



REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

**STRUCTURAL INDICATORS
FOR CYPRUS AND EU COUNTRIES**

STATISTICAL SERVICE

April 2008

PREFACE

This report contains information about the Structural Indicators which are compiled in the framework of the Lisbon Strategy. It covers the six domains of General Economic Background, Employment, Innovation and Research, Economic Reform, Social Cohesion as well as the Environment and presents the most recent available data for Cyprus, EU-27, EU-25, EU-15, EUR-15 (Euro-zone from 1/1/2008) and EUR-12 (Euro-zone until 31/12/2006), with detailed explanations for each indicator.

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1. GENERAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

1. GDP per capita in PPS						
<i>GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS), 1997-2008</i>						
(EU-27=100)						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1997	86.2 ^(e)	100.0	104.9	115.4	:	114.6
1998	87.0 ^(e)	100.0	105.0	115.4	:	114.7
1999	87.7	100.0	105.0	115.3	:	114.5
2000	89.1	100.0	105.0	115.2	:	114.1
2001	91.3	100.0	104.8	114.8	:	113.7
2002	89.6	100.0	104.6	114.2	:	112.8
2003	89.3	100.0	104.4	113.7	:	112.0
2004	90.6	100.0	104.2	113.1	110.6	110.8
2005	92.7	100.0	104.1	112.7	110.6	110.8
2006	92.1	100.0	103.9	112.1	110.1	110.3
2007	92.6 ^(f)	100.0 ^(f)	103.8 ^(f)	111.5 ^(f)	107.0 ^(f)	109.6 ^(f)
2008	91.0 ^(f)	100.0 ^(f)	103.7 ^(f)	111.0 ^(f)	104.3 ^(f)	109.2 ^(f)

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure for the economic activity. It is defined as the value of all goods and services produced less the value of any goods or services used in their creation. The volume index of GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) is expressed in relation to the European Union (EU-27) average set to equal 100. If the index of a country is higher than 100, this country's level of GDP per head is higher than the EU average and vice versa. Basic figures are expressed in PPS, i.e. a common currency that eliminates the differences in price levels between countries allowing meaningful volume comparisons of GDP between countries. Please note that the index, calculated from PPS figures and expressed with respect to EU-27 = 100, is intended for cross-country comparisons rather than for temporal comparisons.

2. Real GDP growth rate						
<i>Growth rate of GDP volume - percentage change on previous, 1998-2009</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1998	5.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
1999	4.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
2000	5.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
2001	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
2002	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9
2003	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.8
2004	4.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1
2005	3.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
2006	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7
2007	4.4	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6
2008	3.9 ^(f)	2.4 ^(f)	2.4 ^(f)	2.2 ^(f)	2.2 ^(f)	2.2 ^(f)
2009	3.9 ^(f)	2.4 ^(f)	2.4 ^(f)	2.2 ^(f)	2.1 ^(f)	2.1 ^(f)

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure of the results of economic activity. It is the value of all goods and services produced less the value of any goods or services used in producing them. The calculation of the annual growth rate of GDP volume allows comparisons of economic development both over time and between economies of different sizes, irrespective of changes in prices. Growth of GDP volume is calculated using data at previous year's prices.

3. Labour productivity per person employed						
<i>GDP in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) per person employed relative to EU-27, 1997-2008</i>						
(EU-27=100)						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1997	80.8 ^(e)	100.0	104.9	114.8	:	116.6
1998	82.4 ^(e)	100.0	104.9	114.5	:	116.2
1999	83.2	100.0	104.8	113.7	:	115.2
2000	85.2	100.0	104.8	113.1	:	114.0
2001	86.9	100.0	104.6	112.5	:	113.2
2002	84.7	100.0	104.5	111.8	:	112.3
2003	82.8	100.0	104.4	111.4	:	111.6
2004	83.0	100.0	104.2	110.9	110.2	110.5
2005	84.4	100.0	104.0	110.7	110.5	110.8
2006	84.9	100.0	103.8	110.3	110.1	110.4
2007	85.4 ^(f)	100.0 ^(f)	103.8 ^(f)	109.9 ^(f)	107.3 ^(f)	109.6 ^(f)
2008	85.1 ^(f)	100.0 ^(f)	103.7 ^(f)	109.6 ^(f)	104.6 ^(f)	109.2 ^(f)

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure for the economic activity. It is defined as the value of all goods and services produced less the value of any goods or services used in their creation. GDP per person employed is intended to give an overall impression of the productivity of national economies expressed in relation to the European Union (EU-27) average. If the index of a country is higher than 100, this country's level of GDP per person employed is higher than the EU average and vice versa. Basic figures are expressed in PPS, i.e. a common currency that eliminates the differences in price levels between countries allowing meaningful volume comparisons of GDP between countries. Please note that 'persons employed' does not distinguish between full-time and part-time employment.

4. Labour productivity per hour worked						
<i>GDP in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) per hour worked relative to EU-15, 1995-2006</i>						
(EU-15=100)						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	64.1 ^(e)	:	:	100.0	:	103.9
1996	64.2 ^(e)	:	:	100.0	:	103.6
1997	63.7 ^(e)	:	:	100.0	:	103.3
1998	64.6 ^(e)	:	:	100.0	:	103.3
1999	67.8	:	:	100.0	:	103.1
2000	65.6	:	90.2	100.0	:	102.7
2001	66.2	:	90.8	100.0	:	102.7
2002	65.2	86.8	91.1	100.0	:	102.4
2003	63.9	87.2	91.4	100.0	:	102.1
2004	65.7	87.6	91.6	100.0	101.1	101.5
2005	67.9	87.6	91.5	100.0	101.7	102.1
2006	67.9	87.9	91.6	100.0	101.5	101.9

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure for the economic activity in an economy. It is defined as the value of all goods and services produced less the value of any goods or services used in their creation. GDP per hour worked is intended to give a picture of the productivity of national economies expressed in relation to the European Union (EU-15) average. If the index of a country is higher than 100, this country level of GDP per hour worked is higher than the EU average and vice versa. Basic figures are expressed in PPS, i.e. a common currency that eliminates the differences in price levels between countries allowing meaningful volume comparisons of GDP between countries. Expressing productivity per hour worked will eliminate differences in the full-time/part-time composition of the workforce.

5. Total employment growth						
<i>Annual percentage change in total employed population, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	0.8	:	0.7
1996	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
1997	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
1998	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9
1999	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.9
2000	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.4
2001	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5
2002	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7
2003	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
2004	3.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
2005	3.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
2006	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5

The indicator "employment growth" gives the change in percentage from one year to another of the total number of employed persons on the economic territory of the country or the geographical area. The indicator is based on the European System of Accounts. The Labour Force Survey breakdowns are applied to provide results by gender.

6. Employment growth - females						
<i>Annual percentage change in female employed population, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	1.1	:	1.2
1996	:	:	:	1.2	1.3	1.3
1997	:	:	:	1.4	1.4	1.4
1998	:	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.8
1999	:	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.9	2.9
2000	:	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.1
2001	5.9	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.3
2002	4.1	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.6
2003	5.1	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2
2004	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7
2005	3.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7
2006	3.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0

The indicator "employment growth" gives the change in percentage from one year to another of the total number of employed persons on the economic territory of the country or the geographical area. The indicator is based on the European System of Accounts. The Labour Force Survey breakdowns are applied to provide results by gender.

7. Employment growth - males						
<i>Annual percentage change in male employed population, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	0.6	:	0.3
1996	:	:	:	0.1	0.0	0.0
1997	:	:	:	0.8	0.6	0.6
1998	:	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3
1999	:	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
2000	:	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.0
2001	-0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
2002	0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2003	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
2004	5.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
2005	3.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
2006	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2

The indicator "employment growth" gives the change in percentage from one year to another of the total number of employed persons on the economic territory of the country or the geographical area. The indicator is based on the European System of Accounts. The Labour Force Survey breakdowns are applied to provide results by gender.

8. Inflation rate						
<i>Annual average rate of change in Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HCIPs), 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	3.3	:	:	:	:	:
1998	2.3	:	:	:	:	:
1999	1.1	:	:	:	:	:
2000	4.9	:	:	:	:	:
2001	2.0	:	:	:	:	:
2002	2.8	:	:	:	:	:
2003	4.0	:	:	:	:	:
2004	1.9	:	:	:	:	:
2005	2.0	:	:	:	:	:
2006	2.2	:	:	:	:	:
2007	2.2	:	:	:	:	:

Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are designed for international comparisons of consumer price inflation. HICP is used for example by the European Central Bank for monitoring of inflation in the Economic and Monetary Union and for the assessment of inflation convergence as required under Article 121 of the Treaty of Amsterdam.

9. Real unit labour cost growth						
<i>Growth rate of the ratio: compensation per employee in current prices divided by GDP in current prices per total employment, 1998-2009</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1998	-3.2	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-1.2	-1.2
1999	-0.8	-0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.0	-0.0
2000	-1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.3	-0.3
2001	-1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.2
2002	3.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2
2003	4.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
2004	-1.7	-1.5	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1	-1.1
2005	-0.9	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8
2006	-2.2	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9	-0.9
2007	-3.5 ^(f)	-0.8 ^(f)	-0.8 ^(f)	-0.7 ^(f)	-0.8 ^(f)	-0.8 ^(f)
2008	-1.9 ^(f)	-0.4 ^(f)	-0.4 ^(f)	-0.4 ^(f)	-0.2 ^(f)	-0.2 ^(f)
2009	-1.5 ^(f)	-0.3 ^(f)	-0.3 ^(f)	-0.2 ^(f)	-0.3 ^(f)	-0.3 ^(f)

This derived indicator compares remuneration (compensation per employee) and productivity (gross domestic product (GDP) per employment) to show how the remuneration of employees is related to the productivity of their labour. It is the relationship between how much each "worker" is paid and the value he/she produces by their work. Its growth rate is intended to give an impression of the dynamics of the participation of the production factor labour in output value created. Please note that the variables used in the numerator (compensation, employees) refer to employed labour only, while those in the denominator (GDP, employment) refer to all labour, including self-employed.

10. Public balance						
<i>Net borrowing/lending of consolidated general government sector as a percentage of GDP, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	-0.8	:	:	:	:	:
1996	-3.2	:	:	:	:	:
1997	-5.0	:	:	:	:	:
1998	-4.1	:	:	:	:	:
1999	-4.3	:	:	:	:	:
2000	-2.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	:	0.0
2001	-2.2	-1.4	-1.4	-1.2	:	-1.8
2002	-4.4	-2.5	-2.5	-2.3	:	-2.5
2003	-6.5	-3.1	-3.1	-3.0	:	-3.1
2004	-4.1	-2.8	-2.8	-2.7	:	-2.8
2005	-2.4	-2.4	-2.5	-2.4	:	-2.5
2006	-1.2	-1.6	-1.6	-1.5	:	-1.5

EU definition: net borrowing (+)/net lending (-) of general government is the difference between the revenue and the expenditure of the general government sector. The general government sector comprises the following subsectors: central government, state government, local government, and social security funds. GDP used as a denominator is the gross domestic product at current market prices.

11. General government debt						
<i>General government consolidated gross debt as a percentage of GDP, 1995-2006</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	50.5	:	:	:	:	:
1996	52.2	:	:	:	:	:
1997	56.6	:	:	:	:	:
1998	58.6	:	:	:	:	:
1999	58.9	:	:	:	:	:
2000	58.8	:	:	63.2	:	69.4
2001	60.7	61.0	61.1	62.2	:	68.3
2002	64.7	60.3	60.5	61.6	:	68.1
2003	68.9	61.8	62.0	63.0	:	69.3
2004	70.2	62.1	62.4	63.3	:	69.7
2005	69.1	62.7	63.1	64.2	:	70.5
2006	65.2	61.4	61.9	63.0	:	68.8

EU definition: the general government sector comprises the subsectors of central government, state government, local government and social security funds. GDP used as a denominator is the gross domestic product at current market prices. Debt is valued at nominal (face) value, and foreign currency debt is converted into national currency using end-year market exchange rates (though special rules apply to contracts). The national data for the general government sector are consolidated between the sub-sectors. Basic data are expressed in national currency, converted into euro using end-year exchange rates for the euro provided by the European Central Bank.

2. EMPLOYMENT

1. Total employment rate, 1995-2006						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	60.1	58.0	58.0
1996	:	:	:	60.3	58.1	58.1
1997	:	60.7	60.6	60.7	58.5	58.4
1998	:	61.2	61.2	61.4	59.2	59.2
1999	:	61.8	61.9	62.5	60.4	60.4
2000	65.7	62.2	62.4	63.4	61.5	61.5
2001	67.8	62.5	62.8	64.0	62.2	62.2
2002	68.6	62.3	62.8	64.2	62.4	62.4
2003	69.2	62.6	63.0	64.4	62.7	62.7
2004	68.9	62.9	63.3	64.8	63.2	63.1
2005	68.5	63.5	64.0	65.4	63.8	63.8
2006	69.6	64.5	64.8	66.2	64.8	64.8

The 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 indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. The survey covers the entire population living in private households and excludes those in collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals. Employed population consists of those persons who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent.

2. Employment rate: females, 1995-2006						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	49.7	46.7	46.6
1996	:	:	:	50.2	47.2	47.1
1997	:	51.4	51.1	50.8	47.7	47.7
1998	:	52.0	51.8	51.6	48.6	48.6
1999	:	53.0	52.9	53.0	50.1	50.1
2000	53.5	53.7	53.6	54.1	51.4	51.4
2001	57.2	54.3	54.3	55.0	52.4	52.4
2002	59.1	54.4	54.7	55.6	53.1	53.1
2003	60.4	54.9	55.2	56.2	53.8	53.8
2004	58.7	55.5	55.8	56.9	54.7	54.7
2005	58.4	56.3	56.6	57.8	55.7	55.7
2006	60.3	57.3	57.6	58.7	56.8	56.8

The female employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of women aged 15 to 64 in employment by the total female population of the same age group. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. The survey covers the entire population living in private households and excludes those in collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals. Employed population consists of those persons who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent.

3. Employment rate: males, 1995-2006						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	70.5	69.4	69.4
1996	:	:	:	70.4	69.1	69.2
1997	:	70.0	70.2	70.6	69.3	69.3
1998	:	70.3	70.6	71.2	69.9	69.9
1999	:	70.7	71.0	72.1	70.8	70.8
2000	78.7	70.8	71.2	72.8	71.6	71.6
2001	79.3	70.9	71.3	73.1	72.0	72.0
2002	78.9	70.3	71.0	72.8	71.7	71.7
2003	78.8	70.3	70.9	72.7	71.6	71.6
2004	79.8	70.4	70.9	72.7	71.6	71.6
2005	79.2	70.8	71.4	73.0	71.9	71.9
2006	79.4	71.6	72.1	73.6	72.7	72.7

The male employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of men aged 15 to 64 in employment by the total male population of the same age group. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. The survey covers the entire population living in private households and excludes those in collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals. Employed population consists of those persons who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent.

4. Total employment rate of older workers, 1995-2006						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	36.0	33.0	33.1
1996	:	:	:	36.3	33.4	33.4
1997	:	36.2	35.7	36.4	33.5	33.5
1998	:	36.2	35.8	36.6	33.5	33.5
1999	:	36.5	36.2	37.1	33.8	33.9
2000	49.4	36.9	36.6	37.8	34.4	34.4
2001	49.1	37.7	37.5	38.8	35.1	35.2
2002	49.4	38.5	38.7	40.2	36.4	36.5
2003	50.4	40.0	40.3	41.7	37.8	37.9
2004	49.9	40.7	41.0	42.5	38.6	38.7
2005	50.6	42.4	42.6	44.2	40.5	40.6
2006	53.6	43.5	43.7	45.3	41.8	41.8

The employment rate of older workers is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 55 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. The survey covers the entire population living in private households and excludes those in collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals. Employed population consists of those persons who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent.

5. Employment rate of older workers: females, 1995-2006						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	25.3	21.9	21.9
1996	:	:	:	25.8	22.6	22.6
1997	:	26.1	25.5	26.1	22.9	23.0
1998	:	26.1	25.5	26.3	22.9	23.0
1999	:	26.7	26.3	27.1	23.7	23.7
2000	32.1	27.4	26.9	28.0	24.3	24.3
2001	32.2	28.2	27.8	29.1	25.1	25.2
2002	32.2	29.1	29.2	30.7	26.6	26.6
2003	32.7	30.7	30.8	32.2	28.0	28.1
2004	30.0	31.6	31.7	33.2	29.0	29.1
2005	31.5	33.6	33.8	35.5	31.6	31.7
2006	36.6	34.9	35.0	36.9	33.1	33.1

The employment rate of older female workers is calculated by dividing the number of women aged 55 to 64 in employment by the total female population in the same age group. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. The survey covers the entire population living in private households and excludes those in collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals. Employed population consists of those persons who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent.

