



REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

Cyprus in the EU Scale

STATISTICAL SERVICE OF CYPRUS





CYPRUS IN THE EU SCALE



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CYPRUS IN THE EU SCALE

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Notes

- Data for Cyprus refer to the government controlled area only, i.e. excluding the area of the Republic occupied by the Turkish troops since 1974.
- Source of data:
Eurostat's website (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>) – unless otherwise stated.
- Data extraction period: October 2008

Symbols

:	=	not available
%	=	percent
000's	=	thousands
mn	=	million
kg	=	kilogram
kgoe	=	kilogram of oil equivalent
toe	=	tonnes of oil equivalent

Preface

This publication was first issued in 2006, two years after the accession of Cyprus to the European Union (EU), with the aim to demonstrate the position of Cyprus compared to the other EU countries through various statistical indicators covering several aspects of the economy and the society.

The second issue of CYPRUS IN THE EU SCALE contains some additional indicators in order to give a broader picture of the socio-economic situation within the EU27.

The data are presented in tables and diagrams. Evaluations are made for the relative position of Cyprus in relation to both the EU average and the rest of the EU countries. For clarification purposes, the definitions of most of the indicators are available at the bottom of each table and diagram.

*G. Chr. Georgiou
Director
Statistical Service*



Population

	Total population	Annual growth rate	Share of population aged		Age dependency ratio
			65+	under 15	
	000's (1.1.2008)	% (2008/2007)	% 2007		2007
EU-27	497.482	0,5	16,9	15,8	48,6
Austria	8.332	0,4	16,9	15,6	48,2
Belgium	10.667	0,8	17,1	17,0	51,7
Bulgaria	7.640	-0,5	17,3	13,4	44,3
Cyprus	795	2,0	12,3	17,9	43,3
Czech Republic	10.381	0,9	14,4	14,4	40,4
Denmark	5.476	0,6	15,3	18,6	51,4
Estonia	1.341	-0,1	17,1	14,9	47,0
Finland	5.300	0,4	16,5	17,1	50,5
France	63.753	0,6	16,2	18,6	53,3
Germany	82.222	-0,1	19,8	13,9	50,8
Greece	11.215	0,4	18,6	14,3	48,9
Hungary	10.045	-0,2	15,9	15,2	45,2
Ireland	4.420	2,4	11,1	20,3	45,8
Italy	59.618	0,8	19,9	14,1	51,5
Latvia	2.271	-0,5	17,1	14,0	45,0
Lithuania	3.366	-0,6	15,6	15,9	45,9
Luxembourg	484	1,6	14,0	18,3	47,8
Malta	411	0,7	13,8	16,7	43,9
Netherlands	16.404	0,3	14,5	18,1	48,3
Poland	38.116	0,0	13,5	15,8	41,3
Portugal	10.618	0,2	17,3	15,5	48,6
Romania	21.529	-0,2	14,9	15,4	43,4
Slovakia	5.401	0,1	11,8	16,1	38,9
Slovenia	2.026	0,8	15,9	14,0	42,6
Spain	45.283	1,8	16,6	14,5	45,3
Sweden	9.183	0,8	17,4	17,0	52,3
United Kingdom	61.186	0,6	16,0	17,6	50,6

- ★ Cyprus has the third lowest population of the 27 European Union countries ranking only above Malta and Luxembourg.
- ★ The population of Cyprus accounts for 0.2% of the total population of the EU-27.
- ★ Cyprus had the highest growth rate of population in 2008.
- ★ The age dependency ratio for Cyprus is among the lowest in the EU (5th lowest).

Population: All people having their usual residence in the country (at least 12 months).

Age dependency ratio shows the number of dependants (population aged 0-14 and over the age of 65) to the population aged 15-64. It represents the ratio of people of non-working age to the number of those of working age.



	Life expectancy at birth		Total fertility rate	Mean age of woman at childbearing	Marriages Divorces	
	males	females			per 1000 persons	
	years 2006				2006	years 2006
Austria	77,2	82,8	1,40	29,2	4,3	2,4
Belgium	76,6	82,3	:	:	4,3	2,9
Bulgaria	69,2	76,3	1,37	24,6	3,9	2,1
Cyprus	78,8	82,4	1,47	29,8	7,5	2,1
Czech Republic	73,5	79,9	1,33	28,9	5,5	3,0
Denmark	76,1	80,7	1,83	30,3	6,7	2,6
Estonia	67,4	78,6	1,55	28,4	5,2	2,8
Finland	75,9	83,1	1,84	30,0	5,6	2,5
France	77,3	84,4	2,00	29,7	4,2	2,2
Germany	77,2	82,4	1,32	29,6	4,5	2,3
Greece	77,2	81,9	1,39	29,9	5,2	1,2
Hungary	69,2	77,8	1,34	28,7	4,1	2,5
Ireland	77,3	82,1	1,90	30,7	5,1	0,8
Italy	77,9	83,8	1,32	30,9	4,2	0,8
Latvia	65,4	76,3	1,35	27,8	6,8	3,3
Lithuania	65,3	77,0	1,31	27,7	6,8	3,4
Luxembourg	76,8	81,9	1,65	29,9	4,1	2,3
Malta	77,0	81,9	1,41	:	6,1	:
Netherlands	77,7	82,0	1,70	30,6	4,5	2,0
Poland	70,9	79,7	1,27	28,3	6,5	1,7
Portugal	75,5	82,3	1,35	29,5	4,4	2,4
Romania	69,2	76,2	1,31	26,9	8,8	1,7
Slovakia	70,4	78,4	1,24	27,9	5,1	2,3
Slovenia	74,5	82,0	1,31	29,6	3,2	1,4
Spain	77,7	84,4	1,38	30,9	4,6	1,7
Sweden	78,8	83,1	1,85	30,5	5,2	2,3
United Kingdom	77,1	81,1	1,84	29,2	5,2	2,6

- ★ Cyprus and Sweden have the highest life expectancy at birth for males in the EU.
- ★ Cyprus has the highest proportion of marriages in the EU.

Life expectancy at birth: The number of years a newborn baby is expected to live if mortality in the various age-groups remains at the level of the period on which the life expectancy was computed.

Total fertility rate: The mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year.



