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Key figures on Europe

2007/08 edition

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Key figures on Europe – 2007/08 edition

Key figures on Europe – 2007/08 edition provides a balanced set of key statistical data offered by Eurostat. The presentation largely follows the statistical themes of Eurostat's free dissemination database (see below for Internet details). Data are generally provided for the European Union total (EU-27), the euro area and the Member States, and – when available – for the candidate countries, EFTA countries, Japan and the United States.

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PREFACE

Official statistics play a fundamental role in today's society. Public administrations, policy makers, economic operators, markets, researchers and citizens rely on high quality statistics to describe developments in the economic, social, environmental and cultural spheres as accurately as possible. Statistical authorities respond to the needs of these users who require easy and timely access to such high quality information.

Impartial and objective statistical information is essential in order to enable well informed decisions based on an accurate and relevant picture of society. Statistical information underpins transparency and openness of policy decisions; official statistics therefore are a public good and a basis for the smooth functioning of democracy.

At European level, statistics are increasingly important for the definition, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies. Europe needs a plethora of statistical data which meet the highest possible standards in terms of quality. For example, reliable statistics are needed to assess macro-economic developments such as inflation, employment, economic growth and the business cycle in general: in order to facilitate economic policy coordination among Member States; to keep Europe on the path to long-term prosperity, notably through the revised Lisbon strategy and the integrated guidelines on growth and employment; and finally, to reinforce a commitment to solidarity and social justice. European statistics thus constitute an essential information tool that may help monitor European Union strategic objectives, as well as sustaining underlying policies and supporting instruments.

Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, ensures the collection, production and dissemination of harmonised statistics at European level. 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 also supports and encourages the development of similar statistical systems within countries neighbouring the European Union, driving thereby a process of statistical harmonisation.

I hope this publication will encourage you to use Eurostat's data for your information needs and daily work. Please consult our website at http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat which offers you free access to nearly all Eurostat data and publications.

Hervé Carré,
Director-General

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GUIDE

The publication

Key figures on Europe – 2007/08 edition provides 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. The publication provides 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 current dissemination strategy, insofar as it is distributed free of charge, accompanying the vast array of official statistics freely available on Eurostat's website.

Key figures on Europe – 2007/08 edition 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 the publication 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 the general public. Eurostat produces a broad range of more specialised publications, which may be accessed through the Eurostat homepage.

The European statistical system

The European statistical system comprises Eurostat and the statistical offices, ministries and agencies that collect official statistics in the European Union Member States, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. 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 page 234.

Data coverage

The information presented within this publication was extracted from Eurostat's dissemination database during the first week of July 2007; data are generally available up until 2005 or 2006. 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 website.

Key figures on Europe – 2007/08 edition presents information for the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU-27), the euro area, as well as the individual Member States. When available, information is also presented for the candidate countries, EFTA countries, as well as Japan and the United States. The EU-27 aggregate is only provided when information for all 27 Member States is available or has been estimated. In some cases it was not yet possible to calculate the EU-27 aggregate, even if all 27 individual Member States provided data; in most of these cases the EU-25 aggregate is shown instead. 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 13 Member States that share the euro as a common currency: Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Finland. Data for the euro area covers all 13 participating countries, irrespective of when they joined the euro area; otherwise, a footnote is added. Cyprus and Malta will also become members of the euro area in 2008; however, this could not be taken into account at the time of writing (September 2007).

Further information

Free access to most Eurostat data is available through the Eurostat website, which can be found at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat. The website presents a vast array of information in the form of tables, databases, methodology and publications: these are all structured primarily by subjects/themes.

Eurostat data code

A code (such as 'tec00001') has been inserted as part of the source whenever Eurostat data is presented in this publication. This code allows the reader to easily access the most recent data on the Eurostat website (note that the data on the website is frequently updated and may also be more detailed or have a different measurement unit). For more details, consult the link entitled 'The Eurostat data code' on the Eurostat homepage.

Symbols used for data

An *italic* font is used in tables to show provisional data, estimates and forecasts (in other words, data that are likely to change in the future). 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/graphs) missing information is footnoted as not available. A dash (-) is used to indicate values that are not relevant or not applicable. More metadata can be found on Eurostat's website.

Abbreviations

AAGR	Average annual growth rate
AW	Average worker
AWU	Annual work unit
BMI	Body mass index
BOD	Biochemical oxygen demand
BoP	Balance of payments
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CC	Classification of types of construction
CEPA	Classification of environmental protection activities
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
Cif	Cost including insurance and freight
CIS	Community innovation survey
CMR	Carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
COD	Chemical oxygen demand
COICOP	Classification of individual consumption according to purpose
cont.	Continued
DAC	Development assistance committee
DFLE	Disability-free life expectancy
DSL	Digital subscriber line
ECB	European Central Bank
EDI	Electronic data interchange
EDP	Excessive deficit procedure
EEA	European Economic Area (European Community, EU Member States, IS, LI, NO)
EES	European employment strategy
EFTA	European Free Trade Association (CH, IS, LI, NO)
EICP	European index of consumer prices
EPO	European Patent Office
ERA	European Research Area
ESA 95	European system of accounts
ESSPROS	European system of integrated social protection statistics
ETS	External trade statistics
EU LFS	European Union labour force survey
EUR	Euro
EU-SILC	EU survey on income and living conditions
FDI	Foreign direct investment
F-km	Freight kilometre (unit of measure representing the transport of one tonne over one kilometre)
Fob	Free on board
FP7	Seventh framework programme of the European Community for research and technological development for the period 2007 to 2013
GDP	Gross domestic product
GERD	Gross domestic expenditure on research and development
GJ	Gigajoule
GWP	Global warming potentials
HICP	Harmonised index of consumer prices
HRST	Human resources in science and technology

ICD	International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems
ICES	International council for the exploration of the sea
ICT	Information and communication technologies
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISCED	International standard classification of education
ISDN	Integrated services digital network
IT	Information technology
JPO	Japan Patent Office
JVR	Job vacancy rate
Kbit/s	Kilobit per second
Kg	Kilogram
Kgoe	Kilograms of oil equivalent
Km	Kilometre
kW	Kilowatt
kWh	Kilowatt hours
LU	Livestock units
m	Metre
MUICP	Monetary union index of consumer prices
MWh	Megawatt hours
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified
n.e.s.	Not elsewhere specified
NACE	Classification of economic activities in the European Community
NPISH	Non-profit institutions serving households
NUTS	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development
PDA	Personal digital assistant
PEEI	Principal European economic indicator
PhD	Doctor of philosophy (most common Doctorate degree)
P-km	Passenger kilometre (unit of measure representing the transport of one passenger over one kilometre)
PPPs	Purchasing power parities
PPS	Purchasing power standard
PWS	Public water supply
R&D	Research and development
Rev.	Revision
SITC	Standard international trade classification
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SMS	Short message service
toe	Tons of oil equivalent
TV	Television
TWh	Terrawatt hours
UAA	Utilised agricultural area
UNCAT	United Nations convention against torture
UOE	UNESCO / OECD / Eurostat
URL	Uniform resource locator
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
VAT	Value added tax
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation

European Union aggregates and Member States

EU	European Union
EU-27 [2]	European Union of 27 Member States from 1 January 2007 (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK)
EU-25	European Union of 25 Member States from 1 May 2004 to 31 December 2006 (BE, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK)
EU-15	European Union of 15 Member States from 1 January 1995 to 30 April 2004 (BE, DK, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE, UK)
Euro area [3]	At the time of writing the euro area is composed of BE, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, SI, FI. The euro area was initially composed of 11 Member States (BE, DE, IE, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI) – as of 1 January 2001 Greece joined, and as of 1 January 2007 Slovenia joined; Cyprus and Malta will also become members of the euro area in 2008
EA-13	Euro area of BE, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, SI, FI
EA-12	Euro area of BE, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI
EA-11	Euro area of BE, DE, IE, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI

BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IT	Italy

[2] Note that EU aggregates are back-calculated when sufficient information is available – for example, data relating to the EU-27 aggregate is often presented for periods prior to the accession of Bulgaria and Romania in 2007 and the accession of ten new Member States in 2004, as if all 27 Member States had always been members of the EU. A footnote is added when this is not the case and the data for the EU refers to either another aggregate (EU-25 or EU-15) or to a partial total that has been created from an incomplete set of country information (no data for certain Member States).

[3] Note that the euro area aggregate is back-calculated when sufficient information is available – for example, data relating to the euro area is often presented for periods prior to the accession of Slovenia in 2007 and Greece in 2001, as if all 13 Member States had always been members of the euro area. A footnote is added when this is not the case and the data for the euro area refers to another aggregate based on either 11 (EA-11) or 12 (EA-12) participating Member States.

CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom

Candidate countries to the European Union

HR	Croatia
MK [4]	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
TR	Turkey

Member States of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

IS	Iceland
LI	Liechtenstein
NO	Norway
CH	Switzerland

Other countries

JP	Japan
US	United States

[4] The code MK is provisional and does not prejudge in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

GDP

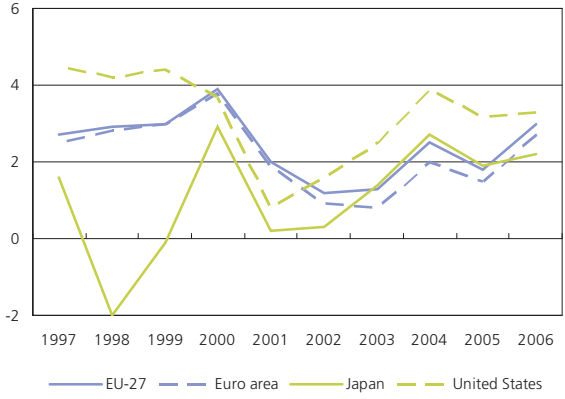
Gross domestic product (GDP) is a central measure of national accounts, which summarises the economic position of a country (or region). GDP can be calculated using one of three different approaches:

– the output approach, which sums the gross value added of 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.

The real GDP growth rate shows the change from one year to the next in GDP, after adjusting for changes in price levels, in other words removing the effect of inflation. This shows the real change in an economy, allowing an analysis of an economy over time.

An analysis of the economy of different countries can be made easier by studying GDP per capita, so removing the influence of the absolute size of the population. Such comparisons of the wealth and competitiveness of countries can be made using purchasing power standards (PPS). To do this measures of GDP in national currencies are converted into a common currency using purchasing power parities (PPPs) that reflect the purchasing power of each currency, rather than using market exchange rates. GDP per capita in purchasing power standards (the common currency), therefore eliminates 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, a chapter presenting regional data includes information for GDP per capita in PPS.

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



Source: Eurostat (tsieb012)

Table 1.1: GDP

	GDP at current prices (EUR 1 000 million)		GDP per capita (PPS)		Growth rate of real GDP per capita
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2006
EU-27	9 524.9	11 536.2	20 800	23 700	2.8
Euro area	7 003.8	8 378.1	22 700	26 100	2.8
BE	258.9	314.1	24 400	29 000	2.4
BG	15.2	25.1	5 900	8 800	6.3
CZ	69.0	*113.1*	13 700	*18 700*	*5.7*
DK	179.2	219.5	26 000	30 000	2.9
DE	2 113.2	2 309.1	22 900	26 800	3.0
EE	6.9	13.1	9 100	15 900	11.6
IE	116.8	*175.8*	26 800	*34 100*	*3.6*
EL	133.1	195.2	15 300	*21 000*	*4.2*
ES	680.7	976.2	19 400	24 200	2.0
FR	1 497.2	1 792.0	23 700	26 800	1.3
IT	1 248.6	1 475.4	23 300	24 600	1.8
CY	10.8	14.5	17 600	22 100	1.5
LV	9.3	16.2	7 700	13 300	12.5
LT	13.6	23.7	8 400	13 700	7.4
LU	22.6	33.1	44 700	66 100	5.2
HU	59.5	89.9	11 900	15 500	3.9
MT	4.3	5.1	15 400	18 200	2.3
NL	447.7	527.9	26 500	31 000	2.8
AT	215.9	257.9	25 400	30 600	2.9
PL	212.3	271.5	9 600	12 600	7.1
PT	129.3	155.2	16 600	*17 700*	*1.0*
RO	44.9	97.1	5 500	*8 900*	*6.3*
SI	22.0	29.7	15 400	20 600	4.4
SK	23.6	43.9	10 100	14 900	9.8
FI	139.9	167.9	24 100	27 800	4.8
SE	247.3	306.0	24 000	28 600	3.6
UK	1 613.4	1 906.4	23 700	28 200	2.1
HR	22.1	34.2	*8 600*	*11 900*	*4.2*
MK	3.8	*5.0*	5 000	*6 500*	*5.0*
TR	161.8	318.6	5 300	*7 000*	*3.7*
IS	8.8	13.0	26 500	31 700	-0.4
NO	191.0	266.9	32 600	44 300	2.1
CH	279.7	301.7	26 700	*31 500*	*1.9*
JP	4 579.7	3 476.6	30 900	*36 400*	:
US	11 308.6	10 550.0	22 800	*26 700*	:

Source: Eurostat (tec00001 and tsieb012)

ECONOMIC OUTPUT

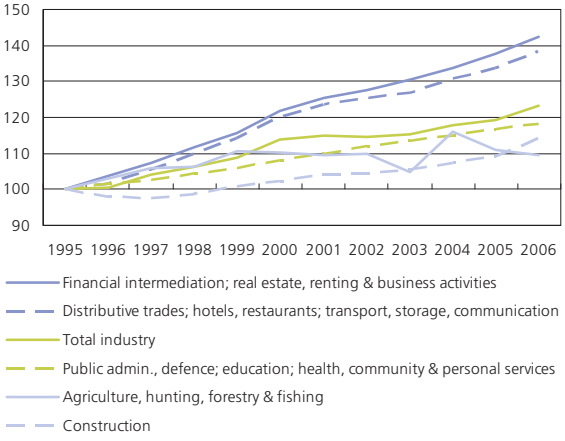
The European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 95) provides a number of key indicators that can be used to assess macro-economic conditions, covering a wide range of subjects including: output, expenditure, and investment. The main aggregates of national accounts are compiled from institutional units (be they non-financial or financial corporations, general government, households, or non-profit institutions serving households).

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).

Economic output can be analysed by activity (based on NACE) in a number of ways, for example showing the relative importance of particular activities, highlighting the structural differences between countries.

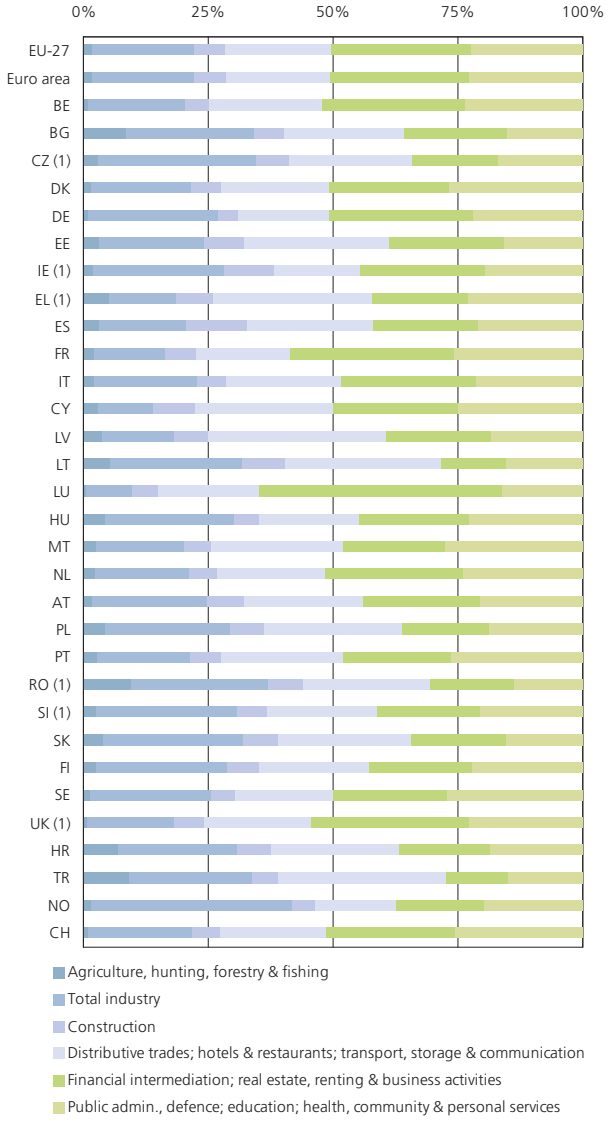
An analysis of output over time can be facilitated using a volume measure of output, in other words by deflating the value of output to remove the impact of price changes: each activity is deflated individually to reflect the changes in the prices of its associated products.

Figure 1.2: Gross value added, chain-linked volumes for 2000, EU-27 (1995=100)



Source: Eurostat (nama_nace06_k)

Figure 1.3: Gross value added at basic prices, 2006 (% share of gross value added)

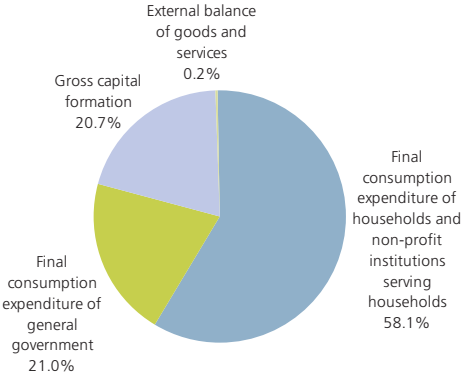


(1) Data for 2005.
Source: Eurostat (tec00003, tec00004, tec00005, tec00006, tec00007 and tec00008)

GDP EXPENDITURE AND INVESTMENT

Using the expenditure approach GDP is defined as private final consumption expenditure + government final consumption expenditure + gross capital formation + exports - imports.
In the system of national accounts, only households, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) and government have final consumption, whereas corporations for example have intermediate 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 (stocks). Gross fixed capital formation is defined as residents' acquisitions less disposals of fixed tangible or intangible assets that are used repeatedly, or continuously, in production processes for more than one year; such assets may be outputs from production processes or imports. Investment may be made by public or private institutions.
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 1.4: Expenditure components of GDP, EU-27, 2006 (%)



Source: Eurostat (tec00009, tec00010, tec00011 and tec00012)

Table 1.2: Investment

	Total investment (% of GDP)		Public investment (% of GDP)		Business investment (gross fixed capital formation by the private sector as % of GDP)	
	1997	2006	1997 (1)	2006	1997 (1)	2006
EU-27	19.5	20.6	2.2	2.5	17.0	18.2
BE	20.0	20.4	1.7	1.7	18.3	18.7
BG	11.0	26.2	1.4	3.7	9.5	22.6
CZ	29.9	*25.1*	4.3	5.1	25.7	*20.0*
DK	19.6	22.1	1.8	1.8	17.8	20.3
DE	21.0	17.8	1.8	1.4	19.2	16.4
EE	27.7	33.8	4.3	3.6	23.4	30.3
IE	20.5	*27.3*	2.5	3.9	18.1	*23.4*
EL	19.8	*25.7*	3.4	3.6	16.4	*22.0*
ES	21.8	30.3	3.1	3.9	18.7	26.4
FR	17.5	20.4	2.9	3.4	14.6	17.1
IT	18.9	20.8	2.2	2.3	16.8	18.5
CY	18.5	19.3	:	3.3	:	16.0
LV	16.9	34.4	2.2	3.4	14.7	31.0
LT	22.6	23.1	2.3	4.2	20.3	19.0
LU	21.7	18.3	3.0	4.1	18.7	14.2
HU	22.2	21.8	2.7	4.4	19.6	17.4
MT	21.8	19.3	:	4.2	:	15.1
NL	21.9	20.1	2.9	3.3	19.0	16.7
AT	22.3	20.6	1.9	1.0	20.4	19.5
PL	22.4	19.9	3.9	4.1	18.5	15.8
PT	25.2	21.2	4.1	2.3	21.1	18.9
RO	:	24.6	:	2.9	:	:
SI	23.1	25.8	2.9	3.7	23.1	25.8
SK	33.6	26.4	5.3	2.2	28.2	24.2
FI	18.3	19.2	3.1	2.6	15.2	16.6
SE	15.6	17.9	3.1	3.2	12.5	14.7
UK	16.4	17.2	1.3	1.8	15.1	15.4
HR	24.2	*30.8*	:	:	:	:
TR	26.4	21.0	:	:	:	:
IS	19.7	32.0	3.5	3.1	16.2	28.9
NO	22.0	18.8	3.3	2.7	18.6	16.1
CH	21.7	21.6	:	:	:	:

(1) EU-15 instead of EU-27.
Source: Eurostat (nama_gdp_c, tec00022 and tsier070)

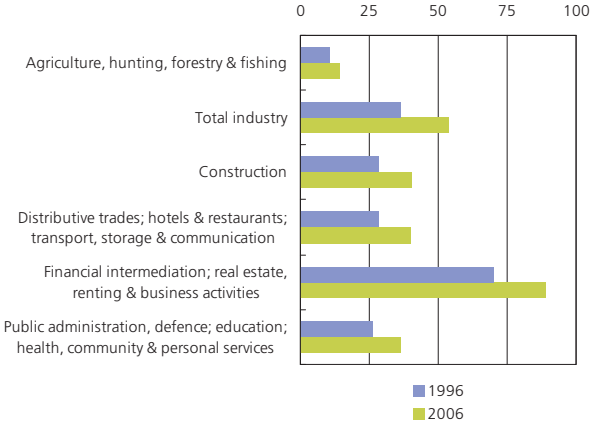
LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

A wide array of statistical indicators have been developed to measure labour productivity. Labour productivity per person employed is one such measure. 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 intensive areas of the European Union economy, as well as an insight into the apparent productivity growth of particular economic activities.

GDP per hour worked is another productivity measure and, when expressed in PPS (see page 14 for a definition of PPS) which eliminates differences in price levels between countries, is particularly useful in terms of cross-country comparisons; 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 incidence of which varies greatly between countries and activities. 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 European Union average.

The real unit labour cost compares the average compensation per employee with the labour productivity (gross domestic product (GDP) per persons employed). As such it shows the average cost of each employee (paid person) compared with the average value that each person, whether paid employee or unpaid workers (such as the self-employed), produces. The rate of change of this ratio aims to give an impression of the dynamics of the participation of the labour production factor in the value added of output.

Figure 1.5: Labour productivity, EU-27 (EUR 1 000 per person employed)



Source: Eurostat (nama_nace06_c and nama_nace06_e)

Table 1.3: Labour productivity

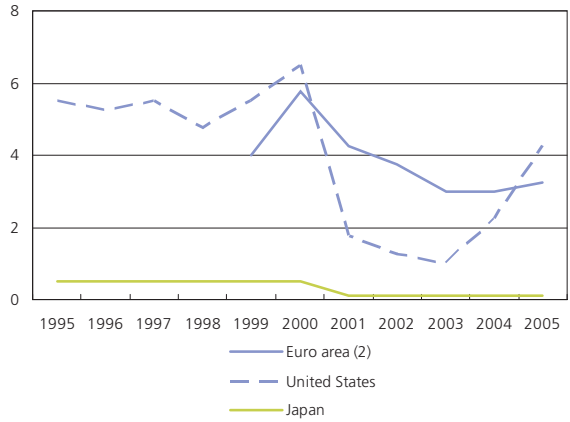
	GDP per hour worked (EU-15=100)		Labour productivity per person employed relative to EU-25 (EU-25=100)		Real unit labour cost growth
	1995	2005 (1)	1997 (2)	2006	2006 (3)
EU-27	:	:	109.6	96.2	-0.7
Euro area	104.3	102.1	111.4	106.3	-0.8
BE	*131.0*	*128.9*	128.1	129.8	-0.8
BG	:	:	*28.1*	34.1	-3.4
CZ	*43.7*	52.1	*57.2*	*68.0*	:
DK	104.9	102.1	102.5	104.4	0.2
DE	108.8	109.4	106.4	102.1	-1.5
EE	:	*44.7*	*36.3*	60.7	-0.4
IE	*96.7*	*121.1*	122.1	*128.5*	:
EL	60.5	71.7	*87.3*	*102.9*	:
ES	93.5	89.2	101.1	97.0	-1.1
FR	115.8	118.0	124.4	120.9	-0.4
IT	104.8	89.9	123.5	105.7	0.6
CY	:	68.5	*74.4*	82.6	:
LV	:	:	*33.7*	51.0	2.7
LT	*30.9*	43.8	*37.0*	56.6	0.2
LU	*145.2*	*161.6*	148.3	173.0	-5.7
HU	*43.7*	55.0	*59.2*	72.2	*0.0*
MT	:	:	:	86.3	-3.0
NL	*113.4*	:	105.3	110.1	-1.4
AT	99.8	98.5	113.8	117.7	:
PL	:	*45.5*	*46.9*	*59.4*	*-2.0*
PT	*60.0*	*58.9*	69.7	*65.5*	*-1.1*
RO	:	:	:	*37.0*	:
SI	:	:	*67.1*	80.5	*-1.5*
SK	*38.6*	57.1	*50.0*	68.0	-0.9
FI	93.5	94.7	109.2	108.6	-1.8
SE	99.1	101.5	105.9	106.3	-2.1
UK	83.2	92.2	103.3	106.5	-0.3
HR	:	:	*49.1*	*59.3*	:
TR	:	:	*40.1*	*41.1*	:
IS	:	*89.8*	:	*102.0*	:
NO	115.6	160.7	115.9	154.1	-2.7
CH	100.1	:	104.4	*102.5*	:
JP	:	:	:	:	*0.2*
US	109.3	116.8	131.7	*134.3*	*-1.2*

(1) EA-12 instead of EA-13; Greece: data for 2004.
(2) EU-15 instead of EU-27.
(3) Japan and the United States: data for 2005.
Source: Eurostat (tsieb022, tsieb021 and tsieb050)

INTEREST RATES

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).
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.
Long-term interest rates are one of the convergence criteria (or Maastricht criteria) for European economic and monetary union. The data are based upon central government bond yields on the secondary market, gross of tax, with a residual maturity of around 10 years. Eurostat publishes a number of short-term interest rates, with different maturities: overnight, 1 to 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.

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



(1) Annual averages.
(2) EA-11 up to 2000; EA-12 from 2001.
Source: Eurostat (tec00096)

Table 1.4: Interest rates (%) (1)

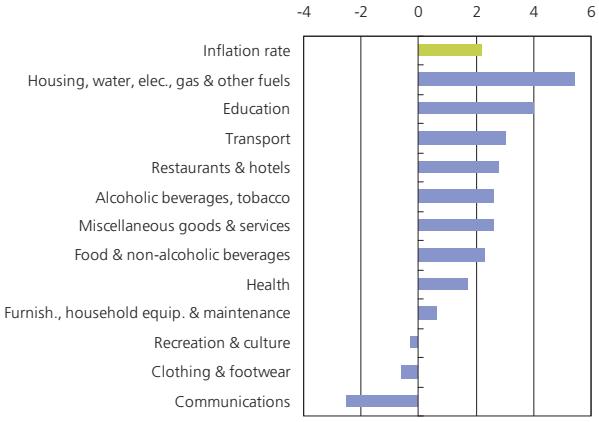
	Maastricht criterion rates			Short-term: day-to-day money rates		
	1996 (2)	2001 (2)	2006	1996	2001 (2)	2006
EU-25	7.5	5.0	4.0	:	4.5	2.8
Euro area (3)	7.2	5.0	3.8	4.6	4.4	2.8
BE	6.5	5.1	3.4	3.2	-	-
BG	:	:	4.2	120.0	3.6	2.8
CZ	:	6.3	3.8	11.6	5.0	2.1
DK	7.2	5.1	3.8	:	4.7	2.7
DE	6.2	4.8	3.8	3.3	-	-
EE	:	10.2	4.3	-	3.9	:
IE	7.3	5.0	3.8	5.2	-	-
EL	14.4	5.3	4.1	13.3	-	-
ES	8.7	5.1	3.8	7.6	-	-
FR	6.3	4.9	3.8	3.7	-	-
IT	9.4	5.2	4.1	9.1	-	-
CY	:	7.6	4.1	-	5.2	2.9
LV	:	7.6	4.1	13.1	5.8	3.5
LT	:	8.2	4.1	-	4.4	3.4
LU	6.3	4.9	3.9	3.2	-	-
HU	:	8.0	7.1	23.9	10.9	6.4
MT	:	6.2	4.3	:	4.4	3.4
NL	6.2	5.0	3.8	2.9	-	-
AT	6.3	5.1	3.8	3.2	-	-
PL	:	10.7	5.2	21.2	17.1	4.1
PT	8.6	5.2	3.9	7.4	-	-
RO	:	:	7.2	:	37.8	7.0
SI	:	:	3.9	:	:	3.4
SK	:	8.0	4.4	11.6	7.4	3.8
FI	7.1	5.0	3.8	3.6	-	-
SE	8.0	5.1	3.7	6.3	4.1	2.1
UK	7.9	5.0	4.4	:	5.1	4.7
TR	:	:	:	77.9	93.0	15.6
JP	:	:	:	0.5	0.1	0.1
US	:	:	:	5.3	3.9	5.0

(1) Annual averages.
(2) EU-15 instead of EU-25.
(3) EA-11 up to 2000 / EA-12 from 2001.
Source: Eurostat (tec00097 and tec00034)

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 European Union 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: although the rates of change shown in this publication are annual averages, the basic indices are compiled on a monthly basis. HICPs cover practically every good and service that may be purchased by households 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/HICP. At its most disaggregated level, Eurostat publishes 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 average rate of change, EU, 2006 (%) (1)



(1) European Union, EU-15 up to April 2004, EU-25 up to December 2006.
Source: Eurostat (prc_hicp_aind)

Table 1.5: Harmonised indices of consumer prices, annual average rate of change (%) (1)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	AAGR 2001-2006 (%) (2)
EU	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	*2.1*
Euro area	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	*2.2*
BE	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.0
BG	7.4	5.8	2.3	6.1	6.0	7.4	5.5
CZ	4.5	1.4	-0.1	2.6	1.6	2.1	1.5
DK	2.3	2.4	2.0	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.8
DE	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6
EE	5.6	3.6	1.4	3.0	4.1	4.4	3.3
IE	4.0	4.7	4.0	2.3	2.2	2.7	3.2
EL	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.4
ES	2.8	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.4
FR	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	*2.0*
IT	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4
CY	2.0	2.8	4.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.6
LV	2.5	2.0	2.9	6.2	6.9	6.6	4.9
LT	1.6	0.3	-1.1	1.2	2.7	3.8	1.4
LU	2.4	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.8	3.0	2.9
HU	9.1	5.2	4.7	6.8	3.5	4.0	4.8
MT	2.5	2.6	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5
NL	5.1	3.9	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.1
AT	2.3	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.8
PL	5.3	1.9	0.7	3.6	2.2	1.3	*1.9*
PT	4.4	3.7	3.3	2.5	2.1	3.0	2.9
RO	34.5	22.5	15.3	11.9	9.1	6.6	12.9
SI	8.6	7.5	5.7	3.7	2.5	2.5	4.4
SK	7.2	3.5	8.4	7.5	2.8	4.3	5.3
FI	2.7	2.0	1.3	0.1	0.8	1.3	1.1
SE	2.7	1.9	2.3	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.5
UK	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.3	1.7
TR	56.8	47.0	25.3	10.1	8.1	9.3	19.1
IS	6.6	5.3	1.4	2.3	1.4	4.6	3.0
NO	2.7	0.8	2.0	0.6	1.5	2.5	1.5
JP	-0.7	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	:	-0.4
US	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	:	2.5

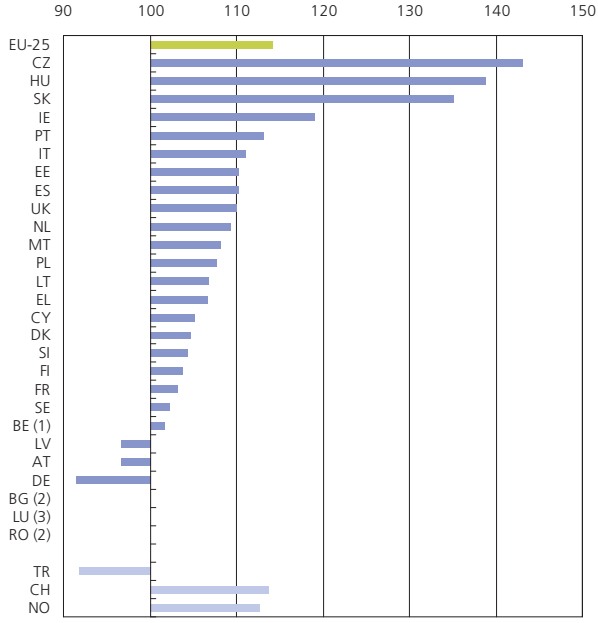
(1) European Union, EU-15 up to April 2004, EU-25 up to December 2006; Japan and the United States: CPI instead of HICP.
(2) AAGR: average annual growth rate; Japan and the United States: growth rate for 2001-2005.
Source: Eurostat (tsieb040)

PRICE CONVERGENCE AND COMPETITIVENESS

Comparisons of price changes between countries depend not only on movements in price levels, but also exchange rates, and together these impact on price and cost competitiveness. The real effective exchange rate aims to assess a country's (or currency area's) price or cost competitiveness relative to its principal competitors in international markets. The real effective exchange rate shown here is deflated by nominal unit labour costs and is based on an aggregate for 34 industrial countries, made up of the EU-25 Member States, Turkey, Norway, Switzerland, Australia, Canada, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand and the United States. A rise in the index means a loss of competitiveness.

Comparative price levels are the ratio between purchasing power parities (PPPs) and market exchange rates (see page 14 for a definition of PPPs). Comparative price levels are shown as a ratio in relation to the European Union average (EU-25=100). If the index for a country is higher/lower than 100, the country concerned is relatively expensive/cheap as compared with the European Union average. Price convergence is shown here measured by the coefficient of variation of comparative price levels of household final consumption expenditure: if the coefficient for the European Union decreases/increases over time, the national price levels in the Member States are converging/diverging.

Figure 1.8: International price competitiveness (real effective exchange rate), 2006 (1999=100)



(1) Value covers Belgium and Luxembourg. (2) Not available. (3) See footnote (1).
Source: Eurostat (ert_eff_ic_a)

Table 1.6: Price convergence and price levels

	Price convergence between EU Member States						
	2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**
EU-27	33.4	32.4	32.0	32.9	*31.8*	*29.6*	*28.5*
Euro area	13.2	14.1	14.6	14.1	*13.4*	*13.1*	*12.9*

	Comparative price levels of final consumption by private households including indirect taxes (EU-27 = 100)						
	2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**
BE	102.0	103.2	101.5	106.5	105.7	105.1	*105.2*
BG	38.7	41.0	40.8	40.7	41.7	42.4	*44.1*
CZ	48.1	50.0	57.1	54.5	54.9	58.1	*60.7*
DK	130.3	135.2	133.8	141.1	139.6	140.1	*139.4*
DE	106.6	107.0	106.6	106.1	104.7	103.8	*103.3*
EE	57.3	61.1	60.8	62.0	62.8	64.3	*67.0*
IE	114.9	119.3	125.2	126.4	125.6	124.9	*125.4*
EL	84.8	82.3	80.2	85.9	87.3	88.3	*89.2*
ES	85.0	85.4	84.6	88.3	90.9	92.0	*93.2*
FR	105.9	104.1	103.5	110.0	110.5	107.6	*107.1*
IT	97.5	99.7	102.7	103.6	105.2	104.4	*104.4*
CY	88.1	88.9	89.1	90.9	90.6	89.1	*89.5*
LV	58.8	59.0	57.0	54.4	55.5	56.3	*58.8*
LT	52.7	54.1	54.2	52.3	53.1	54.6	*56.4*
LU	101.5	103.5	102.1	103.2	105.1	104.6	*105.1*
HU	49.2	52.9	57.4	58.2	61.6	63.2	*60.0*
MT	73.3	74.8	74.6	72.0	72.8	72.8	*73.5*
NL	100.0	103.0	102.9	107.8	106.0	104.6	*104.2*
AT	101.9	104.8	103.4	103.3	103.1	101.9	*101.3*
PL	57.9	64.8	61.2	54.4	53.2	61.7	*62.9*
PT	83.0	84.4	86.3	86.0	86.7	85.0	*85.5*
RO	42.5	41.7	43.0	43.4	44.3	55.5	*58.5*
SI	72.9	73.9	74.4	76.2	75.4	75.6	*75.8*
SK	44.4	43.4	44.8	50.7	54.9	55.8	*58.2*
FI	120.9	124.8	123.9	126.6	123.8	123.5	*122.5*
SE	127.6	119.9	121.7	123.5	121.8	118.5	*117.9*
UK	120.0	116.8	117.1	107.8	107.9	109.2	*110.2*
HR	:	:	:	64.8	65.9	68.3	*71.4*
MK	:	:	:	43.9	44.1	43.9	*43.9*
TR	62.5	47.7	51.6	57.2	59.0	68.1	*68.0*
IS	144.0	127.9	134.6	138.4	138.0	153.4	*141.8*
NO	137.7	141.8	151.2	142.1	134.9	140.8	*140.5*
CH	142.6	146.3	146.7	143.8	139.9	137.0	*133.3*

Source: Eurostat (tsier012 and tsier011)

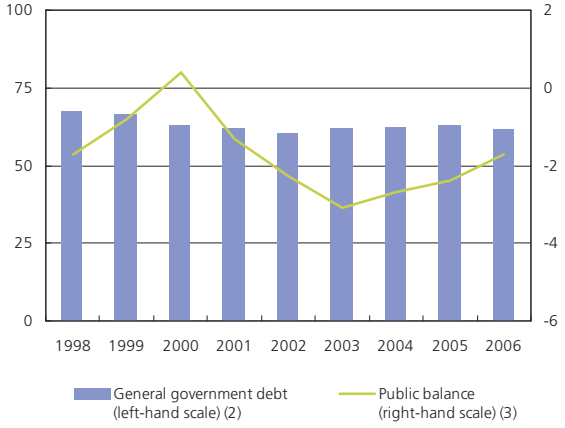
GOVERNMENT PUBLIC BALANCE AND DEBT

Government debt is a key element when assessing the government sector's financial position. Both the general government 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).

General government consolidated gross debt is 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 %.

The public balance is defined as general government net borrowing/net lending and is also 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 %.

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



(1) Public balance - net borrowing/lending of general government sector; general government debt - general government consolidated gross debt.
(2) EU-25 up to 2002; EU-27 from 2003.
(3) EU-15 up to 1999; EU-25 from 2000-2002; EU-27 from 2003.
Source: Eurostat (tsieb060 and tsieb070)

Table 1.7: General government debt and public balance (% of GDP) (1)

	General government debt			Public balance		
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006
EU (2)	72.6	62.0	61.7	-4.1	-1.3	-1.7
Euro area (3)	75.2	69.3	69.1	-4.2	-1.8	-1.6
BE	130.2	108.0	89.1	-3.7	0.6	0.2
BG	:	66.2	22.8	:	1.9	3.3
CZ	:	26.3	30.4	-3.3	-5.7	-2.9
DK	69.7	48.0	30.2	-1.9	1.4	4.2
DE	59.8	59.6	67.9	-3.3	-2.8	-1.7
EE	:	4.7	4.1	:	-0.3	3.8
IE	73.3	35.9	24.9	0.0	0.8	2.9
EL	111.3	114.4	104.6	-6.7	-4.9	-2.6
ES	68.1	56.3	39.9	-4.7	-0.5	1.8
FR	57.1	56.8	63.9	-4.0	-1.5	-2.5
IT	123.1	110.9	106.8	-7.0	-3.1	-4.4
CY	:	61.9	65.3	:	-2.3	-1.5
LV	:	15.0	10.0	-0.5	-2.1	0.4
LT	:	22.9	18.2	-3.3	-2.1	-0.3
LU	7.2	6.7	6.8	1.2	6.1	0.1
HU	:	52.2	66.0	:	-3.4	-9.2
MT	:	63.5	66.5	:	-6.4	-2.6
NL	75.2	51.5	48.7	-1.8	-0.2	0.6
AT	67.6	67.0	62.2	-3.8	0.0	-1.1
PL	:	36.7	47.8	-4.9	-3.7	-3.9
PT	62.9	53.6	64.7	-4.4	-4.3	-3.9
RO	:	:	12.4	:	-3.3	-1.9
SI	:	28.4	27.8	:	-4.1	-1.4
SK	30.6	49.2	30.7	-8.6	-6.5	-3.4
FI	57.1	43.6	39.1	-3.5	5.0	3.9
SE	73.5	54.3	46.9	-2.7	2.5	2.2
UK	52.3	38.7	43.5	-4.1	1.0	-2.8
HR (4)	:	:	44.2	:	:	-3.9
TR (4)	:	104.4	69.6	:	-33.0	-1.2
IS (5)	56.6	47.4	36.8	-1.6	0.2	0.1
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	23.0	25.0	:	-1.5	-0.3	:
JP (5)	93.9	142.3	164.0	-5.1	-6.1	-6.5
US (5)	73.4	57.9	63.4	-2.2	-0.4	-4.4

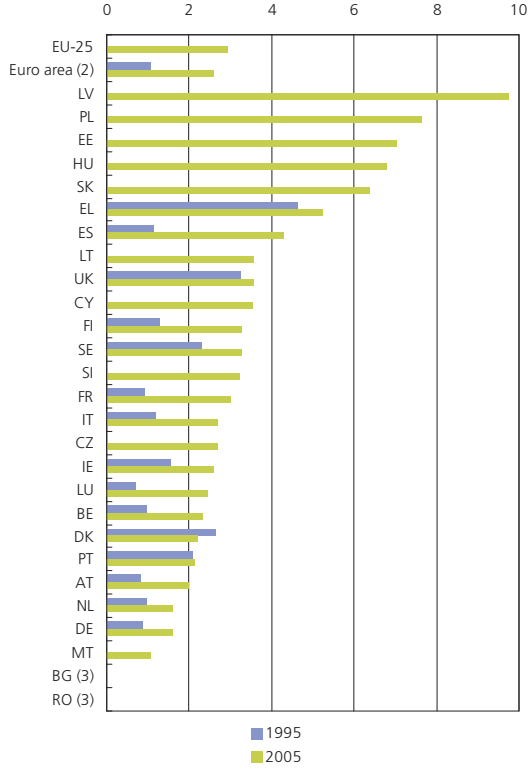
(1) Public balance - net borrowing/lending of consolidated general government sector; general government debt - general government consolidated gross debt.
(2) EU-15 for 1996; EU-25 for 2001; EU-27 for 2006.
(3) EA-12 instead of EA-13.
(4) 2005 instead of 2006.
(5) 2004 instead of 2006.
Source: Eurostat (tsieb060 and tsieb070)

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AND STATE AID

Data on public procurement are based on information contained in the calls for competition and contract award notices submitted for publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities (the S series). The indicator shown is based on the value of public procurement, which is openly advertised relative to GDP.

State aid is made up of sectoral State aid (given to specific activities such as agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing, mining, services), ad-hoc State aid (given to individual enterprises), and State aid for horizontal objectives such as research and development, safeguarding the environment, support to small and medium-sized enterprises, employment creation or training, including aid for regional development. The first two of these (sectoral and ad-hoc State aid) are considered potentially more distortive to competition.

Figure 1.10: Value of public procurement which is openly advertised, as a percentage of GDP (%) (1)



(1) EU-25, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia: not available for 1995.
(2) EA-12 instead of EA-13.
(3) Not available.
Source: Eurostat (tsier040)

Table 1.8: State aid (% of GDP)

	Total State aid			Sectoral and ad hoc State aid		
	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005
EU-25 (1)	0.98	0.64	0.59	0.58	0.32	0.25
Euro area (2)	1.10	0.72	0.62	0.66	0.35	0.27
BE	0.59	0.48	0.40	0.26	0.16	0.17
BG (3)	:	0.85	0.21	:	0.69	0.10
CZ	:	2.45	0.54	0.26	2.09	0.15
DK	0.62	1.03	0.63	0.21	0.23	0.14
DE	1.38	0.90	0.90	0.92	0.35	0.36
EE	:	0.10	0.46	0.92	0.00	0.33
IE	0.63	1.08	0.63	0.42	0.84	0.43
EL	1.58	0.69	0.20	0.76	0.21	0.06
ES	1.05	0.91	0.42	0.82	0.57	0.18
FR	0.80	0.61	0.56	0.57	0.33	0.26
IT	1.23	0.48	0.45	0.30	0.14	0.10
CY	:	2.63	1.43	0.30	2.04	0.98
LV	:	0.58	0.84	:	0.66	0.81
LT	:	0.33	0.58	:	0.32	0.48
LU	0.50	0.35	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.00
HU	0.00	1.11	1.83	0.19	0.80	1.57
MT	:	3.17	3.16	:	2.96	3.08
NL	0.37	0.50	0.40	0.23	0.35	0.17
AT	1.05	0.68	0.56	0.86	0.48	0.33
PL	:	0.88	0.77	0.86	0.30	0.59
PT	0.91	0.85	0.67	0.73	0.65	0.50
RO (3)	:	2.93	1.84	:	1.65	1.71
SI	:	0.81	0.64	0.73	0.20	0.33
SK	:	0.56	0.66	:	0.12	0.33
FI	2.81	1.37	1.72	2.34	1.07	1.37
SE	0.45	0.40	1.08	0.14	0.19	0.17
UK	0.39	0.20	0.26	0.27	0.10	0.08

(1) EU-15 for 1995.
(2) EA-12 for 1995; EA-13 for 2000 and 2005.
(3) 2004 instead of 2005.
Source: Eurostat (tsier051 and tsier052)

GOVERNMENT TAXES

Tax statistics correspond to revenues which are levied (in cash or in kind) by subsectors of general government: central, state and local governments and social security funds. These taxes can be organised into three main areas, covered by the following headings:

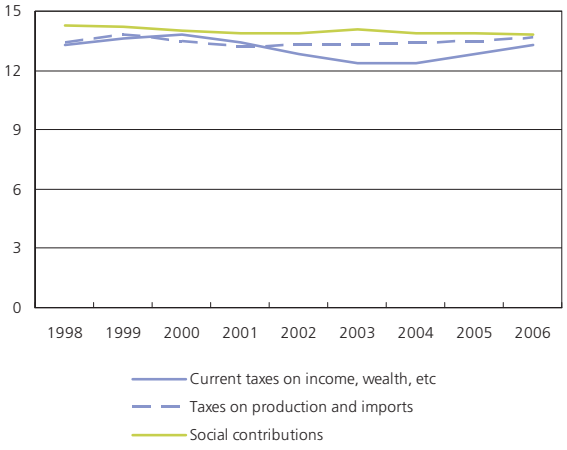
– taxes on income and wealth, including all compulsory payments, levied periodically by general government mainly on the income and wealth of corporations and households, and some periodic taxes which are assessed neither on the basis of income nor wealth;

– taxes on production and imports, including all compulsory payments, levied by general government 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 payable to general government (mainly to social security funds), as well as imputed social contributions that represent the counterpart to social benefits paid directly by general government as an employer.

In the European Union as a whole these three types of taxes are approximately equal in importance, although among the Member States many governments rely more heavily on one or two of the categories.

Figure 1.11: Taxes, EU-27 (% of GDP) (1)



(1) EU-15 for 1998-1999.
Source: Eurostat (tec00018, tec00020 and tec00019)

Table 1.9: Taxes (% of GDP)

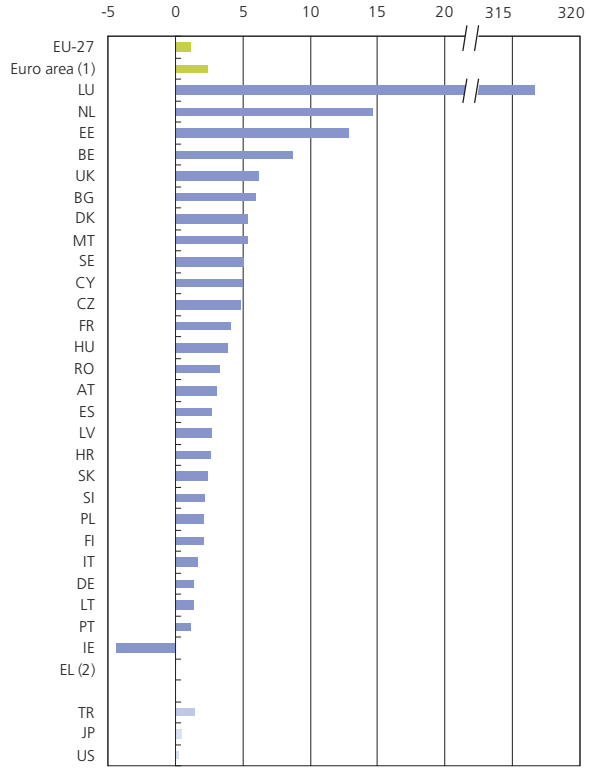
	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.		Taxes on production and imports		Social contributions	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
EU-27	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.7	13.9	13.8
Euro area	12.3	12.4	13.0	13.6	15.7	15.5
BE	17.3	16.7	12.5	13.3	16.3	15.9
BG	8.1	5.6	14.2	19.3	11.2	8.8
CZ	8.8	8.8	11.0	11.0	14.2	15.0
DK	29.3	29.5	17.2	17.8	2.6	2.0
DE	10.9	10.8	11.7	12.1	18.2	17.4
EE	7.3	7.2	12.1	13.4	10.8	10.4
IE	12.6	13.1	11.8	14.0	5.8	6.2
EL	9.4	8.7	14.6	13.1	13.8	14.9
ES	10.0	11.7	11.0	12.3	13.0	13.0
FR	12.1	11.8	14.8	15.4	17.9	18.3
IT	14.7	14.5	14.2	14.8	12.3	13.0
CY	11.1	10.9	13.0	17.8	6.8	8.0
LV	7.6	8.4	11.8	12.7	9.4	8.9
LT	7.8	9.7	12.2	11.2	9.0	8.8
LU	15.2	13.2	13.1	12.6	11.8	11.0
HU	10.0	9.4	15.3	15.0	12.9	12.7
MT	10.1	11.8	13.3	14.9	8.4	7.7
NL	11.4	11.8	12.2	12.9	14.7	15.3
AT	15.0	13.1	14.3	13.9	16.5	15.9
PL	6.6	7.5	12.5	13.9	13.4	12.2
PT	9.4	8.9	13.5	15.4	11.4	12.5
RO	6.1	5.2	11.4	12.2	10.6	10.2
SI	7.8	9.4	16.1	15.6	15.2	14.9
SK	7.3	5.9	11.5	11.5	13.6	12.1
FI	18.9	17.1	13.0	13.6	12.2	12.3
SE	19.8	20.0	16.4	17.1	14.7	13.2
UK	16.9	17.2	13.1	12.9	7.7	8.3
IS	16.6	18.5	16.0	18.7	2.8	3.2
NO	20.1	23.6	13.4	12.3	9.3	8.7

Source: Eurostat (tec00018, tec00020 and tec00019)

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

External trade may be complemented or substituted by producing (and often selling) goods and services in countries other than where an enterprise was first established: this 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. FDI is a type of international investment where an entity that is resident in one economy (the direct investor) acquires a lasting interest (at least 10 % of the equity capital) in an enterprise operating in another economy.
Outward flows and stocks of FDI (or FDI abroad) report investment by entities resident in the reporting economy in an affiliated enterprise abroad. Inward flows and stocks report investment by foreigners in enterprises resident in the reporting economy.

Figure 1.12: Foreign direct investment (FDI) intensity - average value of inward and outward FDI flows divided by GDP, 2005 (%)



(1) EA-12 instead of EA-13.
(2) Not available.
Source: Eurostat (tsier066)

Table 1.10: Foreign direct investment (FDI) - outflows from the reporting economy (1)

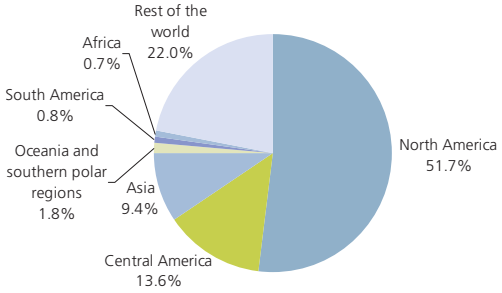
	Total outflows of FDI from the reporting economy (EUR 1 000 million) (2)			Partner countries, 2006 (EUR 1 000 million)		
	1996	2001	2006	EU-27	JP	US
EU (3)	143.4	634.0	619.0	*436.0*	*-3.5*	*71.2*
BE	:	:	*49.9*	:	*0.6*	*1.5*
BG	:	0.0	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.0*	*0.0*
CZ	:	0.2	*1.1*	*1.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
DK (4)	2.0	14.1	*6.5*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*2.1*
DE	76.4	44.3	*63.3*	*32.2*	*-0.5*	*15.6*
EE	:	0.2	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.0*	*0.0*
IE	:	4.5	*17.6*	*11.3*	*-0.1*	*4.0*
EL (5)	:	0.7	:	60.0	:	:
ES (4)	4.4	37.0	*71.5*	*47.7*	*0.0*	*8.2*
FR	24.0	103.9	*86.7*	:	*1.3*	*14.7*
IT (4)	5.1	24.0	*33.0*	*18.3*	*0.0*	*4.8*
CY	:	0.3	*0.6*	:	:	*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	:	:	*65.0*	*37.6*	*0.1*	*9.4*
HU	:	0.4	*5.9*	*2.6*	*0.0*	*1.2*
MT	:	0.0	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	:
NL	25.0	56.5	*18.1*	*0.0*	*0.2*	*0.2*
AT	1.5	3.5	*3.3*	*-1.8*	:	:
PL	:	-0.1	*3.3*	*3.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
PT	0.6	7.0	*2.8*	*2.3*	*0.0*	*0.1*
RO	:	0.0	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
SI	:	0.3	*0.6*	*0.1*	*0.0*	*0.0*
SK (5)	:	0.1	*0.3*	:	*0.0*	*0.0*
FI	2.8	9.4	*0.0*	*0.8*	*0.0*	*0.0*
SE	3.7	7.1	*19.2*	:	:	:
UK	26.8	65.7	*63.6*	*57.4*	*0.4*	*2.1*
HR (6)	:	:	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
TR (6)	:	:	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0
IS (6)	:	0.4	:	:	:	1.1
CH (6)	12.7	-20.5	-43.7	-16.6	-0.1	-10.6
JP (6)	18.5	42.9	36.9	6.3	:	9.9
US (6)	66.5	139.4	-10.2	-21.5	6.1	:

(1) Negative values represent disinvestment.
(2) To the rest of the world.
(3) Includes intra-EU flows; EU-15 for 1996; EU-25 for 2001; EU-27 for 2006.
(4) Excludes reinvested earnings in 1996.
(5) Excludes reinvested earnings in 2001.
(6) 2005 instead of 2006; partner EU-25 instead of EU-27.
Source: Eurostat (tec00053)

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (CONT.)