6. Employment rate of older workers: males, 1995-2006						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	47.2	44.9	45.0
1996	:	:	:	47.3	44.8	44.9
1997	:	47.1	46.6	47.2	44.6	44.6
1998	:	47.0	46.6	47.3	44.5	44.5
1999	:	46.9	46.7	47.5	44.5	44.5
2000	67.3	47.1	46.9	48.0	44.9	44.9
2001	66.9	47.7	47.7	48.9	45.6	45.6
2002	67.3	48.4	48.8	50.1	46.7	46.7
2003	68.9	49.9	50.3	51.6	48.1	48.1
2004	70.8	50.4	50.8	52.2	48.7	48.7
2005	70.8	51.6	51.9	53.3	49.9	49.9
2006	71.6	52.7	52.8	54.1	50.9	50.9

The employment rate of older male workers is calculated by dividing the number of men aged 55 to 64 in employment by the total male population in the same age group. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. The survey covers the entire population living in private households and excludes those in collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals. Employed population consists of those persons who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent.

7. Average exit age from the labour force: total						
<i>Exit age weighted by the probability of withdrawal from the labour market, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	62.3	59.9	59.9	60.3	59.9	59.9
2002	61.4	60.1	60.4	60.8	60.4	60.4
2003	62.7	61.0	61.0	61.3	60.9	61.0
2004	62.7	60.5 ^(e)	60.5 ^(e)	60.9 ^(e)	60.5 (e)	60.5 (e)
2005	: ⁽ⁱ⁾	61.0 ^(e)	60.9 ^(e)	61.1 ^(e)	60.7 (e)	60.8 (e)
2006	: ⁽ⁱ⁾	61.2 ^(e)	61.0 ^(e)	61.4 ^(e)	60.9 (e)	60.9 (e)

The indicator gives the average age at which active persons definitely 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. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. The survey covers the entire population living in private households. The definitions used follow the guidelines of the International Labour Office.

(i): The indicator is based on the comparison of activity rates of two consecutive years. Annual averages of the quarterly Labour Force Survey are used with the exceptions of using spring data for all years for Cyprus.

8. Average exit age from the labour force: females						
<i>Exit age weighted by the probability of withdrawal from the labour market, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	59.4	59.4	59.9	59.6	59.6
2002	:	59.7	60.1	60.6	60.3	60.3
2003	:	60.6	60.6	61.1	60.8	60.8
2004	:	60.1 (e)	60.2 (e)	60.7 (e)	60.4 (e)	60.5 (e)
2005	:	60.4 (e)	60.4 (e)	60.8 (e)	60.5 (e)	60.6 (e)
2006	: ⁽ⁱ⁾	60.7 (e)	60.5 (e)	61.1 (e)	60.8 (e)	60.8 (e)

The indicator gives the average age at which active persons definitely 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. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. The survey covers the entire population living in private households. The definitions used follow the guidelines of the International Labour Office.

(i): Due to the low sample size, data by gender are not available for Cyprus.

9. Average exit age from the labour force: males <i>Exit age weighted by the probability of withdrawal from the labour market, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	60.4	60.4	60.7	60.2	60.2
2002	:	60.5	60.7	60.9	60.5	60.5
2003	:	61.5	61.5	61.7	61.1	61.1
2004	:	60.9 (e)	61.0 (e)	61.0 (e)	60.6 (e)	60.6 (e)
2005	:	61.6 (e)	61.4 (e)	61.4 (e)	60.9 (e)	60.9 (e)
2006	:(i)	61.7 (e)	61.5 (e)	61.6 (e)	61.1 (e)	61.1 (e)

The indicator gives the average age at which active persons definitely 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. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. The survey covers the entire population living in private households. The definitions used follow the guidelines of the International Labour Office.

(i): Due to the low sample size, data by gender are not available for Cyprus.

10. Gender pay gap in unadjusted form <i>Difference between men's and women's average gross hourly earnings as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	29	17 ^(s)	17 ^(s)	17 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
1996	28	17 ^(s)	17 ^(s)	16 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
1997	27	16 ^(s)	16 ^(s)	16 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
1998	26	17 ^(s)	17 ^(s)	16 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
1999	27	16 ^(s)	16 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	:	14 ^(s)
2000	26	16 ^(s)	16 ^(s)	16 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
2001	26	16 ^(s)	16 ^(s)	16 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
2002	25	16 ^(s)	16 ^(s)	16 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
2003	25	15 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	16 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
2004	25	15 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	15 ^(rs)	:	14 ^(s)
2005	25	15 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	:	14 ^(s)
2006	24 ^(p)	15 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	:	:	:

Gender pay gap is given as the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. The population consists of all paid employees aged 16-64 that are 'at work 15+ hours per week'.

11. Tax rate on low wage earners: Tax wedge on labour cost, 1996-2006						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
						(%)
1996	16.0	39.7	39.7	39.7	:	43.7
1997	16.2	40.0	40.0	40.0	:	43.6
1998	16.3	39.3	39.3	39.2	:	42.4
1999	16.5	38.5	38.5	38.4	:	42.3
2000	16.7	40.9	40.9	40.8	:	44.7
2001	17.0	40.3	40.3	40.3	:	44.2
2002	17.3	40.4	40.4	40.4	:	44.3
2003	18.6	40.3	40.3	40.3	:	43.6
2004	18.6	39.8	39.8	39.8	:	42.8
2005	11.9	39.7	39.7	39.7	:	42.6
2006	11.9	40.1	40.1	40.1	:	43.2

The tax wedge on the labour cost measures the relative tax burden for an employed person with low earnings.

12. Tax rate on low wage: Unemployment trap, 1996-2006						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
						(%)
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	52.90	73.94	73.94	74.02	:	75.08
2002	54.80	73.44	73.43	73.52	:	74.40
2003	53.69	73.98	73.98	74.11	:	74.88
2004	56.62	74.11	74.11	74.30	:	75.14
2005	62.00	75.04	75.04	75.19	:	76.76
2006	62.00	75.39	75.39	75.49	:	77.19

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 structural indicator covers single persons without children earning, when in work, 67% of the average earnings.

13. Tax rate on low wage: Low wage trap – single person without children, 1996-2006						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	7.17	47.98	48.01	48.24	:	43.47
2002	7.17	47.71	47.74	48.00	:	43.26
2003	-9.53	47.60	47.63	47.93	:	42.73
2004	6.30	46.70	46.73	47.01	:	41.43
2005	6.00	46.71	46.74	46.97	:	41.87
2006	6.00	47.35	47.39	47.65	:	42.94

The Low Wage Trap measures what percentage of the gross earnings is "taxed away" by the combined effects of higher taxes and reduced or lost benefits, when an employed single person moves from 33% to 67% of the average earnings.

14. Tax rate on low wage earners: Low wage trap – one earner couple with two children, 1996-2006						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	57.72	54.35	54.32	53.94	:	48.13
2002	74.14	55.86	55.87	55.56	:	49.59
2003	56.92	60.68	60.69	60.64	:	50.43
2004	55.90	58.84	58.87	59.01	:	47.68
2005	94.00	61.57	61.60	61.60	:	51.59
2006	93.00	62.19	62.24	62.37	:	52.51

The Low Wage Trap measures what percentage of the gross earnings is "taxed away" by the combined effects of higher taxes and reduced or lost benefits, when the earner in a one-earner couple with two children (in the age of 4 and 6) moves from 33% to 67% of the average earnings.

15. Implicit tax rate on labour						
<i>Ratio of taxes and social security contributions on employed labour income to total compensation of employees, 1995-2005</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	23.1	37.0	37.0	:	:	:
1996	22.3	37.4	37.4	:	:	:
1997	22.4	37.5	37.5	:	:	:
1998	23.4	37.5	37.7	:	:	:
1999	22.6	37.3	37.4	:	:	:
2000	22.3	37.1	37.3	:	:	:
2001	23.6	36.8	36.9	:	:	:
2002	23.0	36.6	36.6	:	:	:
2003	23.4	36.7	36.7	:	:	:
2004	22.8	36.3	36.3	:	:	:
2005	24.6	36.5	36.6	:	:	:

The implicit tax rate on employed labour is defined as the sum of all direct and indirect taxes and employees' and employers' social contributions levied on employed labour income divided by the total compensation of employees working in the economic territory increased by taxes on wage bill and payroll. The ITR on labour is calculated for employed labour only (so excluding the tax burden falling on social transfers, including pensions). The implicit tax rate on labour should be seen as a summary measure that approximates an average effective tax burden on labour income in the economy.

Source: Structures of the taxation systems in the European Union

16. Life-long learning – total						
<i>Percentage of the adult population aged 25 to 64 participating in education and training, 1995-2006</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	4.3
1996	:	:	:	:	:	4.9
1997	:	:	:	:	:	5.0
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	2.6	:	:	8.2 ^(e)	:	5.5 ^(e)
2000	3.1	7.1 ^(e)	7.5 ^(e)	8.0 ^(e)	5.2	5.2 ^(e)
2001	3.4	7.1 ^(e)	7.5 ^(e)	8.0 ^(e)	5.2	5.2 ^(e)
2002	3.7	7.2	7.6	8.1	5.3	5.3
2003	7.9 ^(b)	8.5 ^(b)	9.0 ^(b)	9.8 ^(b)	6.5	6.5 ^(b)
2004	9.3	9.3	9.9	10.7	7.4	7.3
2005	5.9 ^(b)	9.7	10.3	11.3	8.2	8.2
2006	7.1	9.6	10.2	11.2	8.3	8.2

Life-long learning refers to persons aged 25 to 64 who stated that they received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding those who did not answer to the question 'participation to education and training'. Both the numerator and the denominator come from the EU Labour Force Survey. The information collected relates to all education or training whether or not relevant to the respondent's current or possible future job.

17. Life-long learning – females						
<i>Percentage of the adult population aged 25 to 64 participating in education and training, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	4.2
1996	:	:	:	:	:	4.6
1997	:	:	:	:	:	4.8
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	2.2	:	:	8.5 ^(e)	:	5.3 ^(e)
2000	3.2	7.5 ^(e)	8.0 ^(e)	8.5 ^(e)	5.2	5.2 ^(e)
2001	3.4	7.6 ^(e)	8.0 ^(e)	8.5 ^(e)	5.2	5.2 ^(e)
2002	3.8	7.7	8.2	8.8	5.4	5.4
2003	8.5 ^(b)	9.1 ^(b)	9.7 ^(b)	10.5 ^(b)	6.6	6.6 ^(b)
2004	9.6	10.0	10.6	11.5	7.5	7.5
2005	6.3 ^(b)	10.5	11.1	12.1	8.4	8.4
2006	7.8	10.5	11.1	12.2	8.6	8.6

Life-long learning refers to persons aged 25 to 64 who stated that they received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding those who did not answer to the question 'participation to education and training'. Both the numerator and the denominator come from the EU Labour Force Survey. The information collected relates to all education or training whether or not relevant to the respondent's current or possible future job.

18. Life-long learning – males						
<i>Percentage of the adult population aged 25 to 64 participating in education and training, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	4.4
1996	:	:	:	:	:	5.2
1997	:	:	:	:	:	5.2
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	3.1	:	:	7.8 ^(e)	:	5.6 ^(e)
2000	3.1	6.7 ^(e)	7.1 ^(e)	7.6 ^(e)	5.3	5.3 ^(e)
2001	3.4	6.6 ^(e)	6.9 ^(e)	7.5 ^(e)	5.2	5.2 ^(e)
2002	3.6	6.6	6.9	7.5	5.2	5.2
2003	7.1 ^(b)	7.9 ^(b)	8.3 ^(b)	9.1 ^(b)	6.4	6.4 ^(b)
2004	9.0	8.6	9.1	10.0	7.2	7.2
2005	5.4 ^(b)	9.0	9.4	10.4	8.0	7.9
2006	6.5	8.7	9.2	10.2	7.9	7.9

Life-long learning refers to persons aged 25 to 64 who answered that they received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding no answers to the question 'participation to education and training'. Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU Labour Force Survey. The information collected relates to all education or training whether or not relevant to the respondent's current or possible future job.

19. Serious accidents at work – total						
<i>Index of the number of serious accidents at work per 100 thousand persons in employment (1998=100), 1994-2005</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1994	:	:	:	111	:	:
1995	:	:	:	104	:	105
1996	:	:	:	103	:	103
1997	:	:	:	100	:	101
1998	:	:	100	100	:	100
1999	100	:	100	100	:	99
2000	112	100	99	98	:	97
2001	112	96	95	94	:	92
2002	92	88	88	86	:	84
2003	103	84	83	81	:	79
2004	103	80	79	78	:	76
2005	97	78	77	76	:	74

The index shows the evolution of the incidence rate of serious accidents at work in comparison to 1998 (= 100). The incidence rate = (number of accidents at work with more than 3 days' absence that occurred during the year/number of persons in employment in the reference population) x 100 000. An accident at work is a discrete occurrence in the course of work that leads to physical or mental harm. This includes accidents in the course of work outside the premises of his/her business, even if caused by a third party, and cases of acute poisoning. It excludes accidents on the way to or from work, occurrences having only a medical origin, and occupational diseases.

20. Serious accidents at work – females						
<i>Index of the number of serious accidents at work for women per 100 thousand females in employment (1998=100), 1994-2005</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1994	:	:	:	102	:	:
1995	:	:	:	99	:	99
1996	:	:	:	102	:	102
1997	:	:	:	99	:	99
1998	:	:	100	100	:	100
1999	100	:	101	101	:	100
2000	118	100	104	103	:	102
2001	123	98	101	100	:	98
2002	92	94	97	96	:	92
2003	98	90	94	91	:	87
2004	100	86	89	86	:	84
2005	111	85	89	82	:	80

The index shows the evolution of the incidence rate of serious accidents at work in comparison to 1998 (= 100). The incidence rate = (number of accidents at work with more than 3 days' absence that occurred during the year/number of persons in employment in the reference population) x 100 000. An accident at work is a discrete occurrence in the course of work that leads to physical or mental harm. This includes accidents in the course of work outside the premises of her business, even if caused by a third party, and cases of acute poisoning. It excludes accidents on the way to or from work, occurrences having only a medical origin, and occupational diseases.

21. Serious accidents at work – males*Index of the number of serious accidents at work for men per 100 thousand males in employment (1998=100), 1994-2005*

	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1994	:	:	:	113	:	:
1995	:	:	:	105	:	106
1996	:	:	:	104	:	103
1997	:	:	:	100	:	100
1998	:	:	100	100	:	100
1999	100	:	100	100	:	99
2000	112	100	98	98	:	97
2001	110	96	94	93	:	92
2002	92	90	89	88	:	86
2003	105	86	84	83	:	81
2004	104	82	81	80	:	78
2005	91	81	79	75	:	73

The index shows the evolution of the incidence rate of serious accidents at work in comparison to 1998 (= 100). The incidence rate = (number of accidents at work with more than 3 days' absence that occurred during the year/number of persons in employment in the reference population) x 100 000. An accident at work is a discrete occurrence in the course of work that leads to physical or mental harm. This includes accidents in the course of work outside the premises of his business, even if caused by a third party, and cases of acute poisoning. It excludes accidents on the way to or from work, occurrences having only a medical origin, and occupational diseases.

22. Fatal accidents at work – total*Index of the number of fatal accidents at work per 100 thousand persons in employment (1998=100), 1994-2005*

	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1994	:	:	:	122	:	123
1995	:	:	:	116	:	113
1996	:	:	:	113	:	110
1997	:	:	:	106	:	102
1998	:	:	100	100	:	100
1999	100	:	88	91	:	88
2000	46 ⁽ⁱ⁾	100	87	88	:	86
2001	62 ⁽ⁱ⁾	97	85	85	:	83
2002	107 ⁽ⁱ⁾	91	81	80	:	78
2003	83 ⁽ⁱ⁾	90	80	78	:	78
2004	92 ⁽ⁱ⁾	88	76	75	:	73
2005	66 ⁽ⁱ⁾	86	72	74	:	72

The index shows the evolution of the incidence rate of fatal accidents at work in comparison to 1998 (= 100). The incidence rate = (number of fatal accidents at work that occurred during the year/ number of persons in employment in the reference population) x 100 000. An accident at work is a discrete occurrence in the course of work that leads to physical or mental harm. This includes accidents in the course of work outside the premises of one's business, even if caused by a third party, and cases of acute poisoning. It excludes accidents on the way to or from work, occurrences having only a medical origin, and occupational diseases. Fatal road traffic accidents and other transport accidents in the course of work are also excluded.

(i): For Cyprus the number of fatal cases is very low so that the index is little significant.

23. Unemployment rate - total, 1996-2007						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	10.1	10.6	10.6
1997	:	:	:	9.8	10.5	10.6
1998	:	:	9.3	9.3	10.0	10.1
1999	:	:	9.1	8.6	9.2	9.2
2000	4.9	8.7	8.6	7.7	8.3	8.3
2001	3.8	8.5	8.4	7.2	7.8	7.8
2002	3.6	8.9	8.7	7.6	8.2	8.2
2003	4.1	8.9	9.0	7.9	8.6	8.7
2004	4.6	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.8	8.8
2005	5.2	8.9	8.9	8.1	8.8	8.9
2006	4.6	8.1	8.2	7.7	8.2	8.3
2007	3.9	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.4

Unemployment rates represent unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who were: a. without work during the reference week, b. currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week, c. actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four weeks period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of, at most, three months.

24. Unemployment rate – females, 1996-2007						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	11.4	12.7	12.7
1997	:	:	:	11.2	12.6	12.6
1998	:	:	10.8	10.7	12.1	12.1
1999	:	:	10.4	9.9	11.1	11.1
2000	7.2	9.8	9.9	8.9	10.0	10.0
2001	5.3	9.4	9.4	8.3	9.3	9.3
2002	4.5	9.6	9.6	8.5	9.5	9.5
2003	4.8	9.7	9.8	8.7	9.8	9.8
2004	6.0	9.8	9.9	8.9	9.9	10.0
2005	6.5	9.6	9.7	8.9	9.9	9.9
2006	5.4	8.9	9.0	8.5	9.3	9.3
2007	4.6	7.8	7.9	7.8	8.4	8.5

Unemployment rates represent unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force = active population. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who were: a. without work during the reference week, b. currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week, c. actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four weeks period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of, at most, three months.

25. Unemployment rate - males, 1996-2007						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	9.1	9.1	9.1
1997	:	:	:	8.8	9.0	9.0
1998	:	:	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.5
1999	:	:	8.0	7.5	7.7	7.8
2000	3.2	7.8	7.6	6.7	6.9	6.9
2001	2.6	7.7	7.6	6.4	6.7	6.7
2002	2.9	8.2	8.0	6.9	7.2	7.2
2003	3.6	8.4	8.3	7.3	7.7	7.7
2004	3.6	8.4	8.3	7.4	7.9	7.9
2005	4.3	8.3	8.3	7.5	8.0	8.0
2006	4.0	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.4
2007	3.4	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.6

Unemployment rates represent unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force = active population. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who were: a. without work during the reference week, b. currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week, c. actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four weeks period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of, at most, three months.

3. INNOVATION AND RESEARCH

1. Spending on Human Resources						
<i>Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP, 1993-2004</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1993	4.60 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:	:
1994	4.80 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:	:
1995	4.63 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:	:
1996	4.89 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:	:
1997	5.51 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	4.79 ^(s)	:	:	:
1998	5.61 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:	:
1999	5.45 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	4.77 ^(s)	:	:	:
2000	5.44 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	4.71 ^(s)	:	:	:
2001	5.93 ⁽ⁱ⁾	4.94 ^(s)	4.97 ^(s)	:	4.89 ^(s)	:
2002	6.55 ⁽ⁱ⁾	5.06 ^(s)	5.08 ^(s)	:	4.91 ^(s)	:
2003	7.29 ⁽ⁱ⁾	5.15 ^(s)	5.18 ^(s)	:	5.01 ^(s)	:
2004	6.70 ⁽ⁱ⁾	5.07 ^(s)	5.10 ^(s)	:	4.94 ^(s)	:

Generally the public sector funds the 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 as well as by transferring public subsidies for educational activities to private firms or non-profit organisations (transfers to private households and firms). Both types of transaction together are reported as total public expenditure on education.

(i): Including financial aid to students studying abroad.

2. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD)						
<i>As a percentage of GDP, 1996-2007</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	0.22	:	:	:	:	:
1999	0.23	:	:	:	:	:
2000	0.24	1.86 ^(s)	:	1.92 ^(s)	1.84 ^(s)	:
2001	0.25	1.87 ^(s)	:	1.93 ^(s)	1.86 ^(s)	:
2002	0.30	1.88 ^(s)	:	1.94 ^(s)	1.87 ^(s)	:
2003	0.35	1.87 ^(s)	:	1.93 ^(s)	1.87 ^(s)	:
2004	0.37	1.83 ^(s)	:	1.89 ^(s)	1.85 ^(s)	:
2005	0.40	1.84 ^(s)	:	1.90 ^(s)	1.85 ^(s)	:
2006	0.42 ^(p)	1.84 ^(s)	:	1.91 ^(s)	1.86 ^(s)	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:

The four indicators provided are GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D) as a percentage of GDP, percentage of GERD financed by industry, percentage of GERD financed by government and percentage of GERD financed from abroad. "Research and experimental development (R&D) comprise 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" (Frascati Manual, 2002 edition, § 63). R&D is an activity where there are significant transfers of resources between units, organisations and sectors and it is important to trace the flow of R&D funds.

3. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by source of funds – industry						
<i>Percentage of GERD financed by industry, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	53 ^(s)	:	53.1 ^(s)	:	:
1997	:	54.3 ^(s)	:	54.4 ^(s)	:	:
1998	13.7	54.8 ^(s)	:	55.0 ^(s)	:	:
1999	17.4	56.1 ^(s)	:	56.3 ^(s)	:	:
2000	17.5	56.3 ^(s)	:	56.6 ^(s)	57.3 ^(s)	:
2001	15.3	55.9 ^(s)	:	56.2 ^(s)	57.2 ^(s)	:
2002	17.4	54.6 ^(s)	:	54.9 ^(s)	56.2 ^(s)	:
2003	19.9	54.2 ^(s)	:	54.5 ^(s)	56.0 ^(s)	:
2004	18.9	54.7 ^(s)	:	55.0 ^(s)	56.5 ^(s)	:
2005	16.8	54.6 ^(s)	:	54.9 ^(s)	56.7 ^(s)	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:

The four indicators provided are GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D) as a percentage of GDP, percentage of GERD financed by industry, percentage of GERD financed by government and percentage of GERD financed from abroad. "Research and experimental development (R&D) comprise 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" (Frascati Manual, 2002 edition, § 63). R&D is an activity where there are significant transfers of resources between units, organisations and sectors and it is important to trace the flow of R&D funds.

4. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by source of funds – government						
<i>Percentage of GERD financed by government, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	38.5 ^(s)	:	38.3 ^(s)	:	:
1997	:	36.8 ^(s)	:	36.6 ^(s)	:	:
1998	73.8	35.9 ^(s)	:	35.6 ^(s)	:	:
1999	68.5	34.5 ^(s)	:	34.2 ^(s)	:	:
2000	66.5	34.2 ^(s)	:	33.9 ^(s)	35.8 ^(s)	:
2001	65.5	33.9 ^(s)	:	33.5 ^(s)	35.7 ^(s)	:
2002	61.6	34.3 ^(s)	:	33.9 ^(s)	36.1 ^(s)	:
2003	60.1	35.0 ^(s)	:	34.7 ^(s)	36.4 ^(s)	:
2004	64.1	34.6 ^(s)	:	34.3 ^(s)	35.6 ^(s)	:
2005	67.0	34.2 ^(s)	:	33.8 ^(s)	35.0 ^(s)	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:

The four indicators provided are GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D) as a percentage of GDP, percentage of GERD financed by industry, percentage of GERD financed by government and percentage of GERD financed from abroad. "Research and experimental development (R&D) comprise 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" (Frascati Manual, 2002 edition, § 63). R&D is an activity where there are significant transfers of resources between units, organisations and sectors and it is important to trace the flow of R&D funds.

5. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by source of funds – abroad						
<i>Percentage of GERD financed by abroad, 1996-2007</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	6.8 ^(s)	6.8 ^(s)	:	:	:
1997	:	7.0 ^(s)	7.1 ^(s)	:	:	:
1998	8.1	7.3 ^(s)	7.4 ^(s)	:	:	:
1999	7.6	7.2 ^(s)	7.3 ^(s)	:	:	:
2000	9.4	7.3 ^(s)	7.3 ^(s)	:	5.7 ^(s)	:
2001	12.6	8.0 ^(s)	8.1 ^(s)	:	5.8 ^(s)	:
2002	15.1	8.9 ^(s)	8.9 ^(s)	:	6.4 ^(s)	:
2003	13.9	8.6 ^(s)	8.6 ^(s)	:	6.3 ^(s)	:
2004	11.5	8.4 ^(s)	8.4 ^(s)	:	6.6 ^(s)	:
2005	10.9	8.9 ^(s)	9.0 ^(s)	:	6.8 ^(s)	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:

The four indicators provided are GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D) as a percentage of GDP, percentage of GERD financed by industry, percentage of GERD financed by government and percentage of GERD financed from abroad. "Research and experimental development (R&D) comprise 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" (Frascati Manual, 2002 edition, § 63). R&D is an activity where there are significant transfers of resources between units, organisations and sectors and it is important to trace the flow of R&D funds.

6. Level of Internet access – households						
<i>Percentage of households who have Internet access at home, 1996-2007</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	24	:	:	39	:	:
2003	29	:	:	43	:	:
2004	53	40	42	45	:	:
2005	32	48	48	53	:	:
2006	37	49	51	54	:	:
2007	39	54	56	59	:	:

Percentage of households who have Internet access at home. All forms of Internet use are included. The population considered is aged 16 to 74.

7. Science and technology graduates – total <i>Tertiary graduates in science and technology per 1000 of population aged 20-29 years, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	3.8 ⁽ⁱ⁾	9.3 ^(s)	9.6	:	:	:
2000	3.4 ⁽ⁱ⁾	10.0 ^(s)	10.4 ^(s)	:	:	:
2001	3.7 ⁽ⁱ⁾	10.6 ^(s)	11.0 ^(s)	:	:	:
2002	3.8 ⁽ⁱ⁾	11.1 ^(s)	11.4 ^(s)	:	:	:
2003	3.6 ⁽ⁱ⁾	12.3 ^(s)	12.5 ^(s)	:	:	:
2004	4.2 ⁽ⁱ⁾	12.5 ^(s)	12.7 ^(s)	:	:	:
2005	3.6 ⁽ⁱ⁾	12.9	13.2	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:

The indicator "Tertiary graduates in science and technology" includes new tertiary graduates in a calendar year from both public and private institutions completing graduate and post graduate studies compared to an age group that corresponds to the typical graduation age in most countries. It does not correspond to the number of graduates in these fields who are available in the labour market in this specific year. The levels and fields of education and training used follow the 1997 version of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED97) and the Eurostat Manual of fields of education and training (1999).

(i): Data exclude tertiary students graduating abroad. The number of students studying abroad accounts for over half of the total number of Cypriot tertiary students. The fields of study in Cyprus are limited.

8. Science and technology graduates – females <i>Female tertiary graduates in science and technology per 1000 of female population aged 20-29 years, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	2.8 ⁽ⁱ⁾	5.6 ^(s)	5.7	:	:	:
2000	2.0 ⁽ⁱ⁾	6.2 ^(s)	6.4 ^(s)	:	:	:
2001	2.5 ⁽ⁱ⁾	6.6 ^(s)	6.8 ^(s)	:	:	:
2002	2.1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	7.0 ^(s)	7.1 ^(s)	:	:	:
2003	3.0 ⁽ⁱ⁾	7.9 ^(s)	7.9 ^(s)	:	:	:
2004	3.2 ⁽ⁱ⁾	7.9 ^(s)	8.0 ^(s)	:	:	:
2005	2.7 ⁽ⁱ⁾	8.2	8.2	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:

The indicator "Tertiary graduates in science and technology" includes new female tertiary graduates in a calendar year from both public and private institutions completing graduate and post graduate studies compared to women in an age group that corresponds to the typical graduation age in most countries. It does not correspond to the number of female graduates in these fields who are available in the labour market in this specific year. The levels and fields of education and training used follow the 1997 version of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED97) and the Eurostat Manual of fields of education and training (1999).

(i): Data exclude tertiary students graduating abroad. The number of students studying abroad accounts for over half of the total number of Cypriot tertiary students. The fields of study in Cyprus are limited.

9. Science and technology graduates – males						
<i>Male tertiary graduates in science and technology per 1000 of male population aged 20-29 years, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	4.8 ⁽ⁱ⁾	12.9 ^(s)	13.3	:	:	:
2000	4.9 ⁽ⁱ⁾	13.7 ^(s)	14.3 ^(s)	:	:	:
2001	5.0 ⁽ⁱ⁾	14.5 ^(s)	15.0 ^(s)	:	:	:
2002	5.6 ⁽ⁱ⁾	15.1 ^(s)	15.6 ^(s)	:	:	:
2003	4.2 ⁽ⁱ⁾	16.5 ^(s)	16.9 ^(s)	:	:	:
2004	5.2 ⁽ⁱ⁾	16.9 ^(s)	17.3 ^(s)	:	:	:
2005	4.3 ⁽ⁱ⁾	17.6	18.0	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:

The indicator "Tertiary graduates in science and technology" includes new male tertiary graduates in a calendar year from both public and private institutions completing graduate and post graduate studies compared to males in an age group that corresponds to the typical graduation age in most countries. It does not correspond to the number of male graduates in these fields who are available in the labour market in this specific year. The levels and fields of education and training used, follow the 1997 version of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED97) and the Eurostat Manual of fields of education and training (1999).

(i): Data exclude tertiary students graduating abroad. The number of students studying abroad accounts for over half of the total number of Cypriot tertiary students. The fields of study in Cyprus are limited.

10. Patents EPO						
<i>Number of patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO) per million inhabitants, 1993-2004</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1993	1.615	59.172	63.242	75.816	:	77.093
1994	6.320	62.435	66.718	79.965	:	80.811
1995	:	65.441	69.901	83.739	:	84.416
1996	2.788	75.306	80.432	96.275	:	97.426
1997	4.878	84.825	90.551	108.269	:	110.397
1998	2.962	93.688	99.957	119.366	:	121.628
1999	6.136	101.141	107.876	128.645	:	130.724
2000	10.427	105.822	112.837	134.393	:	136.777
2001	21.188	104.436	111.247	132.270	:	136.347
2002	7.909	102.635	109.287	129.576	:	133.815
2003	8.670	104.385	111.071	131.353	:	136.179
2004	:	111.960 ^(e)	119.061 ^(e)	140.464 ^(e)	:	145.597 ^(e)

Data refer to applications filed directly under the European Patent Convention or to applications filed under the Patent Co-operation Treaty and designated to the EPO (Euro-PCT). Patent applications are counted according to the year in which they were filed at the EPO and are broken down according to the International Patent Classification (IPC). They are also broken down according to the inventor's place of residence, using fractional counting if multiple inventors or IPC classes are provided to avoid double counting.

11. Patents USPTO						
<i>Number of patents granted by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) per million inhabitants, 1990-2001</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1990	3.493	37.622	40.349	48.429	:	47.358
1991	4.258	37.614	40.316	48.356	:	47.514
1992	6.964	39.075	41.794	50.019	:	48.469
1993	2.422	41.866	44.750	53.611	:	52.165
1994	3.160	45.199	48.300	57.874	:	55.808
1995	0.310	49.870	53.270	63.738	:	61.404
1996	0.503	54.776	58.499	69.981	:	67.302
1997	0.855	59.577	63.593	75.955	:	73.461
1998	0.296	62.219	66.379	79.279	:	76.942
1999	4.393	61.030	65.084	77.581	:	75.327
2000	6.807	56.821	60.585	72.126	:	70.565
2001	8.480 ^(e)	57.638 ^(e)	61.409 ^(e)	72.979 ^(e)	:	71.547 ^(e)

USPTO data refers to patents granted while EPO data refers to patent applications. Data are recorded by year of publication as opposed to the year of filing used for the EPO data. This is because patents in the US (at least in the past) were only published once they were granted. Patents are allocated to the country of the inventor, using fractional counting in the case of multiple inventor countries. The methodology used is not harmonised with that of Eurostat and therefore the comparison between EPO and USPTO patents data should be interpreted with caution.

12. Venture capital investments – early stage						
<i>As a percentage of GDP, 1995-2006</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	0.005 ^(s)	:	0.005 ^(s)
1996	:	:	:	0.006 ^(s)	:	0.007 ^(s)
1997	:	:	:	0.010 ^(s)	:	0.010 ^(s)
1998	:	:	:	0.020 ^(s)	:	0.022 ^(s)
1999	:	:	:	0.037 ^(s)	:	0.039 ^(s)
2000	:	:	:	0.074 ^(s)	:	0.068 ^(s)
2001	:	:	:	0.044 ^(s)	:	0.038 ^(s)
2002	:	:	:	0.028 ^(s)	:	0.022 ^(s)
2003	:	:	:	0.021 ^(s)	:	0.015 ^(s)
2004	:	:	:	0.023 ^(s)	:	0.014 ^(s)
2005	:	:	:	0.022 ^(s)	:	0.015 ^(s)
2006	:	:	:	0.053 ^(s)	:	:

Venture capital investment is defined as private equity raised for investment in companies; management buyouts, management buyins and venture purchase of quoted shares are excluded. Data are broken down into two investment stages: Early stage (seed + start-up) and expansion and replacement (expansion and replacement capital). NB: GDP = Gross domestic product at market prices.

