Key figures on Europe

on Europe

2006 EDITION

Statistical
Pocketbook
2006

Data 1995-2005

EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

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THEME
General
and regional
statistics

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

PREFACE

This pocketbook is the first edition of a new series of publications which provides you with a concise and balanced set of key data covering all statistical domains of Eurostat.

Eurostat is the Statistical Office of the European Communities; it was established in 1953 in Luxembourg to meet the statistical requirements of the Coal and Steel Community. When the European Community was founded in 1958, Eurostat became a Directorate-General (DG) of the European Commission. Its role is to supply harmonised statistics first and foremost to other Directorates General and European institutions, in order to underpin the definition, implementation and analysis of Community policies, but also to the general public.

Democratic societies do not function properly without a solid basis of reliable and objective data. On the one hand, decision-makers at EU level and in the Member States, be it local governments or businesses, need statistical data to make informed decisions. On the other hand, the public and media refer increasingly to statistics for an accurate picture of society.

Eurostat gets most of its data from the national statistical authorities in the Member States. It then processes, analyses and publishes that data at a European level, following common statistical concepts, methods, and standards. Eurostat defines common methodologies together with the Member States, consolidates the data collected in each country, ensures that it is harmonised and as comparable as possible, and then creates European aggregates for the 25 Member States and the euro area. It then publishes most of this data and analyses on its website and in many cases also in the form of paper publications.

The role of Eurostat has changed and developed in line with Community policies. For example, in recent years economic and monetary statistics, in particular a set of Principal European Economic Indicators (PEEIs), have been developed to provide a rapid flow of information covering the euro area to the European Central Bank, to aid monetary policy decision making. At the same time, Eurostat has supported and encouraged the development of statistical systems within the Candidate countries, Western Balkans, and European Neighbourhood Policy countries, driving a process of statistical harmonisation.

For further information about Eurostat and about available statistics, please consult our website at http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat. The site offers you free access to nearly all of Eurostat's data as well as to methodological information and to all Eurostat statistical publications in PDF format.

I hope this pocketbook will encourage you to access our website and to use Eurostat's data for your information needs and daily work.

Hervé Carré,
Director-General

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GUIDE

The European statistical system

The European statistical system comprises Eurostat and the statistical offices, ministries, agencies and central banks that collect official statistics in the European Union Member States, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway. The European statistical system concentrates on European Union policy areas, although harmonisation has extended to nearly all statistical fields. The European statistical system is a network in which Eurostat's role is to lead the way in the harmonisation of statistics in close cooperation with the national statistical authorities. At the heart of the European statistical system is the Statistical Programme Committee, which brings together the heads of Member States' national statistical offices and is chaired by Eurostat. The Statistical Programme Committee discusses joint actions and programmes to be carried out to meet European Union information requirements. It agrees a five-year programme, which is implemented by the national authorities and monitored by Eurostat. For a list of contact details for the national statistical authorities please refer to

Structure of the publication

Key figures on Europe provides the general public with an overview of data that is available through the European statistical system. It belongs to the same family of compendium publications as the more extensive Eurostat yearbook. Key figures on Europe has been conceived as a publication to provide a balanced set of key indicators, presenting a broad cross-section of information that is available within Eurostat's dissemination database. The publication is part of Eurostat's new dissemination strategy, insofar as it will be distributed free of charge, accompanying the vast array of official statistics freely available on Eurostat's website (see below for more details).

Key figures on Europe is divided into nine chapters, each of which contains information relating to a particular topic. Within each chapter each double page focuses on a subject: most start with a short commentary that provides contextual information (such as policy relevance), as well as definitions of the indicators presented, and warnings concerning the interpretation of the data. The standard structure employed for the majority of these double pages is to present a graph focused on aggregated European Union data, as well as a table with a selection of indicators/time periods for all Member States and other non-Community countries. The balance of the information presented within Key figures on Europe reflects to some degree the volume of information available under each of the themes within Eurostat's dissemination database, while also attempting to provide information that is of particular interest for members of the general public. Eurostat produce a broad range of more specialised publications, which may be accessed through the Eurostat home-page.

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Data coverage

The information presented within this publication was extracted from Eurostat's dissemination database during the third week of March 2006; data are generally available up until 2004 or 2005. Note that the space constraints associated with the format of this publication mean that time-series are generally not presented. Longer time series will generally be available when consulting Eurostat's web-site.

Key figures on Europe presents information for the 25 Member States of the European Union (EU-25), the euro area, as well as the individual Member States. When available, information is also presented for the Candidate countries, other EEA/EFTA countries, as well as Japan and the United States. The EU-25 aggregate is only provided when information for all 25 Member States is available or has been estimated. A footnote is added when the data refers to a partial total that has been created from an incomplete set of country information (no data for certain Member States, or only data for an older reference period). The data for the euro area covers the 12 Member States that share the euro as a common currency: Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland. Data for the euro area covers all 12 participating countries, irrespective of when they joined the euro area; otherwise, a footnote is added.

Symbols used for data

An *italic font* is used in tables to show estimates and forecasts. The colon (:) is used in tables to represent data that is not available, either because the value was not provided by the national statistical authority or because the value is confidential. In figures (charts), missing information is footnoted as not available. The tilde (~) is used to indicate values that are not relevant or not applicable.

Abbreviations

AAGR	Average Annual Growth Rate
AWU	Annual Work Unit
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BoP	Balance of Payments
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CC	Classification of types of Construction
CEPA	Standard statistical Classification of Environmental Protection Activities
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
cif	cost including insurance and freight
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose
DG ECFIN	Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line
ECB	European Central Bank
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
EDP	Excessive Debt Procedure
EEA	European Economic Area
EES	European Employment Strategy
EFTA	European Free Trade Area
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EICP	European Index of Consumer Prices
EITO	European Information Technology Observatory
EPO	European Patent Office
ERA	European Research Area
ESA	European System of Accounts
ESSPROS	European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics
ETS	External Trade Statistics
EUR	euro
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
fob	free on board
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GERD	Gross domestic Expenditure on Research and Development
GJ	Gigajoule
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
GWP	Global Warming Potentials
HICP	Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices
ICD	International statistical Classification of Diseases and related health problems
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
IT	Information Technology
KAU	Kind-of-Activity Unit
Kbit/s	Kilobit per second
kg	kilogram
kgoe	kilograms of oil equivalent

km	kilometre
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt hours
LCS	Labour Cost Survey
m	metre
MUICP	Monetary Union Index of Consumer Prices
MWh	Megawatt hours
NACE	Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community
NPISH	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
NSI	National Statistical Institute
OECD	Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development
PEEI	Principal European Economic Indicator
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy (most common Doctorate degree)
PPS	Purchasing Power Standard
R&D	Research and Development
Rel.	Relative
Rev.	Revision
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SMS	Short Message Service
toe	tons of oil equivalent
TV	Television
TWh	Terrawatt hours
UAA	Utilised Agricultural Area
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunication System
UNCAT	United Nations Convention Against Torture
UOE	UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat
VAT	Value Added Tax
WAP	Wireless Application Protocol

EU-25	European Union of 25 Member States
EU-15	European Union of 15 Member States until 30 April 2004; Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom
EUR-11	Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland
EUR-12	Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland
Euro area	EUR-11 until 31.12.2000, EUR-12 from 1.1.2001
BE	Belgium
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
BG	Bulgaria
HR	Croatia
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
RO	Romania
TR	Turkey
IS	Iceland
NO	Norway
CH	Switzerland
JP	Japan
US	United States

FURTHER INFORMATION

General access to the data is available through the Eurostat website, which may be found at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat. The web-site presents a vast array of information in the form of tables, databases, methodology and publications: these are all structured primarily by subjects/themes. To access the dissemination database, click on the tab entitled Data, and then click on the link entitled, Data explorer - Full view.

1. Click on the Data tab
2. Click on Data explorer Full view

Free data access is available at:
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat

The following page will be loaded, presenting access to ten different folders that are reflected in the chapter headings of this publication. Note that the majority of the information that is presented within Key figures on Europe may be found under the first entry of the data tree (under the heading Key indicators on EU policy). This folder contains a selection of the most important/most requested data in the form of pre-defined tables (generally with time on the x-axis and countries on the y-axis). The tables are generated in real-time from the underlying databases, and hence present, at any point in time, the freshest information available. For more detailed information, it may be necessary to enter the subject specific themes within the data tree and to make tailor-made extractions.

GDP

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a central measure of national accounts, which summarises the economic position of a country (or region). GDP can be calculated using one of three different approaches:

- the output approach, which sums the gross value added of the various industries, plus taxes and less subsidies on products;

- the expenditure approach, which sums the final use of goods and services (final consumption and gross capital formation), plus exports and minus imports of goods and services, and;

- the income approach, which sums the compensation of employees, net taxes on production and imports, gross operating surplus and mixed income.

GDP per capita in purchasing power standard (PPS) may be used to assess the wealth and competitiveness of a country. National currency GDP levels are converted into a common currency using exchange rates (purchasing power parities) that reflect the purchasing power of each currency. GDP per capita in a common currency, the purchasing power standard, therefore eliminate differences in price levels between countries, as well as allowing a comparison between economies of different absolute sizes. Please note that at the end of this publication, an annex presenting regional data includes information for GDP per capita in PPS.

The real GDP growth rate is an annual growth rate of GDP in constant price terms. The calculation of the annual growth rate of GDP volume allows comparisons of economic development both over time and between economies of different sizes, irrespective of changes in prices. Growth of GDP volume is calculated using data at previous year's prices, based on a so-called chained index.

Figure 1.1: Real GDP growth rate
(% change on previous year)

EU-25 — — Euro area —— Japan — — United States

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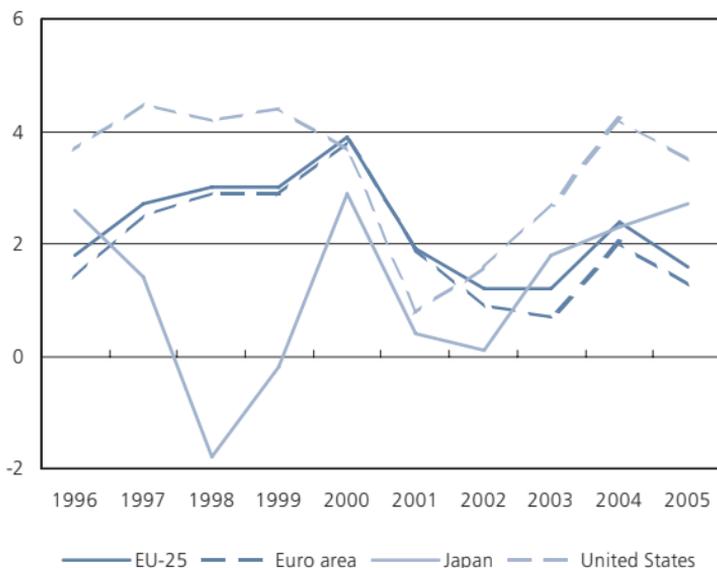
Table 1.1: GDP

	GDP at current prices (EUR 1000 million) (1)			GDP per capita (PPS) (2)		
			Share of EU-25, 2005			Rel. to EU-25, 2005 (EU-25
	2000	2005	(%)	2000	2005	=100)
EU-25	9 090.5	10 793.8	100.0	20 100	23 400	100.0
Euro area	6 708.8	7 973.8	73.9	21 800	24 800	106.0
BE	251.7	299.9	2.8	23 500	27 600	117.9
CZ	60.4	98.4	0.9	12 800	17 200	73.5
DK	173.6	208.7	1.9	25 400	28 900	123.5
DE	2 062.5	2 245.5	20.8	22 500	25 300	108.1
EE	5.9	10.3	0.1	8 200	12 800	54.7
EL	125.9	181.1	1.7	14 600	19 600	83.8
ES	630.3	902.7	8.4	18 600	22 900	97.9
FR	1 441.4	1 696.8	15.7	22 800	25 500	109.0
IE	104.4	160.1	1.5	25 400	32 299	138.0
IT	1 191.1	1 417.2	13.1	22 800	24 200	103.4
CY	9.9	13.4	0.1	16 300	19 600	83.8
LV	8.5	12.8	0.1	7 100	10 900	46.6
LT	12.4	20.0	0.2	7 700	11 900	50.9
LU	21.3	27.2	0.3	43 300	53 900	230.3
HU	51.0	87.8	0.8	10 600	14 500	62.0
MT	4.2	4.5	0.0	15 600	16 200	69.2
NL	402.3	500.2	4.6	24 100	28 900	123.5
AT	210.4	246.5	2.3	25 300	28 600	122.2
PL	185.8	240.5	2.2	9 400	11 600	49.6
PT	122.3	147.2	1.4	16 200	16 600	70.9
SI	20.8	27.4	0.3	14 600	18 900	80.8
SK	21.9	37.3	0.3	9 500	12 700	54.3
FI	130.9	155.3	1.4	22 700	26 300	112.4
SE	262.6	288.0	2.7	23 900	27 700	118.4
UK	1 564.6	1 770.2	16.4	22 600	27 100	115.8
BG	13.7	21.3	0.2	5 300	7 400	31.6
HR	20.0	29.7	0.3	*8 200*	10 900	46.6
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	40.3	80.6	0.7	5 000	7 800	33.3
TR	216.7	289.9	2.7	6 000	6 800	29.1
IS	9.2	12.4	0.1	25 200	29 800	127.4
NO	181.1	238.0	2.2	31 900	36 000	153.8
CH	266.7	295.1	2.7	26 700	30 800	131.6
JP	5 037.4	3 674.9	34.0	22 400	25 900	110.7
US	10 629.1	10 035.9	93.0	30 600	35 600	152.1

(1) Belgium, Estonia, Spain, France, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania, Turkey, Iceland, forecasts.
(2) Forecasts, 2005.

ECONOMIC OUTPUT

The output of the economy is measured using gross value added, which is defined as the value of all newly generated goods and services (at basic prices) less the value of all goods and services consumed in their creation (at purchasers' prices).

Gross value added is a basic indicator of the system of national accounts. The European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 95) provides many key indicators that can be used to assess macro-economic conditions, covering a wide range of subjects including: expenditure, income, savings, output, consumption, investment and the external balance of goods and services. The main aggregates of national accounts are compiled from institutional units (be they non-financial or financial corporations, general government, households, or non-profit institutions serving households). For national accounts purposes, these units are split according to their local kind-of-activity (KAU). A local KAU groups all the parts of an institutional unit in its capacity as producer which are located in a single or closely located sites, and which contribute to the performance of an activity at the NACE Rev. 1 Class level (4-digits).

Figure 1.2: Gross value added in chain-linked volumes reference year 2000, EU-25 (1995=100)

Financial intermediation; real estate, renting & business activities

Distributive trades; hotels, restaurants; transport, storage, communication

Total industry

Public admin., defence; education; health, community & personal services

Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing

Construction
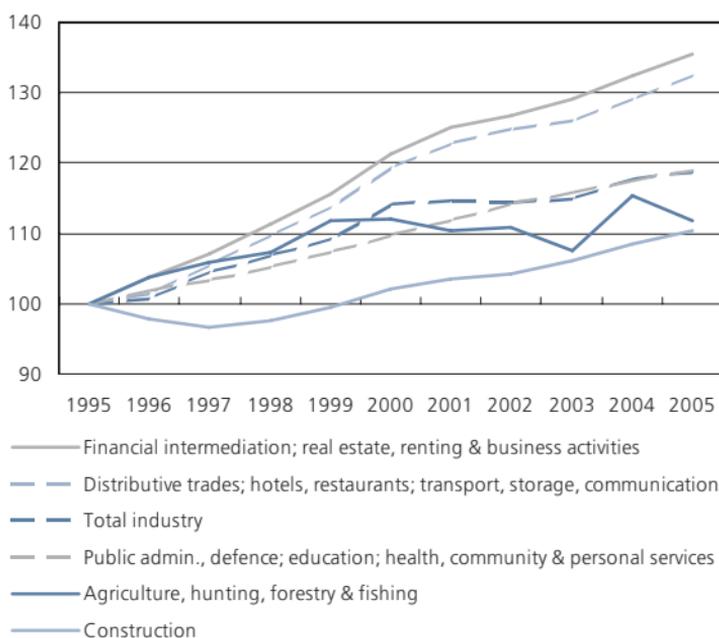
Figure 1.3: Gross value added at basic prices, 2005 (% share of gross value added) (1)

- Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing
- Total industry
- Construction
- Distributive trades; hotels & restaurants; transport, storage & communication
- Financial intermediation; real estate, renting & business activities
- Public admin., defence; education; health, community & personal services
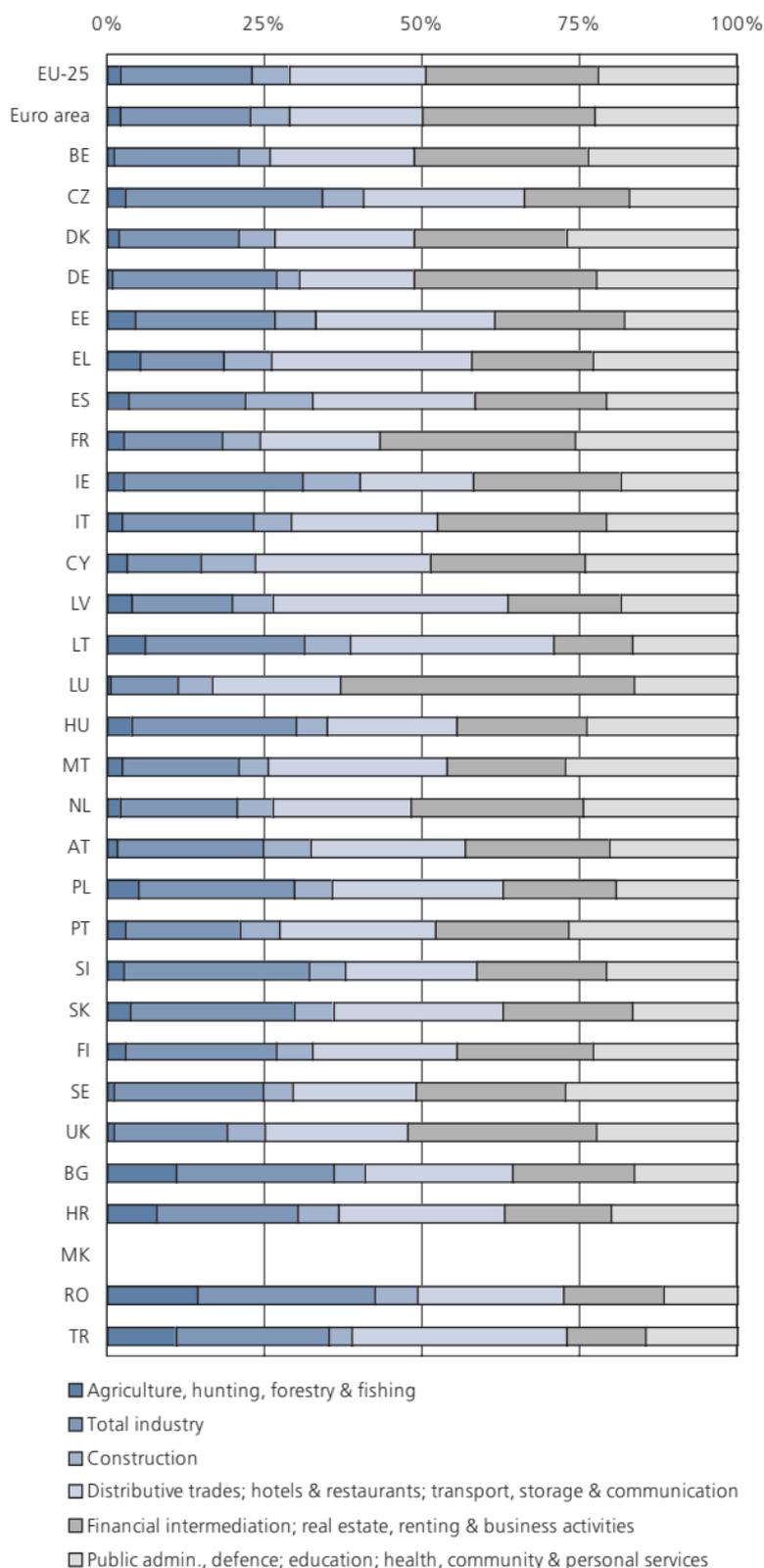
(1) Belgium, Estonia, Spain, France, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Slovenia, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Turkey, 2004; the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, not available.

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ECONOMIC CLIMATE

The economic climate information provided by business and consumer surveys is of particular importance with respect to its timeliness, as statistics are rapidly compiled and published and can be forward looking. As a result, the information gained from this type of survey often plays an important role as a first estimate of economic developments. Indeed, the results are used by analysts and policy makers, as the information is made available well in advance of results from more traditional statistical methods. Furthermore, given the close correlation between the general index for economic sentiment and quarterly GDP growth, the predictive quality of such surveys as a guide to the future evolution of GDP is also particularly noteworthy. Note that the surveys for different areas detail a number of indicators for each area, which are combined into composite confidence indicators that are expressed as a balance of favourable to non-favourable respondents. For more detailed information refer to page 92, where confidence indicators for industry, retail trade and services are presented.

The relationship between GDP and economic sentiment (which is a composite indicator made up of four different measures of confidence covering industrial, consumer, construction and retail trade confidence), is clearly visible in the graph below. Business and consumer surveys within the European Commission are conducted by the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs. More information may be obtained at: http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/indicators/businessandconsumersurveys_en.htm.

Figure 1.4: Economic sentiment and GDP, seasonally adjusted data, EU-25

Change in constant price GDP, compared with previous quarter (%, left-hand scale)
Economic sentiment index (1995=100, right-hand scale)

Source: DG ECFIN

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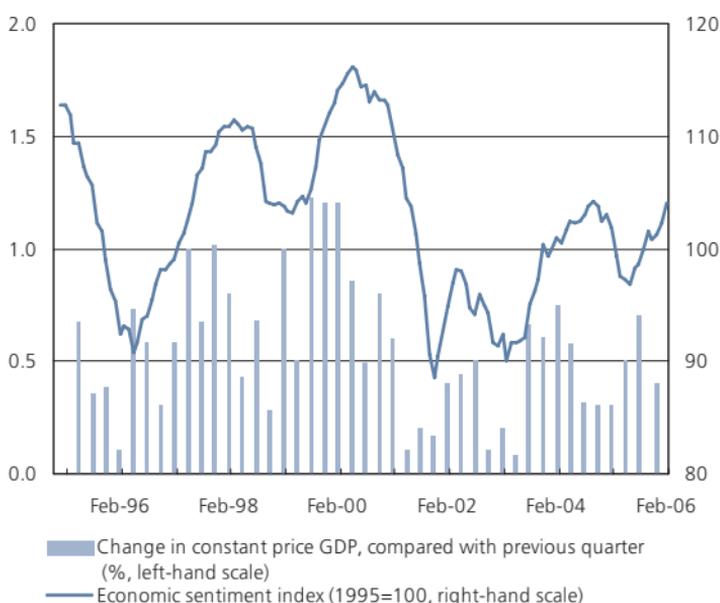
Table 1.2: Economic sentiment and confidence indicators, seasonally adjusted data

	Economic sentiment index (1)		Industrial confidence (balance) (2)		Consumer confidence (balance) (2)	
	Feb-04	Feb-06	Feb-04	Feb-06	Feb-04	Feb-06
EU-25	100.9	104.1	-6.4	-3.4	-11.9	-7.9
Euro area (3)	98.7	102.7	-7.2	-2.3	-13.8	-10.1
BE	101.5	105.8	-7.7	-2.2	-3.2	-5.0
CZ	100.0	113.8	6.9	5.5	-26.1	2.9
DK	109.5	114.4	4.2	4.2	5.0	16.3
DE	97.1	101.5	-10.5	-2.6	-12.9	-7.3
EE	108.0	117.7	12.3	12.7	-15.9	8.8
EL	104.5	94.5	3.8	-0.5	-32.3	-35.6
ES	99.7	91.2	-1.9	-5.6	-11.2	-13.0
FR	105.5	106.6	-5.1	-4.1	-16.0	-13.0
IE	91.8	100.6	-5.8	-0.3	-7.2	3.6
IT	93.5	104.9	-5.9	-0.2	-20.6	-14.8
CY	101.2	93.0	6.9	1.3	-36.2	-38.0
LV	106.7	117.4	3.7	5.3	-18.1	-8.6
LT	108.1	136.3	-6.6	4.4	-13.4	-1.1
LU	99.5	95.6	-10.2	-10.8	3.5	-0.5
HU	93.5	98.5	-6.3	-3.4	-32.8	-9.8
MT	:	:	-12.8	2.4	-26.7	-31.3
NL	89.8	102.6	-5.6	1.9	-5.9	3.4
AT	101.8	108.5	-9.8	-7.0	-1.5	-1.3
PL	90.6	150.7	-8.0	-12.6	-33.3	-10.5
PT	89.1	89.3	-12.3	-8.0	-36.4	-38.2
SI	93.5	100.5	-2.9	3.8	-26.0	-14.9
SK	101.8	102.3	14.5	0.6	-34.5	-14.1
FI	102.6	113.0	0.2	11.4	10.3	16.2
SE	101.0	115.3	-2.0	-0.2	6.0	10.5
UK	107.5	101.2	-6.4	-11.6	-2.0	-2.1
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Long-term average = 100.
(2) Defined as the difference (in percentage points of total answers) between positive and negative answers.
(3) Euro area (EUR-11 up to 31.12.2000 / EUR-12 from 1.1.2001).
Source: DG ECFIN

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TOTAL LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

A wide array of statistical indicators have been developed to measure labour productivity, of which, GDP per hour worked is one of the most relevant. It provides information on the productivity of the workforce of a national economy, and is particularly useful in terms of cross-country comparisons. GDP per hour worked is expressed in PPS (see page 14 for a definition of PPS) which eliminates differences in price levels between countries, while the use of hours worked as the denominator, rather than the number of persons employed, eliminates measurement problems associated with distinguishing between full and part-time employment. The data are presented in the form of an index in relation to the European Union average: if the index rises above 100, then labour productivity is higher than the EU-25 average.

Labour productivity per person employed is an alternative measure of productivity used for economic activities. It is calculated by taking gross value added and dividing by the total number of persons employed. The indicator provides confirmation of the most labour and capital intensive areas of the European Union economy, as well as an insight into the rapid productivity growth of particular economic activities.

**Figure 1.5: Labour productivity, EU-25
(EUR thousand per person employed)**

(1) Forecasts.

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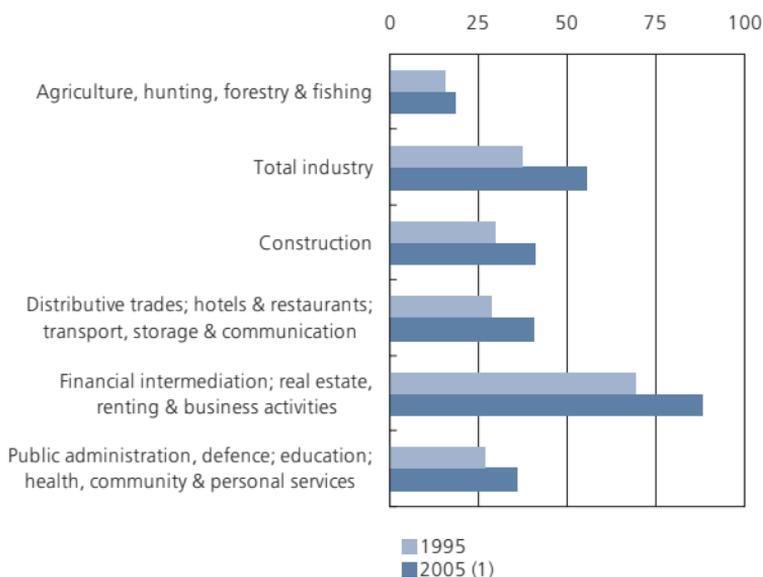
Table 1.3: Labour productivity

| | GDP per hour worked (EU-15=100) (1) | | Labour productivity per person employed, 2004 (PPS thousand) (2) | | | | |
	1995	2005 (3)	NACE A & B	NACE C to E	NACE F	NACE G to I	NACE J & K
EU-25	:	:	19.4	52.8	40.5	39.6	85.7
Euro area	103.5	101.2	25.1	56.5	40.5	43.0	89.8
BE	*124.9*	122.9	30.5	78.1	51.4	56.6	87.3
CZ	*40.5*	46.4	24.2	32.9	24.6	30.4	44.3
DK	100.0	97.9	28.1	55.8	43.6	40.3	78.3
DE	104.0	103.1	23.2	57.2	33.7	33.7	84.8
EE	:	35.6	17.7	19.4	20.7	26.8	61.5
EL	57.6	69.0	18.7	39.0	47.5	53.6	93.5
ES	89.2	85.7	28.3	51.3	37.9	43.5	92.7
FR	110.4	115.6	38.3	56.8	49.2	45.4	93.7
IE	*92.2*	114.8	23.9	106.5	46.3	40.8	107.8
IT	98.3	90.5	31.7	51.8	41.1	49.1	98.1
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	:	31.3	6.9	18.4	13.8	25.5	48.8
LT	:	38.8	8.6	29.5	20.7	30.5	58.3
LU	*120.9*	134.6	30.0	69.6	44.0	61.0	111.6
HU	:	:	22.6	31.5	19.4	24.3	67.7
MT	:	71.9	:	:	:	:	:
NL	*107.1*	111.3	31.8	76.1	50.6	43.2	67.5
AT	95.1	92.9	7.4	69.6	58.0	46.0	80.7
PL	:	44.3	7.6	32.8	34.0	34.6	54.8
PT	*57.2*	58.0	:	:	:	:	:
SI	:	60.4	8.2	35.3	26.8	33.9	55.5
SK	*36.3*	51.4	28.5	29.6	25.4	26.1	57.3
FI	89.3	91.6	29.5	67.5	40.5	49.1	85.7
SE	94.4	98.1	37.5	65.6	39.9	42.9	87.4
UK	*85.4*	94.1	57.8	71.1	64.4	38.4	79.3
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	12.1	25.9	20.7	25.8	71.0
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	*86.8*	77.3	:	:	:	:	:
NO	115.6	139.6	:	:	:	:	:
JP	*73.7*	75.7	:	:	:	:	:
US	104.6	110.5	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Based on PPS series.
(2) France, 2003; euro area, forecast;
NACE A & B: agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing;
NACE C to E: total industry;
NACE F: construction;
NACE G to I: distributive trades; hotels & restaurants; transport, storage & communication;
NACE J & K: financial intermediation; real estate, renting & business activities.
(3) Forecasts.

INTEREST RATES

Many of the world's developed economies have, in recent years, experienced relatively low and stable interest and inflation rates (see overleaf for more information on inflation rates), as their financial authorities have adopted monetary policy aimed at maintaining price stability. Businesses and individuals are more likely to make capital investments (that require financing through loans) if interest rates are low and stable, as this reduces uncertainty.

An interest rate is defined as the cost or price of borrowing, or the gain from lending; interest rates are traditionally expressed in annual percentage terms.

Interest rates are distinguished either by the period of lending/borrowing, or by the parties involved in the transaction (business, consumers, governments or interbank operations). The convergence criteria (or Maastricht criterion rates) for European economic and monetary union, which were part of the protocol used for economic and monetary convergence when establishing the euro, are long-term interest rates. The data are based upon central government bond yields on the secondary market, gross of tax, with a residual maturity of around 10 years. There are a number of short-term interest rates, with the following maturities: overnight, 1-month, 3-months, 6-months and 12-months. Day-to-day money rates refer to deposits or loans on the money market with a maturity of just one business day. The rates shown are reference rates and are generally interbank rates. Central bank interest rates are key reference rates set by the European Central Bank (ECB) and national central banks (for those countries outside of the euro area). Central bank interest rates are also referred to as 'official interest rates'; they are the main instrument of monetary policy for central banks.

Figure 1.6: Central bank interest rates - official lending rates for loans (%) (1)

Legend:
- Euro area (2)
- United States
- Japan
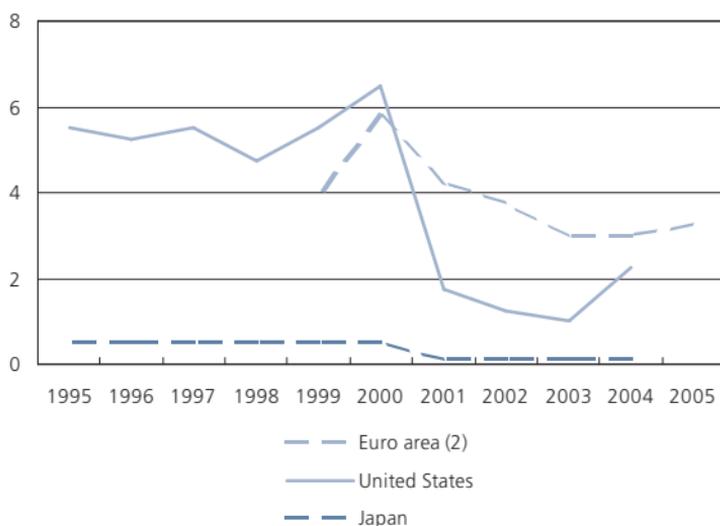
(1) Annual averages.
(2) Euro area (EUR-11 up to 31.12.2000 / EUR-12 from 1.1.2001).

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Table 1.4: Interest rates (%) (1)

	Maastricht criterion rates			Short-term: day-to-day money rates		
	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005
EU-25	:	:	3.7	:	:	:
Euro area	:	5.4	3.4	6.1	4.1	2.1
BE	7.5	5.6	3.4	4.6	:	:
CZ	:	:	3.5	10.6	5.3	2.0
DK	8.3	5.6	3.4	:	4.4	2.2
DE	6.9	5.3	3.4	4.5	:	:
EE	:	:	4.0	:	4.6	2.0
EL	17.0	6.1	3.6	15.8	8.2	:
ES	11.3	5.5	3.4	9.0	:	:
FR	7.5	5.4	3.4	6.4	:	:
IE	8.3	5.5	3.3	5.6	:	:
IT	12.2	5.6	3.6	10.1	:	:
CY	:	:	5.2	:	6.1	3.6
LV	:	:	3.9	22.4	3.4	2.8
LT	:	:	3.7	:	4.8	2.1
LU	7.2	5.5	3.4	4.6	:	:
HU	:	:	6.6	31.4	11.1	7.1
MT	:	:	4.6	:	4.7	3.1
NL	6.9	5.4	3.4	4.2	:	:
AT	7.1	5.6	3.4	4.4	:	:
PL	:	:	5.2	26.4	17.6	5.3
PT	11.5	5.6	3.4	8.9	:	:
SI	:	:	3.8	:	:	3.7
SK	:	:	3.5	5.7	8.0	2.7
FI	8.8	5.5	3.4	5.2	:	:
SE	10.2	5.4	3.4	8.5	3.8	2.1
UK	8.4	5.3	4.5	:	5.9	4.7
BG	:	:	:	52.9	2.9	2.0
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	41.5	6.2
TR	:	:	:	72.5	56.8	:
JP	:	:	:	1.2	0.1	0.0
US	:	:	:	5.8	6.2	3.2

(1) Annual averages.

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

Changes in the price of consumer goods and services are usually referred to as the inflation rate. Price stability is one of the primary objectives of the European Central Bank (ECB), with the inflation rate used as a prime indicator for monetary policy management within the euro area. The ECB has defined price stability as an annual increase in the harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP) for the euro area of close to but below 2 % (over the medium term). For this purpose, the monetary union index of consumer prices (MUICP) covers the euro area countries, while Eurostat also publishes an aggregate index for all 25 Member States, the European index of consumer prices (EICP).

HICPs are presented with a common reference year, which is currently 2005=100. Normally the indices are used to create percentage changes that show price increases/decreases for the period in question. HICPs cover practically every good and service that may be purchased by the household in the form of final monetary consumption expenditure. The different goods and services are classified according to an international classification of individual consumption by purpose, known as COICOP. At its most disaggregated level, Eurostat publish around 100 sub-indices, which can be aggregated to broad categories of goods and services (as shown in the graph below).

Figure 1.7: Harmonised indices of consumer prices, annual rate of change, EU-25, 2005 (%)
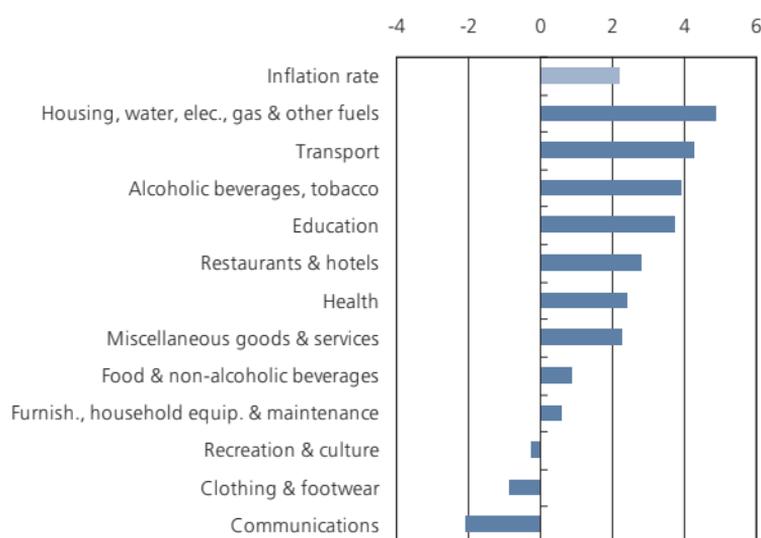
Table 1.5: Inflation rates (%) (1)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	AAGR 1996-2005 (%) (2)
EU-25	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2	*2.2*
Euro area (3)	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	*1.9*
BE	2.7	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.5	1.8
CZ	3.9	4.5	1.4	-0.1	2.6	1.6	3.7
DK	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.0	0.9	1.7	1.9
DE	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.4
EE	3.9	5.6	3.6	1.4	3.0	4.1	4.7
EL	2.9	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.6
ES	3.5	2.8	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.8
FR	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.6
IE	5.3	4.0	4.7	4.0	2.3	2.2	*3.1*
IT	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.3
CY	4.9	2.0	2.8	4.0	1.9	2.0	2.7
LV	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.9	6.2	6.9	4.2
LT	1.1	1.6	0.3	-1.1	1.2	2.7	2.5
LU	3.8	2.4	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.8	2.3
HU	10.0	9.1	5.2	4.7	6.8	3.5	9.0
MT	3.0	2.5	2.6	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.8
NL	2.3	5.1	3.9	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.4
AT	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.5
PL	10.1	5.3	1.9	0.7	3.6	2.2	*6.3*
PT	2.8	4.4	3.7	3.3	2.5	2.1	2.8
SI	8.9	8.6	7.5	5.7	3.7	2.5	6.5
SK	12.2	7.2	3.5	8.4	7.5	2.8	7.2
FI	2.9	2.7	2.0	1.3	0.1	0.8	1.5
SE	1.3	2.7	1.9	2.3	1.0	0.8	1.5
UK	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.4
BG	10.3	7.4	5.8	2.3	6.1	5.0	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	45.7	34.5	22.5	15.3	11.9	9.1	39.5
TR	53.2	56.8	47.0	25.3	10.1	8.1	45.2
IS	4.4	6.6	5.3	1.4	2.3	1.4	2.9
NO	3.0	2.7	0.8	2.0	0.6	1.5	1.9
JP	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.1
US	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	-3.4	2.3

(1) All-items harmonised indices of consumer prices.
(2) AAGR: average annual growth rate.
(3) Euro area (EUR-11 up to 31.12.2000 / EUR-12 from 1.1.2001).

GDP EXPENDITURE

This section refers to information that is compiled following the expenditure approach, where GDP is defined as private final consumption expenditure + government final consumption expenditure + gross capital formation + exports - imports. The relative importance of each of these items is usually given in relation to total GDP.

In the system of national accounts, only households, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) and government have final consumption. Private final consumption expenditure, or that performed by households and NPISH, is defined as expenditure on goods and services for the direct satisfaction of individual needs, whereas government consumption expenditure includes goods and services produced by government, as well as purchases of goods and services by government that are supplied to households as social transfers in kind.

With respect to investment, gross capital formation consists of gross fixed capital formation, plus changes in inventories. Gross fixed capital formation is defined as resident's acquisitions less disposals of fixed tangible or intangible assets, assets that are outputs from production processes (or that are imported) that are themselves used repeatedly, or continuously, in production processes for more than one year.

The final component of GDP, as defined by the expenditure approach, is the balance of external trade, which is equal to exports minus imports of goods and services.

Figure 1.8: Expenditure components of GDP, EU-25, 2005 (%)

Final consumption expenditure of general government 20.9%

Gross capital formation 20.1%

External balance of goods and services 0.8%

Final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households 58.2%
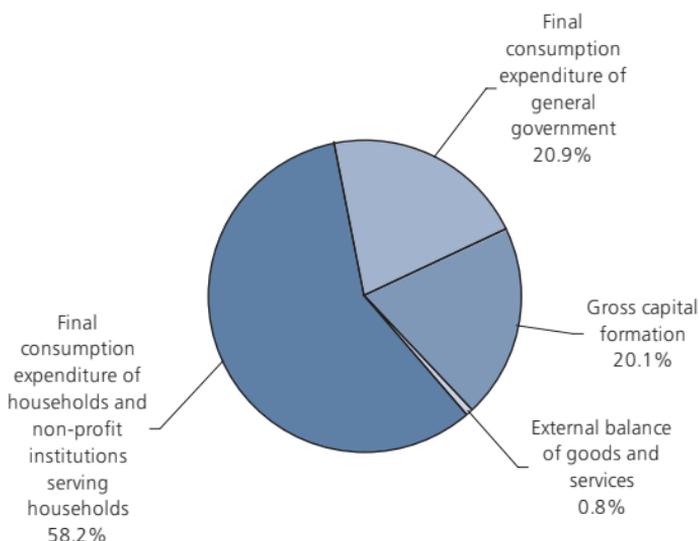
Table 1.6: Final consumption expenditure of general government (% of GDP) (1)

	Total government expenditure		Central government		State & local government	
	2000	2004	2000	2004	2000	2004
EU-25	19.8	20.7	:	7.3	:	:
Euro area	19.6	20.2	6.1	6.0	8.5	9.2
BE	21.3	22.9	3.9	3.2	11.6	12.7
CZ	22.1	22.5	10.4	8.4	6.3	8.3
DK	25.1	26.6	7.3	7.3	17.6	19.1
DE	19.0	18.6	2.2	2.1	9.3	9.0
EE	20.2	19.0	:	10.5	:	6.5
EL	17.7	16.6	13.4	12.1	1.0	1.2
ES	17.2	17.8	3.8	3.6	11.4	13.8
FR	22.9	23.9	10.0	9.9	5.2	5.7
IE	13.8	15.7	5.4	5.8	8.2	9.6
IT	17.9	19.2	7.9	7.8	9.6	11.0
CY	16.4	18.3	15.6	17.2	0.7	1.0
LV	20.7	20.0	:	11.4	:	8.4
LT	21.5	17.8	:	9.3	:	7.2
LU	15.2	17.9	8.0	9.0	2.8	3.2
HU	21.2	23.8	10.6	11.6	8.5	9.7
MT	19.6	22.6	19.1	22.0	0.5	0.6
NL	22.7	24.3	6.1	5.8	9.8	10.6
AT	18.4	17.9	6.9	6.5	8.0	7.9
PL	17.5	17.8	7.3	6.8	9.4	8.8
PT	19.3	20.7	15.8	16.4	3.0	3.8
SI	19.3	19.5	11.8	11.9	5.4	5.5
SK	19.8	20.3	14.6	11.1	2.3	5.6
FI	20.6	22.5	6.6	6.9	12.6	13.9
SE	26.4	27.4	7.7	7.6	18.6	19.7
UK	18.7	21.2	11.3	12.8	7.5	8.3
BG	17.9	:	11.6	:	6.0	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	23.6	25.6	13.6	14.3	:	:
NO	19.1	21.7	7.6	11.5	11.5	10.1

(1) Most governments also consider social security funds as an additional category, which may explain why central and state & local government sub-totals do not always sum to total government expenditure.

GOVERNMENT DEFICIT AND DEBT

Government debt is a key element when assessing the government sector's financial position. Both the public balance and general government debt are reported on 1 April and 1 October of each year to the European Commission within the framework of the Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP). These two indicators are also important measures that form part of the convergence criteria for European economic and monetary union (also known as the Maastricht criteria).

The public balance is defined as general government net borrowing/net lending and is expressed in relation to GDP. General government comprises central, state and local government, as well as social security funds. Under the convergence criteria, the ratio of planned or actual government deficit (net borrowing) to GDP should be no more than 3 %.

General government consolidated gross debt is also expressed as a percentage of GDP. It refers to the consolidated stock of gross debt at the end of the year. Under the convergence criteria, the debt ratio of general government consolidated gross debt to GDP, should generally be no more than 60 %.

Figure 1.9: Evolution of the public balance and general government debt, EU-25 (% of GDP) (1)

General government debt (left-hand scale)
Public balance (right-hand scale)
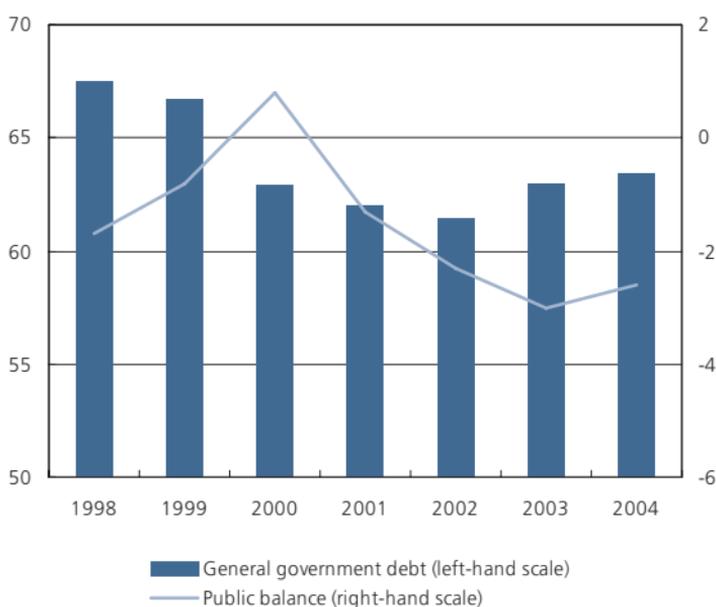
(1) Public balance - net borrowing/lending of general government sector; general government debt - general government consolidated gross debt.

Table 1.7: Public balance and general government debt (% of GDP) (1)

	Public balance			General government debt		
	1995	2000	2004	1995	2000	2004
EU-25	:	0.8	-2.6	:	62.9	63.4
Euro area	:	0.1	-2.7	73.6	70.4	70.8
BE	-4.3	0.2	0.0	134.0	109.1	95.7
CZ	:	-3.7	-3.0	:	18.2	36.8
DK	-3.1	1.7	2.3	73.2	52.3	43.2
DE	-3.3	1.3	-3.7	57.0	60.2	66.4
EE	:	-0.6	1.7	:	4.7	5.5
EL	-10.2	-4.1	-6.6	108.7	114.0	109.3
ES	:	-0.9	-0.1	63.9	61.1	46.9
FR	-5.5	-1.4	-3.6	54.6	56.8	65.1
IE	-2.1	4.4	1.4	81.8	38.3	29.8
IT	-7.6	-0.6	-3.2	124.3	111.2	106.5
CY	:	-2.4	-4.1	:	61.6	72.0
LV	:	-2.8	-0.9	:	12.9	14.7
LT	:	-2.5	-1.4	:	23.8	19.6
LU	2.1	6.0	-0.6	6.7	5.5	6.6
HU	:	-3.0	-5.4	:	55.4	57.4
MT	:	-6.2	-5.1	:	56.4	75.9
NL	-4.2	2.2	-2.1	77.2	55.9	53.1
AT	-5.6	-1.5	-1.0	67.9	67.0	64.3
PL	:	-0.7	-3.9	:	36.8	43.6
PT	-4.5	-2.8	-3.0	64.3	53.3	59.4
SI	:	-3.5	-2.1	:	27.4	29.8
SK	:	-12.3	-3.1	:	49.9	42.5
FI	-3.7	7.1	2.1	57.1	44.6	45.1
SE	-7.0	5.1	1.6	73.7	52.8	51.1
UK	-5.7	3.8	-3.1	51.8	42.0	41.5
BG	:	-0.5	1.3	:	73.6	38.8
HR	:	:	-5.2	:	:	44.2
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	-3.8	-1.4	:	22.7	18.5
TR	:	-11.0	-3.9	:	58.0	80.1
IS	-3.0	2.5	0.1	59.2	41.9	36.8
NO	3.4	14.4	11.5	:	24.1	46.5
CH	-1.3	0.9	:	21.5	25.3	:
JP	-4.7	-7.5	-6.5	87.1	58.2	63.4
US	-3.1	1.6	-4.4	74.2	134.1	164.0

(1) Public balance - net borrowing/lending of consolidated general government sector; general government debt - general government consolidated gross debt.

GOVERNMENT TAXES

Governments raise money mainly through levying taxes in the economy. These taxes are categorised, for the purpose of national accounts, into three main areas, covered by the following headings:

- taxes on income and wealth, including all compulsory payments, in cash or in kind, levied periodically by general government (and by the rest of the world) on the income and wealth of institutional units (enterprises and households), and some periodic taxes which are assessed neither on the basis of income nor wealth.

- taxes on production and imports, including all compulsory payments, in cash or in kind, levied by general government or by European Union institutions, with respect to the production and importation of goods and services, the employment of labour, the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production.

- social contributions, including all employers and employees social contributions, as well as imputed social contributions that represent the counterpart to social benefits paid directly by employers.

Tax statistics correspond to revenues which are levied by national, state and local governments.

Figure 1.10: Taxes, EU-25 (% of GDP) (1)

Social contributions
Taxes on production and imports
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc

(1) 1995-1999, EU-15.

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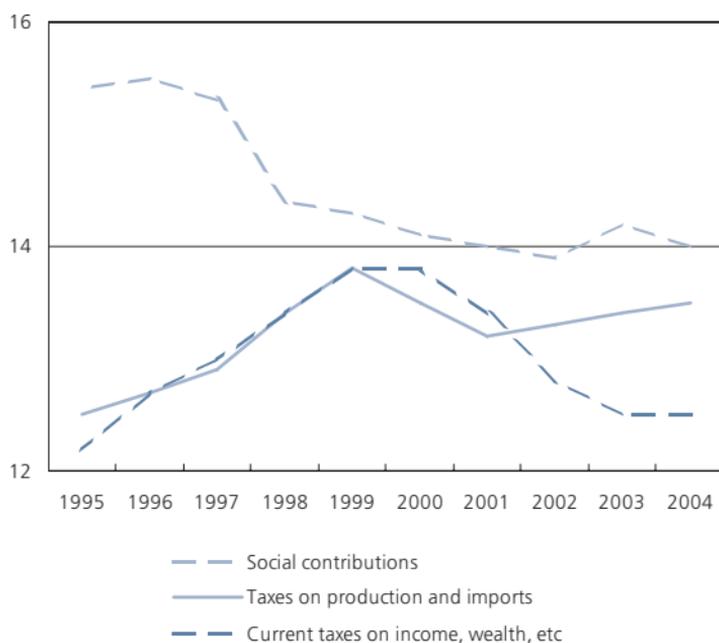
Table 1.8: Taxes (% of GDP)

	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.		Taxes on production and imports		Social contributions	
	2000	2004	2000	2004	2000	2004
EU-25	13.8	12.5	13.5	13.5	14.1	14.0
Euro area	12.7	11.4	13.3	13.3	15.9	15.6
BE	17.1	16.8	12.9	13.0	16.3	16.5
CZ	8.4	9.4	11.5	11.8	14.5	15.2
DK	30.3	30.1	17.0	17.5	2.6	2.1
DE	12.3	10.0	11.9	11.7	18.3	17.8
EE	8.1	8.5	12.9	12.8	11.6	11.2
EL	10.8	8.8	15.2	13.9	14.0	14.6
ES	10.2	10.2	11.4	11.9	12.9	13.0
FR	12.0	11.1	15.2	15.3	17.9	18.1
IE	13.3	12.3	13.1	13.0	5.6	6.1
IT	14.4	13.7	14.7	14.4	12.7	12.9
CY	11.1	8.1	12.7	17.3	6.7	7.9
LV	7.3	7.9	12.3	11.8	10.2	8.9
LT	8.4	8.8	12.6	11.1	9.4	8.7
LU	15.4	13.9	13.9	14.5	11.2	12.3
HU	9.8	9.2	16.3	16.2	13.3	13.6
MT	9.4	12.2	13.0	15.6	7.8	8.5
NL	12.1	10.5	12.1	12.5	17.1	15.0
AT	13.1	13.3	14.4	14.5	16.6	16.1
PL	7.2	6.4	14.4	13.3	14.0	14.0
PT	9.8	8.7	13.5	14.3	11.4	12.5
SI	7.5	8.4	16.3	16.3	15.0	15.0
SK	7.6	6.1	13.0	12.7	13.8	12.4
FI	21.3	17.8	13.6	14.0	12.2	12.1
SE	22.2	19.4	16.3	16.9	15.0	14.6
UK	16.6	15.6	13.6	13.2	7.7	8.2
BG	9.4	:	13.8	:	12.2	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	6.6	:	16.4	:	12.0	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	16.5	19.4	19.3	17.5	3.0	3.3
NO	20.2	21.7	14.0	13.3	9.0	9.6

SAVINGS AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS

Disposable incomes within Europe have generally risen in the past 40 years; however, the same has not always been true of savings. Gross national disposable income is defined as gross national income + current transfers receivable from the rest of the world - current transfers payable to the rest of the world; savings are defined as gross national disposable income - final consumption expenditure. While most Europeans have become better off in recent years, this has not always translated into a higher ratio of savings to national disposable income. On the contrary, the majority of countries have seen savings as a proportion of disposable income fall, as consumer spending has risen at unprecedented rates, leading to concerns over the debt burden on households. Please note that at the end of this publication, an annex presenting regional data includes information on disposable income per inhabitant.

The financial account deals with transactions among resident institutional units and between them and the rest of the world. It shows how the surplus or deficit on the capital account is financed by transactions in financial assets and liabilities. Thus the balance of the financial account (net acquisition of financial assets less net incurrence of liabilities) is equal in value to net lending/net borrowing, the balancing item of the capital account. The data for assets and liabilities is presented for both households and non-financial corporations. The classification comprises monetary gold and special drawing rights, currency and deposits, securities other than shares, loans, shares and other equity, insurance technical reserves, and other accounts receivable/payable.

Figure 1.11: Savings as a proportion of gross national disposable income, 2005 (%) (1)
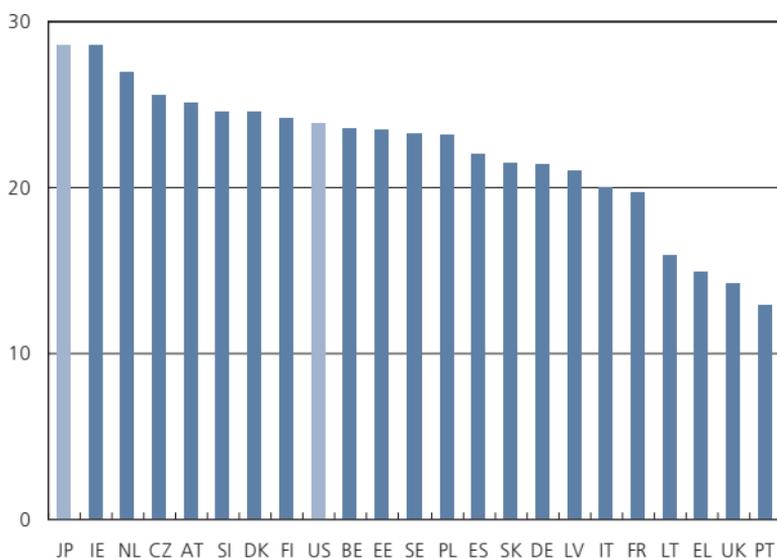
(1) Belgium, Estonia, the Czech Republic, Spain, France, Ireland, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States, forecasts; Cyprus, Luxembourg, Hungary and Malta, not available.