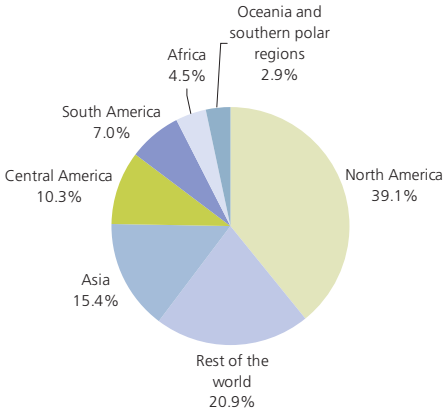
FDI flows are new investment made during the reference period, whereas FDI stocks provide information on the position, in terms of value, of all previous investments at the end of the reference period.
The intensity of FDI can be measured by averaging the value of inward and outward flows during a particular reference period and expressing this as a percentage of GDP.

Figure 1.13: Stocks of foreign direct investment in the EU-25, 2004 (% of extra EU-25 FDI) (1)



(1) For information on the classifications used, refer to http://europa.eu.int/estatref/info/sdds/en/bop/bop_fdi_sm.htm.
Source: Eurostat (tec00095)

Figure 1.14: EU-25 stocks of foreign direct investment abroad, 2004 (% of extra EU-25 FDI) (1)



(1) For information on the classifications used, refer to http://europa.eu.int/estatref/info/sdds/en/bop/bop_fdi_sm.htm.
Source: Eurostat (tec00094)

Table 1.11: Foreign direct investment (FDI) - inflows into the reporting economy (1)

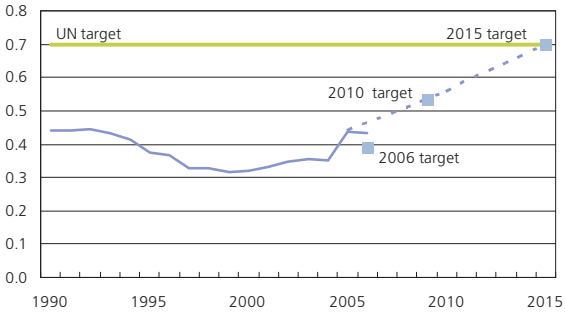
	Total inflows of FDI into the reporting economy (EUR 1 000 million) (2)			Partner countries, 2006 (EUR 1 000 million)		
	1996	2001	2006	EU-27	JP	US
EU (3)	86.7	549.1	*534.0*	*399.1*	*10.6*	*47.9*
BE	:	:	*57.0*	:	*0.4*	*2.6*
BG	:	0.8	*4.1*	*3.6*	*0.0*	*0.1*
CZ	:	6.3	*4.8*	*4.2*	*0.1*	*0.2*
DK (4)	0.6	10.7	*5.6*	*4.5*	*0.0*	*1.0*
DE	9.9	29.5	*34.2*	*19.2*	*0.6*	*5.0*
EE	0.1	0.6	*1.3*	*1.3*	*0.0*	*-0.1*
IE	:	10.8	*10.2*	*10.0*	*0.7*	*1.2*
EL (5)	:	1.7	:	:	:	:
ES (4)	5.4	31.7	*16.0*	*15.7*	*0.1*	*4.4*
FR	17.3	61.6	*58.0*	*45.3*	*0.4*	*6.1*
IT (4)	2.8	16.6	*29.9*	*27.0*	*0.1*	*1.3*
CY	:	1.1	*1.2*	:	:	*0.0*
LV	:	0.1	*1.3*	*0.9*	*0.0*	*0.1*
LT	:	0.5	*1.4*	*2.4*	*0.0*	*0.0*
LU	:	:	*77.3*	*57.1*	*0.0*	*6.9*
HU	:	4.4	*8.4*	*6.3*	*0.1*	*1.6*
MT	:	0.3	*1.3*	*0.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*
NL	11.5	58.0	*3.5*	*7.1*	*1.3*	*-2.2*
AT	3.5	6.6	*0.2*	*1.3*	:	:
PL	:	6.4	*11.1*	*9.1*	*0.2*	*0.6*
PT	1.0	7.0	*5.9*	*5.2*	*0.0*	*0.2*
RO	:	1.3	*9.2*	*8.9*	*0.0*	*0.1*
SI	:	0.3	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.0*	*0.0*
SK (5)	:	1.6	*3.3*	:	*0.0*	*0.0*
FI	0.9	4.2	*3.0*	*2.6*	*0.0*	*0.2*
SE	4.0	13.3	*22.1*	:	:	:
UK	19.2	58.8	*110.9*	*54.9*	*2.2*	*22.8*
HR (6)	:	:	1.4	0.6	:	0.0
TR (6)	:	3.6	7.9	3.7	0.0	-0.1
IS (6)	:	0.2	:	:	:	0.1
CH (6)	2.4	9.9	-1.0	14.2	-0.1	-15.8
JP (6)	0.2	7.0	2.2	1.3	:	0.1
US (6)	66.5	178.0	79.9	:	11.3	:

(1) Negative values represent disinvestment.
(2) From the rest of the world.
(3) Includes intra-EU flows; EU-15 for 1996; EU-25 for 2001; EU-27 for 2006.
(4) Excludes reinvested earnings in 1996.
(5) Excludes reinvested earnings in 2001.
(6) 2005 instead of 2006; partner EU-25 instead of EU-27.
Source: Eurostat (tec00049)

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

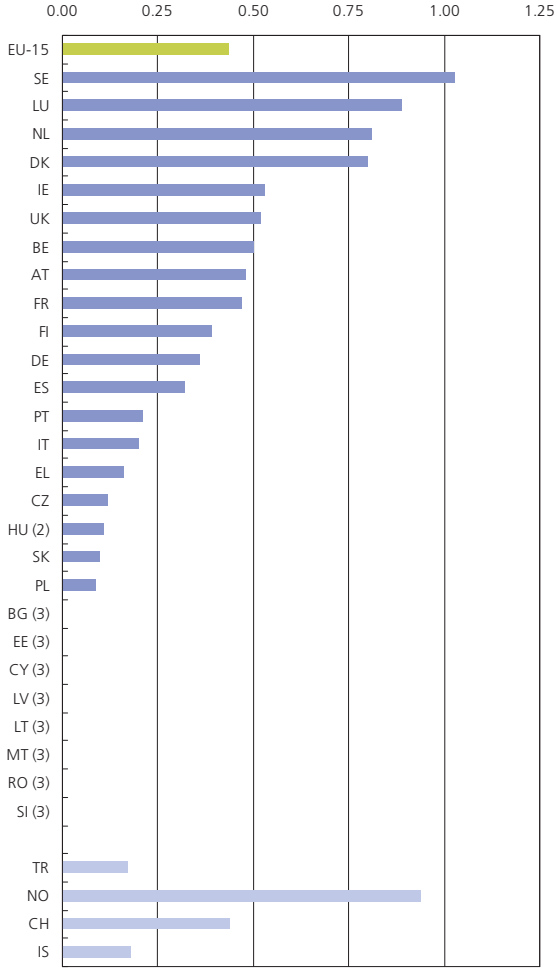
Official development assistance (ODA) consists of grants or loans that are undertaken by the official sector with the promotion of economic development and welfare in the recipient countries as the main objective. The net disbursements for ODA to development assistance committee (DAC) countries are expressed as a percentage of gross national income (GNI) at market prices.
Disbursements are the release of funds to, or the purchase of goods or services for a recipient. Disbursements record the actual international transfer of financial resources, or of goods or services valued at the cost of the donor.
DAC countries refer to 'developing countries and territories' on Part I of the OECD DAC List of Aid Recipients for which there is a long-standing United Nations target of 0.7 % of donors' gross national product.

Figure 1.15: EU-15 official development assistance, (% of gross national income)



Source: OECD

Figure 1.16: Official development assistance, 2006 (% of gross national income) (1)



(1) Preliminary results.
(2) 2005.
(3) Not available.
Source: OECD

WORLD POPULATION

The chapter on population and social conditions presents a wide range of statistics related to people in the European Union: how many there are, their health, education, work, income and expenditure. The first pages position the people of Europe as a whole within the world's population of 6.5 billion in 2005.

Although the world's population increased significantly from 1960 to the present, each successive decade recorded a progressively slower growth, with varying population change in the six continents.

Europe had by far the lowest growth rates among the different continents. Furthermore, Europe, Asia, as well as Latin America and the Caribbean recorded progressively slower population growth rates from one decade to the next. Africa initially recorded an increasing growth rate, peaking at an annual average growth of 2.9 % in the 1980s, after which the rate of growth fell to an average of 2.3 % in the five years to 2005. Northern America and Oceania both recorded a higher average annual growth rate in the 1960s compared with the 1970s, after which the annual average rates of growth were relatively stable.

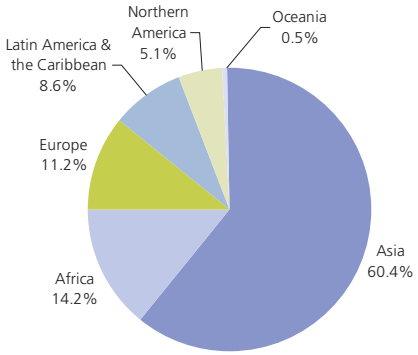
As a result of the lower growth rates, the share of the world's population in Europe fell from around one fifth in 1960 to just over one tenth in 2005. The Northern American share also fell, though to a far lesser extent while the share of Oceania remained roughly stable. The share of the other three continents increased, most notably that of Africa which rose from 9.3 % in 1960 to 14.2 % in 2005. Asia remained the largest continent in population terms, with 3.9 billion persons in 2005, equivalent to some three fifths of the world population.

Table 2.1: World population (1)

	2005	Share of 2005 (%)				
	(millions)	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Europe	731.1	82.8	89.8	94.8	98.7	99.6
Africa	922.0	30.6	39.5	52.0	69.1	89.0
Asia	3 938.0	43.3	54.3	66.9	80.8	94.1
Latin America & the Caribbean	558.0	39.5	51.5	65.3	79.6	93.7
Northern America	332.2	61.4	69.8	76.9	85.5	95.0
Oceania	33.4	47.5	58.8	68.4	80.0	93.1

(1) For information on the classifications used, refer to http://esa.un.org/unpp/.
Source: United Nations - http://esa.un.org/unpp

Figure 2.1: World population, 2005 (1)



(1) For information on the classifications used, refer to http://esa.un.org/unpp/.
Source: United Nations - http://esa.un.org/unpp/

EU POPULATION

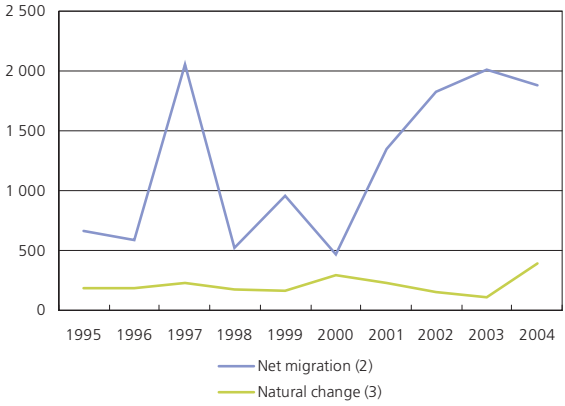
Total population figures refer to the population as of 1 January each year. The statistics presented should cover the total number of inhabitants of a given area (irrespective of their nationality). Data are usually based on the most recent census information, adjusted by the components of population change. Population change is the difference in population between two reference dates 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).

Eurostat predicts that, under normal conditions, the EU-27's population will rise to around 496 million persons in 2025, after which it is expected to contract. The increase through to 2025 is predicted to be unevenly spread with modest gains among EU-15 Member States (except Italy). While most of the Member States that joined the European Union in 2004 and 2007 are expected to see their population contract by 2025, the populations of Malta and Cyprus are expected to increase considerably.

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).

Note that the final chapter at the end of this publication presents regional data for population density and population growth.

Figure 2.2: Population change, EU-27 (1 000) (1)



(1) Break in series, 1998.
(2) Net migration is estimated as the difference between total population change and natural population change; it therefore includes corrections due to population censuses, register counts, etc. which cannot be classified as births, deaths or migration.
(3) The difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths during the reference year.
Source: Eurostat (tps00007 and tps00008)

Table 2.2: Population indicators

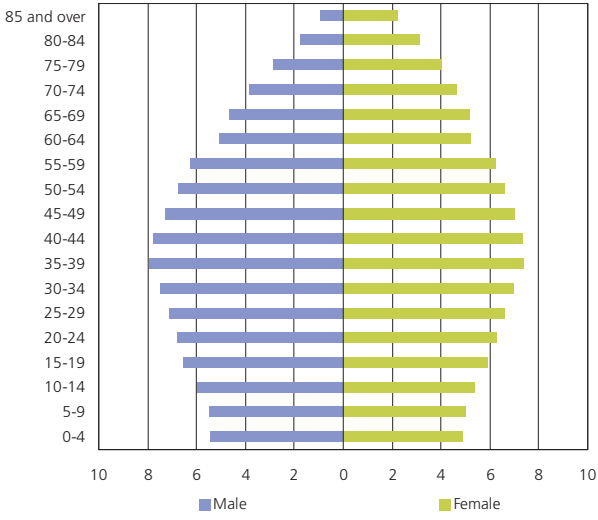
	Population, as of 1 January 2006 (million)	Population, as of 1 January (% of 2006) 1960	1990	2020	2050	Population density, 2004 (inhab. per km²)
EU-27 (1)	493.0	81.2	94.6	100.7	95.7	113.4
Euro area (1)	316.7	:	:	100.9	96.1	122.0
BE	10.5	86.8	94.6	102.7	103.7	343.6
BG	7.7	101.4	113.6	88.1	66.1	70.1
CZ	10.3	94.0	101.1	96.6	86.8	132.2
DK	5.4	84.1	94.6	101.3	99.5	125.4
DE	82.4	88.0	96.0	100.3	90.5	231.1
EE	1.3	89.9	116.8	89.2	81.8	31.1
IE	4.2	67.4	83.3	114.0	130.7	59.5
EL	11.1	74.6	91.0	102.5	95.3	84.6
ES (1)	43.8	69.3	88.7	104.2	97.8	83.0
FR (1)	63.0	72.2	89.8	101.0	104.3	97.9
IT	58.8	85.1	96.5	99.2	89.7	197.1
CY	0.8	74.6	74.7	117.4	130.5	129.9
LV	2.3	91.7	116.3	91.5	82.8	37.1
LT	3.4	81.0	108.5	94.0	85.2	54.8
LU	0.5	68.1	82.5	108.8	130.6	175.2
HU	10.1	98.9	103.0	96.3	88.3	108.6
MT	0.4	80.9	87.2	123.7	123.7	1 271.5
NL	16.3	69.9	91.2	105.3	106.5	481.9
AT	8.3	85.1	92.5	101.6	99.2	99.1
PL	38.2	77.3	99.7	97.2	88.3	122.1
PT	10.6	83.5	94.6	102.2	94.6	114.1
RO	21.6	84.8	107.4	93.9	79.1	94.3
SI	2.0	78.9	99.7	99.8	94.8	99.2
SK	5.4	73.7	98.1	98.3	87.2	109.8
FI	5.3	84.0	94.6	102.7	98.9	17.2
SE	9.0	82.6	94.2	106.1	112.7	21.9
UK	60.4	86.4	94.6	104.2	106.5	246.9
HR	4.4	92.9	107.5	:	:	78.5
MK	2.0	67.9	91.9	:	:	:
TR	72.5	37.4	76.5	:	:	92.5
IS	0.3	58.0	84.6	:	:	:
NO	4.6	76.9	91.2	:	:	15.1
CH	7.5	71.0	89.5	:	:	184.8

(1) Population density: data for 2003.
Source: Eurostat (tps00001 and tps00003)

EU POPULATION BY AGE CLASS

The impact of demographic change within the European Union is likely to be of major significance in the coming decades. Consistently low birth rates and higher life expectancy will transform the structure of the European Union's age pyramid; probably the most important change will be the marked transition towards a much older population and this trend is already apparent in many Member States. The share of older persons in the total of the European Union will increase from 2010 onwards, as the post-war baby-boom generation reaches 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 2.3: Age pyramid, EU-27, 2006 (% of male/female population)



Source: Eurostat (demo_ppavg)

Table 2.3: Population by age class, 2005 (% of total population)

	Age (years)					
	0-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65-79	80+
BE (1)	17.3	12.1	36.0	17.5	13.0	4.1
BG	13.8	13.7	35.4	19.9	14.0	3.1
CZ	14.9	13.4	36.9	20.8	11.0	3.0
DK	18.8	11.0	35.4	19.7	10.9	4.1
DE	14.5	11.7	36.7	18.5	14.3	4.3
EE	15.4	15.6	34.7	17.7	13.4	3.1
IE	20.7	15.5	37.2	15.4	8.5	2.7
EL (1)	14.5	12.9	37.4	17.4	14.6	3.3
ES	14.5	12.3	40.0	16.4	12.5	4.3
FR	18.5	13.0	34.5	17.6	11.9	4.5
IT (1)	14.1	10.6	37.6	18.5	14.4	4.8
CY	19.2	15.9	36.7	16.3	9.3	2.6
LV	14.8	15.6	35.4	17.6	13.5	3.0
LT	17.1	15.4	36.1	16.3	12.3	2.8
LU	18.7	11.5	38.7	16.8	11.1	3.2
HU	15.6	13.1	36.0	19.7	12.3	3.3
MT	17.6	14.5	34.9	19.6	10.4	2.9
NL	18.5	12.0	36.8	18.7	10.5	3.5
AT	16.1	12.3	37.8	17.8	11.8	4.2
PL	16.7	16.5	36.1	17.6	10.6	2.5
PT	15.6	12.6	37.2	17.5	13.2	3.8
RO	15.9	15.5	36.9	17.0	12.3	2.4
SI	14.4	13.4	38.0	18.8	12.3	3.0
SK	17.1	16.1	37.9	17.3	9.3	2.4
FI	17.5	12.4	33.5	20.7	12.0	3.9
SE	17.6	12.2	33.4	19.6	11.9	5.4
UK	18.2	12.9	35.3	17.6	11.6	4.3
HR	16.0	13.3	35.3	18.6	:	:
MK	19.9	16.2	36.7	16.2	9.4	1.5
TR	28.6	18.0	36.9	10.6	:	:
IS	22.3	14.7	35.7	15.5	8.7	3.1
NO	19.7	12.2	35.5	17.9	10.1	4.6
CH	16.3	11.8	37.6	18.5	11.4	4.4

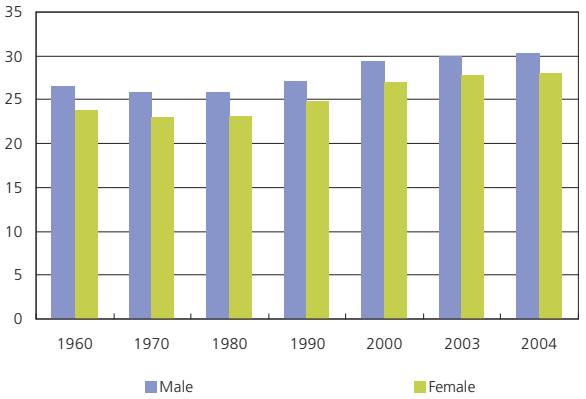
(1) 2004 instead of 2005.
Source: Eurostat (tps00010)

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

The crude marriage rate is the number of marriages during a year in relation to the average population, expressed per 1 000 inhabitants. Equally, the crude divorce rate relates the number of divorces to the average population, again expressed per 1 000 inhabitants. Despite a peak in the late 1980s the marriage rate for the European Union has been on a downward trend since the early 1970s, coinciding with an increase in the mean age at first marriage.

Note that divorce is possible in each of the Member States, except for Malta. While in many countries divorce was introduced in the 18th and 19th centuries, it was not introduced until 1970 in Italy, 1975 in Portugal, 1976 in Scotland, 1981 in Spain, and 1995 in Ireland.

Figure 2.4: Mean age at first marriage, EU-25 (years)



Source: Eurostat (tps00014 and demo_nsinagec)

Table 2.4: Marriage and divorce indicators

	Marriages (‰ persons)			Divorces (‰ persons)			Divorces per 100 marriages	Mean duration of marriage at divorce (years)
	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005	2005	2004 (1)
EU-27	5.3	5.2	4.9	:	1.8	*2.1*	43.0	:
Euro area	5.1	5.1	4.6	:	1.7	*2.0*	43.4	:
BE	5.1	4.4	4.1	3.5	2.6	2.9	70.4	14.4
BG	4.4	4.4	4.3	1.3	1.3	1.9	43.9	10.5
CZ	5.3	5.4	5.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	61.3	:
DK	6.6	7.2	6.7	2.5	2.7	2.8	42.0	10.8
DE	5.3	5.1	4.7	2.1	2.4	*2.7*	57.3	12.9
EE	4.9	4.0	4.6	5.2	3.1	3.0	65.8	9.5
IE	4.3	5.0	4.9	:	0.7	*0.8*	16.4	:
EL	6.0	4.5	5.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	21.8	13.8
ES	5.1	5.4	4.8	0.8	0.9	*1.7*	35.2	16
FR	:	5.0	4.5	2.1	1.9	*2.2*	48.8	:
IT	5.1	5.0	4.3	0.5	0.7	*0.8*	18.7	17.3
CY	10.3	14.1	7.8	1.2	1.7	2.0	25.8	11.5
LV	4.5	3.9	5.5	3.1	2.6	2.8	51.4	10
LT	6.1	4.8	5.8	2.8	3.1	3.3	56.5	11.2
LU	5.1	4.9	4.4	1.8	2.4	2.3	51.8	12.6
HU	5.2	4.7	4.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	56.9	10.7
MT	6.3	6.6	5.9	-	-	-	-	-
NL	5.3	5.5	4.5	2.2	2.2	2.0	44.2	14
AT	5.4	4.9	4.8	2.3	2.4	2.4	50.5	11.1
PL	5.4	5.5	5.4	1.0	1.1	1.8	33.2	11
PT	6.6	6.2	4.6	1.2	1.9	2.2	47.7	14
RO	7.0	6.2	6.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	22.9	10.4
SI	4.1	3.6	2.9	0.8	1.1	1.3	45.1	12.3
SK	5.1	4.8	4.9	1.7	1.7	2.1	43.3	11.4
FI	4.7	5.1	5.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	46.6	13.6
SE	3.8	4.5	4.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	44.7	12.3
UK	5.6	5.2	*5.2*	3.0	2.7	2.6	49.7	13.4
HR	5.3	5.0	5.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	22.1	12.1
MK	8.1	7.0	7.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	11.2	8.5
TR	:	:	9.1	:	:	1.4	15.5	:
IS	4.6	6.3	5.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	35.1	13.3
LI	13.2	:	5.4	1.2	3.9	2.7	50.2	15.3
NO	5.0	5.7	4.8	2.4	2.2	2.4	49.6	13.5
CH	5.8	5.5	5.4	2.2	1.5	2.9	53.7	13.5

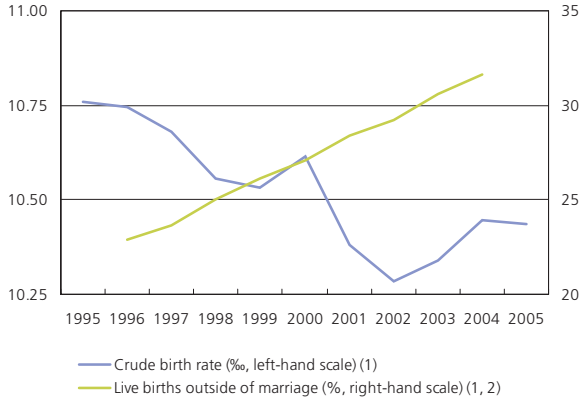
(1) Belgium, Bulgaria and Romania: data for 2003; Estonia, Greece, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Croatia and Macedonia: data for 2000.
Source: Eurostat (tps00012, tps00013 and tps00110)

BIRTHS AND FERTILITY

Live births are 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). Live births outside of marriage are generally those where the mother's marital status at the time of birth is other than married.
The total fertility rate is the number of children born to a woman during her lifetime [(5)]. In developed countries a rate of about 2.1 children is considered to maintain a stable population in the long run, under a 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 to the replacement level.

[(5)] 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.

Figure 2.5: Birth rates, EU-27



(1) Break in series, 1998.
(2) EU-25 instead of EU-27.
Source: Eurostat (tps00018 and tps00112)

Table 2.5: Birth and fertility indicators

	Number of live births (1 000)		Crude birth rate (‰)		Total fertility rate (number of children)	
	1995	2005	1995	2005	1995	2005
EU-27	5 130	5 134.4	10.8	10.4	:	:
Euro area	3 124	3 257.1	10.4	10.3	:	:
BE	115.5	117.8	11.4	11.2	1.6	:
BG	72.0	71.1	8.6	9.2	1.2	1.3
CZ	96.1	102.2	9.3	10.0	1.3	1.3
DK	69.8	64.3	13.3	11.9	1.8	1.8
DE	765.2	685.8	9.4	8.3	1.3	1.3
EE	13.5	14.4	9.4	10.7	1.4	1.5
IE	48.8	61.0	13.5	14.7	1.8	:
EL	101.5	107.5	9.5	9.7	1.3	1.3
ES	363.5	466.4	9.2	10.7	1.2	1.4
FR	759.7	807.8	12.8	12.9	:	1.9
IT	525.6	554.0	9.2	9.5	1.2	1.3
CY	9.9	8.2	15.2	10.9	2.0	1.4
LV	21.6	21.5	8.7	9.3	1.3	1.3
LT	41.2	30.5	11.4	8.9	1.6	1.3
LU	5.4	5.4	13.3	11.7	1.7	1.7
HU	112.1	97.5	10.8	9.7	1.6	1.3
MT	4.6	3.9	12.5	9.6	:	:
NL	190.5	187.9	12.3	11.5	1.5	1.7
AT	88.7	78.2	11.2	9.5	1.4	1.4
PL	433.1	364.4	11.2	9.5	1.6	1.2
PT	107.2	109.4	10.7	10.4	1.4	1.4
RO	236.6	221.0	10.7	10.2	1.4	1.3
SI	19.0	18.2	9.5	9.1	1.3	1.3
SK	61.4	54.4	11.5	10.1	:	1.3
FI	63.1	57.7	12.3	11.0	1.8	1.8
SE	103.4	101.3	11.7	11.2	1.7	1.8
UK	731.6	722.5	12.6	12.0	:	1.8
HR	50.2	42.5	11.0	9.6	:	1.4
MK	32.2	22.5	16.4	11.0	:	1.5
TR	:	1 361.0	:	18.9	:	:
IS	4.3	4.3	16.0	14.4	2.1	2.1
NO	60.3	56.8	13.8	12.3	1.9	1.8
CH	82.2	72.9	11.7	9.8	1.5	1.4

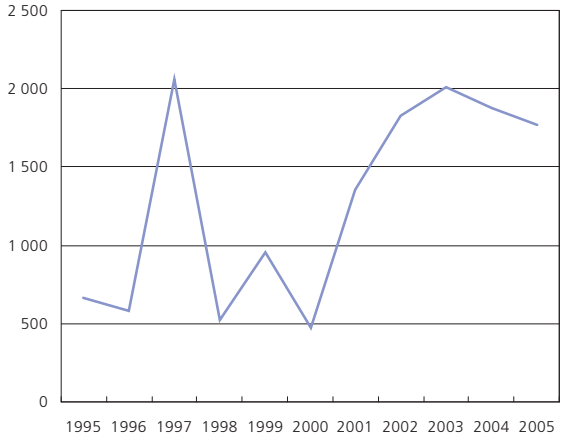
Source: Eurostat (tps00111, tps00112 and tps00015)

MIGRATION

Migration and asylum are highly political topics: the statistics produced in this area are used, among others, 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.

In many of the Member States, migration is an important component of population change. Net migration is defined as the difference between immigration into and emigration from the territory considered. As the latter is not easy to measure, net migration is often estimated on the basis of the difference between population change and natural increase. Eurostat produces 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 net migration figures.

Figure 2.6: Net migration, including corrections, EU-27 (1 000) (1)



(1) Break in series, 1998.
Source: Eurostat (tps00008)

Table 2.6: Migration indicators (1)

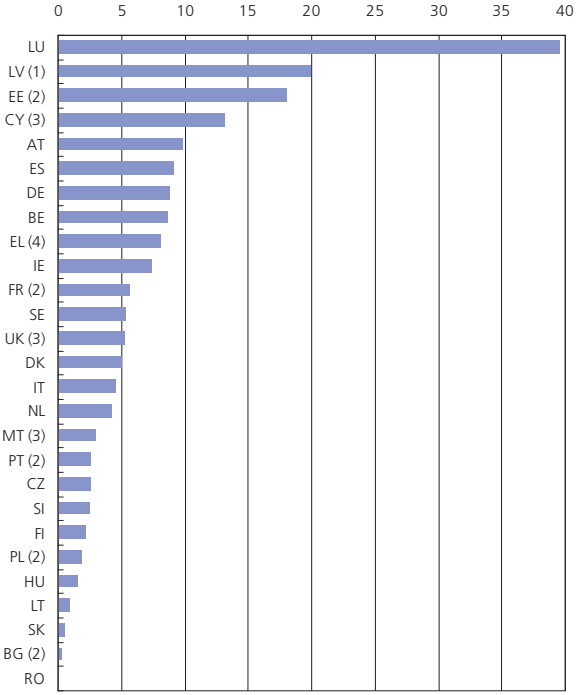
	Net migration (1 000)			Citizenship of immigrants (% of total)		
	1995	2000	2005	Latest year	Nationals	Foreigners
EU-27	660.9	471.7	1 769.1		:	:
Euro area	616.1	944.9	1 499.3		:	:
BE	1.8	12.9	51.0	2003	16.0	84.0
BG (2)	0.0	-220.6	0.0		:	:
CZ	10.0	6.5	36.2	2005	2.8	97.2
DK	28.7	10.1	6.7	2005	42.8	57.2
DE	398.3	167.9	81.6	2005	18.1	81.9
EE	-15.6	0.2	0.1		:	:
IE	5.9	31.8	66.2	2005	22.7	77.3
EL	77.3	29.4	40.0		:	:
ES	70.6	389.8	641.2	2005	5.1	94.9
FR	:	133.7	205.1		:	:
IT	28.5	49.5	324.2	2003	10.8	89.2
CY	6.0	4.0	14.4	2005	10.4	89.6
LV	-13.7	-5.5	-0.6	2005	33.9	66.1
LT	-23.7	-20.3	-8.8	2005	69.3	30.7
LU	4.3	3.4	2.8	2005	8.8	91.2
HU	17.9	16.7	17.3	2004	8.8	91.2
MT	0.1	9.8	1.0		:	:
NL	14.9	57.0	-22.8	2005	31.3	68.7
AT	2.1	17.3	56.4	2005	13.9	86.1
PL (2)	-18.2	-409.9	-12.9		:	:
PT	21.9	47.0	38.4		:	:
RO	-26.2	-10.1	-7.2		:	:
SI	0.8	2.7	6.4	2005	11.6	88.4
SK	2.8	-22.3	3.4	2005	18.5	81.5
FI	4.3	2.4	9.2	2005	40.3	59.7
SE	11.6	24.4	26.7	2005	21.4	78.6
UK	65.0	143.9	193.3	2005	17.9	82.1
HR	-174.8	2.3	8.3	2004	91.7	8.3
MK	-1.4	-2.5	-0.8	2005	19.6	80.4
TR	:	:	0.0		:	:
IS	-1.4	1.8	3.9	2002	56.0	44.0
NO	6.4	9.7	18.3	2005	21.9	78.1
CH	24.5	23.7	32.2	2005	16.2	83.8

(1) Latest year: the latest reference year for which information is currently available.
(2) Net migration for 2000: including adjustments due to census revision.
Source: Eurostat (tps00008 and migr_immiagec)

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. 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 2.7: Foreigners in the population, 2006 (% of total population)



(1) Including Latvian non-citizens. (2) Estimates. (3) Data for 2005. (4) Estimate for 2004.
Source: Eurostat (tps00157 and tps00023)

Table 2.7: Citizenship and asylum indicators

	Acquisition of citizenship, 2005 (persons) (1)	Asylum applications 1996	2001	2006	Asylum decisions, 2006 (number)	(rejections as % of total decisions)
EU-27	:		: 424 180	*192 765*	*237 970*	*57.8*
Euro area	:	186 490	268 070	*119 060*	*138 750*	*68.4*
BE	33 709	12 435	24 505	*8 870*	*8 345*	*70.8*
BG	:	:	2 430	*500*	*695*	*30.9*
CZ	2 626	:	18 095	*2 730*	*3 020*	*72.7*
DK	10 197	5 895	12 510	*1 795*	*985*	*80.2*
DE	117 241	117 335	88 285	*21 030*	*30 760*	*57.8*
EE	7 072	:	10	*5*	*5*	*71.4*
IE	3 784	1 180	10 325	*4 240*	*4 245*	*90.6*
EL	1 896	1 640	5 500	*12 265*	*11 180*	*85.9*
ES	42 860	4 730	9 490	*5 295*	*4 065*	*95.0*
FR	168 826	17 405	47 290	*26 270*	*37 715*	*92.2*
IT	13 406	680	17 400	*10 350*	*9 260*	*39.7*
CY	3 952	:	1 620	*4 540*	*5 585*	*31.9*
LV	20 106	:	15	*10*	*15*	*7.1*
LT	435	:	425	*145*	*445*	*6.7*
LU	954	265	685	*525*	*890*	*55.6*
HU	5 432	1 260	9 555	*2 115*	*2 020*	*60.1*
MT	:	:	155	*1 270*	*1 185*	*53.6*
NL	28 488	22 855	32 580	*14 465*	*14 180*	*53.0*
AT	34 876	6 990	30 125	*13 350*	*15 490*	*37.9*
PL	1 937	600	4 480	*4 225*	*7 280*	*12.8*
PT	1 346	270	235	*130*	*105*	*71.4*
RO	767	600	2 280	*380*	*365*	*74.0*
SI	2 684	35	1 510	*500*	*900*	*63.3*
SK	1 393	415	8 150	*2 850*	*2 815*	*30.6*
FI	5 683	710	1 650	*2 275*	*2 520*	*61.1*
SE	39 573	5 775	23 500	*24 320*	*46 395*	*27.3*
UK	161 755	29 640	71 365	*28 320*	*27 520*	*74.2*
HR	8 940	:	:	:	:	:
MK	2 660	:	:	:	:	:
TR	6 901	:	:	:	:	:
IS	434	:	:	*40*	*30*	*66.7*
NO	12 655	1 780	14 770	*5 320*	*4 215*	*48.0*
CH	35 685	18 060	18 720	*8 580*	:	:

(1) Ireland, France, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Croatia and Switzerland: data for 2004; Belgium, Greece and Italy: data for 2003; Iceland: data for 2002.
Source: Eurostat (tps00024, tps00021, tps00163 and tps00164)

LIFE EXPECTANCY AND MORTALITY

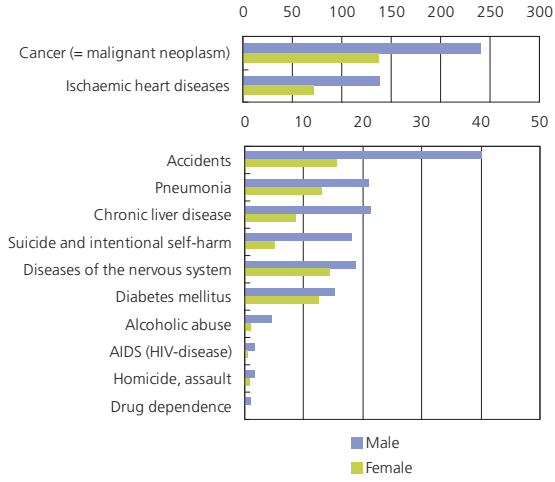
Data on causes of death provide information on mortality patterns, classified according to a short list based on the international statistical classification of diseases and related health problems (ICD). The information is gathered from death certificates, as medical certification of death is obligatory 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.

Infant mortality reflects the number of deaths of children under one year of age during the year and is presented as a ratio to the number of live births in that year.

The life expectancy of citizens within the European Union has risen throughout recent decades, and the gap between men and women has narrowed, perhaps reflecting changes in work and lifestyle patterns. 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. A similar indicator for life expectancy at 65 reflects the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached the age 65, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions.

The indicators concerning healthy life years show the number of years that a person is (still) expected to live in a healthy condition. A healthy condition is defined by the absence of limitations in functioning/disability. The indicator is also called disability-free life expectancy (DFLE).

Figure 2.8: Causes of death, EU-27, 2004 (standardised rates per 100 000 persons) (1)



(1) Note the change in scale between the two parts of the graph.
Source: Eurostat (tps00117 to tps00151)

Table 2.8: Life expectancy and mortality indicators, 2005

	Infant mortality (‰) (1)	Life expectancy at birth (years) (2)		Life expectancy at 65 (years) (2)		Healthy life years at birth (3)		Healthy life years at age 65 (4)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
BE	4.4	75.3	81.0	15.6	19.3	*61.7*	*61.9*	*9.1*	*9.5*
BG	10.4	68.7	75.8	12.3	15.2	:	:	:	:
CZ	3.4	72.1	78.4	13.5	16.8	*57.9*	*59.9*	*6.5*	*6.9*
DK	4.4	75.2	79.7	15.2	18.1	*68.4*	*68.2*	*13.1*	*14.1*
DE	3.9	74.5	78.7	14.1	16.4	*55.0*	*55.1*	*6.5*	*5.9*
EE	5.4	66.3	77.2	12.3	17.1	*48.0*	*52.2*	*3.4*	*3.4*
IE	4.0	:	:	:	:	*62.9*	*64.1*	*9.1*	*9.9*
EL	3.8	76.0	80.9	16.1	18.3	*65.7*	*67.2*	*9.5*	*9.9*
ES	3.8	76.0	82.6	16.2	20.1	*63.2*	*63.1*	*9.6*	*9.1*
FR	4.0	76.0	83.1	16.8	21.2	*62.0*	*64.3*	*8.2*	*9.4*
IT	4.0	76.2	81.8	15.9	19.6	*65.8*	*67.0*	*9.4*	*9.7*
CY	4.0	76.0	80.1	15.9	18.0	*59.5*	*57.9*	*6.7*	*4.8*
LV	7.8	64.8	76.0	11.7	16.2	*50.6*	*53.1*	*5.0*	*5.4*
LT	6.8	64.7	76.8	12.3	16.7	*51.2*	*54.3*	*5.1*	*4.3*
LU	2.6	75.6	81.2	15.7	19.1	*62.2*	*62.1*	*9.3*	*9.2*
HU	6.2	67.9	76.0	12.3	15.7	*52.0*	*53.9*	*5.0*	*5.0*
MT	6.0	:	:	:	:	*68.5*	*70.1*	*10.5*	*11.1*
NL	4.9	76.5	80.9	15.4	19.0	*65.0*	*63.1*	*10.4*	*10.9*
AT	4.2	75.8	81.4	16.0	19.3	*57.8*	*59.6*	*6.7*	*6.6*
PL	6.4	70.1	78.6	13.4	17.5	*61.0*	*66.6*	*8.3*	*10.1*
PT	3.5	74.0	80.4	15.1	18.4	*58.4*	*56.7*	*6.2*	*5.1*
RO	15.0	68.7	75.5	12.5	15.2	:	:	:	:
SI	4.1	73.1	80.1	14.2	18.3	*56.3*	*59.9*	*7.4*	*8.5*
SK	7.2	69.6	77.4	12.5	16.1	*54.9*	*56.4*	*4.8*	*5.3*
FI	3.0	74.6	81.4	15.8	19.7	*51.7*	*52.4*	*6.2*	*6.5*
SE	2.4	77.6	81.9	16.5	19.7	*64.2*	*63.1*	*10.5*	*10.9*
UK	5.0	75.7	79.5	15.3	17.6	*63.2*	*65.0*	*10.3*	*11.1*
HR	5.7	70.6	76.9	12.2	14.9	:	:	:	:
MK	12.8	71.4	75.6	12.5	14.2	:	:	:	:
TR	24.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	2.3	78.5	83.0	17.3	19.8	*66.9*	*64.5*	*12.2*	*12.1*
NO	3.1	76.9	81.7	16.2	19.7	*66.5*	*63.6*	*12.2*	*11.8*
CH	4.2	77.9	83.0	17.1	20.6	:	:	:	:

(1) 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; France, the United Kingdom and Turkey: data for 2004; Italy: data for 2003; Belgium: data for 2002.
(2) France: data for 2004; Italy: data for 2003.
(3) Number of years that a person at birth is still expected to live in a healthy condition; provisional values for 2005.
(4) Number of years that a person at age 65 is still expected to live in a healthy condition; provisional values for 2005.
Source: Eurostat (tps00027, tps00025, hlth_hlye, tsien082, tsien081)

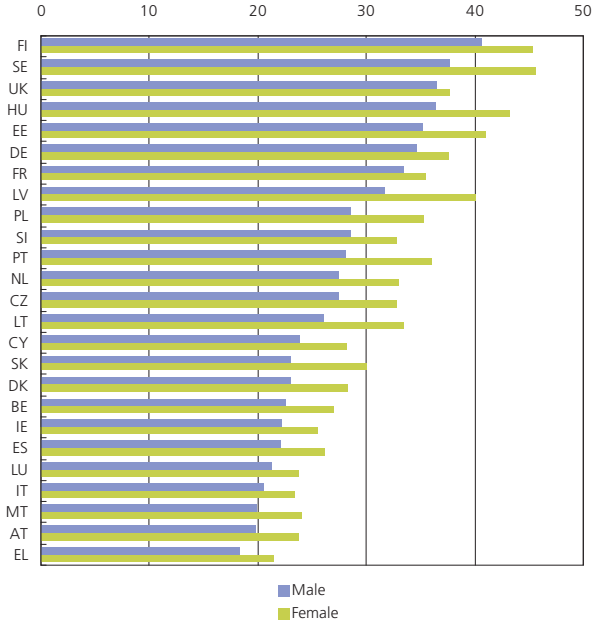
HEALTH PROBLEMS

Smoking is widely accepted as one of the leading causes of potential health problems and has come in for particular attention in terms of restrictions: legislation has been adopted in a number of Member States restricting or forbidding smoking in public places and/or workplaces (including in particular bars and restaurants), as well as on collective transport, while indirect taxes, health warnings, and restrictions on advertising have also targeted smokers.

Obesity and being overweight increase the risk of premature death and disability. Overweight people are those with a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25, while the threshold for obesity is a BMI of 30. The BMI is a measure of the body fat content of adults calculated as the ratio between the weight measured in kilograms, and the square of the height measured in metres.

Salmonellosis is a food-borne illness caused by the bacteria salmonella. Salmonella bacteria cause an infection usually limited to the gastrointestinal system in humans but these organisms may also spread to other parts of the body. Salmonellosis is a communicable disease, threatening human health. Epidemiological surveillance of communicable diseases was established within the European Union since it can bring about interventions that contribute to the reduction of morbidity and/or mortality.

Figure 2.9: People having a long-standing illness or health problem, 2005 (% of persons aged 15 or more) (1)



(1) Long-standing is anything that has troubled the respondent over a period of time or that is likely to affect the respondent over a period of time; provisional data.
Source: Eurostat (SILC)

Table 2.9: Health problems (%) (1)

	Smokers		Smokers among those aged 15-24	Overweight	Obese	Incidence of salmonellosis (new cases per 100 000 persons), 2005 (2)
	Male	Female				
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	42.4
BE	28.3	20.1	26.0	30.8	11.0	47.1
BG	42.6	22.7	30.5	33.6	12.4	13.1
CZ	31.6	18.7	23.8	36.4	14.4	322.2
DK	36.3	31.9	29.5	32.2	9.5	32.8
DE	30.9	22.0	35.3	39.4	20.3	63.3
EE	49.8	18.6	33.2	30.9	13.3	23.2
IE	23.9	20.5	29.0	33.1	13.2	8.5
EL	40.8	15.6	24.6	43.3	10.7	25.9
ES	34.2	22.4	33.0	35.7	13.3	14.2
FR	31.6	21.2	28.0	27.8	9.3	11.0
IT	31.9	17.6	22.7	31.7	8.1	12.9
CY	38.1	10.5	24.6	33.7	12.3	7.9
LV	50.6	17.0	30.0	29.8	15.5	26.7
LT	44.0	13.3	25.5	32.9	16.0	69.2
LU	:	:	:	:	:	46.6
HU	37.0	24.7	38.6	33.8	18.8	80.8
MT	29.9	17.6	26.4	34.5	23.0	16.1
NL	31.6	24.9	28.6	33.3	8.9	:
AT	40.7	32.2	40.9	34.9	8.6	63.1
PL	41.3	19.5	16.8	31.8	11.4	41.9
PT	27.1	6.8	18.8	36.8	14.7	4.9
RO	32.3	10.1	13.9	33.1	8.6	3.3
SI	47.1	23.8	28.8	36.2	12.3	76.0
SK	27.8	11.7	17.7	32.4	14.3	223.8
FI	21.6	15.1	21.9	36.7	14.5	47.3
SE	16.5	18.5	13.7	33.8	10.1	39.6
UK	27.7	25.7	33.7	38.3	22.7	21.3
HR	:	:	:	:	:	126.4
IS	26.5	25.7	23.9	38.7	11.6	31.0
NO	28.8	26.7	25.7	25.4	6.1	32.2
CH	33.9	23.1	32.8	29.1	7.6	25.5

(1) HIS (Health Interview Survey) data (all data except for the final column) are collected in different years depending on the country, going from 1996 to 2003 - for more information, see:
http://europa.eu.int/estatref/info/sdds/en/hlth/hlth_his_2004_surveys.pdf.
(2) EU-25: data for 2004.
Source: Eurostat (tps00169, tps00170, hlth_ls_bmia and tsdph310)

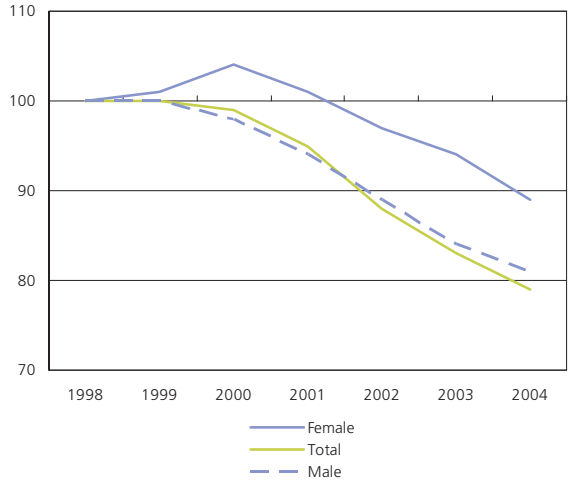
ACCIDENTS

The incidence rate of accidents at work shows the number of accidents at work with an absence of more than 3 days that occurred during the year, relative to the number of persons in employment. The incidence is shown as an index, with 1998=100 as the reference.

An accident at work is a discrete occurrence in the course of work that leads to physical or mental harm. This includes accidents in the course of work outside the person's business premises, even if caused by a third party, and cases of acute poisoning. It excludes accidents on the way to or from work, occurrences having only a medical origin, and occupational diseases.

The incidence of fatal accidents may in part be affected by structural shifts in the economy towards services, where the risks of death at work are usually less than within agriculture, industry or construction.

Figure 2.10: Index of the incidence of serious accidents at work, EU-25 (1998=100)



Source: Eurostat (tsiem0611, tsiem0612 and tsiem0613)

Table 2.10: Incidence of accidents at work

	Serious accidents (1998=100)			Fatal accidents (1998=100)		
	1994	1999	2004	1994	1999	2004
EU-25	:	100	79	:	88	76
Euro area (1)	:	99	*76*	123	88	*73*
BE	86	96	65	194	106	93
BG	140	84	58	122	96	84
CZ	:	93	81	110	76	78
DK	83	95	79	90	71	35
DE	113	99	73	168	109	100
EE	:	106	124	:	79	75
IE	59	:	:	66	:	:
EL	126	93	66	116	170	67
ES	88	107	92	127	91	59
FR	112	101	90	108	85	68
IT	113	99	75	106	68	50
CY	:	100	103	:	100	92
LV	:	75	79	:	115	98
LT	:	97	82	:	91	113
LU	96	105	94	:	40	20
HU	130	93	79	106	107	96
MT	*111*	113	83	35	74	90
NL (2)	110	108	73	:	107	84
AT	158	99	79	104	100	107
PL	:	78	84	:	83	86
PT	107	92	75	109	79	82
RO	:	100	103	:	93	103
SI	102	102	98	90	113	77
SK	:	92	54	:	89	64
FI	114	91	83	150	75	102
SE	84	107	86	162	85	81
UK	127	106	88	106	88	90
TR	:	84	82	:	104	64
NO	:	91	59	:	56	88
JP	123	93	:	130	109	:
US	121	97	:	121	98	:

(1) EA-12 instead of EA-13.
(2) Serious accidents: break in series, 1999.
Source: Eurostat (tsiem0611 and tsiem062)

HEALTHCARE

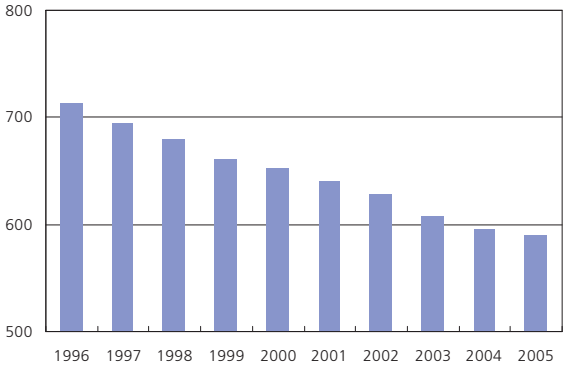
Many of today's healthcare policies include not only cures but also prevention and early detection. A new programme of Community action for the period 2003-2008 was agreed in 2002. It has three main areas: improving health information and knowledge for the development of public health; enhancing the 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.

Hospital beds are those which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Beds in all hospitals, including general hospitals, mental health and substance abuse hospitals, and other specialty hospitals are covered. Data refer to occupied and unoccupied beds. The number of hospital beds is expressed per 100 000 inhabitants.

Practising physicians are defined as physicians who provide services directly to patients (i.e. seeing patients either in a hospital, practice or elsewhere). The number of physicians is expressed per 100 000 inhabitants and is used as a proxy for access to the healthcare system.

A discharge is the formal release of a patient from a hospital after a procedure or course of treatment. A discharge occurs anytime a patient leaves because of finalisation of treatment, signing-out against medical advice, transfer to another healthcare institution, or death. Data refer to in-patients. The number of discharges is expressed per 100 000 inhabitants and is the most commonly used measure of the utilisation of hospital services.

Figure 2.11: Number of hospital beds, EU-25 (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Source: Eurostat (tps00046)

Table 2.11: Healthcare indicators

	Practising physicians (per 100 000 inhabitants)			Discharges from hospitals (per 100 000 inhabitants)		
	1995	2000	2005	2000	2003	2005
BE	344.6	378.6	399.5	16 252	15 963	16 084
BG	344.9	336.1	365.3	:	:	19 852
CZ	299.8	337.1	354.9	:	22 942	23 030
DK	251.3	269.4	308.4	16 316	15 936	:
DE	307.0	326.1	341.2	19 586	:	:
EE	307.4	308.5	319.3	19 826	18 544	:
IE	:	:	:	13 805	13 720	13 505
EL	393.0	447.7	:	:	:	:
ES	268.2	332.6	379.9	11 243	11 017	10 780
FR	:	:	:	18 397	16 664	16 445
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	220.2	238.5	257.8	6 795	6 821	6 617
LV	277.8	286.5	291.9	:	:	:
LT	:	:	:	:	22 819	22 411
LU	204.4	235.7	:	18 481	17 460	17 242
HU	302.8	272.7	278.4	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	186.1	:	:	:	9 427	10 135
AT	265.7	312.6	:	:	26 251	26 809
PL	231.8	220.0	:	:	:	:
PT	253.8	263.5	:	:	:	:
RO	181.2	197.4	217.4	21 748	22 853	20 305
SI	:	215.3	:	:	:	15 358
SK	291.5	334.8	303.7	19 876	18 986	19 124
FI	207.3	258.2	244.5	:	20 842	:
SE	286.0	307.7	348.1	15 272	14 751	:
UK	:	197.8	235.6	:	13 064	:
HR	203.6	228.5	:	12 710	13 215	13 307
TR	:	130	:	:	:	:
IS	303.0	346.9	368.1	17 085	15 723	16 084
NO	279.3	:	362.8	15 409	17 077	17 424
CH	175.6	194.5	:	:	14 855	15 656

Source: Eurostat (hlth_rs_phys and hlth_co_disch2)

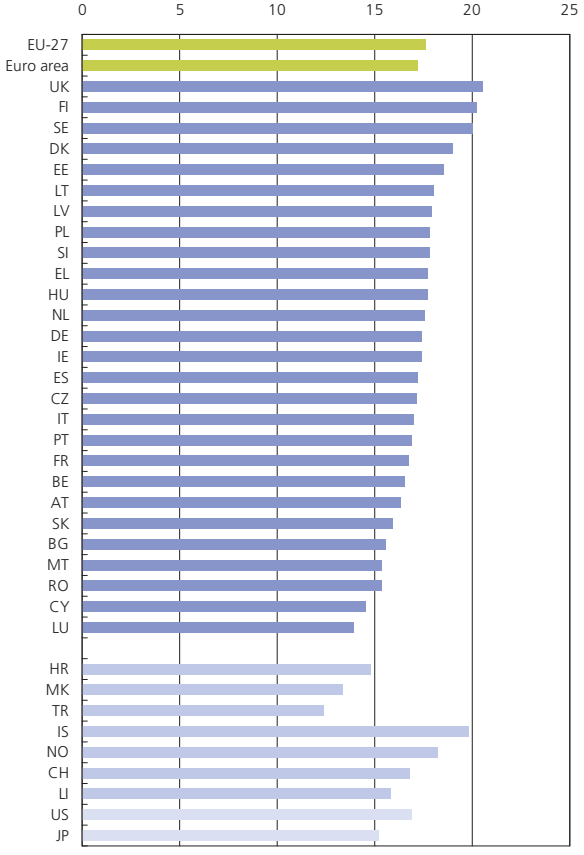
PUPILS AND STUDENTS

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.

