eurostat
Pocketbooks

Key figures on Europe

2009 edition

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GUIDE

The publication

Key figures on Europe – 2009 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 – 2009 edition is divided into nine chapters, each of which contains information relating to a particular topic. Within each chapter, double facing pages focus on a particular subject: most start with a short commentary that provides contextual information (such as policy relevance), as well as definitions of the indicators presented, and notes concerning the interpretation of the data. The standard structure is to present a graph focused on aggregated European Union data under the commentary, and then a table with a selection of indicators/time periods for all Member States and other non-member countries on the facing page. 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 specialised publications which may be accessed through the Eurostat homepage.

The European statistical system

The European statistical system (ESS) 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 a range of 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 co-operation with the national statistical authorities. At the heart of the European statistical system is the Statistical Programme Committee (SPC), which brings together the heads of Member States' national statistical offices and is chaired by Eurostat. The SPC 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 more information on the European statistical system and a complete list of contact details for each of the national statistical authorities, consult the Eurostat homepage, follow the link in the right-hand menu to 'About Eurostat', and then select the tab/page labelled ESS.

Data coverage

The information presented within this publication was extracted from Eurostat's dissemination database during the first week of August 2008; data are generally available up until 2006 or 2007. Note that the space constraints associated with the format of this publication mean that time-series are generally not presented. Longer time-series are usually available when consulting Eurostat's website.

Key figures on Europe – 2009 edition presents information for the European Union of 27 Member States (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 possible to calculate the EU-27 aggregate and 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 15 Member States that, at the time of writing, share the euro as a common currency: Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Finland. For all periods of time the data presented for the euro area covers all 15 participating countries, irrespective of when they joined the euro area; otherwise, a footnote is added.

Eurostat data code

A code (such as 'tec00001') has been inserted as part of the source. This code allows the reader to easily access the most recent data on the Eurostat website – within the PDF version of this publication, the data codes under each table and graph are presented as Internet hyperlinks. The data on the website is frequently updated and may also be more detailed or have a different measurement unit. For more information, consult the link to 'The Eurostat data code' under 'services' on the right-hand side of 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.

Further information

Free access to Eurostat data is available through the Eurostat website, which can be found at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat. There are two main resources for accessing data, either in the form of standardised tables or through user-defined extractions from databases; there are links to both of these from the Eurostat homepage. In addition, the website presents an array of additional information in the form of publications (in PDF format) and methodologies, each structured primarily by subject/theme.

Various classifications (COICOP, ISCED, NACE and SITC, among others) are used within Key figures on Europe – 2009 edition. A complete listing of each of these may be obtained from the Eurostat website, by accessing the RAMON classifications server at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon.

Abbreviations

AAGR	Average annual growth rate
AW	Average worker
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 statistics on income and living conditions
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (of the United Nations)
FDI	Foreign direct investment
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
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	Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community
NPISH	Non-profit institutions serving households
NUTS	Classification 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
t-km	Tonne kilometre (unit of measure for freight transport representing the movement of one tonne over one kilometre)
toe	Tons of oil equivalent
TV	Television
TWh	Terawatt 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 [1]	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 [2]	At the time of writing the euro area is composed of BE, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LU, MT, 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; as of 1 January 2007 Slovenia joined; as of 1 January 2008 Cyprus and Malta joined
EA-15	Euro area of BE, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LU, MT, NL, AT, PT, SI, FI
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

(1) 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. The label is changed if the data refer to another aggregate (EU-25 or EU-15) or a footnote is added if the data refer to a partial total that has been created from an incomplete set of country information (no data for certain Member States or reference years).

(2) 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 Cyprus and Malta in 2008, Slovenia in 2007, and Greece in 2001, as if all 15 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), or 13 (EA-13) participating Member States.

BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IT	Italy
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 [3]	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

(3) 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.

1

Economy and finance

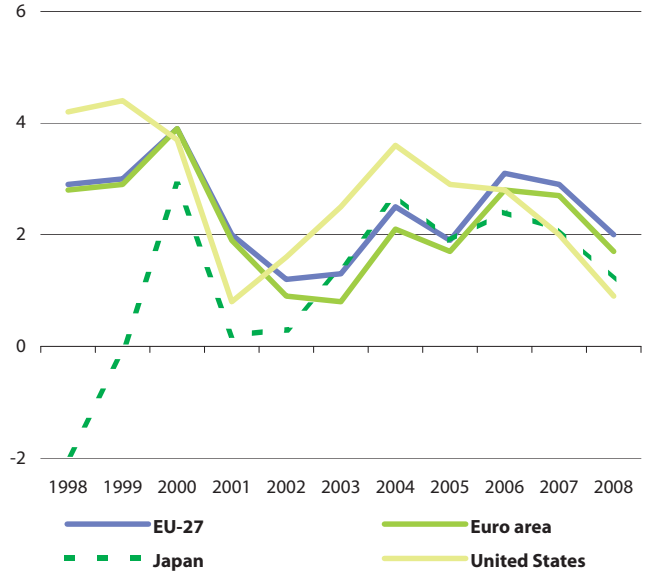
GDP

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 in GDP from one year to the next, after adjusting for changes in price levels – in other words, removing the effect of inflation. This shows the real change in the output 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 a common currency – the purchasing power

Figure 1.1: Real GDP growth rate (% change on previous year) (1)



(1) 2008: all data are forecasts.
Source: Eurostat (tsieb020)

standard (PPS). To do this, measures of GDP in national currencies are converted using purchasing power parities (PPPs) that reflect the purchasing power of each currency, rather than using market exchange rates. GDP per capita in PPS (the common currency) therefore eliminates differences in price levels, as well as allowing a comparison between economies of different absolute sizes. Please note that at the end of this publication, the final chapter presents regional data for GDP per capita in PPS.

Table 1.1: GDP

	GDP at current prices (EUR 1 000 million)		GDP per capita (PPS)		Growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)
	2002	2007	2002	2007	2007
EU-27	9 912.9	12 305.0	20 400	24 800	2.5
Euro area (1)	7 300.9	8 920.9	23 000	27 300	2.1
BE	267.7	330.8	25 600	29 300	2.0
BG	16.6	28.9	6 300	9 500	6.2
CZ	80.0	*127.5*	14 400	*20 200*	*5.9*
DK	184.7	227.7	26 300	30 500	1.4
DE	2 143.2	2 423.8	23 600	28 100	2.6
EE	7.8	15.5	10 200	17 900	7.3
IE	130.2	*185.6*	28 200	*36 300*	*3.1*
EL	157.6	228.9	18 600	24 300	3.8
ES	729.2	1 049.8	20 600	26 500	2.0
FR	1 548.6	1 892.2	23 700	27 600	1.6
IT	1 295.2	1 535.5	22 900	25 200	0.8
CY	11.2	15.6	18 300	23 000	2.4
LV	9.9	19.9	8 400	14 400	10.9
LT	15.0	28.0	9 000	15 000	9.4
LU	24.0	36.1	49 200	68 500	2.8
HU	70.7	101.1	12 600	15 700	1.5
MT	4.5	5.4	16 300	19 100	3.1
NL	465.2	559.5	27 300	32 500	3.3
AT	218.8	270.8	25 800	*31 600*	*2.6*
PL	209.6	307.3	9 900	13 300	6.6
PT	135.4	162.8	15 800	18 500	1.4
RO	48.4	121.4	6 000	*10 100*	*6.4*
SI	24.1	33.5	16 600	22 000	5.5
SK	26.0	54.8	11 100	17 000	10.3
FI	144.0	179.7	23 600	29 000	4.1
SE	264.2	332.0	24 800	31 300	2.0
UK	1 679.0	2 018.8	24 200	28 700	2.7
HR	24.4	37.5	*9 300*	13 900	*5.8*
MK	4.0	*5.5*	5 100	*7 300*	*4.9*
TR	243.4	478.7	7 000	*10 500*	*3.1*
IS	9.5	14.6	26 600	32 000	1.5
NO	204.1	284.0	31 700	45 700	2.7
CH	296.0	310.0	28 900	34 500	2.4
JP	4 161.5	3 197.4	22 900	28 200	:
US	11 071.9	10 099.5	31 000	38 600	:

(1) EA-13 instead of EA-15 for GDP per capita in 2002.

Source: Eurostat (tec00001 and tsieb020)

ECONOMIC OUTPUT

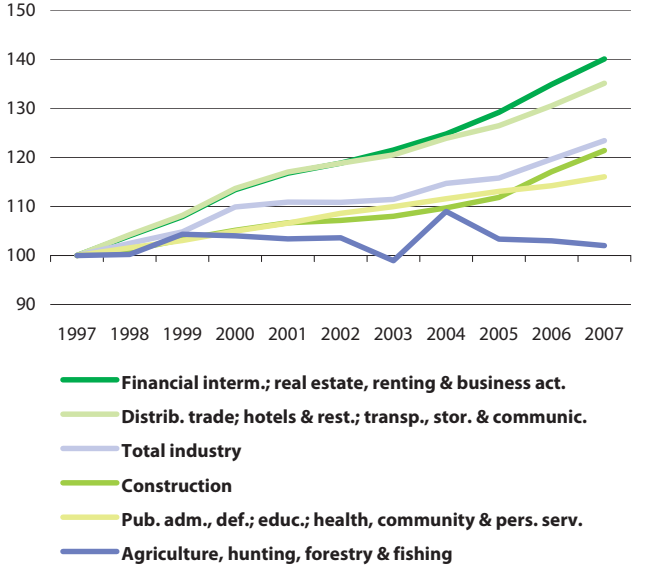
The European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 95) provides a number of key indicators that can be used to assess macro-economic conditions, covering a wide range of subjects including: output, expenditure, and investment. The main aggregates of national accounts are compiled from institutional 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.

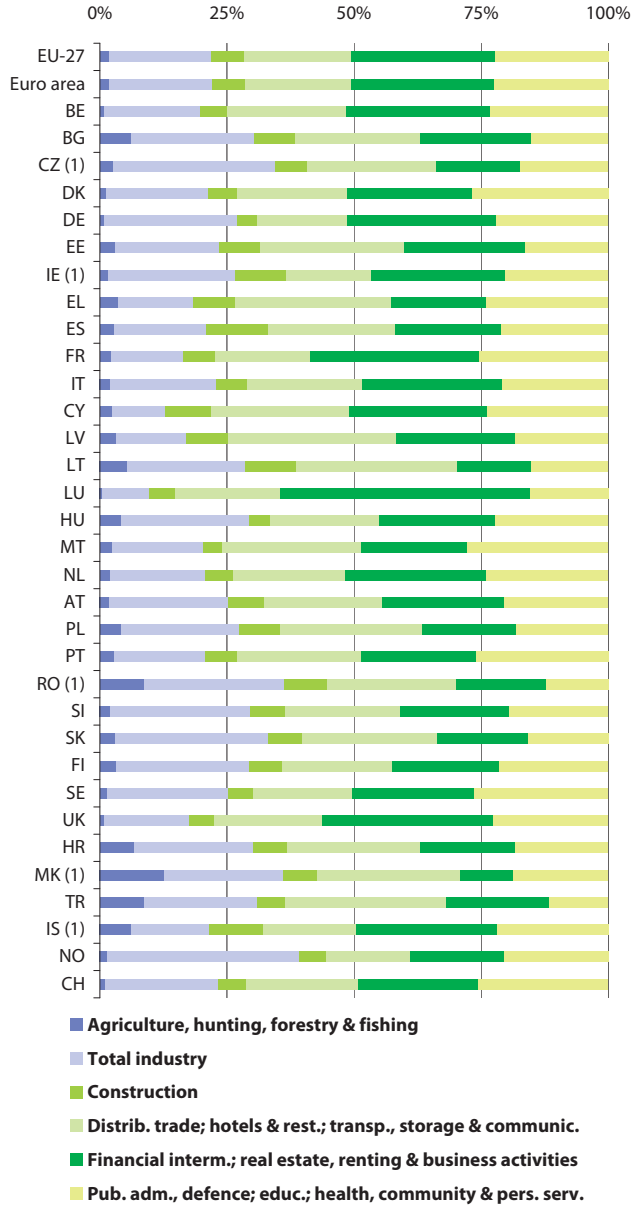
An analysis of output over time can be facilitated by using a volume measure of output – in other words, by deflating the value of output to remove the impact of price changes; each activity is deflated individually to reflect the changes in the prices of its associated products.

Figure 1.2: Gross value added, chain-linked volumes for 2000, EU-27 (1997=100)



Source: Eurostat (nama_nace06_k)

Figure 1.3: Gross value added at basic prices, 2007
(% share of gross value added)



(1) Data are for 2006.

Source: Eurostat (tec00003, tec00004, tec00005, tec00006, tec00007 and tec00008)

GDP EXPENDITURE AND INVESTMENT

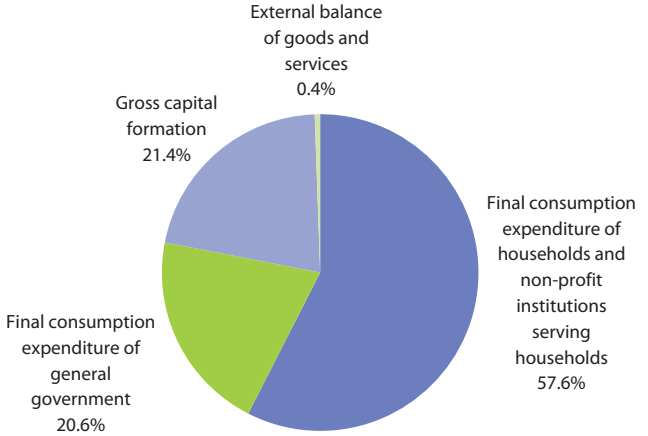
Using the expenditure approach, GDP is defined as private final consumption expenditure plus government final consumption expenditure plus gross capital formation plus exports minus imports.

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, 2007 (%)



Source: Eurostat (tec00009, tec00010, tec00011 and tec00110)

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)	
	1998	2007	1998	2007 (1)	1998	2007 (2)
EU-27	20.1	21.3	2.3	2.6	17.8	18.2
BE	20.2	21.4	1.7	1.7	18.5	19.7
BG	13.0	29.8	3.2	4.8	9.8	25.0
CZ	28.2	*24.1*	4.2	4.8	24.0	*19.3*
DK	20.4	22.8	1.7	1.8	18.8	21.0
DE	21.1	18.5	1.8	1.5	19.3	16.6
EE	30.5	31.9	4.9	4.4	25.6	27.5
IE	21.7	*25.3*	2.7	4.2	19.0	*21.1*
EL	:	25.7	3.2	3.0	:	22.7
ES	23.0	31.1	3.3	3.8	19.7	27.3
FR	17.9	21.5	2.8	3.3	15.1	18.2
IT	19.3	21.1	2.3	2.4	17.0	18.7
CY	18.7	21.5	2.9	3.1	15.9	17.6
LV	24.7	32.5	1.4	5.7	23.3	26.9
LT	24.0	26.6	2.5	5.2	21.4	21.3
LU	21.8	20.2	4.5	3.8	17.3	16.3
HU	23.6	20.9	3.4	3.6	20.2	17.3
MT	22.9	19.4	4.6	4.1	18.3	15.3
NL	22.2	19.9	3.0	3.4	19.2	16.5
AT	24.0	22.2	1.8	1.0	22.2	21.2
PL	24.1	22.3	3.9	4.1	20.2	18.2
PT	26.5	21.7	4.0	2.4	22.5	19.3
RO	18.2	*30.5*	1.9	5.5	16.3	22.8
SI	25.0	28.7	3.0	3.7	22.0	22.6
SK	35.8	25.7	3.9	1.9	31.8	23.8
FI	19.0	20.3	2.9	2.6	16.1	17.7
SE	16.3	18.9	3.1	3.1	13.2	15.8
UK	18.0	18.2	1.3	1.8	16.7	16.3
HR	23.3	*29.8*	:	:	:	:
MK	17.4	*19.6*	:	:	:	:
TR	*22.9*	*22.8*	:	:	:	:
IS	24.0	27.5	4.4	4.3	19.6	23.2
NO	25.0	20.8	3.6	3.0	21.3	17.7
CH	22.2	21.5	2.7	2.1	:	:

(1) Switzerland: data are for 2006.
(2) EU-27, Germany, Cyprus, Malta, Romania and Slovenia: data are for 2006.

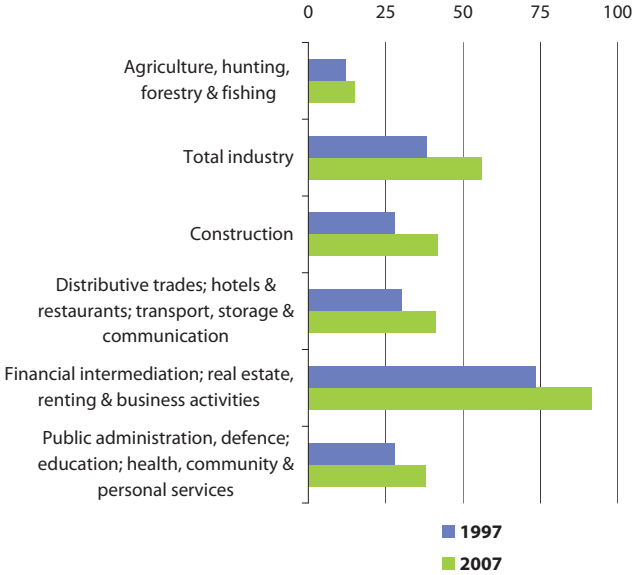
Source: Eurostat (tsdec210, tsdec211 and tsier140)

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

An array of indicators has 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 pages 18 and 19 for a definition) 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.

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



Source: Eurostat (nama_nace06_c and nama_nace06_e)

The real unit labour cost compares the average compensation per employee with the labour productivity (gross domestic product (GDP) per person 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.

Table 1.3: Labour productivity

	GDP per hour worked (EU-15=100)		Labour productivity per person employed relative to EU-27 (EU-27=100)		Real unit labour cost growth (%)
	1997	2007 (1)	1998 (2)	2007	2007
EU-27	:	88.0	100.0	100.0	-0.8
Euro area	:	101.8	115.9	110.2	-0.7
BE	*130.5*	*123.7*	134.4	130.2	1.1
BG	:	32.0	*30.0*	35.7	5.9
CZ	*44.6*	53.3	*60.1*	*73.6*	*-1.1*
DK	108.2	100.3	109.1	106.0	2.2
DE	112.6	109.7	112.5	105.8	-1.5
EE	:	50.7	*41.2*	68.1	8.4
IE	*82.7*	106.5	125.3	*135.6*	*3.2*
EL	65.4	71.8	*90.8*	104.9	1.4
ES	93.3	92.3	107.7	105.0	-0.3
FR	113.5	119.5	126.3	124.3	-0.4
IT	102.9	88.0	130.1	107.9	-0.6
CY	63.5	68.9	*82.3*	85.7	*-0.6*
LV	:	*42.1*	*36.8*	53.6	10.3
LT	*32.7*	48.2	*40.6*	60.7	-1.5
LU	*147.7*	*174.0*	165.5	180.3	1.0
HU	*44.5*	55.3	*62.6*	73.9	*1.4*
MT	:	*74.8*	:	89.9	-2.3
NL	113.0	120.8	110.9	*112.7*	*0.5*
AT	103.8	104.8	121.5	119.9	-1.1
PL	:	*45.7*	*47.7*	*65.7*	*3.0*
PT	*55.9*	*59.2*	67.8	69.9	*-2.3*
RO	:	29.1	:	*41.0*	*3.6*
SI	*61.2*	*72.6*	*74.1*	84.3	*-1.0*
SK	*44.0*	64.2	*56.2*	76.8	-0.9
FI	93.3	97.3	114.2	111.9	-1.8
SE	101.6	106.1	112.0	115.3	1.2
UK	*84.8*	*89.8*	107.4	108.8	-1.5
HR	:	:	*54.4*	*68.4*	:
TR	:	:	*53.2*	*62.4*	:
IS	:	*84.2*	110.4	*102.2*	:
NO	123.2	163.0	114.0	154.7	4.5
CH	*101.3*	*97.2*	112.4	*108.2*	:

(1) Czech Republic, Ireland, Greece, Spain and France: data are for 2006; Romania and the United States: data are for 2005.
(2) EA-13 instead of EA-15.

Source: Eurostat (tsieb040, tsieb030 and tsieb070)

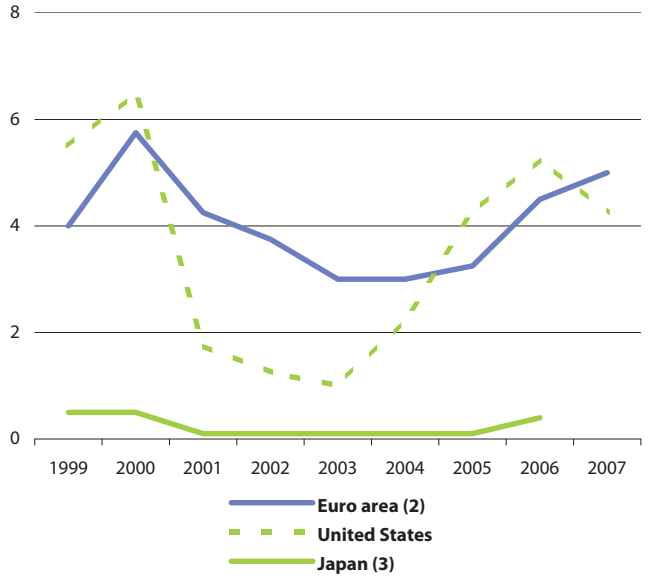
INTEREST RATES

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) or 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. Compliance with this criterion means that, a Member State should have an average nominal long-term interest rate

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



(1) Annual averages.
(2) EA-11 for 1999 and 2000; EA-12 up to 2006; EA-13 for 2007.
(3) 2007: not available.

Source: Eurostat (tec00096)

that does not exceed by more than 2 percentage points that of, at most, the three best performing Member States. Interest rates are based upon central government bond yields (or comparable securities), taking into account differences in national definitions, 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. 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.

Table 1.4: Interest rates (%) (1)

	Maastricht criterion rates			Short-term: day-to-day money rates		
	1997	2002	2007	1997	2002	2007 (2)
EU-27	:	:	4.6	:	3.8	2.7
Euro area (3)	6.0	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.3	3.9
BE	5.8	5.0	4.3	3.4	-	-
BG	:	:	4.5	61.9	2.4	4.0
CZ	:	4.9	4.3	19.3	3.6	2.8
DK	6.3	5.1	4.3	3.5	3.5	2.7
DE	5.6	4.8	4.2	3.2	-	-
EE	:	8.4	6.1	-	3.0	2.0
IE	6.3	5.0	4.3	6.1	-	-
EL	9.9	5.1	4.5	12.9	-	-
ES	6.4	5.0	4.3	5.5	-	-
FR	5.6	4.9	4.3	3.2	-	-
IT	6.9	5.0	4.5	7.0	-	-
CY	:	5.7	4.5	-	3.5	3.8
LV	:	5.4	5.3	3.7	3.4	5.8
LT	:	6.1	4.6	-	2.6	4.4
LU	5.6	4.7	4.6	3.4	-	-
HU	:	7.1	6.7	20.6	8.9	7.6
MT	:	5.8	4.7	5.2	3.9	4.1
NL	5.6	4.9	4.3	3.1	-	-
AT	5.7	5.0	4.3	3.3	-	-
PL	:	7.4	5.5	22.7	9.5	4.4
PT	6.4	5.0	4.4	5.8	-	-
RO	:	:	7.1	-	23.4	6.9
SI	:	8.7	4.5	:	4.9	-
SK	:	6.9	4.5	20.1	7.2	3.8
FI	6.0	5.0	4.3	2.9	-	-
SE	6.6	5.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	2.1
UK	7.1	4.9	5.1	6.5	4.0	5.6
TR	:	:	:	74.1	49.6	17.3
JP	:	:	:	0.5	0.0	0.0
US	:	:	:	5.5	1.7	3.2

(1) Annual averages.
(2) Denmark: data are for 2006; EU-27, Estonia, Japan and United States: data are for 2005.
(3) EA-11 for 1997; EA-12 for 2002; EA-13 for 2007.

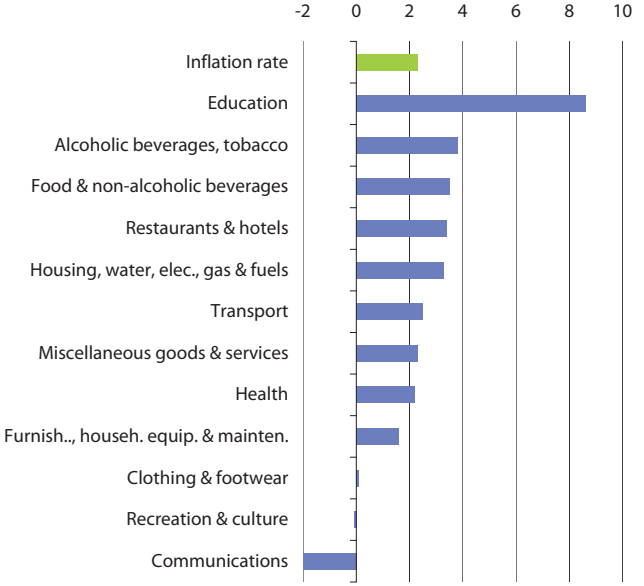
Source: Eurostat (tec00097 and tec00034)

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

Changes in the price of consumer goods and services are usually referred to as inflation, measured by the inflation rate. Price stability is one of the primary objectives of the European Central Bank (ECB), with the inflation rate used as a leading 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

Figure 1.7: Harmonised indices of consumer prices, annual average rate of change, EU, 2007 (%) (1)



(1) EU-15 up to April 2004, EU-25 up to December 2006, EU-27 for 2007; Japan and the United States: CPI instead of HICP.

Source: Eurostat (prc_hicp_aind)

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 on the previous page).

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	AAGR 2002-2007 (%) (1)
EU (2)	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1
Euro area	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
BE	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.9
BG	5.8	2.3	6.1	6.0	7.4	7.6	5.9
CZ	1.4	-0.1	2.6	1.6	2.1	3.0	1.8
DK	2.4	2.0	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8
DE	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.7
EE	3.6	1.4	3.0	4.1	4.4	6.7	3.9
IE	4.7	4.0	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.1
EL	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.3
ES	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.6	2.8	3.3
FR	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.0
IT	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3
CY	2.8	4.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.5
LV	2.0	2.9	6.2	6.9	6.6	10.1	5.7
LT	0.3	-1.1	1.2	2.7	3.8	5.8	2.1
LU	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.8	3.0	2.7	2.9
HU	5.2	4.7	6.8	3.5	4.0	7.9	5.3
MT	2.6	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	0.7	2.2
NL	3.9	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.0
AT	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.8
PL	1.9	0.7	3.6	2.2	1.3	2.6	2.0
PT	3.7	3.3	2.5	2.1	3.0	2.4	2.8
RO	22.5	15.3	11.9	9.1	6.6	4.9	11.6
SI	7.5	5.7	3.7	2.5	2.5	3.8	4.3
SK	3.5	8.4	7.5	2.8	4.3	1.9	4.7
FI	2.0	1.3	0.1	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.2
SE	1.9	2.3	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.7	1.5
UK	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.8
TR	47.0	25.3	10.1	8.1	9.3	8.8	17.3
IS	5.3	1.4	2.3	1.4	4.6	3.6	3.1
NO	0.8	2.0	0.6	1.5	2.5	1.0	0.8
CH	:	:	:	:	1.0	0.8	:
JP	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.2
US	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.7

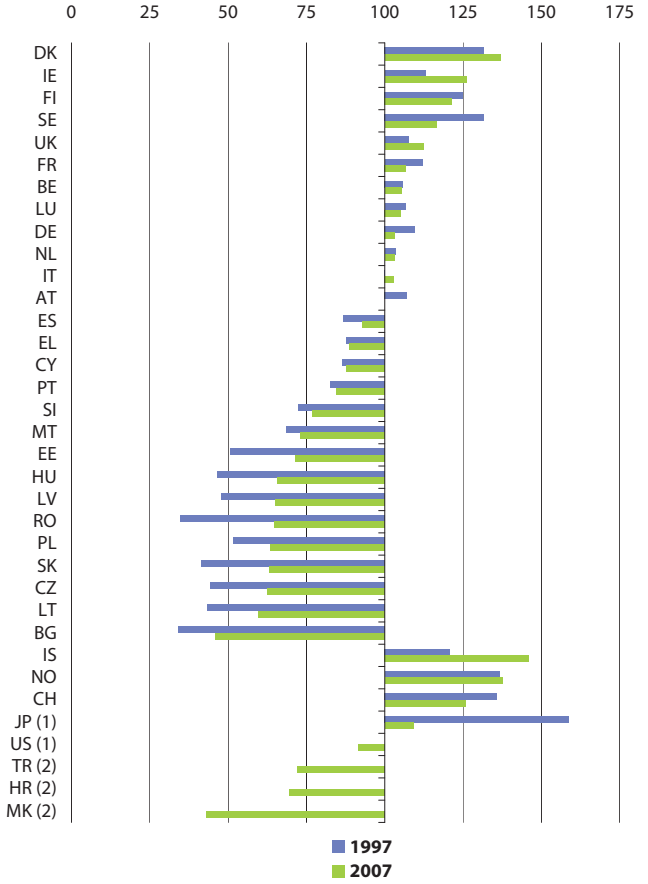
(1) AAGR: average annual growth rate.
(2) EU-15 up to April 2004, EU-25 up to December 2006, EU-27 for 2007; Japan and the United States: CPI instead of HICP.

Source: Eurostat (tsieb060)

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. Comparative price levels are the ratio between purchasing power parities (PPPs) and market exchange rates (see pages 18 and 19 for a definition of PPPs). Comparative price levels are shown as a ratio in relation to the European Union average (EU-27=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.

Figure 1.8: Comparative price levels of final consumption by private households including indirect taxes (EU-27=100)



(1) 2006 instead of 2007.
(2) 1997: not available.

Source: Eurostat (tsier010)

Price convergence is 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.

Table 1.6: Price convergence and price levels

	Price convergence between EU Member States						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU-27	32.4	32.0	32.9	31.7	29.4	28.4	26.2
Euro area (1)	14.1	14.6	14.1	13.3	13.0	12.8	12.8
	Comparative price levels of final consumption by private households including indirect taxes (EU-27=100)						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
BE (2)	103.2	101.5	106.5	106.7	106.0	106.2	105.4
BG	41	40.8	40.7	42.0	43.1	44.8	46.0
CZ	50.0	57.1	54.5	55.4	58.4	61.5	62.6
DK	135.2	133.8	141.1	139.6	139.6	139.2	136.9
DE	107.0	106.6	106.1	104.7	103.7	103.3	103.2
EE	61.1	60.8	62.0	63.0	64.6	66.5	71.3
IE	119.3	125.2	126.4	125.9	124.8	124.9	126.0
EL	82.3	80.2	85.9	87.6	88.4	89.1	88.6
ES	85.4	84.6	88.3	91.0	92.0	93.3	93.0
FR (2)	104.1	103.5	110.0	109.9	107.4	107.3	106.7
IT	99.7	102.7	103.6	104.9	104.0	104.1	102.9
CY	88.9	89.1	90.9	91.2	89.7	90.1	87.7
LV	59.0	57.0	54.4	56.1	57.1	60.6	65.0
LT	54.1	54.2	52.3	53.5	55.1	56.6	59.7
LU	103.5	102.1	103.2	103.0	102.7	103.2	105.1
HU	52.9	57.4	58.2	62.0	63.5	60.0	65.7
MT	74.8	74.6	72.0	73.2	73.1	73.4	73.2
NL	103.0	102.9	107.8	106.1	104.5	103.9	103.1
AT	104.8	103.4	103.3	103.3	101.9	101.2	100.0
PL	64.8	61.2	54.4	53.2	61.3	62.1	63.4
PT	84.4	86.3	86.0	87.4	85.3	85.7	84.6
RO	41.7	43.0	43.4	43.3	54.3	57.0	64.7
SI	73.9	74.4	76.2	75.5	75.8	75.3	76.9
SK	43.4	44.8	50.7	54.9	55.8	58.3	63.0
FI	124.8	123.9	126.6	123.8	123.3	121.7	121.4
SE	119.9	121.7	123.5	121.4	117.9	117.5	116.4
UK	116.8	117.1	107.8	108.5	110.2	110.8	112.3
HR	:	:	64.8	66.5	69.0	69.9	69.5
MK	:	:	43.9	44.4	44.0	44.5	43.0
TR	47.7	51.6	57.2	59.1	68.4	68.4	72.2
IS	127.9	134.6	138.4	137.9	152.3	141.7	146.0
NO	141.8	151.2	142.1	135.2	140.0	139.8	137.5
CH	146.3	146.7	143.8	140.8	137.9	134.2	125.7
JP	177.7	156.3	136.5	129.5	119.6	109.1	:
US	126.1	119.7	101.4	92.8	92.0	91.6	:

(1) EA-13 instead of EA-15.
(2) Break in series for 2004.

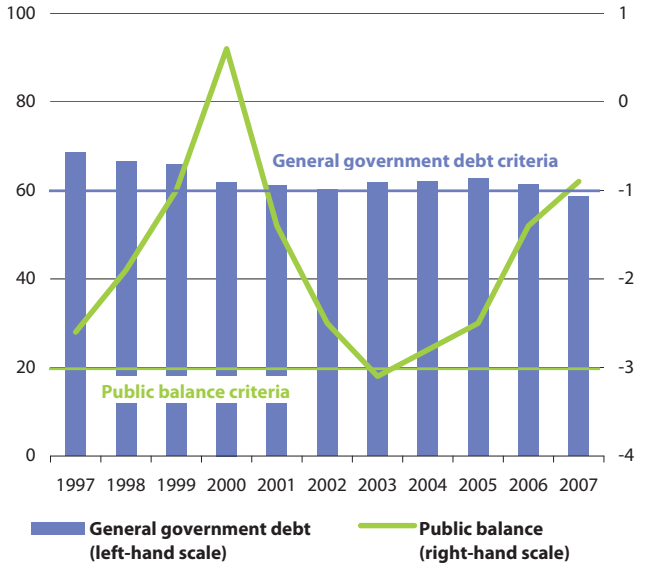
Source: Eurostat (tsier020 and tsier010)

GOVERNMENT PUBLIC BALANCE AND DEBT

Government public balance and debt are key elements 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 % or should be approaching the reference value at a satisfactory pace.

Figure 1.9: Evolution of general government debt and public balance, EU-27 (% of GDP) (1)



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

Source: Eurostat (tsieb080 and tsieb090)

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 %.

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

	General government debt			Public balance		
	1997	2002	2007	1997	2002	2007
EU-27	68.5	60.3	58.7	-2.6	-2.5	-0.9
Euro area	73.6	68.0	66.4	-2.7	-2.5	-0.6
BE	122.3	103.4	84.9	-2.0	0.0	-0.2
BG	105.1	53.6	18.2	:	-1.0	3.4
CZ	13.1	28.5	28.7	-3.8	-6.8	-1.6
DK	65.2	48.3	26.0	-0.6	0.2	4.4
DE	59.7	60.3	65.0	-2.6	-3.7	0.0
EE	6.2	5.6	3.4	2.2	0.4	2.8
IE	64.2	32.2	25.4	1.1	-0.4	0.3
EL	108.2	100.6	94.5	:	-4.7	-2.8
ES	66.1	52.5	36.2	-3.4	-0.5	2.2
FR	59.2	58.8	64.2	-3.3	-3.1	-2.7
IT	118.1	105.7	104.0	-2.7	-2.9	-1.9
CY	56.6	64.7	59.8	-5.0	-4.4	3.3
LV	11.1	13.5	9.7	1.4	-2.3	0.0
LT	15.6	22.4	17.3	-11.9	-1.9	-1.2
LU	7.4	6.3	6.8	3.7	2.1	2.9
HU	64.0	55.7	66.0	-6.2	-8.9	-5.5
MT	48.4	60.1	62.6	-7.7	-5.5	-1.8
NL	68.2	50.5	45.4	-1.2	-2.1	0.4
AT	63.8	65.9	59.1	-1.8	-0.6	-0.5
PL	42.9	42.2	45.2	-4.6	-5.0	-2.0
PT	56.1	55.6	63.6	-3.5	-2.9	-2.6
RO	16.5	25.0	13.0	-4.5	-2.0	-2.5
SI	:	28.4	24.1	-2.4	-2.5	-0.1
SK	33.8	43.4	29.4	-6.3	-8.2	-2.2
FI	53.8	41.3	35.4	-1.2	4.1	5.3
SE	71.8	53.7	40.6	-1.6	-1.2	3.5
UK	49.8	37.5	43.8	-2.2	-2.0	-2.9
HR	:	40.0	37.7	:	-4.1	-1.6
TR	:	93.0	38.8	:	-12.9	-1.2
NO (2)	:	36.1	48.9	:	9.3	19.3

(1) Public balance: net borrowing/lending of consolidated general government sector; general government debt: general government consolidated gross debt.
(2) 2006 instead of 2007.

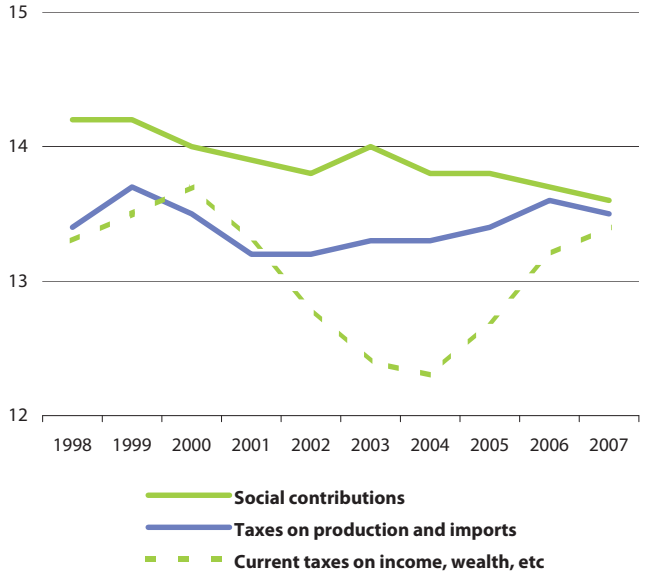
Source: Eurostat (tsieb080 and tsieb090)

TAXES AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Tax statistics correspond to revenues which are levied (in cash or in kind) by parts 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.

Figure 1.10: Taxes, EU-27 (% of GDP) (1)



(1) Note: the y-axis starts at 12.

Source: Eurostat (tec00018, tec00020 and tec00019)

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.

Table 1.8: Taxes (% of GDP)

	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.		Taxes on production and imports		Social contributions	
	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007
EU-27	12.8	13.4	13.2	13.5	13.8	13.6
Euro area	11.8	12.5	13.1	13.5	15.6	15.2
BE	17.1	16.4	12.7	12.9	16.6	15.9
BG	6.3	6.5	14.4	17.4	9.5	8.7
CZ	9.1	9.2	10.8	10.7	14.9	16.2
DK	29.1	29.8	17.4	17.7	2.1	1.9
DE	10.6	11.2	11.7	12.6	18.2	16.5
EE	7.6	7.7	12.5	13.5	11.1	11.0
IE	11.5	12.9	12.1	13.5	5.7	6.5
EL	8.5	8.0	12.8	12.1	13.5	13.8
ES	10.4	12.9	11.2	11.8	13.0	13.0
FR	11.3	11.5	14.9	15.1	18.0	18.1
IT	13.9	15.2	14.3	14.7	12.5	13.3
CY	11.1	14.0	13.3	20.1	6.7	8.1
LV	7.8	9.4	11.2	12.8	9.5	9.5
LT	7.5	9.4	12.4	11.8	8.7	9.1
LU	15.3	13.3	12.7	12.6	11.8	10.9
HU	10.1	10.2	14.9	15.6	12.9	13.6
MT	11.3	13.3	13.6	14.8	8.0	7.4
NL	11.4	12.2	12.1	12.7	14.3	14.6
AT	13.8	13.4	14.8	14.0	16.3	15.7
PL	6.9	8.6	13.2	14.2	12.9	12.1
PT	9.3	9.8	14.2	15.1	11.7	12.7
RO	5.7	7.0	11.7	12.8	11.3	10.6
SI	7.9	9.0	16.1	15.0	14.7	14.3
SK	6.9	6.0	11.6	11.4	14.7	11.9
FI	18.8	17.6	13.4	13.1	12.0	12.1
SE	17.5	19.0	16.4	16.7	14.1	12.8
UK	15.8	16.5	13.1	12.4	7.6	8.3
IS	16.5	19.4	15.9	18.8	2.9	3.2
NO	19.7	21.6	13.4	12.7	9.9	9.1
CH (1)	14.8	15.3	7.1	7.2	7.6	6.9

(1) 2006 instead of 2007.

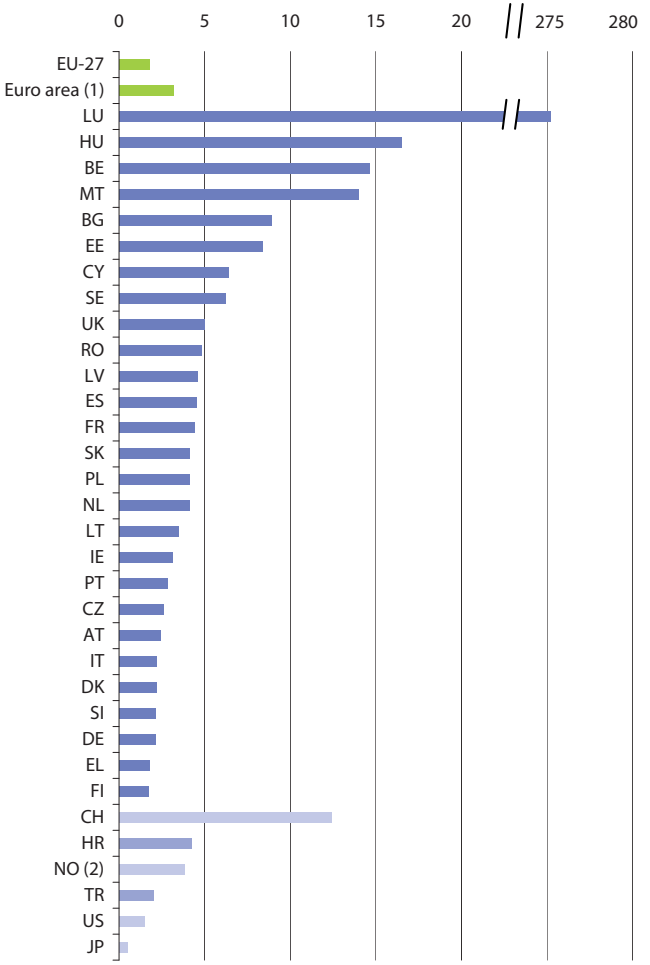
Source: Eurostat (tec00018, tec00020 and tec00019)

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

Foreign direct investment (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 1.11: Foreign direct investment (FDI) intensity - average value of inward and outward FDI flows divided by GDP, 2006 (%)



(1) EA-12 instead of EA-15. (2) 2005 instead of 2006.

Source: Eurostat (tsier130)

As such, FDI may be seen as an alternative economic strategy, adopted by those enterprises that invest to establish a new plant/office, or alternatively, purchase existing assets of a foreign enterprise. These enterprises seek to complement or substitute external trade, by producing (and often selling) goods and services in countries other than where the enterprise was first established.

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.

Table 1.9: 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, 2007 (EUR 1 000 million)		
	1997	2002	2007	EU-27	JP	US
EU (3)	206.6	496.1	*971.9*	*552.0*	*-1.9*	*112.6*
BE	:	13.0	*37.9*	*28.0*	*-0.4*	*5.2*
BG	:	0.0	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.0*	*0.0*
CZ	0.0	0.2	*1.0*	*0.6*	*0.0*	*0.0*
DK (4)	3.7	6.6	*11.9*	*4.8*	*0.0*	*1.6*
DE	72.5	20.1	*122.3*	*70.6*	*0.5*	*16.0*
EE	0.1	0.1	*1.1*	*0.9*	*0.0*	*0.0*
IE	:	9.0	*12.1*	*5.9*	*0.0*	*3.2*
EL (5)	:	:	*3.9*	*1.4*	*0.0*	*0.1*
ES (4)	11.1	34.8	*87.4*	*62.2*	*0.1*	*11.1*
FR	34.1	53.6	*159.3*	*124.6*	*2.3*	*11.7*
IT (4)	9.4	18.3	*64.2*	*63.9*	*0.1*	*1.3*
CY	0.0	0.6	*0.8*	*0.6*	*0.0*	*0.0*
LV	0.0	0.0	*0.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
LT	0.0	0.0	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.0*	*0.0*
LU	:	133.7	*132.9*	*54.6*	*0.1*	*19.2*
HU	:	0.3	*25.8*	*19.2*	*0.0*	*4.9*
MT	0.0	0.0	*0.0*	*0.0*	:	:
NL	25.4	34.0	*22.8*	*29.1*	*0.8*	*-23.7*
AT	1.8	6.2	*23.2*	*8.0*	:	:
PL	0.0	0.2	*2.4*	*1.3*	*0.0*	*0.1*
PT	1.8	-0.2	*4.5*	*2.8*	*0.0*	*0.4*
RO	0.0	0.0	*0.0*	*-0.1*	*0.0*	*0.0*
SI	:	0.2	*1.2*	*0.4*	*0.0*	*0.0*
SK	:	0.0	*0.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
FI	4.7	7.8	*6.3*	*5.6*	*0.0*	*-0.6*
SE	11.0	:	*26.8*	*-5.2*	*0.1*	*2.2*
UK	54.3	53.4	*165.4*	*44.2*	*-2.8*	*33.0*
HR (6)	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.0
TR (6)	:	0.2	0.7	:	:	0.0
IS (6)	:	0.3	:	:	:	:
NO (6)	4.7	4.6	:	:	:	:
CH (6)	15.7	8.7	55.7	:	0.4	13.6
JP (6)	22.9	34.3	40.0	:	-	7.4
US (6)	84.4	142.7	172.5	:	9.7	-

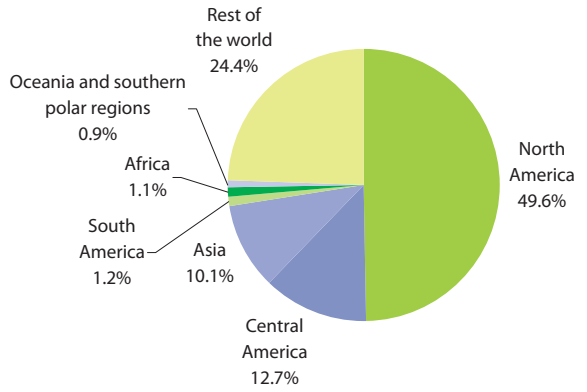
(1) Negative values represent disinvestment. (2) To the rest of the world. (3) Includes intra-EU flows; EU-15 for 1997; EU-25 for 2002; EU-27 for 2007. (4) Excludes reinvested earnings in 1997. (5) Excludes reinvested earnings in 2002. (6) 2006 instead of 2007.

Source: Eurostat (tec00053)

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (CONT.)

FDI flows are new investments 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.

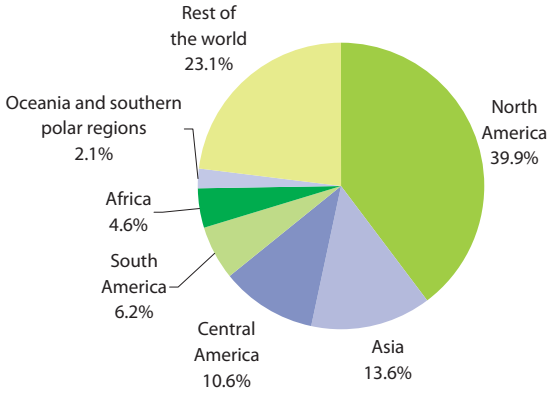
Figure 1.12: Stocks of foreign direct investment in the EU-27, 2006 (% of extra EU-27 FDI) (1)



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

Source: Eurostat (bop_fdi_pos)

Figure 1.13: EU-27 stocks of foreign direct investment abroad, 2006 (% of extra EU-27 FDI) (1)



(1) For information on the classifications used, refer to http://europa.eu.int/estatref/info/sdds/en/bop/bop_fdi_sm.htm; figures do not sum to 100 % due to rounding.

