

Environmental Protection Expenditure by Industry in the European Union 1997-2004

This article presents data on environmental protection expenditure of the European Union in the period 1997-2004. The analysis of industry's environmental protection expenditure (EPE) can be used to evaluate the importance of environmental activities with respect to the economy as a whole as well as with respect to the different economic sectors. For the EU-25 the level of EPE has been decreasing since 2001. In 2004 it represented 2.4% of industry's Gross Value Added (GVA), compared to 2.8% in 2001¹. Current expenditures accounted for the majority of EPE during the whole period.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 80% of total industry's EPE, followed by the electricity, gas and water supply sector (17%) and mining and quarrying (3%). EPE was devoted mainly to the protection of ambient air and climate, wastewater management and waste management. Countries in the European Union showed great heterogeneity in EPE due to both the structure of their industry and their main environmental priorities.

Fig. 1: Environmental Protection Expenditure of Industry in EU-25, 1997-2004

Fig. 1.1: EPE, Mio euro and percentage of GDP (GVA)

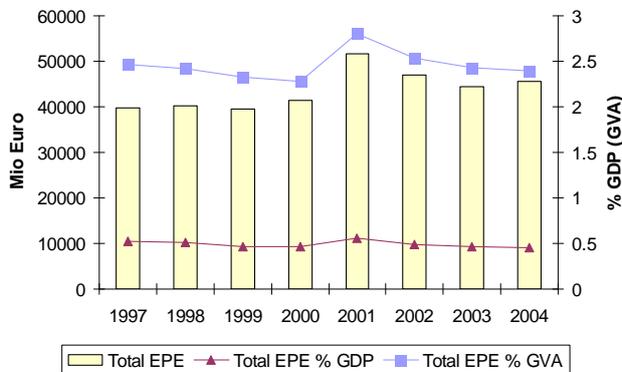


Fig. 1.2: EPE by sector, percentage of Total Industry EPE

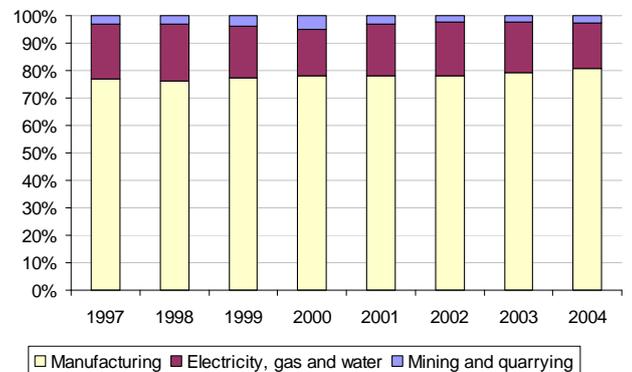


Fig. 1.3: Environmental Protection Investments and Current Expenditure, Mio euro

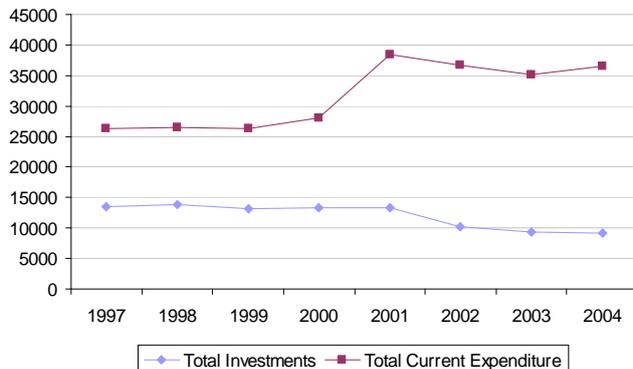
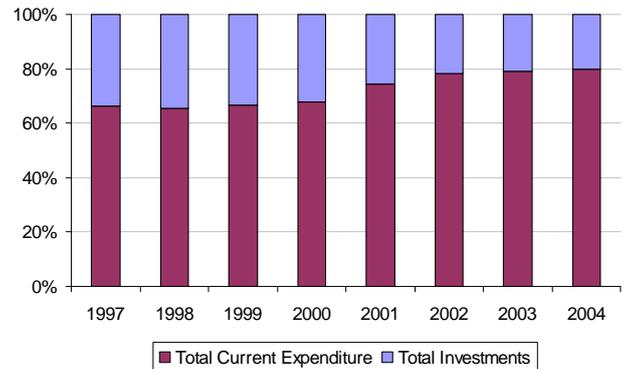


Fig. 1.4: Environmental Protection Investments and Current Expenditure, percentage of total EPE



¹ Estimates for years 2001 and 2002 were revised according to new data received from countries. This explains partially the break in the time series between 2000 and 2001.

How much has been spent on deliberate environmental protection activities by EU industries? In 2004, total industry's environmental protection expenditure (EPE) for the EU-25 was 45.6 billion euro. This represented 0.4% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 2.4% of industry's Gross Value Added (GVA). Current expenditure for EU-25 in 2004 was 36.5 billion euro which represented 80% of EPE, while investments for environmental protection were only 9.2 billion euro. The percentage of EU-25 manufacturing sector in total industry's EPE from 2000 to 2004 slowly decreased, reaching in 2004 almost 80%.

Between 1997 and 2000, EPE of EU-25 remained stable. In 2001 it grew to an historical maximum of 0.5% of GDP and almost 3% of GVA. This growth was due to a conspicuous increase in current expenditure², while industry's investments for environmental protection had been decreasing since 1997. As a result of these two dynamics, from 2002 to 2004 EPE decreased and, as a share of GDP, stabilised in 2004 around the value of the year 2000.

EPE of the EU slightly declined as a share of GVA

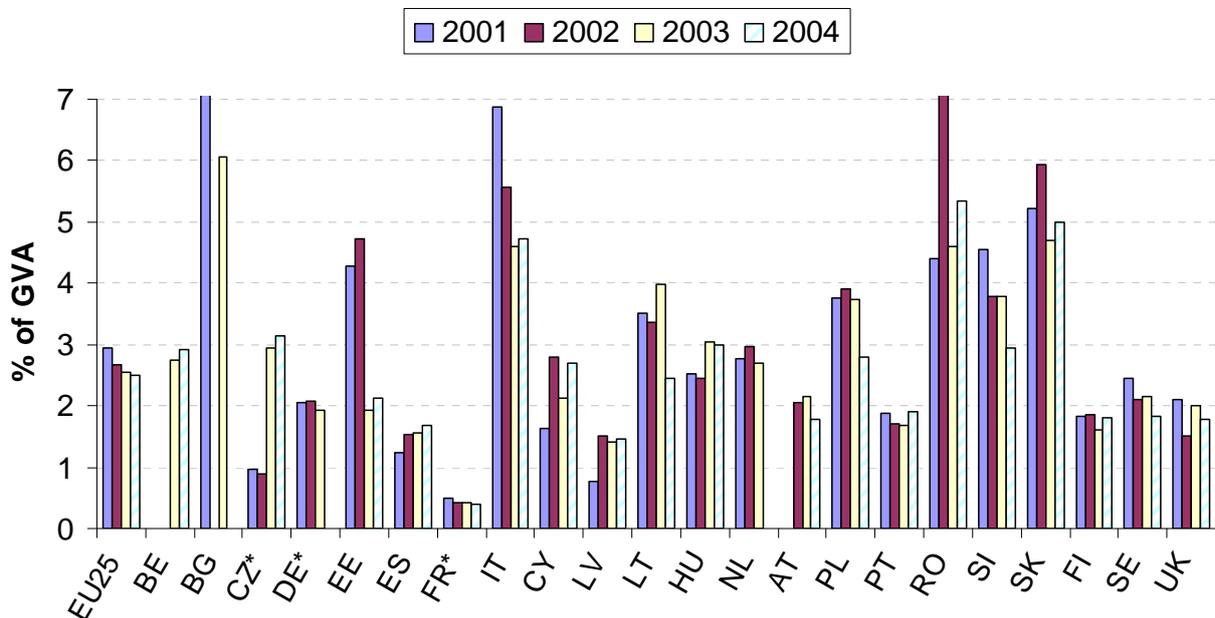
Whereas industry's EPE nearly stabilised in absolute terms in EU-25 during the period from 2001 to 2004, it slightly declined as a percentage of both GDP and industry's GVA, but still remained between 2 and 3 % of GVA.

Regarding EU-15 countries, industry's EPE remained relatively stable as a percentage of GVA in many countries, e.g. Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom, France and Germany. It has been steadily declining since 2001 in Italy and steadily growing in Spain. In many of those member states, which joined the European Union in 2004 and 2007, industry's

expenditure as a share of GVA reached a higher level than in nearly all EU-15 countries. Moreover, several countries such as the Czech Republic, Hungary and Latvia clearly show an increase in industry's EPE as a share of GVA. Estonia, Poland, Slovenia and Lithuania, however, have experienced a sharp decrease of industry's EPE as a share of GVA between 2001 and 2004.

Hungary and Spain are the countries with the highest growth rates in industry's EPE all through the period from 1997 to 2004 (see table 2).

Fig. 2: Environmental Protection Expenditure, 2001 - 2004, percentage of GVA (at basic prices)



* CZ: excluding total current expenditure in 2001-2002; DE: excluding total investments; FR: excluding current expenditure.

² A part of the growth of current expenditure between 2000 and 2001 can be explained by data revision which included the years 2001 and 2002 but not the previous years.

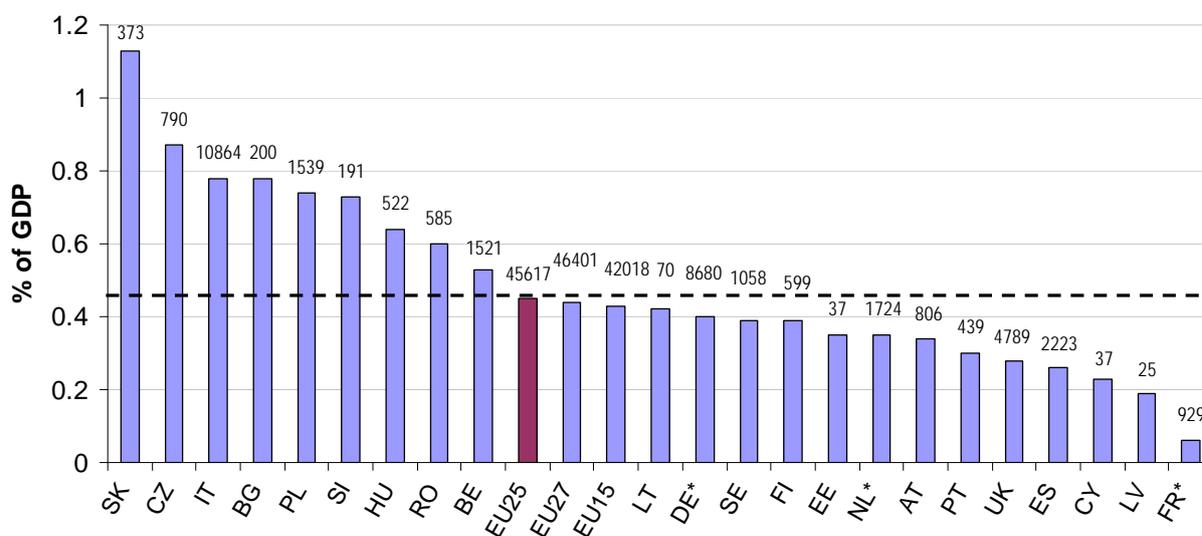
Share of industry's EPE in GDP and GVA was highly diverse between the EU member states

There are great differences in EPE among member states. In 2004, industries in most of those EU member states which joined the EU in 2004 and 2007 spent considerably more on environmental protection measured as a percentage of GDP than the members of the EU-15. Expenditure of Slovakia and the Czech Republic, for example, exceeded twice the EU-25 share in GDP (the dashed line in fig. 3). Bulgaria, Poland, Slovenia, Hungary and Romania also spent a considerable higher share of their GDP than the EU-15. The only EU-15 country which had a share of industry's

EPE considerably higher than the EU average was Italy. On the other hand industry in Latvia and Cyprus spent less than half the EU average. The industries of EU-15 members United Kingdom and Spain also devoted much less than the EU-25 average to EPE.