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Table 1.9: Stock of financial accounts (% of GDP) (1)

	Assets of households		Assets of non-financial corporations		Liabilities of households		Liabilities of non-financial corporations	
	2000	2004	2000	2004	2000	2004	2000	2004
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	292.5	249.7	243.0	291.0	42.9	43.2	330.4	382.5
CZ (2)	76.6	77.2	110.4	106.2	21.0	26.7	203.4	183.2
DK	184.0	205.3	147.3	151.6	103.4	119.4	214.3	222.3
DE	175.9	183.4	111.0	87.6	73.1	70.7	175.0	151.4
EE	:	88.7	:	112.2	:	32.4	:	264.5
EL	191.4	145.0	82.2	52.1	22.7	43.1	181.5	131.1
ES	166.1	162.4	161.7	183.6	54.3	70.8	259.0	286.8
FR	174.9	175.9	249.5	230.4	47.5	49.6	354.7	319.3
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	233.0	233.2	99.8	87.9	29.6	36.4	184.1	178.9
CY (2)	261.6	236.4	188.6	186.0	101.6	102.1	313.1	277.6
LV (2)	:	45.6	:	64.4	:	15.1	:	146.9
LT	42.2	48.7	41.0	52.0	2.4	9.2	139.9	157.9
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	73.8	77.9	84.2	97.6	9.0	22.9	194.6	199.7
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	309.5	268.4	145.6	144.8	85.0	105.4	306.0	227.2
AT	131.6	139.2	60.0	68.5	46.5	50.3	121.3	132.7
PL	50.6	49.2	69.8	77.2	8.3	15.4	144.2	139.5
PT	191.9	205.1	159.8	154.1	76.4	93.1	269.2	272.6
SI	:	91.5	:	118.8	:	22.2	:	219.4
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	109.9	114.0	147.3	141.2	33.1	45.4	416.8	271.2
SE	161.7	165.7	246.3	242.7	52.1	63.1	409.3	376.8
UK	326.9	272.8	126.6	125.9	77.0	102.7	298.2	242.7
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	89.1	102.4	147.5	141.9	63.3	79.9	225.5	224.1

(1) Non-consolidated.
(2) 2003 instead of 2004.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT - OUTWARD

An enterprise that wishes to establish a presence in a foreign market can do so via a number of different routes. Often the easiest and most rapid choice is to export goods or services to the new market. However, many enterprises have complemented external trade by seeking to produce and often to sell their own goods and services in countries other than where they were first established. This latter approach is known as foreign direct investment (FDI), whereby the enterprise concerned either invests to establish a new plant/office, or alternatively, purchases existing assets of a foreign enterprise, for example, by way of acquisition, merger or takeover.

Thus, FDI is a category of international investment made by an entity that is resident in one economy (the direct investor) to acquire a lasting interest in an enterprise operating in another economy. Such a lasting interest is deemed to exist if the direct investor acquires at least 10 % of the equity capital of the enterprise concerned. A direct investor may be an individual, an incorporated or unincorporated, public or private enterprise, a government, a group of related individuals, or a group of related incorporated and/or unincorporated enterprises. Outward flows (flows during the reference period) and stocks (stocks at the end of the reference period) of FDI (or FDI abroad) report investment by resident EU entities in an affiliated enterprise abroad.

**Figure 1.12: EU-25 stocks of foreign direct investment (FDI) abroad, 2003 (% of extra EU-25 FDI)**

South America 5.1%
Asia 13.5%
Central America 7.8%
Oceania and southern polar regions 3.1%
Rest of the world 25.3%
North America 41.2%
Africa 4.0%
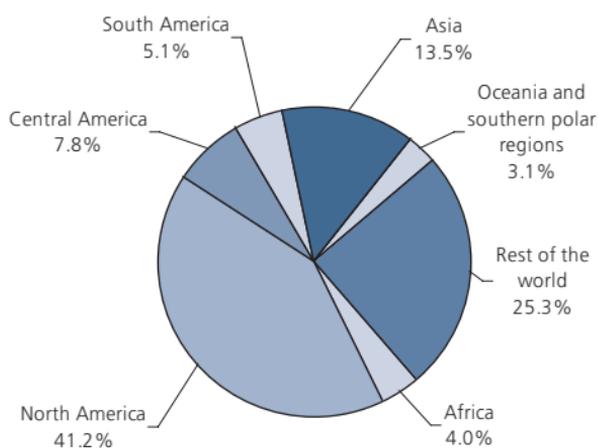
Table 1.10: Foreign direct investment (FDI) - outflows from the reporting economy (1)

	Total outflows of FDI from the reporting economy (EUR 1000 million) (2)			Partner countries, 2004 (EUR 1000 million)		
	1995	2000	2004	EU-25	Japan	US
EU-25 (3)	:	:	306.9	192.0	8.1	-2.7
Euro area (4)	:	:	:	:	5.1	-13.8
BE	:	:	22.6	:	0.6	-2.8
CZ	:	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
DK (5)	:	30.9	:	1.3	0.0	-2.1
DE	56.0	61.4	-5.9	-3.1	0.7	-7.0
EE	:	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	:	63.2	39.8	30.0	0.1	0.1
FR	12.1	190.5	38.5	36.1	-0.4	-1.0
IE	:	5.0	12.7	7.9	0.1	0.8
IT	:	13.4	15.6	15.1	0.0	0.5
CY	:	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
LV	:	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
LT	:	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
LU (6)	:	:	65.8	58.9	0.0	4.9
HU	:	:	:	0.5	:	:
MT	:	0.0	0.1	:	:	:
NL (7)	14.8	82.1	13.9	8.4	0.3	-4.5
AT	0.9	6.2	5.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
PL	:	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0
PT	0.5	8.8	5.0	4.9	0.0	0.1
SI	:	:	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
SK	:	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FI	1.1	26.1	-1.2	-1.8	0.0	0.5
SE	8.6	:	:	:	:	:
UK	33.3	253.1	76.3	17.1	0.1	19.9
BG	:	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	:	0.0
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	0.0	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
IS (8)	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.0	0.0
NO	2.4	9.4	-1.2	:	:	-0.2
CH	9.3	-48.4	-21.6	-10.3	-0.7	-3.7
JP	:	34.2	24.9	5.9	:	6.1
US	70.4	154.4	184.3	:	8.6	:

(1) Negative values represent disinvestment.
(2) To the rest of the world.
(3) Includes intra-EU flows.
(4) Source: the European Central Bank.
(5) 2003 instead of 2004 for data by partner countries.
(6) Includes Special Purpose Entities.
(7) Without Special Purpose Entities.
(8) 2003 instead of 2004.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT - INWARD

Inward foreign direct investment (FDI) report investment by foreigners in enterprises resident in the reporting economy.

FDI flows are new investment made during the reference period, whereas FDI stocks provide information on the position, in terms of value, of all previous investments at the end of the reference period. Outward FDI stocks are recorded as assets of the reporting economy, while inward FDI stocks are recorded as liabilities. FDI stocks are a part of the international investment position of an economy.

FDI differs from portfolio investments because it is made with the purpose of having control or an effective voice in management, and a lasting interest in the affairs of the enterprise. As such, direct investment does not only include the initial acquisition of equity capital, but also subsequent capital transactions between the foreign investor and domestic and affiliated enterprises. More details in relation to defining FDI are given overleaf, where information on outward FDI is presented.

Figure 1.13: Stocks of foreign direct investment (FDI) in the EU-25, 2003 (% of extra EU-25 FDI)
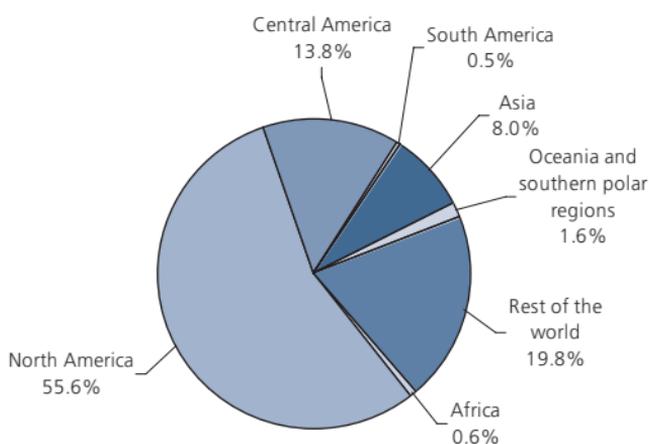
Table 1.11: Foreign direct investment (FDI) - inflows into the reporting economy (1)

	Total inflows of FDI into the reporting economy (2) (EUR 1000 million)			Partner countries, 2004 (EUR 1000 million)		
	1995	2000	2004	EU-25	Japan	US
EU-25 (3)	:	:	206.3	144.1	3.9	23.4
Euro area (4)	:	:	:	:	4.2	27.7
BE	:	:	31.6	:	0.4	3.5
CZ	:	5.5	3.6	2.9	0.2	0.2
DK (5)	:	38.8	:	-0.6	-0.1	0.3
DE	17.2	215.2	-28.1	-24.9	0.3	0.3
EE	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	:	43.0	13.5	10.7	0.1	0.3
FR	18.1	46.6	19.6	18.6	-0.3	4.7
IE	:	28.7	9.0	10.3	1.4	4.0
IT	:	14.5	13.6	11.1	0.2	0.7
CY (6)	:	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.1
LV	:	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
LT	:	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	-0.1
LU (7)	:	:	62.2	42.0	0.0	7.5
HU (5)	:	:	:	2.6	0.1	0.1
MT	:	0.7	0.4	:	:	:
NL (8)	8.9	69.3	0.4	6.9	0.6	-7.7
AT	1.5	9.6	3.2	2.5	0.0	0.3
PL	:	10.1	10.1	9.4	0.2	0.1
PT	0.5	7.2	0.9	-1.3	0.0	0.1
SI	:	:	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0
SK	:	:	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0
FI	0.8	9.6	2.4	2.3	-0.1	0.1
SE	11.0	:	:	:	:	:
UK	15.3	128.8	45.2	36.5	1.3	-5.4
BG	:	1.1	2.3	2.2	0.0	0.1
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	1.1	5.2	:	0.0	0.1
TR	:	:	2.3	1.7	0.0	0.2
IS (9)	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.0	0.0
NO	1.9	7.6	0.9	:	:	3.2
CH	1.7	20.9	0.6	-2.6	-0.1	4.5
JP	:	9.0	6.3	4.5	:	1.1
US	44.9	340.0	77.1	:	13.0	:

(1) Negative values represent disinvestment.
(2) From the rest of the world.
(3) Includes intra-EU flows.
(4) Source: the European Central Bank.
(5) 2003 instead of 2004 for data by partner countries.
(6) 2003 instead of 2004 for other EU-25 as a partner.
(7) Includes Special Purpose Entities.
(8) Without Special Purpose Entities for inflows of FDI.
(9) 2003 instead of 2004.

POPULATION

The impact of demographic change within the European Union is likely to be of major significance in the coming decades. Probably the most important change will be the marked transition towards a much older population; an ageing society. Indeed, this trend is already apparent in many Member States.

Total population figures refer to the population as of 1 January each year. The statistics presented should cover the total number of inhabitants of a given area (irrespective of their nationality). Data are usually based on the most recent census information, adjusted by the components of population change (births, deaths, and net migration).

Population density is the ratio of mid-year population, as defined by the number of inhabitants, relative to the size of the territory in square kilometres (km²). Population change is the difference in population between two reference periods and is equal to the sum of natural population change (the number of live births minus the number of deaths) and net migration (a measure of the difference between those leaving a territory and those arriving). Population change may be expressed in terms of the number of persons, or alternatively as a growth rate. Note that the final chapter at the end of this publication presents regional data for population density and population growth.

Figure 2.1: Population change, EU-25 (thousands)
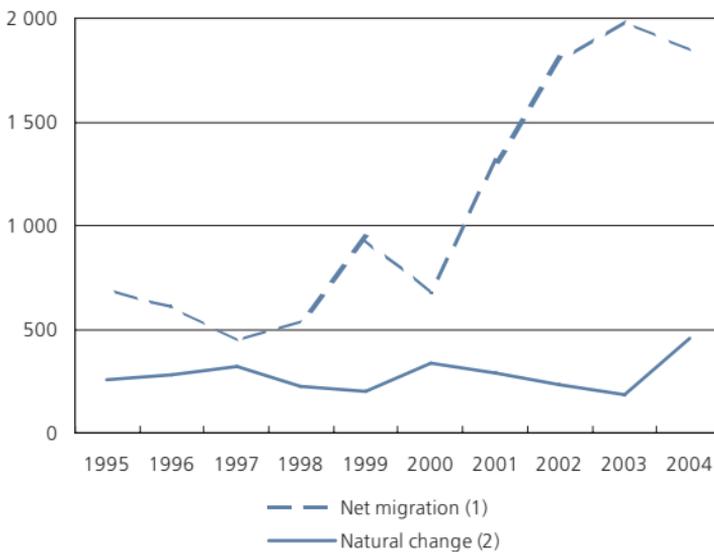
(1) Including corrections due to population censuses, register counts, etc which cannot be classified as birth, deaths or migration.
(2) The difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths during the reference year.

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Table 2.1: Population indicators

	Population, as of 1 January (millions)		Population growth (average annual growth per annum in %)		Population density (inhabitants per km²)	
	1995	2005	1995-2000	2001-2005	1995	2003
EU-25	445.9	459.5	0.2	0.4	:	118
Euro area	298.7	310.9	0.3	0.6	122	123
BE	10.1	10.4	0.2	0.4	332	340
CZ	10.3	10.2	-0.1	-0.1	134	132
DK	5.22	5.41	0.4	0.3	121	125
DE	81.5	82.5	0.2	0.1	228	231
EE	1.45	1.35	-1.1	-0.4	33	31
EL	10.6	11.1	0.6	0.3	81	84
ES	39.3	43.0	0.4	1.5	78	83
FR	57.8	60.6	0.4	0.6	106	110
IE	3.60	4.11	1.0	1.8	53	58
IT	56.8	58.5	0.0	0.6	189	191
CY	0.65	0.75	1.4	1.8	114	127
LV	2.50	2.31	-1.0	-0.6	40	37
LT	3.64	3.43	-0.7	-0.4	56	53
LU	0.41	0.46	1.3	0.9	158	174
HU	10.3	10.1	-0.2	-0.3	110	109
MT	0.37	0.40	0.6	0.7	1 173	1 263
NL	15.4	16.3	0.6	0.5	456	480
AT	7.94	8.21	0.1	0.6	95	97
PL	38.6	38.2	0.0	-0.1	123	122
PT	10.0	10.5	0.4	0.7	110	114
SI	1.99	2.00	0.0	0.1	98	99
SK	5.36	5.38	0.2	0.0	109	110
FI	5.10	5.24	0.3	0.3	17	17
SE	8.82	9.01	0.1	0.4	22	22
UK	57.9	60.0	0.3	0.4	240	244
BG	8.43	7.76	-0.6	-0.5	76	71
HR	4.78	4.44	-0.9	0.0	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	22.7	21.7	-0.2	-0.9	95	91
TR	:	71.6	:	:	:	91
IS	0.27	0.29	0.9	0.9	:	:
NO	4.35	4.61	0.6	0.6	:	:
CH	7.02	7.42	0.4	0.7	:	:

POPULATION BY AGE CLASS

Consistently low birth rates and higher life expectancy will transform the structure of the European Union's age pyramid in the coming decades. Life expectancy at birth has increased by eight years for both sexes over the last 40 years. Although life expectancy is six years higher for women than men (with higher male mortality throughout the life cycle), the gap has narrowed in the majority of Member States during recent years, perhaps as a result of more similar lifestyles.

The ageing population is mainly the result of two demographic changes: decreasing fertility levels and higher life expectancy. The share of older persons in the total of the European Union will increase from 2010 onwards, as the post-war baby-boom generation approaches retirement. These demographic trends have economic and social consequences, and were addressed by a European Commission communication 'towards a Europe for all ages - promoting prosperity and inter-generational solidarity', which promoted active ageing and equal opportunities. The Lisbon Strategy pays particular attention to the demographic challenges that face the Union in relation to policies for economic growth and social cohesion.

Figure 2.2: Age pyramid, EU-25, 2003 (% of total population)
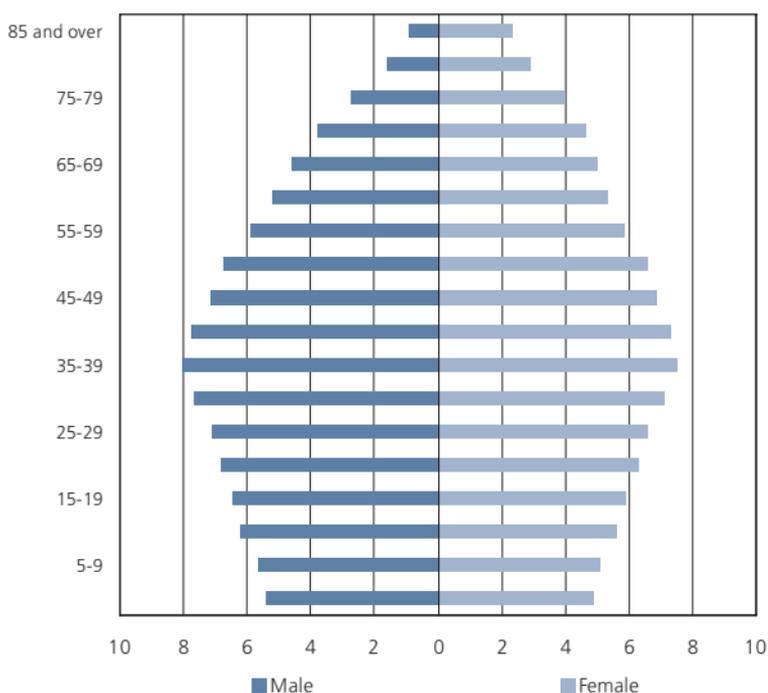
Table 2.2: Population by age class, 2004
(% of total population)

| | Age (years) | | | | | |
	0-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65-79	80+
EU-25	16.4	12.7	36.5	17.9	12.5	4.0
Euro area	15.8	12.1	37.0	17.9	13.0	4.2
BE	17.3	12.1	36.0	17.5	13.0	4.1
CZ	15.2	13.8	36.7	20.4	11.1	2.9
DK	18.9	11.0	35.7	19.6	10.9	4.0
DE	14.7	11.7	36.9	18.7	13.8	4.2
EE	16.6	15.1	34.7	17.8	13.0	2.8
EL	14.6	13.3	37.1	17.4	14.3	3.2
ES	14.5	12.7	39.7	16.2	12.7	4.1
FR	18.6	13.0	34.7	17.4	12.0	4.4
IE	20.9	15.9	36.8	15.2	8.5	2.6
IT	14.2	10.6	37.5	18.4	14.4	4.8
CY	20.0	15.7	36.2	16.2	9.3	2.6
LV	15.4	15.4	35.4	17.7	13.3	2.9
LT	17.7	15.3	35.9	16.1	12.2	2.8
LU	18.8	11.5	39.1	16.6	11.0	3.1
HU	15.9	13.4	36.1	19.1	12.3	3.2
MT	18.2	14.7	34.9	19.2	10.3	2.7
NL	18.5	11.9	37.3	18.4	10.4	3.4
AT	16.3	12.2	37.9	18.1	11.4	4.1
PL	17.2	16.7	36.1	17.0	10.6	2.4
PT	15.7	13.0	37.1	17.4	13.1	3.7
SI	14.6	13.8	38.2	18.4	12.2	2.9
SK	17.6	16.5	37.7	16.8	9.3	2.3
FI	17.6	12.5	33.9	20.4	11.8	3.7
SE	17.8	12.0	33.6	19.5	11.9	5.3
UK	18.3	12.8	35.3	17.7	11.7	4.3
BG	14.2	13.8	35.3	19.7	14.2	2.9
HR (1)	16.6	13.5	35.5	18.1	13.8	2.5
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	16.4	15.6	36.8	16.8	12.2	2.2
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	22.6	14.8	35.8	15.0	8.8	3.0
NO	19.9	12.1	35.7	17.6	10.2	4.6
CH	16.5	11.7	37.7	18.4	11.4	4.3

(1) 2003.

BIRTHS AND FERTILITY

The total fertility rate is defined as the mean number of children born to a woman during her lifetime. In developed countries a rate of about 2.1 children is considered to maintain a stable population in the long run, under an hypothetical zero net migration. Fertility rates in the European Union have generally been below this natural replacement level across most Member States for a couple of decades. Indeed, fertility rates in the majority of the Member States continued to decline over this period and only a handful of countries within the European Union report fertility rates anywhere near natural replacement rates.

Live birth is defined as the total number of births excluding still births. The crude birth rate is the ratio of the number of births to the average population in a particular reference year (the result is generally expressed per 1 000 inhabitants).

Figure 2.3: Birth rates and births outside of marriage, EU-25

Crude birth rate (‰, left-hand scale)

Live births outside of marriage (%, right-hand scale) (1)
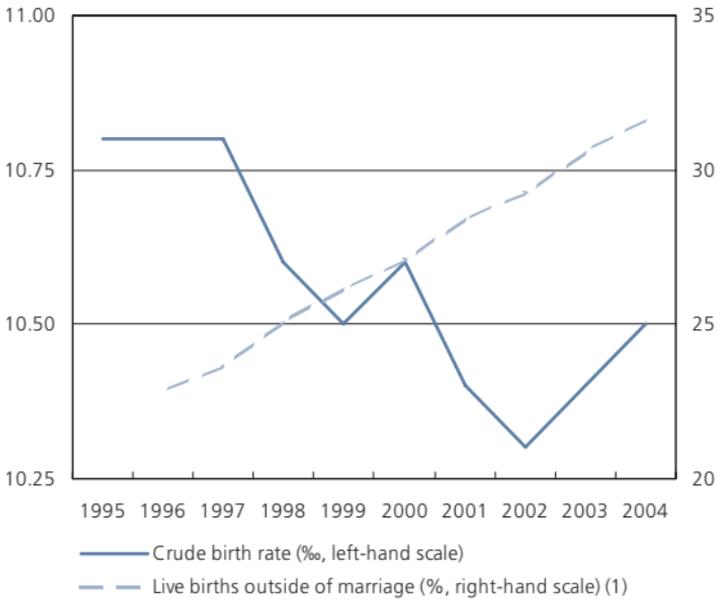
(1) 1995, not available.

Table 2.3: Birth and fertility indicators

	Number of live births (thousands)		Crude birth rate (‰)		Total fertility rate (number of children) (1)	
	1995	**2004**	**1995**	**2004**	**1995**	**2004**
EU-25	4 822	4 796	10.8	10.5	1.4	*1.5*
Euro area (2)	3 105	3 217	10.4	10.4	1.4	*1.5*
BE	115.5	116.0	11.4	11.1	*1.6*	*1.6*
CZ	96.1	97.7	9.3	9.6	1.3	1.2
DK	69.8	64.6	13.3	12.0	1.8	1.8
DE	765.2	705.6	9.4	8.6	1.3	*1.4*
EE	13.5	14.0	9.4	10.4	1.3	*1.4*
EL	101.5	104.0	9.5	9.4	1.3	*1.3*
ES	363.5	453.3	9.2	10.6	1.2	*1.3*
FR	729.6	767.8	12.6	12.7	1.7	*1.9*
IE	48.8	61.7	13.5	15.2	1.8	*2.0*
IT	525.6	562.6	9.2	9.7	1.2	1.3
CY	9.9	8.3	15.2	11.2	2.1	*1.5*
LV	21.6	20.3	8.7	8.8	1.3	1.2
LT	41.2	30.4	11.4	8.9	1.6	1.3
LU	5.4	5.5	13.2	12.0	1.7	1.7
HU	112.1	95.1	10.9	9.4	1.6	1.3
MT	4.6	3.9	12.4	9.7	1.8	1.4
NL	190.5	194.0	12.3	11.9	1.5	1.7
AT	88.7	79.0	11.2	9.7	1.4	1.4
PL	433.1	356.1	11.2	9.3	1.6	1.2
PT	107.2	109.3	10.7	10.4	1.4	*1.4*
SI	19.0	18.0	9.5	9.0	1.3	*1.2*
SK	61.4	53.7	11.5	10.0	1.5	1.3
FI	63.1	57.8	12.4	11.0	1.8	1.8
SE	103.4	100.9	11.7	11.2	1.7	1.8
UK	732.0	716.0	12.6	12.0	1.7	*1.7*
BG	72.0	69.9	8.6	9.0	1.2	1.3
HR	50.2	40.3	10.7	9.1	1.6	1.4
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	236.6	216.3	10.4	10.0	1.3	1.3
TR	:	1 360	:	19.1	:	*2.2*
IS	4.3	4.2	16.1	14.5	2.1	2.0
NO	60.3	57.0	13.8	12.4	1.9	1.8
CH	82.2	73.1	11.7	9.9	1.5	*1.4*

(1) The total fertility rate is the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates of a given year.
(2) Euro area (EUR-11 up to 31.12.2000 / EUR-12 from 1.1.2001), except for total fertility rate.

FERTILITY AND DEATH RATES BY REGION

Map 2.1: Total fertility rate and proportion of live births inside/outside of marriage, 2004 (1)

>1.8
1.6-1.8
1.4-1.6
1.27-1.4
<=1.27
Data not available

Outside marriage
Inside marriage
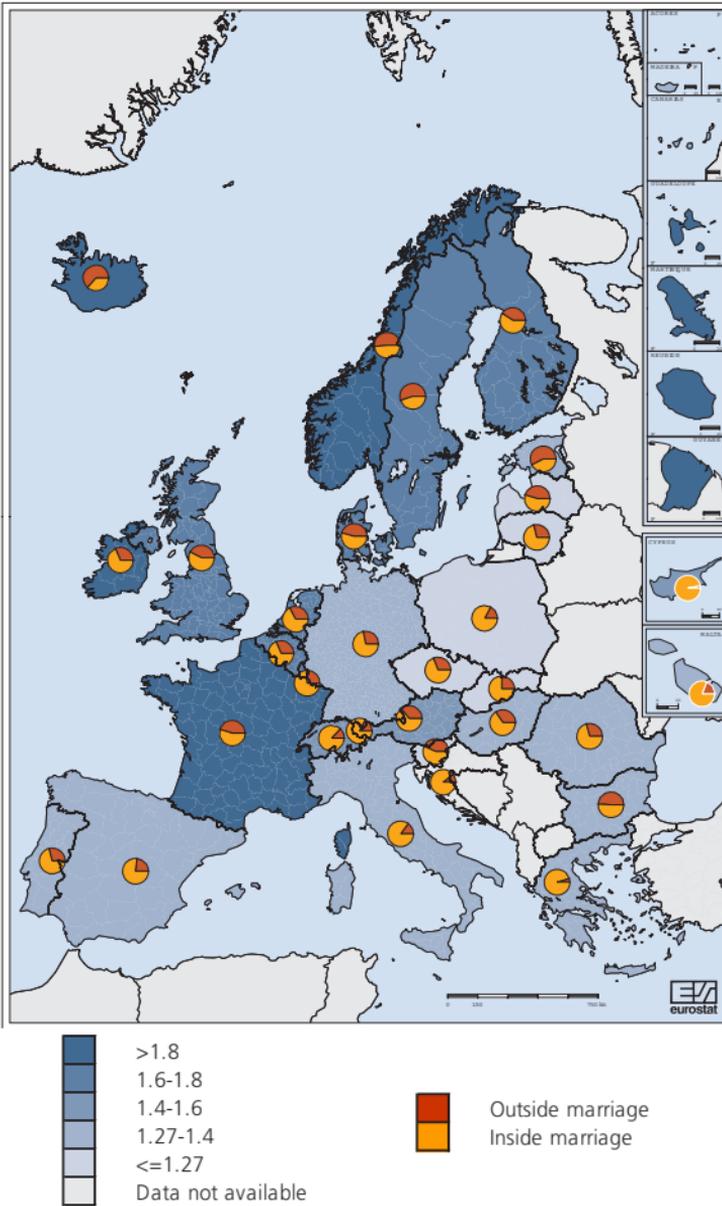
(1) EU-25 total fertility rate, 2004 - 1.49; proportion of live births inside/outside marriage, 2004 - 67.8% (inside) and 32.2% (outside); for the proportion of live births inside/outside marriage: Belgium, Estonia, Spain, France and Ireland, 2003; for the proportion of live births inside/outside marriage: Turkey, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro, not available.
Statistical data: Eurostat - Database: REGIO
© EuroGeographics, for the administrative boundaries
Cartography: Eurostat - GISCO

The map for total fertility rates shows the imbalance that exists between some Member States of the European Union; these differences are all the more pronounced when looking at the proportion of live births inside and outside of marriage.

Map 2.2: Death rates by region, 2003 (1)

>= 11.3‰
>= 9.9‰ and <11.3‰
>= 8.9‰ and <9.9‰
< 8.9‰
Data not available
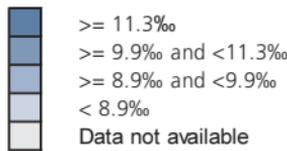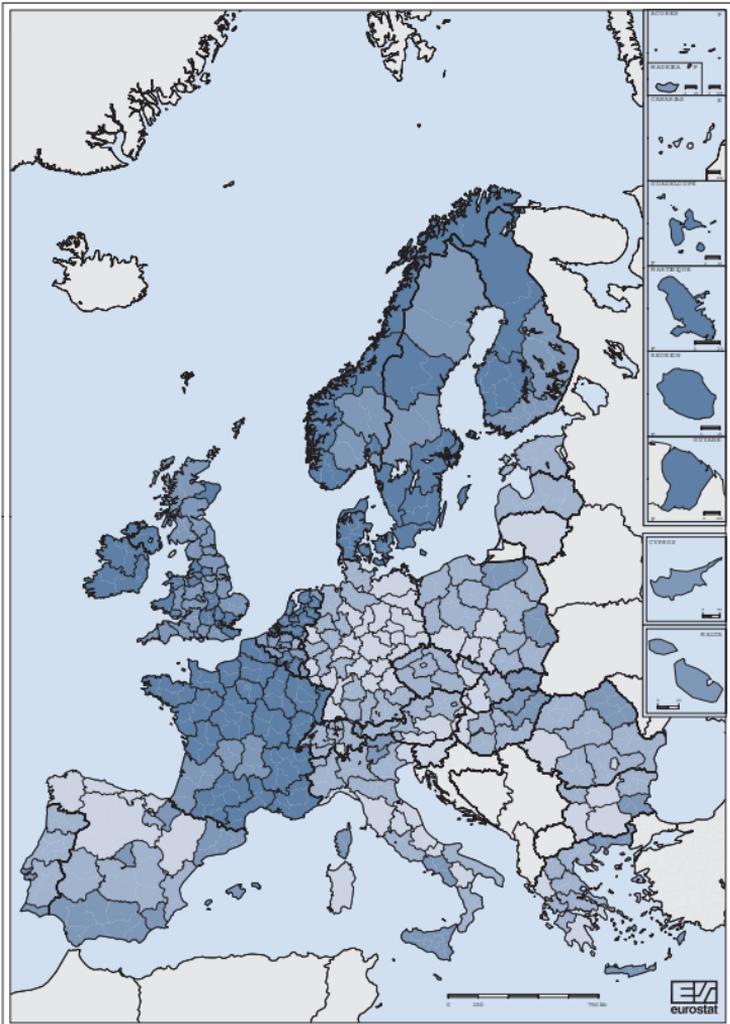
(1) Deaths per 1 000 population; Estonia and Greece, 2002; France, Ireland, Cyprus,
Luxembourg and the United Kingdom, 2001.
Statistical data: Eurostat - Database: REGIO
© EuroGeographics, for the administrative boundaries
Cartography: Eurostat - GISCO

Death rates are measured in a similar way to birth rates, namely,
to take the number of deaths in a given year and to divide by the
average population, expressing the result per 1 000 inhabitants.
More information is provided on the following pages in relation to
mortality and the causes of death.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AND MORTALITY

Life expectancy of citizens within the European Union has risen throughout the recent decades. The statistics presented for life expectancy in this publication refer to the mean number of years that a newborn child can expect to live if subjected throughout his/her life to the current mortality conditions.

Data on the causes of death provide information on mortality patterns, classified according to a short list based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD). The information is gathered from death certificates, as medical certification of death is obligatory in all Member States. The statistics presented refer to the underlying cause of death, in other words, the disease or injury which initiated the events leading to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury.

Figure 2.4: Causes of death, EU-25, 2001 (standardised rates per 100 000 persons) (1)
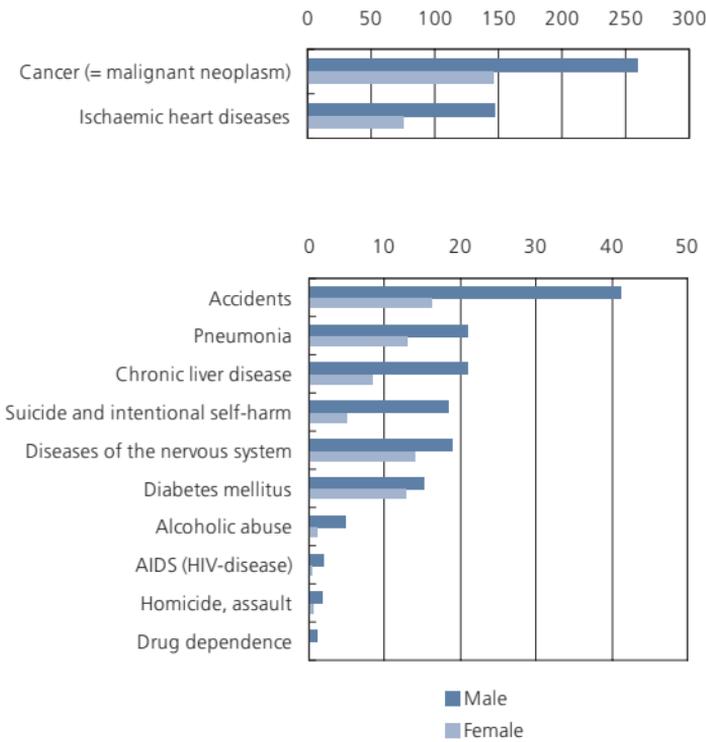
(1) Note the change in scale between the two parts of the graph.

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Table 2.4: Life expectancy and death indicators

	Life expectancy, 2004 (years) (1)		Infant mortality (‰) (2)		Crude death rate (‰)	
	Male	Female	1995	2004	1995	2004
EU-25	*75.1*	*81.2*	6.7	*4.5*	10.2	9.5
Euro area	*76.0*	*81.9*	*5.6*	*4.0*	9.8	9.2
BE	75.9	81.7	*5.9*	*4.3*	10.3	9.8
CZ	72.6	79.0	7.7	3.7	11.4	10.5
DK	75.2	79.9	5.1	4.4	12.1	10.3
DE	*75.7*	*81.4*	5.3	4.1	10.8	9.9
EE	66.0	76.9	14.9	6.3	14.5	13.2
EL	*76.6*	*81.4*	8.1	*3.9*	9.4	9.4
ES	*77.2*	*83.8*	5.5	*3.5*	8.8	8.7
FR	*76.7*	*83.8*	4.9	*3.9*	9.2	8.4
IE	75.8	80.7	6.4	*4.9*	9.0	6.9
IT	*76.8*	*82.5*	6.2	*4.1*	9.8	9.4
CY	*77.0*	*81.4*	9.7	3.5	8.6	7.0
LV	*65.5*	*77.2*	18.8	9.4	15.7	13.8
LT	66.4	77.8	12.5	7.9	12.5	12.0
LU	75.0	81.0	5.6	3.9	9.3	7.9
HU	68.6	76.9	10.7	6.6	14.1	13.1
MT	76.7	80.7	8.9	5.9	7.3	7.2
NL	*76.4*	*81.1*	5.5	4.1	8.8	8.4
AT	76.4	82.1	5.4	4.5	10.2	9.1
PL	70.0	79.2	13.6	6.8	10.0	9.5
PT	74.2	80.5	7.5	*4.0*	10.4	9.7
SI	*72.6*	*80.4*	5.5	*3.7*	9.5	9.3
SK	70.3	77.8	11.0	6.8	9.8	9.6
FI	75.3	82.3	3.9	3.3	9.7	9.1
SE	78.4	82.7	4.1	3.1	10.6	10.1
UK	*76.2*	*80.7*	6.2	*5.1*	11.1	9.7
BG	68.9	76.0	14.8	11.6	13.6	14.1
HR	72.0	79.0	8.9	6.1	10.8	11.2
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	67.7	75.1	21.2	16.8	12.0	11.9
TR	*68.8*	*71.1*	:	*21.5*	:	6.2
IS	79.2	82.7	6.0	2.8	7.1	6.2
NO	77.5	82.3	4.0	3.2	10.4	9.0
CH	*78.6*	*83.7*	5.0	4.2	9.0	8.1

(1) EU-25, euro area, Belgium, Estonia, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia and the United Kingdom, 2003.
(2) The ratio of the number of deaths of children under one year of age during the year to the number of live births in that year. The value is expressed per 1 000 live births.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Social protection systems are highly developed in the European Union: they are designed to protect people against the risks associated with unemployment, parental responsibilities, ill health and invalidity, the loss of a spouse or parent, old age, housing and social exclusion. The model used in each Member State is somewhat different and some social protection benefits are provided by private social protection schemes, although they continue to be financed by government (at least partially). Indeed, the organisation and financing of social protection systems is the responsibility of each individual Member State, while the European Union provides legislation to cover people who move across borders from one Member State to another, particularly in relation to statutory social security schemes.

Data on expenditure and receipts of social protection are drawn up according to the European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS) methodology. This system has been designed to allow a comparison of social protection flows between Member States.

Note that besides transfers in cash or in kind, total expenditure on social protection also includes other costs associated with running the services, such as administration, management and payment of property income. Expenditure on pensions is defined as the sum of disability pensions, early-retirement due to reduced capacity to work, old-age pensions, anticipated old-age pensions, partial pensions, survivors' pensions, and early-retirement benefits for labour market reasons.

Figure 2.5: Expenditure on social protection, EU-25, 2003 (% share of total benefits)
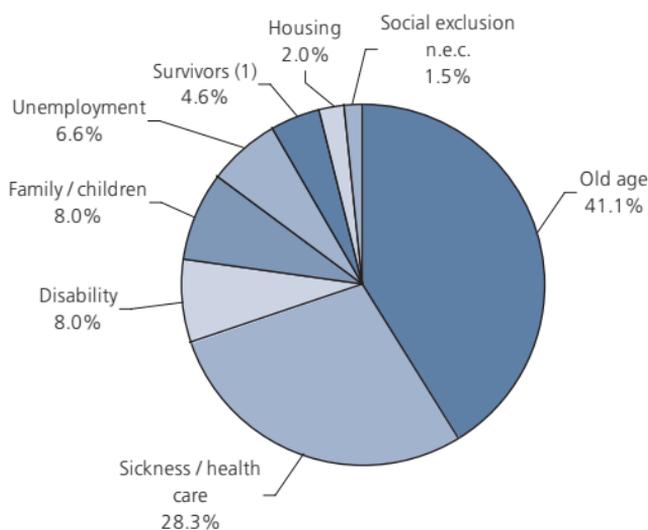
(1) The survivors' function includes benefits that: provide a temporary or permanent income to people below retirement age as established in the reference scheme who have suffered from the loss of the spouse or a next-of-kin, usually when the latter represented the main breadwinner for the beneficiary; compensate survivors for funeral costs for any hardship caused by the death of a family member; provide goods and services to eligible survivors; survivors eligible for benefit may be the spouse or ex-spouse of the deceased person, his or her children, grandchildren, parents or other relatives. In some cases, the benefit may also be paid to someone outside the family.

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Table 2.5: Expenditure on social protection

	Expenditure on social protection (per capita, PPS)		Expenditure on social protection (% of GDP)		of which, on pensions (% of GDP)	
	2000	**2003**	**2000**	**2003**	**2000**	**2003**
EU-25	5 341	*6 012*	26.9	*28.0*	12.5	*12.6*
Euro area	5 661	*6 564*	27.1	*28.1*	12.8	*13.0*
BE	6 195	*7 476*	26.8	*29.7*	11.1	*11.5*
CZ	2 513	*2 964*	19.6	*20.1*	8.7	*8.8*
DK	7 314	8 115	28.9	30.9	10.5	11.1
DE	6 581	*7 087*	29.3	*30.2*	13.0	*13.4*
EE	1 239	*1 411*	14.4	*13.4*	6.9	*6.3*
EL	3 764	*4 567*	26.3	*26.3*	12.5	*12.9*
ES	3 632	*4 186*	19.6	*19.7*	9.6	*9.2*
FR	6 696	*7 434*	29.3	*30.9*	13.0	*13.0*
IE	3 572	*4 814*	14.1	*16.5*	3.6	*3.9*
IT	5 624	*6 024*	25.2	*26.4*	14.7	*15.1*
CY (1)	:	*2 904*	:	*16.4*	:	*7.0*
LV	1 075	*1 174*	15.3	*13.4*	9.6	*7.5*
LT	1 208	*1 342*	15.8	*13.6*	7.8	*6.8*
LU	8 788	*10 905*	20.3	*23.8*	9.7	*10.9*
HU	2 094	2 783	19.8	21.4	8.7	9.3
MT	2 610	2 879	16.9	18.5	8.2	9.4
NL	6 583	*7 605*	27.4	*28.1*	13.0	*12.6*
AT	7 145	7 700	28.3	29.5	14.2	14.7
PL	1 826	*2 121*	20.1	*21.6*	13.0	*14.3*
PT	3 513	*4 076*	21.7	*24.3*	10.5	*11.9*
SI	3 652	*4 076*	24.9	*24.6*	11.4	*11.2*
SK	1 849	*2 063*	19.5	*18.4*	7.5	*7.5*
FI	5 750	6 560	25.3	26.9	10.7	11.4
SE	7 334	*8 258*	31.0	*33.5*	11.7	*12.7*
UK	6 000	6 812	27.0	26.7	12.2	11.0
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	4 936	6 039	19.6	23.8	6.4	7.6
NO	7 845	8 728	24.6	27.7	7.6	8.8
CH	7 334	8 363	27.4	29.8	12.2	13.2

(1) 2002 instead of 2003.

HEALTH CARE

Many of today's health care policies include not only cures but also prevention and early detection. A new programme of Community action for the period 2003-2008 was agreed in 2002. It has three main areas: improving health information and knowledge for the development of public health; enhancing the capability to respond rapidly and in a co-ordinated fashion to threats to health; and promoting health and preventing disease through addressing health determinants across all policies and activities.

Health care expenditure, as a proportion of GDP is defined here as expenditure on sickness/health care, covering: cash benefits that replace in whole (or in part) the loss of earnings during temporary inability to work due to sickness or injury; and medical care provided in the framework of social protection systems to maintain, restore or improve the health of the people protected; the data presented come from the European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS). Please note that this definition of health care differs from health care expenditure according to the System of Health Accounts for which data is not yet available at Eurostat.

Practising physicians are defined as physicians who provide services directly to patients (i.e. seeing patients either in a hospital, practice or elsewhere) per 100 000 inhabitants; this indicator is used as a proxy for access to the health care system.

A hospital discharge is registered every time a patient leaves because of finalisation of treatment, signing out against medical advice, transfer to another hospital or death. The number of discharges is expressed per 100 000 inhabitants and is the most commonly used measure of the utilisation of hospital services.

Figure 2.6: Number of hospital beds, EU-25 (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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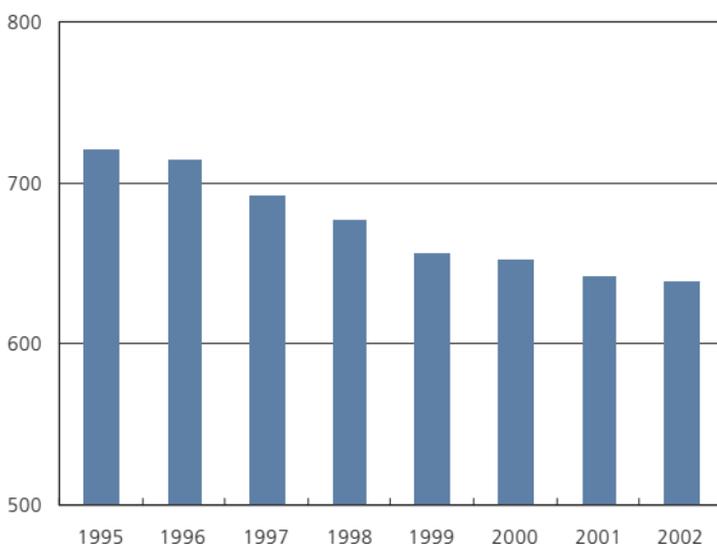
Table 2.6: Health care indicators

	Health care expenditure (% of GDP)		Practising physicians (per 100 000 inhabitants)		Discharges from hospitals (per 100 000 inhabitants) (1)	
	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2002
EU-25	:	*7.6*	:	:	:	:
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE (2)	6.3	*7.6*	345	399	7 158	:
CZ	6.4	*7.1*	346	389	9 070	9 838
DK	5.5	6.1	251	285	8 509	8 508
DE (3)	8.4	*8.1*	307	339	8 337	:
EE	:	*4.2*	307	315	6 749	9 438
EL (2)	5.6	6.7	393	454	5 971	:
ES	6.1	*5.9*	268	329	4 249	5 057
FR	8.1	8.9	:	:	:	8 933
IE	6.5	6.6	:	:	4 257	5 954
IT	5.5	6.5	:	:	:	7 032
CY (4)	:	*4.1*	220	263	2 170	2 379
LV	:	*3.0*	278	278	9 526	9 522
LT	:	*3.9*	405	395	9 955	11 009
LU (3)	5.7	5.8	204	328	:	10 481
HU	:	6.2	303	324	:	12 177
MT (2)	4.2	4.8	:	312	:	2 434
NL	8.3	*8.2*	186	:	4 800	4 369
AT	7.1	7.1	266	338	11 247	13 835
PL	:	*4.3*	232	243	5 552	:
PT	7.0	6.5	255	269	:	4 213
SI (5)	:	*7.8*	:	228	5 420	6 465
SK	6.0	5.8	292	328	8 481	8 237
FI	6.4	6.5	:	:	11 595	11 672
SE	7.5	*8.5*	286	333	8 127	7 183
UK	6.5	7.7	173	216	7 579	8 925
BG	:	:	345	356	5 287	8 673
HR (5)	:	:	204	239	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	4 207	3 912
RO	:	:	177	195	7 802	10 370
TR	:	:	:	139	:	:
IS	7.2	8.5	303	363	:	7 067
NO	7.4	9.4	279	329	7 568	:
CH (5)	:	:	176	198	:	6 307

(1) Sum of discharges from hospitals for malignant neoplasms, diseases of the circulatory system, diseases of the respiratory system, diseases of the musculoskeletal system/connective tissue and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium; Estonia, Ireland and Bulgaria, the sum of discharges from hospitals in 1995 excludes complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium; the Czech Republic and Spain, 2001 instead of 2002; Denmark, France and Turkey, 2000 instead of 2002.
(2) 2001 instead of 2003 for the number of practicising physicians.
(3) 2004 instead of 2003 for the number of practicising physicians.
(4) 2002 instead of 2003 for expenditure on health.
(5) 2002 instead of 2003 for the number of practicising physicians.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

While civil marriages exist in each of the Member States, the relationship between civil and religious marriages is not always the same. In 14 of the Member States (Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom) a religious marriage is recognised by the state as the equivalent to a civil marriage, as it is in Norway. The crude marriage rate is the number of marriages during a year expressed in relation to the average population, expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

Divorce is possible in each of the Member States, except for Malta. The oldest regulations were made in France and Luxembourg, where divorce was introduced in 1791 and 1794, in many other countries it was introduced in the 19th century. However, it was not until 1970 in Italy, 1975 in Portugal, 1976 in Scotland, 1981 in Spain, and 1995 in Ireland that divorce became possible. In most of the Member States, divorces are registered at a court. The Czech Republic, Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain require proper provisions for dependent children before a divorce is granted. The crude divorce rate is the ratio of the number of divorces to the average population, again expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

Figure 2.7: Mean age at first marriage, EU-25 (years)

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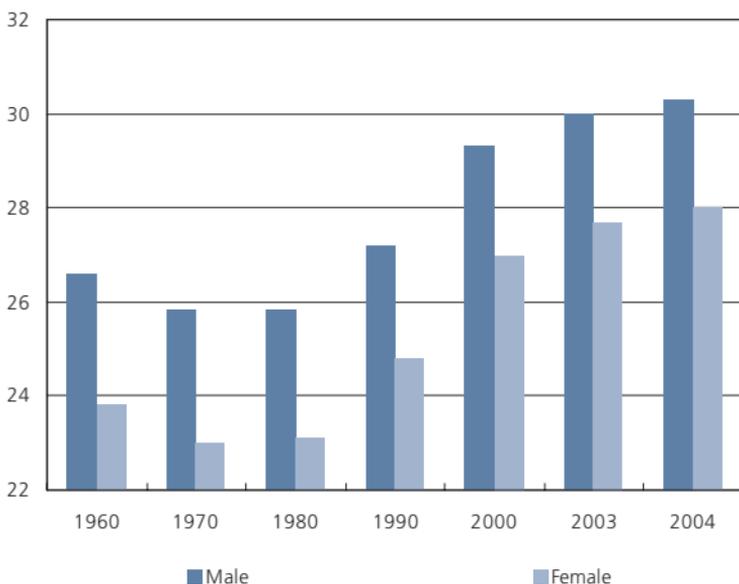
Table 2.7: Marriage and divorce indicators

	Marriages (‰)			Divorces (‰) (1)			Divorces per 100 marriages	Mean duration of marriage at divorce (years)
	1995	2000	2004	1995	2000	2004	2003 (2)	2003 (3)
EU-25	5.2	5.2	4.8	:	:	2.1	40.5	12.3
Euro area	5.1	5.1	4.6	:	:	1.9	37.7	12.8
BE	5.1	4.4	4.1	3.5	2.6	3.0	75.0	12.9
CZ	5.3	5.4	5.0	3.0	2.9	3.2	67.1	11.3
DK	6.6	7.2	7.0	2.5	2.7	2.9	45.0	11.0
DE	5.3	5.1	4.8	2.1	2.4	2.6	52.1	:
EE	4.9	4.0	4.5	5.2	3.1	3.1	69.6	10.1
EL	6.0	4.5	4.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	19.6	:
ES	5.1	5.4	5.0	0.8	1.0	2.1	20.1	:
FR	4.4	5.1	4.3	2.1	:	2.1	45.7	13.2
IE (4)	4.3	5.0	5.1	:	0.7	0.7	12.9	:
IT	5.1	5.0	4.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	15.4	15.8
CY	10.3	14.1	7.2	1.2	1.7	2.2	12.8	13.4
LV	4.5	3.9	4.5	3.1	2.6	2.3	48.3	10.2
LT	6.1	4.8	5.6	2.8	3.1	3.2	62.4	:
LU	5.1	4.9	4.4	1.8	2.4	2.3	51.3	12.6
HU	5.2	4.7	4.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	55.2	10.9
MT	6.3	6.6	6.0	0.0	0.0	:	:	:
NL	5.3	5.5	4.7	2.2	2.2	1.9	39.7	12.8
AT	5.4	4.9	4.7	2.3	2.4	2.3	50.5	11.1
PL	5.4	5.5	5.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	24.9	12.3
PT	6.6	6.2	4.7	1.2	1.9	2.2	41.3	12.7
SI	4.1	3.6	3.3	0.8	1.1	1.2	33.6	12.8
SK	5.1	4.8	5.2	1.7	1.7	2.0	41.2	12.0
FI	4.7	5.1	5.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	52.2	12.5
SE	3.8	4.5	4.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	54.1	11.8
UK (4)	5.5	5.1	5.1	2.9	2.6	2.8	:	:
BG	4.4	4.4	4.0	1.3	1.3	1.9	39.2	10.5
HR	5.2	4.9	5.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	19.7	11.8
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	6.8	6.1	6.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	24.7	10.4
TR (4)	:	:	6.8	:	:	0.7	:	:
IS	4.6	6.3	5.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	36.0	12.6
NO	5.0	5.7	4.9	2.4	2.2	2.4	43.4	13.2
CH	5.8	5.5	5.3	2.2	1.5	2.4	42.0	13.3

(1) Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, the United Kingdom and Turkey, 2003 instead of 2004.
(2) EU-25, euro area, Greece, Germany, Estonia, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Croatia and Norway, 2002.
(3) EU-25, euro area, the Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Hungary, Austria, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and Croatia, 2002.
(4) 2003 instead of 2004 for marriages (‰ persons).

MIGRATION

Migration and asylum are highly political topics: the statistics produced in this area are used to monitor common asylum policy and harmonised immigration policies across the European Union. The data are also used to assess the inclusion of migrant populations and measures to prevent discrimination.

With an ageing society and relatively low fertility rates, many commentators believe that economic immigration will be necessary for the European Union to overcome labour shortages in the coming years. One of the challenges facing the European Union will be the need for a dynamic immigration policy in order to address skills gaps in specific areas.

In many of the Member States, migration is an important component of population change, which may redress the decline in population levels caused by low fertility rates. Net migration is defined as the difference between immigration into and emigration from the territory considered. Net migration is usually estimated on the basis of the difference between population change and natural increase. Eurostat produce corrected net migration figures by taking the difference between total and natural population increases. This assumes that any movement of population not attributable to natural change (births and deaths) is attributable to migration. Corrections due to population censuses or register counts which cannot be classified as births, deaths or migrations are also taken into account in the figures.

Figure 2.8: Net migration, including corrections, EU-25 (thousands)
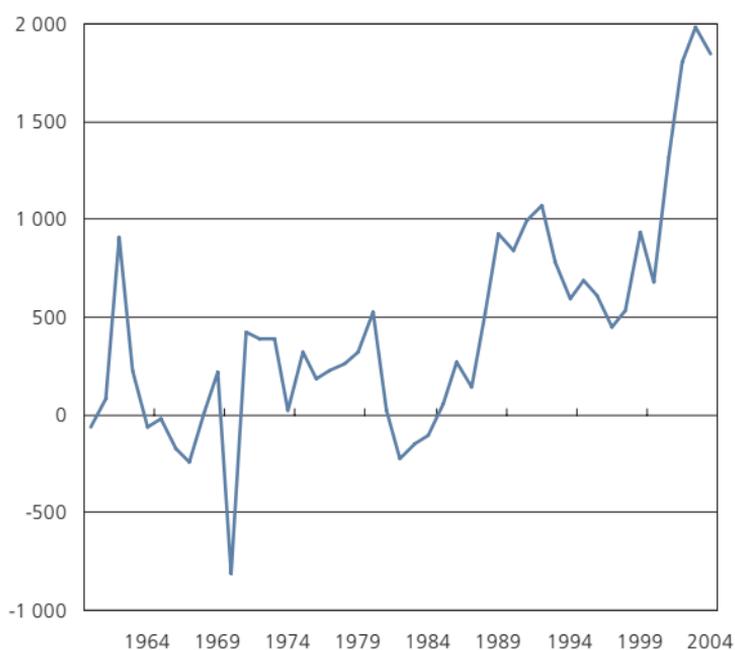
Table 2.8: Migration indicators

	Net migration (thousands)			Citizenship of immigrants (% of total)		
	1995	2000	2004	Latest year	Nationals	Foreigners
EU-25	691	677	1 847		:	:
Euro area	619	917	1 576		:	:
BE	2	13	35	2001	15.0	85.0
CZ	10	7	19	2003	4.3	95.7
DK	29	10	5	2003	44.3	55.7
DE	398	168	82	2001	22.1	77.9
EE	-16	0	0		:	:
EL	77	29	35	1993	40.4	59.6
ES	71	390	610	2003	11.8	88.2
FR	-15	103	100		:	:
IE	6	32	48	2002	34.7	65.3
IT	32	55	558	2002	20.9	79.1
CY	7	4	16	2003	11.9	88.1
LV	-14	-5	-1	2003	21.2	78.8
LT	-24	-20	-10	2003	27.8	72.2
LU	4	4	2	2003	8.7	91.3
HU	18	17	18	2002	10.7	89.3
MT	0	10	2	1997	48.3	51.7
NL	15	57	-10	2003	29.6	70.4
AT	2	17	62	2001	16.8	83.2
PL	-18	-410	-9		:	:
PT	22	47	47	2003	4.4	95.6
SI	1	3	2	2004	15.5	84.5
SK	3	-22	3	2003	30.4	69.6
FI	4	2	7	2003	47.1	52.9
SE	12	25	25	2003	24.0	76.0
UK	65	144	202	2001	28.5	71.5
BG	0	-221	0		:	:
HR	-179	-124	12		:	:
MK	:	:	:		:	:
RO	-21	-4	-10		:	:
TR	:	:	1		:	:
IS	-1	2	1		:	:
NO	7	10	13		:	:
CH	25	24	38		:	:

CITIZENSHIP AND ASYLUM

The acquisition of citizenship is sometimes viewed as an indicator for the formal integration of migrants into their host country. The granting of citizenship usually requires a period of legal residence, together with other factors (for example, language proficiency). Citizenship may be granted to persons who have previously been citizens of another country or to persons who have been stateless. The Treaty of Amsterdam introduced a new area into the EC Treaty covering: the free movement of persons; controls on external borders; asylum, immigration and safeguarding of the rights of third-country nationals; judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, and administrative cooperation.