The indicator of school expectancy corresponds to how many years, on average, a child starting school can expect to stay at school (calculated by adding the single-year enrolment rates for all ages).

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).

Figure 2.12: School expectancy, 2005 (years) (1)



(1) School expectancy corresponds to the expected years of education over a lifetime and has been calculated adding the single-year enrolment rates for all ages.
Source: Eurostat (tps00052)

The pupil-teacher ratio in primary education is the number of full-time equivalent pupils divided by the number of full-time equivalent teachers.
Levels of attainment and fields of education and training are classified according to the international standard classification of education (ISCED).

Table 2.12: Pupils and students

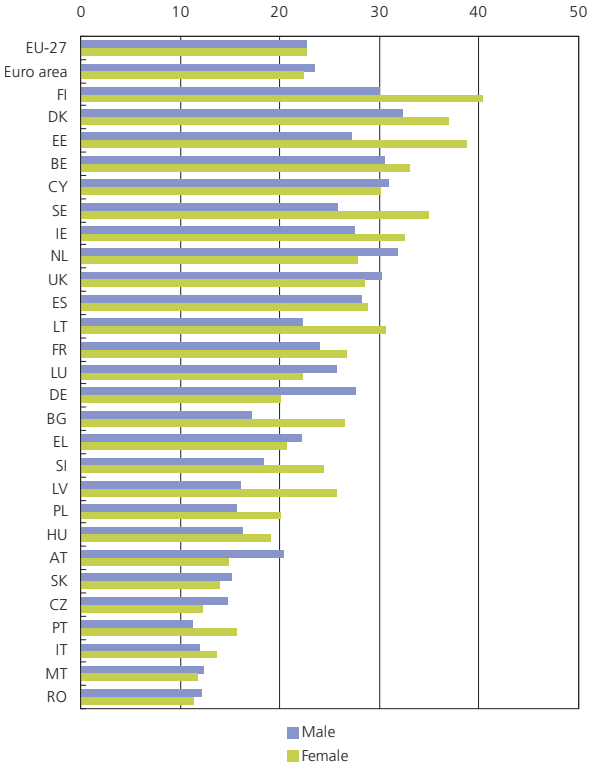
	Pupils and students (1 000) (1)		Four-year olds in education (%) (2)		Pupil/ teacher ratio in primary education (3)	18-year-olds in education (%)	Students in tertiary education (% of all pupils/ students) (4)
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2005	2005	2005
EU-27	95 840	98 318	82.8	85.7	:	78.0	16.5
Euro area	56 682	57 585	89.6	90.8	:	80.1	16.6
BE	2 235	2 380	99.2	100.0	12.8	88.8	14.0
BG	1 357	1 226	67.0	73.2	16.3	74.9	16.7
CZ	1 906	1 912	81.0	91.4	17.5	87.9	15.3
DK	1 003	1 144	90.6	93.5	10.8	81.4	16.6
DE	14 549	14 467	81.4	84.6	18.8	85.5	13.6
EE	303	289	78.2	84.2	14.7	82.0	19.7
IE	990	1 037	51.1	45.4	17.9	89.7	18.0
EL	1 884	2 053	53.9	57.8	11.1	81.4	29.5
ES	7 769	7 537	99.0	99.3	14.3	69.6	20.2
FR	11 934	12 315	97.9	100.0	19.4	78.9	14.6
IT	9 049	9 409	100.0	100.0	10.6	80.5	18.2
CY	138	147	55.7	61.4	17.9	29.7	12.3
LV	499	491	60.6	72.2	12.2	85.2	23.6
LT	767	805	51.0	56.8	11.3	90.1	21.9
LU	69	73	94.9	96.3	10.7	67.1	18.0
HU	1 906	1 976	89.5	90.7	10.6	79.3	18.9
MT	78	80	100.0	94.4	12.1	53.9	10.7
NL	3 171	3 289	99.5	73.4	15.9	78.9	15.5
AT	1 459	1 462	79.5	82.5	14.1	76.8	14.6
PL	9 074	8 887	33.3	38.1	11.7	92.9	21.8
PT	2 032	1 913	72.3	84.0	10.8	66.0	17.5
RO	3 962	3 847	60.3	76.2	17.4	58.4	16.4
SI	389	410	67.7	75.9	15.0	89.4	24.9
SK	1 123	1 101	:	74.0	18.9	81.4	14.5
FI	1 152	1 240	41.9	46.7	15.9	93.6	22.2
SE	2 090	2 114	72.8	88.9	12.2	95.7	17.4
UK	14 955	16 714	100.0	91.8	20.7	60.3	12.9
HR	:	736	:	44.7	18.1	62.4	16.3
MK	386	374	12.4	15.4	21.2	51.9	12.1
TR	13 169	16 021	:	5.0	25.8	31.7	12.8
IS	74	83	90.9	95.3	11.3	75.1	16.0
LI	:	6	:	50.6	10.3	92.8	7.6
NO	989	1 052	78.1	88.9	11.9	85.5	17.7
CH	:	1 334	:	38.6	:	80.6	13.4
JP	20 583	19 218	94.9	94.7	19.4	:	18.1
US	62 323	66 597	61.7	65.3	14.9	60.9	23.4

(1) Excluding pre-primary education.
(2) Participation rate, including both pre-primary and primary participation.
(3) Pupils per full-time equivalent teacher; Luxembourg and Norway: data for 2004; Denmark and Iceland: data for 2003; Estonia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: data for 2001.
(4) Luxembourg: data for 2002.
Source: Eurostat (tps00051, tps00053, educ_iste, tps00060 and educ_itertp)

LEVELS OF EDUCATION

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 for some indicators women have overtaken men.
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 (ISCED levels 1, 2 or 3c short) and not in further education or training. The youth education attainment level is the percentage of young people aged 20-24 having attained at least an upper secondary education (ISCED level 3a, 3b or 3c long minimum).

Figure 2.13: Percentage of the population aged 25 to 64 having a tertiary education, 2006 (%)



Source: Eurostat (lfsa_pgaed)

Table 2.13: Youth education (%) (1)

	Early school leavers				Youth education attainment, 2006		
			Male	Female			
	2001	2006	2006	2006	Total	Male	Female
EU-27	17.3	15.3	17.5	13.2	77.8	74.8	80.7
Euro area	*19.5*	17.8	20.4	15.1	73.8	70.1	77.6
BE	13.6	12.6	14.9	10.2	82.4	79.1	85.6
BG	20.3	18.0	18.2	17.9	*80.5*	*80.0*	*81.1*
CZ	:	5.5	5.7	5.4	91.8	91.1	92.4
DK	9.0	10.9	12.8	9.1	77.4	73.4	81.5
DE	12.5	13.8	13.9	13.6	71.6	69.8	73.5
EE	14.1	13.2	19.6	:	82.0	74.1	89.8
IE	:	12.3	15.6	9.0	85.4	81.8	89.1
EL	17.3	15.9	20.7	11.0	*81.0*	*75.5*	*86.6*
ES	29.2	29.9	35.8	23.8	61.6	54.6	69.0
FR	13.5	13.1	15.1	11.2	82.1	80.0	84.3
IT	26.4	20.8	24.3	17.3	*75.5*	*71.7*	*79.4*
CY	17.9	16.0	23.5	9.2	*83.7*	*76.1*	*90.7*
LV	:	*19.0*	*21.6*	*16.1*	81.0	75.9	86.2
LT	13.7	10.3	13.3	7.0	88.2	85.3	91.2
LU	18.1	17.4	20.9	14.0	69.3	64.0	74.5
HU	12.9	12.4	14.0	10.7	82.9	81.2	84.7
MT	54.4	41.7	44.6	38.8	*50.4*	*48.1*	*52.8*
NL	15.3	12.9	15.1	10.7	74.7	69.9	79.6
AT	10.2	9.6	9.3	9.8	85.8	84.9	86.7
PL	7.9	5.6	7.2	3.8	91.7	89.6	93.8
PT	44.0	*39.2*	*46.4*	*31.8*	49.6	40.8	58.6
RO	21.3	19.0	19.1	18.9	*77.2*	*76.6*	*77.8*
SI	7.5	5.2	6.9	3.3	89.4	87.7	91.4
SK	:	6.4	7.3	5.5	*91.5*	*91.2*	*91.7*
FI	10.3	*8.3*	*10.4*	*6.4*	84.7	82.3	87.0
SE	10.5	12.0	13.3	10.7	86.5	84.5	88.6
UK	17.7	13.0	14.6	11.4	78.8	77.3	80.3
HR	:	5.3	5.3	5.3	:	:	:
TR	57.3	50.0	56.6	42.7	44.7	38.9	51.7
IS	30.9	*26.3*	*30.5*	*22.0*	:	:	:
NO	9.2	5.9	7.4	4.3	*93.3*	*91.2*	*95.4*
CH	4.7	*7.8*	*8.7*	*6.9*	82.5	80.3	84.7

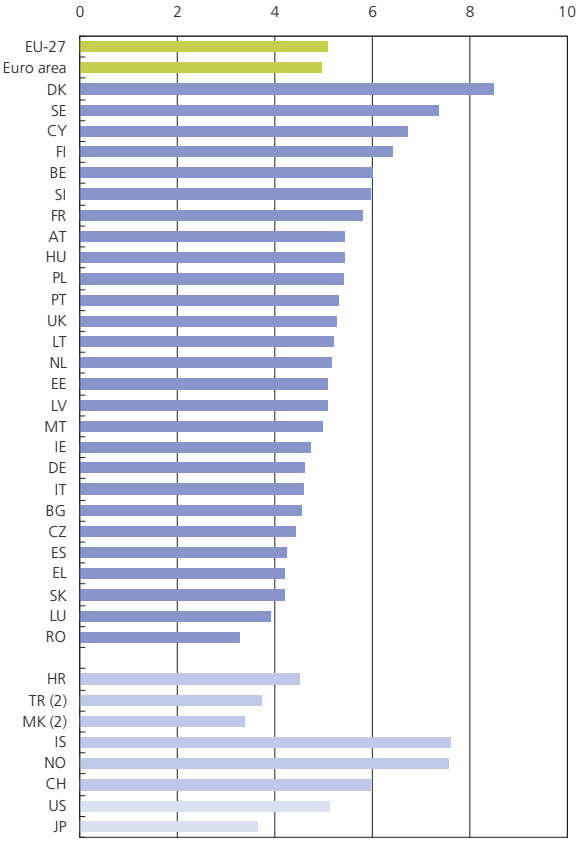
(1) For both indicators, several breaks in time-series in different years for different countries are noted, due to changes in survey characteristics and implementation of harmonised concepts. Early school leavers (EU-LFS spring data): provisional data for 2006 for Latvia, Portugal, Finland, Iceland and Switzerland. Youth educational attainment (EU-LFS 2006 annual averages): provisional data for 2006 for Greece, Malta and Norway; 2005 data for Switzerland.
Source: Eurostat (tsisc051, tsisc053, tsisc052, tsiir091, tsiir093 and tsiir092)

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE

Generally the public sector funds education either by bearing directly the current and capital expenses of educational institutions (direct expenditure for educational institutions) or by supporting students and their families with scholarships and public loans.
Expenditure on educational institutions from public sources comprises one of two forms:

- purchases by the government agency itself of educational resources to be used by educational institutions (e.g. direct payments of teachers' salaries by a central or regional education ministry);
- payments by the government agency to educational institutions that have responsibility for purchasing educational resources themselves (e.g. a government appropriation or block grant to a university, which the university then uses to compensate staff and to buy other resources).

Figure 2.14: Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP, 2004 (%) (1)



(1) EU-27 and euro area: estimates. (2) Data for 2003.
Source: Eurostat (tsiir010)

Expenditure on educational institutions from private sources comprises tuition and boarding fees, teaching materials and equipment, transport to school (if organised by the school), school provided meals, and expenditure by employers on initial vocational training.
Expenditure per pupil/student measures how much all sources of financing (government, private households, religious institutions and enterprises) spend per pupil/student.

Table 2.14: Education expenditure, for all levels of education combined

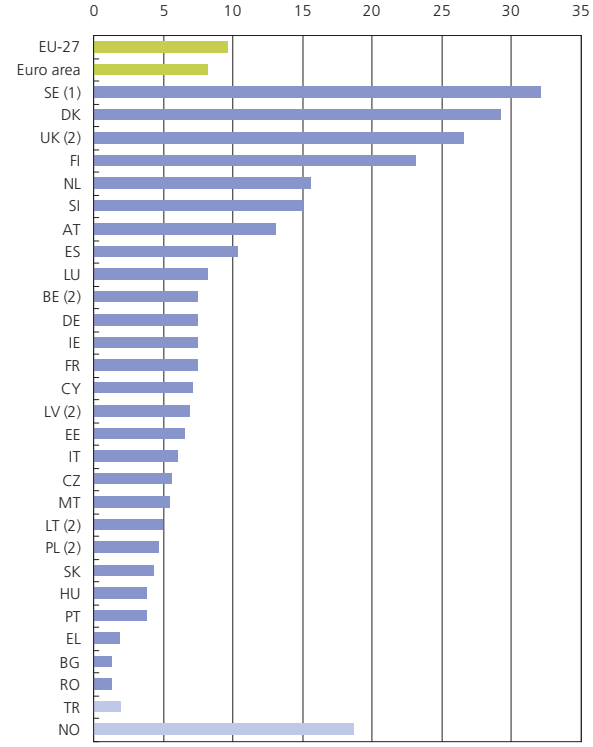
	Expenditure on educational institutions from public sources (% of GDP) (1)		Expenditure on educational institutions from private sources (% of GDP) (2)		Annual expenditure on public and private educational institutions per student (PPS) (3)	
	2000	2004	2000	2004	2000	2004
EU-27	*4.59*	*4.79*	*0.57*	*0.64*	*4 761*	*5 535*
Euro area	*4.57*	*4.68*	*0.55*	*0.60*	:	*5 991*
BE	4.91	5.69	0.43	0.34	5 314	6 489
BG	3.79	3.89	0.77	0.65	1 277	1 821
CZ	3.75	4.22	0.43	0.61	2 574	3 736
DK	6.38	6.90	0.27	0.32	7 108	7 658
DE	4.19	4.25	0.97	0.91	5 677	6 207
EE	5.66	4.91	:	:	:	:
IE	4.02	4.25	0.42	0.32	4 481	5 792
EL	3.65	4.13	0.24	0.20	:	4 158
ES	4.17	4.13	0.60	0.61	4 304	5 283
FR	5.46	5.59	0.48	0.54	5 739	6 215
IT	4.35	4.38	0.44	0.46	:	6 007
CY	4.84	5.87	1.72	1.17	4 879	6 097
LV	5.08	4.70	0.63	0.82	1 818	2 412
LT	5.66	4.80	:	0.48	1 716	2 403
LU	:	3.85	:	:	:	:
HU	4.29	5.05	0.58	0.52	:	3 712
MT	4.07	4.96	0.47	0.46	3 189	4 094
NL	4.07	4.57	0.45	0.50	5 211	6 567
AT	5.28	5.04	0.33	0.39	7 144	7 870
PL	4.86	5.37	:	0.59	1 971	2 747
PT	5.30	5.21	0.08	0.13	3 943	4 292
RO	2.80	3.21	0.25	:	:	:
SI	:	5.41	:	0.86	:	5 552
SK	3.89	3.99	0.15	0.76	1 681	2 606
FI	5.40	5.95	0.12	0.13	5 455	6 255
SE	6.19	6.48	0.20	0.20	6 185	7 081
UK	4.46	4.96	0.78	0.95	4 799	6 195
HR	:	4.48	:	:	:	:
TR	3.36	:	0.05	:	:	:
IS	5.57	7.22	0.56	0.75	6 501	7 476
NO	5.98	6.17	0.08	0.05	7 812	8 695
CH	:	5.64	0.43	0.61	:	:
JP	3.59	3.52	1.23	1.23	6 091	6 910
US	4.80	5.12	2.23	2.37	9 200	9 960

(1) Expenditure on educational institutions from public sources as a percentage of GDP, for all levels of government combined.
(2) EU-25 instead of EU-27 for 2000.
(3) Based on full-time equivalents; EU-25 instead of EU-27 for 2000.
Source: Eurostat (educ_figdp, tps00068 and tps00067)

LIFELONG LEARNING

Lifelong training and education offer an important opportunity for individuals to maintain or improve their skills 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. Lifelong 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 (EU labour force) survey. The information collected relates to all education or training subjects whether or not relevant to the respondent's current or possible future job; note however that formal (official and non-official programmes) and informal education and training are covered, but self-learning activities are excluded.

Figure 2.15: Lifelong learning - excluding self-learning activities, 2006 (% of population aged 25 to 64 participating in education and training)



(1) Data for 2005.
(2) Estimate.
Source: Eurostat (tsiem051)

Table 2.15: Lifelong learning - excluding self-learning activities (% of population aged 25 to 64 participating in education and training) (1)

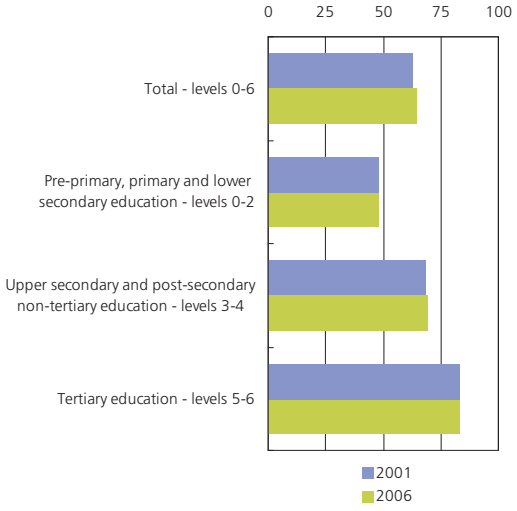
	Total		Male		Female	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
EU-27	*7.1*	9.6	*6.6*	8.8	*7.6*	10.4
Euro area	*5.2*	8.2	*5.2*	7.9	*5.2*	8.6
BE	6.4	*7.5*	6.9	*7.4*	5.9	*7.6*
BG	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
CZ	:	5.6	:	5.4	:	5.9
DK	18.4	29.2	16.1	24.6	20.7	33.8
DE	5.2	7.5	5.7	7.8	4.8	7.3
EE	5.4	6.5	3.8	4.2	6.9	8.6
IE	:	7.5	:	6.1	:	8.9
EL	1.2	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.8
ES	4.4	10.4	4.0	9.3	4.9	11.5
FR	2.7	7.5	2.5	7.2	3.0	7.8
IT	4.5	6.1	4.4	5.7	4.6	6.5
CY	3.4	7.1	3.4	6.5	3.4	7.8
LV	:	*6.9*	:	*4.1*	:	*9.3*
LT	3.5	*4.9*	2.3	*2.9*	4.6	*6.6*
LU	5.3	8.2	5.9	7.6	4.7	8.7
HU	2.7	3.8	2.2	3.1	3.1	4.4
MT	4.6	5.5	5.8	5.5	3.4	5.6
NL	15.9	15.6	16.5	15.3	15.2	15.9
AT	8.2	13.1	8.7	12.2	7.7	14.0
PL	4.3	4.7	3.7	4.3	4.9	5.1
PT	3.3	*3.8*	2.9	*3.7*	3.6	*4.0*
RO	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.3
SI	7.3	15.0	6.7	13.8	7.9	16.3
SK	:	4.3	:	4.0	:	4.6
FI	17.2	23.1	14.7	19.3	19.7	27.0
SE	17.5	32.1	15.4	27.9	19.7	36.5
UK	20.9	*26.6*	17.5	*22.0*	24.4	*31.2*
HR	:	2.1	:	2.0	:	2.1
TR	1.0	2.0	0.7	1.6	1.2	2.4
IS	23.5	25.7	19.0	21.6	28.1	29.8
NO	14.2	18.7	13.8	17.2	14.5	20.2
CH	36.0	26.9	41.8	27.4	30.2	26.5

(1) Several breaks in time-series in different years for different countries are noted, due to changes in survey characteristics and implementation of harmonised concepts.
EU-LFS annual averages: provisional data for 2006 for Belgium, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal and the United Kingdom; 2005 data for Sweden, Croatia, Iceland and Switzerland.
Source: Eurostat (tsiem051, tsiem053 and tsiem052)

EMPLOYMENT

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 in the spring of 2001 an employment rate target for persons aged between 55 and 64 years of 50 % was added.
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 (EU 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. Employment rates are generally higher among persons having achieved higher levels of education, and lower among older workers: the employment rate of older workers is calculated by restricting the population to persons aged 55 to 64.
Note that the final chapter at the end of this publication presents regional data for the employment rate.

Figure 2.16: Employment rate - by highest level of education attained (ISCED 1997), EU-27 (%) (1)



(1) Excludes persons for which the level of education attained is unknown.
Source: Eurostat (lfsa_ergaed)

Table 2.16: Employment rates, 2006 (% of persons aged 15-64 who are in employment)

	Total employment rate			Employment rate - older workers (55 to 64)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
EU-27	*64.3*	*71.6*	*57.1*	*43.5*	*52.6*	*34.8*
Euro area	*64.5*	*72.6*	*56.5*	*41.7*	*50.8*	*32.9*
BE	61.0	67.9	54.0	32.0	40.9	23.2
BG	58.6	62.8	54.6	39.6	49.5	31.1
CZ	65.3	73.7	56.8	45.2	59.5	32.1
DK	77.4	81.2	73.4	60.7	67.1	54.3
DE	*67.2*	*72.8*	*61.5*	*48.4*	*56.4*	*40.6*
EE	68.1	71.0	65.3	58.5	57.5	59.2
IE	68.6	77.7	59.3	53.1	67.0	39.1
EL	61.0	74.6	47.4	42.3	59.2	26.6
ES	64.8	76.1	53.2	44.1	60.4	28.7
FR	*63.0*	*68.5*	*57.7*	*37.6*	*40.1*	*35.2*
IT	58.4	70.5	46.3	32.5	43.7	21.9
CY	69.6	79.4	60.3	53.6	71.6	36.6
LV	66.3	70.4	62.4	53.3	59.5	48.7
LT	63.6	66.3	61.0	49.6	55.7	45.1
LU	63.6	72.6	54.6	33.2	38.7	27.8
HU	57.3	63.8	51.1	33.6	41.4	27.1
MT	54.8	74.5	34.9	30.0	50.4	11.2
NL	74.3	80.9	67.7	47.7	58.0	37.2
AT	70.2	76.9	63.5	35.5	45.3	26.3
PL	54.5	60.9	48.2	28.1	38.4	19.0
PT	67.9	73.9	62.0	50.1	58.2	42.8
RO	58.8	64.6	53.0	41.7	50.0	34.5
SI	66.6	71.1	61.8	32.6	44.5	21.0
SK	59.4	67.0	51.9	33.1	49.8	18.9
FI	69.3	71.4	67.3	54.5	54.8	54.3
SE	73.1	75.5	70.7	69.6	72.3	66.9
UK	71.5	77.3	65.8	57.4	66.0	49.1
HR (1)	55.0	61.7	48.6	32.6	43.0	23.8
TR	45.9	68.1	23.9	30.1	44.1	16.7
IS (1)	83.8	86.9	80.5	84.3	88.9	79.6
NO	75.4	78.4	72.2	67.4	73.0	61.6
CH (1)	77.2	83.9	70.4	65.0	74.8	55.4
JP (1)	69.3	80.4	58.1	63.9	78.9	49.4
US (1)	71.5	77.6	65.6	60.8	67.0	55.1

(1) Data for 2005.
Source: Eurostat (tsiem011, tsiem013, tsiem012, tsiem014, tsiem015 and tsiem016)

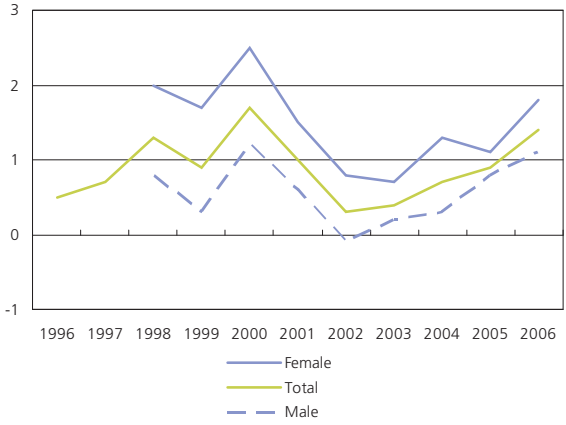
EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

In order to reach the employment rate targets that have been set employment needs to increase. In the mid-term review of the EES in 2005, the European Commission made a set of new proposals concerning employment guidelines for the period 2005 to 2008, reflecting a switch in emphasis in favour of growth and employment. To create more and better jobs the European Commission wishes to:

- attract and retain more people in employment, increase labour supply and modernise social protection systems;
- improve the adaptability of the workforce and business sector;
- increase investment in human capital through better education and skills.

The indicator 'employment growth' gives the change in percentage from one year to another of the total number of employed persons on the economic territory of the country or the geographical area. The indicator is based on national accounts data; EU labour force survey breakdowns are applied to provide results by gender.

Figure 2.17: Employment growth, EU-27 (% change compared with previous year)



Source: Eurostat (tsieb031, tsieb032 and tsieb033)

Table 2.17: Employment growth rates (% compared with previous year)

	Total		Male		Female	
	1996	2006	1996	2006	1996	2006
EU-27	0.5	1.4	:	*1.1*	:	*1.8*
Euro area	0.6	1.4	0.1	*1.0*	1.4	*1.9*
BE	0.3	*0.9*	0.0	*0.4*	0.8	*1.5*
BG	:	2.4	:	1.9	:	3.0
CZ	0.9	1.6	:	1.6	:	1.6
DK	1.0	1.8	0.5	1.6	1.6	1.9
DE	-0.3	0.7	-1.0	0.4	0.7	1.2
EE	-2.3	5.4	:	6.5	:	4.3
IE	3.6	4.2	2.4	4.1	5.5	4.4
EL	*-0.4*	*1.4*	*-1.0*	*0.7*	*0.6*	*2.7*
ES	1.7	3.3	1.0	2.3	2.9	4.8
FR	0.4	0.8	0.2	*0.6*	0.6	*1.2*
IT	0.6	1.7	0.0	1.3	1.7	2.4
CY	:	*1.5*	:	*0.4*	:	*3.0*
LV	-1.9	4.8	:	4.2	:	5.5
LT	0.9	1.7	:	0.7	:	2.8
LU	2.6	3.7	1.3	1.3	5.0	6.9
HU	-0.5	0.7	:	0.9	:	0.4
MT	1.5	0.9	:	0.0	:	2.8
NL	2.5	1.2	1.7	0.9	3.6	1.6
AT	0.4	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.8	1.6
PL	*1.2*	*3.3*	:	*3.4*	:	*3.2*
PT	:	*0.6*	:	*0.8*	:	*0.4*
RO	-1.2	*0.2*	:	*-0.3*	:	*0.8*
SI	-2.0	1.2	:	1.5	:	0.8
SK	2.3	2.3	:	3.2	:	1.2
FI	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.5	0.7	1.3
SE	-0.8	1.8	-0.4	2.1	-1.3	1.4
UK	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.0
HR	:	1.5	:	:	:	:
TR	2.1	*1.6*	:	*1.5*	:	*2.0*
IS	2.3	:	:	:	:	:
NO	2.0	3.1	:	3.2	:	3.0
US	1.8	*1.7*	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (tsieb031, tsieb032 and tsieb033)

UNEMPLOYMENT

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 2.18: Harmonised long-term unemployment rates, EU-27 (persons unemployed for 12 months or more as a % of the total labour force)

Source: Eurostat (tsisc061, tsisc063 and tsisc062)

Table 2.18: Unemployment rates (% of total labour force)

	Total		Male		Female		Less than 25 years,	25 years and over,
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2006	2006
EU-27	8.4	7.9	7.5	7.2	9.7	8.8	17.5	6.6
Euro area	7.8	7.9	6.3	6.8	9.8	9.3	16.8	7.3
BE	6.6	8.2	5.9	7.4	7.5	9.3	20.5	7.0
BG	19.5	9.0	20.2	8.6	18.6	9.3	19.5	7.9
CZ	8.0	7.1	6.7	5.8	9.7	8.8	17.5	6.2
DK	4.5	3.9	4.1	3.3	5.0	4.5	7.7	3.2
DE	*7.4*	*8.4*	*6.3*	*7.7*	*8.9*	*9.2*	*14.2*	*7.4*
EE	12.4	5.9	12.6	6.2	12.2	5.6	12.0	5.2
IE	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.6	3.8	4.1	8.6	3.5
EL	10.7	8.9	7.1	5.6	16.1	13.6	25.2	7.5
ES	10.3	8.5	7.5	6.3	14.8	11.6	17.9	7.3
FR	8.4	9.5	7.0	8.7	10.0	10.4	23.2	7.9
IT	9.1	6.8	7.1	5.4	12.2	8.8	21.6	5.5
CY	3.8	4.6	2.6	4.0	5.3	5.4	10.4	3.9
LV	12.9	6.8	14.2	7.4	11.5	6.2	12.2	6.0
LT	16.5	5.6	18.6	5.8	14.3	5.4	9.8	5.2
LU	2.0	4.7	1.7	3.5	2.6	6.2	16.2	3.9
HU	5.7	7.5	6.3	7.2	5.0	7.8	19.1	6.5
MT	7.6	7.3	6.9	6.5	9.3	8.9	16.3	5.0
NL	2.2	3.9	1.8	3.5	2.8	4.4	6.6	3.4
AT	3.6	4.7	3.1	4.4	4.2	5.2	9.1	4.0
PL	18.2	13.8	16.9	13.0	19.8	14.9	29.8	11.7
PT	4.0	7.7	3.2	6.5	5.0	9.0	16.3	6.7
RO	6.6	7.3	7.2	8.2	5.9	6.1	21.4	5.7
SI	6.2	6.0	5.6	4.9	6.8	7.2	13.9	5.0
SK	19.3	13.4	19.8	12.3	18.7	14.7	26.6	11.7
FI	9.1	7.7	8.6	7.4	9.7	8.1	18.7	6.2
SE	4.9	7.1	5.2	6.9	4.5	7.2	21.3	5.1
UK	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.7	4.4	4.9	14.1	3.8
TR	8.3	9.9	8.7	9.7	7.4	10.3	18.7	7.8
NO	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	8.8	2.7
JP	5.0	4.1	5.2	4.3	4.7	3.9	:	:
US	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	:	:

Source: Eurostat (tsiem071, tsiem073, tsiem072 and une_rt_a)

LABOUR MARKET DEMAND

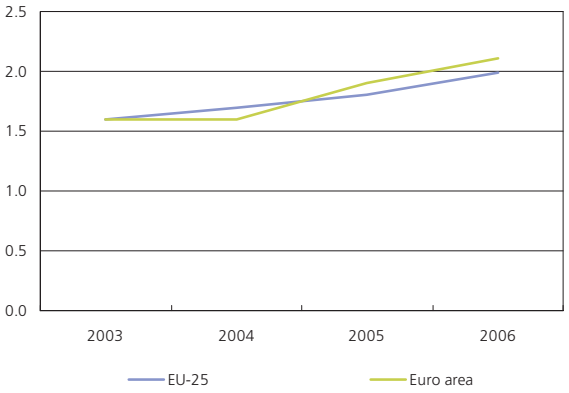
Two indicators have been selected to illustrate this issue. The job vacancy rate (JVR) measures the percentage of total posts that are vacant. This is based on the ratio of the number of job vacancies to the total number of posts, where the latter is composed of the number of occupied posts plus the number of job vacancies. A job vacancy is defined as a post (newly created, unoccupied or about to become vacant):

- for which the employer is taking active steps to find a suitable candidate from outside the enterprise concerned and is prepared to take more steps; and
- which the employer intends to fill either immediately or in the near future.

A job vacancy should be open to candidates from outside the recruiting enterprise, however, this does not exclude the possibility of the employer appointing an internal candidate to the post. A vacant post that is open only to internal candidates should not be treated as a job vacancy. An occupied post is a post within an organisation to which an employee has been assigned.

Information on the average exit age gives the average age at which active persons definitively withdraw from the labour market. It is based on a probability model considering the relative changes of activity rates from one year to another at a specific age. The activity rate represents the labour force (employed and unemployed population) as a percentage of the total population for a given age.

Figure 2.19: Job vacancy rate (%)



Source: Eurostat (jvs_q)

Table 2.19: Average exit age from the labour force

	Total		Male		Female	
	2001	2005	2001	2005	2001	2005
EU-27	59.9	*60.9*	60.4	*61.4*	59.3	*60.4*
Euro area (1)	59.9	*60.7*	60.6	*60.9*	59.6	*60.6*
BE	56.8	60.6	57.8	61.6	55.9	59.6
BG	:	60.2	:	62.4	:	58.4
CZ	58.9	60.6	60.7	62.3	57.3	59.1
DK	61.6	60.9	62.1	61.2	61.0	60.7
DE	60.6	:	60.9	:	60.4	:
EE	61.1	61.7	:	:	:	:
IE	63.2	64.1	63.4	63.6	63.0	64.6
EL	:	61.7	:	62.5	:	61.0
ES	60.3	62.4	60.6	62.0	60.0	62.8
FR	58.1	58.8	58.2	58.5	58.0	59.1
IT	59.8	59.7	59.9	60.7	59.8	58.8
CY	62.3	:	:	:	:	:
LV	62.4	62.1	:	:	:	:
LT	58.9	60.0	:	:	:	:
LU	56.8	59.4	:	:	:	:
HU	57.6	59.8	58.4	61.2	57.0	58.7
MT	57.6	58.8	:	:	:	:
NL	60.9	61.5	61.1	61.6	60.8	61.4
AT	59.2	59.8	59.9	60.3	58.5	59.4
PL	56.6	59.5	57.8	62.0	55.5	57.4
PT	61.9	63.1	62.3	62.4	61.6	63.8
RO	59.8	63.0	60.5	64.7	59.2	61.5
SI	:	58.5	:	:	:	:
SK	57.5	59.2	59.3	61.1	56.0	57.6
FI	61.4	61.7	61.5	61.8	61.3	61.7
SE	61.8	*63.7*	61.9	*64.3*	61.6	*63.0*
UK	62.0	62.6	63.0	63.4	61.0	61.9
HR	:	59.7	:	60.5	:	57.4
IS	62.5	66.3	63.3	65.0	60.4	65.5
NO	63.3	63.1	63.0	63.1	63.6	63.1
CH	63.9	62.5	64.6	63.1	63.3	62.0

(1) EA-12 instead of EA-13.
Source: Eurostat (tsiem021, tsiem023 and tsiem022)

PART-TIME, TEMPORARY AND SECONDARY EMPLOYMENT

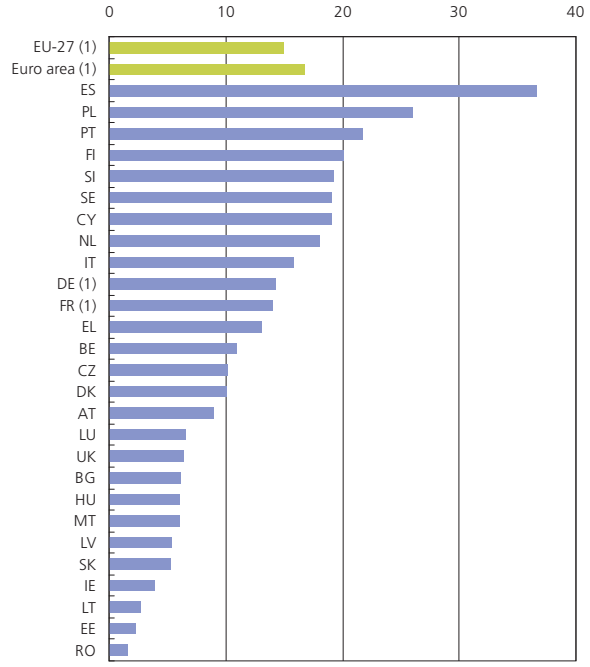
Labour market flexibility may be seen as a way of encouraging employers to increase employment and to increase participation in the labour force. The indicators presented here are all derived from the EU labour force survey, and cover persons aged 15 to 64.

Persons 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 return of the employee who was temporarily replaced. This can be contrasted with those in permanent or unlimited employment, for whom no fixed end date is foreseen. The share of temporary employees is shown as a percentage of all employees.

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 between economic activities.

The indicator on persons with a second job refers only to persons with more than one job at the same time, and consequently, persons having changed job during the reference period of the labour force survey are not covered.

Figure 2.20: Share of temporary employees, 2006 (%)



(1) Provisional data.
Source: Eurostat (lfsi_emp_a)

Table 2.20: Persons employed part-time and with a second job (%)

	Persons employed on a part-time basis			Persons employed with a second job		
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006
EU-27	:	16.2	*18.1*	:	3.8	3.7
Euro area	14.1	16.1	*19.5*	2.8	2.8	3.2
BE	14.5	18.5	22.2	2.6	3.7	3.8
BG	:	3.2	2.0	:	1.0	0.8
CZ	:	4.9	5.0	:	2.6	2.1
DK	21.9	20.1	23.6	6.5	10.3	10.1
DE	16.7	20.3	*25.8*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*3.5*
EE	:	8.2	7.8	:	4.5	3.5
IE	11.4	16.5	:	1.7	1.9	2.2
EL	5.0	4.0	5.7	3.7	3.2	3.0
ES	7.6	8.0	12.0	1.5	1.9	2.5
FR	16.3	16.3	*17.2*	*3.4*	*3.2*	*3.0*
IT	6.5	8.4	13.3	1.4	1.3	1.6
CY	:	8.4	7.7	:	5.3	4.6
LV	:	10.3	6.5	:	4.9	5.7
LT	:	9.9	9.9	:	7.2	6.0
LU	8.0	10.4	17.1	0.9	1.2	1.9
HU	:	3.6	4.0	3.9	1.6	1.8
MT	:	7.4	10.1	:	5.5	5.2
NL	38.0	42.2	46.2	5.2	5.9	6.5
AT	14.0	18.2	21.8	3.8	5.0	4.3
PL	:	10.3	9.8	:	8.5	7.5
PT	9.2	11.1	11.3	6.1	6.1	5.9
RO	:	16.6	9.7	:	5.0	2.7
SI	:	6.1	9.2	3.1	2.5	3.3
SK	:	2.3	2.8	:	0.8	1.2
FI	11.4	12.2	14.0	4.6	3.6	4.2
SE	20.2	21.1	25.1	7.8	9.5	7.8
UK	24.6	25.1	25.5	5.0	4.3	3.6
TR	:	6.2	7.9	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	16.9	17.7	:
NO	:	26.0	28.7	7.9	8.1	7.3
CH	28.1	31.8	:	5.0	6.5	:

Source: Eurostat (tps00159 and tps00074)

EARNINGS AND MINIMUM WAGES

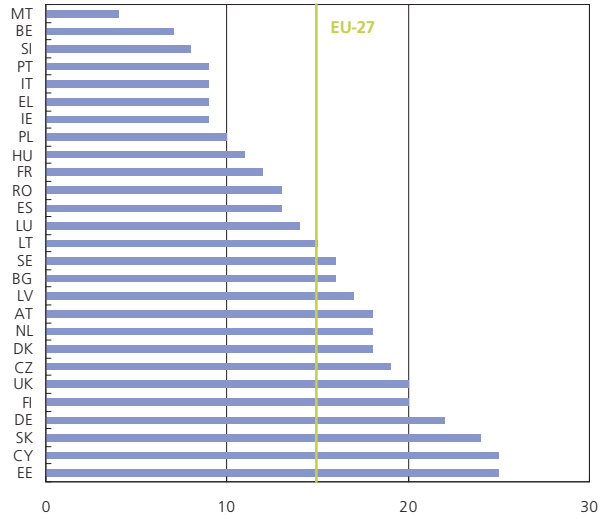
The structure and evolution of earnings are important features of any labour market, reflecting labour supply from individuals and labour demand by firms. Earnings, productivity, profits and consumption are all inter-related and may be leading determinants of economic growth and employment performance.

The gender pay gap in unadjusted form is defined as the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male and female paid employees, and is shown as a percentage of men's earnings. Some of the underlying factors that may in part 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.

Gross earnings are remuneration (wages and salaries) in cash paid directly to an employee, before any deductions for income tax and social security contributions paid by employees. Data is presented for full-time employees in industry and services.

Data on minimum wages 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. Note that not all countries have a minimum wage.

Figure 2.21: Gender pay gap, 2005 (%)



Source: Eurostat (tsiem030)

Table 2.21: Earnings and minimum wages

	Average gross annual earnings in industry and services (EUR)		Minimum wage (EUR/month)		Full-time employees on minimum wage (% of total)	Minimum wage as a proportion of average monthly earnings in industry and services (%)
	2000	2005	2003	2006	2005	2005
EU-27	:	28 992	:	:	:	:
Euro area	28 786	33 164	:	:	:	:
BE	31 644	36 673	1 163	1 234	:	:
BG	1 436	1 978	56	82	16.0	49.6
CZ	:	7 405	199	261	2.0	39.1
DK	40 962	47 529	:	:	:	:
DE	37 319	41 694	:	:	:	:
EE	:	:	138	192	4.8	33.2
IE	:	:	1 073	1 293	*3.3*	52.0
EL	14 721	:	605	668	:	:
ES	17 432	20 439	526	631	0.8	40.4
FR	26 712	30 521	1 154	1 218	16.8	:
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	16 335	20 549	:	:	:	:
LV	:	4 246	116	129	12.0	33.6
LT	:	:	125	159	10.3	38.3
LU	35 875	42 135	1 369	1 503	11.0	50.7
HU	4 173	7 798	212	247	8.0	38.2
MT	12 553	11 180	534	580	1.5	50.6
NL	31 901	38 700	1 249	1 273	2.2	45.5
AT	:	36 032	:	:	:	:
PL	:	6 270	201	234	2.9	33.7
PT	12 620	14 715	416	450	4.7	40.5
RO	:	3 155	73	90	9.7	32.6
SI	:	:	451	512	2.8	45.6
SK	3 583	6 374	133	183	1.7	34.4
FI	27 398	33 290	:	:	:	:
SE	31 621	34 049	:	:	:	:
UK	37 677	42 866	1 106	1 269	1.8	37.0
TR	:	:	189	331	:	:
IS	37 639	:	:	:	:	:
NO	36 202	45 485	:	:	:	:
CH	43 683	45 760	:	:	:	:
US	:	:	277	753	1.3	31.97

Source: Eurostat (tec00030, tps00155, tps00156 and earn_minw_avg)

LOW WAGE EARNERS

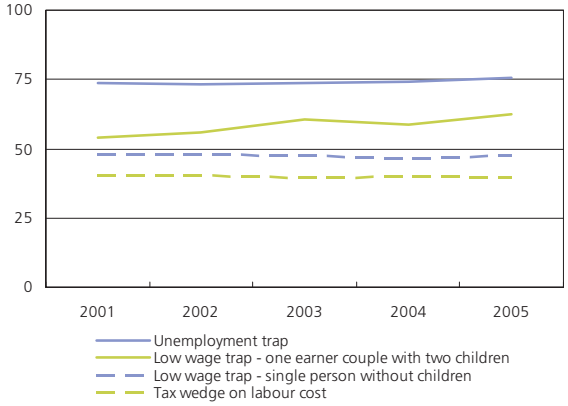
The transition from gross to net earnings takes into account income taxes, employee's social security contributions and, if appropriate, family allowances. The amount of these components and therefore the ratio of net to gross earnings depend on the individual situation. A number of different family situations are considered, all referring to an average worker (AW). Differences exist with respect to marital status, number of workers, number of dependent children, and level of gross earnings, expressed as percentage of the earnings of an AW.

The tax wedge on labour costs is defined as income tax plus the employee and the employer's social security contributions, expressed as a percentage of the total labour costs (gross earnings plus the employer's social security contributions plus payroll taxes where applicable). This indicator is for single persons without children, earning 67 % of the earnings of an AW.

The unemployment trap measures the percentage of gross earnings which is taxed away through higher tax and social security contributions and the withdrawal of unemployment and other benefits when an unemployed person returns to employment. This indicator is available for single persons without children, earning 67 % of the earnings of an AW when in work.

The low wage trap measures the percentage of gross earnings which is taxed away through the combined effects of income taxes, social security contributions and any withdrawal of benefits when gross earnings increase from 33 % to 67 % of the earnings of an AW. This indicator is available for single persons without children, and also for one-earner couples with two children.

Figure 2.22: Tax rate on low wage earners, EU-25 (%)



Source: Eurostat (tsiem041, tsiem042, tsiem043 and tsiem044)

Table 2.22: Tax rate on low wage earners (%)

	Tax wedge on labour cost		Unemployment trap		Low wage trap - single person without children		Low wage trap - one earner couple with two children	
	2001	2005	2001	2005	2001	2005	2001	2005
EU-25	40.3	39.4	73.9	75.5	48.0	47.3	54.2	62.3
Euro area (1)	44.2	42.3	75.1	77.5	43.5	42.8	48.2	53.0
BE	50.7	49.1	86.0	85.0	56.0	57.0	42.0	45.0
BG	36.9	36.3	75.2	77.0	21.8	21.4	76.1	33.1
CZ	41.3	42.1	67.0	66.0	39.0	34.0	79.0	59.0
DK	40.5	39.3	92.0	90.0	84.0	81.0	95.0	91.0
DE	47.7	46.7	75.0	75.0	53.0	51.0	66.0	78.0
EE	37.4	39.8	48.2	65.0	26.0	26.0	77.7	22.0
IE	17.3	19.9	73.0	74.0	46.0	50.0	75.0	76.0
EL	35.1	34.4	56.0	62.0	18.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
ES	35.3	35.7	80.0	80.0	24.0	26.0	16.0	17.0
FR	47.6	41.4	81.0	82.0	41.0	34.0	53.0	56.0
IT	42.7	41.7	59.0	72.0	29.0	35.0	-11.0	-7.0
CY	17.0	19.1	52.9	63.0	7.2	6.0	57.7	125.0
LV	41.3	41.0	86.0	87.0	31.7	32.0	100.0	100.0
LT	42.2	43.2	54.1	56.4	36.0	36.0	93.6	42.8
LU	30.6	29.8	88.0	88.0	47.0	55.0	103.0	110.0
HU	48.1	42.9	67.0	55.0	42.0	30.0	28.0	14.0
MT	16.6	18.7	65.2	64.0	19.0	16.0	14.4	54.0
NL	38.9	41.3	79.0	83.0	65.0	70.0	79.0	78.0
AT	42.9	42.5	67.0	67.0	35.0	34.0	79.0	65.0
PL	41.8	42.4	74.0	81.0	55.0	65.0	72.0	75.0
PT	32.2	31.7	81.0	81.0	21.0	20.0	65.0	76.0
RO	45.2	42.4	76.1	60.5	28.4	30.3	13.0	17.0
SI	40.3	36.4	80.5	93.0	34.9	30.0	26.2	73.0
SK	41.3	35.3	73.0	43.0	36.0	23.0	124.0	27.0
FI	41.4	39.5	80.0	77.0	56.0	64.0	96.0	100.0
SE	47.8	46.5	87.0	87.0	60.0	57.0	96.0	93.0
UK	28.0	29.9	68.0	68.0	58.0	58.0	62.0	84.0
TR	42.6	41.9	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	20.9	23.6	68.0	73.0	34.0	43.0	77.0	74.0
NO	35.2	34.3	75.0	75.0	40.0	38.0	105.0	89.0
CH	27.3	26.7	:	:	:	:	:	:
JP	23.2	:	56.0	59.0	17.0	19.0	89.0	96.0
US	27.1	26.7	70.0	70.0	34.0	31.0	57.0	44.0

(1) EA-12 instead of EA-13.
Source: Eurostat (tsiem041, tsiem042, tsiem043 and tsiem044)

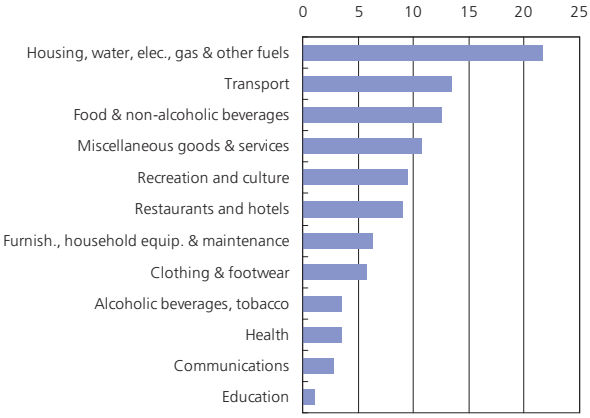
HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

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.

The indicators presented here include data expressed in PPS (see page 14 for a definition of PPS) which eliminates differences in price levels between countries.

Figure 2.23: Breakdown of household consumption expenditure, EU-25, 2005 (% of total household consumption expenditure)



Source: Eurostat (tps00079 to tps00090)

Table 2.23: Total household consumption expenditure

	As a proportion of GDP (%)			Per capita (PPS)		
	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005
EU-25	56.8	57.5	56.9	8 800	11 600	13 400
Euro area	56.5	57.0	56.5	9 700	12 500	14 100
BE	52.3	52.1	51.1	9 800	12 200	14 200
BG	70.3	73.0	:	*3 400*	3 900	:
CZ	51.8	54.5	51.4	*5 500*	7 100	8 900
DK	50.6	47.0	:	9 700	11 900	:
DE	54.8	55.7	56.1	10 200	12 500	14 500
EE	60.3	59.6	54.3	*3 100*	5 000	7 600
IE	52.2	45.7	42.1	8 000	11 600	13 700
EL	76.6	71.8	:	8 400	10 500	:
ES	62.9	63.1	60.1	8 500	11 700	13 800
FR	56.0	55.4	56.1	9 900	12 600	14 300
IT	59.6	61.1	59.7	10 800	13 900	14 100
CY	82.4	83.4	76.3	*10 500*	13 800	15 900
LV	62.7	60.7	60.3	*2 900*	4 300	6 900
LT	65.7	66.1	66.1	*3 500*	5 000	8 100
LU	47.6	46.6	44.8	14 800	20 800	26 400
HU	56.4	55.6	54.8	*4 300*	6 000	8 000
MT	78.1	76.5	73.5	:	12 000	12 800
NL	48.4	49.2	47.8	9 000	12 300	14 100
AT	57.3	57.0	57.1	11 300	14 400	16 500
PL	59.5	63.0	61.8	3 800	5 900	7 200
PT	65.6	64.6	:	*7 700*	10 400	:
RO	:	69.1	68.5	:	3 500	5 500
SI	61.6	59.1	56.9	*6 500*	8 600	10 900
SK	53.9	56.3	57.3	*3 700*	5 400	7 700
FI	50.1	47.5	49.6	8 100	10 900	12 900
SE	48.3	47.3	46.5	8 800	11 300	12 500
UK	60.9	61.9	60.6	10 300	14 000	16 800
TR	70.3	71.5	67.4	*3 200*	4 300	4 400
IS	54.5	55.7	54.1	10 400	14 300	16 600
NO	47.3	40.9	:	9 600	13 100	:
CH	57.9	58.3	:	12 900	15 600	:
JP	57.4	:	:	15 800	:	:
US	67.4	:	:	10 800	:	:

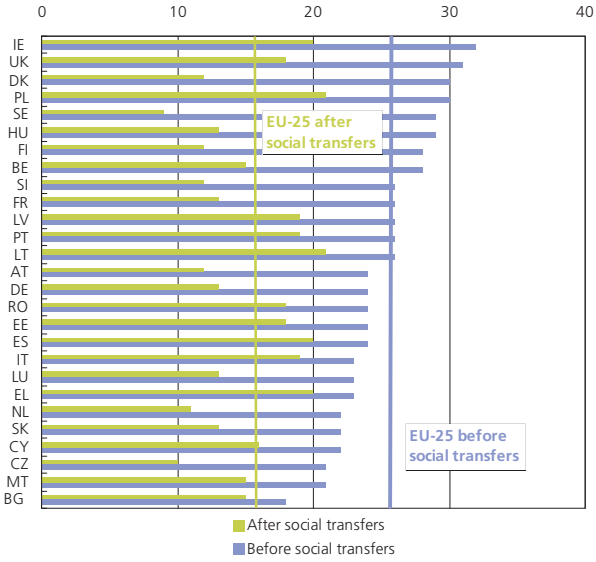
Source: Eurostat (tps00092 and tps00093)

LIVING CONDITIONS

While comparisons of standards of living are frequently based on GDP per capita, such figures say little about the distribution of wealth and income among private households. For the purpose of poverty indicators, the national median equivalised disposable income is calculated from the total disposable income of each household (income received by all members of a household) divided by the equivalised household size whereby weights are assigned 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).

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 disposable 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. Retirement and survivor's pensions are counted as income before transfers and not as social transfers. The S80/S20 income quintile share ratio is a measure of the inequality of income distribution and is calculated as the ratio of total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income

Figure 2.24: Persons at-risk-of-poverty, 2005 (% of total population) (1)



(1) Source: EU-SILC, income data for 2004, except for Ireland (moving income reference period, 2004-2005) and the United Kingdom (2005). Bulgaria based on national HBS for 2004 and income data for 2004. Romania based on national HBS for 2005 and income data for 2005. EU aggregates are Eurostat estimates based on population weighted average of national data. Denmark, Germany, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia and the United Kingdom: breaks in series.
Source: Eurostat (tsisc021 and tsisc022)

(the top quintile) to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income (the bottom quintile); all incomes are compiled as equivalised disposable income. The aggregate replacement ratio is the ratio of median personal income from pensions of retired persons to the median personal income from earnings of persons in work aged 50-59.