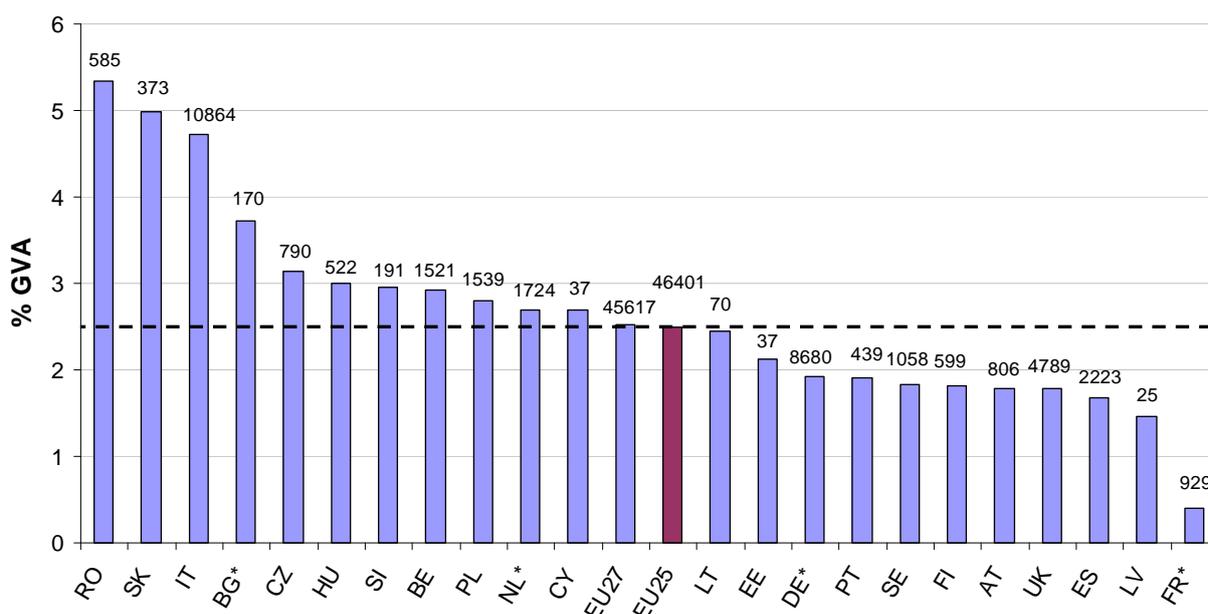
In terms of EPE as percentage of GVA, the ranking of countries with respect to the EU average was more or less similar. Nevertheless differences were less marked. Italy was again the only EU-15 country to diverge substantially from the EU share, mainly due to current expenditure.

Fig 3: Environmental Protection Expenditure in 2004, Mio euro and percentage of GDP



* DE: Excluding total investments; FR: Excluding total current expenditure. DE and NL 2003

Fig. 4: Environmental Protection Expenditure in 2004, Mio euro and percentage of GVA



* DE: excluding total investments; FR: excluding total current expenditure; DE and NL 2003; BG: 2005

Industry's EPE were mostly for air, wastewater and waste

Data on EPE is useful for analysing environmental priorities. However, each member state's peculiarities, as for example the country specific mix of industries and the national regulatory framework, influences the environmental expenditure of industry with respect to environmental domains. These priorities differ considerably between countries.

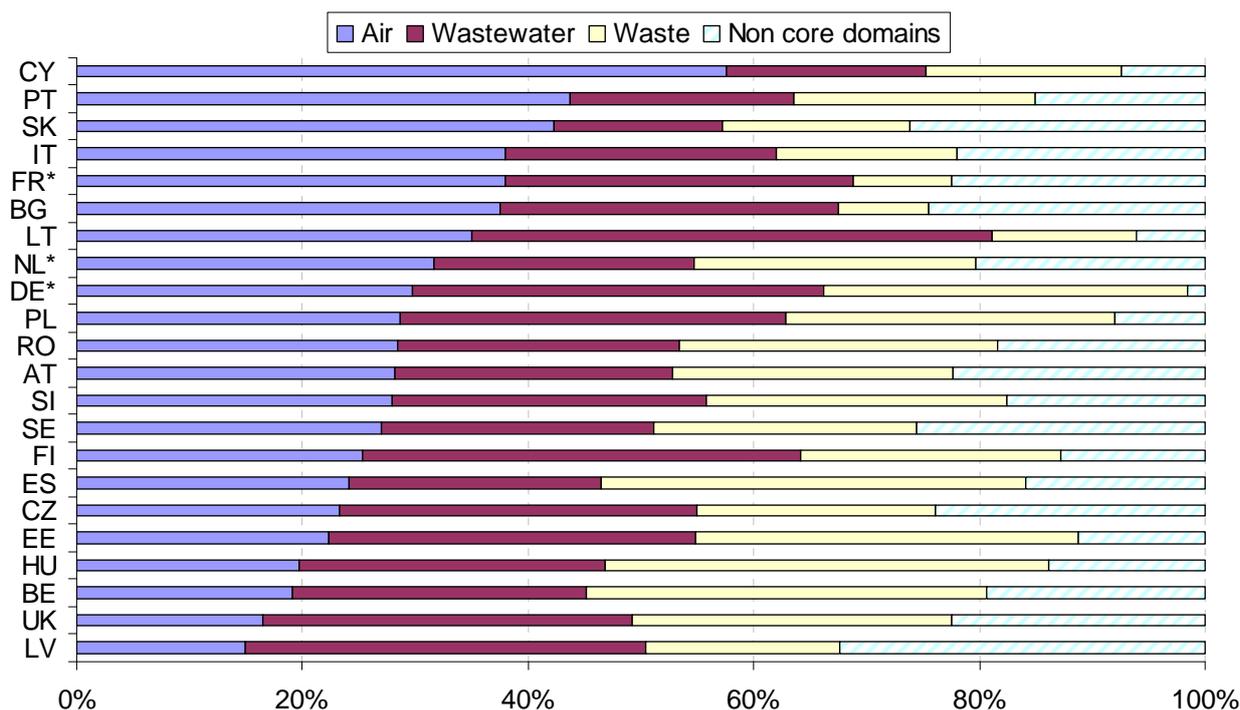
In 2004 industry's EPE in EU-27 was devoted mostly to the core environmental domains (80%), which cover prevention and treatment of air pollution, wastewater treatment and waste management (see fig. 5).