Asylum applications refer to all persons who apply on an individual basis for asylum or similar protection, irrespective of whether they lodge their application on arrival or from inside the country, and irrespective of whether they entered the country legally or illegally. An asylum applicant is a person who has requested protection under: either Article 1 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951, as amended by the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967; or within the remit of the United Nations Convention Against Torture and other forms of cruel or inhuman treatment (UNCAT); or the European Convention on Human Rights; or other relevant instruments of protection.

Figure 2.9: Foreigners in total population, selected Member States, 2004 (% of total population) (1)
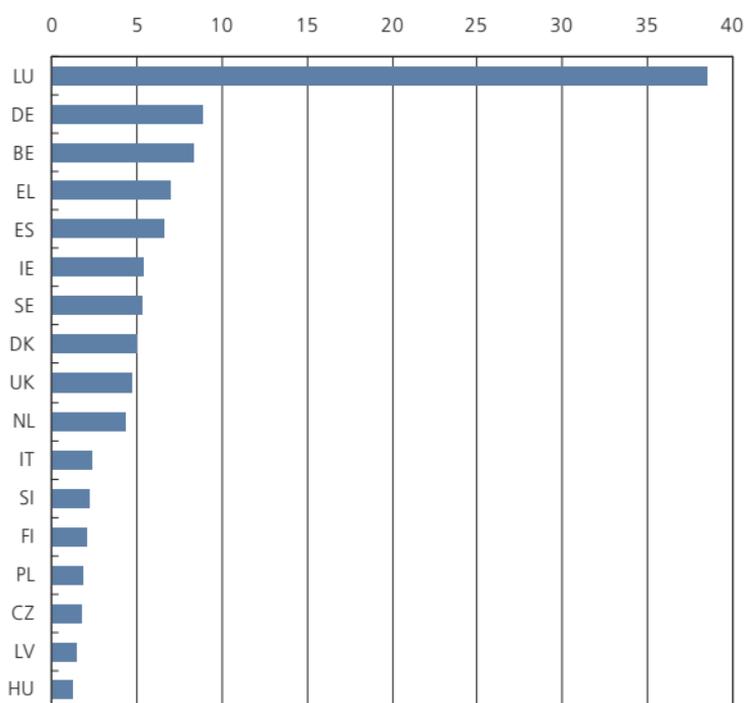
(1) The Czech Republic, Ireland and the United Kingdom, 2003; Germany, Italy and Poland, 2002; Greece, 2001 and provisional value; Belgium, 2000; those Member States that are not shown, not available.

Table 2.9: Citizenship and asylum indicators

	Acquisition of citizenship, 2002 (persons) (1)	Asylum applications			Asylum decisions, 2002 (number) (3)	of which, rejections (% of total) (3)
		1995	2000	2003 (2)		
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:
Euro area	:	205 540	:	:	:	:
BE	62 160	11 409	42 691	*16 940*	33 925	95.9
CZ	2 199	:	8 788	11 285	12 063	42.6
DK	17 300	5 104	10 347	*4 390*	8 685	47.6
DE	154 547	127 937	78 564	50 563	93 885	67.1
EE	4 091	:	3	*14*	:	:
EL	:	1 282	3 083	*8 178*	:	:
ES	26 517	5 678	7 926	5 918	6 237	95.6
FR	:	20 415	38 747	*51 939*	49 959	87.5
IE	:	420	10 938	*7 901*	:	:
IT	13 406	1 760	*15 194*	*13 705*	:	:
CY	126	:	651	*4 393*	:	:
LV	9 421	:	5	*5*	24	95.8
LT	:	:	303	*395*	384	11.5
LU	754	280	627	1 549	:	:
HU	8 590	:	7 801	*2 401*	9 198	28.0
MT	:	:	71	*457*	:	:
NL	45 321	29 258	43 895	*13 402*	:	:
AT	:	5 920	18 284	*32 359*	29 881	14.3
PL	1 182	842	4 662	*6 825*	5 414	86.3
PT	255	332	224	*116*	228	72.4
SI	2 808	34	9 244	*1 050*	740	16.2
SK	3 484	:	1 556	*10 300*	:	:
FI	3 049	849	3 170	3 220	3 035	74.7
SE	37 792	9 047	16 283	*31 355*	27 116	68.2
UK	:	43 965	80 315	60 047	:	:
BG	:	:	1 755	*1 318*	2 237	33.7
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	242	:	:	1 000	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	434	:	:	:	:	:
NO	9 041	1 460	:	*16 020*	:	:
CH	35 427	17 021	:	:	:	:

(1) The Czech Republic, Spain, Italy and Switzerland, 2003; Belgium and Hungary, 2001.
(2) Romania, 2002.
(3) Germany, 2003; Belgium and Denmark, 2001.

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Consumer policy within the European Union is based on three key objectives: a high common level of consumer protection; effective enforcement of consumer protection rules; proper involvement of consumer organisations in European Union policies. The safety of consumer products is covered by a wide range of sectoral legislation, while consumer interests are also safeguarded by legislation on unfair commercial practices, misleading advertising, price indications, the conformity of goods, distance selling, doorstep selling, and e-commerce.

Statistics on the final consumption expenditure of households cover expenditure incurred on goods or services that are used for the satisfaction of individual needs. Consumption expenditure covers the purchase of goods and services, the consumption of own production (such as garden produce), as well as the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings. The data on consumption expenditure may be broken down according to the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP), which identifies 12 different headings at its most aggregated level. Housing, energy costs, transport, and food and non-alcoholic beverages account for a high proportion of expenditure made by European households.

Figure 2.10: Breakdown of household consumption expenditure, EU-25, 2004
(% of total household consumption expenditure)
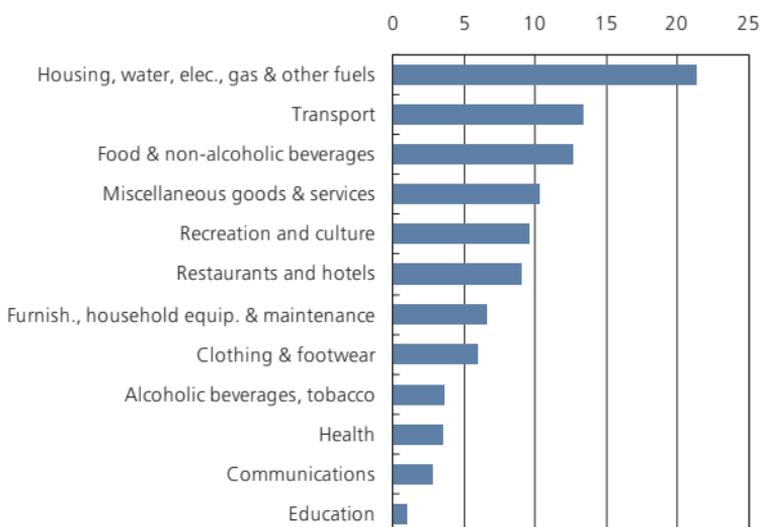
Table 2.10: Total household consumption expenditure

	As a proportion of GDP (%)			Per capita (PPS)		
	1995	2000	2004	1995	2000	2004
EU-25	56.8	57.5	57.0	8 800	11 500	12 900
Euro area (1)	56.5	56.9	56.4	9 600	12 300	*13 100*
BE	52.3	52.1	51.0	9 800	12 200	13 700
CZ	51.0	54.2	51.5	*5 400*	6 900	8 200
DK	50.6	47.0	47.5	9 600	11 900	13 100
DE	54.8	55.7	56.1	10 200	12 500	13 800
EE	60.3	61.6	59.1	*3 100*	5 100	6 900
EL	76.6	71.8	70.4	8 400	10 500	13 100
ES (2)	61.4	60.8	58.3	8 300	11 300	*12 300*
FR (2)	55.0	54.1	54.7	9 700	12 400	13 200
IE	52.2	45.9	42.2	7 900	11 600	13 100
IT	58.0	59.9	58.9	10 500	13 600	14 100
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV (2)	63.5	63.4	62.9	*2 900*	4 500	5 600
LT (2)	66.7	65.6	65.4	*3 500*	5 000	6 400
LU (2)	52.8	47.1	48.4	14 300	20 400	23 000
HU	56.4	56.1	54.0	*4 300*	6 000	7 400
MT	:	76.6	76.5	:	12 000	12 000
NL	47.7	48.5	47.8	8 700	11 700	13 500
AT	57.3	57.0	56.6	11 200	14 400	15 700
PL	58.2	61.2	61.3	*3 600*	5 800	6 800
PT (2)	64.4	63.4	63.4	7 500	10 200	10 000
SI	61.6	59.1	57.2	*6 500*	8 700	10 200
SK	53.8	56.2	56.1	*3 600*	5 300	6 600
FI (2)	48.9	47.3	49.7	7 900	10 700	12 000
SE	48.3	47.3	46.4	8 700	11 300	12 300
UK	61.7	62.6	61.8	10 300	14 200	16 300
BG	70.3	73.0	:	*3 300*	3 900	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	69.1	66.9	:	3 500	*4 900*
TR (2)	70.3	71.5	66.6	3 200	4 300	*3 800*
IS	54.5	54.8	52.5	10 100	13 800	14 600
NO (2)	46.7	40.2	42.9	9 400	12 800	13 600

(1) Household consumption per capita (PPS), 2003 instead of 2004.
(2) 2003 instead of 2004.

LIVING CONDITIONS

While comparisons of standards of living are frequently based on GDP per capita, such figures say little about the distribution of wealth. At the Laeken European Council in December 2001, a first set of 18 common statistical indicators of social exclusion and poverty were endorsed. These included a relative poverty threshold that was fixed at 60 % of national median equivalised income. This is calculated in stages: the total net income of each household is calculated by adding together the income received by all members of a household; an equivalised household size is determined by assigning weights to each member of the household (1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to other persons aged 14 or over, and 0.3 to each child aged less than 14); for each person, the equivalised income is calculated by dividing the household income by the equivalised household size. Consequently, each person in the household is considered to have the same equivalised income. The at-risk-of-poverty rate is defined as the proportion of persons with an equivalised income that is below the threshold of 60 % of the national median income. This rate may be expressed before or after social transfers, with the difference measuring the hypothetical impact of national social transfers in reducing poverty.

Figure 2.11: Persons at-risk-of-poverty, 2004 (% of total population) (1)
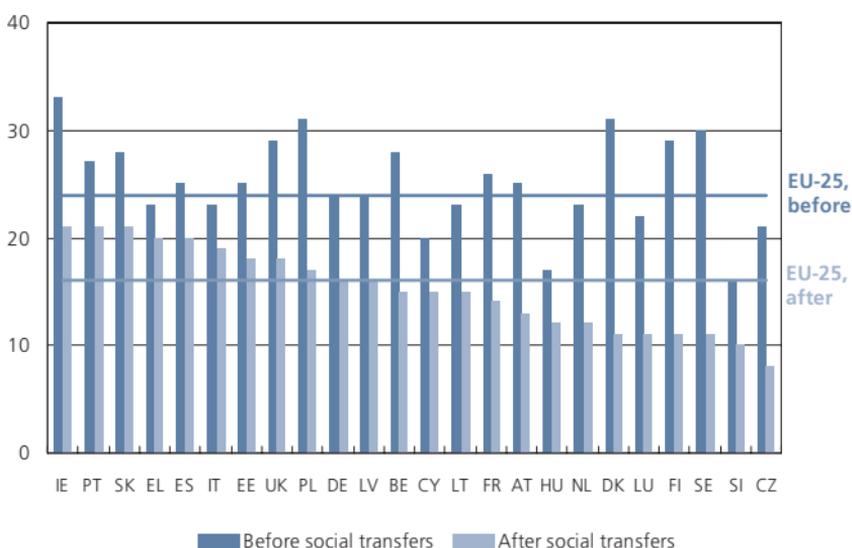
(1) During the transition to EU-SILC, indicators are derived from various sources and cannot be considered to be 100 % comparable; the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia and the United Kingdom, 2003; Malta, not available; excluding students aged 18-24 who live in households composed solely of students.

Table 2.11: Persons living in jobless households, spring of each reference period

	People aged 0-17 (%)			People aged 18-59 (%)		
	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005
EU-25	:	:	9.6	:	:	*10.2*
Euro area	:	*8.1*	*8.1*	:	*9.6*	*9.6*
BE	12.3	10.8	12.9	14.1	12.4	13.5
CZ	:	8.0	8.1	:	7.8	7.4
DK	:	:	*6.0*	:	:	*8.5*
DE	8.3	9.0	*10.9*	10.6	9.7	*11.1*
EE	:	8.6	9.1	:	9.6	8.5
EL	6.0	5.3	4.1	10.3	9.2	8.5
ES	11.5	6.5	5.4	12.5	7.5	6.7
FR	9.2	9.4	9.5	11.0	10.7	10.7
IE	17.0	10.2	12.0	13.5	8.6	8.4
IT	8.3	7.6	5.6	11.9	11.2	9.5
CY	:	4.8	3.5	:	5.6	5.2
LV	:	13.0	8.3	:	15.0	8.1
LT	:	:	6.2	:	9.2	6.6
LU	3.7	4.1	*3.0*	6.5	6.9	*6.5*
HU	:	13.5	14.2	:	13.5	12.3
MT	:	7.9	8.9	:	7.4	8.2
NL	9.7	8.0	6.9	11.0	7.6	7.9
AT	3.7	4.3	6.4	7.0	8.3	8.8
PL	:	:	:	:	:	15.3
PT	5.1	3.9	4.3	5.9	4.6	5.5
SI (1)	:	4.0	2.7	:	9.0	6.7
SK	:	12.5	13.8	:	10.9	10.2
FI	:	:	*5.7*	:	:	*11.0*
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	20.4	17.0	16.5	13.7	11.4	11.0
BG	:	:	14.5	:	15.5	13.0
HR	:	:	*8.7*	:	:	*12.5*
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	7.2	10.4	:	8.4	10.4
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) People aged 0-17 for 2005: data lack reliability due to small sample size.

ACTIVITY RATES

Labour market statistics are at the heart of many European Union policies. The Lisbon Summit in the spring of 2000 placed great emphasis on achieving full employment, with more and better jobs. One of the main goals of increasing activity and employment rates, besides their importance for the well-being of citizens, is to reduce the dependency ratio (the number of persons who do not work as a proportion of all persons), thus lowering the demand for social protection payments, and at the same time increasing tax and social security revenues.

Activity rates represent the proportion of the population that are in the labour force, in other words, these statistics show the proportion of persons who are either in work, or who would like to be in work but at the time of the (labour force) survey were unemployed. Those who are not active include: persons not working in the reference week and who were in education, who took early retirement, who chose to stay at home to look after the house or the family, the permanently ill and disabled.

Activity rates may be increased through a wide range of initiatives, for example, encouraging employers to offer the possibility of flexible working hours, ensuring adequate childcare facilities, or increasing the possibilities for lifelong learning. The total activity rate refers to persons aged between 15 and 64 years old. The (labour force) survey covers the entire population living in private households, but excludes those in collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals.

Figure 2.12: Activity rates, annual averages, 2004 (% of persons aged 15 to 64 years who are in employment or in unemployment)

Table 2.12: Activity rates, annual averages (% of specified age group)

	Persons aged 15 to 24 years		Persons aged 25 to 54 years		Persons aged 55 to 64 years	
	2000	2004	2000	2004	2000	2004
EU-25	46.5	45.1	82.6	83.6	39.5	43.9
Euro area	44.8	44.2	81.9	83.5	37.5	41.8
BE	35.3	35.3	82.4	83.4	27.1	31.2
CZ	44.4	35.2	88.4	87.8	38.2	45.1
DK	70.7	67.9	87.9	88.2	58.2	63.9
DE	51.5	48.0	85.3	86.5	42.9	47.8
EE	37.4	34.7	87.0	86.5	51.3	55.7
EL	39.0	36.7	78.1	81.1	40.5	41.3
ES	43.9	45.1	78.0	80.6	40.9	44.4
FR	35.6	38.5	86.3	86.5	32.1	39.6
IE	54.2	52.4	78.3	79.9	46.5	50.8
IT	38.4	36.1	74.3	77.5	29.0	31.8
CY	41.0	42.4	81.9	86.0	51.3	52.4
LV	38.1	37.2	85.5	86.3	39.7	52.3
LT	36.9	26.2	89.0	88.7	45.1	52.6
LU	34.1	26.2	79.7	81.9	27.0	31.3
HU	38.3	27.9	77.3	77.9	22.9	32.0
MT	58.7	55.3	64.3	65.3	29.6	32.3
NL	72.9	71.6	83.7	85.9	39.0	46.9
AT	55.4	57.4	85.3	86.3	30.5	29.9
PL	37.8	35.9	82.4	81.9	31.3	29.6
PT	46.3	43.8	84.8	86.3	52.4	53.2
SI	39.2	40.3	87.4	88.6	24.0	29.9
SK	46.0	39.3	88.4	88.9	24.3	31.7
FI	52.3	49.7	87.9	87.4	45.9	54.9
SE	48.1	47.2	87.9	87.7	68.6	72.7
UK	64.8	62.9	83.9	83.7	52.9	57.9
BG	30.5	28.9	80.6	79.9	24.0	36.2
HR	:	39.6	:	80.7	:	32.3
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	41.4	35.8	83.0	78.3	50.0	37.9
TR	42.6	39.3	59.4	59.2	37.1	34.3
IS	:	71.9	:	89.0	:	84.1
NO	64.4	61.5	87.4	86.1	65.8	66.7

EMPLOYMENT RATES

The European Employment Strategy (EES) was launched at the Luxembourg Jobs Summit in November 1997 and was evaluated in 2002, when it was revamped to align employment strategy more closely to the Lisbon objectives. The European Union has set itself an ambitious target of a 70 % total employment rate by 2010, while the Stockholm Council in the spring of 2001 subsequently added an employment rate target for persons aged between 55 and 64 years of 50 %.

The total employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 15 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group. The employed population consists of those persons who, during the reference week of the (labour force) survey, did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent; the data include family workers. Note that the final chapter at the end of this publication presents regional data for the employment rate.

Flexible working conditions may stimulate employment and activity rates, for example, the possibility to work on a part-time basis. In the Labour Force Survey, the distinction between full-time and part-time employment is left to the respondent, since working hours differ from one Member State to the next, and from one branch of activity to the other.

Figure 2.13: Part-time employment rates, spring 2005 (% of total number of persons employed) (1)

(1) Luxembourg, spring 2004.

eurostat
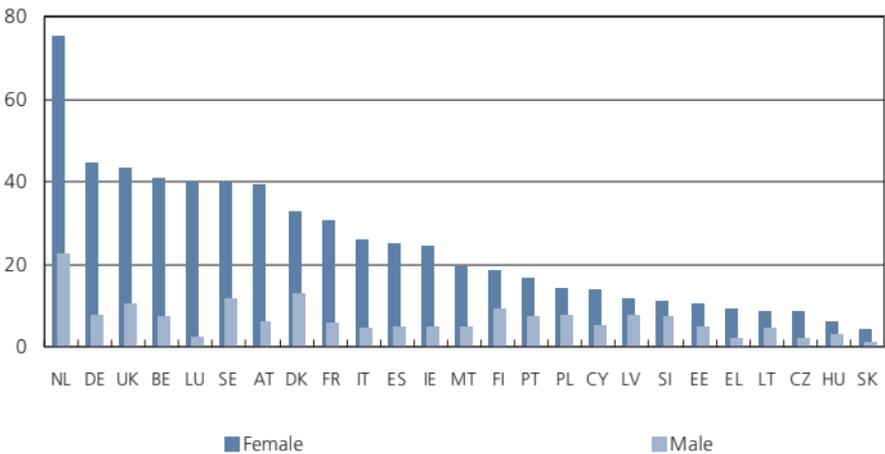
Table 2.13: Employment rates, annual averages (% of persons aged 15-64 who are in employment)

	Total		Male		Female	
	2000	**2004**	**2000**	**2004**	**2000**	**2004**
EU-25	62.4	63.3	71.2	70.9	53.6	55.7
Euro area	61.7	63.0	71.6	71.6	51.7	54.5
BE	60.5	60.3	69.5	67.9	51.5	52.6
CZ	65.0	64.2	73.2	72.3	56.9	56.0
DK	76.3	75.7	80.8	79.7	71.6	71.6
DE	65.6	65.0	72.9	70.8	58.1	59.2
EE	60.4	63.0	64.3	66.4	56.9	60.0
EL	56.5	59.4	71.5	73.7	41.7	45.2
ES	56.3	61.1	71.2	73.8	41.3	48.3
FR	62.1	63.1	69.2	69.0	55.2	57.4
IE	65.2	66.3	76.3	75.9	53.9	56.5
IT	53.7	57.6	68.0	70.1	39.6	45.2
CY	65.7	68.9	78.7	79.8	53.5	58.7
LV	57.5	62.3	61.5	66.4	53.8	58.5
LT	59.1	61.2	60.5	64.7	57.7	57.8
LU	62.7	61.6	75.0	72.4	50.1	50.6
HU	56.3	56.8	63.1	63.1	49.7	50.7
MT	54.2	54.0	75.0	75.1	33.1	32.7
NL	72.9	73.1	82.1	80.2	63.5	65.8
AT	68.5	67.8	77.3	74.9	59.6	60.7
PL	55.0	51.7	61.2	57.2	48.9	46.2
PT	68.4	67.8	76.5	74.2	60.5	61.7
SI	62.8	65.3	67.2	70.0	58.4	60.5
SK	56.8	57.0	62.2	63.2	51.5	50.9
FI	67.2	67.6	70.1	69.7	64.2	65.6
SE	73.0	72.1	75.1	73.6	70.9	70.5
UK	71.2	71.6	77.8	77.8	64.7	65.6
BG	50.4	54.2	54.7	57.9	46.3	50.6
HR	:	54.7	:	61.8	:	47.8
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	63.0	57.7	68.6	63.4	57.5	52.1
TR	48.8	46.1	71.8	67.8	25.8	24.3
IS	:	82.3	:	85.8	:	78.8
NO	77.5	75.1	81.3	77.9	73.6	72.2
JP	68.9	68.7	80.9	80.0	56.7	57.4
US	74.1	71.2	80.6	77.2	67.8	65.4

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Unemployment rates are defined in accordance with International Labour Organisation standards. Unemployed persons comprise those aged between 15 and 74 who were without work during the reference week of the labour force survey. Persons without work are those who had neither a job, nor were at work (for one hour or more during the reference week) in paid employment or self-employment; in addition, the unemployed have to be available for work and actively seeking work. Note that the final chapter at the end of this publication presents regional data for unemployment rates.

The duration of unemployment is defined as the duration of a search for a job, or as the period since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of the search for a job). The long term unemployment rate is the proportion of active persons in the labour market, who have been unemployed for 12 months or more.

Figure 2.14: Harmonised long-term unemployment rates, annual averages (% of persons unemployed for 12 months or more)

1998   2004
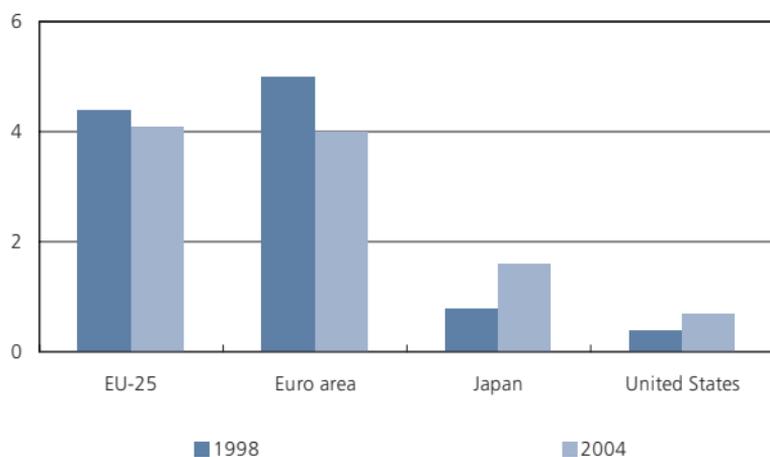
Table 2.14: Harmonised unemployment rates, annual averages (% of persons)

	Total		Male		Female		Less than 25	25 and over
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2005 (1)	2005 (1)
EU-25	8.6	8.7	7.4	7.9	10.2	9.8	18.5	7.4
Euro area	8.1	8.6	6.5	7.4	10.3	10.0	17.8	7.3
BE	6.9	8.4	5.6	7.6	8.5	9.6	21.5	7.1
CZ	8.7	7.9	7.3	6.5	10.3	9.8	19.3	6.8
DK	4.3	4.9	3.9	4.4	4.8	5.5	8.1	4.3
DE	7.2	9.5	6.0	8.9	8.7	10.3	15.0	8.6
EE	12.8	7.8	13.8	8.6	11.8	7.0	15.8	6.8
EL	11.3	*10.0*	7.5	*6.2*	17.2	*15.5*	26.9	8.7
ES	11.4	9.2	8.0	7.1	16.8	12.2	19.7	7.8
FR	9.1	9.5	7.6	8.7	10.9	10.5	22.3	8.0
IE	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.2	3.9	8.9	3.4
IT	10.1	*7.6*	7.8	*6.1*	13.6	*9.8*	23.6	6.5
CY	4.8	5.3	3.1	4.1	7.1	6.7	14.0	4.2
LV	13.7	9.0	14.4	9.1	12.9	9.0	13.7	8.4
LT	16.4	8.2	18.6	7.9	14.1	8.5	15.3	7.6
LU	2.3	5.3	1.8	3.8	3.1	7.5	19.4	4.3
HU	6.4	7.1	7.0	6.9	5.6	7.4	19.5	6.0
MT	6.7	7.2	6.4	6.4	7.4	8.9	15.9	4.9
NL	2.8	4.7	2.2	4.5	3.6	5.1	8.3	4.1
AT	3.6	5.2	3.1	4.8	4.3	5.6	10.4	4.3
PL	16.1	17.7	14.4	16.5	18.1	19.2	36.7	15.1
PT	4.0	7.6	3.2	6.7	4.9	8.6	16.1	6.6
SI	6.7	6.3	6.5	5.9	7.1	6.8	15.6	5.2
SK	18.8	16.4	18.9	15.7	18.6	17.3	30.5	14.5
FI	9.8	8.4	9.1	8.2	10.6	8.6	20.1	6.8
SE	5.6	*6.3*	5.9	*6.4*	5.3	*6.3*	16.3	5.0
UK	5.4	4.7	5.8	5.1	4.8	4.3	12.9	3.3
BG	16.4	9.9	16.7	10.0	16.2	9.6	21.6	8.7
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	6.8	7.7	7.2	8.0	6.3	7.5	23.8	5.7
TR	6.5	*10.3*	6.6	*10.4*	6.3	*10.2*	19.6	7.9
NO	3.4	4.6	3.6	4.8	3.2	4.4	11.6	3.5
JP	4.7	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.2	8.7	4.0
US	4.0	5.1	3.9	5.1	4.1	5.1	11.3	4.0

(1) Greece, Italy, Sweden and Turkey, 2004 instead of 2005.

WORKING TIME AND PERSONS WITH A SECOND JOB

Increased labour market flexibility can be observed in relation to more opportunities for part-time and new forms of work; however, some of these may result in more insecure employment. There has been an increase in the number of temporary employees within the European Union, while some 3.8 % of European citizens declared themselves as having more than one job in 2005. The average number of hours worked per week corresponds to the number of hours a person normally works. This covers extra hours (paid or unpaid) which the person normally works, but excludes the time taken to travel from home to the place of work, as well as the time taken for meal breaks. Persons who have also worked at home are asked to include the number of hours they have worked at home. Apprentices, trainees and other persons in vocational training are asked to exclude time spent in school or other special training centres.

Employees with temporary contracts are those who declare themselves as having a fixed term employment contract, or a job which will terminate if certain objective criteria are met, such as completion of an assignment, or the return of an employee who is temporarily replaced. Employees are persons who work for a public or private employer, who receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, payment by results or payment in kind.

Figure 2.15: Temporary employees, spring 2005
(% of the total number of employees aged 15-64) (1)
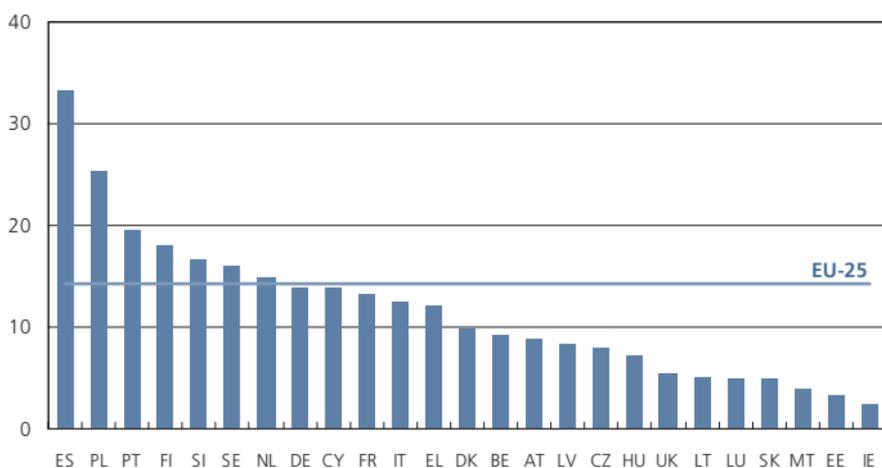
(1) Luxembourg, spring 2004.

Table 2.15: Working time and persons with a second job, spring of each reference period

	Average number of hours usually worked per week (1)			Persons in employment with a second job (% of total)		
	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005
EU-25	:	:	41.9	:	3.8	3.8
Euro area (2)	41.3	41.2	41.6	2.8	2.9	3.2
BE	40.5	38.5	41.1	2.6	3.8	4.0
CZ	:	44.7	42.9	:	2.7	2.4
DK	40.3	40.6	40.4	5.7	10.9	10.9
DE	41.2	41.8	41.6	2.7	2.4	3.4
EE	:	41.9	41.4	:	6.3	3.3
EL	44.5	44.3	44.3	3.7	3.8	2.9
ES	42.3	42.1	42.4	1.5	1.8	2.8
FR	41.3	40.2	40.9	:	:	2.9
IE	43.8	42.0	40.6	1.7	1.8	2.1
IT	40.4	40.6	41.3	1.4	1.4	1.6
CY	:	42.6	42.4	:	5.8	6.3
LV	:	44.0	42.8	:	4.7	5.4
LT	:	40.1	39.5	:	6.9	6.0
LU (3)	41.1	40.7	41.0	:	1.1	1.6
HU	:	41.9	41.0	:	1.9	1.9
MT	:	41.9	41.5	:	4.2	4.1
NL	41.5	41.0	40.7	4.9	5.9	6.3
AT	41.3	41.8	44.1	:	5.5	3.8
PL	:	:	43.3	:	8.5	7.9
PT	43.7	42.0	41.7	5.6	6.2	6.4
SI	:	43.1	42.9	:	2.7	3.6
SK	:	42.2	41.4	:	1.0	1.4
FI	40.2	40.9	40.5	5.0	3.8	3.8
SE	41.4	41.2	41.1	8.3	8.8	7.3
UK	44.9	44.2	43.2	5.0	4.4	3.8
BG	:	:	41.5	:	2.6	0.8
HR	:	:	42.5	:	:	3.3
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	41.2	41.5	:	5.3	3.4
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	49.4	50.1	47.1	16.4	17.8	10.4
NO	39.6	39.3	39.4	7.0	8.0	6.0
CH	:	42.8	42.7	:	6.0	6.4

(1) Per week of full-time employment.
(2) Euro area (EUR-11 up to 31.12.2000 / EUR-12 from 1.1.2001).
(3) 2004 instead of 2005.

LABOUR COSTS

In an attempt to improve their competitiveness, a number of Member States have restructured the composition of their labour costs, such that non-wage and non-salary costs are reduced. By doing so many commentators argue that labour market flexibility is increased and there is a greater likelihood that new staff will be engaged more rapidly if economic fortunes improve.

Labour costs are the expenditure borne by employers and they include employee compensation in the form of wages and salaries in cash and in kind, social security contributions, vocational training costs, and other expenditure (recruitment costs, working clothes, employment taxes). While wages and salaries account for the largest proportion of labour costs, the importance of social security paid by employers varies considerably across the Member States.

Average hourly labour costs are expressed in euro, and the information may be broken down by economic activity, following the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE). These data are derived from the Labour Cost Survey (LCS), which uses the local unit (and not the household, which is used for the Labour Force Survey) as the survey unit.

Figure 2.16: Breakdown of wages and salaries, business economy (NACE C to K), 2004 (% share of total labour costs) (1)

Other labour costs
Social security paid by employer
Wages and salaries
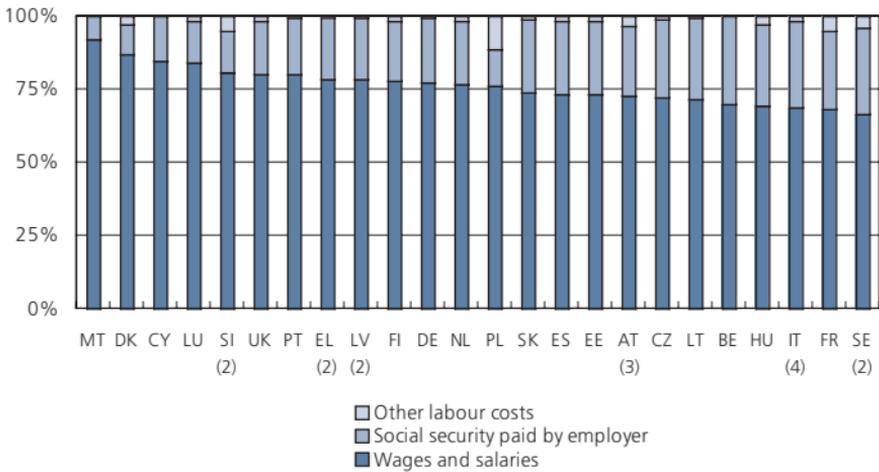
(1) Ireland, not available.
(2) 2003.
(3) 2000.
(4) 2002.

Table 2.16: Average labour costs (EUR per hour)

	Industry (NACE C to E)			Services (NACE G to K)		
	1996	**2000**	**2004**	**1996**	**2000**	**2004**
EU-25	16.84	20.01	22.34	15.47	19.25	20.96
Euro area (1)	21.38	22.48	26.02	18.99	21.07	23.87
BE	:	29.11	32.29	:	25.51	28.85
CZ	2.72	3.70	5.61	2.91	4.10	6.21
DK	:	25.82	30.15	:	27.30	31.34
DE	25.00	27.95	30.23	20.81	22.43	24.07
EE	1.88	2.84	4.03	1.82	2.90	4.38
EL (2)	9.35	11.36	13.97	9.30	11.04	13.71
ES	15.55	15.51	*16.72*	14.01	13.97	*14.34*
FR	23.10	24.70	26.90	22.10	26.00	30.60
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	:	18.64	:	:	:	:
CY	7.06	8.73	10.66	7.11	9.01	10.90
LV (2)	:	2.25	2.40	:	2.24	2.41
LT	1.38	2.68	3.14	1.24	2.65	3.29
LU	22.36	23.11	26.32	*23.58*	*26.74*	*31.26*
HU	2.93	3.75	*5.57*	:	:	*5.75*
MT	:	:	7.44	:	:	8.22
NL	23.38	24.62	29.52	18.77	22.28	26.54
AT	23.23	24.54	27.41	*21.30*	22.09	*23.83*
PL	3.04	4.38	4.65	2.93	4.72	4.94
PT	6.23	7.17	8.50	8.79	9.34	10.81
SI (2)	7.20	8.42	9.83	8.30	10.07	11.83
SK	2.30	3.04	4.49	1.95	3.12	4.44
FI	20.25	22.11	26.95	20.45	22.34	27.17
SE (2)	23.46	28.45	29.88	22.93	29.14	30.85
UK	14.79	23.81	24.99	13.82	23.81	24.45
BG	:	1.36	1.57	:	1.12	1.39
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	1.46	1.79	:	1.42	1.80
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	23.48	:	:	26.00

(1) Euro area (EUR-11 up to 31.12.2000 / EUR-12 from 1.1.2001).
(2) 2003 instead of 2004.

EARNINGS

The structure and evolution of earnings are important features of any labour market, reflecting labour supply from individuals and labour demand by firms. Earnings, productivity, profits and consumption are all inter-related and may be leading determinants of economic growth and employment performance.

The gender pay gap in unadjusted form is defined as the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male and female paid employees. Some of the underlying factors that may explain gender pay gaps include sectoral and occupational segregation, education and training, awareness and transparency: the European Union seeks to promote equal opportunities implying progressive elimination of the gender pay gap.

Data on minimum wages and income distribution are transmitted by national ministries responsible for areas such as social affairs, labour or employment. Minimum wages are fixed hourly or monthly rates that are determined by governments. They are enforced by law and usually apply nationwide to all full-time employees. Note that minimum wages are gross amounts, before deductions for income tax or social security; hence, care should be taken when making any comparisons across countries.

The inequality of income distribution is the ratio of total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income (the top quintile) to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income (the bottom quintile); all incomes are equivalised disposable income (see page 60 for an explanation of this concept). Note that the final chapter at the end of this publication presents regional data for the disposable income per habitant.

Figure 2.17: Gender pay gap, 2004 (%)
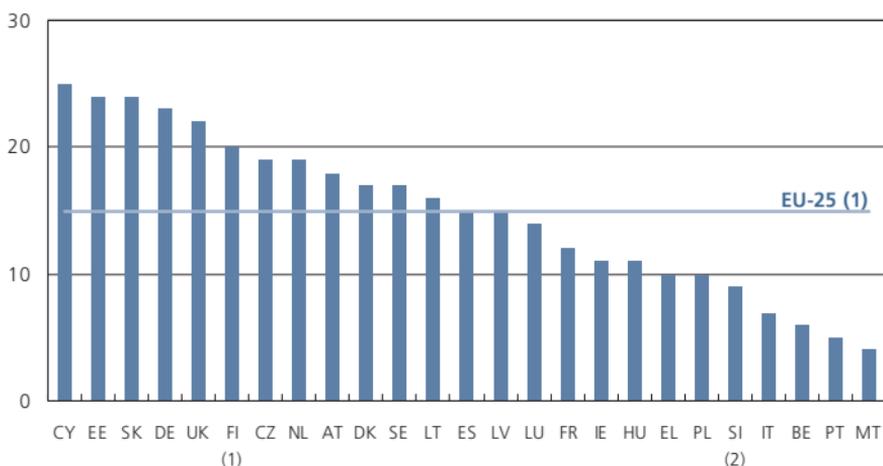
(1) 2003.
(2) 2002.

Table 2.17: Minimum wages and income distribution

	Minimum wage (EUR/month) (1)			Full-time employees on the minimum wage, 2004 (% of total)		Inequality of income distribution (2)
	2000	2003	2006	Male	Female	2004
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	*4.8*
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:	*4.8*
BE	1 096	1 163	1 234	:	:	4.0
CZ	:	199	261	1.2	3.0	3.4
DK	:	:	:	:	:	3.4
DE	:	:	:	:	:	4.4
EE	:	138	192	4.8	6.6	5.9
EL	526	605	668	:	:	6.0
ES	425	526	631	0.6	1.1	5.1
FR (3)	1 049	1 154	1 218	9.9	19.9	4.2
IE	945	1 073	1 293	*2.7*	*3.9*	5.0
IT	:	:	:	:	:	5.6
CY	:	:	:	:	:	4.1
LV (4)	:	116	129	11.8	12.1	6.1
LT	:	125	159	:	:	4.5
LU (4)	1 191	1 369	1 503	8.2	17.0	3.7
HU (4)	:	212	247	9.9	5.8	3.3
MT	:	534	580	1.7	0.9	:
NL	1 092	1 249	1 273	1.6	3.8	*4.0*
AT	:	:	*:*	:	:	3.8
PL	:	201	234	4.2	4.8	5.0
PT	371	416	437	4.0	7.5	7.2
SI	:	451	512	:	:	3.1
SK	:	133	183	0.8	1.2	*5.8*
FI	:	:	:	:	:	3.5
SE	:	:	:	:	:	3.3
UK (4)	970	1 106	1 269	1.6	2.1	5.3
BG (5)	38	56	82	6.1	4.2	4.0
HR	:	:	:	:	:	4.6
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	73	90	11.4	12.8	4.6
TR	:	189	331	:	:	9.9
IS	:	:	:	:	:	*5.1*
US	883	877	753	1.0	1.9	:

(1) Monthly wage before taxes and other reductions; data refer to the first semester of the reference year.
(2) The ratio of total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile); the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, the United Kingdom, Croatia, Romania and Turkey, 2003.
(3) 2001 for full-time employees on the minimum wage.
(4) 2005 for full-time employees on the minimum wage.
(5) 2002 for full-time employees on the minimum wage.

EDUCATION EXPENDITURE

Opportunities to live and study abroad may contribute to cross-cultural understanding and personal development, with more than 100 000 citizens taking advantage of pan-European schemes each year. Improved compatibility between educational and training systems should facilitate individual mobility within the Union, an important factor for jobs and growth.

Education statistics provide information on a variety of areas, including expenditure, personnel, participation rates, and attainment. The main source of data is a joint UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) questionnaire on education statistics.

Much of the higher education system in the European Union is based on public funding, while in Japan or the United States funding is more diversified (with a higher contribution from private industry partners). Public expenditure on education includes the expenses associated with educational institutions (direct expenditure), and that associated with supporting students and their families with scholarships/loans, as well as funds for transferring subsidies to private establishments or non-profit organisations. Private expenditure on education comprises school fees, materials, transport to school (if organised by the school), meals (if provided by the school) and boarding fees (accommodation expenses). Expenditure per pupil/student measures how much central, regional and local government, private households, religious institutions and enterprises spend per pupil/student; it includes expenditure for personnel, as well as other current and capital expenditure.

Figure 2.18: Education expenditure

Total public expenditure on education, 2002 (EUR/PPS 1 000 million)

Primary education (1)   Secondary education (2)   Tertiary education (3)

Annual expenditure of public and private educational institutions per student, 2002 (EUR/PPS) (4)

Primary education (1)   Secondary education (2)   Tertiary education (3)
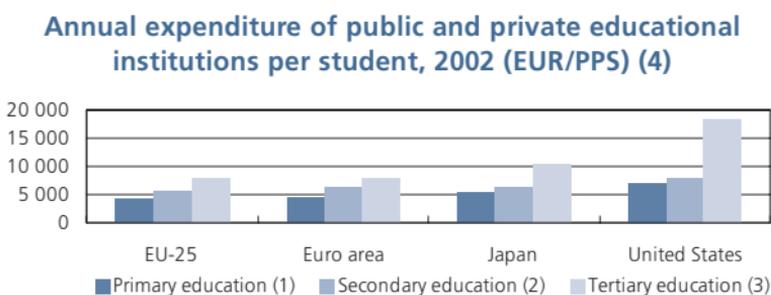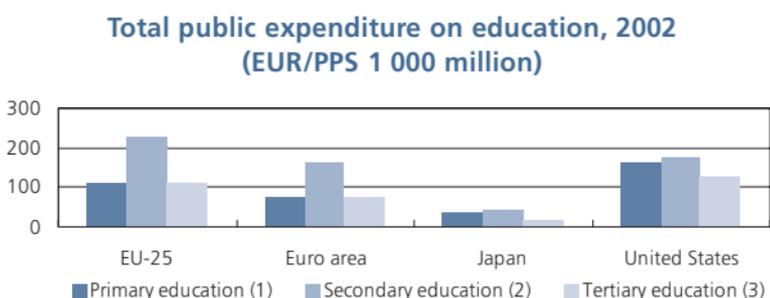
(1) As defined by ISCED 1.
(2) As defined by ISCED 2-4.
(3) As defined by ISCED 5-6.
(4) Based on full-time equivalents.

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Table 2.18: Education expenditure

	Total public expenditure on education (% of GDP)		Expenditure on educational institutions from private sources (% of GDP)		Annual expenditure on public and private educational institutions per student (EUR/PPS) (1)	
	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002
EU-25	*4.94*	*5.22*	*0.61*	*0.59*	*4 761*	*5 392*
Euro area	*4.90*	*5.07*	*0.60*	*0.55*	*5 364*	*5 789*
BE	:	6.26	0.43	0.37	5 314	6 507
CZ	4.04	4.41	0.43	0.24	2 574	2 986
DK	8.39	8.51	0.27	0.28	7 108	7 344
DE	4.53	4.78	0.99	0.89	5 677	6 012
EE	5.59	5.69	:	:	:	:
EL	3.79	3.96	0.25	0.19	:	3 490
ES	4.42	4.44	0.62	0.57	4 304	4 837
FR	5.83	5.81	0.48	0.48	5 739	6 077
IE	4.36	4.32	0.43	0.28	4 481	4 999
IT	4.57	4.75	0.45	0.36	:	5 938
CY	5.60	6.83	1.77	1.46	4 879	5 363
LV	5.43	5.82	0.75	0.73	1 838	2 221
LT	5.67	5.89	:	:	1 716	2 017
LU	:	3.99	:	:	:	8 778
HU	4.54	5.51	0.59	0.57	:	:
MT	4.55	4.54	0.47	0.63	3 189	3 459
NL	4.87	5.08	0.45	0.49	5 211	6 039
AT	5.66	5.67	0.33	0.38	7 144	7 632
PL	5.01	5.60	:	0.66	1 971	2 537
PT	5.74	5.83	0.08	0.09	3 943	4 834
SI	:	6.02	:	0.86	:	4 867
SK	4.15	4.35	0.15	0.20	1 681	2 014
FI	6.12	6.39	0.12	0.13	5 455	5 983
SE	7.39	7.66	0.20	0.17	6 185	6 801
UK	4.58	5.25	0.78	0.92	4 799	5 996
BG	4.41	3.57	:	0.72	:	1 407
HR	:	4.32	:	0.15	:	:
MK	:	3.50	:	:	:	:
RO	2.89	3.53	0.25	0.16	:	:
TR	3.49	3.56	0.05	0.42	:	:
IS	6.00	7.12	0.56	0.60	6 501	7 326
NO	6.82	7.63	0.08	0.26	7 812	8 611
CH	:	5.79	0.43	0.61	:	:
JP	3.59	3.60	1.16	1.20	6 091	6 621
US	4.93	5.35	2.23	1.90	9 200	9 660

(1) Based on full-time equivalents; please note that the coverage of the data in this table can vary from one Member State to another; this influences the comparability; country specific notes are available on Eurostat's website at http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat (please choose 'Population and social conditions', tables, education).

PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION

One of the key aims of European Union education policy is to increase access to higher education, thus providing more students with modern skills to enable them to find work. Particular emphasis has been given to increasing the number of women students studying science related subjects, such as mathematics, computing and engineering.

Data on the number of pupils and students enrolled in the education system cover all levels of education from primary through to postgraduate studies. The indicator on four-year-olds in education presents the proportion of children of that age who are enrolled in education-oriented pre-primary institutions (excluding nurseries and play centres where there is no qualified educational teaching).

The pupil-teacher ratio in primary education is the number of full-time equivalent pupils divided by the number of full-time equivalent teachers. This indicator should not be used as a measure of average class sizes, as it does not take account of special cases, such as small class sizes for special needs or minority subject areas.

Figure 2.19: Share of women in tertiary education, 2003 (1)

■ All fields (% of female students)
■ Enrolled in science, mathematics & computing (% of female students in these fields)
■ Enrolled in engineering, manufacturing & construction (% of female students in these fields)
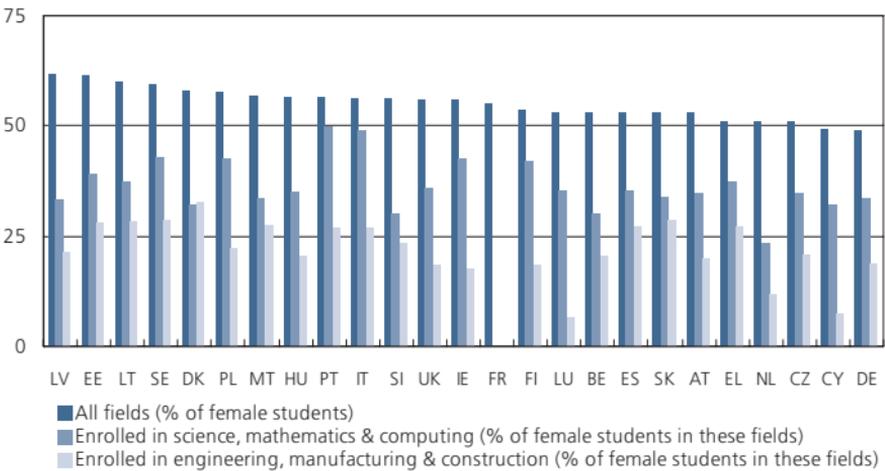
(1) Greece, 2002; Luxembourg, 1998, except for all fields; Belgium, data exclude independent private institutions; France, not available for science and engineering; Germany and Slovenia, ISCED 6 missing; Cyprus and Luxembourg, most tertiary students study abroad and are not included.

Table 2.19: Pupils and students

	Pupils and students (thousands) (1)		Four-year-olds in education (%) (2)		Pupil/teacher ratio in primary education (number of pupils per full-time equivalent teacher) (3)	
	2000	2003	2000	2003	2000	2003
EU-25	90 505	91 677	84.6	86.3	:	:
Euro area	56 276	56 260	90.7	91.5	:	:
BE	2 235	2 373	99.2	100.0	:	13.1
CZ	1 906	1 928	81.0	89.8	21.0	18.3
DK	1 003	1 069	90.6	93.2	10.7	10.8
DE	14 549	14 525	81.4	85.9	19.8	18.7
EE	303	298	78.2	80.9	14.9	:
EL	1 884	1 961	53.9	57.0	13.4	12.1
ES	7 769	7 382	99.3	100.0	14.9	14.3
FR	11 934	11 884	100.0	100.0	19.5	19.4
IE	990	1 001	51.1	48.7	21.5	18.7
IT	9 049	9 266	100.0	100.0	11.0	10.9
CY	138	146	55.7	58.1	18.1	19.1
LV	499	506	60.6	66.5	18.0	15.9
LT	767	807	51.0	53.1	16.7	12.1
LU	69	73	94.9	68.3	:	10.8
HU	1 906	1 968	89.5	91.6	10.9	10.6
MT	78	79	100.0	98.7	19.1	18.4
NL	3 171	3 239	99.5	73.0	16.8	16.0
AT	1 459	1 429	79.5	82.5	:	14.4
PL	9 074	9 077	33.3	34.1	12.7	11.9
PT	2 016	1 935	74.0	80.7	12.1	11.1
SI	389	408	67.7	73.5	13.4	12.8
SK	1 123	1 104	:	70.0	18.3	19.4
FI	1 152	1 193	41.9	44.7	16.9	16.6
SE	2 090	2 119	72.8	82.7	12.8	12.3
UK	14 955	16 043	100.0	94.9	21.2	20.0
BG	1 357	1 274	67.0	76.6	16.8	17.2
HR	:	725	:	:	:	18.0
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	3 962	3 915	59.0	66.2	:	17.8
TR	13 169	15 565	:	:	30.5	25.9
IS	74	80	90.9	93.7	12.7	11.3
NO	989	1 036	78.1	84.2	:	11.7
CH	:	1 315	:	34.2	:	:
JP	20 583	19 646	94.9	92.7	:	19.9
US	62 323	65 738	61.7	61.6	:	15.5

(1) Excluding pre-primary education; Belgium, data exclude independent private institutions; Germany, Slovenia and Romania, ISCED 6 missing; Cyprus and Luxembourg, most tertiary students study abroad and are not included. (2) Participation rate, including both pre-primary and primary participation; Belgium, data exclude independent private institutions; Ireland, there is no official provision of ISCED level 0 education, many children attend some form of ISCED 0 education but data are for the most part missing; the United Kingdom, population data for 2003 are provisional. (3) Belgium, data exclude the German Community and all independent private institutions; Denmark, ISCED 2 is included in ISCED 1 for 2003; Luxembourg and Norway, public sector only; Lithuania (2002) and Hungary (2001), change in methodology; the Netherlands, data include ISCED 0; Iceland, ISCED 1 includes ISCED 2.

YOUTH EDUCATION

Levels of attainment and fields of education and training are classified according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED97). In the last few decades, disparities in educational attainment levels between the sexes have been reduced throughout the European Union. Indeed, the situation has been reversed, and women have slightly overtaken men with respect to the number of qualifications they obtain.

One European policy in the area of education is a drive to reduce the number of school dropouts and early school leavers, defined as persons aged 18 to 24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. In some countries, this vulnerable group counts for more than one third of the population of this age.

The youth education attainment level is the percentage of young people aged 20-24 having attained at least an upper secondary education (ISCED level 3). Tertiary students are defined as those enrolled in tertiary education (whether or not it leads to an advanced research qualification). Note that data for Belgium exclude independent private institutions; data for Germany, Slovenia and Romania (2000) exclude ISCED level 6; data for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia exclude ISCED 5A second degrees and ISCED 6; in Cyprus and Luxembourg most tertiary students study abroad and are not included.

Higher education qualifications appear to reduce the likelihood of unemployment, while unemployment rates among those aged 25 to 64 tend to be much higher for those that have only attained a secondary level of education.

