

Government budget appropriations or outlays on R&D — GBAORD

GBAORD per inhabitant in the US is double that of the EU

In 2005, total GBAORD in the EU-27 exceeded EUR 80 billion at current prices. Almost 80% of this total was distributed among five major contributors: Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Spain. However, as a percentage of GDP, Finland led and was the only Member State exceeding 1%. Between 2000 and 2005, GBAORD increased for all Member States.

EU-27; in Japan, however, it fell just short of the 20 billion mark.

The differences in relative terms (i.e. as a percentage of GDP) were less significant than in absolute terms, at least between Japan and the other main economies. However, Japan's GBAORD amounted to 0.71% of GDP, which was slightly lower than the EU-27 figure of 0.74%, but still very close. The United States has consistently exceeded 1% of GDP since 2003.

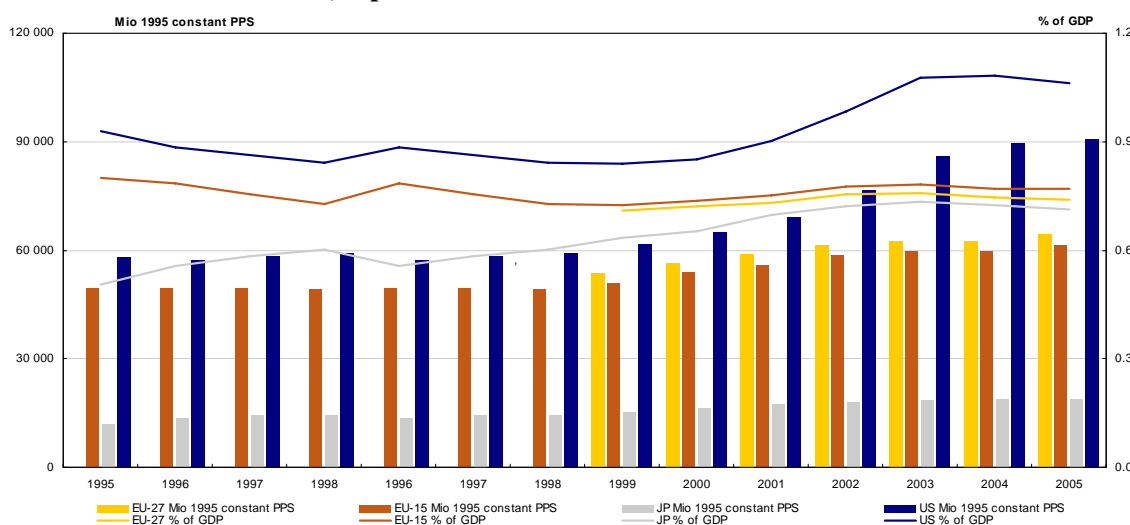
United States and northern Europe in the lead

Of the three major economies, the United States has allocated most Government Budget Appropriations or Outlays for Research and Development (GBAORD), both in absolute and in relative terms (Figure 1).

In 2005, total GBAORD amounted to 90 billion in 1995 constant PPS in the United States and to 64 billion in the

During the period 1995 to 1999 both the United States and the EU-15 showed a similar decline in GBAORD as a percentage of GDP. Japan's GBAORD, by contrast, increased during the same period. