kostat) under a framework agreement between the EU and the Republic of Korea. A memorandum of understanding between Eurostat and Kostat was signed in 2010, aiming to promote comparability and harmonisation with international standards, as well as the exchange of information.

Other countries

For other higher income countries – such as Australia, Japan or the United States – cooperation generally takes place mainly via bilateral contacts between the national statistical institutes and the European Commission (represented by the Directorate-General for External Relations, EU delegations in the respective countries, and Eurostat).

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The EU in the world
A statistical portrait

This publication provides a statistical portrait of the European Union (EU) in relation to the rest of the world. It begins with a presentation of key indicators for the EU, its largest Member States and the other G-20 countries. It then moves on to describe how the EU interacts with the rest of the world, as portrayed through statistical information. The publication closes with a description of the EU's statistical cooperation activities that are designed to encourage the development and strengthening of statistical systems across the globe.

This publication has been produced as a contribution to World Statistics Day (20 October 2010), a United Nations initiative that aims to strengthen the public's awareness and trust in official statistics and to celebrate the many achievements of the global statistical system.

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