13. Venture capital investments – expansion and replacement						
<i>As a percentage of GDP, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	0.037 ^(s)	:	0.031 ^(s)
1996	:	:	:	0.045 ^(s)	:	0.037 ^(s)
1997	:	:	:	0.053 ^(s)	:	0.040 ^(s)
1998	:	:	:	0.067 ^(s)	:	0.052 ^(s)
1999	:	:	:	0.101 ^(s)	:	0.085 ^(s)
2000	:	:	:	0.152 ^(s)	:	0.121 ^(s)
2001	:	:	:	0.096 ^(s)	:	0.081 ^(s)
2002	:	:	:	0.079 ^(s)	:	0.064 ^(s)
2003	:	:	:	0.086 ^(s)	:	0.059 ^(s)
2004	:	:	:	0.084 ^(s)	:	0.060 ^(s)
2005	:	:	:	0.115 ^(s)	:	0.060 ^(s)
2006	:	:	:	0.133	:	:

Venture capital investment is defined as private equity raised for investment in companies; management buyouts, management buyins and venture purchase of quoted shares are excluded. Data are broken down into two investment stages: Early stage (seed + start-up) and expansion and replacement (expansion and replacement capital). NB: GDP = Gross domestic product at market prices.

14. ICT expenditure – IT						
<i>As a percentage of GDP, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	2.7	:	2.7	:	:
2005	:	2.7	:	2.8	:	:
2006	:	2.7	:	2.7	:	:

Annual data on expenditure for IT hardware, equipment, software and other services as a percentage of GDP (Gross Domestic Product).

15. ICT expenditure – Telecommunication						
<i>As a percentage of GDP, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	3.1	:	3.0	:	:
2005	:	3.1	:	3.0	:	:
2006	:	3.0	:	2.9	:	:

Annual data on expenditure for telecommunication hardware, equipment, software and other services as a percentage of GDP (Gross Domestic Product).

16. E- Commerce via Internet						
<i>Percentage of enterprise's total turnover from E-commerce via Internet, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	0.9	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	2.1	2.1	2.2	:	:
2005	0.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	:	:
2006	1.4	4.0	4.1	4.2	:	:
2007	0.6	4.2	4.2	4.4	:	:

Information comes from the surveys carried out by the National Statistical Institutes on usage of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) by enterprises. The indicator is calculated as the enterprises' receipts from sales through the Internet as percentage of the total turnover. Sales through other networks are not included, leaving out for instance EDI-based sales. Only enterprises with 10 or more employees are covered. The year given relates to the survey year. The e-commerce data relates to the year prior to the survey.

17. Youth education attainment level – total						
<i>Percentage of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least upper secondary education, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	69.2 ^(e)	:	:
1996	:	:	:	68.1	:	:
1997	:	:	:	69.6	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	80.8	:	:	72.4 ^(b)	:	71.5
2000	79.0	76.6	76.6	73.7	73.0	72.9
2001	80.5	76.6	76.5	73.6	72.7	72.6
2002	83.5	76.7	76.7	73.7	72.8	72.7
2003	79.5	76.9	77.0	74.0	72.9	72.8
2004	77.6	77.2	77.3	74.4	73.6	73.5
2005	80.4	77.5	77.6	74.7	73.8	73.7
2006	83.7 ^(p)	77.9	77.9	75.0	74.0	73.9

The indicator "Youth education attainment level" is defined as the percentage of young people aged 20-24 years having attained at least upper secondary education attainment level, i.e. with an education level ISCED 3a, 3b or 3c long minimum (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding no answers to the questions "highest level of education or training attained". Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU Labour Force Survey (LFS).

18. Youth education attainment level – females						
<i>Percentage of the female population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least upper secondary education, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	71.2 (e)	:	:
1996	:	:	:	70.2	:	:
1997	:	:	:	71.9	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	85.6	:	:	75.0 (b)	:	74.5
2000	82.8	79.3	79.5	76.7	76.4	76.3
2001	84.9	79.2	79.3	76.6	76.0	75.9
2002	89.5	79.3	79.4	76.6	76.2	76.0
2003	87.0	79.4	79.6	76.8	76.2	76.1
2004	83.8	79.9	80.2	77.5	77.3	77.2
2005	89.1	80.2	80.4	77.7	77.3	77.2
2006	90.7 ^(p)	80.8	81.0	78.4	77.7	77.6

The indicator "Youth education attainment level" is defined as the percentage of young people aged 20-24 years having attained at least upper secondary education attainment level, i.e. with an education level ISCED 3a, 3b or 3c long minimum (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding no answers to the questions "highest level of education or training attained". Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU Labour Force Survey (LFS).

19. Youth education attainment level – males						
<i>Percentage of the male population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least upper secondary education, 1995-2006</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	67.3 ^(e)	:	:
1996	:	:	:	66.0	:	:
1997	:	:	:	67.2	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	75.1	:	:	69.6 ^(b)	:	68.3
2000	74.4	73.8	73.7	70.6	69.6	69.5
2001	75.4	74.0	73.7	70.5	69.3	69.2
2002	76.7	74.0	74.0	70.9	69.6	69.4
2003	71.3	74.4	74.4	71.2	69.6	69.5
2004	70.7	74.4	74.4	71.2	70.0	69.9
2005	71.1	74.9	74.8	71.7	70.4	70.3
2006	76.1 ^(p)	75.0	74.9	71.7	70.4	70.3

The indicator "Youth education attainment level" is defined as the percentage of young people aged 20-24 years having attained at least upper secondary education attainment level, i.e. with an education level ISCED 3a, 3b or 3c long minimum (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding no answers to the questions "highest level of education or training attained". Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU Labour Force Survey (LFS).

20. E-government on-line availability						
<i>Percentage of on-line availability of 20 basic public services, 1996-2007</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	36	:	:
2004	:	:	:	47	:	:
2005	25	:	41	49	:	:
2006	35	:	51	56	:	:
2007	45	59	:	:	:	:

The indicator shows the percentage of the 20 basic services which are fully available online i.e. for which it is possible to carry out full electronic case handling. For example if in a country 13 of the 20 services were measured as being 100% available on-line and one service was not relevant (e.g. does not exist), the indicator is 13/19 which is 68.4%. Measurement is based on a sample of URLs of public web sites agreed with Member States as relevant for each service.

21. E-government usage by individuals – total						
<i>Percentage of individuals aged 16 to 74 using the Internet for interaction with public authorities, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	11	:	:	:	:	:
2005	11	23	23	26	:	:
2006	13	24	26	:	:	:
2007	20	30	32	34	:	:

Percentage of individuals aged 16 to 74 who have used the Internet, in the last 3 months, for interaction with public authorities (i.e. having used the Internet for one or more of the following activities: obtaining information from public authorities web sites, downloading official forms, sending filled in forms).

22. E-government usage by individuals – females						
<i>Percentage of individuals aged 16 to 74 using the Internet for interaction with public authorities, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	8	:	:	:	:	:
2005	11	20	20	23	:	:
2006	12	21	23	:	:	:
2007	19	28	29	31	:	:

Percentage of individuals aged 16 to 74 who have used the Internet, in the last 3 months, for interaction with public authorities (i.e. having used the Internet for one or more of the following activities: obtaining information from public authorities web sites, downloading official forms, sending filled in forms).

23. E-government usage by individuals – males						
<i>Percentage of individuals aged 16 to 74 using the Internet for interaction with public authorities, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	14	:	:	:	:	:
2005	12	26	26	29	:	:
2006	13	27	29	:	:	:
2007	21	33	34	37	:	:

Percentage of individuals aged 16 to 74 who have used the Internet, in the last 3 months, for interaction with public authorities (i.e. having used the Internet for one or more of the following activities: obtaining information from public authorities web sites, downloading official forms, sending filled in forms).

24. E-government usage by enterprises						
<i>Percentage of enterprises which use the Internet for interaction with public authorities, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	35	51	52	50	:	:
2005	40	57	57	56	:	:
2006	44	63	64	64	:	:
2007	54	65	67	66	:	:

Percentage of enterprises using the internet to interact with public authorities (i.e. having used the Internet for one or more of the following activities: obtaining information, downloading forms, filling-in web-forms, full electronic case handling).

25. Broadband penetration rate						
<i>Number of broadband lines subscribed in percentage of the population, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	2.3	:	:
2003	:	:	:	4.5	:	:
2004	2.0	:	6.5	7.6	:	:
2005	2.7	:	10.6	12.0	:	:
2006	6.6	:	14.8	16.5	:	:
2007	11.1	18.2	19.0	20.8	:	:

The number of broadband connections related to population. This indicator shows how widely broadband access to the internet has spread in the countries on the general level, not specifying by user group.

26. High-tech exports						
<i>Exports of high technology products as a share of total exports, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	4.01	20.41 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:
2000	3.04	21.39 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:
2001	3.99	21.23 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:
2002	3.46	18.88 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:
2003	4.20	18.56 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:
2004	15.89	18.49 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:
2005	31.56	18.78 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:
2006	21.35	16.67 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:

This indicator is calculated as share of exports of all high technology products of 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.

4. ECONOMIC REFORM

1. Comparative price levels <i>Comparative prices levels of final consumption by private households including indirect taxes (EU-27=100), 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	86.7	100	101.4	105.8	:	107.4
1996	86.2	100	101.5	105.9	:	107.3
1997	86.6	100	101.3	105.7	:	104.1
1998	87.1	100	101.1	105.3	:	102.9
1999	87.4	100	101.1	105.5	:	102.3
2000	88.1	100	101.0	104.9	:	100.6
2001	88.9	100	101.1	104.7	:	101.2
2002	89.1	100	101.1	104.9	:	101.2
2003	90.9	100	101.1	105.2	:	103.6
2004	91.2	100	101.2	105.4	:	103.7
2005	89.7	100	101.1	104.8	:	102.6
2006	90.1	100	101.1	104.9	:	102.6

Comparative price levels are the ratio between Purchasing power parities (PPPs) and market exchange rate for each country. PPPs are currency conversion rates that convert economic indicators expressed in national currencies to a common currency, called Purchasing Power Standard (PPS), which equalises the purchasing power of different national currencies and thus allows meaningful comparison. The ratio is shown in relation to the EU average (EU27 = 100). If the index of the comparative price levels shown for a country is higher/ lower than 100, the country concerned is relatively expensive/cheap as compared with the EU average.

2. Price convergence between EU Member States <i>Coefficient of variation of comparative price levels of final consumption by private households including indirect taxes, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	42.6	38.7	15.9	:	14.7
1996	:	40.9	36.1	14.7	:	12.1
1997	:	37.8	33.7	13.3	:	11.4
1998	:	35.4	32.2	12.8	:	11.0
1999	:	35.6	32.0	12.8	:	10.7
2000	:	33.4	29.9	13.7	:	11.1
2001	:	32.4	29.0	13.8	:	12.2
2002	:	32.0	28.5	14.2	:	12.9
2003	:	32.9	29.5	14.0	:	12.3
2004	:	31.7	28.1	13.0	:	11.2
2005	:	29.4	26.6	12.9	:	11.0
2006	:	28.4	25.8	12.6	:	10.6

Comparative price levels are the ratio between Purchasing power parities (PPPs) and market exchange rate for each country. PPPs are currency conversion rates that convert economic indicators expressed in national currencies to a common currency, called Purchasing Power Standard (PPS), which equalises the purchasing power of different national currencies and thus allows meaningful comparison. If the coefficient of variation of the comparative price levels for the EU decreases/increases over time, the national price levels in the Member States are converging/diverging.

3. Price of telecommunications: local calls						
<i>Euro per 10 min call, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	0.40	:	:
1999	:	:	:	0.40	:	:
2000	0.08	:	0.39	0.40	:	:
2001	0.16	:	0.39	0.40	:	:
2002	0.16	:	0.39	0.39	:	:
2003	0.20	:	0.39	0.39	:	:
2004	0.20	:	0.37	0.37	:	:
2005	0.22	:	0.35	0.35	:	:
2006	0.22	:	0.36	0.34	:	:

The indicator gives the price in Euro of a 10 minute call at 11 am on a weekday (including VAT) for a local call (3km). The prices refer to August each year. Normal tariffs without special rates are used.

4. Price of telecommunications: national long distance calls						
<i>Euro per 10 min call, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	2.14	:	:
1999	:	:	:	1.67	:	:
2000	0.62	:	1.33	1.33	:	:
2001	0.40	:	1.17	1.14	:	:
2002	0.40	:	1.07	1.03	:	:
2003	0.20	:	1.05	1.01	:	:
2004	0.20	:	0.92	0.87	:	:
2005	0.22	:	0.76	0.69	:	:
2006	0.22	:	0.74	0.71	:	:

The indicator gives the price in Euro of a 10 minute call at 11 am on a weekday (including VAT) for a national call (200km). The prices refer to August each year. Normal tariffs without special rates are used.

5. Price of telecommunications: calls to the United States						
<i>Euro per 10 min call, 1995-2006</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	4.51	:	:
1999	:	:	:	3.50	:	:
2000	3.82	:	:	3.11	:	:
2001	3.82	:	:	2.65	:	:
2002	2.41	:	3.08	2.24	:	:
2003	1.00	:	2.98	2.15	:	:
2004	0.80	:	2.13	1.88	:	:
2005	0.66	:	2.11	1.88	:	:
2006	0.66	:	1.79	1.77	:	:

The indicator gives the price in Euro of a 10 minute call at 11 am on a weekday (including VAT) for an international call (to the United States). The prices refer to August each year. Normal tariffs without special rates are used.

6. Electricity prices – industrial users						
<i>Euro per kWh, 1996-2007</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	0.0689	:	:
1997	:	:	:	0.0679	:	:
1998	:	:	:	0.0663	:	:
1999	0.0602	:	:	0.0636	:	:
2000	0.0878	:	:	0.0625	:	:
2001	0.1050	:	:	0.0644	:	:
2002	0.0903	:	:	0.0620	:	:
2003	0.0962	:	:	0.0648	:	:
2004	0.0818	:	0.0623	0.0634	:	0.0667
2005	0.0787	0.0672	0.0672	0.0682	:	0.0713
2006	0.1114	0.0752	0.0755	0.0766	:	0.0774
2007	0.1048	0.0820	0.0825	0.0837	:	0.0837

This indicator presents electricity prices charged to final industrial consumers, which are defined as follows: annual consumption of 2 000 MWh, maximum demand of 500 kW and annual load of 4 000 hours. Prices are given in Euro (without taxes) per kWh corresponding to prices applicable on 1 January each year.

7. Electricity prices – households						
<i>Euro per kWh, 1996-2007</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	0.1100	:	:
1997	:	:	:	0.1081	:	:
1998	:	:	:	0.1073	:	:
1999	0.0549	:	:	0.1050	:	:
2000	0.0845	:	:	0.1031	:	:
2001	0.0990	:	:	0.1027	:	:
2002	0.0845	:	:	0.1032	:	:
2003	0.0915	:	:	0.1036	:	:
2004	0.0928	:	0.1002	0.1027	:	0.1080
2005	0.0915	0.1013	0.1023	0.1042	:	0.1103
2006	0.1225	0.1068	0.1077	0.1094	:	0.1137
2007	0.1177	0.1173	0.1183	0.1205	:	0.1203

This indicator presents electricity prices charged to final domestic consumers, which are defined as follows: annual consumption of 3 500 kWh of which 1 300 kWh is overnight (standard dwelling of 90m²). Prices are given in Euro (without taxes) per kWh corresponding to prices applicable on 1 January each year.

8. Gas prices – industrial users						
<i>Euro per Gigajoule, 1996-2007</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	36.000	:	:
1997	:	:	:	40.300	:	:
1998	:	:	:	40.300	:	:
1999	:	:	:	34.900	:	:
2000	:	:	:	42.200	:	:
2001	:	:	:	61.200	:	:
2002	:	:	:	57.500	:	:
2003	:	:	:	55.600	:	:
2004	:	:	53.500	54.400	:	55.500
2005	:	60.100	61.300	62.300	:	62.700
2006	:	81.100	82.200	83.400	:	82.500
2007	:	88.700	89.900	91.100	:	89.100

This indicator presents the natural gas prices charged to final industrial consumers, which are defined as follows: annual consumption of 41 860 GJ, and load factor of 200 days (1 600 hours). Prices are given in Euro (without taxes) per GJ corresponding to prices applicable on 1 January each year.

9. Gas prices - households						
<i>Euro per Gigajoule, 1996-2007</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	66.400	:	:
1997	:	:	:	72.200	:	:
1998	:	:	:	73.400	:	:
1999	:	:	:	68.100	:	:
2000	:	:	:	72.400	:	:
2001	:	:	:	84.900	:	:
2002	:	:	:	84.200	:	:
2003	:	:	:	83.700	:	:
2004	:	:	78.900	81.800	:	88.700
2005	:	84.600	85.400	88.400	:	95.200
2006	:	100.000	100.600	103.900	:	113.100
2007	:	116.800	117.600	121.700	:	125.200

This indicator presents the natural gas prices charged to final domestic consumers, which is defined as follows: annual consumption of 83.7 GJ (equipment: cooking, water heating and central heating). Prices are given in Euro (without taxes) per GJ corresponding to prices applicable on 1st January each year.