Countries that spent considerably more on non core domains (protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water, noise and vibration abatement, protection of biodiversity and landscapes, protection against radiation, research and development and other environmental protection activities) are Latvia (33%) and Slovakia (25%). France, Italy, Austria, Bulgaria, Sweden, United Kingdom and Hungary spent more than 20% of total industry's EPE on non core domains. On the other hand, Germany, Lithuania and Poland focused their

expenditure on air, wastewater and waste: their industries spent under 10% on non core domains.

In many countries EPE was equally distributed among core domains. An exception was Cyprus where industry had a considerable higher share in expenditure on air protection measures (50% of total industry's EPE). Portugal and Slovakia spent more than 40% of their total industry's EPE in the air domain. Less than 20%, however, were spent by industries in Latvia, United Kingdom and Belgium for reducing emissions into the air. Differences among countries in expenditures for wastewater management are less marked. Wastewater was the main domain of expenditure in Finland and Lithuania (43%). It was less important for Slovakia (15%) and Portugal (20%). Regarding waste management, Germany, Hungary and Spain spent 35%, 40% and 41% respectively of their EPE in this domain. France and Bulgaria spent considerably less than most of the European Union member states, just 6% and 8% respectively of their industry's EPE.

Fig. 5: Environmental Protection Expenditure by environmental domain, 2004, percentage of total EPE



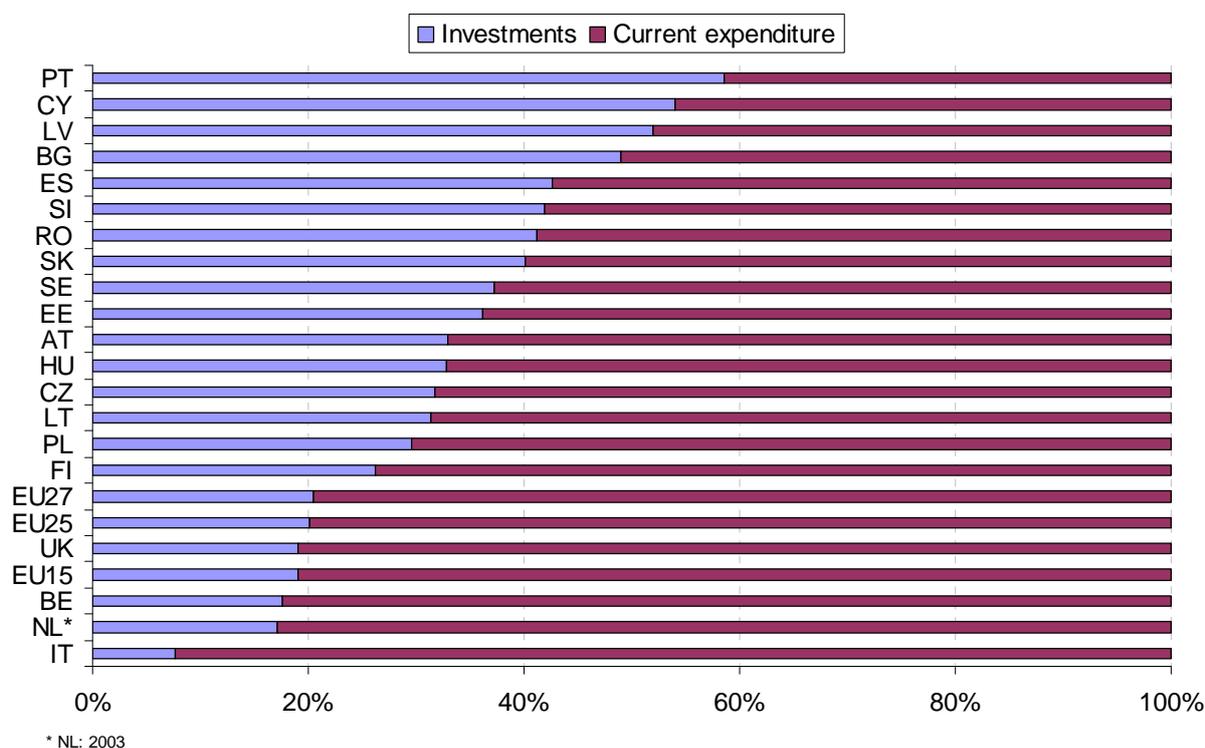
* FR excluding total current expenditure; NL 2003; DE excluding total investments; DE 2003.

Current expenditure was preponderant and investments constantly declining

In 2004 EU-25 industry's EPE was mainly made up of current expenditure (80% of total EPE). Investments had been declining during previous years and reached a minimum of 20% of total expenditure. Most of the countries spent between 20% and 40% of their total EPE as investments and the rest on current expenditure. Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and United Kingdom are the countries investing less in the protection of the

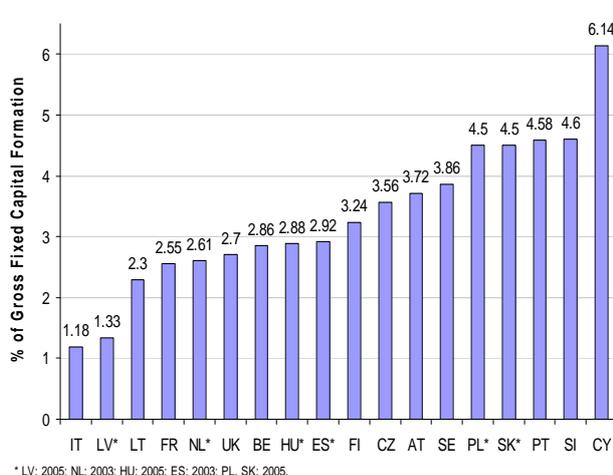
environment, with only 20% of total environmental protection expenditure devoted to investments. On the other hand Latvia, Cyprus, Portugal and Bulgaria were the leading investors, spending more than 50% of their total industry's EPE on investments. These high levels of environmental protection investments may be associated with accession to EU in 2004.