Source: Eurostat (bop_fdi_pos)

Table 1.10: 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, 2007 (EUR 1 000 million)		
	1997	2002	2007	EU-27	JP	US
EU (3)	124.8	486.6	*788.4*	*469.2*	*17.8*	*144.5*
BE	:	17.3	*28.5*	*18.1*	*0.4*	*1.0*
BG	0.4	0.6	*6.1*	*5.4*	*0.0*	*0.2*
CZ	1.1	9.0	*6.7*	*5.9*	*0.2*	*0.3*
DK (4)	2.5	5.2	*8.3*	*5.6*	*0.0*	*1.0*
DE	21.2	56.9	*37.2*	*35.8*	*1.2*	*-4.6*
EE	0.2	0.3	*1.8*	*1.8*	*0.0*	*0.0*
IE	:	30.8	*18.9*	*-2.0*	*-1.6*	*14.4*
EL (5)	:	:	*1.4*	*1.2*	*0.0*	*0.1*
ES (4)	5.6	41.7	*39.0*	*36.1*	*-0.3*	*1.9*
FR	22.6	52.1	*109.5*	*86.1*	*0.9*	*14.2*
IT (4)	3.3	15.5	*22.7*	*22.1*	*-0.8*	*0.7*
CY	0.5	1.1	*1.5*	*1.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*
LV	0.5	0.3	*1.6*	*1.3*	*0.0*	*0.0*
LT	0.3	0.8	*1.4*	*1.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
LU	:	122.4	*86.8*	*36.6*	*0.1*	*21.4*
HU	:	3.2	*26.8*	*15.6*	*0.0*	*1.4*
MT	0.1	-0.5	*0.7*	*0.5*	*0.0*	*0.0*
NL	11.1	26.6	*72.7*	*67.4*	*1.0*	*13.1*
AT	2.3	0.4	*22.6*	*18.6*	*:*	*:*
PL	4.3	4.4	*12.8*	*10.9*	*0.3*	*0.6*
PT	2.1	1.9	*4.1*	*2.8*	*0.0*	*0.3*
RO	1.1	1.2	*7.3*	*6.5*	*0.0*	*0.1*
SI	:	0.9	*1.1*	*0.8*	*0.0*	*0.0*
SK	:	4.0	*2.2*	*1.8*	*0.1*	*0.0*
FI	1.9	8.5	*6.2*	*5.4*	*0.0*	*0.0*
SE	9.3	:	*13.7*	*3.7*	*0.0*	*-0.4*
UK	29.3	25.5	*135.7*	*48.7*	*8.8*	*23.0*
HR (6)	:	:	2.7	3.5	0.0	-1.1
TR (6)	:	1.1	15.9	11.6	0.0	0.6
IS (6)	:	0.1	:	:	:	:
NO (6)	3.6	0.3	:	:	:	:
CH (6)	5.9	6.7	20.9	:	:	2.5
JP (6)	2.8	9.8	-5.2	:	-	0.1
US (6)	91.2	78.7	139.7	:	17.0	-

(1) Negative values represent disinvestment.
(2) From the rest of the world.
(3) Includes intra-EU flows; EU-15 for 1997; EU-25 for 2002; EU-27 for 2007.
(4) Excludes reinvested earnings in 1997.
(5) Excludes reinvested earnings in 2002.
(6) 2006 instead of 2007.

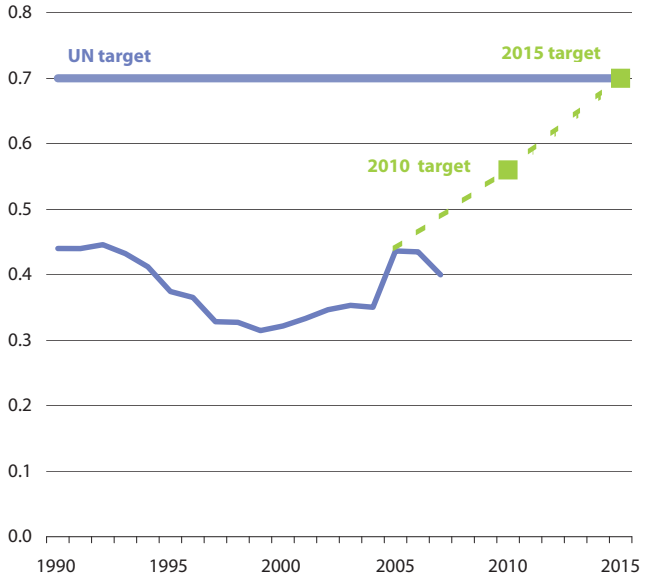
Source: Eurostat (tec00049)

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 a recipient, 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.

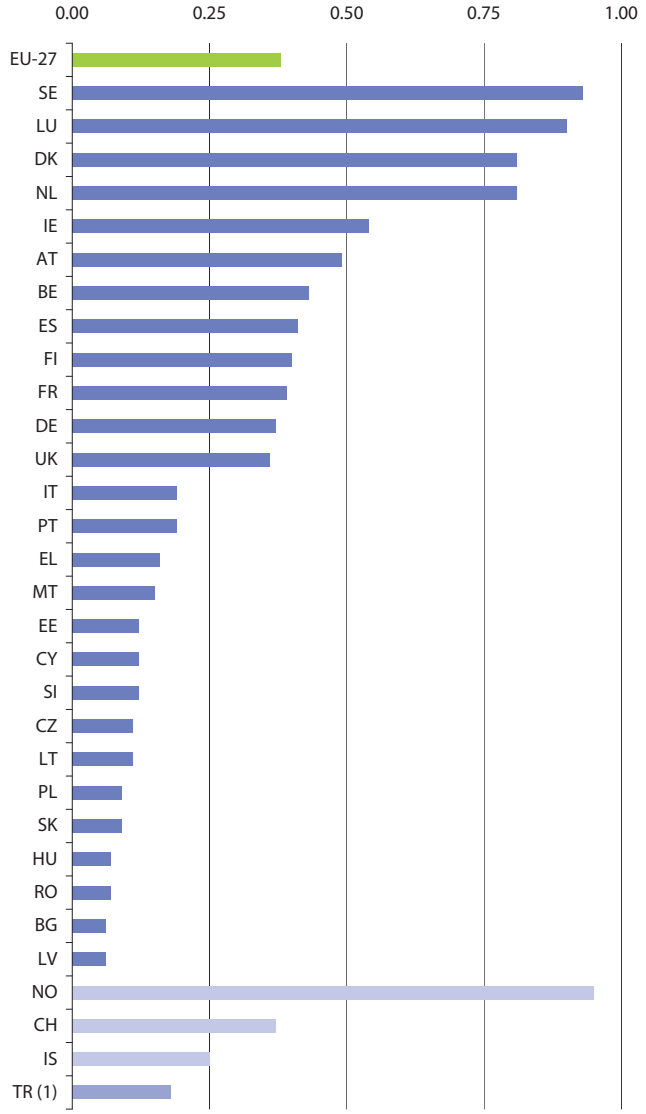
DAC countries refer to 'developing countries and territories' on Part I of the OECD DAC List of Aid Recipients for which there is a long-standing United Nations target of 0.7 % of donors' gross national product.

Figure 1.14: EU-15 official development assistance, (% of gross national income)



Source: Eurostat (tsdgp100)

Figure 1.15: Official development assistance, 2007
(% of gross national income)



(1) Data are for 2006.

Source: Eurostat (tsdgp100)

2

Population and social conditions

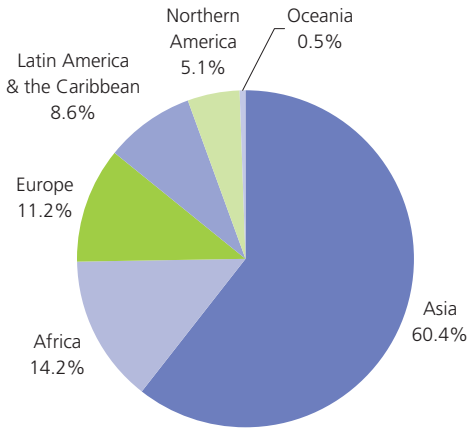
WORLD POPULATION

This 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 that is approaching 7 billion persons.

Although the world's population increased significantly from 1960, each successive decade has recorded a progressively slower rate of growth, with different patterns across the six continents. Europe had by far the lowest growth rates. Asia, as well as Latin America and the Caribbean recorded progressively slower population growth rates too 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 annual average rates of growth were relatively stable.

As a result of a slower than average expansion of population, Europe's share of the world population fell from around one fifth in 1960 to just over one tenth in 2005. The North American share also fell, though to a 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's population.

Figure 2.1: World population, 2005 (%) (1)



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

Source: United Nations - http://esa.un.org/unpp

Table 2.1: World population (1)

	2005 (million)	Share of 2005 (%)				
		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 geographical classifications used, refer to http://esa.un.org/unpp/.

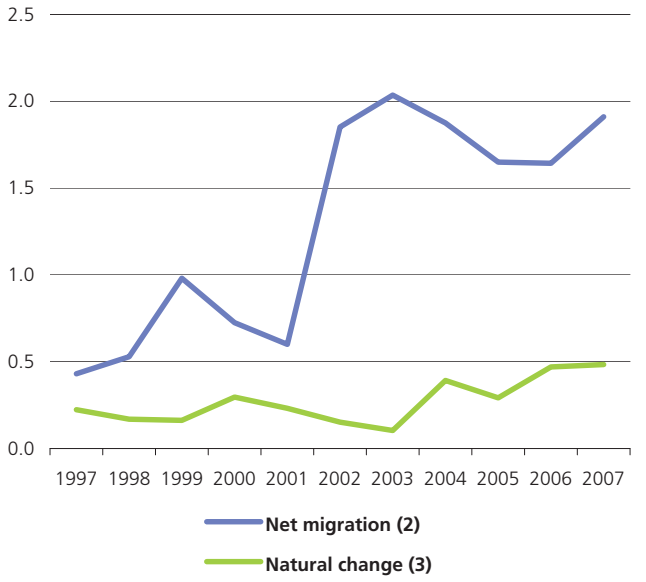
Source: United Nations - http://esa.un.org/unpp

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 arriving at a territory and those leaving).

Eurostat predicts that, under normal conditions, the EU-27's population will be fairly unchanged through to 2025, after which it is expected to contract. In the period up to 2025, modest population gains are expected among most of the EU-15 Member States (except Italy), whereas the populations of most of the Member States that joined the European Union in 2004 or 2007 are expected to contract (other than in Malta and Cyprus where there will be considerable growth).

Figure 2.2: Population change, EU-27 (million) (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 tsdde230)

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).

Please note that at the end of this publication, the final chapter presents regional data for population growth.

Table 2.2: Population indicators

	Population, as of 1 January 2008 (millions)	Population, as of 1 January (% of 2008) (1)				Population density, 2006 (inhab. per km²)
		1960	1990	2030	2060	
EU-27	*497.5*	*81.3*	*94.9*	*104.9*	*102.1*	114.8
Euro area	*321.5*	*79.2*	*92.5*	*106.1*	*103.4*	:
BE	10.7	85.3	93.0	109.8	114.9	347.8
BG	7.6	103.0	115.4	88.9	72.2	69.4
CZ	10.4	92.7	99.6	100.2	91.5	132.9
DK	5.5	83.0	93.4	105.6	107.6	126.2
DE	*82.2*	*88.3*	*96.2*	*97.5*	*86.1*	230.7
EE	1.3	93.0	120.8	97.5	87.1	30.9
IE	*4.4*	*64.4*	*79.7*	*133.7*	*153.5*	62.3
EL	*11.2*	*74.1*	*90.4*	*103.3*	*99.3*	85.2
ES	45.3	66.9	85.7	116.2	114.6	87.2
FR	*63.8*	*73.4*	*91.4*	*109.8*	*116.0*	99.9
IT	*59.6*	*83.9*	*95.1*	*103.8*	*99.6*	199.7
CY	*0.8*	*71.5*	*71.6*	*134.0*	*165.0*	83.5
LV	2.3	91.5	116.0	88.4	73.1	36.7
LT	3.4	81.0	108.6	90.7	74.9	54.2
LU	0.5	62.6	75.9	121.3	146.3	182.8
HU	*10.0*	*99.6*	*103.7*	*96.5*	*87.2*	108.3
MT	*0.4*	*81.8*	*88.1*	*107.9*	*101.2*	1 287.8
NL	16.4	69.6	90.8	104.9	101.2	483.8
AT	8.3	84.7	92.1	108.3	108.9	99.5
PL	38.1	77.4	99.8	97.0	81.7	122.0
PT	*10.6*	*83.3*	*94.3*	*106.8*	*106.3*	114.9
RO	21.5	85.2	108.0	93.3	78.7	93.9
SI	2.0	79.0	99.8	101.1	88.9	99.6
SK	5.4	73.5	97.9	98.7	84.2	110.0
FI	5.3	83.3	93.9	105.1	101.9	17.3
SE	9.2	81.2	92.7	111.6	118.2	22.1
UK	*61.2*	*85.3*	*93.4*	*113.1*	*125.3*	250.0
HR	*4.4*	*93.8*	*108.6*	:	:	78.5
MK	*2.0*	*69.2*	*93.7*	:	:	81.9
TR	70.6	38.4	78.6	:	:	93.0
IS	*0.3*	*58.0*	*84.6*	:	:	3.0
LI	*0.0*	*46.0*	*80.5*	:	:	219.0
NO	4.7	75.9	90.1	117.2	128.4	15.3
CH	7.6	69.7	87.8	113.6	121.0	187.1

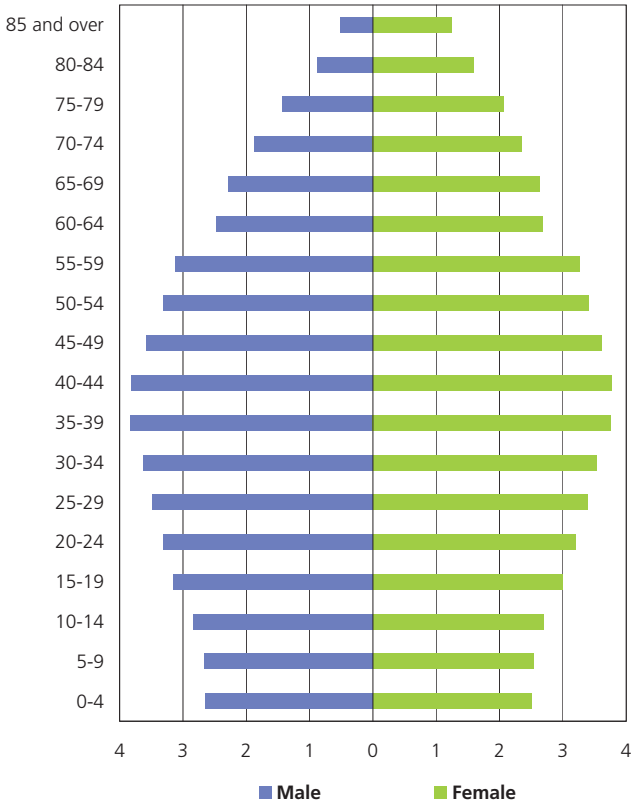
(1) Metropolitan rance, EU-27 and euro area calculated accordin ly.

Source: Eurostat (demo ind, demo p an, proj_08c2150p 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 shape 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 European Union population will increase significantly 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 from

Figure 2.3: Age pyramid, EU-27, 2006
(% of male/female population)



Source: Eurostat (demo ppav)

21 May 1999 titled 'Towards a Europe for all ages – promoting prosperity and inter-generational solidarity', which encouraged active ageing and equal opportunities. The (revised) Lisbon strategy pays particular attention to the demographic challenges that face the Union in relation to policies for economic growth and social cohesion.

Table 2.3: Population by age class, 2007 (% of total population)

	Age (years)					
	0-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65-79	80+
EU-27	15.8	12.6	36.3	18.3	12.6	4.3
Euro area (1)	15.5	11.7	36.7	18.1	13.3	4.6
BE	17.0	12.1	35.4	18.5	12.5	4.6
BG	13.4	13.3	35.6	20.4	13.8	3.5
CZ	14.4	13.1	36.9	21.2	11.1	3.3
DK	18.6	11.4	34.7	20.0	11.2	4.1
DE	13.9	11.7	36.3	18.4	15.2	4.6
EE	14.9	15.4	34.7	17.9	13.6	3.5
IE	20.3	14.8	38.3	15.5	8.4	2.7
EL	14.3	11.6	37.6	18.0	14.7	3.9
ES	14.5	11.5	40.5	16.8	12.1	4.5
FR	18.6	12.8	34.2	18.2	11.4	4.8
IT	14.1	10.2	37.3	18.4	14.6	5.3
CY	17.9	15.5	37.3	16.9	9.5	2.8
LV	14.0	15.7	35.6	17.6	13.7	3.4
LT	15.9	15.7	36.2	16.6	12.5	3.1
LU	18.3	11.8	38.8	17.1	10.7	3.3
HU	15.2	12.8	35.7	20.4	12.3	3.6
MT	16.7	14.2	34.6	20.6	10.8	3.0
NL	18.1	12.0	36.1	19.4	10.8	3.7
AT	15.6	12.3	37.6	17.6	12.4	4.5
PL	15.8	15.9	36.0	18.9	10.6	2.9
PT	15.5	11.9	37.4	18.0	13.2	4.1
RO	15.4	14.9	37.0	17.8	12.2	2.7
SI	14.0	12.7	37.8	19.6	12.5	3.4
SK	16.1	15.6	38.0	18.4	9.3	2.5
FI	17.1	12.5	32.9	21.1	12.3	4.2
SE	17.0	12.7	33.2	19.7	12.0	5.4
UK	17.6	13.4	35.1	17.9	11.5	4.5
HR	15.6	12.9	35.2	19.2	14.0	3.1
MK	18.9	16.0	36.9	17.0	9.6	1.6
TR	27.9	17.4	37.5	11.1	:	:
IS	21.8	14.6	36.0	15.9	8.6	3.1
LI	17.1	12.3	39.0	19.7	8.9	3.0
NO	19.4	12.5	35.0	18.5	10.0	4.7
CH	15.8	11.9	37.2	18.9	11.6	4.6

(1) 2006 instead of 2007.

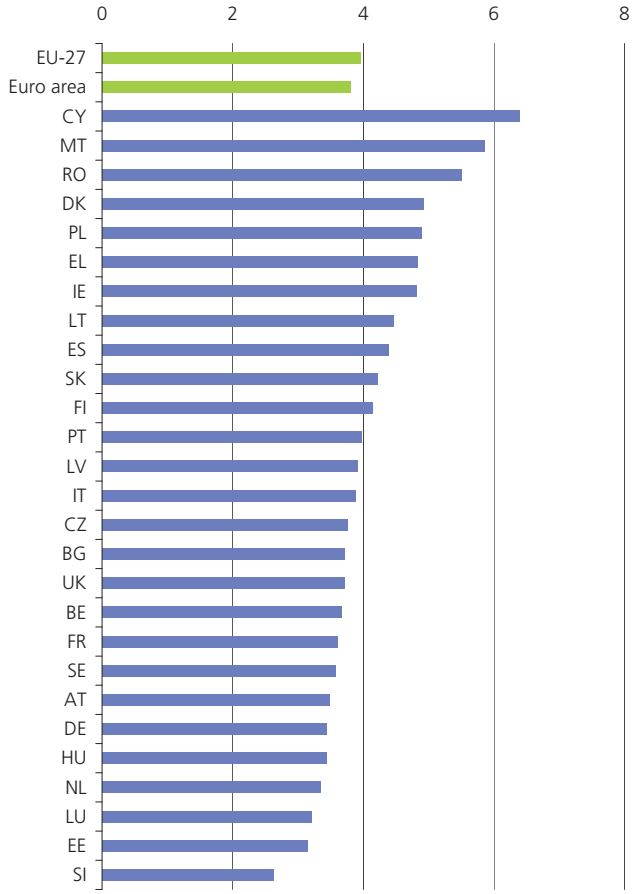
Source: Eurostat (tps00010)

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.

Figure 2.4: Number of first marriages, 2005 (‰ population)



Source: Eurostat (demo_nsina_ec and tps00001)

Table 2.4: Marriage and divorce indicators

	Marriages (‰ population)			Divorces (‰ population)		
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006
EU-27 (1)	5.2	4.9	4.9	1.8	1.9	2.0
Euro area (2)	5.0	4.8	4.5	1.6	1.8	1.9
BE	5.0	4.1	4.3	2.8	2.8	2.8
BG	4.4	4.0	4.3	1.2	1.3	1.9
CZ	5.2	5.1	5.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
DK	6.8	6.8	6.7	2.4	2.7	2.6
DE	5.2	4.7	4.5	2.1	2.4	2.3
EE	3.9	4.1	5.2	4.0	3.2	2.8
IE (3)	4.5	5.0	5.1	0.0	0.7	0.8
EL	4.2	5.2	5.2	0.9	1.1	1.3
ES (3)	4.9	5.1	4.6	0.8	1.0	1.7
FR	4.8	4.8	4.3	2.0	1.9	2.2
IT (3)	4.9	4.6	4.1	0.6	0.7	0.8
CY	8.7	15.1	6.8	1.1	1.7	2.3
LV	3.9	3.9	6.4	2.5	2.4	3.2
LT	5.7	4.5	6.3	3.1	3.2	3.3
LU	5.1	4.5	4.2	2.0	2.3	2.5
HU	4.8	4.3	4.4	2.2	2.4	2.5
MT	6.4	5.6	6.3	-	-	-
NL	5.5	5.0	4.4	2.2	2.3	1.9
AT	5.3	4.3	4.5	2.3	2.6	2.5
PL	5.3	5.1	5.9	1.0	1.2	1.9
PT	6.3	5.7	4.5	1.3	1.8	2.3
RO	6.8	5.9	6.8	1.6	1.4	1.5
SI	3.8	3.5	3.2	1.0	1.1	1.2
SK	5.1	4.4	4.8	1.7	1.8	2.4
FI	4.8	4.8	5.4	2.7	2.6	2.5
SE	3.8	4.0	5.0	2.4	2.4	2.2
UK (3)	5.4	4.8	5.2	3.0	2.7	2.6
HR	5.4	5.0	5.0	0.8	1.1	1.1
MK	7.1	:	7.3	0.4	0.7	0.7
TR	:	:	8.9	:	:	1.3
IS	5.0	5.2	5.5	2.0	1.9	1.6
LI	14.2	6.0	4.3	1.4	2.5	2.3
NO	5.3	5.1	4.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
CH	5.8	5.0	5.3	2.3	2.2	2.8

(1) ata for 200 instead of 2006.
(2) Marria es for 1 6, divorces for 1 6 and 2001: E -1 instead of E -1 .
( ) ivorces: 200 instead of 2006.

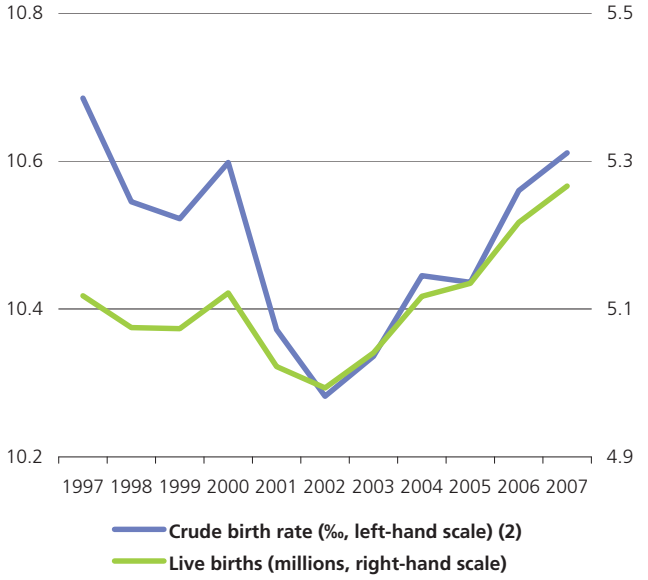
Source: Eurostat (tps00012 and tps0001)

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 those where the mother's marital status at the time of birth is other than married.

The total fertility rate is the mean number of children that would be born 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. In developed countries, a rate of about 2.1 children is considered to maintain a stable population in the long run, under a hypothetical situation with 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.

Figure 2.5: Birth rates, EU-27 (1)



(1) rea in series: 1 note: t e y-a es do not start at 0.
(2) rovisional: 2007.

Source: Eurostat (tps00112 and tps00111)

Table 2.5: Birth and fertility indicators

	Number of live births (1 000)		Crude birth rate (‰)		Total fertility rate (number of children)	
	1997	2007	1997	2007	1996	2006 (1)
EU-27	5 117.9	5 266.1	10.7	*10.6*	:	:
Euro area	3 200.1	3 308.0	10.5	*10.3*	:	:
BE	116.2	120.7	11.4	11.4	1.6	:
BG	64.1	75.3	7.7	9.8	1.2	1.4
CZ	90.7	114.6	8.8	11.1	1.2	1.3
DK	67.6	64.1	12.8	11.7	1.8	1.8
DE	812.2	682.7	9.9	*8.3*	1.3	1.3
EE	12.6	15.8	9.0	11.8	1.4	1.6
IE	52.8	70.6	14.4	*16.2*	1.9	1.9
EL	102.0	110.0	9.5	*9.8*	1.3	1.4
ES	369.0	488.3	9.3	*10.9*	1.2	1.4
FR	758.1	816.5	12.7	*12.8*	:	2.0
IT	534.5	563.2	9.4	*9.5*	1.2	1.3
CY	9.3	8.5	13.8	*10.8*	2.0	1.5
LV	18.8	23.3	7.7	10.2	1.2	1.4
LT	37.8	32.3	10.6	9.6	1.5	1.3
LU	5.5	5.5	13.1	11.4	1.8	1.7
HU	100.4	97.6	9.8	*9.7*	1.5	1.3
MT	4.8	3.9	12.9	*9.5*	:	1.4
NL	192.4	180.9	12.3	11.0	1.5	1.7
AT	84.0	76.3	10.5	9.2	1.5	1.4
PL	412.6	387.9	10.7	10.2	1.6	1.3
PT	113.0	102.5	11.2	*9.7*	1.4	1.4
RO	236.9	214.7	10.5	10.0	1.4	1.3
SI	18.2	19.6	9.1	*9.7*	1.3	1.3
SK	59.1	54.4	11.0	10.1	1.5	1.2
FI	59.3	58.7	11.5	11.1	1.8	1.8
SE	90.5	107.4	10.2	11.7	1.6	1.9
UK	726.6	770.7	12.5	*12.6*	1.7	1.8
HR	55.5	42.0	12.2	*9.5*	:	1.4
MK	29.5	22.7	14.8	*11.1*	2.1	1.5
TR	1 480.0	1 361.0	23.1	19.4	:	:
IS	4.2	4.5	15.3	*14.5*	2.1	2.1
LI	0.4	0.4	13.9	*10.0*	:	1.4
NO	59.8	58.5	13.6	12.4	1.9	1.9
CH	80.6	74.4	11.4	9.9	1.5	1.4

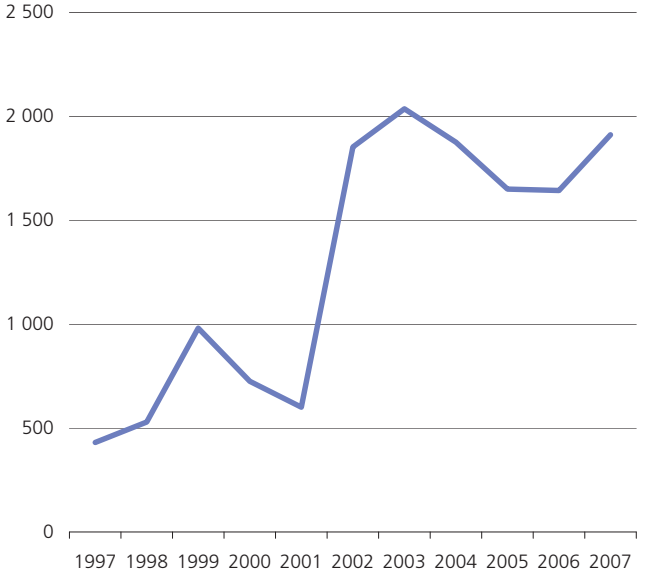
(1) taly: data are for 200 .

Source: Eurostat (tps00111, tps00112 and tsdde220)

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 (millions) (1)



(1) rea in series: 1 .

Source: Eurostat (tsdde2 0)

Table 2.6: Migration indicators

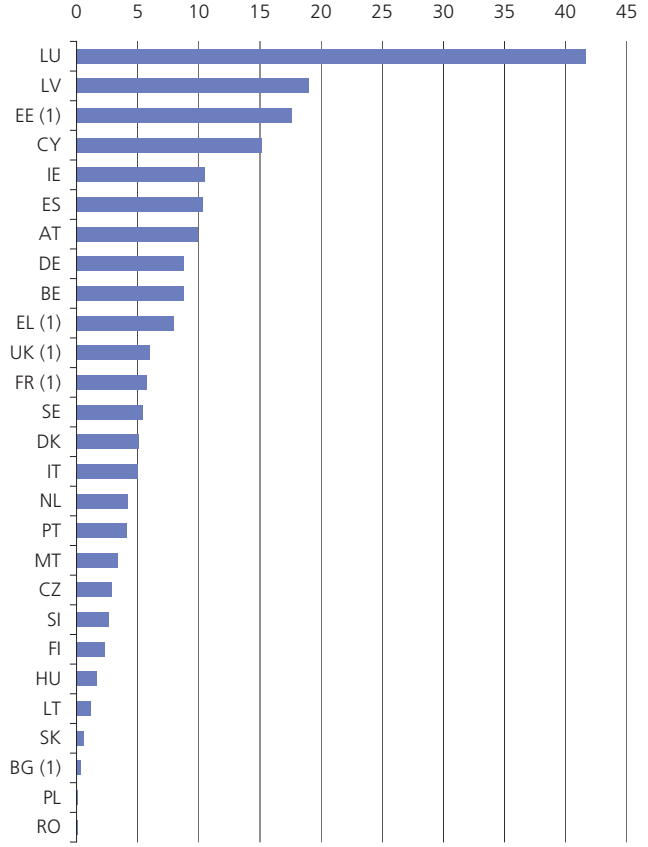
	Net migration, including corrections (1 000)			Citizenship of immigrants, 2006 (% of total)	
	1997	2002	2007	Nationals	Foreigners
EU-27	430.5	1 851.8	1 910.4	:	:
Euro area	386.7	1 659.3	1 580.8	:	:
BE	9.7	40.5	62.3	:	:
BG	0.0	0.9	-1.4	:	:
CZ	12.1	12.3	83.9	3.0	97.0
DK	12.0	9.6	23.1	39.6	60.4
DE	93.4	218.8	47.8	15.6	84.4
EE	-6.9	0.2	0.2	:	:
IE	17.4	32.7	64.4	18.3	81.7
EL	61.4	38.0	41.0	:	:
ES	94.4	649.2	701.9	4.5	95.5
FR	:	184.2	71.0	:	:
IT	50.4	344.8	494.3	:	:
CY	4.8	6.9	12.8	6.5	93.5
LV	-9.4	-1.8	-0.6	17.7	82.3
LT	-22.4	-2.0	-5.2	71.1	28.9
LU	3.6	2.6	6.0	4.3	95.7
HU	17.6	3.5	14.0	10.0	90.0
MT	0.6	1.7	2.0	64.0	36.0
NL	30.4	27.6	-1.6	33.1	66.9
AT	1.5	34.8	31.4	15.4	84.6
PL	-11.8	-17.9	-20.5	83.1	16.9
PT	28.9	70.0	19.5	:	:
RO	-13.3	-1.6	0.7	:	:
SI	-1.3	2.2	14.1	8.8	91.2
SK	1.7	0.9	6.8	10.3	89.7
FI	4.8	5.3	13.9	38.2	61.8
SE	6.0	30.9	54.0	16.0	84.0
UK	58.4	157.6	174.6	14.6	85.4
HR	0.2	8.6	5.8	93.1	6.9
MK	-1.9	-24.8	0.1	23.4	76.6
TR	101.0	-1.0	0.0	:	:
IS	0.2	-0.3	4.0	:	:
LI	0.0	0.2	0.1	:	:
NO	9.7	17.2	39.5	18.2	81.8
CH	-2.6	47.6	69.3	16.0	84.0

Source: Eurostat (tsdde2 0 and mi r immia ec)

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.

Figure 2.7: Foreigners in the population, 1 January 2007
(% of total population)



(1) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat (tps001 7 and tps00001)

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.

Table 2.7: Citizenship and asylum indicators

	Acquisition of citizenship, 2006 (persons)	Asylum applications			Asylum decisions, 2007	
		1997	2002	2007	(units)	(rejections as % of)
EU-27 (1)	:	:	421 470	*197 410*	*237 970*	*57.8*
Euro area (2)	:	195 570	244 035	*124 040*	*139 650*	*68.4*
BE (1)	:	11 790	18 800	*8 870*	*8 345*	*70.8*
BG	6 738	370	2 890	*815*	*770*	*31.8*
CZ	2 346	2 110	8 485	*1 585*	*2 280*	*68.9*
DK	7 961	5 100	5 945	*2 225*	*850*	*44.1*
DE	124 566	104 355	71 125	*19 165*	*28 570*	*44.6*
EE	4 781	0	10	*15*	*15*	*66.7*
IE	5 763	3 880	11 635	*3 935*	*3 810*	*90.0*
EL	1 962	4 375	5 665	*25 115*	*20 990*	*98.5*
ES	62 375	4 975	6 310	*7 195*	*5 400*	*95.5*
FR	147 868	21 415	51 085	*29 160*	*29 150*	*88.5*
IT (1)	35 266	1 890	16 015	*10 350*	*9 260*	*39.7*
CY (3)	3 952	:	950	*6 780*	*7 170*	*32.3*
LV	18 964	:	25	*35*	20	50.0
LT	467	240	365	*125*	*145*	*34.5*
LU	1 128	435	1 040	*425*	*1 035*	*41.5*
HU	*6 101*	:	6 410	*3 420*	*2 805*	*49.0*
MT	474	70	350	*1 380*	*955*	*34.6*
NL (4)	29 089	34 445	18 665	*7 100*	*14 180*	*53.0*
AT	25 746	6 720	39 355	*11 920*	*16 045*	*41.4*
PL	989	3 580	5 170	*7 205*	*6 185*	*29.7*
PT	*3 627*	250	245	*225*	*110*	*77.3*
RO	29	1 425	1 000	*660*	*590*	*57.6*
SI	3 204	70	650	*370*	*540*	*50.0*
SK	1 125	645	9 745	*2 640*	*2 970*	*39.7*
FI	4 433	970	3 445	*1 405*	*2 020*	*51.7*
SE	51 239	9 680	33 015	*36 205*	*32 470*	*37.5*
UK	154 015	32 500	103 080	*27 905*	*27 630*	*70.5*
HR	12 292	:	:	:	:	:
MK	2 147	:	:	:	:	:
TR	5 072	:	:	:	:	:
IS (1)	:	:	:	*40*	*30*	*66.7*
NO (1)	11 955	2 270	17 480	*5 320*	*4 215*	*48.0*
CH (1)	46 711	23 185	24 255	*8 580*	:	:

(1) sylum indicators: 2006 instead of 2007.
(2) E -1 instead of E -1 asylum indicators: 2006 instead of 2007.
( ) c uisition of citizens ip: 200 instead of 2006.
(4) sylum decisions: 2006 instead of 2007.

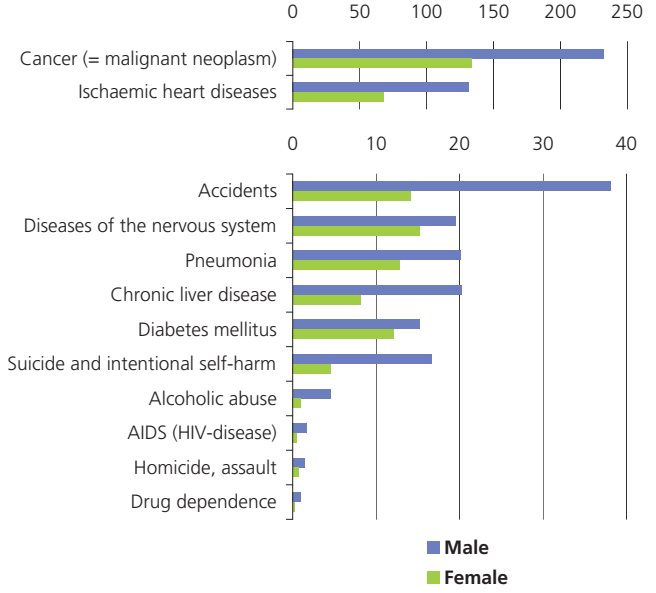
Source: Eurostat (tps00024, tps00021, tps0016 and tps00164)

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.

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 of 65, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions.

Figure 2.8: Causes of death, EU-27, 2006 (standardised rates per 100 000 persons) (1)



(1) ote t ec an e in scale etween t e two parts of t e rap rap is ran ed on t e avera e of male and female.

Source: Eurostat (tps00116, tps0011 , tps00122, tps0012 , tps0012 , tps001 1, tps001 4, tps001 7, tps00140, tps0014 , tps00146 and tps0014)

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).

Table 2.8: Life expectancy and healthy life years

	Life expectancy, 2006 (years) (1)				Healthy life years, 2006 (years)			
	At birth		At age 65		At birth (2)		At age 65 (3)	
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
EU-27	75.2	81.5	16.4	19.9	:	:	:	:
Euro area	76.8	82.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	76.6	82.3	17.0	20.6	*62.8*	*62.8*	*9.5*	*9.8*
BG	69.2	76.3	13.2	16.3	:	:	:	:
CZ	73.5	79.9	14.8	18.3	*57.8*	*59.8*	*6.7*	*7.1*
DK	76.1	80.7	16.2	19.2	*67.7*	*67.1*	*12.6*	*14.1*
DE	77.2	82.4	17.2	20.5	*58.5*	*58.0*	*7.7*	*7.3*
EE	67.4	78.6	13.2	18.3	*49.4*	*53.7*	*4.0*	*3.9*
IE	77.3	82.1	16.8	20.2	*63.3*	*65.0*	*9.2*	*10.6*
EL	77.2	81.9	17.5	19.4	*66.3*	*67.9*	*10.1*	*10.2*
ES	77.7	84.4	17.9	22.0	*63.7*	*63.3*	*9.9*	*9.4*
FR	77.3	84.4	18.2	22.6	*62.7*	*64.1*	*8.6*	*9.5*
IT	77.9	83.8	17.5	21.5	*64.4*	*64.0*	*8.5*	*8.4*
CY	78.8	82.4	17.7	19.7	*64.3*	*63.2*	*9.4*	*7.2*
LV	65.4	76.3	12.7	17.3	*50.5*	*52.1*	*4.4*	*4.2*
LT	65.3	77.0	13.0	17.6	*52.4*	*56.1*	*5.8*	*5.2*
LU	76.8	81.9	17.0	20.3	*61.0*	*61.8*	*8.6*	*9.1*
HU	69.2	77.8	13.6	17.7	*54.2*	*57.0*	*5.0*	*5.5*
MT	77.0	81.9	16.1	19.5	*68.1*	*69.2*	*9.9*	*9.7*
NL	77.7	82.0	16.8	20.3	*65.0*	*63.2*	*10.9*	*11.2*
AT	77.2	82.8	17.3	20.7	*58.4*	*60.8*	*7.0*	*7.5*
PL	70.9	79.7	14.5	18.8	*58.2*	*62.5*	*7.2*	*8.1*
PT	75.5	82.3	16.6	20.2	*59.6*	*57.6*	*6.8*	*5.9*
RO	69.2	76.2	13.6	16.5	:	:	:	:
SI	74.5	82.0	15.8	20.0	*57.6*	*61.0*	*8.3*	*9.5*
SK	70.4	78.4	13.3	17.3	*54.3*	*54.4*	*4.0*	*3.8*
FI	75.9	83.1	16.9	21.2	*52.9*	*52.7*	*6.1*	*7.4*
SE	78.8	83.1	17.7	20.9	*67.1*	*67.0*	*12.9*	*13.9*
UK	77.1	81.1	17.0	19.5	*64.9*	*64.8*	*10.2*	*10.8*
HR	72.5	79.3	14.2	17.7	:	:	:	:
MK	71.7	76.2	13.6	15.5	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	79.5	82.9	18.5	20.7	*68.3*	*65.3*	*13.6*	*12.8*
LI	78.9	83.1	18.4	20.7	*65.7*	*63.4*	*12.4*	*11.9*
NO	78.2	82.9	17.7	20.9	:	:	:	:
CH	79.2	84.2	18.5	22.1	:	:	:	:

(1) United in dom: data are for 200 taly: data are for 2004 EU-27 and euro area: data are for 2004.
(2) um er of years t at a person at irt is still e pected to live in a ealt y condition.
( ) um er of years t at a person at a e 6 is still e pected to live in a ealt y condition.

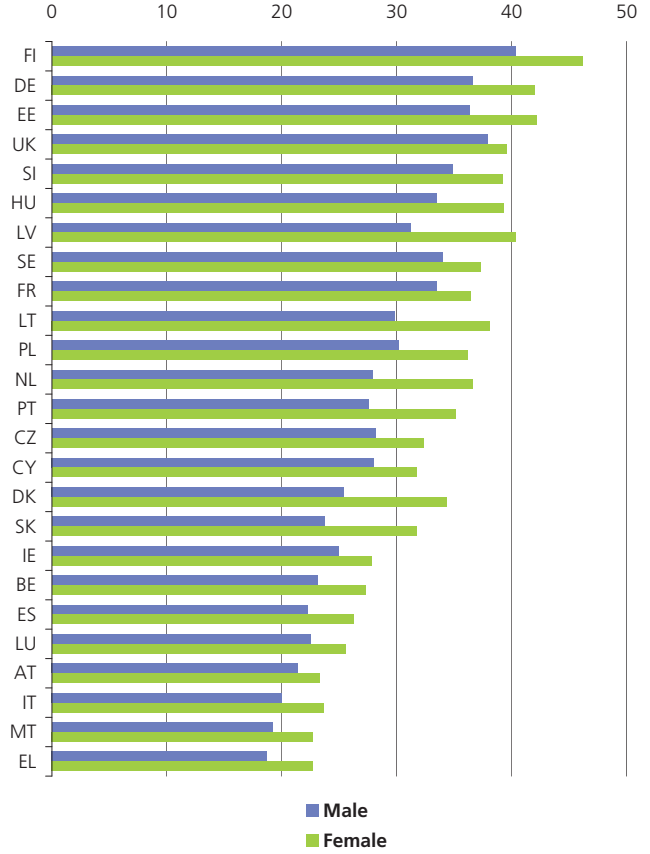
Source: Eurostat (tps0002 , tsdde210, tsien1 0 and tsdp 220)

HEALTH PROBLEMS

Smoking is widely accepted as one of the leading causes of potential health problems and has come in for particular attention, as 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

Figure 2.9: People having a long-standing illness or health problem, 2006 (% of persons aged 18 or more) (1)



(1) on -standin is anyt in t at as trou led t e respondent over a period of time or t at is li ely to affect t e respondent over a period of time ul aria and Romania: not availa le rap is ran ed on t e avera e of male and female.

Source: Eurostat (lt silc 11)

(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.

Table 2.9: Health problems (%) (1)

	Smokers			Over-weight	Obese	Incidence of salmonellosis, 2005 (cases per 100 000 persons)
	Male	Female	Aged 15-24			
BE	33.7	23.6	32.6	30.8	11.0	47.1
BG	51.3	29.7	41.2	33.6	12.4	13.1
CZ	38.2	24.3	32.6	36.4	14.4	322.2
DK	39.4	34.6	34.0	32.2	9.5	32.8
DE	37.3	27.9	47.1	39.4	20.3	63.3
EE	51.2	20.2	35.4	30.9	13.3	23.2
IE	27.7	25.2	35.9	43.3	10.7	8.5
EL	49.5	21.2	34.2	35.7	13.3	25.9
ES	37.6	24.7	37.0	27.8	9.3	14.2
FR	31.6	21.2	28.0	33.1	13.2	11.0
IT	31.9	17.6	22.7	31.7	8.1	12.9
CY	43.1	13.2	27.7	33.7	12.3	7.9
LV	56.4	22.6	40.0	29.8	15.5	26.7
LT	54.9	25.5	46.1	32.9	16.0	69.2
LU	:	:	:	:	:	46.6
HU	40.7	27.9	45.2	33.8	18.8	80.8
MT	32.5	20.7	32.8	34.5	23.0	16.1
NL	38.6	29.5	36.9	33.3	8.9	:
AT	49.9	40.7	53.4	34.9	8.6	63.1
PL	47.8	24.6	23.3	31.8	11.4	41.9
PT	30.4	8.2	22.4	36.8	14.7	4.9
RO	44.2	17.5	27.5	33.1	8.6	3.3
SI	56.1	34.4	43.6	36.2	12.3	76.0
SK	35.1	21.2	29.4	32.4	14.3	223.8
FI	26.0	19.7	32.5	36.7	14.5	47.3
SE	28.7	27.2	36.1	33.8	10.1	39.6
UK	27.7	25.7	33.7	38.3	22.7	21.3
HR	:	:	:	:	:	126.4
IS	34.7	35.4	39.7	38.7	11.6	31.0
NO	39.8	36.6	41.8	25.4	6.1	32.2
CH	36.0	25.5	37.4	29.1	7.6	25.5

(1) S (ealt nterview Survey) data (all data e cept for t e nal column) are collected in different years dependin on t e country, wit reference years etween 1 6 and 200 - for more information, see: ttp: europa.eu.int estatref info sdds en lt lt is 2004 surveys.pdf.

Source: Eurostat (tps0016 , tps00170, lt ls mia and tsdp 10)

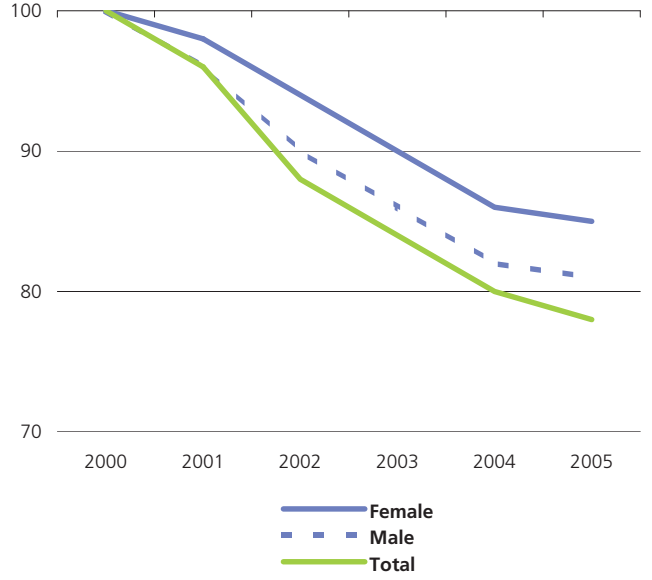
ACCIDENTS

The incidence rate of accidents at work shows the number of accidents at work with an absence of more than three days that occurred during the reference year, relative to the number of persons in employment. The incidence is shown as an index, with 1998=100 as the reference (although there are some breaks in series for particular countries).

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

The incidence of fatal accidents may, in part, be affected by structural shifts in the economy towards the service sector, where the risk of death at work is usually lower than within agriculture, industry or construction.

Figure 2.10: Index of the incidence of serious accidents at work, EU-27 (1998=100)



Source: Eurostat (tsiem0 0)

Table 2.10: Incidence of accidents at work

	Serious accidents (1998=100)			Fatal accidents (1998=100)		
	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005
EU-27	:	100	78	:	100	86
Euro area (1)	105	97	*74*	113	86	*72*
BE (2)	110	82	62	190	100	84
BG (3)	147	100	58	116	100	85
CZ	:	91	80	103	96	71
DK	82	89	83	106	61	71
DE	106	96	65	136	95	82
EE	85	105	126	120	56	58
IE	62	:	101	71	:	117
EL	118	88	55	116	73	43
ES	92	108	87	127	85	64
FR	104	102	90	88	85	50
IT	102	99	71	96	66	52
CY	:	112	97	:	46	66
LV	:	66	92	:	90	74
LT	90	94	104	98	78	133
LU	98	104	72	113	149	57
HU	123	94	79	117	95	73
MT	*106*	77	77	109	38	44
NL (2)	108	105	100	:	106	75
AT	164	92	77	131	100	94
PL	:	85	80	:	96	81
PT	109	88	74	103	104	84
RO	:	106	96	:	103	128
SI	109	98	84	118	102	84
SK	95	88	52	96	71	64
FI	106	89	88	117	88	83
SE	76	111	85	177	85	131
UK	119	106	84	100	106	88
TR (4)	:	85	65	:	68	70
NO	95	94	64	:	88	59
JP	117	91	81	135	103	82
US	117	92	68	111	93	89

(1) E -12 instead of E -1 .
(2) Serious accidents: rea in series, 2000.
( ) rea in series: 2000.
(4) atal accidents: rea in series, 2000.

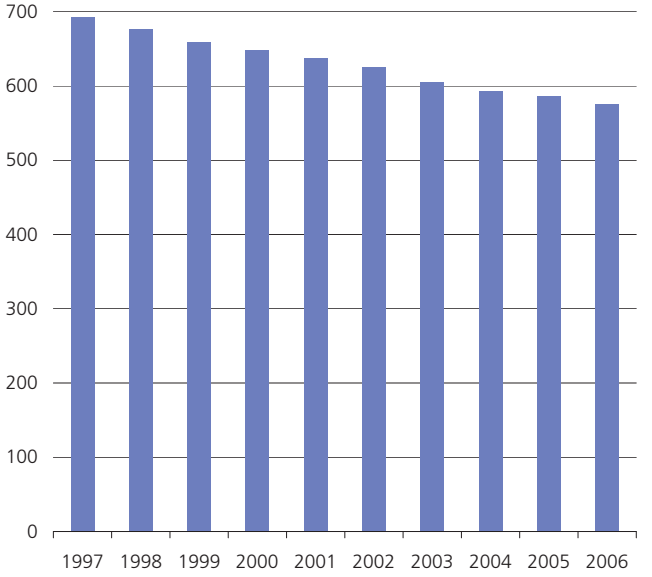
Source: Eurostat (tsiem0 0 and tsiem100)

HEALTHCARE

Many of today's healthcare policies include not only cures but also prevention and early detection. A new health strategy 'Together for Health: A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013' was adopted on 23 October 2007, putting in place a framework to improve health in the European Union through a value-driven approach, recognising the links between health and economic prosperity, integrating health in all policies, and strengthening the EU's voice in global health.

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 also expressed per 100 000 inhabitants and is used as a proxy for access to the healthcare system.

Figure 2.11: Number of hospital beds, EU-27 (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Source: Eurostat (tps00046)

A discharge is the formal release of an in-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. The number of discharges is expressed per 100 000 inhabitants and is the most commonly used measure of the utilisation of hospital services.

Table 2.11: Healthcare indicators (per 100 000 inhabitants)

	Practising physicians			Discharges from hospitals		
	1996	2001	2006 (1)	2000	2003	2005 (2)
BE	360.3	389.6	400.8	16 252	15 963	16 084
BG	354.8	344.5	366.1	:	:	20 217
CZ	298.6	345.1	355.7	:	22 942	20 799
DK	252.3	272.7	308.4	16 316	15 936	:
DE	310.8	330.3	345.5	19 586	:	21 481
EE	317.0	303.9	328.9	19 947	18 678	17 923
IE	:	:	:	13 805	13 720	13 656
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	290.2	307.3	359.5	11 243	11 017	10 780
FR	:	:	:	18 397	16 664	16 445
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	246.9	260.7	250.4	6 795	6 821	6 536
LV	282.1	265.7	291.5	:	:	19 970
LT	373.2	362.6	364.8	:	22 819	21 866
LU	212.6	239.9	:	18 481	17 460	17 242
HU	304.3	289.4	303.7	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	189.9	:	:	:	9 427	10 135
AT	280.6	325.0	365.0	:	26 251	27 119
PL	235.1	226.7	218.0	:	16 799	17 955
PT	262.3	262.2	:	:	:	9 127
RO	:	199.6	215.8	21 748	22 853	20 305
SI	:	216.9	235.8	:	:	16 045
SK	257.1	335.0	315.9	19 876	18 986	19 124
FI	213.7	232.5	244.5	:	20 842	19 620
SE	289.0	317.5	356.6	15 272	14 751	:
UK	:	202.6	235.6	:	13 064	:
HR	219.9	237.8	:	12 710	13 215	13 307
TR	:	137	:	:	:	:
IS	310.9	345.5	364.0	17 085	15 723	16 084
NO	283.1	:	377.7	15 409	17 077	17 424
CH	180.0	196.8	:	:	14 855	15 656

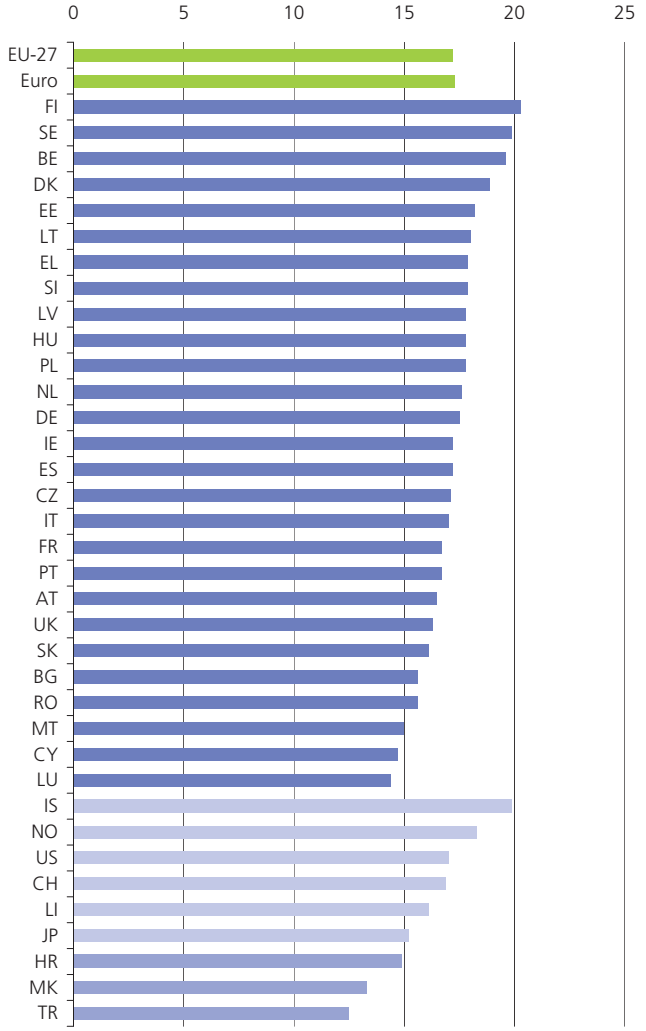
(1) enmar , inland and t e United in dom: data are for 200 .
(2) e Czec Repu lic, Germany, reland, Cyprus, it uania, Slovenia and inland: data are for 2006.

Source: Eurostat (tps00044 and tps0004)

PUPILS AND STUDENTS

Education statistics cover a range of subjects, including: expenditure, personnel, participation rates, and attainment. The main source of data is a joint UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) questionnaire on education statistics.

Figure 2.12: School expectancy, 2006 (years) (1)



(1) Sc ool e pectancy corresponds to t e e pected years of education over a lifetime and as een calculated addin t e sin le-year enrolment rates for all a es.

Source: Eurostat (tps000 2)

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).

Table 2.12: Pupils and students

	Pupils and students (1 000) (1)		Four-year olds in education (%) (2)		Pupil/ teacher ratio in primary educ.	18-year-olds in educ. (%)	Students in tertiary educ. (% of all pupils/ students)
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2006 (3)	2006	2006 (1)
EU-27	96 023	93 901	84.6	86.8	:	77.4	20.0
Euro area	:	57 796	:	92.3	:	81.4	19.4
BE	2 304	2 410	100.0	100.0	12.6	91.1	16.4
BG	1 322	1 193	66.8	68.4	15.8	75.6	20.4
CZ	1 932	1 869	87.0	86.5	17.3	86.9	18.1
DK	1 029	1 142	92.0	93.4	10.8	80.0	20.0
DE	14 515	14 394	85.9	93.1	18.7	85.6	15.9
EE	306	278	80.4	86.1	14.1	80.2	24.5
IE	987	1 036	49.9	46.9	19.4	89.5	18.0
EL	1 906	2 042	55.8	56.1	10.6	90.4	32.0
ES	7 597	7 529	100.0	97.1	14.2	70.0	23.8
FR	11 849	12 321	100.0	100.0	19.4	78.8	17.9
IT	9 144	9 464	100.0	100.0	10.7	85.6	21.4
CY	140	146	58.4	70.4	16.8	30.8	14.1
LV	510	472	62.6	73.5	11.8	86.2	27.8
LT	787	784	51.0	59.7	10.7	93.1	25.4
LU	70	77	94.3	94.0	10.7	70.1	3.5
HU	1 924	1 952	89.6	92.8	10.4	82.2	22.5
MT	78	78	95.0	95.5	13.7	42.8	11.4
NL	3 217	3 318	98.1	74.2	15.3	81.9	17.5
AT	1 464	1 471	79.2	83.2	13.9	78.3	17.2
PL	9 153	8 663	32.4	41.2	11.4	93.6	24.8
PT	2 002	1 862	76.0	80.6	10.6	66.7	19.7
RO	3 954	3 831	61.7	75.8	17.1	62.7	21.8
SI	403	403	70.0	79.3	14.9	88.7	28.5
SK	1 114	1 089	68.4	73.1	18.6	82.4	18.2
FI	1 172	1 246	42.8	48.5	15.0	94.0	24.8
SE	2 107	2 096	75.5	86.5	12.1	94.6	20.2
UK	15 038	12 736	99.0	91.3	19.8	47.4	18.3
HR	:	733	:	48.2	17.7	62.7	18.7
MK	387	366	11.7	15.9	21.2	52.5	13.2
TR	14 893	16 275	:	7.0	26.7	38.9	14.4
IS	74	84	91.8	94.8	11.3	73.4	18.7
LI	:	6	:	52.7	10.5	84.9	10.2
NO	993	1 068	80.1	91.8	10.9	86.1	20.1
CH	:	1 340	:	38.0	:	80.5	15.3
JP	20 254	19 095	92.0	94.8	19.2	:	21.4
US	63 653	66 793	56.1	58.2	14.6	62.7	26.2

(1) E cludin pre-primary education.
(2) articipation rate, includin ot pre-primary and primary participation.
( ) upils per full-time e uivalent teac er rance: data are for 200 u em our : data are for 2004 enmar and celand: data are for 200 t e former u oslav Repu lic of Macedonia: data are for 2001.

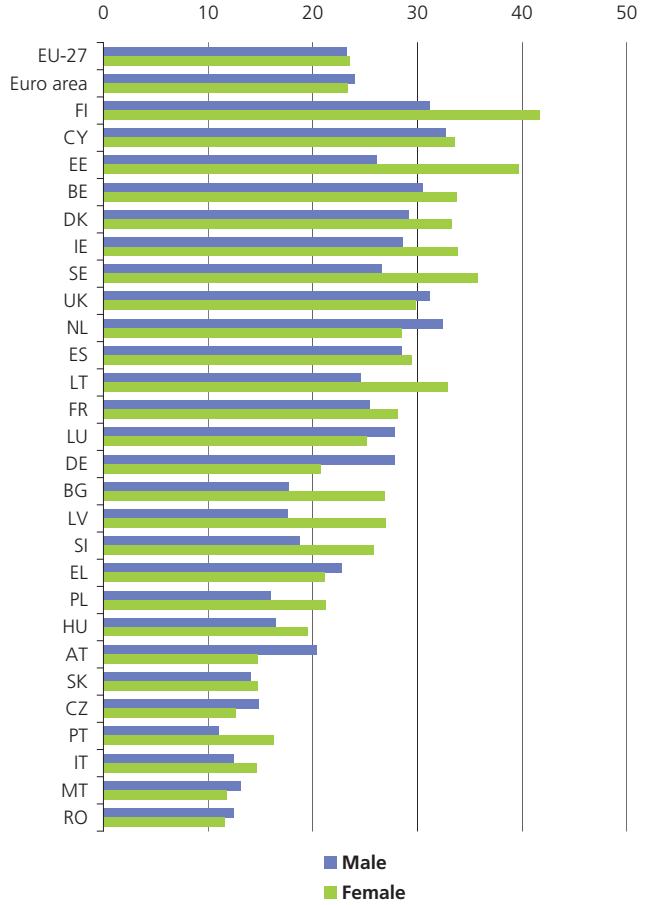
Source: Eurostat (tps000 1, tps000 , tps000 4, tps00060 and educ itertp)

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 a lower secondary education

Figure 2.13: Percentage of the population aged 25 to 64 having a tertiary education, 2007 (%) (1)



(1) Grap is ran ed on t e avera e of male and female.

Source: Eurostat (lfsa p aed)

(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 (minimum of ISCED level 3a, 3b or 3c long).

Table 2.13: Youth education (%) (1)

	Early school leavers				Youth education attainment, 2007		
	2002	2007	Male 2007	Fem. 2007	Total	Male	Fem.
EU-27	17.1	14.8	16.9	12.7	78.1	75.4	80.8
Euro area	19.1	17.1	19.6	14.5	74.5	71.0	78.0
BE	12.4	12.3	13.9	10.7	82.6	80.4	84.9
BG	21.0	16.6	16.3	16.9	83.3	83.0	83.6
CZ (2)	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.4	91.8	91.3	92.4
DK	8.6	12.4	15.7	8.9	70.8	64.2	77.7
DE	12.6	12.7	13.4	11.9	72.5	70.6	74.4
EE	12.6	14.3	21.0	:	80.9	72.2	89.6
IE	14.7	11.5	14.2	8.7	86.7	83.7	89.7
EL	16.7	14.7	18.6	10.7	82.1	77.5	87.0
ES	29.9	31.0	36.1	25.6	61.1	55.1	67.3
FR	13.4	12.7	14.6	10.9	82.4	79.8	85.0
IT	24.3	19.3	22.6	15.9	76.3	72.7	80.0
CY	15.9	12.6	19.5	6.8	85.8	79.8	91.0
LV	19.5	*16.0*	*19.7*	*12.3*	80.2	76.4	84.1
LT	14.3	8.7	11.4	5.9	89.0	86.5	91.5
LU	17.0	15.1	19.2	11.1	70.9	65.6	76.4
HU	12.2	10.9	12.5	9.3	84.0	82.5	85.6
MT	53.2	37.6	41.5	33.3	54.7	51.1	58.6
NL	15.0	12.0	14.4	9.6	76.2	71.9	80.5
AT	9.5	10.9	11.6	10.2	84.1	82.7	85.4
PL	7.6	5.0	6.4	3.6	91.6	89.7	93.4
PT	45.1	*36.3*	*42.0*	*30.4*	53.4	46.3	60.8
RO	23.2	19.2	19.2	19.1	77.4	77.1	77.7
SI	4.8	4.3	5.7	2.7	91.5	89.0	94.3
SK	5.6	7.2	8.1	6.3	91.3	90.5	92.1
FI	9.9	*7.9*	*9.7*	*6.3*	86.5	84.8	88.0
SE (2)	10.4	12.0	13.3	10.7	87.2	85.4	89.0
UK (2)	17.8	13.0	14.6	11.4	78.1	77.2	79.0
HR	8.3	3.9	5.2	:	94.6	94.3	95.0
TR	54.8	47.6	39.4	55.0	46.4	54.2	40.0
IS (2, 3)	28.8	*28.1*	*31.5*	*24.6*	49.3	40.7	58.7
NO (2, 3)	14	5.9	7.4	4.3	93.3	91.2	95.4
CH	6.7	7.6	8.5	6.7	78.1	76.3	80.0

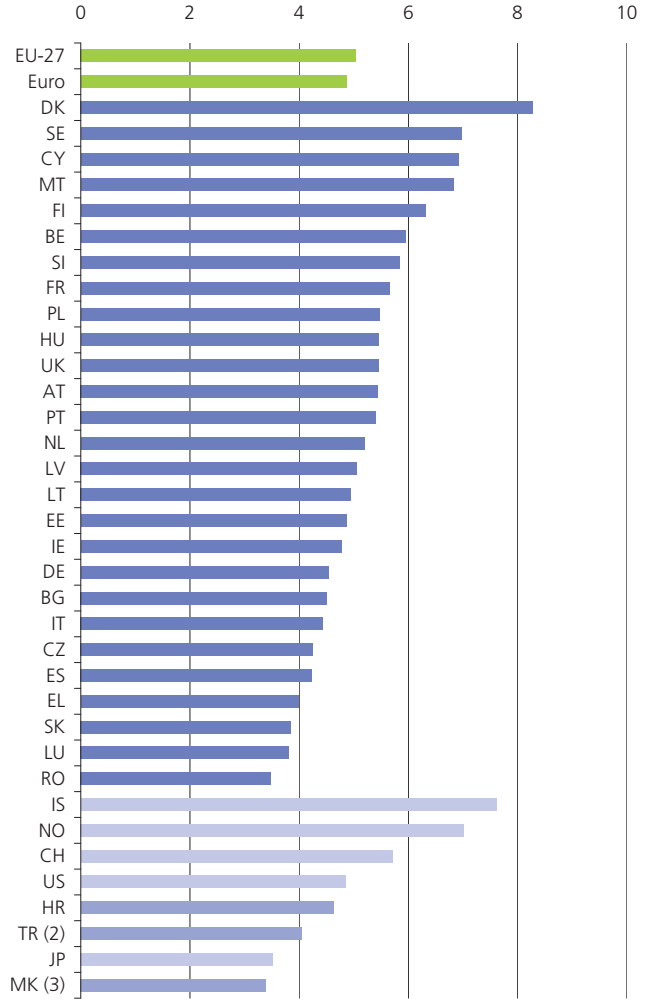
(1) or ot indicators, several rea s in time-series in different years for different countries are noted, due to c an es in survey c aracteristics and implementation of armonised concepts Slovenia and Croatia: unrelia le data for early sc ool leavers.
(2) Early sc ool leavers: 2006 instead of 2007.
( ) out education attainment: 2006 instead of 2007.

Source: Eurostat (tsisc060 and tsiir110)

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.

Figure 2.14: Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP, 2005 (%) (1)



(1) EU-27 and euro area: estimates.
(2) ata are for 2004.
( ) ata are for 200 .

Source: Eurostat (tsiir010)

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)		Annual expenditure on public and private educational institutions per student (PPS) (2)	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
EU-27	*4.62*	*4.72*	*0.56*	*0.67*	*4 761*	*5 650*
Euro area	*4.62*	*4.59*	:	*0.59*	:	*6 190*
BE	4.91	5.65	0.43	0.35	5 314	6 501
BG	3.79	3.83	0.77	0.62	1 277	1 993
CZ	3.75	4.07	0.43	0.57	2 574	3 809
DK	6.38	6.83	0.27	0.57	7 108	8 244
DE	4.19	4.17	0.97	0.92	5 677	6 503
EE	5.66	4.58	:	0.38	:	2 868
IE	4.02	4.26	0.42	0.29	4 481	6 012
EL	3.34	3.95	0.24	0.25	:	4 606
ES	4.17	4.10	0.60	0.53	4 304	5 718
FR	5.78	5.43	0.56	0.55	5 712	6 364
IT	4.35	4.23	0.44	0.44	:	5 908
CY	4.84	6.01	1.72	1.21	4 879	6 684
LV	5.08	4.74	0.63	0.76	1 818	2 746
LT	5.66	4.54	:	0.49	1 716	2 475
LU	:	3.73	:	:	:	:
HU	4.30	5.12	0.58	0.49	:	3 842
MT	4.07	6.82	0.47	0.38	3 189	5 882
NL	4.11	4.59	0.45	0.43	5 211	6 703
AT	5.28	5.04	0.33	0.47	7 144	8 293
PL	4.86	5.38	:	0.55	1 971	3 051
PT	5.30	5.26	0.08	0.42	3 943	4 704
RO	2.80	3.33	0.25	0.40	:	1 454
SI	:	5.31	:	0.81	:	6 056
SK	3.90	3.66	0.15	0.70	1 681	2 699
FI	5.40	5.84	0.12	0.13	5 455	6 225
SE	6.10	6.19	0.20	0.19	6 185	7 204
UK	4.43	5.03	0.78	1.25	4 799	7 084
HR	:	4.59	:	:	:	:
TR (3)	3.36	3.81	0.05	0.11	:	:
IS	5.53	7.21	0.56	0.73	6 501	7 897
NO (4)	5.93	5.67	0.08	0.05	7 812	9 133
CH	:	5.54	0.43	0.57	:	:
JP	3.59	3.38	1.23	1.54	6 091	7 148
US	4.80	4.85	2.23	2.36	9 200	10 661

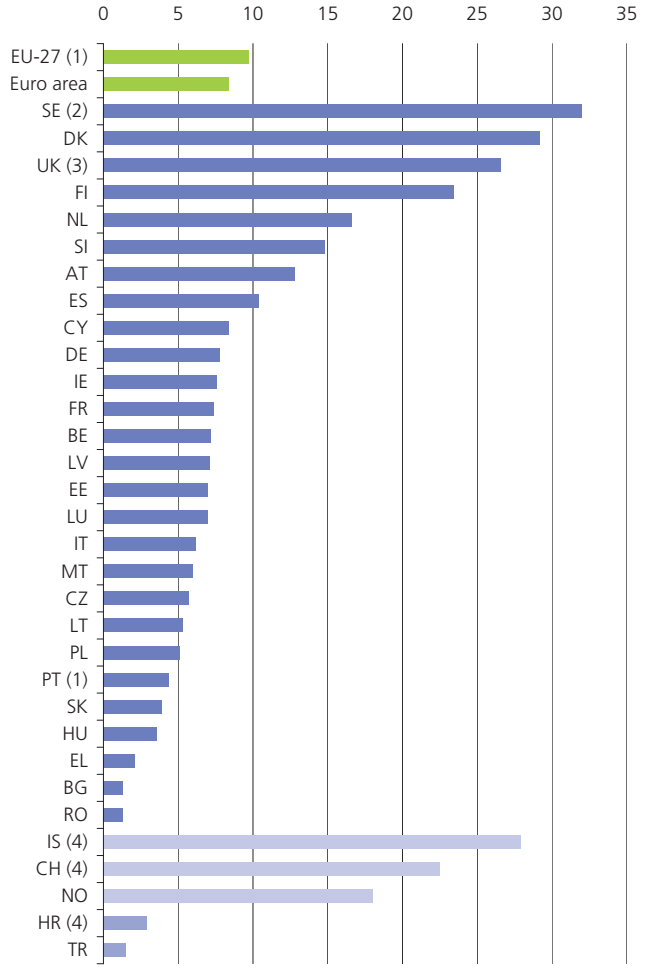
(1) E penditure on educational institutions from pu lic sources as a percenta e of G , for all levels of overnment com ined.
(2) ased on full-time e uivalents EU-2 instead of EU-27 for 2000.
( ) 2004 instead of 200 .
(4) E penditure on educational institutions from private sources: 2004 instead of 200 .

Source: Eurostat (educ dp, tps0006 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

Figure 2.15: Lifelong learning - excluding self-learning activities, 2007 (% of population aged 25 to 64 participating in education and training)



(1) Provisional. (2) Estimate: data are for 2006. (3) Provisional: data are for 2006. (4) Data are for 2006.

Source: Eurostat (tsiem080)

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 and non-formal education and training are covered, but self-learning activities are excluded.

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

	Total		Male		Female	
	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007
EU-27	7.2	*9.7*	6.6	*8.8*	7.7	*10.6*
Euro area	5.3	8.4	5.2	8.0	5.4	8.8
BE	6.0	7.2	5.9	7.0	6.0	7.4
BG	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3
CZ	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.9
DK	18.0	29.2	15.6	24.2	20.5	34.2
DE	5.8	7.8	6.1	8.0	5.5	7.6
EE	5.4	7.0	3.6	4.6	6.9	9.3
IE	5.5	7.6	4.7	6.2	6.4	9.0
EL	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.2	1.1	2.1
ES	4.4	10.4	4.0	9.3	4.8	11.5
FR	2.7	7.4	2.4	7.0	3.0	7.9
IT	4.4	6.2	4.2	5.9	4.6	6.6
CY	3.7	8.4	3.6	8.1	3.8	8.6
LV	7.3	7.1	5.1	4.6	9.2	9.3
LT	3.0	5.3	1.9	3.6	4.0	6.8
LU	7.7	7.0	8.9	6.5	6.4	7.4
HU	2.9	3.6	2.6	3.0	3.3	4.1
MT	4.4	6.0	4.9	6.4	3.8	5.7
NL	15.8	16.6	16.0	16.1	15.5	17.0
AT	7.5	12.8	7.6	11.6	7.3	14.0
PL	4.2	5.1	3.6	4.7	4.7	5.5
PT	2.9	*4.4*	2.6	*4.4*	3.1	*4.5*
RO	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.4
SI	8.4	14.8	7.9	13.5	8.9	16.1
SK	8.5	3.9	8.2	3.4	8.8	4.3
FI	17.3	23.4	14.5	19.4	20.0	27.5
SE (2)	18.4	*32.0*	15.7	*26.0*	21.2	*38.3*
UK (2)	21.3	*26.6*	17.8	*22.0*	24.9	*31.2*
HR (2)	1.9	2.9	2.0	3.1	1.9	2.8
TR	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.8	0.7	1.2
IS (2)	24.0	27.9	20.4	22.4	27.7	33.7
NO	13.3	18.0	12.6	17.1	14.0	18.9
CH (2)	35.8	22.5	40.8	21.7	30.7	23.4

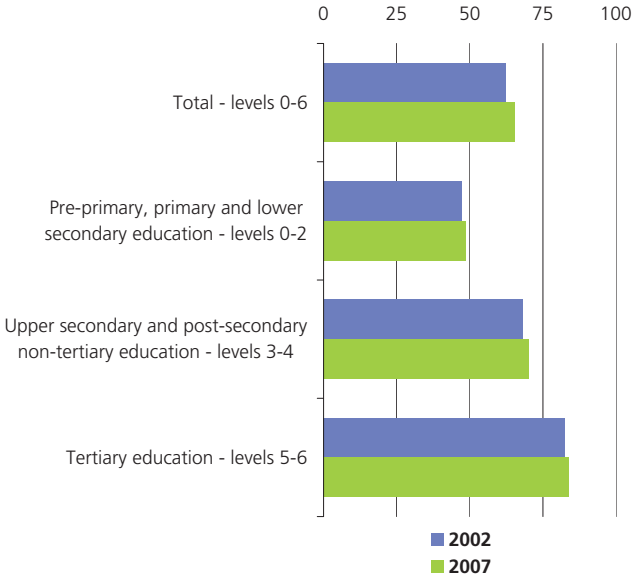
(1) Several rea s in time-series in different years for different countries are noted, due to c an es in survey c aracteristics and implementation of armonised concepts. EU- S annual avera es.
(2) 2006 instead of 2007.

Source: Eurostat (tsiem0 0)

EMPLOYMENT

The European employment strategy (EES) was launched at the Luxembourg Jobs Summit in November 1997 and was evaluated in 2002 and 2005, 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.

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



(1) E cludes persons for w ic t e level of education attained is un nown.

Source: Eurostat (lfsa er aed)

Table 2.16: Employment rates, 2007 (% in employment)

	Total employment rate (persons aged 15-64)			Employment rate - older workers (55 to 64)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
EU-27	65.4	72.5	58.3	44.7	53.9	36.0
Euro area	65.7	73.4	58.0	43.3	52.4	34.7
BE	62.0	68.7	55.3	34.4	42.9	26.0
BG	61.7	66.0	57.6	42.6	51.8	34.5
CZ	66.1	74.8	57.3	46.0	59.6	33.5
DK	77.1	81.0	73.2	58.6	64.9	52.4
DE	69.4	74.7	64.0	51.5	59.7	43.6
EE	69.4	73.2	65.9	60.0	59.4	60.5
IE	69.1	77.4	60.6	53.8	67.9	39.6
EL	61.4	74.9	47.9	42.4	59.1	26.9
ES	65.6	76.2	54.7	44.6	60.0	30.0
FR	64.6	69.3	60.0	38.3	40.5	36.2
IT	58.7	70.7	46.6	33.8	45.1	23.0
CY	71.0	80.0	62.4	55.9	72.5	40.3
LV	68.3	72.5	64.4	57.7	64.6	52.4
LT	64.9	67.9	62.2	53.4	60.8	47.9
LU	64.2	72.3	56.1	32.0	35.6	28.6
HU	57.3	64.0	50.9	33.1	41.7	26.2
MT	55.7	74.2	36.9	28.3	46.2	11.8
NL	76.0	82.2	69.6	50.9	61.5	40.1
AT	71.4	78.4	64.4	38.6	49.8	28.0
PL	57.0	63.6	50.6	29.7	41.4	19.4
PT	67.8	73.8	61.9	50.9	58.6	44.0
RO	58.8	64.8	52.8	41.4	50.3	33.6
SI	67.8	72.7	62.6	33.5	45.3	22.2
SK	60.7	68.4	53.0	35.6	52.5	21.2
FI	70.3	72.1	68.5	55.0	55.1	55.0
SE	74.2	76.5	71.8	70.0	72.9	67.0
UK	71.3	77.3	65.5	57.4	66.3	49.0
HR	57.1	64.4	50.0	35.8	48.4	24.2
TR	45.8	68.0	23.8	29.5	43.0	16.5
IS	*85.1*	*89.1*	*80.8*	*84.7*	*89.3*	*79.8*
NO	76.8	79.5	74.0	69.0	73.8	64.0
CH	78.6	85.6	71.6	67.2	76.4	58.1
JP	70.6	81.7	59.4	66.1	81.4	51.2
US	71.7	77.7	65.9	61.8	67.4	56.6

Source: Eurostat (tsiem010 and tsiem020)

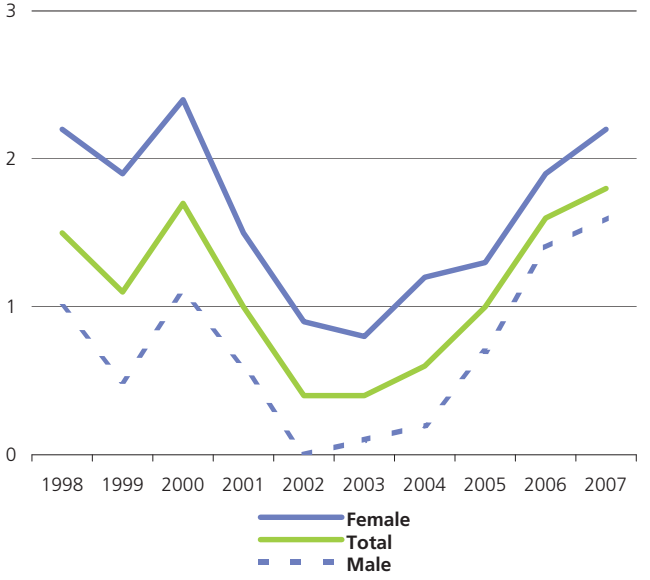
EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

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. In order 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.

Employment growth provides a measure of the change in percentage terms from one year to the next of the total number of employed persons on the economic territory of a country or 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 (tsie 0 0)

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

	Total		Male		Female	
	1997	2007	1997	2007	1997	2007
EU-27	0.9	1.8	:	1.6	:	2.2
Euro area	0.9	1.8	0.6	1.3	1.4	2.4
BE	0.5	1.7	-0.3	1.1	1.7	2.4
BG	-3.9	2.8	:	3.0	:	2.6
CZ	0.2	1.8	:	2.2	:	1.2
DK	1.4	1.6	0.5	1.6	2.4	1.7
DE	-0.1	1.7	-0.4	1.5	0.3	2.0
EE	0.0	0.7	:	1.5	:	0.0
IE	5.6	3.6	4.0	2.6	8.2	4.8
EL	*-0.5*	1.2	*-1.2*	1.2	*0.7*	1.4
ES	3.6	3.1	3.2	2.1	4.5	4.6
FR	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	2.2
IT	0.3	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.4
CY	0.6	3.2	:	2.0	:	4.8
LV	4.4	3.5	:	3.5	:	3.6
LT	0.6	2.9	:	3.4	:	2.3
LU	3.1	4.2	2.0	2.7	5.1	6.1
HU	0.2	-0.1	:	0.2	:	-0.6
MT	:	2.6	:	0.7	:	6.8
NL	3.1	2.4	2.6	1.7	3.8	3.3
AT	0.9	2.2	0.5	2.5	1.4	1.8
PL	2.6	*4.5*	:	*4.1*	:	*5.1*
PT	2.6	0.0	2.3	-0.3	3.0	0.2
RO	:	*1.3*	:	*1.9*	:	*0.5*
SI	-1.9	2.7	:	3.2	:	2.0
SK	-1.0	2.1	:	2.0	:	2.2
FI	3.3	2.2	3.4	2.1	3.2	2.3
SE	-1.3	2.3	-1.1	2.3	-1.5	2.2
UK	1.7	0.7	1.9	0.9	1.5	0.6
HR	3.2	*2.0*	:	*3.6*	:	*0.1*
TR	-2.5	*1.1*	:	*1.1*	:	*1.4*
IS	1.8	:	:	:	:	:
NO	2.9	4.0	:	3.7	:	4.4
US	2.2	*1.1*	:	:	:	:

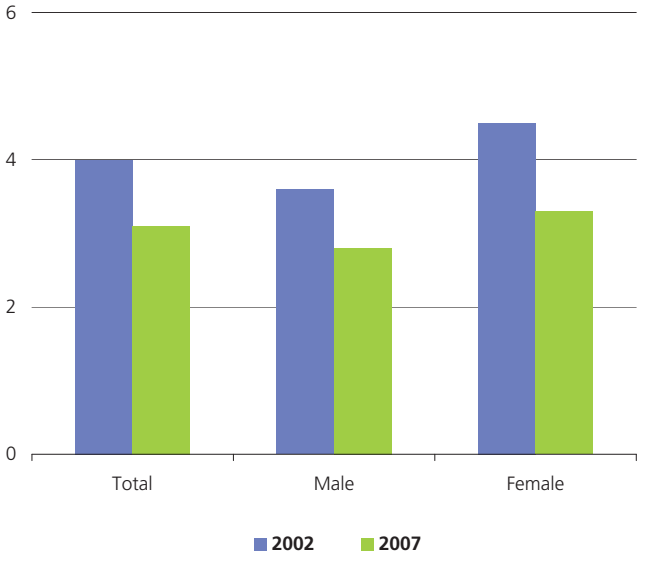
Source: Eurostat (tsie 0 0)

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. Please note that at the end of this publication, the final chapter 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 (tsisc070)

Table 2.18: Unemployment rates (% of labour force)

	Total		Male		Female		Less than 25 years, 2007	25 years and over, 2007
	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007		
EU-27	8.9	7.1	8.3	6.6	9.7	7.8	15.3	6.1
Euro area	8.2	7.4	7.2	6.6	9.5	8.4	14.8	6.5
BE	7.5	7.5	6.7	6.7	8.6	8.5	18.8	6.3
BG	18.2	6.9	18.9	6.5	17.3	7.3	15.1	6.1
CZ	7.3	5.3	6.0	4.2	9.0	6.7	10.7	4.8
DK	4.6	3.8	4.3	3.5	5.0	4.2	7.9	3.1
DE	8.4	8.4	8.8	8.5	7.9	8.3	11.1	8.0
EE	10.3	4.7	10.8	5.4	9.7	3.9	10.0	4.0
IE	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.2	9.1	3.8
EL	10.3	8.3	6.8	5.2	15.7	12.8	22.9	7.1
ES	11.1	8.3	8.1	6.4	15.7	10.9	18.2	7.0
FR	8.6	8.3	7.7	7.8	9.7	8.9	19.4	7.0
IT	8.6	6.1	6.7	4.9	11.5	7.9	20.3	4.9
CY	3.6	3.9	2.9	3.4	4.5	4.6	10.0	3.3
LV	12.2	6.0	13.3	6.4	11.0	5.6	10.7	5.3
LT	13.5	4.3	14.2	4.3	12.8	4.3	8.2	3.9
LU	2.6	4.1	2.0	3.4	3.5	5.0	15.3	3.3
HU	5.8	7.4	6.2	7.1	5.4	7.7	18.0	6.5
MT	7.5	6.4	6.6	5.8	9.3	7.6	13.8	4.7
NL	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.6	5.9	2.6
AT	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.4	5.0	8.7	3.7
PL	20.0	9.6	19.2	9.0	21.0	10.4	21.7	8.1
PT	5.0	8.0	4.1	6.6	6.0	9.6	16.6	7.2
RO	8.6	6.4	9.2	7.2	7.9	5.4	20.1	4.9
SI	6.3	4.9	5.9	4.0	6.8	5.9	10.1	4.2
SK	18.7	11.1	18.6	9.9	18.7	12.7	20.3	10.0
FI	9.1	6.9	9.1	6.5	9.1	7.2	16.5	5.4
SE	4.9	6.1	5.3	5.8	4.6	6.4	19.1	4.3
UK	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.6	4.5	5.0	14.3	3.6
HR	14.8	9.6	13.3	8.4	16.6	11.2	24.0	8.0
TR	:	8.5	:	8.5	:	8.5	16.8	6.7
NO	3.9	2.6	4.1	2.6	3.6	2.5	7.3	1.8
JP	5.4	3.9	5.5	3.9	5.1	3.7	7.7	3.6
US	5.8	4.6	5.9	4.7	5.6	4.5	10.5	3.5

Source: Eurostat (tsiem110, tps0007 and une rt a)

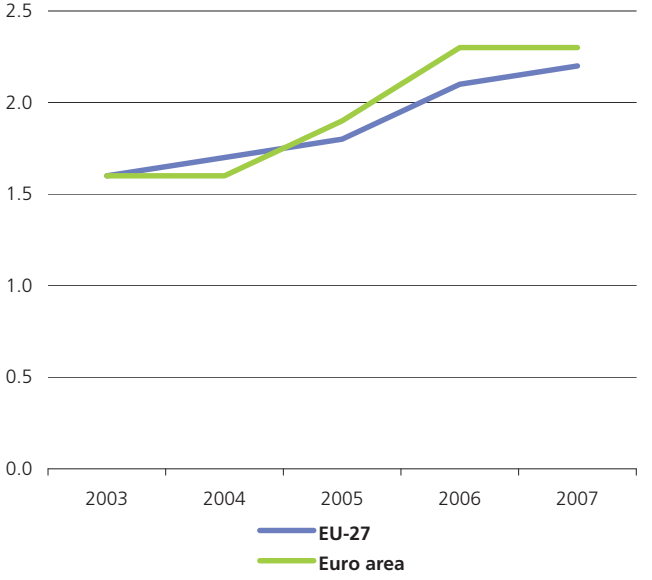
LABOUR MARKET DEMAND

The job vacancy rate (JVR) measures the percentage of posts that are vacant. It is calculated as the proportion of the number of job vacancies relative 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 vacant post that is open only to internal candidates should not be treated as a job vacancy. A job vacancy should be open to candidates from outside the recruiting enterprise, however, this does not exclude the possibility of the employer finally appointing an internal candidate to the post.

Figure 2.19: Job vacancy rate (%) (1)



(1) rovisional.

Source: Eurostat (vs a)

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.

Table 2.19: Average exit age from the labour force

	Total		Male		Female	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
EU-27	59.9	*61.2*	60.4	*61.7*	59.4	*60.7*
Euro area	59.9	*60.9*	60.2	*61.1*	59.6	*60.8*
BE (1)	56.8	60.6	57.8	61.6	55.9	59.6
BG	:	64.1	:	64.1	:	64.1
CZ	58.9	60.4	60.7	61.8	57.3	59.0
DK	61.6	61.9	62.1	62.5	61.0	61.3
DE	60.6	61.9	60.9	62.1	60.4	61.6
EE	61.1	62.6	:	:	:	:
IE	63.2	64.1	63.4	63.5	63.0	64.7
EL	:	61.1	:	61.8	:	60.4
ES	60.3	62.0	60.6	61.8	60.0	62.3
FR	58.1	58.9	58.2	58.7	58.0	59.1
IT	59.8	60.2	59.9	60.5	59.8	60.0
CY (2)	62.3	62.7	:	:	:	:
LV	62.4	62.7	:	:	:	:
LT	58.9	59.9	:	:	:	:
LU (1)	56.8	59.4	:	:	:	:
HU (1)	57.6	59.8	58.4	61.2	57.0	58.7
MT	57.6	58.5	:	:	:	:
NL	60.9	62.1	61.1	62.1	60.8	62.1
AT	59.2	61.0	59.9	61.3	58.5	60.6
PL (1)	56.6	59.5	57.8	62.0	55.5	57.4
PT (1)	61.9	63.1	62.3	62.4	61.6	63.8
RO	59.8	64.3	60.5	65.5	59.2	63.2
SI	:	59.8	:	:	:	:
SK (1)	57.5	59.2	59.3	61.1	56.0	57.6
FI	61.4	62.4	61.5	62.3	61.3	62.5
SE	62.1	63.9	62.3	64.2	61.9	63.7
UK	62.0	63.2	63.0	63.8	61.0	62.6
HR	:	59.9	:	:	:	:
IS (1)	62.5	66.3	:	:	:	:
NO	63.3	63.8	63.0	64.4	63.6	63.2
CH	63.9	62.7	64.7	62.7	63.2	62.6

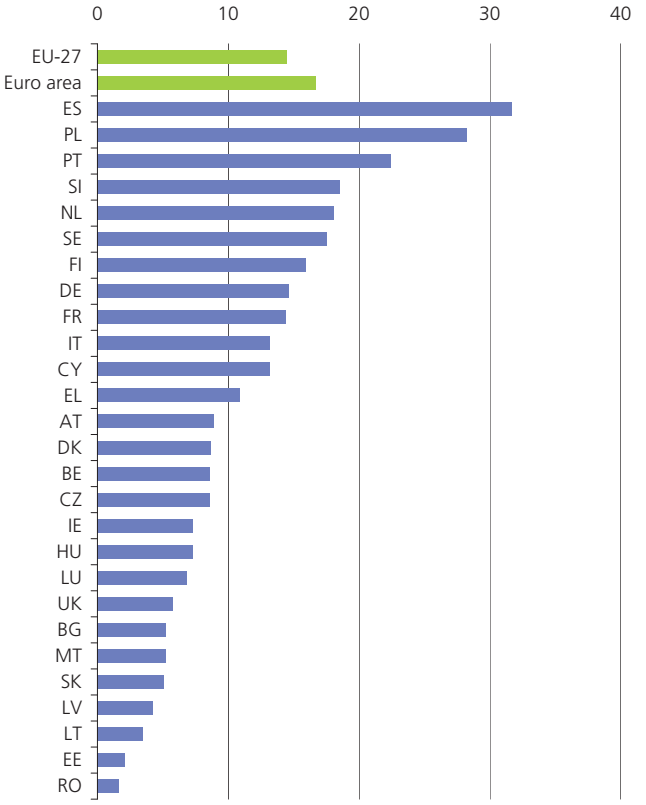
(1) 200 instead of 2006.
(2) 2004 instead of 2006.

Source: Eurostat (tsiem0 0)

PART-TIME, TEMPORARY AND SECONDARY EMPLOYMENT

Labour market flexibility may be seen as a way of encouraging employers to increase employment and at the same time 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 the completion of an assignment, or the return of an 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.

Figure 2.20: Share of temporary employees, 2007 (%)



Source: Eurostat (lfsi emp a)

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 running in parallel, and consequently, persons having changed job during the reference period of the labour force survey are not covered.

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

	Persons employed on a part-time basis			Persons employed with a second job		
	1997	2002	2007	1997	2002	2007
EU-27	15.9	16.2	18.2	:	3.6	3.8
Euro area	14.7	16.3	19.6	:	2.7	3.4
BE	15.2	19.1	22.1	2.7	3.4	3.8
BG	:	2.5	1.7	:	0.8	0.7
CZ	:	4.9	5.0	3.8	2.4	1.6
DK	22.5	20.0	24.1	7.2	10.5	9.8
DE	17.6	20.8	26.0	2.6	2.2	3.7
EE	:	7.7	8.2	9.0	4.3	3.5
IE	13.6	16.5	:	2.0	2.0	2.6
EL	4.8	4.4	5.6	3.6	3.1	3.1
ES	7.9	8.0	11.8	1.6	1.7	2.6
FR	17.0	16.4	17.2	3.3	3.4	3.0
IT	6.8	8.6	13.6	1.4	1.2	1.7
CY	:	7.2	7.3	:	4.9	4.3
LV	:	9.7	6.4	:	6.9	5.9
LT	:	10.8	8.6	:	6.5	6.0
LU	8.2	10.7	17.8	1.2	1.1	2.0
HU	3.7	3.6	4.1	2.1	1.7	1.6
MT	:	8.3	11.1	:	4.7	5.2
NL	37.9	43.9	46.8	5.4	5.8	7.1
AT	14.7	19.0	22.6	4.1	3.7	4.2
PL	10.6	10.8	9.2	9.2	8.0	7.6
PT	10.6	11.2	12.1	6.1	6.4	6.3
RO	14.9	11.8	9.7	7.6	4.3	3.7
SI	:	6.1	9.3	2.5	2.2	3.7
SK	:	1.9	2.6	:	0.8	1.1
FI	10.9	12.8	14.1	4.2	3.9	4.2
SE	20.2	21.5	25.0	7.8	9.4	8.0
UK	24.6	25.4	25.5	4.7	4.1	3.7
HR	:	8.3	8.6	:	3.5	3.0
TR	:	6.9	8.8	:	:	2.6
IS (1)	:	:	*16.7*	15.7	16.9	11.4
NO	:	26.4	28.2	8.0	8.6	7.7
CH	29.4	31.7	33.5	5.1	6.1	7.2

(1) ersons employed wit a second o : 2006 instead of 2007.

Source: Eurostat (tps001 , tps00074 and lfsa e an)

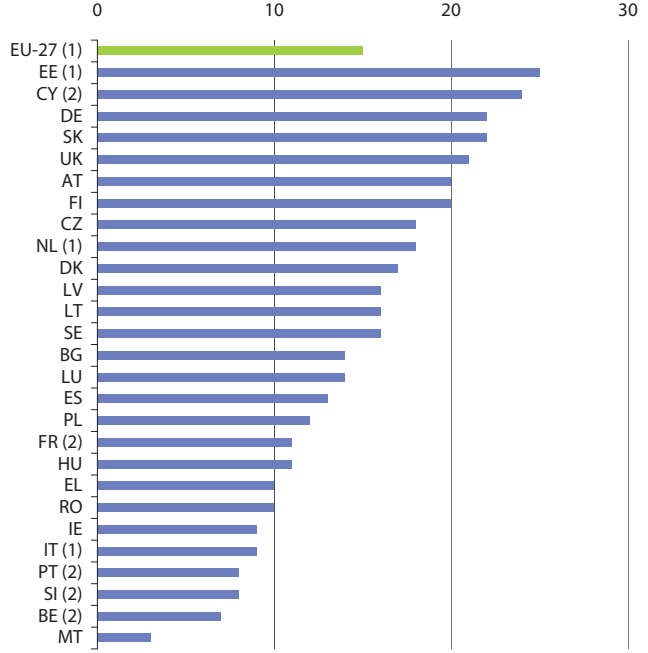
EARNINGS AND MINIMUM WAGES

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) paid directly to an employee, before any deductions for income tax and social security contributions paid by employees.

Figure 2.21: Gender pay gap, 2006 (%)



(1) ata are for 200 .
(2) rovisional.

Source: Eurostat (tsiem040)

Data on minimum wages are transmitted by national ministries responsible for areas such as social affairs, labour or employment.

Table 2.21: Minimum wages

	Minimum wages				Average annual growth rate, national currency, 2000-2008 (%)	
	National currency		EUR			
	2000 (1)	2008	2000 (1)	2008	Nominal	Real
BE	1 118	1 336	1 118	1 336	2.3	-0.2
BG	75	220	38	112	14.4	6.7
CZ	4 500	8 000	125	329	7.5	4.6
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	1 850	4 350	118	278	:	:
IE	945	1 462	945	1 462	5.6	2.2
EL	534	681	534	681	3.1	-0.5
ES	425	700	425	700	6.4	2.8
FR	1 083	1 321	1 083	1 321	2.5	0.3
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	50	160	88	228	15.7	8.5
LT	430	800	113	232	8.1	4.8
LU	1 221	1 610	1 221	1 610	3.5	0.4
HU	25 500	69 000	98	285	13.3	6.8
MT (2)	208	612	507	612	3.0	0.5
NL	1 092	1 357	1 092	1 357	2.8	0.3
AT	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	700	1 126	168	334	6.1	3.3
PT	371	497	371	497	3.7	0.6
RO	70	500	35	137	27.9	12.2
SI (3)	77 010	567	373	567	7.3	2.0
SK	5 570	8 100	126	267	:	:
FI	:	:	:	:	:	:
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	625	909	993	1 148	4.8	2.8
TR	119	639	204	333	23.4	1.9
US	893	1 014	941	652	1.6	-1.4

(1) Estonia and Slova ia: 2002 instead of 2000.
(2) ata for 2000 in Maltese ira data for 200 in euro rowt rates calculated on t e asis of Maltese ira (wit 200 data converted ac usin EUR 1 M 0.42).
( ) ata for 2000 in Slovenian olar data for 200 in euro rowt rates calculated on t e asis of Slovenian olar (wit 200 data converted ac usin EUR 1 S 2 .66).

Source: Eurostat (earn minw cur)

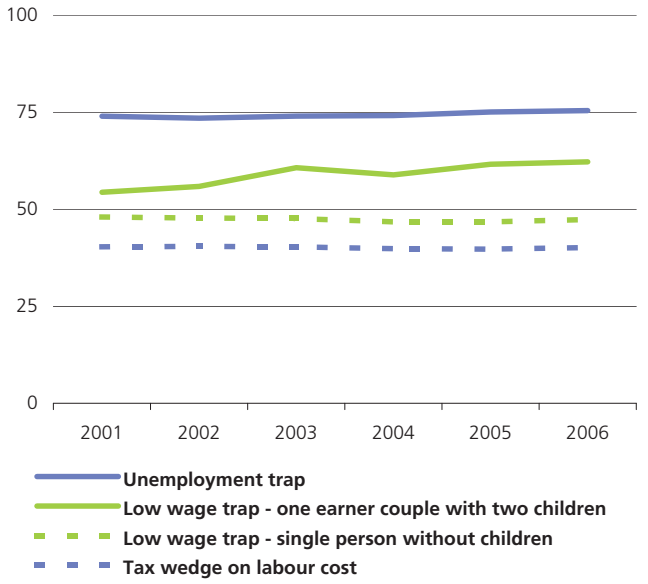
LOW WAGE EARNERS

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, depends on the situation of each individual. 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 the level of gross earnings.

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

Figure 2.22: Tax rates on low wage earners, EU-27 (%)



Source: Eurostat (tsiem0 0 and tsiem060)

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.

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

	Tax wedge on labour cost		Unemploy-ment trap		Low wage trap - single person without children		Low wage trap - one earner couple with two children	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
EU-27	40.3	40.1	73.9	75.4	48.0	47.4	54.4	62.2
Euro area (1)	44.1	43.2	75.1	77.3	43.4	43.0	48.1	52.6
BE	50.7	49.2	86.0	83.0	56.0	58.0	42.0	46.0
BG	36.9	31.1	75.2	74.3	21.8	16.2	76.1	19.2
CZ	41.3	40.1	67.0	63.0	39.0	31.0	79.0	53.0
DK	40.5	39.3	92.0	91.0	84.0	82.0	95.0	92.0
DE	47.7	47.4	75.0	75.0	53.0	51.0	66.0	79.0
EE	37.4	38.4	48.2	64.0	26.0	25.0	77.7	19.0
IE	17.3	16.3	73.0	76.0	46.0	53.0	75.0	77.0
EL	35.1	35.4	56.0	59.0	18.0	19.0	16.0	16.0
ES	35.3	35.9	80.0	80.0	24.0	26.0	16.0	17.0
FR	47.6	44.5	81.0	81.0	41.0	35.0	53.0	56.0
IT	42.7	41.5	59.0	71.0	29.0	33.0	-11.0	-12.0
CY	17.0	11.9	52.9	62.0	7.2	6.0	57.7	93.0
LV	42.0	41.8	86.8	88.0	31.7	32.0	100.0	100.0
LT	42.9	40.6	61.3	78.7	36.0	30.0	93.6	52.2
LU	31.2	30.6	88.0	88.0	43.0	51.0	95.0	110.0
HU	50.9	42.9	71.0	78.0	42.0	31.0	64.0	54.0
MT	17.0	18.4	59.6	61.7	15.5	17.9	10.6	8.3
NL	38.9	40.6	79.0	86.0	65.0	70.0	79.0	77.0
AT	42.9	43.5	67.0	67.0	35.0	37.0	79.0	64.0
PL	41.8	42.5	80.0	82.0	65.0	66.0	72.0	78.0
PT	32.2	31.7	81.0	81.0	21.0	20.0	65.0	78.0
RO	45.2	42.2	76.1	70.5	28.4	30.3	13.0	19.4
SI	40.3	41.2	80.5	94.1	34.9	67.5	26.2	72.6
SK	41.3	35.6	73.0	44.0	36.0	24.0	124.0	29.0
FI	41.4	38.9	80.0	76.0	56.0	61.0	96.0	100.0
SE	47.8	46.0	87.0	87.0	60.0	55.0	96.0	89.0
UK	28.1	30.4	68.0	68.0	58.0	58.0	62.0	85.0
TR	42.6	42.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	20.9	23.6	68.0	82.0	34.0	39.0	77.0	67.0
NO	35.2	34.3	75.0	75.0	40.0	37.0	105.0	84.0
CH	27.3	26.9	:	:	:	:	:	:
JP	23.2	:	56.0	59.0	17.0	20.0	89.0	93.0
US	26.9	26.4	70.0	70.0	34.0	32.0	57.0	42.0

(1) E -1 instead of E -1 .

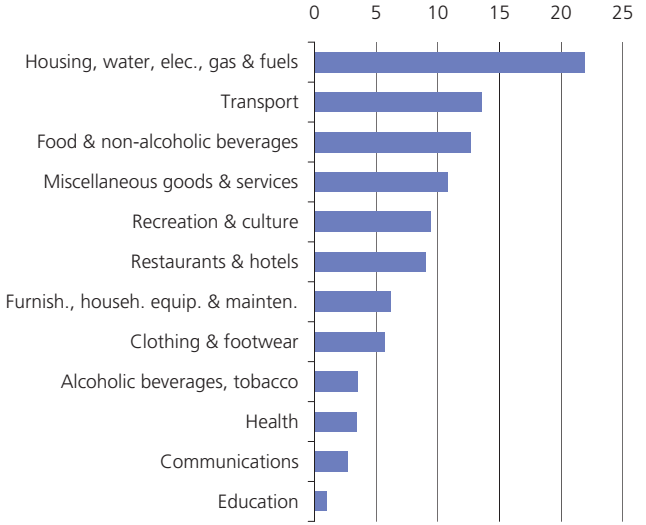
Source: Eurostat (tsiem0 0 and tsiem060)

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.

Statistics on the final consumption expenditure of households cover expenditure incurred on goods or services used for the satisfaction of individual needs, either through purchase, the consumption of own production (such as garden produce), or the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings. 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 the total expenditure made by most European households.

Figure 2.23: Breakdown of household consumption expenditure, EU-27, 2006 (% of total household consumption expenditure)



Source: Eurostat (nama co2 c)

The indicators presented here include data expressed in PPS (see pages 18 and 19 for a definition of PPS) which eliminates differences in price levels between countries. Their source is national accounts, where annual information is collected through a macro-economic approach. An alternative source for analysing household expenditure is the Household Budget Survey (HBS): this information is obtained by asking households to keep a diary of their purchases and is much more detailed in its coverage of goods and services, as well as the types of socio-economic breakdown that are made available. HBS is only carried out and published every five years – the latest reference year currently available is 2005.

Table 2.23: Total household consumption expenditure

	As a proportion of GDP (%) (1)			Per capita (PPS)		
	1998	2002	2007	1996	2001	2006
EU-27	58.1	58.4	57.2	8 800	11 400	13 300
Euro area	57.3	57.2	56.3	:	:	14 600
BE	53.9	53.5	52.4	10 200	12 800	14 200
BG	67.5	71.1	69.1	3 300	4 300	6 400
CZ	52.7	51.2	*48.1*	6 200	7 500	9 400
DK	50.7	47.5	49.6	10 200	11 800	:
DE	57.9	59.0	56.7	10 800	13 000	14 900
EE	57.8	56.5	53.1	3 800	5 400	8 900
IE	49.7	46.0	*46.9*	8 700	11 900	14 800
EL	:	71.8	70.6	:	12 900	17 000
ES	59.5	58.3	57.3	8 900	12 100	14 700
FR	55.6	55.9	56.7	9 900	12 700	14 700
IT	59.2	58.7	59.0	10 900	14 000	14 500
CY	65.2	64.6	65.7	11 000	14 900	16 300
LV	63.9	62.1	64.8	3 300	4 700	8 000
LT	61.6	64.3	65.6	3 700	5 400	8 700
LU	44.4	41.9	35.2	16 200	21 600	25 800
HU	50.9	54.3	53.3	4 300	6 600	8 200
MT	66.9	63.4	61.1	9 600	11 900	12 800
NL	50.4	50.1	46.4	9 400	12 900	14 300
AT	55.3	54.5	53.1	11 800	13 900	16 500
PL	62.5	66.9	60.9	4 200	6 000	7 500
PT	63.5	63.0	64.7	7 600	9 800	11 100
RO	75.7	69.0	*68.2*	:	3 800	*6 200*
SI	57.2	55.2	52.3	7 100	9 000	11 500
SK	55.1	57.8	56.0	4 000	5 900	8 400
FI	50.0	50.0	50.4	8 300	10 900	13 600
SE	49.4	49.2	46.7	9 300	11 400	13 500
UK	64.1	65.4	63.3	10 700	14 400	16 600
HR	60.1	60.4	*56.4*	:	:	:
MK	72.4	77.1	*77.7*	:	:	:
TR	51.5	52.5	*70.6*	3 200	5 300	*7 200*
IS	58.1	54.9	58.4	11 200	13 700	16 100
NO	49.5	45.6	41.6	10 400	13 300	17 200
CH	60.3	60.5	57.8	13 700	16 300	18 400
JP	56.0	57.7	56.9	11 500	:	:
US	67.2	70.2	70.3	16 500	:	:

(1) inal consumption e penditure of ouse olds and non-pro t institutions servin ouse olds.

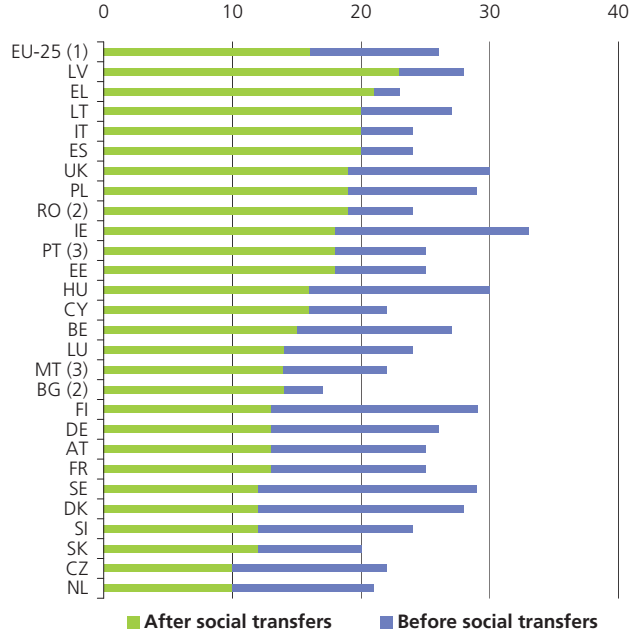
Source: Eurostat (tec0000 and nama co2 c)

LIVING CONDITIONS

Comparisons of living standards across countries are frequently based on GDP per capita, but this says little about living standards across private households. For poverty indicators, equivalised (adjusted for household size according to the modified OECD scale) disposable income is used.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate is defined as the proportion of persons with an equivalised disposable income below 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income. This rate may be expressed before or after social transfers, with the difference measuring the hypothetical impact of social transfers in reducing poverty. Pensions are counted as income before transfers. The S80/S20 income quintile share ratio is calculated as the ratio of total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest equivalised disposable income to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest equivalised disposable income. The aggregate replacement ratio is the ratio of median personal income from pensions of retired persons aged 65 to 74 years old to the median personal income from earnings of persons in work aged 50-59.

Figure 2.24: Persons at-risk-of-poverty, 2006
(% of total population)



(1) Estimates calculated as population-size wei ted avera es of national data. (2) Source: national data (S 2006). ( ) rovisional.

Source: Eurostat (tsisc020 and tsisc0 0)

All the indicators above are derived from the Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) for 2006 and the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) for 2001. The 'jobless households' indicators 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. The data comes from the EU Labour Force Survey (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) (2)			Aggreg. replacement ratio,	Inequality of income distribution (4)	
	1997	2002	2007	1997	2002	2007	2006 (3)	2001	2006
EU-27	:	*10.0*	*9.4*	:	*10.3*	*9.3*	*0.51*	*4.5*	*4.8*
Euro area	:	*8.1*	*7.7*	:	*9.4*	*8.8*	*0.51*	*4.4*	*4.6*
BE	11.8	13.8	13.5	14.3	14.2	12.5	0.42	4.0	*4.2*
BG	:	18.7	12.9	:	16.6	10.0	*0.60*	3.8	*3.5*
CZ	5.1	7.6	7.9	5.3	7.3	6.5	0.52	3.4	*3.5*
DK	:	5.7	5.0	:	7.6	6.9	0.37	3.0	*3.4*
DE	10.2	9.3	9.3	11.4	10.0	9.5	0.46	3.6	*4.1*
EE	:	10.1	7.3	9.6	10.8	6.0	0.49	6.1	*5.5*
IE	15.7	10.8	11.2	12.5	8.5	7.8	0.35	4.5	*4.9*
EL	5.2	5.1	3.9	10.0	8.9	8.0	0.49	5.7	*6.1*
ES	10.5	6.6	5.0	11.3	7.3	6.0	0.48	5.5	*5.3*
FR	10.1	9.6	9.8	11.4	10.4	10.9	0.58	3.9	*4.0*
IT	8.5	7.2	5.8	12.2	10.2	9.1	0.58	4.8	*5.5*
CY	:	3.9	3.7	:	5.3	4.5	0.28	:	*4.3*
LV	:	10.6	8.6	:	10.5	7.1	0.49	:	*7.9*
LT	:	8.4	6.9	:	9.1	6.3	0.44	4.9	*6.3*
LU	4.2	2.8	4.0	7.0	6.3	7.5	0.65	3.8	*4.2*
HU	14.9	14.3	14.0	15.7	13.0	11.8	0.54	3.1	*5.5*
MT	:	7.6	8.4	:	7.2	6.9	*0.49*	:	*4.2*
NL	7.5	6.0	5.9	8.9	6.7	6.5	0.43	*4.0*	*3.8*
AT	4.3	4.4	6.1	7.7	7.5	7.6	0.65	3.5	*3.7*
PL	:	:	9.5	9.8	15.1	11.7	0.59	4.7	*5.6*
PT	5.2	4.2	4.8	5.9	4.6	5.8	*0.59*	6.5	*6.8*
RO	6.9	9.8	9.4	6.8	11.3	9.6	:	*4.6*	*5.3*
SI	3.2	3.8	*2.5*	8.7	8.0	6.0	0.41	3.1	*3.4*
SK	:	12.1	10.5	:	10.9	8.8	0.57	:	*4.0*
FI	:	:	4.9	:	:	9.5	0.47	3.7	*3.6*
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.60	3.4	*3.5*
UK	18.9	17.4	16.7	12.9	11.3	10.9	0.44	5.4	*5.4*
HR	:	10.3	9.8	:	14.0	12.9	:	:	:

(1) Slovenia, 2007: unreliable data; Denmark, Finland and Croatia: data are for 2006 instead of 2007; Latvia and Romania, 2002: break in series.
(2) Denmark, Finland and Croatia: data are for 2006 instead of 2007; Latvia, Lithuania and Romania, 2002: break in series.
(3) EU-25 instead of EU-27; EA-13 instead of EA-15; EU aggregates calculated as population-size weighted averages of national data; Bulgaria, source: national data (HBS 2006).
(4) S80/S20 income quintile share ratio; EU-25 instead of EU-27; EA-12 instead of EA-15; EU aggregates calculated as population-size weighted averages of national data; break in series between 2001 and 2006 due to change in source; Bulgaria and Romania, source: national data (HBS 2006).

Source: Eurostat (tsisc080, tsisc090, tsdde310 and tsisc010)

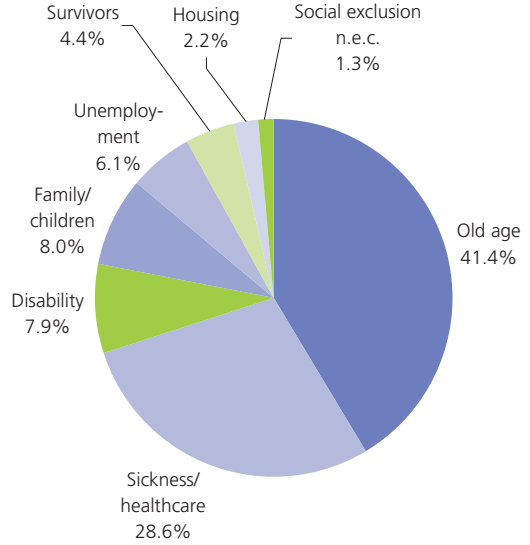
SOCIAL PROTECTION

Social protection systems are highly developed in the European Union: they are designed to protect people against the risks or costs associated with unemployment, parental responsibilities, health problems/sickness 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.

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, see the 'ESSPROS Manual'). 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.

Figure 2.25: Expenditure on social protection, EU-27, 2005 (% share of total benefits) (1)



(1) i ures do not sum to 100 due to roundin .

Source: Eurostat (tps00107)

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).

Table 2.25: Expenditure on social protection

	Expenditure on social protection (PPS per inhabitant) (1)		Expenditure on social protection (% of GDP) (2)		Expenditure on care for the elderly, 2005 (% of GDP) (1)	Old-age dependency ratio, 2007 (%) (3)
	2000	2005	2000	2005		
EU-27	:	*6 087*	26.6	*27.2*	*0.5*	25.2
Euro area (4)	5 784	*6 884*	26.8	*27.8*	:	:
BE	6 356	8 249	26.5	29.7	0.1	25.9
BG	:	*1 260*	:	*16.1*	*0.0*	24.9
CZ	2 544	*3 292*	19.5	*19.1*	*0.3*	20.2
DK	7 232	8 498	28.9	30.1	1.7	23.2
DE	6 599	*7 529*	29.3	*29.4*	*0.3*	29.9
EE	1 191	1 761	14.0	12.5	0.1	25.1
IE	3 502	5 857	14.1	18.2	0.2	16.2
EL	3 758	5 139	23.5	24.2	0.1	27.6
ES	3 759	*4 776*	20.3	*20.8*	*0.3*	24.2
FR	6 472	*8 044*	29.5	*31.5*	*0.3*	24.9
IT	5 499	*6 226*	24.7	*26.4*	*0.1*	30.2
CY	2 499	*3 807*	14.8	*18.2*	*0.0*	17.6
LV	1 068	*1 390*	15.3	*12.4*	*0.1*	24.8
LT	1 184	*1 593*	15.8	*13.2*	*0.1*	22.7
LU	9 136	12 946	19.6	21.9	:	20.7
HU	2 060	3 165	19.3	21.9	0.4	23.2
MT	2 650	3 104	16.5	18.3	0.6	19.8
NL	6 744	*8 305*	26.4	*28.2*	*0.9*	21.5
AT	7 124	8 268	28.1	28.8	1.0	25.0
PL	1 797	*2 236*	19.7	*19.6*	*0.3*	19.0
PT	3 229	*3 998*	21.7	*24.7*	*0.3*	25.6
RO	*668*	*1 088*	*13.2*	*14.2*	*0.0*	21.3
SI	3 684	*4 539*	24.6	*23.4*	*0.2*	22.7
SK	1 855	*2 258*	19.3	*16.9*	*0.2*	16.5
FI	5 596	6 833	25.1	26.7	0.7	24.8
SE	7 308	*8 529*	30.7	*32.0*	*2.5*	26.4
UK	5 986	*7 176*	26.9	*26.8*	*1.0*	24.1
IS	4 818	6 556	19.2	21.7	1.8	17.6
NO	7 658	9 525	24.4	23.9	1.6	22.2
CH	7 433	8 891	26.9	29.2	0.3	23.8

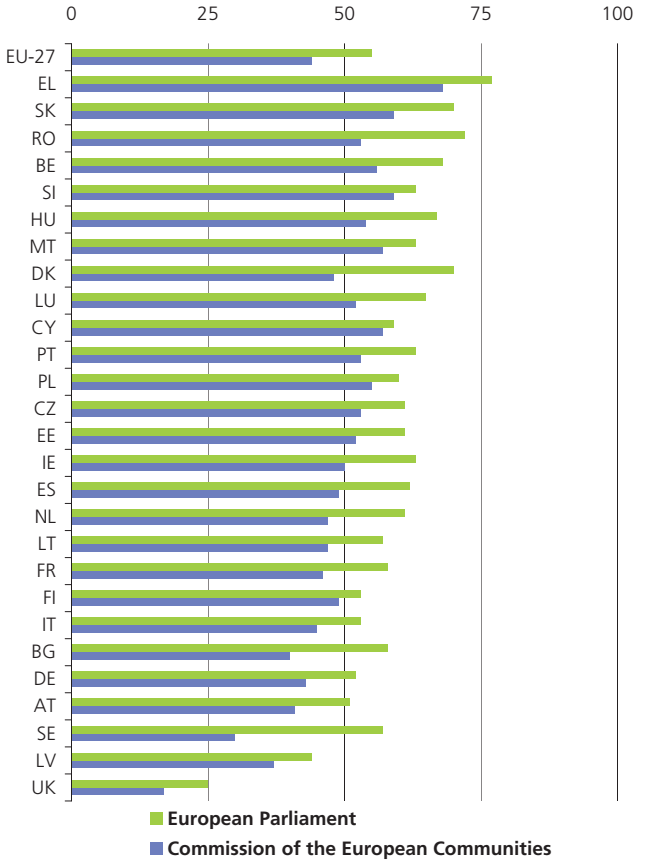
(1) ortu al: data are for 2004 instead of 200 .
(2) EU-2 instead of EU-27 for 2000 ortu al: data are for 2004 instead of 200 .
( ) celand: data are for 2006 instead of 2007.
(4) E -1 instead of E -1 .

Source: Eurostat (tps00100, tsp000 , tsdde 0 and tsdde 10)

GOVERNANCE

The level of citizen's confidence in the European Parliament and the European Commission is expressed as the proportion of positive opinions (people who declare that they 'tend to trust') for each 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).

Figure 2.26: Level of citizens' confidence in EU institutions, December 2007 (%) (1)



(1) Grap is ran ed on t e avera e of t e two institutions.

Source: Eurostat (tsd o 10)

Voter turnout indicators are based on the percentage of people who cast a vote (including those who cast blank or invalid votes) as a proportion of the total population with the right to vote. In Belgium, Luxembourg and Greece, voting is compulsory. In Italy, voting is a civic obligation (no penalty).

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	
	2005	2007	1999	2004 (1)	Previous	Latest
EU-27	:	55	-	45.7	-	-
BE	62	68	91.0	90.8	94.0	91.1
BG	55	58	-	28.6	66.6	55.8
CZ	56	61	-	28.3	57.9	64.5
DK	58	70	50.5	47.9	84.5	86.6
DE	53	52	45.2	43.0	79.1	77.7
EE	49	61	-	26.8	57.9	61.9
IE	60	63	50.2	58.8	62.6	67.0
EL	62	77	75.3	63.2	76.6	74.1
ES	52	62	63.0	45.1	75.7	75.7
FR	49	58	46.8	42.8	60.3	60.2
IT	61	53	70.8	73.1	81.4	83.6
CY	60	59	-	71.2	89.0	90.8
LV	44	44	-	41.3	71.2	61.0
LT	55	57	-	48.4	58.2	46.1
LU	68	65	87.3	89.0	86.5	91.7
HU	62	67	-	38.5	73.5	64.4
MT	63	63	-	82.4	95.4	95.7
NL	53	61	30.0	39.3	80.0	80.4
AT	49	51	49.4	42.4	84.3	74.2
PL	49	60	-	20.9	40.6	53.9
PT	67	63	40.0	38.6	62.8	64.3
RO	68	72	-	29.5	65.3	58.5
SI	61	63	-	28.3	60.6	58.4
SK	65	70	-	17.0	70.1	54.7
FI	52	53	31.4	39.4	66.7	65.0
SE	48	57	38.8	37.8	80.1	82.0
UK	27	25	24.0	38.8	59.4	61.4
HR	47	40	-	-	61.7	59.6
TR	36	20	-	-	76.9	84.2
IS	-	-	-	-	87.7	83.6
LI	-	-	-	-	86.7	86.5
NO	-	-	-	-	75.0	77.4
CH	-	-	-	-	45.5	48.3

(1) ast election in 2004, e cept for ul aria and Romania, 2007.

Source: Eurostat (tsd o 10 and tsd o 10), Euro arometer opinion poll, European arliament, nternational nstitute for emocracy and Electoral ssistance

3

Industry, trade and services

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 on tourism.

The information presented in the opening pages of this chapter is based upon short-term business statistics (STS). The index of turnover shows the evolution of the market for goods and services in terms of 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

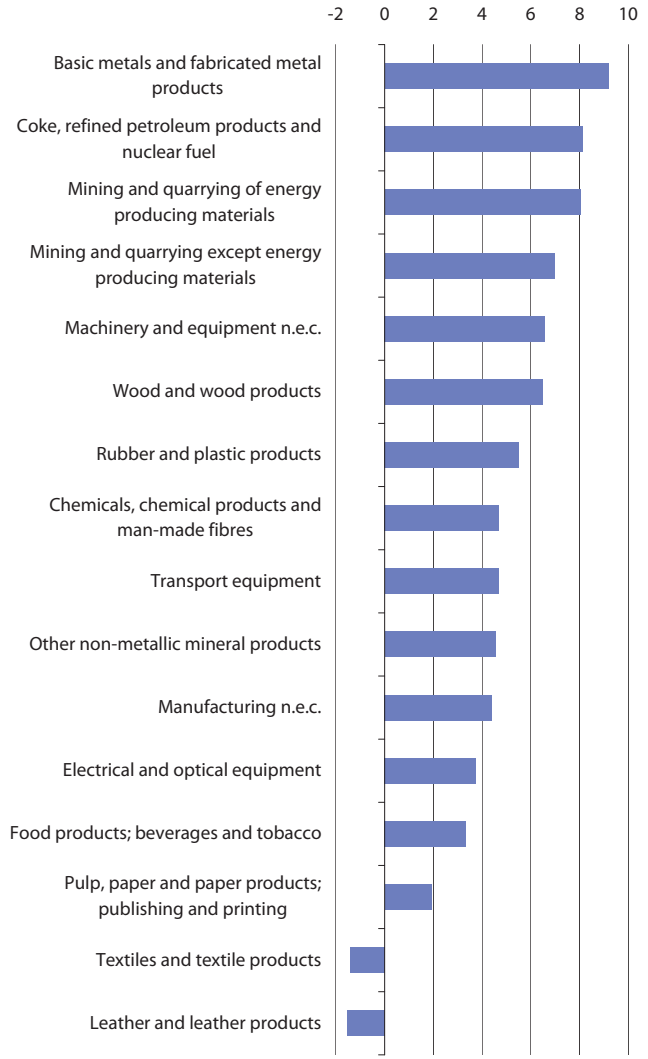
Figure 3.1: Average annual growth rate of turnover for selected services, EU-27, 2002-2007 (%) (1)

(1) or in day ad usted series estimates.

Source: Eurostat (e t ts ot sv, e t ts mot, e t ts w o and e t ts ret)

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 3.2: Average annual growth rate of turnover for selected industrial activities (excluding construction), EU-27, 2002-2007 (%) (1)



(1) Gross series estimates electricity, as and water supply (CE Section E): not availa le.
Source: Eurostat (e t intv a)

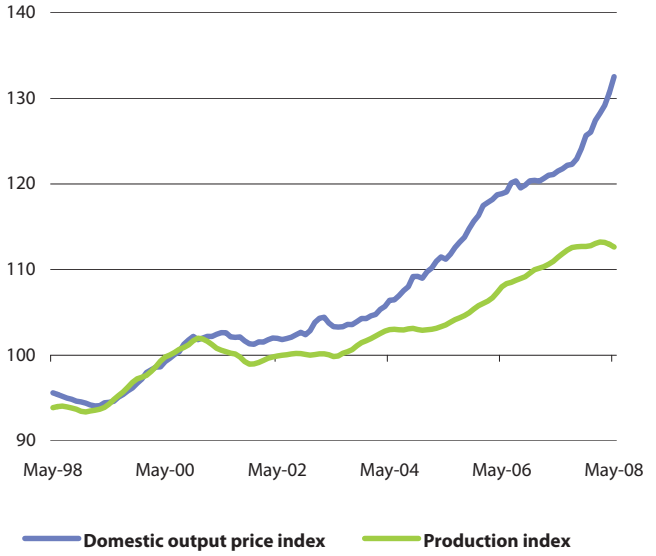
SHORT-TERM STATISTICS FOR INDUSTRY

In order to focus attention on improving the timeliness of 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 known as industrial producer price indices) show the development of transaction prices across industrial activities. Output prices (as well as import price indices, which have started to be published by

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



(1) rend-cycle series for t e inde of production ross series for t e inde of domestic output prices estimates.
Source: Eurostat (e t inpp mdm and e t inpr mtr)

Eurostat on a regular basis during the past year) may be used as an early indication of inflationary pressures within an economy. 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.

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

	Production index			Domestic output price index		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
EU-27	1.2	3.9	3.2	5.3	5.9	2.7
Euro area	1.4	4.0	3.4	4.1	5.1	2.8
BE	*-0.3*	*5.1*	*2.6*	2.2	4.8	3.0
BG	*6.9*	*5.9*	*9.1*	6.9	9.2	8.6
CZ	*6.7*	*11.5*	*8.8*	3.0	1.6	4.0
DK	1.8	3.5	0.4	9.4	7.6	0.3
DE	3.3	5.9	6.1	4.6	5.5	2.0
EE	11.1	10.1	6.7	:	:	:
IE	3.0	5.1	7.2	*2.1*	*1.8*	*1.6*
EL	-0.9	0.5	2.2	5.9	6.9	3.3
ES	0.7	3.9	1.9	4.9	5.3	3.3
FR	0.3	1.0	1.4	3.0	3.4	2.5
IT	-0.8	2.4	-0.2	4.0	5.6	3.5
CY	0.9	0.7	*3.1*	5.1	3.9	4.3
LV	6.1	5.5	0.7	:	:	:
LT	7.1	7.3	4.0	5.9	6.7	9.2
LU	6.0	5.5	1.1	3.9	13.1	6.8
HU	7.3	10.7	8.3	8.3	8.4	6.4
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	0.4	1.4	2.3	7.1	8.2	4.6
AT	4.2	7.3	4.9	3.3	2.1	4.4
PL	4.5	12.2	9.5	*2.1*	*2.5*	*3.6*
PT	0.3	2.8	1.8	4.1	4.7	3.2
RO	2.4	7.7	5.0	12.5	12.0	8.7
SI	4.0	6.6	*6.2*	2.7	2.4	*5.3*
SK	3.3	10.1	12.7	4.7	8.4	2.1
FI	0.3	9.8	4.4	1.8	5.2	3.0
SE	2.4	3.5	4.1	3.8	5.9	3.8
UK	-1.1	0.8	0.3	10.9	9.0	1.1
HR	5.4	4.6	5.6	3.0	2.9	3.4
TR	5.7	5.8	*4.4*	:	:	:
NO	-0.7	-2.4	-0.8	6.0	8.8	-0.6
CH	2.7	7.8	9.5	:	:	:
JP	1.4	4.3	2.8	:	:	:
US	3.3	2.2	1.7	:	:	:

(1) or in day ad usted series for t e inde of production ross series for t e inde of domestic output prices.

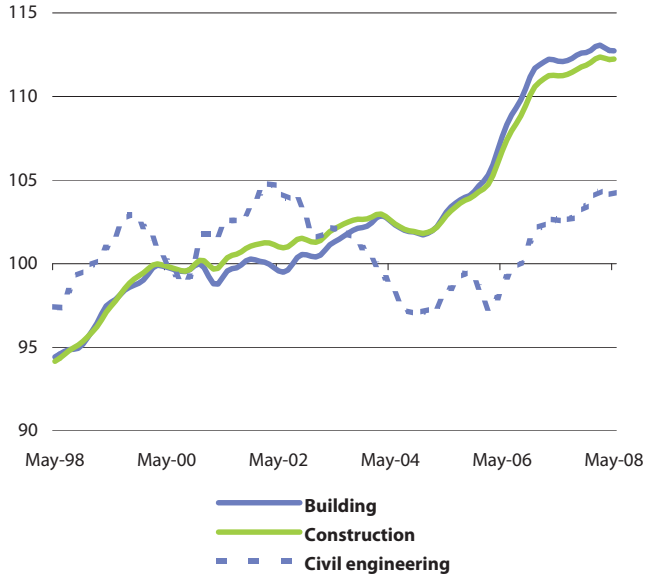
Source: Eurostat (e t inpp a and e t inpr awd)

SHORT-TERM STATISTICS FOR CONSTRUCTION

As with the index of production for industrial activities (shown on the previous page), the index of production for construction 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. Buildings are sub-divided into residential buildings (in methodological terms, those buildings of which at least half 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. As a result, a wide variety of approaches are used in different countries to provide these statistics, including the use of hours worked as a proxy.

Figure 3.4: Index of production, construction, EU-27 (2000=100) (1)



(1) rend-cycle series estimates.

Source: Eurostat (e t copr m)

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU-27	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.9	4.0	3.6
Euro area	0.6	-0.2	-0.8	0.7	3.9	3.2
BE	*-2.7*	*-2.9*	*-1.9*	*-3.4*	*3.2*	*2.3*
BG	*3.0*	*5.3*	*34.8*	*32.2*	*13.5*	*20.0*
CZ	1.1	7.7	7.6	2.4	6.9	5.7
DK	-1.0	2.5	-0.2	5.4	10.2	2.7
DE	-4.3	-4.2	-5.1	-5.6	6.5	2.7
EE	22.0	6.0	11.1	23.0	27.8	9.8
IE	2.1	5.7	10.8	12.6	0.4	-7.4
EL	39.1	-5.7	-15.9	-38.8	7.4	*25.5*
ES	*5.6*	*3.9*	*2.1*	*7.8*	*1.3*	*-0.9*
FR	-2.4	-0.9	-0.6	3.5	4.1	3.8
IT	5.1	3.3	1.6	0.8	4.1	5.6
CY	3.3	6.9	4.5	2.8	4.0	*6.4*
LV	11.7	12.9	12.5	15.2	13.9	13.7
LT	21.7	27.8	6.8	11.5	21.2	21.6
LU	1.9	0.9	-1.4	-0.8	2.4	1.4
HU	17.8	1.7	5.4	16.2	-1.0	-14.7
MT	*23.3*	*-5.7*	*0.8*	*4.3*	*8.3*	*2.3*
NL	-3.3	-5.5	-2.7	3.1	3.8	5.8
AT	0.5	12.5	5.2	4.7	4.6	3.8
PL	-9.7	-6.9	-0.9	9.3	14.9	16.0
PT	-1.3	-8.3	-4.7	-4.9	-6.5	-4.1
RO	3.1	6.9	9.5	9.2	19.3	34.5
SI	5.4	8.0	2.5	3.0	15.3	18.4
SK	4.5	6.0	5.4	14.5	15.9	4.8
FI	1.6	3.9	4.5	3.9	5.9	11.2
SE	-4.4	1.7	1.4	3.0	7.9	7.8
UK	4.4	5.1	2.9	-0.8	1.2	2.5
HR	*12.8*	*22.9*	*2.0*	*-0.8*	*9.4*	*2.4*
NO	-0.1	2.2	7.3	9.0	6.1	5.8

(1) or in day ad usted series.

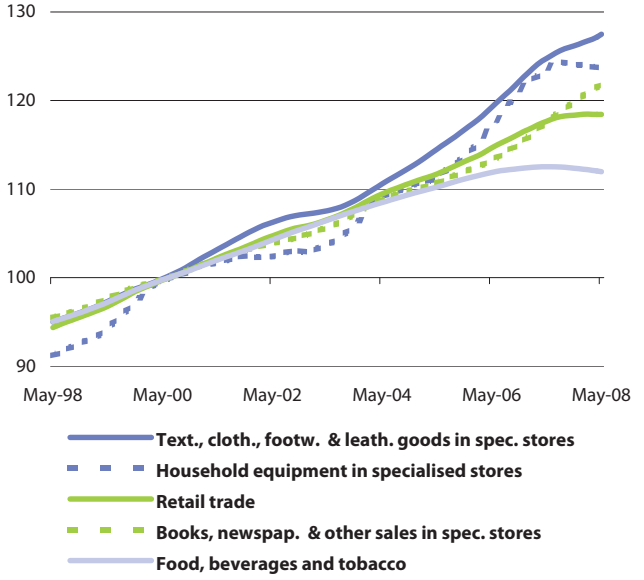
Source: Eurostat (e t copr a)

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; between in-store and other retailers (retailing in markets, door-to-door, or remote selling); 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, allowing retail sales turnover and volume of sales indices to 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) rend-cycle series estimates.

Source: Eurostat (e t ts ret)

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU-27	2.3	1.7	3.0	2.1	2.6	2.3
Euro area	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	0.9
BE	*-0.7*	*-0.9*	*1.8*	*1.3*	*1.4*	*1.9*
BG	*8.6*	*18.1*	*20.4*	*17.3*	*13.3*	*12.3*
CZ	3.1	3.9	2.7	3.9	6.9	6.5
DK	*3.2*	*3.9*	*8.1*	*8.6*	*3.3*	*0.7*
DE	*-1.3*	*-0.5*	*1.8*	*1.4*	*0.6*	*-2.3*
EE	14.1	0.7	12.2	14.6	16.6	11.6
IE	*1.5*	*1.9*	*4.2*	*5.8*	*7.6*	*6.3*
EL	*4.8*	*4.3*	*4.5*	*3.0*	*8.0*	*2.3*
ES	*6.1*	*3.1*	*2.4*	*1.5*	*2.0*	*2.5*
FR	*3.0*	*2.4*	*3.4*	*1.8*	*1.6*	*3.1*
IT	*-0.6*	*-0.7*	*-2.4*	*-0.6*	*-0.4*	*-1.8*
CY	*2.7*	*-1.3*	*3.1*	*4.9*	*6.1*	*8.8*
LV	*10.8*	*13.6*	*12.3*	*21.5*	*20.1*	*18.6*
LT	7.8	11.1	10.2	13.5	7.2	12.2
LU	3.5	4.0	6.5	3.4	15.1	15.7
HU	8.5	9.0	5.4	5.7	4.3	-3.0
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	*0.3*	*-2.4*	*-1.1*	*0.9*	*4.8*	*2.6*
AT	-0.4	0.2	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.2
PL	-1.3	4.7	4.8	1.3	9.6	13.5
PT	0.0	-2.5	2.3	1.8	1.2	-0.1
RO	0.8	5.5	14.1	17.4	24.8	16.9
SI	4.0	3.0	2.9	7.3	1.9	5.6
SK	5.8	-5.3	6.3	9.7	8.8	5.5
FI	2.7	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.3
SE	4.2	3.7	4.0	6.5	7.9	5.8
UK	6.1	3.4	5.9	2.1	3.1	4.1
HR	9.3	10.9	7.1	1.8	6.9	3.2
NO	4.3	4.4	3.4	4.2	6.3	7.6

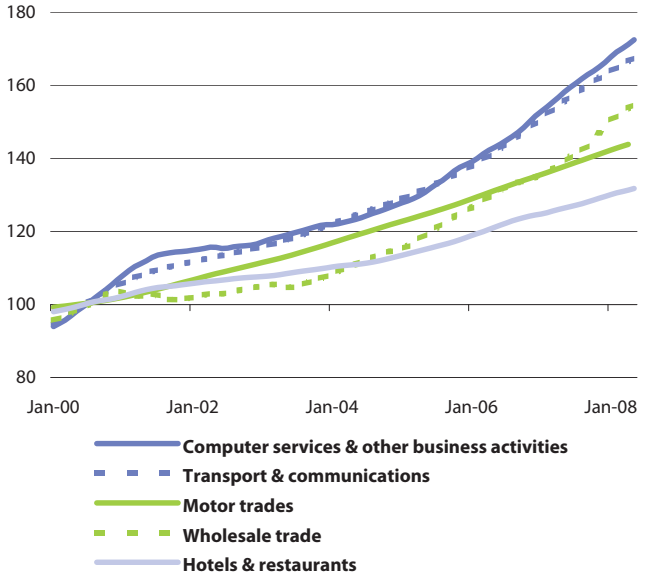
(1) or in day ad usted series.

Source: Eurostat (e t 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 services. Since the early 1990s major developments in official statistics within the European Union have seen data collection efforts focus more on services.

Figure 3.6: Index of turnover, selected service activities, EU-27 (2000=100) (1)



(1) rend-cycle series estimates.

Source: Eurostat (e t ts ot sv, e t ts mot and e t ts w o)

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.

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

	Motor trades		Wholesale trade		Hotels & restau-rants		Transport and commun-ications		Computer services & other business activities	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
EU-27	5.7	4.5	8.8	7.6	5.6	3.7	7.7	10.0	9.0	10.4
Euro area	5.4	2.5	6.5	4.9	4.0	3.8	5.7	5.7	8.5	7.7
BE	*7.6*	*5.7*	*5.4*	*7.8*	*6.1*	*5.4*	*12.2*	*7.7*	*13.3*	*8.2*
BG	*29.3*	*20.0*	*17.5*	*9.1*	*18.7*	*18.9*	*0.1*	*8.0*	*24.5*	*21.2*
CZ	7.8	9.0	6.1	9.0	2.6	4.1	*6.2*	*9.0*	*6.6*	*9.4*
DK	*10.9*	*1.8*	*10.2*	*5.9*	*7.3*	*9.5*	*10.7*	*7.3*	*10.1*	*15.0*
DE	*7.3*	*-4.9*	*7.2*	*2.0*	*1.6*	*-0.7*	3.8	4.2	8.8	8.5
EE	35.6	22.9	12.1	29.1	16.7	18.4	23.7	12.3	22.4	30.7
IE	*16.4*	*10.1*	*17.6*	*6.7*	*5.5*	*4.8*	*20.8*	*1.0*	*-1.9*	*4.1*
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	4.5	5.0	8.7	7.3	5.1	4.8	*7.2*	*5.2*	*8.9*	*9.7*
FR	2.9	5.8	5.4	4.9	3.8	4.7	*4.3*	*6.8*	*7.3*	*5.8*
IT	:	:	*5.0*	*2.8*	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	1.3	:	8.6	:	4.8	12.6	3.3	8.3	*9.2*	*14.6*
LV	50.5	20.7	30.1	16.9	23.6	23.4	19.5	16.8	44.5	26.5
LT	19.0	26.6	9.4	22.1	11.8	10.4	*20.4*	*27.5*	*13.8*	*30.7*
LU	5.8	-3.2	11.3	9.6	1.9	3.3	*10.8*	*6.9*	*21.2*	*-2.2*
HU	16.3	7.6	21.8	0.7	12.6	6.0	20.3	-2.9	*16.7*	*2.6*
MT	:	:	:	:	*62.7*	*2.0*	*-4.1*	*2.6*	*-3.7*	*3.0*
NL	*6.0*	*3.8*	:	:	*4.9*	*5.5*	:	:	*10.7*	*10.2*
AT	3.0	1.0	5.0	4.1	*4.3*	*5.2*	*3.6*	*4.6*	*4.1*	*5.2*
PL	12.9	20.3	12.4	9.9	16.2	14.5	10.0	10.8	*11.1*	*20.8*
PT	*-1.0*	*4.1*	*2.0*	*4.8*	*0.9*	*1.5*	*4.4*	*5.8*	:	:
RO	*20.8*	*46.2*	26.2	73.6	*18.7*	*6.5*	53.1	54.2	*72.7*	*89.8*
SI	13.2	14.6	11.0	16.0	11.5	9.7	*22.2*	*13.3*	*5.1*	*4.7*
SK	13.4	17.4	14.4	5.9	17.6	4.0	19.0	13.1	15.7	11.1
FI	9.4	4.8	10.0	7.2	6.8	6.3	*4.1*	*6.1*	9.6	13.4
SE	6.5	0.0	9.3	8.6	6.9	8.0	*7.3*	*5.9*	*10.3*	*7.8*
UK	1.7	5.4	13.8	9.7	7.5	2.1	*8.2*	*18.0*	*8.0*	*12.3*
HR	:	:	*5.4*	*4.7*	*6.2*	*14.3*	:	:	:	:
NO	8.4	10.1	10.6	7.5	*10.2*	*11.3*	:	:	:	:

(1) or in day ad usted series.

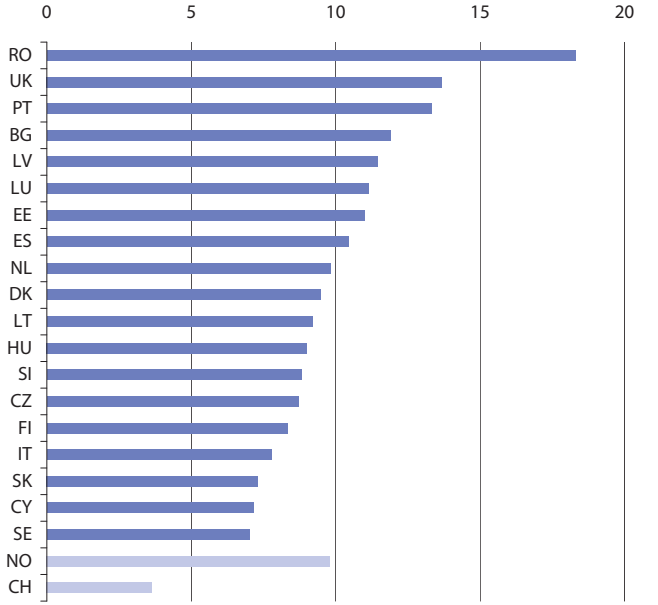
Source: Eurostat (e t ts ot sv, e t ts mot and e t ts w o)

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 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, 2005 (%) (1)



(1) Covers t e usiness economy (CE Sections C to) e cludin oldin s (CE Class 74.1) ortu al and Romania: sole proprietors ips are not covered Switzerland: data are for 2004 enmar and it uania: data are for 200 orway: data are for 2002 t ose Mem er States for w ic no data are s own: not availa le.

Source: Eurostat (tsier1 0)

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-offs 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, 2005 (1)

	Number of enterprises		Value added		Number of persons employed	
	(1 000)	(%)	(EUR 1 000 million)	(%)	(million)	(%)
NON-FINANCIAL BUSINESS ECONOMY	*19 647*	100.0	*5 360*	100.0	*126.7*	100.0
Mining & quarrying	21	0.1	83	1.5	0.8	0.6
Manufacturing	2 322	11.8	1 630	30.4	34.6	27.3
Electricity, gas & water supply	*28*	*0.1*	*190*	*3.5*	*1.6*	*1.3*
Construction	2 793	14.2	466	8.7	13.5	10.7
Distributive trades (2)	6 259	31.9	1 022	19.1	31.0	24.4
Hotels & restaurants	1 644	8.4	168	3.1	8.8	7.0
Transport, storage & communication	1 200	6.1	630	11.8	11.8	9.3
Real estate, renting & business activities	5 379	27.4	1 171	21.9	24.5	19.3

(1) ncludes rounded estimates ased on non-con dential data.
(2) Covers w olesale and retail trade, repair of motor ve icles, motorcycles and personal and ouse old oods.

Source: Eurostat (tin000 0, tin00002 and tin00004)

SIZE OF MANUFACTURING AND SERVICES SUBSECTORS

Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, corresponding 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 customers 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

Table 3.6: Turnover and employment in selected service activities, EU-27, 2005 (1)

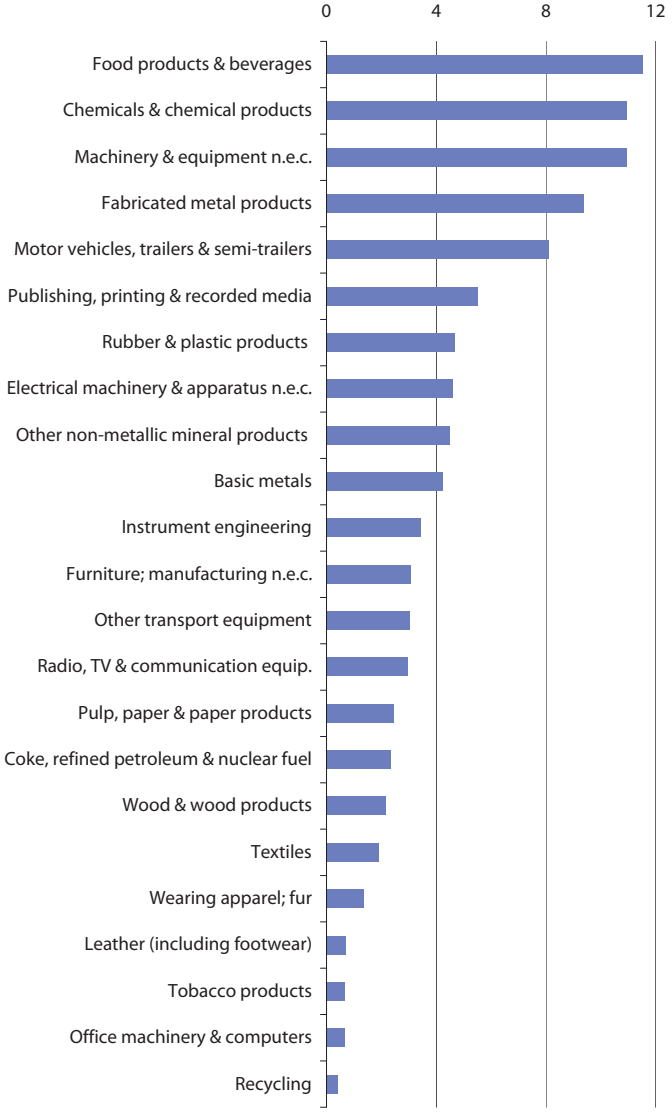
	Turnover		Number of persons employed	
	(EUR 1 000 million)	(%)	(1 000)	(%)
TOTAL	4 354	100.0	45 169	100.0
Hotels & restaurants	401	9.2	8 846	19.6
Transport, storage & communication	1 640	37.7	11 824	26.2
Land transport; pipelines	*420*	*9.6*	*5 500*	*12.2*
Water transport	*88*	*2.0*	*214*	*0.5*
Air transport	*110*	*2.5*	*400*	*0.9*
Auxiliary transport; travel agents	497	11.4	2 612	5.8
Post & telecommunications	522	12.0	3 075	6.8
Real estate, renting & business activities	2 313	53.1	24 500	54.2
Real estate activities	*500*	*11.5*	*2 690*	*6.0*
Renting	*150*	*3.4*	*600*	*1.3*
Computer & related activities	*340*	*7.8*	2 700	6.0
Research & development	*43*	*1.0*	400	0.9
Other business activities	1 266	29.1	18 102	40.1

(1) ncludes rounded estimates ased on non-con dential data.