The indicators above are derived from the Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC).

The indicators relating to jobless households are calculated as the proportion of persons of the specified age who live in households where no one is working. Students aged 18-24 who live in households composed solely of students of the same age class are not counted in the numerator or the denominator. The data comes from the EU labour force survey (EU LFS).

Table 2.24: Living conditions

	People aged 0-17 (% of age group living in jobless households) (1)			People aged 18-59 (% of age group living in jobless households) (1)			Aggregate replacement ratio (2)	Inequality of income distribution (%) (2, 3)	
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	2005	2000	2005
EU-25	:	*9.6*	*9.6*	:	*10.1*	*9.8*	*0.51*	*4.5*	*4.9*
Euro area	:	7.8	*7.8*	:	*9.4*	*9.3*	*0.51*	:	*4.7*
BE	12.3	12.9	13.5	14.1	13.8	14.3	0.42	4.3	4.0
BG	:	19.0	14.5	:	*17.3*	11.6	:	*3.7*	*4.0*
CZ	:	8.0	8.2	:	7.9	7.3	0.51	:	*3.7*
DK	:	:	5.0	:	:	6.9	0.35	:	3.5
DE	9.1	8.9	*10.3*	10.9	9.7	*10.5*	0.45	3.5	*4.1*
EE	:	11.2	8.2	:	11.0	6.0	0.47	*6.3*	5.9
IE	16.3	10.4	11.3	12.9	8.8	7.9	0.43	4.7	5.0
EL	5.1	5.3	3.6	9.8	8.8	8.1	0.49	5.8	5.8
ES	11.2	6.4	5.1	12.1	7.4	6.3	0.56	5.4	5.4
FR	9.6	9.2	*9.5*	10.9	10.3	*10.9*	0.57	4.2	4.0
IT	8.6	7.0	5.4	12.0	10.8	9.2	0.58	4.8	5.6
CY	:	3.9	3.9	:	4.9	4.9	0.28	:	*4.3*
LV	:	10.7	7.1	:	12.8	6.8	0.61	*5.5*	*6.7*
LT	:	:	5.3	:	10.0	7.0	0.47	5.0	*6.9*
LU	4.5	3.4	3.7	7.6	6.7	7.1	0.63	3.7	3.8
HU	15.0	13.5	13.3	15.8	13.2	11.6	0.61	3.3	*4.0*
MT	:	7.9	8.2	:	7.8	6.7	0.54	*4.6*	*4.1*
NL	8.9	6.0	6.2	10.2	6.9	7.4	0.43	*4.1*	*4.0*
AT	4.9	4.1	7.2	8.1	7.9	8.8	0.67	3.4	3.8
PL	:	:	11.2	:	13.8	13.5	0.58	*4.7*	*6.6*
PT	5.1	3.6	4.7	6.3	4.3	5.8	0.59	6.4	6.9
RO	:	6.8	10.0	:	8.7	9.7	:	*4.5*	*4.9*
SI	3.8	3.8	3.6	8.8	8.2	7.2	0.42	*3.2*	*3.4*
SK	:	*9.3*	11.8	:	10.0	9.6	0.55	:	*3.9*
FI	:	:	4.9	:	:	9.5	0.46	3.3	3.6
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.58	:	3.3
UK	20.1	16.9	16.2	13.5	11.2	10.7	*0.40*	*5.2*	*5.5*
HR	:	:	9.8	:	:	12.9	:	:	*4.8*
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10.0

(1) Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.
(2) EU-SILC, income data for 2004, except for Ireland (moving income reference period, 2004-2005) and the United Kingdom (2005). Bulgaria based on national HBS for 2004 and income data for 2004. Romania based on national HBS for 2005 and income data for 2005; EU aggregates are Eurostat estimates based on population weighted averages of national data.
(3) S80/S20 income quintile share ratio. Data for 2000: ECHP for EU-15 countries, except Denmark and Sweden (national data). Other countries national data sources.
Source: Eurostat (tsisc071, tsisc072, SILC and tsisc010)

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 (survivors), 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).

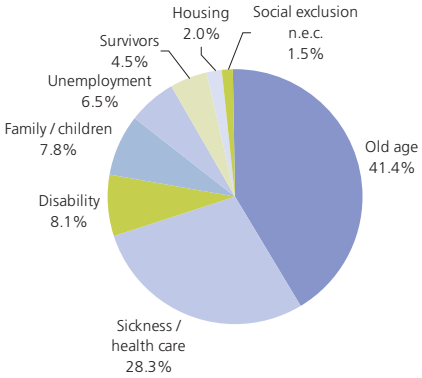
Data on expenditure and receipts of social protection are drawn up according to the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS) methodology (for more details and definitions, see the publication 'ESSPROS Manual 1996', available from the Eurostat website (catalogue number: CA-99-96--641)). 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 care for the elderly concerns social protection expenditure devoted to old age care, covering care allowance, accommodation, and assistance in carrying out daily tasks and other benefits in kind.

The old-age-dependency ratio is the ratio between the total number of elderly persons of an age when they are generally economically inactive (aged 65 and over) and the number of persons of working age (from 15 to 64).

Figure 2.25: Expenditure on social protection, EU-25, 2004 (% share of total benefits) (1)



(1) Figures do not sum to 100 % due to rounding.
Source: Eurostat (tps00107)

Table 2.25: Expenditure on social protection

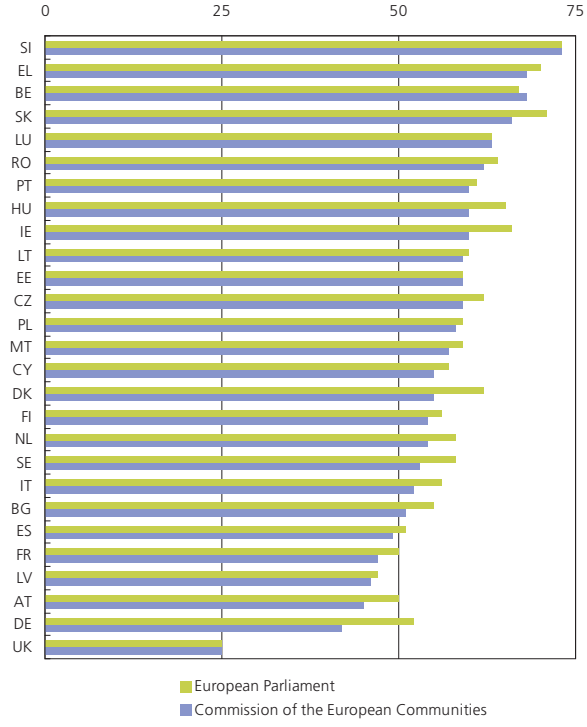
	Expenditure on social protection (EUR per inhabitant at constant 1995 prices)		Expenditure on social protection (% of GDP)		Expenditure on care for elderly (% of GDP)	Old-age dependency ratio (%)
	2000	2004	2000	2004	2004	2004
EU-25	:	:	26.6	*27.3*	*0.6*	*24.9*
Euro area (1)	5 442	*5 821*	26.7	*27.7*	:	:
BE	6 059	7 016	26.5	29.3	*0.1*	*26.3*
BG	:	:	:	:	:	*24.9*
CZ	867	*1 150*	19.5	*19.6*	*0.4*	*19.8*
DK	8 547	9 460	28.9	30.7	*1.8*	*22.6*
DE	7 047	*7 150*	29.2	*29.5*	*0.3*	*27.8*
EE	388	517	14.0	13.4	*0.1*	*24.1*
IE	3 266	4 416	14.1	17.0	*0.3*	*26.8*
EL	2 259	2 730	25.7	26.0	0.1	*24.5*
ES	2 692	*3 025*	19.7	*20.0*	*0.3*	*25.3*
FR	6 705	*7 477*	29.5	*31.2*	*0.5*	*16.5*
IT	4 529	*4 902*	24.7	*26.1*	*0.1*	*29.4*
CY	1 908	2 464	14.8	17.8	*0.1*	*17.7*
LV	392	*381*	15.3	*12.6*	*0.1*	*24.1*
LT	419	*521*	15.8	*13.3*	*0.2*	*22.5*
LU	8 858	*11 258*	19.6	*22.6*	*0.0*	*21.2*
HU	487	690	19.3	20.7	*0.6*	*22.8*
MT	1 467	1 549	16.3	18.8	*0.6*	*19.2*
NL	6 154	*6 872*	26.4	*28.5*	*0.9*	*20.7*
AT	6 898	7 338	28.2	29.1	*1.2*	*23.6*
PL	545	*556*	19.5	*20.0*	*0.3*	*18.7*
PT	2 276	*2 636*	21.7	*24.9*	*0.4*	*25.2*
RO	:	:	:	:	:	*21.1*
SI	1 774	*1 717*	24.9	*24.3*	*0.2*	*21.7*
SK	572	*623*	19.3	*17.2*	*0.3*	*16.3*
FI	5 758	6 633	25.1	26.7	*1.0*	*23.7*
SE	8 628	*9 194*	30.7	*32.9*	*2.7*	*26.4*
UK	6 444	*6 376*	27.1	*26.3*	*1.0*	*24.4*
IS	5 732	6 281	19.3	23.0	*1.9*	:
NO	8 897	9 824	24.6	26.3	*1.9*	:
CH	9 981	10 999	27.4	29.5	0.3	:

(1) EA-12 instead of EA-13.
Source: Eurostat (tps00099, tsp00098, spr_exp_sum and demo_pjanind)

GOVERNANCE

The level of citizen's confidence in the European Parliament and the European Commission is expressed as the share of positive opinions (people who declare that they 'tend to trust') about this institution. The remaining categories, not shown in the table, include negative opinions (people who declare that they 'tend not to trust'), as well as 'don't know' and/or 'no answer'. The data are based on the bi-yearly Eurobarometer, a survey which has been used, since 1973, to monitor public opinion in the Member States (please note that opinion polls can have a significant volatility over time; they are often influenced by recent political or other events within a country and have therefore to be interpreted with special care).
Voter turnout indicators are based on the percentage of the population who cast a vote (including those who cast blank or invalid votes) in the total population who has the right to vote. In Belgium, Luxembourg and Greece, voting is compulsory. In Italy, voting is a civic obligation (no penalty).

Figure 2.26: Level of citizens' confidence in EU institutions, December 2006 (%)



Source: European Commission, Eurobarometer opinion poll

Table 2.26: Good governance (%)

	Level of citizens' confidence in the European Parliament		Voter turnout in EU Parliamentary elections		Voter turnout in national Parliamentary elections	
	Mar-04	Dec-06	1999	2004 (1)	Previous	Latest
EU-25	54	52	-	45.7	-	-
BE	64	67	91.0	90.8	90.6	94.0
BG	60	55	-	28.6	66.6	55.8
CZ	44	62	-	28.3	74.0	57.9
DK	55	62	50.5	47.9	87.1	84.5
DE	51	52	45.2	43.0	79.1	77.7
EE	49	59	-	26.8	57.4	57.9
IE	64	66	50.2	58.8	66.1	62.6
EL	70	70	75.3	63.2	75.0	76.6
ES	62	51	63.0	45.1	68.7	75.7
FR	57	50	46.8	42.8	68.0	60.3
IT	68	56	70.8	73.1	82.9	81.4
CY	55	57	-	71.2	90.1	91.8
LV	40	47	-	41.3	71.9	71.2
LT	52	60	-	48.4	58.2	46.1
LU	67	63	87.3	89.0	86.5	91.7
HU	64	65	-	38.5	56.7	73.5
MT	55	59	-	82.4	95.4	95.7
NL	57	58	30.0	39.3	79.1	80.0
AT	43	50	49.4	42.4	80.4	84.3
PL	53	59	-	20.9	46.2	40.6
PT	58	61	40.0	38.6	61.0	64.3
RO	66	64	-	29.5	65.3	58.5
SI	59	73	-	28.3	70.4	60.6
SK	59	71	-	17.0	84.2	70.1
FI	61	56	31.4	39.4	65.3	66.7
SE	55	58	38.8	37.8	81.4	80.1
UK	30	25	24.0	38.8	59.4	61.4
HR	-	-	-	-	76.5	61.7
TR	-	-	-	-	87.1	76.9
IS	-	-	-	-	84.1	87.7
NO	-	-	-	-	75.0	77.4
CH	-	-	-	-	43.2	45.4

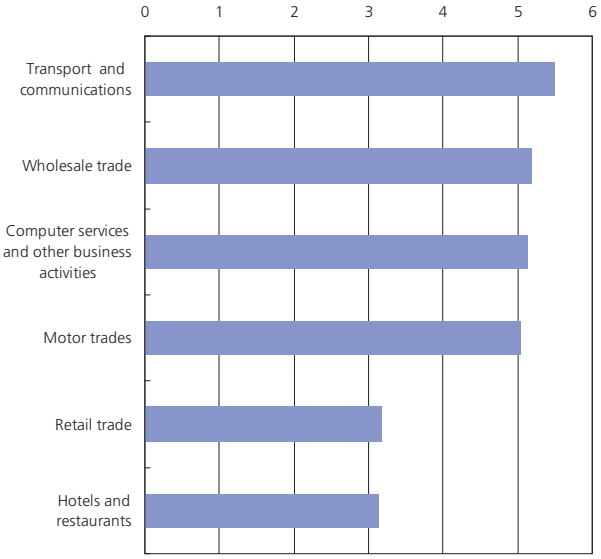
(1) Last election in 2004, except for Bulgaria and Romania, 2007.
Source: Eurobarometer opinion poll, European Parliament, International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

GROWING AND DECLINING ACTIVITIES

This chapter concentrates on enterprises, covering activities from mining and quarrying through manufacturing to construction, distributive trades, hotels and restaurants, transport services, financial services, real estate, renting, and business services (such as computer services, accounting, advertising, labour recruitment, cleaning and security services). These statistics show developments for economic activities (through short-term business statistics, compiled with monthly, quarterly and annual frequencies), or structural aspects (through structural business statistics, compiled with an annual frequency). In addition information is provided on production statistics, and also on tourism.

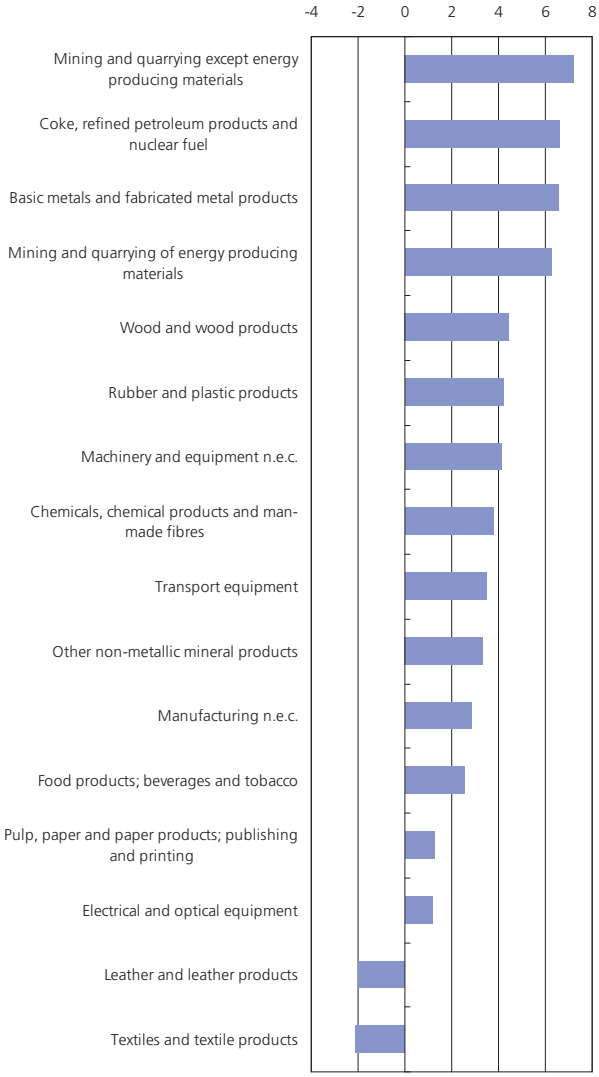
The information presented in the opening pages of this chapter is based upon short-term business statistics. The index of turnover shows the evolution of the market for goods and services in terms of the sales made. The index is not deflated, and so its objective is to measure market activity in value 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-27, 2001-2006 (%) (1)



(1) Working day adjusted series; estimates for 2006.
Source: Eurostat (ebt_ts_othsv, ebt_ts_mot, ebt_ts_who and ebt_ts_ret)

Figure 3.2: Fastest growing/declining industrial activities (excluding construction), average annual growth rate of turnover, EU-27, 2001-2006 (%) (1)



(1) Gross series; wood products and coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel: estimates for 2006; electricity, gas and water supply (NACE E): not available.
Source: Eurostat (ebt_intv_a)

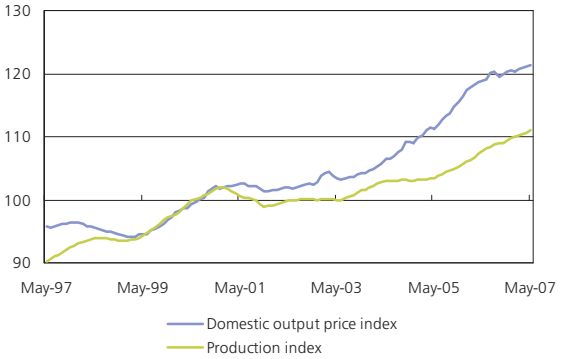
SHORT-TERM STATISTICS FOR INDUSTRY

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 volume changes 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. Output prices may be used as an early indication of inflationary pressures within an economy, as may import price indices for which an index is currently being developed for the European Union. Industrial output 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. Furthermore, within the non-domestic market a distinction between euro area and non-euro area markets may be made.

Figure 3.3: Production and domestic output price indices, total industry (excluding construction), EU-27 (2000=100) (1)



(1) Trend-cycle series for the index of production; gross series for the index of domestic output prices.
Source: Eurostat (ebt_inpp_mdm and ebt_inpr_mtr)

Table 3.1: Annual growth rates, total industry (excluding construction) (%) (1)

	Production index			Domestic output price index		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
EU-27	2.3	1.2	3.9	3.0	5.3	5.9
Euro area	2.2	1.3	4.0	2.3	4.1	5.1
BE	3.2	-0.4	5.1	4.5	2.2	4.8
BG	*17.3*	*6.8*	*5.9*	6.0	6.9	9.2
CZ	9.2	6.7	11.4	5.7	3.0	1.6
DK	-0.2	1.8	3.5	3.0	9.4	7.6
DE	3.0	3.4	5.8	1.6	4.6	5.5
EE	9.7	11.1	7.5	:	:	:
IE	0.3	3.0	5.1	*0.5*	*2.1*	*1.8*
EL	1.2	-0.9	0.5	3.5	5.9	6.9
ES	1.6	0.6	3.9	3.4	4.9	5.3
FR	1.9	0.2	1.0	2.0	3.0	3.4
IT	-0.3	-0.8	2.6	2.7	4.0	5.6
CY	1.5	0.8	3.4	5.9	5.1	3.9
LV	6.8	5.6	5.7	:	:	:
LT	10.8	7.1	7.3	2.4	5.9	6.7
LU	4.0	0.6	2.3	9.0	3.9	13.1
HU	6.7	7.2	10.8	8.4	8.3	8.4
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	4.1	-1.1	1.2	2.6	7.1	8.2
AT	6.3	4.2	8.2	1.8	3.3	2.1
PL	12.2	4.6	12.2	*7.6*	*2.1*	*2.5*
PT	-2.7	0.3	2.7	2.7	4.1	4.7
RO	4.5	2.4	7.7	18.5	12.5	12.0
SI	4.6	3.9	6.5	4.3	2.7	2.4
SK	4.1	3.8	9.9	3.4	4.7	8.4
FI	5.0	0.3	8.1	-0.5	1.8	5.2
SE	3.9	1.8	4.1	2.0	3.8	5.9
UK	0.4	-1.3	0.1	4.3	10.9	9.0
HR	3.0	5.4	4.6	3.5	3.0	2.9
TR	*9.8*	*5.7*	*5.8*	:	:	:
NO	2.3	-0.8	- 2.4	3.6	6.0	8.8
CH	4.4	2.7	7.8	:	:	:
JP	5.3	1.2	4.6	:	:	:
US	2.5	3.3	3.9	:	:	:

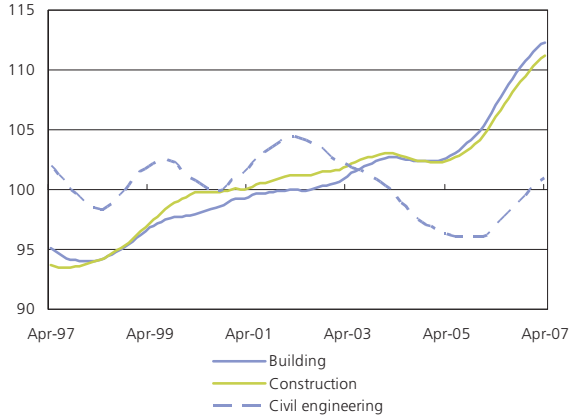
(1) Working day adjusted series for the index of production; gross series for the index of domestic output prices.
Source: Eurostat (ebt_inpp_a and ebt_inpr_awd)

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 volume changes in value added; 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 sub-divided into residential buildings (in other words 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.

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-27 (2000=100) (1)



(1) Trend-cycle series; construction from 01-2007 onwards: estimates; building and civil engineering for 04-2007: estimates.
Source: Eurostat (ebt_copr_m)

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

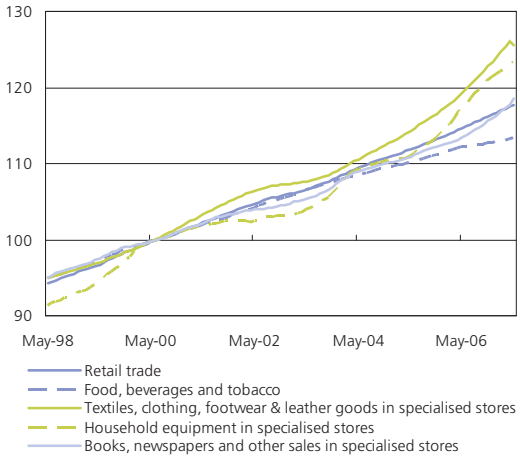
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU-27	2.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.2	4.3
Euro area	3.2	0.3	0.6	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	4.3
BE	5.0	-1.9	-2.7	-2.9	-1.9	-3.4	3.2
BG	*:*	*12.8*	*3.9*	*5.8*	*35.2*	*31.8*	*4.5*
CZ	7.7	8.6	1.1	7.7	7.5	2.4	6.9
DK	*1.7*	*-5.1*	*-3.1*	*2.3*	*6.1*	*7.0*	*11.7*
DE	-3.3	-7.7	-4.4	-4.2	-5.0	-5.6	6.5
EE	21.8	5.9	22.0	6.0	11.1	23.0	22.4
IE	:	7.2	3.9	5.7	10.8	12.5	1.2
EL	:	6.5	39.1	-5.7	-15.9	-38.8	7.4
ES	*6.9*	*7.7*	*5.6*	*3.9*	*2.1*	*2.5*	*1.8*
FR	8.6	0.5	-2.5	-1.0	1.0	3.7	5.2
IT	6.6	5.8	5.2	2.8	2.1	0.6	4.1
CY	:	3.2	3.3	6.9	4.5	2.8	3.9
LV	8.7	5.5	11.6	13.1	13.4	15.3	13.4
LT	-18.2	7.1	21.7	27.8	6.8	11.5	21.2
LU	:	4.3	2.1	1.1	-1.2	-0.6	2.2
HU	8.2	8.4	17.9	1.7	5.5	16.2	-1.1
MT	*:*	*12.0*	*4.6*	*4.1*	*4.2*	*12.7*	*4.1*
NL	3.4	1.9	-3.3	-5.5	-1.6	1.8	4.6
AT	0.0	-0.8	0.6	12.5	5.2	4.8	1.2
PL	-1.0	-10.4	-9.7	-6.9	-1.0	9.3	14.9
PT	:	4.3	-1.3	-8.3	-4.7	-4.9	-6.5
RO	:	:	:	6.9	9.5	9.2	19.3
SI	0.1	-7.1	5.4	8.0	2.5	3.0	15.3
SK	0.0	0.1	4.4	6.0	5.7	14.3	16.1
FI	*7.2*	*2.4*	*1.6*	*3.8*	*3.7*	*4.3*	*6.2*
SE	-3.2	1.7	-4.4	1.7	0.7	4.0	7.9
UK	0.6	2.0	4.2	5.1	3.1	-0.9	1.3
HR	*-9.1*	*3.6*	*12.8*	*22.9*	*2.0*	*-0.8*	:
NO	-2.2	1.3	-0.1	2.1	7.3	8.9	6.0

(1) Working day adjusted series.
Source: Eurostat (ebt_copr_a)

SHORT-TERM STATISTICS FOR RETAIL TRADE

Retailing covers the resale without transformation of new and used goods to the general public for personal or household use and consumption. Various distinctions can be made, for example between non-specialised and specialised retailers, between food and non-food retailers, in-store and other retailers (retailing in markets, door-to-door or remote selling for example), and between new and second hand goods.
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 also one of the PEEIs. Retail trade has a particular importance because of its role as an interface between producers and final customers, and because of this retail sales turnover and volume of sales indices can be used as a short-term indicator for final domestic demand by households.

Figure 3.5: Volume of sales index, selected retail trade activities, EU-27 (2000=100) (1)



(1) Trend-cycle series; all values from March 2007 onwards, except for retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco: estimates.
Source: Eurostat (ebt_ts_ret)

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU-27	2.8	2.6	2.3	1.7	3.0	2.1	2.5
Euro area	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.3
BE	4.8	0.2	-0.7	-0.9	1.7	1.4	-1.5
BG	*:*	*6.0*	*8.6*	*18.1*	*20.3*	*17.4*	*13.3*
CZ	5.7	3.2	3.1	3.9	2.7	3.9	6.8
DK	*0.8*	*0.6*	*3.2*	*3.8*	*8.1*	*8.7*	*3.3*
DE	*1.2*	*0.2*	*-1.4*	*-0.6*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*0.3*
EE	8.5	22.8	14.1	0.7	12.2	14.6	16.6
IE	*:*	*8.1*	*2.2*	*2.4*	*4.2*	*5.5*	*7.8*
EL	*9.2*	*3.8*	*4.9*	*4.4*	*4.4*	*3.5*	*7.2*
ES	*2.7*	*3.8*	*6.1*	*3.1*	*2.4*	*1.5*	*2.0*
FR	*3.3*	*4.0*	*3.0*	*2.4*	*3.5*	*1.5*	*1.4*
IT	*-0.6*	*-0.7*	*-0.5*	*-0.7*	*-2.4*	*-0.6*	*-0.5*
CY	*:*	*9.3*	*2.6*	*-1.4*	*3.3*	*4.8*	*6.2*
LV	*17.3*	*2.6*	*12.4*	*13.6*	*12.4*	*21.6*	*19.8*
LT	14.3	2.5	7.8	11.1	10.3	13.3	7.2
LU	7.0	2.3	4.1	3.5	2.0	0.3	2.8
HU	1.0	4.3	8.5	9.0	5.4	5.7	4.3
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	*3.9*	*1.9*	*0.3*	*-2.4*	*-1.0*	*0.8*	*4.8*
AT	1.6	-1.4	-0.3	0.2	1.3	1.6	1.9
PL	:	2.3	-1.3	4.7	4.8	1.3	9.6
PT	*3.2*	*2.8*	*0.0*	*-2.5*	*2.4*	*1.7*	*1.2*
RO	:	0.6	0.8	5.5	14.1	17.4	24.8
SI	25.8	15.2	4.0	3.0	2.9	7.3	1.6
SK	7.9	4.5	5.8	-5.3	6.3	9.7	8.8
FI	4.8	4.1	2.8	4.1	4.3	5.0	5.6
SE	6.3	2.8	4.6	4.5	5.0	7.4	9.1
UK	4.4	5.7	6.0	3.5	5.9	2.1	3.2
HR	*:*	*11.2*	*9.3*	*10.9*	*6.8*	*2.3*	*6.9*
NO	2.8	1.8	4.3	4.4	3.4	4.2	6.3

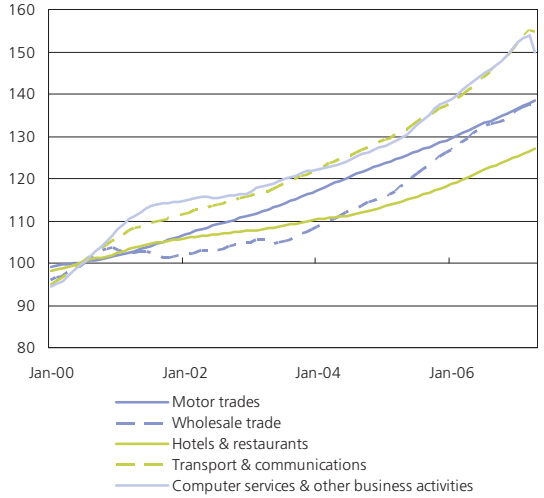
(1) Working day adjusted series.
Source: Eurostat (ebt_ts_ret)

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. Traditionally, business statistics were concentrated on industrial and construction activities, and to a lesser extent distributive trades and service. Since the early 1990s major developments in official statistics within the European Union have seen data collection efforts focus more on services.

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)



(1) Trend-cycle series; from 10-2006 onwards: estimates.
Source: Eurostat (ebt_ts_othsv, ebt_ts_mot and ebt_ts_who)

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

	Motor trades (2)		Wholesale trade (3)		Hotels and restaurants (4)		Transport and communications (5)		Computer services & other business activities (6)	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
EU-27	4.4	*5.5*	7.8	*8.7*	3.8	*5.4*	6.0	*7.8*	6.5	*8.9*
Euro area	4.0	5.0	5.2	*6.3*	2.1	3.8	5.7	5.8	4.8	8.5
BE	0.0	7.6	8.3	5.4	3.3	6.1	*11.6*	*12.2*	*10.3*	*13.3*
BG	29.7	27.4	19.3	14.5	16.6	19.3	19.4	7.4	*17.1*	*20.7*
CZ	7.7	7.9	5.9	6.1	-0.2	2.7	*3.1*	*6.3*	*5.9*	*6.6*
DK	*14.0*	*10.0*	*12.6*	*9.9*	*8.7*	*7.5*	*12.7*	*10.2*	*12.8*	*10.4*
DE	0.9	7.3	5.4	7.2	-0.2	1.2	4.4	3.8	2.8	8.8
EE	*27.5*	*37.4*	*31.3*	*12.1*	*25.7*	*16.6*	10.1	23.7	*16.3*	*22.2*
IE	27.1	16.8	22.4	17.6	4.7	5.5	*11.5*	*20.4*	*1.2*	*-1.9*
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	*7.6*	*4.4*	8.2	8.6	3.2	5.1	*6.6*	*7.1*	*8.0*	*8.8*
FR	5.0	2.9	3.6	5.1	2.5	3.6	*6.0*	*4.6*	*5.2*	*7.6*
IT	:	:	0.6	5.0	:	:	:	:	-0.1	1.7
CY	0.4	1.3	4.7	8.6	5.5	4.8	5.3	3.3	*7.5*	*9.2*
LV	38.9	50.8	39.0	30.0	39.6	25.2	27.9	19.2	*24.9*	*44.8*
LT	21.0	28.5	20.7	7.2	27.9	*11.8*	*34.0*	20.6	*31.5*	*14.5*
LU	6.2	7.2	7.7	7.4	4.9	*1.7*	*8.3*	9.2	*9.4*	*12.1*
HU	13.9	16.2	19.2	21.8	13.1	11.9	15.3	18.7	*-2.9*	*15.7*
MT	*:*	:	*4.3*	:	10.7	:	13.9	:	*4.8*	:
NL	:	0.9	:	:	1.7	4.8	:	:	*6.2*	*10.5*
AT	0.5	3.1	3.8	5.0	2.2	4.3	2.5	3.6	*1.8*	*4.1*
PL	-7.6	12.9	7.1	12.4	10.0	16.2	3.1	10.0	*20.8*	*11.1*
PT	*0.9*	*1.0*	*6.7*	*2.0*	*-1.1*	*0.9*	*2.4*	4.4	*-18.8*	:
RO	*67.7*	*20.8*	27.1	25.8	*71.2*	*18.7*	-14.6	53.0	*7.5*	*73.3*
SI	18.1	13.1	4.7	10.7	9.4	*11.1*	*4.1*	21.4	*9.7*	*3.8*
SK	7.0	13.4	17.9	14.4	5.7	17.6	11.6	18.3	14.3	15.8
FI	6.6	9.6	7.6	10.2	5.2	*6.8*	*3.2*	4.3	*10.7*	*9.6*
SE	8.5	7.0	9.8	9.2	6.1	*7.0*	*5.9*	6.9	*2.7*	*9.1*
UK	-0.3	1.6	14.2	13.8	5.0	*7.4*	*7.2*	8.3	*9.4*	*7.8*
HR	:	:	4.8	5.4	6.8	6.2	:	:	:	:
NO	3.3	9.4	8.7	12.8	:	:	:	:	:	:

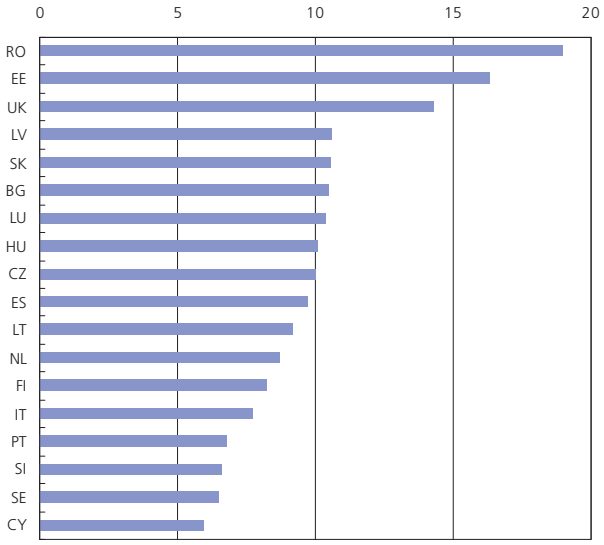
(1) Working day adjusted series.
(2) Bulgaria and the Netherlands: gross series.
(3) Bulgaria, Italy and Romania: gross series.
(4) Bulgaria, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria and Croatia: gross series.
(5) Bulgaria, Malta, Austria and Romania: gross series.
(6) Bulgaria, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Romania and Slovakia: gross series.
Source: Eurostat (ebt_ts_othsv, ebt_ts_mot and ebt_ts_who)

STRUCTURE OF THE BUSINESS ECONOMY

Structural business statistics (SBS) describe the structure, conduct and performance of economic activities, down to the most detailed activity level (several hundred sectors). SBS covers the 'business economy', which includes industry, construction and market services (NACE Sections C to K). Note that financial services (NACE Section J) are kept separate because of their specific nature and the limited availability of most types of standard business statistics in this area. SBS does not cover agriculture, forestry and fishing, nor public administration and (largely) non-market services such as education and health.

SBS describe the economy through the observation of units engaged in an economic activity, which in SBS is generally the enterprise. 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 (and the value added and turnover they generate and the persons they employ, etc.) will be classified under the NACE heading (Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community) which is their principal activity, normally the one that generates the largest amount of value added.

Figure 3.7: Business demography - enterprise birth rates, 2004 (%) (1)



(1) Covers the business economy (NACE Sections C to K) excluding holdings (NACE Class 74.15); Portugal: sole proprietorships are not covered; Lithuania and Slovenia: data are for 2003; those Member States for which no data are shown: not available.
Source: Eurostat (tsier081)

The number of enterprises includes those active during at least part of the reference period. An enterprise birth amounts to the creation of a combination of production factors with the restriction that no other enterprises are involved in the event. Births do not include entries into the population due to mergers, break-ups, split-off or restructuring of a set of enterprises. A birth occurs when an enterprise starts from scratch and actually starts activity. The birth rate is the number of births relative to the stock of active enterprises. Gross value added at factor cost can be calculated from turnover, plus capitalised production, plus other operating income, plus or minus the changes in stocks, minus the purchases of goods and services, minus other taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible, minus the duties and taxes linked to production. As such it corresponds to operating output net of the cost of operating materials and services consumed. Value added at factor costs is calculated gross, as value adjustments (such as depreciation) are not subtracted.

Table 3.5: Structure of the business economy, EU-27, 2004 (1)

	Number of enterprises (1 000)	(%)	Value added (EUR 1 000 million)	(%)	Number of persons employed (million)	(%)
NON-FINANCIAL BUSINESS ECONOMY	19 050	100.0	5 097	100.0	124.8	100.0
Mining and quarrying	*20*	*0.1*	*69*	*1.4*	0.8	*0.6*
Manufacturing	2 315	12.2	1 605	31.5	35.3	28.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	*27*	*0.1*	*170*	*3.3*	1.7	*1.4*
Construction	2 717	14.3	433	8.5	13.2	10.6
Distributive trades (2)	6 200	32.5	1 000	19.6	30.6	24.5
Hotels and restaurants	1 607	8.4	164	3.2	8.7	7.0
Transport, storage & communication	1 191	6.3	*613*	12.0	*11.7*	9.4
Real estate, renting & business activities	4 973	26.1	1 044	20.5	22.9	18.4

(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Covers wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods.
Source: Eurostat (tin00050, tin00002 and tin00004)

SIZE OF MANUFACTURING AND SERVICES SUBSECTORS

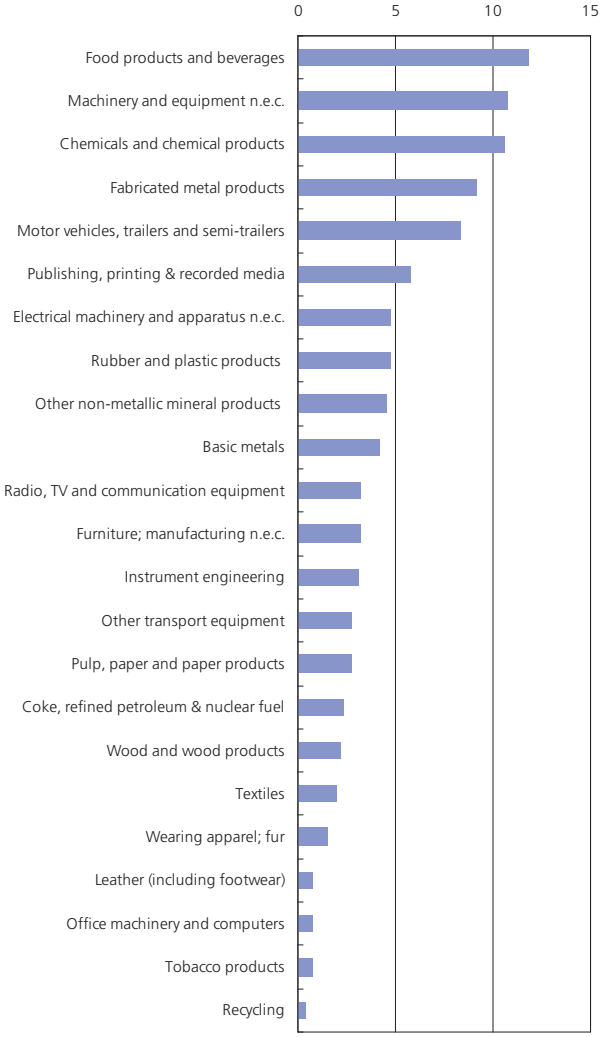
Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties. Turnover includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the VAT invoiced by the unit vis-à-vis its customer and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover. It also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer. Reductions in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted. Income classified as other operating income, financial income and extraordinary income in company accounts is excluded from turnover. Operating subsidies received from public authorities or the institutions of the European Union are also excluded.
The number of persons employed is defined as the total number of persons who work in or outside the observation unit and are paid by it, but excludes manpower supplied to the unit by other enterprises and persons carrying out repair and maintenance work in the unit on behalf of other enterprises. It includes paid employees as well as working proprietors and unpaid family workers. It includes part-time workers, seasonal workers, apprentices and home workers on the payroll.

Table 3.6: Turnover and employment in selected service activities, EU-27, 2004 (1)

	Turnover (EUR 1 000 million)	(%)	Number of persons employed (1 000)	(%)
TOTAL	3 995	100.0	43 312	100.0
Hotels and restaurants	386	9.7	8 677	20.0
Transport, storage & communication	1 533	38.4	11 724	27.1
Land transport; pipelines	391	9.8	5 571	12.9
Water transport	80	2.0	200	0.5
Air transport	100	2.5	400	0.9
Auxiliary transport; travel agents	460	11.5	2 500	5.8
Post and telecommunications	498	12.5	3 058	7.1
Real estate, renting & business activities	2 076	52.0	22 911	52.9
Real estate activities	460	11.5	2 500	5.8
Renting	126	3.2	598	1.4
Computer and related activities	313	7.8	2 570	5.9
Research and development	37	0.9	390	0.9
Other business activities	1 137	28.5	16 863	38.9

(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (tin00057 and tin00058)

Figure 3.8: Breakdown of manufacturing value added, EU-27, 2004 (% of total manufacturing) (1)



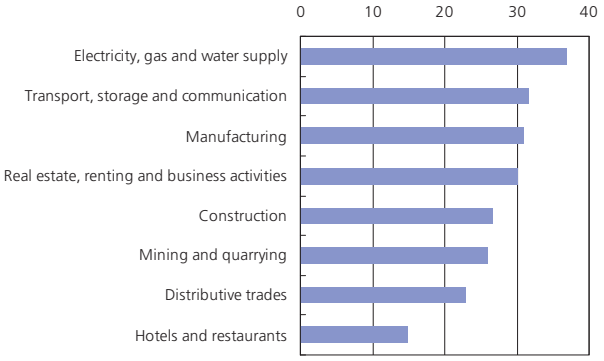
(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (tin 00055)

PERSONNEL COSTS

Average personnel costs are defined as personnel costs divided by the number of employees, with the result usually expressed in terms of thousand euro per employee. Personnel costs are the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the reference period. All remuneration paid during the reference period is included, regardless of whether it is paid on the basis of working time, output or piecework. Included are all gratuities, workplace and performance bonuses, ex gratia payments, 13th month pay (and similar fixed bonuses), payments made to employees in consideration of dismissal, lodging, transport, cost of living and family allowances, commissions, attendance fees, overtime, night work, etc., as well as taxes, social security contributions and other amounts owed by the employees and retained at source by the employers. Also included are the social security costs for the employer. Payments for agency workers are not included in personnel costs.

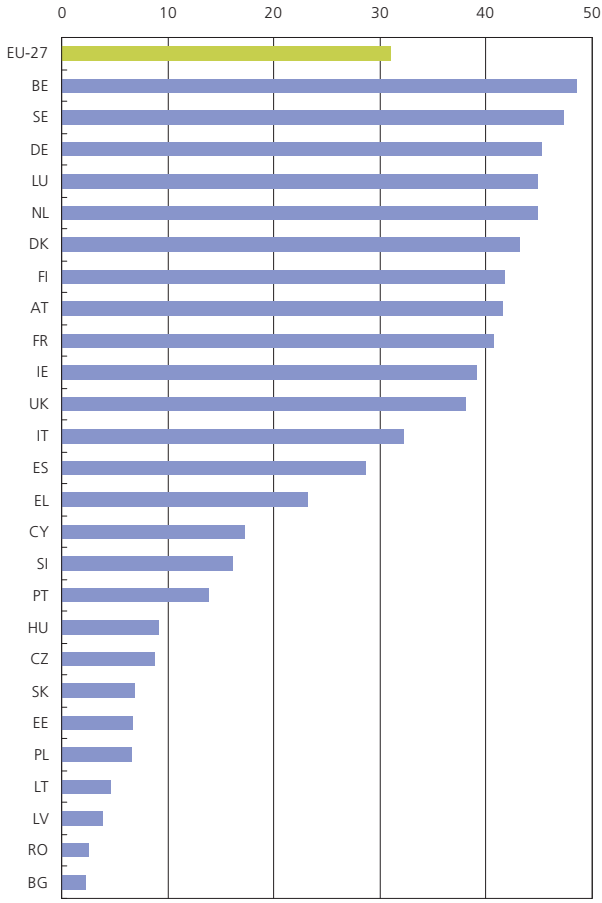
Employees are persons who work for an employer and who have a contract of employment and receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind. The agreement between employer and employee may be formal or informal. A worker from a temporary employment agency is considered to be an employee of the temporary employment agency and not of the unit (customer) in which they work. The number of employees includes part-time workers, seasonal workers, persons on strike or on short-term leave, but excludes those persons on long-term leave. The number of employees is calculated as the number of jobs and is measured as an annual average.

Figure 3.9: Average personnel costs, EU-27, 2004 (EUR 1 000 per employee) (1)



(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (tin00049)

Figure 3.10: Average personnel costs, manufacturing, 2004 (EUR 1 000 per employee) (1)



(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; Malta: not available.
Source: Eurostat (tin00049)

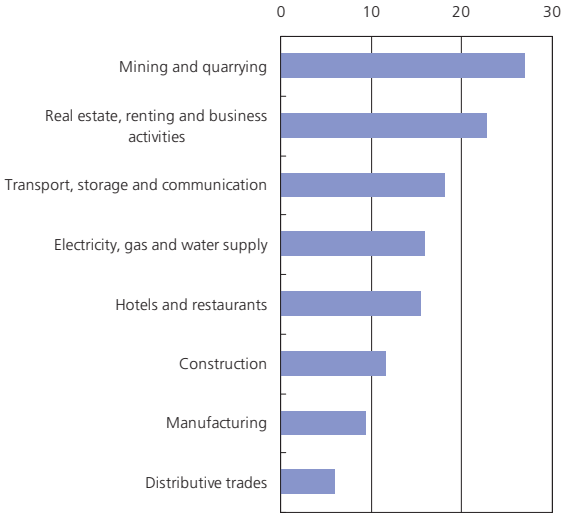
PROFITABILITY

The gross operating rate is one measure of profitability, which is a key factor for competitiveness and enterprise success. The gross operating rate is the gross operating surplus divided by turnover; the result is expressed as a percentage.

The gross operating surplus measures the operating revenue that is left to compensate the capital factor input, after the labour factor input has been recompensed, and therefore can be simply calculated from value added at factor cost less personnel costs. The surplus is used to recompense the providers of own funds and debt, to pay taxes, and eventually for self-financing all or a part of investment. See page 104 for the definition of turnover.

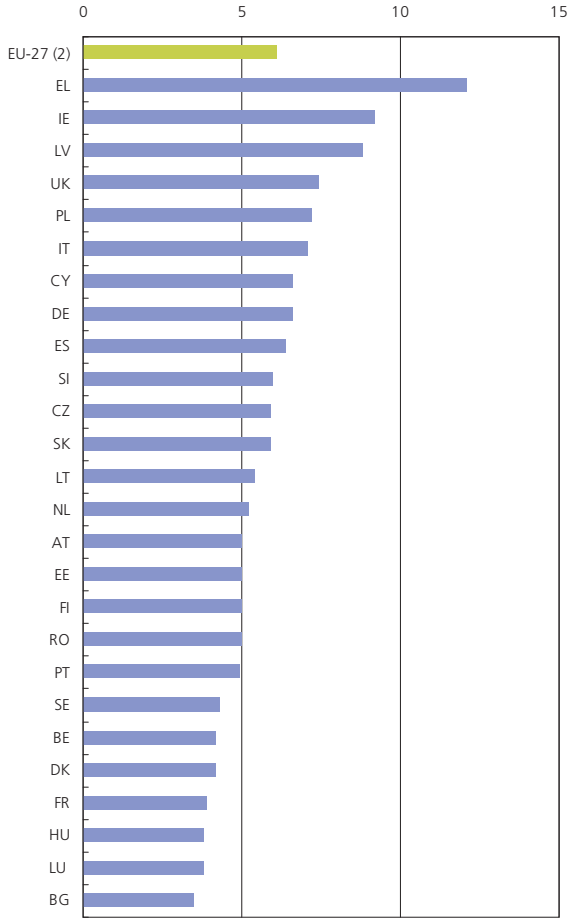
Although not always the case, the gross operating surplus will generally be higher for capital-intensive activities and lower for those activities which have a relatively high proportion of their costs accounted for by personnel costs. Equally the gross operating rate will be low for those activities with a distributive nature as such activities have very high turnover: this is the case for some energy supply activities, for retail and own-account wholesale trade, and some other specific services such as reselling of advertising space and the services of travel agents.

Figure 3.11: Gross operating rate, EU-27, 2004 (%) (1)



(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; gross operating rate: gross operating surplus / turnover.
Source: Eurostat (tin00051)

Figure 3.12: Gross operating rate, distributive trades, 2004 (%) (1)

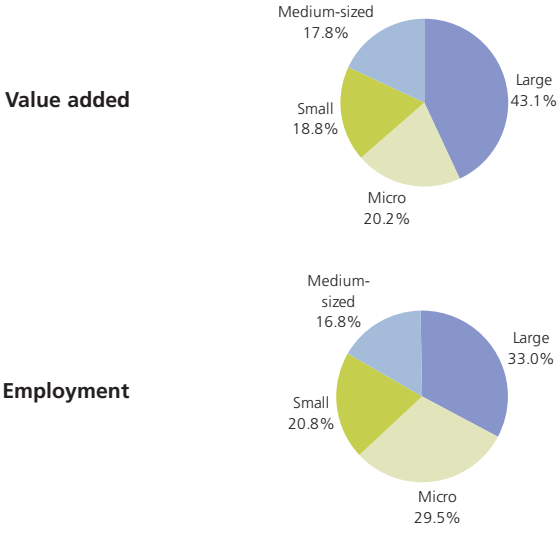


(1) Gross operating rate: gross operating surplus / turnover; Malta: not available.
(2) Rounded estimate based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (ebd_all)

ENTERPRISE SIZE-CLASSES

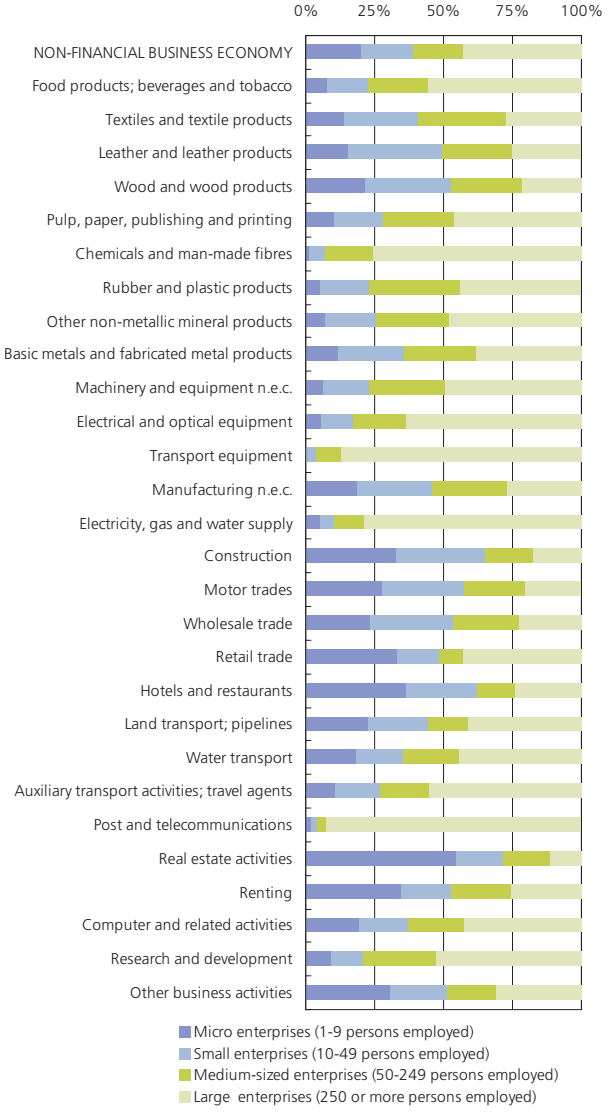
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are often referred to as the backbone of the European economy, providing a potential source for jobs and economic growth.
Structural business statistics with a breakdown by size-class is the main source of data for an analysis of SMEs.
Size can be measured in a number of ways, the most commonly used for structural business statistics being the number of persons employed. Less than one enterprise in 400 within the European Union's non-financial business economy employs 250 or more persons (and is therefore considered as large), but these enterprises account for one third of employment and more than two fifths of value added. Nevertheless, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs, with less than 250 persons employed) generate the majority of value added and employ most of the workforce in the non-financial business economy. Micro enterprises (those with less than 10 persons employed) in particular play an important role, providing employment to nearly as many persons as do large enterprises.
Note that gross value added and the number of persons employed are defined on pages 103 and 104.