Figure 2.20: Unemployment rates among persons aged 25-64 by educational attainment and gender, EU-25, 2005 (%)

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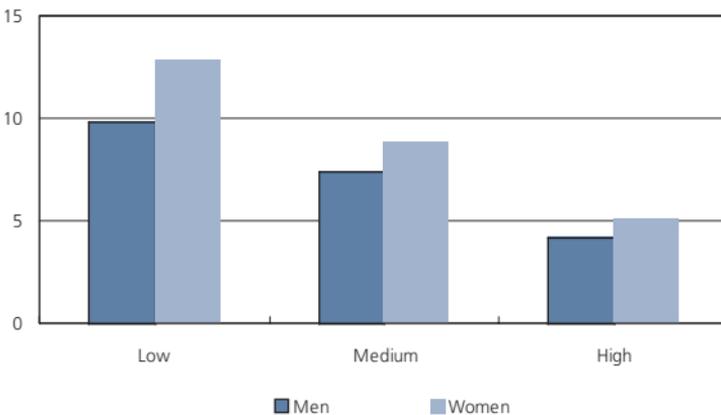
Table 2.20: Youth education (1)

	Early school leavers (%)		Youth education attainment level (%)		Students in tertiary education (% of all pupils/students)	
	2000	**2005**	**2000**	**2005**	**2000**	**2003**
EU-25	17.7	14.9	76.3	*77.3*	14.7	16.2
Euro area	20.1	17.8	72.8	*73.6*	15.3	16.3
BE	12.5	13.0	80.9	80.3	13.5	13.5
CZ	:	6.4	91.1	90.3	11.5	13.0
DK	11.6	8.5	69.8	76.0	15.0	15.3
DE (2)	14.9	12.1	74.7	72.8	12.2	13.3
EE	14.2	14.0	83.6	80.9	15.1	18.1
EL	18.2	13.3	79.3	84.0	20.8	26.7
ES	29.1	30.8	65.9	61.3	20.5	21.2
FR	13.3	12.6	81.6	82.8	14.0	14.8
IE	:	*12.3*	82.4	*86.1*	16.2	18.1
IT	25.3	21.9	68.8	72.9	16.7	17.6
CY	18.5	18.1	79.0	80.7	6.7	11.3
LV	:	11.9	76.8	81.8	16.4	21.0
LT	16.7	9.2	77.9	85.2	14.2	18.7
LU	16.8	*12.9*	77.5	*71.1*	3.0	3.5
HU	13.8	12.3	83.6	83.3	13.5	17.0
MT	54.2	*44.5*	40.9	*45.0*	7.2	10.2
NL	15.5	13.6	71.7	74.7	13.7	14.7
AT	10.2	9.1	84.7	85.9	15.5	13.9
PL	:	5.5	87.8	90.0	15.8	20.0
PT	42.6	38.6	42.8	48.4	16.6	18.3
SI	:	4.3	87.0	90.6	18.7	22.2
SK	:	5.8	94.5	91.5	10.6	12.6
FI	8.9	*8.7*	87.8	*84.6*	21.1	21.9
SE	7.7	*8.6*	85.2	87.8	14.3	17.0
UK	18.4	14.0	76.4	77.1	12.5	13.4
BG	:	20.0	74.9	76.8	16.7	15.6
HR	:	4.8	:	*93.9*	:	15.0
MK	:	:	:	:	8.8	11.0
RO	22.3	20.8	75.8	75.2	9.9	14.2
TR	58.8	51.3	38.9	43.9	7.6	12.1
IS	29.8	*26.3*	46.1	*53.0*	10.9	13.9
NO	13.3	4.6	95.1	96.3	16.9	17.9
CH (2)	7.3	8.1	77.7	82.9	:	12.6

(1) Spring of each reference period for early school leavers and youth education attainment level; due to the implementation of harmonised concepts, information on education and training lack comparability with former years: from 2003 in the Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Cyprus, Hungary, the Netherlands, Austria, Slovenia, Finland, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland and from 2004 in Belgium, Lithuania, Italy, Malta, Poland, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Romania and Iceland, and from 2005 in Spain due to wider coverage of taught activities; from 2003 in Slovakia due to restrictions for self-learning; in 2003 and 2004 in Germany due to the exclusion of personal interest courses; in 2001 and 2002 in Slovenia due to the exclusion of certain vocational training; in 1999 in the Netherlands, in 2000 in Portugal, in 2003 in France and Switzerland due to changes in the reference period (formerly one week preceding the survey; additionally in Switzerland: 12 months for vocational training instead of 4 weeks); in 1999 in Luxembourg due to a new definition of lower secondary education level; and consequently for the EU-25 and euro area.
(2) 2004 instead of 2005 for early school leavers and youth education attainment level.

LIFELONG LEARNING

Despite increases in educational participation and attainment, the relatively low fertility rates recorded within the European Union in the past couple of decades have resulted in a comparatively short supply of skilled entrants into the labour market. On the other hand, there is a large stock of existing workers, some of which are characterised by lower skills (and employability). As a result, there are shortages at the top-end of the labour market, underlining the need for lifelong learning to tackle inadequate vocational qualifications. In this respect, lifelong training and education opportunities offer an important opportunity for individuals to improve their personal situation.

Education, vocational training and lifelong learning play a vital role in the economic and social strategy of Europe. The European Council has adopted strategic goals and objectives for education and training to be attained by 2010. Training is often less regular and formalised than education and particularly difficult to map in statistical terms. Life-long learning refers to the proportion of persons aged 25 to 64 who stated that they received education or training in the four weeks preceding the (labour force) survey. Note the graph below includes information on formal (official and non-official programmes) and informal education and training, while the table on the next page excludes self-learning activities.

Figure 2.21: Lifelong learning, participation in any learning activities, EU-25, spring 2003 (% of population participating in education and training)

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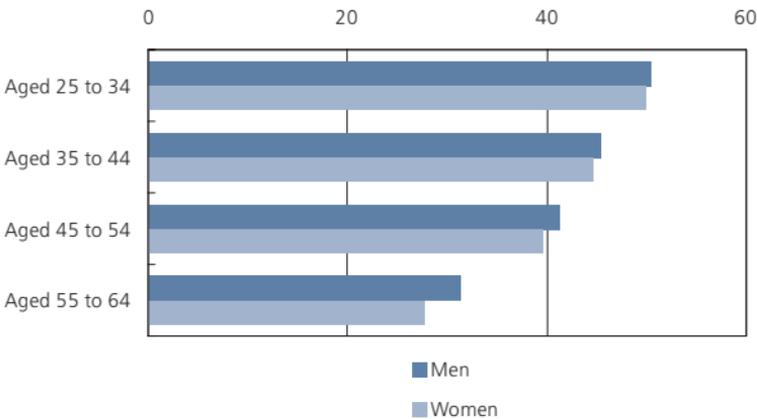
Table 2.21: Lifelong learning - excluding self-learning activities (% of population aged 25 to 64 participating in education and training) (1)

	Total		Male		Female	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
EU-25	*7.9*	10.8	*7.4*	10.0	*8.4*	11.7
Euro area	*5.6*	*8.7*	*5.6*	*8.4*	*5.5*	*8.9*
BE	6.8	10.0	7.6	10.3	6.0	9.7
CZ	:	5.9	:	5.5	:	6.4
DK	20.8	27.6	17.9	24.2	23.8	31.0
DE (2)	5.2	7.4	5.6	7.8	4.8	7.0
EE	6.0	5.9	4.1	4.2	7.6	7.5
EL	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.7
ES	5.0	12.1	4.5	11.2	5.4	13.1
FR	2.8	7.6	2.6	7.4	3.1	7.9
IE	:	8.0	:	6.6	:	9.4
IT	5.5	6.2	5.5	5.7	5.4	6.6
CY	3.1	5.6	3.1	5.1	3.2	6.1
LV	:	7.6	:	4.9	:	10.0
LT	2.8	6.3	1.9	4.9	3.6	7.6
LU	4.8	*9.4*	5.7	*9.3*	3.9	*9.5*
HU	3.1	4.2	2.7	3.5	3.4	4.8
MT	4.5	*5.8*	5.6	*6.7*	3.5	*4.8*
NL	15.6	16.6	16.4	16.6	14.7	16.7
AT	8.3	13.9	9.2	13.2	7.4	14.6
PL	:	5.0	:	4.3	:	5.6
PT	3.4	4.6	3.3	4.5	3.5	4.7
SI	:	17.8	:	16.0	:	19.6
SK	:	5.0	:	4.7	:	5.2
FI	19.6	24.8	17.7	21.1	21.6	28.6
SE	21.6	34.7	19.2	29.9	24.1	39.7
UK	21.0	*29.1*	17.7	*24.2*	24.4	*33.9*
BG	:	1.1	:	1.1	:	1.1
HR	:	*2.3*	:	*2.3*	:	*2.3*
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.7
TR	1.1	2.0	0.8	1.4	1.3	2.6
IS	23.5	26.6	20.4	23.5	26.7	29.7
NO	13.3	19.4	12.8	17.8	13.8	21.0
CH (2)	34.7	28.6	40.0	29.7	29.4	27.4

(1) Due to the implementation of harmonised concepts, information on education and training lack comparability with former years: from 2003 in the Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Cyprus, Hungary, the Netherlands, Austria, Slovenia, Finland, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland and from 2004 in Belgium, Lithuania, Italy, Malta, Poland, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Romania and Iceland, and from 2005 in Spain due to wider coverage of taught activities; from 2003 in Slovakia due to restrictions for self-learning; in 2003 and 2004 in Germany due to the exclusion of personal interest courses; in 2001 and 2002 in Slovenia due to the exclusion of certain vocational training; in 1999 in the Netherlands, in 2000 in Portugal, in 2003 in France and Switzerland due to changes in the reference period (formerly one week preceding the survey; additionally in Switzerland: 12 months for vocational training instead of 4 weeks); in 1999 in Luxembourg due to a new definition of lower secondary education level; and consequently for the EU-25 and euro area.
(2) 2004 instead of 2005.

GROWING AND DECLINING ACTIVITIES

This chapter concentrates on business enterprises, covering activities from mining and quarrying through manufacturing to construction, distributive trades, hotels and restaurants, transport services, financial services and other business activities (such as real estate, computer services, accounting, legal services, advertising, labour recruitment, cleaning and security services). These statistics show developments for economic activities (through short-term business statistics, compiled with a monthly, quarterly and annual frequency) or structural changes (through structural business statistics, compiled with an annual frequency). The information presented in the opening pages of this chapter is based upon short-term business statistics.

The index of turnover shows the evolution of the market for goods and services from industrial and service activities, in terms of the sales made. The index is not deflated, and so its objective is to measure market activity in value terms. Turnover includes all invoiced duties and taxes on the goods or services with the exception of the VAT invoiced to customers and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover. Turnover also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately in the invoice.

Figure 3.1: Fastest growing service activities, average annual growth rate of turnover, EU-25, 2000-2005 (%) (1)
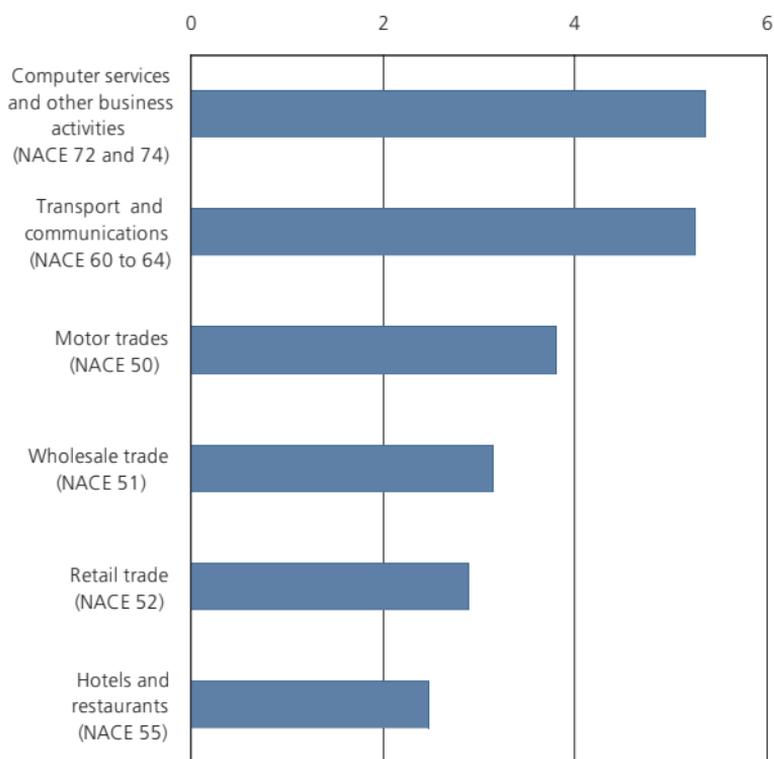
(1) Gross series, except for retail trade (NACE 52) where a working day adjusted series was used; estimates for 2005.

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Figure 3.2: Fastest growing/declining industrial activities, average annual growth rate of turnover, EU-25, 2000-2005 (%) (1)
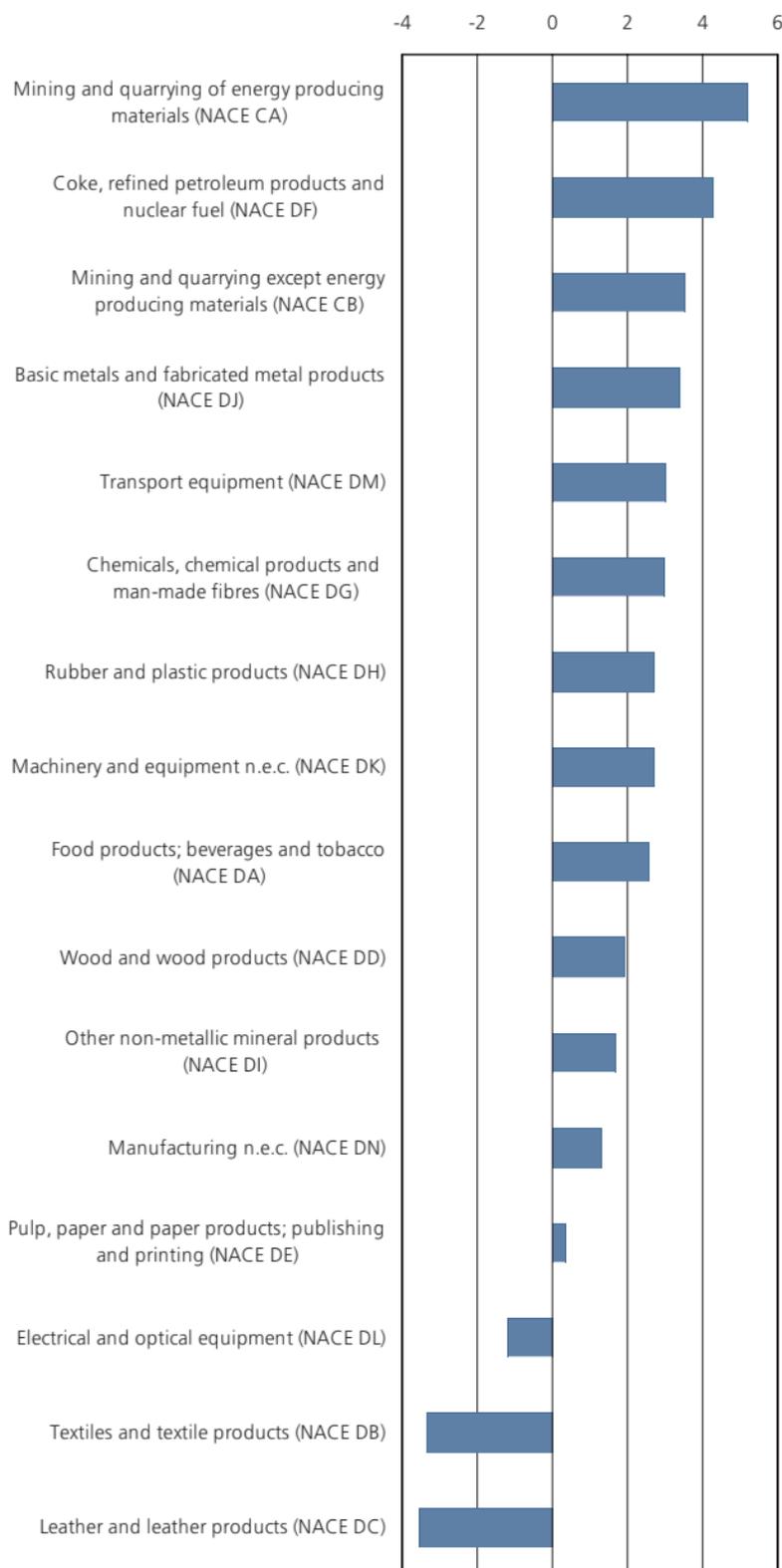
(1) Gross series; mining and quarrying of energy producing materials (NACE CA) and wood and wood products (NACE DD), estimates; no data available for electricity, gas and water supply (NACE E).

SHORT-TERM STATISTICS FOR INDUSTRY

In order to improve the timeliness of the monthly and quarterly economic statistics, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission announced the Principal European Economic Indicators (PEEIs) in the spring of 2003. This set of indicators, of which there are eight short-term business indicators, are given the utmost priority in terms of timely collection, compilation, harmonised methodologies, dissemination and quality. Among the PEEIs for the industrial economy are the index of production and the index of domestic output prices.

The industrial production index shows changes in output and activity within industry. It aims to show changes in the volume of output, through volume movements in value added. In practice, proxies are used for the compilation of the index, such as deflated turnover or production values, the physical quantity of production, or occasionally the level of labour, raw material or energy inputs.

Domestic industrial output price indices (sometimes also known as industrial producer price indices) show the development of transaction prices across industrial activities: an output price index for services in the European Union is currently under development. Output prices may be used as an early indication of inflationary pressures within an economy. Industrial price increases/decreases are separated according to the destination of the product, between domestic and non-domestic markets, as determined by the residency of the third party that has ordered or purchased the product.

Figure 3.3: Production and domestic output price indices, total industry (NACE Sections C to E), EU-25 (1995=100) (1)

Production index

Domestic output price index
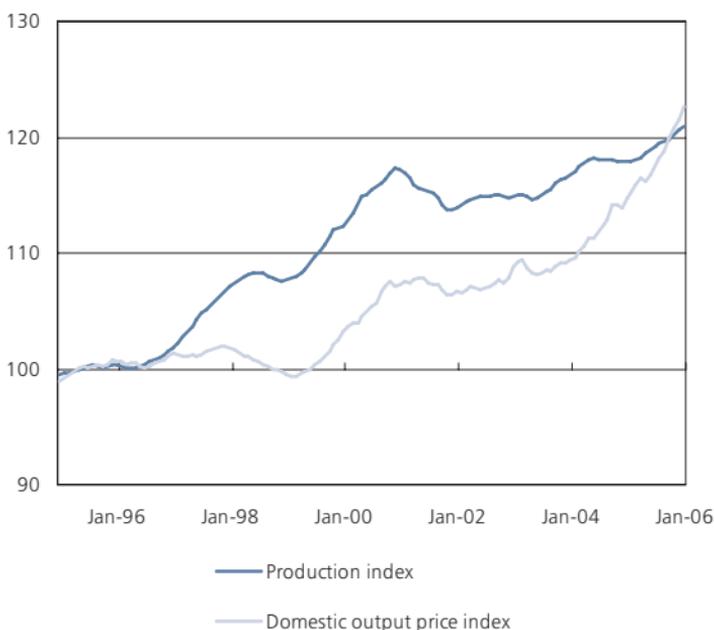
(1) Trend-cycle series for the index of production; gross series for the index of domestic output prices.

Table 3.1: Annual growth rates, total industry (NACE Sections C to E) (%) (1)

	Production index			Domestic output price index		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
EU-25	0.6	2.1	1.1	1.5	2.8	5.2
Euro area	0.3	1.9	1.2	1.4	2.3	4.1
BE	0.8	3.2	-0.4	0.6	4.5	2.2
CZ	5.6	9.2	6.6	-0.3	5.7	3.0
DK	0.2	-0.1	1.7	3.0	3.0	9.4
DE	0.4	3.0	3.5	1.7	1.6	4.6
EE	11.3	9.7	9.2	:	:	:
EL	0.3	1.2	-0.9	2.3	3.5	5.9
ES	1.4	1.6	0.7	1.4	3.4	4.9
FR	-0.4	1.7	0.0	0.9	2.0	3.0
IE	4.7	0.3	3.0	0.9	0.5	2.1
IT	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9	1.6	2.7	4.0
CY	2.0	1.2	0.5	3.8	5.9	5.1
LV	6.8	6.4	6.1	:	:	:
LT	16.1	10.8	7.3	-0.7	2.4	5.9
LU	5.4	5.9	5.9	3.6	9.0	3.9
HU	5.9	6.6	7.6	5.0	8.4	8.4
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	-1.4	2.0	-1.3	2.2	2.6	7.1
AT	2.1	6.2	4.3	0.4	1.8	3.3
PL	8.4	12.2	4.6	1.6	7.6	2.1
PT	0.1	-2.7	0.2	0.8	2.7	4.1
SI	0.9	4.5	3.7	2.6	4.3	2.8
SK	5.1	4.0	3.8	8.3	3.4	4.7
FI	1.2	5.0	-2.3	0.2	-0.5	1.8
SE	1.5	3.9	1.8	2.7	2.0	3.8
UK	-0.5	0.4	-1.6	1.6	4.3	10.9
BG	13.8	17.9	8.1	4.9	6.0	6.9
HR	4.1	3.6	5.3	2.0	3.5	3.0
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	3.1	5.3	2.1	19.6	18.5	12.5
TR	8.7	9.8	5.7	:	:	:
NO	-4.0	2.0	-0.5	5.9	3.6	6.0
CH	0.1	4.4	2.7	:	:	:
JP	3.0	5.3	1.4	:	:	:
US	0.6	4.1	3.3	:	:	:

(1) Working day adjusted series for the index of production; gross series for the index of domestic output prices.

SHORT-TERM STATISTICS FOR CONSTRUCTION

As with the index of production for industrial activities (shown on the previous page), the construction production index also aims to show changes in the volume of value added at factor cost; it is also one of the PEEIs. The index for construction may be split into an index for building and an index for civil engineering, according to the classification of types of construction (CC). Buildings are roofed constructions which can be used separately, have been built for permanent purposes, can be entered by persons and are suitable or intended for protecting persons, animals or objects. Buildings are themselves sub-divided into residential buildings (at least half of which are used for residential purposes) and non-residential buildings. Civil engineering works are all constructions not classified under buildings: for example, railways, roads, bridges, highways, airport runways, dams etc.

It is particularly difficult to compile a production index for construction, given that it is difficult to measure output in physical quantities, as almost every project is unique in terms of the building being constructed and the site being used; equally it is difficult to obtain reliable output prices to use as a deflator in the event that output is measured in value terms. Because of this, a wide variety of approaches are used in different countries, including the use of hours worked as a proxy.

Figure 3.4: Index of production, construction, EU-25 (1995=100) (1)
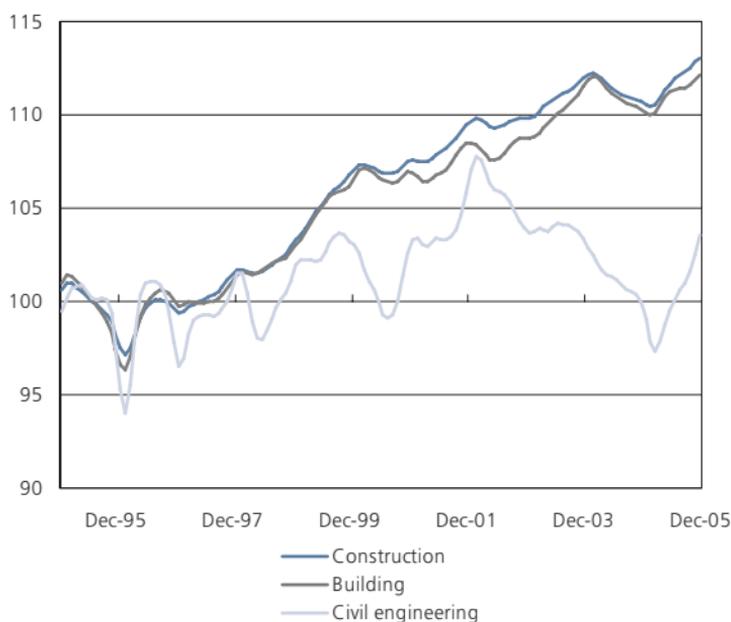
(1) Trend-cycle series; 2005, estimates.

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Table 3.2: Annual growth rates for the index of production, construction (%) (1)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-25	3.5	1.8	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.1
Euro area	4.2	2.4	0.8	1.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
BE	3.7	5.0	-1.9	-2.7	-2.9	-1.9	-3.4
CZ	-6.9	7.7	8.5	1.3	7.7	7.2	1.3
DK	6.0	0.3	-6.3	-1.1	2.1	5.5	4.1
DE	0.5	-3.5	-7.5	-3.8	-4.3	-5.6	-5.3
EE	-16.0	21.8	5.9	22.0	6.0	11.1	19.5
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	8.5	6.7	7.7	6.0	4.0	1.5	3.1
FR	3.8	4.8	3.4	1.5	0.3	2.1	1.1
IE	:	:	-7.1	6.9	11.9	15.8	7.7
IT	8.9	6.0	5.7	4.9	2.3	2.4	:
CY	:	:	3.4	2.5	6.8	5.5	5.9
LV	7.8	8.2	5.8	11.8	13.1	13.4	15.0
LT	-9.1	-18.2	7.1	21.7	27.8	6.8	11.4
LU	3.8	4.2	4.3	1.9	1.2	-1.3	-0.6
HU	8.0	8.2	8.4	17.8	1.8	5.5	16.7
MT	:	:	11.9	4.7	4.1	4.2	12.7
NL	5.4	4.2	1.9	-3.2	-5.0	1.4	1.5
AT	1.6	0.0	-0.8	0.6	12.5	5.2	3.5
PL	3.9	-1.0	-10.5	-9.6	-6.9	-1.0	9.3
PT	:	:	4.3	-1.3	-8.3	-4.7	-5.3
SI	27.7	0.1	-7.1	5.4	8.0	2.5	3.0
SK	-25.8	0.0	0.2	4.4	6.1	5.5	14.3
FI	2.1	7.2	2.4	1.6	3.8	3.7	:
SE	1.9	-3.2	1.7	-4.4	1.7	-2.2	3.9
UK	1.3	0.6	2.0	4.2	5.1	3.1	-0.8
BG	:	:	12.8	3.9	5.8	35.2	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	4.1	5.3	6.9	8.9	8.6
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	2.2	-2.2	1.3	-0.4	2.6	7.4	8.4

(1) Working day adjusted series.

INDUSTRY, TRADE & SERVICES

SHORT-TERM STATISTICS FOR RETAIL TRADE

Traditionally, business statistics were concentrated on areas such as mining, manufacturing and construction (industrial activities), including surveys aimed to measure output either in physical quantities or in value. However, more recent developments in official statistics have seen data collection efforts re-focus and an expansion into other areas of the business economy, namely, information relating to service sectors of the economy. There has also been development in specialist areas such as tourism (see the end of this chapter) and the information society (see chapter 8). Turnover indices for retail trade are compiled in both value and volume terms. The volume measure is more commonly referred to as the index of the volume of (retail) sales, which eliminates price effects. This indicator is often used as a short-term indicator for final domestic demand; it is also one of the PEEIs.

**Figure 3.5: Volume of sales index,
selected retail trade activities, EU-25 (1995=100) (1)**

- Sales of household equipment
- Sales of books, newspapers and sales in specialised stores
- Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco
- Sales of textiles, clothing, footwear & leather goods
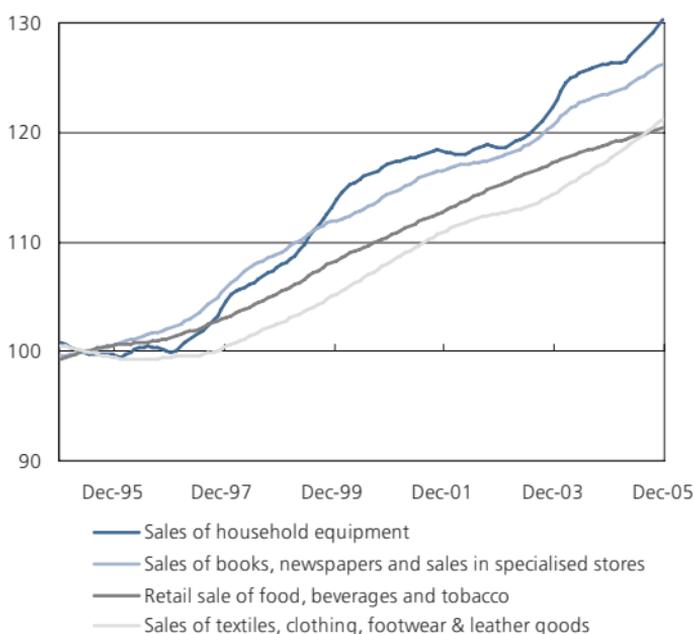
(1) Trend-cycle series; retail trade (NACE 52), estimates for May 2005 onwards; sales of textiles, clothing, footwear & leather goods (NACE 52.41 to 52.43), sales of household equipment (NACE 52.44 to 52.46), sales of books, newspapers and sales in specialised stores (NACE 52.47 and 52.48), estimates for 2004 onwards.

Table 3.3: Annual growth rates for the volume of sales index, retail trade (%) (1)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-25	2.7	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.3	2.7	1.7
Euro area	2.4	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.9
BE	*1.4*	*4.8*	*0.2*	*-0.7*	*-0.9*	*1.7*	*1.4*
CZ	2.9	5.7	3.3	3.1	4.0	2.9	3.7
DK	*1.1*	*1.1*	*0.4*	*3.2*	*3.8*	*8.3*	*8.4*
DE	*0.5*	*1.3*	*0.2*	*-1.4*	*-0.6*	*1.8*	*1.5*
EE	11.8	8.5	22.8	14.1	0.7	12.2	14.6
EL	*1.8*	*9.3*	*3.8*	*4.9*	*4.4*	*4.4*	*3.6*
ES	*3.3*	*3.0*	*3.7*	*3.5*	*2.9*	*2.7*	*1.4*
FR	*4.8*	*3.3*	*2.6*	*1.6*	*0.9*	*2.0*	*0.0*
IE	:	:	*8.1*	*2.2*	*2.4*	*4.2*	*5.5*
IT	*0.9*	*-0.6*	*-0.7*	*-0.5*	*-0.7*	*-2.4*	*-0.6*
CY	:	:	9.3	2.6	-1.4	3.3	:
LV	*6.3*	*17.4*	*2.5*	*12.4*	*13.5*	*12.3*	:
LT	-5.2	14.4	2.3	7.9	11.1	10.7	12.9
LU	4.5	5.1	1.9	4.2	3.5	1.5	:
HU	6.0	0.9	4.3	8.5	9.0	5.5	5.7
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	*3.4*	*4.0*	*1.9*	*0.3*	*-2.4*	*-1.0*	*0.8*
AT	:	1.6	-1.4	-0.3	0.2	1.3	1.5
PL	:	:	2.5	-1.2	4.7	4.7	1.3
PT	*6.3*	*3.2*	*2.8*	*0.0*	*-2.5*	*2.2*	*2.2*
SI	*-14.9*	*25.2*	*14.9*	*4.1*	*3.2*	*3.4*	*7.1*
SK	16.0	7.9	4.5	5.8	-5.3	6.3	9.7
FI	3.3	4.5	4.2	3.0	3.8	4.4	5.3
SE	5.6	6.3	2.8	4.6	4.5	5.0	7.3
UK	3.5	4.4	5.7	6.0	3.5	5.9	2.2
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	*10.6*	*9.4*	*10.9*	*7.3*	*1.8*
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	*0.3*	*0.7*	*5.4*	*14.6*	*17.9*
TR	4.8	2.2	2.7	1.8	4.3	4.4	3.4

(1) Working day adjusted data.

SHORT-TERM STATISTICS FOR OTHER SERVICES

The contribution of services to the European economy grows almost every year, and it is important that official statistics are able to provide information on this growing area. The knowledge-based economy and the demand for intangibles, either for consumption or investment purposes, as well as international outsourcing, has led to a major restructuring of many European economies, with a shift away from industrial activities towards services activities. This weightlessness that is inherent to many sectors of the economy provides new opportunities and with it competition both nationally and internationally. As a result, European business statistics have increasingly covered smaller, dynamic enterprises that have traditionally been excluded by official statistics.

The index of turnover for other services (also a PEEI) shows the evolution of sales in value terms. Note that prices for some services have actually been falling, perhaps due to market liberalisation and increased competition (for example, telecommunications and other technology-related activities). In such cases, the rapid growth rates observed for turnover value indices for some activities would be even greater in volume terms.

Figure 3.6: Index of turnover, selected service activities, EU-25 (2000=100) (1)

Computer services & other business activities
Transport & communications
Motor trades
Hotels & restaurants
Wholesale trade
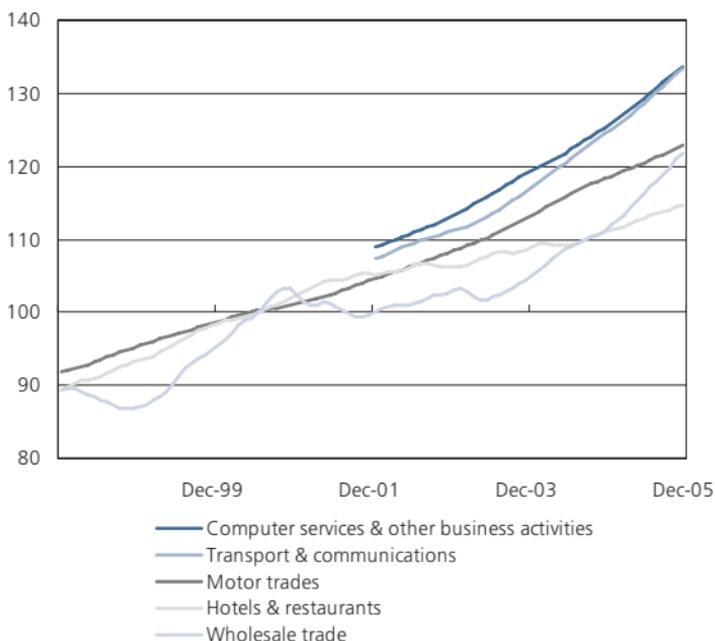
(1) Trend-cycle series; motor trades (NACE 50), estimates for 2005; wholesale trade (NACE 51), estimates for October 2005 onwards; hotels & restaurants (NACE 55), transport & communications (NACE 64), computer services (NACE 72) & other business activities (NACE 74), estimates for July 2005 onwards.

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Table 3.4: Annual growth rates for the index of turnover, selected service activities (%) (1)

	Motor trades		Wholesale trade		Hotels and restaurants		Transport and commun- ications		Computer services & other business activities	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
EU-25	6.2	3.2	5.8	7.4	2.0	3.1	6.8	6.7	4.9	6.3
Euro area	5.2	:	4.7	5.0	0.3	1.6	:	:	:	:
BE	7.2	0.0	11.8	12.5	3.3	5.6	8.4	12.5	10.2	10.4
CZ	7.1	7.4	:	:	10.9	0.4	8.3	3.1	6.6	6.4
DK	14.8	13.9	:	:	3.2	8.9	7.1	12.1	7.2	12.6
DE	0.6	:	6.0	5.1	-1.8	-0.6	:	:	:	:
EE	10.1	:	:	:	15.1	:	5.5	:	8.9	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	11.9	7.3	6.8	7.9	1.0	3.3	7.0	6.5	3.1	7.7
FR	4.3	2.9	3.6	2.6	0.7	0.9	4.4	5.5	2.9	2.6
IE	9.6	:	11.9	:	-4.0	:	2.6	:	:	:
IT	:	:	2.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	22.4	0.4	8.6	4.7	1.2	5.5	13.0	5.7	10.0	9.1
LV	30.0	51.0	19.7	37.1	28.1	:	16.8	27.9	14.1	27.3
LT	9.6	20.8	18.5	20.7	19.1	27.9	12.3	33.5	13.6	32.3
LU	8.4	:	4.6	:	0.9	:	:	:	:	:
HU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	6.0	:	-1.7	:	-1.3	:	5.7	:	2.0	:
NL	:	:	:	:	-0.7	:	:	:	:	:
AT	3.6	-0.3	6.7	3.1	-0.2	:	:	:	0.0	:
PL	17.4	-7.1	21.3	6.5	1.3	10.2	15.5	:	6.7	21.0
PT	19.3	-5.9	-6.3	3.7	7.4	-4.9	-0.5	1.1	18.5	:
SI	12.1	16.8	8.3	-8.7	4.9	9.4	:	:	:	:
SK	19.3	7.0	6.6	17.9	2.6	5.7	9.2	11.6	4.3	:
FI	7.9	6.3	6.2	7.6	2.1	5.4	5.5	3.1	5.5	10.6
SE	6.7	8.1	2.5	9.4	2.3	6.0	4.5	5.3	-1.4	2.1
UK	5.2	-0.2	7.2	14.5	5.2	4.9	7.8	6.4	6.3	8.4
BG	20.8	24.4	10.0	15.3	5.4	:	11.9	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	6.7	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	29.6	49.9	:	:	46.2	44.1	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	8.4	:	1.9	:	8.0	:	:	:

(1) Gross series.

BUSINESS CLIMATE

The information collected by business and consumer surveys provides a rapid means of compiling simple statistics in advance of those collected through traditional statistical methods, as well as providing the opportunity to collect qualitative data. European business and consumer surveys are compiled by the Directorate-General of Financial and Economic Affairs (see http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/indicators/businessandconsumersurveys_en.htm for more information).

Confidence indicators are collected for industry, construction, retail trade, and services, as well as information on investment and consumer confidence. Figures are presented as seasonally adjusted balances, which are defined as the difference (in percentage point terms) between the number of positive and negative responses to each question. As can be seen from the graph below, the confidence indicators of the different economic actors within the European economy vary considerably over time, with confidence within industry and services most closely resembling the evolution of constant price GDP.

The information presented on this double page spread complements that found within the first chapter on pages 18 and 19, where data for GDP and the overall economic sentiment index are presented.

Figure 3.7: Business confidence indicators and GDP, seasonally adjusted, EU-25 (balance) (1)
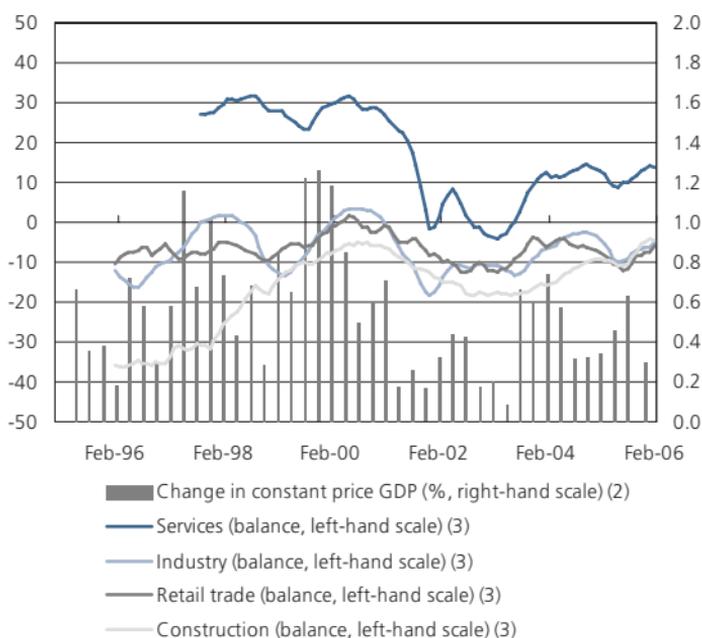
(1) The balance is defined as the difference (in percentage points) between all positive and negative answers. (2) Compared with previous quarter. (3) 3-month moving average.
Source: DG ECFIN, except for GDP

Table 3.5: Business confidence indicators (balance) (1)

	Industry		Retail trade		Services	
	Feb-05	Feb-06	Feb-05	Feb-06	Feb-05	Feb-06
EU-25	-5.2	-3.4	-8.1	-5.2	12.7	14.3
Euro area	-6.5	-2.3	-9.5	-4.9	9.6	14.1
BE	-6.1	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	14.2	10.7
CZ	8.2	5.5	20.2	21.2	38.9	43.4
DK	1.4	4.2	28.0	26.0	32.7	32.2
DE	-9.0	-2.6	-25.6	-15.6	6.2	16.4
EE	14.6	12.7	20.1	25.3	17.2	28.5
EL	-3.6	-0.5	5.0	19.2	17.7	15.3
ES	-5.4	-5.6	-12.2	-12.8	11.9	5.4
FR	-5.0	-4.1	-3.3	-8.6	8.5	10.7
IE	1.2	-0.3	-7.6	-2.6	-9.2	15.1
IT	-5.6	-0.2	13.9	18.9	12.6	18.6
CY	3.0	1.3	-3.0	-1.0	13.2	19.0
LV	2.6	5.3	14.0	17.1	12.5	14.5
LT	-7.0	4.4	9.6	13.6	12.4	28.8
LU	-6.0	-10.8	:	:	:	:
HU	-11.7	-3.4	-19.9	-14.1	-0.9	0.7
MT	-2.6	2.4	:	:	:	:
NL	-1.6	1.9	-9.6	6.0	11.1	9.6
AT	-8.9	-7.0	-14.0	-1.6	11.6	14.8
PL	-10.9	-12.6	-6.3	-4.5	9.6	9.8
PT	-10.7	-8.0	-9.8	-14.6	4.6	-2.7
SI	-2.3	3.8	9.9	15.6	21.2	16.7
SK	13.0	0.6	4.7	17.5	38.2	41.5
FI	4.3	11.4	-7.9	7.9	33.1	44.8
SE	0.3	-0.2	2.0	30.2	30.1	38.5
UK	0.2	-11.6	-8.7	-16.6	23.5	6.8
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Seasonally adjusted series; the balance is defined as the difference (in percentage points) between all positive and negative answers.
Source: DG ECFIN

STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

Structural business statistics describe the structure, conduct and performance of economic activities. The business statistics presented here are based on the enterprise as the type of statistical unit. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations and may comprise one or more legal units. Note that enterprises that are active in more than one economic activity will be categorised under the NACE heading for which they generate their largest amount of value added - their principal activity.

The information compiled serves the purposes of a variety of users, including: entrepreneurs and business leaders, who may wish to benchmark (compare the performance of) their own enterprise with the average performance of similar enterprises within their region, country, or another area where they may be considering expansion. Data may also be of interest to business and professional associations, trade unions, market researchers and the public administration.

Gross value added at factor cost is defined as the monetary difference between the value of goods and services that are produced and the costs incurred for producing them (intermediate consumption), corrected for subsidies, taxes and levies. Value added is often referred to as the wealth created by enterprises, and can also be calculated as the gross operating surplus (one measure of operating profit) + personnel costs. Note that the number of persons employed is defined on the next double facing page.

Figure 3.8: Number of persons employed, EU-25, 2002 (% of non-financial business economy) (1)
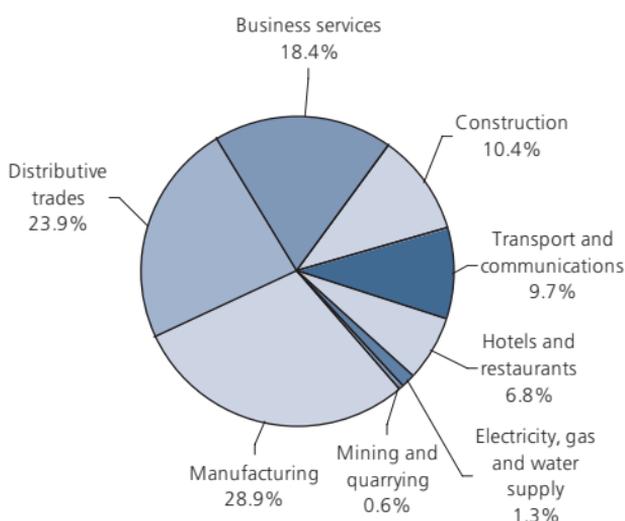
(1) Non-financial business economy defined as NACE C to I and K; estimates.

Figure 3.9: Value added at factor costs, 2003 (% of non-financial business economy) (1)

Legend:
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas and water supply
- Construction
- Distributive trades
- Hotels and restaurants
- Transport and communication
- Business services
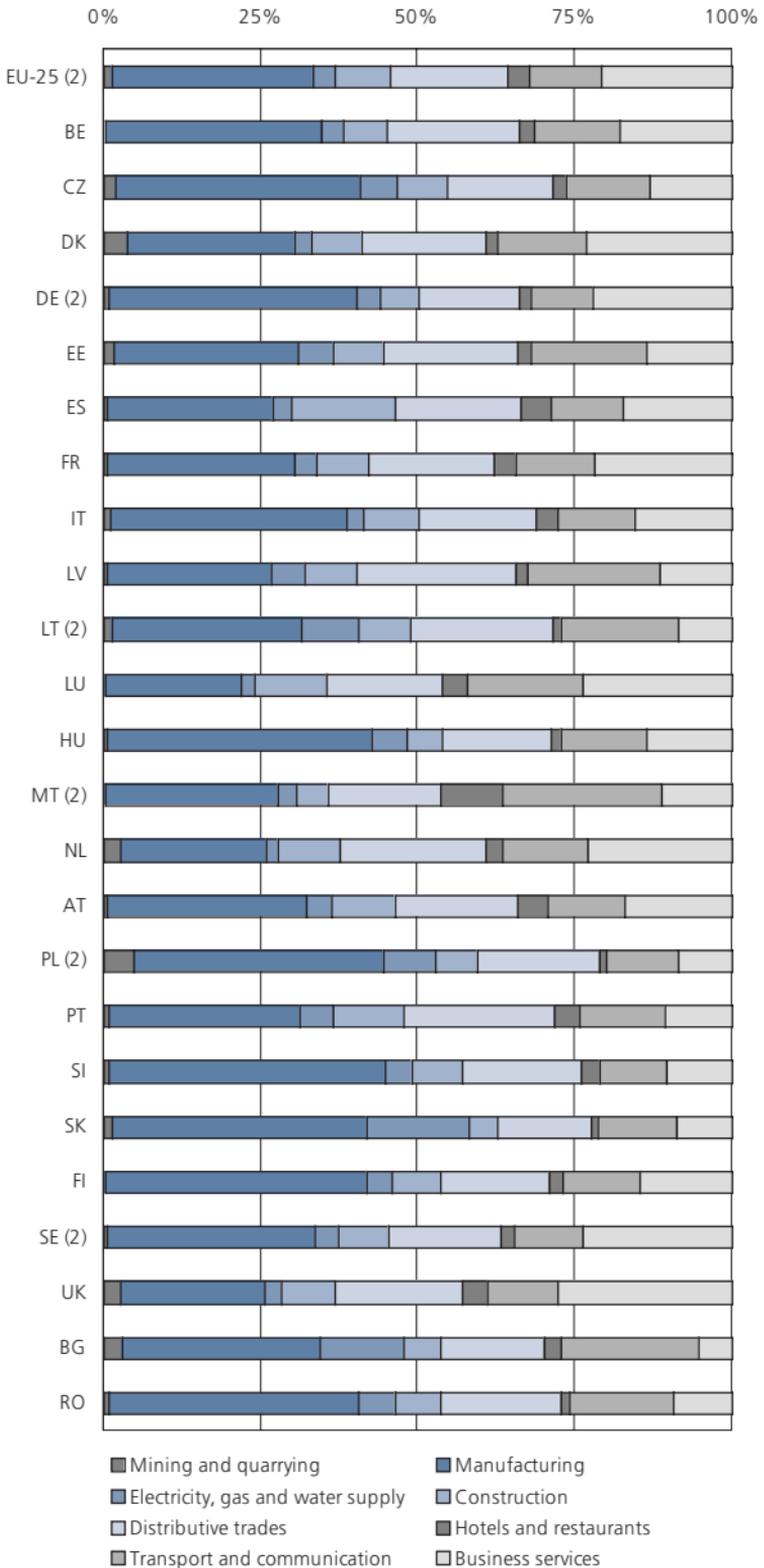
(1) Non-financial business economy defined as NACE C to I and K; EU-25, estimates; incomplete or no data available for the euro area, the Member States and Candidate countries that are not presented.
(2) 2002.

ENTERPRISE SIZE-CLASSES

The rich variety of structural business statistics also provides regional information and, as shown on these pages, information by enterprise size-class. Enterprise size-class data may be used to study the relative productivity of enterprises, with productivity gains (perhaps resulting from scale economies) often apparent for enterprises that are larger. Indeed, in the majority of activities, large enterprises tend to employ a lower proportion of the total number of persons employed, while accounting for a higher proportion of total value added. Size-class statistics also cast light on the important role played by micro enterprises (those with less than 10 persons employed) in providing employment to a high proportion of the European Union's labour force.

The number of persons employed is defined as all those who work for the enterprise, inclusive of working proprietors and unpaid family workers, as well as persons who work outside the unit (for example, sales representatives or delivery personnel). Unpaid family workers refer to persons who live with the proprietor and work regularly for the unit, but do not have a contract of service and do not receive a fixed sum for the work they perform. Note that gross value added at factor cost is defined on the previous double facing page.

Figure 3.10: Breakdown by enterprise size-class of value added at factor costs and number of persons employed, EU-25, 2001 (1)
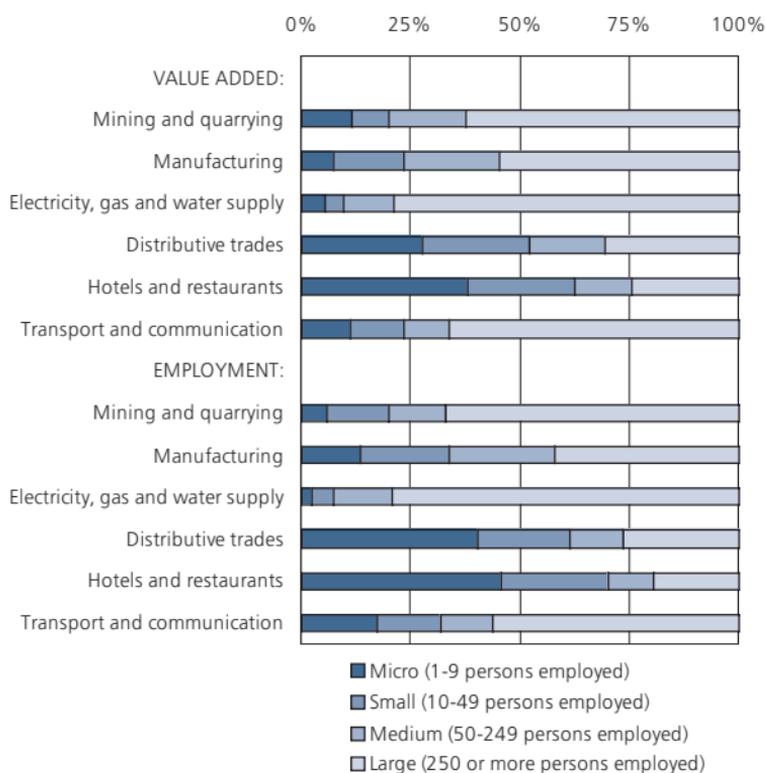
(1) Construction (NACE Section F) and business services (NACE Section K), not available.

Figure 3.11: Breakdown by enterprise size-class of value added at factor costs, manufacturing, 2002 (%) (1)

Micro (1-9 persons employed)
Small (10-49 persons employed)
Medium (50-249 persons employed)
Large (250 or more persons employed)
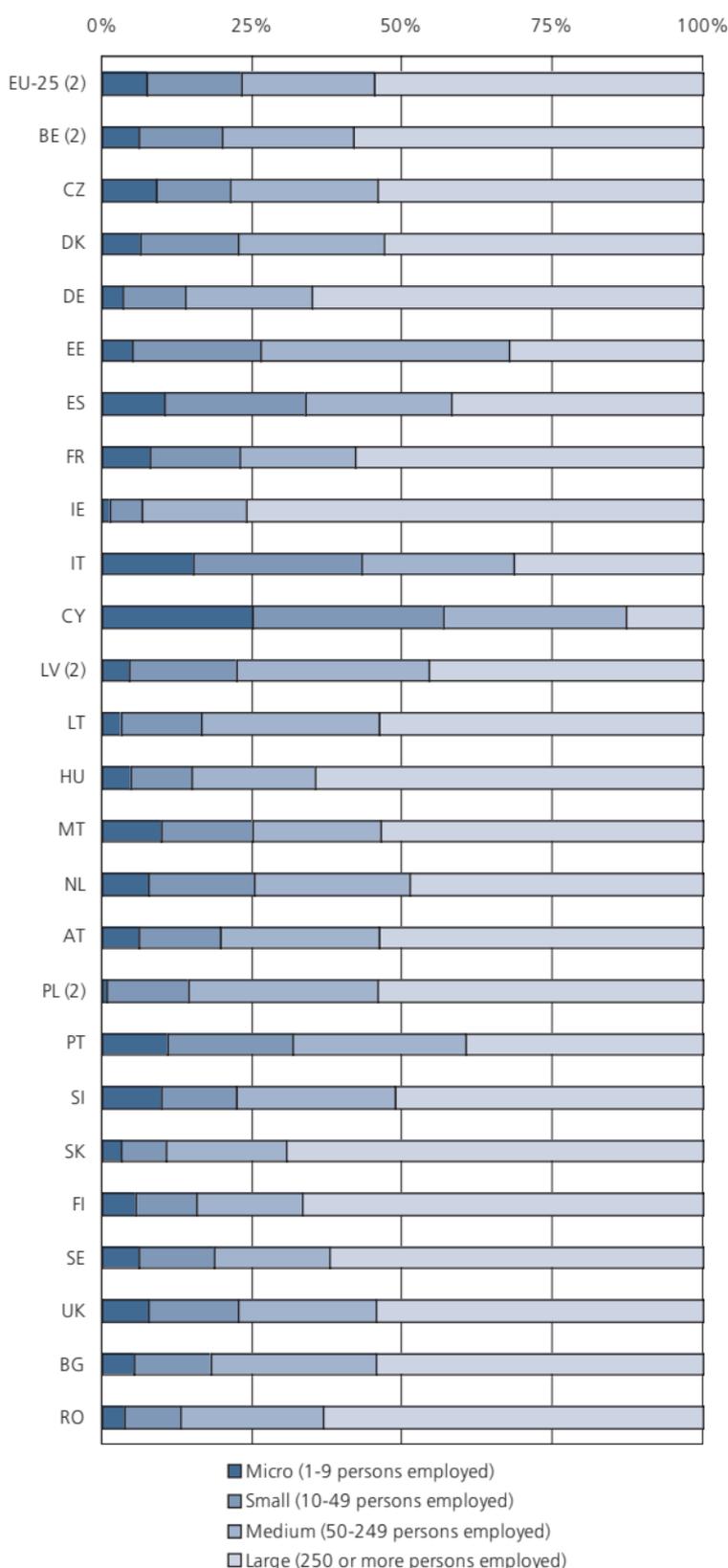
(1) Incomplete or no data available for the euro area, the Member States and Candidate countries that are not presented.
(2) 2001.

TOURISM

Tourism grew rapidly in the latter part of the 20th century, however, this trend was reversed from 2001 for the next three years as concerns over terrorism attacks, health and safety epidemics, and natural disasters played a role in diminishing demand. In 2004 the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments of the EU-15 countries slightly increased again. Europe is still among the most visited tourist destinations in the world.

The Internet has become an important factor within this area of the economy, as consumers increasingly make their own arrangements for travel and accommodation, often driven by significant discounts or alternatively by the opportunity to view a range of options for travel, accommodation and related activities before booking.

The number of bed-places is defined as the number of persons who can stay overnight in beds set up in the establishments (ignoring any extra beds that may be set up at the customer's request). This indicator is used as a measure of capacity for any given type of accommodation.

A tourist is defined as a visitor who stays at least one night in collective or private accommodation. A night spent is defined as each night that a guest is registered to stay in a hotel or similar establishment; his/her physical presence is not necessary. A breakdown of the nights spent in hotels is provided for residents and non-residents, the former are identified as having lived for most of the past year in a country/place, or having lived in that country/place for a shorter period and intending to return within a year to live there. Note that a significant proportion of tourism, using the definitions above, is accounted for by business customers.