10. Market share of the largest generator in the electricity market						
<i>As a percentage the total generation, 1995-2006</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	99.7	:	:	:	:	:
1996	99.6	:	:	:	:	:
1997	99.6	:	:	:	:	:
1998	99.8	:	:	:	:	:
1999	100.0	:	:	:	:	:
2000	100.0	:	:	:	:	:
2001	100.0	:	:	:	:	:
2002	100.0	:	:	:	:	:
2003	99.7	:	:	:	:	:
2004	99.6	:	:	:	:	:
2005	99.6	:	:	:	:	:
2006	99.8	:	:	:	:	:

The indicator shows the market share of the largest electricity generator in each country. To calculate this indicator, the total net electricity production during each reference year is taken into account. It means that the electricity used by generators for their own consumption is not taken into account. Then, the net production of each generator during the same year is considered in order to calculate the corresponding market shares. Only the largest market share is reported under this indicator.

11. Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications: local calls (incl calls to Internet)						
<i>As a percentage of the total market, 1995-2006</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	82	:	:
2003	100	:	79	77	:	:
2004	:	:	67	71	:	:
2005	:	:	72	69	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:

The incumbent is defined as the enterprise active on the market just before liberalisation. The market share is calculated as the share of the incumbent's retail revenues of the total market. A local call is a call within local networks.

12. Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications: national long distance calls						
<i>As a percentage of the total market, 1995-2006</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	70	:	:
2003	100	:	70	67	:	:
2004	:	:	69	65	:	:
2005	:	:	66	63	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:

The incumbent is defined as the enterprise active on the market just before liberalisation. The market share is calculated as the share of the incumbent's retail revenues of the total market. A long distance call is a call from one local network to another.

13. Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications: international calls						
<i>As a percentage of the total market, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	62	:	:
2003	100	:	64	60	:	:
2004	:	:	59	55	:	:
2005	86	:	56	52	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:

The incumbent is defined as the enterprise active on the market just before liberalisation. The market share is calculated as the share of the incumbent's retail revenues of the total market.

14. Market share of the leading operator in mobile telecommunication						
<i>As a percentage of the total market, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	48	:	:
2002	:	:	:	47	:	:
2003	:	:	:	47	:	:
2004	100	:	49	43	:	:
2005	94	:	43	42	:	:
2006	90	:	39	39	:	:

The market share of the leading operator is calculated on the basis of the estimates of the number of mobile subscribers. The share of the leading operator of all subscriptions in mobile telecommunication is given.

15. Public procurement						
<i>Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP, 1994-2005</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1994	:	:	:	1.27	:	0.94
1995	:	:	:	1.42	:	1.07
1996	:	:	:	1.53	:	1.22
1997	:	:	:	1.71	:	1.37
1998	:	:	:	1.76	:	1.47
1999	:	:	:	1.78	:	1.54
2000	:	:	:	2.35	:	1.96
2001	:	:	:	2.43	:	2.03
2002	:	:	:	2.61	:	2.28
2003	:	:	:	3.49	:	2.69
2004	1.26	:	2.66	2.70	:	2.24
2005	3.52	:	2.94	2.77	:	2.59

Data on public procurement are based on information contained in the calls for competition and contract award notices submitted for publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities (the S series). The nominator is the value of public procurement, which is openly advertised. For each of the sectors - works, supplies and services - the number of calls for competition published is multiplied by an average based, in general, on all the prices provided in the contract award notices published in the Official Journal during the relevant year. The denominator is GDP, gross domestic product.

16. Total State aid						
<i>As a percentage of GDP, 1994-2005</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1994	:	:	:	1.08	:	1.24
1995	:	:	:	0.98	:	1.10
1996	:	:	:	0.94	:	1.05
1997	:	:	:	1.13	:	1.33
1998	:	:	:	0.73	:	0.83
1999	:	:	:	0.61	:	0.71
2000	2.63	:	0.64	0.62	:	0.72
2001	3.05	:	0.64	0.63	:	0.72
2002	3.25	:	0.71	0.68	:	0.78
2003	2.32	:	0.64	0.57	:	0.63
2004	1.67	:	0.61	0.58	:	0.63
2005	1.43	:	0.59	0.57	:	0.62

The numerator is the sum of all State aid granted to specific sectors (agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing, coal, transport except railways and other services), State aid given on an ad-hoc basis to individual companies e.g., for rescue and restructuring, and State aid for horizontal objectives such as research and development, safeguarding the environment, energy saving, support to small and medium-sized enterprises, employment creation, the promotion of training and aid for regional development. The denominator is GDP, gross domestic product.

17. Sectoral and ad hoc State aid						
As a percentage of GDP, 1994-2005						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1994	0.41	:	:	0.71	:	0.82
1995	0.30	:	:	0.58	:	0.66
1996	0.45	:	:	0.55	:	0.63
1997	0.29	:	:	0.78	:	0.93
1998	0.33	:	:	0.41	:	0.47
1999	0.22	:	:	0.32	:	0.38
2000	2.04	:	0.32	0.30	:	0.35
2001	2.41	:	0.33	0.31	:	0.37
2002	2.41	:	0.37	0.34	:	0.40
2003	1.85	:	0.32	0.25	:	0.29
2004	1.18	:	0.28	0.25	:	0.30
2005	0.98	:	0.25	0.23	:	0.27

The numerator is the sum of all State aid granted to specific sectors (agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing, coal, transport except railways and other services) and State aid given on an ad-hoc basis to individual companies e.g., for rescue and restructuring. These types of aid are considered to be potentially more distortive to competition. The denominator is GDP, gross domestic product.

18. Loans to households for house purchases						
Coefficient of variation of annual interest rates across the EU Member States, 1995-2006						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	23.6 ^(s)	:	24.6 ^(s)
1996	:	:	61.5 ^(s)	27.3 ^(s)	:	28.3 ^(s)
1997	:	:	58.1 ^(s)	23.1 ^(s)	:	23.7 ^(s)
1998	:	:	57.8 ^(s)	14.2 ^(s)	:	14.9 ^(s)
1999	:	:	55.8 ^(s)	17.2 ^(s)	:	17.9 ^(s)
2000	:	:	41.4 ^(s)	12.4 ^(s)	:	12.8 ^(s)
2001	:	:	36.8 ^(s)	9.4 ^(s)	:	8.3 ^(s)
2002	:	:	35.4 ^(s)	12.6 ^(s)	:	12.3 ^(s)
2003	:	:	36.9 ^(s)	15.1 ^(s)	:	14.0
2004	:	:	40.5 ^(s)	17.5 ^(s)	:	17.4
2005	:	:	38.9 ^(s)	16.2 ^(s)	:	16.6
2006	:	:	28.4 ^(s)	10.7 ^(s)	:	10.3

Variation coefficient of annual interest rates across the euro area members and the EU Member States. The indicator measures the trend towards integration of financial markets. A decline in the variation coefficient of interest rates over time shows an increasing degree of financial market integration.

19. Loans to non-financial corporations up to 1 year						
<i>Coefficient of variation of annual interest rates across the EU Member States, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	44.1 ^(s)	:	45.2 (s)
1996	:	:	62.4 ^(s)	50.0 ^(s)	:	51.2 (s)
1997	:	:	60.1 ^(s)	46.1 ^(s)	:	46.9 (s)
1998	:	:	58.8 ^(s)	45.7 ^(s)	:	47.0 (s)
1999	:	:	53.6 ^(s)	42.8 ^(s)	:	44.3 (s)
2000	:	:	45.1 ^(s)	22.2 ^(s)	:	23.0 (s)
2001	:	:	41.7 ^(s)	12.0 ^(s)	:	12.4 (s)
2002	:	:	36.5 ^(s)	11.8 ^(s)	:	12.2 (s)
2003	:	:	34.7 ^(s)	15.5 ^(s)	:	15.9
2004	:	:	42.0 ^(s)	16.2 ^(s)	:	16.9
2005	:	:	34.2 ^(s)	18.5 ^(s)	:	16.7
2006	:	:	21.7 ^(s)	17.1 ^(s)	:	14.5

Variation coefficient of annual interest rates across the euro area members and the EU Member States. The indicator measures the trend towards integration of financial markets. A decline in the variation coefficient of interest rates over time shows an increasing degree of financial market integration.

20. Loans to non-financial corporations over 1 year						
<i>Coefficient of variation of annual interest rates across the EU Member States, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	37.2 ^(s)	:	38.0 (s)
1996	:	:	61.5 ^(s)	39.5 ^(s)	:	40.3 (s)
1997	:	:	60.5 ^(s)	36.3 ^(s)	:	36.8 (s)
1998	:	:	59.6 ^(s)	38.4 ^(s)	:	39.5 (s)
1999	:	:	53.0 ^(s)	36.0 ^(s)	:	37.2 (s)
2000	:	:	46.6 ^(s)	21.9 ^(s)	:	22.7 (s)
2001	:	:	44.2 ^(s)	17.1 ^(s)	:	17.8 (s)
2002	:	:	38.3 ^(s)	14.2 ^(s)	:	14.8 (s)
2003	:	:	34.7 ^(s)	11.9 ^(s)	:	11.6
2004	:	:	39.7 ^(s)	13.3 ^(s)	:	13.2
2005	:	:	28.9 ^(s)	12.2 ^(s)	:	12.8
2006	:	:	20.0 ^(s)	9.2 ^(s)	:	9.9

Variation coefficient of annual interest rates across the euro area members and the EU Member States. The indicator measures the trend towards integration of financial markets. A decline in the variation coefficient of interest rates over time shows an increasing degree of financial market integration.

21. Market integration - Trade integration of goods						
<i>Average value of imports and exports of goods divided by GDP, multiplied by 100, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	24.6	:	:	7.9	:	:
1996	26.6	:	:	8.2	:	:
1997	25.6	:	:	8.9	:	:
1998	23.9	:	:	9.0	:	:
1999	22.1	:	:	9.0	:	:
2000	24.3	:	:	10.8	:	:
2001	23.4	:	9.5	10.6	:	:
2002	21.8	:	9.0	10.1	:	:
2003	18.9	:	8.8	9.9	:	:
2004	20.2	9.1	9.2	10.5	:	:
2005	21.7	9.9	10.0	:	:	:
2006	21.5	10.8	11.0	:	:	:

Trade integration of goods as a percentage of GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Average of imports and exports of the item goods of the balance of payments divided by GDP. If the index increases over time it means that the country/zone is becoming more integrated within the international economy.

22. Market integration - Trade integration of services						
<i>Average value of imports and exports of services divided by GDP, multiplied by 100, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	22.1	:	:	2.5	:	:
1996	21.6	:	:	2.7	:	:
1997	22.1	:	:	3.1	:	:
1998	21.5	:	:	3.0	:	:
1999	22.2	:	:	3.2	:	:
2000	23.5	:	:	3.6	:	:
2001	30.9	:	3.4	3.6	:	:
2002	29.5	:	3.3	3.5	:	:
2003	28.5	:	3.3	3.4	:	:
2004	28.2	3.3	3.3	3.6	:	:
2005	27.1	3.4	3.5	:	:	:
2006	28.1	3.5	3.6	:	:	:

Trade integration of services as a percentage of GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Average of imports and exports of the item services of the balance of payments divided by GDP. If the index increases over time it means that the country/zone is becoming more integrated within the international economy.

23. Market integration - Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) intensity						
<i>Average value of inward and outward Foreign Direct Investment flows divided by GDP, multiplied by 100, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	0.8	:	:
1996	:	:	:	0.7	:	:
1997	3.2	:	:	1.1	:	:
1998	2.2	:	:	2.0	:	:
1999	5.1	:	:	2.8	:	:
2000	5.5	:	:	3.6	:	:
2001	6.2	:	2.4	2.6	:	4.0
2002	7.5	:	1.3	1.4	:	2.5
2003	5.5	:	1.3	1.4	:	1.9
2004	5.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	:	1.7
2005	5.1	1.6	1.7	2.0	:	3.1
2006	6.4	1.8	1.9	:	:	3.2

Average of inward and outward Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows divided by gross domestic product (GDP). The index measures the intensity of investment integration within the international economy. The direct investment refers to the international investment made by a resident entity (direct investor) to acquire a lasting interest in an entity operating in an economy other than that of the investor (direct investment enterprise). Direct investment involves both the initial transactions between the two entities and all subsequent capital transactions between them and among affiliated enterprises, both incorporated and unincorporated. Data are expressed as percentage of GDP to remove the effect of differences in the size of the economies of the reporting countries.

24. Business investment						
<i>Gross fixed capital formation by the private sector as a percentage of GDP, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	17.0	:	17.5
1997	:	:	:	17.1	:	17.6
1998	15.9	17.8	17.8	17.6	:	18.0
1999	15.2	18.1	18.1	18.0	:	18.5
2000	14.0	18.4	18.4	18.3	:	18.9
2001	13.8	17.9	17.9	17.8	:	18.4
2002	15.1	17.3	17.3	17.3	:	17.8
2003	14.2	17.1	17.1	17.0	:	17.5
2004	14.7	17.3	17.3	17.2	:	17.8
2005	16.4	17.8	17.8	17.7	:	18.1
2006	17.3	18.2	18.2	18.1	:	18.7
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:

This indicator is defined as total gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) expressed as a percentage of GDP, for the private sector. GFCF consists of resident producers' acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed tangible or intangible assets, such as buildings, machinery and equipment, vehicles, or software. It also includes certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by productive activity, such as improvements to land. The ratio gives the share of GDP that is used by the private sector for investment (rather than being used for e.g. consumption).

25. Business demography: Birth rate of enterprises						
<i>Real enterprise births of year n, as a percentage of the population of active enterprises of year n, 1995-2006</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	5.92	:	:	:	:	:
2005	7.14	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:

A birth amounts to the creation of a combination of production factors with the restriction that no other enterprises are involved in the event. Births do not include entries into the population due to mergers, break-ups, split-off or restructuring of a set of enterprises. It does not include entries into a sub-population resulting only from a change of activity. A birth occurs when an enterprise starts from scratch and actually starts activity. An enterprise creation can be considered an enterprise birth if new production factors, in particular new jobs, are created. If a dormant unit is reactivated within two years, this event is not considered a birth.

26. Business demography: Survival rate of enterprises						
<i>The percentage of all real enterprise births of year n which are still active in year n+2, 1995-2006</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:

In the business demography context, survival occurs if an enterprise is active in terms of employment and/or turnover in the year of birth and the following year(s). Two types of survival can be distinguished: 1) An enterprise born in year nn is considered to have survived in year nn + 1 if it is active in terms of turnover and/or employment in any part of year nn + 1 (= survival without changes). 2) An enterprise is also considered to have survived if the linked legal unit(s) have ceased to be active, but their activity has been taken over by a new legal unit set up specifically to take over the factors of production of that enterprise (= survival by take-over).

27. Business demography: Death rate of enterprises						
<i>Real enterprise deaths of year n, as a percentage of the population of active enterprises of year n, 1995-2006</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-153	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:

A death amounts to the dissolution of a combination of production factors with the restriction that no other enterprises are involved in the event. Deaths do not include exits from the population due to mergers, take-overs, break-ups or restructuring of a set of enterprises. It does not include exits from a sub-population resulting only from a change of activity. An enterprise is included in the count of deaths only if it is not reactivated within two years. Equally, a reactivation within two years is not counted as a birth.

5. SOCIAL COHESION

1. Inequality of income distribution						
<i>Income quintile share ratio, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	5.1 ^(s)	:	5.1 ^(s)
1996	:	:	:	4.8 ^(s)	:	4.8 ^(s)
1997	:(i)	:	:	4.7 ^(s)	:	4.7 ^(s)
1998	:	:	4.6 ^(s)	4.6 ^(s)	:	4.5 ^(s)
1999	:	:	4.6 ^(s)	4.6 ^(s)	:	4.5 ^(s)
2000	:	:	4.5 ^(s)	4.5 ^(s)	:	4.4 ^(s)
2001	:(i)	:	4.5 ^(s)	4.5 ^(s)	:	4.4 ^(s)
2002	:(i)	:	:(i)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2003	4.1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	4.6 ^(s)	4.6 ^(s)	:	4.5 ^(s)
2004	:(i)	:	4.8 ^(s)	4.8 ^(s)	:	4.8 ^(s)
2005	4.3 ^(b)	:	4.9 ^(s)	4.8 ^(s)	:	4.6 ^(s)
2006	4.3	:	4.8 ^(s)	4.7 ^(s)	:	4.6 ^(s)

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.