Source: Eurostat (tin000 7 and tin000)

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.

Figure 3.8: Breakdown of manufacturing value added, EU-27, 2005 (% of total manufacturing) (1)

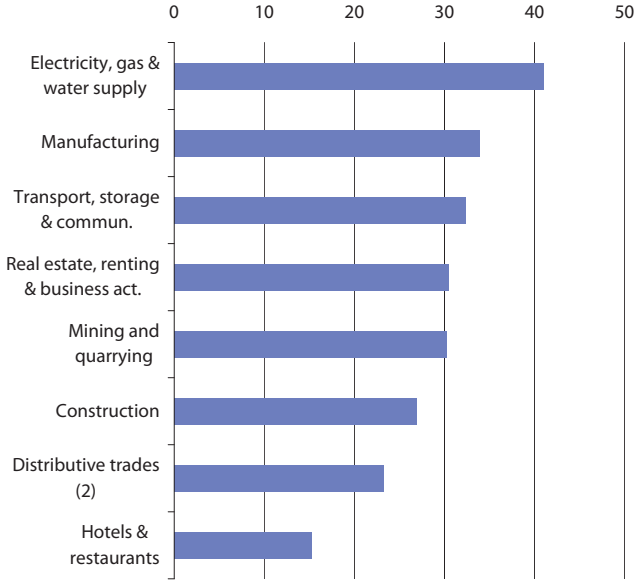


(1) Gross series estimates electricity, as and water supply (CE E): not availa le.
Source: Eurostat (e t intv a)

PERSONNEL COSTS

Average personnel costs are defined as personnel costs divided by the number of employees, with the result usually expressed in terms of 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 employees and retained at source by employers. Also included are the social security costs for the employer. Payments for agency workers are not included in personnel costs.

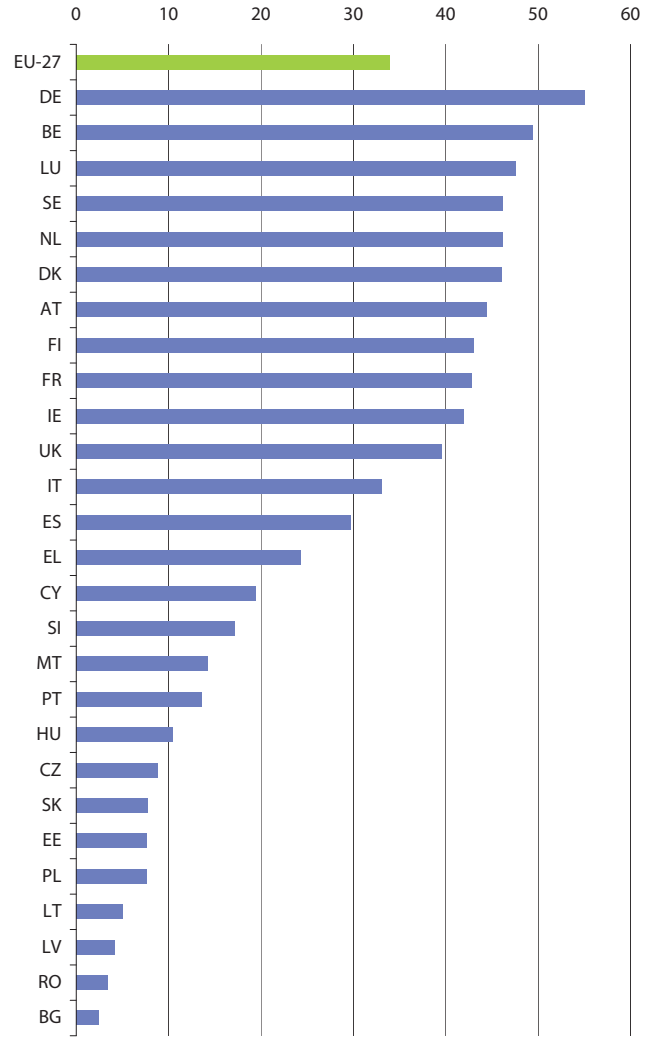
Figure 3.9: Average personnel costs, EU-27, 2005 (EUR 1 000 per employee) (1)



(1) ncludes rounded estimates ased on non-con dential data.
(2) Covers w olesale and retail trade, repair of motor ve icles, motorcycles and personal and ouse old oods.
Source: Eurostat (tin0004)

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.

Figure 3.10: Average personnel costs, manufacturing, 2005 (EUR 1 000 per employee) (1)



(1) enmar and ustria: data are for 2006 t e Czec Repu lic: data are for 2004 Malta: data are for 2002.

Source: Eurostat (tin0004)

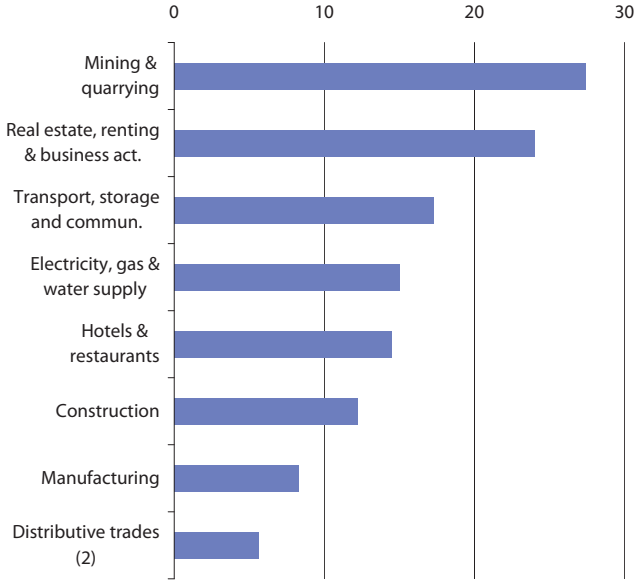
PROFITABILITY

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 110 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 generally be low for those activities with a distributive nature –

Figure 3.11: Gross operating rate, EU-27, 2005 (%) (1)

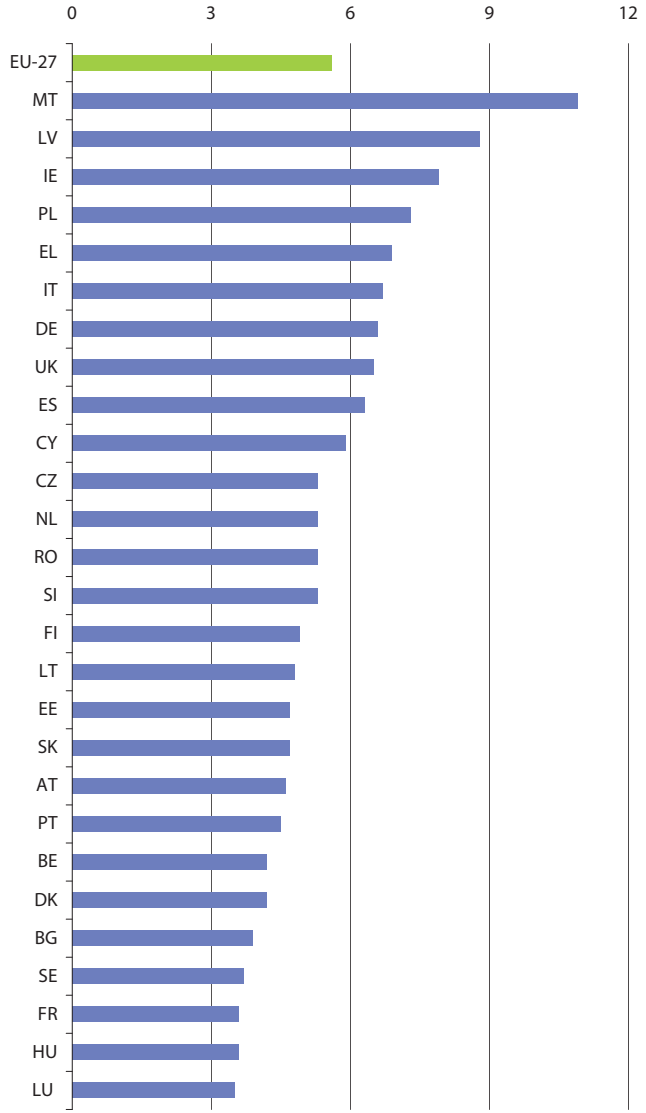


(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) Covers wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods.

Source: Eurostat (tin00051)

as these 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 3.12: Gross operating rate, distributive trades, 2005 (%) (1)



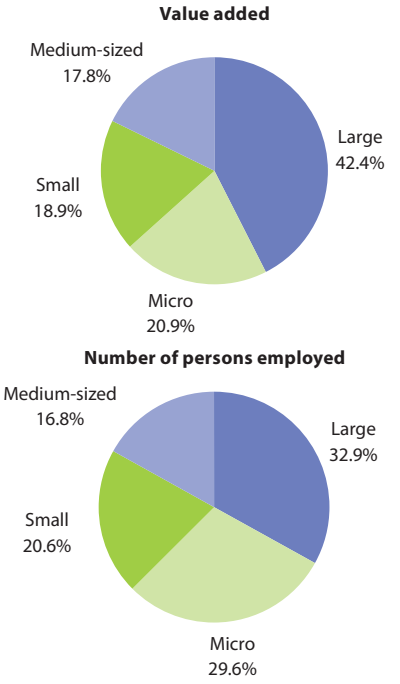
(1) Covers wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Austria and Portugal: data are for 2006; Malta: data are for 2002.

Source: Eurostat (sbs_na_3b_tr)

ENTERPRISE SIZE-CLASSES

Size can be measured in a number of ways: the most commonly used measure 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 approximately 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) play a particularly important role, providing employment to nearly as many persons as large enterprises. Note that gross value added and the number of persons employed are defined on pages 109 and 110.

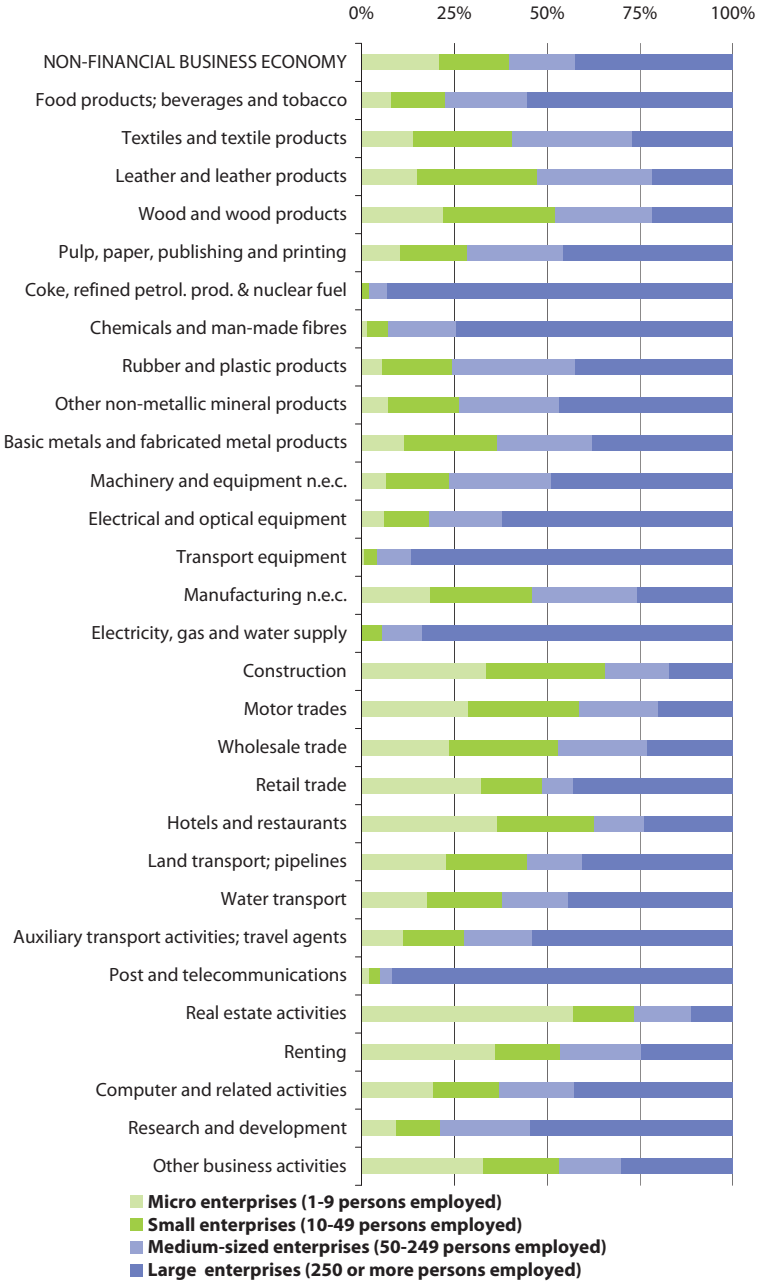
Figure 3.13: Value added and employment, breakdown by enterprise size-class, non-financial business economy, EU-27, 2005 (%) (1)



(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, 2005 (%) (1)



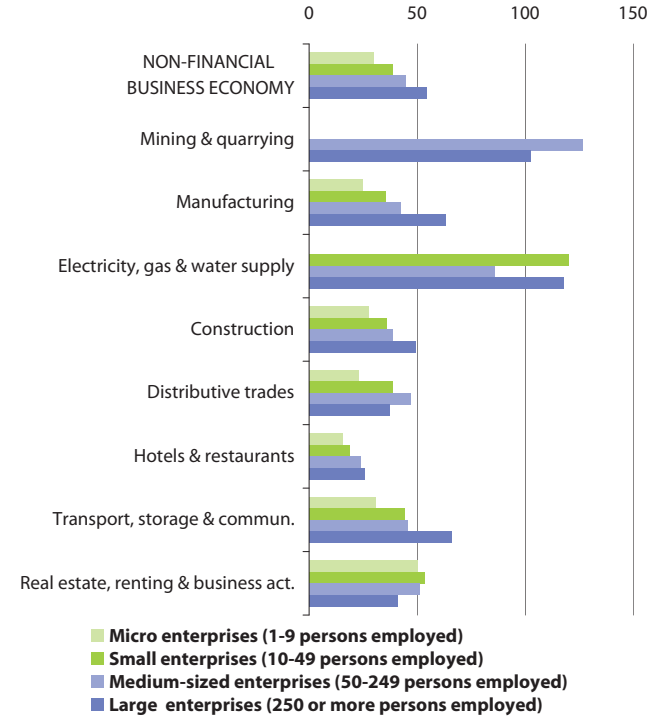
(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; mining and quarrying, and air transport: not available.

Source: Eurostat (sbs_sc_indic)

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 head counts); the result is usually expressed in terms of 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 or countries. Part-time (and seasonal) employment typically occurs in several non-financial services, such as hotels and restaurants, retail trade, and certain business services.

Figure 3.15: Labour productivity by enterprise size-class, EU-27, 2005 (EUR 1 000 per person employed) (1)

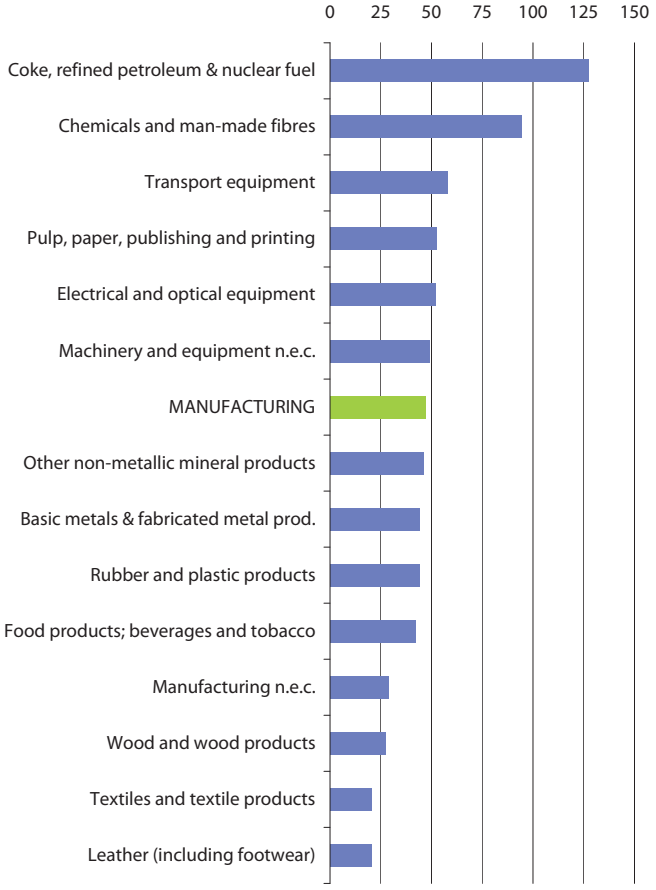


(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; micro and small enterprises for mining and quarrying: not available; micro enterprises for electricity, gas and water supply: not available.

Source: Eurostat (tin00054)

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 3.16: Labour productivity within manufacturing, EU-27, 2005 (EUR 1 000 per person employed) (1)



(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.

Source: Eurostat (tin00054)

PRODUCTS SOLD

PRODCOM is the name given to Eurostat's statistics on the production of goods. 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.

The two tables shown provide an illustration of the type of information that is available. The first shows data in volume terms, where the measurement unit used varies depending on the nature of the product. The second shows a selection of the products with the

Table 3.7: Production sold in volume terms, selected products, EU-27, 2007

PRODCOM code	Product	Quantity (1 000)	Rounding base (1 000) (1)	Unit
27.10.32.10	Flat semi-finished products (slabs) (of stainless steel)	179 689		kg
26.51.12.30	Grey Portland cement (including blended cement)	228 698 020		kg
15.93.11.30	Champagne (excluding alcohol duty)	254 200	50	litres
24.52.11.50	Perfumes	9 763		litres
24.11.11.70	Oxygen	28 018 317		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)	18 044		m^3
16.00.11.50	Cigarettes containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes (excluding tobacco duty)	769 304 498		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	27 246		units

(1) ndicates t e ma nitude of t e roundin employed to protect con dential cell (in t e case of R C M code 1 . .11. 0, t e con dential value lies wit in t e ran e - 0 000 litres of t e reported value).

Source: Eurostat (ttp: epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu new twe)

highest values of production sold in the EU-27 in 2007, 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 Division 34) dominated, occupying the first two places, with a further five products among the top twenty.

Table 3.8: Production sold in value terms, selected products, EU-27, 2007

PRODCOM code	Product	Value (EUR million)	Rounding base (million) (1)
34.10.22.30	Motor vehicles with a petrol engine > 1 500 cm³ (including motor caravans of a capacity > 3 000 cm³) (excluding vehicles for transporting >= 10 persons, snowmobiles, golf cars and similar vehicles)	126 510	
34.10.23.30	Motor vehicles with a diesel or semi-diesel engine > 1 500cm³ but <= 2 500cm³ (excluding vehicles for transporting >= 10 persons, motor caravans, snowmobiles, golf cars and similar vehicles)	106 824	
27.41.30.30	Platinum, palladium, rhodium, iridium, osmium and ruthenium, unwrought or in powder form	*103 435*	
29.42.91.00	Installation services of metalworking machine tools	98 959	
22.13.11.00	Newspapers; journals and periodicals; appearing less than four times a week published by you; or printed and published by you (including advertising revenue)	35 500	500
15.70.10.Z3	Preparations for animal feeds (excluding dog or cat food, p.r.s.)	34 500	500
22.12.11.00	Newspapers; journals and periodicals; appearing at least four times a week published by you; or printed and published by you (including advertising revenue)	32 000	8 000
15.96.10.00	Beer made from malt (excluding non-alcoholic beer, beer containing <= 0.5% by volume of alcohol, alcohol duty)	29 992	
26.63.10.00	Ready-mixed concrete	26 015	
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)	*24 821*	

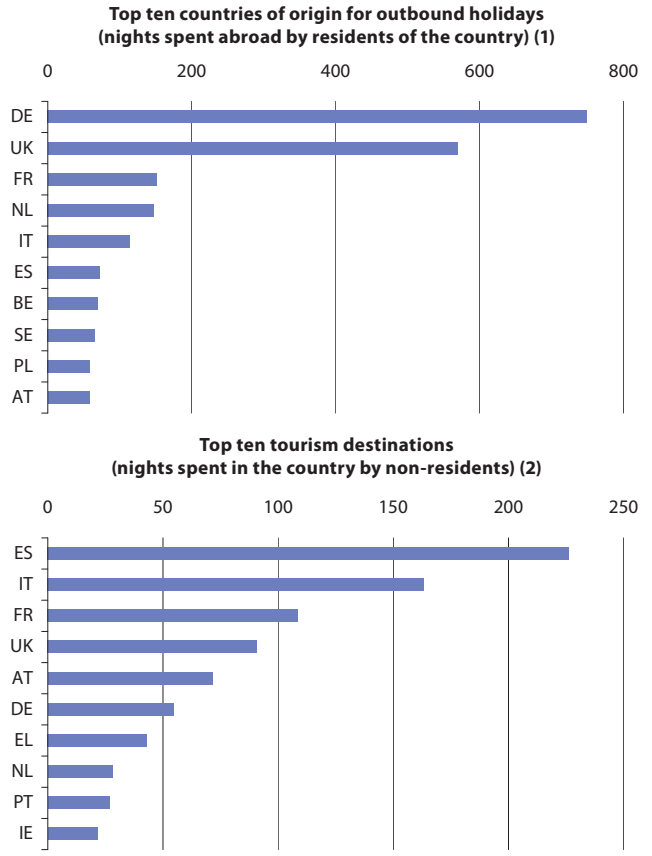
(1) ndicates t e ma nitude of t e roundin employed to protect con dential cell (in t e case of R C M code 22.1 .11.00, t e con dential value lies wit in t e ran e - EUR 00 million of t e reported value).

Source: Eurostat (ttp: epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu new twe)

TOURISM

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 significant proportion of tourism, using the definitions above, is accounted for by business customers.

Figure 3.17: Top ten Member States for outbound and for inbound tourism, 2007 (million)



(1) The Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Spain, France, Italy, Hungary, Portugal, Romania, Sweden and the United Kingdom: data are for 2006; Bulgaria and Malta: not available.
(2) Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Hungary, Malta, Portugal and the United Kingdom: data are for 2006.

Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ninat)

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, 2007

	Nights spent in hotels and other collective accommodation establishments (million) (1, 2)		Tourism intensity (nights spent per inhabitant) (1)	International tourism receipts relative to GDP (%) (3)
	Residents	Non-residents		
EU-27	1 332.1	972.5	4.7	*0.6*
Euro area	993.7	792.3	5.7	:
BE	1.0	1.7	2.8	*2.3*
BG	0.4	1.2	2.3	*7.9*
CZ	1.5	2.1	4.0	*3.8*
DK	1.3	1.0	5.0	*2.0*
DE	19.7	5.6	3.9	*1.1*
EE	0.1	0.3	3.5	*4.8*
IE	1.0	2.2	8.4	*2.4*
EL	1.1	4.4	5.2	*5.3*
ES	11.8	23.3	8.6	*4.0*
FR	14.5	11.2	4.8	*2.1*
IT	15.9	16.8	6.3	*2.0*
CY	0.1	1.4	18.5	*12.6*
LV	0.1	0.2	1.5	*2.4*
LT	0.1	0.2	1.0	*3.0*
LU	0.0	0.2	5.3	*8.1*
HU	0.7	1.0	2.0	*3.4*
MT	0.0	0.7	18.3	*12.3*
NL	4.5	2.9	5.4	*1.8*
AT	2.2	7.4	12.1	*5.1*
PL	3.3	1.1	1.4	*2.5*
PT	1.4	2.8	4.3	*4.5*
RO	1.3	0.4	1.0	*0.9*
SI	0.2	0.5	4.0	*4.8*
SK	0.5	0.5	2.1	*2.7*
FI	1.0	0.5	3.6	*1.1*
SE	2.8	1.2	5.3	*2.6*
UK	13.2	9.3	4.4	*1.4*

(1) EU-27 and euro area: sum or average of latest available reference period for each Member State; Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Hungary, Malta, Portugal and the United Kingdom: data are for 2006.
(2) 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-27 total.
(3) EU-27 data refer to receipts from non-Member countries only; Greece: data are for 2006.

Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ninat, tour_occ_ni, tps00001, bop_its_det and tec00001)

4

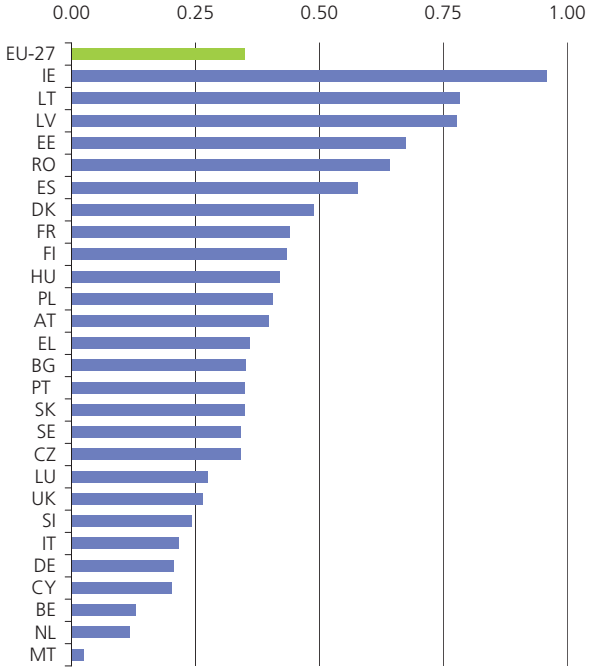
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

LAND USE IN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

The data presented on these two pages presents information on land use and the structure of agricultural holdings collected through agricultural structure surveys. The total area of a country includes all land area and inland water. This may be divided into utilised agricultural area, inland water, wooded areas, and other areas, such as urban or industrial land use. 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.

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 grown under glass or cover.

Figure 4.1: Utilised agricultural area per inhabitant, 2007 (hectares per inhabitant) (1)



(1) EU-27, Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Hungary, Austria, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and the United Kingdom: data are for 2005.

Source: Eurostat (ef_ov_lusum and tps00001)

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.

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

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).

Table 4.1: Land use, 2007 (1 000 hectares) (1)

	Total land area	Utilised agri-cultural area	of which:			Total wooded area
			Arable land	Permanent grassland	Land under permanent crops	
EU-27	432 499	:	:	:	:	176 721
BE	3 053	1 370	840	507	21	694
BG	11 100	5 116	3 058	1 835	195	3 652
CZ	7 887	4 254	2 625	932	:	2 648
DK	4 310	2 695	2 477	233	10	636
DE	35 712	16 954	11 877	4 875	198	11 073
EE	4 523	823	598	216	8	2 366
IE	7 029	4 276	1 060	3 213	3	710
EL	13 196	3 984	2 071	278	1 136	6 532
ES	50 537	24 991	12 491	7 569	4 858	28 214
FR	54 909	29 414	*18 293*	*9 937*	*1 091*	17 262
IT	30 132	13 342	7 346	3 358	2 570	11 026
CY	925	151	*116*	*5*	*37*	388
LV	6 459	1 839	1 188	641	10	3 056
LT	6 530	2 696	1 833	829	30	2 176
LU	259	131	61	68	2	88
HU	9 303	5 807	4 494	1 017	199	1 976
MT	32	10	8	:	1	0
NL	3 735	1 899	1 041	794	37	365
AT	8 387	3 239	1 376	1 789	68	3 980
PL	31 268	16 177	11 748	3 271	375	9 192
PT	9 191	3 679	1 105	1 781	774	3 867
RO	23 839	13 820	8 808	4 482	357	6 628
SI	2 027	499	175	297	26	1 308
SK	4 903	1 931	1 343	529	25	1 929
FI	33 815	2 256	2 216	33	4	23 302
SE	45 030	3 121	2 631	486	3	30 785
UK (2)	24 410	:	:	5 711	:	2 865

(1) otal land area includes inland water total wooded area: data are for 200 .
(2) ermanent rassland: data are for 200 .

Source: Eurostat (agr_r_landuse and ef_ov_lusum), FAO

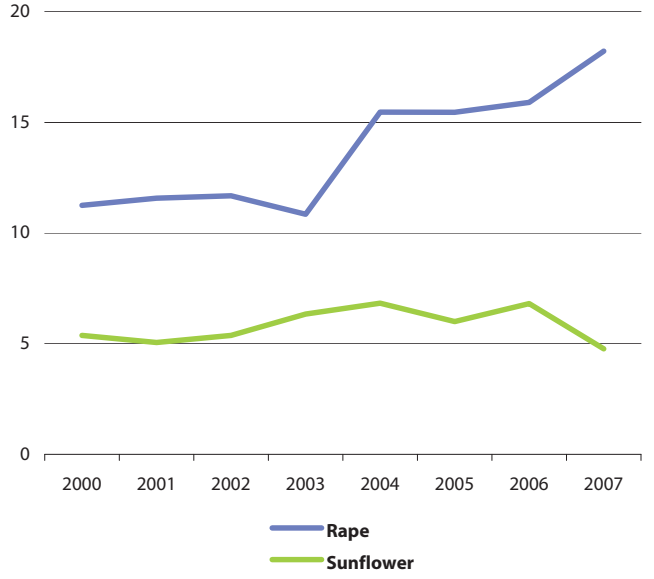
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Successive reforms of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) have 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; crop production figures relate to harvested production. 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 a consequence, a noticeable increase in the production of these oilseed crops (especially rape) took place through to 2007.

The quantity of milk collected is relatively stable because of the milk quota system. Rising milk yield per cow is therefore associated with a decreasing overall cattle herd. A downward trend in cattle and sheep numbers may also be partly due to the decoupling of support payments. Note that the information for milk collected relates only to that collected from farms by approved dairies; this forms only

Figure 4.2: Evolution of production of rape and sunflower, EU-27 (million tonnes) (1)



(1) Rape production: provisional for 2007.

Source: Eurostat (ta 00104 and ta 0010)

part of the total milk production, for example, it excludes milk used in the production of other dairy products on the farm, or direct sales. The data on animal herds (stocks) concerns the population of animals at the year's end (December).

Table 4.2: Selected agricultural production, 2007

	Production (1 000 tonnes)				Herds (1 000 heads)		
	Cereals (1)	Potatoes (2)	Sugar beet (3)	Cows' milk (4)	Cattle (5)	Pigs (5)	Sheep (5)
EU-27	*258 383*	*56 769*	*110 410*	*132 856*	*89 042*	*160 046*	:
BE	2 787	3 190	5 731	2 879	2 573	6 200	:
BG	3 171	299	16	746	611	889	1 526
CZ	7 153	821	2 890	2 446	1 367	2 662	184
DK	8 220	1 626	2 255	4 484	1 545	13 170	98
DE	40 632	11 644	25 139	27 321	12 707	27 113	1 926
EE	860	143	0	593	242	375	74
IE	1 969	455	*45*	5 241	5 902	1 575	3 531
EL	3 622	830	862	716	*682*	*1 038*	*8 984*
ES	23 305	2 518	5 297	5 729	6 585	26 061	22 194
FR	*59 248*	*7 206*	*33 213*	22 970	19 124	14 968	8 285
IT	18 756	1 782	4 630	10 265	6 577	9 273	8 237
CY	*44*	*143*	:	144	56	472	292
LV	1 535	630	11	631	399	414	54
LT	3 017	572	800	1 347	788	923	43
LU	148	20	0	259	193	86	8
HU	9 659	536	1 676	1 448	705	3 871	1 232
MT	:	19	:	41	19	77	12
NL	1 623	6 870	5 512	10 799	3 820	11 710	1 715
AT	4 758	669	2 656	2 661	2 000	3 286	351
PL	27 143	11 791	12 682	8 744	5 406	17 621	316
PT	948	639	320	1 837	1 443	2 374	3 365
RO	7 910	3 708	753	1 136	2 819	6 565	8 469
SI	532	131	262	530	480	*543*	131
SK	2 793	*288*	*847*	964	502	952	347
FI	4 137	702	673	2 293	903	1 427	90
SE	5 058	790	2 189	2 985	*1 517*	1 728	521
UK	19 354	5 684	7 150	13 647	*10 078*	*4 674*	*23 723*
HR	3 039	273	1 338	673	483	1 489	680
MK	453	181	8	:	:	:	:
TR	30 427	4 246	12 415	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	113	:	:	:
NO	1 229	317	:	:	:	:	:
CH	1 049	490	1 584	:	:	:	:

(1) arvested production, e cludin rice orway: data are for 2006 Croatia: data are for 200 ur ey: data are for 200 .
(2) arvested production EU-27, Malta and t e United in dom: data are for 2006 Croatia and orway: data are for 200 .
( ) arvested production EU-27, Slovenia, Sweden and t e United in dom: data are for 2006 Croatia: data are for 200 .
(4) Collection of cows mil celand: data are for 200 .
( ) Croatia: data are for 2006.

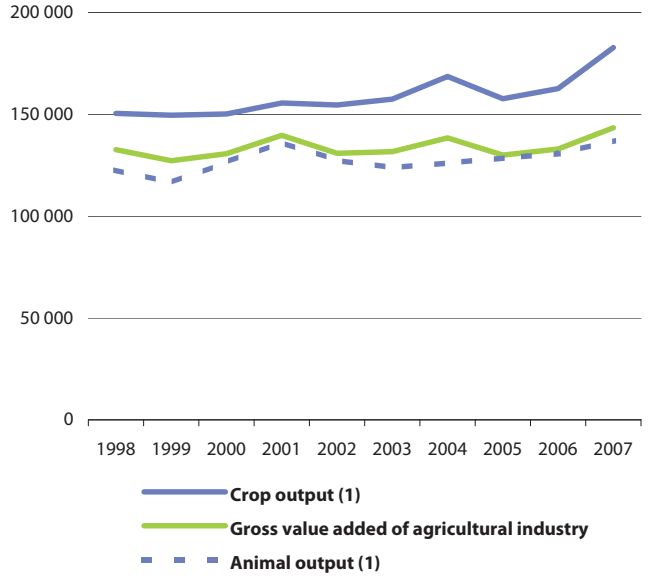
Source: Eurostat (ta 000 1, ta 0010 , ta 00106, ta 000 7, ta 00016, ta 0001 and ta 00017)

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 4.3: Agricultural output at producer prices, EU-27 (EUR million)



(1) ata for 2001, 200 and 2007: estimates.

Source: Eurostat (ta 000 4, ta 000 6 and ta 000)

Table 4.3: Agricultural output at producer prices (EUR million)

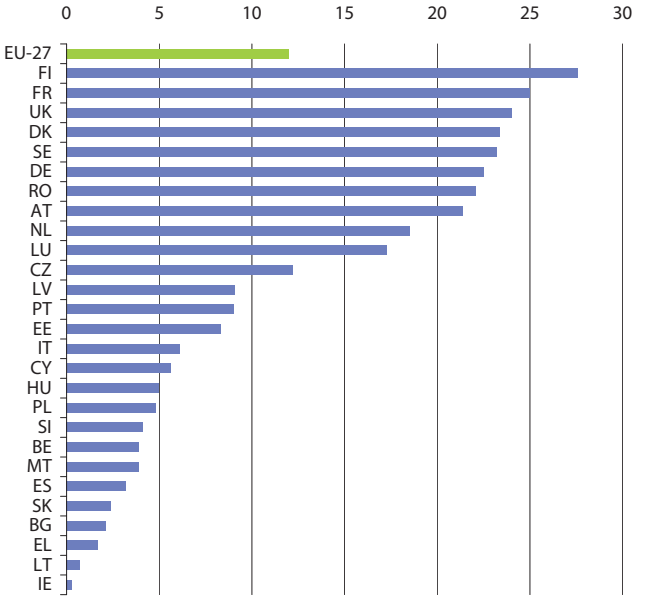
	Gross value added of agricultural industry		Crop output		Animal output	
	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007
EU-27	130 837	143 357	154 544	*182 733*	127 362	*137 024*
BE	2 035	2 346	2 647	*3 479*	3 560	*3 772*
BG	1 605	1 243	1 668	*1 517*	1 187	*1 222*
CZ	919	1 068	1 644	*2 339*	1 564	*1 614*
DK	2 188	2 487	2 452	*3 292*	4 722	*4 838*
DE	12 318	14 565	17 978	*22 488*	18 464	*20 627*
EE	148	254	154	*270*	211	*288*
IE	1 616	1 933	1 231	*1 613*	3 469	*4 061*
EL	6 200	6 062	6 542	*6 665*	2 489	*2 759*
ES	20 542	22 571	20 965	*23 681*	12 495	*13 831*
FR	22 932	25 544	30 500	*35 983*	21 926	*21 962*
IT	25 082	24 088	25 259	*25 598*	13 674	*13 868*
CY	:	338	:	*300*	:	*302*
LV	197	343	249	*530*	237	*350*
LT	349	521	610	*881*	528	*836*
LU	100	124	77	*98*	150	*166*
HU	1 922	2 083	2 704	*3 586*	2 659	*2 193*
MT	67	45	50	*44*	79	*63*
NL	7 925	8 786	9 957	*11 492*	7 888	*8 958*
AT	2 066	2 689	2 254	*3 018*	2 461	*2 765*
PL	4 826	7 186	6 260	*9 627*	6 399	*8 714*
PT	2 163	2 212	3 659	*3 674*	2 215	*2 444*
RO	5 109	5 822	5 752	*8 585*	4 144	*4 090*
SI	458	388	509	*539*	504	*507*
SK	489	515	654	*897*	777	*808*
FI	618	702	1 409	*1 870*	1 707	*1 691*
SE	1 111	1 323	1 624	*2 198*	2 178	*2 122*
UK	7 851	8 120	7 736	*8 471*	11 675	*12 174*
MK	400	:	593	:	195	:
NO	905	926	1 308	*1 257*	1 661	*1 892*
CH	2 885	2 334	3 136	*2 706*	3 417	*2 967*

Source: Eurostat (ta 000 6, ta 000 4 and ta 000)

AGRI-ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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. 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, 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.

Figure 4.4: Agricultural holdings with another gainful activity than agricultural production, 2007 (% of all holdings) (1)



(1) EU-27, ul aria, Germany, Greece, Spain, rance, taly, Cyprus, ustria, ortu al, Romania, Slova ia, inland and t e United in dom: data are for 200 .

Source: Eurostat (ta 000 6)

Livestock density is the number of livestock units (LU) per utilised agricultural area (see page 126 for a definition of the UAA).

Irrigable area is the area that is equipped for irrigation; the areas actually irrigated depend on the weather conditions and type of crop of a particular year.

Table 4.4: Agri-environment, 2007

	UAA (1 000 hectares) (1)	Share of fully converted area occupied by organic crop (% of UAA) (2)	Share of fully converted area and area under conversion occupied by organic farming (% of UAA) (2)	Livestock density index (units per km²) (3)	Total irrigable area (hectares) (4)
EU-27	171 996	:	:	0.80	:
BE	1 374	1.4	1.7	2.75	23 350
BG	2 729	:	:	0.49	111 600
CZ	3 518	6.4	7.2	0.58	38 530
DK	2 663	4.9	5.2	1.72	435 350
DE	17 035	:	4.7	1.07	:
EE	907	4.4	7.2	0.35	:
IE	4 139	0.6	0.8	1.42	0
EL	3 984	5.2	7.2	0.62	1 593 780
ES	24 855	1.9	3.2	0.58	3 765 130
FR	27 591	:	2.0	0.82	2 706 480
IT	12 708	5.8	8.4	0.75	3 972 670
CY	152	0.2	1.1	1.61	45 850
LV	1 774	1.2	7.0	0.28	830
LT	*2 649*	0.5	2.3	0.39	1 340
LU	131	:	*2.4*	1.22	0
HU	4 229	2.0	3.0	0.56	140 940
MT	10	0.0	0.1	4.80	3 200
NL	1 914	2.4	2.5	3.35	457 240
AT	3 266	:	11.0	0.75	119 420
PL	15 477	:	*0.6*	0.72	115 710
PT	3 680	3.0	6.3	0.56	616 970
RO	13 907	:	:	0.47	808 370
SI	489	3.3	4.8	1.13	4 100
SK	1 879	1.4	4.8	0.42	180 140
FI	2 292	6.0	6.5	0.50	76 750
SE	3 118	6.3	7.0	0.57	159 690
UK	15 957	3.3	3.8	0.90	208 380
NO	1 035	3.5	4.2	1.21	117 140

(1) U : utilised a ricultural area EU-27, ul aria, Germany, Greece, Spain, rance, taly, Cyprus, un ary, ustria, ortu al, Romania, Slova ia, t e United in dom and orway: data are for 200 .
(2) U : utilised a ricultural area data are for 200 .
( ) EU-27, ul aria, Germany, Greece, Spain, rance, taly, Cyprus, ustria, ortu al, Romania, Slova ia, t e United in dom and orway: data are for 200 .
(4) ul aria, Germany, Greece, Spain, rance, taly, Cyprus, ustria, ortu al, Romania, Slova ia, t e United in dom and orway: data are for 200 .

Source: Eurostat (ef ov lusum, food in por 1, ta 000 , tsdpc440, tsdpc4 0 and ta 000)

FORESTRY

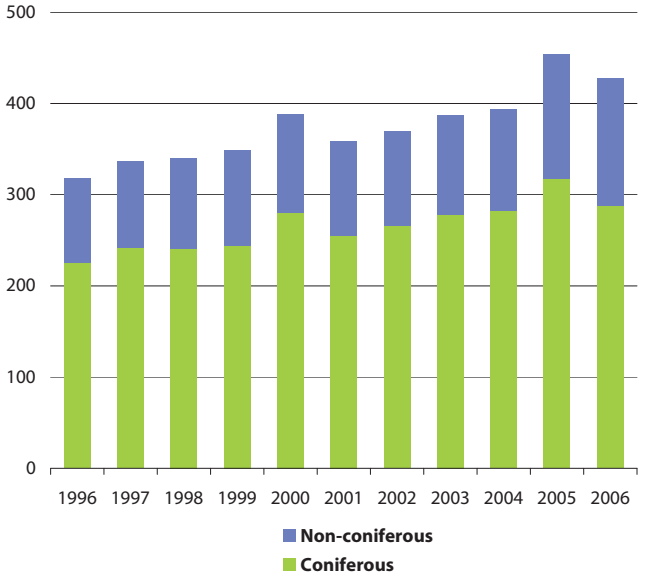
The European Union has approximately 177 million hectares of forests and other wooded land, just over 42 % of its land area, and the area of land devoted to forestry is gradually increasing. About 60 % of wooded land is under private ownership.

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

Sawnwood is produced either by sawing logs lengthways or by a profile-chipping process, whereby the final product exceeds 6 mm in thickness. Products in this category include planks, beams, joists, boards and rafters, be they planed, unplaned, or end-jointed.

Paper and paperboard 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 4.5: Total roundwood production, EU-27 (million m³ under bark)



Source: Eurostat (for rem41)

Table 4.5: Roundwood, sawnwood and paper production

	Roundwood ($1\,000\ m^3$)		Sawnwood ($1\,000\ m^3$)		Paper and paperboard production (1 000 tonnes)	
	1996	2006	1996	2006	1996	2006
EU-27	318 097	427 801	82 489	112 715	77 186	100 992
BE	:	5 075	:	1 520	:	1 897
BG	3 205	5 992	257	569	153	326
CZ	12 600	17 678	3 412	5 080	741	1 042
DK	2 282	2 358	204	196	367	423
DE	37 014	62 290	14 369	24 420	15 458	22 655
EE	3 901	5 800	403	2 030	41	73
IE	2 291	2 671	687	1 094	42	45
EL	2 012	1 523	337	191	749	*510*
ES	15 631	15 716	3 130	3 806	3 768	6 354
FR	33 143	65 640	9 807	9 950	8 420	10 006
IT	9 121	8 618	1 662	1 748	7 194	10 008
CY	45	7	16	4	-	-
LV	8 080	12 845	1 614	4 320	19	57
LT	5 540	5 870	1 450	1 466	64	119
LU	:	268	:	133	-	-
HU	3 652	5 913	288	186	363	553
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	952	1 109	362	265	3 011	3 367
AT	15 609	19 135	8 210	10 507	3 720	5 213
PL	20 287	32 384	3 747	3 607	1 528	2 857
PT	8 978	10 805	1 831	1 010	1 086	1 644
RO	12 250	13 839	1 693	4 470	288	392
SI	1 991	3 179	498	580	456	759
SK	5 461	7 869	633	2 440	701	888
FI	46 272	50 812	9 847	12 227	12 081	14 149
SE	56 300	62 000	14 396	18 000	9 236	12 066
UK	7 495	8 405	2 495	2 895	6 189	5 589
HR	2 539	4 452	598	669	304	564
TR	19 411	16 813	5 168	7 079	1 265	1 643
IS	-	-	-	-	-	-
NO	8 423	8 594	2 422	2 389	2 246	2 109
CH	4 064	5 702	1 380	1 668	1 282	1 685
US	465 240	472 618	87 473	93 016	82 726	84 317

Source: Eurostat (ta 00072, ta 0007 and ta 00074)

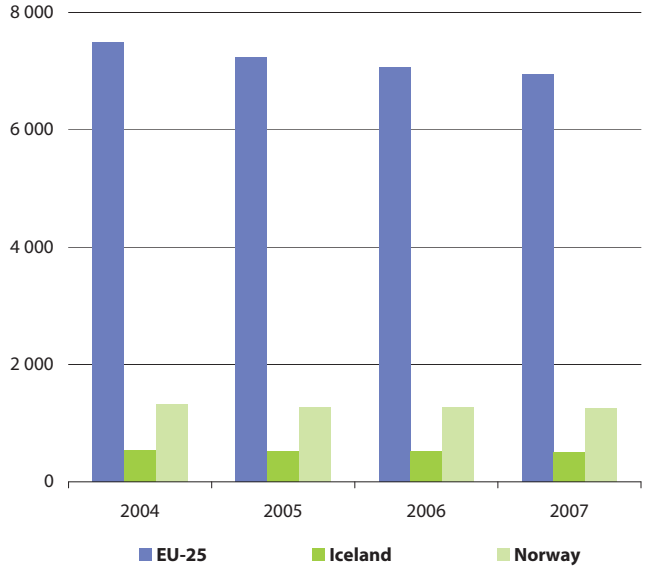
FISHERIES

The first common measures in the fishing sector were introduced in 1970. The Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) introduced in 1983 and reformed in 2002 to deal with the environmental, economic and social dimensions of fishing can be divided into four main areas: the conservation of stocks/environmental impact; structures and fleet management (such as vessels, port facilities and fish processing plants); the organisation of the market for fish in the European Union; and external fisheries policy.

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. 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. The reduction in fishing activity has often resulted in a loss of employment in coastal areas which in many cases may face limited alternative employment opportunities.

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.

Figure 4.6: Total power of the fishing fleet (1 000 kilowatts)



Source: Eurostat (ta 000 2)

One reaction to the reduction in traditional fishing activities has been the growth of aquaculture – defined as the production of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic organisms from fish-farming; the data are expressed in the live weight equivalent of the production and is the weight of the product as taken from the water (thus, for example, in the case of molluscs it includes the shell).