Figure 3.12: Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments, EU-15 (millions) (1)
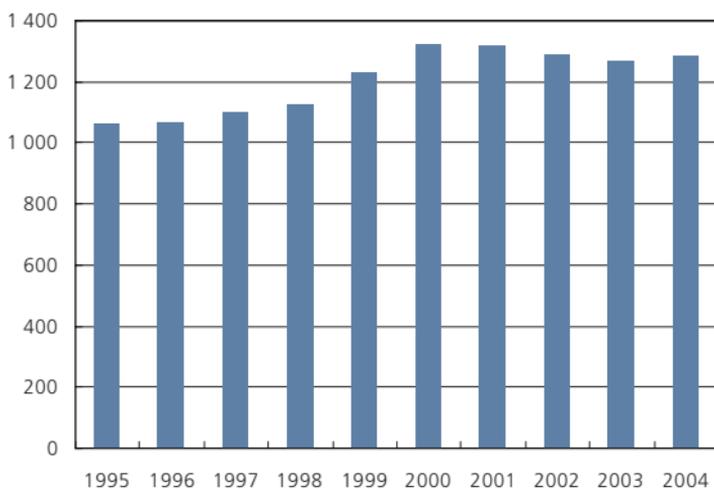
(1) Figures for Ireland 2003 have been estimated.

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Table 3.6: Tourism indicators, 2004 (thousands)

	Bed places in hotels and similar establishments (1)	Number of tourists (2)	Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (3)		
			Total	by residents (% of total)	by non-residents (% of total)
EU-25	10 781	:	1 394 787	50.6	49.4
Euro area	8 471	:	1 104 232	52.7	47.3
BE	122	4 009	14 405	28.4	71.6
CZ	230	4 668	24 932	36.3	63.7
DK	69	2 721	9 673	50.7	49.3
DE	1 609	44 828	195 047	81.2	18.8
EE	23	231	3 293	21.0	79.0
EL	668	4 026	53 476	25.6	74.4
ES	1 512	11 823	234 698	42.6	57.4
FR	1 266	29 829	188 525	62.7	37.3
IE	145	3 695	*24 716*	*29.9*	70.1
IT	2 000	24 316	234 020	58.5	41.5
CY	92	:	14 623	7.3	92.7
LV	18	:	1 875	38.2	61.8
LT	19	620	1 642	31.1	68.9
LU	14	424	1 279	6.6	93.4
HU	158	4 141	14 662	40.5	59.5
MT	39	:	8 430	3.2	96.8
NL	190	9 200	28 386	48.5	51.5
AT	571	3 588	74 013	25.5	74.5
PL	*165*	*10 075*	18 448	62.7	37.3
PT	254	2 664	34 141	32.6	67.4
SI	30	965	4 965	34.4	65.6
SK	56	4 088	6 717	48.9	51.1
FI	120	2 360	13 812	72.7	27.3
SE	190	:	21 526	76.5	23.5
UK	1 223	29 340	167 483	70.7	29.3
BG	171	:	13 562	25.2	74.8
HR	194	:	19 669	14.4	85.6
MK	:	:	:	:	:
RO	199	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:
IS	15	:	1 469	22.0	78.0
NO	141	2 577	16 360	71.9	28.1
CH	259	:	:	:	:

(1) Croatia, 2003; Switzerland, 2002; Romania, 2001.
(2) Ireland and Greece, 2003.
(3) Greece, Hungary, the United Kingdom and Croatia, 2003; Ireland, 2002; EU-25 and euro area based on latest available data.

INDUSTRY, TRADE & SERVICES

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LAND USE IN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Approximately half of the European Union's land is farmed, highlighting the importance of agriculture in society. Utilised agricultural area (UAA) is defined as the area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops, and kitchen gardens - it does not include wooded areas or forests.

Permanent crops are those not grown in rotation, occupying the soil for a long period and yielding harvests over several years, for example orchards or vineyards.

Permanent grassland is land used (for five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops; it is usually used for grazing or mowed for silage or hay.

Arable land is worked regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation, normally with annual crops like cereals; this category also includes temporary grassland (<5 years), melons and strawberries, seedlings, and crops under glass or cover.

Wooded area is land with tree crown cover of more than 5 % where trees reach a height of at least 5 metres at maturity, or where tree crown cover is over 10 % (irrespective of height).

An agricultural holding (farm) is a single unit, with single management, producing agricultural products; other supplementary (non-agricultural) products and services may also be provided.

Figure 4.1: Utilised agricultural area per inhabitant, 2005 (hectares per inhabitant) (1)
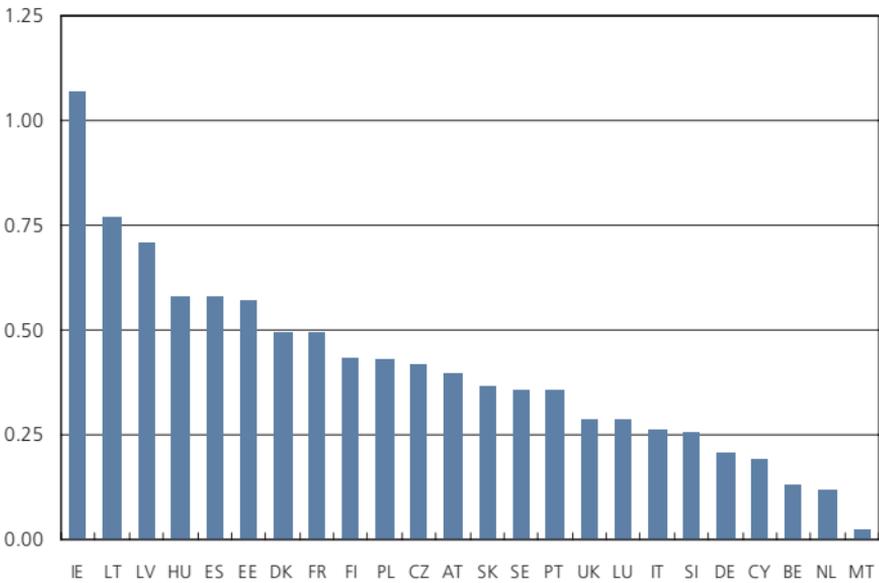
(1) Denmark, Germany, Estonia, France, Ireland, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland, Finland and the United Kingdom, 2004; Italy and Cyprus, 2003.

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Table 4.1: Agriculture indicators, 2005 (thousand hectares)

	UAA, as a share of total land area (%) (1)	Land under permanent crops (2)	Permanent grassland (3)	Arable land (4)	Wooded area (5)
EU-25	:	11 594	:	97 065	:
Euro area	:	11 507	:	62 137	:
BE	45.8	21	519	843	617
CZ	46.7	42	853	2 703	2 646
DK	62.8	10	228	2 470	486
DE	:	198	4 929	11 903	:
EE	18.2	2	236	517	2 267
EL	:	1 133	:	2 619	:
ES	51.4	5 659	7 264	12 608	18 806
FR	54.6	1 123	10 039	18 305	15 500
IE	62.5	2	3 098	1 205	:
IT	49.9	2 463	4 411	7 713	10 174
CY	:	37	*1*	87	:
LV	27.8	13	629	1 092	2 904
LT	45.3	40	891	1 877	2 038
LU	50.4	2	68	60	90
HU	65.4	207	1 057	4 502	1 775
MT	32.4	1	:	9	:
NL	57.0	32	763	1 117	349
AT	39.4	66	1 810	1 379	3 202
PL	52.3	351	3 388	12 085	9 173
PT	40.5	773	1 507	1 418	:
SI	25.3	28	305	176	1 283
SK	40.4	26	524	1 357	2 005
FI	7.4	4	26	2 234	:
SE	7.9	3	555	2 668	23 507
UK	69.6	32	5 711	5 484	:
BG	49.0	216	1 801	3 297	3 734
HR	37.8	125	914	1 100	1 996
MK	48.4	41	741	447	1 004
RO	62.3	413	4 665	9 017	7 010
TR	:	:	14 617	:	:

(1) UAA: utilised agricultural area; 2004 for Denmark, France, Ireland, the Netherlands and Bulgaria; 2003 for Cyprus and the United Kingdom.
(2) 2004 for the euro area, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Bulgaria; 2003 for the EU-25, Cyprus and Croatia.
(3) 2004 for Estonia, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, Bulgaria and Turkey; 2003 for Cyprus and Croatia.
(4) 2004 for the the euro area, Denmark, Estonia, France, Ireland, Cyprus, the Netherlands and Bulgaria 2003 for EU-25, the United Kingdom and Croatia.
(5) 2004 for France and the Netherlands; 2003 for Croatia.

FARM LABOUR FORCE

The recent reforms of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) aim to achieve a more market oriented and sustainable agricultural policy for the European Union. Within the context of the Lisbon process, CAP reforms encourage a more entrepreneurial approach, which may require significant changes in culture and working habits. The Agriculture Council has adopted Community strategic guidelines for Rural Development for the Programming period 2007-2013, which include initiatives such as vocational training, support for young farmers, farm modernisation payments, financing to improve the quality of farm products and raise health and environmental standards, early retirement schemes, and advisory services for farm management.

The farm labour force is defined as all persons (over the legal age limit) having provided agricultural work on and for the holding during the previous 12 months; work time is recorded as a percentage of a full-time equivalent (AWU: annual work unit). The family labour force includes the holder and the members of his family. The full-time regular farm labour force excludes seasonal workers. The farm holder is the legal or physical person legally and economically responsible for the holding. The percentage of female farm holders is quite different between countries, but it is generally still quite low.

Figure 4.2: Share of female farm managers in the Member States, 2003 (%)

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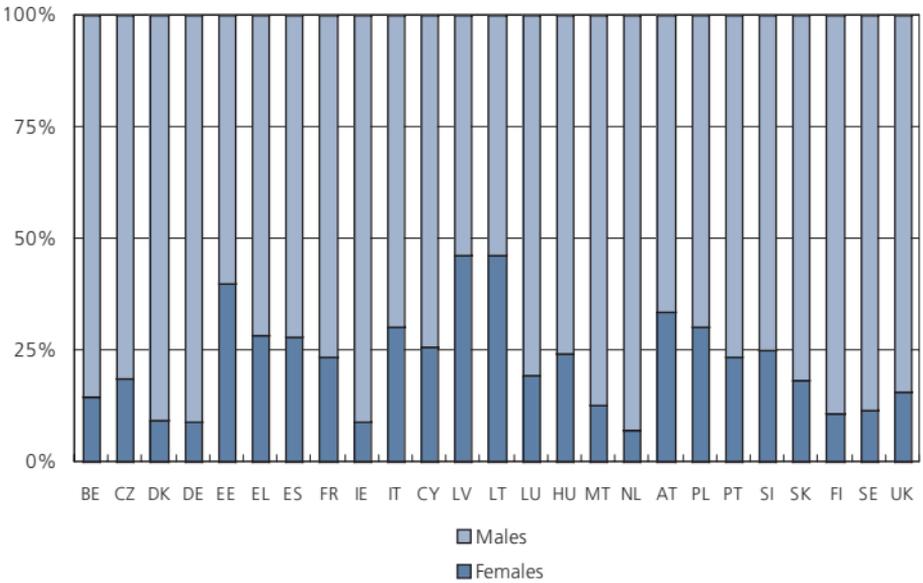
Table 4.2: Farm labour force (thousand persons) (1)

	Farm labour force (thousand AWU) (1) 2003	Family labour force 2000	Family labour force 2003	Full-time regular farm labour force 2003	Holders < 35 years old 2003	Holders >= 65 years old 2003
EU-25	9 861.0	:	18 495.3	4 218.0	835.0	2 649.6
Euro area	5 843.1	11 574.0	10 816.1	2 500.6	372.0	1 791.6
BE	72.5	95.0	86.1	52.0	4.4	10.5
CZ	166.4	:	69.9	111.1	4.0	7.9
DK	60.7	84.3	72.9	42.8	4.0	7.8
DE	688.8	940.8	841.3	339.9	49.3	24.2
EE	37.5	:	78.0	16.6	3.4	10.2
EL	616.0	1 420.8	1 495.7	129.9	60.4	292.6
ES	997.8	2 253.7	2 128.6	392.3	67.7	366.3
FR	913.8	857.6	812.8	592.6	54.4	84.9
IE	160.0	243.6	234.4	104.5	15.0	27.4
IT	1 476.0	3 888.2	3 601.4	492.7	76.1	788.4
CY	32.2	:	80.1	10.4	2.9	9.3
LV	140.9	254.0	231.7	49.2	10.9	34.5
LT	222.1	:	512.1	12.5	19.2	102.3
LU	4.0	5.8	5.1	2.4	0.2	0.4
HU	525.8	1 966.6	1 357.0	119.7	44.5	229.5
MT	4.5	:	17.3	1.6	0.7	2.5
NL	186.3	193.8	175.3	108.2	5.8	13.5
AT	175.4	507.4	419.4	95.8	21.9	14.6
PL	2 190.9	:	4 262.6	1 048.1	353.4	320.0
PT	455.2	1 002.6	856.7	136.8	9.4	163.9
SI	95.4	255.2	207.7	21.6	3.0	26.2
SK	118.6	:	171.3	47.3	3.8	18.9
FI	97.5	164.6	159.4	53.5	7.3	4.8
SE	70.7	132.8	119.5	32.3	3.8	11.6
UK	352.2	427.5	499.1	204.3	9.3	77.5
BG	791.6	:	1 291.2	336.3	33.7	270.2
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	2 699.5	:	8 758.9	338.3	391.5	1 719.4
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	64.2	169.6	147.3	22.7	6.0	4.5

(1) AWU: annual work unit, defined as full-time equivalent employment, in other words, as the total hours worked divided by the average annual number of hours worked in full-time jobs within the economic territory.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHERIES

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Successive reforms of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) have simplified rules and re-aligned farm support such that it targets areas of consumer concern, and agricultural production that focuses on meeting quality, environmental and food safety guarantees. The European Union has built up a significant body of law on food safety, animal health, animal welfare and plant health, including a Regulation which provided the legal basis for the establishment of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), which was formally adopted on 28 January 2002.

An increasing number of consumers appear willing to pay a premium for products that are grown/processed following traditional methods (quality labels guaranteeing the origin of certain products) or farmed using organic techniques. These issues may also be coherent with an agricultural policy that promotes sustainability to preserve the environment and natural resources.

Figure 4.3: Evolution of selected livestock population and whole milk production, EU-25
(% change compared with the previous year)

| | Cattle (1) | Pigs (1) | Total whole milk (2) |
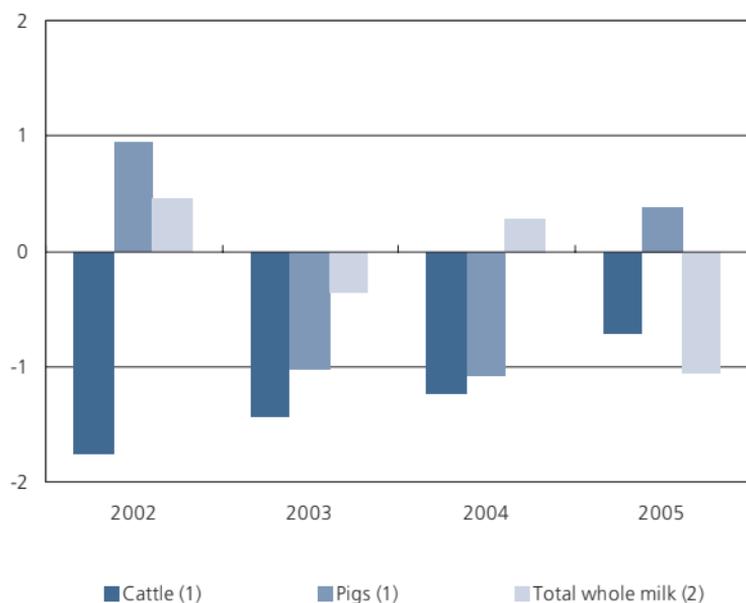
(1) Based on a volume series in thousand heads, as of December.
(2) Milk products obtained on the farm; based on a volume series in thousand tonnes.

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Table 4.3: Agricultural production

	Cereals (1)	Vege- tables (2)	Whole milk (3)	Cattle (4)	Pigs (4)
			(thousand tonnes)	(thousand heads)	
	2005	2004	2004	2005	2005
EU-25	*292 854*	:	146 195	85 806	151 667
Euro area	*187 618*	:	102 061	62 601	103 206
BE	2 818	1 531	3 141	2 604	6 253
CZ	7 660	296	2 675	1 352	2 719
DK	9 238	221	4 568	1 572	12 604
DE	45 980	3 236	28 280	12 919	26 989
EE	760	27	652	252	352
EL	4 411	4 027	1 896	707	1 042
ES	14 113	12 930	7 534	6 467	24 889
FR	64 102	6 282	25 287	18 930	15 117
IE	*1 939*	:	5 307	6 192	1 678
IT	21 505	14 969	11 565	6 460	9 200
CY	88	127	213	58	430
LV	1 314	159	786	385	428
LT	2 811	222	1 849	800	1 115
LU	161	3	269	182	85
HU	16 779	2 033	1 903	708	3 853
MT	:	61	44	20	73
NL	1 924	4 265	11 033	3 746	11 000
AT	4 898	511	3 158	2 011	3 170
PL	26 928	4 785	11 855	5 385	18 711
PT	807	1 671	2 142	1 439	2 344
SI	576	82	654	453	547
SK	3 585	176	1 098	528	1 108
FI	4 058	226	2 449	945	1 440
SE	5 076	:	3 275	1 533	1 797
UK	21 037	*2 614*	14 562	10 154	4 724
BG	5 839	989	1 598	630	933
HR	2 356	441	:	:	:
MK	648	:	:	:	:
RO	19 723	4 685	5 764	2 861	6 603
TR	30 650	25 768	:	9 788	7

(1) Harvested production, including rice; EU-25, euro area, Hungary and the Netherlands, 2004; Croatia and Turkey, 2003.
(2) Harvested production; Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, the United Kingdom and Turkey, 2005; Belgium, the Czech Republic, Spain, Portugal, Croatia and Romania, 2003.
(3) Milk products obtained on the farm.
(4) As of December; Turkey, 2003.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHERIES

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AGRI-ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Many valuable habitats in Europe are maintained by extensive farming, and a wide range of wild species rely on this for their survival, but agricultural practices can also result in pollution of soil, water and air, and a loss of wildlife. In recent years, the role of farming in relation to the environment and rural development has come under the spotlight and the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is increasingly aimed at reducing the negative effects of agriculture on the environment.

Organic farming in the EU-15 has grown, on average, by around 21 % per annum since the mid-1990s. At the end of 2005, a proposal for a Council Regulation on organic production and labelling of organic products was put forward, with the aim of improving clarity in this sphere. The availability of financial support and other incentives for farmers to convert to organic production is designed to help this type of farming grow still further and to support associated businesses throughout the food chain.

Rural development measures encourage, by offering financial assistance, reductions in the numbers of animals per hectare of land, uncultivated field boundaries, the creation of ponds or other water features, as well as the planting of trees and hedges. An initiative known as Leader+, sees the European Union, national governments and private bodies co-funding rural development projects, such as: introducing new farming techniques and rural crafts; helping establish food processing facilities on farms; assisting farmers in marketing their products; making additional improvements to animal welfare; renovating villages and rural facilities; encouraging tourism; promoting afforestation and forestry management.

Figure 4.4: Number of holdings with another gainful activity, 2003 (thousand units) (1)
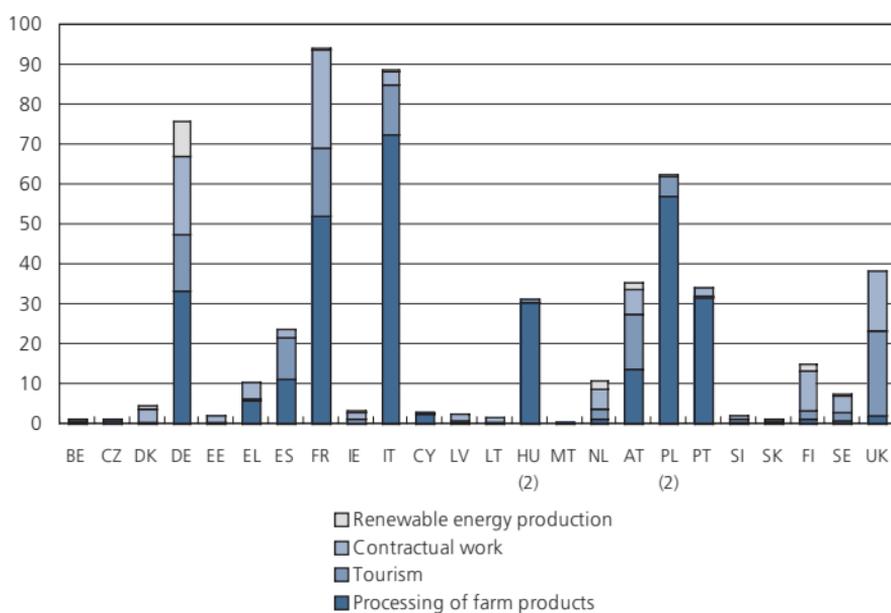
(1) Luxembourg, not available.
(2) Contractual work, no data available.

Table 4.4: Agri-environment, 2004

	Organic crop area (hectares) (1)	Share of area occupied by organic farming (% of UAA) (2)	Total irrigable area (hectares) (3)	Livestock density index (units per km²)
EU-25	:	:	:	:
Euro area	4 056 861	:	:	:
BE	23 728	2.1	21 810	2.84
CZ	254 995	:	49 090	0.63
DK	154 921	6.1	448 820	1.71
DE	767 891	4.1	:	1.10
EE	:	:	:	0.41
EL	249 508	0.7	1 521 600	0.66
ES	733 182	2.6	3 828 110	0.56
FR	534 037	1.7	2 723 700	0.84
IE	28 514	0.7	0	1.46
IT	954 362	7.5	3 977 210	0.76
CY	867	:	44 930	1.64
LV	26 138	:	1 150	0.31
LT	*36 864*	:	740	0.47
LU	3 158	2.2	0	1.24
HU	133 009	:	242 170	0.61
MT	13	:	2 300	4.54
NL	41 866	2.2	350 570	3.07
AT	343 183	8.7	90 420	0.77
PL	:	:	98 420	0.77
PT	215 408	2.3	674 800	0.63
SI	22 606	:	1 880	1.20
SK	:	:	209 070	0.45
FI	162 024	7.1	103 800	0.53
SE	222 100	7.0	188 460	0.59
UK	690 047	4.8	228 930	0.90
BG	:	:	124 480	:
HR	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	1 510 820	:
TR	:	:	:	:
NO	41 036	:	122 510	1.21

(1) Malta, 2005; the Czech Republic, Ireland and the Netherlands, 2003.
(2) UAA: Utilised Agricultural Area; 2002.
(3) 2003.

FORESTRY

The European Union has approximately 160 million hectares of forests and other wooded land, just over 40 % of its land area. Contrary to most other regions of the world, the area of land in the European Union that is devoted to forestry is gradually increasing.

Forestry often involves small enterprises or individuals whose forestry activities are commonly coupled with those of other economic activities: there are an estimated 15 million forest owners in the European Union, most of which are small-scale private owners. The majority of private owners have holdings that average less than 3 hectares, while the average size of public holdings is more than 1 000 hectares.

As with agriculture, the European Union seeks to promote sustainable development and the protection of the natural environment. The Agriculture and Fisheries Council has requested that a Forest Action Plan is presented by mid-2006.

Total roundwood production (or removals), comprises all quantities of wood removed from the forest and other wooded land. This volume measure is reported in cubic metres underbark (in other words, excluding bark).

Total sawnwood production is that produced either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process, whereby the wood exceeds 6 mm in thickness. Products within this category include: planks, beams, joists, boards and rafters, be they planed, unplaned, or end-jointed.

Cork is one of the most important non-wood forest products in the European Union, with approximately 1.7 million hectares of cork forests accounting for 80 % of worldwide production.

Figure 4.5: Total roundwood, EU-25 (million m³ under bark)

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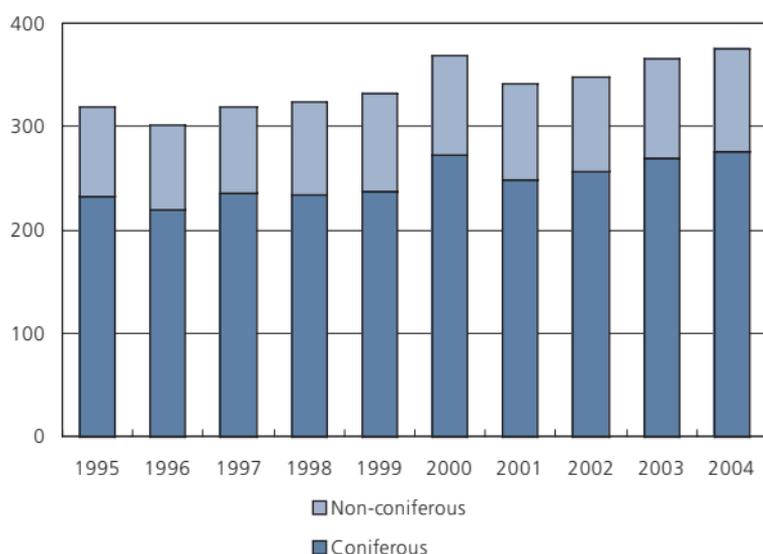
Table 4.5: Roundwood and sawnwood production (thousand m³)

	Roundwood			Sawnwood		
	1995	2000	2004	1995	2000	2004
EU-25	319 148	369 865	376 601	80 962	96 364	101 056
Euro area	182 607	210 039	206 432	51 394	60 063	63 548
BE	:	4 510	4 765	:	1 150	1 215
CZ	12 365	14 441	15 601	3 498	4 106	3 940
DK	2 282	2 952	1 627	585	364	196
DE	39 343	53 710	54 504	14 207	16 340	19 850
EE	3 709	8 910	10 300	353	1 436	2 000
EL	1 961	2 245	1 526	337	123	191
ES	16 075	14 321	16 290	3 312	3 760	3 730
FR	36 061	45 828	34 950	10 071	10 536	9 860
IE	2 204	2 673	2 562	678	888	939
IT	9 736	9 329	8 697	1 862	1 630	1 580
CY	48	21	10	15	9	5
LV	6 890	14 304	12 754	1 300	3 900	3 988
LT	5 960	5 500	6 120	940	1 300	1 450
LU	:	260	277	:	133	133
HU	4 331	5 902	5 660	231	291	205
MT	~	~	~	~	~	~
NL	1 104	1 039	1 026	428	389	273
AT	14 405	13 276	16 482	7 814	10 390	11 133
PL	20 651	26 025	32 733	3 870	4 262	3 743
PT	9 350	10 831	11 553	1 831	1 427	1 100
SI	1 866	2 253	2 551	513	439	461
SK	5 323	6 163	7 240	661	1 265	1 837
FI	50 219	54 262	53 800	10 007	13 420	13 544
SE	63 600	63 300	67 300	14 970	16 176	16 900
UK	7 555	7 811	8 273	2 295	2 630	2 782
BG	2 838	4 784	4 833	257	312	332
HR	2 603	3 669	3 841	578	642	582
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	12 178	13 148	15 777	1 777	3 396	4 588
TR	19 279	15 939	16 503	4 966	5 528	6 215
IS	~	~	~	~	~	~
NO	9 045	8 156	8 780	2 212	2 280	2 230
CH	4 749	9 238	4 700	1 504	1 625	1 505
US	469 830	466 549	458 310	85 313	91 076	87 436

FISHERIES

The common fisheries policy (CFP) was designed to deal with biological, economic and social dimensions of fishing. It was introduced in 1983 and can be divided into four main areas: the conservation of stocks; structures (such as vessels, port facilities and fish processing plants); the organisation of the market for fish in the European Union; and external fisheries policy.

To ensure sustainable fishing, it is not only the quantity of fish taken from the sea that is important, but also their species, size, and the techniques used in catching them, as well as the areas where they are caught. This may be extended to more general protection of marine ecosystems, avoiding pollution and other forms of environmental damage.

Restructuring within the fisheries sector has led to the European Union's fleet capacity declining, as quotas have been imposed to ensure a better balance between the number of vessels and fish. This has often resulted in a loss of employment in coastal areas which in many cases may face limited employment opportunities. The total annual catch of fishery products is measured in terms of the catch from all oceans and internal waters of the world; data are expressed in the live weight equivalent of the landings (in other words, as taken from the water, before processing). The total power of the fishing fleet is expressed in kilowatts; data generally refer to the fleet size on 31 December of each reference year.

Figure 4.6: Total power of the fishing fleet, EU-15 (thousand kilowatts)
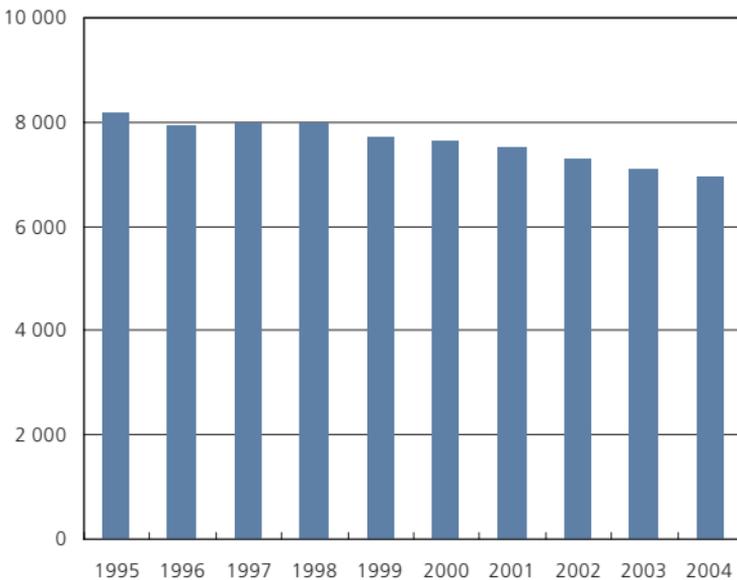
Source: DG Fisheries and Maritime Affairs

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Table 4.6: Fishery indicators

	Annual catch - all regions				External trade, 2004 (EUR million)	
	(thousand tonnes of live weight)		(% share of world catch)			
	1995	2004 (1)	1995	2003	Imports	Exports
EU-25	8 034	5 918	8.6	6.6	:	:
Euro area	3 925	3 376	4.3	3.7	:	:
BE	36	26	0.0	0.0	1 243	719
CZ	4	5	0.0	0.0	94	45
DK	1 999	1 090	2.1	1.1	1 851	2 776
DE	239	262	0.3	0.3	2 246	1 050
EE	132	86	0.1	0.1	47	95
EL	152	75	0.2	0.1	392	331
ES	1 179	897	1.3	1.0	4 216	2 070
FR	675	667	0.7	0.8	3 402	1 242
IE	390	307	0.4	0.3	111	385
IT	397	279	0.4	0.3	3 146	428
CY	9	2	0.0	0.0	42	22
LV	149	125	0.2	0.1	30	76
LT	57	156	0.1	0.2	98	104
LU	0	0	0.0	0.0	67	19
HU	7	7	0.0	0.0	42	6
MT	5	1	0.0	0.0	26	14
NL	438	520	0.5	0.6	1 483	1 979
AT	0	0	0.0	0.0	242	36
PL	429	172	0.5	0.2	417	356
PT	264	207	0.3	0.2	1 017	344
SI	2	1	0.0	0.0	41	7
SK	2	3	0.0	0.0	35	4
FI	155	136	0.2	0.1	166	11
SE	405	270	0.4	0.3	1 053	744
UK	910	654	1.0	0.7	2 284	1 327
BG	8	8	0.0	0.0	18	9
HR	:	:	:	:	67	80
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	49	10	0.1	0.0	62	6
TR	634	508	0.7	0.6	76	163
IS	1 624	1 749	1.7	2.2	94	1 433
NO	2 524	2 522	2.7	2.8	549	3 359
CH	2	2	0.0	0.0	364	7
JP	6 120	4 709	6.6	5.2	:	:
US	5 326	3 865	5.7	4.3	:	:

(1) EU-25, Spain, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria, Romania, Turkey, Switzerland, Japan and the United States, 2003; euro area, sum of country data for 2003 or 2004.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHERIES

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SHARE IN WORLD TRADE

Statistics on international trade are an important data source for many public and private sector decision-makers at an international, European Union and national level. These data are extensively used for multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations, to define and implement anti-dumping policies, and to evaluate the progress of the Single Market.

It is important to note that there are two main sources for statistics on international trade. On the one hand, there is External Trade statistics (ETS) which provide information only on trade in goods, collected on the basis of customs and VAT declarations. ETS provide detailed information on the value and volumes of international trade in goods per commodity. On the other hand, there is the Balance of Payments (BoP), which registers all the transactions of an economy with the rest of the world. The current account of the BoP provides information not only on international trade in goods (generally the largest category), but also on international transactions in services, income and current transfers. For all these transactions BoP registers the value of exports (credits) and imports (debits), the difference of which is usually referred to as the balance. A negative balance, that is a current account deficit, shows that a country is spending more than what it is internally produced and is therefore a net debtor towards the rest of the world.

Trade integration of goods and services is the average value of debits and credits (summed together and divided by two) given as a proportion of GDP. This indicator is calculated for both goods and services, based on BoP data; if the values increase over time, then the reporting territory became more integrated within the international economy. It is normal that smaller countries will display a higher recourse to international trade, as they are more likely to import a range of goods and services that are not produced within the domestic market.

Figure 5.1: Balance of goods and services, 2003 (% of GDP) (1)
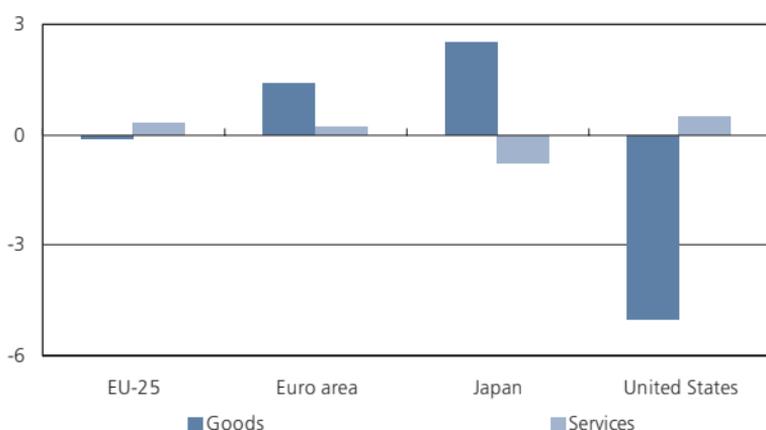
(1) EU-25, extra-EU trade flows; euro area, extra-euro area trade flows; Japan and the United States, trade flows with the rest of the world.

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Table 5.1: Trade integration (% of GDP) (1)

	Goods			Services		
	1995	2000	2004	1995	2000	2004
EU-25 (2)	:	9.6	9.4	:	3.4	3.3
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	:	:	67.2	:	:	14.2
CZ	42.2	55.0	62.4	10.5	11.1	8.8
DK	26.1	29.2	28.8	7.5	14.1	14.3
DE	19.5	27.4	29.6	4.2	5.8	6.1
EE	54.0	67.7	61.8	18.3	22.3	20.3
EL	11.2	17.9	15.2	5.9	13.5	11.4
ES	17.2	23.1	20.8	5.2	7.4	6.8
FR	17.4	22.5	20.7	4.8	5.3	5.1
IE	56.1	64.1	43.3	12.1	25.9	31.7
IT	19.1	21.9	20.6	6.3	5.2	4.9
CY	24.6	24.3	20.3	22.1	23.5	28.2
LV	64.1	33.8	41.3	18.8	11.9	10.9
LT	47.7	40.3	46.7	7.7	7.6	9.1
LU	:	:	48.2	:	:	84.5
HU	31.5	64.9	57.1	9.8	11.5	10.3
MT	:	75.6	57.8	:	24.3	21.7
NL	42.2	53.0	48.3	10.4	13.6	11.8
AT	24.4	34.1	37.5	10.7	15.8	16.2
PL	19.0	25.3	34.9	6.6	5.8	5.3
PT	25.2	28.3	26.3	6.6	7.1	6.9
SI	43.4	48.6	51.4	8.5	8.6	9.3
SK	44.8	60.9	69.4	10.8	10.2	8.7
FI	26.2	32.3	29.4	6.5	6.1	6.0
SE	28.4	33.1	31.8	6.7	9.4	10.3
UK	22.2	21.4	19.0	6.2	7.6	7.9
BG	40.3	42.9	48.1	10.3	15.3	15.4
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	30.3	36.6	:	5.1	5.1
TR (3)	16.9	20.9	24.2	5.8	7.4	5.7
IS	24.7	25.2	25.0	9.7	13.0	13.7
NO	25.7	28.5	26.4	9.1	9.3	12.3
JP	6.9	8.5	10.1	1.8	2.0	2.5
US	9.0	10.2	9.7	2.4	2.7	2.7

(1) Average value of imports and exports, expressed in relation to GDP; EU-25, extra-EU trade flows; Member States and other countries, trade flows with the rest of the world.
(2) 2001 instead of 2000.
(3) 2003 instead of 2004.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

EXTERNAL TRADE OF SERVICES

Balance of Payment statistics are of particular interest for analysing the services economy, as external trade statistics only cover goods. The provision of services tends to contribute an increasing share of the economic wealth of the European Union, and accounts for more than 50 % of GDP in each Member State. Nevertheless, the value of exports and imports of goods is approximately three times higher than that of services. Part of this imbalance may be due to the nature of some services: for example, the provision of services of proximity or alternatively professional services that are bound by distinct national legislation, making it difficult to trade many services across borders.

Due to their intangible nature, trade in services is more difficult to record than trade in goods, with difficulties associated with defining the service, its value, and the flows associated with each service; as such, there may be some elements of under-reporting in the statistics that are presented. The three main categories that may be identified within the services account include transportation, travel, and other services (essentially other business services, financial services and royalties and license fees).

Figure 5.2: International trade in services, EU-25, 2004 (EUR 1000 million) (1)
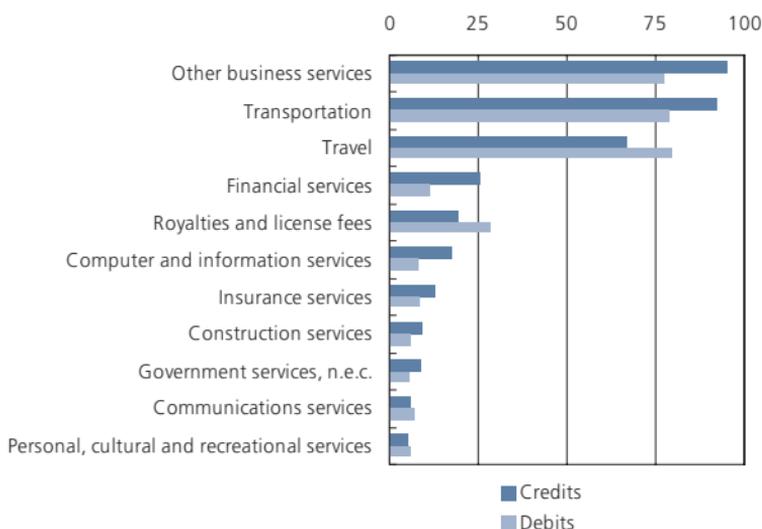
(1) Extra-EU trade flows.

Table 5.2: International trade in services (EUR 1 000 million) (1)

	Credits		Debits		Net balance	
	2000	2004	2000	2004	2000	2004
EU-25	:	362.7	:	319.9	:	42.8
Euro area	282.8	359.9	299.4	332.0	-16.7	28.0
BE	:	42.1	:	39.5	:	2.6
CZ	7.4	7.8	5.9	7.4	1.5	0.4
DK	26.3	29.3	23.3	26.9	2.9	2.4
DE	93.9	114.1	153.5	155.5	-59.6	-41.3
EE	1.6	2.3	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.9
EL	21.0	26.7	12.3	11.3	8.7	15.5
ES	58.4	68.4	34.2	46.2	24.2	22.2
FR	87.5	88.8	66.0	78.6	21.5	10.3
IE	18.3	42.2	31.4	51.9	-13.1	-9.7
IT	61.3	67.3	60.1	65.8	1.1	1.5
CY	3.5	5.0	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.9
LV	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.5
LT	1.1	2.0	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.7
LU	:	26.7	:	16.7	:	10.0
HU	6.6	8.3	5.4	8.3	1.2	0.0
MT	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4
NL	56.9	68.3	57.8	64.1	-0.9	4.2
AT	34.0	39.4	32.3	37.3	1.7	2.1
PL	11.3	10.8	9.8	10.0	1.5	0.8
PT	9.3	11.9	7.2	7.8	2.1	4.2
SI	2.0	2.8	1.6	2.1	0.5	0.7
SK	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.8	0.5	0.2
FI	6.7	8.0	9.1	9.9	-2.4	-1.9
SE	23.5	31.2	26.0	26.6	-2.6	4.6
UK	129.7	147.6	107.7	116.3	22.0	31.3
BG	2.4	3.4	1.8	2.6	0.5	0.7
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	1.9	2.9	2.2	3.1	-0.3	-0.2
TR	21.1	18.4	8.8	8.2	12.3	10.3
NO	18.8	21.0	16.8	19.4	2.1	1.6
JP	75.0	78.5	126.6	108.9	-51.6	-30.5
US	321.4	273.7	244.0	238.0	77.4	35.7

(1) EU-25, extra-EU trade flows; euro area, extra-euro area trade flows; Member States and other countries, trade flows with the rest of the world.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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EU AND THE WORLD MARKET FOR GOODS

International trade in goods forms an increasing part of the world economy, with globalisation extending its influence and with growth in a number of rapidly developing economies, notably the well documented cases of China and India, but also some of the New Independent States (the former Soviet Union, excluding the Baltic States) where indigenous energy supplies are of particular importance.

Extra-EU trade statistics cover the trading of goods with non-Community countries, whereas trade between Member States is usually referred to as intra-EU trade. Note that an important distinction is usually made when reporting EU-25 data, insofar as external trade data for these two entities is usually provided in relation to extra-EU trade only. As such, the data presented for the EU-25 treats this as a single trading block, and reports exports from the whole of the EU-25 to the rest of the world and imports from the rest of the world into the EU-25; at no stage is trade between Member States considered.

External trade statistics report export and import values and volumes for goods using a product classification. The statistics for exported goods are recorded at their free-on-board (fob) value, which is their market value at the customs frontier of the exporting economy, including charges made for insurance and transport services up to the frontier. Import values are usually presented in terms of cost, insurance, freight (cif). All values are generally provided excluding import duties or other Community taxes.

Figure 5.3: EU-25 share in world trade, 2004 (%) (1)

EU-25 exports

Others 45.6%
EU-25 19.2%
United States 12.6%
China (excl. Hong Kong) 9.2%
Japan 8.3%
Canada 5.0%

EU-25 imports

EU-25 19.1%
Others 40.4%
United States 22.2%
China (excl. Hong Kong) 7.4%
Japan 6.5%
Canada 4.4%
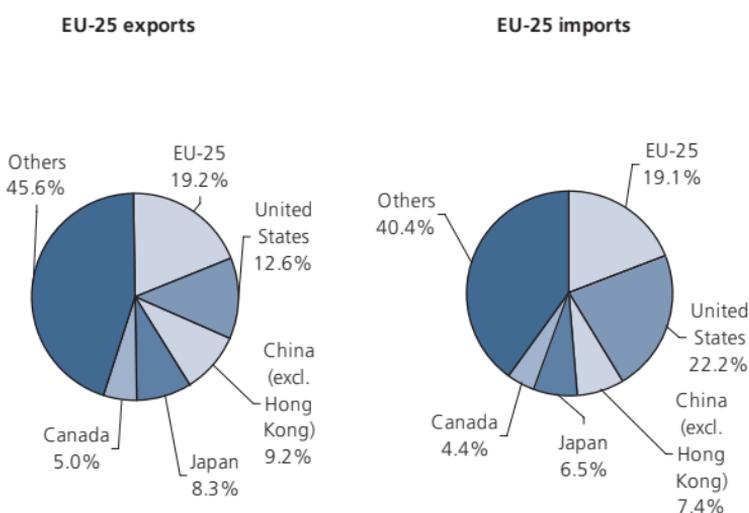
(1) Excluding intra-EU trade.
Source : IMF, Eurostat-Comext for the EU-25

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Table 5.3: Main players in the world market for goods (1)

	Value (EUR 1000 million)		Share of world total (%)	
	2000	2004	2000	2004
EXPORTS				
World	4 874.9	5 054.9	100.0	100.0
EU-25	857.8	969.3	17.6	19.2
United States	811.7	639.0	16.6	12.6
China	264.8	466.1	5.4	9.2
Japan	479.8	421.1	9.8	8.3
Canada	297.7	253.3	6.1	5.0
Hong Kong	214.1	203.5	4.4	4.0
South Korea	178.1	196.1	3.6	3.9
Mexico	180.4	150.8	3.7	3.0
Singapore	140.8	137.7	2.9	2.7
Russia	111.3	132.2	2.3	2.6
Malaysia	102.4	98.4	2.1	1.9
Switzerland	86.4	95.5	1.8	1.9
Saudi Arabia	77.3	86.4	1.6	1.7
Brazil	64.3	77.9	1.3	1.5
Thailand	72.2	75.3	1.5	1.5
Australia	65.4	66.9	1.3	1.3
Norway	62.3	66.1	1.3	1.3
India	45.8	60.1	0.9	1.2
Indonesia	64.8	55.3	1.3	1.1
United Arab Emirates	43.4	53.0	0.9	1.0
Turkey	30.1	50.5	0.6	1.0
South Africa	25.3	35.9	0.5	0.7
Venezuela	36.2	34.5	0.7	0.7
Iran	26.2	31.4	0.5	0.6
Israel	34.2	30.5	0.7	0.6
IMPORTS				
World	5 191.2	5 396.9	100.0	100.0
EU-25	996.0	1 032.2	19.2	19.1
United States	1 297.6	1 197.3	25.0	22.2
China	220.2	399.3	4.2	7.4
Japan	392.3	352.3	7.6	6.5
Canada	281.0	237.8	5.4	4.4
Hong Kong	214.1	202.3	4.1	3.7
Mexico	205.8	174.8	4.0	3.2
South Korea	169.0	174.6	3.2	3.2
Singapore	139.6	123.5	2.7	2.3
Switzerland	88.8	89.9	1.7	1.7
Australia	77.6	89.4	1.5	1.6
India	54.1	79.5	1.0	1.5
Malaysia	84.2	79.3	1.6	1.5
Turkey	59.1	77.3	1.1	1.4
Thailand	64.0	72.9	1.2	1.4
United Arab Emirates	27.6	58.8	0.5	1.1
Russia	36.6	55.2	0.7	1.0
Brazil	66.1	54.7	1.3	1.0
South Africa	31.0	41.2	0.6	0.8
Norway	34.2	38.9	0.6	0.7
Indonesia	35.0	36.4	0.7	0.7
Saudi Arabia	32.5	35.6	0.6	0.7
Philippines	35.0	32.8	0.7	0.6
Israel	39.3	32.6	0.8	0.6
Iran	17.7	30.5	0.3	0.6

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

(1) EU-25, extra-EU trade flows.
Source : IMF, Eurostat-Comext for the EU-25

EVOLUTION OF EU TRADE

A positive balance of trade is known as a trade surplus and consists of exporting more (in terms of value) than one imports. On the contrary, a negative balance of trade is known as a trade deficit and consists of importing more than one exports. Neither is necessarily damaging in a modern economy, although large trade surpluses or trade deficits may sometimes be a sign of other economic problems. The EU-25 tends to register a negative trade balance.

Imports are defined as goods which enter the statistical territory of the European Union from a third country and are placed under the customs procedure for free circulation (as a general rule goods intended for consumption), inward processing or processing under customs control (goods for working, processing or repair) immediately or after bonded warehousing; while exports are goods which leave the statistical territory of the European Union for a third country after being placed under the customs procedure for exports (definitive export) or outward processing (goods for working, processing) or repair or following inward processing.

Note that about 65 % of the extra EU-25 trade flows are made by the five largest economies of the European Union, namely Germany, Spain, France, Italy and the United Kingdom.

Figure 5.4: Evolution of EU-25's trade, 2000-2004 (EUR 1000 million)
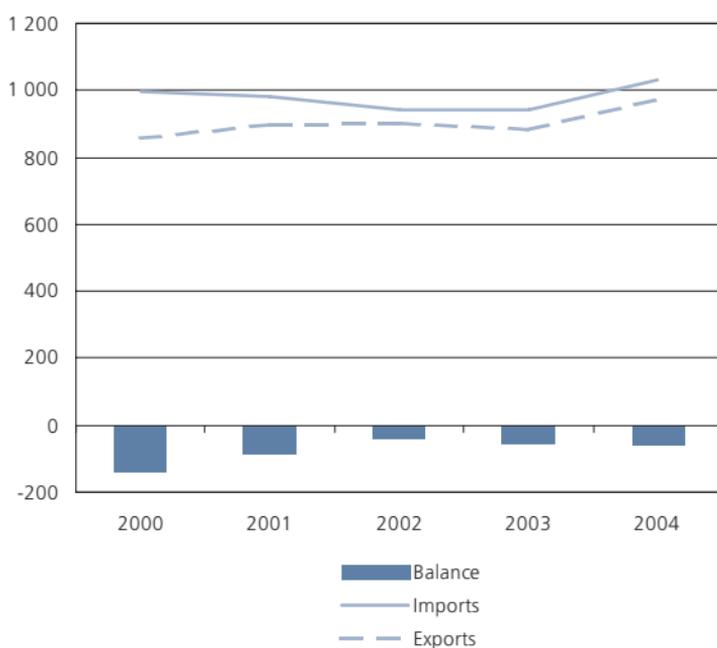
Table 5.4: Member States' contribution to extra-EU-25 trade, 2004

	EUR 1000 million, 2004	Exports Share of total, 2004 (%)	2000-2004, AAGR (%) (1)	EUR 1000 million, 2004	Imports Share of total, 2004 (%)	2000-2004, AAGR (%) (1)	Balance EUR 1000 million, 2004
EU-25	969.3	100.0	3.1	1 032.2	100.0	-0.7	-62.9
BE	57.3	5.9	4.7	63.5	6.1	0.2	-6.1
CZ	7.8	0.8	13.2	11.3	1.1	-2.7	-3.5
DK	18.4	1.9	2.8	16.0	1.6	7.4	2.3
DE	265.2	27.4	5.5	201.6	19.5	7.2	63.6
EE	0.9	0.1	23.0	1.8	0.2	-8.9	-0.8
EL	5.6	0.6	-0.8	17.9	1.7	-19.8	-12.3
ES	38.3	3.9	3.1	67.2	6.5	-8.6	-28.9
FR	125.8	13.0	0.0	116.8	11.3	0.9	8.9
IE	31.4	3.2	1.4	17.0	1.6	11.5	14.4
IT	113.8	11.7	2.4	113.2	11.0	2.3	0.6
CY	0.3	0.0	10.2	1.4	0.1	-34.3	-1.1
LV	0.7	0.1	17.0	1.4	0.1	-5.1	-0.7
LT	2.5	0.3	26.1	3.7	0.4	-1.1	-1.2
LU	1.3	0.1	1.6	3.9	0.4	-10.0	-2.6
HU	9.2	1.0	12.7	16.1	1.6	-6.8	-6.9
MT	1.0	0.1	-13.2	0.8	0.1	-9.1	0.2
NL	58.8	6.1	5.3	120.9	11.7	-14.7	-62.2
AT	27.0	2.8	8.8	17.9	1.7	13.9	9.1
PL	12.6	1.3	17.0	18.2	1.8	-6.7	-5.6
PT	5.8	0.6	4.4	10.2	1.0	-13.3	-4.4
SI	4.5	0.5	13.1	2.7	0.3	14.0	1.8
SK	3.3	0.3	22.7	5.0	0.5	-5.5	-1.7
FI	20.8	2.1	3.0	13.5	1.3	13.9	7.3
SE	40.9	4.2	2.1	22.6	2.2	13.0	18.3
UK	116.2	12.0	-2.0	167.7	16.3	-10.6	-51.5

(1) Annual average growth rate.

MAIN EU TRADING PARTNERS

The United States accounts for approximately one quarter of the EU-25's exports of goods, a share that has fallen somewhat in recent years; note that between 2000 and 2004 the relative share of EU-25 exports to China almost doubled.

For imports, the trading partner is the country of origin. The position of the United States as the principal origin of EU-25 imports is increasingly diminished by a rising proportion of imports that originate from China and other emerging nations. By 2004, imports of goods from the United States accounted for 15.3 % of the EU-25 total, while the share of China was 12.3 %, well ahead of the third most important origin which was Japan (7.2 %).

Figure 5.5: Main EU-25 trading partners, 2004 (% share of extra-EU-25 trade)

EU-25 exports

United States 24.2%
Switzerland 7.7%
China (excl. Hong Kong 5.0%
Russian Federation 4.7%
Japan 4.5%
Turkey 3.9%
Rest of the world 50.0%

EU-25 imports

United States 17.1%
China (excl. Hong Kong) 13.8%
Russian Federation 8.7%
Japan 8.0%
Switzerland 6.7%
Norway 6.1%
Rest of the world 39.6%

eurostat
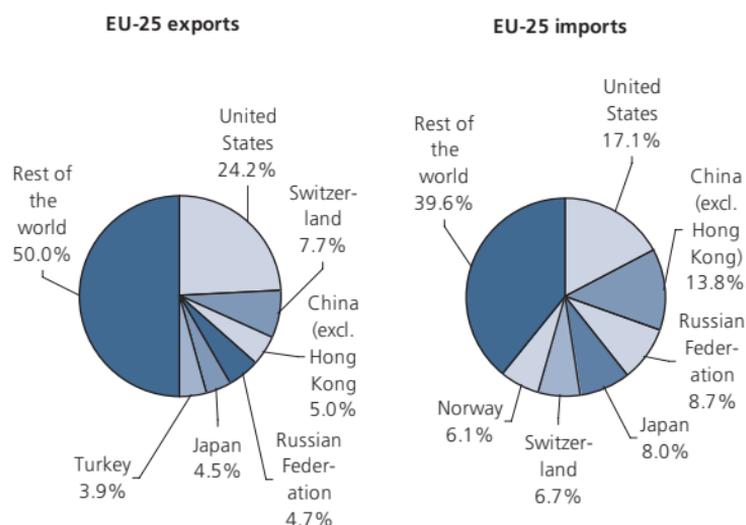
Table 5.5: Evolution of the top 20 EU-25 trading partners

	2000 EUR 1000 million	2000 Share of EU-25 total (%)	2004 EUR 1000 million	2004 Share of EU-25 total (%)	2000-2004 Average annual growth rate (%)	Rank 2004
EXPORTS						
EU-25	857.8	100.0	969.3	100.0	3.1	
United States	237.6	27.7	234.1	24.2	-0.4	1
Switzerland	72.4	8.4	75.0	7.7	0.9	2
China	25.8	3.0	48.1	5.0	16.9	3
Russia	22.5	2.6	45.7	4.7	19.4	4
Japan	45.5	5.3	43.2	4.5	-1.3	5
Turkey	30.7	3.6	38.0	3.9	5.5	6
Norway	26.4	3.1	30.8	3.2	3.9	7
Canada	21.0	2.5	22.0	2.3	1.1	8
Australia	15.9	1.8	19.9	2.1	5.8	9
Hong Kong	20.8	2.4	19.2	2.0	-2.0	10
United Arab Emirates	12.1	1.4	18.6	1.9	11.5	11
Romania	9.9	1.2	18.0	1.9	16.2	12
South Korea	16.7	1.9	17.8	1.8	1.6	13
India	13.6	1.6	17.0	1.8	5.7	14
South Africa	11.8	1.4	16.1	1.7	8.1	15
Singapore	15.8	1.8	16.1	1.7	0.4	16
Brazil	16.8	2.0	14.1	1.5	-4.3	17
Taiwan	15.1	1.8	12.8	1.3	-4.0	18
Israel	16.2	1.9	12.8	1.3	-5.8	19
Saudi Arabia	12.1	1.4	12.6	1.3	0.9	20
IMPORTS						
EU-25	996.0	100.0	1 032.2	100.0	0.9	
United States	205.6	20.6	157.7	15.3	-6.4	1
China	74.4	7.5	126.9	12.3	14.3	2
Russia	60.9	6.1	80.5	7.8	7.2	3
Japan	91.8	9.2	73.7	7.2	-5.3	4
Switzerland	62.3	6.3	61.5	6.0	-0.3	5
Norway	47.2	4.7	56.0	5.4	4.4	6
Turkey	18.2	1.8	31.0	3.0	14.2	7
South Korea	26.7	2.7	30.3	2.9	3.2	8
Taiwan	28.3	2.8	23.7	2.3	-4.4	9
Brazil	18.4	1.8	21.1	2.1	3.5	10
Singapore	17.4	1.7	17.0	1.7	-0.5	11
Canada	18.9	1.9	16.3	1.6	-3.7	12
India	12.8	1.3	16.2	1.6	6.1	13
Saudi Arabia	15.9	1.6	16.1	1.6	0.3	14
Malaysia	18.3	1.8	15.8	1.5	-3.6	15
South Africa	14.7	1.5	15.8	1.5	1.8	16
Algeria	16.6	1.7	15.3	1.5	-2.1	17
Romania	8.3	0.8	14.1	1.4	14.2	18
Libya	13.1	1.3	13.6	1.3	1.0	19
Thailand	13.5	1.4	12.8	1.2	-1.4	20

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

EU TRADE BY PRODUCT

External trade product statistics cover all movable and physical goods, including electricity. One of the most common classifications for studying aggregated product statistics is the Standard International Trade Classification of the United Nations (SITC Rev. 3); this classification allows a comparison to be made on a worldwide basis.

