

Portrait of the European Union



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Germany



Malta

Population

459 million people in the EU

At the beginning of 2004, 458.6 million people lived in the **EU**. **Germany**, with 82.5 million inhabitants, has the largest population, followed by France (61.7 million), the United Kingdom (59.7 million) and Italy (57.9 million). **Malta** (400 thousand inhabitants) has the smallest population, followed by Luxembourg (452 thousand).

Malta, however, has the highest population density, with 1 266 inhabitants per km², followed by the Netherlands (480) and Belgium (341). On the other hand, Finland has the lowest density (17 inhabitants per km²) followed by Sweden (22).

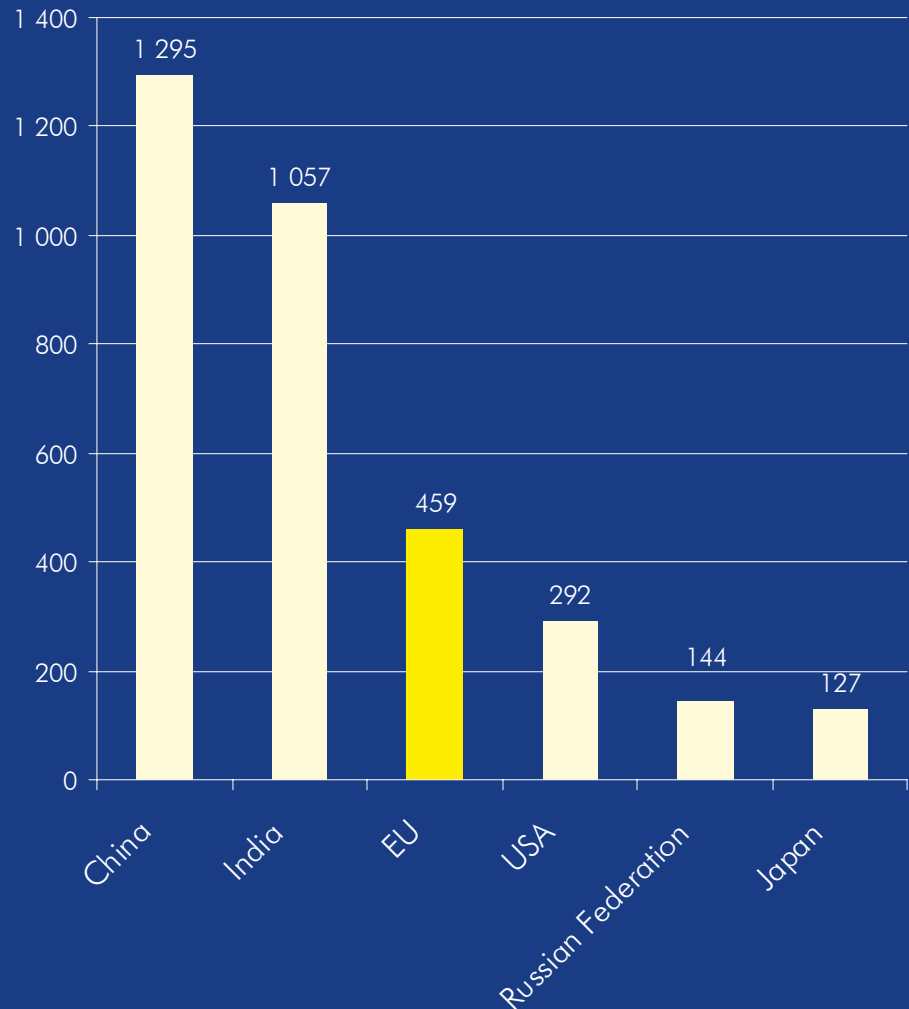
With the admission of the 10 new Member States on 1 May 2004, the **EU** population increased by 74.1 million inhabitants or 19%. Poland (38.2 million), the Czech Republic (10.2 million) and Hungary (10.1 million) have the largest populations among the new Member States.

2004

Population
thousands Density
pop/km²

	Population thousands	Density pop/km ²
European Union	458 599	118
Belgium	10 396	341
Czech Republic	10 212	129
Denmark	5 398	125
Germany	82 532	231
Estonia	1 351	30
Greece	11 041	84
Spain	42 345	84
France	61 685	113
Ireland	4 028	57
Italy	57 888	192
Cyprus	730	:
Latvia	2 319	36
Lithuania	3 446	53
Luxembourg	452	175
Hungary	10 117	109
Malta	400	1 266
Netherlands	16 258	480
Austria	8 114	97
Poland	38 191	122
Portugal	10 475	114
Slovenia	1 996	98
Slovakia	5 380	110
Finland	5 220	17
Sweden	8 976	22
United Kingdom	59 652	245

The European Union population in comparison, data at 1 January 2004 (million)*



* Sources: Eurostat, Council of Europe, US Bureau of Census

Young & old

One out of every six people in the EU is aged less than 15

In 2003, 16.6% of the total EU population was aged less than 15. **Ireland** (21.0%) and **Cyprus** (20.9%) had the largest proportions of young people.

In 2003, in the EU, 16.3% of the total population was aged 65 and over. Italy (18.2%) registered the highest share of people aged 65 and over, followed by Germany and Greece (both 17.5%).

The dependency ratio is calculated by adding the population aged less than 15 and the population aged 65 and over and dividing by the population aged 15–64. In 2003, the overall dependency ratio in the EU was 48.8%. Among Member States it varied from 41.8% in the Czech Republic to 54.3% in Sweden.



Ireland

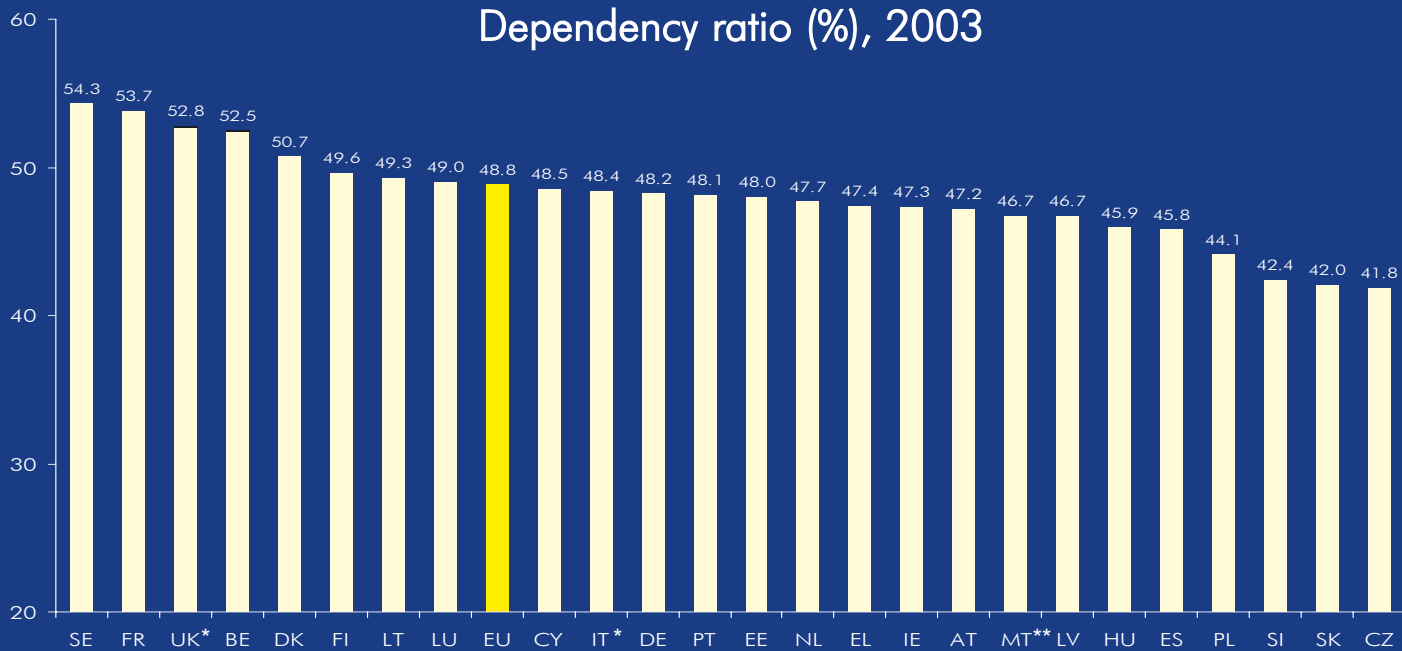


Cyprus

Population by age (% of total), 2003

	less than 15	65 and over		less than 15	65 and over
European Union	16.6	16.3	Lithuania	18.3	14.7
Belgium	17.4	17.0	Luxembourg	18.8	14.0
Czech Republic	15.6	13.9	Hungary	16.1	15.4
Denmark	18.8	14.8	Malta**	19.2	12.6
Germany	15.0	17.5	Netherlands	18.6	13.7
Estonia	16.6	15.9	Austria	16.6	15.5
Greece	14.6	17.5	Poland	17.8	12.8
Spain	14.5	16.9	Portugal	15.8	16.7
France	18.7	16.3	Slovenia	15.0	14.8
Ireland	21.0	11.1	Slovakia	18.0	11.6
Italy*	14.4	18.2	Finland	17.8	15.3
Cyprus	20.9	11.8	Sweden	18.0	17.2
Latvia	16.0	15.9	United Kingdom*	18.9	15.6

Dependency ratio (%), 2003



* 2001 ** 2002



Spain

Life & birth

Women live on average six years longer than men in the EU

In 2003, the life expectancy at birth for women and men was 81.1 and 74.8 years respectively in the EU.

Spain, at 83.7 years, registered the highest life expectancy for women, followed by **France** and Italy (both 82.9). Swedish men recorded the highest life expectancy, at 77.9 years, followed by **Spanish** (77.2) and Italian (76.9) men.

The fertility rate represents the average number of children per woman. In 2003, the fertility rate in the EU was 1.48. Ireland (1.98), **France** (1.89), Finland and Denmark (both 1.76) recorded the highest number of children per woman.

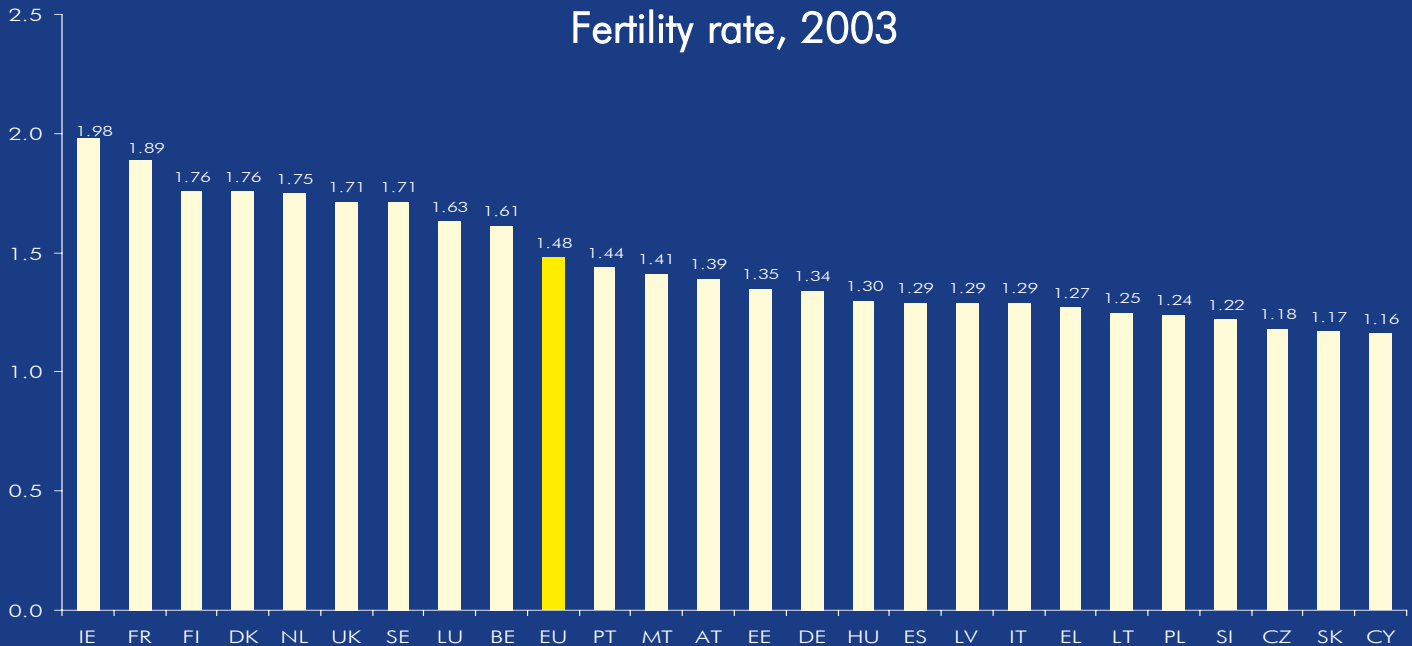


France

Life expectancy at birth, years, 2003

	Men	Women		Men	Women
European Union	74.8	81.1	Lithuania	66.3	77.7
Belgium**	75.1	81.1	Luxembourg**	74.9	81.5
Czech Republic	72.0	78.5	Hungary**	68.4	76.7
Denmark	74.9	79.5	Malta**	75.9	81.0
Germany	75.5	81.3	Netherlands	76.1	80.8
Estonia**	65.2	77.0	Austria	76.0	81.8
Greece	75.4	80.7	Poland	70.5	78.9
Spain	77.2	83.7	Portugal	74.0	80.5
France	75.8	82.9	Slovenia**	72.7	80.5
Ireland**	75.2	80.3	Slovakia**	69.9	77.8
Italy	76.9	82.9	Finland	75.1	81.8
Cyprus*	76.1	81.0	Sweden	77.9	82.4
Latvia	65.5	76.8	United Kingdom	76.2	80.7

Fertility rate, 2003



* 2001 ** 2002



Greece



Slovakia

Health

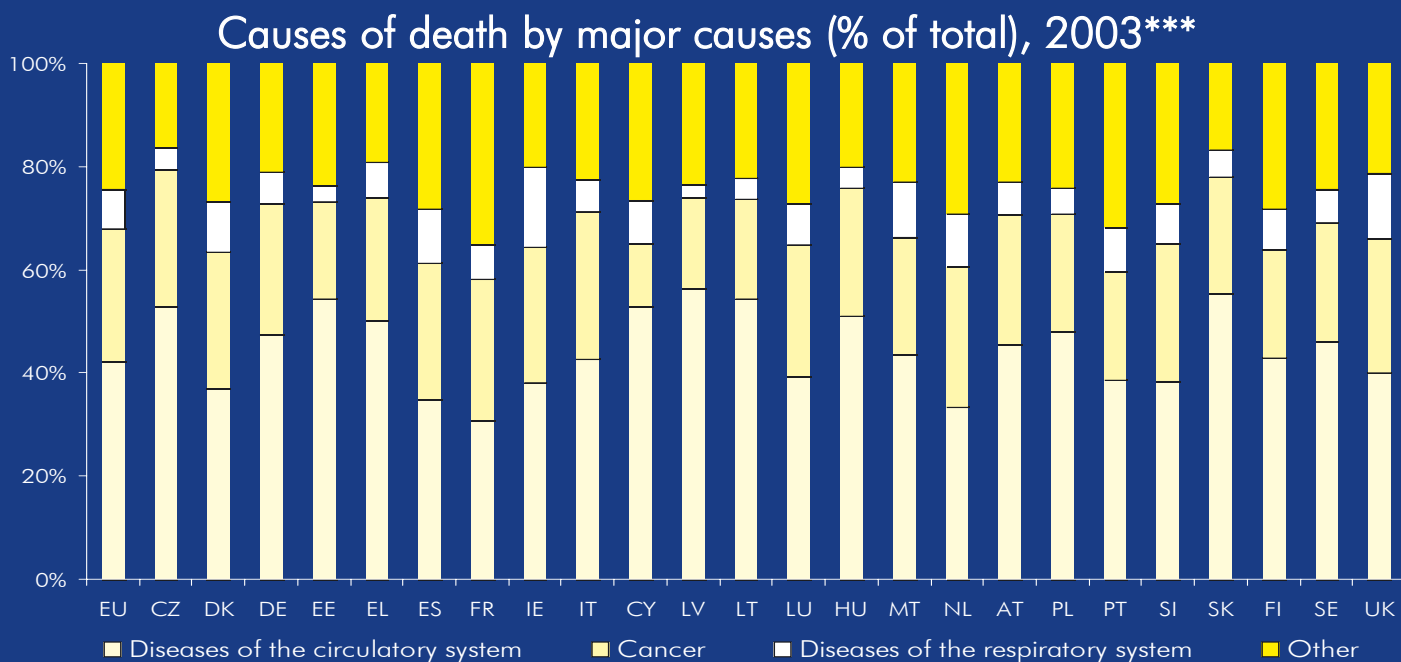
One doctor for every 300 inhabitants in the EU

In 2001, there were 328 doctors per 100 000 inhabitants in the EU. The highest proportion of doctors was found in **Greece** (452 per 100 000 inhabitants) followed by Italy (430) and Lithuania (403).

In the EU, 6 441 new AIDS cases were diagnosed in 2003, an incidence rate of 14.2 cases per million persons. The lowest incidence rate of AIDS was observed in **Slovakia** (0.4 per million persons), followed by the Czech Republic (0.8) and Ireland (2.1).

Diseases of the circulatory system were the main cause of death in the EU in 2001 at just over 40% of all deaths. Cancer was also a major cause of death in the EU with a share of 25%.

	Doctors*, per 100 000 inhb, 2001	AIDS incidence rate**, per million inhb, 2003		Doctors*, per 100 000 inhb, 2001	AIDS incidence rate**, per million inhb, 2003
European Union	328	14.2	Lithuania	403	2.6
Belgium	385	8.4	Luxembourg	238	17.8
Czech Republic	379	0.8	Hungary	289	2.6
Denmark	342	7.6	Malta	311	:
Germany	331	4.3	Netherlands	192	2.8
Estonia	319	7.4	Austria	327	5.3
Greece	452	6.5	Poland	224	4.4
Spain	345	32.8	Portugal	264	78.6
France	302	11.5	Slovenia	217	3.0
Ireland	:	2.1	Slovakia	335	0.4
Italy	430	30.6	Finland	313	4.9
Cyprus	262	:	Sweden	298	5.8
Latvia	267	25.0	United Kingdom	:	14.1



*Number of practising doctors: Refers to active doctors (including general practitioners and specialists) seeing patients
1999: FR, NL, 2000: PT, SE, 2002: FI. Data for the EU are estimated. **AIDS Incidence rates: The number of newly
diagnosed AIDS cases reported by year of diagnosis, adjusted for reporting delays, 2001: NL. Sources: EuroHIV, EU: Eurostat.
*** 1999: DK, 2000: DE, FR, 2001: EU, EL, ES, IT, LU, PL, SK, SE, UK, 2002: CZ, EE, PT, SI, FI. Data for BE are not available.

Education

Two thirds of EU citizens have at least upper secondary education

In 2003, 66.4% of people aged 25–64 years in the EU had completed at least upper secondary education. The percentage for men (68.8%) was slightly higher than for women (64.0%).

The **Czech Republic** (92.6%) registered the highest share of men aged 25–64 with at least upper secondary education, followed by Slovakia (90.1%). **Estonia** (89.2%) recorded the largest proportion of women, followed by Lithuania (87.6%).

In the EU in 2003, 9.0% of those aged 25–64 stated that they had taken part in education and training in the previous four weeks. More women (9.7%) than men (8.3%) participated in education and training. The Nordic Member States and the United Kingdom recorded the highest percentages of this age group participating in education and training: Sweden (34.2%), the United Kingdom (21.3%), Denmark (18.9%) and Finland (17.6%).



Czech Republic

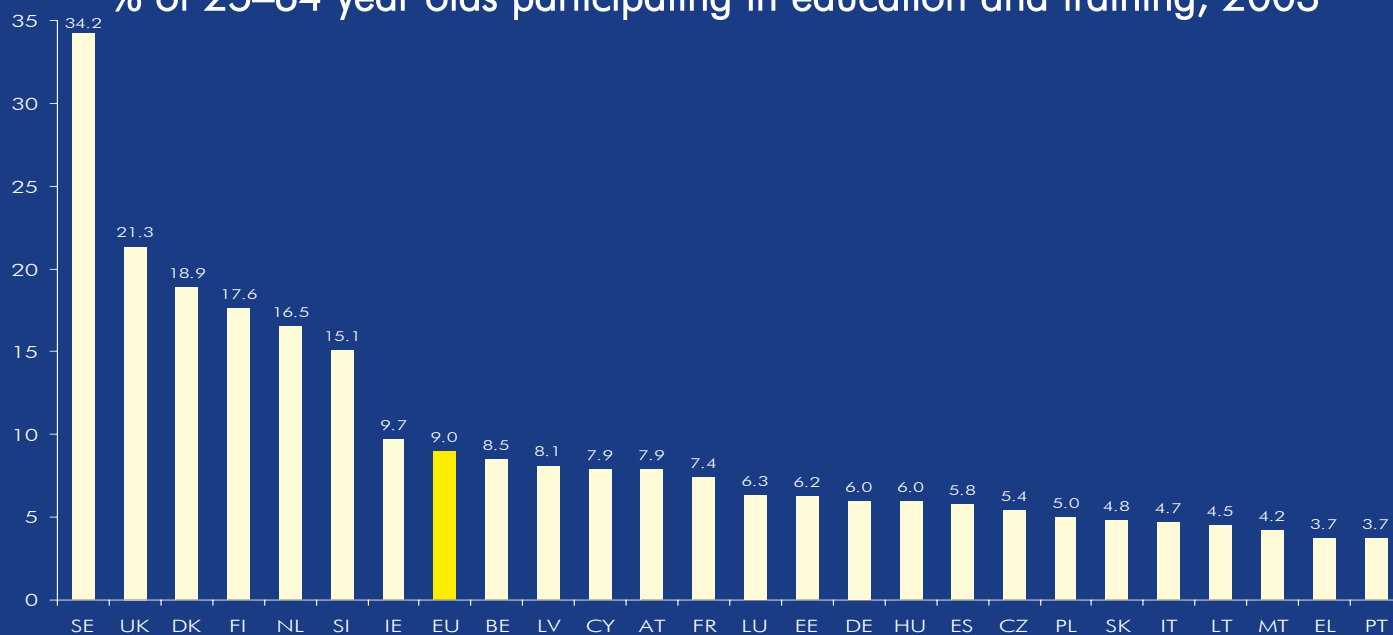


Estonia

% of 25–64 year olds with at least upper secondary education, 2003*

	Men	Women		Men	Women
European Union	68.8	64.0	Lithuania	84.4	87.6
Belgium	61.4	61.4	Luxembourg	66.1	57.1
Czech Republic	92.6	84.2	Hungary	78.1	70.1
Denmark	83.0	80.9	Malta	23.8	17.0
Germany	87.4	79.6	Netherlands	71.1	64.1
Estonia	87.1	89.2	Austria	85.2	72.5
Greece	55.9	52.3	Poland	83.4	80.7
Spain	43.3	42.2	Portugal	20.4	23.9
France	67.0	62.3	Slovenia	81.9	75.0
Ireland	59.1	64.4	Slovakia	90.1	83.2
Italy	47.4	46.4	Finland	74.0	77.1
Cyprus	69.6	62.7	Sweden	80.4	83.7
Latvia	79.2	85.3	United Kingdom	72.9	60.4

% of 25–64 year olds participating in education and training, 2003**



* Reference period: Spring, data for LU and NL: 2002.

** Reference period: Spring, DE: only regular education and vocational training.

Economy

EU GDP at EUR 10 000 billion

GDP per head in **Luxembourg**, expressed in terms of purchasing power standards* (PPS), was more than twice the **EU** average in 2003, while Ireland was about one third above average, and **Denmark**, Austria, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom around 20% above average.

EU GDP grew by 2.4% in the second quarter of 2004 compared with the second quarter of 2003. Latvia (+7.7%), Lithuania (+7.4%) and Poland (+6.1%) recorded the highest annual growth rates.

In 2003, the GDP generated in the **EU** was close to EUR 10 000 billion. Germany (21.9%), the United Kingdom (16.3%), France (16.0%) and Italy (13.4%) were the main contributors to **EU** GDP in 2003. These four together accounted for more than two thirds of the total.

* The PPS (purchasing power standard) is an artificial currency that eliminates differences in national price levels that are not taken into account by exchange rates. This unit allows meaningful volume comparisons of economic indicators over countries.



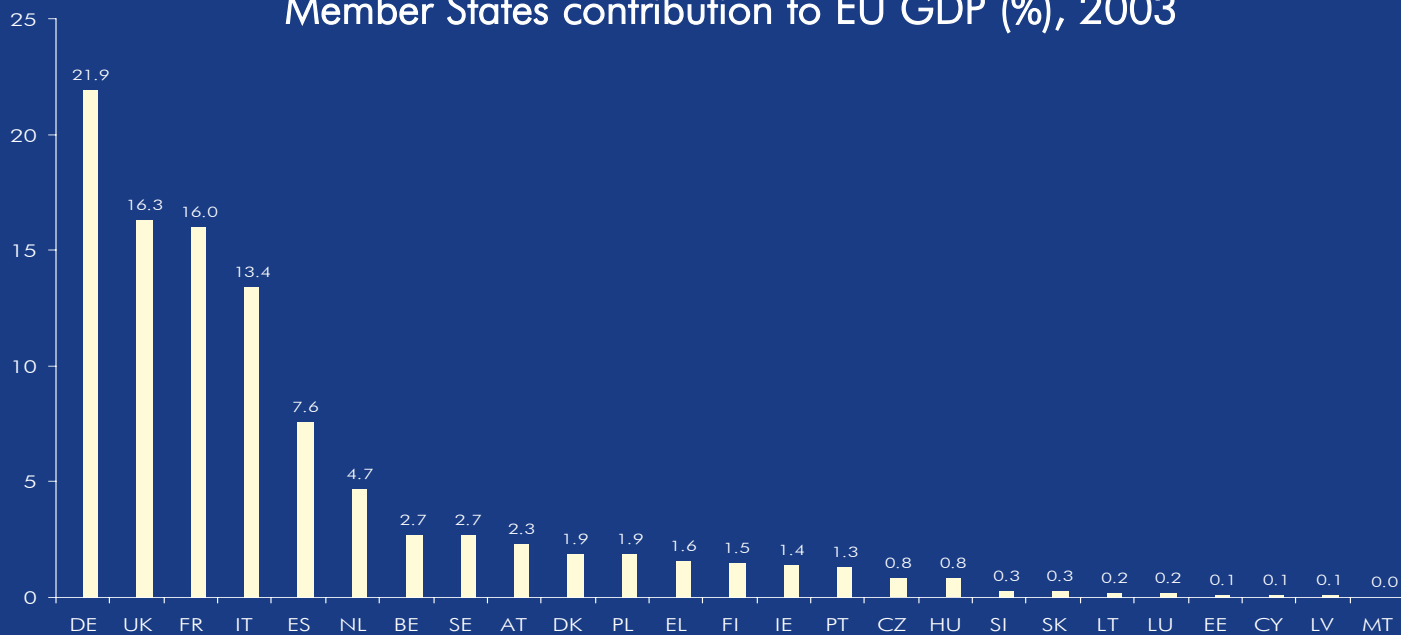
Luxembourg



Denmark

	GDP per head in PPS, EU=100, 2003*	GDP yearly** growth %, Q2 2004		GDP per head in PPS, EU=100, 2003*	GDP yearly** growth %, Q2 2004
European Union	100	2.4	Lithuania	46	7.4
Belgium	116	2.7	Luxembourg	212	:
Czech Republic	73	4.1	Hungary	61	4.1
Denmark	123	2.6	Malta	74	-1.5
Germany	108	1.5	Netherlands	120	1.4
Estonia	46	5.9	Austria	122	1.8
Greece	80	3.9	Poland	46	6.1
Spain	95	2.6	Portugal	75	1.5
France	113	2.8	Slovenia	77	4.6
Ireland	133	4.1	Slovakia	51	5.4
Italy	108	1.2	Finland	110	2.7
Cyprus	83	4.3	Sweden	115	3.5
Latvia	42	7.7	United Kingdom	118	3.6

Member States contribution to EU GDP (%), 2003



* Nowcast

** Percentage change compared with the second quarter of 2003

Agriculture, industry, services



Slovenia

Almost 70% of persons employed in the EU work in service activities

The service sector is the main employer in the EU, with a share of 69.2% of total employment in 2003. Industry accounted for 25.5% and agriculture for 5.2%.

With 80.4% of persons employed working in the service sector, the United Kingdom ranked first, followed by the Netherlands (77.7%) and Luxembourg (77.2%). The Czech Republic (39.4%) and **Slovenia** (36.9%) registered the largest shares in industry, while **Poland** (18.4%) and Lithuania (17.8%) registered the highest proportions of employment in agriculture.



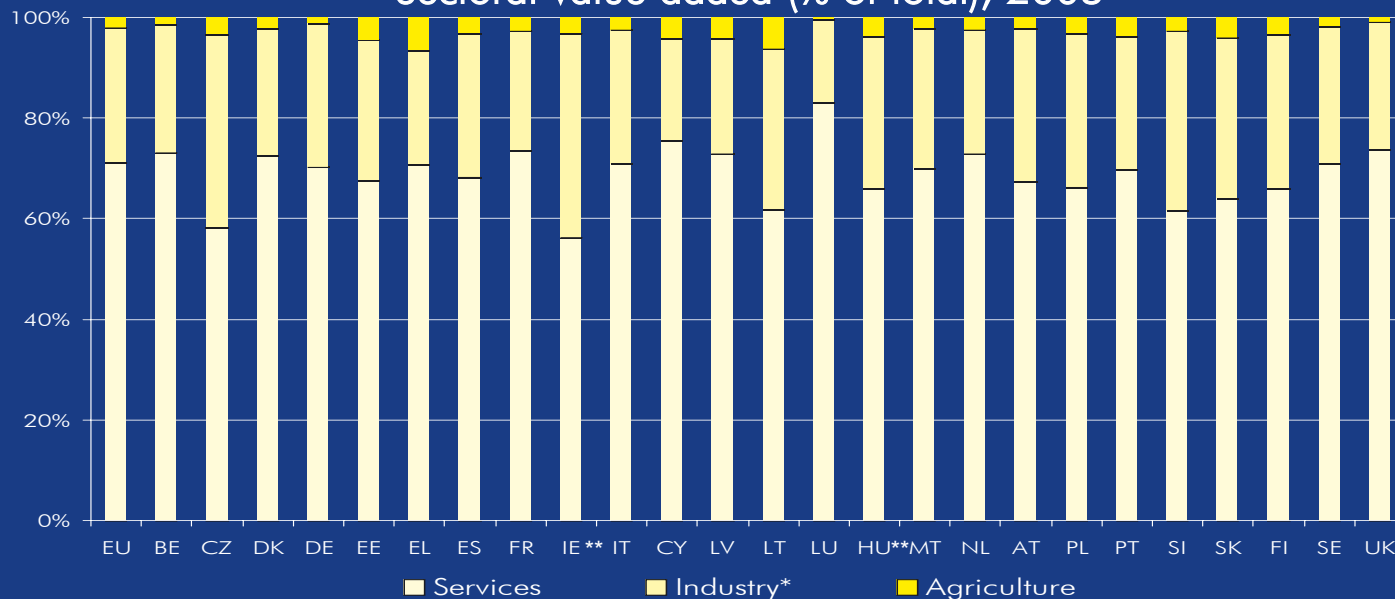
Poland

Services accounted for 71% of total gross value added generated in the EU. The industry and agriculture sectors contributed 27% and 2% respectively.

Sectoral employment (% of total), 2003

	Agriculture	Industry*	Services		Agriculture	Industry*	Services
European Union	5.2	25.5	69.2	Lithuania	17.8	28.0	54.1
Belgium	2.2	22.2	75.6	Luxembourg	1.3	21.5	77.2
Czech Republic	4.5	39.4	56.1	Hungary	5.8	31.9	62.3
Denmark	3.3	22.2	74.5	Malta	:	:	:
Germany	2.4	27.2	70.3	Netherlands	3.3	18.9	77.7
Estonia	6.1	32.3	61.5	Austria	12.9	23.8	63.3
Greece	16.0	23.4	60.6	Poland	18.4	28.6	53.0
Spain	5.7	29.1	65.3	Portugal	12.6	32.3	55.0
France	4.1	21.7	74.3	Slovenia	10.9	36.9	52.3
Ireland	6.5	27.7	65.8	Slovakia	4.4	34.1	61.5
Italy	4.4	29.0	66.5	Finland	5.1	26.0	68.9
Cyprus	:	:	:	Sweden	2.3	22.8	74.8
Latvia	13.4	25.8	60.8	United Kingdom	0.9	18.7	80.4

Sectoral value added (% of total), 2003



* Includes construction

** 2002

Labour market

Almost two thirds of the EU population of working age are in employment

In 2003, 62.9% of the **EU** population aged 15–64 were in employment. The highest employment rates were found in Denmark (75.1%), the **Netherlands** (73.5%), Sweden (72.9%) and the United Kingdom (71.8%).

In 2003, 55.1% of the female **EU** population aged 15–64 were in employment. Sweden (71.5%) and Denmark (70.5%) recorded the highest rates of female employment.

The total unemployment rate in the **EU** was 9.0% in September 2004. The lowest rates were observed in Luxembourg (4.3%), Ireland (4.4%), Austria (4.5%), the United Kingdom (4.6%) and the **Netherlands** (4.7%).



Netherlands

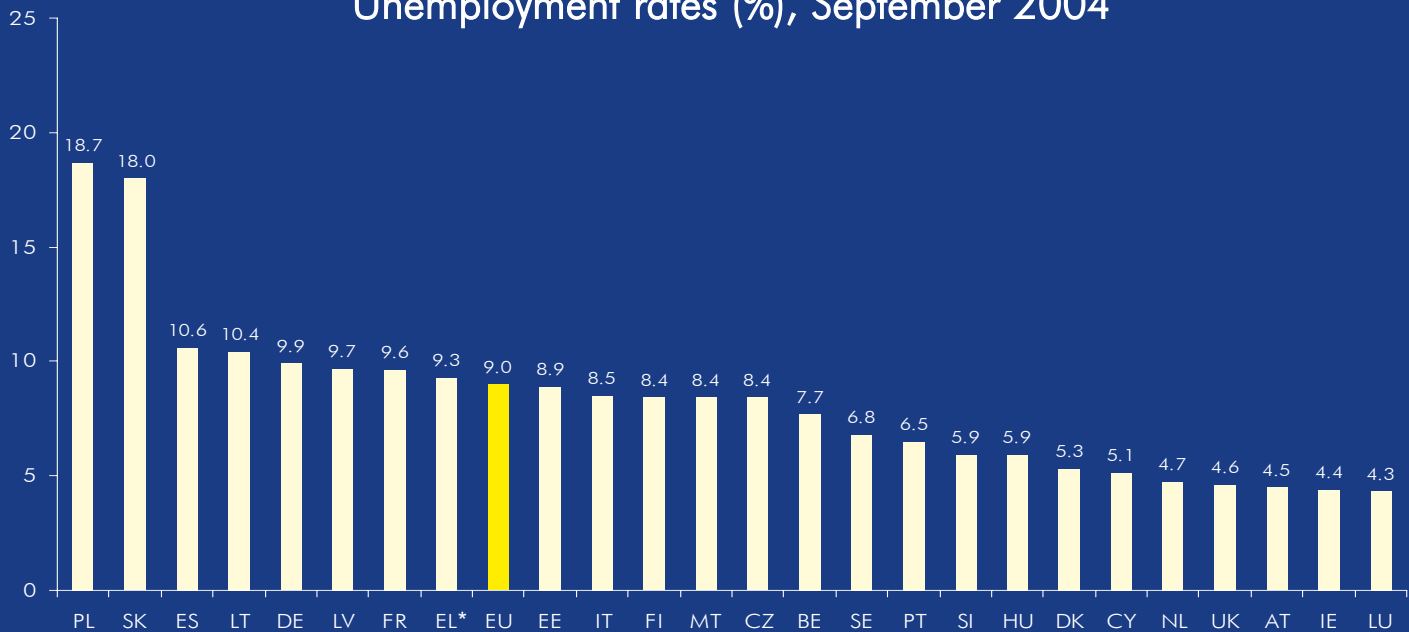


European Union

Employment rates (%) age group 15–64, 2003

	Total	Female		Total	Female
European Union	62.9	55.1	Lithuania	61.1	58.4
Belgium	59.6	51.8	Luxembourg	62.7	52.0
Czech Republic	64.7	56.3	Hungary	57.0	50.9
Denmark	75.1	70.5	Malta	54.2	33.6
Germany	65.0	59.0	Netherlands	73.5	65.8
Estonia	62.9	59.0	Austria	69.2	62.8
Greece	57.8	43.8	Poland	51.2	46.0
Spain	59.7	46.0	Portugal	67.2	60.6
France	63.2	57.2	Slovenia	62.6	57.6
Ireland	65.4	55.8	Slovakia	57.7	52.2
Italy	56.1	42.7	Finland	67.7	65.7
Cyprus	69.2	60.4	Sweden	72.9	71.5
Latvia	61.8	57.9	United Kingdom	71.8	65.3

Unemployment rates (%), September 2004



* EL: December 2003, IT: January 2004, NL: August 2004 and UK: July 2004.

Prices

Price levels in the new Member States below the EU average

In September 2004, the annual inflation rate in the EU stood at 2.1%. Among Member States, the lowest annual rates were recorded in **Finland** (0.2%), Denmark (0.9%), the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (both 1.1%).

In 2002, and for total household consumption, Slovakia, **Lithuania**, the Czech Republic, Latvia and Hungary recorded the lowest price levels*, all below 60% of the EU average, while prices were more than 20% higher than the EU average in Sweden, Ireland and **Finland**, and more than 35% higher in Denmark. With regard to the consumption of food, beverages and tobacco, in 2003, Poland registered the lowest price levels, followed by **Lithuania**, Slovakia and Latvia.

* Price level indices are the ratio of Purchasing Power Parities to the exchange rate for each country. If the price level index is higher than 100, the country concerned is relatively expensive compared to the EU average.

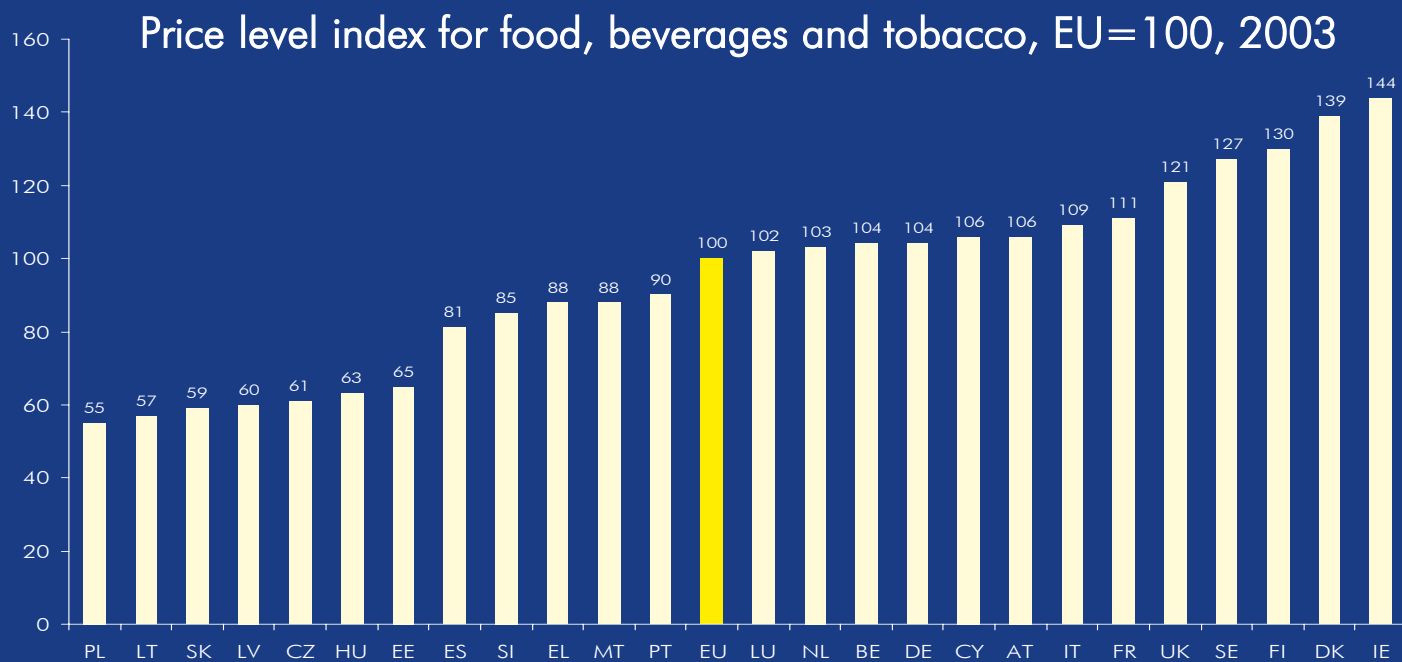


Finland



Lithuania

	Inflation annual rate, Sept. 2004	Price level index HFCE*, EU=100, 2002		Inflation annual rate, Sept. 2004	Price level index HFCE*, EU=100, 2002
European Union	2.1	100	Lithuania	3.0	53
Belgium	1.8	102	Luxembourg	3.1	103
Czech Republic	2.8	55	Hungary	6.7	57
Denmark	0.9	136	Malta	3.2	75
Germany	1.9	108	Netherlands	1.1	106
Estonia	3.8	63	Austria	1.9	105
Greece	2.9	83	Poland	4.7	60
Spain	3.2	86	Portugal	2.1	76
France	2.2	103	Slovenia	3.4	75
Ireland	2.4	123	Slovakia	6.4	45
Italy	2.1	98	Finland	0.2	127
Cyprus	1.8	86	Sweden	1.2	122
Latvia	7.7	56	United Kingdom	1.1	112



* HFCE: Household Final Consumption Expenditure

External trade

Two thirds of all EU trade is between Member States

Around EUR 1 800 billion of goods were traded between EU Member States (intra-EU trade) in 2003, or around two thirds of the EU's total flows of imports and exports. In Luxembourg and **Portugal**, intra-EU trade accounted for 82.3% and 79.9% respectively of total trade. On the other hand, Greece (55.4%) and the **United Kingdom** (56.9%) recorded the lowest shares of intra-EU trade in total trade.

The **EU** is a net importer of energy products. Only the **United Kingdom** and Denmark are net exporters among the EU Member States. Germany, France, Italy and Spain are the biggest net importers.

When considering trade with non-EU countries in 2003, the main partner of the **EU** for both imports and exports was the United States with a 17.3% share of **EU** imports and a 26.0% of **EU** exports. The second biggest partner for **EU** imports was China (11.0%) and for **EU** exports Switzerland (8.1%).



Portugal



United Kingdom

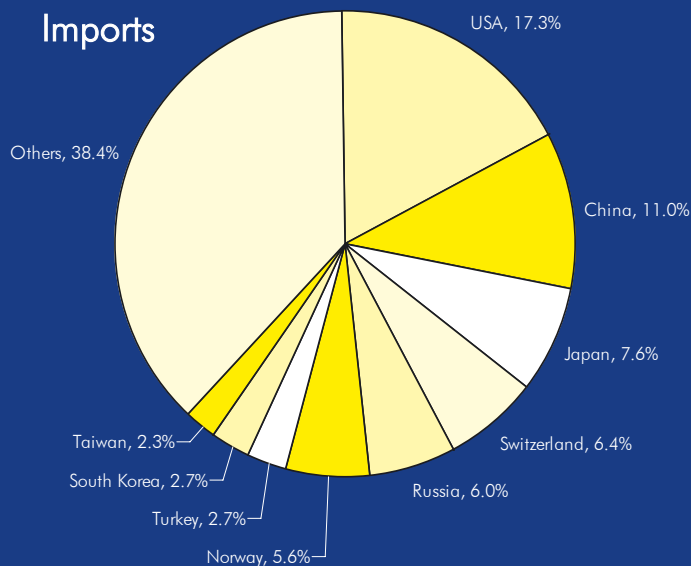
2003

Intra-EU trade as a % of total trade Trade balance of energy products, billion EUR

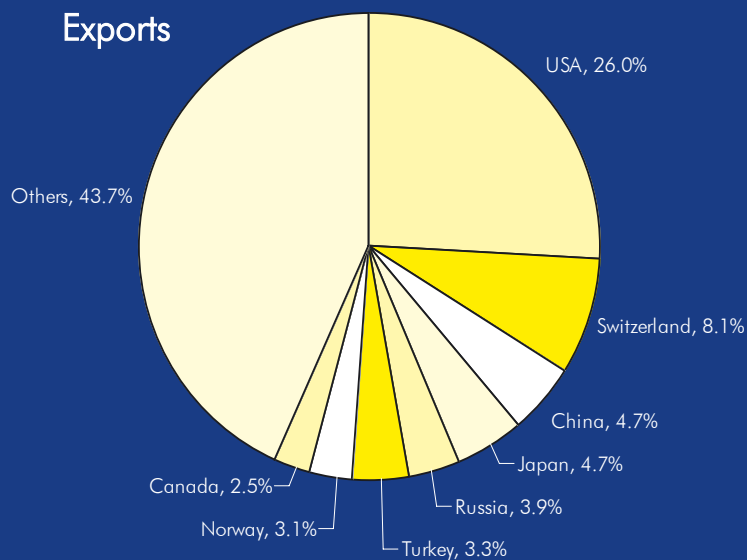
	Intra-EU trade as a % of total trade	Trade balance of energy products, billion EUR
European Union	66.5	-128.8
Belgium	75.3	-6.0
Czech Republic	78.7	-2.2
Denmark	71.5	1.6
Germany	64.7	-36.9
Estonia	72.0	-0.2
Greece	55.4	-4.6
Spain	71.5	-14.4
France	67.4	-22.4
Ireland	62.2	-1.6
Italy	60.0	-17.7
Cyprus	59.3	-0.3
Latvia	76.7	-0.4
Lithuania	58.6	-0.2
Luxembourg	82.3	-0.7
Hungary	71.7	-1.7
Malta	60.1	-0.1
Netherlands	68.0	-2.4
Austria	77.2	-4.4
Poland	74.3	-3.5
Portugal	79.9	-3.5
Slovenia	71.4	-0.8
Slovakia	79.2	-1.4
Finland	63.7	-2.7
Sweden	63.7	-4.1
United Kingdom	56.9	6.5

EU main trading partners, 2003

Imports



Exports



Science & technology

Just over one third of the EU population uses the Internet

Research & Development (R&D) expenditure accounted for 1.9% of EU GDP in 2002. **Sweden** (4.3% of GDP in 2001) and Finland (3.5%) had the highest ratios, followed by Germany and Denmark (both 2.5%).

In the EU, there were 80 mobile phone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2003. It should, however, be noted that more than one subscription per person is possible and that active pre-paid cards are considered as subscriptions. Luxembourg (120), **Sweden** (98), **Italy** (96) and the Czech Republic (95) had the highest number of subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.

In 2003, more than one out of three EU citizens was an Internet user. **Sweden** had the highest share of Internet users with 57 per 100 inhabitants. In the Netherlands (52), Denmark and Finland (both 51) just over half of the population were Internet users.



Sweden



Italy

2003

Mobile phone
subscriptions
per 100 inhb

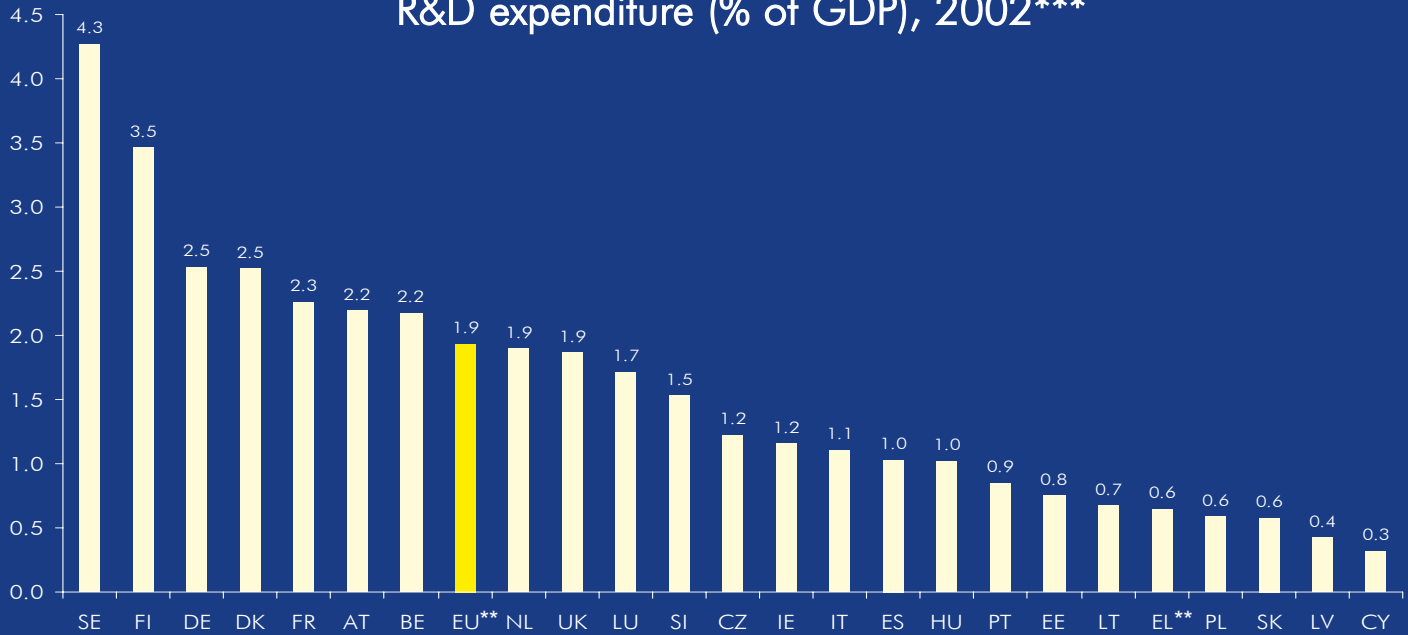
Internet users*
per 100 inhb

Mobile phone
subscriptions
per 100 inhb

Internet users*
per 100 inhb

European Union	80	36	Lithuania	62	21
Belgium	84	33	Luxembourg	120	38
Czech Republic	95	27	Hungary	78	23
Denmark	89	51	Malta	73	30
Germany	79	47	Netherlands	77	52
Estonia	77	33	Austria	88	46
Greece	82	15	Poland	46	23
Spain	90	24	Portugal	90	19
France	70	37	Slovenia	84	38
Ireland	86	31	Slovakia	68	26
Italy	96	34	Finland	91	51
Cyprus	77	34	Sweden	98	57
Latvia	52	41	United Kingdom	83	42

R&D expenditure (% of GDP), 2002***



* Source: ITU (International Telecommunication Union)

** Estimated

*** 2000: LU, 2001: BE, EL, IE, IT, NL, PT and SE. Data for Malta are not available.

Transport

56 000 km of motorway and 200 000 km of railway in the EU

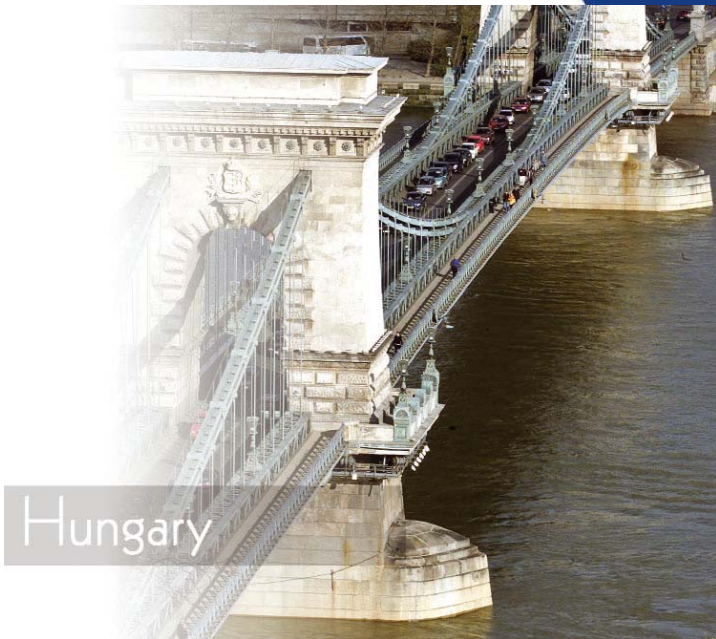
In 2001, there were almost 56 000 km of motorway in the EU and close to 200 000 km of railway, equivalent to densities of 14.3 km/1 000 km² and 51.2 km/1 000 km² respectively.

The Netherlands and **Belgium** registered the highest densities for motorways, with 67.6 km/1 000 km² and 56.6 km/1 000 km² respectively, followed by Luxembourg (44.5). With regard to the density of railways, the Czech Republic ranked first, with 120.8 km of railway per 1 000 km², followed by **Belgium** (113.2), Luxembourg (105.9), Germany (100.8), the Netherlands (82.9) and **Hungary** (82.6).

On average in 2001 there were 454 cars per 1 000 inhabitants in the EU. Among Member States, Luxembourg (635) and Italy (574) recorded the highest number of cars per 1 000 inhabitants.



Belgium

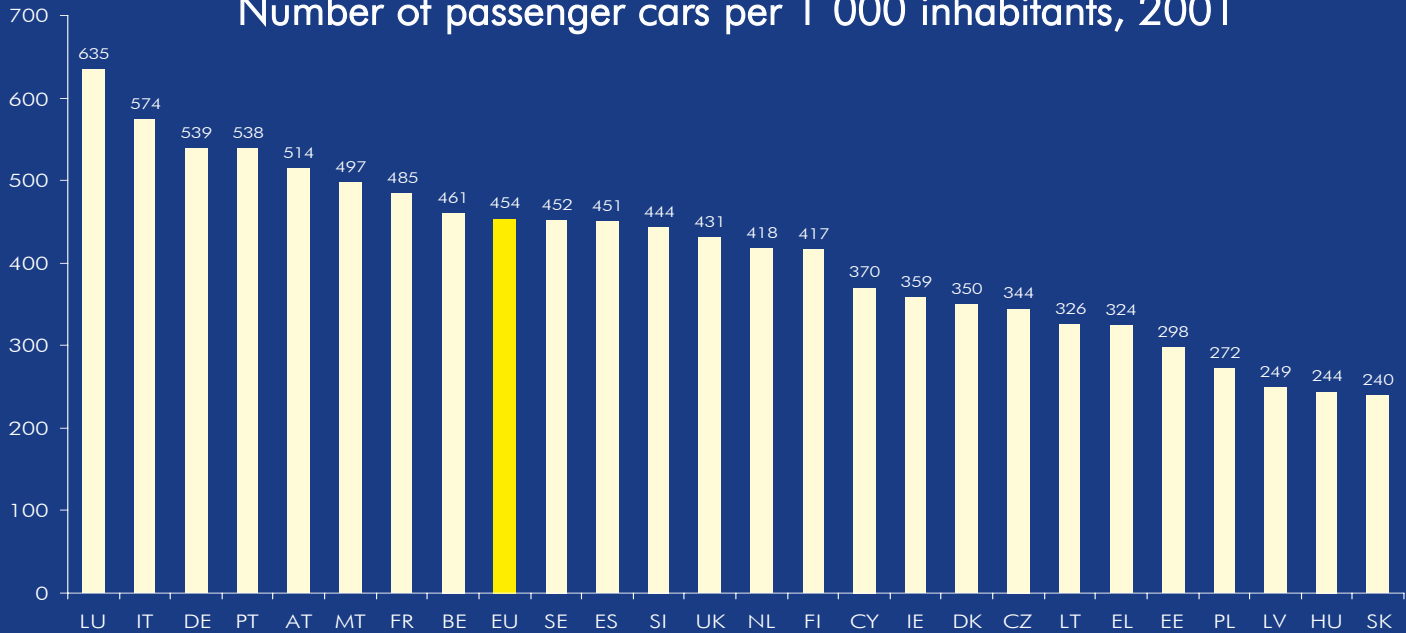


Hungary

Motorway and railway densities (km/1 000 km²), 2001

	Motorway	Railway		Motorway	Railway
European Union	14.3	51.2	Lithuania	6.4	26.0
Belgium	56.6	113.2	Luxembourg	44.5	105.9
Czech Republic	6.6	120.8	Hungary	4.8	82.6
Denmark	22.5	64.2	Malta	-	-
Germany	33.0	100.8	Netherlands	67.6	82.9
Estonia	2.1	21.4	Austria	19.6	71.3
Greece	5.6	18.1	Poland	1.3	67.5
Spain	19.0	24.4	Portugal	18.1	30.6
France	18.3	57.7	Slovenia	21.5	60.6
Ireland	1.8	27.3	Slovakia	6.0	74.7
Italy	21.5	53.2	Finland	2.0	19.2
Cyprus	28.6	-	Sweden	3.7	24.1
Latvia	-	37.4	United Kingdom	14.8	69.7

Number of passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants, 2001



Environment & energy

28



Austria

13% of the electricity consumed in the EU comes from renewable sources

Under the Kyoto Protocol, the **EU-15** has agreed to reduce by 8% its greenhouse gas emissions by 2008–12, compared to 1990. In 2002, **EU-15** greenhouse gas emissions were around 3% lower than in 1990. The 10 new Member States have chosen other reduction targets and base years, as allowed under the Protocol.

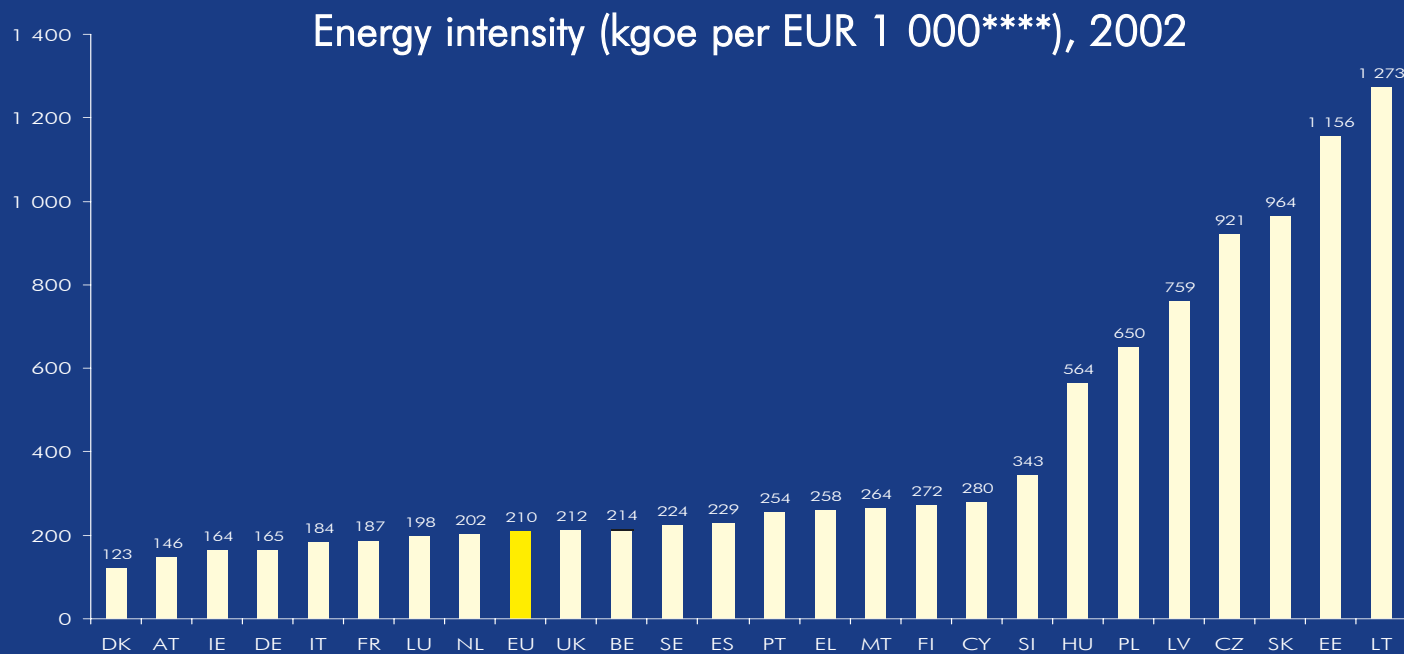
In 2002, 12.7% of electricity consumed in the **EU** came from renewable sources, i.e. hydro plants, wind, solar, geothermal and biomass/wastes. **Austria** (66.0%), Sweden (46.9%) and **Latvia** (39.3%) registered the highest shares.

The indicator 'energy intensity', calculated as the ratio between the gross inland consumption of energy and GDP, helps to measure the energy efficiency of an economy related to its output. However this ratio is also influenced by the size of the economy and the weights of the different sectors. In 2002, Denmark (123 kgoe per EUR 1 000) and **Austria** (146) recorded the lowest energy intensity.



Latvia

2002	Renewable energy (electricity)*, % of total	Greenhouse gas emissions** Base year=100		Renewable energy (electricity)*, % of total	Greenhouse gas emissions** Base year=100
European Union	12.7	97.1***	Lithuania	3.2	39.8
Belgium	2.3	102.1	Luxembourg	2.8	84.9
Czech Republic	4.6	74.3	Hungary	0.7	69.0
Denmark	19.8	99.2	Malta	0.0	128.5
Germany	8.1	81.1	Netherlands	3.6	100.6
Estonia	0.5	44.8	Austria	66.0	108.5
Greece	6.0	126.5	Poland	2.1	67.7
Spain	14.4	139.4	Portugal	20.8	141.0
France	13.5	98.1	Slovenia	25.9	98.7
Ireland	5.4	128.9	Slovakia	18.6	71.8
Italy	14.3	109.0	Finland	23.7	106.8
Cyprus	0.0	:	Sweden	46.9	96.3
Latvia	39.3	36.9	United Kingdom	2.9	85.1



* Share of renewable energy in national electricity consumption.

** (in CO₂ equivalents). Sources: European Environment Agency, European Topic Center on Air and Climate Change.

*** EU-15

**** kilogram of oil equivalent (kgoe) per EUR 1 000 of GDP.

All data were extracted during September and October 2004.

: Data not available

– 'not applicable' or 'real zero'

Data for Cyprus refer to government controlled area only.

EU refers in the publication to the European Union of 25 Member States: Belgium (BE), the Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE) and the United Kingdom (UK).

EU-15: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

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