Figure 3.13: Value added and employment, breakdown by enterprise size-class, non-financial business economy, EU-27, 2004 (%) (1)



(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; figures do not sum to 100 % due to rounding; micro enterprises: 1-9 persons employed; small enterprises: 10-49 persons employed; medium-sized enterprises: 50-249 persons employed; large enterprises: 250 or more persons employed.
Source: Eurostat (tin00052 and tin00053)

Figure 3.14: Value added at factor costs, breakdown by enterprise size-class, EU-27, 2004 (%) (1)



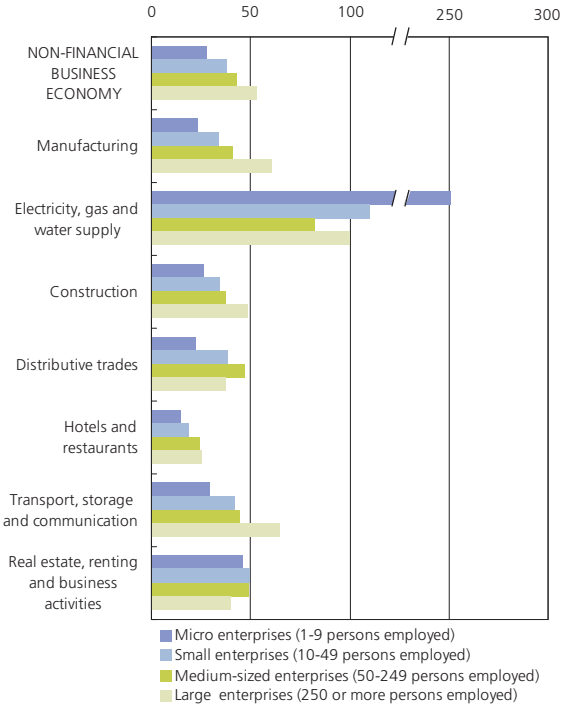
(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; mining and quarrying, manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel, and air transport: not available.
Source: Eurostat (tin00053)

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY BY SECTOR AND ENTERPRISE SIZE-CLASS

Productivity is a key measure of economic efficiency, showing how effectively economic inputs are converted into output. Apparent labour productivity is defined as the value added generated by each person employed (measured by headcounts); the result is usually expressed in terms of thousand euro per person employed. Due to the use of head counts this measure does not consider differences in the extent of part-time work across activities. Part-time (and seasonal) employment typically occurs in several non-financial services, such as hotels and restaurants, retail trade, and certain business services.

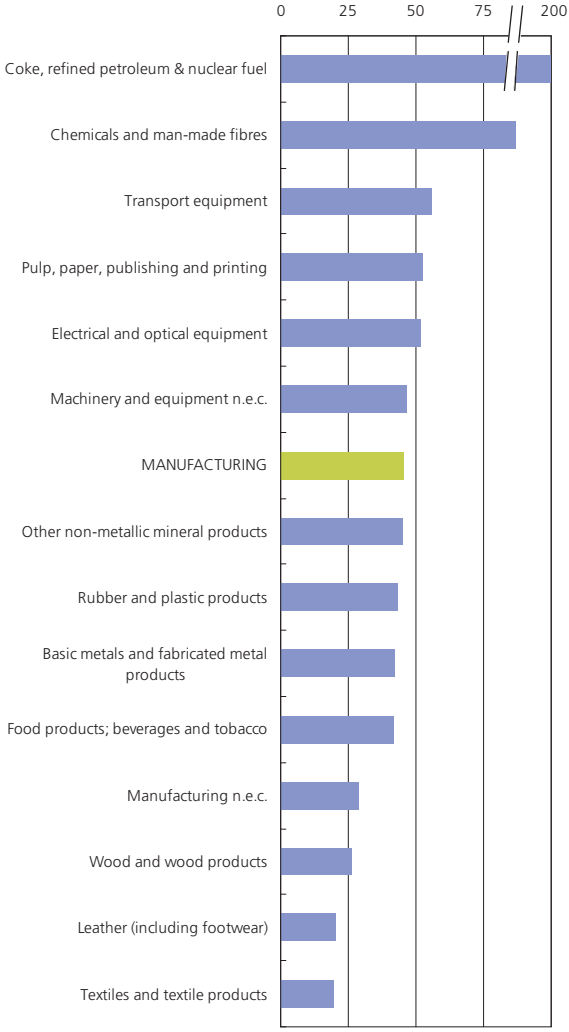
Size-class data may also be used to study the relative productivity of enterprises, with productivity (perhaps resulting from scale economies) often increasing by enterprise size. Consequently, in the majority of activities, large enterprises tend to account for a higher proportion of the total value added generated than their respective share of the number of persons employed.

Figure 3.15: Labour productivity by enterprise size-class, EU-27, 2004 (EUR 1 000 per person employed) (1)



(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; mining and quarrying: not available.
Source: Eurostat (tin00054)

Figure 3.16: Labour productivity within manufacturing, EU-27, 2004 (EUR 1 000 per person employed) (1)



(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
Source: Eurostat (tin00054)

PRODUCTS SOLD

Statistics on the production of goods are collected and disseminated through a system called PRODCOM. Information provided in PRODCOM includes data for the value and volume (quantity) of production in the Member States that has been sold by their producers in a particular reference year. Commodities are specified in the PRODCOM list, which includes around 4 500 products, updated on an annual basis. The products are listed according to an eight-digit code, of which the first six are directly aligned with the statistical classification of products by activity in the European Community, the CPA.
Table 3.7 illustrates the information that is available in volume terms, where the measurement unit used varies depending on the nature of the product. Table 3.8 shows a selection of the products with the highest values of production sold in the EU-27 in 2006, excluding a few products: those of a generic nature, sales of services (such as repair, maintenance and installation), and confidential values. As can be seen, transport equipment products (CPA 34) dominated, occupying the first two places, with a further five products among the top twenty.

Table 3.7: Production sold in volume terms, selected products, EU-27, 2006

PRODCOM code	Product	Quantity (1 000)	Unit
27.10.32.10	Flat semi-finished products (slabs) (of stainless steel)	600 153	kg
26.51.12.30	Grey Portland cement (including blended cement)	216 164 665	kg
15.93.11.30	Champagne (important: excluding alcohol duty)	244 285	litres
24.52.11.50	Perfumes	34 543	litres
24.11.11.70	Oxygen	27 392 797	m^3
20.10.10.34	Coniferous wood; sawn or chipped lengthwise; sliced or peeled; of a thickness > 6mm; planed (excluding end-jointed or sanded)	18 981	m^3
16.00.11.50	Cigarettes containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes (excluding tobacco duty)	795 204 656	units
32.30.20.60	Flat panel colour TV receivers, LCD/plasma, etc. excluding television projection equipment, apparatus with video recorder/player, video monitors, television receivers with integral tube	13 304	units

Source: Eurostat (http://fd.comext.eurostat.cec.eu.int/xtweb/)

Table 3.8: Production sold in value terms, selected products, EU-27, 2006

PRODCOM code	Product	Value (EUR million)
34.10.22.30	Motor vehicles with a petrol engine > 1500 cm³ (including motor caravans of a capacity > 3000 cm³) (excluding vehicles for transporting >= 10 persons, snowmobiles, golf cars and similar vehicles)	119 405
34.10.23.30	Motor vehicles with a diesel or semi-diesel engine > 1500 cm³ but <= 2500 cm³ (excluding vehicles for transporting >= 10 persons, motor caravans, snowmobiles, golf cars and similar vehicles)	96 646
15.96.10.00	Beer made from malt (excluding non-alcoholic beer, beer containing <= 0.5% by volume of alcohol, alcohol duty)	29 320
32.20.11.70	Radio transmission apparatus with reception apparatus	26 906
15.81.11.00	Fresh bread containing by weight in the dry matter state <= 5% of sugars and <= 5% of fat (excluding with added honey; eggs; cheese or fruit)	23 219
26.63.10.00	Ready-mixed concrete	22 686
15.51.40.50	Grated; powdered; blue-veined and other non-processed cheese (excluding fresh cheese; whey cheese and curd)	21 623
21.21.13.00	Cartons; boxes and cases of corrugated paper or paperboard	18 809
15.81.12.00	Cake and pastry products; other baker's wares with added sweetening matter	18 201
15.13.12.15	Sausages not of liver	17 686
34.10.41.10	Goods vehicles with a diesel or semi-diesel engine, of a gross vehicle weight <= 5 tonnes (excluding dumpers for off-highway use)	16 850
34.10.23.10	Motor vehicles with a diesel or semi-diesel engine <= 1500 cm³ (excluding vehicles for transporting >= 10 persons, snowmobiles, golf cars and similar vehicles)	16 241
26.51.12.30	Grey Portland cement (including blended cement)	15 226
27.10.60.20	Hot rolled flat products in coil (wide strip) of a width of 600 mm or more (of steel other than of stainless steel or of high speed steel)	14 801
34.10.13.00	Vehicle compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines (diesel or semi-diesel) (excluding for railway or tramway rolling stock)	14 712
26.61.12.00	Prefabricated structural components for building, of cement	13 448
16.00.11.50	Cigarettes containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes (excluding tobacco duty)	13 198
34.10.12.00	Vehicle reciprocating piston engines of a cylinder capacity > 1000 cm³	12 581
34.10.23.40	Motor vehicles with a diesel or semi-diesel engine > 2500 cm³ (excluding vehicles for transporting >= 10 persons, motor caravans, snowmobiles, golf cars and similar vehicles)	12 489
15.11.11.90	Fresh or chilled cuts of beef and veal	12 442
21.21.14.00	Folding cartons; boxes and cases of non-corrugated paper or paperboard	11 620
36.11.11.30	Seats for motor vehicles	11 617
15.83.12.30	Refined white cane or beet sugar in solid form	11 429
31.30.13.70	Insulated electric conductors whether or not fitted with connectors, for a voltage > 80 V but <= 1000 V	11 166
27.10.72.20	Hot dipped metal coated sheet and strip of a width of 600 mm or more	11 106
28.12.10.50	Aluminium doors, thresholds for doors, windows and their frames	11 034
34.30.20.33	Gear boxes	10 962
27.10.60.50	Plates and sheets produced on a reversing mill (quarto) of a width of 600 mm or more and wide flats (of steel other than of stainless steel or of high speed steel)	10 944

Source: Eurostat (http://fd.comext.eurostat.cec.eu.int/xtweb/)

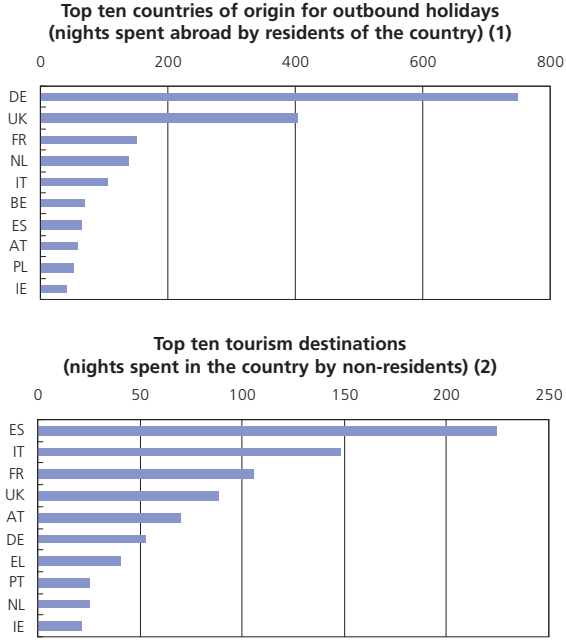
TOURISM

Tourism grew rapidly in the latter part of the 20th century. However, this trend was briefly reversed from 2001 as concerns over terrorism attacks, health and safety epidemics, and natural disasters played a role in diminishing demand.

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.

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. 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

Figure 3.17: Nights spent in collective accommodation establishments, 2006 (million)



(1) Denmark, Greece, Spain, Italy, Hungary, Portugal and Slovenia: data for 2005; Malta and Sweden: not available.
(2) Denmark, Greece, Italy, Hungary, Netherlands and Portugal: data for 2005.
Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ninrnat)

significant proportion of tourism, using the definitions above, is accounted for by business customers.
Tourism intensity and international tourism receipts relative to GDP both give an indication of the importance of tourism relative to the size of an economy. The first shows the number of nights spent by tourists relative to the population of the host country while the second shows the relation between international receipts and GDP.

Table 3.9: Tourism indicators, 2006

	Nights spent in hotels and other collective accomodation establishments (millions) (1)		Tourism intensity (nights spent per inhabitant)	International tourism receipts relative to GDP (%) (2)
	Residents	Non-residents		
EU-27	1 347.7	954.0	4.8	0.7
Euro area	1 014.1	756.9	5.4	:
BE	1.0	1.7	2.8	2.9
BG	0.4	1.3	2.2	8.2
CZ	1.6	2.1	4.0	*3.5*
DK	1.3	1.0	4.9	1.9
DE	22.1	5.5	4.3	1.1
EE	0.1	0.3	3.4	6.3
IE	0.9	2.3	8.0	*2.4*
EL	1.1	4.5	5.0	6.1
ES	11.5	23.5	8.7	4.2
FR	14.2	11.1	4.7	1.9
IT	15.7	16.7	6.1	2.1
CY	0.1	1.4	18.8	13.2
LV	0.1	0.2	1.4	2.5
LT	0.1	0.2	0.9	3.5
LU	0.0	0.3	5.7	8.7
HU	0.7	1.1	2.0	4.0
MT	0.0	0.7	18.3	11.9
NL	4.1	2.6	4.9	1.7
AT	2.1	7.3	11.9	5.1
PL	3.0	1.1	1.3	2.1
PT	1.4	2.8	4.1	4.3
RO	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.1
SI	0.2	0.5	3.7	5.1
SK	0.4	0.5	2.0	2.8
FI	1.0	0.5	3.5	1.1
SE	2.7	1.1	5.3	2.4
UK	13.0	9.2	4.4	1.4

(1) EU-27 and euro area: data are expressed in millions of nights spent; data for the Member States are expressed in terms of a percentage share of the EU total; Hungary and the Netherlands: data for 2005.
(2) Greece: data for 2005.
Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_nirnat, tour_occ_ninrnat, tps00001, bop_its_det and tec00001)

LAND USE IN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Total area includes all land area and inland water, while land area includes the total utilised agricultural area, the wooded area, and other land area, but not inland water. 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.

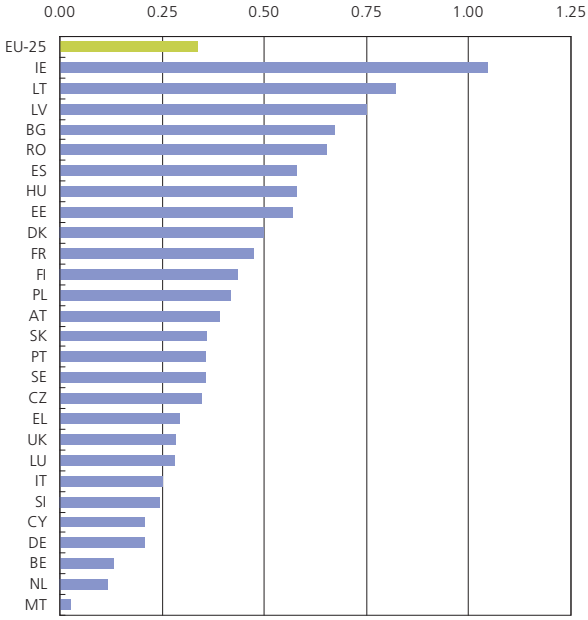
Permanent crops are those not grown in rotation, occupying the soil for a long period and yielding harvests over several years, for example orchards or vineyards.

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).

Figure 4.1: Utilised agricultural area per inhabitant, 2006 (hectares per inhabitant) (1)



(1) Ireland, France, Italy, Latvia and Sweden: data for 2005; EU-25 and the United Kingdom: data for 2003.
Source: Eurostat (agr_is and tps00001)

Table 4.1: Agriculture indicators, 2006 (1 000 hectares)

	Total land area (1)	UAA, as a share of total land area (%) (2)	Land under permanent crops (3)	Permanent grassland (4)	Arable land (5)	Wooded area (6)
EU-27	:	:	12 134	56 296	108 019	:
Euro area	:	:	10 819	35 945	60 889	:
BE	3 028	45.7	21	517	842	617
BG	10 863	47.8	182	1 876	3 099	3 748
CZ	7 727	46.2	42	889	2 636	2 646
DK	4 240	64.1	9	227	2 480	486
DE	35 705	47.5	198	4 882	11 866	:
EE	4 239	18.0	11	194	557	2 285
IE	6 889	62.5	3	3 115	1 182	:
EL	13 065	24.9	1 132	746	2 116	4 007
ES	49 959	50.8	4 979	7 625	12 617	18 964
FR	54 255	54.5	1 114	9 932	18 353	15 549
IT	29 412	50.0	2 463	4 411	7 744	10 174
CY	924	17.2	43	1	116	:
LV	6 229	27.8	13	629	1 092	2 904
LT	6 268	44.5	36	865	1 864	2 100
LU	256	50.3	1	68	60	90
HU	8 961	65.0	205	1 014	4 510	1 777
MT	32	32.4	1	:	8	:
NL	3 379	56.9	36	813	1 060	349
AT	8 245	39.3	66	1 789	1 377	3 310
PL	30 427	52.4	339	3 216	12 342	9 200
PT	9 191	41.0	774	1 732	1 236	:
RO	23 839	59.2	374	4 631	8 939	6 743
SI	2 014	24.3	28	285	178	1 283
SK	4 810	40.3	25	536	1 344	2 005
FI	30 460	7.5	4	29	2 259	:
SE	41 034	7.8	3	563	2 660	23 507
UK	24 082	69.6	32	5 711	5 484	:
HR	5 659	20.9	74	258	841	1 996
TR	76 963	:	2 766	14 617	:	:

(1) France, Portugal and Romania: total area instead of total land area.
(2) UAA: utilised agricultural area; Ireland, France, Italy, Latvia, Romania, Sweden and Croatia: data for 2005; the United Kingdom: data for 2003.
(3) Ireland, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Austria, Croatia and Turkey: data for 2005; the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom: data for 2004; EU-27 and euro area: calculated as the sum of the latest available data available for each Member State.
(4) Ireland, France, Italy, Latvia, the United Kingdom, Croatia and Turkey: data for 2005; EU-27 and euro area: calculated as the sum of the latest available data available for each Member State.
(5) Ireland, France, Italy, Latvia and Croatia: data for 2005; the United Kingdom: data for 2003; EU-27 and euro area: calculated as the sum of the latest available data available for each Member State.
(6) The Czech Republic, France, Italy, Latvia and Romania: data for 2005; Croatia: data for 2003.
Source: Eurostat (agr_is)

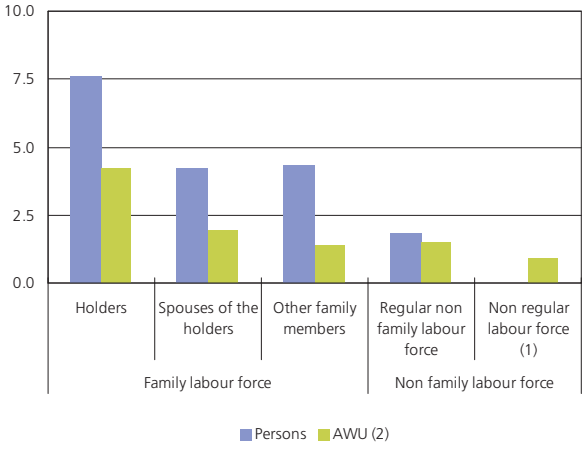
FARM LABOUR FORCE

In the EU-27 there were 18 million persons working on a regular basis on 7.8 million agricultural holdings [6] in 2005. This number covers all the persons providing (even small volumes of) labour input to agricultural holdings, and also includes persons whose main occupation is not farming. In order to correct for this, agricultural employment is also measured in terms of Annual Work Units (AWU) – which measure the equivalent of the work of one person employed full-time over a 12-month period [7]. The volume of agricultural labour input (including the non regular labour force) was 9.8 million AWU. The average volume of labour input per person in the EU-27 was equal to half of a full-time equivalent. The most important contribution to labour input on farms [8] was provided by the holder and his/her family; as seven out of eight persons working within agriculture could be attributed to the family labour force.

Nearly one third of the family labour force (holders, their spouses and other family members) in the EU-27 had another gainful activity, besides working on the agricultural holding. Where another gainful activity is performed, this activity is usually the principal one. Having another gainful activity was more frequent among the population aged less than 54 years old.

[6] Of at least 1 ESU (European Size Units).
[7] As defined by 1 800 hours (225 working days of 8 hours per day), unless national provisions governing contracts of employment are specified.
[8] Of at least 1 ESU.

Figure 4.2: Agricultural labour force, EU-27, 2005 (million)



(1) Persons: not available.
(2) AWU: annual work unit.
Source: Eurostat (ef_ov_lfsum)

Table 4.2: Farm labour force, 2005 (1)

	Total farm labour force (1 000 AWU) (2)	Family labour force (1 000 persons)	Family labour force (1 000 AWU)	Non family labour regularly employed (1 000 persons)	Non family labour regularly employed (1 000 AWU)	Non regular non family labour force (1 000 AWU)
EU-27	9 782	16 125	7 443	1 834	1 459	881
BE	69	79	55	14	11	3
BG	246	260	168	56	53	26
CZ	142	44	29	116	104	10
DK	58	69	36	23	20	2
DE	635	772	441	168	141	52
EE	28	34	15	14	12	1
IE	148	226	137	14	7	4
EL	576	1 272	470	25	18	88
ES	949	1 796	609	195	156	184
FR	844	667	414	424	339	92
IT	1 271	2 595	1 026	150	105	141
CY	26	54	19	5	5	3
LV	82	100	66	18	14	2
LT	153	286	126	26	22	5
LU	4	5	3	1	1	0
HU	229	319	137	94	83	9
MT	4	12	3	1	0	0
NL	174	161	110	77	51	13
AT	152	354	138	17	10	4
PL	1 727	2 671	1 608	64	58	61
PT	317	536	252	48	40	26
RO	1 355	3 000	1 180	71	53	121
SI	83	168	75	4	3	4
SK	67	27	10	60	53	3
FI	83	139	70	14	8	5
SE	67	118	49	21	14	3
UK	292	362	197	116	77	19

(1) AWU: annual work unit.
(2) Non-regular non family labour force (seasonal workers): excluded.
Source: Eurostat (ef_ov_lfsum)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

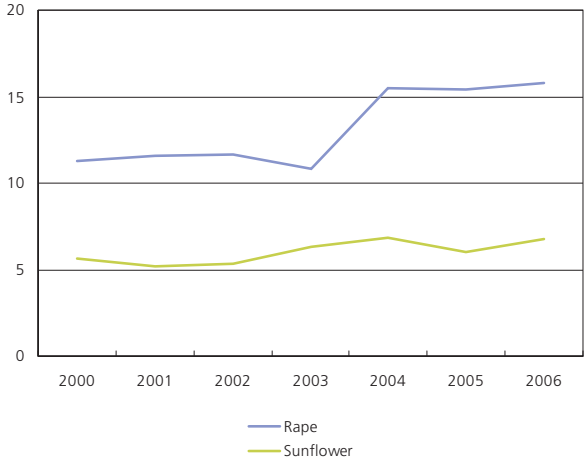
Successive reforms of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) have simplified rules and re-aligned farm support such that it targets areas of consumer concern, and agricultural production that focuses on meeting quality, environmental and food safety guarantees.

The principal crops grown on arable land are cereals. Due to policies encouraging the use of renewable energy, cereals, but mainly oilseed crops (such as rape), are more frequently grown and then subsequently fed into bio energy production. As consequence, a noticeable increase in the production of these oilseed crops (especially rape) has taken place.

The quantity of milk is relatively stable because of the milk quota system. Rising milk yield per cow is therefore associated with a decreasing overall cattle herd. The downward trend in cattle and sheep numbers is also partly due to the decoupling of support payments. Pig numbers fell in 2004 but subsequently rose in 2005 and 2006 – although this pattern could end, as a result of increasing costs for feedstuffs.

Crop production figures relate to harvested production; milk production covers production on the farm of milk from cows, ewes, goats and buffaloes; data on animals concerns the population of animals at the year's end (December).

Figure 4.3: Evolution of production of rape and sunflower, EU-27 (million tonnes)



Source: Eurostat (tag00104 and tag00109)

Table 4.3: Selected agricultural production

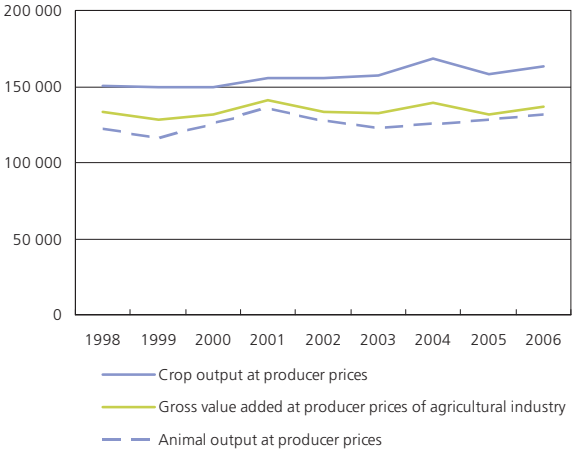
	Production (1 000 tonnes)				Herds (1 000 heads)		
	Cereals 2006 (1)	Potatoes 2006 (2)	Sugar beet 2006 (3)	Whole milk 2005 (4)	Cattle 2005 (5)	Pigs 2006 (5)	Sheep 2006 (5)
EU-27	*266 843*	56 668	*126 750*	135 384	88 334	161 526	95 250
Euro area	162 540	*32 618*	*83 658*	95 000	61 789	104 060	59 252
BE	2 742	2 593	5 667	2 844	2 607	6 304	152
BG	5 512	386	27	884	637	1 013	1 635
CZ	6 386	692	3 138	2 393	1 390	2 741	169
DK	8 632	1 361	2 314	4 492	1 579	13 613	98
DE	43 475	10 031	20 647	26 876	12 601	26 602	2 017
EE	619	153	0	606	245	341	58
IE	2 024	403	:	5 234	6 002	1 620	3 826
EL	3 393	855	1 600	1 358	683	1 033	8 975
ES	18 657	2 502	6 045	6 569	6 456	26 034	21 847
FR	61 655	6 354	29 879	23 616	18 902	15 009	8 494
IT	18 697	1 783	10 641	10 720	6 340	9 281	8 227
CY	67	125	0	175	56	453	272
LV	1 159	517	456	592	377	417	41
LT	1 856	409	717	1 296	839	1 127	37
LU	161	16	0	255	186	87	9
HU	14 664	564	2 271	1 400	702	3 987	1 298
MT	:	18	0	41	19	74	12
NL	1 975	6 240	5 414	10 611	3 673	11 220	1 755
AT	4 460	655	2 493	2 679	2 003	3 139	312
PL	21 776	8 982	11 475	8 828	5 281	18 813	301
PT	1 016	611	320	1 890	1 407	2 295	3 549
RO	15 741	4 016	1 152	1 150	2 934	6 815	7 678
SI	494	107	262	511	454	575	132
SK	2 929	263	1 371	966	508	1 105	333
FI	3 790	576	952	2 348	929	1 435	88
SE	4 128	773	2 189	3 130	1 516	1 662	505
UK	*20 835*	5 684	7 150	13 920	10 010	4 731	23 428
MK	588	190	0	:	:	:	:

(1) Harvested production, including rice; Ireland: data for 2005.
(2) Harvested production; United Kingdom: data for 2005.
(3) Harvested production; Bulgaria, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom: data for 2005.
(4) Milk collected from farms; Greece and the Netherlands: data for 2005; EU-27 and euro area: calculated as the sum of the latest available data available for each Member State.
(5) As of December.
Source: Source: Eurostat (tag00031, tag00108, tag00106, tag00041, tag00016, tag00018 and tag00017)

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC OUTPUT

The output of agricultural activity includes output sold (including trade in agricultural goods and services between agricultural units), changes in stocks, output for own final use (own final consumption and own-account gross fixed capital formation), output produced for further processing by agricultural producers, as well as intra-unit consumption of livestock feed products. The output of the agricultural industry is made up of the sum of the output of agricultural products and of the goods and services produced in inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities. Intermediate consumption represents the value of all goods and services used as inputs in the production process, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as fixed capital consumption.
Gross value added equals the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption, and is shown here measured at producer prices (the producer price excludes subsidies less taxes on products). Animal and crop output are the main product categories of agricultural output.

Figure 4.4: Agricultural output, EU-27 (EUR million) (1)



(1) Data for 2003 and 2006: estimates.
Source: Eurostat (tag00100, aact_eaa01 and tag00101)

Table 4.4: Agricultural output (EUR million)

	Gross value added at producer prices of agricultural industry		Crop output at producer prices		Animal output at producer prices	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
EU-27	141 056	*136 424*	155 333	*162 998*	135 535	*131 453*
Euro area	111 670	*106 214*	122 250	*127 293*	98 272	*93 480*
BE	2 289	*2 413*	3 035	*3 224*	3 869	*3 593*
BG	1 803	*1 574*	1 515	*1 725*	1 531	*1 085*
CZ	1 030	*897*	1 619	*1 775*	1 572	*1 562*
DK	3 109	*2 655*	2 623	*2 432*	5 311	*5 050*
DE	16 173	*13 116*	19 019	*18 710*	20 739	*19 495*
EE	158	*162*	142	*160*	228	*262*
IE	1 988	*1 715*	1 312	*1 366*	3 778	*3 743*
EL	6 395	*6 036*	6 516	*6 280*	2 611	*2 744*
ES	21 304	*21 039*	19 323	*21 046*	13 902	*13 513*
FR	23 840	*22 646*	30 344	*31 477*	22 953	*21 542*
IT	25 330	*24 894*	24 960	*26 346*	14 326	*13 124*
CY	365	*340*	:	*288*	:	*293*
LV	229	*205*	216	*332*	280	*312*
LT	353	*360*	561	*578*	564	*714*
LU	95	*100*	72	*82*	149	*149*
HU	1 967	*2 062*	2 571	*3 197*	2 561	*2 057*
MT	71	*47*	52	*42*	80	*62*
NL	8 589	*8 660*	9 779	*10 977*	8 684	*8 363*
AT	2 353	*2 345*	2 282	*2 412*	2 669	*2 628*
PL	5 791	*5 534*	7 058	*6 670*	7 137	*7 898*
PT	2 284	*2 421*	3 821	*3 473*	2 284	*2 398*
RO	5 612	*7 129*	6 635	*8 604*	3 854	*4 206*
SI	359	*379*	408	*504*	521	*478*
SK	395	*364*	658	*688*	695	*753*
FI	669	*451*	1 380	*1 397*	1 786	*1 710*
SE	987	*1 004*	1 683	*1 613*	2 201	*2 049*
UK	7 513	*7 877*	7 751	*7 603*	11 248	*11 669*

Eurostat (aact_eaa01, tag00100 and tag00101)

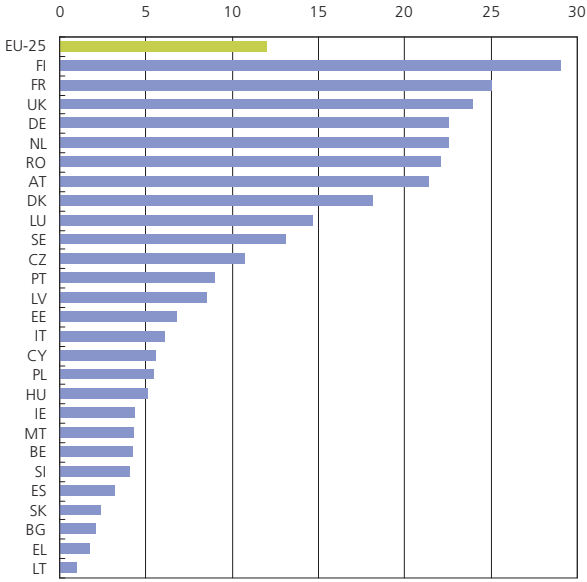
AGRI-ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In a Communication from 2006 [9], the European Commission adopted a list of 28 agri-environmental indicators to be maintained and further developed which will: provide information on the farmed environment; track the impact of agriculture on the environment; assess the impact of agricultural and environmental policies on the environmental management of farms; inform agricultural and environmental policy discussions; illustrate agri-environmental relationships to the wider public.

Organic farming can be defined as a method of production which places emphasis on environmental protection and, with regard to livestock production, animal welfare considerations. It avoids or largely reduces the use of synthetic chemical inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides, additives and medicinal products. The Council Regulation (EC) N° 834/2007 defines in detail the requirements for agricultural products or foodstuffs bearing a reference to organic production methods. It notably defines a method of agricultural production for crops and livestock, and regulates the labelling,

[9] Development of agri-environmental indicators for monitoring the integration of environmental concerns into the Common Agricultural Policy, COM(2006) 508 final; for more information: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2006/com2006_0508en01.pdf.

Figure 4.5: Agricultural holdings with another gainful activity than agricultural production, 2005 (% of all holdings)



Source: Eurostat (tag00096)

processing, inspection and marketing of organic products within the Community, and the import of organic products from non-member countries. Organic farming areas can be distinguished between fully converted and those under conversion.
Livestock density is the number of livestock units (LU) per utilised agricultural area (see page 118 for definition).
Irrigable area is the area that is equipped for irrigation; the areas actually irrigated depend on the weather conditions of a particular year.

Table 4.5: Agri-environment, 2005

	UAA (1 000 hectares) (1)	Share of area occupied by organic crop (% of UAA)	Share of area occupied by organic farming (% of UAA) (2)	Livestock density index (units per km²)	Total irrigable area (hectares)
EU-27	183 641	:	:	0.80	:
BE	1 386	1.4	2.1	2.80	21 710
BG	5 265	:	:	0.49	111 600
CZ	3 606	6.3	:	0.58	47 030
DK	2 712	4.9	6.1	1.75	432 030
DE	17 035	:	4.1	1.07	:
EE	834	:	:	0.38	:
IE	4 305	0.5	0.7	1.47	0
EL	3 805	5.4	0.7	0.62	1 593 780
ES	25 835	1.8	:	0.58	3 765 130
FR	29 584	:	1.7	0.82	2 706 480
IT	14 710	5.0	7.5	0.75	3 972 670
CY	163	0.1	:	1.61	45 850
LV	1 734	1.2	:	0.27	790
LT	*2 837*	*0.5*	*:*	0.46	4 420
LU	129	:	2.2	1.22	:
HU	5 863	1.4	:	0.58	152 750
MT	10	0.0	:	4.50	3 020
NL	1 924	2.4	2.2	3.26	407 920
AT	3 263	:	8.7	0.75	119 420
PL	15 906	:	:	0.72	124 200
PT	3 786	2.9	2.3	0.56	616 970
RO	14 270	:	:	0.47	808 370
SI	511	3.1	:	1.08	4 430
SK	1 941	1.4	:	0.42	180 140
FI	2 267	6.0	7.1	0.51	70 500
SE	3 201	6.2	7.0	0.57	167 000
UK	16 761	3.1	4.8	0.90	208 380
HR	1 181	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	1.21	117 140

(1) UAA: utilised agricultural area; the United Kingdom: data for 2003; EU-27: total includes the United Kingdom value for 2003.
(2) Data for 2002.
Source: Eurostat (agr_is, tag00098, tag00095 and ef_ov_kvaaesu) and European Environment Agency

FORESTRY

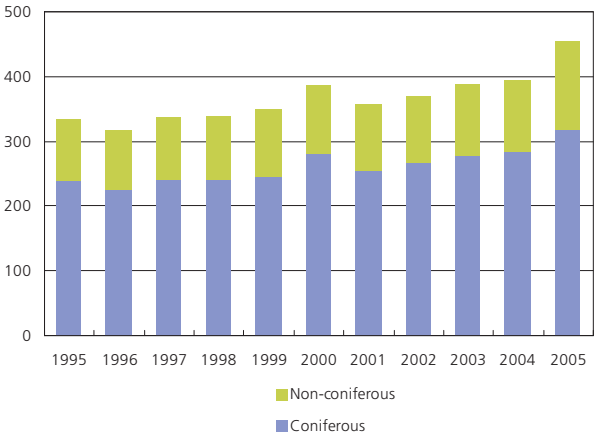
The European Union has approximately 177 million hectares of forests and other wooded land, around 42 % of its land area, and the area of land devoted to forestry is gradually increasing. About 60 % of wooded land is under private ownership.

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.

Paper and paper board comprises graphic papers, sanitary and household papers, packaging materials, and other paper and paperboard. It excludes manufactured paper products such as boxes, cartons, books and magazines.

Figure 4.6: Total roundwood, EU-27 (million m³ under bark)



Source: Eurostat (for_rem41)

Table 4.6: Roundwood, sawnwood and paper production

	Roundwood (1 000 m³)		Sawnwood (1 000 m³)		Paper and paperboard production (1 000 t)	
	1995	2005	1995	2005	1995	2005
EU-27	334 164	453 830	82 996	108 109	76 238	97 591
Euro area (1)	180 363	235 884	50 723	64 488	54 258	72 801
BE	:	4 950	:	1 285	:	1 897
BG	2 838	5 862	257	569	153	326
CZ	12 365	15 510	3 498	4 003	756	969
DK	2 282	2 285	585	196	362	423
DE	39 343	56 946	14 207	21 931	15 284	21 679
EE	3 709	5 500	353	2 062	36	64
IE	2 204	2 648	678	1 015	42	45
EL	1 961	1 523	337	191	833	510
ES	16 075	15 531	3 312	3 660	3 684	5 697
FR	36 061	63 171	10 071	9 715	8 302	10 332
IT	9 736	8 691	1 862	1 590	6 949	9 999
CY	48	10	15	4	-	-
LV	6 890	12 843	1 300	4 227	18	39
LT	5 960	6 045	940	1 500	70	113
LU	:	277	:	133	-	-
HU	4 331	5 940	231	215	321	571
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	1 104	1 110	428	279	2 962	3 471
AT	14 405	16 471	7 814	11 074	3 614	4 950
PL	20 651	31 944	3 870	3 342	1 477	2 732
PT	9 350	11 106	1 831	1 010	1 050	1 577
RO	12 178	14 501	1 777	4 321	375	371
SI	1 866	2 733	513	527	449	763
SK	5 323	9 302	661	2 621	739	858
FI	50 219	52 250	10 007	12 269	11 922	12 391
SE	63 600	98 200	14 970	17 600	9 120	11 775
UK	7 555	8 482	2 295	2 770	6 305	6 039
HR	2 603	4 018	578	624	324	592
TR	19 279	16 185	4 966	6 445	1 305	1 643
IS	-	-	-	-	-	-
NO	9 045	9 667	2 212	2 326	2 283	2 223
CH	4 749	5 285	1 504	1 591	1 145	1 751
US	469 830	471 862	85 313	95 619	76 477	81 437

(1) Data for 1995: excludes Belgium and Luxembourg.
Source: Eurostat (tag00072, tag00073 and tag00074)

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.

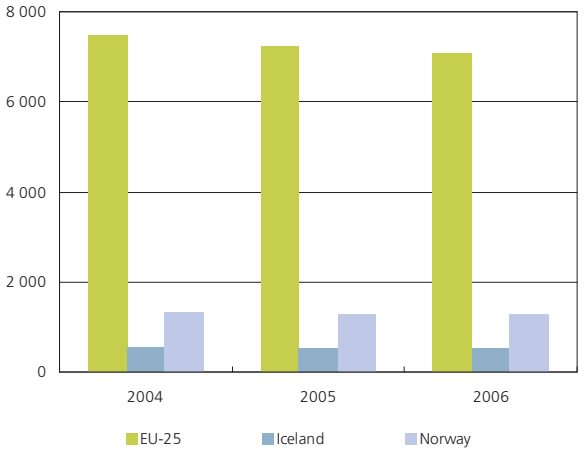
To ensure sustainable fishing, it is not only the quantity of fish taken from the sea that is important, but also their species, size, and the techniques used in catching them, as well as the areas where they are caught. This may be extended to more general protection of marine ecosystems, avoiding pollution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

Data on trade in fishery products include edible fishery products (fish, crustaceans and molluscs), inedible products (meals, oils and fats as well as sponges, corals, etc.) and aquatic plants.

Figure 4.7: Total power of the fishing fleet (1 000 kilowatts)



Source: Eurostat (tag00082)

Table 4.7: Fishery indicators

	Annual catch - all regions (1 000 tonnes of live weight)		Annual catch - all regions (% share of world catch)		External trade, 2006 (EUR million)	
	1995	2005	1995	2005	Imports	Exports
EU-27	8 054	5 719	8.6	6.1	:	:
BE	36	25	0.0	0.0	1 533	920
BG	8	5	0.0	0.0	29	13
CZ	4	4	0.0	0.0	128	57
DK	1 999	911	2.1	1.0	2 287	3 082
DE	239	286	0.3	0.3	3 002	1 347
EE	132	100	0.1	0.1	70	108
IE	390	262	0.4	0.3	169	359
EL	152	92	0.2	0.1	480	421
ES	1 179	856	1.3	0.9	5 083	2 275
FR	675	595	0.7	0.6	4 079	1 360
IT	397	298	0.4	0.3	3 754	562
CY	9	2	0.0	0.0	46	20
LV	149	151	0.2	0.2	61	130
LT	57	140	0.1	0.1	151	168
LU	0	-	0.0	0.0	66	12
HU	7	8	0.0	0.0	48	6
MT	5	1	0.0	0.0	31	51
NL	438	549	0.5	0.6	1 867	2 344
AT	0	0	0.0	0.0	266	15
PL	429	156	0.5	0.2	693	646
PT	264	212	0.3	0.2	1 215	436
RO	49	6	0.1	0.0	108	10
SI	2	1	0.0	0.0	53	15
SK	2	2	0.0	0.0	56	4
FI	155	132	0.2	0.1	214	21
SE	405	256	0.4	0.3	1 622	1 244
UK	910	669	1.0	0.7	2 974	1 405
HR	:	:	:	:	91	127
MK	:	:	:	:	17	6
TR	634	426	0.7	0.5	41	60
IS	1 624	1 661	1.7	1.8	79	1 453
NO	2 524	2 393	2.7	2.6	677	4 403
CH	2	1	0.0	0.0	422	11
JP	6 120	4 178	6.6	4.5	:	:
US	5 326	4 846	5.7	5.2	:	:

Source: Eurostat (tag00076, tag00077, tag00093 and tag00094)

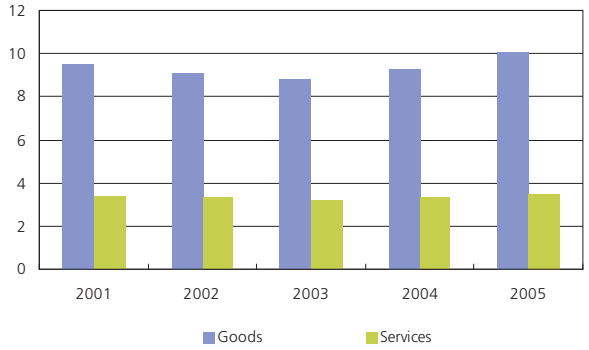
SHARE IN WORLD TRADE OF GOODS AND SERVICES

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 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 abroad than it is earning from abroad 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 relative to 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: Trade integration, EU-25 (% of GDP)



Source: Eurostat (tsier064 and tsier065)

Table 5.1: International trade in goods and services, 2005 (% of GDP) (1)

	Goods			Services		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
EU-25	9.7	10.5	-0.9	3.8	3.2	0.5
Euro area	15.3	14.7	0.6	5.0	4.5	0.4
BE	70.8	69.2	1.6	15.0	13.8	1.2
BG	43.4	63.1	-20.1	15.5	12.8	3.2
CZ	63.2	61.8	1.3	8.7	8.0	0.7
DK	32.0	28.9	3.1	16.4	14.6	1.8
DE	34.9	28.1	6.8	5.6	7.3	-1.7
EE	57.0	70.5	-13.6	22.6	15.4	7.2
IE	51.9	33.6	18.4	28.6	34.9	-6.3
EL	7.8	23.0	-15.2	15.2	6.6	8.7
ES	17.3	24.9	-7.6	8.3	5.8	2.5
FR	20.5	22.1	-1.5	5.4	5.0	0.5
IT	21.1	21.0	0.0	5.1	5.1	0.0
CY	8.8	34.5	-24.9	38.2	16.1	22.0
LV	33.8	52.3	-19.2	13.8	10.0	3.8
LT	46.1	57.2	-11.6	12.1	8.2	3.9
LU	39.1	51.0	-11.6	111.2	68.0	43.2
HU	56.3	58.0	-1.7	11.6	10.8	0.8
MT	41.8	62.7	-20.9	27.2	16.7	10.5
NL	55.3	48.0	7.4	12.8	11.7	1.1
AT	40.1	39.2	0.9	16.5	14.8	1.7
PL	31.7	32.7	-0.9	5.4	4.7	0.6
PT	20.6	31.8	-11.3	8.2	5.4	2.8
RO	28.0	37.8	-9.8	5.0	5.5	-0.5
SI	52.8	56.5	-3.6	11.6	8.7	3.3
SK	67.4	72.4	-5.0	9.4	8.7	0.8
FI	33.5	28.6	4.9	8.7	7.8	0.9
SE	36.7	31.4	5.4	12.2	9.9	2.3
UK	17.2	22.7	-5.6	9.0	7.2	1.9

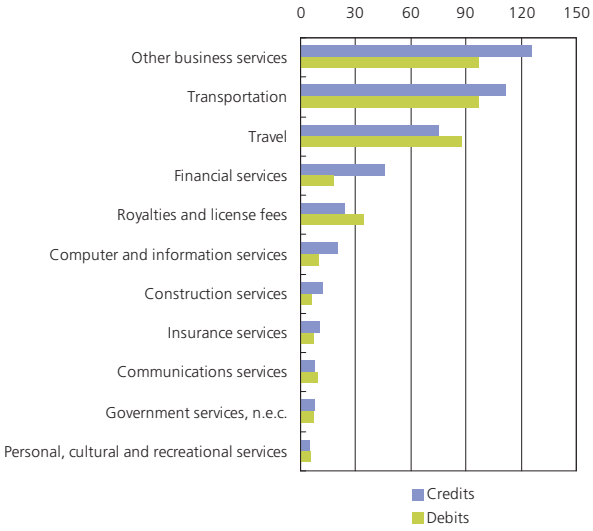
(1) EU-25: extra-EU trade flows; euro area: extra-euro area trade flows; Member States and other countries: trade flows with the rest of the world.
Source: Eurostat (tec00039, tec00040 and tec00001)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 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-27, 2006 (EUR 1 000 million) (1)



(1) Provisional values; extra-EU trade flows.
Source: Eurostat (bop_its_det)

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

	Credits		Debits		Net balance	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
EU-27 (2)	331.2	441.5	313.3	373.1	17.8	68.5
Euro area	321.1	426.1	324.7	391.1	-3.5	35.0
BE	:	47.4	:	42.2	:	5.1
BG	2.4	4.1	1.9	3.2	0.5	1.0
CZ	7.8	10.6	6.1	9.4	1.7	1.2
DK	27.9	41.8	24.5	36.6	3.4	5.2
DE	99.2	139.1	158.6	175.0	-59.4	-35.9
EE	1.8	2.8	1.2	2.0	0.6	0.8
IE	27.5	55.1	41.0	62.5	-13.5	-7.4
EL	21.7	28.4	12.9	13.0	8.8	15.3
ES	62.3	84.5	39.3	62.3	23.0	22.1
FR	89.6	94.2	69.7	86.0	19.9	8.3
IT	64.4	78.4	64.4	79.9	0.0	-1.5
CY	3.7	5.8	1.3	2.4	2.4	3.4
LV	1.3	2.1	0.8	1.6	0.6	0.5
LT	1.3	2.9	0.8	2.0	0.5	0.9
LU	:	40.6	:	24.0	:	16.6
HU	7.4	10.6	5.8	9.3	1.6	1.3
MT	1.2	2.1	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.8
NL	57.3	75.0	60.0	72.4	-2.8	2.6
AT	37.2	37.0	35.2	25.9	2.1	11.1
PL	10.9	16.3	10.0	14.6	0.9	1.7
PT	10.5	14.1	7.6	9.2	2.9	4.9
RO	2.3	5.5	2.4	5.5	-0.1	0.0
SI	2.2	3.5	1.6	2.6	0.5	0.9
SK	3.1	4.3	2.6	3.8	0.5	0.5
FI	6.5	12.8	9.0	12.4	-2.5	0.4
SE	25.3	39.4	26.3	29.0	-1.0	10.4
UK	133.6	182.8	111.5	139.9	22.0	42.8
HR	:	8.4	:	2.8	:	5.6
TR	17.9	19.6	7.7	8.9	10.2	10.6
NO	19.6	26.2	17.0	25.1	2.9	1.2
JP	72.1	93.4	121.0	108.0	-48.9	-14.5
US	316.0	333.6	247.6	273.0	68.4	60.6

(1) EU-27: extra-EU trade flows; euro area: extra-euro area trade flows; Member States and other countries: trade flows with the rest of the world.
(2) EU-25 for 2001.
Source: Eurostat (tec00040)

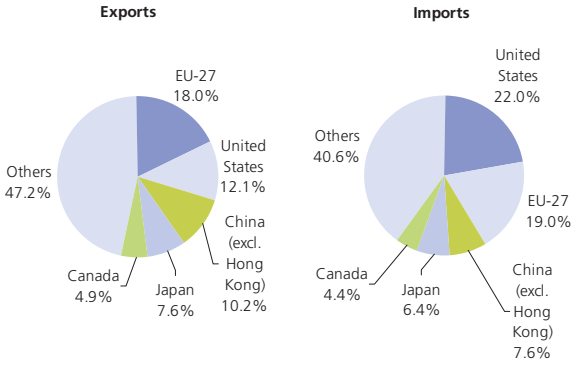
WORLD MARKET FOR GOODS

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 States of the former Soviet Union, excluding the Baltic States), particularly those where indigenous energy supplies are of particular importance.

Extra-EU trade statistics cover the trading of goods with non-member countries, whereas trade between Member States is usually referred to as intra-EU trade. Note that an important distinction is usually made when reporting data for the European Union, insofar as external trade data is usually provided in relation to extra-EU trade only. As such, the data presented for the EU-27 treats this as a single trading block, and reports exports from the whole of the EU-27 to the rest of the world and imports from the rest of the world into the EU-27. In contrast, when reporting data for individual European Union Member States, world trade includes both intra-EU and extra-EU flows.

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: External trade of goods, 2005 (% share of world total) (1)



(1) Excluding intra-EU trade.
Source: Eurostat (Comext), IMF

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

	Value (EUR 1 000 million)		Share of world total (%)	
	2001	2005	2001	2005
EXPORTS				
World	4 764.8	5 856.8	100.0	100.0
EU-27	884.7	1 053.2	18.6	18.0
United States	795.9	709.1	16.7	12.1
China	292.2	599.5	6.1	10.2
Japan	423.5	443.0	8.9	7.6
Canada	291.1	288.1	6.1	4.9
Hong Kong	207.2	227.5	4.3	3.9
South Korea	161.5	219.8	3.4	3.8
Russia	91.9	191.2	1.9	3.3
Singapore	129.0	177.2	2.7	3.0
Mexico	177.2	172.0	3.7	2.9
Saudi Arabia	74.0	120.9	1.6	2.1
Malaysia	94.8	110.2	2.0	1.9
Switzerland	90.8	104.3	1.9	1.8
Brazil	65.5	94.6	1.4	1.6
Thailand	70.6	86.4	1.5	1.5
Norway	64.2	82.9	1.3	1.4
Australia	67.7	81.1	1.4	1.4
India	50.0	78.2	1.0	1.3
United Arab Emirates	43.7	73.7	0.9	1.2
Indonesia	60.4	66.9	1.3	1.1
Turkey	34.9	59.0	0.7	1.0
Venezuela	30.1	50.7	0.6	0.9
Iran	26.1	42.7	0.5	0.7
South Africa	34.4	41.2	0.7	0.7
Algeria	20.5	35.1	0.4	0.6
IMPORTS				
World	5 116.4	6 197.9	100.0	100.0
EU-27	979.1	1 179.8	19.1	19.0
United States	1 278.9	1 363.3	25.0	22.0
China	241.4	470.7	4.7	7.6
Japan	373.9	399.6	7.3	6.4
Canada	268.5	274.0	5.2	4.4
Hong Kong	209.4	223.7	4.1	3.6
South Korea	152.7	203.5	3.0	3.3
Mexico	207.8	192.5	4.1	3.1
Singapore	124.0	151.4	2.4	2.4
India	65.1	107.2	1.3	1.7
Australia	72.7	102.8	1.4	1.6
Switzerland	93.3	101.3	1.8	1.6
Turkey	45.9	92.5	0.9	1.5
Thailand	66.4	91.4	1.3	1.5
Malaysia	77.2	86.2	1.5	1.4
United Arab Emirates	33.1	78.9	0.6	1.3
Russia	41.0	77.9	0.8	1.2
Brazil	67.7	63.9	1.3	1.0
Saudi Arabia	47.6	47.4	0.9	0.8
South Africa	30.7	47.3	0.6	0.8
Indonesia	33.4	45.3	0.6	0.7
Norway	35.3	43.7	0.7	0.7
Israel	36.7	35.7	0.7	0.6
Philippines	34.7	35.3	0.7	0.6
Iran	19.5	34.7	0.4	0.6

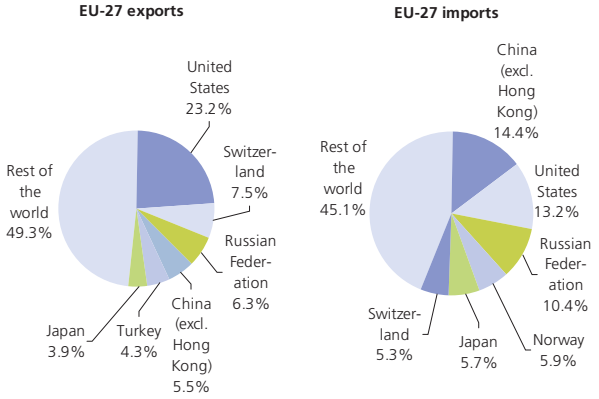
(1) Excluding intra-EU trade.
Source: Eurostat (Comext), IMF

MAIN EU TRADING PARTNERS

The United States accounts for a little less than one quarter of the EU-27's exports of goods, a share that has fallen somewhat in recent years; note that between 2001 and 2006 the value of EU-27 exports to the Ukraine, Russia, Turkey and China more than doubled.

For imports, the trading partner is the country of origin. The traditional position of the United States as the principal origin of EU-27 imports and of Japan in the top 3 is no longer the case. The value of imports from the United States and from Japan has fallen (between 2001 and 2006), while imports from China, India and a number of natural resource rich countries have increased. As a result, in 2006, China overtook the United States as the single largest supplier of goods to the EU-27.