The European Union runs a considerable trade deficit in terms of mineral fuels, lubricants and related products, while smaller deficits are registered for food, drinks and tobacco, and for other manufactured products. On the other hand, the European Union records a trade surplus for chemicals and related products, and for machinery and transport equipment. As such, a pattern emerges whereby the EU appears to be more specialised in exporting manufactured goods that often contain considerable know-how and expertise, whereas imports are concentrated among more basic, unrefined products of low unit value, that are either used as inputs for industrial activities, or alternatively provide relatively cheap products for European consumers (food, clothing and other manufactured goods that involve considerable amounts of labour input).

Figure 5.6: Share of the product groups, 2004 (% of total trade) (1)

EU-25 exports

EU-25 imports
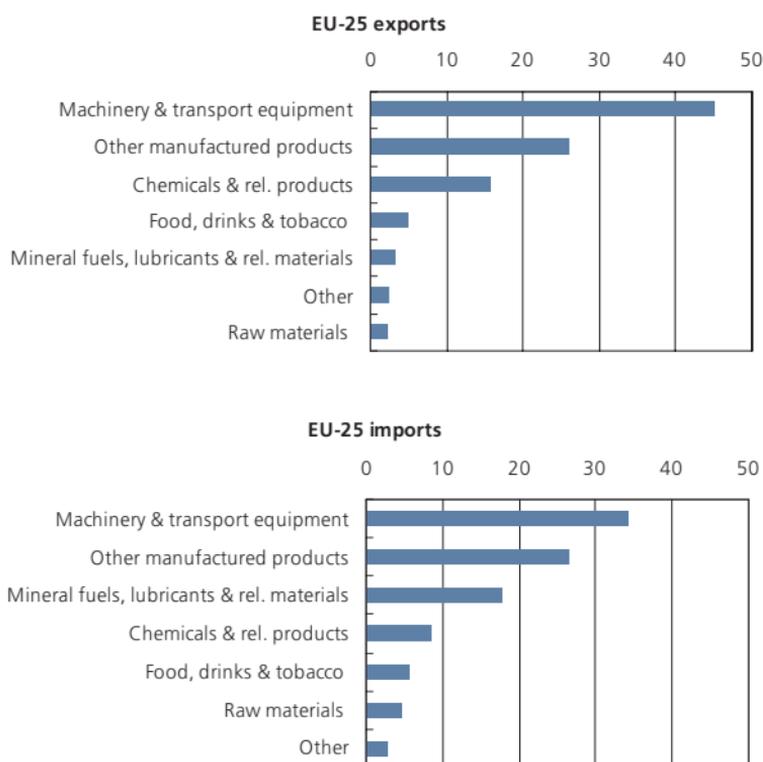
(1) Extra-EU trade flows.

Table 5.6: Extra-EU-25 trade by product

	2000 EUR 1000 million	2000 Share of total (%)	2004 EUR 1000 million	2004 Share of total (%)	2000-2004 AAGR (%) (1)
EXPORTS					
Food, drinks & tobacco	48.0	5.6	49.1	5.1	0.5
Raw materials	17.3	2.0	20.4	2.1	4.1
Mineral fuels, lubricants & rel. materials	28.4	3.3	31.7	3.3	2.8
Chemicals & rel. products	119.7	14.0	153.8	15.9	6.5
Machinery & transport equipment (2)	397.5	46.3	437.5	45.1	2.4
Other manufactured products (3)	228.3	26.6	253.2	26.1	2.6
Other	18.6	2.2	23.6	2.4	6.2
Total	857.8	100.0	969.3	100.0	3.1
IMPORTS					
Food, drinks & tobacco	54.6	5.5	58.4	5.7	1.7
Raw materials	49.2	4.9	48.1	4.7	-0.6
Mineral fuels, lubricants & rel. materials	159.6	16.0	181.6	17.6	3.3
Chemicals & rel. products	70.6	7.1	87.9	8.5	5.6
Machinery & transport equipment (2)	371.8	37.3	352.7	34.2	-1.3
Other manufactured products (3)	256.9	25.8	271.1	26.3	1.4
Other	33.3	3.3	32.5	3.2	-0.6
Total	996.0	100.0	1 032.2	100.0	0.9
BALANCE					
Food, drinks & tobacco	-6.6	~	-9.3	~	~
Raw materials	-31.9	~	-27.7	~	~
Mineral fuels, lubricants & rel. materials	-131.2	~	-149.9	~	~
Chemicals & rel. products	49.1	~	65.9	~	~
Machinery & transport equipment (2)	25.7	~	84.9	~	~
Other manufactured products (3)	-28.6	~	-17.9	~	~
Other	-14.7	~	-8.9	~	~
Total	-138.2	~	-62.9	~	~

(1) AAGR: average annual growth rate.
(2) Machinery and transport equipment includes power generating and industrial machinery, computers, electric and electronic parts and equipment, road vehicles and parts, ships, airplanes and railway equipment.
(3) Other manufactured products include leather, rubber, wood, paper, textiles, metals, building fixtures and fittings, furniture, clothes, shoes and accessories, scientific instruments, clocks, watches and cameras.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

eurostat

TRADE BETWEEN EU MEMBER STATES

Intra-EU trade statistics report trade between EU Member States. Whereas extra-EU trade statistics are required for a common trade and customs policy, intra-EU trade statistics measure the integration of the Member States in a common single market.

Note that countries that are near the centre of Europe are more likely to have a higher proportion of intra-EU trade than countries, that are geographically on the periphery of the European Union. Intra-EU trade accounts for the majority of trade within each of the Member States.

Intra-EU trade statistics are collected directly from trade operators as a result of customs controls being abolished between the borders of the Member States during the creation of the single market.

More than half of intra-EU-25 trade flows are made by the five largest economies of the EU, namely Germany, Spain, France, Italy and the United Kingdom.

Figure 5.7: Intra-EU trade as a proportion of total trade, 2004 (%)

■ Dispatches   ■ Arrivals
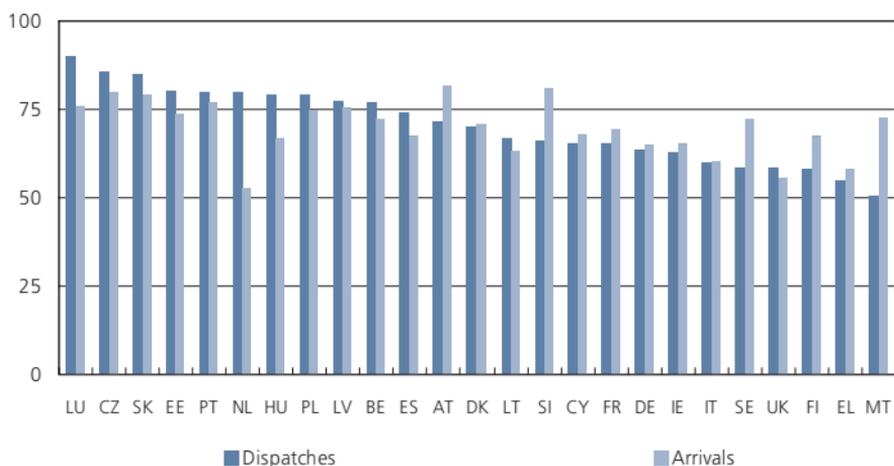
Table 5.7: Member States contribution to intra-EU-25 trade, 2004

	Dispatches		Arrivals		Balance
	EUR 1000 million	Share of total (%)	EUR 1000 million	Share of total (%)	EUR 1000 million
Intra EU-25	2 028.1	100.0	1 950.2	100.0	~
BE	189.4	9.3	166.2	8.5	23.2
CZ	47.7	2.4	45.0	2.3	2.7
DK	43.6	2.1	38.8	2.0	4.8
DE	466.3	23.0	373.8	19.2	92.5
EE	3.8	0.2	4.9	0.3	-1.1
EL	6.8	0.3	24.5	1.3	-17.7
ES	108.5	5.4	140.5	7.2	-32.0
FR	237.7	11.7	261.8	13.4	-24.1
IE	52.7	2.6	32.5	1.7	20.2
IT	170.6	8.4	172.5	8.8	-1.8
CY	0.5	0.0	3.0	0.2	-2.5
LV	2.5	0.1	4.3	0.2	-1.8
LT	5.0	0.2	6.3	0.3	-1.3
LU	11.8	0.6	12.2	0.6	-0.5
HU	35.5	1.7	32.6	1.7	2.9
MT	1.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	-1.1
NL	228.6	11.3	136.0	7.0	92.5
AT	68.2	3.4	78.5	4.0	-10.3
PL	47.7	2.4	53.9	2.8	-6.2
PT	23.0	1.1	34.0	1.7	-11.0
SI	8.7	0.4	11.6	0.6	-2.9
SK	18.8	0.9	18.7	1.0	0.1
FI	28.6	1.4	27.8	1.4	0.8
SE	58.1	2.9	58.1	3.0	0.0
UK	163.1	8.0	210.6	10.8	-47.5

EXTERNAL TRADE INDICES

External trade statistics are expressed in current prices, i.e. the prices relevant to the reference period concerned. However, as the value of trade flows is determined by both the quantities sold and price variations, it is necessary to distinguish between these two elements. Unit value indices, which are calculated from trade transactions at a detailed level, can be used to approximate import and export price movements. This allows the measurement of movements in the volume of trade to be estimated in constant prices of a previous reference year.

Terms of trade is an indicator of external competitiveness of a country. It is calculated as a change in the ratio of an export unit value index to an import unit value index, relative to the base year. An increase in terms of trade is a favourable movement: it means that a country can purchase a larger quantity of imports for a given quantity of exports. The movements in the volume of trade can be measured by the ratio of volume indices. This indicator shows how export volumes have developed in relation to import volumes.

Figure 5.8: EU-25 external trade indices (2000=100)

Terms of trade index
Export unit value index
Import unit value index

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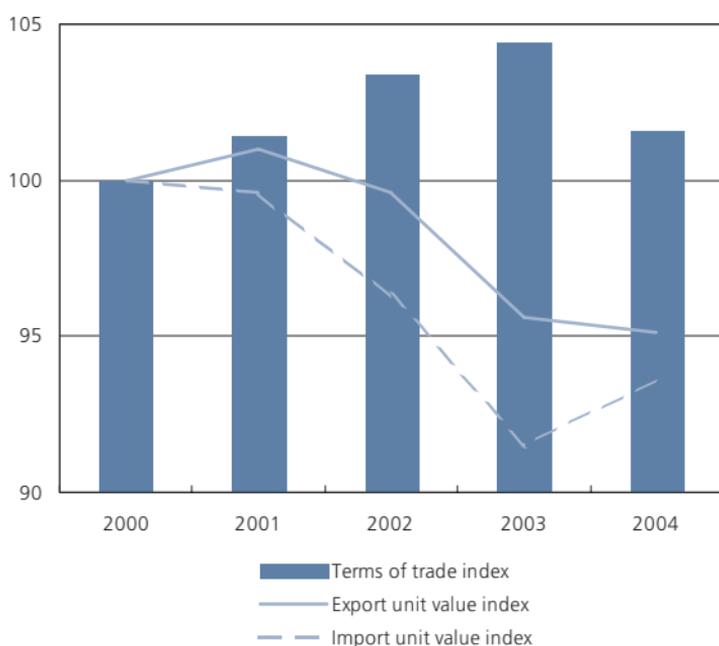
Table 5.8: Average annual growth rates of external trade indices, 2000-2004 (%)

	Unit value indices			Volume indices		
	Exports	**Imports**	**Terms of trade (exports/ imports)**	**Exports**	**Imports**	**Volume ratio (exports/ imports)**
EU-25	-1.2	-1.6	0.4	4.3	2.8	1.5
BE	0.1	0.5	-0.4	4.8	4.1	0.7
CZ	2.0	0.8	1.3	12.9	12.0	0.8
DK	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	3.1	2.9	0.2
DE	0.5	0.2	0.3	4.2	1.5	2.6
EE	-0.7	0.0	-0.8	10.0	10.1	-0.1
EL	-0.1	0.6	-0.7	0.8	3.9	-3.0
ES	0.4	1.1	-0.7	3.2	3.4	-0.2
FR	0.4	0.6	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.2
IE	-2.4	-1.2	-1.2	2.6	-1.8	4.4
IT	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.9	2.3	-1.4
CY	1.3	0.1	1.2	17.2	7.0	9.5
LV	2.2	-0.4	2.5	10.9	13.6	-2.4
LT	0.2	-1.1	1.3	17.9	16.8	1.0
LU	-2.6	0.2	-2.7	12.4	7.1	4.9
HU	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	10.2	8.8	1.3
MT	-2.6	-4.8	2.3	17.1	8.3	8.1
NL	-0.9	-0.1	-0.7	4.1	2.2	1.8
AT	0.0	0.5	-0.5	6.5	4.4	2.0
PL	1.1	0.1	1.0	13.9	7.8	5.6
PT	0.2	0.9	-0.7	2.0	-0.1	2.1
SI	0.6	-0.1	0.7	7.1	6.3	0.7
SK	1.3	1.6	-0.2	13.3	12.9	0.4
FI	-1.9	-0.2	-1.7	1.9	3.5	-1.5
SE	-1.3	-0.6	-0.7	2.5	1.1	1.4
UK	0.0	-0.8	0.8	-2.5	0.8	-3.3

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

TRANSPORT OVERVIEW

Transport is defined as any movement of passengers and/or goods (freight) using a given network. Recent years have seen an increase in personal mobility, with car ownership rising in the majority of Member States, while the opening up of a single European market and just-in-time deliveries have driven rapid growth in road and maritime freight transport services.

Each mode of transport has its own particular advantages in relation to a set of criteria covering issues such as capacity, speed, cost, safety, flexibility, energy consumption, and environmental impact. European transport policy aims to create a transport system that allows each mode of transport to play a role in a developing transport infrastructure, resulting in more efficient, cost effective and sustainable transport solutions.

For the purpose of statistical comparisons between different modes of transport, standardised units are often used for measuring freight (in tonne-kilometres, which represent the movement of one tonne over a distance of one kilometre) and passenger traffic (passenger-kilometres, which represent one passenger travelling a distance of one kilometre). Inland freight transport is defined as that covered by road, rail and inland waterways. Inland passenger transport is defined as that travelled by passengers in cars, buses and coaches, and trains.

Fatalities caused by road accidents include drivers and passengers of motorised vehicles and pedal cycles, as well as pedestrians: included are road accident casualties who die within 30 days of an accident.

Figure 6.1: People killed in road accidents, selected Member States, 2002 (persons killed per million inhabitants) (1)
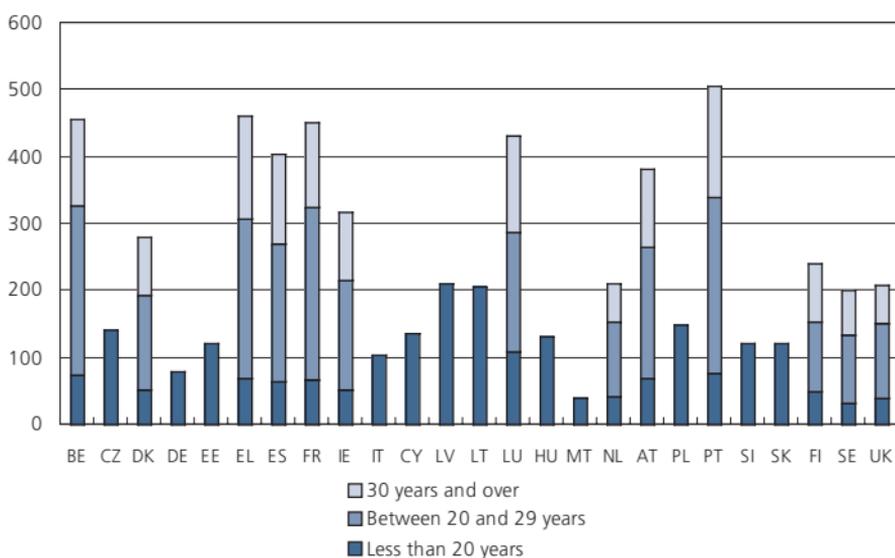
(1) Austria, 2003; the Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia, no breakdown available.

Table 6.1: Modal breakdown of inland passenger and freight transport

	Passenger-kms, 2002 (% of total)			Freight tonne-kms, 2004 (% of total)		
	Car	Bus	Train	Railway	Road	Water-ways
EU-25	:	:	:	*17.6*	*76.5*	*5.9*
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	83.3	10.4	6.3	12.0	74.9	13.1
CZ	80.0	11.9	8.1	24.7	75.2	0.1
DK	80.3	12.0	7.7	8.6	91.4	~
DE	85.5	7.5	7.0	19.1	66.9	14.0
EE	:	:	:	67.3	32.7	0.0
EL	78.2	20.2	1.7	:	:	~
ES	82.8	12.3	4.8	5.1	94.9	~
FR	86.6	4.8	8.6	17.0	79.9	3.2
IE	82.3	14.0	3.6	2.3	97.7	~
IT	83.2	11.4	5.4	10.5	89.5	0.0
CY	:	:	:	~	100.0	~
LV	66.5	25.5	8.0	71.6	28.4	0.0
LT	86.3	11.0	2.7	48.7	51.3	0.0
LU	80.7	13.8	5.5	5.6	90.9	3.5
HU	61.7	24.5	13.8	28.0	65.9	6.1
MT	:	:	:	~	100.0	~
NL	86.4	4.3	9.3	3.8	65.0	31.2
AT	76.3	14.7	9.1	31.4	65.6	2.9
PL	77.0	13.5	9.5	33.5	65.8	0.7
PT	87.5	9.1	3.4	5.3	94.7	~
SI	80.0	13.8	6.2	27.8	72.2	0.0
SK	69.6	22.9	7.5	34.3	65.4	0.3
FI	84.1	11.1	4.8	23.8	76.0	0.3
SE	83.0	8.9	8.1	36.1	63.9	~
UK	88.1	6.4	5.5	*11.8*	*88.1*	*0.1*
BG	:	:	:	29.2	66.9	3.9
HR	:	:	:	21.7	76.7	1.6
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	25.6	66.7	7.7
TR	:	:	:	5.6	94.4	~
IS	88.8	11.2	0.0	~	100.0	~
NO	88.2	7.4	4.5	13.8	86.2	~

ROAD TRANSPORT

The majority of the growth in inland passenger transport within the European Union in the last three or four decades has been with respect to road transport. There has been a steady increase in car ownership within the European Union, with several Member States reporting an average of more than one car for every two inhabitants. The growth in the use of road networks has often outpaced the speed with which new, or improved, roads have been built. This has resulted in increased congestion, particularly evident around and within Europe's major conurbations. Although motorways constitute only a small part of the entire road network within the European Union, their length has more than tripled over the last 30 years.

Figure 6.2: National and international road transport of goods, 2004 (% based on million tonne-kms of transport) (1)
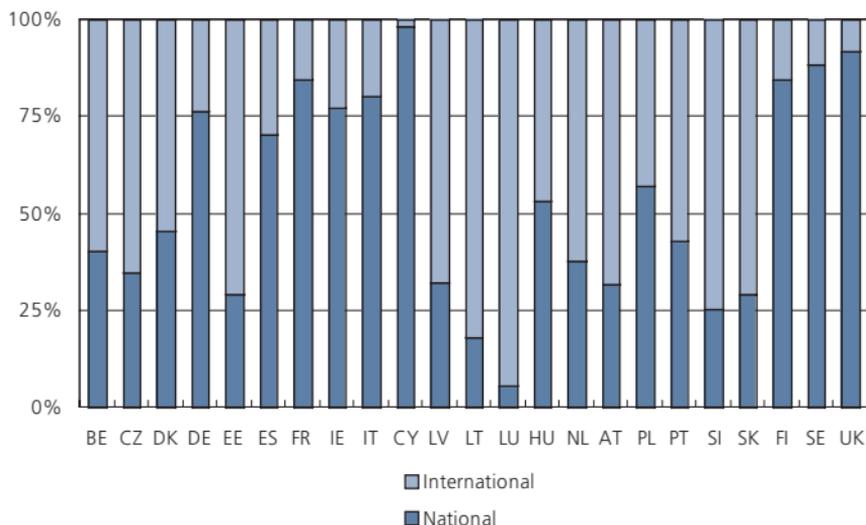
(1) Greece and Malta, not available.

Table 6.2: Road transport indicators

	Density of motorways (kms per 100 km²)		Number of passenger cars (per thousand inhabitants)		Goods transported by road (million tonne-km)	
	1995	2002 (1)	1995	2002	1995	2000
EU-25	:	:	394	463	:	:
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	5.5	5.7	422	463	34 551	32 450
CZ	0.5	0.7	295	357	:	:
DK	1.9	2.4	321	351	14 713	17 766
DE	3.2	:	495	541	279 700	347 200
EE	0.2	0.2	267	295	:	:
EL	0.3	0.6	207	331	14 798	18 360
ES	1.4	2.0	362	460	94 567	133 078
FR	1.5	1.9	434	490	227 100	266 500
IE	0.1	0.2	274	371	5 500	6 500
IT	2.2	2.2	529	590	151 578	184 756
CY	8.4	:	338	405	:	:
LV	~	~	134	265	:	:
LT	0.6	0.7	198	340	:	:
LU	4.5	4.5	568	643	1 873	2 350
HU	0.4	0.6	217	259	:	:
MT	~	~	488	508	:	:
NL	6.5	7.4	366	424	42 182	45 700
AT	1.9	2.0	452	495	20 900	26 300
PL	0.1	0.1	195	287	:	:
PT	0.8	:	374	558	16 530	20 470
SI	:	:	357	459	:	:
SK	0.4	0.6	189	247	:	:
FI	0.1	0.2	372	422	23 200	27 500
SE	0.3	0.4	411	453	30 265	32 419
UK	1.4	1.5	374	447	157 140	165 827
BG	:	0.3	196	276	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	0.0	0.0	97	136	:	:
TR	:	:	51	66	:	:
IS	:	:	445	563	:	:
NO	0.0	0.1	387	418	9 654	12 483
CH	3.0	3.4	459	508	:	:
JP	:	:	356	:	:	:
US	:	1.0	739	:	:	:

(1) Greece and Ireland, 2001.
Source: Eurostat/Directorate-General for Transport and Energy

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RAIL TRANSPORT

During the last decade, the total length of transport infrastructure within the European Union increased for all inland transport modes, with the exception of railways, which experienced a slight decrease in its network length. Nevertheless, the volume of goods transported by railway increased, although by nowhere near the same rate as that recorded for road freight transport. The apparent stability of rail transport is slightly misleading however. In many Member States major investments are made to increase the high speed rail network. The performance on this network is increasing and high speed rail recently accounted for 20 % of the rail passenger transport in the EU-25.

Rail transport statistics are reported on the basis of the territoriality principle, with each country reporting loading/embarkation, unloading/disembarkation for the movement of goods and passengers on their national territory. As such, comparisons between countries and across various modes of transport should preferably be made using tonne-kilometres or passenger-kilometres, rather than tonnes or numbers of passengers, where there is a high risk of double counting (particularly in relation to international traffic). Therefore, the statistics presented record only the distance travelled on the national territory of the reporting country. Rail freight statistics include the weight of the goods transported, as well as the weight of any packaging, containers or pallets; rail passenger statistics exclude members of the train crew.

Figure 6.3: Goods transported by rail, EU-25, 2004 (1 000 million tonne-km)

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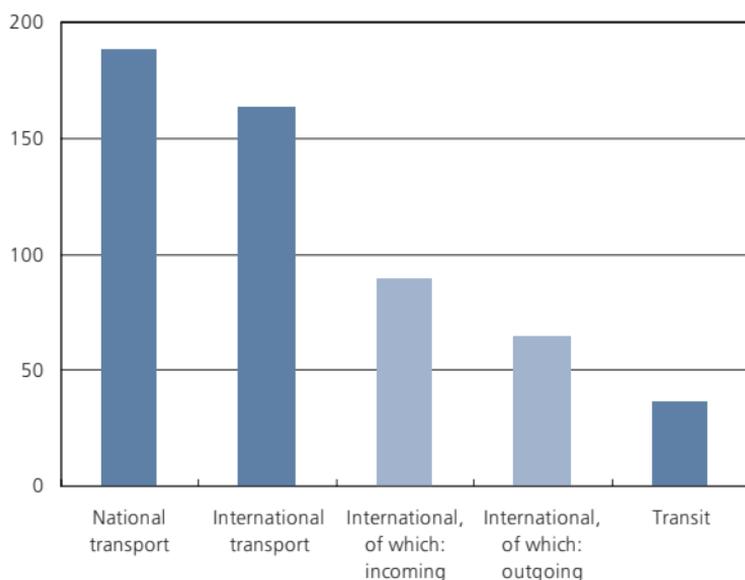
Table 6.3: Rail transport indicators

	Density of railway lines (kms per 100 km²)		Goods transported by rail (million tonne-km)		Rail passenger transport (million passenger-kms)	
	1995	**2002**	**1995**	**2000**	**1995**	**2002**
EU-25	5.4	5.1	:	:	315 536	347 659
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	11.1	11.6	7 304	7 674	6 757	8 259
CZ	12.2	12.4	:	:	8 005	6 597
DK	5.5	6.6	1 985	2 087	4 888	5 745
DE	11.9	:	69 490	76 815	70 977	71 366
EE	2.4	2.3	:	:	421	177
EL	1.9	1.8	292	426	1 568	1 836
ES	3.3	3.3	10 419	12 180	15 313	19 480
FR	5.9	5.8	48 137	55 448	55 563	73 227
IE	2.8	2.8	602	491	1 291	1 628
IT	5.4	5.4	21 690	22 817	43 859	45 957
CY	~	~	~	~	~	~
LV	3.9	3.7	:	:	1 373	744
LT	3.2	2.8	:	:	1 130	498
LU	10.7	10.7	529	632	287	357
HU	9.5	8.6	:	:	8 441	10 531
MT	~	~	~	~	~	~
NL	8.3	8.3	3 100	3 819	13 000	15 500
AT	6.9	6.8	13 084	16 299	9 628	8 301
PL	7.9	6.9	:	:	26 635	20 749
PT	3.4	:	2 019	2 183	4 840	3 683
SI	:	:	:	:	595	749
SK	7.6	7.6	:	:	4 200	2 682
FI	1.9	1.9	9 600	10 107	3 184	3 318
SE	2.7	2.7	19 391	20 000	6 839	9 100
UK	7.1	7.1	12 537	18 300	30 200	39 900
BG	:	4.0	:	:	4 693	2 598
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	5.0	4.8	:	:	18 879	8 501
TR	:	:	:	:	5 797	5 204
IS	~	~	~	~	~	~
NO	1.3	1.3	2 636	2 451	2 300	2 491
CH	12.7	12.7	7 957	:	11 712	12 109
JP	:	:	24 968	:	:	:
US	:	1.8	1 979 719	2 145 632	:	:

AIR TRANSPORT

Alongside rapid growth in the use of road transport there has also been a substantial increase in the use of air transport in recent years. Some of this may be attributed to the deregulation of air transport markets, which resulted in increased competition and the development of low-cost air carriers. As a result, it is now relatively common for many Europeans to take several holidays within the same year and to visit a number of countries, often for short breaks.

As with road transport one of the main concerns for the development of air transport networks is the capacity of the system, which in many cases has reached saturation, resulting in congestion for travellers (delayed flights, overloaded air traffic control systems, increased environmental impact, and air terminals that can no longer support the volume of traffic).

The information presented in relation to air passenger transport refers to the 15 most used airports within the European Union, in terms of the number of passengers that embark and disembark.

As may be expected, the volume of goods that is transported by air is relatively low in comparison to most of the other modes of freight transport.

Figure 6.4: Top 15 airports (in terms of air passenger transport), passengers embarked and disembarked, EU-25, 2004 (million passengers)
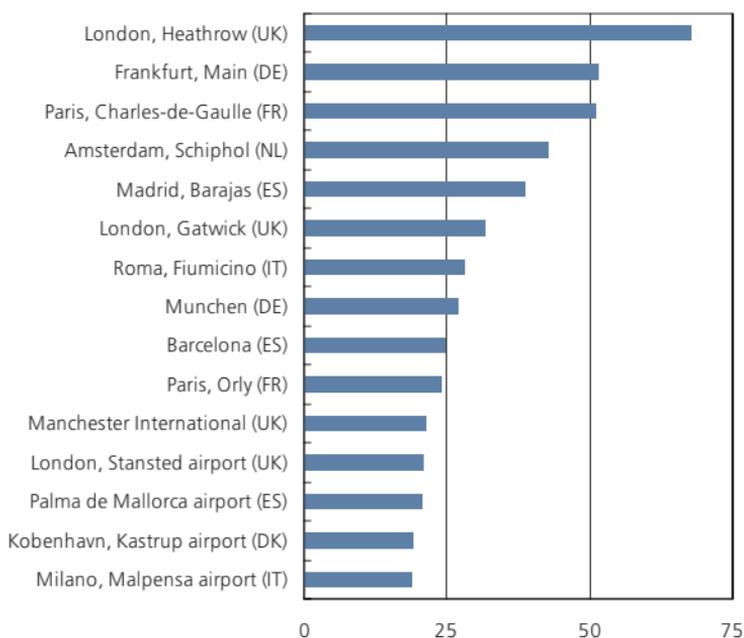
Table 6.4: Air transport of goods (thousand tonnes)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	518	585	:	:	584	:
CZ	:	:	:	:	36	34
DK	:	:	:	:	12	10
DE	2 019	1 948	2 054	2 554	2 441	2 525
EE	:	:	:	:	5	4
EL	106	101	105	156	:	:
ES	309	309	340	479	577	564
FR	1 025	1 030	1 034	1 282	1 535	1 643
IE	70	59	66	86	79	49
IT	454	446	413	551	:	506
CY	:	:	:	:	32	31
LV	:	:	:	:	5	7
LT	:	:	:	:	15	14
LU	340	383	448	501	510	550
HU	:	:	:	:	45	46
MT	:	:	:	:	*12*	12
NL	1 163	1 174	1 182	1 268	1 217	1 279
AT	109	111	122	130	115	127
PL	:	:	:	:	43	:
PT	*105*	:	:	178	152	149
SI	:	:	:	:	7	7
SK	:	:	:	:	5	7
FI	92	94	88	111	96	96
SE	*227*	:	:	:	:	:
UK	1 847	1 990	2 091	2 336	2 153	2 203
BG	:	:	:	:	11	14
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	16	16
TR	:	:	:	:	208	257
IS	*4*	:	:	:	:	:
NO	44	47	46	133	127	:
CH	:	:	:	419	440	328

MARITIME TRANSPORT

A great deal of the European Union's trade in goods is conducted through maritime ports, in particular that relating to bulky, low value goods that cannot be transported economically using other transport modes. Most of the international trade in goods of the European Union's Member States is transported by sea, passing through one of the major sea ports. Indeed, almost 90 % of the European Union's external trade (imports and exports combined) and more than 40 % of the internal trade between European Union Member States is transported by sea with over 3 000 million tonnes of freight loaded and unloaded in European Union ports each year.

Maritime transport statistics are collected at the port level, where a port authority generally records ship and cargo movements. Note that the statistics presented for maritime transport do not include the transport of goods or passengers on inland waterways. More precisely, the information presented covers the movement of goods and/or passengers using seagoing vessels on voyages which are undertaken wholly or partly at sea. A sea passenger is defined as any person who makes a sea journey on a merchant ship (service staff are not regarded as passengers, nor are non-fare paying crew members, or infants in arms).

Figure 6.5: Sea passenger transport - outward flows, 2004 (passengers per 100 inhabitants) (1)
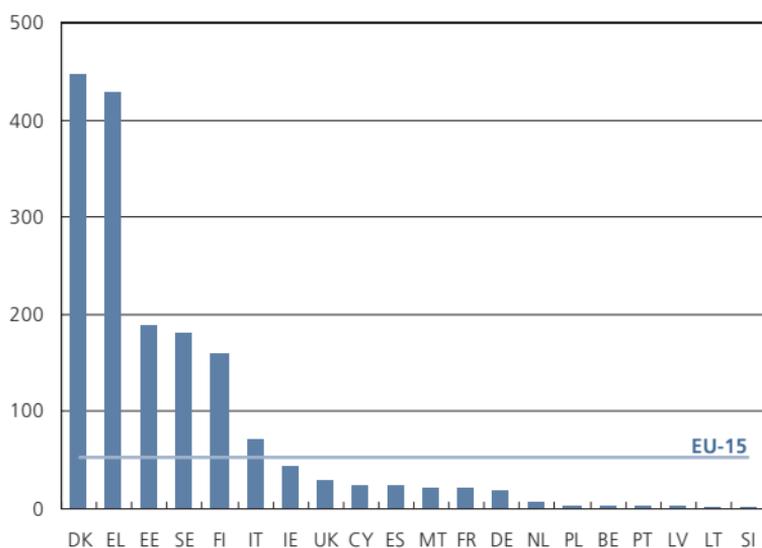
(1) EU-15, Estonia, France, Italy, Poland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, 2003; Cyprus, 2002; the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria and Slovakia, not relevant.

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Table 6.5: Sea transport of goods (million tonnes)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25 (1)	3 069	3 146	3 135	3 169	3 224	3 277	3 393	3 505
Euro area	2 079	2 154	2 150	2 157	2 224	2 264	2 368	2 464
BE	162	171	166	179	174	174	181	188
CZ	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
DK	124	105	97	97	94	94	104	100
DE	213	217	222	243	246	246	255	272
EE	23	27	34	40	40	45	47	45
EL	101	111	113	128	122	148	163	158
ES	271	280	296	235	315	326	344	373
FR	305	319	315	337	318	319	330	334
IE	36	40	43	45	46	45	46	48
IT	459	476	463	447	445	458	477	485
CY	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
LV	51	52	49	52	57	52	55	55
LT	16	15	16	23	21	24	30	26
LU	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
HU	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MT	3	4	4	4	7	:	3	3
NL	402	405	396	406	406	413	410	441
AT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
PL	51	51	50	48	46	48	51	52
PT	55	58	59	56	56	56	57	59
SI	7	8	8	9	9	9	11	12
SK	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
FI	75	77	77	81	96	99	104	107
SE	150	156	156	159	153	155	161	167
UK	558	568	565	573	566	558	556	573
BG	:	:	:	:	20	20	21	23
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
RO	32	28	23	25	28	33	36	41
TR	138	143	135	141	128	:	:	:
IS	5	5	5	:	5	5	5	5
NO	270	:	:	:	:	190	187	198

(1) Excluding Malta for 2002.

ENERGY PRICES

A competitive and reliable energy sector is an essential part of an industrialised economy. The energy sector has been highlighted recently due to concerns over the security of supply caused by instabilities in the Middle East, disputes over pipelines for delivery, or adverse weather conditions that affect refinery output. With rapid growth in demand for fossil fuels from several developing countries, imbalances arose between supply and demand, leading to pressure on prices. This was most evident for oil prices during 2004 and much of 2005, with price increases stabilising thereafter, the effects of which were evident in higher prices for industry and consumers. As oil is one of the main fuels used to generate electricity, there were also knock on effects on electricity prices. Some protection against such price increases can be achieved through diversification, particularly for electricity generation, for example from renewable energy sources (hydro-power, solar or wind) or nuclear power; changing the product mix to avoid reliance on any one type of energy or any single country as a supplier.

Electricity and gas tariffs vary from one supplier to another. They may be the result of negotiated contracts, especially for large industrial consumers. For smaller consumers they are generally set according to the amount of electricity or gas consumed, and a number of other characteristics that vary from one country to another. Tariffs also generally include fixed charges. Therefore, there is no single price for electricity or gas in any European Union country. In order to compare prices over time and between countries, two 'standard consumers' are presented, one representing domestic consumers and one industrial consumer. The actual price paid by real consumers will differ from these. All electricity price data are given in euro per kWh (excluding taxes) and correspond to prices applicable on 1 January of the reference year, a similar set of criteria are used for gas prices, except the unit changes to euro per GJ.

Figure 7.1: Gasoline and diesel prices, EU-15 (EUR/litre) (1)

Average price for unleaded gasoline (Euro-super 95)
Average price for automotive diesel oil
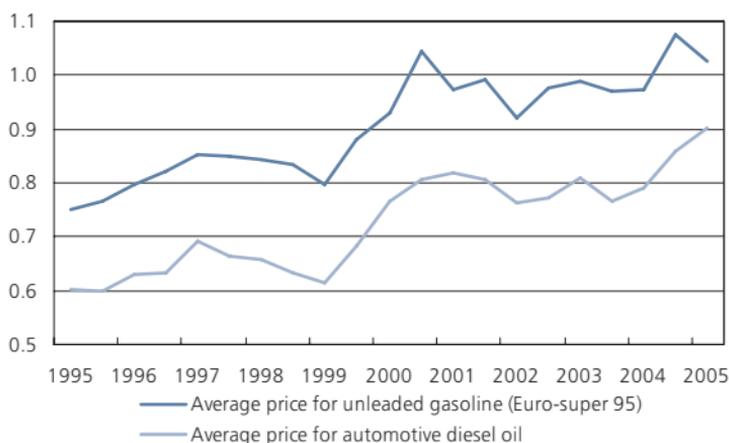
(1) Arithmetic average of the individual Member States' consumer prices at the pump, including all taxes.

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Table 7.1: Energy prices (excluding taxes)

	Electricity prices: final domestic consumers (EUR/kWh) (1)		Electricity prices: final industrial consumers (EUR/kWh) (2)		Natural gas prices: final domestic consumers (EUR/GJ) (3)		Natural gas prices: final industrial consumers (EUR/GJ) (4)	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
EU-25	:	0.10	:	0.07	:	8.52	:	6.01
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.07	7.44	8.85	4.42	5.27
CZ	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.06	3.57	6.30	3.01	5.11
DK	0.07	0.09	0.05	0.06	8.95	12.58	4.59	6.01
DE	0.12	0.13	0.07	0.08	6.93	10.16	4.78	7.76
EE	:	0.06	:	0.05	:	3.92	:	2.75
EL	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	:	:	:	:
ES	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.07	9.15	10.25	4.05	4.68
FR	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.05	6.99	9.00	4.29	6.22
IE	0.08	0.12	0.07	0.09	7.28	8.80	3.59	4.94
IT	0.15	0.14	0.07	0.08	8.79	9.74	4.14	5.38
CY	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.08	:	:	:	:
LV	:	0.07	:	0.04	:	3.85	:	3.48
LT	:	0.06	:	0.05	:	4.58	:	3.61
LU	0.11	0.13	0.07	0.08	5.68	7.68	4.94	6.95
HU	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.07	2.97	5.38	2.74	5.81
MT	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	:	:	:	:
NL	0.09	0.11	0.07	0.08	5.62	9.64	4.06	4.50
AT	0.09	0.10	:	0.06	7.80	8.91	3.53	6.14
PL	:	0.07	:	0.05	:	6.19	:	5.30
PT	0.12	0.13	0.06	0.07	:	11.75	:	6.03
SI	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.06	5.52	7.82	4.78	5.10
SK	:	0.11	:	0.07	:	6.84	:	5.08
FI	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.05	:	:	4.53	6.43
SE	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.05	7.63	11.72	5.07	8.08
UK	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.06	6.65	6.91	3.53	5.81
BG	:	0.05	:	0.04	:	5.61	:	3.78
HR	:	0.07	:	0.06	:	6.27	:	6.42
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	0.07	:	0.08	:	4.03	:	3.68
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	0.07	0.11	0.04	0.05	:	:	:	:

(1) Annual consumption of 3 500 kWh of which 1 300 kWh is overnight (standard dwelling of 90m²).
(2) Annual consumption of 2 000 MWh, maximum demand of 500 kW and annual load of 4 000 hours.
(3) Annual consumption of 83.7 GJ (equipment: cooking, water heating and central heating); Italy, 2004 instead of 2005.
(4) Annual consumption of 41 860 GJ, and load factor of 200 days (1 600 hours); Ireland and Italy, 2003 instead of 2005.

ENERGY PRODUCTION AND INTENSITY

Energy intensity may be measured as the ratio between gross inland consumption of energy and gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices (1995). Note that if an economy becomes more efficient in its use of energy, and its GDP remains constant, then the ratio for this indicator should fall. However, the economic structure of an economy plays an important role in determining the intensity, as post-industrial economies with large service sectors will, a priori, display low levels of energy intensity, while developing economies may have a considerable proportion of their economic activity within industrial sectors, thus leading to a higher value for the indicator.

Any kind of extraction of energy products from natural sources to a usable form is called primary production, for example, from coal mines or oil fields. Note that the transformation of energy, for example, electricity generation in thermal power plants from coal or oil is not considered as primary production.

Solid fuels cover fossil fuels such as hard coal, coke, lignite, and peat. Primary production of crude oil covers all production within national boundaries, including offshore production. The heat produced in a reactor as a result of nuclear fission is regarded as primary production of nuclear heat. Renewable energy sources cover the production of energy from biomass, hydropower, geothermal energy, wind and solar energy. Total gross electricity generation covers all types of power plants and is measured as the electricity produced at the outlet of the main transformers.

Figure 7.2: Energy intensity (kgoe per thousand EUR) (1)
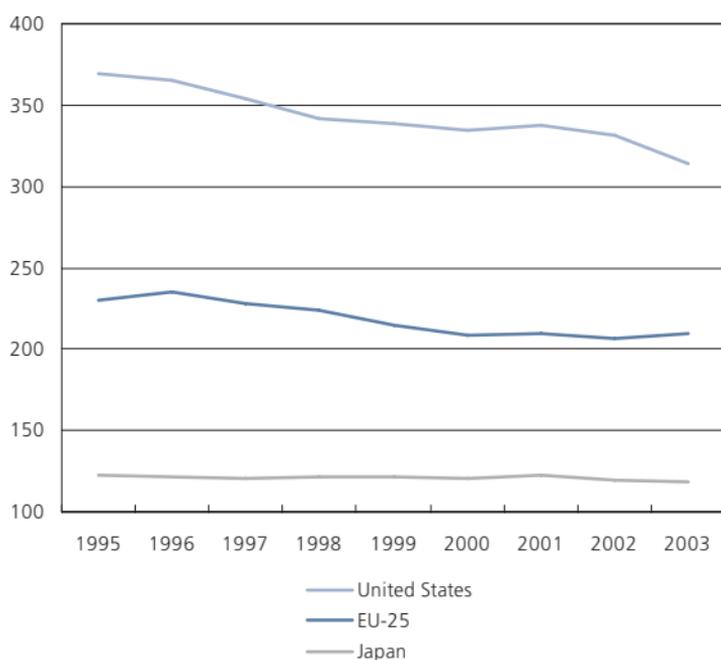
(1) Ratio of gross inland energy consumption to GDP (in constant prices of 1995).

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Table 7.2: Energy production, 2003

	Production (million toe)						Total electricity generation (TWh)
	Total production (primary energy)	Solid fuels	Crude oil (1)	Natural gas	Nuclear energy	Renewables	
EU-25	883.9	196.6	144.6	189.4	251.2	101.6	3 117.4
Euro area	439.2	77.5	15.3	83.3	191.4	71.5	2 183.0
BE	13.1	0.0	~	0.0	12.2	0.9	84.6
CZ	32.6	24.2	0.3	0.1	6.7	1.2	83.2
DK	28.3	~	18.5	7.2	~	2.6	46.2
DE	131.9	58.0	3.7	15.9	42.6	11.6	599.5
EE	4.1	3.2	~	~	~	0.6	10.2
EL	9.9	8.2	0.1	0.0	~	1.5	58.5
ES	32.9	7.0	0.3	0.2	16.0	9.4	262.9
FR	134.6	1.0	1.4	1.3	113.8	17.1	566.9
IE	1.8	1.0	~	0.5	~	0.3	25.2
IT	27.2	0.2	5.6	11.4	0.0	10.1	293.9
CY	0.0	~	~	~	~	0.0	4.0
LV	2.0	0.0	~	~	~	2.0	4.0
LT	5.1	0.0	0.4	~	4.0	0.7	19.5
LU	0.1	~	~	~	~	0.1	3.6
HU	10.5	2.7	1.6	2.3	2.8	0.9	34.1
MT	~	~	~	~	~	~	2.2
NL	58.4	~	3.1	52.2	1.0	2.1	96.8
AT	9.4	0.3	1.0	1.8	~	6.4	60.1
PL	78.7	70.2	0.8	3.6	~	4.2	151.6
PT	4.3	0.0	~	~	~	4.3	46.9
SI	3.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.7	14.0
SK	6.3	0.8	0.0	0.2	4.6	0.6	31.2
FI	15.6	1.8	~	~	5.9	7.9	84.2
SE	31.2	0.4	0.0	~	17.4	13.4	135.4
UK	242.8	16.5	107.6	92.6	22.9	3.1	398.6
BG	10.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	4.5	1.0	42.6
HR	3.7	0.0	1.1	1.8	~	0.8	12.7
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	28.2	6.5	5.9	10.4	1.3	4.1	56.6
TR	23.7	10.8	2.3	0.5	~	10.0	140.6
IS	2.5	~	~	~	~	2.5	8.5
NO	233.2	2.0	154.4	66.3	~	10.6	107.3

(1) Including feedstocks.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Dependency on energy imports has increased from 40 % of gross consumption in the 1980s to around 50 % today. Increased globalisation and rising living standards are likely to result in higher demand for energy, for use in freight and passenger transportation, as well as to heat homes and power household appliances. As such, energy consumption may be expected to rise, unless steps are taken to reverse this trend. The main externality associated with energy consumption is environmental. Indeed, energy consumption accounts for nearly 95 % of man-made carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions, according to the European Commission's Directorate-General for Energy and Transport.

Gross inland consumption represents the quantity of energy necessary to satisfy inland demand of a national territory. It may be defined as primary production plus imports, recovered products and stock changes, less exports and fuel supply to maritime bunkers (for seagoing ships of all flags).

Net imports of primary energy are calculated as imports minus exports; they exclude transit quantities (notably via gas and oil pipelines), except for electrical energy whose transit is recorded under foreign trade statistics.

Final energy consumption includes all energy delivered to the consumer's door; it excludes deliveries for transformation and/or own use of the energy producing industries, as well as network losses. Final energy consumption by transport covers the consumption of energy products in all types of transportation: rail, road, international and domestic air transport and inland navigation/coastal shipping, but excluding maritime shipping.

Figure 7.3: Final energy consumption, EU-25 (million toe)

Transport
Industry
Households
Services
Agriculture
Other sectors

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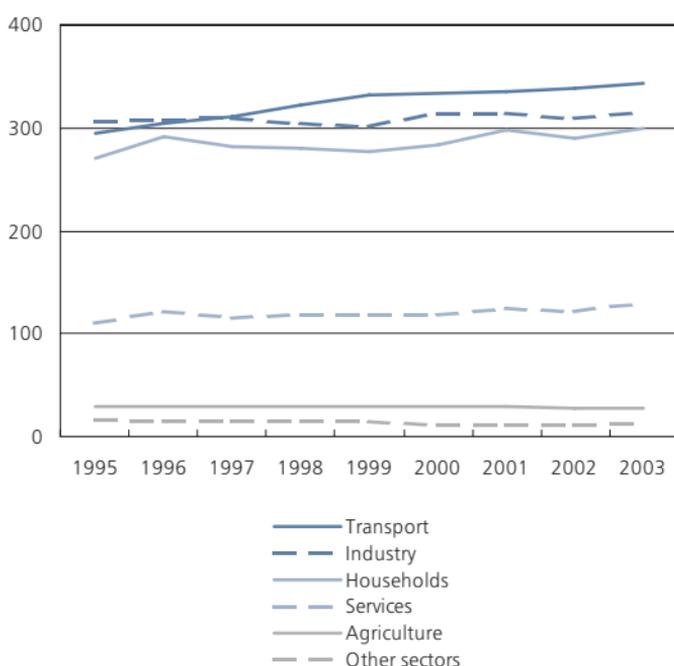
Table 7.3: Energy consumption and imports, 2003 (million toe)

	Gross inland consumption	Net imports		
		Primary energy	Crude oil (1)	Natural gas
EU-25	*1 724.6*	*875.7*	*547.3*	216.2
Euro area	1 211.6	807.4	518.6	189.0
BE	55.8	49.4	28.3	14.2
CZ	43.7	10.9	8.2	7.7
DK	20.6	-6.9	-9.3	-2.6
DE	344.5	212.1	125.2	62.4
EE	5.4	1.5	0.9	0.7
EL	30.2	22.5	19.9	2.0
ES	134.1	107.8	73.7	21.2
FR	270.3	138.0	94.2	37.6
IE	15.2	13.4	8.6	3.1
IT	181.8	155.5	85.0	50.8
CY	2.5	2.6	2.6	~
LV	4.4	2.7	1.5	1.4
LT	9.0	4.1	2.2	2.4
LU	4.2	4.1	2.7	1.1
HU	26.7	16.3	4.8	9.9
MT	*0.9*	*0.9*	*0.9*	~
NL	80.5	35.3	40.9	-16.2
AT	32.6	22.8	12.9	5.9
PL	93.2	13.3	20.0	7.5
PT	25.3	22.1	15.9	2.6
SI	6.9	3.7	2.5	0.9
SK	*18.9*	*12.2*	3.2	5.5
FI	37.1	22.3	11.2	4.1
SE	51.0	22.6	18.1	0.9
UK	229.8	-13.7	-26.9	-7.0
BG	19.4	9.2	4.5	2.4
HR	8.8	5.0	3.3	0.7
MK	:	:	:	:
RO	40.5	10.6	3.3	4.7
TR	79.7	57.3	29.1	17.3
IS	3.4	0.9	0.8	~
NO	22.4	-209.2	-147.9	-60.9

(1) Including petroleum products.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Renewable energy has an important role to play in reducing CO_2 emissions. A sustainable energy policy is in part reliant upon increasing the share of renewable energy, which may at the same time help improve the security of energy supply by reducing the Community's growing dependence on imported energy sources. Renewable energy sources are expected to be economically competitive with conventional energy sources in the medium to long term.

The proportion of electricity from renewable energy measures the contribution of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in relation to national electricity consumption, which comprises total gross national electricity generation from all fuels, plus electricity imports, minus electricity exports.

The European Parliament and Council set indicative targets in 2001 for the promotion of electricity from renewable energy sources, whereby 22 % of the EU-15's gross electricity consumption should be electricity produced from renewables by 2010; the target for the EU-25 is 21 %. These targets also represent an important contribution towards complying with the commitments made by the European Union under the 1997 Kyoto Protocol (see overleaf for more information).

Renewable energy sources include renewable non-fossil energy sources such as wind, solar, geothermal, hydro-power and energy from biomass/wastes. The latter refers to electricity generated from the combustion of wood and wood wastes, other solid wastes of a renewable nature (for example, straw), biogas (including landfill, sewage, and farm gas) and liquid biofuels, and from municipal solid waste incineration.

Figure 7.4: Electricity generated from renewable energy sources, EU-25

Biomass-fired power stations (TWh, left-hand scale)

Wind turbines (TWh, left-hand scale)

Geothermal power plants (TWh, left-hand scale)

Hydro power plants (TWh, left-hand scale)

Electricity from renewable energy as a proportion of gross electricity consumption (%, right-hand scale)

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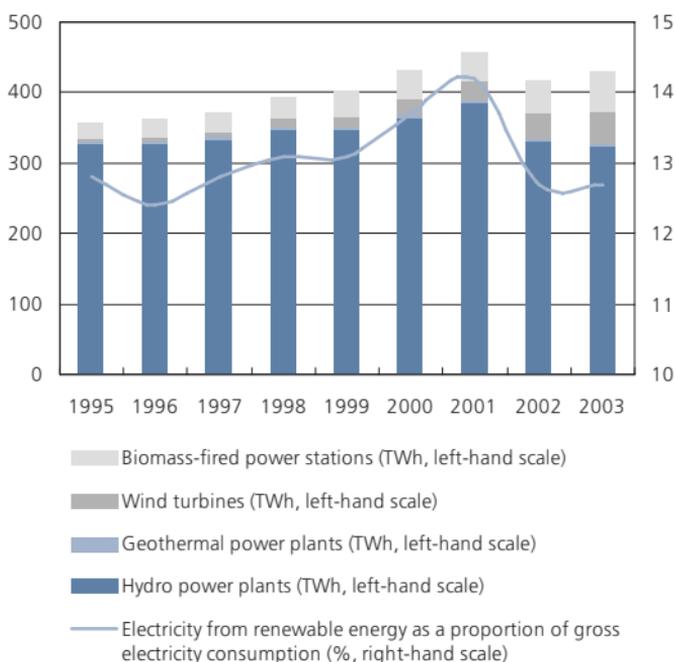
Table 7.4: Electricity from renewable energy and indicative targets for 2010 (% of gross electricity consumption)

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2010
EU-25	12.8	12.8	13.1	14.2	12.7	21.0
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.8	6.0
CZ	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.0	2.8	8.0
DK	5.8	8.8	13.3	17.4	23.2	29.0
DE	4.7	4.3	5.5	6.5	8.2	12.5
EE	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	5.1
EL	8.4	8.6	10.0	5.2	9.7	20.1
ES	14.3	19.7	12.8	20.7	21.7	29.4
FR	17.8	15.2	16.5	16.3	13.0	21.0
IE	4.1	3.8	5.0	4.2	4.3	13.2
IT	14.9	16.0	16.9	16.8	13.7	25.0
CY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
LV	47.1	46.7	45.5	46.1	35.4	49.3
LT	3.3	2.6	3.8	3.0	2.8	7.0
LU	2.2	2.0	2.5	1.6	2.3	5.7
HU	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	3.6
MT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
NL	2.1	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.7	9.0
AT	70.6	67.2	71.9	67.3	53.4	78.1
PL	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	7.5
PT	27.5	38.3	20.5	34.2	36.4	39.0
SI	29.5	26.9	31.6	30.4	22.0	33.6
SK	17.9	14.5	16.3	17.4	12.0	31.0
FI	27.6	25.3	26.3	25.7	21.8	31.5
SE	48.2	49.1	50.6	54.1	39.9	60.0
UK	2.0	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.8	10.0
BG	4.2	7.0	7.7	4.7	7.8	:
HR	42.6	38.8	45.1	42.7	29.4	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	28.0	30.5	36.7	28.4	24.3	:
TR	41.9	38.1	29.5	19.1	25.2	:
IS	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	:
NO	104.6	95.3	100.7	96.2	92.2	:

GREENHOUSE GASES

Industrialised countries that are signatories to the Kyoto Protocol, adopted in December 1997, are required to reduce their emissions of six greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride) to, on average, 5.2 % below their 1990 level, by the period 2008 to 2012. For its part, the European Union agreed to an 8 % reduction in its greenhouse gas emissions, with reductions for the EU-15 Member States agreed under the so-called burden sharing agreement, which allows some countries to increase their emissions, provided these are offset by reductions in other Member States.

Emissions of the six greenhouse gases covered by the Protocol are weighted by their global warming potentials (GWPs) and aggregated to give total emissions in CO_2 equivalents. The total emissions are presented as indices, which were set to 100 for the Kyoto base year. The index of greenhouse gas emissions therefore shows trends in emissions of the Kyoto basket of six gases. The indicator does not include ozone depleting substances with global warming properties, as covered by the Montreal Protocol.

Figure 7.5: Index of total greenhouse gas emissions, EU-25 (Kyoto base year = 100) (1)
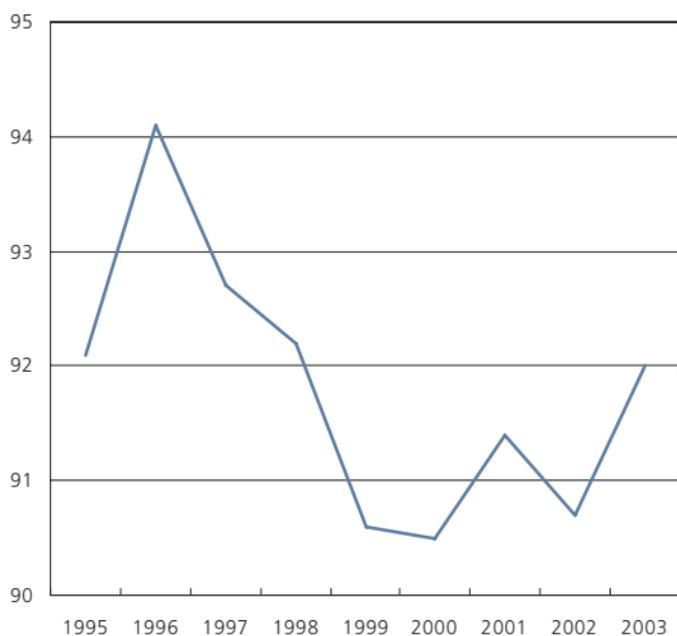
(1) Generally 1990 = 100.

Table 7.5: Index of total greenhouse gas emissions (Kyoto base year = 100) (1)

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	Target (2)
EU-25	92.1	92.7	90.6	91.4	92.0	:
Euro area	*97.9*	*98.4*	*98.1*	*99.6*	*100.7*	:
BE	103.8	100.9	99.7	99.9	100.6	92.5
CZ	79.7	82.7	73.1	77.0	75.7	92.0
DK	110.2	115.3	104.7	100.2	106.3	79.0
DE	88.3	86.8	81.8	82.3	81.5	79.0
EE	51.2	54.4	45.2	44.7	49.2	92.0
EL	102.5	110.0	114.1	119.6	123.2	125.0
ES	110.0	114.5	127.6	132.6	140.6	115.0
FR	99.1	100.6	99.6	99.3	98.1	100.0
IE	107.8	116.1	123.9	131.1	125.2	113.0
IT	103.4	102.9	106.5	109.0	111.6	93.5
CY	119.5	126.5	135.4	140.7	152.8	:
LV	48.7	47.4	41.3	42.3	41.5	92.0
LT	61.2	47.4	41.9	40.0	33.8	92.0
LU	78.8	73.8	70.9	76.9	88.5	72.0
HU	68.3	68.7	68.5	68.5	68.1	94.0
MT	122.4	120.0	125.9	124.4	129.1	:
NL	105.2	105.6	100.8	101.1	100.8	94.0
AT	102.1	105.7	102.4	108.1	116.6	87.0
PL	73.8	75.6	71.0	67.7	67.9	94.0
PT	117.2	118.6	139.4	136.8	136.7	127.0
SI	92.1	97.7	93.3	98.6	98.1	92.0
SK	74.1	75.0	71.1	73.6	71.8	92.0
FI	101.6	107.9	102.9	107.6	121.5	100.0
SE	101.5	100.6	96.7	94.4	97.6	104.0
UK	91.9	92.0	86.8	88.3	86.7	87.5
BG	63.1	58.3	47.6	48.0	50.0	92.0
HR	70.9	77.9	81.8	85.4	94.0	95.0
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	65.9	60.8	47.4	49.4	53.9	92.0
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	94.8	102.8	108.6	95.4	93.9	110.0
NO	99.0	105.6	108.4	109.5	109.3	101.0
JP	107.3	109.7	107.4	105.2	108.3	94.0
US	105.2	109.7	110.9	111.8	113.3	:

(1) Generally 1990 = 100.
(2) Emission reduction targets for 2008-2012 are those agreed upon in Council Decision 2002/358/EC (for EU Member States) or in the Kyoto protocol (for all other countries).

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WATER RESOURCES

Freshwater resources are renewed through natural processes (the hydrological cycle), whereby approximately 65 % of the precipitation (rain, hail and snow) falling on land returns to the atmosphere through evaporation and transpiration; the remainder recharges streams, rivers and lakes before flowing out to sea. Statistics on water resources are usually calculated on the basis of long term annual averages of at least 20 years, to take account of the fluctuations in rainfall and evaporation/transpiration from one year to the next. Evapotranspiration is the volume of water that is transported from the ground (including inland water surfaces - streams, rivers, freshwater lakes and glaciers) into the atmosphere by evaporation or by transpiration of plants.

The internal flow is the volume of river run-off and groundwater derived from precipitation; in other words, precipitation less evapotranspiration. External inflow is the volume of inflow derived from rivers and groundwater that originate in a neighbouring territory. The sum of these two categories is called fresh water resources, which refers to the volume of water resulting from internal flow and external inflow. Outflow is the volume of water that flows from rivers and groundwater into the sea and into neighbouring territories. The total freshwater resources available is calculated as the sum of internal and external flows.

The proportion of the population that is connected to public water supplies is defined as the share of the total population which is served by (public or private) economic units engaged in the collection, purification and distribution of water.

Figure 7.6: Population connected to public water supply, 2002 (% of total) (1)
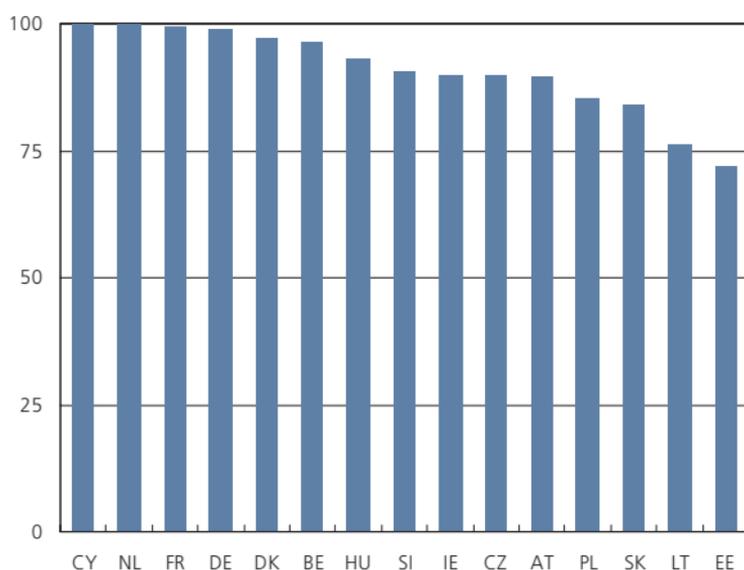
(1) Cyprus, Poland and Slovakia, 2003; Germany and France, 2001; Greece, Spain, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, not available.

Table 7.6: Water resources, long-term annual average (1 000 million m³) (1)

	Precipi-tation	Evapo-transpi-ration	Internal flow	External inflow	Outflow	Fresh water resources
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	28.5	16.1	12.4	8.3	17.8	20.7
CZ	54.7	39.4	15.2	0.7	16.0	16.0
DK	38.5	22.1	16.3	:	1.9	:
DE	:	190.0	117.0	71.0	180.0	188.0
EE	30.6	18.6	12.0	9.1	11.9	21.1
EL	115.0	55.0	60.0	12.0	:	72.0
ES	346.5	235.4	111.1	0.0	111.1	111.1
FR	488.4	310.4	178.0	11.0	168.0	189.0
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	296.0	129.0	167.0	8.0	155.0	175.0
CY	2.7	2.3	0.4	:	0.1	0.4
LV	42.2	9.7	32.5	17.4	33.5	49.9
LT	44.0	28.5	15.5	9.0	25.9	24.5
LU	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.6	*1.6*
HU	58.0	52.0	6.0	114.0	120.4	120.0
MT	0.2	0.1	0.1	:	:	0.1
NL	29.8	21.3	8.5	81.2	86.3	89.7
AT	98.0	43.0	55.0	29.0	84.0	84.0
PL	193.1	138.3	54.8	8.3	63.1	63.1
PT	82.2	43.6	38.6	35.0	34.0	73.6
SI	31.7	13.2	18.6	13.5	32.3	32.1
SK	37.4	24.3	13.1	67.3	81.7	80.3
FI	222.0	115.0	107.0	3.2	110.0	110.0
SE	335.6	165.6	170.0	:	179.0	179.0
UK	268.2	125.2	:	2.7	160.6	160.6
BG	:	:	18.9	0.5	19.4	19.4
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	154.0	114.6	39.4	2.9	17.9	42.3
TR	501.0	273.6	227.4	6.9	178.0	234.3
IS	200.0	30.0	170.0	:	170.0	170.0
NO	:	:	369.0	12.4	381.4	381.4
CH	60.1	20.0	40.2	13.1	53.5	53.3

(1) The minimum period taken into account for the calculation of long term annual averages is 20 years.

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WATER TREATMENT

The population connected to urban waste water treatment relates to the proportion of persons who are connected to any kind of sewage treatment (primary, secondary or tertiary) that is carried out in municipal treatment plants by public authorities or private companies (on behalf of local authorities).

There are three broad types of waste water treatment that are distinguished when collecting statistical information in this area: primary, secondary and tertiary water treatment. Primary treatment of waste water involves allowing suspended solids to settle, reducing suspended solids by at least 50 %. Secondary treatment generally involves biological treatment, with a secondary settlement procedure that should result in a biological oxygen demand (BOD) removal of at least 70 % and a chemical oxygen demand (COD) removal of at least 75 %. Tertiary treatment goes a stage further and removes nitrogen and/or phosphorous and/or any other pollutants affecting the quality of the water. The population connected to urban wastewater collecting systems is that which are served by a sewer system, regardless of the availability of treatment facilities for the waste water.

Figure 7.7: Population connected to waste water treatment, by type of treatment, 2003 (% of total) (1)
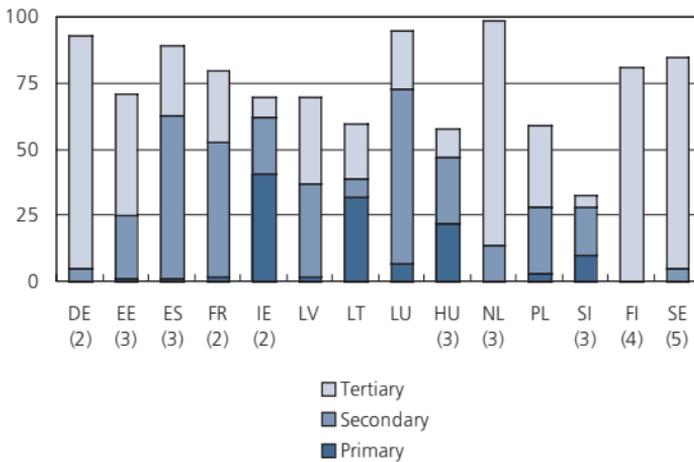
(1) Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Cyprus, Malta, Austria, Portugal, Slovakia and the United Kingdom, not available.
(2) 2001.
(3) 2002.
(4) Primary and secondary, not available; tertiary, 2002.
(5) Primary, not available; secondary and tertiary, 2002.

Table 7.7: Population connected to urban waste water treatment (% of total) (1)

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:
BE	29	35	:	:	:
CZ	58	62	65	68	:
DK	87	88	:	:	:
DE	89	:	:	93	:
EE	72	72	69	69	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:
ES	48	:	:	:	:
FR	79	:	::	79	:
IE	:	:	66	70	:
IT	75	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	33	:	:
LV	:	:	:	:	72
LT	:	:	:	:	62
LU	88	:	93	:	95
HU	21	24	29	50	:
MT	13	13	13	13	:
NL	97	98	98	98	:
AT	75	:	:	86	:
PL	42	47	52	55	58
PT	:	:	:	:	:
SI	:	:	19	20	:
SK	:	49	50	51	52
FI	:	78	80	81	:
SE	93	:	:	:	:
UK	:	:	:	:	:
BG	35	36	37	38	40
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:
TR	9	14	:	17	:
IS	4	4	16	33	50
NO	67	70	73	74	:
CH	94	95	96	:	:

(1) Any kind of sewage treatment (primary to tertiary) in municipal treatment plants run by public authorities or by private companies (on behalf of local authorities) whose main purpose is sewage treatment.

GENERATION OF MUNICIPAL WASTE

Waste refers to materials for which the generator has no further use for their own purpose of production, transformation or consumption; these materials are discarded. In some circumstances there may be statutory requirements on a producer to dispose of waste in a certain manner, for example, when waste materials are toxic.

Municipal waste consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The information presented on municipal waste includes waste generated by various branches of economic activity and households. Indeed, the data refers to all waste originating from households, services and municipal services, including waste for recovery and recycling, but excluding direct internal recycling and re-use. The services category covers commerce, small businesses, office buildings, and institutions, while municipal services covers for example, waste from street and market cleaning, and litter containers. For areas not covered by a municipal waste scheme an estimation has been made of the amount of waste generated. The quantity of waste generated is expressed in kg per person per year.

Figure 7.8: Municipal waste collected by origin, 2003 (kg per capita) (1)

■ Households (2)   ■ Services (3)   ■ Municipal services (4)
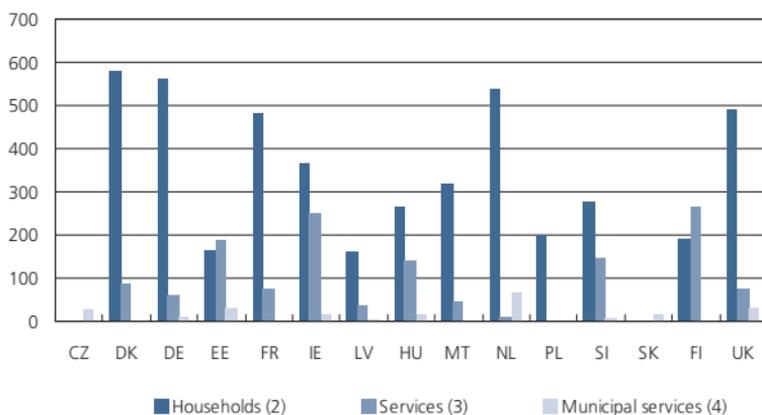
(1) Belgium, Greece, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Austria, Portugal and Sweden, not available.
(2) The Czech Republic and Slovakia, not available.
(3) The Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia, not available.
(4) Denmark, France, Malta, Poland and Finland, not available.

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Table 7.8: Municipal waste generated (kg per capita)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	474	490	492	517	528	529	537	531	537
Euro area	500	515	518	549	563	565	578	571	577
BE	451	467	460	460	468	462	463	447	469
CZ	*310*	*318*	293	327	334	273	279	280	278
DK	619	588	593	627	665	658	665	672	696
DE	543	556	546	606	610	601	640	601	*600*
EE	396	422	400	413	440	372	406	418	449
EL	337	363	378	393	408	417	423	428	433
ES	536	561	566	615	662	658	649	662	*662*
FR	500	511	522	523	531	544	552	*559*	*567*
IE	*524*	*547*	557	*581*	603	705	698	757	*869*
IT	457	468	472	498	509	516	524	524	538
CY	642	650	664	670	680	703	709	724	730
LV	263	254	247	244	*270*	272	275	298	311
LT	400	421	443	350	363	377	401	377	366
LU	589	607	629	650	658	650	656	*662*	*668*
HU	468	487	484	482	445	451	457	*463*	*506*
MT	*350*	*361*	385	441	471	494	516	543	572
NL	563	590	593	599	616	615	622	610	624
AT	517	532	532	563	581	578	609	609	627
PL	301	315	306	319	316	290	275	260	256
PT	399	405	423	442	472	472	447	452	434
SI	*590*	*589*	584	*551*	*513*	479	479	418	435
SK	317	329	323	321	316	390	283	297	274
FI	*410*	448	466	485	503	466	449	453	455
SE	385	416	431	428	428	442	468	471	464
UK	512	533	543	570	578	592	600	593	*600*
BG	616	577	495	503	516	505	500	499	471
HR	:	:	:	:	336	346	228	298	*282*
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	326	325	277	314	355	336	383	*364*	378
TR	464	531	503	*467*	*464*	449	442	457	458
IS	437	445	452	457	466	469	478	485	492
NO	632	619	647	596	615	635	677	696	724
CH	602	606	616	640	660	659	675	671	678

TREATMENT OF MUNICIPAL WASTE

Waste treatment is defined as physical, thermal, chemical or biological processes which change the characteristics of waste in order to reduce its volume or hazardous nature, to facilitate its handling, or to enhance recovery of raw materials.

Treatment of municipal waste can be classified into three principal categories:

- landfill, which is defined as the depositing of waste into or onto land;
- incineration, which refers to the thermal treatment of waste in a specifically designed plant, and;
- recycling, which is a reprocessing of waste in a production process which diverts it from the waste stream.

The disposal of waste can have a serious environmental impact: for example, landfill takes up land space, and may cause air, water and soil pollution. Incineration can also result in emissions of dangerous air pollutants, unless properly regulated. The amount of municipal waste disposed of through landfill may be measured in terms of the weight (kilograms) of disposed waste per inhabitant per year.

Figure 7.9: Quantity of municipal waste treatment, EU-25 (kg per capita)
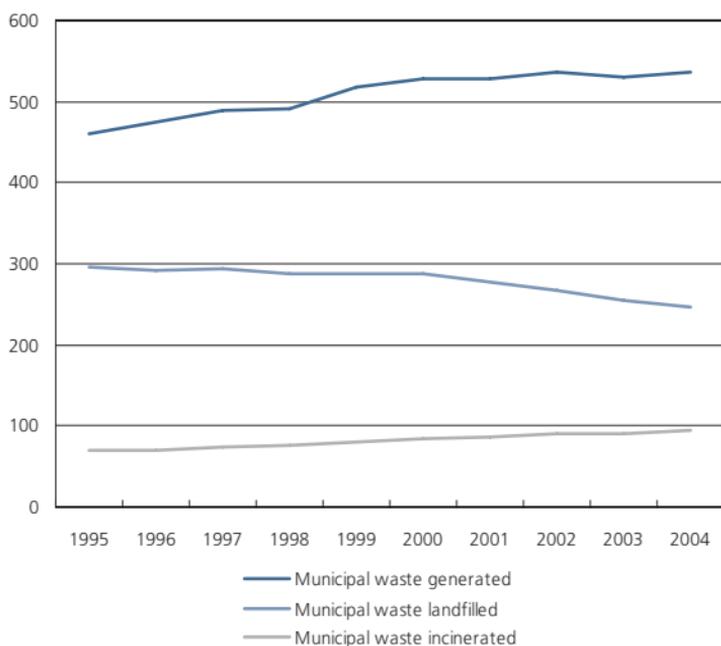
Table 7.9: Municipal waste landfilled (kg per capita)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	295	291	293	287	288	287	278	268	255	247
Euro area	279	265	262	256	254	254	247	236	225	218
BE	218	209	143	108	99	81	62	58	51	47
CZ	302	310	318	272	277	282	214	205	201	222
DK	96	82	65	67	68	67	47	41	34	31
DE	245	225	216	199	180	165	160	137	115	104
EE	365	396	421	399	412	438	295	308	274	283
EL	311	322	329	344	358	372	380	386	393	397
ES	308	298	319	317	331	339	364	359	364	364
FR	219	231	234	236	230	227	222	218	213	217
IE	398	419	439	478	517	554	540	504	480	397
IT	422	380	374	365	382	385	346	331	314	306
CY	600	593	597	601	605	613	634	638	653	657
LV	247	247	238	230	227	252	285	280	248	259
LT	424	400	421	443	350	344	335	322	293	334
LU	161	163	145	146	140	138	131	129	126	123
HU	346	367	391	396	404	376	375	384	390	422
MT	311	323	334	345	336	348	375	459	457	458
NL	158	115	70	54	40	57	50	51	17	17
AT	205	186	189	186	195	196	192	187	183	126
PL	280	295	306	300	312	310	278	265	251	241
PT	200	231	269	310	303	338	355	328	338	318
SI	457	465	491	512	455	402	358	351	341	247
SK	168	172	177	181	185	196	209	222	233	222
FI	268	275	281	294	280	306	284	286	278	273
SE	136	126	130	121	108	98	99	93	64	42
UK	414	440	461	456	469	469	474	465	440	416
BG	530	477	433	382	388	399	403	404	407	396
HR	:	:	:	:	:	332	341	224	294	278
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	254	230	151	224	255	294	266	307	288	306
TR	324	342	359	368	351	354	357	353	361	369
IS	322	328	333	338	345	351	353	359	364	372
NO	456	425	383	417	328	336	274	274	253	243
CH	77	69	68	66	66	40	22	11	8	3

ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENDITURE

Environmental protection expenditure covers all expenditure on activities directly aimed at the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution or nuisances resulting from production or consumption. Note that activities which may be beneficial to the environment, but that primarily satisfy technical needs, or health and safety requirements, are excluded.

Environmental protection expenditure may be classified according to the economic sector (agriculture, industry, services, public sector, and households) carrying out the expenditure, according to a financial breakdown of the expenditure (treatment and prevention investments, current expenditure, subsidies) or according to the environmental domain covered (air, waste, water, etc - of which nine areas are distinguished in the Single European Standard Statistical Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA)).

Specialised producers are public or private businesses that provide environmental services, such as waste or waste water management. Non-core expenditure consists of administrative costs such as labour costs associated with running environmental departments or government funded agencies.

Figure 7.10: Distribution of environmental protection expenditure by the public sector and specialised producers, EU-25, 2001 (% share of total)

Non-core 38.0%

Waste 39.1%

Air 3.5%

Wastewater 19.4%
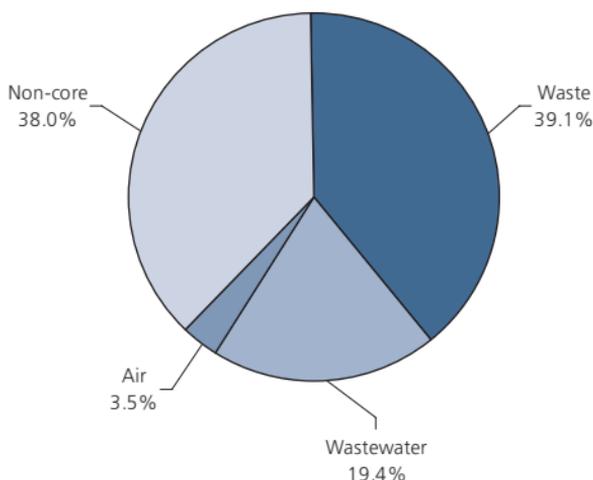
Table 7.10: Environmental protection expenditure (% of GDP)

	Public sector			Total industry (excluding recycling)		
	1996	2000	2002	1996	2000	2002
EU-25	:	0.56	0.53	:	0.35	0.30
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	0.44	0.51	:	:	:	:
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	1.25	1.28	:	:	:	:
DE	0.68	0.47	0.45	:	:	:
EE	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.86	0.74	0.88
EL	0.68	:	:	:	:	:
ES	0.70	:	:	:	0.24	0.27
FR	0.25	0.26	0.27	:	:	:
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	0.68	0.78	0.79	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:	0.31
LV	:	0.01	0.16	:	:	0.24
LT	0.26	0.10	0.10	:	0.37	0.46
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	:	:	0.66	:	1.04	0.51
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	:	:	:	:	0.43	0.43
AT	1.30	0.21	:	0.66	0.53	:
PL	:	0.78	0.46	:	:	1.00
PT	0.85	0.63	0.63	0.25	0.38	0.29
SI	:	0.17	0.64	0.36	0.41	0.78
SK	:	0.14	0.19	:	0.93	1.27
FI	0.53	0.39	:	0.57	0.47	:
SE	0.17	0.21	0.27	:	:	0.38
UK	:	0.49	0.47	:	0.44	0.24
BG	0.12	0.31	0.36	0.78	1.10	1.02
HR	0.06	0.31	:	0.18	0.24	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	0.16	0.20	:	0.74	1.22
TR	0.21	0.38	:	:	:	:
IS	0.32	0.34	0.29	:	:	:
NO	:	:	0.70	:	:	:
CH	0.90	0.83	:	:	:	:

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

Research and development (R&D) lies at the heart of the European Union's strategy to become the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy by 2010. In order to achieve this goal, many commentators argue that Europe needs to devote considerably more resources to research. Indeed, one of the goals set in Lisbon was for the European Union to increase its R&D expenditure to at least 3 % of GDP by 2010. The European Commission has been active in establishing a European Research Area (ERA), which is designed to overcome some of the barriers that are thought to have hampered European research efforts, for example, by addressing geographical, institutional, disciplinary and sectoral boundaries.

Research and development is defined as comprising creative work undertaken on a systematic basis to increase the stock of knowledge (of man, culture and society) and the use of this stock to devise new applications. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (often referred to as GERD) is composed of four separate sectors of performance: business enterprises, government, higher education, and private non-profit organisations. Expenditure data consider the research spend on the national territory, regardless of the source of funds; data are usually expressed in relation to GDP, otherwise known as R&D intensity.

Figure 8.1: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) (% of GDP) (1)
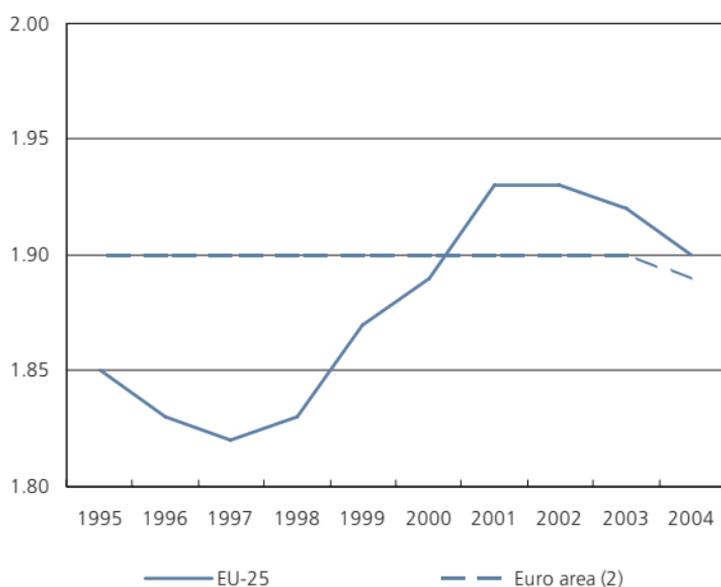
(1) Estimates; 2004, estimates based on preliminary data.
(2) Euro area (EUR-11 and Greece up to 31.12.2000 / EUR-12 from 1.1.2001).

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Table 8.1: Research and development expenditure, by sector of performance (% of GDP)

	Total R&D expenditure		Business enterprises		Government		Higher education	
	2000	2004	2000	2004	2000	2004	2000	2004
EU-25	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
Euro area (1)	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
BE	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
CZ	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
DK	2.3	2.6	1.5	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6
DE	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
EE	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
EL	:	0.6	:	0.2	:	0.1	:	0.3
ES	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
FR	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
IE	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
IT (2)	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
CY	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
LV	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
LT	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
LU	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
HU	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
MT	:	0.3	:	0.1	:	0.0	:	0.2
NL	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
AT	1.9	2.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
PT (3)	:	0.8	:	0.3	:	0.1	:	0.3
SI	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
SK	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
FI	3.4	3.5	2.4	2.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7
SE	:	3.7	:	2.8	:	0.1	:	0.9
UK	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
BG	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
HR (3)	:	1.1	:	0.5	:	0.3	:	0.5
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
TR	0.6	:	0.2	:	0.0	:	0.4	:
IS	2.8	3.0	1.6	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
NO	:	1.6	:	0.9	:	0.3	:	0.5
CH	2.6	:	1.9	:	0.0	:	0.6	:
JP (3)	3.0	3.2	2.1	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
US (3)	2.7	2.6	2.0	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4

(1) Euro area (EUR-11 up to 31.12.2000 / EUR-12 from 1.1.2001).
(2) 2003 instead of 2004 for total R&D expenditure and the higher education sector.
(3) 2003 instead of 2004.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT HUMAN RESOURCES

Researchers are defined as professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, and/or in the management of associated projects. While Europe has a long-standing tradition of excellence in research and innovation, there are concerns that European researchers leave the European Union to pursue and exploit their research efforts elsewhere. The European Commission has therefore placed renewed emphasis on the conversion of Europe's scientific expertise into marketable products and services, while also focusing on improving the mobility of European researchers, encouraging networks between researchers from different Member States, and promoting R&D as an occupation for women. The term PhD is defined as general tertiary programs which lead to the award of an advanced research degree, e.g. a doctor in economics. The programs are therefore devoted to advanced study and original research and are not based on course-work only. They usually require 3-5 years of research and course work, generally after a Master's degree. In that sense, indicators on the number of PhD students provide an idea of the degree to which countries will have researchers at the highest level.

The data on the number of women researchers are presented in the form of head-counts and therefore do not take account of the differences that may exist between countries with respect to the propensity to employ on a part-time basis.

**Figure 8.2: Women researchers (in HC), 2003
(% of total researchers) (1)**
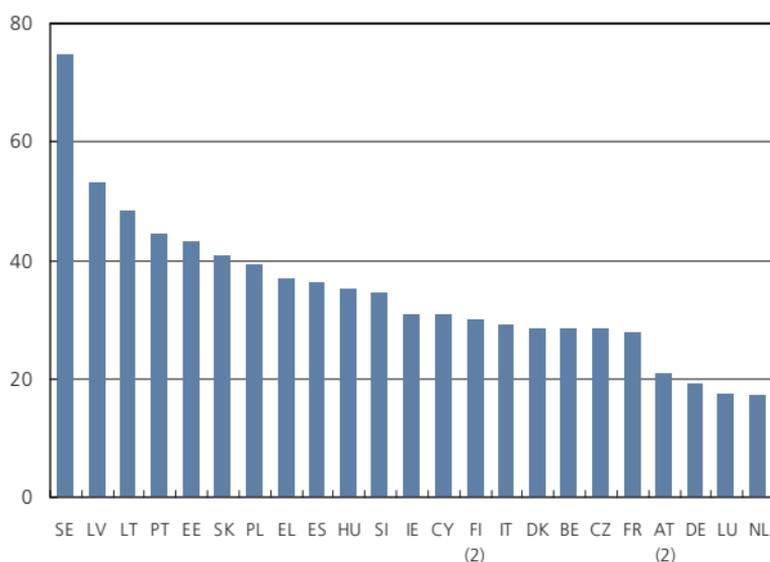
(1) Malta and the United Kingdom, not available.
(2) 2002.

Table 8.2: PhD-students (ISCED level 6), 2003 (thousands)

	PhD students		Science, mathematics & computing		Engineering, manufacturing & construction	
	Number	Female (% of total)	Number	% of all PhD students	Number	% of all PhD students
EU-25	357.3	46.5	76.5	21.4	57.8	16.2
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	6.4	39.0	2.1	32.5	0.9	13.7
CZ	21.1	36.1	5.0	23.6	6.0	28.4
DK	4.8	42.2	1.0	20.0	0.9	18.4
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	1.6	55.0	0.4	26.4	0.2	11.3
EL (1)	13.7	42.4	5.6	40.9	1.8	12.8
ES	73.0	51.0	10.9	15.0	6.1	8.3
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	3.8	46.8	1.6	41.4	0.5	13.0
IT	29.9	50.9	7.8	25.9	5.7	18.9
CY	0.1	41.8	0.0	31.6	:	:
LV	1.3	58.3	0.2	14.3	0.2	15.3
LT	2.2	58.2	0.3	14.5	0.5	23.7
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	7.4	43.6	5.7	76.4	1.7	22.6
MT	0.0	38.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	2.4
NL	6.6	41.0	:	:	:	:
AT	15.4	44.6	2.5	16.3	2.0	12.9
PL	31.1	46.7	4.6	14.8	7.0	22.6
PT	15.9	54.6	2.8	17.6	2.3	14.5
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	10.2	42.8	1.5	14.5	2.0	19.6
FI	19.8	49.7	2.9	14.5	5.0	25.2
SE	21.6	46.5	4.4	20.5	4.9	22.5
UK	85.1	43.0	22.9	27.0	12.1	14.3
BG	4.4	50.9	0.8	17.6	0.9	21.2
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	27.4	49.9	3.8	13.9	7.5	2.3
TR	23.2	37.4	3.4	14.6	4.0	1.2
IS	0.0	53.3	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0
NO	4.2	41.9	1.2	28.2	0.6	0.1
CH	15.0	38.3	4.1	27.3	1.6	0.3
JP	68.2	27.9	10.0	14.6	12.5	1.3
US	306.9	50.5	:	:	:	:

(1) 2002.

ICT EXPENDITURE

Information and communication technologies (ICT) is a fundamental feature of knowledge based economies and considered to be an important driver of current and future productivity improvements. ICT expenditure is crucial as it diffuses new technologies in the form of IT (information technology) equipment, services, and software. One disadvantage of this indicator is that some expenditure may be for final consumption and therefore may possess relatively low benefits in terms of productivity or innovation; a clearer measure would be ICT investment.

A similar indicator is available for telecommunications, which presents annual expenditure for telecommunication hardware, equipment, software and other services, also in relation to GDP.

Note that this expenditure, or market value data, is collected by the European Information Technology Observatory (EITO), which is a European initiative set-up by industry, but supported by the European Commission and the OECD, to collect and publish data relating to information and communications technologies. More information is available at: http://www.eito.com.

Figure 8.3: IT and telecommunications expenditure, 2004 (US=100)
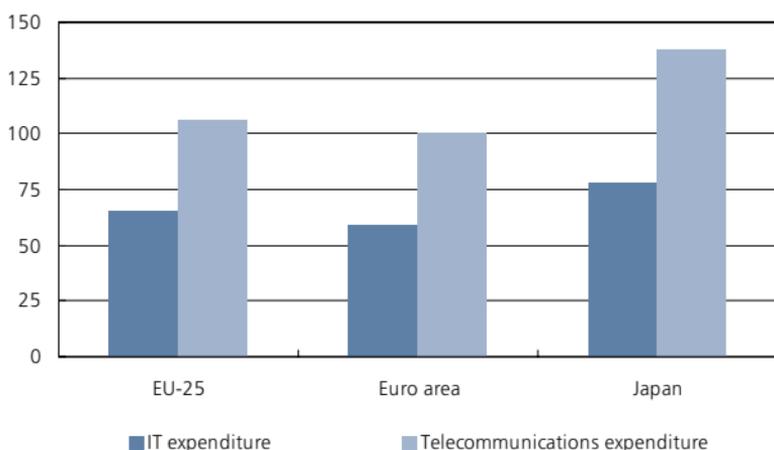
Source: EITO

Figure 8.4: IT and telecommunications expenditure, 2004 (% of GDP) (1)

	IT expenditure	Telecommunications expenditure
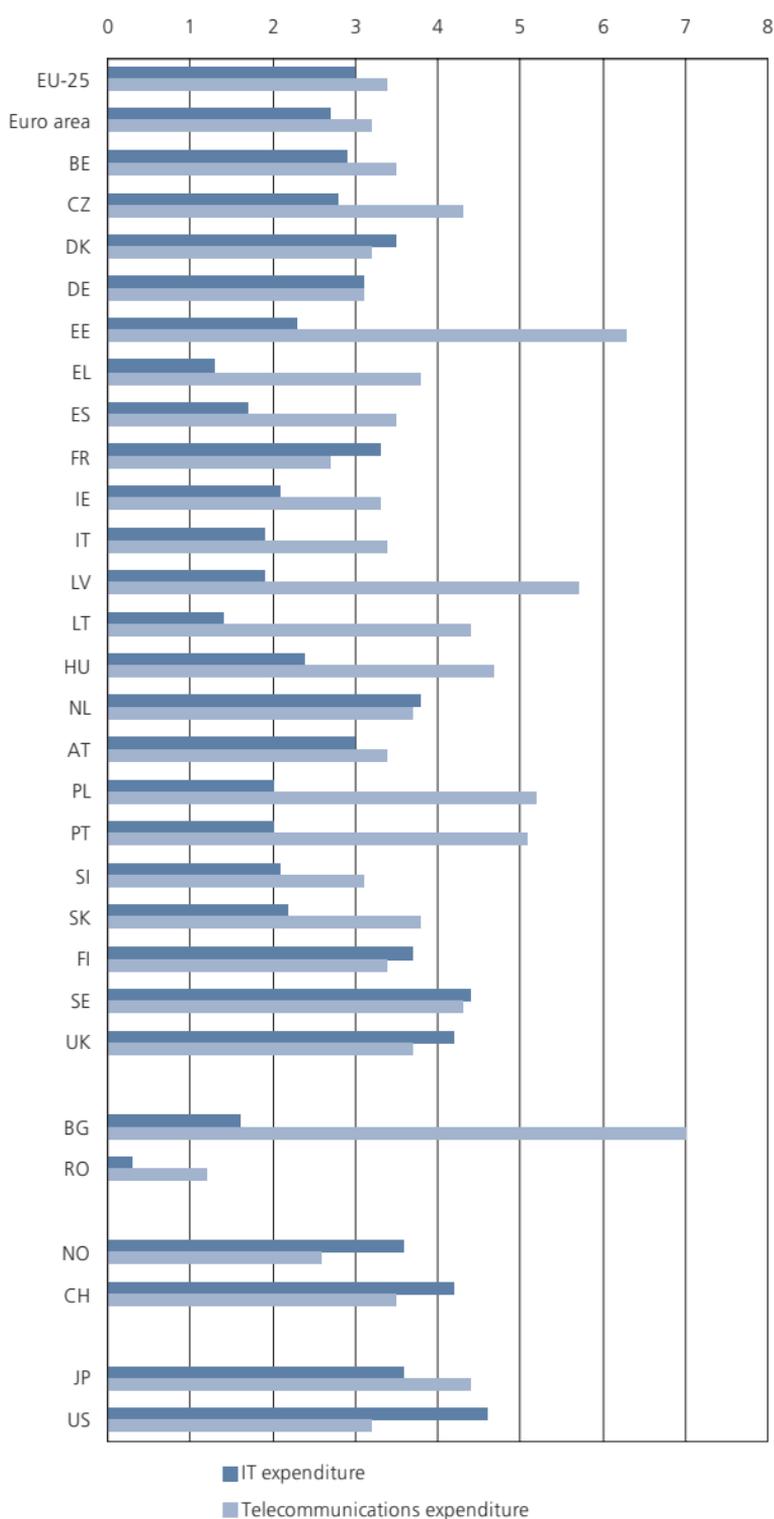
(1) Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey, not available.
Source: EITO

HOUSEHOLDS AND ICT ACCESS

The i2010 initiative (European information society in 2010) seeks to promote modern public services and a dynamic environment for e-business through widespread availability of broadband access at competitive prices. The policy covers regulation, research, deployment, and promoting cultural diversity. Its main objective is to ensure that Europe's citizens, businesses and governments make the best use of ICT, in order to improve competitiveness, support growth and create jobs, as well as addressing key societal challenges. At the heart of the policy is a desire to ensure that social and geographical differences are overcome, thus creating an inclusive digital society that provides opportunities for all.

Households are defined as having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years old. Internet access refers to whether anyone in the household could use the Internet at home, if desired, even if just to send an e-mail. The most commonly used technologies to access the Internet are divided between broadband and dial-up access. Broadband includes digital subscriber lines (DSL) and uses technology that transports data at high speeds. A dial-up access using a modem can be made over a normal or an ISDN telephone line, often referred to as narrowband.

Figure 8.5: Internet access for households, breakdown by degree of urbanisation, EU-25 (% having access to the Internet at home)

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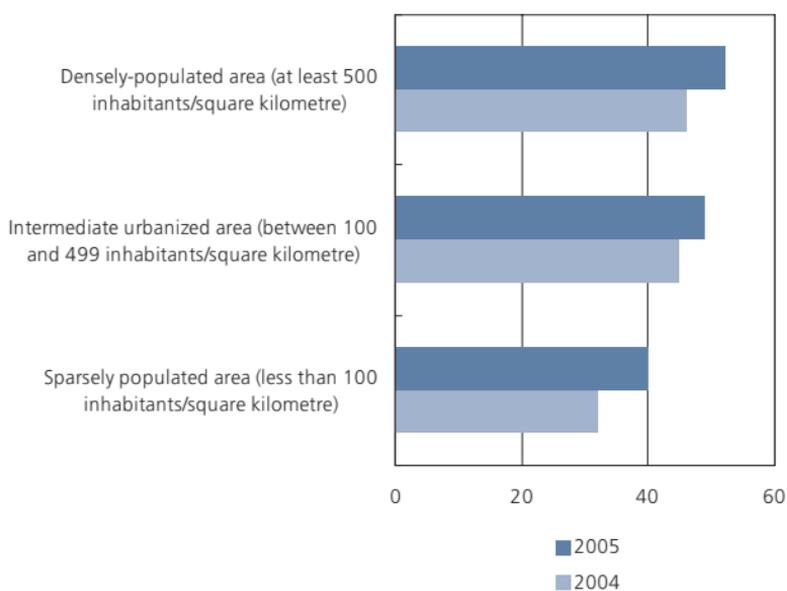
Table 8.3: Internet access for households, 2005 (%) (1)

	Using a broadband connection	Using a modem (dial-up access over a normal telephone line) or ISDN	Using a mobile phone over narrowband (WAP, GPRS, etc.)
EU-25	23	26	4
Euro area (2)	23	29	4
BE	41	10	0
CZ	5	13	1
DK	51	23	8
DE	23	43	6
EE	30	9	6
EL	1	21	1
ES	21	15	2
FR	:	:	:
IE	7	38	2
IT	13	24	1
CY	4	28	4
LV	14	6	18
LT	12	3	2
LU	33	33	1
HU	11	10	2
MT			
NL	54	24	2
AT	23	24	0
PL	16	10	13
PT	20	12	9
SI	19	29	22
SK	7	12	9
FI	36	15	:
SE	40	31	1
UK	32	28	:
BG	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:
IS	63	19	0
NO	41	22	4
CH	:	:	:
US	:	:	:

(1) Note that the categories presented are not mutually exclusive.
(2) Euro area (EUR-11 up to 31.12.2000 / EUR-12 from 1.1.2001).

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INDIVIDUALS AND ICT USE

While ICTs have become available to a wider public, in terms of accessibility and cost, there remains a gap between users and non-users, often referred to as the 'digital divide'. This divide may be attributed to a number of factors, including a lack of infrastructure (particularly in remote, rural areas), or a lack of computer literacy/skills that may be necessary to take part in the information society, or a lack of awareness or interest in what the information society can offer.

A computer is defined as a personal computer, powered by one of the major operating systems (Macintosh, Linux or Microsoft); handheld computers or palmtops (PDAs) are also included. The ordering of goods and services includes confirmed reservations for accommodation, participation in lotteries and betting, Internet auctions, as well as information services from the Internet that are directly paid for. Goods and services that are obtained via the Internet for free are excluded.

To benchmark ICT-driven developments, Eurostat has established annual information society surveys on ICT use in enterprises and in households/by individuals from 2002 onwards. These surveys initially concentrated on access and connectivity, however, their scope has subsequently been extended to cover a variety of socio-economic breakdowns, so that regional diversity, gender specificity, age and educational differences can also be studied.

Figure 8.6: Place of Internet use, EU-25, 2005 (% of individuals who accessed the Internet during the last 3 months)
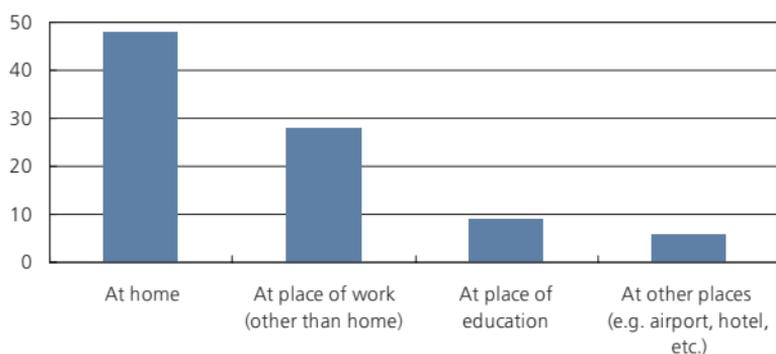
**Table 8.4: ICT use by individuals, 2005
(% of the population aged 16-74 carrying out the activity in
the last three months) (1)**

	Using a computer		Using the Internet		Purchased goods or services over the Internet	
	2002	**2005**	**2002**	**2005**	**2002**	**2005**
EU-25	:	58	:	51	:	17
Euro area (2)	48	60	36	51	9	16
BE	:	:	:	58	:	11
CZ	:	30	:	32	:	3
DK (3)	72	84	64	77	24	26
DE	61	70	49	65	17	32
EE	:	43	:	59	:	4
EL	25	33	15	22	1	2
ES	:	55	20	44	2	8
FR	37	50	:	:	:	:
IE	:	55	:	37	:	14
IT	40	46	28	34	3	4
CY	:	46	:	31	:	4
LV	:	32	:	42	:	3
LT	12	32	18	34	:	1
LU	53	87	40	69	13	31
HU	:	42	:	37	:	5
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	69	78	61	79	15	24
AT	49	63	37	55	8	19
PL	:	40	:	35	:	5
PT	27	42	19	32	2	4
SI	:	61	:	47	:	8
SK	:	47	:	50	:	6
FI	55	64	62	73	11	25
SE	:	80	71	81	24	36
UK	58	70	56	66	25	36
BG	:	15	:	16	:	1
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	30	:	21	:	1
RO	:	12	:	12	:	0
TR	:	10	:	13	:	0
IS	:	89	:	86	:	28
NO	:	74	:	80	:	35
CH	67	:	:	:	:	:
JP	72	78	:	:	:	:

(1) France, Bulgaria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Romania, Turkey and Japan, 2004 instead of 2005.
(2) Euro area (EUR-11 up to 31.12.2000 / EUR-12 from 1.1.2001).
(3) In the last month.

ENTERPRISES AND ICT ACCESS

Although the digital divide usually refers to a gap in participation in the information society, similar studies can be made in relation to business. Most enterprises in the European Union are now connected to the Internet, and the likelihood that an enterprise has an Internet connection rapidly approaches 100 % as the average size of the enterprise considered grows.

A considerably smaller proportion (less than half) of all enterprises within the European Union employ persons who use computers that are connected to the Internet in the workplace; note these data refer to persons using computers on a daily basis during the week.

Figure 8.7: Internet access,
breakdown by enterprise size-class, EU-25, 2005
(% of enterprises having access to the Internet) (1)
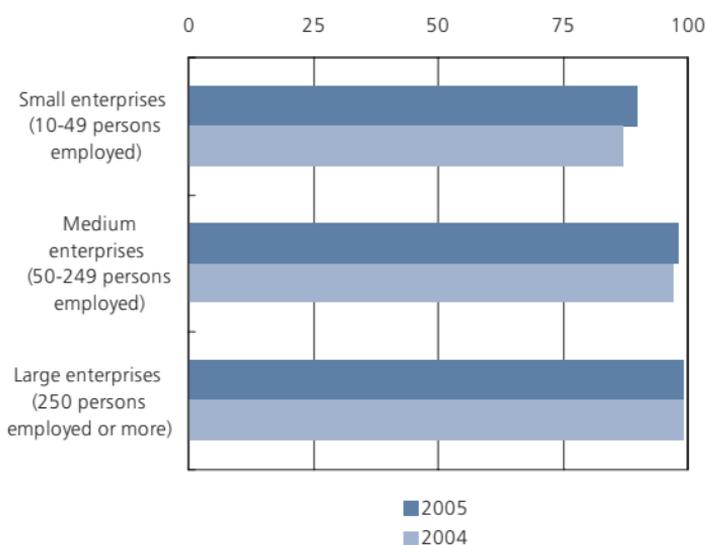
(1) Covers all enterprises with 10 or more persons employed; enterprises have their main activity in NACE Sections D, F, G,H (Groups 55.1 and 55.2 only), I, K and O (Groups 92.1 and 92.2 only).

Table 8.5: ICT access among enterprises, 2005 (% of total) (1)

	Access to the Internet	Access to the Internet through a broadband connection	Enterprises with home-page or web-site
EU-25	91	63	61
Euro area (2)	92	64	60
BE	95	78	65
CZ	92	52	67
DK	97	82	82
DE	94	62	72
EE	90	67	53
EL	92	44	56
ES	90	76	43
FR	83	49	26
IE	92	48	60
IT	92	57	54
CY	85	40	44
LV	75	48	29
LT	86	57	41
LU	92	64	59
HU	78	48	40
MT	90	62	68
NL	91	71	72
AT	95	61	70
PL	87	43	49
PT	81	63	37
SI	96	74	59
SK	92	48	61
FI	98	81	76
SE	96	83	85
UK	90	65	74
BG	62	28	25
HR	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:
RO	52	7	19
TR	:	:	:
IS	97	20	68
NO	93	78	67

(1) Covers all enterprises with 10 or more persons employed; enterprises have their main activity in NACE Sections D, F, G,H (Groups 55.1 and 55.2 only), I, K and O (Groups 92.1 and 92.2 only).
(2) Euro area (EUR-11 up to 31.12.2000 / EUR-12 from 1.1.2001).

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ENTERPRISES AND E-COMMERCE

The percentage of enterprises purchasing on-line rises among larger enterprises, which may be due to their investment in more advanced networks and their more frequent purchases, which promote the use of systems such as electronic data interchange (EDI), often linked to logistical and stock control.

Enterprise statistics in relation to the use of e-commerce are based upon the proportion of sales (turnover) that is realised via the Internet, EDI and alternative networks, other than the Internet (such as electronic data exchange, EDI).

Note also that the enterprise survey is restricted to enterprises with 10 or more persons employed and to the following economic activities: manufacturing (NACE D), distributive trades (NACE G), hotels and similar establishments (NACE 55.1 and 55.2), transport, storage and communication services (NACE I), and real estate, renting and business activities (NACE K) and motion picture and video activities and radio and television activities (NACE 92.1 and 92.2).

Figure 8.8: E-commerce among enterprises, 2004 (% of total) (1)
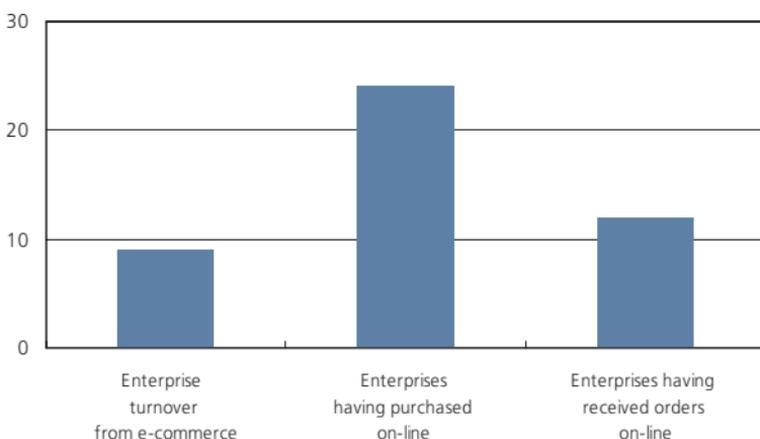
(1) Covers all enterprises with 10 or more persons employed; enterprises have their main activity in NACE Sections D, F, G,H (Groups 55.1 and 55.2 only), I, K and O (Groups 92.1 and 92.2 only).

Table 8.6: E-commerce among enterprises, 2004 (% of total) (1)

	Enterprise turnover from e-commerce	Enterprises having purchased on-line (2)	Enterprises having received orders on-line (2)
EU-25	9	24	12
Euro area (3)	8	21	10
BE	9	18	16
CZ	8	21	13
DK	:	32	32
DE	13	41	16
EE	2	13	8
EL	2	14	7
ES	3	4	3
FR	:	:	:
IE	20	41	21
IT	2	4	3
CY	0	15	4
LV	1	1	1
LT	2	7	6
LU	:	22	10
HU	3	5	4
MT	:	33	16
NL	:	20	14
AT	7	22	10
PL	4	9	5
PT	:	12	9
SI	:	15	12
SK	0	7	7
FI	14	19	17
SE	:	41	23
UK	16	51	25
BG	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:
NO	15	36	26

(1) Covers all enterprises with 10 or more persons employed; enterprises have their main activity in NACE Sections D, F, G,H (Groups 55.1 and 55.2 only), I, K and O (Groups 92.1 and 92.2 only).
(2) Only enterprises purchasing/ordering on-line at least 1% of total purchases/orders are inlcuded.
(3) Euro area (EUR-11 up to 31.12.2000 / EUR-12 from 1.1.2001).

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The European telecommunications sector was historically characterised by public service, monopoly providers, often run in conjunction with postal services. Liberalisation moves began in the first half of the 1980's and, at first, concerned value added services or business users, while basic services were left in the hands of monopoly providers. By 1998, telecommunications were, in principle, fully liberalised across all of the then Member States. Although overall expenditure on telephony has increased, the proportion accounted for by ex-monopoly providers has generally been reduced, as fixed-line voice operations have shrunk, while mobile and data service providers have captured much of the growth experienced within the telecommunications sector.

Eurostat data collection in this area is based upon a questionnaire that is sent to the national statistical institutes (NSIs), who then contact their relevant authorities for the data. Telecommunications turnover is defined, in value terms, as total sales from all telecommunication services, including leased lines, fixed network services, cellular mobile telecommunication services, interconnection services, and Internet service provisions.

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

Figure 8.9: Mobile phone subscriptions and the use of SMS, 2004

Mobile subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (units) (1)
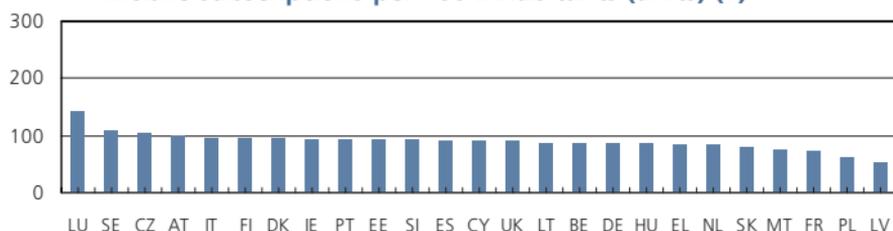
Average number of SMS messages sent (per inhabitant) (2)
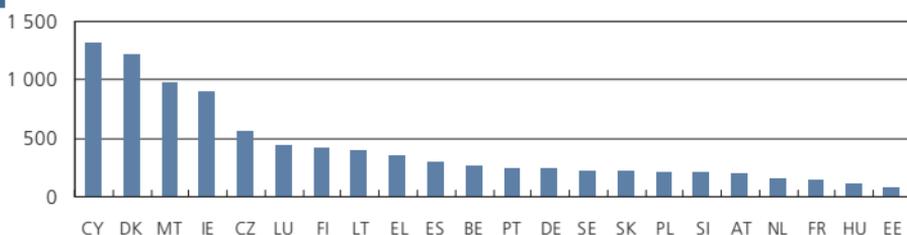
(1) Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, 2003.
(2) Belgium, Greece, France and the Netherlands, 2003; Italy, Latvia and the United Kingdom, not available.