(i) Until 2001 (in certain cases, until 2000), data is obtained from ECHP data source for EU-15 countries, except Denmark and Sweden. From 2005, cross country comparable data from EU-SILC is available for all EU25 countries as well as Norway and Iceland. For EU15 countries as well as with Norway and Iceland except Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, EU-SILC data was also available for 2004. For Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Austria and Norway, data is available from a 2003 preliminary version of EU-SILC. For the remaining countries and years, data is obtained from national sources which are not fully comparable with EU-SILC. Trends in transition years cannot be interpreted reliably.

2. At-risk-of-poverty before social transfers – total						
<i>1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	26 ^(s)	:	24 ^(s)
1996	:	:	:	25 ^(s)	:	24 ^(s)
1997	:(i)	:	:	25 ^(s)	:	24 ^(s)
1998	:	:	24 ^(s)	24 ^(s)	:	23 ^(s)
1999	:	:	24 ^(s)	24 ^(s)	:	22 ^(s)
2000	:	:	23 ^(s)	23 ^(s)	:	22 ^(s)
2001	:(i)	:	24 ^(s)	24 ^(s)	:	23 ^(s)
2002	:(i)	:	:(i)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2003	20 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	25 ^(s)	25 ^(s)	:	24 ^(s)
2004	:(i)	:	26 ^(s)	26 ^(s)	:	25 ^(s)
2005	22 ^(b)	:	26 ^(s)	25 ^(s)	:	24 ^(s)
2006	22	:	26 ^(s)	26 ^(s)	:	25 ^(s)

The share of persons with an equivalised disposable income, before social transfers, below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Retirement and survivor's pensions are counted as income before transfers and not as social transfers.

(i): Until 2001 (in certain cases, until 2000), data is obtained from the ECHP data source for EU-15 countries, except Denmark and Sweden. From 2005, cross country comparable data from EU-SILC is available for all EU-25 countries as well as Norway and Iceland. For EU-15 countries as well as Norway and Iceland except Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, EU-SILC data was also available for 2004. For Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Austria and Norway, data is available from a 2003 preliminary version of EU-SILC. Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey and Switzerland have launched EU-SILC in 2006. For the remaining countries and years, data is obtained from national sources which are not fully comparable with EU-SILC. Trends in transition years cannot be interpreted reliably.

3. At-risk-of-poverty after social transfers – total						
1995-2006						
	(%)					
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	17 ^(s)	:	17 ^(s)
1996	:	:	:	16 ^(s)	:	16 ^(s)
1997	:(i)	:	:	16 ^(s)	:	16 ^(s)
1998	:	:	15 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
1999	:	:	16 ^(s)	16 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
2000	:(i)	:	16 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
2001	:(i)	:	16 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
2002	:(i)	:	:(i)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2003	15 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	15 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
2004	:(i)	:	16 ^(s)	17 ^(s)	:	17 ^(s)
2005	16 ^(b)	:	16 ^(s)	16 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
2006	16	:	16 ^(s)	16 ^(s)	:	16 ^(s)

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).

(i): Until 2001 (in certain cases, until 2000), data is obtained from the ECHP data source for EU-15 countries, except Denmark and Sweden. From 2005, cross country comparable data from EU-SILC is available for all EU-25 countries as well as Norway and Iceland. For EU-15 countries as well as Norway and Iceland except Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, EU-SILC data was also available for 2004. For Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Austria and Norway, data is available from a 2003 preliminary version of EU-SILC. Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey and Switzerland have launched EU-SILC in 2006. For the remaining countries and years, data is obtained from national sources which are not fully comparable with EU-SILC. Trends in transition years cannot be interpreted reliably.

4. At-risk-of-poverty before social transfers – females						
1995-2006						
	(%)					
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	27 ^(s)	:	25 ^(s)
1996	:	:	:	26 ^(s)	:	25 ^(s)
1997	:(i)	:	:	26 ^(s)	:	25 ^(s)
1998	:	:	25 ^(s)	25 ^(s)	:	24 ^(s)
1999	:	:	24 ^(s)	24 ^(s)	:	23 ^(s)
2000	:	:	24 ^(s)	24 ^(s)	:	23 ^(s)
2001	:(i)	:	26 ^(s)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2002	:(i)	:	:(i)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2003	21 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	26 ^(s)	26 ^(s)	:	25 ^(s)
2004	:(i)	:	26 ^(s)	27 ^(s)	:	26 ^(s)
2005	23 ^(b)	:	27 ^(s)	27 ^(s)	:	25 ^(s)
2006	24	:	27 ^(s)	27 ^(s)	:	26 ^(s)

The share of women with an equivalised disposable income, before social transfers, below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Retirement and survivor's pensions are counted as income before transfers and not as social transfers.

(i): Until 2001 (in certain cases, until 2000), data is obtained from the ECHP data source for EU-15 countries, except Denmark and Sweden. From 2005, cross country comparable data from EU-SILC is available for all EU-25 countries as well as Norway and Iceland. For EU-15 countries as well as Norway and Iceland except Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, EU-SILC data was also available for 2004. For Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Austria and Norway, data is available from a 2003 preliminary version of EU-SILC. Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey and Switzerland have launched EU-SILC in 2006. For the remaining countries and years, data is obtained from national sources which are not fully comparable with EU-SILC. Trends in transition years cannot be interpreted reliably.

5. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - females						
1995-2006						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	18 ^(s)	:	18 ^(s)
1996	:	:	:	18 ^(s)	:	17 ^(s)
1997	:(i)	:	:	17 ^(s)	:	17 ^(s)
1998	:	:	16 ^(s)	16 ^(s)	:	16 ^(s)
1999	:	:	17 ^(s)	17 ^(s)	:	16 ^(s)
2000	:(i)	:	17 ^(s)	16 ^(s)	:	16 ^(s)
2001	:(i)	:	17 ^(s)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2002	:(i)	:	:(i)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2003	17 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	16 ^(s)	17 ^(s)	:	16 ^(s)
2004	:(i)	:	17 ^(s)	18 ^(s)	:	18 ^(s)
2005	18 ^(b)	:	17 ^(s)	17 ^(s)	:	16 ^(s)
2006	18	:	17 ^(s)	17 ^(s)	:	16 ^(s)

The share of women 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).

(i): During transition to data collection under EU-SILC regulation for all EU25 member states, data is obtained from a mixture of sources. In consequence, country coverage and the available time series are incomplete. For EU15 member states data is presented from the common ECHP data source until 2001 (in certain cases, until 2000), except Denmark and Sweden. For Cyprus, data is obtained from national sources and harmonised ex post with EU-SILC methodology to produce this indicator. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure consistency, due to differences in the underlying sources the results cannot be considered to be fully comparable either with one another, nor with previously published data.

6. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - males						
1995-2006						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	25 ^(s)	:	24 ^(s)
1996	:	:	:	24 ^(s)	:	23 ^(s)
1997	:(i)	:	:	24 ^(s)	:	23 ^(s)
1998	:	:	23 ^(s)	23 ^(s)	:	22 ^(s)
1999	:	:	23 ^(s)	23 ^(s)	:	22 ^(s)
2000	:	:	22 ^(s)	22 ^(s)	:	21 ^(s)
2001	:(i)	:	24 ^(s)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2002	:(i)	:	:(i)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2003	18 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	23 ^(s)	23 ^(s)	:	23 ^(s)
2004	:(i)	:	24 ^(s)	24 ^(s)	:	23 ^(s)
2005	20 ^(b)	:	25 ^(s)	24 ^(s)	:	23 ^(s)
2006	20	:	25 ^(s)	25 ^(s)	:	24 ^(s)

The share of men with an equivalised disposable income, before social transfers, below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Retirement and survivor's pensions are counted as income before transfers and not as social transfers.

(i): During transition to data collection under EU-SILC regulation for all EU25 member states, data is obtained from a mixture of sources. In consequence, country coverage and the available time series are incomplete. For EU15 member states data is presented from the common ECHP data source until 2001 (in certain cases, until 2000), except Denmark and Sweden. For Cyprus, data is obtained from national sources and harmonised ex post with EU-SILC methodology to produce this indicator. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure consistency, due to differences in the underlying sources the results cannot be considered to be fully comparable either with one another, nor with previously published data.

7. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - males						
1995-2006						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	16 ^(s)	:	16 ^(s)
1996	:	:	:	15 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
1997	:(i)	:	:	15 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
1998	:	:	14 ^(s)	14 ^(s)	:	14 ^(s)
1999	:	:	15 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	:	14 ^(s)
2000	:(i)	:	15 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	:	14 ^(s)
2001	:(i)	:	15 ^(s)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2002	:(i)	:	:(i)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2003	14 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	14 ^(s)	14 ^(s)	:	14 ^(s)
2004	:(i)	:	15 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
2005	15 ^(b)	:	15 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	:	14 ^(s)
2006	14	:	15 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)

The share of men 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).

(i): During transition to data collection under EU-SILC regulation for all EU25 member states, data is obtained from a mixture of sources. In consequence, country coverage and the available time series are incomplete. For EU15 member states data is presented from the common ECHP data source until 2001 (in certain cases, until 2000), except Denmark and Sweden. For Cyprus, data is obtained from national sources and harmonised ex post with EU-SILC methodology to produce this indicator. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure consistency, due to differences in the underlying sources the results cannot be considered to be fully comparable either with one another, nor with previously published data.

8. At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate - total						
1997-2007						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	9 ^(s)	9 ^(s)	:	9 ^(s)
1999	:	:	9 ^(s)	9 ^(s)	:	9 ^(s)
2000	:	:	9 ^(s)	9 ^(s)	:	9 ^(s)
2001	:	:	:	9 ^(s)	:	9 ^(s)
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:

The share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold in the current year and in at least two of the preceding three years. The threshold is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income.

9. At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate - females						
<i>1997-2007</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	10 ^(s)	10 ^(s)	:	9 ^(s)
1999	:	:	10 ^(s)	10 ^(s)	:	9 ^(s)
2000	:	:	10 ^(s)	10 ^(s)	:	9 ^(s)
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:

The share of women with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold in the current year and in at least two of the preceding three years. The threshold is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income.

10. At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate - males						
<i>1997-2007</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	9 ^(s)	9 ^(s)	:	8 ^(s)
1999	:	:	8 ^(s)	8 ^(s)	:	8 ^(s)
2000	:	:	8 ^(s)	8 ^(s)	:	8 ^(s)
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:

The share of men with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold in the current year and in at least two of the preceding three years. The threshold is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income.

11. Dispersion of regional employment rates - total						
<i>Coefficient of variation of employment rates (of the age group 15-64) across regions (NUTS 2 level) within countries, 1996-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	-	:	:	:	:	:
1997	-	:	:	:	:	:
1998	-	:	:	:	:	:
1999	-	12.9	:	:	:	13.3
2000	-	13.0	:	:	:	13.0
2001	-	13.2	:	:	:	12.7
2002	-	13.2	:	:	:	12.1
2003	-	12.8	:	:	:	11.5
2004	-	12.1	:	:	:	10.5
2005	-	11.9	:	:	:	10.6
2006	-	11.4	:	:	:	10.7

The dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2) employment rates of the age group 15-64 shows the regional differences in employment within countries and groups of countries (EU-25, euro area). The employment rate of the age group 15-64 represents employed persons aged 15-64 as a percentage of the population of the same age group. The dispersion of regional employment rates is zero when the employment rates in all regions are identical, and it will rise if there is an increase in the differences between employment rates among regions. The indicator is not applicable for DK, IE, LU, CY, EE, LT, LV, MT, SI or IS as these countries comprise only one or (in the case of IE) two NUTS level 2 regions. However, the employment rates of these countries and of the two Irish regions are used to compute the dispersion of regional employment rates for groups of countries. Regional employment rates represent annual average figures and are taken from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

12. Dispersion of regional employment rates - females						
<i>Coefficient of variation of female employment rates (of the age group 15-64) across regions (NUTS 2 level) within countries, 1996-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	-	:	:	:	:	:
1997	-	:	:	:	:	:
1998	-	:	:	:	:	:
1999	-	20.4	:	:	:	22.5
2000	-	20.0	:	:	:	21.7
2001	-	19.6	:	:	:	21.0
2002	-	19.2	:	:	:	20.1
2003	-	18.5	:	:	:	19.2
2004	-	17.0	:	:	:	17.0
2005	-	16.8	:	:	:	17.0
2006	-	16.2	:	:	:	16.6

The dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2) female employment rates of the age group 15-64 shows the regional differences in female employment within countries and groups of countries (EU-25, euro area). The female employment rate of the age group 15-64 represents employed females aged 15-64 as a percentage of the female population of the same age group. The dispersion of regional female employment rates is zero when the female employment rates in all regions are identical, and it will rise if there is an increase in the differences between female employment rates among regions. The indicator is not applicable for DK, IE, LU, CY, EE, LT, LV, MT, SI and IS as these countries comprise only one or (in the case of IE) two NUTS level 2 regions. However, the female employment rates of these countries and of the two Irish regions are used to compute the dispersion of regional female employment rates for groups of countries. Regional female employment rates represent annual average figures and are taken from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

13. Dispersion of regional employment rates - males						
<i>Coefficient of variation of male employment rates (of the age group 15-64) across regions (NUTS 2 level) within countries, 1996-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	-	:	:	:	:	:
1997	-	:	:	:	:	:
1998	-	:	:	:	:	:
1999	-	9.1	:	:	:	8.3
2000	-	9.6	:	:	:	8.2
2001	-	10.2	:	:	:	8.3
2002	-	10.6	:	:	:	7.9
2003	-	10.4	:	:	:	7.8
2004	-	10.2	:	:	:	7.7
2005	-	9.7	:	:	:	7.7
2006	-	9.3	:	:	:	8.0

The dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2) male employment rates of the age group 15-64 shows the regional differences in male employment within countries and groups of countries (EU-25, euro area). The male employment rate of the age group 15-64 represents employed males aged 15-64 as a percentage of the male population of the same age group. The dispersion of regional male employment rates is zero when the male employment rates in all regions are identical, and it will rise if there is an increase in the differences between male employment rates among regions. The indicator is not applicable for DK, IE, LU, CY, EE, LT, LV, MT, SI or IS as these countries comprise only one or (in the case of IE) two NUTS level 2 regions. However, the male employment rates of these countries and of the two Irish regions are used to compute the dispersion of regional male employment rates for groups of countries. Regional male employment rates represent annual average figures and are taken from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

14. Early school leavers - total						
<i>Percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	26.2	:	:
1996	:	:	:	21.6	:	:
1997	:	:	:	20.6	:	:
1998	:	:	:	23.6	:	:
1999	17.5	:	:	20.5	:	21.2 ^(e)
2000	18.5	17.6	17.3	19.5	20.0	20.1 ^(e)
2001	17.9	17.3	17.0	19.0	19.6	19.6 ^(e)
2002	15.9	17.1	16.6	18.7	19.1	19.2
2003	17.4 ^(b)	16.6	16.1	18.3	18.9	18.9 ^(b)
2004	20.6	15.9	15.4	17.5	18.2	18.2
2005	18.1	15.5	15.1	17.1	17.9	18.0
2006	16.0	15.2	15.0	16.9	17.7	17.7

Early school leavers refers to persons aged 18 to 24 in the following two conditions: the highest level of education or training attained is ISCED 0, 1, 2 or 3c short and respondents declared not having received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding no answers to the questions "highest level of education or training attained" and "participation to education and training". Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU Labour Force Survey.

(i) Students living abroad for one year or more and conscripts on compulsory military service are not covered by the EU Labour Force Survey, which may imply higher rates than those available at national level. This is especially relevant for CY.

15. Early school leavers - females						
<i>Percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	23.5	:	:
1996	:	:	:	19.7	:	:
1997	:	:	:	18.7	:	:
1998	:	:	:	20.2	:	:
1999	12.3	:	:	18.5	:	18.8 ^(e)
2000	13.9	15.6	15.2	17.2	17.4	17.5 ^(e)
2001	13.1	15.2	14.8	16.6	16.9	16.9 ^(e)
2002	11.0	14.9	14.4	16.2	16.4	16.5
2003	11.8 ^(b)	14.7	14.1	16.1	16.2	16.3 ^(b)
2004	14.9	13.6	12.9	14.8	15.2	15.2
2005	10.6	13.5	13.0	14.8	15.3	15.3
2006	9.2	13.1	12.7	14.4	15.0	15.1

Early school leavers refers to persons aged 18 to 24 in the following two conditions: the highest level of education or training attained is ISCED 0, 1, 2 or 3c short and respondents declared not having received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding no answers to the questions "highest level of education or training attained" and "participation to education and training". Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU Labour Force Survey.

(i) Students living abroad for one year or more and conscripts on compulsory military service are not covered by the EU Labour Force Survey, which may imply higher rates than those available at national level. This is especially relevant for CY.