Table 4.6: Fishery indicators

	Annual catch - all regions (1 000 tonnes of live weight) (1)		Aquaculture production (1 000 tonnes of live weight) (2)		Fishing fleet (gross tonnage)	
	1996	2006	1996	2006	1997	2007
EU-27	7 427	5 312	1 230	1 282	:	1 920 645
BE	31	23	1	0	22 911	19 292
BG	9	8	5	3	:	8 247
CZ	4	5	18	20	-	-
DK	1 681	868	42	28	104 076	76 555
DE	237	279	83	38	67 937	69 067
EE	109	87	0	1	:	19 286
IE	333	211	35	53	60 431	71 232
EL	151	97	40	113	111 251	90 668
ES	1 174	711	232	295	550 336	468 208
FR	641	583	286	238	210 346	209 607
IT	366	312	189	174	255 785	197 374
CY	13	2	1	4	:	4 996
LV	143	140	0	1	:	33 655
LT	89	153	2	2	:	60 964
LU	0	0	0	0	-	-
HU	8	8	8	15	-	-
MT	9	1	2	7	:	15 071
NL	411	433	100	42	175 241	163 725
AT	0	0	3	3	-	-
PL	343	123	28	36	:	29 965
PT	263	229	5	7	123 135	106 539
RO	18	7	14	9	:	2 606
SI	2	1	1	1	:	966
SK	1	2	1	1	-	-
FI	164	146	18	13	24 363	16 151
SE	371	269	8	8	52 521	43 279
UK	868	616	110	172	266 283	213 192
HR	18	35	3	14	:	:
MK	0	0	1	1	-	-
TR	528	426	33	129	:	:
IS	2 074	1 345	4	8	:	167 559
NO	2 650	2 245	322	709	359 480	354 833
CH	2	1	1	1	-	-
JP	6 086	4 178	1 349	1 224	:	:
US	4 995	4 846	393	465	:	:

(1) Croatia, t e former u oslav Repu lic of Macedonia, ur ey, Switzerland, apan and t e United States: data are for 200 .
(2) celand: data are for 200 .

Source: Eurostat (ta 00076, ta 0007 , ta 000)

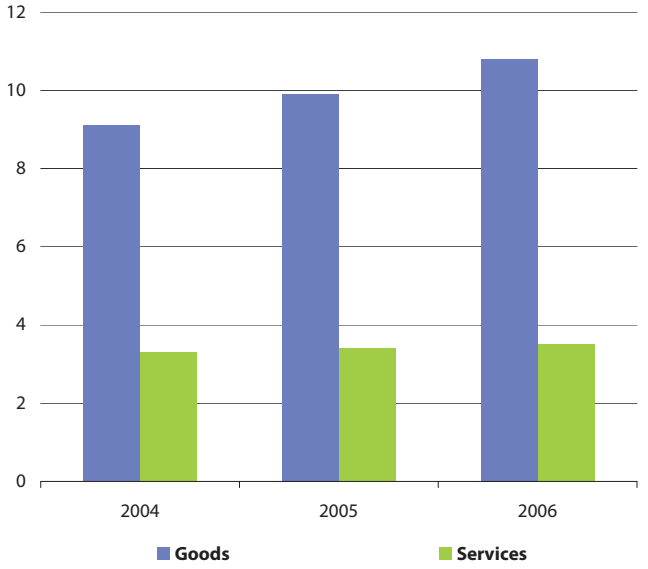
5 International trade

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 are external trade statistics (ETS) which provide information on trade in goods, collected on the basis of customs and VAT declarations; these provide detailed information for value and volumes by product. The second source 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, the BoP registers the value of exports (credits) and imports (debits), the difference of which is usually referred to as the balance. A negative balance – a current account deficit – shows that a country is spending more abroad than it is earning from exports, and is therefore a net debtor towards the rest of the world.

Figure 5.1: Trade integration, EU-27 (% of GDP)



Source: Eurostat (tsier120)

Trade integration of goods and services is defined as the average value of debits and credits (summed together and divided by two) presented in relation 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 degree of trade integration, as they are more likely to import a range of goods and services that are not produced within their domestic markets.

Table 5.1: International trade in goods and services, 2007 (% of GDP) (1)

	Goods			Services		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
EU-27	10.1	11.3	-1.2	4.1	3.4	0.7
Euro area (2)	17.0	16.3	0.7	5.5	5.0	0.5
BE	71.2	71.0	0.2	17.1	15.6	1.5
BG	46.7	72.0	-25.6	15.9	12.1	3.8
CZ	69.9	66.7	3.1	9.6	8.1	1.6
DK	32.4	32.7	-0.4	19.8	17.4	2.4
DE	40.7	32.3	8.4	6.5	7.8	-1.3
EE	52.1	68.8	-16.7	20.6	14.2	6.4
IE	45.4	33.1	12.3	34.9	37.0	-2.2
EL (3)	7.1	21.0	-13.8	13.9	6.0	7.9
ES	17.8	26.4	-8.6	9.0	6.9	2.1
FR	21.1	23.2	-2.0	5.3	4.8	0.5
IT	23.9	23.7	0.1	5.4	5.8	-0.4
CY	7.1	36.6	-29.6	41.1	17.4	23.8
LV	30.1	54.7	-24.6	13.5	10.0	3.5
LT	44.6	59.2	-14.6	10.7	8.6	2.1
LU	37.4	46.8	-9.4	126.5	72.8	53.7
HU	68.0	66.5	1.4	12.1	11.0	1.1
MT	42.6	61.1	-16.7	42.6	27.8	14.8
NL	59.7	52.8	6.8	11.7	11.4	0.3
AT	45.4	44.9	0.5	15.0	10.5	4.5
PL	34.3	37.9	-3.7	6.8	5.9	0.9
PT	23.1	33.8	-10.7	10.0	6.2	3.8
RO	24.2	38.8	-14.6	6.3	6.1	0.2
SI	59.0	63.8	-5.1	12.2	9.2	3.0
SK	77.0	78.4	-1.5	9.3	8.8	0.7
FI	36.5	31.7	4.8	8.4	8.5	-0.1
SE	37.4	33.3	4.1	13.7	10.5	3.1
UK	16.0	22.3	-6.3	10.0	7.2	2.8
TR	17.2	24.4	-7.2	4.4	2.2	2.1
NO	36.0	19.8	16.2	10.5	10.1	0.4
JP (4)	14.1	12.2	1.9	2.7	3.1	-0.4
US (4)	7.8	14.1	-6.3	3.2	2.6	0.6

(1) EU-27: e tra-EU ows euro area: e tra-euro area ows Mem er States and ot er countries: ows wit t e rest of t e world.
(2) E -1 instead of E -1 .
( ) 200 instead of 2007.
(4) 2006 instead of 2007.

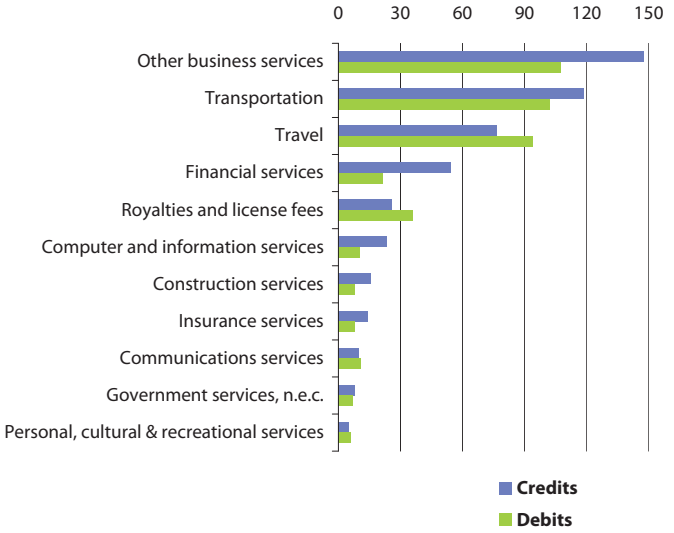
Source: Eurostat (tec000 , tec00040 and tec00001)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES

Balance of payments 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 that are difficult to provide over long distances or alternatively professional services that are bound by distinct national legislation.

Due to their intangible nature, trade in services is more difficult to record than trade in goods; some problems may be 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, 2007 (EUR 1 000 million) (1)



(1) rovisional e tra-EU ows.

Source: Eurostat (op its det)

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

	Credits		Debits		Net balance	
	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007
EU-27	:	501.4	:	413.0	:	88.4
Euro area (2)	334.6	491.1	317.0	443.9	17.7	47.3
BE	40.1	56.5	37.9	51.6	2.1	4.9
BG	2.5	4.6	2.0	3.5	0.5	1.1
CZ	7.4	12.3	6.7	10.3	0.7	2.0
DK	28.1	45.0	25.7	39.5	2.4	5.4
DE	108.8	158.2	153.5	188.6	-44.7	-30.4
EE	1.8	3.2	1.2	2.2	0.6	1.0
IE	30.2	64.8	44.5	68.7	-14.3	-4.0
EL (3)	21.1	27.6	10.4	11.9	10.8	15.7
ES	63.5	94.1	40.9	72.0	22.6	22.1
FR	91.0	100.3	72.9	91.4	18.2	8.9
IT	63.5	83.3	66.6	89.5	-3.1	-6.2
CY	4.8	6.4	1.8	2.7	2.9	3.7
LV	1.3	2.7	0.7	2.0	0.6	0.7
LT	1.6	3.0	1.0	2.4	0.6	0.6
LU	21.8	45.7	13.2	26.3	8.6	19.4
HU	7.8	12.2	7.2	11.1	0.6	1.1
MT	1.3	2.3	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.8
NL	59.4	65.4	60.5	63.8	-1.1	1.7
AT	37.5	40.7	36.9	28.4	0.6	12.3
PL	10.5	20.9	9.7	18.0	0.9	2.9
PT	10.9	16.3	7.6	10.1	3.3	6.2
RO	2.5	7.6	2.5	7.4	0.0	0.2
SI	2.4	4.1	1.8	3.1	0.6	1.0
SK	3.0	5.1	2.5	4.8	0.5	0.4
FI	11.1	15.1	10.4	15.2	0.6	-0.1
SE	25.5	45.4	25.4	35.0	0.0	10.4
UK	143.1	202.3	116.3	146.2	26.8	56.1
TR	15.1	20.9	6.9	10.7	8.2	10.2
NO	26.0	29.8	23.7	28.7	2.2	1.1
JP (4)	69.7	93.5	114.2	107.9	-44.5	-14.4
US (4)	305.9	333.4	244.7	272.9	61.3	60.5

(1) EU-27: e tra-EU ows euro area: e tra-euro area ows Mem er States and ot er countries: ows wit t e rest of t e world.
(2) E -1 instead of E -1 .
( ) 200 instead of 2007.
(4) 2006 instead of 2007.

Source: Eurostat (tec00040)

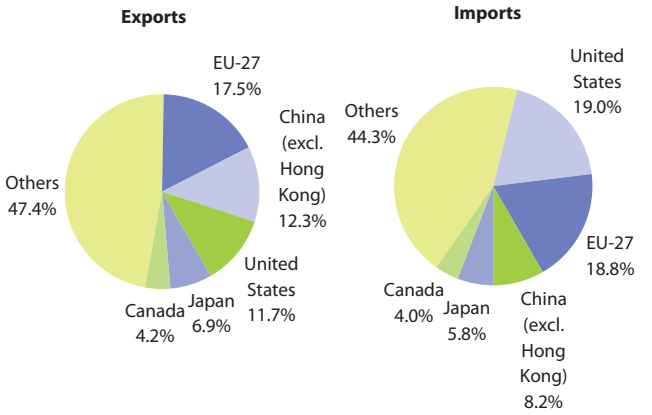
WORLD MARKET FOR GOODS

External trade forms an increasing part of the world economy, through the influence of globalisation, as well as rapidly growing exchanges with developing economies such as China and India, and some of the countries formed out of the Soviet Union – in particular those where indigenous energy supplies are of particular importance.

Extra-EU external 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 made when reporting data for the European Union as an aggregate, insofar as data is usually presented in relation to extra-EU trade flows. As such, the data shown for the EU-27 treats this entity 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, external trade flows are generally presented in terms of world trade flows (including both intra-EU and extra-EU partners).

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, 2007
(% share of world total) (1)



(1) E cludin intra-EU trade ures do not sum to 100 due to roundin .
Source: Eurostat (Come t, ttp: epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu new twe), M

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

	Value (EUR 1 000 million)		Share of world total (%)	
	2002	2007	2002	2007
EXPORTS				
World	4 689.1	7 099.9	100.0	100.0
EU-27	891.9	1 239.9	19.0	17.5
China	337.5	875.4	7.2	12.3
United States	713.6	829.3	15.2	11.7
Japan	412.9	488.6	8.8	6.9
Canada	266.1	301.6	5.7	4.2
South Korea	164.6	254.5	3.5	3.6
Russia	112.9	250.0	2.4	3.5
Singapore	125.8	211.7	2.7	3.0
Hong Kong	207.1	209.6	4.4	3.0
Mexico	170.3	184.3	3.6	2.6
Saudi Arabia	67.6	139.8	1.4	2.0
Brazil	63.4	126.5	1.4	1.8
Switzerland	93.1	125.5	2.0	1.8
Malaysia	95.0	125.1	2.0	1.8
India	52.8	109.3	1.1	1.5
Thailand	70.7	108.9	1.5	1.5
Norway	64.1	99.3	1.4	1.4
Australia	66.2	99.3	1.4	1.4
Indonesia	58.3	90.2	1.2	1.3
United Arab Emirates	40.8	89.7	0.9	1.3
Turkey	37.9	78.1	0.8	1.1
IMPORTS				
World	4 976.8	7 594.5	100.0	100.0
EU-27	937.0	1 426.0	18.8	18.8
United States	1 235.9	1 443.4	24.8	19.0
China	272.1	621.5	5.5	8.2
Japan	342.2	439.5	6.9	5.8
Canada	255.0	302.6	5.1	4.0
Hong Kong	204.2	262.6	4.1	3.5
South Korea	155.7	258.5	3.1	3.4
Mexico	197.3	194.0	4.0	2.6
Singapore	117.5	180.9	2.4	2.4
India	61.6	178.4	1.2	2.3
Russia	47.9	172.8	1.0	2.3
Turkey	54.0	122.7	1.1	1.6
Australia	78.8	121.3	1.6	1.6
Switzerland	88.7	117.6	1.8	1.5
United Arab Emirates	32.1	103.2	0.6	1.4
Malaysia	79.4	101.2	1.6	1.3
Thailand	65.4	98.9	1.3	1.3
Brazil	54.1	97.5	1.1	1.3
Indonesia	32.0	81.3	0.6	1.1
Saudi Arabia	33.8	65.7	0.7	0.9
South Africa	29.8	63.2	0.6	0.8

(1) E cludin intra-EU trade.

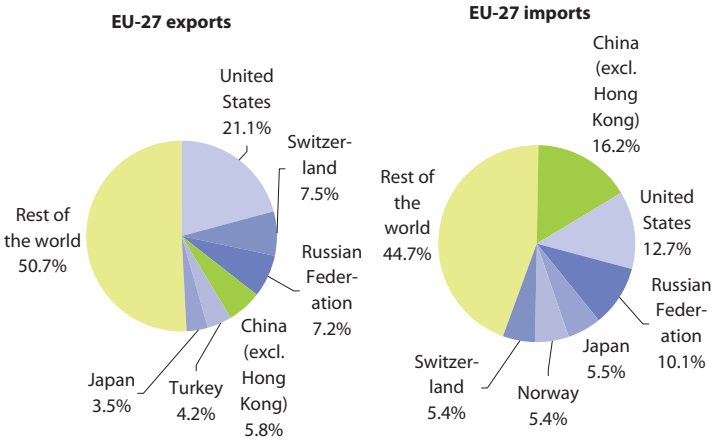
Source: Eurostat (Come t, ttp: epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu new twe), M

MAIN EU TRADING PARTNERS

The United States accounts for slightly more than one fifth (21.1 %) of the EU-27's exports of goods, a share that has fallen somewhat in recent years; note that between 2002 and 2007 the value of EU-27 exports to the Ukraine, the Russian Federation, India and China more than doubled.

For EU-27 imports, trading partners refer to the country of origin of the goods. The traditional position of the United States as the principal origin of EU-27 imports, and of Japan among the top 3 trading partners has been superseded. The value of imports from the United States fell between 2002 and 2007, while the pace at which Japanese imports rose was considerably slower than imports from China, the Russian Federation, and a number of natural resource rich countries. As a result, in 2006, China overtook the United States as the single largest supplier of goods to the EU-27 – and further cemented its position in 2007, accounting for 16.2 % of the EU-27's total imports.

Figure 5.4: Main trading partners for goods, EU-27, 2007 (% share of extra-EU-27 trade)



Source: Eurostat (tet00040)

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

	2002		2007		Average annual growth rate, 2002-07 (%)
	(EUR 1 000 million)	Share of EU-27 total (%)	(EUR 1 000 million)	Share of EU-27 total (%)	
EXPORTS					
Total extra EU-27	891.9	100.0	1 239.9	100.0	6.8
United States	247.9	27.8	261.4	21.1	1.1
Switzerland	72.8	8.2	92.8	7.5	5.0
Russian Federation	34.4	3.9	89.1	7.2	21.0
China (excl. Hong Kong)	35.1	3.9	71.8	5.8	15.4
Turkey	26.6	3.0	52.6	4.2	14.6
Japan	43.5	4.9	43.8	3.5	0.1
Norway	28.2	3.2	43.2	3.5	8.9
India	14.3	1.6	29.5	2.4	15.5
United Arab Emirates	14.8	1.7	26.9	2.2	12.7
Canada	22.9	2.6	25.9	2.1	2.5
South Korea	17.7	2.0	24.8	2.0	7.0
Australia	16.9	1.9	22.7	1.8	6.1
Ukraine	7.9	0.9	22.4	1.8	23.3
Brazil	15.7	1.8	21.3	1.7	6.2
Mexico	15.3	1.7	20.9	1.7	6.4
Hong Kong	20.5	2.3	20.9	1.7	0.4
Singapore	14.9	1.7	20.6	1.7	6.8
South Africa	12.6	1.4	20.5	1.7	10.2
Saudi Arabia	14.4	1.6	20.1	1.6	6.9
Israel	13.9	1.6	14.3	1.2	0.5
IMPORTS					
Total extra EU-27	937.0	100.0	1 426.0	100.0	8.8
China (excl. Hong Kong)	90.2	9.6	231.5	16.2	20.8
United States	182.6	19.5	181.1	12.7	-0.2
Russian Federation	64.5	6.9	143.9	10.1	17.4
Japan	73.7	7.9	78.1	5.5	1.2
Norway	48.0	5.1	76.8	5.4	9.9
Switzerland	61.7	6.6	76.7	5.4	4.5
Turkey	24.6	2.6	46.9	3.3	13.8
South Korea	24.6	2.6	39.6	2.8	10.0
Brazil	18.4	2.0	32.7	2.3	12.2
Libya	9.5	1.0	27.3	1.9	23.5
India	13.7	1.5	26.3	1.8	13.9
Taiwan	23.5	2.5	26.0	1.8	2.0
Canada	16.7	1.8	23.3	1.6	6.9
Algeria	14.4	1.5	21.2	1.5	8.0
South Africa	15.9	1.7	20.9	1.5	5.6
Singapore	14.3	1.5	18.3	1.3	5.0
Saudi Arabia	12.4	1.3	18.3	1.3	8.1
Malaysia	16.2	1.7	18.0	1.3	2.1
Thailand	12.1	1.3	16.6	1.2	6.6
Iran	5.6	0.6	13.9	1.0	19.8

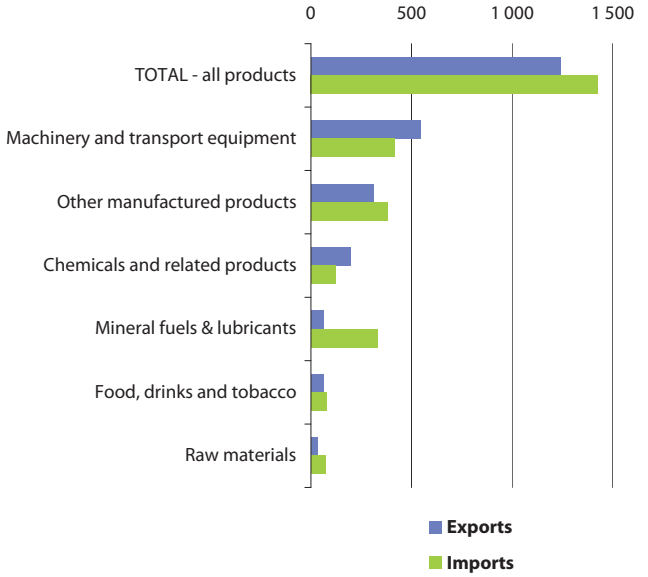
Source: Eurostat (e t lt maineu)

EU TRADE BY PRODUCT

External trade statistics report export and import values and volumes for goods using a variety of product classifications. One of the most common is the standard international trade classification of the United Nations (SITC Rev. 4); this classification allows a comparison of external trade statistics 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.

Figure 5.5: Extra-EU-27 trade by product, EU-27, 2007 (EUR 1 000 million)



Source: Eurostat (tet00061)

A positive balance of trade is known as a trade surplus and consists of exporting more than importing. On the contrary, a negative balance of trade is known as a trade deficit and consists of importing more than exporting. 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, mainly as a result of large deficits for fuels (mineral oil and lubricants) and other raw materials.

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EXPORTS						
Extra EU-27	891.9	869.2	952.9	1 053.2	1 159.3	1 239.9
United States	247.9	227.3	235.5	252.9	269.0	261.4
China (excl. Hong Kong)	35.1	41.5	48.4	51.9	63.8	71.8
Russian Federation	34.4	37.2	46.0	56.9	72.3	89.1
Switzerland	72.8	71.4	75.2	82.6	87.7	92.8
Japan	43.5	41.0	43.4	43.7	44.7	43.8
Norway	28.2	27.7	30.8	33.9	38.5	43.2
Turkey	26.6	30.9	40.1	44.6	50.0	52.6
South Korea	17.7	16.5	17.9	20.2	22.9	24.8
India	14.3	14.6	17.2	21.3	24.4	29.5
Brazil	15.7	12.4	14.2	16.1	17.7	21.3
IMPORTS						
Extra EU-27	937.0	935.3	1 027.5	1 179.9	1 351.7	1 426.0
United States	182.6	158.1	159.4	163.8	175.2	181.1
China (excl. Hong Kong)	90.2	106.2	128.7	160.4	194.8	231.5
Russian Federation	64.5	70.7	84.0	112.6	140.9	143.9
Switzerland	61.7	59.1	62.0	66.6	71.6	76.7
Japan	73.7	72.4	74.7	74.1	77.3	78.1
Norway	48.0	51.0	55.3	67.2	79.2	76.8
Turkey	24.6	27.3	32.7	36.1	41.7	46.9
South Korea	24.6	26.0	30.7	34.4	40.8	39.6
India	13.7	14.1	16.4	19.1	22.6	26.3
Brazil	18.4	19.1	21.7	24.1	27.2	32.7
TRADE BALANCE						
Extra EU-27	-45.1	-66.0	-74.6	-126.7	-192.5	-186.1
United States	65.3	69.2	76.1	89.1	93.8	80.3
China (excl. Hong Kong)	-55.1	-64.8	-80.3	-108.5	-131.1	-159.8
Russian Federation	-30.1	-33.5	-37.9	-55.7	-68.6	-54.8
Switzerland	11.1	12.3	13.2	16.0	16.1	16.1
Japan	-30.2	-31.4	-31.3	-30.4	-32.6	-34.4
Norway	-19.9	-23.4	-24.5	-33.3	-40.7	-33.6
Turkey	2.0	3.6	7.4	8.6	8.3	5.8
South Korea	-6.9	-9.6	-12.7	-14.2	-17.9	-14.8
India	0.7	0.5	0.8	2.2	1.8	3.2
Brazil	-2.6	-6.7	-7.6	-8.0	-9.5	-11.4

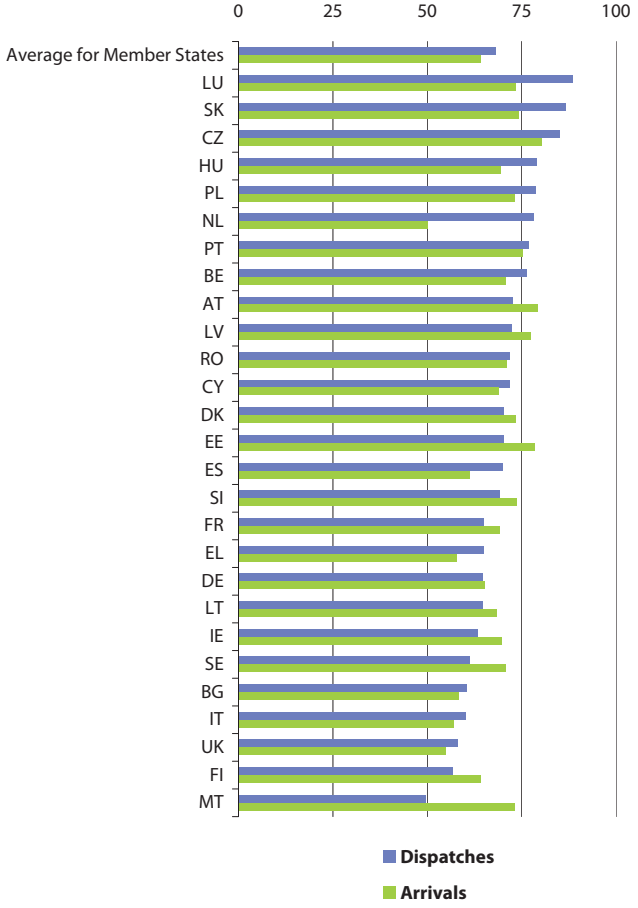
Source: Eurostat (tet00040)

EXTERNAL TRADE 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-

Figure 5.6: Intra-EU-27 trade, 2007 (% of total trade)



Source: Eurostat (tet000 7)

EU trade generally accounts for the majority of trade flows recorded for the Member States, although Maltese intra-EU dispatches were slightly less than extra-EU exports in 2007.

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

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

	2002			2007		
	Arrivals	Dispatches	Balance	Arrivals	Dispatches	Balance
EU-27	1 801.6	1 897.4	-	2 572.5	2 645.5	-
BE	152.8	172.4	19.6	214.0	240.7	26.7
BG	4.9	3.8	-1.1	12.8	8.2	-4.6
CZ	31.2	34.9	3.7	69.1	76.2	7.1
DK	39.8	42.4	2.6	53.5	53.0	-0.5
DE	340.6	412.7	72.2	504.7	627.5	122.8
EE	3.5	3.0	-0.5	8.9	5.6	-3.3
IE	37.1	61.6	24.5	42.2	56.1	13.9
EL	18.6	6.7	-11.9	32.2	11.2	-21.0
ES	120.7	99.4	-21.4	166.5	123.0	-43.5
FR	238.9	228.4	-10.5	310.9	262.7	-48.2
IT	164.2	163.9	-0.3	209.7	215.4	5.8
CY	2.2	0.3	-2.0	4.3	0.7	-3.6
LV	3.3	1.9	-1.4	8.7	4.4	-4.3
LT	4.5	3.8	-0.7	12.2	8.1	-4.1
LU	11.1	9.5	-1.6	14.7	14.5	-0.2
HU	25.9	30.8	4.9	48.5	55.0	6.5
MT	1.9	1.0	-0.9	2.3	1.1	-1.3
NL	128.0	207.5	79.6	180.2	313.8	133.6
AT	66.9	62.3	-4.6	94.4	86.7	-7.7
PL	40.8	35.3	-5.5	88.6	80.7	-8.0
PT	33.9	22.3	-11.6	43.0	28.8	-14.2
RO	12.9	10.8	-2.0	36.3	21.1	-15.1
SI	9.0	7.5	-1.5	17.0	15.2	-1.8
SK	12.8	13.6	0.8	32.6	36.8	4.2
FI	25.3	29.2	3.9	38.2	37.3	-0.9
SE	50.3	50.5	0.1	78.2	75.6	-2.6
UK	220.6	181.9	-38.6	249.2	186.3	-62.9

Source: Eurostat (tet000)

6 Transport

MODAL BREAKDOWN OF TRANSPORT

Transport is defined as any movement of passengers and/or goods (freight). Increased external trade, both within the single market and outside it, has 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 for transport volumes are based on the ratio of transport volumes to GDP in constant prices (2000 prices), expressed as an index with 2000=100. Inland passenger transport covers passenger cars, buses, coaches, and trains: 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. Inland freight transport covers road, rail and inland waterways: for rail and inland waterways the data are based on movements within the national territory regardless of the nationality of the vehicle or vessel, whereas for road freight transport the statistics only cover the movement of vehicles registered in the reporting country.

Table 6.1: Annual growth of passenger and freight transport relative to GDP, EU-27 (%)

	Average, 2000-2006	2005-2006
Volume of passenger transport (1)	*-0.9*	*-1.7*
Volume of freight transport (2)	*1.2*	*1.9*

(1) is indicator is de ned as t e ratio etween t e volume of inland passen er transport (measured in passen er- ilometres for all inland modes) and G (in constant 2000 EUR).
(2) is indicator is de ned as t e ratio etween t e volume of frei t transport (measured in tonne- ilometres for all inland modes) and G (in constant 2000 EUR).

Source: Eurostat (tsdtr240 and tsdtr2 0)

Table 6.2: Modal breakdown of inland passenger and freight transport, 2006

	Passenger transport (% of total inland passenger-km)			Freight transport (% of total inland freight-km)		
	Car	Bus	Rail	Railway	Road	Water-ways
EU-27	*83.4*	*9.5*	*7.1*	*17.7*	*76.7*	*5.6*
BE	79.9	13.1	7.0	14.0	71.2	14.7
BG (1)	*64.3*	*30.4*	*5.3*	27.1	69.0	3.9
CZ	75.6	16.9	7.5	23.8	76.1	0.1
DK	79.8	11.2	9.1	8.2	91.8	-
DE	85.7	6.5	7.8	21.4	65.9	12.8
EE	76.0	22.0	2.0	65.3	34.7	0.0
IE	*76.1*	*18.8*	*5.1*	1.2	98.8	-
EL	*76.3*	*21.9*	*1.8*	1.9	98.1	-
ES	82.6	12.0	5.4	4.6	95.4	-
FR	*85.3*	*5.3*	*9.4*	15.7	80.9	3.4
IT	*81.9*	*12.1*	5.9	*9.9*	*90.1*	*0.0*
CY	:	:	-	-	100.0	-
LV (1)	76.2	18.2	5.6	61.0	39.0	0.0
LT	90.5	8.5	1.0	41.6	58.4	0.0
LU	*85.3*	*10.8*	*3.9*	4.6	91.5	4.0
HU	*63.2*	*23.8*	*13.0*	23.9	71.6	4.5
MT	:	:	-	-	100.0	-
NL	*87.5*	*3.8*	*8.7*	4.1	63.6	32.3
AT (2)	79.4	10.3	10.3	33.8	63.2	3.0
PL	82.5	10.6	6.9	29.4	70.4	0.2
PT	*82.8*	*12.8*	*4.5*	5.1	94.9	-
RO (1)	*74.0*	*15.6*	*10.5*	19.4	70.5	10.0
SI	85.6	11.4	3.0	21.8	78.2	-
SK	72.7	21.2	6.1	30.9	68.8	0.3
FI	84.9	10.3	4.8	27.1	72.7	0.2
SE	84.1	7.5	8.4	35.5	64.5	-
UK	87.4	6.5	6.1	*11.8*	*88.1*	*0.1*
HR (3)	*83.7*	*11.8*	*4.5*	23.1	76.0	1.0
MK (3)	:	:	:	11.2	88.8	-
TR (4)	53.2	43.9	2.9	5.6	94.4	-
IS (3)	87.2	12.8	-	-	100.0	-
LI	:	:	:	5.0	95.0	-
NO (3)	88.0	7.3	4.8	14.7	85.3	-

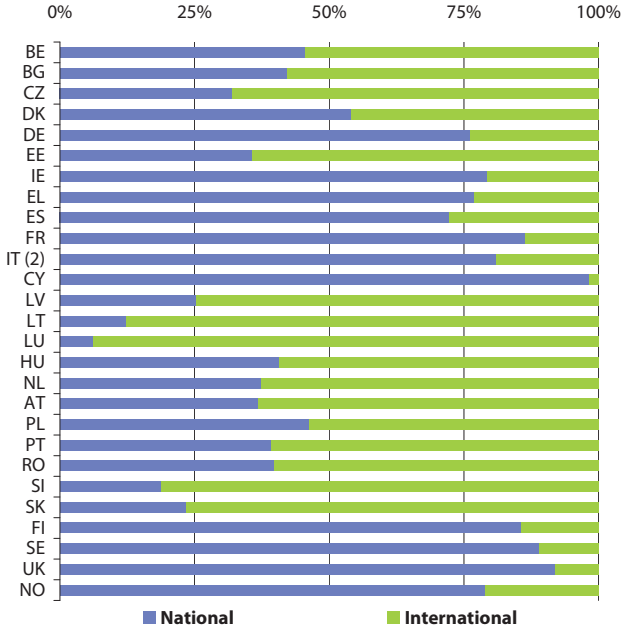
(1) 200 instead of 2006 for passen er transport.
(2) e railway in iec tenstein is owned and operated y t e ustrian and included in t eir statistics.
( ) 200 instead of 2006 for frei t transport.
(4) 2004 instead of 2006 for passen er transport 200 instead of 2006 for frei t transport.

Source: Eurostat (tsdtr210 and tsdtr220)

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 transported by railway. As such, the volume of freight transported by road in the European Union is more than four times as high as the volume transported by rail. 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.

Figure 6.1: National and international road transport of goods, 2006 (% based on million tonne-km of laden transport) (1)



(1) Malta: not availa le.
(2) ata are for 200 .

Source: Eurostat (road o ta to)

For air and sea transport the indicators 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 this passing through major sea ports. The weight of freight (and mail) transported by air is low, although generally the average value of air freight is high.

Table 6.3: Goods transport, 2006

	Goods transported by road (million t-km) (1)	Goods transported by rail (million t-km) (2)	Air transport of goods (1 000 tonnes) (3)	Sea transport of goods (million tonnes) (4)
EU-27	1 725 362	379 827	11 720	3 834
BE	43 017	8 572	1 203	219
BG	13 765	:	19	28
CZ	50 376	15 779	60	-
DK	21 254	1 885	7	108
DE	330 016	107 007	3 418	303
EE	5 548	10 418	23	50
IE	17 454	205	133	53
EL	34 002	662	103	159
ES	241 788	11 105	511	414
FR	211 445	40 924	1 707	350
IT	211 804	20 868	810	520
CY	1 165	-	42	8
LV	10 753	16 831	7	57
LT	18 134	12 896	13	27
LU	8 807	441	703	-
HU	30 479	9 279	68	-
MT	:	-	18	4
NL	83 193	5 341	1 709	477
AT	39 187	17 871	207	-
PL	128 315	44 331	45	53
PT	44 835	2 430	131	67
RO	57 288	14 431	19	47
SI	12 112	3 373	13	15
SK	22 212	9 988	2	-
FI	29 715	11 060	146	111
SE	39 918	22 271	151	180
UK	172 181	22 322	2 443	584
HR	:	3 305	:	26
TR	:	9 544	:	:
IS	:	-	62	6
LI	339	18	-	-
NO	19 387	3 251	3	197
CH	:	:	355	-

(1) EU-2 instead of EU-27 EU-2 and taly: data are for 200 .
(2) EU-2 instead of EU-27 EU-2 and t e United in dom: data are for 200 .
( ) 2007 instead of 2006 taly and celand: data are for 2006 Sweden: data are for 2004.
(4) Goods andled in ports.

Source: Eurostat (ttr0000 , ttr00006, ttr00011 and ttr0000)

AIR AND SEA PASSENGER TRANSPORT

There has been a substantial increase in the use of air transport in recent years. Some of this may be attributed to the deregulation of air transport markets, which resulted in increased competition and the development of low-cost air carriers. As a result, it is now relatively common for many Europeans to take several holidays within the same year and to visit a number of countries, often for short breaks. 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). 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-27 only counts passengers on intra-EU flights once.

Figure 6.2: Top 15 airports (in terms of air passenger transport), passengers embarked and disembarked, EU-27, 2007 (million passengers)

(1) 2006 instead of 2007.

Source: Eurostat (avia paoa)

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.

Table 6.4: Air and sea passenger transport

	Air passengers, 2007 (million) (1)	Sea passengers (passengers handled in ports per 100 inhabitants) (2)		
		2002	2004	2006
EU-27	1 083	:	:	80.6
BE	21	10.9	7.6	8.5
BG	6	0.1	0.1	0.2
CZ	13	-	-	-
DK	24	897.4	899.6	887.1
DE	164	40.3	36.1	35.5
EE	2	377.3	477.5	497.6
IE	30	99.8	88.1	76.2
EL	35	922.7	876.3	812.6
ES	164	46.3	51.2	50.7
FR	120	47.4	43.5	41.9
IT	96	145.1	143.9	146.4
CY	7	48.0	33.8	23.7
LV	3	1.0	5.6	9.5
LT	2	3.1	4.2	5.6
LU	2	-	-	-
HU	9	-	-	-
MT	3	:	56.3	53.8
NL	51	13.7	12.4	13.0
AT	23	-	-	-
PL	17	8.6	5.3	4.6
PT	24	4.9	6.2	6.5
RO	7	0.0	:	0.0
SI	2	2.1	2.1	1.5
SK	2	-	-	-
FI	14	319.1	322.0	318.5
SE	27	360.4	371.2	357.4
UK	217	60.2	55.0	49.6
HR	:	414.2	484.5	519.1
IS	2	137.1	139.0	144.4
LI	-	-	-	-
NO	26	134.3	126.4	135.3
CH	35	-	-	-

(1) taly and celand: data are for 2006 EU-27: sum of latest year availa le for eac Mem er State.
(2) EU-27: avera e of t ose Mem er States for w ic data are availa le.

Source: Eurostat (ttr00012, mar pa aa and tps00001), irectorate-General ransport and Ener y

7

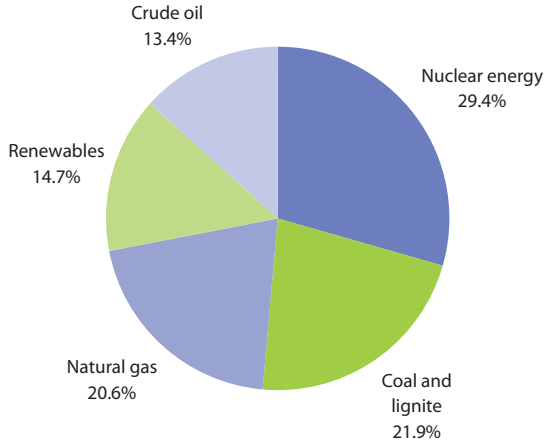
Energy and environment

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. 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, 2006 (%)



Source: Eurostat (ten00077, ten0007 , ten0007 , ten000 0 and ten000 1)

Table 7.1: Energy production

	Total production (primary energy, million toe)		Share of total production, 2006 (%)				
	1996	2006	Coal & lignite	Crude oil	Natural gas	Nuclear energy	Renew-ables
EU-27	971.4	871.2	21.9	13.4	20.6	29.3	14.6
Euro area	459.4	451.7	16.1	3.0	18.1	43.2	19.2
BE	11.3	13.4	0.0	-	0.0	90.0	10.0
BG	10.6	10.9	39.5	0.3	3.4	46.1	10.8
CZ	32.2	33.1	71.7	0.8	0.4	20.3	6.7
DK	17.7	29.5	-	58.4	31.6	-	10.0
DE	138.8	136.9	39.0	2.5	10.3	31.5	15.5
EE	3.7	3.9	80.3	-	-	-	16.2
IE	3.5	1.6	48.0	-	25.7	-	26.3
EL	10.1	10.1	81.0	0.9	0.3	-	17.8
ES	32.0	31.2	19.4	0.4	0.2	49.7	30.3
FR	131.0	135.6	0.0	0.8	0.8	85.7	12.7
IT	30.1	27.1	0.0	21.6	33.2	0.0	45.1
CY	0.0	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	100.0
LV	1.4	1.8	0.2	-	-	-	99.8
LT	4.3	3.2	0.5	5.7	-	68.8	25.1
LU	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	100.0
HU	13.1	10.3	17.6	13.1	23.0	33.6	12.4
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	74.0	60.8	-	3.4	91.2	1.5	3.9
AT	8.4	9.6	0.0	10.5	16.3	-	73.2
PL	97.8	76.8	87.3	1.1	5.0	-	6.6
PT	3.8	4.3	0.0	-	-	-	100.0
RO	33.0	27.4	23.6	18.6	34.9	5.3	17.6
SI	3.0	3.4	35.4	0.0	0.1	41.9	22.6
SK	4.7	6.3	8.9	0.5	2.8	73.7	14.1
FI	13.4	17.8	18.1	-	-	33.2	48.7
SE	31.5	32.3	0.6	0.0	-	53.5	45.9
UK	261.9	183.9	5.7	42.4	39.1	10.6	2.2
HR	4.2	4.1	0.0	23.9	53.7	-	22.5
TR	27.2	26.5	49.3	8.2	2.8	-	39.7
IS	1.6	3.3	-	-	-	-	100.0
NO	208.1	223.7	0.7	59.0	35.1	-	5.2
CH (1)	10.0	10.5	-	-	-	57.3	42.7

(1) 200 instead of 2006.

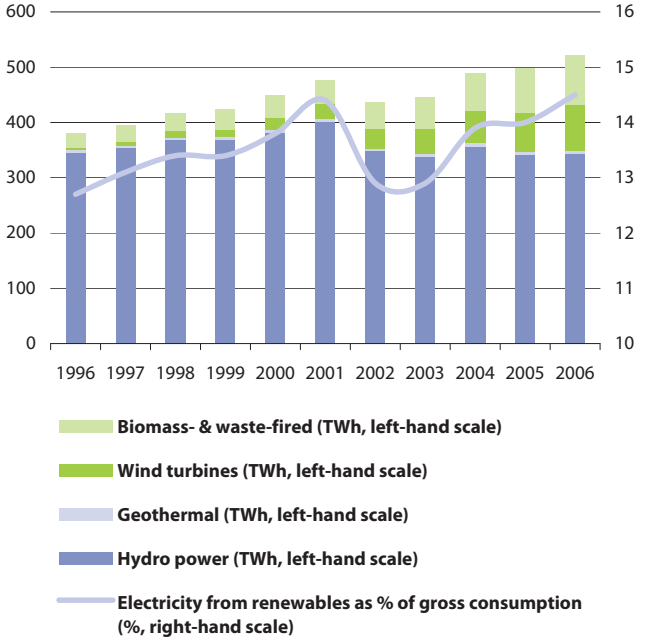
Source: Eurostat (ten00076, ten00077, ten0007 , ten0007 , ten000 0 and ten000 1)

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 to improve the security of energy supply by reducing the Community's growing dependence on imported energy sources. Renewable energy sources have the potential to be economically competitive with conventional energy sources in the medium to long term.

The proportion of electricity from renewable energy sources 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.

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



Source: Eurostat (nr 10 a and tsdcc 0)

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.

Table 7.2: Primary production of renewable energy

	Total production (primary energy, 1 000 toe)		Share of total production, 2006 (%)				
	1996	2006	Solar energy	Biomass & waste	Geo-thermal energy	Hydro power	Wind energy
EU-27	88 328	127 419	0.8	68.5	4.4	20.8	5.5
Euro area	60 502	86 899	1.1	65.3	6.2	20.5	6.9
BE	582	1 335	0.2	94.9	0.1	2.3	2.3
BG	483	1 173	-	66.0	2.8	31.0	0.2
CZ	585	2 200	0.1	89.7	-	10.0	0.2
DK	1 630	2 957	0.3	81.4	0.4	0.1	17.8
DE	6 752	21 169	2.2	76.4	0.8	8.1	12.5
EE	584	624	-	98.7	-	0.2	1.1
IE	169	420	0.2	51.7	0.2	14.8	33.1
EL	1 374	1 793	6.1	56.1	0.6	29.0	8.1
ES	7 059	9 442	0.9	54.8	0.1	23.3	21.0
FR	18 537	17 261	0.2	69.9	0.8	28.1	1.1
IT	8 183	12 198	0.3	30.8	40.7	26.1	2.1
CY	43	50	86.0	14.0	-	-	-
LV	1 343	1 839	-	87.2	-	12.6	0.2
LT	535	813	-	95.4	0.2	4.2	0.1
LU	40	79	2.5	79.7	-	11.4	6.3
HU	506	1 282	0.2	91.6	6.7	1.2	0.3
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	1 386	2 389	0.9	88.9	-	0.4	9.8
AT	5 812	7 019	1.4	53.2	0.5	42.7	2.1
PL	3 883	5 055	-	95.8	0.3	3.5	0.4
PT	3 795	4 320	0.6	69.7	2.0	21.9	5.8
RO	3 847	4 831	-	67.0	0.4	32.7	0.0
SI	602	771	-	59.9	-	40.1	-
SK	446	886	-	56.5	0.7	42.7	0.1
FI	6 169	8 654	0.0	88.4	-	11.4	0.2
SE	12 094	14 813	0.0	63.6	-	35.8	0.6
UK	1 891	4 048	0.9	80.3	0.0	9.8	9.0
HR	1 007	929	-	44.3	-	55.5	0.2
TR	11 226	10 539	3.8	49.0	11.0	36.1	0.1
IS	1 616	3 259	-	0.1	80.7	19.2	0.0
NO	10 055	11 604	0.0	11.0	-	88.5	0.5
CH (1)	3 528	4 484	0.6	36.5	3.1	59.9	0.0

(1) 200 instead of 2006.

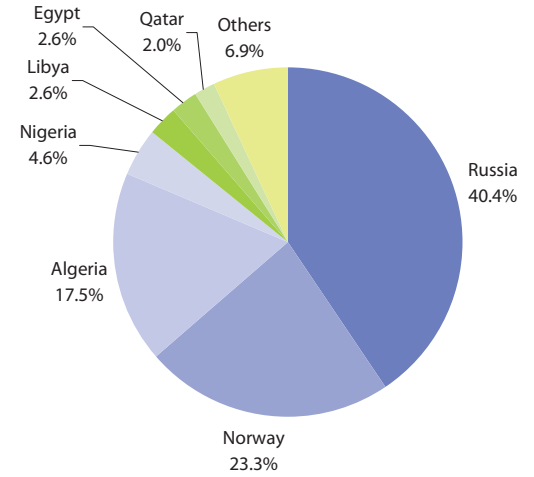
Source: Eurostat (ten000 1)

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 external trade statistics.

EU-27 dependency on energy imports (see overleaf) increased from less than 40 % of gross consumption in the 1980s to 52.3 % by 2005. Rising living standards are likely to result in higher demand for energy in the future, for use in passenger transportation, as well as to heat homes and power household appliances, and globalisation may lead to increased energy demand through freight transportation. Despite increased production from nuclear energy and renewable sources, increased consumption in the EU has coincided with an overall fall in primary production, in particular of hard coal, lignite and crude oil; the result of which has been increased net imports for the EU. A shift in the energy mix, notably an increase in the consumption of natural gas (particularly for electricity generation), has led to particularly large increases in net imports of natural gas.

Figure 7.3: Extra-EU imports of natural gas, EU-27, 2006 (%)



Source: Eurostat (nrg_124a)

While 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 energy sources would need to increase, in combination with a reduction in energy use. In 2006 the European Commission unveiled an energy efficiency action plan to save 20 % of the European Union's energy consumption by 2020.

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU-27	1.7	1.8	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*2.0*
Euro area	2.5	2.6	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.7*
BE	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1
BG	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
CZ	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
DK	-1.4	-1.1	-1.6	-1.3	-1.8	-1.9	-1.5
DE	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
EE	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4
IE	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4
EL	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
ES	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.8
FR	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2
IT	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
CY	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.9
LV	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4
LT	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6
LU	8.4	8.4	8.9	9.3	10.0	10.0	9.9
HU	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
MT	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2
NL	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.3
AT	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
PL	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
PT	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0
RO	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
SI	1.7	1.7	*1.7*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*
SK	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2
FI	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.3	4.0	3.7	4.0
SE	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2
UK	-0.7	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8
HR	:	:	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
TR	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
IS	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.6	:
NO	-44.3	-45.1	-17.6	-45.5	-45.9	-43.6	-42.6
CH	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	:

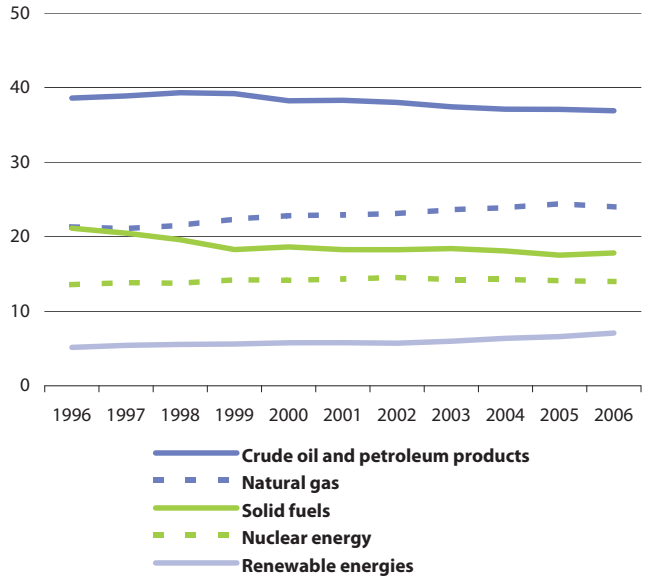
Source: Eurostat (ten00083 and tps00001)

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). In 1997 a target was set for the European Union to increase its share of renewable energies in gross energy consumption to 12 % by 2010. 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 as 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 in terms of kilograms

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)

of oil equivalents (kgoe) per 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 energy intensity, as post-industrial economies with large service sectors will, a priori, display relatively low intensity rates, while developing economies may have a considerable proportion of their economic activity within industrial sectors, thus leading to higher intensity.

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)	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
EU-27	*1 762*	*1 825*	47.4	53.8	214.7	202.5
Euro area	*1 207*	*1 253*	63.6	65.8	186.5	178.9
BE	60.2	60.4	78.2	77.9	240.6	218.5
BG	19.4	20.5	46.3	46.2	1 938.5	1 554.0
CZ	41.5	46.2	25.8	28.0	890.5	794.8
DK	20.2	20.9	-27.1	-36.8	125.0	118.1
DE	353.2	349.0	61.0	61.3	163.7	154.8
EE	5.1	5.4	31.9	33.5	1 229.7	848.3
IE	15.0	15.5	90.5	90.9	174.8	139.3
EL	29.1	31.5	68.9	71.9	233.1	204.7
ES	127.3	143.9	74.5	81.4	220.0	211.3
FR	267.1	273.1	50.7	51.4	190.1	179.1
IT	173.7	186.1	84.0	86.8	180.3	185.0
CY	2.4	2.6	96.0	102.5	272.8	250.8
LV	4.1	4.6	59.1	65.7	767.0	563.2
LT	8.1	8.4	47.6	64.0	1 223.5	861.9
LU	3.8	4.7	97.9	98.9	173.0	173.8
HU	25.5	27.8	54.5	62.5	589.7	521.0
MT	0.7	0.9	100.0	100.0	213.1	239.8
NL	*79.1*	80.5	34.8	38.0	198.6	188.4
AT	30.9	34.1	65.0	72.9	144.5	145.0
PL	91.0	98.3	10.5	19.9	649.2	574.0
PT	25.1	25.3	85.0	83.1	231.0	225.1
RO	36.9	40.9	25.7	29.1	1 371.4	1 128.0
SI	6.7	*7.3*	50.3	52.1	336.8	299.1
SK	19.3	18.8	63.5	64.0	1 054.7	772.2
FI	33.2	37.8	56.1	54.6	256.2	252.5
SE	51.4	50.8	36.6	37.4	222.5	188.3
UK	232.7	229.5	-9.2	21.3	222.4	193.3
HR	8.0	9.0	52.2	54.3	429.6	410.8
TR	71.6	94.7	64.3	72.5	478.9	447.0
IS	3.4	3.6	27.8	25.1	474.3	496.3
NO	27.0	25.0	-732.5	-773.8	193.7	161.0
CH	27.4	28.1	55.8	57.3	:	:

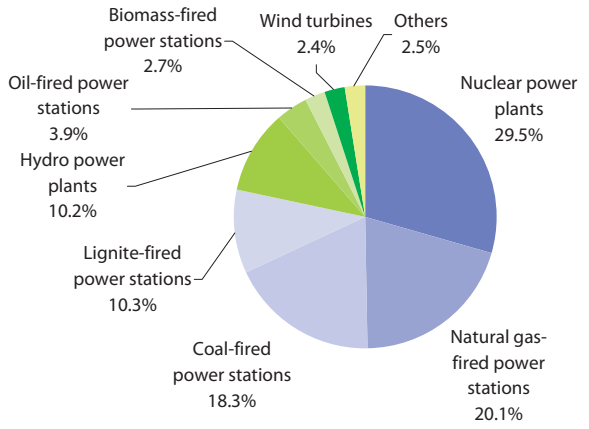
(1) EA-13 instead of EA-15; gross inland consumption of energy divided by GDP.

Source: Eurostat (ten00086, tsdcc310 and tsien020)

ELECTRICITY

Gross electricity generation covers the generation of electricity in all types of power plants and is the electricity measured at the outlet of main transformers, in other words, the consumption of electricity in the plant auxiliaries and in transformers is included. There has been a shift in the fuels used for electricity generation: among the main sources, natural gas has seen its relative importance increase at the expense of coal, lignite and oil (partly due to lower emissions from gas), and there has also been an increase in the use of renewables (particularly wind turbines). Electricity from renewable energy sources is the ratio of electricity produced from renewable energy sources compared to 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 auto-production), 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 174 for more information).

Figure 7.5: Gross electricity generation, by fuel used in power-stations, EU-27, 2006 (1)



(1) Figures do not add up to 100 % due to rounding.

Source: Eurostat (nrg_105a)

Final consumption of electricity covers the electricity delivered to the consumer's door (industry, transport, household and other sectors). It excludes deliveries for transformation and/or own use of the energy producing activities, 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.

Table 7.5: Main indicators for electricity, 2006

	Electricity generation (TWh)	Electricity from renewables (% of total)	Final consumption of electricity (million toe)	Final consumption of electricity (kgoe per capita)	Market share of largest generator (%)	Household final consumption (1996=100)
EU-27	3 358.0	14.5	*241.9*	*490.7*	:	*116.3*
Euro area	2 321.6	:	*172.0*	*541.1*	:	*121.4*
BE	85.5	3.9	7.1	675.6	82.3	97.8
BG	45.8	11.2	2.3	299.3	:	81.0
CZ	84.4	4.9	4.9	477.8	73.5	94.9
DK	45.7	25.9	2.9	539.8	54.0	99.9
DE (1)	636.6	12.0	45.4	550.7	28.4	105.7
EE	9.7	1.4	0.6	414.2	91.0	135.8
IE	27.5	8.5	2.2	528.6	51.1	154.8
EL	60.8	12.1	4.5	405.9	94.6	144.3
ES	303.0	17.3	*21.5*	*491.0*	31.0	*175.1*
FR	574.5	12.4	37.0	586.8	88.7	121.9
IT	314.1	14.5	26.5	451.2	34.6	116.7
CY	4.7	0.0	0.4	467.1	100.0	181.7
LV	4.9	37.7	0.5	228.4	95.0	158.5
LT	12.5	3.6	0.7	212.1	69.7	146.4
LU (1)	4.3	3.4	0.6	1 195.9	80.9	*109.2*
HU	35.9	3.7	2.9	283.6	41.7	114.0
MT	2.3	0.0	0.2	392.6	100.0	154.1
NL	98.4	7.9	9.1	558.2	:	124.1
AT	63.5	56.6	5.0	602.0	:	116.4
PL	161.7	2.9	8.9	232.0	17.3	135.3
PT (2)	49.0	29.4	4.1	388.6	53.9	158.8
RO	62.7	31.4	3.5	162.8	31.1	123.2
SI	15.1	24.4	1.1	565.1	51.4	116.4
SK	31.4	16.6	2.0	376.3	70.0	84.0
FI	82.3	24.0	7.4	1 403.3	23.0	122.7
SE	143.3	48.2	11.2	1 243.1	45.0	95.8
UK	398.3	4.6	29.5	488.0	22.2	108.3
HR	12.4	33.4	1.3	290.8	83.0	133.3
TR (2)	176.3	25.5	12.1	167.5	38.0	209.8
IS	9.9	100.0	0.8	2 580.9	:	143.8
NO (2)	121.7	98.3	9.3	1 999.5	30.0	94.9
CH (3)	59.6	:	4.9	664.7	:	115.4

(1) Market share of largest generator: 2004 instead of 2006.
(2) Market share of largest generator: 2005 instead of 2006.
(3) 2005 instead of 2006.

Source: Eurostat (ten00087, tsien050, ten00097, tsier060 and tsdpc310)

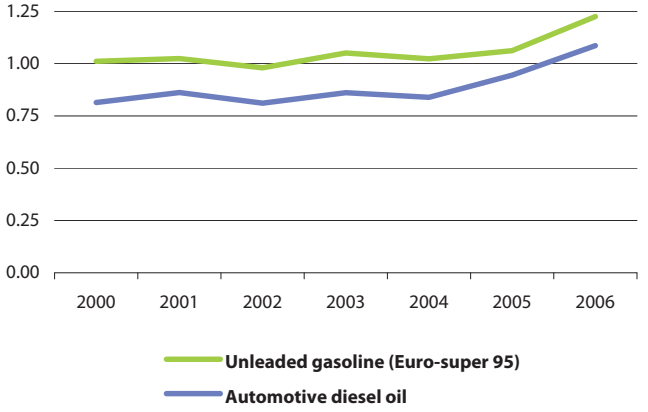
ENERGY PRICES

A competitive and reliable energy sector is an essential part of an industrialised economy. Access to energy has been highlighted recently due to concerns over rapid price increases and the security of supply caused by instabilities in the Middle East and the Caucasus, 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 have arisen between supply and demand, leading to pressure on prices. This has been most evident for oil and gas prices which rose strongly from 2004. As oil and gas are among the main fuels used to generate electricity, there were also knock-on effects on electricity prices. Some protection against 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 prices at the pump 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

Figure 7.6: Average gasoline and diesel consumer prices, EU-15 (EUR/litre) (1)



(1) Consumer prices at the pump, inclusive of all taxes; the data are expressed in constant 1995 prices.

Source: Eurostat (tsdtr310), Directorate-General for Transport and Energy

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 consumers; 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.

Table 7.6: Energy prices, excluding taxes (1)

	Electricity prices: households (EUR/kWh) (2)		Electricity prices: industrial users (EUR/kWh) (3)		Natural gas prices: households (EUR/GJ) (4)		Natural gas prices: industrial users (EUR/GJ) (5)	
	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007
EU-27	:	0.12	:	0.08	:	11.68	:	8.87
Euro area	:	0.12	:	0.08	:	12.52	:	8.91
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
HR	:	0.08	:	0.06	:	6.43	:	6.58
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	0.09	0.14	0.04	0.07	:	:	:	:

(1) EA-12 instead of EA-15. (2) Annual consumption of 3 500 kWh of which 1 300 kWh is overnight (standard dwelling of 90 m²). (3) 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. (4) Annual consumption of 83.7 GJ (equipment: cooking, water heating and central heating). (5) Annual consumption of 41 860 GJ, and load factor of 200 days (1 600 hours).

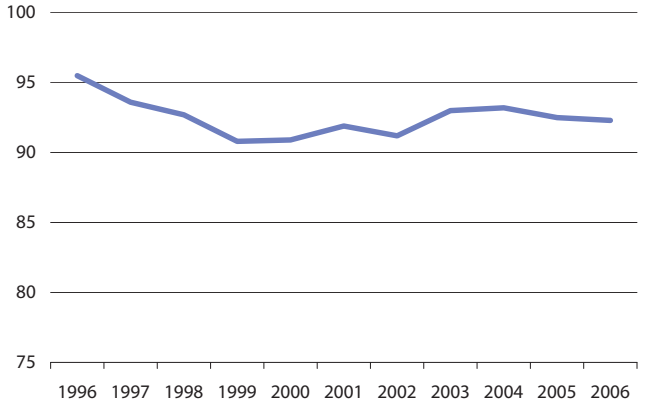
Source: Eurostat (tsier040 and tsier050)

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; 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 7.7: Index of total greenhouse gas emissions, EU-27 (Kyoto base year=100) (1)



(1) Generally 1990=100; note: the y-axis starts at 75.

Source: Eurostat (tsien010)

Table 7.7: Greenhouse gases

	Total emissions, 2006 (million tonnes of CO_2 equivalents)	Emissions per capita, 2006 (tonnes of CO_2 equivalents)	Index of total greenhouse gas emissions (Kyoto base year=100) (1)			
			1995	2000	2006	Target (2)
EU-27	5 142.8	10.5	93.6	90.9	92.3	-
BE	137.0	13.1	103.1	99.9	94.0	92.5
BG	71.3	9.2	66.4	51.8	53.8	92.0
CZ	148.2	14.5	78.7	75.7	76.3	92.0
DK	70.5	13.0	110.0	98.0	101.7	79.0
DE	1 004.8	12.2	88.8	82.7	81.5	79.0
EE	18.9	14.0	48.8	42.8	44.3	92.0
IE	69.8	17.0	106.8	124.1	125.5	113.0
EL	133.1	12.0	103.3	119.9	124.4	125.0
ES	433.3	10.1	110.0	132.9	149.5	115.0
FR	541.3	8.6	98.5	98.5	96.0	100.0
IT	567.9	9.7	102.6	106.9	109.9	93.5
CY	10.0	13.4	119.5	144.7	166.0	-
LV	11.6	5.0	48.2	38.7	44.9	92.0
LT	23.2	6.8	44.5	39.2	47.0	92.0
LU (3)	13.3	28.9	78.5	77.3	101.2	72.0
HU	78.6	7.8	68.7	67.2	68.1	94.0
MT	3.2	7.9	123.4	122.7	145.0	-
NL	207.5	12.7	105.1	100.3	97.4	94.0
AT	91.1	11.1	102.0	102.6	115.2	87.0
PL	400.5	10.5	78.2	69.1	71.1	94.0
PT	83.2	7.9	116.8	135.8	138.3	127.0
RO	156.7	7.2	66.2	49.9	56.3	92.0
SI	20.6	10.3	91.8	93.0	101.2	92.0
SK	48.9	9.1	73.3	67.3	67.9	92.0
FI	80.3	15.3	100.5	98.3	113.1	100.0
SE	65.8	7.3	102.1	94.6	91.1	104.0
UK	652.3	10.9	91.0	86.3	84.0	87.5
HR	30.8	6.9	63.6	72.8	85.6	95.0
TR	331.8	4.6	129.8	164.6	195.1	-
IS	4.2	14.4	99.9	109.5	124.2	110.0
LI	0.3	8.6	102.6	110.9	119.0	92.0
NO	53.5	11.6	100.1	107.6	107.7	101.0
CH	53.2	7.2	96.8	98.0	100.8	92.0
JP	1 340.1	:	106.5	106.9	106.2	94.0
US	7 017.3	:	105.6	114.1	114.4	-

(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.

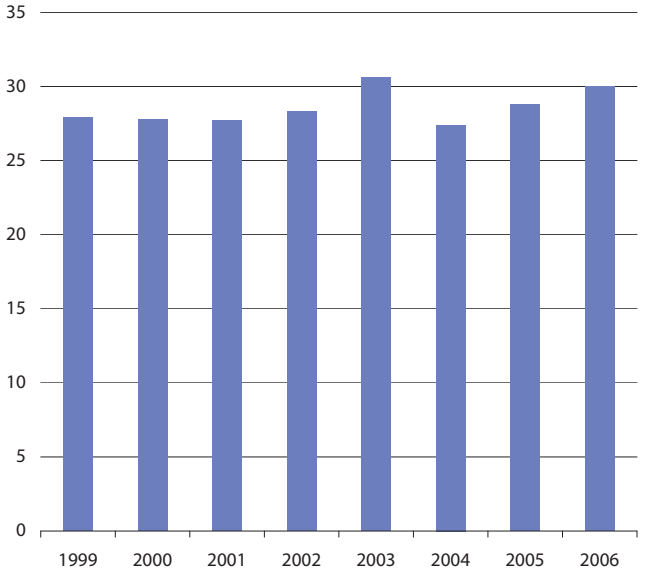
Source: Eurostat (env_air_emis, tps00001 and tsien010), http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/4303.php

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.

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 conditions such as 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 m^3. The indicator presented here shows the population weighted annual mean concentration of particulate matter at urban background stations in agglomerations.

Figure 7.8: Urban population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter, EU-27 (micrograms per cubic metre) (1)



(1) Population weighted annual mean concentration of particulate matter.

Source: Eurostat (tsien110), European Environment Agency, European Topic Center on Air and Climate Change

Ozone is a strong photochemical oxidant, which causes serious health problems and damage to the ecosystem, agricultural crops and materials. Human exposure to elevated ozone concentrations can give rise to inflammatory responses and decreases in lung function. The indicator shows the population weighted sum of maximum daily 8-hour mean ozone concentrations above a threshold (70 microgram ozone per m^3) at urban background stations in agglomerations.

Table 7.8: Urban population exposure to air pollution

	Exposure to air pollution by ozone (micrograms per m^3*day) (1)			Exposure to air pollution by particulate matter (micrograms per m^3) (2)		
	1999	2002	2006	1999	2002	2006
EU-27	3 799	3 695	4 417	27.9	28.3	30.0
BE	3 800	2 224	4 024	34.7	34.1	33.9
BG	116	:	2 124	:	:	55.4
CZ	4 760	4 599	5 889	28.0	40.2	40.7
DK	2 602	2 626	3 507	:	24.1	27.1
DE	3 602	3 222	4 437	25.0	26.5	25.6
EE	:	4 326	4 331	:	21.3	22.7
IE	:	:	:	15.8	:	15.4
EL	7 154	13 038	7 315	:	42.8	36.1
ES	5 071	4 087	4 776	33.7	29.8	33.8
FR	3 959	3 772	4 685	:	21.8	21.1
IT	8 186	6 513	7 643	:	42.2	41.6
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	3 801	:	1 758	:	:	:
LT	:	:	4 621	:	:	20.2
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	:	:	5 228	:	:	35.8
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	2 301	1 548	2 671	33.1	31.4	31.4
AT	5 344	6 327	5 341	:	26.3	30.4
PL	3 334	4 522	4 663	45.6	45.7	44.7
PT	1 361	2 548	4 225	37.6	33.7	32.0
RO	:	:	2 054	:	:	52.2
SI	4 636	6 000	6 461	:	30.9	33.3
SK	:	5 992	6 838	36.5	28.6	28.3
FI	2 427	2 338	2 606	15.7	16.9	16.6
SE	2 197	2 960	2 898	14.1	19.4	20.4
UK	1 418	920	2 189	24.4	23.2	24.8
IS	:	:	:	:	:	20.3
NO	:	:	:	:	:	19.9

(1) Population weighted yearly sum of maximum daily 8-hour mean ozone concentrations above a threshold (70 microgram of ozone per m^3).
(2) Population weighted annual mean concentration of particulate matter.

Source: Eurostat (tsien100 and tsien110), European Environment Agency, European Topic Center on Air and Climate Change

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

Table 7.9: Water resources, long-term annual average (1 000 million m^3) (1)

	Precipitation	Evapotranspiration	Internal flow	External inflow	Outflow	Freshwater resources
BE	28.2	16.1	12.2	8.4	16.3	20.6
BG	68.2	52.9	15.3	0.5	15.8	15.8
CZ	54.7	39.4	15.2	0.7	16.0	16.0
DK	38.5	22.1	16.3	0.0	1.9	16.3
DE	307.0	190.0	117.0	75.0	182.0	188.0
EE	30.6	18.6	12.0	9.1	11.9	21.1
IE	80.0	32.5	47.5	:	:	47.5
EL	115.0	55.0	60.0	12.0	:	72.0
ES	346.5	235.4	111.1	0.0	111.1	111.1
FR	485.7	310.4	175.3	11.0	168.0	186.3
IT	296.0	129.0	167.0	8.0	155.0	175.0
CY	2.7	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.5
LV	42.2	23.2	19.0	17.4	33.5	36.4
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	139.1	170.0	:	179.0	179.0
UK	283.7	111.2	172.5	2.8	175.3	175.3
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	470.7	112.0	378.0	12.8	390.8	390.8
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)

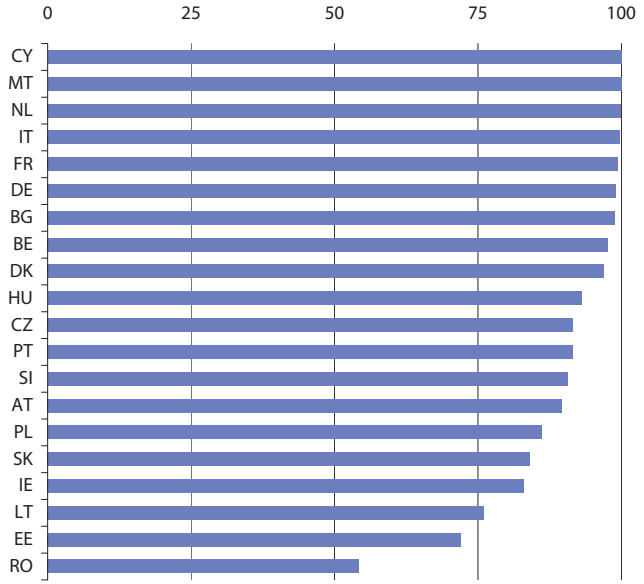
inland water surfaces, streams, rivers, freshwater lakes and glaciers) into the atmosphere by evaporation or by transpiration of plants.

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 termed freshwater resources (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 proportion of the population that is connected to public water supplies is defined as the share of the population which is served by (public or private) economic units with piped water of (usually) drinking water quality.

Although the data set is incomplete, in all available Member States except Romania and Estonia, the proportion of households connected to the public water supply (PWS) network was in excess of three quarters, and in the majority of Member States the proportion exceeded 90 %.

Figure 7.9: Population connected to public water supply, 2005 (% of total) (1)



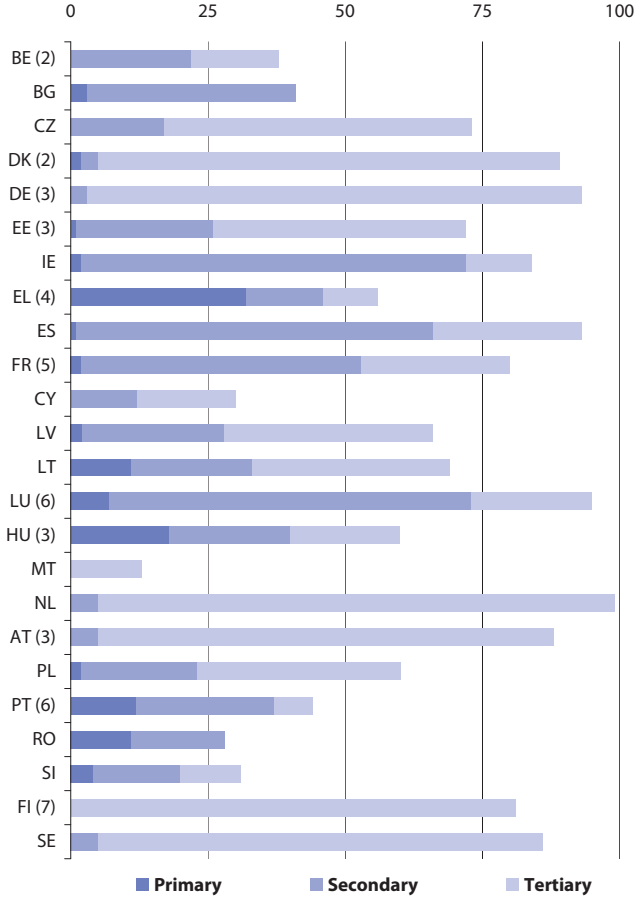
(1) Estonia: data are for 2004; Slovakia: data are for 2003; Denmark, Hungary, Austria, Romania and Slovenia: data are for 2002; Germany and France: data are for 2001; Italy: data are for 1999; Greece, Spain, Latvia, Luxembourg, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom: not available.

Source: Eurostat (ten00012)

WASTEWATER TREATMENT

The population connected to urban wastewater treatment relates to those 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), including transport of sewage to wastewater treatment plants by truck. There are three broad types of urban wastewater treatment that are distinguished when collecting statistical information in this area: primary, secondary and tertiary wastewater treatment.

Figure 7.10: Population connected to wastewater treatment, by type of treatment, 2005 (% of total) (1)



(1) Italy, Slovakia and the United Kingdom: not available. (2) Data are for 1998. (3) Data are for 2004. (4) Data are for 1997. (5) Data are for 2001. (6) Data are for 2003. (7) Data are for 2002.

Source: Eurostat (ten00022, ten00023 and ten00024)

Primary treatment of wastewater 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.

Table 7.10: Population connected to urban wastewater treatment (% of total) (1)

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005
BE	35	39	46	52	55
BG	36	37	38	40	41
CZ	62	65	68	73	75
DK	88	:	:	:	:
DE	:	:	93	:	:
EE	72	69	69	71	:
IE	:	66	70	:	89
EL	:	:	:	:	:
ES	:	:	:	:	92
FR	:	:	79	:	:
IT	:	:	:	:	:
CY	12	13	16	23	30
LV	:	:	:	72	67
LT	:	:	:	62	70
LU	:	93	:	95	:
HU	24	29	50	:	:
MT	13	13	13	13	13
NL	98	98	98	99	99
AT	:	:	86	89	:
PL	47	52	55	58	60
PT	:	:	:	60	65
RO	:	:	:	:	28
SI	:	36	36	38	45
SK	49	50	51	53	55
FI	78	80	81	:	:
SE	:	:	:	86	86
UK	:	:	:	:	:
MK	5	5	:	:	:
TR	14	*23*	27	30	:
IS	4	16	33	50	57
NO	70	73	74	75	77
CH	95	96	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)

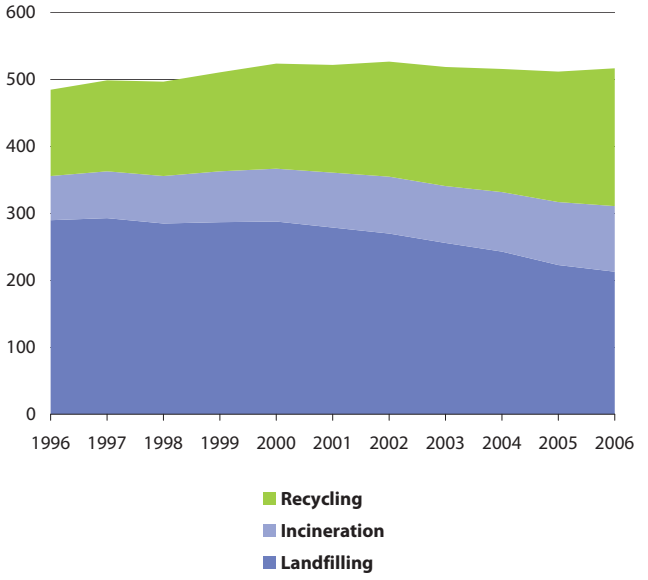
GENERATION AND TREATMENT OF WASTE

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. 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 waste generated by commerce, offices and public institutions.

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 the reprocessing of waste in a production process which diverts it from the waste stream.

Figure 7.11: Treatment of municipal waste, EU-27 (kg per capita)



Source: Eurostat (tsien120 and tsien130)

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.

Table 7.11: Municipal waste generated and landfilled (kg per capita) (1)

	Municipal waste generated				Municipal waste landfilled			
	1995	2000	2005	2006	1995	2000	2005	2006
EU-27	474	524	512	517	296	288	223	213
Euro area	509	569	554	557	278	255	187	173
BE	453	*474*	*476*	*475*	198	*73*	*37*	*24*
BG	693	516	475	446	530	399	405	356
CZ	*302*	334	289	296	*302*	282	209	234
DK	567	665	737	*737*	96	67	38	*37*
DE	*624*	*643*	564	*566*	*245*	165	48	*4*
EE	368	440	436	*466*	365	438	274	*278*
IE	514	603	*742*	*804*	398	554	444	*471*
EL	302	408	438	443	*311*	372	387	386
ES	510	662	597	*583*	*308*	339	292	*289*
FR	476	516	*542*	*553*	214	220	*195*	*192*
IT	454	509	542	*548*	*422*	385	295	*284*
CY	600	680	739	745	600	613	653	652
LV	263	*270*	310	411	247	*252*	243	292
LT	424	363	376	390	424	344	343	356
LU	592	658	*705*	*702*	*161*	138	*134*	*131*
HU	460	445	460	468	346	376	382	376
MT	*332*	535	615	652	*305*	483	546	562
NL	549	616	624	625	158	57	11	12
AT	438	581	619	*617*	205	196	80	59
PL	285	316	245	259	280	310	226	236
PT	385	472	446	*435*	200	338	278	*274*
RO	350	363	377	*385*	259	302	296	*326*
SI	596	*513*	423	432	457	*402*	330	362
SK	295	254	289	301	168	196	228	234
FI	*414*	503	474	488	*268*	306	282	286
SE	386	428	482	497	136	98	23	25
UK	499	578	584	588	*414*	469	376	353
TR	445	*458*	*438*	*434*	326	*357*	*362*	*364*
IS	427	466	521	*534*	322	351	368	*370*
NO	626	615	759	793	456	336	233	245
CH	598	660	666	715	77	40	1	1

(1) Latvia: break in series for 2006; Turkey and Switzerland: break in series for 2004; Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia: break in series for 2002; Estonia: break in series for 2001; Hungary: break in series for 2000; Lithuania and Malta: break in series for 1999.

Source: Eurostat (tsien120 and tsien130)

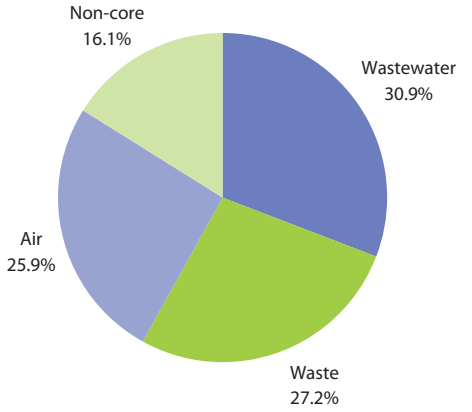
ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENDITURE, EMAS AND ECO-LABEL

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

Figure 7.12: Distribution of environmental protection expenditure, manufacturing industries, EU-27, 2004 (1)



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

Source: Eurostat (env_ac_exp1)

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 website of the Directorate-General Environment at: http://ec.europa.eu/environment.

Table 7.12: Environmental expenditure, EMAS and eco-label

	Environmental expenditure by the public sector, 2005 (% of GDP) (1)	Environmental protection expenditure by industry, 2005 (% of GDP) (2)	Number of EMAS-registered sites, 2007	Number of eco-label awards, 2007 (3)
EU-27	:	*0.44*	5 888	478
BE	0.62	0.53	336	6
BG	0.38	0.78	0	:
CZ	:	0.87	30	7
DK	1.05	:	249	29
DE	0.43	:	1 954	61
EE	0.24	0.35	2	0
IE	:	:	6	11
EL	:	:	59	17
ES	0.31	0.26	1 090	27
FR	0.33	:	13	88
IT	0.71	0.78	1 046	145
CY	0.31	0.23	0	1
LV	0.06	0.19	13	3
LT	0.10	0.42	0	0
LU	:	:	0	0
HU	0.64	0.64	16	1
MT	:	:	1	1
NL	:	0.41	15	8
AT	0.48	0.34	488	25
PL	0.43	0.74	7	5
PT	0.49	0.30	66	7
RO	0.23	0.60	1	:
SI	0.79	0.73	1	2
SK	0.26	1.13	5	0
FI	0.39	0.39	49	5
SE	0.27	0.39	72	17
UK	0.49	0.28	369	12
HR	0.08	0.73	:	:
TR	0.54	:	:	:
IS	0.28	:	:	0
NO	:	:	27	6
CH	0.67	0.29	:	:

(1) Belgium, Spain, France, Cyprus, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom: data are for 2004; Germany and Switzerland: data are for 2003; Lithuania and Iceland: data are for 2002.
(2) EU-27, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Finland and the United Kingdom: data are for 2004; Switzerland: data are for 2003; the Netherlands: data are for 2002.
(3) EU-25 instead of EU-27.

Source: Eurostat (ten00049, ten00052, tsdpc410 and tsdpc420), Directorate-General for Environment

8

Science and technology

HUMAN RESOURCES

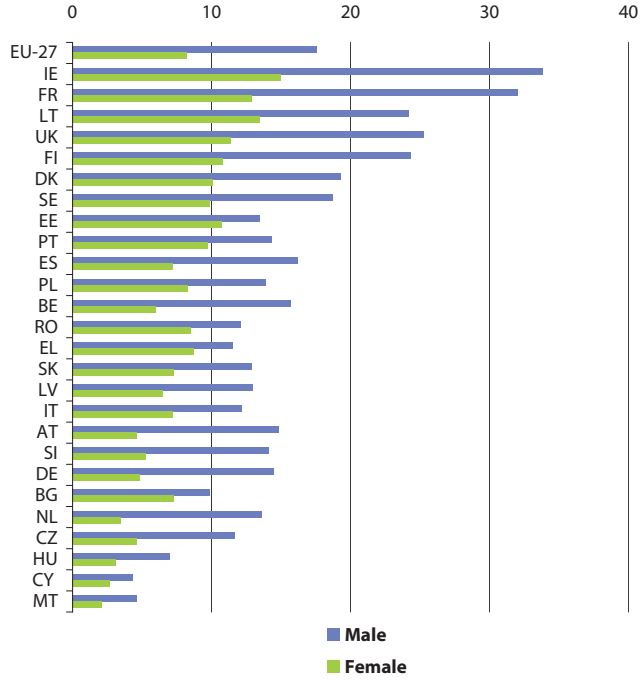
Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, and in the management of the projects concerned. The data on the number of researchers are presented in the form of head counts.

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, or persons who are employed in an occupation where such an education is normally required.

The term PhD is defined as general tertiary programmes which lead to the award of an advanced research degree (based on advanced study and original research and not course-work).

Figure 8.1: Tertiary graduates in science, technology and mathematics, 2005
(per 1 000 males/females aged 20-29 years) (1)



(1) Luxembourg: not available; graph is ranked on the average of male and female; tertiary graduates (ISCED 5 and 6) of all ages in science, technology and mathematics fields of education related to the population aged 20-29.

Source: Eurostat (tsiir050)

Table 8.1: Researchers, 2006

	Researchers (1 000) (1)						Human res. in S&T (% of labour force) (2)	PhD graduates (% of the population aged 25-29) (3)
	Total	Business enterprises	Govt.	Higher education	Male (%)	Female (%)		
EU-27	*1 891.1*	*724.9*	*218.0*	*925.3*	*70*	*30*	38.6	*0.27*
Euro area	*1 298.0*	*512.0*	*150.9*	*617.4*	*72*	*28*	:	*0.26*
BE	48.8	*20.5*	2.5	26.1	70	30	46.6	0.26
BG	11.9	1.3	6.5	3.9	54	46	30.5	0.10
CZ	39.7	13.4	9.0	17.2	72	28	34.8	0.23
DK	43.5	24.3	3.1	15.7	70	30	50.4	0.27
DE	411.8	186.7	44.9	180.2	79	21	43.2	0.50
EE	*6.4*	*1.6*	0.7	3.9	*58*	*42*	44.1	0.15
IE	*18.6*	*8.0*	0.5	10.1	70	30	40.1	0.26
EL	33.4	6.4	2.9	24.0	64	36	30.8	0.18
ES	193.0	51.3	28.0	113.1	63	37	39.8	0.19
FR	253.0	113.7	27.7	107.4	72	28	41.1	0.25
IT	125.5	31.5	18.8	70.2	68	32	34.6	0.25
CY	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	67	33	40.2	0.05
LV	7.2	1.0	1.3	4.9	53	47	34.8	0.07
LT	11.9	0.9	1.9	9.1	51	49	38.3	0.14
LU	2.4	1.8	0.4	0.2	82	18	43.0	:
HU	32.8	7.6	6.2	18.9	67	33	31.9	0.12
MT	*1.0*	*0.3*	0.0	0.7	75	25	30.8	0.01
NL	*49.8*	29.1	7.8	:	82	18	48.1	0.30
AT	44.1	20.6	2.3	20.9	76	24	38.3	0.42
PL	96.4	11.4	14.5	70.3	61	39	31.4	0.19
PT	37.8	6.2	5.6	21.4	56	44	22.0	0.66
RO	30.1	8.0	5.9	16.1	57	43	22.8	0.18
SI	8.2	2.7	2.0	3.6	65	35	38.8	0.26
SK	18.8	2.5	2.9	13.4	58	42	31.6	0.26
FI	53.3	26.7	5.7	20.4	68	32	48.7	0.56
SE	82.5	42.5	4.8	34.9	64	36	48.0	0.69
UK	:	*95.8*	*9.7*	:	:	:	42.4	0.43
HR	13.1	1.2	4.7	7.2	59	41	:	0.14
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.05
TR	90.1	13.6	5.5	71.0	64	36	18.4	0.04
IS	3.8	1.4	1.0	1.2	61	39	42.8	0.07
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.18
NO	37.0	14.4	4.5	18.1	68	32	48.9	0.31
CH	43.2	14.0	1.0	*28.3*	73	27	50.8	0.72
JP	861.9	519.4	36.7	295.5	88	12	:	0.19
US	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.28

(1) Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Greece, France, Italy, Cyprus, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Iceland, Norway and Japan: data are for 2005; Austria, Croatia and Switzerland: data are for 2004; Italy, higher education: break in series.
(2) All countries, except for Belgium and Luxembourg: break in series.
(3) EA-13 instead of EA-15; EU-27 and euro area, 2005; PhD (ISCED 6) graduates of all ages related to the population aged 25-29.

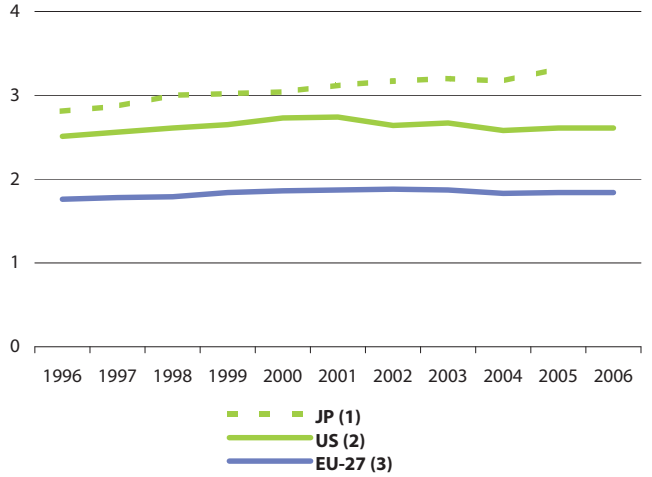
Source: Eurostat (tsc00003, tsc00005, tsc00025 and hrst_fl_tegrad)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

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. 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.

Figure 8.2: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) (% of GDP)



(1) Break in series: 1996; not available for 2006.
(2) Break in series: 1998; provisional: 2005 and 2006.
(3) Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (tsiir020), OECD

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 expenditure on the national territory, regardless of the source of funds; data are usually expressed in relation to GDP, otherwise known as R&D intensity.

Table 8.2: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD), 2006

	Share of GDP (%) (1)	Breakdown by source of funds (% of GERD) (2)		
		Business enterprise	Govt.	Abroad
EU-27	*1.84*	*54.6*	*34.2*	*8.9*
Euro area	*1.86*	*56.7*	*35.0*	*6.8*
BE	*1.83*	59.7	24.7	12.4
BG	0.48	27.8	63.9	7.6
CZ	1.54	56.9	39.0	3.1
DK	*2.43*	59.5	27.6	10.1
DE	*2.53*	67.6	28.4	3.7
EE	*1.14*	*38.1*	*44.6*	*16.3*
IE	*1.35*	*59.3*	*30.1*	*8.9*
EL	*0.57*	31.1	46.8	19.0
ES	1.20	47.1	42.5	5.9
FR	*2.09*	52.2	38.4	7.5
IT	1.09	39.7	50.7	8.0
CY	*0.42*	16.8	67.0	10.9
LV	0.70	32.7	58.2	7.5
LT	0.80	26.2	53.6	14.3
LU	*1.47*	79.7	16.6	3.6
HU	1.00	43.3	44.8	11.3
MT	*0.54*	*52.1*	*34.4*	*13.5*
NL	*1.67*	51.1	36.2	11.3
AT	*2.55*	45.9	36.8	15.2
PL	0.56	33.1	57.5	7.0
PT	*0.83*	36.3	55.2	4.7
RO	0.45	30.4	64.1	4.1
SI	1.59	59.3	34.4	5.8
SK	*0.46*	35.0	55.6	9.1
FI	*3.37*	66.6	25.1	7.1
SE	3.73	65.7	23.5	7.7
UK	1.78	45.2	31.9	17.0
HR	0.87	34.6	55.8	6.8
TR	0.58	46.0	48.6	0.5
IS	2.77	48.0	40.5	11.2
NO	1.52	46.4	44.0	8.0
CH	2.90	69.7	22.7	5.2
JP	3.32	76.1	16.8	0.3
US	*2.61*	*64.9*	*29.3*	:

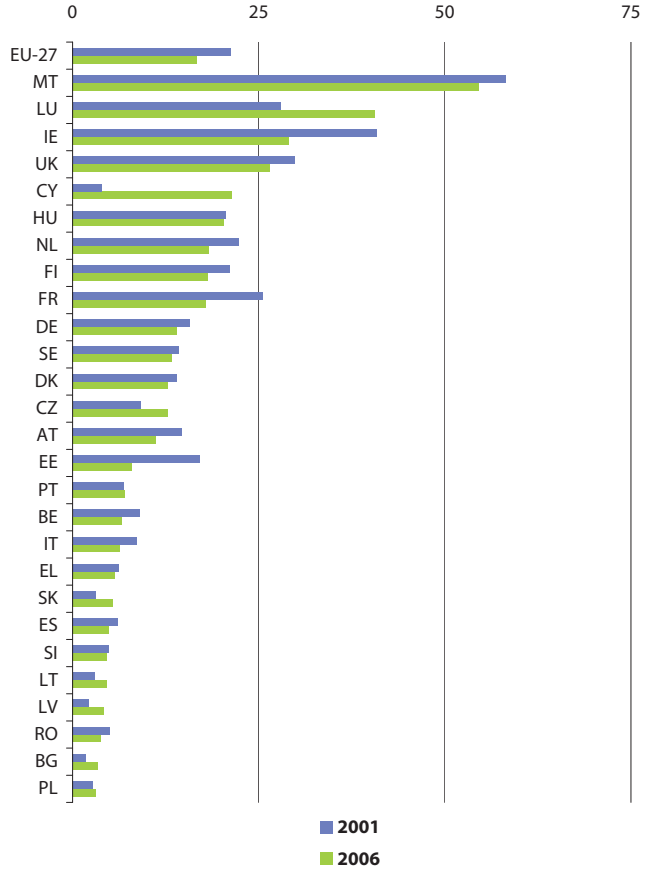
(1) Ireland, Austria, Slovakia and Finland: data for 2007; Italy, Iceland and Japan: data for 2005; Switzerland: data for 2004.
(2) Austria: data for 2007; EU-27, EA-15, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Greece, France, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Portugal, Sweden, Iceland, Norway and Japan: data for 2005; Switzerland: data for 2004; the Netherlands: data for 2003; Sweden: break in series.

Source: Eurostat (tsiir020 and tsiir030)

HIGH-TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIES AND KNOWLEDGE-INTENSIVE SERVICES

External trade statistics provide information on the proportion of high-technology exports within the total value of 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, scientific instruments, electrical and non-electrical machinery, chemistry and armaments.

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



Source: Eurostat (tsiir160)

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

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 (1)	1996	2001	2006 (1)
EU-27	:	7.4	6.6	:	30.9	32.8
BE	7.7	6.9	6.3	34.6	37.8	38.8
BG	:	5.5	4.9	:	23.1	22.0
CZ	:	9.2	10.4	:	24.1	25.1
DK	7.1	7.0	6.0	40.1	42.7	43.5
DE	11.1	11.2	10.7	27.9	31.0	34.1
EE	:	4.9	3.8	:	28.0	28.6
IE	7.1	7.3	5.7	30.2	32.0	34.9
EL	2.3	2.2	2.3	20.5	22.5	25.0
ES	5.1	5.5	4.5	23.6	24.8	27.9
FR	7.0	7.2	5.9	33.6	35.0	36.9
IT	7.4	7.4	7.6	24.7	27.0	30.4
CY	:	1.0	1.0	:	26.5	28.3
LV	:	1.7	1.7	:	24.8	25.5
LT	:	3.1	2.5	:	26.9	25.6
LU	1.7	1.2	1.3	33.4	35.8	43.5
HU	7.6	8.7	8.5	25.3	26.3	28.4
MT	:	8.0	6.6	:	27.8	31.0
NL	5.1	4.3	3.1	36.4	40.0	42.0
AT	6.6	6.5	7.0	26.5	29.3	30.4
PL	:	:	5.1	:	:	24.7
PT	4.2	3.6	3.3	22.0	19.7	23.1
RO	:	5.1	5.5	:	11.3	14.6
SI	9.2	8.8	8.7	20.8	23.1	26.2
SK	:	6.8	9.6	:	25.3	24.9
FI	7.2	7.4	6.8	37.4	39.1	41.1
SE	8.4	7.7	6.3	44.2	46.1	47.7
UK	7.9	7.1	5.5	37.3	40.5	43.0
HR	:	:	4.7	:	:	23.0
TR	:	:	3.6	:	:	12.8
IS	1.5	1.7	1.7	38.4	40.9	42.5
NO	5.5	4.2	4.5	40.6	43.6	46.1
CH	7.8	8.1	7.3	34.1	39.0	41.3

(1) All countries, except Belgium and Luxembourg: break in series.

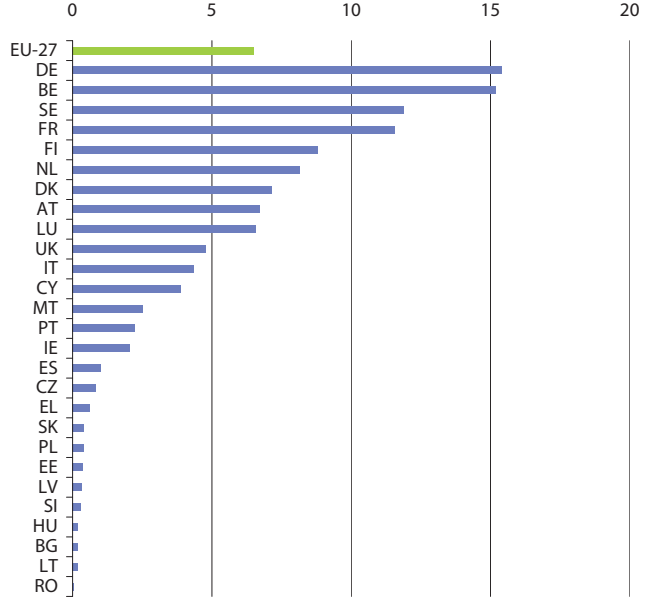
Source: Eurostat (tsc00011 and tsc00012)

PATENTS

Patent statistics are widely used to assess inventive and innovative performance. 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.

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. The falling trend between 2000 and 2005 is linked to patenting procedures and should not be understood as a real decline in the patenting activity. For this reason the 2005 figures in Eurostat's reference database are flagged as provisional.

Figure 8.4: European high-technology patents, 2005 (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; Cyprus, Lithuania and Malta: data are for 2003.

Source: Eurostat (tsc00010)

In contrast to European patents data, United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) data refer to patents granted; data are recorded by year of publication as opposed to the year of filing. The methodology used is not harmonised, and therefore the comparison between EPO and USPTO patents data should be interpreted with caution.

Table 8.4: Patents

	European patent applications (units)		European patent applications (per million inhabitants)		Patents granted by the USPTO (per million inhabitants)
	2000	2005 (1)	2000	2005 (1)	2002 (2)
EU-27	51 158	*49 730*	106.1	*101.3*	*42.1*
Euro area	41 768	*41 990*	135.9	*132.8*	:
BE	1 288	*1 302*	125.8	*124.6*	*43.8*
BG	7	*4*	0.9	*0.5*	*0.3*
CZ	67	*71*	6.5	*7.0*	*4.3*
DK	936	*842*	175.5	*155.6*	*54.6*
DE	22 016	*22 219*	268.0	*269.3*	*111.6*
EE	6	*7*	4.1	*5.2*	*2.2*
IE	218	*237*	57.7	*57.7*	*44.4*
EL	54	*48*	5.0	*4.3*	*0.9*
ES	790	*1 135*	19.7	*26.4*	*7.4*
FR	7 250	*7 201*	119.8	*115.2*	*40.6*
IT	3 982	*4 197*	70.0	*71.8*	*25.5*
CY	7	6	10.4	8.2	*2.8*
LV	7	*12*	3.1	*5.2*	*0.9*
LT	5	*2*	1.3	*0.6*	*0.3*
LU	79	*86*	182.7	*189.0*	*121.6*
HU	121	*64*	11.8	*6.3*	*2.6*
MT	5	*9*	11.8	*22.4*	*5.1*
NL	3 418	*2 695*	215.5	*165.3*	*71.8*
AT	1 175	*1 477*	146.8	*180.0*	*68.8*
PL	43	*108*	1.1	*2.8*	*1.0*
PT	42	*113*	4.1	*10.7*	*2.0*
RO	7	*45*	0.3	*2.1*	*0.6*
SI	51	*59*	25.5	*29.5*	*9.5*
SK	11	*31*	2.1	*5.8*	*0.2*
FI	1 393	*1 169*	269.4	*223.2*	*113.2*
SE	2 270	*1 370*	256.1	*152.0*	*89.5*
UK	5 912	*5 206*	100.6	*86.7*	*45.4*
HR	15	*24*	3.3	*5.4*	*4.5*
TR	43	*211*	0.6	*3.0*	*0.3*
IS	36	21	127.9	73.0	*24.4*
LI	23	*21*	708.7	*606.9*	*507.1*
NO	395	*401*	88.2	*87.1*	*31.2*
CH	2 694	*2 929*	376.1	*395.0*	*150.0*
JP	21 356	*20 099*	168.4	*157.3*	*258.5*
US	30 513	*29 538*	108.0	*99.6*	*315.2*

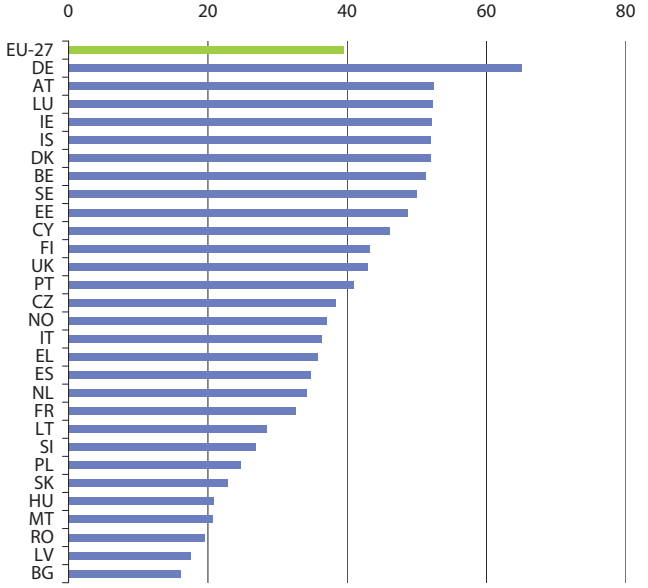
(1) Cyprus and Iceland: data are for 2004.
(2) Estonia: data are for 2001; USPTO data: the methodology used is not harmonised with that of Eurostat and therefore the comparison between EPO and USPTO patents data should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Eurostat (tsc00009, tsiir060 and tsiir070), EPO, USPTO

INNOVATION

Within the Community innovation survey (CIS), an innovation is defined as 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 considered 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 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-

Figure 8.5: Enterprises engaged in innovation activity, 2004 (% of all enterprises) (1)



(1) Enterprises covered by NACE Sections C to E, I and J, NACE Divisions 51 and 72 and NACE Groups 74.2 and 74.3.

Source: Eurostat (inn_cis4_prod)

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 co-operate with other parties (for example suppliers, competitors, customers, educational/research establishments) when engaging in an innovative activity.

Table 8.5: Innovation activity, 2004
(% of enterprises with innovation activity) (1)

	Enterprises which introduced new or improved products to the market			Enterprises engaged in some form of cooperation on innovation by location of partner			
	Total	Industry	Services	Total	National	Other Europe	US & others
EU-27	35.9	37.4	33.7	25.5	:	:	:
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	47.0	48.7	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	37.1	47.2	34.8	28.8	24.5	9.6
IE	44.5	55.5	29.8	32.3	:	:	:
EL	44.4	44.3	44.5	24.0	19.7	11.9	6.1
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	16.3	9.6
IT	31.1	32.0	28.6	13.0	12.4	2.5	1.1
CY	14.7	16.2	12.3	37.0	27.5	18.3	4.0
LV	34.6	38.1	30.8	38.8	36.0	22.6	17.4
LT	34.5	39.9	27.6	56.1	50.9	30.8	13.7
LU	51.6	42.3	54.2	30.5	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	25.2	17.5	13.3	7.5	1.7
SI	46.6	44.3	53.7	47.3	:	:	:
SK	41.6	39.4	47.0	37.7	33.5	29.7	7.7
FI	49.6	49.8	49.4	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	:	:	:
IS	77.6	69.5	85.9	29.1	:	:	:
NO	36.5	33.4	40.1	33.2	30.9	19.3	9.7

(1) Total is defined as NACE Sections C to E, I and J, NACE Divisions 51 and 72 and NACE Groups 74.2 and 74.3; services are defined as NACE Sections I and J, NACE Divisions 51 and 72 and NACE Groups 74.2 and 74.3.

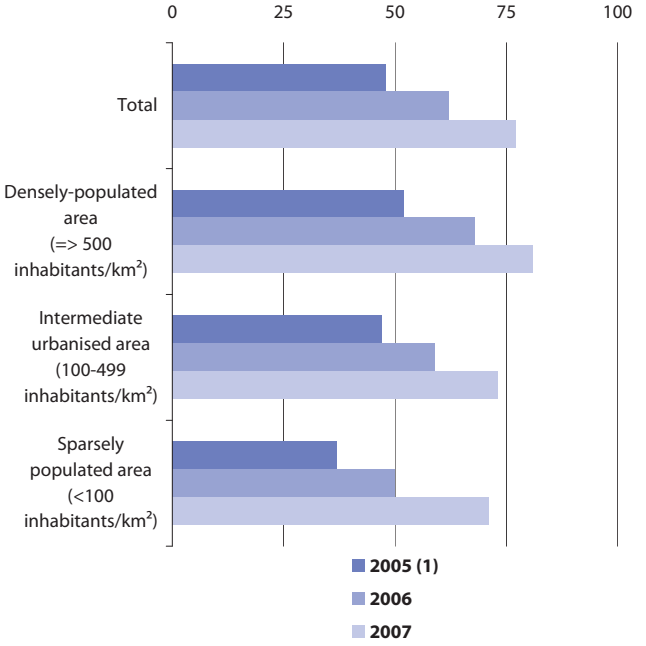
Source: Eurostat (inn_cis4_prod and inn_cis4_coop)

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 the 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.

Indicators on the use of the Internet in households are defined in terms of those households with at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. Internet access refers to whether anyone in

Figure 8.6: Broadband Internet access of households, breakdown by degree of urbanisation, EU-27
(% of households with Internet access)



(1) Excluding Bulgaria, France and Romania.

Source: Eurostat (isoc_ci_it_h)

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 access 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.

Table 8.6: Internet access of households, by type of connection, 2007 (% of households) (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 (3)	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	44	9	1
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	63	6	5
SE	67	28	6
UK	57	12	2
IS	76	6	0
NO	67	17	23

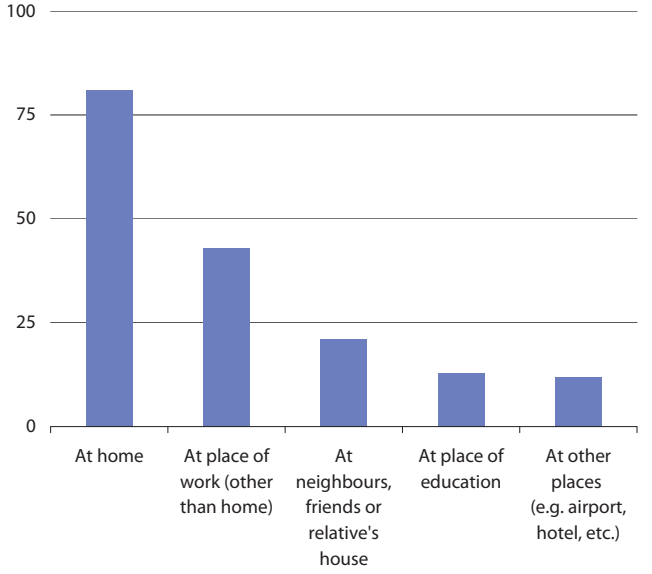
(1) The categories presented are not mutually exclusive.
(2) The availability of broadband is measured by the percentage of households that are connectable to an exchange that has been converted to support xDSL-technology, to a cable network upgraded for Internet traffic, or to other broadband technologies.
(3) EA-13 instead of EA-15.

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 households/by individuals and in enterprises. The surveys initially concentrated on access and connectivity. However, their scope has subsequently been extended to cover a variety of subjects and socio-economic breakdowns. Regional diversity, gender specificity, age, employment situation and educational differences can also be studied from the results of the survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals, which covers those persons aged 16-74 years old.

Figure 8.7: Place of Internet use, EU-27, 2007 (% of individuals who accessed the Internet during the three months prior to the survey) (1)



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

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 purchase of goods and services over the Internet 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, as are orders made by manually written e-mails.

Table 8.7: Use of ICTs and private e-commerce activities by individuals during the three months prior to the survey (% of individuals)

	Using a computer			Using the Internet			Purchased goods or services over the Internet		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
EU-27 (1)	58	59	63	51	52	57	18	20	23
Euro area (2)	58	60	64	51	53	59	17	20	23
BE	:	67	70	58	62	67	11	14	15
BG	:	30	35	:	24	31	:	2	2
CZ	42	52	55	32	44	49	3	7	8
DK	83	86	84	77	83	81	26	31	43
DE	73	76	78	65	69	72	32	38	41
EE	60	62	65	59	61	64	4	4	6
IE	44	58	62	37	51	57	14	21	26
EL	29	38	40	22	29	33	2	3	5
ES	52	54	57	44	48	52	8	10	13
FR	:	55	69	:	47	64	:	19	26
IT	41	43	43	34	36	38	4	5	7
CY	41	44	47	31	34	38	4	5	8
LV	47	53	58	42	50	55	3	5	6
LT	42	47	52	34	42	49	1	2	4
LU	77	76	80	69	71	78	31	35	37
HU	42	54	58	37	45	52	5	5	7
MT	45	43	48	38	38	45	10	9	16
NL	83	84	87	79	81	84	31	36	43
AT	63	68	73	55	61	67	19	23	26
PL	45	48	52	35	40	44	5	9	11
PT	40	42	46	32	36	40	4	5	6
RO	:	30	34	:	21	24	:	1	2
SI	52	57	58	47	51	53	8	8	9
SK	63	61	64	50	50	56	6	7	10
FI	76	80	81	73	77	79	25	29	33
SE	84	87	88	81	86	80	36	39	39
UK	72	73	78	66	66	72	36	38	44
MK	:	34	:	:	25	:	:	1	:
TR	18	:	:	14	:	:	1	:	:
IS	88	90	91	86	88	90	28	31	32
NO	83	85	90	80	81	85	35	47	48

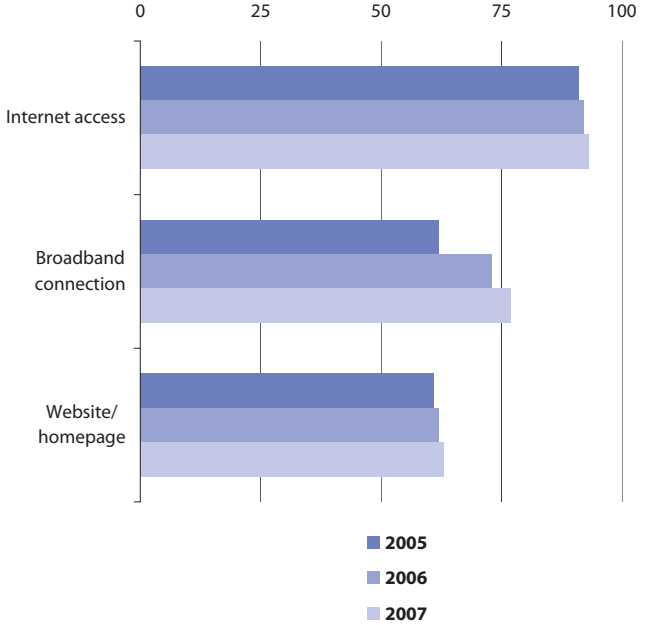
(1) Excluding Belgium, Bulgaria, France and Romania for 2005.
(2) EA-12, excluding Belgium and France, for 2005; EA-12 for 2006; EA-13 for 2007.

Source: Eurostat (isoc_ci_cfp_cu, isoc_ci_ifp_iu and tin00067)

ICT USE OF ENTERPRISES

Most enterprises in the European Union are connected to the Internet, although nearly a quarter do not have a broadband connection; nevertheless, the take-up of broadband has increased from 62 % to 77 % between 2005 and 2007. Two thirds of enterprises already have a website or a homepage, presenting their goods and services on the Internet. Note that this indicator includes websites which are located on servers of the enterprise in question, as well as on third party servers. However, it excludes a simple Internet presence, for example, within online directories or online yellow pages.

Figure 8.8: ICT use of enterprises: Internet access, broadband connection and website/homepage, EU-27 (% of enterprises) (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); excluding France and Romania for 2005.

Source: Eurostat (isoc_pi_b2, isoc_pi_j2, isoc_pi_b3)

Table 8.8: Internet access by type of access and websites/ homepages among enterprises (% of enterprises) (1)

	Access to the Internet		Access to the Internet through a broadband connection		Have a homepage or website	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
EU-27	92	93	73	77	62	63
Euro area (2)	94	95	77	82	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	95	61	68	64	64
EL	94	93	58	72	60	60
ES	93	94	87	90	47	49
FR	94	96	86	89	61	57
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	90	95	83	89	58	61
NL	97	99	82	87	79	80
AT	98	97	69	72	78	78
PL	89	92	46	53	53	53
PT	83	90	66	76	35	42
RO	57	67	31	37	24	28
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
HR	:	93	:	80	:	52
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 for 2006; EA-13 for 2007.

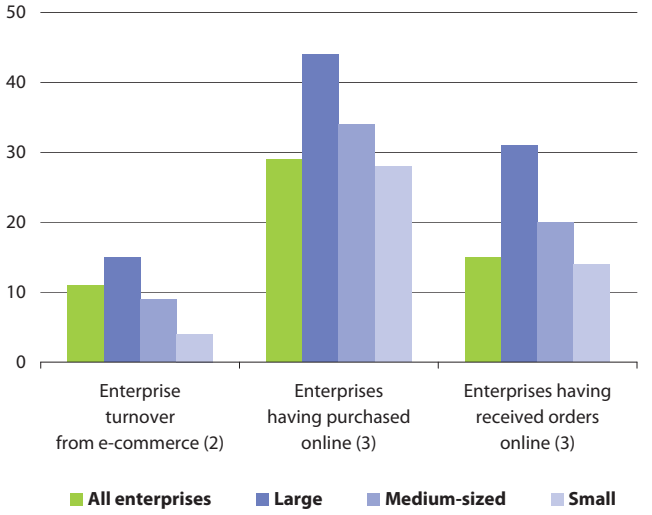
Source: Eurostat (tin00062, tin00063 and isoc_pi_b3)

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, including web shop sales and electronic data exchange (EDI). The definition of e-commerce puts an emphasis on automatic data processing and excludes manually typed e-mails. The population (size and activity) coverage is the same as for Internet access statistics on the previous page. The indicator of turnover (sales) from e-commerce is shown as a percentage of total turnover. It is important to note that for e-commerce data, the year given relates to the survey year, while the data relates to the year prior to the survey.

The share of turnover generated by e-commerce among large enterprises is almost four times higher than for small enterprises. The percentage of enterprises purchasing or selling online also rises with the size of the enterprise. It may be easier for large enterprises to finance the investments for the introduction of e-commerce services.

Figure 8.9: E-commerce among enterprises, breakdown by size-class, 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); excluding France.
(2) Excluding Malta.
(3) Enterprises having purchased/received orders online (at least 1 % of total purchases/ orders received) are included.

Source: Eurostat (isoc_ec_eval, isoc_ec_ebuy and isoc_ec_esel)

In nearly all Member States, a higher proportion of enterprises have made purchases online than the proportion who have received orders online, reflecting the greater complexity of handling the receipt of orders compared with making purchases.

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	29	14	15
Euro area (3)	9	9	28	30	12	15
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	55	23	27
EL	3	2	11	8	7	6
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	:	:	25	27	14	16
NL	:	:	32	36	23	26
AT	10	:	37	42	15	18
PL	6	6	16	13	9	9
PT	8	7	14	12	7	9
RO	1	2	:	8	2	3
SI	9	9	18	21	11	10
SK	0	3	:	8	:	5
FI	14	15	23	19	14	15
SE	14	14	44	48	24	27
UK	17	19	51	49	30	29
HR	:	3	:	19	:	11
IS	8	:	38	:	22	:
NO	14	18	49	48	28	32

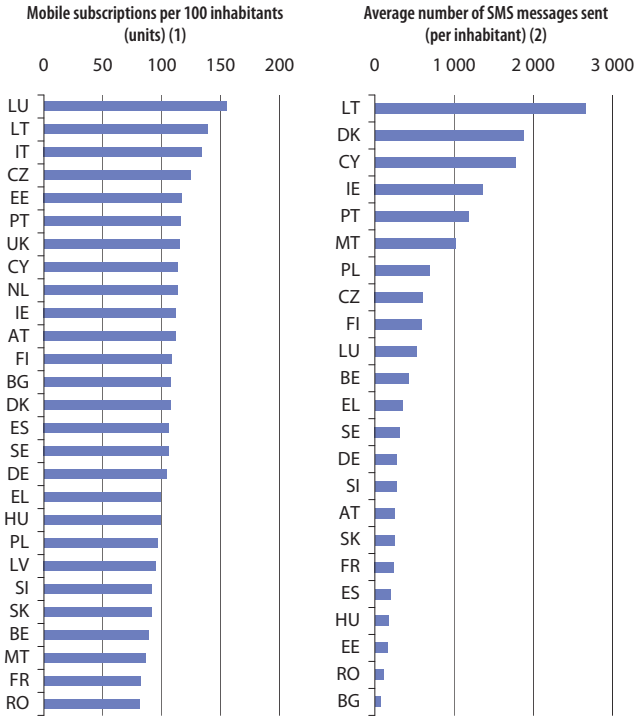
(1) Covers all enterprises with 10 or more persons employed; enterprises have their main activity in NACE Sections D, F, G, H (Groups 55.1 and 55.2 only), I, K and O (Groups 92.1 and 92.2 only).
(2) Enterprises having purchased/received orders online (at least 1 % of total purchases/orders received) are included.
(3) EA-12 for 2006; EA-13 for 2007.

Source: Eurostat (isoc_ec_eval, isoc_ec_ebuy and tin00068)

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The European telecommunications sector has been 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 Member States. The indicator of mobile subscriptions shows subscriptions to public cellular mobile telecommunication systems and also includes information on 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 also to and from a range of other SMS-enabled devices and online

Figure 8.10: Mobile phone subscriptions and the use of SMS, 2006



(1) Italy, Latvia and the United Kingdom: data are sourced from ITU.
(2) Greece, Malta and Slovakia: data are for 2005; Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom: not available.

Source: Eurostat (tin00060, isoc_tc_sms and tps00001)

web services. 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 or September, based on normal rates. Three markets are presented, namely a local call (3 km), a national call (200 km) and an international call (to the United States).

Table 8.10: 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	0.33	:	0.34	:	1.18	:
JP	0.29	0.25	1.02	1.02	4.39	4.34
US	0.09	0.07	0.43	1.03	-	-

(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 2001 and September 2006; normal tariffs without special rates are used.

Source: Eurostat (tsier030), Teligen

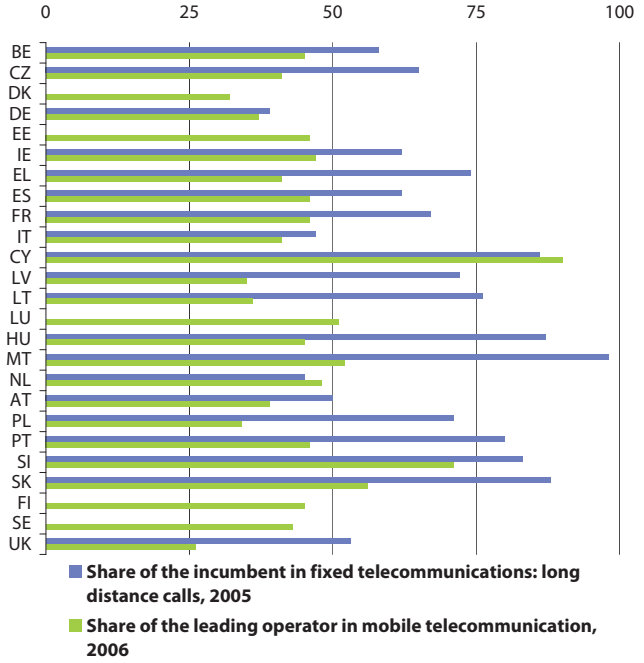
TELECOMMUNICATIONS – TURNOVER AND MARKET SHARE

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 household expenditure on telephony has increased, the share of telecom revenues accounted for by ex-monopoly providers has generally been reduced, as fixed-line voice operations have shrunk, while new entrants for mobile and data services have captured much of the growth experienced within the sector.

The two indicators on market share refer to mobile telecommunications and fixed-line long-distance telecommunications. The market share of the leading mobile

Figure 8.11: Market shares, telecommunication (% of total market) (1)



(1) Bulgaria and Romania: not available; Denmark, Estonia, Luxembourg, Finland and Sweden: not available for fixed telecommunications.

Source: Eurostat (tsier080 and tsier070), National Regulatory Authorities

operator is calculated on the basis of estimates of the total number of mobile subscribers. The market share of the incumbent in relation to fixed-line long-distance telecommunications is defined as the share of the enterprise active in the market just before liberalisation, and is calculated on the basis of retail revenues.

Table 8.11: Turnover from telecommunications, 2006 (EUR million) (1)

		of which:		
	Total turnover	Fixed network services	Cellular mobile services	Internet service provision
BE	9 721	863	4 226	:
BG	1 754	399	920	73
CZ	4 304	1 503	2 458	287
DK (2)	5 433	1 314	1 949	214
DE (3)	66 200	21 900	23 100	3 400
EE (4)	526	165	400	:
IE	4 284	2 180	1 924	:
EL (5)	8 034	3 284	4 305	123
ES	42 006	7 734	13 402	2 786
FR	47 448	11 420	16 771	3 739
IT	:	:	:	:
CY	303	111	158	34
LV	:	:	:	:
LT	781	123	359	77
LU (6)	593	238	248	29
HU	4 792	768	1 461	323
MT (5)	175	57	79	8
NL	14 241	4 678	7 243	:
AT	4 719	1 401	2 708	520
PL	:	:	:	:
PT (3)	7 781	1 601	2 112	255
RO (7)	4 307	848	1 510	228
SI	1 049	205	406	127
SK (5)	1 492	307	898	64
FI	4 511	573	2 260	:
SE	8 659	2 108	1 820	861
UK	:	:	:	:
HR	1 945	699	1 089	96
TR	9 167	3 925	5 165	597
IS (8)	289	93	128	19
NO	3 862	1 090	1 782	653
CH (3)	10 363	2 951	3 009	113

(1) Possibility of double counting in the breakdown of the total turnover.
(2) Cellular and Internet services: data are for 2005.
(3) Internet services: data are for 2005.
(4) Total turnover: data are for 2004.
(5) Data are for 2005.
(6) Total turnover: data are for 2005.
(7) Fixed, cellular and Internet services: data are for 2005.
(8) Data are for 2004.

Source: Eurostat (isoc_tc_tur), National Regulatory Authorities

9

Europe's regions

REGIONAL STATISTICS – BACKGROUND AND DEFINITIONS

Regional statistics cover a broad range of statistical areas, with information on, for example, regional economic accounts; demography and migration; employment and unemployment; education and health; agriculture, energy, industry, trade and services; tourism and transport; research and development. 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 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 NUTS level 2 for a selection of key socio-economic indicators, as well as a national indicator summarising differences in regional employment rates, definitions of which are provided below:

Population change: the difference in population between two reference periods; equal to the sum of natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration (immigration minus emigration); the information presented is generally based on an average annual growth rate, in this case for the period 2002 to 2007.

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 terms of euro per inhabitant.

Unemployment rate: unemployed persons comprise those aged 15 to 74 who were without work during the reference week (of the LFS), who were available for work, and who were actively seeking work – the latter 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 within countries and groups of countries. The dispersion of regional employment rates is zero when the employment rates in all regions are identical, and will rise if there is an increase in the differences between regions; the indicator is not applicable for Estonia, Ireland, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta or Slovenia as these Member States comprise only one or two regions at NUTS level 2.

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.

Table 9.1: Main indicators for regional data

	Population change, 2002-2007 (AAGR, %)	GDP per inhabitant, 2005 (PPS/ inhabitant)	Disposable income, 2005 (EUR/ inhabitant)	Unemployment rate, 2006 (%)
EU-27 (1)	0.3	22 400	:	8.2
BELGIUM (2)	0.5	27 135	15 829	8.2
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale/Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest	1.1	53 876	15 058	17.6
Prov. Antwerpen	0.5	32 059	16 524	5.7
Prov. Limburg (B)	0.5	21 818	15 288	6.2
Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	0.4	24 055	16 784	4.5
Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	0.5	28 350	19 158	4.2
Prov. West-Vlaanderen	0.2	25 056	15 918	4.2
Prov. Brabant Wallon	0.8	26 711	18 071	7.6
Prov. Hainaut	0.2	17 819	13 666	14.4
Prov. Liège	0.4	19 884	14 124	11.5
Prov. Luxembourg (B)	0.8	18 528	13 770	7.7
Prov. Namur	0.6	18 843	14 399	10.6
BULGARIA	-0.5	7 913	:	9.0
Severozapaden	-1.6	6 023	:	11.0
Severen tsentralen	-0.9	6 205	:	13.5
Severoiztochen	-0.5	6 874	:	11.0
Yugoiztochen	-0.6	7 405	:	8.1
Yugozapaden	0.2	11 704	:	6.5
Yuzhen tsentralen	-0.6	6 026	:	8.2
CZECH REPUBLIC	0.2	17 156	4 735	7.1
Praha	0.5	35 901	6 377	2.8
Střední Čechy	0.9	15 792	5 020	4.6
Jihozápad	0.2	15 672	4 648	4.9
Severozápad	0.1	13 658	4 201	12.8
Severovýchod	0.1	14 539	4 527	6.1
Jihovýchod	0.0	15 252	4 570	7.1
Střední Morava	0.0	13 393	4 359	7.6
Moravskoslezsko	-0.3	14 633	4 324	12.0
DENMARK (2)	0.3	28 376	16 808	3.9
Hovedstaden	:	36 073	:	:
Sjælland	:	21 265	:	:

(1) Population change: 2000-2004.
(2) Population change (including all regions): 2001-2006.

Source: Eurostat (reg_d2jan, reg_e2gdp, reg_ehh2inc and reg_lfu3rt)

Table 9.1: Main indicators for regional data

	Population change, 2002-2007 (AAGR, %)	GDP per inhabitant, 2005 (PPS/ inhabitant)	Disposable income, 2005 (EUR/ inhabitant)	Unemployment rate, 2006 (%)
EU-27 (1)	0.3	22 400	:	8.2
DENMARK (2)	0.3	28 376	16 808	3.9
Syddanmark	:	25 768	:	:
Midtjylland	:	26 791	:	:
Nordjylland	:	25 257	:	:
GERMANY	0.0	25 797	17 702	10.2
Stuttgart	0.2	31 060	19 939	6.4
Karlsruhe	0.2	29 489	19 036	7.1
Freiburg	0.3	25 307	18 446	5.5
Tübingen	0.3	27 230	19 112	5.9
Oberbayern	0.7	37 091	20 644	5.3
Niederbayern	0.1	25 489	16 559	6.6
Oberpfalz	0.0	26 459	17 022	6.8
Oberfranken	-0.3	24 971	17 768	9.5
Mittelfranken	0.2	30 367	18 960	7.8
Unterfranken	0.0	25 976	17 599	6.3
Schwaben	0.2	26 759	18 242	6.2
Berlin	0.1	22 075	14 799	18.7
Brandenburg - Nordost	-0.4	16 627	14 459	17.5
Brandenburg - Südwest	-0.3	18 772	14 768	15.8
Bremen	0.1	35 184	19 929	14.4
Hamburg	0.3	45 271	22 913	9.8
Darmstadt	0.1	35 325	19 440	7.9
Gießen	-0.1	23 777	17 533	8.4
Kassel	-0.3	25 275	17 258	8.4
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	-0.8	17 547	13 949	19.2
Braunschweig	-0.3	24 438	16 890	10.1
Hannover	0.0	25 261	17 734	10.5
Lüneburg	0.2	18 371	17 796	9.0
Weser-Ems	0.3	22 291	16 244	9.3
Düsseldorf	-0.1	28 788	19 173	9.7

(1) Population change: 2000-2004.
(2) Population change: 2001-2006.

Source: Eurostat (reg_d2jan, reg_e2gdp, reg_ehh2inc and reg_lfu3rt)

Table 9.1: Main indicators for regional data

	Population change, 2002-2007 (AAGR, %)	GDP per inhabitant, 2005 (PPS/ inhabitant)	Disposable income, 2005 (EUR/ inhabitant)	Unemployment rate, 2006 (%)
EU-27 (1)	0.3	22 400	:	8.2
GERMANY	0.1	24 903	17 402	9.4
Köln	0.3	26 237	18 660	9.1
Münster	0.0	21 624	17 599	9.1
Detmold	0.0	24 608	19 491	10.0
Arnsberg	-0.3	23 732	18 526	11.1
Koblenz	-0.1	21 695	17 077	7.7
Trier	0.1	21 839	16 523	6.2
Rheinhessen-Pfalz	0.1	24 009	17 262	8.7
Saarland	-0.4	24 698	17 133	9.5
Chemnitz	-1.0	17 839	14 775	16.2
Dresden	-0.5	19 532	14 609	16.2
Leipzig	-0.2	19 299	14 318	17.9
Sachsen-Anhalt	-1.1	18 441	14 008	:
Schleswig-Holstein	0.2	22 983	16 917	9.0
Thüringen	-0.8	18 010	14 154	15.6
ESTONIA	-0.3	14 093	3 940	5.9
IRELAND (2)	1.9	32 197	18 244	4.4
Border, Midland and Western	2.2	23 368	16 324	4.6
Southern and Eastern	1.8	35 420	18 945	4.3
GREECE	0.4	21 589	11 665	8.9
Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	0.0	14 215	10 068	11.0
Kentriki Makedonia	0.4	17 456	10 961	9.3
Dytiki Makedonia	0.0	17 303	10 725	14.2
Thessalia	-0.1	16 537	9 969	8.2
Ipeiros	0.7	15 383	9 708	9.8
Ionia Nisia	1.2	16 775	6 372	11.2
Dytiki Ellada	0.3	13 235	8 997	9.5
Sterea Ellada	-0.1	22 928	11 420	9.2
Peloponnisos	-0.2	18 917	9 070	7.7
Attiki	0.6	29 361	14 352	8.3

(1) Population change: 2000-2004.
(2) Population change (including all regions): 2001-2006.

Source: Eurostat (reg_d2jan, reg_e2gdp, reg_ehh2inc and reg_lfu3rt)

Table 9.1: Main indicators for regional data

	Population change, 2002-2007 (AAGR, %)	GDP per inhabitant, 2005 (PPS/ inhabitant)	Disposable income, 2005 (EUR/ inhabitant)	Unemployment rate, 2006 (%)
EU-27 (1)	0.3	22 400	:	8.2
GREECE	0.4	21 589	11 665	8.9
Voreio Aigaio	-0.3	14 817	9 859	9.4
Notio Aigaio	0.3	21 146	11 100	8.8
Kriti	0.3	18 381	10 262	7.0
SPAIN	1.7	23 069	12 444	8.5
Galicia	0.2	18 856	11 148	8.5
Principado de Asturias	-0.1	20 199	12 567	9.3
Cantabria	1.1	22 592	13 044	6.6
País Vasco	0.4	29 305	16 044	7.0
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	1.4	28 951	15 853	5.3
La Rioja	2.1	24 644	13 421	6.2
Aragón	1.2	24 534	13 595	5.5
Comunidad de Madrid	2.2	29 997	14 964	6.4
Castilla y León	0.3	21 718	12 499	8.1
Castilla-La Mancha	1.9	18 334	10 307	8.8
Extremadura	0.3	15 608	9 592	13.4
Cataluña	2.2	27 346	14 224	6.6
Comunidad Valenciana	2.7	21 239	11 419	8.4
Illes Balears	3.1	25 478	13 584	6.5
Andalucía	1.5	18 010	9 957	12.7
Región de Murcia	2.7	19 642	10 147	7.9
Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	0.0	20 954	12 761	21.0
Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	0.3	20 445	12 681	13.4
Canarias	2.3	20 982	10 997	11.7
FRANCE (2)	0.7	25 077	17 281	9.5
Île de France	0.7	38 666	21 466	9.4
Champagne-Ardenne	-0.1	23 233	16 570	7.6
Picardie	0.2	20 061	16 620	11.2
Haute-Normandie	0.2	22 810	16 976	9.5
Centre	0.4	22 512	17 439	7.4

(1) Population change: 2000-2004.
(2) Population change (including all regions): 2001-2006.

Source: Eurostat (reg_d2jan, reg_e2gdp, reg_ehh2inc and reg_lfu3rt)

Table 9.1: Main indicators for regional data

	Population change, 2002-2007 (AAGR, %)	GDP per inhabitant, 2005 (PPS/ inhabitant)	Disposable income, 2005 (EUR/ inhabitant)	Unemployment rate, 2006 (%)
EU-27 (1)	0.3	22 400	:	8.2
FRANCE (2)	0.7	25 077	17 281	9.5
Basse-Normandie	0.3	20 967	16 220	7.7
Bourgogne	0.1	21 884	17 235	9.5
Nord - Pas-de-Calais	0.1	19 847	14 513	12.9
Lorraine	0.2	20 730	16 580	10.0
Alsace	0.7	23 619	17 620	6.7
Franche-Comté	0.4	21 725	16 984	8.2
Pays de la Loire	0.9	22 858	16 204	7.2
Bretagne	0.9	22 299	16 014	7.9
Poitou-Charentes	0.6	21 260	16 253	7.8
Aquitaine	0.9	22 669	16 661	8.5
Midi-Pyrénées	1.1	22 535	16 180	8.5
Limousin	0.3	20 596	17 001	6.0
Rhône-Alpes	0.9	25 291	17 528	7.8
Auvergne	0.3	21 056	16 908	7.5
Languedoc-Roussillon	1.4	19 841	15 331	11.5
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	0.9	23 742	17 111	12.2
Corse	1.0	19 876	15 373	10.6
Guadeloupe	0.8	15 811	:	26.9
Martinique	0.7	16 924	:	24.1
Guyane	3.5	11 306	:	28.5
Réunion	1.4	13 796	:	28.3
ITALY (3)	0.7	23 474	14 400	6.8
Piemonte	0.7	25 698	16 458	4.0
Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	0.9	27 589	17 403	3.0
Liguria	0.5	24 107	16 679	4.8
Lombardia	1.1	30 567	17 467	3.7
Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen	1.0	30 613	17 917	2.6
Provincia Autonoma Trento	1.2	27 482	16 045	3.1
Veneto	1.1	27 691	15 275	4.0

(1) Population change: 2000-2004.
(2) Population change (including all regions): 2001-2006.
(3) Disposable income (including all regions): 2004.

Source: Eurostat (reg_d2jan, reg_e2gdp, reg_ehh2inc and reg_lfu3rt)

Table 9.1: Main indicators for regional data

	Population change, 2002-2007 (AAGR, %)	GDP per inhabitant, 2005 (PPS/ inhabitant)	Disposable income, 2005 (EUR/ inhabitant)	Unemployment rate, 2006 (%)
EU-27 (1)	0.3	22 400	:	8.2
ITALY (2)	0.7	23 474	14 400	6.8
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	0.5	26 357	16 514	3.5
Emilia-Romagna	1.2	28 684	17 663	3.4
Toscana	0.8	25 583	15 802	4.8
Umbria	1.1	22 059	14 509	5.1
Marche	0.9	23 391	14 585	4.5
Lazio	1.4	28 660	15 589	7.5
Abruzzo	0.7	19 068	12 392	6.5
Molise	0.0	17 399	12 305	10.0
Campania	0.3	14 979	10 348	12.9
Puglia	0.2	15 257	10 767	12.8
Basilicata	-0.2	16 641	10 909	10.5
Calabria	-0.1	15 121	10 480	12.9
Sicilia	0.2	15 098	10 384	13.5
Sardegna	0.3	17 953	11 721	10.8
CYPRUS	2.0	20 753	:	4.5
LATVIA	-0.6	11 180	3 308	6.8
LITHUANIA	-0.5	11 914	3 809	5.6
LUXEMBOURG	1.4	59 202	:	4.7
HUNGARY	-0.2	14 393	4 935	7.5
Közép-Magyarország	0.3	23 489	7 162	5.1
Közép-Dunántúl	-0.2	13 529	4 547	6.0
Nyugat-Dunántúl	-0.1	14 275	4 579	5.7
Dél-Dunántúl	-0.5	9 983	3 947	9.0
Észak-Magyarország	-0.7	9 484	3 690	11.0
Észak-Alföld	-0.4	9 153	3 464	11.0
Dél-Alföld	-0.5	9 757	3 744	7.8
MALTA	0.7	17 330	:	7.3

(1) Population change: 2000-2004.
(2) Disposable income (including all regions): 2004.

Source: Eurostat (reg_d2jan, reg_e2gdp, reg_ehh2inc and reg_lfu3rt)

Table 9.1: Main indicators for regional data

	Population change, 2002-2007 (AAGR, %)	GDP per inhabitant, 2005 (PPS/ inhabitant)	Disposable income, 2005 (EUR/ inhabitant)	Unemployment rate, 2006 (%)
EU-27 (1)	0.3	22 400	:	8.2
NETHERLANDS	0.3	29 374	14 425	3.9
Groningen	0.1	36 728	13 166	5.0
Friesland	0.2	23 794	12 926	4.2
Drenthe	0.3	22 935	13 750	4.6
Overijssel	0.4	25 313	13 215	4.0
Gelderland	0.3	24 828	14 145	3.3
Flevoland	0.4	21 573	13 803	5.2
Utrecht	0.9	35 482	15 546	3.3
Noord-Holland	0.4	34 647	15 506	3.8
Zuid-Holland	0.2	30 127	14 558	4.4
Zeeland	0.2	25 888	13 852	2.7
Noord-Brabant	0.2	29 420	14 339	3.4
Limburg (NL)	-0.3	26 329	14 251	4.5
AUSTRIA (2)	0.6	28 852	18 347	4.7
Burgenland (A)	0.2	19 877	17 931	5.0
Niederösterreich	0.5	23 080	18 612	4.0
Wien	1.2	39 774	19 159	8.8
Kärnten	0.0	24 557	17 397	4.4
Steiermark	0.3	24 897	17 353	3.9
Oberösterreich	0.4	27 462	18 032	3.2
Salzburg	0.5	31 961	18 785	3.1
Tirol	0.8	29 818	18 445	2.9
Vorarlberg	0.8	30 187	18 992	4.4
POLAND	-0.1	11 482	4 131	13.9
Łódzkie	-0.4	10 545	4 188	13.4
Mazowieckie	0.2	18 184	5 225	12.3
Małopolskie	0.3	9 799	3 707	12.6
Śląskie	-0.3	12 386	4 648	14.2
Lubelskie	-0.3	7 839	3 350	12.8
Podkarpackie	-0.1	7 927	3 157	13.7
Świętokrzyskie	-0.3	8 586	3 583	15.5
Podlaskie	-0.2	8 501	3 508	11.3

(1) Population change: 2000-2004.
(2) Population change (including all regions): 2001-2006.

Source: Eurostat (reg_d2jan, reg_e2gdp, reg_ehh2inc and reg_lfu3rt)

Table 9.1: Main indicators for regional data

	Population change, 2002-2007 (AAGR, %)	GDP per inhabitant, 2005 (PPS/ inhabitant)	Disposable income, 2005 (EUR/ inhabitant)	Unemployment rate, 2006 (%)
EU-27 (1)	0.3	22 400	:	8.2
POLAND	-0.1	11 482	4 131	13.9
Wielkopolskie	0.2	12 278	4 339	12.7
Zachodniopomorskie	-0.1	10 660	4 209	17.2
Lubuskie	0.0	10 357	3 815	14.0
Dolnośląskie	-0.2	11 862	4 239	17.3
Opolskie	-0.5	9 514	3 484	13.5
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	0.0	10 013	3 902	16.2
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	0.0	8 782	3 542	16.0
Pomorskie	0.2	11 281	3 916	13.8
PORTUGAL	0.5	16 891	9 096	7.7
Norte	0.4	13 399	7 603	8.9
Algarve	1.5	17 822	9 804	5.5
Centro (P)	0.4	14 287	8 335	5.5
Lisboa	0.8	23 816	11 761	8.5
Alentejo	-0.1	15 672	8 497	9.2
Região Autónoma dos Açores	0.5	14 935	8 775	:
Região Autónoma da Madeira	0.5	21 255	9 667	5.4
ROMANIA	-0.2	7 933	2 202	7.3
Nord-Vest	-0.2	7 542	2 122	5.9
Centru	-0.2	8 066	2 106	9.0
Nord-Est	-0.1	5 430	1 710	5.9
Sud-Est	-0.3	6 921	2 029	9.0
Sud-Muntenia	-0.5	6 527	1 929	9.4
Bucureşti-Ilfov	0.2	16 760	3 894	4.8
Sud-Vest Oltenia	-0.5	6 293	1 964	7.1
Vest	-0.3	8 917	2 470	6.4
SLOVENIA	0.2	19 462	8 300	6.0
Vzhodna Slovenija	:	16 049	:	:
Zahodna Slovenija	:	23 454	:	:

(1) Population change: 2000-2004.

Source: Eurostat (reg_d2jan, reg_e2gdp, reg_ehh2inc and reg_lfu3rt)

Table 9.1: Main indicators for regional data

	Population change, 2002-2007 (AAGR, %)	GDP per inhabitant, 2005 (PPS/ inhabitant)	Disposable income, 2005 (EUR/ inhabitant)	Unemployment rate, 2006 (%)
EU-27 (1)	0.3	22 400	:	8.2
SLOVAKIA	0.1	13 563	4 043	13.4
Bratislavský kraj	0.3	33 124	6 615	4.6
Západné Slovensko	-0.1	12 779	3 898	9.8
Stredné Slovensko	0.0	10 455	3 780	16.4
Východné Slovensko	0.2	9 663	3 453	19.1
FINLAND	0.3	25 774	14 731	7.7
Itä-Suomi	-0.5	19 114	13 415	11.3
Etelä-Suomi	0.5	29 823	15 777	6.3
Länsi-Suomi	0.3	22 820	13 986	7.8
Pohjois-Suomi	0.3	22 209	13 256	10.4
Åland	0.7	31 245	17 429	:
SWEDEN	0.5	27 721	16 011	7.1
Stockholm	0.8	38 574	18 471	6.1
Östra Mellansverige	0.4	23 621	15 552	7.3
Småland med öarna	0.1	23 986	14 983	5.9
Sydsverige	0.8	24 600	15 671	8.2
Västsverige	0.6	26 586	15 714	6.8
Norra Mellansverige	-0.1	23 995	14 710	7.9
Mellersta Norrland	-0.1	25 491	15 443	7.3
Övre Norrland	0.0	25 469	14 365	8.5
UNITED KINGDOM (2)	0.0	26 715	18 415	5.3
Tees Valley and Durham	-0.4	19 243	15 714	5.8
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	-0.5	23 547	15 953	6.9
Cumbria	0.0	20 194	17 865	4.3
Cheshire	0.2	29 744	19 306	3.6
Greater Manchester	-0.5	24 647	16 412	5.3
Lancashire	0.1	21 765	16 223	4.9
Merseyside	-0.8	18 988	16 477	6.4
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	0.0	21 871	16 453	6.0
North Yorkshire	0.4	23 706	18 886	4.0
South Yorkshire	-0.6	20 768	16 180	6.9
West Yorkshire	-0.2	24 658	16 536	5.4

(1) Population change: 2000-2004.
(2) Population change (including all regions): 2000-2004.

Source: Eurostat (reg_d2jan, reg_e2gdp, reg_ehh2inc and reg_lfu3rt)

Table 9.1: Main indicators for regional data

	Population change, 2002-2007 (AAGR, %)	GDP per inhabitant, 2005 (PPS/ inhabitant)	Disposable income, 2005 (EUR/ inhabitant)	Unemployment rate, 2006 (%)
EU-27 (1)	0.3	22 400	:	8.2
UNITED KINGDOM (2)	0.0	26 715	18 415	5.3
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	0.0	24 432	16 868	5.5
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	0.4	26 560	17 821	5.0
Lincolnshire	1.5	19 386	17 243	4.7
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	0.6	24 394	19 120	3.8
Shropshire and Staffordshire	0.0	20 743	17 117	4.2
West Midlands	-0.5	25 175	15 613	7.8
East Anglia	0.3	24 160	18 220	4.7
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	0.1	30 480	20 858	4.8
Essex	0.2	22 246	20 038	4.7
Inner London	0.8	67 798	24 167	8.9
Outer London	0.1	24 308	20 793	7.0
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	0.0	37 624	21 419	3.9
Surrey, East and West Sussex	-0.2	27 713	21 917	4.0
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	0.2	26 929	18 900	4.6
Kent	0.2	22 620	19 223	5.5
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset	0.2	30 003	18 845	3.3
Dorset and Somerset	0.4	23 032	18 821	3.7
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1.0	17 343	16 686	3.8
Devon	0.4	20 731	17 388	4.4
West Wales and The Valleys	0.0	17 686	16 137	5.4
East Wales	0.0	25 812	17 090	4.9
Eastern Scotland	-0.7	26 009	18 079	5.3
South Western Scotland	-0.6	23 989	16 793	5.8
North Eastern Scotland	:	:	:	:
Highlands and Islands	:	:	:	:
Northern Ireland	0.1	21 726	16 270	4.4

(1) Population change: 2000-2004.
(2) Population change (including all regions): 2000-2004.

Source: Eurostat (reg_d2jan, reg_e2gdp, reg_ehh2inc and reg_lfu3rt)

Table 9.1: Main indicators for regional data

	Population change, 2002-2007 (AAGR, %)	GDP per inhabitant, 2005 (PPS/ inhabitant)	Disposable income, 2005 (EUR/ inhabitant)	Unemployment rate, 2006 (%)
EU-27 (1)	0.3	22 400	:	8.2
CROATIA	0.0	11 192	:	11.1
Sjeverozapadna Hrvatska	0.1	14 393	:	:
Središnja i Istočna (Panonska) Hrvatska	-0.6	7 739	:	:
Jadranska Hrvatska	0.4	10 667	:	:
FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	0.2	:	:	:
TURKEY	:	6 586	:	:
ICELAND	1.4	:	:	2.8
LIECHTENSTEIN	1.0	:	:	:
NORWAY (2)	0.7	:	20 717	3.4
Oslo og Akershus	1.3	:	23 983	3.5
Hedmark og Oppland	0.0	:	48 445	3.1
Sør-Østlandet	0.6	:	8 002	4.0
Agder og Rogaland	0.9	:	20 308	2.9
Vestlandet	0.5	:	19 809	2.8
Trøndelag	0.7	:	19 168	3.6
Nord-Norge	0.0	:	19 106	3.8
SWITZERLAND	0.7	:	:	4.0
Région lémanique	1.1	:	:	:
Espace Mittelland	0.4	:	:	:
Nordwestschweiz	0.6	:	:	:
Zürich	0.9	:	:	:
Ostschweiz	0.4	:	:	:
Zentralschweiz	0.7	:	:	:
Ticino	0.8	:	:	:

(1) Population change: 2000-2004.
(2) Disposable income (including all regions): 2004.

Source: Eurostat (reg_d2jan, reg_e2gdp, reg_ehh2inc and reg_lfu3rt)

Table 9.2: Dispersion of regional employment rates (1)

	Total		Male		Female	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
EU-27	13.2	11.4	10.2	9.3	19.6	16.2
Euro area (2)	12.7	10.7	8.3	8.0	21.0	16.6
BE	8.0	8.7	6.4	7.1	10.4	10.6
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.3	7.7	7.0
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	5.8	5.2	6.5	6.3	6.4	4.9
EE	-	-	-	-	-	-
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	4.3	3.7	2.6	2.6	8.6	7.7
ES	10.0	7.8	6.9	5.0	16.3	12.8
FR	8.3	7.5	6.6	6.7	10.8	8.8
IT	17.1	16.0	9.4	9.3	29.6	26.1
CY	-	-	-	-	-	-
LV	-	-	-	-	-	-
LT	-	-	-	-	-	-
LU	-	-	-	-	-	-
HU	8.8	9.1	8.7	8.7	9.2	9.9
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.1	2.6
AT	2.6	3.4	2.5	4.1	4.3	2.7
PL	7.2	5.1	5.9	3.7	8.9	7.4
PT	3.5	3.1	2.7	3.1	6.8	4.8
RO	5.6	3.6	4.1	3.9	7.7	6.5
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	8.3	8.6	7.3	6.6	9.8	11.5
FI	7.0	5.4	6.4	5.1	8.1	5.9
SE	4.2	2.9	4.0	2.4	4.6	3.7
UK	6.8	5.5	6.6	5.0	7.3	6.6
NO	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.5	3.1	2.3

(1) Coefficient of variation of employment rates (of the age group 15-64) across regions (NUTS 2 level) within countries.
(2) EA-13 instead of EA-15.

Source: Eurostat (tsisc050)