Labour Market

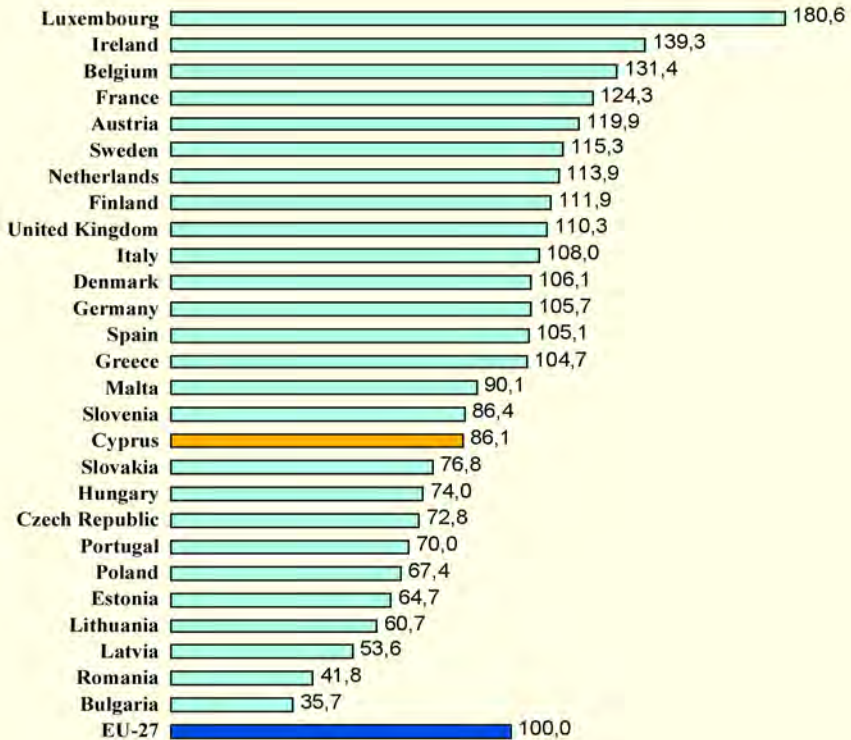
	Total employment ¹	Employment growth	Employment in		
			Agriculture	Industry	Services
	000's 2007	% 2007	% of total employment 2007		
EU-27	224.046	1,8	6,0	24,9	69,1
Austria	4.321	2,2	12,1	22,1	65,7
Belgium	4.351	1,7	1,9	20,0	78,0
Bulgaria	3.714	2,8	19,7	28,3	52,0
Cyprus	385	3,2	4,5	20,3	75,1
Czech Republic	5.162	1,8	3,5	38,2	58,3
Denmark	2.854	1,6	2,9	20,8	76,3
Estonia	641	0,7	4,7	34,6	60,7
Finland	2.494	2,2	4,8	25,9	69,3
France	25.698	1,3	3,3	20,2	76,5
Germany	39.764	1,7	2,1	25,4	72,4
Greece	4.705	1,2	11,3	19,7	68,9
Hungary	3.899	-0,1	4,6	32,6	62,8
Ireland	2.115	3,6	5,5	27,2	67,2
Italy	25.165	1,1	4,0	28,5	67,5
Latvia	1.111	3,5	9,9	28,2	62,0
Lithuania	1.529	2,9	10,3	30,5	59,1
Luxembourg	333	4,2	1,4	21,4	77,2
Malta	159	2,6	:	:	:
Netherlands	8.609	2,4	3,0	17,0	80,0
Poland	14.029	4,5	:	:	:
Portugal	5.121	0,0	11,8	29,1	59,1
Romania	9.645	1,3	:	:	:
Slovakia	2.177	2,1	3,6	34,3	62,1
Slovenia	960	2,7	9,0	34,7	56,2
Spain	20.614	3,1	4,5	28,7	66,8
Sweden	4.521	2,3	2,2	22,7	75,1
United Kingdom	31.547	0,7	1,4	17,7	80,8

¹ Domestic concept - ESA

- ★ Cyprus recorded the 5th largest employment growth rate (3,2%) in 2007.
- ★ Persons employed in agriculture in Cyprus accounted for 4,5% of the total employment and rank in the middle places among the EU countries while the share of employment in industry with 20,3% is the 6th lowest. Employment in services is the 7th highest along with Sweden absorbing 75,1% of the persons employed.



Labour productivity per person employed, 2007 (EU-27=100)



★ Cyprus performance of labour productivity stands at 86,1% of the EU-27 average.

Labour productivity is measured by dividing the GDP in PPS by the total employment.

Labour Market

	Total	Employment rate		of older workers	Gender pay gap (M-F)/M % 2006	Labour cost index 2000=100 2007
		Female	Male			
		% 2007				
EU-27	65,4	58,3	72,5	44,7	15	128,2
Austria	71,4	64,4	78,4	38,6	20	114,1
Belgium	62,0	55,3	68,7	34,4	7	124,8
Bulgaria	61,7	57,6	66,0	42,6	14	163,1
Cyprus	71,0	62,4	80,0	55,9	24	144,8
Czech Republic	66,1	57,3	74,8	46,0	18	163,7
Denmark	77,1	73,2	81,0	58,6	17	127,4
Estonia	69,4	65,9	73,2	60,0	25	229,9
Finland	70,3	68,5	72,1	55,0	20	131,1
France	64,6	60,0	69,3	38,3	11	126,4
Germany	69,4	64,0	74,7	51,5	22	112,9
Greece	61,4	47,9	74,9	42,4	10	142,6
Hungary	57,3	50,9	64,0	33,1	11	192,4
Ireland	69,1	60,6	77,4	53,8	9	143,2
Italy	58,7	46,6	70,7	33,8	9	119,5
Latvia	68,3	64,4	72,5	57,7	16	261,6
Lithuania	64,9	62,2	67,9	53,4	16	182,5
Luxembourg	64,2	56,1	72,3	32,0	14	126,2
Malta	55,7	36,9	74,2	28,3	3	124,8
Netherlands	76,0	69,6	82,2	50,9	18	128,6
Poland	57,0	50,6	63,6	29,7	12	161,0
Portugal	67,8	61,9	73,8	50,9	8	126,7
Romania	58,8	52,8	64,8	41,4	10	423,6
Slovakia	60,7	53,0	68,4	35,6	22	182,1
Slovenia	67,8	62,6	72,7	33,5	8	160,7
Spain	65,6	54,7	76,2	44,6	13	136,2
Sweden	74,2	71,8	76,5	70,0	16	127,7
United Kingdom	71,5	65,5	77,5	57,4	21	139,4

- ★ The Total Employment Rate and Female Employment Rate for Cyprus are close to the target of the Lisbon strategy for 2010, i.e. 70% and 60% respectively. Cyprus ranks among the first EU member states in respect of these ratios.

Employment Rate: It represents the persons in employment as a percentage of the population of working age (15-64 years).

Gender Pay Gap: The difference between men's and women's average gross hourly earnings as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings.

Labour Cost Index: The index shows the increase or decrease in the labour cost per actual hour worked.

	Total	Unemployment rate		Youth unemployment rate %	Long term unemployment rate % of active population 2007
		Females	Males		
		%			
		2007		2007	
EU-27	7,1	7,8	6,6	15,3	3,1
Austria	4,4	5,0	3,9	8,7	1,2
Belgium	7,5	8,5	6,7	18,8	3,8
Bulgaria	6,9	7,3	6,5	15,1	4,1
Cyprus	4,0	4,6	3,4	10,1	0,7
Czech Republic	5,3	6,7	4,2	10,7	2,8
Denmark	3,8	4,2	3,5	7,9	0,6
Estonia	4,7	3,9	5,4	10,0	2,3
Finland	6,9	7,2	6,5	16,5	1,6
France	8,3	8,9	7,8	19,4	3,3
Germany	8,4	8,3	8,5	11,1	4,7
Greece	8,3	12,8	5,2	22,9	4,1
Hungary	7,4	7,7	7,1	18,0	3,4
Ireland	4,6	4,2	5,0	9,2	1,4
Italy	6,1	7,9	4,9	20,3	2,9
Latvia	6,0	5,6	6,4	10,7	1,6
Lithuania	4,3	4,3	4,3	8,2	1,4
Luxembourg	4,1	5,1	3,4	15,5	1,2
Malta	6,4	7,6	5,8	13,8	2,6
Netherlands	3,2	3,6	2,8	5,9	1,3
Poland	9,6	10,4	9,0	21,7	4,9
Portugal	8,1	9,7	6,7	16,6	3,8
Romania	6,4	5,4	7,2	20,1	3,2
Slovakia	11,1	12,7	9,9	20,3	8,3
Slovenia	4,9	5,9	4,0	10,1	2,2
Spain	8,3	10,9	6,4	18,2	1,7
Sweden	6,1	6,4	5,8	19,1	0,8
United Kingdom	5,3	5,0	5,6	14,3	1,3

- ★ The Unemployment Rate for Cyprus was 4,0% in 2007, well below the EU-27 rate (7,1%).
- ★ The Long-Term Unemployment Rate for Cyprus was 0,7% in 2007 recording the 2nd lowest rate, well below the EU-27 average (3,1%).