Fig. 6: Investments and Current Expenditure, 2004, percentage of total EPE



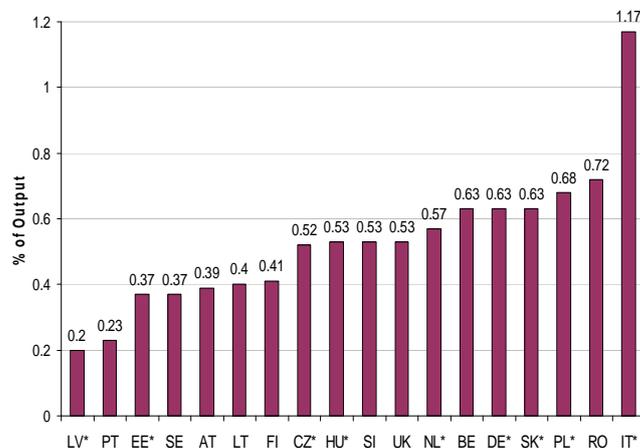
Environmental protection investments in 2004 represented a small part of gross capital formation for European industries: between 2.5% and 4.5% in most of the EU-25 member states.

Fig. 7: Environmental protection investments, percentage of Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2004



Environmental current expenditure as a share of output was between 0.3% and 0.7% for most of EU-25 industries. Italy's current expenditure as a percentage of output reached a maximum of 1.2%.

Fig. 8: Environmental current expenditure, percentage of output, 2004

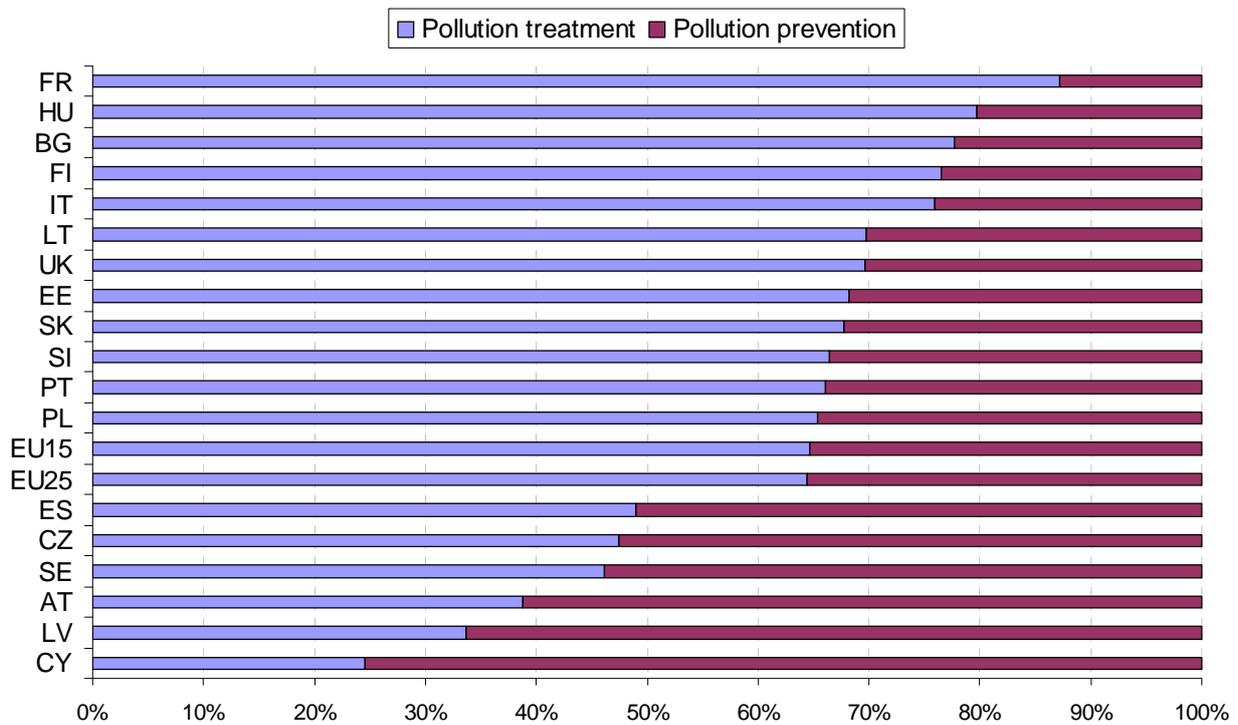


Pollution treatment investments still prevailed in most EU countries

Environmental protection investments are composed of pollution treatment and pollution prevention investments. The latter represent integrated technologies which reflect a change in the production process towards a preventive approach to pollution reduction. In 2004 pollution treatment investments represented the biggest part of

investments for most of the countries. Bulgaria and France spent the most on investment for pollution treatment, 90% and 87% respectively. Only a few countries - Cyprus, Latvia and Austria - spent more than 60% of their investments on pollution prevention.

Fig. 9: Pollution prevention and pollution treatment investments, percentage of total EP investments, 2004



Share of EPE in electricity, gas and water supply sector was higher in Eastern European countries than in EU-27

Industry comprises three main sectors: manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and mining and quarrying. The ranking of these sectors with regard to total EPE for the EU-25 (the dashed lines in fig. 10.2, 10.3, 10.4) is the following: manufacturing (80%), electricity, gas and water (17%), mining and quarrying (3%). In particular, between 1997 and 2004 the share of the manufacturing sector's EPE had been slightly increasing (see figure 1.2) at EU-25 level.

Bulgaria and Slovakia were the only countries to show electricity, gas and water supply sector's EPE bigger than manufacturing, as figure 10.1 clearly indicates. In 2004 all Eastern European countries, except Hungary and Romania, had a share of EPE in the electricity, gas and water sector higher than EU-27. This is mainly due to the effort they had to make to improve the pollution

emission efficacy of their electricity generation sector. The weight of the electricity, gas and water sector was the lowest in Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands (only 5% of total industry's EPE).

Romania and Poland were the two countries where mining and quarrying sector accounts for more than 14% of total industry's EPE, compared to the EU-27 with just over 2%. The contribution of this sector to industry's EPE was negligible for Belgium, Latvia and Italy.

Manufacturing accounted for 90% of industry's EPE in Belgium, Portugal and Spain, but only 40% in Bulgaria.