Figure 5.4: Main trading partners of the EU-27 for goods, 2006 (% share of extra-EU-27 trade)



Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_maineu)

Table 5.4: Development of trade with the top 20 EU-27 trading partners

	2001 (EUR 1 000 million)	2001 Share of EU-27 total (%)	2006 (EUR 1 000 million)	2006 Share of EU-27 total (%)	Average annual growth rate, 2001-2006 (%)	Rank 2006
EXPORTS						
Total extra EU-27	884.7	100.0	1 157.2	100.0	5.5	
United States	245.6	27.8	268.9	23.2	1.8	1
Switzerland	76.5	8.6	87.0	7.5	2.6	2
Russian Federation	31.6	3.6	72.4	6.3	18.0	3
China (excl. Hong Kong)	30.7	3.5	63.6	5.5	15.7	4
Turkey	21.9	2.5	49.8	4.3	17.9	5
Japan	45.5	5.1	44.8	3.9	-0.3	6
Norway	27.2	3.1	38.4	3.3	7.2	7
Canada	22.4	2.5	26.6	2.3	3.5	8
United Arab Emirates	14.2	1.6	25.2	2.2	12.2	9
India	13.0	1.5	24.3	2.1	13.4	10
South Korea	15.8	1.8	22.8	2.0	7.6	11
Hong Kong	21.8	2.5	21.6	1.9	-0.2	12
Australia	15.7	1.8	21.3	1.8	6.4	13
South Africa	12.6	1.4	19.9	1.7	9.6	14
Singapore	15.2	1.7	19.7	1.7	5.3	15
Ukraine	7.1	0.8	18.3	1.6	20.8	16
Brazil	18.6	2.1	17.7	1.5	-0.9	17
Saudi Arabia	13.5	1.5	17.6	1.5	5.4	18
Israel	14.9	1.7	14.0	1.2	-1.3	19
Taiwan	13.5	1.5	13.2	1.1	-0.4	20
IMPORTS						
Total extra EU-27	979.1	100.0	1 350.2	100.0	6.6	
China (excl. Hong Kong)	82.0	8.4	194.3	14.4	18.8	1
United States	203.3	20.8	177.9	13.2	-2.6	2
Russian Federation	65.9	6.7	140.6	10.4	16.4	3
Norway	46.4	4.7	79.2	5.9	11.3	4
Japan	81.1	8.3	77.3	5.7	-1.0	5
Switzerland	63.6	6.5	71.5	5.3	2.4	6
Turkey	22.1	2.3	41.7	3.1	13.5	7
South Korea	23.3	2.4	39.1	2.9	10.9	8
Brazil	19.6	2.0	27.1	2.0	6.7	9
Taiwan	26.1	2.7	26.5	2.0	0.3	10
Libya	11.6	1.2	25.8	1.9	17.3	11
Algeria	16.2	1.7	24.0	1.8	8.2	12
Saudi Arabia	13.2	1.3	23.5	1.7	12.3	13
India	13.5	1.4	22.6	1.7	10.9	14
Canada	18.6	1.9	19.8	1.5	1.3	15
Singapore	15.2	1.5	19.5	1.4	5.1	16
South Africa	16.4	1.7	18.5	1.4	2.5	17
Malaysia	17.2	1.8	17.9	1.3	0.7	18
Thailand	13.2	1.3	14.7	1.1	2.2	19
Iran	6.8	0.7	14.4	1.1	16.3	20

Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_maineu)

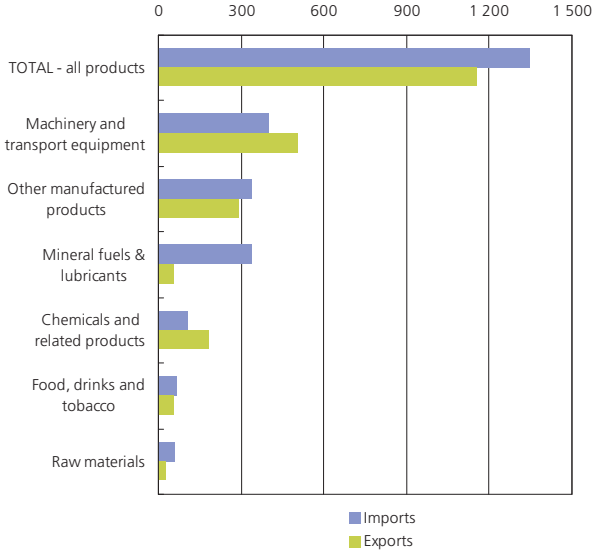
EU TRADE BY PRODUCT

External trade statistics report export and import values and volumes for goods using a product classification. One of the most common classifications for studying aggregate 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.

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) 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 following inward processing.

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. Overall the EU-27 tends to register a negative trade balance, particularly due to trade deficits for fuels (mineral oil and lubricants) and other raw materials.

Figure 5.5: Extra-EU-27 trade by product, EU-27, 2006 (EUR 1 000 million)



Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_intertrd)

Table 5.5: Extra EU-27 trade in goods by main trading partners (EUR 1 000 million)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EXPORTS							
Extra EU-27	849.7	884.7	891.9	869.2	952.9	1 053.2	1 157.2
United States	238.2	245.6	247.9	227.3	235.5	252.9	268.9
China (excl. Hong Kong)	25.9	30.7	35.1	41.5	48.4	51.9	63.6
Russian Federation	22.7	31.6	34.4	37.2	46.0	56.9	72.4
Switzerland	72.5	76.5	72.8	71.4	75.2	82.6	87.0
Japan	45.5	45.5	43.5	41.0	43.4	43.7	44.8
Norway	26.4	27.2	28.2	27.7	30.8	33.9	38.4
Turkey	31.9	21.9	26.6	30.9	40.1	44.6	49.8
South Korea	16.7	15.8	17.7	16.5	17.9	20.2	22.8
India	13.7	13.0	14.3	14.6	17.2	21.3	24.3
Canada	21.1	22.4	22.9	21.6	22.1	23.9	26.6
IMPORTS							
Extra EU-27	992.7	979.1	937.0	935.3	1 027.5	1 179.9	1 350.2
United States	206.3	203.3	182.6	158.1	159.4	163.8	177.9
China (excl. Hong Kong)	74.6	82.0	90.2	106.2	128.7	160.4	194.3
Russian Federation	63.8	65.9	64.5	70.7	84.0	112.6	140.6
Switzerland	62.6	63.6	61.7	59.1	62.0	66.6	71.5
Japan	92.1	81.1	73.7	72.4	74.7	74.1	77.3
Norway	47.2	46.4	48.0	51.0	55.3	67.2	79.2
Turkey	18.7	22.1	24.6	27.3	32.7	36.1	41.7
South Korea	27.0	23.3	24.6	26.0	30.7	34.4	39.1
India	12.9	13.5	13.7	14.1	16.4	19.1	22.6
Canada	19.0	18.6	16.7	16.0	16.4	17.4	19.8
TRADE BALANCE							
Extra EU-27	-143.0	-94.4	-45.1	-66.0	-74.6	-126.7	-193.0
United States	31.9	42.3	65.3	69.2	76.1	89.1	91.0
China (excl. Hong Kong)	-48.8	-51.3	-55.1	-64.8	-80.3	-108.5	-130.7
Russian Federation	-41.0	-34.3	-30.1	-33.5	-37.9	-55.7	-68.2
Switzerland	10.0	12.9	11.1	12.3	13.2	16.0	15.5
Japan	-46.6	-35.6	-30.2	-31.4	-31.3	-30.4	-32.5
Norway	-20.8	-19.2	-19.9	-23.4	-24.5	-33.3	-40.8
Turkey	13.2	-0.2	2.0	3.6	7.4	8.6	8.2
South Korea	-10.2	-7.4	-6.9	-9.6	-12.7	-14.2	-16.3
India	0.8	-0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	2.2	1.7
Canada	2.1	3.8	6.2	5.6	5.7	6.5	6.8

Source: Eurostat (tet00040)

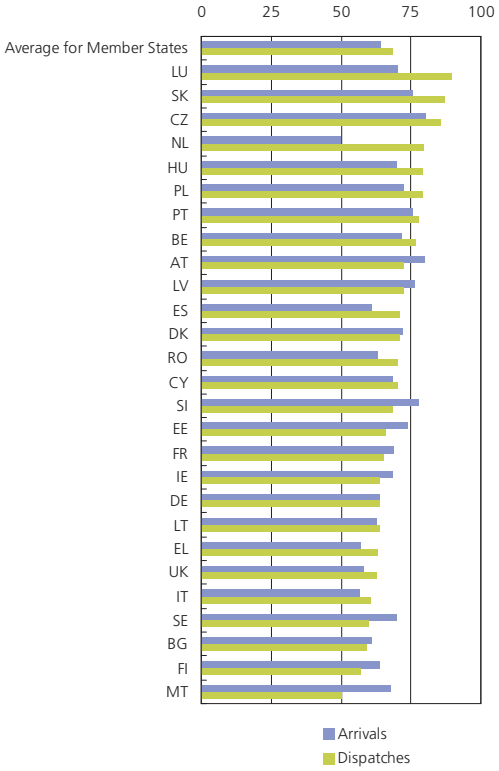
TRADE IN GOODS BETWEEN EU MEMBER STATES

Intra-EU trade statistics report trade between European Union 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 generally accounts for the majority of trade flows recorded for the Member States, although Dutch intra-EU imports were slightly less than extra-EU imports in 2006.

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.

Figure 5.6: Intra-EU-27 trade, 2006 (% of total trade)



Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_intratrd)

Table 5.6: Member States' intra-EU-27 trade (EUR 1 000 million)

	2001			2006		
	Arrivals	Dispatches	Balance	Arrivals	Dispatches	Balance
EU-27	1 783.8	1 872.6	-	2 407.4	2 489.1	-
BE	143.6	165.6	22.1	201.4	224.1	22.7
BG	4.6	3.5	-1.2	9.3	6.9	-2.4
CZ	30.2	32.2	2.0	59.8	64.8	5.0
DK	36.8	40.1	3.3	49.5	52.4	3.0
DE	350.5	406.0	55.6	461.4	564.5	103.1
EE	3.2	3.0	-0.2	7.8	5.0	-2.9
IE	37.8	59.4	21.6	39.6	56.3	16.7
EL	22.6	8.1	-14.5	28.9	10.5	-18.4
ES	118.6	96.9	-21.7	153.8	116.3	-37.4
FR	247.8	231.9	-16.0	293.4	254.7	-38.7
IT	163.3	166.6	3.4	198.2	197.4	-0.7
CY	2.2	0.3	-1.9	3.8	0.8	-3.0
LV	3.0	1.8	-1.2	7.0	3.6	-3.5
LT	3.7	3.5	-0.2	9.6	7.1	-2.5
LU	11.2	9.6	-1.6	14.9	16.3	1.4
HU	24.7	28.5	3.7	42.8	46.9	4.1
MT	1.8	1.1	-0.8	2.2	1.1	-1.1
NL	125.5	210.0	84.5	164.9	292.2	127.3
AT	67.1	59.2	-8.0	89.6	81.2	-8.4
PL	39.0	32.6	-6.4	72.9	69.3	-3.6
PT	33.8	21.9	-12.0	40.2	26.7	-13.4
RO	11.7	9.6	-2.1	25.8	18.2	-7.7
SI	8.8	7.3	-1.5	14.9	12.7	-2.3
SK	11.9	12.7	0.9	27.7	28.9	1.2
FI	25.3	29.2	3.9	35.0	35.2	0.1
SE	49.4	49.8	0.4	70.4	70.6	0.2
UK	205.7	182.4	-23.4	283.0	225.5	-57.5

Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_intratrd)

MODAL BREAKDOWN OF TRANSPORT

Transport is defined as any movement of passengers and/or goods (freight). Increased trade, both within the single European market and outside, 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 (passenger-kilometres, which represent one passenger travelling a distance of one kilometre) transport volumes. The indicators of transport volumes shown in Figure 6.1 show the real change in inland transport: road, rail and inland waterways for freight; passenger cars, buses, coaches, and trains for passengers. The indicators are based on the ratio of the transport volumes to GDP in constant prices (1995 prices), and this is expressed as an index with 1995=100. Rail and inland waterways freight transport are based on movements on national territory, regardless of the nationality of the vehicle or vessel. Road freight transport is based on all movements of vehicles registered in the reporting country. For passenger transport all data should be based on movements on the national territory, regardless of the nationality of the vehicle, however, data collection methodology is not harmonised across the European Union.

Table 6.1: Annual growth of passenger and freight transport, EU-25 (%)

	Average, 1995-2005	2004-2005
GDP at 1995 prices	2.3	1.7
Passenger transport (in p-km) (1)	1.8	1.8
Freight transport (in t-km) (2)	2.8	2.2

(1) Passenger cars, powered two-wheelers, buses and coaches, tram and metro, railways, air and sea.
(2) Road, sea, rail, inland waterways, pipelines and air.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy and Transport, Energy and Transport in Figures, 2006

Table 6.2: Modal breakdown of inland passenger and freight transport

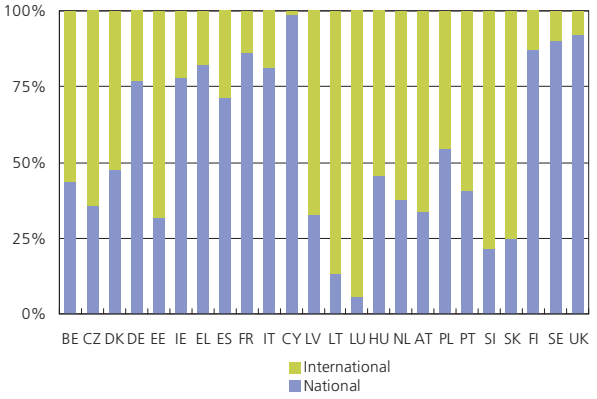
	Passenger-kms, 2002 (% of total)			Freight tonne-km, 2004 (% of total)		
	Car	Bus	Rail	Railway	Road	Water-ways
EU-27 (1)	84.9	8.6	6.5	*17.6*	*76.5*	*5.9*
BE	83.3	10.4	6.3	13.4	72.4	14.1
BG	:	:	:	25.4	70.8	3.7
CZ	80.0	11.9	8.1	25.4	74.5	0.1
DK	80.3	12.0	7.7	7.8	92.2	-
DE	85.5	7.5	7.0	20.3	66.0	13.6
EE	:	:	:	64.6	35.4	0.0
IE	82.3	14.0	3.6	1.7	98.3	-
EL	78.2	20.2	1.7	2.6	97.4	-
ES	82.8	12.3	4.8	4.8	95.2	-
FR	86.6	4.8	8.6	16.0	80.5	3.5
IT	83.2	11.4	5.4	*9.7*	*90.3*	*0.0*
CY	:	:	-	-	100.0	-
LV	66.5	25.5	8.0	70.2	29.8	0.0
LT	86.3	11.0	2.7	43.9	56.1	0.0
LU	80.7	13.8	5.5	4.1	92.5	3.6
HU	61.7	24.5	13.8	25.0	69.2	5.8
MT	:	:	-	-	100.0	-
NL	86.4	4.3	9.3	3.6	65.8	30.6
AT (2)	76.3	14.7	9.1	32.6	64.4	3.0
PL	77.0	13.5	9.5	30.8	69.0	0.2
PT	87.5	9.1	3.4	5.3	94.7	-
RO	:	:	:	21.7	67.3	11.0
SI	80.0	13.8	6.2	22.7	77.3	-
SK	69.6	22.9	7.5	29.5	70.3	0.3
FI	84.1	11.1	4.8	23.3	76.5	0.2
SE	83.0	8.9	8.1	36.0	64.0	-
UK	88.1	6.4	5.5	*11.9*	*88.0*	0.1
HR	:	:	:	23.1	76.0	1.0
MK	:	:	:	11.2	88.8	-
TR	:	:	:	5.6	94.4	-
IS	88.8	11.2	-	-	100.0	-
NO	88.2	7.4	4.5	14.7	85.3	-

(1) Passenger-kms: average of those Member States for which data are available.
(2) The railway in Liechtenstein is owned and operated by the Austrian ÖBB and included in their statistics.
Source: Eurostat (tran_pass and tran_good)

GOODS TRANSPORT

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.
Considering only inland transport, there has been considerable growth in road freight transport, accompanied by a slower increase in the volume of goods transport by railway. As such the volume of freight transported by road in the European Union (EU-25) is more than four times as high as the volume transported by railway. More than two thirds of the volume of road freight transport by vehicles registered in European Union Member States is national, although this proportion varies greatly between Member States depending on the geography of the country, with small land-locked Luxembourg specialised in international transport contrasting with the national transport dominated island of Cyprus.
For air and sea transport the indicators provided in Table 6.2 are presented in tonnes (loaded/unloaded), rather than tonne-kilometres. The European Union relies heavily on maritime transport for trade, in particular that relating to bulky, low value goods that cannot be transported economically using other transport modes, with most of the international trade passing through one of the major sea ports. The weight of freight (and mail) transported by air is low, although generally the average value of air freight is high.

Figure 6.1: National and international road transport of goods, 2005 (% based on million tonne-kms of laden transport) (1)



(1) Bulgaria, Malta and Romania: not available.
Source: Eurostat (road_go_ta_to)

Table 6.3: Goods transport, 2005

	Goods transported by road (million t-km)	Goods transported by rail (million t-km)	Air transport of goods (1 000 tonnes)	Sea transport of goods (million tonnes) (1)
EU-27 (2)	:	391 923	11 994	3 718
BE	43 847	8 130	695	207
BG	:	5 212	17	25
CZ	43 447	14 823	56	-
DK	23 299	1 968	7	100
DE	310 103	95 421	3 006	285
EE	5 824	10 639	10	47
IE	17 910	303	89	52
EL	:	613	106	151
ES	233 230	11 635	526	400
FR	205 284	40 701	1 477	341
IT	:	22 761	754	509
CY	1 393	-	39	7
LV	8 394	19 779	15	60
LT	15 908	12 457	10	26
LU	:	392	625	-
HU	25 152	9 090	55	-
MT	:	-	15	4
NL	90 958	5 025	1 551	461
AT (3)	37 490	18 957	182	-
PL	111 826	49 972	31	55
PT	42 882	2 422	130	65
RO	:	17 022	18	48
SI	11 032	3 245	5	13
SK	22 566	9 463	4	-
FI	31 856	9 706	120	100
SE	38 575	21 783	:	178
UK	:	22 638	2 451	586
HR	:	2 835	18	26
TR	:	9 077	334	:
IS	:	-	63	5.7
LI	:	-	-	-
NO	18 247	3 149	87	202
CH	:	:	334	-

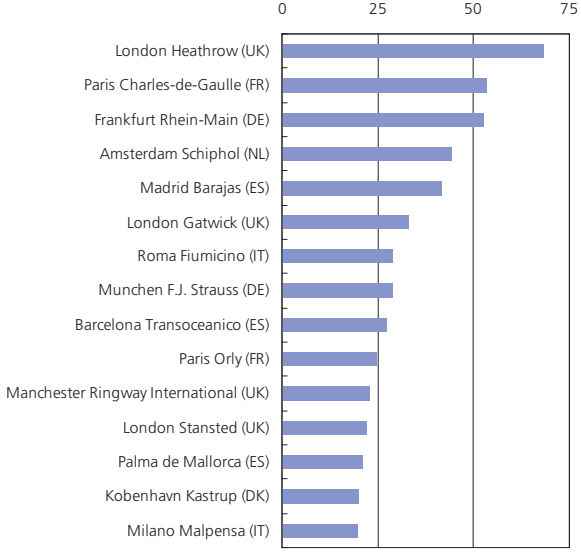
(1) Goods handled in ports.
(2) Air transport of goods: excluding Sweden.
(3) The railway in Liechtenstein is owned and operated by the Austrian ÖBB and included in their statistics.
Source: Eurostat (ttr00005, ttr00006, ttr00011 and mar_go_aa)

AIR AND SEA PASSENGER TRANSPORT

There has been 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. Alongside the environmental impact of air transport and the construction/expansion of airports, 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 and overloaded air traffic control systems. The information on the number of air passengers refers to the total number of passengers, therefore both arrivals and departures. To avoid double counting the figures for the Member States only count passengers on domestic flights once, while the figure for the EU-25 only counts passengers on intra-EU flights once.

The information presented for sea passengers covers passengers using seagoing vessels on voyages which are undertaken wholly or partly at sea. Service staff are not regarded as passengers, nor are non-fare paying crew members, or infants in arms. Passengers are counted both inward and outward, regardless of destination.

Figure 6.2: Top 15 airports (in terms of air passenger transport), passengers embarked and disembarked, EU-27, 2005 (million passengers)



Source: Eurostat (avia_paoa)

Table 6.4: Air and sea passenger transport

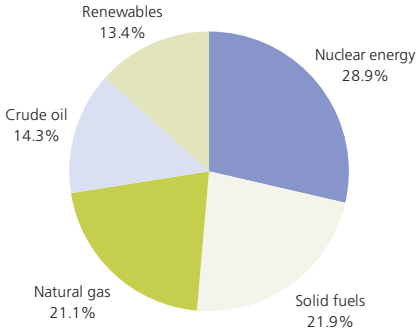
	Air passengers, 2005 (millions)	Sea passengers (passengers handled in ports per 100 inhabitants) 2001	2003	2005
EU-27 (1)	960	75.5	84.8	78.8
Euro area	660	78.0	92.8	84.7
BE	18	13.4	7.1	8.8
BG	5	0.0	0.1	0.2
CZ	11	-	-	-
DK	22	894.7	903.7	885.6
DE	146	38.7	38.9	35.7
EE	1	419.9	381.4	510.9
IE	24	101.6	94.5	79.7
EL	31	458.8	933.6	776.6
ES	144	46.0	48.1	52.1
FR	108	45.5	44.4	41.3
IT	88	152.5	144.1	134.7
CY	7	:	40.1	25.9
LV	2	1.1	5.1	6.2
LT	1	2.9	3.9	4.8
LU	2	-	-	-
HU	8	-	-	-
MT	3	:	41.8	44.2
NL	46	12.8	12.4	13.0
AT	20	-	-	-
PL	7	11.5	8.3	4.3
PT	20	5.3	5.9	6.3
RO	4	-	-	-
SI	1	1.7	2.4	1.8
SK	2	-	-	-
FI	12	322.9	313.9	326.8
SE	23	364.2	366.3	362.0
UK	204	58.5	56.7	50.3
HR	3	:	:	:
MK	:	828.8	962.8	1 089.9
TR	54	:	:	:
IS	3	127.0	141.1	143.7
LI	-	-	-	-
NO	19	:	102.3	144.6
CH	29	-	-	-

(1) Average of those Member States for which data are available.
Source: Eurostat (ttr00012, mar_pa_aa and tps00001)

PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY ENERGY

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, lignite, and peat. Primary production of crude oil covers all production within national boundaries, including offshore production. Natural gas is measured as the dry marketable production, after purification and extraction of NGLs (natural gas liquids) and sulphur; it does not include quantities re-injected, extraction losses, or quantities vented and flared. The heat produced in a reactor as a result of nuclear fission is regarded as primary production of nuclear heat, in other words nuclear energy. Renewable energy sources cover the production of energy from biomass, hydropower, geothermal energy, wind and solar energy.

Figure 7.1: Production of primary energy, EU-27, 2005 (%) (1)



(1) Figures do not add up to 100 % due to rounding.
Source: Eurostat (ten00077, ten00078, ten00079, ten00080 and ten00081)

Table 7.1: Energy production

	Total production (primary energy, million toe)		Share of total production, 2005 (%)				
	1995	2005	Solid fuels	Crude oil	Natural gas	Nuclear energy	Renew-ables
EU-27	939.8	890.0	21.9	14.3	21.1	28.9	13.4
Euro area	445.1	448.3	16.8	3.2	18.6	43.3	17.7
BE	10.9	13.9	0.0	-	0.0	88.2	11.8
BG	10.2	10.6	39.6	0.3	3.6	45.6	10.9
CZ	31.4	32.4	72.7	0.9	0.5	19.7	6.2
DK	15.5	31.2	-	60.6	30.1	-	9.3
DE	140.8	134.9	41.9	2.6	10.5	31.2	12.4
EE	3.5	4.2	75.3	-	-	-	16.9
IE	4.0	1.7	47.8	-	27.9	-	24.3
EL	9.7	10.3	83.0	1.0	0.2	-	15.9
ES	31.2	30.1	20.8	0.5	0.5	49.3	28.9
FR	126.0	135.2	0.0	0.9	0.6	86.1	12.3
IT	29.2	27.6	0.2	22.3	35.8	0.0	41.7
CY	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	100.0
LV	1.6	2.3	0.1	-	-	-	99.9
LT	3.7	3.7	0.5	5.9	-	72.4	21.1
LU	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	100.0
HU	13.5	10.3	16.9	13.5	22.6	34.6	11.4
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	65.9	61.8	-	3.7	91.0	1.7	3.6
AT	8.5	9.4	0.0	10.1	14.9	-	75.1
PL	97.9	77.7	88.0	1.1	5.0	-	5.9
PT	2.6	3.6	0.0	-	-	-	100.0
RO	32.1	27.5	21.1	19.9	35.3	5.2	18.4
SI	3.0	3.5	34.0	0.0	0.1	43.6	22.2
SK	4.8	6.5	9.7	0.5	1.9	69.8	13.5
FI	13.2	16.2	13.1	-	-	37.0	49.8
SE	31.5	34.3	0.9	0.0	-	54.4	44.7
UK	248.9	201.0	5.9	42.7	39.2	10.5	1.7
HR	4.1	3.8	0.0	26.8	49.4	-	23.8
TR	26.5	23.6	44.4	9.6	3.1	-	42.9
IS	1.6	2.6	-	-	-	-	100.0
NO	181.6	233.6	0.4	61.4	32.7	-	5.6

Source: Eurostat (ten00076, ten00077, ten00078, ten00079, ten00080 and ten00081)

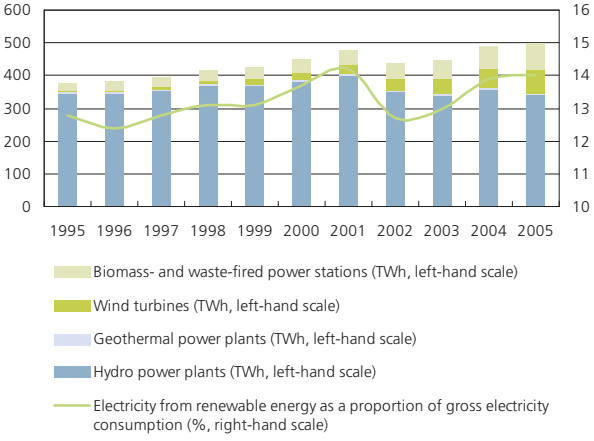
PRODUCTION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

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.

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

Figure 7.2: Electricity generated from renewable energy sources, EU-27



Source: Eurostat (nrg_1071a)

Table 7.2: Primary production of renewable energy

	Total production (primary energy, 1 000 toe)		Share of total production, 2005 (%)				
	1995	2005	Solar energy	Biomass & waste	Geo-thermal energy	Hydro power	Wind energy
EU-27	83 580	119 445	0.7	67.6	4.5	22.1	5.1
Euro area	55 697	79 125	0.9	65.3	6.5	20.8	6.5
BE	599	1 637	0.2	97.0	0.1	1.5	1.2
BG	370	1 149	-	64.7	2.9	32.5	0.0
CZ	598	2 012	0.1	89.6	-	10.2	0.1
DK	1 534	2 897	0.3	79.8	0.1	0.1	19.6
DE	6 517	16 714	2.2	72.9	0.8	10.1	14.0
EE	486	713	-	99.0	-	0.3	0.7
IE	164	400	0.0	62.5	0.0	13.5	24.0
EL	1 289	1 633	6.2	60.6	0.1	26.4	6.7
ES	5 601	8 711	0.8	58.9	0.1	19.3	21.0
FR	17 903	16 694	0.1	71.7	0.8	26.9	0.5
IT	7 540	11 504	0.2	29.4	41.6	27.0	1.8
CY	42	50	82.0	18.0	-	-	-
LV	1 406	2 287	-	87.3	-	12.5	0.2
LT	501	777	-	94.6	0.4	5.0	-
LU	46	74	2.7	79.7	-	10.8	6.8
HU	626	1 180	0.2	90.9	7.4	1.4	0.1
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	899	2 243	1.0	90.7	-	0.4	7.9
AT	5 862	7 092	1.3	53.1	0.5	43.5	1.6
PL	3 924	4 564	-	95.4	0.2	4.1	0.3
PT	2 601	3 579	0.6	81.9	1.8	11.4	4.2
RO	2 797	5 048	-	64.0	1.6	34.4	-
SI	542	774	-	61.5	-	38.5	-
SK	503	881	-	53.7	0.9	45.3	0.1
FI	6 133	8 073	0.0	85.1	-	14.7	0.2
SE	13 147	15 364	0.0	58.7	-	40.7	0.5
UK	1 951	3 399	0.9	79.2	0.0	12.6	7.4
HR	720	900	-	39.4	-	60.6	-
TR	10 777	10 131	3.8	52.6	9.9	33.6	0.0
IS	1 566	2 637	-	0.1	77.0	22.9	0.0
NO	11 575	12 994	0.0	9.8	-	89.9	0.3

Source: Eurostat (ten00082)

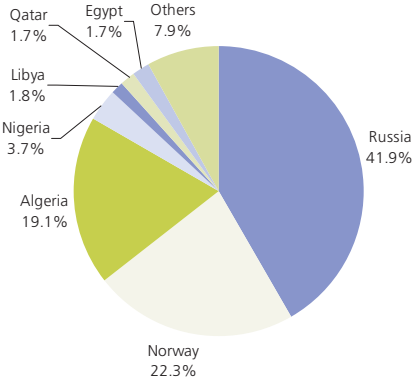
ENERGY IMPORTS

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.

Dependency on energy imports (see overleaf) has increased from 40 % of gross consumption in the 1980s to over 50 % in the EU-27 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. Despite increased production from nuclear energy and renewable sources, this increased consumption has coincided with an overall fall in primary production, in particular of hard coal and lignite and of crude oil. Naturally the result of increased consumption and reduced production has been increased net imports. A shift in the energy mix, notably an increase in the consumption of natural gas particularly for electricity generation, has lead to particularly large increases in net imports of natural gas.

Whilst energy production may be expected to continue to fall, particularly for fossil fuels as reserves are depleted, notably in the North Sea, net imports can be expected to rise further. To constrain this increased dependency on imports, production of other sources would need to increase, in combination with a reduction in energy use. In 2006 the European Commission proposed an energy efficiency action plan to save 20 % of the European Union's energy consumption by 2020.

Figure 7.3: Extra-EU imports of natural gas, EU-27, 2005 (%)



Source: Eurostat (nrg_124a)

Table 7.3: Net imports of energy per capita (toe per inhabitant)

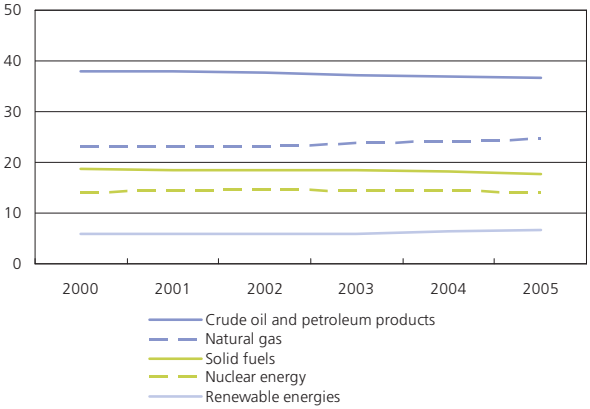
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-27	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	*1.9*	*2.0*
Euro area	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	*2.6*	*2.7*
BE	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.7
BG	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
CZ	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
DK	-0.6	-1.3	-1.1	-1.6	-1.3	-1.8	-1.9
DE	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	*2.6*	*2.6*
EE	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
IE	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3
EL	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1
ES	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9
FR	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
IT	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
CY	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.7
LV	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2
LT	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5
LU	7.8	8.3	8.4	8.9	9.2	10.0	10.1
HU	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7
MT	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
NL	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.3
AT	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0
PL	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
PT	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3
RO	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
SI	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
SK	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3
FI	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.3	4.0	3.7
SE	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2
UK	-0.8	-0.7	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	0.5
HR	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
TR	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
IS	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.6
NO	-40.8	-44.2	-45.0	-46.0	-45.4	-45.8	-43.5

Source: Eurostat (ten00083 and tps00001)

INLAND CONSUMPTION AND ENERGY DEPENDENCY AND INTENSITY

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). It therefore reflects the energy necessary to satisfy inland consumption within the limits of national territory. In 1997 a target was set to increase the share of renewable energies in gross energy consumption to 12 % by 2010 within the European Union. In 2007 a new target was set for renewable energy to contribute 20 % of the energy mix by 2020.
The energy dependency rate is defined as net imports divided by gross consumption, expressed a percentage; gross consumption is equal to gross inland consumption plus the energy (oil) supplied to international marine bunkers. A negative dependency rate indicates a net exporter of energy. A dependency rate in excess of 100 % indicates that energy products have been stocked.
Energy intensity may be measured as the ratio between gross inland consumption of energy and gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices (1995). The ratio is expressed as kgoe (kilogram of oil equivalent) per thousand euro. 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.

Figure 7.4: Breakdown of gross inland consumption by fuel, EU-27 (%)



Source: Eurostat (nrg_101a, nrg_102a, nrg_103a, nrg_104a and nrg_1071a)

Table 7.4: Gross inland consumption of energy, energy dependency and intensity

	Gross inland consumption (million toe)		Energy dependency (%)		Energy intensity (kg of oil equivalent per EUR 1 000) (1)	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
EU-27	1 712	*1 811*	46.7	52.3	213.1	208.1
Euro area	1 165	*1 241*	64.2	65.4	184.2	183.4
BE	57.2	55.0	77.8	78.2	236.1	205.7
BG	18.6	19.9	46.5	47.1	1 931.1	1 582.4
CZ	40.3	44.8	23.1	27.4	888.4	823.4
DK	19.7	19.5	-33.7	-51.6	125.0	114.1
DE	340.1	*345.5*	59.8	61.6	159.7	157.0
EE	4.6	5.6	30.8	25.8	1 214.8	966.9
IE	14.3	15.1	84.5	89.5	175.1	143.9
EL	28.1	31.2	69.3	68.5	263.6	236.5
ES	122.7	143.5	76.5	81.2	227.0	219.2
FR	259.0	275.4	50.9	51.6	186.6	185.5
IT	172.5	186.8	87.3	84.4	186.9	190.7
CY	2.4	2.5	98.8	100.7	282.3	246.9
LV	3.9	4.7	57.0	56.0	756.0	644.8
LT	7.1	8.6	60.4	58.4	1 208.4	949.1
LU	3.6	4.7	99.8	98.0	186.6	189.9
HU	25.0	27.9	56.0	62.9	600.5	543.6
MT	0.8	1.0	100.9	100.0	303.2	269.9
NL	75.7	81.0	38.6	37.8	198.5	195.6
AT	28.7	34.0	65.6	71.8	134.4	149.3
PL	90.8	93.9	11.1	18.0	680.2	584.7
PT	24.1	26.7	87.2	88.2	241.5	241.4
RO	37.1	39.1	21.8	27.4	1 457.2	1 164.9
SI	6.4	7.3	52.5	52.2	341.7	320.5
SK	17.5	19.4	66.5	64.6	955.9	868.6
FI	32.5	34.5	55.9	54.7	260.1	241.5
SE	47.8	51.6	39.0	37.2	215.0	204.3
UK	231.4	232.3	-16.7	13.9	227.3	202.6
HR	7.8	8.9	53.3	58.6	442.3	:
TR	77.4	85.2	65.4	71.9	492.0	438.3
IS	3.2	3.6	31.2	28.8	483.8	433.8
NO	26.1	32.2	-735.8	-609.1	193.1	211.6

(1) Gross inland consumption of energy divided by GDP.
Source: Eurostat (ten00086, nrg_100a and nrg_ind_332a)

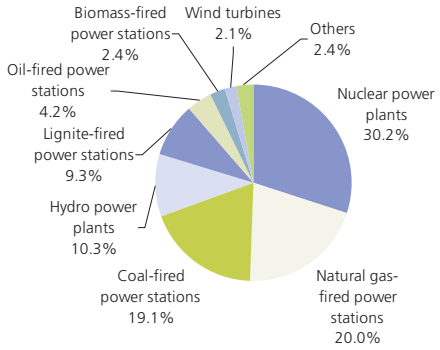
ELECTRICITY

Gross electricity generation at the plant level is defined as the electricity measured at the outlet of the main transformers, in other words the consumption of electricity in the plant auxiliaries and in transformers is included. There has been a shift in fuels used for electricity generation: among the main sources natural gas has increased at the expense of coal, lignite and oil due to lower emissions from gas, and there has been an increase in the use of renewables, particularly wind turbines. The indicator of electricity from renewable energy sources is the ratio between the electricity produced from renewable energy sources and the gross national electricity consumption. Electricity produced from renewable energy sources comprises the electricity generation from hydro plants (excluding pumping), wind, solar, geothermal and electricity from biomass/wastes. Gross national electricity consumption comprises the total gross national electricity generation from all fuels (including autoproduction), plus electricity imports, minus exports. 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 and the EU-27 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 page 164 for more information).

Final consumption of electricity covers the electricity delivered to the final consumer's door (in the industry, transport, household and other sectors) for all energy uses. It excludes deliveries for transformation and/or own use of the energy producing industries, as well as network losses.

The indicator on the market share of the largest electricity generator is based on net electricity production, and as such the electricity used by generators for their own consumption is not taken into account.

Figure 7.5: Gross electricity generation, by fuel used in power-stations, EU-27, 2005



Source: Eurostat (nrg_105a)

Table 7.5: Main indicators for electricity, 2005

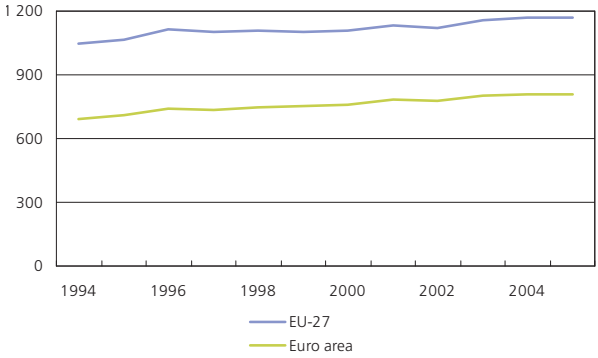
	Total electricity generation (TWh)	Electricity from renewables (%)	Final consumption of electricity (million toe)	Final consumption of electricity (kgoe per capita)	Market share of the largest generator (%)	Household final consumption (1995=100)
EU-27	3 310.4	14.0	*237.0*	482.7	-	*122.1*
Euro area	2 268.2	:	*167.3*	531.3	-	:
BE	87.0	2.8	6.9	660.0	85.0	117.6
BG	44.4	11.8	2.2	284.5	:	82.6
CZ	82.6	4.5	4.8	464.7	72.0	99.1
DK	36.3	28.2	2.9	532.6	33.0	101.5
DE	620.3	10.5	44.5	539.4	:	110.3
EE	10.2	1.1	0.5	384.4	92.0	151.8
IE	25.4	6.8	2.1	509.6	71.0	151.5
EL	60.0	10.0	4.4	394.9	97.0	146.6
ES	294.1	15.0	*20.8*	483.9	35.0	*177.3*
FR	575.4	11.3	36.3	581.1	89.1	137.6
IT	303.7	14.1	25.8	441.8	38.6	117.0
CY	4.4	0.0	0.3	453.8	100.0	188.8
LV	4.9	48.4	0.5	212.4	92.7	135.4
LT	14.8	3.9	0.7	199.1	70.3	138.7
LU	4.1	3.2	0.5	1 162.6	:	*109.9*
HU	35.8	4.6	2.8	275.3	38.7	113.6
MT	2.2	0.0	0.1	367.5	100.0	155.8
NL	100.2	7.5	9.0	551.1	:	123.0
AT	65.7	57.9	4.9	595.1	:	104.7
PL	156.9	2.9	8.5	222.6	18.5	138.7
PT	46.6	16.0	4.0	378.3	53.9	168.4
RO	59.4	35.8	3.4	155.0	36.4	129.8
SI	15.1	24.2	1.1	548.7	50.1	115.6
SK	31.5	16.5	2.0	364.9	83.6	94.1
FI	70.5	26.9	7.0	1 328.9	23.0	126.6
SE	158.4	54.3	11.4	1 263.1	47.0	100.6
UK	400.5	4.3	29.7	494.3	20.5	114.3
HR	12.4	36.1	1.2	277.7	87.0	90.5
TR	162.0	24.7	11.1	154.3	38.0	213.5
IS	8.7	99.9	0.7	2 285.6	:	163.9
NO	138.1	108.4	9.6	2 089.1	30.0	96.8

Source: Eurostat (ten00087, nrg_ind_333a, ten00097, tps00001, tsier031 and nrg_105a)

FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

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. Energy consumption for transportation has grown strongly in recent years. In 2007 a minimum target that biofuels should account for 10 % of transport petrol and diesel by 2020 was set. Per capita energy consumption varies greatly between Member States reflecting in particular economic development and consumption patterns, the degree of industrialisation (and the industrial structure), and climatic conditions. The particularly high energy consumption per capita recorded in Luxembourg can in part be explained by petrol purchases by residents of neighbouring countries and drivers of road freight transporters in transit, and also by its industrial structure.

Figure 7.6: Final energy consumption (million toe)



Source: Eurostat (ten00095)

Table 7.6: Final energy consumption

	(million toe)			(toe per capita)		
	1996	2000	2005	1996	2000	2005
EU-27	1 111.6	*1 108.3*	*1 168.6*	2.3	*2.3*	*2.4*
Euro area	739.1	*761.3*	*808.9*	2.5	*2.5*	*2.6*
BE	36.4	36.9	36.4	3.6	3.6	3.5
BG	11.5	8.6	9.5	1.4	1.0	1.2
CZ	25.8	22.4	25.8	2.5	2.2	2.5
DK	15.3	14.6	15.3	2.9	2.7	2.8
DE	231.2	218.2	*217.9*	2.8	2.7	*2.6*
EE	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.0	1.7	2.1
IE	8.3	10.7	12.3	2.3	2.8	3.0
EL	16.9	18.5	20.7	1.6	1.7	1.9
ES	65.3	*79.4*	*97.2*	1.7	*2.0*	*2.3*
FR	148.6	152.1	158.2	2.5	2.5	2.5
IT	114.5	123.3	134.1	2.0	2.2	2.3
CY	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.3
LV	3.8	3.3	4.0	1.5	1.4	1.7
LT	4.5	3.7	4.5	1.2	1.1	1.3
LU	3.3	3.5	4.4	7.9	8.2	9.7
HU	16.3	15.8	18.1	1.6	1.5	1.8
MT	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.3
NL	51.7	50.1	51.6	3.3	3.2	3.2
AT	22.6	23.1	27.3	2.8	2.9	3.3
PL	65.7	55.1	57.2	1.7	1.4	1.5
PT	13.9	16.9	18.7	1.4	1.7	1.8
RO	29.5	22.5	24.5	1.3	1.0	1.1
SI	4.4	4.4	4.9	2.2	2.2	2.4
SK	10.7	10.5	10.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
FI	22.4	24.2	25.2	4.4	4.7	4.8
SE	34.6	34.4	33.7	3.9	3.9	3.7
UK	149.9	151.7	151.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
HR	4.7	5.3	6.3	1.0	1.2	1.4
TR	48.7	54.8	62.3	0.8	0.8	0.9
IS	1.8	2.1	2.2	6.6	7.6	7.5
NO	17.7	18.1	18.6	4.0	4.0	4.0

Source: Eurostat (ten00095 and tps00001)

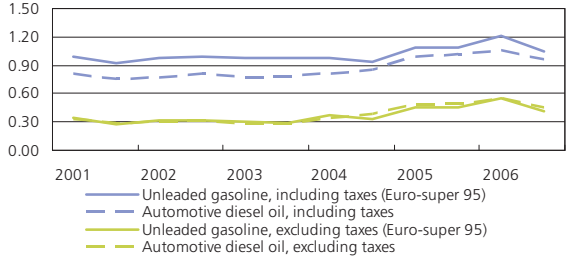
ENERGY PRICES

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 which have risen strongly since the end of 2002, the effects of which were evident in higher prices for industry and consumers. As oil and gas (the price of which is related to that for oil) are among 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 or nuclear power; changing the product mix to avoid reliance on any one type of energy or any single country as a supplier.

The indicators shown for transport fuels are the average at the pump prices for consumers, for unleaded petrol (Euro-super 95) and automotive diesel.

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 7.7: Average gasoline and diesel prices, EU-25 (EUR / litre) (1)



(1) Weighted average of the individual Member States' consumer prices at the pump.
Source: European Commission, Directorate General for Transport and Energy (http://ec.europa.eu/energy/oil/bulletin/index_en.htm)

Table 7.7: Energy prices, excluding taxes

	Electricity prices: households (EUR/kWh) (1)		Electricity prices: industrial users (EUR/kWh) (2)		Natural gas prices: households (EUR/GJ) (3)		Natural gas prices: industrial users (EUR/GJ) (4)	
	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007
EU-27	:	0.12	:	0.08	:	11.68	:	8.89
Euro area	:	0.12	:	0.08	:	12.53	:	8.94
BE	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.09	8.34	10.33	5.25	6.89
BG	:	0.05	:	0.05	:	7.36	:	5.22
CZ	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.08	5.81	7.94	4.68	6.56
DK	0.09	0.12	0.06	0.06	7.53	13.64	4.49	5.77
DE	0.13	0.14	0.07	0.09	9.24	13.97	7.28	12.15
EE	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	:	4.99	:	3.69
IE	0.09	0.15	0.08	0.11	7.27	14.74	4.88	:
EL	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	:	:	:	:
ES	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.08	10.46	12.27	4.34	7.07
FR	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.05	9.19	11.42	4.93	7.63
IT	0.14	0.17	0.08	0.10	9.95	11.79	5.87	8.46
CY	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.10	:	:	:	:
LV	:	0.06	:	0.04	:	6.35	:	5.29
LT	:	0.07	:	0.05	:	5.97	:	6.02
LU	0.11	0.15	0.06	0.10	6.64	10.87	5.90	9.85
HU	0.07	0.10	0.06	0.08	3.88	5.97	4.91	9.48
MT	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.09	:	:	:	:
NL	0.09	0.14	:	0.09	7.03	12.30	:	8.40
AT	0.09	0.11	:	0.08	8.78	10.98	5.62	8.91
PL	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.05	6.64	8.76	6.15	7.54
PT	0.12	0.14	0.07	0.09	13.19	13.22	6.26	7.76
RO	:	0.09	:	0.08	:	7.60	:	7.32
SI	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.08	7.31	10.75	6.41	7.33
SK	:	0.13	:	0.09	:	9.64	:	8.00
FI	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.05	:	:	6.18	7.61
SE	0.07	0.11	0.03	0.06	9.63	15.09	5.93	11.06
UK	0.10	0.13	0.06	0.10	6.63	11.20	5.42	10.55
NO	0.09	0.14	0.04	0.07	:	:	:	:

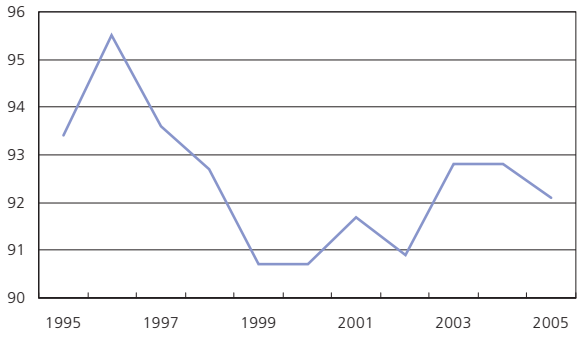
(1) Annual consumption of 3 500 kWh of which 1 300 kWh is overnight (standard dwelling of 90 m²).
(2) Annual consumption of 2 000 MWh, maximum demand of 500 kW and annual load of 4 000 hours; Luxembourg: 50 % power reduction during hours of heavy loading
(3) Annual consumption of 83.7 GJ (equipment: cooking, water heating and central heating).
(4) Annual consumption of 41 860 GJ, and load factor of 200 days (1 600 hours).
Source: Eurostat (nrg_pc_priceind)

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. In 2007 the objective of a 20 % reduction (relative to 1990) by 2020 was set, with the objective of a 30 % reduction in the same timescale put forward as the European Union's contribution to a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012.

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 7.8: Index of total greenhouse gas emissions, EU-27 (Kyoto base year=100)



(1) Generally 1990=100.
Source: Eurostat (tsien010)

Table 7.8: Greenhouse gases

	Total emissions, 2005 (million tonnes of CO_2 equivalents)	Emissions per capita, 2005 (tonnes of CO_2 equivalents)	Index of total greenhouse gas emissions (Kyoto base year=100) (1)			
			1995	2000	2005	Target (2)
EU-27	5 176.9	10.5	93.4	90.7	92.1	-
Euro area	3 264.4	10.8	*97.8*	*98.3*	*100.6*	-
BE	143.9	13.7	103.6	100.4	97.9	92.5
BG	69.8	9.0	65.6	50.7	52.8	92.0
CZ	145.6	14.2	78.7	75.9	74.2	92.0
DK	64.0	11.8	110.0	98.4	92.2	79.0
DE	1 001.5	12.1	88.9	82.7	81.3	79.0
EE	20.7	15.3	53.8	45.9	48.0	92.0
IE	70.0	16.8	106.4	123.9	125.4	113.0
EL	139.2	12.5	101.9	118.6	125.4	125.0
ES	440.6	10.2	110.0	132.8	152.3	115.0
FR	553.4	8.8	99.1	99.3	98.1	100.0
IT	582.2	9.9	102.5	106.6	112.1	93.5
CY	9.9	13.0	119.5	144.7	163.7	-
LV	10.9	4.7	48.2	38.8	42.0	92.0
LT	22.6	6.6	45.3	38.9	46.9	92.0
LU (3)	12.7	27.6	77.0	75.2	100.4	72.0
HU	80.5	8.0	65.9	64.3	65.5	94.0
MT	3.4	8.5	122.4	129.0	154.8	-
NL	212.1	13.0	104.9	99.9	98.9	94.0
AT	93.3	11.3	101.7	102.7	118.1	87.0
PL	399.0	10.5	77.2	69.0	68.0	94.0
PT	85.5	8.1	116.7	135.0	140.4	127.0
RO	153.7	7.1	66.2	49.1	54.4	92.0
SI	20.3	10.1	91.4	92.6	100.4	92.0
SK	48.7	9.0	72.3	65.8	66.4	92.0
FI	69.3	13.2	100.6	98.5	97.4	100.0
SE	67.0	7.4	102.0	94.5	92.6	104.0
UK	657.4	10.9	91.1	86.4	84.3	87.5
HR	29.7	6.7	70.4	81.1	95.5	95.0
TR	312.9	4.3	129.8	164.0	184.0	-
IS	3.7	12.5	93.6	109.9	110.5	110.0
NO	54.2	11.7	100.2	107.6	108.8	101.0
CH	53.6	7.2	96.8	98.0	101.7	92.0
JP	1 359.9	:	106.5	106.8	107.8	94.0
US	7 241.5	:	105.3	114.4	116.3	-

(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).
(3) Break in series for index of total greenhouse gas emissions, 1995.
Source: Eurostat (env_air_emis, tps00001 and tsien010)

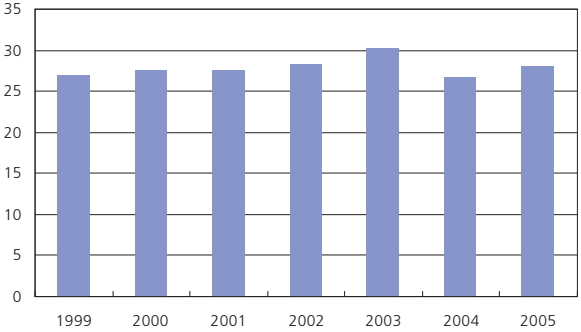
URBAN POPULATION EXPOSURE TO AIR POLLUTION

Air contains gases and particles released by fuel combustion, industrial processes and other activities. Some of these can result in environmental problems, including negative effects on ecosystems, flora, fauna and human health.

Human exposure to elevated ozone concentrations can give rise to inflammatory responses and decreases in lung function. In 2002 a long-term objective for ozone was set at 120 microgram ozone per m³ as a maximum daily 8-hour mean within a calendar year. The indicator shows the population weighted yearly sum of maximum daily 8-hour mean ozone concentrations above a threshold (70 microgram ozone per m³) at the urban background stations in agglomerations.

Fine particulates (PM10), in other words particulates whose diameter is less than 10 micrometers, can be carried deep into the lungs where they can cause inflammation and a worsening of the condition of people with heart and lung diseases. In 1999 an annual limit on PM10 and other pollutants in ambient air was fixed at 40 microgram of PM10 per m³. The indicator shows the population weighted annual mean concentration of particulate matter at urban background stations in agglomerations.