16. Early school leavers - males						
<i>Percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	29.0	:	:
1996	:	:	:	23.7	:	:
1997	:	:	:	22.7	:	:
1998	:	:	:	27.1	:	:
1999	24.6	:	:	22.6	:	23.6 ^(e)
2000	25.0	19.7	19.5	21.8	22.7	22.8 ^(e)
2001	23.9	19.4	19.2	21.4	22.2	22.3 ^(e)
2002	22.3	19.3	18.9	21.1	21.9	21.9
2003	24.2 ^(b)	18.6	18.1	20.5	21.4	21.5 ^(b)
2004	27.2	18.3	17.9	20.1	21.1	21.2
2005	26.6	17.5	17.2	19.4	20.5	20.5
2006	23.5	17.3	17.2	19.3	20.2	20.3

Early school leavers refers to persons aged 18 to 24 in the following two conditions: the highest level of education or training attained is ISCED 0, 1, 2 or 3c short and respondents declared not having received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding no answers to the questions "highest level of education or training attained" and "participation to education and training". Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU Labour Force Survey.

(i) Students living abroad for one year or more and conscripts on compulsory military service are not covered by the EU Labour Force Survey, which may imply higher rates than those available at national level. This is especially relevant for CY.

17. Long-term unemployment rate - total						
<i>Long-term unemployment (12 months and more) as a percentage of the total active population, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	4.9	:	5.3
1996	:	:	:	4.9	:	5.4
1997	:	:	:	4.8	5.4	5.4
1998	:	:	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.0
1999	:	:	4.1	3.9	4.5	4.5
2000	1.2	4.0	3.9	3.4	3.9	4.0
2001	0.8	3.9	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.6
2002	0.8	4.0	3.9	3.1	3.6	3.6
2003	1.0	4.1	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.9
2004	1.2	4.2	4.1	3.4	4.0	4.0
2005	1.2	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.9	3.9
2006	0.9	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.7

Long-term unemployed (12 months and more) persons are those aged at least 15 years not living in collective households who are without work within the next two weeks, are available to start work within the next two weeks and who are seeking work (have actively sought employment at some time during the previous four weeks or are not seeking a job because they have already found a job to start later). The total active population (labour force) is the total number of the employed and unemployed population. The duration of unemployment is defined as the duration of a search for a job or as the length of the period since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of the search for a job).

18. Long-term unemployment rate - females						
<i>Long-term unemployment (12 months and more) as a percentage of the female active population, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	5.8	:	6.9
1996	:	:	:	5.7	:	6.8
1997	:	:	:	5.6	6.7	6.7
1998	:	:	5.2	5.2	6.2	6.3
1999	:	:	4.9	4.6	5.5	5.6
2000	2.2	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.9	4.9
2001	1.1	4.4	4.4	3.6	4.4	4.4
2002	1.0	4.5	4.4	3.5	4.3	4.3
2003	1.3	4.5	4.5	3.7	4.5	4.5
2004	1.6	4.5	4.5	3.8	4.6	4.6
2005	1.7	4.4	4.5	3.7	4.5	4.5
2006	1.2	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.2	4.2

Long-term unemployed (12 months and more) women are those aged at least 15 years not living in collective households who are without work within the next two weeks, are available to start work within the next two weeks and who are seeking work (have actively sought employment at some time during the previous four weeks or are not seeking a job because they have already found a job to start later). The total active population (labour force) is the total number of the employed and unemployed population. The duration of unemployment is defined as the duration of a search for a job or as the length of the period since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of the search for a job).

19. Long-term unemployment rate - males						
<i>Long-term unemployment (12 months and more) as a percentage of the male active population, 1995-2006</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	4.2	:	4.1
1996	:	:	:	4.2	:	4.3
1997	:	:	:	4.1	4.4	4.4
1998	:	:	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.1
1999	:	:	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.6
2000	0.5	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.2
2001	0.6	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.9
2002	0.5	3.6	3.4	2.7	3.0	3.0
2003	0.7	3.8	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.3
2004	0.9	3.8	3.7	3.1	3.5	3.5
2005	0.8	3.8	3.7	3.1	3.5	3.5
2006	0.7	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.4

Long-term unemployed (12 months and more) men are those aged at least 15 years not living in collective households who are without work within the next two weeks, are available to start work within the next two weeks and who are seeking work (have actively sought employment at some time during the previous four weeks or are not seeking a job because they have already found a job to start later). The total active population (labour force) is the total number of the employed and unemployed population. The duration of unemployment is defined as the duration of a search for a job or as the length of the period since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of the search for a job).

20. Children aged 0-17 living in jobless households						
<i>Share of persons aged 0-17 who are living in households where no-one works, 1996-2007</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	11.2 ^(e)	:	:
1997	:	:	:	11.2 ^(e)	:	:
1998	:	:	:	10.8 ^(e)	:	:
1999	:	:	:	10.4 ^(e)	:	8.6 ^(e)
2000	4.8	:	:	9.7 ^(e)	8.1 ^(e)	8.1 ^(e)
2001	3.9	9.6 ^(e)	9.6 ^(e)	9.6 ^(b)	7.8 ^(b)	7.9 ^(b)
2002	3.9	10.0 ^(e)	9.9 ^(e)	9.8 ^(e)	8.1 ^(e)	8.2 ^(e)
2003	3.4	9.9 ^(e)	9.8 ^(e)	9.8 ^(e)	8.2 ^(e)	8.3 ^(e)
2004	2.6	10.0 ⁽ⁱ⁾	9.8 ⁽ⁱ⁾	9.8 ⁽ⁱ⁾	8.1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	8.3 ⁽ⁱ⁾
2005	3.5	9.7 ^(e)	9.6 ^(e)	9.6 ^(e)	8.0 ^(e)	8.1 ^(e)
2006	3.9	9.6 ^(e)	9.5 ^(e)	9.3 ^(e)	7.9 ^(e)	7.9 ^(e)
2007	3.7	9.4 ^(e)	9.3 ^(e)	9.3 ^(e)	7.7 ^(e)	7.7 ^(e)

The indicator "Children aged 0-17 years living in jobless households" is calculated as a share of children aged 0-17 who are living in households where no one is working. Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU Labour Force Survey.

(i): The EU aggregates are provided:

- until 2000, on the basis of the available country data
- from 2001, using the closest available year result in case of missing country data but excluding Sweden.

21. People aged 18-59 living in jobless households						
<i>Share of persons aged 18-59 who are living in households where no-one works, 1996-2007</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	11.5 ^(e)	:	:
1997	:	:	:	11.5 ^(e)	:	:
1998	:	:	:	11.1 ^(e)	:	:
1999	:	:	:	10.5 ^(e)	:	10.2 ^(e)
2000	5.6	:	:	9.9 ^(e)	9.6 ^(e)	9.6 ^(e)
2001	4.9	10.2 ^(e)	10.1 ^(e)	9.7 ^(b)	9.4 ^(b)	9.4 ^(b)
2002	5.3	10.3 ^(e)	10.2 ^(e)	9.6 ^(e)	9.4 ^(e)	9.4 ^(e)
2003	5.2	10.3 ^(e)	10.2 ^(e)	9.7 ^(e)	9.5 ^(e)	9.5 ^(e)
2004	5.0	10.4 ⁽ⁱ⁾	10.3 ⁽ⁱ⁾	9.8 ⁽ⁱ⁾	9.5 ⁽ⁱ⁾	9.6 ⁽ⁱ⁾
2005	5.2	10.3 ^(e)	10.2 ^(e)	9.8 ^(e)	9.5 ^(e)	9.6 ^(e)
2006	4.9	9.8 ^(e)	9.8 ^(e)	9.5 ^(e)	9.3 ^(e)	9.3 ^(e)
2007	4.5	9.3 ^(e)	9.3 ^(e)	9.1 ^(e)	8.8 ^(e)	8.9 ^(e)

The indicator "People aged 18 - 59 years living in jobless households" is calculated as a share of persons aged 18 - 59 who are living in households where no one works. Students aged 18 - 24 who live in households composed solely of students of the same age class are not counted in either numerator nor denominator. Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU Labour force survey (LFS).

(i): The EU aggregates are provided:

- until 2000, on the basis of the available country data
- from 2001, using the closest available year result in case of missing country data but excluding Sweden.

22. Women aged 18-59 living in jobless households						
<i>Share of persons aged 18-59 who are living in households where no-one works, 1996-2007</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	12.9 ^(e)	:	:
1997	:	:	:	12.9 ^(e)	:	:
1998	:	:	:	12.5 ^(e)	:	:
1999	:	:	:	11.9 ^(e)	:	11.5 ^(e)
2000	7.1	:	:	11.3 ^(e)	10.9 ^(e)	10.9 ^(e)
2001	6.3	11.4 ^(e)	11.4 ^(e)	11.1 ^(b)	10.7 ^(b)	10.7 ^(b)
2002	6.5	11.6 ^(e)	11.4 ^(e)	10.9 ^(e)	10.5 ^(e)	10.5 ^(e)
2003	6.1	11.4 ^(e)	11.3 ^(e)	10.9 ^(e)	10.5 ^(e)	10.6 ^(e)
2004	6.1	11.5 ⁽ⁱ⁾	11.4 ⁽ⁱ⁾	10.9 ⁽ⁱ⁾	10.5 ⁽ⁱ⁾	10.6 ⁽ⁱ⁾
2005	6.2	11.2 ^(e)	11.2 ^(e)	10.7 ^(e)	10.2 ^(e)	10.4 ^(e)
2006	5.9	10.8 ^(e)	10.8 ^(e)	10.5 ^(e)	10.1 ^(e)	10.2 ^(e)
2007	4.9	10.3 ^(e)	10.3 ^(e)	10.2 ^(e)	9.6 ^(e)	9.7 ^(e)

The indicator "Women aged 18 - 59 years living in jobless households" is calculated as a share of women aged 18 - 59 who are living in households where no one works. Students aged 18 - 24 who live in households composed solely of students of the same age class are not counted in either numerator nor denominator. Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU Labour force survey (LFS).

(i): The EU aggregates are provided:

- until 2000, on the basis of the available country data
- from 2001, using the closest available year result in case of missing country data but excluding Sweden.

23. Men aged 18-59 living in jobless households						
<i>Share of persons aged 18-59 who are living in households where no-one works, 1996-2007</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	10.1 ^(e)	:	:
1997	:	:	:	10.0 ^(e)	:	:
1998	:	:	:	9.7 ^(e)	:	:
1999	:	:	:	9.0 ^(e)	:	8.9 ^(e)
2000	3.9	:	:	8.4 ^(e)	8.3 ^(e)	8.3 ^(e)
2001	3.4	8.9 ^(e)	8.8 ^(e)	8.3 ^(b)	8.1 ^(b)	8.1 ^(b)
2002	3.9	9.1 ^(e)	8.9 ^(e)	8.3 ^(e)	8.2 ^(e)	8.2 ^(e)
2003	4.3	9.1 ^(e)	9.0 ^(e)	8.6 ^(e)	8.5 ^(e)	8.5 ^(e)
2004	3.8	9.4 ⁽ⁱ⁾	9.3 ⁽ⁱ⁾	8.8 ⁽ⁱ⁾	8.6 ⁽ⁱ⁾	8.7 ⁽ⁱ⁾
2005	4.2	9.3 ^(e)	9.2 ^(e)	8.8 ^(e)	8.7 ^(e)	8.8 ^(e)
2006	3.7	8.8 ^(e)	8.8 ^(e)	8.5 ^(e)	8.5 ^(e)	8.5 ^(e)
2007	4.1	8.3 ^(e)	8.2 ^(e)	8.1 ^(e)	7.9 ^(e)	8.0 ^(e)

The indicator "Men aged 18 - 59 years living in jobless households" is calculated as a share of men aged 18 - 59 who are living in households where no one works. Students aged 18 - 24 who live in households composed solely of students of the same age class are not counted in either numerator nor denominator. Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU Labour force survey (LFS).

(i): The EU aggregates are provided:

- until 2000, on the basis of the available country data
- from 2001, using the closest available year result in case of missing country data but excluding Sweden.

6. ENVIRONMENT

1. Total greenhouse gas emissions						
<i>Index of greenhouse gas emissions and targets - In CO₂ equivalents (Actual base year=100) 1995-2005</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	119.5	93.4	:	96.9	:	97.9
1996	125.1	95.5	:	98.9	:	99.3
1997	126.5	93.6	:	97.4	:	98.5
1998	135.0	92.7	:	97.8	:	99.2
1999	137.7	90.7	:	96.3	:	98.5
2000	144.7	90.7	:	96.6	:	99.0
2001	143.7	91.7	:	97.7	:	100.2
2002	152.0	90.9	:	97.1	:	100.1
2003	158.4	92.8	:	98.7	:	101.7
2004	163.4	92.8	:	98.8	:	102.1
2005	163.7	92.1	:	98.0	:	101.4
target	:	:	:	92.0	:	:

Under the Kyoto Protocol, the EU has agreed to an 8% reduction in its greenhouse gas emissions by 2008-2012, compared to the Kyoto base year. The reductions for each of the EU-15 countries have been agreed under the so-called EU Burden Sharing Agreement (Council Decision 2002/358/EC), which allows some countries to increase emissions, provided these are offset by reductions in other Member States. Eight of the ten new Member States have chosen other reduction targets and other base years, as allowed under the Kyoto Protocol. These and the 'Burden sharing' targets for 2008-2012 are shown in the table as figures for 2010 (no target for Cyprus and Malta). Emissions of the 6 greenhouse gases covered by the Protocol are weighted by their global warming potentials (GWPs) and aggregated to give total emissions in CO₂ equivalents. The total emissions are presented as indices, with the base year = 100. In general, the base year is 1990 for the non-fluorinated gases (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O), and 1995 for the fluorinated gases (HFC, PFC and SF₆; exception see meta data). Data exclude emissions and removals due to land use change and forestry (LUCF).

2. Energy intensity of the economy						
<i>Gross inland consumption of energy divided by GDP - Kilogram of oil equivalent per 1000 Euro 1994-2005</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1994	334.87	:	231.34	206.10	:	:
1995	280.96	236.31	230.39	205.38	:	196.28
1996	296.31	240.36	234.98	209.35	:	199.88
1997	282.81	232.00	227.58	202.71	:	194.97
1998	301.90	227.75	224.16	201.03	:	193.39
1999	281.98	219.48	214.94	195.69	:	188.52
2000	282.30	213.12	208.76	190.53	:	184.15
2001	274.37	214.01	209.71	191.35	:	185.36
2002	269.92	210.89	206.51	188.42	:	183.65
2003	287.92	213.54	207.56	189.48	:	186.73
2004	254.30	211.07	204.89	187.65	:	185.66
2005	246.92	208.05	:	184.85	:	183.36

This indicator is the ratio between the gross inland consumption of energy and the gross domestic product (GDP) for a given calendar year. It measures the energy consumption of an economy and its overall energy efficiency. The gross inland consumption of energy is calculated as the sum of the gross inland consumption of five energy types: coal, electricity, oil, natural gas and renewable energy sources. The GDP figures are taken at constant prices to avoid the impact of the inflation, base year 1995 (ESA95). The energy intensity ratio is determined by dividing the gross inland consumption by the GDP. Since gross inland consumption is measured in kgoe (kilogram of oil equivalent) and GDP in 1 000 EUR, this ratio is measured in kgoe per 1 000 EUR.

3. Combined heat and power generation						
<i>Percentage of gross electricity generation, 1994-2005</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1994	0.0	:	:	9.0	:	:
1995	0.0	:	:	9.4	:	:
1996	0.0	:	:	10.1	:	:
1997	0.0	:	:	10.9	:	:
1998	0.0	:	:	9.6	:	:
1999	0.0	:	9.9	9.2	:	:
2000	0.0	10.5	10.2	9.5	:	:
2001	0.3	11.1	10.8	10.2	:	:
2002	0.0	:	:	9.0	:	:
2003	0.0	:	:	9.4	:	:
2004	0.0	:	:	10.1	:	:
2005	0.0	:	:	10.9	:	:

Combined heat and power (CHP) or cogeneration is a technology used to improve energy efficiency through the generation of heat and power in the same plant, generally using a gas turbine with heat recovery. Heat delivered from CHP plants may be used for process or space-heating purposes in any sector of economic activity including the residential sector. CHP thus reduces the need for additional fuel combustion for the generation of heat and avoids the associated environmental impacts, such as CO₂ emissions. Source: Eurostat, Combined Heat and Power Production (CHP) in the EU, 2001 (SAVE Programme).

4. Implicit tax rate on energy						
<i>Ratio of energy tax revenues to final energy consumption, deflated 1994-2005</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1994	27.4	:	:	161.2	:	:
1995	26.7	:	:	169.6	:	:
1996	29.6	:	:	173.8	:	:
1997	32.0	:	171.4	186.7	:	:
1998	43.2	:	176.1	190.5	:	:
1999	61.4	:	174.9	188.2	:	:
2000	64.7	178.4	182.5	195.8	:	:
2001	125.7	178.6	182.4	195.8	:	:
2002	146.0	180.0	183.8	196.8	:	:
2003	156.2	:	:	:	:	:
2004	27.4	:	:	161.2	:	:
2005	26.7	:	:	169.6	:	:

This indicator is the ratio between Energy Tax Revenues and Final Energy Consumption calculated for a calendar year. It measures the taxes levied on the use of energy which contributes to foster energy efficiency. Energy Tax Revenues are measured in 1000 EUR and the Final Energy Consumption as TOE (thousands tons of oil equivalent). The ratio is measured in EUR per TOE.