Fig. 10: Environmental protection expenditure by industrial sector, 2004

Fig. 10.1: EPE by industrial sector, percentage of total industry's EPE

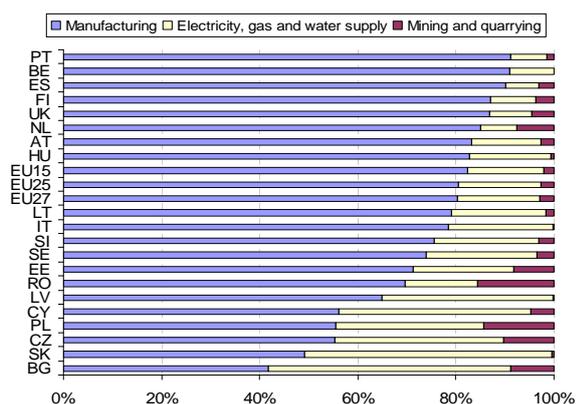


Fig. 10.2: Mining and quarrying sector's EPE, percentage of total industry's EPE

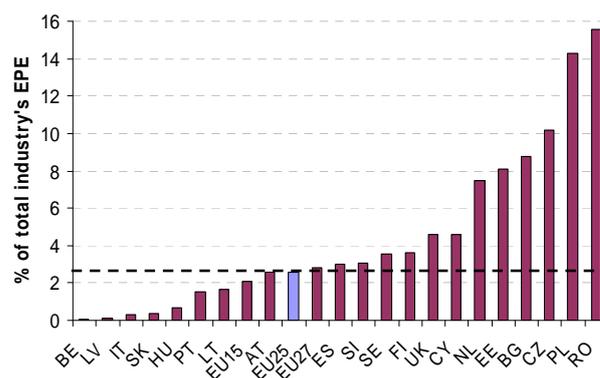
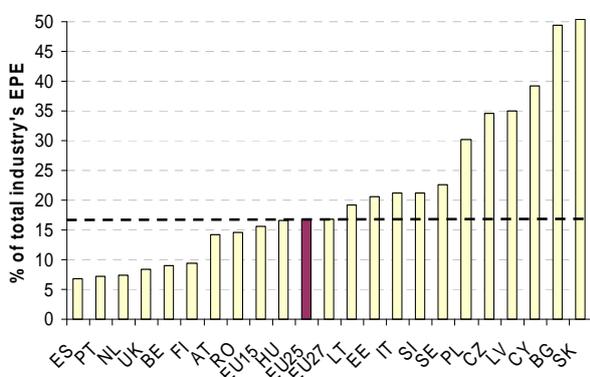


Fig. 10.3: Electricity, gas and water supply sector's EPE, percentage of total industry's EPE



Detailed manufacturing industry's EPE

Manufacturing industry is the sector that spends the most on environmental protection. In 2004 (2003 for some countries) EPE between detailed manufacturing sectors, was distributed as follows: Germany, Spain, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Slovenia and United Kingdom spent more on the chemical industry, Bulgaria, Austria, Poland, Slovakia

and Norway on manufacture of basic metals, Latvia, Lithuania and Romania on the food industry, while Portugal, Finland and Sweden on the paper and paper products industry. Manufacturing sectors that spent the most can widely differ among countries, given the composition of manufacturing industry in each country (see figure 11).

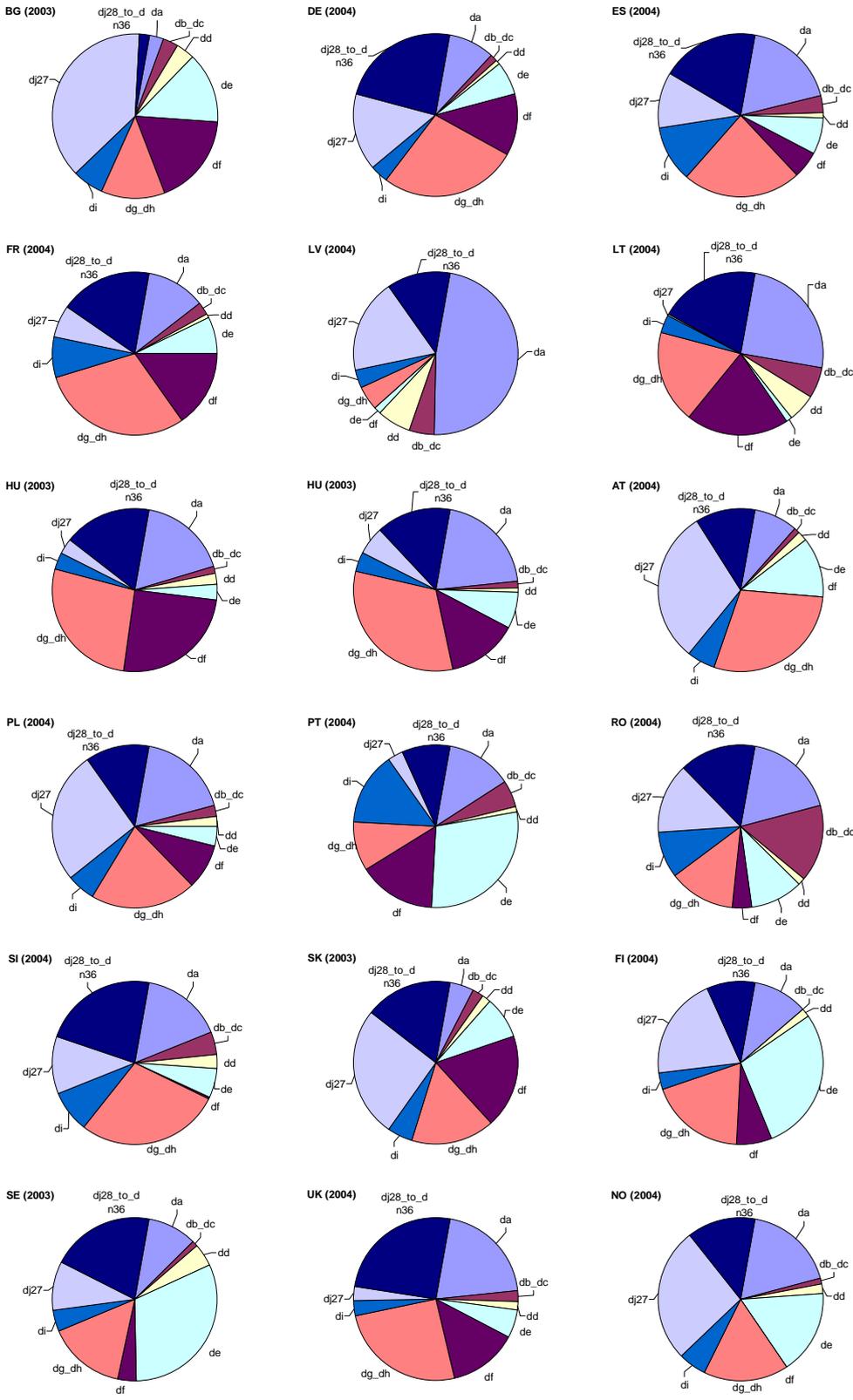


Table 1: Environmental Protection Expenditure of Total Industry, 1995-2005, Mio euro and percentage of GVA

Environmental protection expenditure												% Gross Value Added (at basic prices)											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
EU27							52290	47812	45059	46401		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.53	:
EU25			39670	40340	39525	41373	51700	47052	44498	45617		:	:	:	:	2.37	2.36	2.94	2.68	2.55	2.50	:	:
BE¹	305	293	311	318	:	:	:	1476	1383	1521	:	0.65	0.66	0.70	0.70	:	:	:	:	2.74	2.93	:	:
BG	60	61	68	102	162	151	228	170	195	200	170	:	:	:	:	6.94	5.69	8.97	:	6.05	:	3.73	:
CZ²	557	654	666	556	440	245	175	191	660	790	867	:	:	:	:	:	1.50	0.96	0.89	2.94	3.14	:	:
DE³	6370	9490	9320	9500	8970	8960	9330	9180	8680	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.93	2.00	2.06	2.07	1.92	:	:	
EE	:	30	57	57	48	44	53	66	31	37	39	:	4.54	7.05	6.51	5.87	4.08	4.29	4.72	1.92	2.12	1.93	:
ES	:	:	679	828	1000	1455	1452	1891	1964	2223	:	:	:	0.74	0.85	0.94	1.29	1.23	1.54	1.55	1.67	:	:
FR⁴	:	:	:	:	:	:	1116	1030	998	929	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.49	0.43	0.43	0.40	:	:
IT⁵	:	:	5316	7205	8076	8979	15514	12523	10208	10864	11173	:	:	2.56	3.36	3.89	3.93	6.88	5.57	4.60	4.73	4.77	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	19	34	27	37	31	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.63	2.79	2.13	2.70	2.23	:
LV⁶	:	:	:	:	:	8	16	23	22	25	25	:	:	:	:	:	0.58	0.77	1.52	1.40	1.46	1.38	:
LT	:	:	40	31	34	45	65	69	95	70	86	:	:	3.17	2.16	2.71	2.68	3.52	3.36	3.97	2.45	2.70	:
HU⁷	:	:	60	81	524	527	311	351	490	522	565	:	:	:	0.90	5.33	4.79	2.52	2.46	3.04	3.00	2.94	:
NL⁸	455	:	787	483	1662	1740	1814	1919	1724	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.61	2.77	2.96	2.70	:	:	:
AT	1179	1230	1317	1208	1142	1049	:	870	935	806	:	:	:	:	:	2.92	2.58	:	2.05	2.16	1.79	:	:
PL⁹	645	1097	1130	1407	1110	729	2306	2016	1762	1539	1815	:	3.77	3.36	3.86	2.86	1.71	3.77	3.92	3.73	2.80	2.89	:
PT¹⁰	118	214	178	263	281	444	397	373	370	439	:	:	1.17	0.92	1.32	1.34	2.08	1.87	1.71	1.68	1.91	:	:
RO	275	309	359	461	384	298	361	591	367	585	477	:	:	3.61	4.89	4.91	3.45	4.41	7.39	4.60	5.34	3.56	:
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:	198	184	232	191	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.54	3.79	3.78	2.95	:	:
SK	:	:	:	505	249	204	275	327	301	373	431	:	:	:	12.66	7.33	4.88	5.21	5.93	4.71	4.99	5.21	:
FI	535	577	554	525	490	610	614	602	516	599	:	2.33	2.56	2.15	1.90	1.73	1.85	1.84	1.86	1.60	1.81	:	:
SE¹¹	:	:	:	:	824	328	1152	1028	1107	1058	1118	:	:	:	:	1.64	0.61	2.45	2.10	2.16	1.83	1.94	:
UK	:	:	6185	:	5931	7014	5995	4198	4976	4789	:	:	:	2.41	:	2.20	2.33	2.10	1.51	2.00	1.79	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	835	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

¹ Excluding current expenditures 1995-1998

² Excluding current expenditures 1995-2002

³ Excluding investments

⁴ Excluding current expenditures

⁵ Excluding investments 1997-2000 and 2005

⁶ Excluding investments 2000

⁷ Excluding current expenditures 1997-1998

⁸ Excluding current expenditures 1995-1998

⁹ Excluding current expenditures 1995

¹⁰ Excluding current expenditures 1995

¹¹ Excluding current expenditures 2000

(-) not available data

The coverage of data is not the same for EPE and % GVA because of incompleteness of GVA numbers.

Table 2: Total Investments and Total Current Expenditure of Total Industry, 1995-2005, Mio euro