Figure 7.9: Urban population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter, EU-25 (micrograms per cubic metre) (1)



(1) Population weighted annual mean concentration of particulate matter.
Source: Eurostat (tsien042)

Table 7.9: Urban population exposure to air pollution

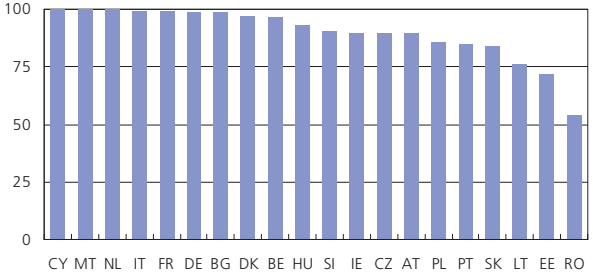
	Exposure to air pollution by ozone (micrograms per m³ * day) (1)			Exposure to air pollution by particulate matter (micrograms per m³) (2)		
	1999	2002	2005	1999	2002	2005
EU-25	3 854	3 707	3 990	27.0	28.4	28.0
BE	3 846	2 234	2 688	34.7	34.1	30.9
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	4 766	4 574	5 531	28.1	39.8	39.8
DK	2 574	2 630	1 472	:	24.1	23.4
DE	3 545	3 194	3 323	25.1	26.5	24.2
EE	:	4 326	1 328	:	21.3	20.7
IE	:	:	:	15.8	:	13.8
EL	7 159	13 040	9 625	:	42.8	41.1
ES	6 553	4 389	4 089	26.6	29.8	31.7
FR	4 036	3 749	4 245	:	21.7	20.4
IT	7 882	6 521	7 748	:	42.2	42.8
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	3 811	:	307	:	:	:
LT	:	:	5 047	:	:	22.9
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	:	:	5 091	:	:	37.7
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	2 318	1 552	1 490	36.4	34.4	32.0
AT	5 350	6 318	5 730	:	26.7	28.9
PL	3 344	4 476	4 022	37.7	44.0	39.4
PT	1 360	2 545	3 894	37.6	33.7	34.8
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	4 666	6 008	6 053	:	30.9	36.4
SK	:	6 019	7 430	36.5	28.6	33.2
FI	2 435	2 314	1 692	15.7	16.9	15.3
SE	2 231	2 956	2 851	14.1	19.4	19.5
UK	1 413	889	1 250	24.4	23.2	23.6
IS	:	:	66	:	:	19.6
NO	:	:	:	:	:	18.6

(1) Population weighted yearly sum of maximum daily 8-hour mean ozone concentrations above a threshold (70 microgram of ozone per m³).
(2) Population weighted annual mean concentration of particulate matter.
Source: Eurostat (tsien041 and tsien042)

WATER RESOURCES

Freshwater resources are renewed through natural processes (the hydrological cycle), whereby, depending on the country's climatic conditions, approximately two thirds of the precipitation (rain, hail and snow) falling on land returns to the atmosphere through evaporation and transpiration; the remainder recharges groundwater, lakes, streams and rivers. 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 recharge 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 freshwater 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 additional freshwater resources available are 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 with piped water of (usually) drinking water quality.
Figure 7.10 shows the extent of household's connection to the public water supply (PWS) network. Although the data set is incomplete, in all available Member States except Romania, the proportion of households connected to the PWS was close to or in excess of three quarters, and in many Member States the proportion exceeded 90 %.

Figure 7.10: Population connected to public water supply, 2005 (% of total) (1)



(1) Bulgaria and Slovakia: data for 2003; Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Hungary, the Netherlands, Austria, Romania, Slovenia: data for 2002; Germany and France: data for 2001; Italy: data for 1999; Portugal: data for 1998; Greece, Spain, Luxembourg, Finland and the United Kingdom: not available.
Source: Eurostat (ten00012)

Table 7.10: Water resources, long-term annual average (1 000 million m³) (1)

	Precipitation	Evapotranspiration	Internal flow	External inflow	Outflow	Fresh water resources
BE	28.5	16.1	12.4	8.3	17.8	20.7
BG	:	:	18.9	0.5	19.4	19.4
CZ	54.7	39.4	15.2	0.7	16.0	16.0
DK	38.5	22.1	16.3	:	1.9	16.3
DE	:	190.0	117.0	:	:	188.0
EE	30.6	18.6	12.0	9.1	11.9	21.1
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	115.0	55.0	60.0	12.0	:	72.0
ES	346.5	235.4	111.1	:	111.1	111.1
FR	:	:	:	11.0	168.0	:
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	0.0	:	:
LV	42.2	:	:	17.4	33.5	:
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	:	:	:	:	:	:
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
RO	154.0	114.6	39.4	2.9	17.9	42.3
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	:	170.0	:	179.0	179.0
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	19.1	:	1.4	6.3	:	7.6
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

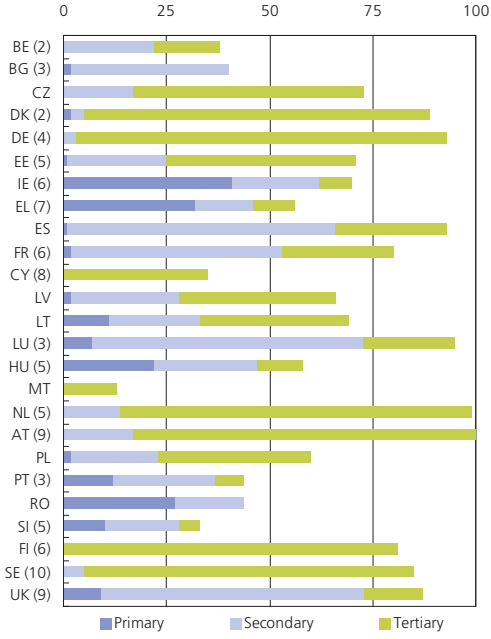
(1) The minimum period taken into account for the calculation of long-term annual averages is 20 years.
Source: Eurostat (ten00001)

WASTE WATER TREATMENT

The population connected [10] to urban waste water treatment relates to the proportion of persons who are connected to any kind of sewage treatment 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 urban 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 physical or chemical processes (such as sedimentation) in which the biological oxygen demand (BOD) and suspended solids are reduced by at least 20 % and 50 % respectively. Secondary treatment generally involves biological treatment, with a secondary settlement procedure that should result in a 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.

[10] Including transport of sewage to waste water treatment plants by truck.

Figure 7.11: Population connected to waste water treatment, by type of treatment, 2003 (% of total) (1)



(1) Italy and Slovakia: not available. (2) Data for 1998. (3) Data for 2003. (4) Data for 2004. (5) Data for 2002. (6) Data for 2001. (7) Data for 1997. (8) Data for 2000. (9) Primary and secondary: data for 1998; tertiary: data for 2004. (10) Primary: data for 2000; secondary and tertiary: data for 2002.
Source: Eurostat (ten00022, ten00023 and ten00024)

Table 7.11: Population connected to urban waste water treatment (% of total) (1)

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
BE	35	:	:	:	:
BG	36	37	38	40	:
CZ	62	65	68	:	75
DK	88	:	:	:	:
DE	:	:	93	:	:
EE	72	69	69	:	:
IE	:	66	70	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:
ES	:	:	:	:	92
FR	:	:	79	:	:
IT	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	33	:	:	:
LV	:	:	:	:	67
LT	:	:	:	62	70
LU	:	93	:	95	:
HU	24	29	50	:	:
MT	13	13	13	13	13
NL	98	98	98	:	:
AT	:	:	86	:	:
PL	47	52	55	58	60
PT	:	:	:	60	:
RO	:	:	:	:	28
SI	:	19	20	:	:
SK	49	50	51	53	55
FI	78	80	81	:	:
SE	:	:	:	:	:
UK	:	:	:	:	:
MK	5	5	:	:	:
TR	14	:	:	:	:
IS	4	16	33	50	:
NO	70	73	74	:	:
CH	95	96	:	:	97

(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.
Source: Eurostat (ten00021)

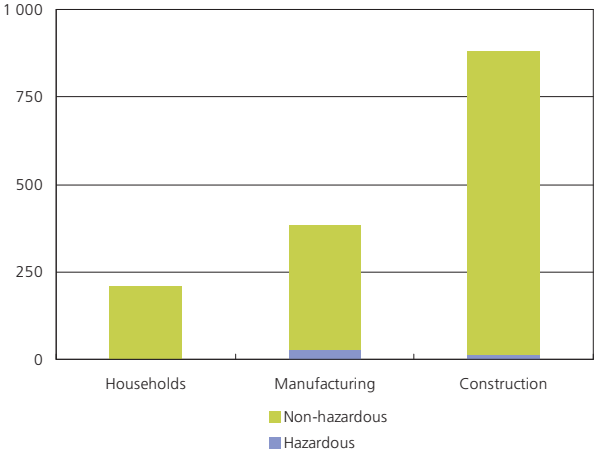
GENERATION OF WASTE

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. The construction industry is by far the most important waste generating activity.

Municipal waste is part of the total waste stream; it consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. Waste generated by households is an important part of municipal waste, but depending on the national waste management system it can also include part of the waste generated by commerce, offices and public institutions. 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.

Wastes which are considered particularly dangerous for man and the environment have been classified as hazardous waste. Specific rules are established for the collection, handling and recycling of this type of waste.

Figure 7.12: Generation of waste by source, EU-27, 2004 (million tonnes)



Source: Eurostat (env_wasgen)

Table 7.12: Municipal waste generated (kg per capita) (1)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-27	*499*	*497*	*511*	*523*	*522*	527	519	518	518
Euro area	*541*	*542*	*555*	*569*	*570*	572	563	560	563
BE	463	458	459	467	460	461	445	465	*464*
BG	577	495	503	516	505	500	499	471	463
CZ	318	293	327	334	273	279	280	278	289
DK	588	593	627	665	658	665	672	696	737
DE	*658*	*647*	*638*	*643*	*633*	640	601	587	*601*
EE	422	400	413	440	372	406	418	449	*436*
IE	*547*	557	*581*	603	705	698	736	753	740
EL	363	378	393	408	417	423	428	433	438
ES	561	566	615	662	658	645	655	608	*597*
FR	*497*	508	*509*	516	529	533	535	544	543
IT	468	472	498	509	516	524	524	538	*542*
CY	650	664	670	680	703	709	724	739	739
LV	254	247	244	*270*	302	338	298	311	310
LT	421	443	350	363	377	401	383	366	378
LU	607	629	650	658	650	656	684	*696*	*705*
HU	487	484	482	445	451	457	*463*	454	459
MT	*361*	385	477	547	542	541	581	624	611
NL	590	593	599	616	615	622	610	625	624
AT	532	532	563	581	578	609	609	627	*630*
PL	315	306	319	316	290	275	260	256	245
PT	405	423	442	472	472	439	447	436	446
RO	333	284	322	363	345	383	*364*	378	*382*
SI	*589*	584	*551*	*513*	479	407	418	417	423
SK	275	259	261	254	239	283	297	274	289
FI	448	466	485	503	466	449	453	455	468
SE	416	431	428	428	442	468	471	464	482
UK	533	543	570	578	592	600	594	605	*584*
HR	:	:	:	336	346	228	298	505	*504*
TR	499	506	*459*	*454*	454	447	443	418	*413*
IS	445	452	457	466	469	478	485	506	521
NO	619	647	596	615	635	677	696	724	759
CH	606	616	640	660	659	675	671	665	666

(1) Lithuania and Malta: break in series for 1999; Hungary: break in series for 2000; Estonia: break in series for 2001; Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia: break in series for 2002; Croatia, Turkey and Switzerland: break in series for 2004.
Source: Eurostat (tsien051)

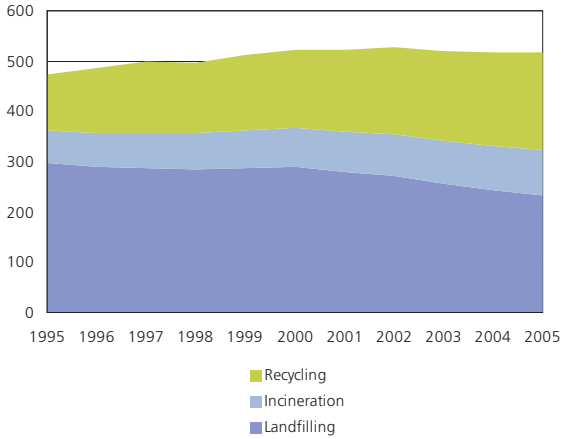
TREATMENT OF MUNICIPAL WASTE

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, including specially engineered landfill, and temporary storage of over one year on permanent sites;
- 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.

Figure 7.13: Treatment of municipal waste, EU-27 (kg per capita)



Source: Eurostat (tsien051, tsien052 and tsien053)

Table 7.13: Municipal waste landfilled (kg per capita)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-27	290	288	285	288	289	279	271	257	243	233
Euro area	265	262	256	254	254	247	235	222	208	201
BE	209	143	108	99	81	62	58	51	47	*43*
BG	477	433	382	388	399	403	404	407	396	405
CZ	*310*	*318*	*272*	*277*	*282*	*214*	205	201	222	209
DK	82	65	67	68	67	47	41	34	31	38
DE	*225*	216	199	180	165	160	137	115	104	*89*
EE	396	421	399	412	438	295	308	274	283	*274*
IE	*419*	*439*	478	*517*	554	540	504	480	451	444
EL	*322*	329	344	358	372	380	386	393	397	380
ES	*298*	*319*	*317*	*331*	339	364	359	364	309	*317*
FR	*225*	*228*	230	*224*	220	215	212	205	203	196
IT	380	374	365	382	385	346	331	314	306	*296*
CY	593	597	601	605	613	634	638	653	659	653
LV	247	238	230	227	*252*	285	280	248	259	243
LT	400	421	443	350	344	335	322	*328*	334	340
LU	163	145	146	140	138	131	129	129	*127*	*127*
HU	367	391	396	404	376	375	384	390	294	362
MT	*323*	*334*	345	441	494	494	516	543	569	543
NL	115	70	54	40	57	50	51	17	11	9
AT	186	189	186	195	196	192	187	183	126	*113*
PL	295	306	300	312	310	278	265	251	241	226
PT	231	269	310	303	338	355	319	293	291	278
RO	235	155	230	261	302	272	307	288	305	*310*
SI	*465*	*491*	512	*455*	*402*	358	357	348	313	330
SK	172	177	181	185	196	*209*	222	233	222	228
FI	*275*	281	294	280	306	284	286	278	273	282
SE	126	130	121	108	98	99	93	64	42	23
UK	440	461	456	469	469	474	465	440	419	*375*
HR	:	:	:	:	332	341	224	294	486	*486*
TR	342	359	368	*351*	*354*	358	355	360	343	*339*
IS	328	333	338	345	351	353	359	364	365	368
NO	425	383	417	328	336	274	274	253	243	233
CH	69	68	66	66	40	22	11	8	4	4

(1) Lithuania and Malta: break in series for 1999; Hungary: break in series for 2000; Portugal: break in series for 2002; Hungary, Croatia and Turkey: break in series for 2004.
Source: Eurostat (tsien052)

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENDITURE, EMAS AND ECO-LABEL

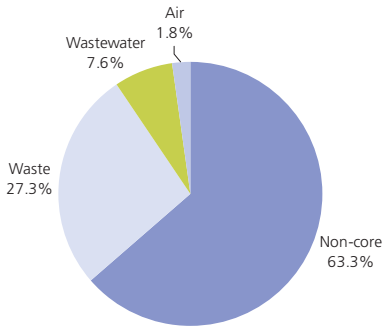
Environmental protection expenditure covers all expenditure on activities directly aimed at the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution or nuisances resulting from production or consumption. Note that activities which may be beneficial to the environment, but that primarily satisfy technical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

Organisations participating in the EU eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) are committed to evaluate and improve their own environmental performance, comply with relevant environmental legislation, prevent pollution, and provide relevant information to the public. The Community eco-label is awarded to products and services with reduced environmental impacts. The existing scheme has been in operation since 1993. For more information refer to the DG Environment website at: http://ec.europa.eu/environment.

Figure 7.14: Figure 7.14: Distribution of environmental protection expenditure by the public sector, EU-25, 2002 (% share of total)



Source: Eurostat (ten00055)

Table 7.14: Environmental expenditure, EMAS and eco-label

	Public sector, 2002 (% of GDP)	Industry, 2002 (% of GDP)	Number of sites implemented EMAS, 2006	Eco-label awards, 2006 (1)
EU-25	*0.53*	*0.42*	5 198	338
BE	0.52	0.55	334	4
BG	0.36	1.02	:	:
CZ	:	:	22	2
DK	1.20	:	282	55
DE	0.44	:	1 940	21
EE	0.29	0.85	2	0
IE	:	:	8	9
EL	:	:	54	16
ES	0.25	0.26	831	21
FR	0.32	:	17	50
IT	0.78	0.97	743	95
CY	:	0.30	0	1
LV	0.16	0.23	0	0
LT	0.10	0.46	0	0
LU	:	:	1	0
HU	0.64	0.50	11	1
MT	:	:	1	1
NL	:	0.41	19	11
AT	0.44	0.39	373	12
PL	0.45	0.96	2	3
PT	0.55	0.28	57	6
RO	0.20	1.22	:	:
SI	0.74	0.78	1	4
SK	0.19	1.26	3	0
FI	0.37	0.42	50	3
SE	0.27	0.40	85	16
UK	0.46	0.25	362	7
HR	0.14	0.29	:	:
TR	0.13	:	:	:
IS	0.28	:	:	0
NO	:	:	:	3

(1) September 2006.
Source: Eurostat (ten00049 and ten00052), European Commission, Directorate General for Environment

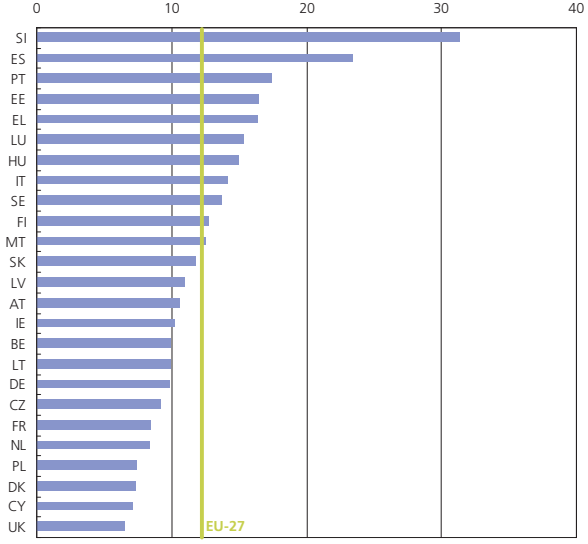
BIODIVERSITY

The European Union policy on nature conservation is part of the European Union biodiversity strategy. Protected areas for biodiversity are based on areas proposed by countries under the Habitats Directive. The indicator shown in Figure 7.15 reflects the share of the total area of a country that is considered as protected areas.

The indicators concerning fish catches relate to the catches of a number of fish stocks that have been assessed to be outside safe biological limits. In general terms, it is considered that a stock is within safe biological limits if its current biomass is above the value corresponding to a precautionary approach advocated by the international council for the exploration of the sea (ICES). Further details on the way ICES formulates advice in precautionary terms can be obtained from the ICES website http://www.ices.dk.

The population index of farm birds is an aggregated index of population trend estimates of a selected group of breeding bird species dependent on agricultural land for nesting or breeding. It is indexed on the year 1990. Indices are calculated for each species independently and are then combined using an unweighted geometric mean. Aggregated European Union indices are calculated using population-dependent weighting factors for each country and species.

Figure 7.15: Protected areas for biodiversity - Habitats Directive, 2007 (%) (1)



(1) Area proposed under the Habitats Directive as a percentage of total area; Bulgaria and Romania: not available.
Source: Natura 2000 database, conclusions from biogeographical seminars and Directorate-General Environment/Member States bilateral meetings

Table 7.15: Biodiversity

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Fish catches from stocks outside of safe biological limits (% of total catches) (1)											
Demersal	30	35	47	50	51	42	61	46	61	62	:
Pelagic	10	9	15	3	4	5	49	4	22	12	:
Benthic	27	40	37	38	31	49	41	36	31	29	:
Industrial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	39	:
Farmland bird index (1990=100)											
EU-25	91.3	79.2	80.0	80.9	80.5	80.0	79.5	76.7	76.6	75.9	78.8
BE	94.6	88.5	87.5	85.7	83.6	64.9	72.5	56.0	63.9	72.3	67.6
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	118.5	107.9	86.4	86.4	71.3	72.9	78.9	80.9	70.0	85.4	65.8
DK	84.2	83.7	80.0	78.3	84.1	79.9	78.3	73.6	71.0	68.1	60.3
DE	119.4	126.9	115.6	110.8	125.5	113.9	107.7	98.8	84.9	92.3	97.5
EE	57.4	83.1	77.2	74.5	77.2	82.9	:	:	:	:	:
IE	:	:	:	100.0	113.1	116.2	115.8	116.5	108.0	107.8	108.6
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	:	100.0	112.2	116.6	123.2	126.1	128.8	119.0	115.3	118.6	121.8
FR	82.8	87.7	89.4	87.1	83.3	82.0	81.4	82.0	78.1	83.0	82.5
IT	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	93.3	78.4	74.1	81.7	88.4
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	100.0	109.0	109.7	119.8	111.0	104.0	127.7	113.2	118.6	108.7	117.0
LT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	79.4	83.9	82.2	80.7	79.4	77.7	75.2	73.6	73.2	75.2	76.6
AT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	95.0	92.6	84.9	86.1	90.5
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	101.0
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	96.6	87.7	85.2	91.0	91.1	89.9	97.1	91.9	94.2	94.2	91.7
SE	90.5	84.8	81.1	82.4	72.9	72.4	73.6	68.7	70.7	61.6	61.1
UK	83.1	81.2	76.0	72.8	74.4	78.7	81.2	76.8	73.3	71.9	71.1
NO	100.0	51.8	53.1	51.4	57.6	57.8	55.2	50.3	47.9	46.5	45.8
CH	:	:	:	:	100.0	110.6	92.6	99.7	94.2	101.9	111.5

(1) Benthic: fish which live permanently on the seabed and include skate and other flatfish; demersal: fish which live close to the sea bed and include cod and haddock; pelagic: fish which live in the open sea and include herring, mackerel, blue whiting and tuna; industrial: fish which are used for reduction into fish meal and oil and include sand eel, Norway pout and sprat.
Source: Eurostat (tsien071), EBCC, RSPB, BirdLife, Statistics Netherlands

HUMAN RESOURCES

The European Commission has 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.

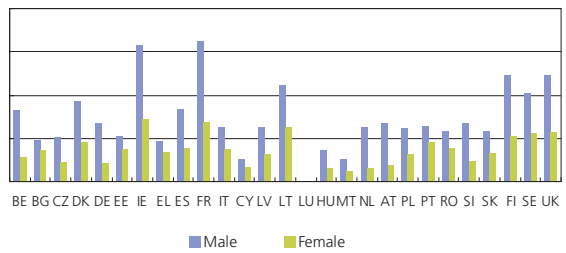
The indicator on tertiary graduates in science and technology includes new graduates from all institutions completing graduate and post graduate studies in science and technology fields, and is calculated as a percentage of all graduates.

Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, and in the management of the projects concerned. The data on the number of 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 researchers on a part-time basis.

The indicator of human resources in science and technology (HRST) is shown as a share of the economically active population in the age group 25-64. HRST is defined as persons having either successfully completed tertiary education in an S&T field of study, or employed in an occupation where such an education is normally required.

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 extent to which countries will have researchers at the highest level. The number of PhD graduates is measured by graduates from ISCED level 6 education. The number of graduates refers to new graduates in the reference year, not the total number available in the labour market in that year.

Figure 8.1: Science and technology graduates, 2004 (per 1 000 males/females aged 20-29 years) (1)



(1) France: data for 2002; Malta and Finland: data for 2003; Luxembourg: not available.
Source: Eurostat (tsiir043 and tsiir042)

Table 8.1: Researchers, 2004 (1)

	Researchers (1 000)						Human resources in S&T (% of labour force)	PhD graduates ISCED 6 (% of population aged 25-29)
	Total	Business enterprises	Government	Higher education	Male (%)	Female (%)		
EU-27	*1 787.0*	*700.4*	*194.9*	*873.2*	*72.0*	*28.0*	38.3	*0.24*
Euro area	*1 206.9*	*497.3*	*143.5*	*555.2*	:	:	39.4	*0.23*
BE	44.5	*20.0*	2.2	22.3	71.9	28.1	46.2	0.23
BG	11.4	1.4	6.5	3.4	53.8	46.2	30.0	0.08
CZ	34.2	12.0	8.0	14.1	71.5	28.5	34.9	0.19
DK	39.5	21.7	3.4	14.2	71.9	28.1	50.2	0.22
DE	397.1	179.0	47.9	171.8	80.8	19.2	43.0	0.52
EE	5.7	1.1	0.6	3.8	57.5	42.5	43.4	0.22
IE	*16.3*	*6.8*	0.6	8.9	70.0	30.0	40.1	0.21
EL	28.1	4.4	3.0	20.5	62.9	37.1	30.6	0.16
ES	170.0	40.0	24.2	105.4	63.9	36.1	38.3	0.22
FR	247.2	112.6	26.6	103.8	72.2	27.8	39.6	:
IT	110.6	31.7	17.8	57.4	70.1	29.9	34.6	0.16
CY	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	67.9	32.1	39.8	0.03
LV	5.6	0.6	0.6	4.5	47.2	52.8	34.8	0.05
LT	11.6	0.6	1.8	9.3	51.4	48.6	38.1	0.13
LU	2.0	1.6	0.4	*0.0*	*82.6*	*17.4*	:	:
HU	30.4	5.5	5.9	19.0	65.5	34.5	32.1	0.11
MT	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.6	76.4	23.6	31.1	0.02
NL	*45.6*	31.2	8.5	*12.4*	*82.8*	*17.2*	48.9	0.27
AT	44.1	20.6	2.3	20.9	76.4	23.6	38.0	0.49
PL	96.5	10.2	14.4	71.9	61.1	38.9	31.2	0.19
PT	35.9	6.1	5.0	19.9	55.7	44.3	21.9	:
RO	27.3	9.3	6.6	11.2	57.3	42.7	23.0	0.15
SI	5.8	1.9	1.3	2.6	67.5	32.5	39.4	0.24
SK	17.4	2.2	2.7	12.4	58.8	41.2	31.4	0.19
FI	51.2	27.2	5.3	18.2	71.0	29.0	48.7	:
SE	34.0	30.6	3.4	37.6	25.3	74.7	47.8	0.50
UK	:	:	10.0	:	:	:	42.4	0.43
HR	13.1	1.2	4.7	7.2	58.9	41.1	:	:
IS	3.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	60.6	39.4	45.4	0.05
NO	35.7	14.9	4.3	16.2	70.6	29.4	48.0	0.26
CH	43.2	14.0	1.0	*28.3*	73.3	26.7	49.4	0.60
JP	830.5	497.6	36.3	284.3	88.4	11.6	:	:

(1) All data on researchers: EU-25 instead of EU-27; all data on researchers for EA-12 instead of EA-13; Belgium, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Iceland, Norway and Japan: data for the total number of researchers are for 2003; Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal, Sweden, Iceland and Japan: data for researchers in business enterprises are for 2003; Belgium, Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal, Sweden, Iceland, Norway and Japan: data for researchers in government are for 2003; Belgium, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Iceland, Norway and Japan: data for researchers in higher education are for 2003; Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Iceland, Norway and Japan: data for the gender breakdown of researchers are for 2003; all data on human resources in S&T: data for 2006, except Iceland and Switzerland (2005); all data on PhD graduates: data for 2004, except Malta (2003).
Source: Eurostat (tsc00003, tsc00005, tsc00025 and hrst_fl_tegrad), OECD (MSTI)

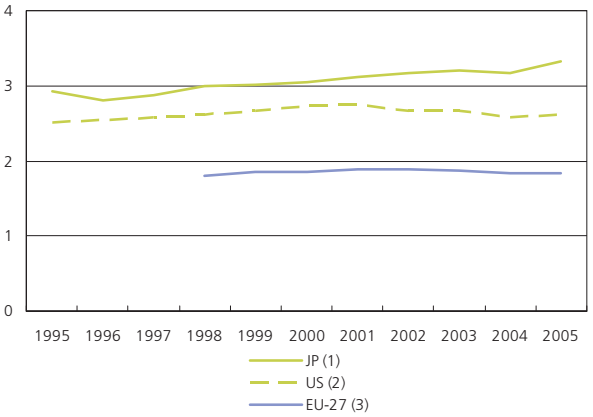
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

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. 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. In December 2006 the seventh framework programme of the European Community for research and technological development for the period 2007 to 2013 (FP7) was established, to be applied from January 2007. FP7 will be implemented through specific programmes corresponding to the main themes of European research policy. 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 8.2: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) (% of GDP)



(1) Break in series for 1996.
(2) Break in series for 1998; provisional: 2005
(3) Estimates.
Source: Eurostat (tsiir021), OECD (MSTI)

Table 8.2: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD), 2005 (%)

	Share of GDP (1)	Share of GERD (2)		
		Industry	Government	Abroad
EU-27	*1.84*	*54.5*	*34.8*	*8.5*
Euro area	*1.86*	*56.2*	*36.1*	*6.4*
BE	*1.82*	60.3	23.5	12.9
BG	0.50	28.2	65.8	5.5
CZ	1.42	54.1	40.9	4.0
DK	*2.44*	59.9	27.1	10.3
DE	*2.51*	66.8	30.4	2.5
EE	*0.94*	36.5	44.1	17.0
IE	*1.25*	*58.7*	*32.9*	*6.6*
EL	*0.61*	28.2	46.4	21.6
ES	*1.12*	48.0	41.0	6.2
FR	*2.13*	51.7	37.6	8.8
IT	1.10	:	:	:
CY	*0.40*	18.9	63.7	11.5
LV	0.57	34.3	46.0	18.5
LT	0.76	20.8	62.7	10.5
LU	*1.56*	80.4	11.2	8.3
HU	0.94	39.4	49.4	10.7
MT	*0.61*	18.6	59.8	21.6
NL	*1.78*	51.1	36.2	11.3
AT	*2.36*	*45.7*	*36.4*	*17.6*
PL	0.57	30.3	60.7	5.7
PT	*0.81*	31.7	60.1	5.0
RO	0.39	44.0	49.0	5.5
SI	*1.22*	*65.2*	27.2	6.8
SK	0.51	36.6	57.0	6.0
FI	3.48	69.3	26.3	6.8
SE	3.86	65.0	23.5	7.3
UK	1.73	44.2	32.8	17.2
HR	1.22	43.0	46.6	2.6
TR	0.66	41.3	50.6	1.3
IS	2.83	43.9	40.1	14.5
NO	*1.51*	49.2	41.9	7.4
CH	2.93	69.7	22.7	5.2
JP	3.20	74.5	*17.7*	0.3
US	2.67	*61.4*	*30.4*	:

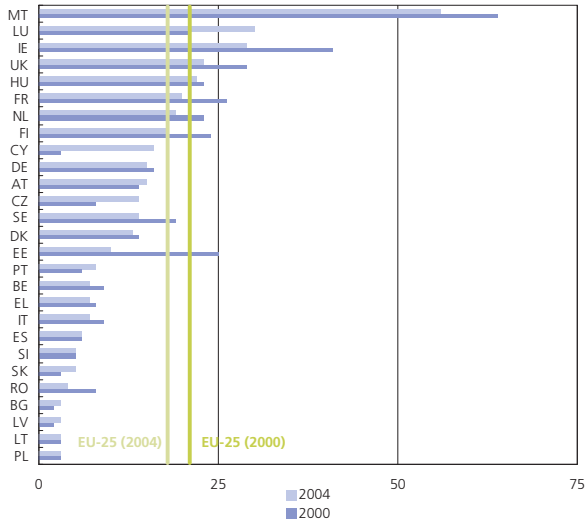
(1) Italy, the Netherlands, Romania, the United Kingdom, Croatia, Iceland, Switzerland and the United States: data for 2004; Japan: data for 2003; Turkey: data for 2002.
(2) Bulgaria, Germany, Estonia, Spain, France, Cyprus, Romania, Finland, the United Kingdom, Croatia and Switzerland: data for 2004; Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Iceland, Norway, Japan and the United States: data for 2003; Malta and Turkey: data for 2002.
Source: Eurostat (tsc00001, tsiir022, tsiir023 and tsiir024)

HIGH-TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIES AND KNOWLEDGE INTENSIVE SERVICES

External trade statistics provide information on the proportion of high-technology exports within total exports (of goods). Note that only extra-EU exports are considered when calculating this indicator for the EU-27 as a whole, while intra-EU and extra-EU exports are combined when calculating the indicator for individual Member States. 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, pharmaceuticals, instruments, electrical machinery, and armaments.

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

Figure 8.3: Exports of high-technology products (% of total exports)



Source: Eurostat (tsiir140)

Table 8.3: Employment in high- and medium-high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive services (% of total employment)

	High- and medium-high-technology manufacturing			Knowledge-intensive services		
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006
EU-27	:	*6.0*	*5.6*	:	*30.8*	*32.6*
Euro area	:	*6.3*	*5.9*	:	*30.4*	*32.8*
BE	6.4	6.0	6.0	34.6	37.8	38.6
BG	:	5.0	4.3	:	23.1	21.7
CZ	:	7.6	8.8	:	24.1	25.0
DK	5.9	6.0	5.0	40.1	42.7	43.8
DE	9.2	9.3	9.0	27.9	31.0	34.3
EE	:	3.9	2.6	:	28.0	26.8
IE	4.4	3.7	3.0	30.1	31.9	34.9
EL	2.1	2.0	2.0	20.5	22.5	24.9
ES (1)	4.6	4.9	4.1	23.6	24.8	27.0
FR	5.5	5.8	5.1	33.6	35.0	36.4
IT	6.3	6.3	6.2	24.7	26.9	30.1
CY	:	1.0	0.8	:	26.5	28.3
LV	:	1.6	1.5	:	24.7	24.5
LT	:	2.5	1.8	:	26.8	25.0
LU	1.4	1.0	:	33.4	35.8	:
HU	6.2	6.1	6.0	25.3	26.3	28.5
MT	:	4.8	2.8	:	27.8	31.2
NL	3.8	3.2	2.6	36.4	40.0	42.3
AT	4.7	4.7	5.5	26.5	29.3	30.4
PL	:	:	4.5	:	:	24.6
PT	3.6	3.1	2.7	21.8	19.4	22.7
RO	:	4.6	5.4	:	11.0	14.5
SI	7.7	7.9	7.5	20.8	23.0	26.3
SK	:	5.8	8.0	:	25.3	24.9
FI	5.3	5.3	4.7	37.4	39.1	41.1
SE (1)	6.4	6.0	5.4	44.2	46.1	47.5
UK	6.2	5.6	4.5	37.3	40.5	43.0
HR	:	:	4.4	:	:	22.1
IS (2)	1.4	1.7	1.8	38.4	40.9	43.1
NO	4.9	3.5	3.9	40.6	43.6	46.2
CH (2)	5.6	5.5	5.0	34.0	37.7	40.0

(1) Break in series for 2001.
(2) 2005 instead of 2006.
Source: Eurostat (tsc00011 and tsc00012)

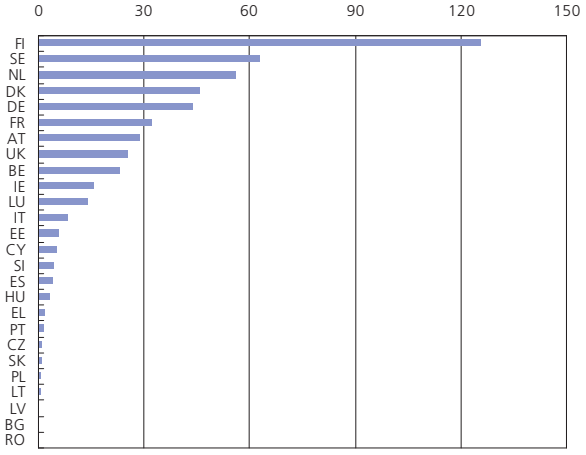
PATENTS

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. Patents are used to protect R&D results, but they are also 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.

Official statistics on patents are provided to Eurostat by the European Patent Office (EPO). From 2006 the main raw data source is the new international Patent Database PATSTAT held by the EPO and developed in cooperation with the WIPO, the OECD and Eurostat.

European patent applications 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), regardless of whether the patents are granted or not. 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 8.4: European high-technology patents, 2003 (per million inhabitants) (1)



(1) The data refers to the ratio of patent applications made directly to the EPO or via the Patent Cooperation Treaty and designating the EPO (Euro-PCT) in the field of high-technology patents per million inhabitants of a country; the definition of high-technology patents uses specific subclasses of the International Patent Classification as defined in the trilateral statistical report of the EPO, JPO and USPTO; Malta: not available.

Source: Eurostat (tsc00010)

In contrast to European patents data, United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) data refers to patents granted and data are recorded by year of publication as opposed to the year of filing. Patents are allocated to the country of the inventor, using fractional counting in the case of multiple inventor countries. The methodology used is not harmonised with that of Eurostat and therefore the comparison between EPO and USPTO patents data should be interpreted with caution.

Table 8.4: Patents

	European patent applications (units)		Patent applications, per million inhabitants		Patents granted by the USPTO, per million inhabitants,
	2000	2003	2000	2003	2000 (1)
EU-27	61 214	62 250	126.9	128.0	49.2
Euro area	48 410	50 528	158.1	162.5	62.0
BE	1 490	1 496	145.6	144.5	53.8
BG	23	34	2.8	4.3	0.5
CZ	107	163	10.4	15.9	2.8
DK	1 196	1 270	224.5	235.8	71.6
DE	25 221	25 728	307.0	311.7	127.9
EE	15	21	10.6	15.5	0.7
IE	288	306	76.1	77.3	38.5
EL	74	123	6.8	11.2	1.3
ES	1 058	1 274	26.4	30.6	7.2
FR	8 439	9 202	139.5	149.1	53.5
IT	4 493	5 002	78.9	87.3	29.8
CY	11	12	15.5	16.4	1.7
LV	16	14	6.7	5.9	2.5
LT	9	20	2.5	5.8	1.8
LU	102	90	234.2	200.5	83.4
HU	207	192	20.2	18.9	5.3
MT	5	4	11.8	8.8	5.3
NL	3 907	3 956	246.3	244.3	82.4
AT	1 393	1 581	174.1	195.1	69.5
PL	121	160	3.1	4.2	0.5
PT	59	78	5.8	7.5	1.4
RO	19	26	0.8	1.2	0.1
SI	72	101	36.1	50.4	11.9
SK	39	44	7.2	8.1	1.3
FI	1 814	1 591	350.8	305.6	118.8
SE	3 269	2 547	369.0	284.9	132.2
UK	7 769	7 217	132.2	121.4	51.9
HR	56	81	12.2	18.2	3.1
TR	90	133	:	1.9	:
IS	43	44	154.0	153.6	70.0
NO	640	533	143.0	117.1	45.3
CH	3 081	3 113	430.0	425.6	174.9
JP	24 432	27 987	192.6	219.1	276.0
US	49 389	48 786	174.9	167.6	274.7

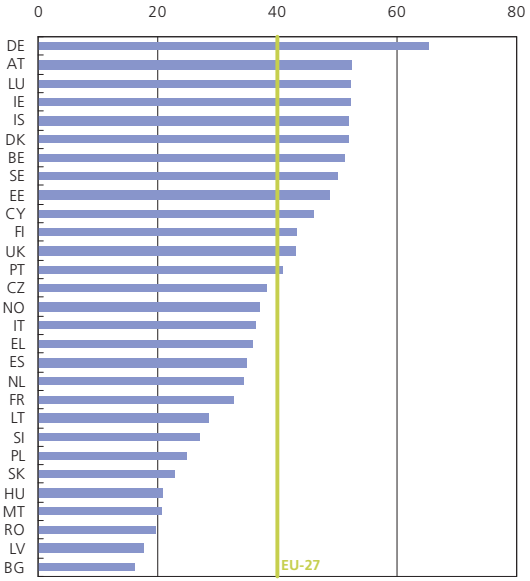
(1) The methodology used is not harmonised with that of Eurostat and therefore the comparison between EPO and USPTO patents data should be interpreted with caution.
Source: Eurostat (tsc00010 and tsiir051), USPTO

INNOVATION

For the purpose of the community innovation survey (CIS) an innovation is a new or significantly improved product (good or service) introduced to the market or the introduction within an enterprise of a new or significantly improved process. Innovations are based on the results of new technological developments, new combinations of existing technology or the utilisation of other knowledge acquired by the enterprise. Innovations may be developed by the innovating enterprise or by another enterprise. However, purely selling innovations wholly produced and developed by other enterprises is not included as an innovation activity, nor is introducing products with purely aesthetic changes. Innovations should be new to the enterprise concerned: for product innovations they do not necessarily have to be new to the market and for process innovations the enterprise does not necessarily have to be the first one to have introduced the process. Enterprises with innovation activity include all types of innovator, namely product innovators, process innovators, as well as enterprises with only on-going and/or abandoned innovation activities. The proportion of enterprises with innovation activity may also be referred to as the propensity to innovate.

Enterprises may cooperate with other parties (for example suppliers, competitors, customers, educational/research establishments) when engaging in an innovative activity.

Figure 8.5: Enterprises engaged in innovation activity, 2004 (% of all enterprises)



Source: Eurostat (inn_cis4_prod)

Table 8.5: Innovation activity, 2004 (% of enterprises with innovation activity)

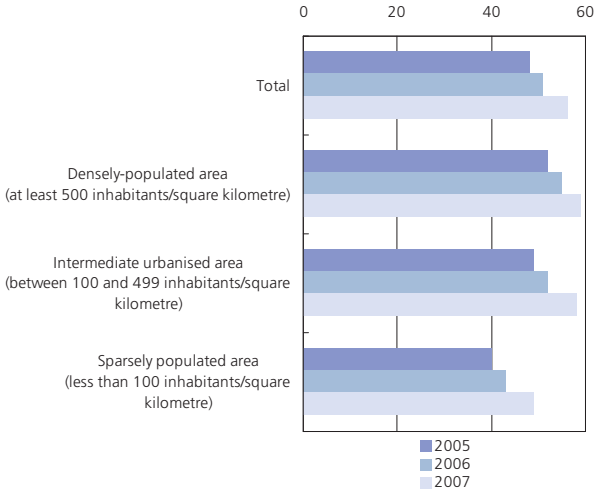
	Enterprises which introduced new or improved products to the market			Enterprises engaged in some form of cooperation on innovation			
	Total	Industry	Services	Total	National	Other Europe	US and others
BE	40.7	41.0	40.3	35.7	30.9	24.0	10.9
BG	56.4	50.6	71.1	22.0	17.9	12.0	6.3
CZ	41.5	42.1	40.3	38.4	34.1	24.5	6.2
DK	47.7	46.9	48.6	42.8	38.7	27.8	9.6
DE	26.9	33.8	18.3	16.0	15.3	4.7	2.6
EE	41.9	37.2	47.2	34.8	28.7	24.5	9.7
IE	44.5	55.5	29.8	32.3	:	:	:
EL	44.4	44.3	44.5	24.0	19.6	11.9	6.0
ES	20.9	23.4	16.8	18.2	17.2	4.3	1.3
FR	38.6	42.6	33.6	39.5	36.9	16.2	9.6
IT	31.1	32.0	28.6	13.0	12.4	2.5	1.1
CY	14.6	16.0	12.3	36.9	27.5	18.3	4.0
LV	34.5	38.0	30.8	38.8	36.0	22.7	17.5
LT	34.5	39.9	27.6	56.1	50.9	30.8	13.7
LU	51.6	42.2	54.2	30.4	22.0	27.3	10.5
HU	36.3	37.1	35.0	36.8	34.2	17.7	5.0
MT	25.0	25.3	24.6	31.9	16.0	22.9	18.1
NL	48.3	49.5	47.2	39.4	35.7	20.5	9.4
AT	48.4	49.3	47.4	17.4	15.2	9.9	3.0
PL	46.4	44.1	50.5	42.2	36.1	17.6	5.1
PT	30.1	32.1	26.8	19.4	17.9	10.6	3.6
RO	27.9	29.2	25.1	17.5	13.3	7.5	1.7
SI	46.6	44.3	53.7	47.2	:	:	:
SK	41.6	39.4	47.0	37.7	33.5	29.7	7.7
FI	49.6	49.8	49.3	44.4	44.0	30.0	13.7
SE	52.4	47.5	57.8	42.8	40.2	21.2	6.9
UK	47.8	47.1	48.4	30.6	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (inn_cis4_prod and inn_cis4_coop)

INTERNET ACCESS OF HOUSEHOLDS

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 information and communication technologies (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.
For the indicators presented here 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 8.6: Internet access for households, breakdown by degree of urbanisation, EU-25 (% having access to the Internet at home)



Source: Eurostat (tsiir031 and isoc_ci_in_h)

Table 8.6: Internet access for households, 2007 (%) (1)

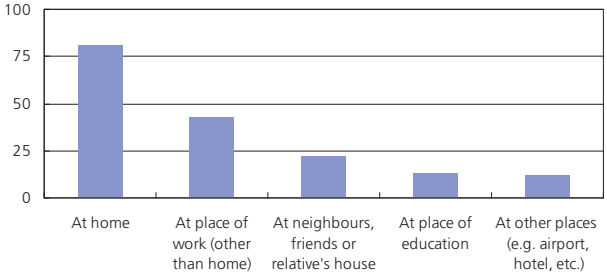
	Using a broadband connection (2)	Using a modem (dial-up access over a normal telephone line) or ISDN	Using a mobile phone over narrowband (WAP, GPRS, etc.)
EU-27	42	14	5
Euro area	42	16	6
BE	56	6	1
BG	15	3	1
CZ	28	7	0
DK	70	8	12
DE	50	28	9
EE	48	10	2
IE	31	24	1
EL	7	18	1
ES	39	8	1
FR	43	7	5
IT	25	16	7
CY	20	19	5
LV	32	8	29
LT	34	3	22
LU	58	19	4
HU	33	5	3
MT	:	:	:
NL	74	8	1
AT	46	13	:
PL	30	7	6
PT	30	9	10
RO	8	14	1
SI	44	15	24
SK	27	10	18
FI	60	5	:
SE	67	28	6
UK	57	12	2
IS	76	6	0
NO	67	17	23

(1) The categories presented are not mutually exclusive.
(2) The availability of broadband is measured by the percentage of households that are connectable to an exchange that has been converted to support xDSL-technology, to a cable network upgraded for Internet traffic, or to other broadband technologies.
Source: Eurostat (isoc_ci_it_h)

ICT USE OF INDIVIDUALS

While information and communication technologies (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.
To benchmark ICT-driven developments, Eurostat has established annual information society surveys on ICT use in enterprises and in households/by individuals. 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.
For the indicators presented a computer is defined as a personal computer, powered by one of the major operating systems (Windows, Mac OS or Linux); handheld computers or palmtops (PDAs) are also included. The ordering of goods and services includes confirmed reservations for accommodation, purchasing financial investments, 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. Orders made by manually written e-mails should be excluded.

Figure 8.7: Place of Internet use, EU-27, 2007 (% of individuals who accessed the Internet during the last 3 months) (1)



(1) The categories presented are not mutually exclusive.
Source: Eurostat (isoc_ci_ifp_pu)

Table 8.7: ICT use by individuals (% of the population aged 16-74 carrying out the activity in the last three months)

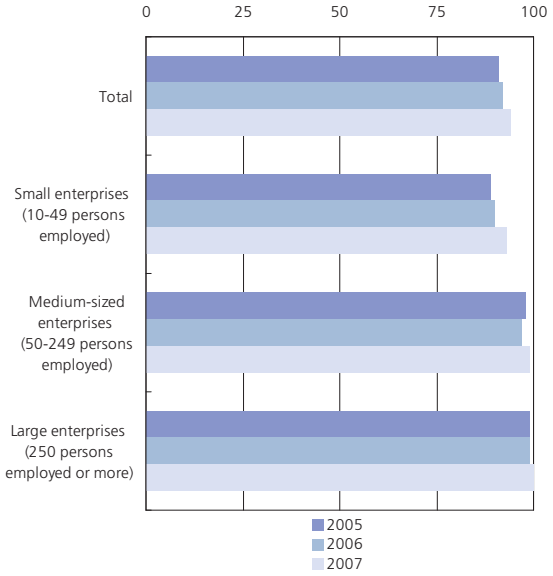
	Using a computer			Using the Internet			Purchased goods or services over the Internet		
	2003	2006	2007	2003	2006	2007	2003	2006	2007
EU-27	:	59	63	:	52	57	:	20	23
Euro area (1)	52	60	64	42	53	59	12	20	23
BE	:	67	70	:	62	67	:	14	15
BG	:	30	35	:	24	31	:	2	2
CZ	38	52	55	28	44	49	3	7	8
DK (2)	78	86	84	71	83	81	16	31	43
DE	66	76	78	54	69	72	24	38	41
EE	:	62	65	:	61	64	:	4	6
IE	40	58	62	31	51	57	5	21	26
EL	26	38	40	16	29	33	1	3	5
ES	46	54	57	37	48	52	5	10	13
FR	:	55	69	:	47	64	:	19	26
IT	40	43	43	29	36	38	4	5	7
CY	:	44	47	:	34	38	:	5	8
LV	:	53	58	:	50	55	:	5	6
LT	36	47	52	24	42	49	1	2	4
LU	61	76	80	53	71	78	18	35	37
HU	:	54	58	:	45	52	:	5	7
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	:	84	87	64	81	84	18	36	43
AT	56	68	73	41	61	67	8	23	26
PL	:	48	52	:	40	44	:	9	11
PT	36	42	46	26	36	40	2	5	6
RO	:	30	34	:	21	24	:	1	2
SI	:	57	58	:	51	53	:	8	9
SK	:	61	64	:	50	56	:	7	10
FI	73	80	81	66	77	79	14	29	32
SE	81	87	88	77	86	80	21	39	39
UK	68	73	78	61	66	72	24	38	44
MK	:	34	:	:	25	:	:	1	:
TR (3)	17	:	:	13	:	:	0	:	:
IS	83	90	91	81	88	90	20	31	32
NO	80	85	90	75	81	85	24	47	48

(1) EA-12 instead of EA-13 for 2003 and 2006.
(2) Using a computer in the last month for 2003 and 2006.
(3) 2004 instead of 2003.
Source: Eurostat (isoc_ci_cfp_cu, isoc_ci_ifp_iu and tsc00021)

INTERNET ACCESS OF ENTERPRISES

Although the digital divide usually refers to a gap in participation in the information society by individuals, similar studies can be made in relation to the business community. Most enterprises in the European Union are 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.
The indicator on enterprises having a website refers to the use of a website by the enterprise, regardless of ownership of the site. It includes not only the existence of a website which is located in servers which belong to the enterprise or are located at one of the enterprise's sites, but also third party websites (for example that of an enterprise group).

Figure 8.8: Internet access, breakdown by enterprise size-class, EU-27 (% 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).
Source: Eurostat (tsc00016)

Table 8.8: Internet access among enterprises (% of total) (1)

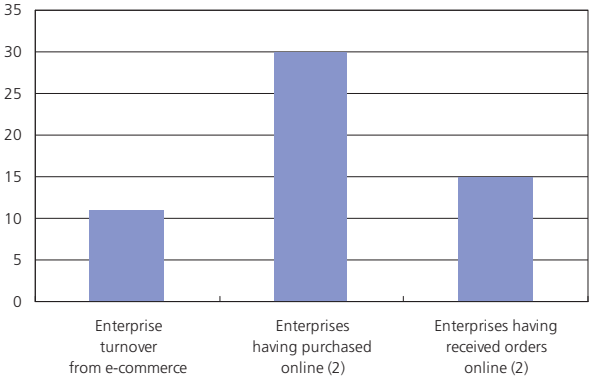
	Access to the Internet		Access to the Internet through a broadband connection		Enterprises with homepage or website	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
EU-27	92	94	71	77	62	65
Euro area (2)	94	95	75	80	63	64
BE	95	97	84	86	69	72
BG	75	75	57	61	33	31
CZ	95	95	69	77	70	71
DK	98	97	83	80	83	84
DE	95	95	73	80	73	78
EE	92	94	76	78	58	62
IE	94	94	61	66	64	66
EL	94	:	58	:	60	:
ES	93	94	87	90	47	49
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	93	94	70	76	57	57
CY	86	88	55	69	43	47
LV	80	86	59	57	34	39
LT	88	89	57	53	42	48
LU	93	94	76	81	60	63
HU	80	86	61	70	42	47
MT	:	95	:	89	:	57
NL	97	:	82	:	79	:
AT	98	97	69	72	78	78
PL	89	92	46	53	53	53
PT	83	90	66	76	35	42
RO	58	:	31	:	24	:
SI	96	96	75	79	62	67
SK	93	98	61	76	61	70
FI	99	99	89	91	80	81
SE	96	95	89	87	86	85
UK	93	93	77	78	75	75
IS	99	:	95	:	75	:
NO	94	95	86	85	72	72

(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) EA-12 instead of EA-13 for 2006.
Source: Eurostat (tsc00016, tsc00017 and isoc_pi_b3)

E-COMMERCE

Enterprise statistics in relation to the use of e-commerce are based upon sales or purchases via the Internet and other electronic networks, such as electronic data exchange (EDI). Orders received via manually typed e-mails are excluded. The year given relates to the survey year, whereas e-commerce data relates to the year prior to the survey. The population (size and activity) coverage is the same as for the Internet access statistics on the previous page.
The indicator of turnover (sales) from e-commerce is shown as a percentage of the total turnover.
The percentage of enterprises purchasing online 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 EDI, often linked to logistical and stock control. Equally, in nearly all Member States with data available, a larger proportion of enterprises have made purchases online than have received orders online, reflecting the greater complexity of handling orders received online than making purchases.

Figure 8.9: E-commerce among enterprises, EU-27, 2007 (% 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).
(2) Only enterprises purchasing/ordering online at least 1 % of total purchases/orders are included.
Source: Eurostat (isoc_pi_g1, isoc_ec_ebuy and tsc00022)

Table 8.9: E-commerce among enterprises (% of total) (1)

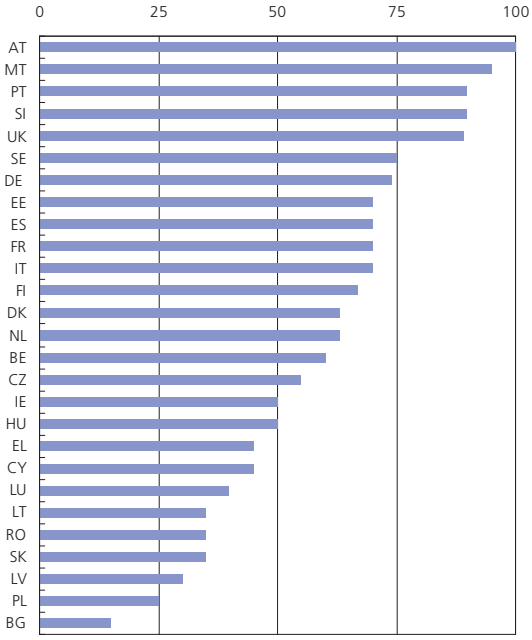
	Enterprise turnover from e-commerce		Enterprises having purchased online (2)		Enterprises having received orders online (2)	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
EU-27	11	11	28	30	14	15
Euro area (3)	9	9	28	30	12	14
BE	8	11	16	43	15	18
BG	0	1	3	3	2	1
CZ	7	9	17	22	8	9
DK	17	22	34	36	34	33
DE	14	11	48	52	18	24
EE	:	:	17	13	14	7
IE	17	19	53	54	23	31
EL	3	:	11	:	7	:
ES	7	9	15	16	8	8
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	2	2	10	10	3	2
CY	2	1	10	12	6	7
LV	1	2	3	5	2	2
LT	5	5	17	18	13	14
LU	:	:	30	34	11	13
HU	7	6	11	7	9	4
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	:	:	32	:	23	:
AT	10	:	37	42	15	18
PL	6	6	16	13	9	9
PT	8	7	14	12	7	9
RO	1	:	5	:	3	:
SI	9	9	18	21	11	10
SK	0	3	:	8	:	5
FI	14	:	23	19	14	15
SE	14	14	44	48	24	27
UK	17	19	51	49	30	29
IS	8	:	38	:	22	:
NO	14	18	49	48	28	32

(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 online at least 1 % of total purchases/orders are included.
(3) EA-12 instead of EA-13 for 2006.
Source: Eurostat (isoc_pi_g1, isoc_ec_ebuy and tsc00022)

E-GOVERNMENT

The indicator of online availability of public services shows the percentage of 20 selected basic services which are fully available online, in other words for which it is possible to carry out full electronic case handling. However, only relevant services within a country are considered for the calculation of the ratio. Measurement is based on a sample of URLs of public websites agreed with Member States as relevant for each service.
The indicators of usage of e-government services are based on the household/individuals and enterprise surveys of ICT usage, and therefore have the coverage defined on pages 190 (households) and 194 (enterprises). The indicators for the individuals are based on usage during the three months prior to the survey, and concern interaction with public authorities, i.e. having used the Internet for one or more of the following activities: obtaining information from public authorities' websites, downloading official forms, submitting completed forms.