Unemployment Rate: Represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

Youth Unemployment Rate: Unemployed persons less than 25 years of age as percentage of the labour force in corresponding age group.



Living Standards

	Income quintile share ratio	Gini coefficient	Risk of poverty rate for persons aged 65 years and over	People living in jobless households	
	2006	2006	% 2006	aged 0-17 %	aged 18-59 %
EU-27	:	:	:	9,4	9,3
Austria	3,7	25	16	6,1	7,6
Belgium	4,2	28	23	13,5	12,5
Bulgaria	3,5	24	18	12,9	10,0
Cyprus	4,3	29	52	3,7	4,5
Czech Republic	3,5	25	6	7,9	6,5
Denmark	3,4	24	17	5,0	6,9
Estonia	5,5	33	25	7,3	6,0
Finland	3,6	26	22	4,9	9,5
France	4,0	27	16	9,8	10,9
Germany	4,1	27	13	9,3	9,5
Greece	6,1	34	26	3,9	8,0
Hungary	5,5	33	9	14,0	11,8
Ireland	4,9	32	27	11,2	7,8
Italy	5,5	32	22	5,8	9,1
Latvia	7,9	39	30	8,6	7,1
Lithuania	6,3	35	22	6,9	6,3
Luxembourg	4,2	28	8	4,0	7,5
Malta	4,2	28	21	8,4	6,9
Netherlands	3,8	26	6	5,9	6,5
Poland	5,6	33	8	9,5	11,7
Portugal	6,8	38	26	4,8	5,8
Romania	5,3	33	19	9,4	9,6
Slovakia	4,0	28	8	10,5	8,8
Slovenia	3,4	24	20	2,5	6,0
Spain	5,3	31	31	5,0	6,0
Sweden	3,5	24	12	:	:
United Kingdom	5,4	32	28	16,7	10,9

- ★ Cyprus has the highest risk of poverty among persons aged 65 and over in the EU.
- ★ Cyprus has the second lowest percentage of children aged 0-17 living in jobless households.
- ★ Cyprus has the lowest percentage of people aged 18-59 living in jobless households.

Income quintile share ratio: The ratio of total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income must be understood as equivalised disposable income.

Gini coefficient: Measure of (income) inequality or concentration. If incomes were equally distributed the Gini coefficient would be 0. At the other extreme if the richest unit received all income the Gini coefficient would be 100. An increase in the Gini coefficient thus represents an increase in inequality.



Risk of poverty rate, 2006



Risk of poverty rate: The share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).



Education

	Youth educational attainment level	Life-long learning	Early school leavers	Public expenditure on education	Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education	Tertiary education students studying in another EU-27 country
	% 2007	% 2007	% 2007	% GDP 2005	% 2006	% of all students 2006
EU-27	78,1	9,7	14,8	5,0	22,8	2,6
Austria	84,1	12,8	10,9	5,4	17,6	4,6
Belgium	82,6	7,2	12,3	6,0	31,8	2,5
Bulgaria	83,3	1,3	16,6	4,5	21,9	8,9
Cyprus	85,8	8,4	12,6	6,9	30,5	53,2
Czech Republic	91,8	5,7	5,5	4,3	13,5	2,0
Denmark	70,8	29,2	12,4	8,3	34,7	2,6
Estonia	80,9	7,0	14,3	4,9	33,2	4,1
Finland	86,5	23,4	7,9	6,3	35,1	3,0
France	82,4	7,4	12,7	5,7	25,5	2,4
Germany	72,5	7,8	12,7	4,5	23,8	2,8
Greece	82,1	2,1	14,7	4,0	21,5	5,5
Hungary	84,0	3,6	10,9	5,5	17,7	1,7
Ireland	86,7	7,6	11,5	4,8	30,0	13,8
Italy	76,3	6,2	19,3	4,4	12,9	1,7
Latvia	80,2	7,1	16,0	5,1	21,1	2,2
Lithuania	89,0	5,3	8,7	5,0	26,8	3,0
Luxembourg	70,9	7,0	15,1	3,8	24,0	80,8
Malta	54,7	6,0	37,6	6,8	12,0	10,0
Netherlands	76,2	16,6	12,0	5,2	29,3	2,1
Poland	91,6	5,1	5,0	5,5	17,9	1,6
Portugal	53,4	4,4	36,3	5,4	13,5	3,7
Romania	77,4	1,3	19,2	3,5	11,7	2,2
Slovakia	91,3	3,9	7,2	3,9	14,6	10,2
Slovenia	91,5	14,8	4,3	5,8	21,4	2,1
Spain	61,1	10,4	31,0	4,2	29,9	1,3
Sweden	87,2	32,0	12,0	7,0	30,4	2,7
United Kingdom	78,1	26,6	13,0	5,5	29,4	0,7

- ★ The youth educational attainment level in Cyprus is among the highest in the EU (8th highest- 85,8%) and is higher than the EU-27 average (78,1%).
- ★ Lifelong learning participation in Cyprus has progressively increased during recent years (2000: 3,1%, 2005: 5,9%, 2006: 7,1%, 2007: 8,4%) and is close to the EU-27 average (9,7%).
- ★ Early school leavers in Cyprus have decreased compared to previous years (2000:18,5%, 2005: 18,1%, 2006: 16,0%, 2007: 12,6%) and are favourably below the EU-27 average (14,8%).
- ★ Public expenditure on education in Cyprus accounts for 6,9% of GDP which is among the highest in the EU (3rd highest) and lies above the EU-27 average (5,0%).
- ★ The share of population aged 25-64 with tertiary education qualifications is among the highest in the EU (5th highest - 30,5%) and is well above the EU-27 average (22,8%).
- ★ Cyprus has an exceptionally high percentage (53,2%) of tertiary education students studying in another EU country compared to the EU-27 average (2,6%).



Pupil/teacher ratio in primary education, 2006



- ★ In Cyprus there were 16,8 pupils per teacher in primary education which is one of the highest ratios in the EU. The best performing countries with less than 11 pupils per teacher are Lithuania, Italy, Portugal, Greece and Hungary.

Youth educational attainment level: The percentage of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least upper secondary education.

Life-long learning: The percentage of the adult population aged 25 to 64 participating in education and training.

Early school leavers: The percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training.



Health

	Physicians ¹	Hospital beds ¹	Average length of stay (all hospitals) ¹	Infant mortality ²	Total expenditure on health ¹
	per 100.000 population		days	per 1.000 live births	% GDP
	2005		2005	2006	2005
EU-27	315,0	580,2	8,0	4,7	8,9
Austria	354,2	768,2	8,0	3,6	10,2
Belgium	418,7	529,5	8,5	4,0	9,6
Bulgaria	365,0	642,3	8,1	9,7	7,7
Cyprus	260,7	375,6	6,1	3,1	6,1
Czech Republic	355,5	837,6	10,8	3,3	7,1
Denmark	357,1	382,3	5,0	3,8	9,4
Estonia	320,2	547,8	7,9	4,4	5,0
Finland	320,0	702,9	10,0	2,8	7,5
France	340,3	733,6	5,8 ²	3,8	11,2
Germany	340,2	844,5	10,2	3,8	10,7
Greece	500,3	472,9	:	3,7	10,1
Hungary	278,1	785,4	8,1	5,7	7,8
Ireland	283,5	556,7	7,6	3,7	8,2
Italy	378,8	399,9	7,6	4,2	8,9
Latvia	315,5	768,4	10,0	7,6	6,4
Lithuania	399,8	812,1	10,2	6,8	5,9
Luxembourg	276,9	633,4	:	2,5	7,7
Malta	348,7	745,2	:	3,6	8,4
Netherlands	370,8	497,8	6,8 ²	4,4	9,2
Poland	199,3	523,5	6,7	6,0	6,2
Portugal	344,3	365,2	8,7	3,3	10,2
Romania	195,8	658,4	8,0	13,9	5,5
Slovakia	313,3	689,0	8,9	6,6	7,1
Slovenia	236,0	483,0	7,1	3,4	8,5
Spain	322,1	336,1	8,5	3,8	8,2
Sweden	324,6	:	6,3	2,8	9,2
United Kingdom	:	389,8	:	4,5	8,2

¹ Source: World Health Organisation (WHO) database

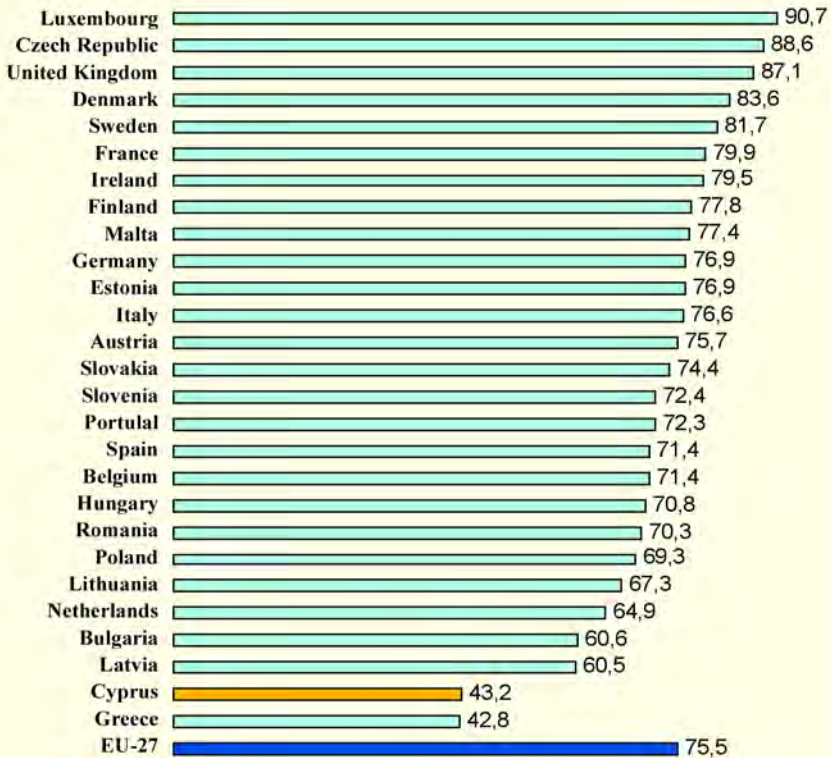
² Source: Eurostat database

³ Public sector hospitals only

- ★ Cyprus has one of the lowest proportions of physicians and hospital beds per 100.000 population compared to the other member states, with Greece and Lithuania having the highest proportions of physicians and hospital beds respectively.
- ★ Germany has the highest health expenditure as % of GDP with Cyprus having one of the lowest along with Romania, Estonia and Lithuania.



Public expenditure on health as percentage of total expenditure on health, 2005



- ★ Cyprus has the second lowest share of public expenditure on health (43,2%) to the total health expenditure with Luxembourg having the highest (90,7%). However Cyprus is one of the countries that have not yet established a General Health Scheme.

Physician: A person who has completed studies in medicine at the university level. The number of physicians at the end of the year includes all active physicians working in health services (public or private).

Average length of stay: The total number of occupied hospital bed-days divided by the total number of admissions or discharges.

Infant mortality: The ratio of the number of deaths of children under one year of age during the year to the number of live births in that year.



Economy

	GDP at current market prices per capita in PPS	Share in EU-27 GDP % (based on millions PPS)	Real GDP growth rate %	Distribution of GDP by sector		
				Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
				%		
	2007	2007	2007	2007		
EU-27	100,0	100,0	2,9	1,8	26,6	71,6
Austria	127,3	2,1	3,1	1,8	30,6	67,7
Belgium	119,5	2,6	2,8	0,8	23,9	75,3
Bulgaria	38,1	0,6	6,2	6,2	32,3	61,5
Cyprus	93,4	0,1	4,4	2,2	19,0	78,8
Czech Republic	81,3	1,7	6,0	2,4	38,9	58,7
Denmark	122,8	1,4	1,7	1,3	25,7	72,9
Estonia	70,6	0,2	6,3	2,8	30,4	66,8
Finland	116,8	1,2	4,5	3,2	32,6	64,2
France	111,2	14,3	2,2	2,2	20,6	77,2
Germany	113,1	18,8	2,5	0,9	30,4	68,7
Greece	97,3	2,2	4,0	3,8	20,3	75,9
Hungary	63,5	1,3	1,1	4,0	29,6	66,4
Ireland	149,3	1,3	6,0	1,7	33,6	64,8
Italy	101,4	12,1	1,5	2,0	27,0	70,9
Latvia	58,0	0,3	10,2	3,3	22,0	74,7
Lithuania	61,0	0,4	8,8	4,5	32,8	62,7
Luxembourg	277,5	0,3	5,2	0,4	15,7	83,9
Malta	77,3	0,1	3,7	2,3	21,5	76,3
Netherlands	132,6	4,4	3,5	2,0	24,4	73,6
Poland	53,8	4,1	6,6	4,3	31,1	64,6
Portugal	74,8	1,6	1,9	2,5	24,5	73,0
Romania	40,6	1,8	6,0	7,5	36,7	55,9
Slovakia	68,6	0,7	10,4	2,9	37,0	60,2
Slovenia	90,9	0,4	6,8	2,0	34,5	63,5
Spain	106,9	9,7	3,7	2,9	29,8	67,4
Sweden	126,1	2,3	2,7	1,5	28,8	69,7
United Kingdom	117,5	14,4	3,0	0,7	23,1	76,2

- ★ Cyprus exhibits a real growth rate of the Gross Domestic Product which is higher than the EU average.
- ★ The economy of Cyprus is based largely on services. The tertiary sector in Cyprus, with 78,8%, possesses one of the biggest shares in the EU.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): The value of all goods and services produced in a country during a calendar year less the value of any goods or services used for their production.

PPS: Technical currency conversion rates that convert economic indicators expressed in national currencies to a common currency, which equalises the purchasing power of different national currencies and thus allows meaningful comparison.

Real GDP Growth Rate: The percentage annual change of GDP at constant prices.



	General Government			Harmonised Consumer Price Index 2005=100	Prices Inflation rate	Comparative Price Levels EU27=100
	Debt	Fiscal Deficit/ Surplus % GDP 2007	Fixed Capital Formation		% 2007	
EU-27	58,7	-0,9	2,5	104,7	2,4	100,0
Austria	59,5	-0,4	1,0	103,9	2,2	100,0
Belgium	83,9	-0,3	1,6	104,2	1,8	105,4
Bulgaria	18,2	0,1	4,8	115,6	7,6	46,0
Cyprus	59,5	3,5	3,0	104,5	2,2	87,7
Czech Republic	28,9	-1,0	4,7	105,1	3,0	62,6
Denmark	26,2	4,9	1,8	103,5	1,7	136,9
Estonia	3,5	2,7	5,4	111,5	6,7	71,3
Finland	35,1	5,3	2,6	102,9	1,6	121,4
France	63,9	-2,7	3,3	103,6	1,6	106,7
Germany	65,1	-0,2	1,5	104,1	2,3	103,2
Greece	94,8	-3,5	3,0	106,4	3,0	88,6
Hungary	65,8	-5,0	3,6	112,3	7,9	65,7
Ireland	24,8	0,2	4,1	105,6	2,9	126,0
Italy	104,1	-1,6	2,4	104,3	2,0	102,9
Latvia	9,5	0,1	5,7	117,3	10,1	65,0
Lithuania	17,0	-1,2	5,2	109,8	5,8	59,7
Luxembourg	7,0	3,2	3,7	105,7	2,7	105,1
Malta	62,2	-1,8	4,0	103,3	0,7	73,2
Netherlands	45,7	0,3	3,3	103,3	1,6	103,1
Poland	44,9	-2,0	4,1	103,9	2,6	63,4
Portugal	63,6	-2,6	2,3	105,5	2,4	84,6
Romania	12,9	-2,6	5,7	111,8	4,9	64,7
Slovakia	29,4	-1,9	1,9	106,2	1,9	63,0
Slovenia	23,4	0,5	3,7	106,4	3,8	76,9
Spain	36,2	2,2	3,8	106,5	2,8	93,0
Sweden	40,4	3,6	3,1	103,2	1,7	116,4
United Kingdom	44,2	-2,8	1,8	104,7	2,3	112,3

- ★ In 2007 Cyprus recorded a Fiscal Surplus of 3,5% of GDP. This positive development is attributed to the increased public revenues. At the same time, debt recorded a significant decrease falling from 64,6% (2006) to 59,5%. This is the first time in five years Cyprus achieves a reduction of public debt below 60% of GDP.

The General Government Debt comprises currency, bills and short-term bonds, other short-term loans and other medium-and-long-term loans and bonds.

Fiscal Deficit: The gap between the governments total spending and the sum of its revenue receipts and non-debt capital receipts. It represents the total amount of borrowed funds required by the government to completely meet its expenditure.

Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP): The measure of price changes for the purpose of assessing price stability in EU. The HICP was developed in order to fulfill the requirement for a consumer price index constructed on a comparable basis, taking into account differences in national definitions.

Inflation Rate: The annual percentage increase in the price of goods and services as measured by the HICP.

Environment

	Municipal Waste Generated	Municipal Waste Landfilled kg/person/year 2006	Municipal Waste Incinerated	Road share of inland freight transport % of tonne-km 2006
EU-27	517	213	98	76,7
Austria	617	59	181	63,2
Belgium	475	24	155	71,2
Bulgaria	446	356	0	69,0
Cyprus	745	652	0	100,0
Czech Republic	296	234	29	76,1
Denmark	737	37	405	91,8
Estonia	466	278	1	34,7
Finland	488	286	42	72,7
France	553	192	183	80,9
Germany	566	4	179	65,9
Greece	443	386	0	98,1
Hungary	468	376	39	71,6
Ireland	804	471	0	98,8
Italy	548	284	65	90,1
Latvia	411	292	2	39,0
Lithuania	390	356	0	58,4
Luxembourg	702	131	266	91,5
Malta	652	562	0	100,0
Netherlands	625	12	213	63,6
Poland	259	236	1	70,4
Portugal	435	274	95	94,9
Romania	385	326	0	70,5
Slovakia	301	234	36	68,8
Slovenia	432	362	3	78,2
Spain	583	289	41	95,4
Sweden	497	25	233	64,5
United Kingdom	588	353	55	88,1

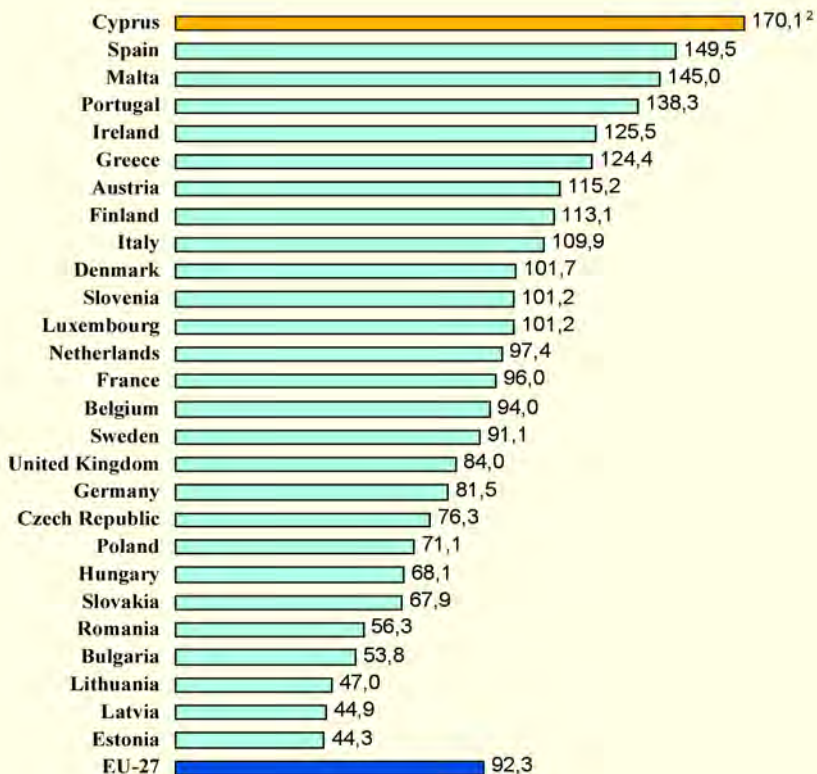
- ★ The per capita generation of municipal waste in Cyprus is one of the highest in the EU and well above the EU-27 average.
- ★ The greatest proportion of municipal waste is landfilled, indicating that in Cyprus the recovery of waste still lies at low levels.

Municipal Waste: Waste collected by or on behalf of municipalities. It includes household waste and similar waste, as well as waste originating from commerce, trade, small businesses, office buildings and institutions (schools, hospitals, government buildings).