	Total Investments											Total Current Expenditure										
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU27	:	:	:	:	:	:	13565	10613	9587	9508	:	:	:	:	:	:	38725	37199	35472	36893	:	:
EU25	:	:	13436	13851	13223	13272	13258	10296	9308	9170	:	:	:	26234	26489	26302	28101	38442	36756	35190	36447	:
EU15	10636	11393	11082	11002	10850	11216	11997	9187	8064	7992	:	22088	22908	23914	24116	23456	24828	35887	34154	32794	34026	:
BE	305	293	311	318	240	:	:	257	244	268	:	:	:	:	925	:	1022	1219	1138	1253	:	:
BG	17	15	28	32	29	73	130	80	91	98	87	42	46	39	70	133	78	98	90	104	102	83
CZ	557	654	666	556	440	245	175	191	244	251	267	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	415	539	601
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6370	9490	9320	9500	8970	8960	9330	9180	8680	:	:
EE	:	10	28	25	24	27	22	27	13	13	12	:	20	29	32	24	17	31	39	18	23	26
ES	:	:	439	541	647	878	715	890	810	947	:	:	:	240	287	353	577	737	1001	1153	1276	:
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:	1116	1030	998	929	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	3808	2058	1312	829	:	:	:	5316	7205	8076	8979	11706	10465	8896	10035	11173
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	15	7	20	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	18	19	17	18
LV	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	8	9	13	12	:	:	:	:	:	8	13	15	13	12	13
LT	:	:	16	7	12	15	19	19	40	22	29	:	:	24	24	23	30	46	50	55	48	58
HU	:	:	60	81	162	207	121	126	232	171	153	:	:	:	:	362	320	191	225	258	350	412
NL	455	:	787	483	477	417	418	426	295	:	:	:	:	:	1185	1323	1396	1493	1429	:	:	:
AT	316	366	438	318	252	186	:	319	373	265	:	863	864	879	890	890	863	:	551	562	541	:
PL	645	1097	1130	1407	1110	729	729	523	480	455	582	:	:	:	:	:	:	1577	1493	1282	1084	1232
PT	118	150	103	168	167	244	217	188	191	257	:	:	64	75	95	114	200	180	185	180	182	:
RO	91	99	117	164	128	121	176	238	188	241	203	184	210	242	297	256	177	185	354	179	344	274
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:	105	84	132	80	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	92	100	100	111	:
SK	:	:	:	374	142	66	76	107	77	150	188	:	:	:	130	107	138	199	219	224	224	242
FI	269	294	238	186	140	225	208	210	134	157	:	265	283	317	339	350	385	406	392	382	442	:
SE	:	:	:	:	316	328	422	399	502	394	457	:	:	:	:	508	:	730	629	605	664	662
UK	:	:	1687	:	1975	2332	1790	787	768	911	:	:	:	4498	:	3956	4682	4205	3410	4208	3878	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	289	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	544	:	:

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION - METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Environmental protection expenditure (EPE) is defined as the money spent on all purposeful activities directly aimed at the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution or nuisances resulting from the production processes (or consumption of goods and services).

Data on environmental expenditure are collected from the European countries through the Joint OECD/Eurostat Questionnaire on Environmental Protection Expenditure and Revenues.

ENVIRONMENTAL DOMAINS

The scope of Environmental Protection is defined according to the Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA), which distinguishes **nine** different **environmental domains**: protection of ambient air and climate, wastewater management, waste management, protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water, noise and vibration abatement, protection of biodiversity and landscapes, protection against radiation, research and development and other environmental protection activities.

ECONOMIC SECTORS

The questionnaire consists of four tables for the **main sectors of the economy**: public sector, business sector, specialised producers and households.

Total business sector includes all activities in NACE 01-99, excluding public sector (mainly NACE 75) and the activities of specialised producers (mainly in NACE 90).

ECONOMIC VARIABLES

Data are available for six **main economic variables**:

Investment expenditure. It includes all outlays in a given year (purchases and own-account production) for machinery, equipment and land used for Environmental Protection purposes. EP Total investment is the sum of two categories:

End-of-pipe (pollution treatment) investments. These investments do not affect the production process itself, and the amount of pollution generated, instead they serve to treat pollution already generated.

Investments in integrated technologies (pollution prevention investments). These are investments which lead to a modified or adapted production process. They serve to reduce the amount of pollution generated.

Internal Current expenditure. It includes the use of energy, material, maintenance and own personnel for measures made by the sector to protect the environment. A large part of internal expenditure is related to operating environmental protection equipment. It includes also general administration, education, information, environmental management and certification, research and development expenditures.

Other economic variables for which data are available but don't make the subject of the present publication, are: Receipts from by-product, Subsidies/Transfers, Fees/Purchases, Revenues.

Total EPE is the sum of total investments and total current expenditure. Total current expenditure is the sum of internal current expenditure and fees/purchases.

INDUSTRY'S EPE

Data on environmental protection expenditure (EPE) of **industry** in Europe are available by country, year and NACE sector.

by **country**: Data are published for the European Union as well as for each Member State separately. In addition, data for Turkey and for the EFTA countries (Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) are provided. Eurostat provides also estimation for aggregates as EU-25, EU-27 and EU-15.

BE	Belgium	FR	France	SK	Slovakia
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	FI	Finland
CZ	Czech Rep.	MT	Malta	SE	Sweden
DK	Denmark	NL	Netherlands	UK	United Kingdom
DE	Germany ¹	AT	Austria	CY	Cyprus
EE	Estonia	PL	Poland	LV	Latvia
IE	Ireland	PT	Portugal	LT	Lithuania
EL	Greece	RO	Romania	LU	Luxembourg
ES	Spain	SI	Slovenia	HU	Hungary
NO	Norway	CH	Switzerland		

¹including ex-GDR from 1991

by **year**: Data are available from 1990 to 2005.

by **NACE sectors**: (the numbers refer to NACE rev. 1.1 classification):

Total industry (excluding recycling, 37):

10 - 14 MINING AND QUARRYING

15 - 36 MANUFACTURING

15 - 16 Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco

17 - 19 Manufacture of textiles, of leather and leather products

20 Manufacture of wood and wood products

21 - 22 Manufacture of pulp, paper; publishing and printing

23 Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel

24 - 25 Manufacture of chemicals, rubber and plastic products

26 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products

27 Manufacture of basic metals

28 - 36 Other manufacturing (DJ28, DK, DL, DM and DN36)

40 - 41 ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY

by **environmental domain**: Core domains (air, waste, waste water) and non core domains (soil, groundwater, noise, biodiversity and landscape, other domains)

All data presented were taken from the **Eurostat database**. No estimation has been made to compensate for variations in coverage or possible underestimation. The only estimations, performed by Eurostat, are those referring to EU-25, EU-27 and EU-15 aggregates.

Between 1990 and 1995, few countries had filled in the questionnaire. Few data are thus available to attempt a rigorous analysis (see Environmental Expenditure in Europe, 1988 – 1996, Eurostat, 1999). Eurostat's Statistics in Focus 9/2005 and 10/2005 analysed the trends and the level of EPE in the European countries between 1995 and 2002.

Further information

Data: [Eurostat Website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat)

Select your theme on the left side of the homepage and then 'Data' from the menu.

Data: [Eurostat Website/Environment and Energy/Environmental accounts](#)

Environment and energy



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