Figure 8.10: E-government online availability, 2007 (% of online availability of 20 basic public services)



Source: Eurostat (tsiir100)

Table 8.10: E-government usage of individuals, 2007 (%)

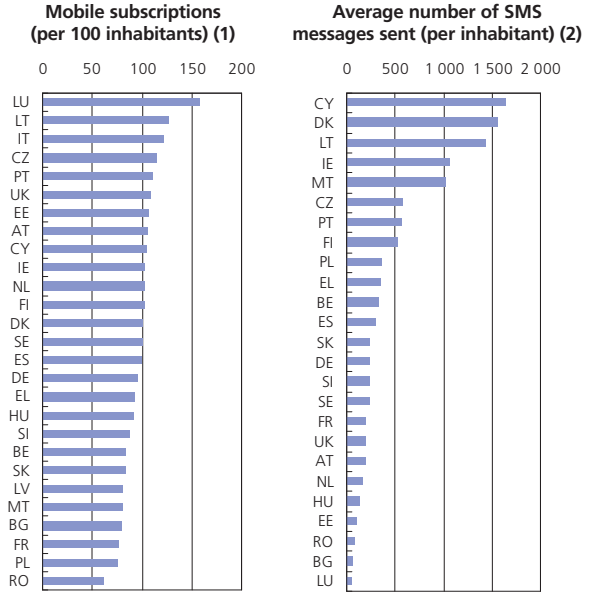
	Total	Male	Female
EU-27	30	33	28
Euro area	33	36	30
BE	23	26	20
BG	6	6	7
CZ	16	17	15
DK	58	62	55
DE	43	47	39
EE	30	29	32
IE	32	34	31
EL	12	14	9
ES	26	29	24
FR	41	42	40
IT	17	19	14
CY	20	21	19
LV	18	16	20
LT	18	17	19
LU	52	62	41
HU	25	25	25
MT	:	:	:
NL	55	61	49
AT	27	32	23
PL	15	15	15
PT	19	22	17
RO	5	6	5
SI	30	29	31
SK	24	23	24
FI	50	51	50
SE	53	55	50
UK	38	42	34
IS	59	63	54
NO	60	65	55

Source: Eurostat (tsiir111, tsiir112 and tsiir113)

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 1980s 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.
The indicator of mobile subscriptions shows subscriptions to public cellular mobile telecommunication systems and also includes active pre-paid cards. Note that an increasing number of people have multiple mobile subscriptions (for example, for private and work use). SMS messages are short-message services, traditionally sent between mobile phones but now also to and from a range of other SMS enabled devices and through online web services.
The telecommunications prices are all based on the price (including VAT) in euro of a 10 minute call at 11 am on a weekday in August, based on normal rates. Three markets are presented, namely a local call (3km), a national call (200km) and an international call (to the United States).

Figure 8.11: Mobile phone subscriptions and the use of SMS, 2005



(1) Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom: data are sourced from ITU.
(2) The Netherlands: data for 2003; the United Kingdom: data for 2001; Italy and Latvia: not available.
Source: Eurostat (tsc00014, isoc_tc_sms and tps00001)

Table 8.11: Price of fixed line telecommunications (1)

	Local calls (EUR)		National calls (EUR)		Calls to the United States (EUR)	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
EU-25	0.39	0.36	1.17	0.74	:	1.79
BE	0.54	0.57	0.54	0.57	1.84	1.98
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	0.40	0.56	2.44	0.56	:	2.02
DK	0.41	0.37	0.41	0.37	2.71	2.38
DE	0.43	0.39	1.23	0.49	1.23	0.46
EE	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	:	2.13
IE	0.51	0.49	0.94	0.82	1.91	1.91
EL	0.36	0.31	0.98	0.74	2.91	3.49
ES	0.28	0.19	1.60	0.85	4.25	1.53
FR	0.39	0.36	0.96	0.89	2.97	2.32
IT	0.25	0.22	1.44	1.15	2.79	2.12
CY	0.16	0.22	0.40	0.22	3.82	0.66
LV	0.36	0.36	1.03	1.03	5.92	5.94
LT	0.35	0.39	1.20	0.79	11.96	4.07
LU	0.31	0.31	:	:	1.44	1.37
HU	0.35	0.40	1.23	1.04	4.29	2.88
MT	:	0.25	:	:	:	1.64
NL	0.32	0.33	0.48	0.49	0.78	0.85
AT	0.69	0.49	0.77	0.59	4.32	1.90
PL	0.35	0.50	1.22	1.00	10.58	1.23
PT	0.30	0.37	1.13	0.65	2.89	3.11
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	0.17	0.26	0.17	0.26	2.98	1.40
SK	0.42	0.60	1.17	1.29	8.92	1.23
FI	0.23	0.24	0.88	0.94	4.80	4.90
SE	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	1.10	1.18
UK	0.59	0.44	1.17	0.44	3.50	2.23
NO (2)	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.18	0.77

(1) The indicator gives the price in euro of a 10-minute call at 11 am on a weekday (including VAT) for respectively a local call (3 km), a national call (200 km) and an international call to the United States; prices refer to August of each year; normal tariffs without special rates are used.
(2) 2005 instead of 2006.
Source: Eurostat (tsier0211, tsier0212 and tsier0213), Teligen

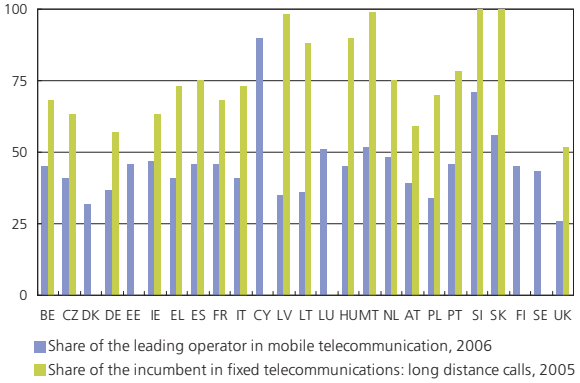
TELECOMMUNICATIONS - TURNOVER AND MARKET SHARE

The indicator of total turnover in value terms is based on sales from all telecommunication services, including leased lines, fixed network services, cellular mobile telecommunication services, interconnection services, and Internet service provisions. In the majority of Member States (with data available) turnover from mobile services exceeds that from fixed network services.

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 new entrants in mobile and data service providers have captured much of the growth experienced within the telecommunications sector.

The two indicators presented here on market share refer to mobile telecommunications and fixed-line long-distance telecommunications. The market share of the leading mobile operator is calculated on the basis of the estimates of the number of mobile subscribers. The market share of the incumbent is defined as the enterprise active in the market just before liberalisation and the market share is calculated on the basis of retail revenues. A long distance call is a call from one local network to another.

Figure 8.12: Market shares, telecommunication (% of total market) (1)



(1) Bulgaria and Romania: not available; Denmark, Estonia, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Finland and Sweden: not available for fixed telecommunications.
Source: Eurostat (tsier033 and tsier0322), National Regulatory Authorities

Table 8.12: Turnover from telecommunications, 2005 (EUR million) (1)

	Total turnover	Fixed network services	Cellular mobile services	Internet service provision
BE	:	1 031	4 092	:
BG	1 693	424	793	58
CZ	3 927	1 558	2 369	228
DK	5 376	1 448	1 949	214
DE	68 300	25 100	23 500	3 400
EE	570	162	352	:
IE	4 075	1 925	1 922	:
EL	8 034	3 284	4 305	123
ES	40 878	8 310	12 094	2 265
FR	47 246	12 012	16 207	3 243
IT (2)	33 581	18 746	13 585	1 249
CY	380	147	189	30
LV	:	:	:	:
LT	729	129	341	62
LU	593	226	228	18
HU	*4 691*	:	:	252
MT	175	57	79	8
NL	:	:	:	:
AT	4 793	1 560	2 691	440
PL	:	:	:	:
PT	6 267	1 618	2 055	255
RO	3 220	848	1 510	228
SI	948	163	388	73
SK	1 492	307	898	64
FI	4 250	599	2 138	:
SE	8 059	2 356	1 790	700
UK	:	:	:	:
HR	1 758	684	940	79
TR (3)	9 145	4 926	3 822	396
NO	3 832	1 277	1 681	503
CH	*10 428*	*3 156*	*3 103*	*174*

(1) Possibility of double counting in the breakdown of the total turnover.
(2) 2001 instead of 2005.
(3) 2004 instead of 2005.
Source: Eurostat (isoc_tc_tur), National Regulatory Authorities

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 classification system. 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 chapter presents the latest regional information available at the NUTS 2 level for a selection of key socio-economic indicators, as well as a national indicator summarising difference in regional employment rates.

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 2005.

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.

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.

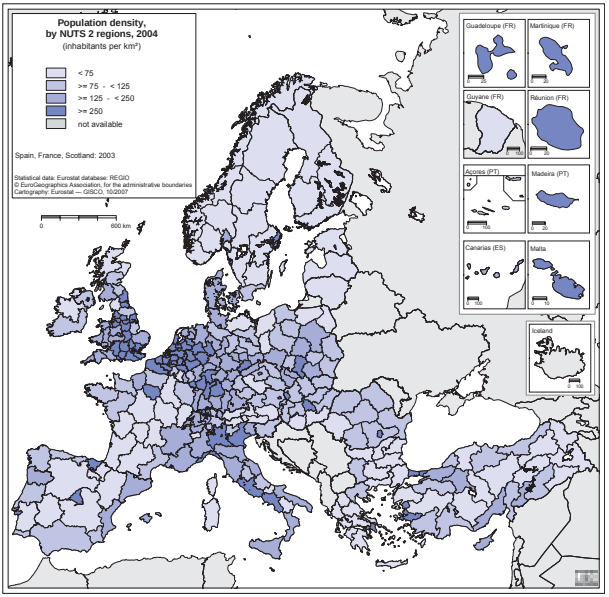
Employment rate (%) - calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 15 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group; the employed population consists of those persons who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had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

Dispersion of regional employment rates - this indicator shows the regional differences in employment rates (see above) within countries and groups of countries. The dispersion of regional employment rates is zero when the employment rates in all regions are identical, and it will rise if there is an increase in the differences between employment rates among regions. The indicator is not applicable for Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta or Slovenia as these Member States comprise only one or two NUTS level 2 regions.

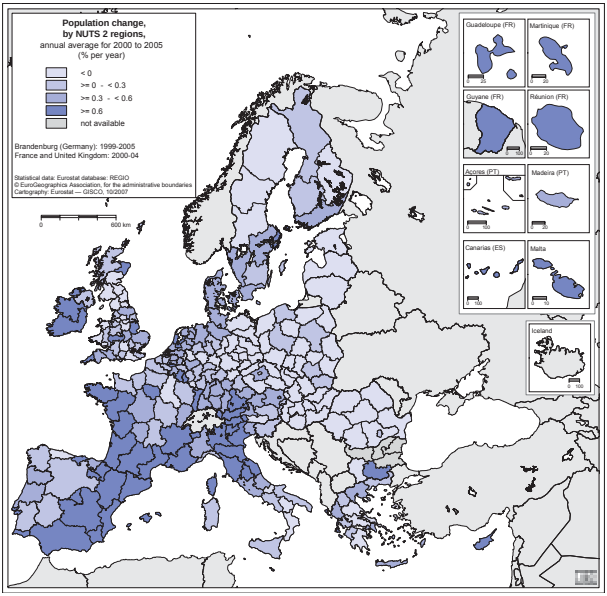
For more information on regional data collection and the NUTS classification, please refer to: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts/introduction_regions_en.html.

Map 1: Population density, by NUTS2 regions, 2004 (inhabitants per km²) (1)



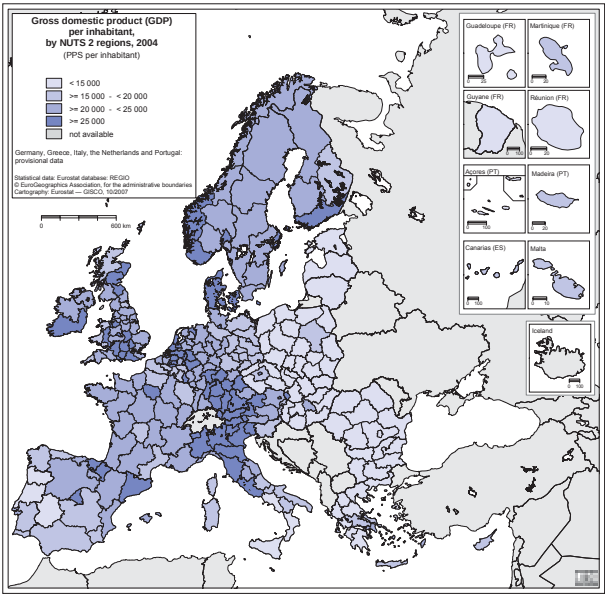
(1) Spain, France, Scotland: data for 2003.
Source: Eurostat (tgs00024)

Map 2: Population change, by NUTS2 regions, annual average, 2000-05 (% per annum) (1)



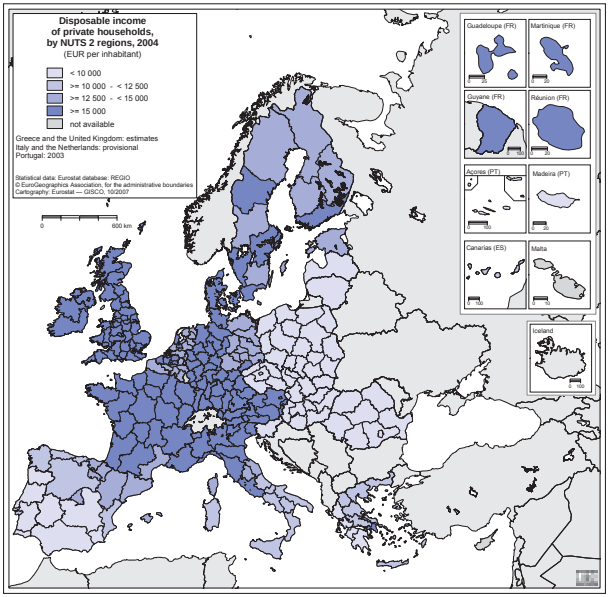
(1) Brandeburg: data for 1999-2005; France and United Kingdom: data for 2000-04.
Source: Eurostat (d2jan)

Map 3: Gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant, by NUTS 2 regions, 2004 (PPS per inhabitant) (1)



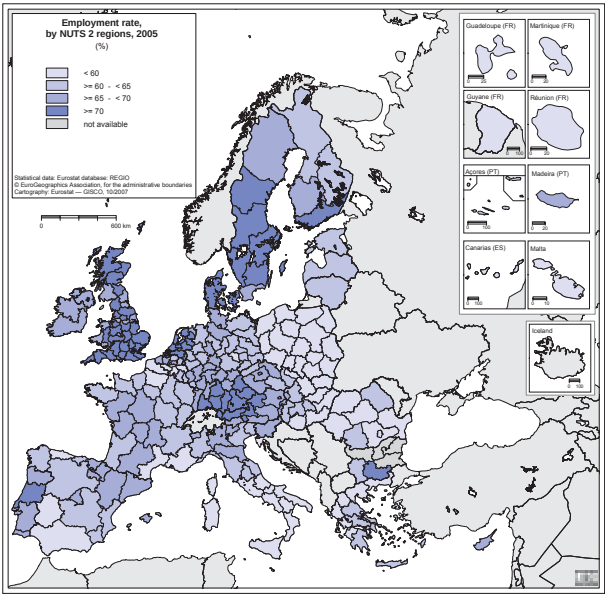
(1) Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal: provisional data.
Source: Eurostat (tgs00005)

Map 4: Disposable income of private households, by NUTS 2 regions, 2004 (EUR per inhabitant) (1)



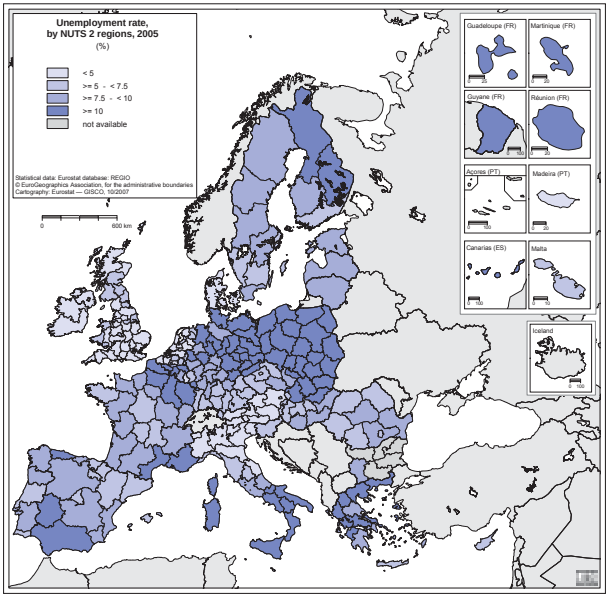
(1) Greece and the United Kingdom: estimates; Italy and the Netherlands: provisional data; Portugal: data for 2003.
Source: Eurostat (tgs00026)

Map 5: Employment rate, by NUTS 2 regions, 2005 (%)



Source: Eurostat (tgs00007)

Map 6: Unemployment rate, by NUTS 2 regions, 2005 (%)



Source: Eurostat (tgs00010)

Table 9.1: Regional data on population and GDP

	Population density, 2004 (inhabitants per km²)	Population growth, 2000 -2005 (AAGR, %)	GDP per capita, 2004 (PPS/ inhabitant)
EU-27 (1)	113	0.3	21 503
BELGIUM	344	0.4	26 759
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale/ Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest	6 232	1.0	53 381
Prov. Antwerpen	599	0.4	31 080
Prov. Limburg (B)	338	0.5	21 826
Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	467	0.3	23 858
Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	493	0.5	27 973
Prov. West-Vlaanderen	363	0.2	24 910
Prov. Brabant Wallon	332	0.8	25 783
Prov. Hainaut	341	0.1	17 546
Prov. Liège	268	0.3	19 852
Prov. Luxembourg (B)	58	0.7	18 498
Prov. Namur	124	0.5	18 644
BULGARIA	70	-1.1	7 134
Severozapaden	52	:	5 503
Severen tsentralen	64	:	5 681
Severoiztochen	69	:	6 299
Yugoiztochen	58	-0.3	6 420
Yugozapaden	104	:	10 550
Yuzhen tsentralen	71	:	5 509
CZECH REPUBLIC	132	-0.1	16 171
Praha	2 408	-0.3	33 784
Střední Čechy	106	0.6	15 024
Jihozápad	69	0.0	14 962
Severozápad	133	-0.1	13 049
Severovýchod	121	-0.1	13 688
Jihovýchod	120	-0.2	14 483
Střední Morava	136	-0.2	12 856
Moravskoslezsko	232	-0.4	13 141
DENMARK	125	0.3	26 772
GERMANY	231	0.1	*24 903*
Stuttgart	379	0.4	*30 328*
Karlsruhe	394	0.4	*28 876*
Freiburg	233	0.6	*24 647*
Tübingen	202	0.5	*25 850*
Oberbayern	240	0.9	*36 408*
Niederbayern	116	0.4	*24 735*
Oberpfalz	113	0.3	*25 646*
Oberfranken	153	-0.1	*24 308*
Mittelfranken	236	0.3	*29 499*
Unterfranken	158	0.2	*25 229*
Schwaben	179	0.5	*26 235*
Berlin	3 799	0.0	*21 755*
Brandenburg - Nordost (2)	75	-0.1	*16 385*
Brandenburg - Südwest (2)	101	-0.2	*18 433*
Bremen	1 641	0.0	*33 508*
Hamburg	2 297	0.4	*41 972*
Darmstadt	506	0.3	*33 825*
Gießen	198	0.0	*22 322*
Kassel	152	-0.2	*24 225*
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	75	-0.8	*16 895*
Braunschweig	205	-0.1	*22 809*
Hannover	240	0.1	*23 612*
Lüneburg	110	0.5	*18 098*
Weser-Ems	165	0.5	*21 265*

(1) Population density: data for 2003; population growth: data for 2000-2004.
(2) Population growth: data for 1999-2005.
Source: Eurostat (tgs00024, d2jan and tgs00005)

Table 9.1: Regional data on population and GDP

	Population density, 2004 (inhabitants per km²)	Population growth, 2000 -2005 (AAGR, %)	GDP per capita, 2004 (PPS/ inhabitant)
EU-27 (1)	113	0.3	21 503
GERMANY	231	0.1	*24 903*
Düsseldorf	991	-0.1	*27 784*
Köln	592	0.5	*25 829*
Münster	380	0.1	*20 579*
Detmold	318	0.2	*23 470*
Arnsberg	473	-0.2	*22 799*
Koblenz	189	0.1	*20 738*
Trier	104	0.1	*20 511*
Rheinhessen-Pfalz	295	0.2	*23 313*
Saarland	412	-0.3	*23 284*
Chemnitz	256	-1.1	*17 425*
Dresden	211	-0.7	*19 442*
Leipzig	246	-0.4	*18 474*
Dessau	120	-1.6	*16 295*
Halle	187	-1.2	*18 111*
Magdeburg	99	-1.0	*17 574*
Schleswig-Holstein	179	0.4	*22 380*
Thüringen	146	-0.8	*17 508*
ESTONIA	31	-0.4	11 978
IRELAND	60	1.7	30 414
Border, Midland and Western	34	2.0	21 518
Southern and Eastern	82	1.6	33 653
GREECE	85	0.3	*18 245*
Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	43	0.1	*12 194*
Kentriki Makedonia	101	0.5	*14 661*
Dytiki Makedonia	32	0.0	*13 482*
Thessalia	53	-0.1	*14 264*
Ipeiros	38	0.3	*14 521*
Ionia Nisia	96	1.1	*16 492*
Dytiki Ellada	66	0.3	*11 714*
Sterea Ellada	36	-0.1	*18 511*
Peloponnisos	39	0.0	*14 847*
Attiki	1 040	0.5	*24 230*
Voreio Aigaio	53	-0.3	*13 021*
Notio Aigaio	57	0.5	*21 903*
Kriti	72	0.4	*17 313*
SPAIN (2)	83	1.4	21 658
Galicia	91	0.2	17 416
Principado de Asturias	100	-0.1	18 705
Cantabria	102	0.7	21 084
País Vasco	289	0.3	26 975
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	55	1.2	27 252
La Rioja	57	1.9	23 520
Aragón	26	0.8	23 095
Comunidad de Madrid	703	2.3	28 416
Castilla y León	26	0.0	20 398
Castilla-La Mancha	23	1.4	17 011
Extremadura	26	0.2	14 419
Cataluña	204	1.8	25 900
Comunidad Valenciana	187	2.4	20 185
Illes Balears	184	3.1	24 579
Andalucía	86	1.2	16 679
Región de Murcia	110	2.5	18 140
Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	3 759	0.1	19 430

(1) Population density: data for 2003; population growth: data for 2000-2004.
(2) Population density: data for 2003.
Source: Eurostat (tgs00024, d2jan and tgs00005)

Table 9.1: Regional data on population and GDP

	Population density, 2004 (inhabitants per km²)	Population growth, 2000 -2005 (AAGR, %)	GDP per capita, 2004 (PPS/ inhabitant)
EU-27 (1)	113	0.3	21 503
SPAIN (2)	83	1.4	21 658
Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	5 139	0.6	18 906
Canarias	248	2.6	19 950
FRANCE (1)	98	0.7	24 146
Île de France	937	0.6	37 527
Champagne-Ardenne	52	-0.1	22 463
Picardie	97	0.2	19 471
Haute-Normandie	146	0.2	21 758
Centre	63	0.4	21 699
Basse-Normandie	82	0.3	20 278
Bourgogne	51	0.2	21 169
Nord - Pas-de-Calais	324	0.2	19 130
Lorraine	99	0.2	19 959
Alsace	216	0.7	23 176
Franche-Comté	70	0.4	20 999
Pays de la Loire	104	0.8	22 043
Bretagne	111	0.8	21 198
Poitou-Charentes	65	0.6	20 244
Aquitaine	73	1.0	21 957
Midi-Pyrénées	59	1.2	21 551
Limousin	43	0.3	19 728
Rhône-Alpes	134	0.9	24 253
Auvergne	51	0.3	20 318
Languedoc-Roussillon	89	1.5	18 863
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	149	0.9	22 560
Corse	31	1.0	18 745
Guadeloupe	261	1.2	14 380
Martinique	349	0.7	15 973
Guyane	2	3.4	11 690
Réunion	301	1.6	13 006
ITALY	197	0.5	*23 095*
Piemonte	173	0.5	*25 703*
Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	38	0.7	*27 577*
Liguria	297	0.1	*23 584*
Lombardia	409	0.9	*30 426*
Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen	64	0.8	*30 141*
Provincia Autonoma Trento	81	1.1	*27 292*
Veneto	266	0.9	*27 386*
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	159	0.4	*25 246*
Emilia-Romagna	191	1.0	*28 034*
Toscana	158	0.6	*25 130*
Umbria	103	0.9	*21 708*
Marche	158	0.8	*23 115*
Lazio	310	0.6	*28 345*
Abruzzo	122	0.6	*18 246*
Molise	74	-0.1	*16 583*
Campania	431	0.2	*14 708*
Puglia	211	0.2	*15 008*
Basilicata	61	-0.2	*16 215*
Calabria	136	-0.2	*14 728*
Sicilia	197	0.1	*14 477*
Sardegna	69	0.1	*17 508*
CYPRUS	130	1.6	19 648
LATVIA	37	-0.6	9 775

(1) Population density: data for 2003; population growth: data for 2000-2004.
(2) Population density: data for 2003.
Source: Eurostat (tgs00024, d2jan and tgs00005)

Table 9.1: Regional data on population and GDP

	Population density, 2004 (inhabitants per km²)	Population growth, 2000 -2005 (AAGR, %)	GDP per capita, 2004 (PPS/ inhabitant)
EU-27 (1)	113	0.3	21 503
LITHUANIA	55	-0.5	10 981
LUXEMBOURG	175	1.0	53 978
HUNGARY	109	-0.2	13 751
Közép-Magyarország	410	0.0	21 837
Közép-Dunántúl	100	-0.1	13 148
Nyugat-Dunántúl	88	-0.1	14 359
Dél-Dunántúl	69	-0.4	9 811
Észak-Magyarország	95	-0.5	9 138
Észak-Alföld	87	-0.3	9 003
Dél-Alföld	74	-0.4	9 494
MALTA	1 272	1.2	15 988
NETHERLANDS	482	0.6	*27 946*
Groningen	246	0.4	*33 059*
Friesland	192	0.6	*22 714*
Drenthe	183	0.6	*21 696*
Overijssel	333	0.6	*24 399*
Gelderland	396	0.5	*23 859*
Flevoland	256	2.9	*20 736*
Utrecht	842	1.1	*33 906*
Noord-Holland	971	0.6	*33 045*
Zuid-Holland	1 226	0.4	*28 561*
Zeeland	212	0.4	*25 542*
Noord-Brabant	490	0.5	*27 900*
Limburg (NL)	529	-0.1	*25 093*
AUSTRIA	99	0.5	27 666
Burgenland	75	0.1	19 305
Niederösterreich	83	0.4	22 440
Wien	4 072	1.0	38 632
Kärnten	60	0.0	23 356
Steiermark	74	0.2	23 824
Oberösterreich	119	0.4	25 857
Salzburg	74	0.5	30 487
Tirol	55	0.7	28 254
Vorarlberg	142	0.7	28 905
POLAND	122	-0.2	10 908
Łódzkie	142	-0.5	10 049
Mazowieckie	145	0.3	16 523
Małopolskie	214	0.2	9 324
Śląskie	382	-0.7	12 260
Lubelskie	87	-0.4	7 568
Podkarpackie	118	-0.3	7 617
Świętokrzyskie	110	-0.5	8 443
Podlaskie	60	-0.3	8 148
Wielkopolskie	113	0.1	11 728
Zachodniopomorskie	74	-0.4	10 149
Lubuskie	72	-0.3	9 765
Dolnośląskie	145	-0.6	11 113
Opolskie	112	-0.7	9 378
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	115	-0.3	9 756
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	59	-0.5	8 469
Pomorskie	120	0.0	10 659

(1) Population density: data for 2003; population growth: data for 2000-2004.
Source: Eurostat (tgs00024, d2jan and tgs00005)

Table 9.1: Regional data on population and GDP

	Population density, 2004 (inhabitants per km²)	Population growth, 2000 -2005 (AAGR, %)	GDP per capita, 2004 (PPS/ inhabitant)
EU-27 (1)	113	0.3	21 503
PORTUGAL	114	0.6	*16 086*
Norte	175	0.6	*12 648*
Algarve	82	1.8	*16 586*
Centro (P)	84	0.5	*13 824*
Lisboa	948	0.9	*22 745*
Alentejo	24	0.1	*15 115*
Região Autónoma dos Açores	104	0.3	*14 175*
Região Autónoma da Madeira	294	0.3	*19 532*
ROMANIA	94	-0.2	7 301
Nord-Vest	82	-0.2	7 093
Centru	75	-0.2	7 629
Nord-Est	104	-0.1	5 070
Sud-Est	92	-0.2	6 612
Sud-Muntenia	100	-0.4	6 111
Bucureşti-Ilfov	1 257	0.0	13 862
Sud-Vest Oltenia	81	-0.5	6 183
Vest	61	-0.3	8 395
SLOVENIA	99	0.1	17 920
SLOVAKIA	110	-0.1	12 196
Bratislavský kraj	293	-0.5	27 802
Západné Slovensko	124	-0.1	11 336
Stredné Slovensko	83	0.0	10 035
Východné Slovensko	100	0.2	9 102
FINLAND	17	0.3	24 834
Itä-Suomi	10	-0.6	18 336
Etelä-Suomi	63	0.5	28 681
Länsi-Suomi	23	0.2	21 929
Pohjois-Suomi	5	0.1	21 852
Åland	17	0.6	31 461
SWEDEN	22	0.3	25 865
Stockholm	286	0.8	35 621
Östra Mellansverige	39	0.3	21 862
Sydsverige	94	0.6	23 700
Norra Mellansverige	13	-0.3	22 450
Mellersta Norrland	5	-0.4	23 587
Övre Norrland	3	-0.2	23 772
Småland med öarna	24	0.0	23 113
Västsverige	61	0.5	24 536
UNITED KINGDOM (2)	247	0.0	26 455
Tees Valley and Durham	381	-0.4	19 274
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	252	-0.5	22 231
Cumbria	73	0.0	20 500
Cheshire	424	0.2	27 929
Greater Manchester	1 990	-0.5	24 957
Lancashire	467	0.1	21 908
Merseyside	2 117	-0.8	18 776
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	252	0.0	22 315
North Yorkshire	92	0.4	24 199
South Yorkshire	824	-0.6	20 402
West Yorkshire	1 039	-0.2	24 670
Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire	421	0.0	23 999
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	325	0.4	27 065
Lincolnshire	114	1.5	20 108
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	213	0.6	23 904

(1) Population density: data for 2003; population growth: data for 2000-2004.
(2) Population growth: data for 2000-2004.
Source: Eurostat (tgs00024, d2jan and tgs00005)

Table 9.1: Regional data on population and GDP

	Population density, 2004 (inhabitants per km²)	Population growth, 2000 -2005 (AAGR, %)	GDP per capita, 2004 (PPS/ inhabitant)
EU-27 (1)	113	0.3	21 503
UNITED KINGDOM (2)	247	0.0	26 455
Shropshire and Staffordshire	242	0.0	21 062
West Midlands	2 863	-0.5	25 087
East Anglia	178	0.3	24 439
Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire	563	0.1	29 598
Essex	446	0.2	22 437
Inner London	9 210	0.8	65 138
Outer London	3 594	0.1	24 493
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	370	0.0	37 379
Surrey, East and West Sussex	474	-0.2	28 051
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	435	0.2	25 444
Kent	431	0.2	21 336
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset	296	0.2	30 844
Dorset and Somerset	199	0.4	21 405
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	145	1.0	17 025
Devon	164	0.4	20 857
West Wales and The Valleys	143	0.0	17 261
East Wales	141	0.0	26 430
North Eastern Scotland (3)	68	3.4	33 100
Eastern Scotland (3)	106	-0.7	25 926
South Western Scotland (3)	175	-0.6	23 946
Highlands and Islands (3)	9	0.2	19 361
Northern Ireland (3)	120	0.1	21 292
CROATIA	78.5	:	10 562
Sjeverozapadna Hrvatska	192.0	:	13 362
Središnja i Istočna (Panonska) Hrvatska	57.3	:	7 373
Jadranska Hrvatska	58.6	:	10 275
TURKEY	92.5	:	6 000
İstanbul	2 125.7	:	:
Tekirdağ	74.8	:	:
Balıkesir	64.4	:	:
İzmir	298.8	:	:
Aydın	80.9	:	:
Manisa	69.3	:	:
Bursa	112.9	:	:
Kocaeli	140.8	:	:
Ankara	173.4	:	:
Konya	54.1	:	:
Antalya	76.2	:	:
Adana	126.5	:	:
Hatay	119.7	:	:
Kırıkkale	55.1	:	:
Kayseri	42.3	:	:
Zonguldak	101.0	:	:
Kastamonu	30.8	:	:
Samsun	79.5	:	:
Trabzon	90.2	:	:
Erzurum	33.4	:	:
Ağrı	38.6	:	:
Malatya	50.6	:	:
Van	50.7	:	:
Gaziantep	140.0	:	:
Şanlıurfa	90.3	:	:
Mardin	72.8	:	:

(1) Population density: data for 2003; population growth: data for 2000-2004.
(3) Population growth: data for 2000-2004.
(3) Population density: data for 2003.
Source: Eurostat (tgs00024, d2jan and tgs00005)

Table 9.2: Regional data on income and labour force

	Disposable income, 2004 (EUR/inhabitant)	Employment rate, 2005 (%)	Unemployment rate, 2005 (%)
EU-27	:	*63.4*	8.7
BELGIUM	15 765	*61.1*	8.4
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale/ Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest	14 977	54.8	16.3
Prov. Antwerpen	16 149	63.5	6.2
Prov. Limburg (B)	14 853	60.5	7.1
Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	16 365	66.7	4.9
Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	18 780	67.5	4.4
Prov. West-Vlaanderen	15 505	65.7	4.7
Prov. Brabant Wallon	17 851	60.0	9.0
Prov. Hainaut	13 319	52.9	14.0
Prov. Liège	13 808	56.1	11.9
Prov. Luxembourg (B)	13 395	61.1	7.9
Prov. Namur	13 936	59.1	10.4
BULGARIA	:	55.8	10.1
Severozapaden	:	:	:
Severen tsentralen	:	:	:
Severoiztochen	:	:	:
Yugoiztochen	:	:	:
Yugozapaden	:	61.5	7.6
Yuzhen tsentralen	:	:	:
CZECH REPUBLIC	4 283	64.8	:
Praha	5 786	71.3	3.5
Střední Čechy	4 562	67.0	5.2
Jihozápad	4 186	67.8	5.1
Severozápad	3 777	61.5	13.5
Severovýchod	4 023	65.7	5.6
Jihovýchod	4 096	64.1	7.7
Střední Morava	3 909	62.1	9.7
Moravskoslezsko	3 786	59.3	13.9
DENMARK	16 498	75.9	4.8
GERMANY	17 402	*66.0*	*9.4*
Stuttgart	19 913	70.1	7.3
Karlsruhe	19 012	69.0	7.6
Freiburg	18 415	71.0	6.4
Tübingen	19 074	70.2	6.8
Oberbayern	20 391	71.2	5.8
Niederbayern	16 369	71.6	6.5
Oberpfalz	16 800	70.3	6.5
Oberfranken	17 501	68.4	10.3
Mittelfranken	18 731	68.6	8.7
Unterfranken	17 355	69.0	8.2
Schwaben	17 997	70.0	6.5
Berlin	14 738	58.5	19.4
Brandenburg - Nordost	14 704	61.7	19.9
Brandenburg - Südwest	14 967	63.6	16.8
Bremen	19 517	59.3	16.6
Hamburg	23 081	66.5	10.5
Darmstadt	19 220	67.2	8.2
Gießen	17 151	66.8	9.0
Kassel	16 881	65.9	9.3
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	13 950	60.7	21.4
Braunschweig	16 696	62.3	11.6
Hannover	17 485	64.8	10.5
Lüneburg	17 496	65.3	9.7
Weser-Ems	16 024	64.8	10.2

Source: Eurostat (tgs00026, tgs00007 and tgs00010)

Table 9.2: Regional data on income and labour force

	Disposable income, 2004 (EUR/inhabitant)	Employment rate, 2005 (%)	Unemployment rate, 2005 (%)
EU-27	:	*63.4*	8.7
GERMANY	17 402	*66.0*	*9.4*
Düsseldorf	18 830	63.0	10.7
Köln	18 378	63.6	9.5
Münster	17 303	63.1	9.5
Detmold	19 036	66.6	10.2
Arnsberg	18 155	61.5	12.2
Koblenz	16 767	68.0	8.8
Trier	16 063	67.7	7.3
Rheinhessen-Pfalz	17 065	66.0	9.3
Saarland	17 116	62.1	10.8
Chemnitz	15 007	64.2	17.8
Dresden	14 900	62.8	18.3
Leipzig	14 655	60.9	20.5
Dessau	14 081	60.7	21.3
Halle	14 304	57.5	22.3
Magdeburg	14 153	62.4	18.7
Schleswig-Holstein	16 634	66.4	10.3
Thüringen	14 294	62.4	17.2
ESTONIA	3 545	64.4	7.9
IRELAND	17 269	67.6	4.3
Border, Midland and Western	16 099	66.1	4.4
Southern and Eastern	17 535	68.2	4.3
GREECE	:	60.1	9.8
Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	*10 043*	59.5	11.8
Kentriki Makedonia	*11 469*	57.9	11.1
Dytiki Makedonia	*10 004*	52.1	18.0
Thessalia	*10 362*	60.4	9.4
Ipeiros	*9 464*	56.3	11.5
Ionia Nisia	*6 197*	64.1	8.5
Dytiki Ellada	*8 542*	56.6	10.6
Sterea Ellada	*10 514*	60.0	10.9
Peloponnisos	*9 799*	63.6	8.7
Attiki	*17 018*	61.4	8.8
Voreio Aigaio	*10 344*	56.8	10.2
Notio Aigaio	*10 297*	61.0	9.3
Kriti	*10 425*	64.9	7.1
SPAIN	11 963	63.3	9.2
Galicia	10 496	61.1	9.9
Principado de Asturias	11 627	55.8	10.2
Cantabria	12 120	62.0	8.5
País Vasco	14 952	65.5	7.3
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	14 986	69.1	5.6
La Rioja	13 004	69.1	6.2
Aragón	12 850	68.2	5.8
Comunidad de Madrid	14 247	68.5	6.8
Castilla y León	11 722	62.7	8.7
Castilla-La Mancha	9 909	61.4	9.2
Extremadura	8 896	54.4	15.8
Cataluña	13 488	69.3	7.0
Comunidad Valenciana	10 975	64.5	8.8
Illes Balears	13 154	67.9	7.2
Andalucía	9 412	55.4	13.8
Región de Murcia	9 622	62.8	8.0
Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	11 647	53.2	19.7

Source: Eurostat (tgs00026, tgs00007 and tgs00010)

Table 9.2: Regional data on income and labour force

	Disposable income, 2004 (EUR/inhabitant)	Employment rate, 2005 (%)	Unemployment rate, 2005 (%)
EU-27	:	*63.4*	8.7
SPAIN	11 963	63.3	9.2
Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	11 709	51.3	13.9
Canarias	10 577	59.7	11.7
FRANCE	17 209	63.1	9.7
Île de France	20 912	64.2	9.5
Champagne-Ardenne	15 912	62.1	10.0
Picardie	16 112	59.8	11.4
Haute-Normandie	16 465	64.4	8.4
Centre	16 881	67.2	7.2
Basse-Normandie	15 678	63.8	7.8
Bourgogne	16 655	64.2	8.1
Nord - Pas-de-Calais	14 104	57.7	13.2
Lorraine	16 035	62.0	10.2
Alsace	17 113	67.6	7.1
Franche-Comté	16 446	63.2	7.9
Pays de la Loire	15 721	66.1	7.7
Bretagne	15 537	63.7	7.3
Poitou-Charentes	15 766	65.0	8.4
Aquitaine	16 119	62.6	8.3
Midi-Pyrénées	15 728	66.0	7.5
Limousin	16 510	67.8	6.4
Rhône-Alpes	17 003	64.6	8.4
Auvergne	16 397	66.8	7.3
Languedoc-Roussillon	14 897	55.6	12.3
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	16 582	57.5	11.2
Corse	14 776	52.8	10.9
Guadeloupe	:	45.0	25.9
Martinique	:	47.7	18.7
Guyane	:	42.7	24.8
Réunion	:	40.9	30.1
ITALY	*15 493*	57.6	7.7
Piemonte	*16 458*	64.0	4.7
Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	*17 403*	66.3	3.2
Liguria	*16 679*	61.1	5.8
Lombardia	*17 467*	65.5	4.1
Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen	*17 917*	69.2	2.7
Provincia Autonoma Trento	*16 045*	65.1	3.6
Veneto	*15 275*	64.6	4.2
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	*16 514*	63.2	4.1
Emilia-Romagna	*17 663*	68.4	3.8
Toscana	*15 802*	63.8	5.3
Umbria	*14 509*	61.6	6.1
Marche	*14 585*	63.6	4.7
Lazio	*15 589*	58.5	7.7
Abruzzo	*12 392*	57.3	7.8
Molise	*12 305*	51.2	10.1
Campania	*10 348*	44.2	14.9
Puglia	*10 767*	44.6	14.6
Basilicata	*10 909*	49.3	12.3
Calabria	*10 480*	44.6	14.4
Sicilia	*10 384*	44.1	16.2
Sardegna	*11 721*	51.5	12.9
CYPRUS	:	68.5	5.3
LATVIA	2 932	63.3	8.9

Source: Eurostat (tgs00026, tgs00007 and tgs00010)

Table 9.2: Regional data on income and labour force

	Disposable income, 2004 (EUR/inhabitant)	Employment rate, 2005 (%)	Unemployment rate, 2005 (%)
EU-27	:	*63.4*	8.7
LITHUANIA	3 297	62.6	8.3
LUXEMBOURG	:	63.6	4.5
HUNGARY	4 721	56.9	7.2
Közép-Magyarország	6 749	63.3	5.1
Közép-Dunántúl	4 426	60.2	6.3
Nyugat-Dunántúl	4 901	62.1	5.9
Dél-Dunántúl	4 024	53.4	8.8
Észak-Magyarország	4 343	49.5	10.6
Észak-Alföld	3 394	50.2	9.0
Dél-Alföld	3 660	53.8	8.1
MALTA	:	53.9	7.0
NETHERLANDS	*14 668*	73.2	4.7
Groningen	*13 024*	69.4	6.6
Friesland	*12 783*	71.9	4.9
Drenthe	*13 539*	72.2	5.7
Overijssel	*13 081*	72.9	4.9
Gelderland	*14 060*	73.7	4.3
Flevoland	*13 714*	73.5	6.6
Utrecht	*15 504*	75.9	3.7
Noord-Holland	*15 412*	73.7	4.9
Zuid-Holland	*14 507*	73.0	4.9
Zeeland	*13 685*	73.1	3.3
Noord-Brabant	*14 191*	74.3	3.9
Limburg (NL)	*14 078*	70.1	5.4
AUSTRIA	17 717	68.6	5.2
Burgenland	17 288	68.1	6.0
Niederösterreich	18 109	69.9	4.3
Wien	18 964	63.8	9.1
Kärnten	16 586	66.5	4.8
Steiermark	16 697	68.9	4.1
Oberösterreich	17 266	70.5	4.0
Salzburg	17 874	72.7	3.2
Tirol	17 567	71.0	3.5
Vorarlberg	18 058	70.8	5.3
POLAND	3 581	52.8	17.7
Łódzkie	3 538	54.1	17.3
Mazowieckie	4 448	57.6	14.8
Małopolskie	3 156	55.0	15.2
Śląskie	3 954	49.5	19.0
Lubelskie	2 888	56.0	14.3
Podkarpackie	2 690	52.3	16.7
Świętokrzyskie	3 068	51.6	18.9
Podlaskie	3 025	56.9	14.4
Wielkopolskie	3 730	54.0	17.1
Zachodniopomorskie	3 598	48.3	22.7
Lubuskie	3 241	51.1	19.1
Dolnośląskie	3 606	49.3	22.8
Opolskie	2 947	52.5	16.9
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	3 343	51.5	19.8
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	3 011	48.7	20.4
Pomorskie	3 342	51.0	18.9

Source: Eurostat (tgs00026, tgs00007 and tgs00010)

Table 9.2: Regional data on income and labour force

	Disposable income, 2004 (EUR/inhabitant)	Employment rate, 2005 (%)	Unemployment rate, 2005 (%)
EU-27	:	*63.4*	8.7
PORTUGAL	9 183	67.5	7.6
Norte (1)	7 237	65.9	8.8
Algarve (1)	9 272	68.0	6.2
Centro (P) (1)	7 912	71.4	5.2
Lisboa (1)	10 951	66.8	8.6
Alentejo (1)	8 253	67.0	9.1
Região Autónoma dos Açores (1)	7 540	63.0	:
Região Autónoma da Madeira (1)	8 351	67.6	4.5
ROMANIA	1 773	57.6	7.2
Nord-Vest	1 753	55.9	5.9
Centru	1 754	54.1	8.4
Nord-Est	1 436	61.4	5.7
Sud-Est	1 750	54.6	7.9
Sud-Muntenia	1 638	57.9	9.2
Bucureşti-Ilfov	2 501	59.3	6.9
Sud-Vest Oltenia	1 684	60.1	6.6
Vest	2 023	56.5	6.7
SLOVENIA	7 752	66.0	6.5
SLOVAKIA	3 623	57.7	16.3
Bratislavský kraj	5 634	69.6	5.3
Západné Slovensko	3 528	60.6	12.5
Stredné Slovensko	3 249	55.2	19.6
Východné Slovensko	3 034	51.5	23.1
FINLAND	15 271	68.4	8.4
Itä-Suomi	13 231	61.9	11.6
Etelä-Suomi	15 539	71.7	6.9
Länsi-Suomi	13 880	67.0	8.8
Pohjois-Suomi	13 013	63.9	11.1
Åland	18 238	77.2	:
SWEDEN	15 793	72.5	7.4
Stockholm	18 148	74.9	6.7
Östra Mellansverige	15 351	70.6	8.1
Sydsverige	15 519	69.7	8.5
Norra Mellansverige	14 496	70.1	8.7
Mellersta Norrland	15 203	71.7	8.2
Övre Norrland	14 194	69.8	8.7
Småland med öarna	14 782	75.1	5.9
Västsverige	15 538	73.4	6.8
UNITED KINGDOM	*17 813*	71.7	4.8
Tees Valley and Durham	*15 075*	66.6	6.0
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	*15 224*	67.1	6.1
Cumbria	*17 038*	76.6	3.8
Cheshire	*18 630*	73.5	3.3
Greater Manchester	*15 799*	69.8	4.8
Lancashire	*15 643*	70.4	4.3
Merseyside	*15 787*	65.9	5.6
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	*16 046*	68.0	5.4
North Yorkshire	*18 340*	76.3	2.9
South Yorkshire	*15 631*	68.5	5.3
West Yorkshire	*16 067*	72.0	4.6
Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire	*16 352*	72.5	4.3
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	*17 337*	74.8	4.6
Lincolnshire	*16 731*	73.1	3.3
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	*18 236*	76.5	2.6

(1) Disposable income: data for 2003.
Source: Eurostat (tgs00026, tgs00007 and tgs00010)

Table 9.2: Regional data on income and labour force

	Disposable income, 2004 (EUR/inhabitant)	Employment rate, 2005 (%)	Unemployment rate, 2005 (%)
EU-27	:	*63.4*	8.7
UNITED KINGDOM	*17 813*	71.7	4.8
Shropshire and Staffordshire	*16 521*	73.5	3.6
West Midlands	*15 132*	67.1	6.3
East Anglia	*17 685*	74.9	4.1
Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire	*20 321*	76.1	3.8
Essex	*19 570*	74.8	3.8
Inner London	*23 383*	62.7	7.8
Outer London	*20 175*	70.3	6.5
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	*20 892*	78.0	3.5
Surrey, East and West Sussex	*21 224*	75.5	3.7
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	*18 408*	75.0	3.9
Kent	*18 687*	74.4	4.2
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset	*18 396*	77.9	3.5
Dorset and Somerset	*18 103*	74.6	3.5
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	*16 073*	72.3	3.4
Devon	*16 813*	73.2	3.8
West Wales and The Valleys	*15 474*	66.4	5.1
East Wales	*16 372*	71.4	3.5
North Eastern Scotland (3)	*17 619*	76.8	3.9
Eastern Scotland (3)	*17 477*	73.4	5.0
South Western Scotland (3)	*16 222*	69.4	6.3
Highlands and Islands (3)	*15 778*	73.4	3.7
Northern Ireland (3)	*15 271*	66.0	4.7
CROATIA	:	55.0	12.6
TURKEY	:	46.0	8.8

Source: Eurostat (tgs00026, tgs00007 and tgs00010)

Table 9.3: Dispersion of regional employment rates (1)

	Total		Male		Female	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
EU-25	13.4	11.9	20.5	16.9	9.9	9.7
Euro area (2)	12.9	10.5	21.6	16.8	8.2	7.8
BE	7.9	8.4	10.1	10.5	6.7	6.8
BG	10.3	7.1	11.7	8.0	9.4	7.0
CZ	5.8	5.5	7.5	6.7	5.0	4.8
DK	-	-	-	-	-	-
DE	5.7	5.6	6.5	4.8	6.2	7.2
EE	-	-	-	-	-	-
IE	-	-	-	-	-	-
EL	5.1	4.3	9.0	8.4	3.3	2.9
ES	10.7	8.3	17.4	13.8	7.4	5.3
FR	6.9	7.3	9.7	9.4	4.9	5.8
IT	17.5	16.0	30.5	26.6	9.8	8.9
CY	-	-	-	-	-	-
LV	-	-	-	-	-	-
LT	-	-	-	-	-	-
LU	-	-	-	-	-	-
HU	9.0	9.9	9.7	10.8	8.6	9.4
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.1
AT	2.5	4.1	4.4	3.4	2.2	4.9
PL	6.9	5.6	8.7	7.0	5.8	5.1
PT	4.3	3.3	8.2	5.6	3.2	3.1
RO	4.6	4.5	6.5	8.2	3.3	2.8
SI	-	-	-	-	-	-
SK	9.1	9.8	10.4	11.7	8.7	8.5
FI	6.8	5.5	7.8	6.1	6.2	5.1
SE	4.5	3.0	5.6	3.5	4.2	2.8
UK	7.1	5.7	7.5	6.3	6.9	5.6

(1) Coefficient of variation of employment rates (of the age group 15-64) across regions (NUTS 2 level) within countries.
(2) EA-12 instead of EA-13.
Source: Eurostat (tsisc041, tsisc042 and tsisc043)

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'. Structural indicators (SI) are used to underpin the Commission's analysis in an annual progress report to the European Council on the implementation of the Lisbon strategy. In 2005, 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.

More information regarding structural indicators may be found on Eurostat's website at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/structuralindicators. Alternatively, for further information, contact Eurostat's structural indicators co-ordination team, at: estat-structuralindicators@ec.europa.eu.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

The European Union's Sustainable Development Strategy, adopted by the European Council in Gothenburg in June 2001, and renewed in June 2006, aims to continuously improve quality of life, both for current and for future generations, through reconciling economic development, social cohesion and protection of the environment. A set of sustainable development indicators has been developed to monitor progress in the implementation of the sustainable development strategy. The indicators are organised under ten different themes that reflect different political priorities: socio-economic development, sustainable consumption and production, social inclusion, demographic changes, public health, climate change and energy, sustainable transport, natural resources, global partnership, and good governance.

More information regarding sustainable development indicators may be found on Eurostat's website at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/sustainabledevelopment. Alternatively, for further information, contact Eurostat's sustainable development indicators team at: estat-sdi@ec.europa.eu.

CLASSIFICATIONS

The following are excerpts taken from various classifications that are used within *Key figures on Europe – 2007/08 edition*. A more complete listing of each classification may be obtained on the Eurostat website, 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., cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises, and 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 healthcare 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) 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 2007 and 2008 major changes to all international classifications of activities have taken place or are planned, 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 the 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, is 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 the NACE Rev. 1.1 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
Subsection DJ: Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products
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: Hotels and restaurants

Section I: 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 classification (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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