Table 8.7: Turnover from telecommunications, 2004 (EUR million) (1)

	Total turnover	Fixed network services	Cellular mobile services	Internet service provision
EU-25	:	:	:	:
Euro area	:	:	:	:
BE (2)	7 294	:	3 567	:
CZ	3 577	1 494	2 083	214
DK	5 117	1 570	1 717	831
DE	67 200	25 000	22 800	3 500
EE	520	155	308	:
EL (2)	7 064	3 201	3 652	73
ES	37 189	16 776	10 297	1 691
FR (2)	41 119	13 509	13 243	1 385
IE	3 940	1 978	1 806	:
IT (3)	33 581	18 746	13 585	1 249
CY	414	147	197	15
LV	:	:	:	:
LT	619	134	315	45
LU	558	231	196	11
HU	*4 319*	1 427	1 966	123
MT	193	85	108	8
NL	:	:	:	:
AT	5 702	1 756	3 677	:
PL	:	:	:	:
PT	6 478	1 850	2 160	298
SI	1 086	125	423	46
SK	1 308	292	767	66
FI	4 593	721	2 388	:
SE	8 159	2 625	1 784	571
UK	:	:	:	:
BG	1 474	:	630	:
HR	1 584	583	582	:
MK	:	:	:	:
RO	2 697	:	1 253	:
TR	9 145	4 926	3 822	396
NO (2)	6 943	1 499	1 402	282
CH	*10 309*	*3 141*	*3 071*	*0*

(1) Possibility of double counting in the breakdown of the total turnover.
(2) 2003.
(3) 2001.

HIGH-TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIES AND KNOWLEDGE-INTENSIVE SERVICES

One way of measuring the spread of the information society, is to study the proportion of persons employed within high-technology activities and knowledge intensive activities in relation to total employment; the data is sourced from the Community Labour Force Survey.

Within the classification of high technology and knowledge intensive sectors, high- and medium-high technology manufacturing activities are defined as: chemicals and chemical products (NACE DG); machinery and equipment (NACE DK); electrical and optical equipment (NACE DL); and transport equipment (NACE DM), while knowledge-intensive services are defined as: water transport (NACE 61); air transport (NACE 62); post and telecommunications (NACE 64); financial intermediation (NACE J); real estate, renting and business activities (NACE K); education (NACE M); health and social work (NACE N) and recreational, cultural and sporting activities (NACE 92).

An alternative measure, using external trade statistics, is to study the proportion of high-technology exports within total exports. Note that only extra-EU exports are considered when calculating this indicator for the EU-25 as a whole, while intra-EU and extra-EU exports are combined when calculating the indicator for an individual Member State. High-technology products are defined (using the Standard International Trade Classification - SITC Rev. 3) as products from the following categories: aerospace, computers and office machinery, electronics and telecommunications, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, electrical and non-electrical machinery, chemistry and armament.

Figure 8.10: Exports of high technology products (% of total exports)
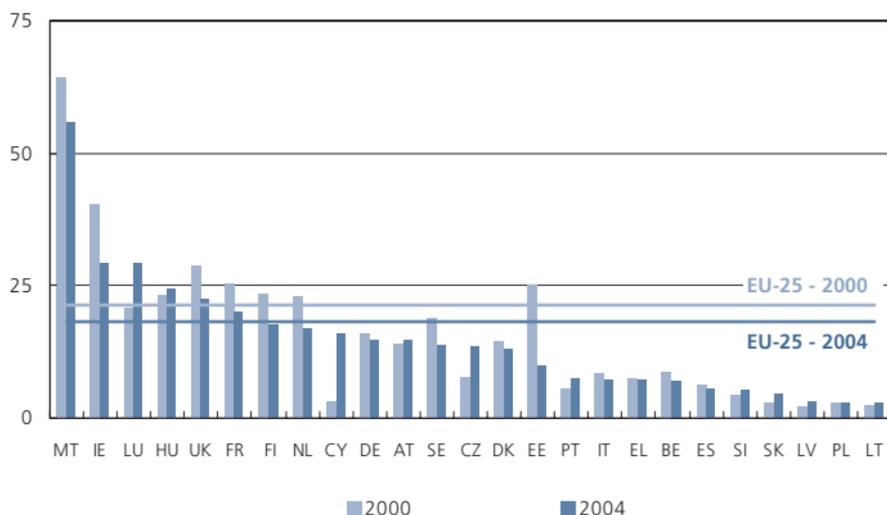
Table 8.8: Employment in medium-high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive services (% of total employment)

	Medium-high-technology manufacturing			Knowledge-intensive services		
	1995	2000	2004	1995	2000	2004
EU-25	:	5.8	5.7	:	29.2	33.1
Euro area	6.4	6.4	6.1	27.6	30.0	32.3
BE	6.5	6.1	5.6	32.9	36.8	38.6
CZ	:	7.7	7.7	:	24.1	24.6
DK	6.1	5.4	5.0	39.0	42.1	42.3
DE	9.2	9.3	9.4	26.9	30.4	33.4
EE	:	2.9	3.4	:	26.9	27.5
EL	2.1	2.0	2.1	20.1	22.2	24.9
ES	4.7	4.8	4.3	22.2	24.5	26.1
FR	5.7	5.8	5.3	33.5	34.7	36.2
IE	4.3	3.5	3.8	29.2	31.7	33.4
IT	6.2	6.6	6.4	24.0	26.7	30.2
CY	:	1.1	1.0	:	25.2	26.2
LV	:	0.5	1.3	:	24.8	24.6
LT	:	2.5	1.9	:	26.3	25.0
LU	1.7	1.8	0.9	30.5	35.5	38.0
HU	:	5.9	5.7	:	26.5	28.5
MT	:	:	3.6	:	:	29.1
NL	3.8	3.5	2.6	36.7	39.2	41.0
AT	4.8	4.7	4.9	25.6	28.1	31.3
PL	:	:	4.4	:	:	24.3
PT	:	3.1	3.1	:	19.2	22.2
SI	:	7.8	7.3	:	22.7	24.2
SK	:	5.8	7.0	:	24.5	25.1
FI	5.2	5.3	4.9	37.3	37.9	40.3
SE	6.0	6.4	6.0	44.2	45.7	47.0
UK	6.0	5.8	4.6	36.8	39.7	42.1
BG	:	5.0	4.2	:	21.2	22.2
HR	:	:	4.4	:	:	21.0
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	4.7	5.3	:	10.8	14.1
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	1.3	1.4	2.0	38.2	39.3	42.8
NO	:	3.8	3.4	:	42.3	45.6
CH	:	5.3	5.0	:	36.1	39.8

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

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PATENTS

Patents reflect a country's inventive activity and also show its capacity to exploit knowledge and translate it into potential economic gains. In this context, indicators based on patent statistics are widely used to assess the inventive and innovative performance of a country. The current emphasis on innovation as a source of industrial competitiveness has raised awareness of patents. Patents are used to protect R&D results, but they are equally significant as a source of technical information, which may prevent re-inventing and re-developing ideas because of a lack of information. The use of patents is relatively restricted within the European Union - this may be for a number of reasons: including relative cost, the overlap between national and European procedures and the need for translation into foreign languages. These issues have been addressed by the European Commission that has sought for a number of years to introduce a Community patent (the latest attempt was launched in January 2006).

Official statistics on patents are provided to Eurostat by the European Patent Office (EPO). From 2006 onwards the main raw data source will be the new international Patent Database PATSTAT held by the EPO and developed in cooperation with the WIPO, the OECD and Eurostat. PATSTAT is due to be released twice a year (March and September).

Data refer to applications filed directly under the European Patent Convention or to applications filed under the Patent Co-operation Treaty and designated to the EPO (Euro-PCT). Applications are assigned to a country according to the inventor's place of residence, using fractional counting if there are multiple inventors to avoid double counting. To normalise the data, the total number of applications at the EPO is also divided by the population and expressed as applications per million.

Figure 8.11: European high-technology patents, 2003 (per million inhabitants) (1)
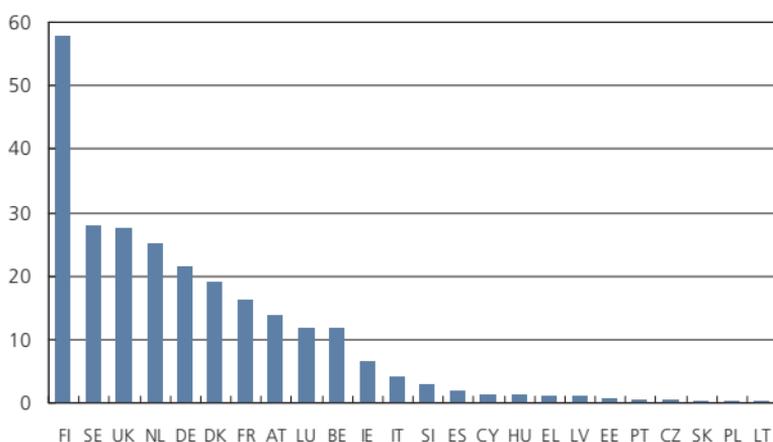
(1) Data refer to requests for protection of an invention directed either directly to the European Patent Office (EPO) or filed under the Patent Co-operation Treaty and designating the EPO (Euro-PCT), regardless of whether the patent is granted or not; Latvia and the United Kingdom, 2002; Malta, not available.

Table 8.9: Patents (1)

	European patent applications (units)			Patent applications per million inhabitants (units)		
	1995	2000	2003	1995	2000	2003
EU-25	35 238	60 740	30 831	78.9	134.7	:
Euro area	27 761	48 047	25 159	:	:	:
BE	891	1 470	727	87.9	143.5	70.2
CZ	32	107	75	3.1	10.4	7.4
DK	664	1 178	596	127.4	220.9	110.8
DE	14 297	25 086	12 873	175.3	305.3	156.0
EE	4	13	6	2.4	9.8	4.7
EL	36	72	68	3.4	6.6	6.2
ES	494	1 045	597	12.6	26.1	14.4
FR	5 596	8 401	4 549	96.9	143.0	76.3
IE	136	283	146	37.8	75.0	36.9
IT	2 685	4 473	2 691	47.2	78.6	46.9
CY	1	11	4	1.5	15.5	4.9
LV	5	15	6	2.2	6.4	2.7
LT	6	9	9	1.6	2.5	2.7
LU	36	102	52	88.8	234.2	116.6
HU	97	205	89	9.4	20.0	8.7
MT	1	5	4	2.7	11.8	8.8
NL	1 914	3 879	1 835	124.1	244.5	113.3
AT	758	1 382	835	95.4	172.7	103.1
PL	27	121	72	0.7	3.1	1.9
PT	15	59	41	1.5	5.8	3.9
SI	40	72	44	20.3	36.2	21.9
SK	22	39	18	4.0	7.2	3.4
FI	903	1 796	745	177.2	347.2	143.1
SE	1 882	3 255	1 223	213.5	367.4	136.8
UK	4 695	7 665	3 527	80.3	128.6	:
BG	15	23	15	1.8	2.8	1.9
HR	14	56	29	3.0	12.2	6.6
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	18	18	7	0.8	0.8	0.3
TR	9	88	51	:	:	0.7
IS	14	43	13	53.1	154.0	45.3
NO	358	637	241	82.4	142.3	52.9
CH	1 871	3 049	1 623	266.5	425.6	221.9
JP	13 218	23 991	13 242	105.3	:	:
US	28 096	48 859	20 675	107.4	:	:

(1) Data refers to requests for protection of an invention directed either directly to the European Patent Office (EPO) or filed under the Patent Co-operation Treaty and designating the EPO (Euro-PCT), regardless of whether the patent is granted or not.

REGIONAL STATISTICS -
BACKGROUND AND DEFINITIONS

Regional statistics cover a broad range of statistical areas, with information on, for example, demography, migration, employment and unemployment, education, health, agriculture, energy, industry, trade and services, tourism, transport, research and development and regional accounts. The concepts and definitions used are as close as possible to those used for the production of data at a national level.

Regional statistics are used for a wide range of purposes, including the allocation of structural funds which aim to foster economic and social cohesion in the European Union. In this context, regional data are used as an objective base for selecting regions eligible for funding, and for ex-post analysis of the effects of European structural policies.

To classify regional data, territorial units are grouped together according to the NUTS. This is a hierarchical classification, which subdivides each Member State into a number of regions at different levels. The NUTS regions are in general administrative units, reflecting the remit of local or regional authorities within a particular territory.

This short annex presents the latest regional information available at the NUTS 2 level for a selection of key socio-economic indicators.

Population density - the ratio of mid-year population, as defined by the number of inhabitants, to the given area of a territory, expressed in terms of the number of inhabitants per square kilometre.

Population growth - the difference in population between two reference periods; equal to the sum of natural increase (births - deaths) and net migration (immigration - emigration); the information presented is an average annual growth rate for the period 2000 to 2004.

GDP per inhabitant - national currency GDP levels are converted into a common currency using exchange rates (purchasing power parities) that reflect the purchasing power of each currency; GDP per inhabitant in a common currency, the purchasing power standard (PPS), therefore eliminates differences in price levels between countries, as well as allowing a comparison between economies of different absolute sizes.

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Disposable income per inhabitant - income received, in the form of wages, operating surplus, rent, interest, dividends and social benefits, from which are deducted taxes, social security contributions and other current transfers; data are derived from household accounts and are presented in the common currency of the purchasing power consumption standard (PPCS) per inhabitant.

Employment rate (%) - calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 15 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group; the employed population consists of those persons who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent.

Unemployment rate (%) - unemployed persons comprise those aged 15 to 74 who were without work during the reference week, who were available for work, and who were actively seeking work (which involves having been in contact with a public employment office to find work, having been in contact with a private agency (temporary work agency, firm specialising in recruitment to find work, or applying directly to employers to find work).

For more information on regional data collection and the NUTS classification, please refer to: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts/introduction_regions_en.html.

REGIONAL STATISTICS

Table 9.1: Regional data on population and GDP (1)

	GDP per capita, 2002 (PPS/ inhabitant)	Population density, 2003 (inhabitants per km²)	Population growth, 1995 -2004 (AAGR, %)
EU-25	21 170	118	:
BELGIQUE / BELGIË	24 717	340	0.3
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale	49 645	6 171	0.6
Prov. Antwerpen	28 876	581	0.3
Prov. Limburg	20 840	332	0.5
Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	21 857	460	0.2
Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	25 415	489	0.4
Prov. West-Vlaanderen	22 935	362	0.1
Prov. Brabant Wallon	24 159	330	0.8
Prov. Hainaut	15 862	339	0.0
Prov. Liège	18 378	266	0.2
Prov. Luxembourg	17 529	57	0.6
Prov. Namur	17 424	123	0.5
CESKA REPUBLIKA	14 318	132	-0.1
Praha	32 357	2 399	-0.5
Stredni Cechy	11 714	105	0.3
Jihozapad	12 939	69	-0.1
Severozapad	11 415	133	-0.1
Severovychod	12 007	121	-0.1
Jihovychod	12 666	120	-0.2
Stredni Morava	11 098	136	-0.2
Moravskoslezsko	11 956	233	-0.3
DANMARK	25 936	125	0.4
DEUTSCHLAND	23 012	231	0.1
Stuttgart	29 032	378	0.4
Karlsruhe	27 024	393	0.3
Freiburg	22 770	232	0.6
Tübingen	24 184	201	0.5
Oberbayern	33 454	239	0.6
Niederbayern	22 215	116	0.6
Oberpfalz	22 738	112	0.4
Oberfranken	22 229	154	0.1
Mittelfranken	26 021	235	0.3
Unterfranken	22 258	158	0.3
Schwaben	23 344	178	0.5
Berlin	20 454	3 802	-0.3
Brandenburg - Nordost	14 987	75	0.3
Brandenburg - Südwest	15 994	101	0.1
Bremen	31 672	1 639	-0.3
Hamburg	39 766	2 293	0.2
Darmstadt	32 474	505	0.3
Gießen	20 929	198	0.2
Kassel	22 509	152	0.0
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	15 237	75	-0.6
Braunschweig	22 098	206	-0.1
Hannover	21 771	240	0.2
Lüneburg	17 027	109	0.8
Weser-Ems	20 278	164	0.7
Düsseldorf	25 773	992	-0.1
Köln	24 660	589	0.5
Münster	18 995	380	0.3
Detmold	22 087	318	0.4
Arnsberg	21 043	474	-0.1
Koblenz	19 233	189	0.4
Trier	18 283	104	0.2

(1) AAGR: average annual growth rate.

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	GDP per capita, 2002 (PPS/inhabitant)	Population density, 2003 (inhabitants per km²)	Population growth, 1995 -2004 (AAGR, %)
EU-25	21 170	118	:
DEUTSCHLAND	23 012	231	0.1
Rheinhessen-Pfalz	21 759	294	0.3
Saarland	21 874	414	-0.2
Chemnitz	14 713	259	-0.9
Dresden	15 900	212	-0.6
Leipzig	16 095	246	-0.4
Dessau	14 085	122	-1.2
Halle	15 919	189	-1.1
Magdeburg	15 219	100	-0.8
Schleswig-Holstein	20 949	179	0.5
Thüringen	15 394	147	-0.7
EESTI	9 871	31	-0.8
ELLADA	16 425	84	0.4
Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	12 522	43	0.3
Kentriki Makedonia	16 710	101	0.6
Dytiki Makedonia	17 059	31	0.1
Thessalia	13 710	53	0.0
Ipeiros	13 116	37	0.2
Ionia Nisia	14 303	94	0.8
Dytiki Ellada	12 339	64	0.2
Sterea Ellada	23 045	36	0.1
Peloponnisos	16 371	39	0.3
Attiki	17 419	1 032	0.5
Voreio Aigaio	16 795	53	0.1
Notio Aigaio	19 265	57	0.9
Kriti	15 907	72	0.7
ESPAÑA	20 025	83	0.8
Galicia	15 811	91	-0.1
Principado de Asturias	17 086	100	-0.3
Cantabria	19 458	102	0.3
País Vasco	24 798	289	0.1
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	25 326	55	0.9
La Rioja	22 595	57	1.0
Aragón	21 538	26	0.3
Comunidad de Madrid	26 822	703	1.4
Castilla y León	18 583	26	-0.2
Castilla-La Mancha	16 094	23	0.8
Extremadura	13 033	26	0.0
Cataluña	23 780	204	0.9
Comunidad Valenciana	19 196	187	1.3
Illes Balears	24 787	184	2.6
Andalucía	15 055	86	0.7
Región de Murcia	17 172	110	1.7
Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	17 273	3 759	0.3
Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	17 350	5 139	1.1
Canarias	18 847	248	2.1
FRANCE	23 915	110	0.4
Île de France	37 267	935	0.3
Champagne-Ardenne	22 188	52	-0.1
Picardie	19 305	97	0.1
Haute-Normandie	22 342	146	0.1
Centre	21 475	63	0.2
Basse-Normandie	19 901	82	0.2
Bourgogne	21 742	51	0.0

(1) AAGR: average annual growth rate.

	GDP per capita, 2002 (PPS/ inhabitant)	Population density, 2003 (inhabitants per km²)	Population growth, 1995 -2004 (AAGR, %)
EU-25	21 170	118	:
FRANCE	23 915	110	0.4
Nord - Pas-de-Calais	19 158	324	0.1
Lorraine	19 542	99	0.0
Alsace	24 045	216	0.6
Franche-Comté	21 086	70	0.2
Pays de la Loire	21 488	104	0.6
Bretagne	20 581	110	0.5
Poitou-Charentes	19 588	65	0.3
Aquitaine	21 559	74	0.5
Midi-Pyrénées	21 093	59	0.6
Limousin	19 851	42	-0.1
Rhône-Alpes	24 166	134	0.6
Auvergne	20 206	51	0.0
Languedoc-Roussillon	18 578	89	0.9
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	21 925	148	0.6
Corse	18 331	31	0.3
Guadeloupe	14 202	259	:
Martinique	15 877	347	:
Guyane	12 136	2	:
Réunion	12 727	301	:
IRELAND	28 089	58	1.3
Border, Midland and Western	19 374	33	:
Southern and Eastern	31 232	81	:
ITALIA	23 083	191	0.2
Piemonte	26 473	167	0.0
Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	28 137	37	0.5
Liguria	25 039	291	-0.4
Lombardia	30 028	385	0.5
Provincia Autonoma Bolzano	33 783	63	0.6
Provincia Autonoma Trento	27 307	79	0.8
Veneto	26 108	251	0.6
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	26 288	152	0.1
Emilia-Romagna	28 870	183	0.5
Toscana	25 335	154	0.2
Umbria	22 280	100	0.5
Marche	22 728	154	0.5
Lazio	26 482	300	0.1
Abruzzo	19 442	119	0.3
Molise	17 863	72	-0.3
Campania	15 226	423	0.1
Puglia	15 341	208	0.0
Basilicata	16 180	60	-0.2
Calabria	14 336	133	-0.3
Sicilia	15 095	194	0.0
Sardegna	17 429	68	-0.1
KYPROS / KIBRIS	17 558	127	1.4
LATVIJA	8 249	37	-0.8
LIETUVA	8 977	53	-0.6
LUXEMBOURG	45 026	174	1.2
MAGYARORSZÁG	12 402	109	-0.2
Közép-Magyarország	20 329	409	-0.3
Közép-Dunántúl	10 967	100	-0.1
Nyugat-Dunántúl	12 870	89	-0.1
Dél-Dunántúl	9 063	70	-0.3

(1) AAGR: average annual growth rate.

	GDP per capita, 2002 (PPS/ inhabitant)	Population density, 2003 (inhabitants per km²)	Population growth, 1995 -2004 (AAGR, %)
EU-25	21 170	118	:
MAGYARORSZÁG	12 402	109	-0.2
Észak-Magyarország	7 902	96	-0.3
Észak-Alföld	7 990	88	-0.1
Dél-Alföld	8 549	74	-0.3
MALTA	15 499	1 263	0.9
NEDERLAND	25 847	480	0.6
Groningen	30 028	246	0.3
Friesland	21 189	191	0.6
Drenthe	19 823	182	0.7
Overijssel	21 890	332	0.6
Gelderland	22 265	395	0.6
Flevoland	19 133	251	3.6
Utrecht	32 710	835	1.0
Noord-Holland	30 197	966	0.5
Zuid-Holland	26 946	1 223	0.4
Zeeland	22 389	212	0.4
Noord-Brabant	25 579	489	0.6
Limburg	22 605	530	0.1
ÖSTERREICH	25 568	97	0.3
Burgenland	17 244	70	0.0
Niederösterreich	20 604	81	0.3
Wien	36 603	3 838	0.4
Kärnten	21 172	59	0.0
Steiermark	21 697	73	0.1
Oberösterreich	23 891	116	0.2
Salzburg	28 290	73	0.4
Tirol	26 263	54	0.6
Vorarlberg	26 591	137	0.5
POLSKA	9 664	122	:
Lodzkie	8 747	143	:
Mazowieckie	14 718	144	:
Malopolskie	8 353	214	:
Slaskie	10 703	383	:
Lubelskie	6 764	87	:
Podkarpackie	6 891	118	:
Swietokrzyskie	7 557	111	:
Podlaskie	7 435	60	:
Wielkopolskie	9 967	113	:
Zachodniopomorskie	9 553	74	:
Lubuskie	8 443	72	:
Dolnoslaskie	10 025	146	:
Opolskie	7 917	112	:
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	8 814	115	:
Warminsko-Mazurskie	7 217	59	:
Pomorskie	9 624	120	:
PORTUGAL	16 248	114	0.5
Norte	13 017	174	0.5
Algarve	17 170	81	1.7
Centro	13 343	84	0.4
Lisboa	23 665	952	0.6
Alentejo	14 083	24	0.0
Região Autónoma dos Açores	13 365	103	0.1
Região Autónoma da Madeira	18 968	292	-0.3
SLOVENIJA	15 941	99	:

(1) AAGR: average annual growth rate.

	GDP per capita, 2002 (PPS/inhabitant)	Population density, 2003 (inhabitants per km²)	Population growth, 1995 -2004 (AAGR, %)
EU-25	21 170	118	:
SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA	10 857	110	0.0
Bratislavsky kraj	25 351	292	:
Zapadne Slovensko	9 777	124	:
Stredne Slovensko	8 993	83	:
Vychodne Slovensko	8 200	99	:
SUOMI / FINLAND	24 090	17	0.3
Itä-Suomi	17 329	10	-0.6
Etelä-Suomi	28 226	63	0.7
Länsi-Suomi	21 009	23	0.1
Pohjois-Suomi	20 663	5	0.0
Åland	32 795	17	0.5
SVERIGE	24 304	22	0.2
Stockholm	33 488	285	1.0
Östra Mellansverige	21 064	39	0.1
Sydsverige	22 466	93	0.4
Norra Mellansverige	20 735	13	-0.5
Mellersta Norrland	21 946	5	-0.7
Övre Norrland	21 022	3	-0.4
Småland med öarna	21 817	24	-0.2
Västsverige	23 060	61	0.3
UNITED KINGDOM (2)	24 945	244	0.1
Tees Valley and Durham	17 229	377	-0.3
North'land & Tyne & Wear	20 912	250	-0.5
Cumbria	17 967	72	0.0
Cheshire	28 036	425	0.1
Greater Manchester	23 059	1 968	-0.3
Lancashire	20 176	466	0.0
Merseyside	18 422	2 083	-0.6
E. Riding & N. Lincolnshire	20 398	241	-0.2
North Yorkshire	22 745	91	0.4
South Yorkshire	19 009	817	-0.3
West Yorkshire	23 819	1 031	-0.1
Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire	21 534	419	0.0
Leicester., Rutl. & Northants.	23 902	322	0.4
Lincolnshire	18 170	112	0.9
Hereford., W'ster. & Warwick.	21 658	211	0.4
Shropshire and Staffordshire	19 269	241	0.1
West Midlands	24 021	2 869	-0.2
East Anglia	22 360	176	0.4
Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire	27 583	561	0.4
Essex	20 411	443	0.3
Inner London	66 761	9 073	:
Outer London	22 836	3 551	:
Berks., Buck'gham. & Oxford	34 251	368	0.4
Surrey, East and West Sussex	27 589	471	0.3
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	24 113	430	0.3
Kent	20 233	428	0.3
Glouc., Wilts. & N. Somerset	28 353	288	0.3
Dorset and Somerset	20 204	198	0.4
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	15 366	144	:
Devon	19 146	163	:
West Wales and The Valleys	15 991	142	:
East Wales	24 549	140	:
North Eastern Scotland (3)	31 823	68	:

(1) AAGR: average annual growth rate. (2) Population growth, all regions, 1995 -2003 instead of 1995 -2004. (3) Population density, 2002.

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	GDP per capita, 2002 (PPS/ inhabitant)	Population density, 2003 (inhabitants per km²)	Population growth, 1995 -2004 (AAGR, %)
EU-25	21 170	118	:
UNITED KINGDOM (2)	24 945	244	0.1
Eastern Scotland (3)	24 724	106	:
South Western Scotland (3)	22 437	175	:
Highlands and Islands (3)	16 226	9	:
Northern Ireland (3)	19 608	120	0.3
BALGARIJA	6 099	71	-0.9
Severozapaden	5 399	50	-2.1
Severen tsentralen	5 282	66	-1.1
Severoiztochen	5 139	65	-0.8
Yugozapaden	8 833	104	-0.3
Yuzhen tsentralen	4 921	71	-1.0
Yugoiztochen	5 017	54	-0.9
HRVATSKA	:	:	:
Sredisnja Hrvatska	:	:	:
Zagrebacka regija	:	:	:
Jadranska Hrvatska	:	:	:
Istocna Hrvatska	:	:	:
ROMÂNIA (4)	6 058	92	-0.5
Nord-Est	4 337	102	0.9
Sud-Est	5 199	80	-6.2
Sud	4 853	98	0.3
Sud-Vest	4 867	80	-2.9
Vest	6 594	61	1.7
Nord-Vest	5 726	81	0.0
Centru	6 547	75	-1.5
Bucuresti	12 565	1 214	17.0
TURKIYE	5 629	:	:
Istanbul	:	:	:
Tekirdag	:	:	:
Balikesir	:	:	:
Izmir	:	:	:
Aydin	:	:	:
Manisa	:	:	:
Bursa	:	:	:
Kocaeli	:	:	:
Ankara	:	:	:
Konya	:	:	:
Antalya	:	:	:
Adana	:	:	:
Hatay	:	:	:
Kirikkale	:	:	:
Kayseri	:	:	:
Zonguldak	:	:	:
Kastamonu	:	:	:
Samsun	:	:	:
Trabzon	:	:	:
Erzurum	:	:	:
Agri	:	:	:
Malatya	:	:	:
Van	:	:	:
Gaziantep	:	:	:
Sanliurfa	:	:	:
Mardin	:	:	:

(1) AAGR: average annual growth rate. (2) Population growth, all regions, 1995 -2003 instead of 1995 -2004. (3) Population density, 2002. (4) Population density, all regions, 2002.

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Table 9.2: Regional data on income and the labour market

	Disposable income, 2003 (PPCS/inhabitant)	Employment rate, 2004 (%)	Unemploy- ment rate, 2004 (%)
EU-25	:	51.4	9.2
BELGIQUE / BELGIË	14 557	48.1	8.4
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale	14 287	44.3	15.7
Prov. Antwerpen	15 227	49.7	6.0
Prov. Limburg	13 902	50.1	6.5
Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	15 315	51.7	5.2
Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	17 698	53.3	5.0
Prov. West-Vlaanderen	14 499	50.8	4.5
Prov. Brabant Wallon	16 796	49.5	7.7
Prov. Hainaut	12 588	41.2	13.8
Prov. Liège	12 919	43.6	13.3
Prov. Luxembourg	12 228	48.4	8.1
Prov. Namur	13 129	46.2	9.7
CESKA REPUBLIKA	7 361	54.2	8.3
Praha	11 214	58.9	3.9
Stredni Cechy	7 565	56.4	5.4
Jihozapad	7 099	56.0	5.8
Severozapad	6 343	52.9	13.1
Severovychod	6 893	54.7	6.7
Jihovychod	7 014	53.6	7.9
Stredni Morava	6 660	52.1	9.8
Moravskoslezsko	6 460	49.1	14.6
DANMARK	11 385	62.4	5.5
DEUTSCHLAND	15 500	50.8	10.3
Stuttgart	17 596	55.9	6.5
Karlsruhe	16 683	53.9	6.8
Freiburg	16 271	56.3	6.1
Tübingen	16 768	56.3	6.0
Oberbayern	17 916	57.5	4.9
Niederbayern	14 133	56.6	5.4
Oberpfalz	14 499	55.7	6.2
Oberfranken	15 020	52.1	9.2
Mittelfranken	16 213	53.9	8.1
Unterfranken	14 903	54.0	7.1
Schwaben	15 598	56.7	6.4
Berlin	13 499	47.5	18.4
Brandenburg - Nordost	13 111	48.6	:
Brandenburg - Südwest	13 427	48.7	:
Bremen	17 919	45.5	14.3
Hamburg	17 498	52.3	10.3
Darmstadt	16 681	53.0	7.7
Gießen	14 682	52.0	8.3
Kassel	14 342	50.3	7.3
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	12 647	45.7	21.2
Braunschweig	14 519	47.5	10.2
Hannover	15 723	49.1	9.6
Lüneburg	15 356	50.8	8.5
Weser-Ems	14 820	50.4	8.6
Düsseldorf	16 662	48.2	9.7
Köln	16 426	48.8	8.1
Münster	15 404	48.6	8.6
Detmold	17 008	51.0	9.2
Arnsberg	16 047	46.9	10.6
Koblenz	14 986	50.0	7.2
Trier	13 547	51.3	5.7

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	Disposable income, 2003 (PPCS/inhabitant)	Employment rate, 2004 (%)	Unemploy-ment rate, 2004 (%)
EU-25	:	51.4	9.2
DEUTSCHLAND	15 500	50.8	10.3
Rheinhessen-Pfalz	15 309	50.8	6.8
Saarland	14 976	46.7	8.5
Chemnitz	13 464	46.0	18.2
Dresden	13 354	47.3	17.7
Leipzig	13 208	45.8	19.3
Dessau	12 781	43.7	22.9
Halle	13 050	43.3	23.4
Magdeburg	12 966	47.4	19.9
Schleswig-Holstein	15 220	51.6	8.9
Thüringen	13 232	48.8	15.3
EESTI	5 080	53.0	9.7
ELLADA (1)	12 049	47.6	10.5
Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	9 906	46.4	13.2
Kentriki Makedonia	9 952	45.6	12.2
Dytiki Makedonia	15 337	41.7	16.6
Thessalia	10 771	48.6	9.8
Ipeiros	10 841	43.8	11.2
Ionia Nisia	10 944	46.9	11.4
Dytiki Ellada	10 433	43.8	12.5
Sterea Ellada	13 198	44.0	12.8
Peloponnisos	9 281	47.2	9.2
Attiki	14 244	50.0	9.1
Voreio Aigaio	10 408	42.0	9.3
Notio Aigaio	12 505	50.1	8.7
Kriti	11 536	52.6	7.7
ESPAÑA	12 885	49.6	11.0
Galicia	11 278	45.5	13.6
Principado de Asturias	12 518	41.2	10.4
Cantabria	13 126	47.1	10.5
País Vasco	16 265	50.4	9.7
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	16 143	53.5	5.5
La Rioja (1)	14 272	49.7	5.6
Aragón	14 105	50.7	5.6
Comunidad de Madrid	15 569	55.4	6.7
Castilla y León	12 721	44.6	10.7
Castilla-La Mancha	10 852	46.5	9.5
Extremadura	9 647	41.4	17.2
Cataluña	14 733	54.3	9.7
Comunidad Valenciana	12 187	51.6	10.4
Illes Balears	14 530	56.6	9.1
Andalucía	10 243	43.8	17.1
Región de Murcia	10 690	51.3	10.7
Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (1)	12 459	44.1	10.7
Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	12 415	45.6	17.0
Canarias	11 787	51.1	12.0
FRANCE (2)	15 271	50.6	9.6
Île de France	18 923	55.0	9.3
Champagne-Ardenne	14 563	52.1	10.0
Picardie	14 561	50.7	10.5
Haute-Normandie	14 859	53.5	8.5
Centre	15 312	51.0	7.4
Basse-Normandie	14 171	50.8	7.6
Bourgogne	15 127	51.4	8.5

(1) Employment rate, 2003.
(2) Disposable income, all regions, provisional data.

	Disposable income, 2003 (PPCS/inhabitant)	Employment rate, 2004 (%)	Unemploy-ment rate, 2004 (%)
EU-25	:	51.4	9.2
FRANCE (1)	15 271	50.6	9.6
Nord - Pas-de-Calais	12 792	47.7	12.6
Lorraine	14 621	46.3	11.1
Alsace	15 586	54.1	7.6
Franche-Comté	14 979	52.3	8.2
Pays de la Loire	14 434	54.1	7.8
Bretagne	14 321	50.5	7.1
Poitou-Charentes	14 381	50.2	8.4
Aquitaine	14 724	48.2	10.5
Midi-Pyrénées	14 452	52.3	7.2
Limousin	15 210	49.7	7.9
Rhône-Alpes	15 479	52.4	8.5
Auvergne	14 867	50.5	7.8
Languedoc-Roussillon	13 554	43.4	11.5
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	15 162	45.7	10.3
Corse	13 411	:	14.3
Guadeloupe	:	39.6	25.1
Martinique	:	40.4	21.5
Guyane	:	40.0	25.7
Réunion	:	35.7	32.8
IRELAND (2)	12 962	58.0	4.5
Border, Midland and Western	11 981	56.5	4.7
Southern and Eastern	13 317	58.6	4.5
ITALIA	14 697	45.5	8.0
Piemonte	16 877	48.5	5.3
Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	17 539	53.0	3.0
Liguria	16 902	43.5	5.8
Lombardia	18 045	52.3	4.0
Provincia Autonoma Bolzano	:	57.5	2.7
Provincia Autonoma Trento	:	52.7	3.2
Veneto	15 701	51.6	4.2
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	16 729	48.0	3.9
Emilia-Romagna	18 171	51.9	3.7
Toscana	16 147	47.8	5.2
Umbria	14 846	46.2	5.7
Marche	14 902	48.8	5.3
Lazio	16 065	46.8	7.9
Abruzzo	12 627	43.5	7.9
Molise	12 424	39.8	11.3
Campania	10 460	37.5	15.6
Puglia	10 800	36.8	15.5
Basilicata	10 930	38.6	12.8
Calabria	10 464	37.0	14.3
Sicilia	10 407	34.8	17.2
Sardegna	11 736	42.0	13.9
KYPROS / KIBRIS	:	59.9	4.9
LATVIJA	4 659	51.9	10.4
LIETUVA	5 359	50.7	11.4
LUXEMBOURG	:	51.4	4.8
MAGYARORSZÁG	7 015	46.6	6.1
Közép-Magyarország	9 461	51.6	4.5
Közép-Dunántúl	6 890	50.1	5.6
Nyugat-Dunántúl	7 610	50.3	4.6
Dél-Dunántúl	6 430	43.0	7.3

(1) Disposable income, all regions, provisional data.
(2) Disposable income, all regions, 2002.

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	Disposable income, 2003 (PPCS/inhabitant)	Employment rate, 2004 (%)	Unemploy-ment rate, 2004 (%)
EU-25	:	51.4	9.2
MAGYARORSZÁG	7 015	46.6	6.1
Észak-Magyarország	5 304	41.2	9.7
Észak-Alföld	5 370	41.9	7.2
Dél-Alföld	5 510	43.5	6.3
MALTA	:	46.2	7.2
NEDERLAND (1)	13 297	61.9	4.6
Groningen	12 438	57.6	6.4
Friesland	12 001	59.8	5.0
Drenthe	12 650	59.4	5.5
Overijssel	12 216	61.2	4.7
Gelderland	12 893	62.4	4.3
Flevoland (2)	12 691	68.0	5.7
Utrecht	14 637	65.2	3.7
Noord-Holland	14 157	63.4	4.4
Zuid-Holland	13 559	61.4	4.7
Zeeland	12 821	57.9	3.4
Noord-Brabant	13 058	63.1	4.2
Limburg	13 089	58.3	5.1
ÖSTERREICH (3)	16 280	55.7	4.9
Burgenland	15 216	52.8	5.6
Niederösterreich	16 379	56.3	4.2
Wien	18 042	52.8	8.9
Kärnten	15 178	52.8	4.6
Steiermark	15 154	54.3	3.7
Oberösterreich	15 625	57.7	3.7
Salzburg	16 704	59.0	3.7
Tirol	15 942	58.4	3.3
Vorarlberg	16 864	59.8	4.1
POLSKA	6 365	44.3	19.0
Lodzkie	6 361	44.7	18.8
Mazowieckie	8 086	47.7	14.6
Malopolskie	5 753	47.0	17.3
Slaskie	7 256	41.3	19.3
Lubelskie	5 229	47.7	16.7
Podkarpackie	4 916	44.8	16.6
Swietokrzyskie	5 600	41.9	20.6
Podlaskie	5 303	47.1	15.6
Wielkopolskie	6 570	46.8	18.2
Zachodniopomorskie	6 488	41.4	23.8
Lubuskie	5 772	42.1	23.2
Dolnoslaskie	6 606	40.2	24.9
Opolskie	5 239	43.0	17.8
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	5 938	43.8	22.1
Warminsko-Mazurskie	5 357	41.6	22.3
Pomorskie	6 028	42.5	20.2
PORTUGAL	9 007	57.8	6.7
Norte	7 483	57.8	7.7
Algarve	9 407	56.5	5.5
Centro	8 020	63.2	4.3
Lisboa	12 065	55.6	7.6
Alentejo	8 297	51.6	8.8
Região Autónoma dos Açores	7 657	54.4	:
Região Autónoma da Madeira	9 638	57.2	:
SLOVENIJA	:	55.2	6.3

(1) Disposable income, all regions, provisional data. (2) Employment rate, 2003.
(3) Disposable income, all regions, Eurostat estimates.

	Disposable income, 2003 (PPCS/inhabitant)	Employment rate, 2004 (%)	Unemploy- ment rate, 2004 (%)
EU-25	:	51.4	9.2
SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA	6 049	49.2	18.2
Bratislavsky kraj	9 153	58.9	8.3
Zapadne Slovensko	5 956	51.3	14.3
Stredne Slovensko	5 689	46.4	22.1
Vychodne Slovensko	5 281	44.9	24.2
SUOMI / FINLAND	10 986	55.2	8.8
Itä-Suomi	9 940	47.3	12.5
Etelä-Suomi	11 758	59.0	7.3
Länsi-Suomi	10 449	53.2	9.2
Pohjois-Suomi	9 910	52.3	11.1
Åland	14 016	55.0	:
SVERIGE	12 512	58.0	6.5
Stockholm	14 561	71.9	5.7
Östra Mellansverige	11 957	62.8	6.8
Sydsverige	12 269	62.7	7.5
Norra Mellansverige	11 420	59.4	7.9
Mellersta Norrland	11 851	57.7	6.7
Övre Norrland	11 044	57.4	7.7
Småland med öarna	11 756	66.1	5.2
Västsverige	12 428	67.8	6.1
UNITED KINGDOM (1)	16 749	59.0	4.7
Tees Valley and Durham	14 199	53.9	6.0
North'land & Tyne & Wear	14 304	53.8	5.9
Cumbria	16 258	61.1	4.1
Cheshire	17 256	59.7	3.1
Greater Manchester	15 003	57.9	4.6
Lancashire	14 866	58.2	4.3
Merseyside	14 675	54.1	5.5
E. Riding & N. Lincolnshire	14 857	57.0	5.9
North Yorkshire	17 798	61.3	2.6
South Yorkshire	14 437	55.5	4.8
West Yorkshire	14 926	59.3	4.6
Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire	15 029	57.3	4.4
Leicester., Rutl. & Northants.	15 939	62.8	3.6
Lincolnshire	15 726	59.9	4.8
Hereford., W'ster. & Warwick.	16 967	61.4	3.2
Shropshire and Staffordshire	15 499	59.7	3.9
West Midlands	14 397	55.3	7.0
East Anglia	16 932	61.9	3.5
Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire	19 733	64.7	3.4
Essex	18 390	60.3	3.9
Inner London	21 659	55.9	8.9
Outer London	19 137	60.4	5.5
Berks., Buck'gham. & Oxford	19 595	66.4	3.7
Surrey, East and West Sussex	20 451	61.1	3.3
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	17 262	62.3	3.3
Kent	17 098	59.3	4.5
Glouc., Wilts. & N. Somerset	17 318	62.9	3.3
Dorset and Somerset	17 438	58.7	2.4
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	15 439	57.7	4.2
Devon	16 148	57.5	3.4
West Wales and The Valleys	14 501	52.9	5.2
East Wales	15 197	59.9	3.4
North Eastern Scotland	16 413	63.1	5.3

(1) Disposable income, all regions, estimates.

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	Disposable income, 2003 (PPCS/inhabitant)	Employment rate, 2004 (%)	Unemploy- ment rate, 2004 (%)
EU-25	:	51.4	9.2
UNITED KINGDOM (1)	16 749	59.0	4.7
Eastern Scotland	16 039	61.2	4.9
South Western Scotland	15 004	56.2	6.7
Highlands and Islands	14 609	57.3	4.8
Northern Ireland	14 358	54.7	5.0
BALGARIJA	:	43.8	12.0
Severozapaden	:	35.8	14.8
Severen tsentralen	:	40.8	11.7
Severoiztochen	:	41.8	17.6
Yugozapaden	:	48.9	9.4
Yuzhen tsentralen	:	43.5	10.5
Yugoiztochen	:	43.0	13.4
HRVATSKA	:	44.2	13.7
Sredisnja Hrvatska	:	:	:
Zagrebacka regija	:	:	:
Jadranska Hrvatska	:	:	:
Istocna Hrvatska	:	:	:
ROMÂNIA	3 329	50.3	8.1
Nord-Est	2 547	56.0	6.2
Sud-Est	3 072	47.8	9.9
Sud	2 918	50.1	9.6
Sud-Vest	3 010	53.2	7.5
Vest	3 991	48.4	8.0
Nord-Vest	3 325	48.9	6.5
Centru	3 488	46.0	9.6
Bucuresti	5 183	49.8	7.6
TURKIYE	:	:	:
Istanbul	:	:	:
Tekirdag	:	:	:
Balikesir	:	:	:
Izmir	:	:	:
Aydin	:	:	:
Manisa	:	:	:
Bursa	:	:	:
Kocaeli	:	:	:
Ankara	:	:	:
Konya	:	:	:
Antalya	:	:	:
Adana	:	:	:
Hatay	:	:	:
Kirikkale	:	:	:
Kayseri	:	:	:
Zonguldak	:	:	:
Kastamonu	:	:	:
Samsun	:	:	:
Trabzon	:	:	:
Erzurum	:	:	:
Agri	:	:	:
Malatya	:	:	:
Van	:	:	:
Gaziantep	:	:	:
Sanliurfa	:	:	:
Mardin	:	:	:

(1) Disposable income, all regions, estimates.

ANNEX

STRUCTURAL INDICATORS

During the Lisbon European Council of March 2000, the Heads of State of the European Union agreed to set a strategic goal for the next decade 'of becoming the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion'. They invited the European Commission to draw up an annual synthesis report on the basis of a set of structural indicators, to be used for assessing progress towards the Lisbon objectives. In its 2005 spring report to the European Council, the European Commission presented a new approach to the Lisbon strategy, focusing in particular on growth and jobs.

The list of structural indicators covers six broad domains under the following headings: general economic background, employment, innovation and research, economic reform, social cohesion, and the environment. The list below presents those structural indicators that are included as part of Key figures on Europe. It provides information on the page number where each indicator may be found, and is structured according to the official order in which the structural indicators are presented.

More information regarding structural indicators may be found on Eurostat's web-site at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat (click on the link for structural indicators on the left side of the screen, under the heading special topics). Alternatively, for further information, contact Eurostat's structural indicators co-ordination team, at: estat-structuralindicators@ec.europa.eu.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

The European Union's Sustainable Development Strategy, adopted by the European Council in Gothenburg in June 2001, aims to reconcile economic development, social cohesion and the protection of the environment. As with structural indicators, a set of sustainable development indicators has been developed to help monitor, assess and review the sustainable development strategy. The indicators are organised under ten different themes that reflect different political priorities. Seven of them correspond to priority areas outlined by the 2001 European Commission Communication entitled 'A sustainable Europe for a better World' and the 2002 Communication called 'Global Partnership', while the remaining themes arose from an implementation plan agreed at the world summit on sustainable development.

The list below presents those sustainable development indicators that are included as part of Key figures on Europe. It provides information on the page number where each indicator may be found, and is structured according to the official order in which the sustainable development indicators are presented.

More information regarding sustainable development indicators may be found on Eurostat's web-site at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat (click on the link for sustainable development on the left side of the screen, under the heading special topics).

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ANNEX

CLASSIFICATIONS

The following are excerpts taken from various classifications that are used within Key figures on Europe. A more complete listing of each classification may be obtained on the Eurostat web-site, by accessing the RAMON classifications server at:
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon.

COICOP

Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP). This is used to classify the purpose of individual consumption expenditures incurred by three institutional sectors, namely households, non-profit institutions serving households and general government. Below is an extract of those COICOP headings that have been used in this publication.

01 Food and non-alcoholic beverages

The food products classified here are those purchased for consumption at home. The group excludes: food products sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, etc. (11.1.1); cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises (11.1.1); cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home (11.1.1); and products sold specifically as pet foods (09.3.4).

The non-alcoholic beverages classified here are those purchased for consumption at home. The group excludes non-alcoholic beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, etc. (11.1.1).

02 Alcoholic beverages, tobacco

The alcoholic beverages classified here are those purchased for consumption at home. The group excludes alcoholic beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, etc. (11.1.1).

The beverages classified here include low or non-alcoholic beverages which are generally alcoholic such as non-alcoholic beer.

03 Clothing and footwear

Clothing includes clothing materials, garments, other articles of clothing and clothing accessories, cleaning, repair and hire of clothing.

Footwear includes shoes and other footwear including repair and hire of footwear.

04 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
Actual rentals for housing, actual rentals paid by tenants including other actual rentals, maintenance and repair of the dwelling, water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling, electricity, gas and other fuels.

05 Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house
Furniture and furnishings, household textiles, household appliances, glassware, tableware and household utensils, tools and equipment for house and garden, goods and services for routine household maintenance.

06 Health
Medical products, appliances and equipment, out-patient services, hospital services.

07 Transport
Purchase of vehicles, operation of personal transport equipment, transport services.

08 Communication
Postal services, telephone and telefax equipment and telephone and telefax services.

09 Recreation and culture
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment, other major durables for recreation and culture, other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets, recreational and cultural services, newspapers, books and stationery, package holidays.

10 Education
This division covers educational services only. It does not include expenditures on educational materials, such as books (09.5.1) and stationery (09.5.4), or education support services, such as health care services (06), transport services (07.3), catering services (11.1.2) and accommodation services (11.2.0).
It includes education by radio or television broadcasting.
The breakdown of educational services is based upon the level categories of the 1997 International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-97) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

11 Restaurants and hotels
Catering services, accommodation services.

12 Miscellaneous goods and services
Personal care, electric appliances for personal care and other appliances, articles and products for personal care, personal effects n.e.c., social protection, insurance, financial services n.e.c., other services n.e.c.

ISCED

This classification is designed to serve as an instrument suitable for assembling, compiling and presenting comparable indicators and statistics of education.

LEVEL 0 - Pre-primary education

Programmes at level 0, (pre-primary) defined as the initial stage of organised instruction are designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school-type environment, i.e. to provide a bridge between the home and a school-based atmosphere.

LEVEL 1 - Primary education or first stage of basic education

Programmes at level 1 are normally designed on a unit or project basis to give students a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural science, social science, art and music. In some cases religious instruction is featured. The core at this level consists of education provided for children, the customary or legal age of entrance being not younger than five years or older than seven years. This level covers in principle six years of full-time schooling. Throughout this level the programmes are organised in units or projects rather than by subjects.

LEVEL 2 - Lower secondary or second stage of basic education

The contents of education at this stage are typically designed to complete the provision of basic education which began at ISCED level 1. In many, if not most countries, the educational aim is to lay the foundation for lifelong learning and human development. The programmes at this level are usually on a more subject-oriented pattern using more specialised teachers and more often several teachers conducting classes in their field of specialisation. The end of this level often coincides with the end of compulsory education.

LEVEL 3 - (Upper) secondary education

This level of education typically begins at the end of full-time compulsory education for those countries that have a system of compulsory education. More specialisation may be observed at this level than at ISCED level 2 and often teachers need to be more qualified or specialised than for ISCED level 2. The entrance age to this level is typically 15 or 16 years. The educational programmes included at this level typically require the completion of some 9 years of full-time education (since the beginning of level 1) for admission or a combination of education and vocational or technical experience and with as minimum entrance requirements the completion of level 2 or demonstrable ability to handle programmes at this level.

LEVEL 4 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education
ISCED 4 captures programmes that straddle the boundary between upper-secondary and post-secondary education from an international point of view, even though they might clearly be considered as upper-secondary or post-secondary programmes in a national context. ISCED 4 programmes can, considering their content, not be regarded as tertiary programmes. They are often not significantly more advanced than programmes at ISCED 3 but they serve to broaden the knowledge of participants who have already completed a programme at level 3. Typical examples are programmes designed to prepare students for studies at level 5 who, although having completed ISCED level 3, did not follow a curriculum which would allow entry to level 5, i.e. pre-degree foundation courses or short vocational programmes.

LEVEL 5 - First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification)
This level consists of tertiary programmes having an educational content more advanced than those offered at levels 3 and 4. All degrees and qualifications are cross-classified by type of programmes, position in national degree or qualification structures and cumulative duration at tertiary.

LEVEL 6 - Second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)
This level is reserved for tertiary programmes which lead to the award of an advanced research qualification. The programmes are therefore devoted to advanced study and original research and are not based on course-work only.

NACE

The statistical classification of economic activities in the European Communities (NACE) is the classification that is used for the bulk of the information collected for business statistics; the classification currently in use is NACE Rev. 1.1. During the next year (2007) there will be major changes to all international classifications of activities, including ISIC (under the auspices of the United Nations), NAICS (the North American industry classification), and JSIC (the Japanese classification). Within Europe, Eurostat has worked together with National Statistical Institutes, other Directorate-Generals of the European Commission and business and trade associations, towards finalising a draft structure for NACE Rev. 2, which is consistent with ISIC Rev. 4. One of the most important changes, apart from this increase in international comparability of data will be the introduction of a new section in the classification to cover information and communications, as well as changes to reflect the growing importance of service activities. Below is an extract of those NACE headings that have been used in this publication.

Section C: Mining and quarrying
Subsection CA: Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials
Subsection CB: Mining and quarrying, except of energy producing materials

Section D: Manufacturing
Subsection DA: Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco
Subsection DB: Manufacture of textiles and textile products
Subsection DC: Manufacture of leather and leather products
Subsection DD: Manufacture of wood and wood products
Subsection DE: Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing
Subsection DF: Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
Subsection DG: Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres
Subsection DH: Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
Subsection DI: Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
NACE Subsection DJ: Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products
NACE Subsection DK: Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
Subsection DL: Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment
Subsection DM: Manufacture of transport equipment
Subsection DN: Manufacturing n.e.c.
Section E: Electricity, gas and water supply

Section F: Construction

Section G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
Division 50: Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel
Division 51: Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
Division 52: Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods

Section H (Division 55): Hotels and restaurants

Section I (Divisions 60 to 64): Transport, storage and communication

Section K: Real estate, renting and business activities
Division 72: Computer and related activities
Division 74: Other business activities

SITC

The standard international trade classifications (SITC) is used for compiling international trade statistics on all merchandise entering international trade, and to promote international comparability of international trade statistics; the classification currently in use is SITC Rev. 3. The commodity groupings of SITC reflect (a) the materials used in production, (b) the processing stage, (c) market practices and uses of the products, (d) the importance of the commodities in terms of world trade, and (e) technological changes. Below is an extract of those SITC headings that have been used in this publication.

SITC 0 and 1: Food and live animals; beverages and tobacco

Live animals, meat and meat preparations, dairy products and birds' eggs, fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof, cereals and cereal preparations, vegetables and fruit, sugars, sugar preparations and honey, coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof, feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals), miscellaneous edible products and preparations, beverages, tobacco and tobacco manufactures.

SITC 2 and 4: Crude materials, inedible, except fuels; animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes

Hides, skins and furskins, oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits, crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed), cork and wood, pulp and waste paper, textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric), crude fertilizers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones), metalliferous ores and metal scrap, crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s., animal oils and fats, fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated, animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable origin; inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils, n.e.s.

SITC 3 - Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials

Coal, coke and briquettes, petroleum, petroleum products and related materials, gas, natural and manufactured, electric current.

SITC 5 - Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.
Organic chemicals, inorganic chemicals, dyeing, tanning and colouring materials, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations, fertilizers, plastics in primary forms, plastics in non-primary forms, chemical materials and products, n.e.s.

SITC 6 and 8 - Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material; miscellaneous manufactured articles
Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins, rubber manufactures, n.e.s., cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture), paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard, textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products, non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s., iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, manufactures of metals, n.e.s., prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s., furniture, and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings, travel goods, handbags and similar containers, articles of apparel and clothing accessories, footwear, professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s., photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks, miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.

SITC 7 - Machinery and transport equipment
Power-generating machinery and equipment, machinery specialized for particular industries, metalworking machinery, general industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s., office machines and automatic data-processing machines, telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment, electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment), road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles), other transport equipment.

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