Municipal Waste Landfilled: Waste that is deposited into or onto land including specially engineered landfills and temporary storage of over one year on permanent sites.

Municipal Waste Incinerated: Waste that is treated in an incineration plant as defined in Article 3(4) or a co-incineration plant as defined in Article 3(5) of the Directive on the incineration of waste (Directive 2000/76/EC of 4 December 2000).

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (in CO₂ equivalents¹) 2006



¹ Emissions of the 6 greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol are weighted by their global warming potentials and aggregated to give total emissions in CO₂ equivalents. The base year used to present the emissions indices is 1990 for the non-fluorinated gases (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) and 1995 for the fluorinated gases (HFC, PFC and SF₆).

² Data refer only to CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O.

- ★ The total greenhouse gas emissions for Cyprus are the highest in the EU and well above the EU-27 average.



Energy

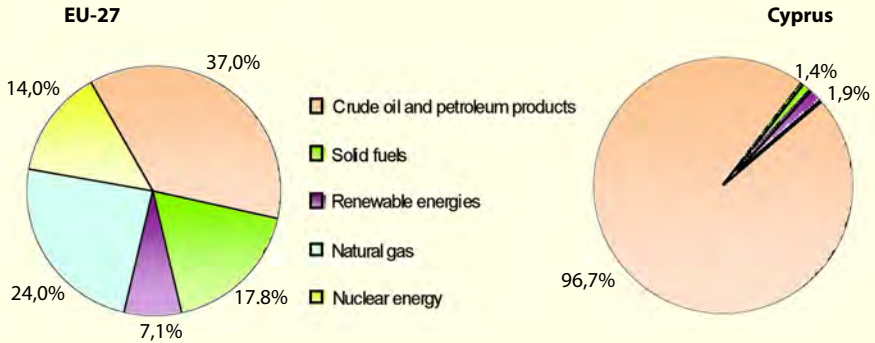
	Energy intensity of the economy	Energy dependence rate	Final energy consumption	Energy consumption per capita	Electricity consumption by households	Electricity generated from renewable sources
	kgoe/1000 euro	%	million toe	toe/capita	1000 toe	% of gross electricity consumption
	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006
EU-27	202	53,8	1.176	3,7	68.987	14,5
Austria	145	72,9	27	4,1	1.358	56,6
Belgium	219	77,9	38	5,7	1.954	3,9
Bulgaria	1.554	46,2	10	2,7	800	11,2
Cyprus	251	102,5	2	3,4	129	0,0
Czech Republic	795	28,0	26	4,5	1.307	4,9
Denmark	118	-36,8	16	3,9	910	25,9
Estonia	848	33,5	3	4,0	144	1,4
Finland	253	54,6	27	7,2	1.818	24,0
France	179	51,4	158	4,3	12.636	12,4
Germany	155	61,3	223	4,2	12.167	12,0
Greece	205	71,9	21	2,8	1.520	12,1
Hungary	521	62,5	18	2,8	985	3,7
Ireland	139	90,9	13	3,7	695	8,5
Italy	185	86,8	131	3,2	5.816	14,5
Latvia	563	65,7	4	2,0	149	37,7
Lithuania	862	64,0	5	2,5	202	3,6
Luxembourg	174	98,9	4	10,0	71	3,4
Malta	240	100,0	0	2,2	57	0,0
Netherlands	188	38,0	51	4,9	2.135	7,9
Poland	574	19,9	60	2,6	2.237	2,9
Portugal	225	83,1	19	2,4	1.153	29,4
Romania	1.128	29,1	25	1,9	860	31,4
Slovakia	772	64,0	11	3,5	394	16,6
Slovenia	299	52,1	5	3,7	263	24,4
Spain	211	81,4	97	3,3	5.650	17,3
Sweden	188	37,4	33	5,6	3.567	48,2
United Kingdom	193	21,3	151	3,8	10.013	4,6

- ★ Cyprus has the highest energy dependence rate in the EU at 102,5% in 2006. The value is greater than 100% because net imports exceed gross consumption; energy products are placed in stocks and not used in the year of import.
- ★ The proportion of electricity generated in Cyprus from renewable sources is negligible (0,04%), well below the national target set at 6% by 2010.

Energy intensity of the economy: A measure of the amount of energy needed to produce one unit of economic output. A reduction in energy intensity means that less energy is needed to produce the same output and is thus related to energy efficiency.



Energy consumption breakdown by fuel, 2006



Final energy consumption by sector, 2006 tonnes of oil equivalent



- ★ Nearly all (96,7%) the energy consumed in Cyprus originates from crude oil and petroleum products.
- ★ The transport sector accounts for half of the energy consumed in Cyprus, compared to only 31,5% in the EU.

Energy dependence rate: Energy dependency shows the extent to which an economy relies upon imports in order to meet its energy needs.

Final energy consumption: This indicator expresses the sum of the energy supplied to the final consumer's door for all energy uses. It is the sum of final energy consumption in industry, transport, households, services, agriculture, etc.

Renewable energy production includes biomass, hydropower, geothermal energy, wind energy and solar energy.



Information Society

	Internet access		Broadband connection	
	Households	Enterprises	Households	Enterprises
	%		%	
	2007		2007	
EU-27	54	93	42	77
Austria	60	97	46	72
Belgium	60	97	56	86
Bulgaria	19	75	15	61
Cyprus	39	88	20	69
Czech Republic	35	95	28	77
Denmark	78	97	70	80
Estonia	53	94	48	78
Finland	69	99	63	91
France	49	96	43	89
Germany	71	95	50	80
Greece	25	93	7	72
Hungary	38	86	33	70
Ireland	57	95	31	68
Italy	43	94	25	76
Latvia	51	86	32	57
Lithuania	44	89	34	53
Luxembourg	75	94	58	81
Malta	54	95	44	89
Netherlands	83	99	74	87
Poland	41	92	30	53
Portugal	40	90	30	76
Romania	22	67	8	37
Slovakia	46	98	27	76
Slovenia	58	96	44	79
Spain	45	94	39	90
Sweden	79	95	67	87
United Kingdom	67	93	57	78

- ★ The level of Internet access in Cyprus is almost the lowest in the EU, 22nd and 23rd for households and enterprises respectively.
- ★ Broadband penetration in Cyprus is very low compared to the other EU countries both for households and for enterprises (ranking 24th and 21st respectively).

Households: All households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years.

Enterprises: Enterprises having 10 employed persons or more.

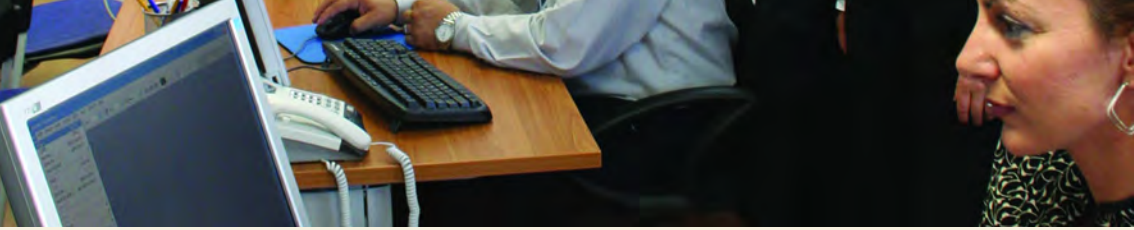
Broadband connection: xDSL(ADSL,SDSL, etc), Cable TV network (cable modem), UMTS mobile phone, or other (e.g. satellite, fixed wireless).



	Individuals regularly using the Internet %	Employees using the Internet % of total employment	Enterprises selling via the Internet % of enterprises	e-government on-line availability %
	2007	2007	2007	2007
EU-27	51	38	14	59
Austria	61	41	20	100
Belgium	63	40	18	60
Bulgaria	28	16	2	15
Cyprus	35	31	6	45
Czech Republic	42	30	10	55
Denmark	76	60	33	63
Estonia	59	35	6	70
Finland	75	62	13	67
France	57	35	:	70
Germany	64	47	25	74
Greece	28	27	8	45
Hungary	49	24	6	50
Ireland	51	42	22	50
Italy	34	29	4	70
Latvia	52	23	4	30
Lithuania	45	23	15	35
Luxembourg	72	35	11	40
Malta	43	30	13	95
Netherlands	81	52	27	63
Poland	39	26	9	25
Portugal	35	25	7	90
Romania	22	19	3	35
Slovakia	51	34	7	35
Slovenia	49	38	10	90
Spain	44	38	8	70
Sweden	75	52	26	75
United Kingdom	65	44	17	89

- ★ Internet usage in Cyprus (35%) is well below the EU average (51%).
- ★ 31% of enterprises in Cyprus are using the Internet compared to 38% in the EU-27.
- ★ e-commerce is not very popular neither in Cyprus (6%) nor in the EU-27 (14%).

Individuals regularly using the Internet: Individuals aged 16 to 74, who access the Internet, on average, at least once a week.



Science and Technology

	Human resources in science and technology % of labour force 2006	R&D researchers % of total employment 2005	Science and technology graduates per 1000 population aged 20-29 years 2006	High-tech exports % of total exports 2006	Patents number of applications per million inhabitants 2004
EU-27	38,6	0,9	13,0	16,7	108,4
Austria	38,3	:	10,8	11,2	170,9
Belgium	46,6	1,2	10,6	6,6	138,6
Bulgaria	30,5	0,4	8,5	3,3	2,2
Cyprus	40,2	0,4	4,3	21,4	8,2
Czech Republic	34,8	0,8	10,0	12,7	10,5
Denmark	50,4	1,6	13,8	12,8	181,1
Estonia	44,1	0,9	11,2	8,0	5,7
Finland	48,7	2,1	17,9	18,1	253,4
France	41,1	1,0	20,7	17,9	130,2
Germany	43,2	1,1	10,7	14,1	270,5
Greece	30,8	0,8	:	5,7	5,8
Hungary	31,9	0,8	5,8	20,3	14,4
Ireland	40,1	0,9	21,4	29,0	62,2
Italy	34,6	0,6	9,1	6,4	77,0
Latvia	34,8	0,6	8,9	4,2	3,8
Lithuania	38,3	0,8	19,5	4,7	4,0
Luxembourg	43,0	1,3	:	40,7	247,3
Malta	30,8	0,6	5,0	54,6	11,3
Netherlands	48,1	0,6	9,0	18,3	215,7
Poland	31,4	0,7	13,3	3,1	2,9
Portugal	22,0	0,7	12,6	7,0	5,3
Romania	22,8	0,3	10,5	3,9	1,0
Slovakia	31,6	0,8	10,3	5,4	3,6
Slovenia	38,8	0,8	9,5	4,7	54,0
Spain	39,8	1,0	11,5	4,9	27,0
Sweden	48,0	1,9	15,1	13,4	236,4
United Kingdom	42,4	:	17,8	26,5	86,1

- ★ More than 40% of the labour force in Cyprus is employed in a science and technology occupation.
- ★ About 21,4% of the total exports of Cyprus is made up of high technology products, a share well above the EU-27 average.

High-tech exports: This indicator is calculated as the share of exports of all high technology products to total exports. High technology products are defined as the sum of the following products: aerospace, computers, office machinery, electronics, instruments, pharmaceuticals, electrical machinery and armament. The total exports for the EU do not include the intra-EU trade.

Patents: Data refer to applications filed directly under the European Patent Convention or to applications filed under the Patent Co-operation Treaty and designated to the European Patent Office (Euro-PCT).

Innovation

	Summary innovation index	Enterprises with (technological) innovation activities % of all enterprises	Innovative enterprises which received public funding for innovation activities % of innovative enterprises 2004	Innovative enterprises that introduced organisational and/or marketing innovations % of innovative enterprises 2004
	2007	2004	2004	2004
EU-27	0,45	39,5	:	:
Austria	0,48	52,5	33,9	76,0
Belgium	0,47	51,3	22,8	68,3
Bulgaria	0,23	16,1	4,9	52,4
Cyprus	0,33	46,1	35,5	74,8
Czech Republic	0,36	38,3	15,9	69,3
Denmark	0,61	52,0	15,0	80,9
Estonia	0,37	48,7	9,7	72,1
Finland	0,64	43,3	35,1	:
France	0,47	32,6	20,4	70,9
Germany	0,59	65,1	14,1	72,1
Greece	0,26	35,8	29,0	72,0
Hungary	0,26	20,8	27,3	60,8
Ireland	0,49	52,2	:	69,6
Italy	0,33	36,3	38,6	58,7
Latvia	0,19	17,5	:	:
Lithuania	0,27	28,5	12,7	69,9
Luxembourg	0,53	52,2	24,8	81,7
Malta	0,29	20,7	16,7	69,4
Netherlands	0,48	34,3	37,5	57,0
Poland	0,24	24,8	12,4	66,0
Portugal	0,25	40,9	11,1	69,7
Romania	0,18	19,5	10,8	72,6
Slovakia	0,25	22,9	12,1	70,6
Slovenia	0,35	26,9	:	61,8
Spain	0,31	34,7	25,9	:
Sweden	0,73	50,0	:	60,2
United Kingdom	0,57	43,0	:	:

★ Cypriot enterprises perform well in the area of innovation, with 46,1% of them having introduced an innovation in 2004.

The Summary Innovation Index forms part of the European Innovation Scoreboard and has been designed by the European Commission in order to give an "at a glance" overview of aggregate national innovation performance. It is a composite indicator made up of 25 primary indicators.

Technological Innovation is a new or significantly improved product (good or service) introduced to the market or the introduction within an enterprise of a new or significantly improved process. Innovations should be new to the enterprise concerned but do not necessarily have to be new to the market.



Research and Development

	Share of R&D expenditure by sector of performance as % of total expenditure			
	Government	Business enterprises	Higher education	Private non-profit
	2006*			
EU-27	13,5	63,7	21,9	0,9
Austria	5,1	67,7	26,7	0,4
Belgium	8,6	67,9	22,3	1,2
Bulgaria	64,1	25,5	9,6	0,9
Cyprus	28,6	22,7	41,3	7,4
Czech Republic	17,5	66,2	15,9	0,4
Denmark	6,7	66,6	26,1	0,6
Estonia	13,1	44,4	40,6	1,8
Finland	9,3	71,3	18,7	0,6
France	17,3	63,3	18,2	1,3
Germany	13,8	69,9	16,3	:
Greece	20,8	30,0	47,8	1,3
Hungary	25,4	48,3	24,4	:
Ireland	6,5	67,5	26,0	:
Italy ¹	17,3	50,4	30,2	2,1
Latvia	15,1	50,4	34,5	0,0
Lithuania	22,8	27,9	49,2	:
Luxembourg	12,6	84,9	2,4	:
Malta	4,8	61,8	33,4	0,0
Netherlands	14,1	57,6	:	:
Poland	37,0	31,5	31,0	0,4
Portugal ¹	14,6	38,5	35,4	11,5
Romania	32,3	48,5	17,7	1,5
Slovakia	32,8	43,1	24,1	0,1
Slovenia	24,5	60,2	15,1	0,2
Spain	16,7	55,5	27,6	0,2
Sweden	4,5	74,9	20,4	0,2
United Kingdom	10,0	61,7	26,1	2,2

* Data are provisional for most of the countries

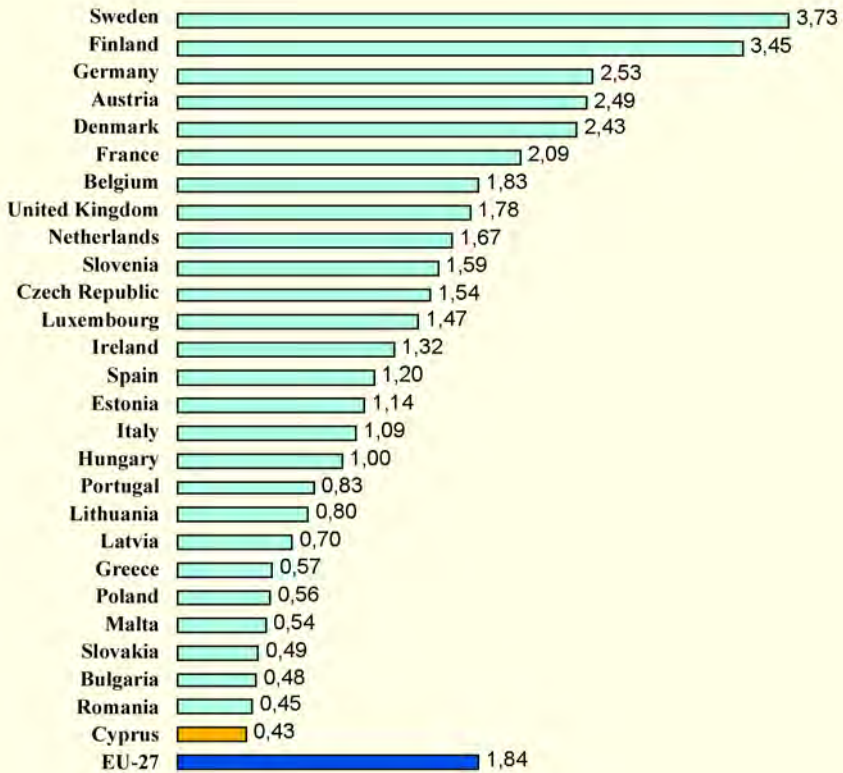
¹ Reference year 2005

- ★ In most of the EU Member States, the business enterprise sector accounts for more than half of the total R&D expenditure. This is not the case in Cyprus, where the government and higher education sectors have the biggest share.

Research and Development (R&D) comprises creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications.



Expenditure on Research & Development as percentage of GDP, 2006



- ★ The EU goals in Research and Development, as defined in the Lisbon Strategy, are to achieve by 2010 a R&D intensity of at least 3% for the EU and to have two thirds of R&D expenditure financed by the business enterprise sector.
- ★ Cyprus is well away from achieving these goals, with a R&D intensity of 0,43% in 2006 and only 16% of R&D expenditure financed by the business enterprise sector.
- ★ However, expenditure on R&D increased in Cyprus on average by more than 17% in absolute terms over the period 2001-2006.



More Statistics on Cyprus

Further statistical information is available in the following publications of the Statistical Service of Cyprus:

- ★ **Statistical Abstract**
 - ★ **National Economic Accounts**
 - ★ **Monthly Economic Indicators**
 - ★ **Agricultural Statistics**
 - ★ **Industrial Statistics**
 - ★ **Construction and Housing Statistics**
 - ★ **Wholesale and Retail Trade Statistics**
 - ★ **Transport Statistics**
 - ★ **Imports and Exports Statistics**
 - ★ **Labour Statistics**
 - ★ **Demographic Report**
 - ★ **Health and Hospital Statistics**
 - ★ **Education Statistics**
 - ★ **Criminal Statistics**
 - ★ **Tourism, Migration and Travel Statistics**
 - ★ **Family Budget Survey**
- **Details of the publications issued by the Statistical Service since its establishment are available in the report "Publications Catalogue of the Statistical Service of Cyprus". All paper publications are obtainable from the Printing Office of the Republic of Cyprus and directly from the central offices of the Statistical Service in Lefkosia.**
 - **Data are also available on the Web site of the Statistical Service of Cyprus:**
<http://www.mof.gov.cy/cystat>



Website of the Statistical Service of Cyprus (CYSTAT)

<http://www.mof.gov.cy/cystat>

- The website is the main source of statistical information.
- CYSTAT aims, through the website to provide up-to-date, immediate and comprehensive statistical information of Cyprus to all users of such information and also to provide a better public service.
- The website contains the most recent statistical data as well as time series data by subject, all the press releases, information about CYSTAT, the Statistics Law, a publications catalogue and links to websites of Statistical Services of other countries. In addition, the website contains the “Advanced Release Calendar” which is updated every Friday with the dates of CYSTAT’s announcements that are scheduled to be released in the following week.
- The website offers two services, “Alert” and “Online Order”. “Alert” service offers immediate notification via e-mail to the registered users about the availability of new information. “Online Order” is a service with which registered users can order CYSTAT’s publications online.
- Statistical data are categorized in ten Statistical Themes as follows:
“Economy”, “Prices and Inflation”, “External Trade”,
“Population and Social Conditions”, “Labour”,
“Agriculture”, “Industry and Construction”,
“Energy and Environment”, “Other”,
“Transport, Tourism, Trade, Other Services”.
- The website is user friendly and is available in both Greek and English.



European Statistical Data Support (ESDS)

- All the information contained on the website of Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>) is available free of charge to all users. Amongst other, the website offers access to statistical data contained in Eurostat's databases as well as to the publications of Eurostat in electronic format (pdf).
- Eurostat together with all Member States set up a network of support centers. Their mission is to provide help and guidance to Internet users of European statistical data, thus to all users of Eurostat's website.
- As from January 2005 the Statistical Service of Cyprus (CYSTAT) has set up the Centre of European Statistical Data Support (ESDS) which provides support for the following:
 - Information on availability of data/ publications
 - Verification of data
 - Methodological information
 - Technical support
- Users may contact the ESDS Centre via:
 - CYSTAT's website (<http://www.mof.gov.cy/cystat>) under the section Services / ESDS where they can fill out the predefined form
 - Email: eustatistics@cystat.mof.gov.cy
 - Telephone: +357-22304584
 - Fax: +357-22661313
- The service is available daily during the working hours of the Cyprus civil service.