5. Electricity generated from renewable sources						
<i>Percentage of gross electricity consumption, 1996-2006 & 2010</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	0.0	12.7	12.5	13.5	:	:
1997	0.0	13.1	12.8	13.8	:	:
1998	0.0	13.4	13.1	14.0	:	:
1999	0.0	13.4	13.1	14.0	:	:
2000	0.0	13.8	13.7	14.6	:	:
2001	0.0	14.4	14.2	15.2	:	:
2002	0.0	12.9	12.7	13.5	:	:
2003	0.0	12.9	12.7	13.7	:	:
2004	0.0	13.9	13.7	14.7	:	:
2005	0.0	14.0	13.6	14.5	:	:
2006	0.0	:	:	:	:	:
2010	6.0	21.0	21.0	22.0	:	:

This indicator is the ratio between the electricity produced from renewable energy sources and the gross national electricity consumption for a given calendar year. It measures the contribution of electricity produced from renewable energy sources to the national electricity consumption. Electricity produced from renewable energy sources comprises the electricity generation from hydro plants (excluding pumping), wind, solar, geothermal and electricity from biomass/wastes. Gross national electricity consumption comprises the total gross national electricity generation from all fuels (including autoproduction), plus electricity imports, minus exports.

6. Volume of freight transport relative to GDP						
<i>Index of inland freight transport volume relative to GDP, (1995=100), 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	100.0	100.0 ^(s)	100.0 ^(s)	100.0 ^(s)	:	100.0 ^(s)
1996	100.9 ^(e)	:	99.2 ^(s)	99.9 ^(s)	:	99.9 ^(s)
1997	100.4 ^(e)	:	101.0 ^(s)	101.0 ^(s)	:	101.3 ^(s)
1998	98.9 ^(e)	:	101.4 ^(s)	102.3 ^(s)	:	103.4 ^(s)
1999	96.0 ^(e)	:	100.5 ^(s)	102.0 ^(s)	:	104.0 ^(s)
2000	94.4 ^(e)	99.1 ^(s)	100.1 ^(s)	101.9 ^(s)	:	104.3 ^(s)
2001	93.8 ^(e)	98.2 ^(s)	98.9 ^(s)	101.0 ^(s)	:	103.9 ^(s)
2002	95.7	99.3 ^(s)	99.7 ^(s)	101.4 ^(s)	:	104.7 ^(s)
2003	99.6	98.7 ^(s)	98.9 ^(s)	99.7 ^(s)	:	102.9 ^(s)
2004	76.4	104.0 ^(bs)	104.0 ^(bs)	104.7 ^(bs)	:	109.3 ^(bs)
2005	91.5	105.4 ^(s)	104.6 ^(s)	104.6 ^(s)	:	109.6 ^(s)
2006	73.8	106.7 ^(s)	106.2 ^(s)	105.0 ^(s)	:	110.4 ^(s)

This indicator is defined as the ratio between tonne-kilometres (inland modes) and GDP (in constant 1995 EUR). It is indexed on 1995. It includes transport by road, rail and inland waterways. Rail and inland waterways transport are based on movements on national territory, regardless of the nationality of the vehicle or vessel. Road transport is based on all movements of vehicles registered in the reporting country.

7. Volume of passenger transport relative to GDP						
<i>Index of inland passenger transport volume relative to GDP, 1995-2006</i>						
						(1995=100)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	:	:	:	99.8 ^(e)	:	100.1 ^(e)
1997	:	:	:	98.7 ^(e)	:	99.1 ^(e)
1998	:	:	:	98.0 ^(e)	:	98.8 ^(e)
1999	:	:	:	97.3 ^(e)	:	98.3 ^(e)
2000	:	:	:	95.4 ^(e)	:	96.8 ^(e)
2001	:	:	:	95.2 ^(e)	:	96.6 ^(e)
2002	:	:	:	95.6 ^(e)	:	97.1 ^(e)
2003	:	:	:	95.0 ^(e)	:	96.8 ^(e)
2004	:	:	:	93.9 ^(e)	:	96.2 ^(e)
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:

This indicator is defined as the ratio between passenger-km (inland modes) and GDP (Gross Domestic Product in constant 1995 EUR). It is indexed on 1995. It is based on transport by passenger cars, buses and coaches, and trains. All data was asked to be based on movements on national territory, regardless of the nationality of the vehicle. However, data collection methodology is not harmonised at the EU level.

8. Road share of inland freight transport						
<i>% of tonne-km, 1995-2006</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	100.0	:	72.2 ^(s)	76.6 ^(s)	:	74.6 ^(s)
1996	100.0	:	72.6 ^(s)	77.1 ^(s)	:	75.2 ^(s)
1997	100.0	:	72.3 ^(s)	76.4 ^(s)	:	74.4 ^(s)
1998	100.0	:	73.6 ^(s)	77.1 ^(s)	:	75.5 ^(s)
1999	100.0	:	74.8 ^(s)	77.9 ^(s)	:	76.5 ^(s)
2000	100.0	73.9 ^(s)	74.5 ^(s)	77.6 ^(s)	:	76.2 ^(s)
2001	100.0	74.9 ^(s)	75.5 ^(s)	78.3 ^(s)	:	77.3 ^(s)
2002	100.0	75.6 ^(s)	76.1 ^(s)	78.9 ^(s)	:	77.9 ^(s)
2003	100.0	75.8 ^(s)	76.2 ^(s)	79.2 ^(s)	:	78.1 ^(s)
2004	100.0	76.0 ^(bs)	76.4 ^(bs)	79.0 ^(bs)	:	78.2 ^(bs)
2005	100.0	76.5 ^(s)	76.9 ^(s)	79.3 ^(s)	:	78.6 ^(s)
2006	100.0	76.7 ^(s)	77.0 ^(s)	79.1 ^(s)	:	:

This indicator is defined as the percentage share of road in total inland transport, expressed in tonne-kilometre (tkm). It includes transport by road, rail and inland waterways. Rail and inland waterways transport are based on movements on national territory, regardless of the nationality of the vehicle or vessel. Road transport is based on all movements of vehicles registered in the reporting country.

9. Car share of inland passenger transport <i>% of passenger-km, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	84.5 ^(e)	:	83.6 ^(e)
1996	:	:	:	84.3 ^(e)	:	83.4 ^(e)
1997	:	:	:	84.4 ^(e)	:	83.6 ^(e)
1998	:	:	:	84.5 ^(e)	:	83.7 ^(e)
1999	:	:	:	84.6 ^(e)	:	83.9 ^(e)
2000	:	:	:	84.5 ^(e)	:	83.9 ^(e)
2001	:	:	:	84.6 ^(e)	:	84.0 ^(e)
2002	:	:	83.9 ^(e)	84.9 ^(e)	:	84.3 ^(e)
2003	:	:	:	85.0 ^(e)	:	84.4 ^(e)
2004	:	:	:	84.8 ^(e)	:	84.2 ^(e)
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:

This indicator is defined as the percentage share of transport by passenger car in total inland transport, expressed in passenger-kilometre (pkm). It is based on transport by passenger cars, buses and coaches, and trains. All data was asked to be based on movements on national territory, regardless of the nationality of the vehicle. However, data collection methodology is not harmonised at the EU level.

10. Urban population exposure to air pollution by ozone <i>Population weighted yearly sum of maximum daily 8-hour mean ozone concentrations above a threshold, 1994-2005</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1994	:	:	:	:	:	:
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	3854.0	:	:	:
2000	:	:	3117.0	:	:	:
2001	:	:	3852.0	:	:	:
2002	:	:	3707.0	:	:	:
2003	:	:	5908.0	:	:	:
2004	:	:	3613.0	:	:	:
2005	:	:	3990.0	:	:	:

The indicator shows the population weighted yearly sum of maximum daily 8-hour mean ozone concentrations above a threshold (70 microgram Ozone per m³) at the urban background stations in agglomerations. 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. In 1996, the Environment Council adopted Framework Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management. The third Daughter Directive (2002/3/EC) relating to ozone was adopted on 12 February 2002 with a long-term objective of 120 microgram Ozone per m³ as a maximum daily 8-hour mean within a calendar year. The annual reporting must follow the Commission Decision 2004/224/CE of 20 February 2004 laying down arrangements for the submission of information under Council Directive 96/62/EC in relation to limit values for certain pollutants in ambient air.

11. Urban population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter						
<i>Population weighted annual mean concentration of particulate matter, 1994-2005</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1994	:	:	:	:	:	:
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	27.0	:	:	:
2000	:	:	27.5	:	:	:
2001	:	:	27.5	:	:	:
2002	:	:	28.4	:	:	:
2003	:	:	30.3	:	:	:
2004	:	:	26.8	:	:	:
2005	:	:	28.0	:	:	:

The indicator shows the population weighted annual mean concentration of particulate matter at urban background stations in agglomerations. Fine particulates (PM10), i.e. particulates whose diameter is less than 10 micrometers, can be carried deep into the lungs where they can cause inflammation and a worsening of the condition of people with heart and lung diseases. In 1996, the Environment Council adopted Framework Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management. The first Daughter Directive (1999/30/EC) relating to limit values for PM10 and other pollutants in ambient air fixed an annual limit value of 40 microgram of PM10 per m³. Annual reporting must follow Commission Decision 2004/224/EC of 20 February 2004 laying down arrangements for the submission of information under Council Directive 96/62/EC in relation to limit values for certain pollutants in ambient air.

12. Municipal waste generated						
<i>Measured in kg per person per year, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	600	474	476	505	509	:
1996	642	485	490	520	525	:
1997	650	499	506	537	541	:
1998	664	497	507	540	543	:
1999	670	511	521	555	555	:
2000	680	524	531	569	569	:
2001	703	522	531	572	570	:
2002	709	527	534	576	573	:
2003	724	519	527	568	564	:
2004	739	516	525	567	560	:
2005	739	512	519	560	554	:
2006	745	517	525	563	557	:

This indicator presents the amount of municipal waste generated. It consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The bulk of this waste stream is from households, though similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. For areas not covered by a municipal waste scheme an estimation has been made of the amount of waste generated. The quantity of waste generated is expressed in kg per person per year.

13. Municipal waste landfilled						
<i>Measured in kg per person per year, 1995-2006</i>						
	(kg per person per year)					
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	600	296	293	292	278	:
1996	593	290	289	285	265	:
1997	597	293	291	285	262	:
1998	601	285	286	280	257	:
1999	605	287	287	280	255	:
2000	613	288	286	280	255	:
2001	634	279	277	275	247	:
2002	638	270	266	264	236	:
2003	653	256	253	249	223	:
2004	659	243	239	233	209	:
2005	653	223	217	209	187	:
2006	652	213	206	193	173	:

This indicator presents the amount of municipal waste disposed of through landfill. The bulk of this waste stream is from households, though similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. Landfill 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. The definition covers both landfill in internal sites (i.e. where a generator of waste is carrying out its own waste disposal at the place of generation) and in external sites. The quantity of waste landfilled is expressed in kg per person per year.

14. Municipal waste incinerated						
<i>Measured in kg per person per year, 1995-2006</i>						
	(kg per person per year)					
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	0	65	69	82	83	:
1996	0	66	70	83	86	:
1997	0	70	75	88	93	:
1998	0	71	76	89	92	:
1999	0	76	81	95	98	:
2000	0	79	84	99	103	:
2001	0	82	87	102	106	:
2002	0	85	90	106	109	:
2003	0	85	91	106	109	:
2004	0	89	95	111	114	:
2005	0	94	100	117	121	:
2006	0	98	104	122	125	:

This indicator presents the amount of municipal waste disposed of through incineration. The bulk of this waste stream is from households, though similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. Incineration means thermal treatment of waste 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). The quantity of waste incinerated is expressed in kg per person per year.

15. Resource productivity						
<i>Ratio of gross domestic product to domestic material consumption, 1993-2004</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1993	:	:	:	1.151749	:	:
1994	:	:	:	1.136018	:	:
1995	:	:	:	1.170042	:	:
1996	:	:	:	1.199077	:	:
1997	:	:	:	1.220697	:	:
1998	:	:	:	1.245451	:	:
1999	:	:	:	1.263197	:	:
2000	:	:	:	1.299943	:	:
2001	:	:	:	1.337119	:	:
2002	:	:	:	1.369400	:	:
2003	:	:	:	1.380467	:	:
2004	:	:	:	1.423904	:	:

Resource productivity is GDP divided by domestic material consumption. Domestic material consumption (DMC) measures the total amount of materials directly used by an economy. It is defined as the annual quantity of raw materials extracted from the domestic territory of the focal economy, plus all physical imports minus all physical exports. It is important to note that the term "consumption" as used in DMC denotes apparent consumption and not final consumption. DMC does not include upstream hidden flows related to imports and exports of raw materials and products.

16. Sufficiency of sites designated under the EU Habitats Directive, 1996-2007						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	83.20	:	:	:
2004	:	:	86.20	:	:	:
2005	:	:	90.73	:	:	:
2006	:	82.18	93.00	:	:	25.04
2007	:	84.00	96.00	:	:	25.00

The index of sufficiency of Member States proposals for sites designated under the habitats directive measures the extent to which Sites of Community Importance proposed by the Member States adequately cover the species and habitats listed in Annexes I and II to the habitats directive. 100% indicates sufficiency of proposals for all Annex I terrestrial habitat types and Annex II terrestrial species of Community interest occurring in Member States' territories.

17. Farmland bird index (Index 1990 = 100) <i>1994-2005</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1994	:	:	94.6	:	:	:
1995	:	:	91.3	:	:	:
1996	:	:	79.2	:	:	:
1997	:	:	80.0	:	:	:
1998	:	:	80.9	:	:	:
1999	:	:	80.5	:	:	:
2000	:	:	80.0	:	:	:
2001	:	:	79.5	:	:	:
2002	:	:	76.7	:	:	:
2003	:	:	76.6	:	:	:
2004	:	:	75.9	:	:	:
2005	:	:	78.8	:	:	:

The indicator is an aggregated index of population trend estimates of a selected group of breeding bird species dependent on agricultural land for nesting or feeding. Indices are calculated for each species independently and are weighted equally when combined in the aggregate index using a geometric mean. Aggregated EU indices are calculated using population-weighted factors for each country and species. The EU aggregate figure is an estimate based on the following 18 Member States: United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, Czech Republic, Finland, France, The Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Latvia, Spain, Austria, Ireland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Estonia and Portugal.

18. Healthy Life Years at birth - females <i>Number of years that a person at birth is still expected to live in a healthy condition,</i> <i>1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	63.9 ^(e)	:	:
2000	:	:	:	64.4 ^(e)	:	:
2001	:	:	:	65.0 ^(e)	:	:
2002	:	:	:	65.8 ^(e)	:	:
2003	69.6	:	:	66.0 ^(e)	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	57.9 ^(bip)	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:

Healthy Life Years (HLY) is a health expectancy indicator which combines information on mortality and morbidity. The data required are the age-specific prevalence (proportions) of the population in healthy and unhealthy conditions and age-specific mortality information. A healthy condition is defined by the absence of limitations in functioning/disability. The indicator is calculated separately for males and females. The indicator is also called disability-free life expectancy (DFLE).

19. Healthy Life Years at birth - males						
<i>Number of years that a person at birth is still expected to live in a healthy condition, 1995-2006</i>						
						(years)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	63.2 ^(e)	:	:
2000	:	:	:	63.5 ^(e)	:	:
2001	:	:	:	63.6 ^(e)	:	:
2002	:	:	:	64.3 ^(e)	:	:
2003	68.4	:	:	64.5 ^(e)	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	59.5 ^(bip)	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:

Healthy Life Years (HLY) is a health expectancy indicator which combines information on mortality and morbidity. The data required are the age-specific prevalence (proportions) of the population in healthy and unhealthy conditions and age-specific mortality information. A healthy condition is defined by the absence of limitations in functioning/disability. The indicator is calculated separately for males and females. The indicator is also called disability-free life expectancy (DFLE).

STATISTICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- (:) not available
- (e) estimated value
- (b) break in series
- (p) provisional value
- (s) Eurostat estimate
- (f) forecast
- (r) revised value
- (i) see explanatory text
- (-) 'not applicable' or 'real zero' or 'zero by default'

EU-27 (Twenty-seven Member States of the European Union):
Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

EU-25 (Twenty-five Member States of the European Union):
Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

EU-15 (Fifteen Member States of the European Union):
Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

EUR-15 (Euro-zone from 1/1/2008):
Member States of the European Union participating in euro):
Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain.

EUR-12 (Euro-zone until 31/12/2006):
Member States of the European Union participating in euro):
Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain.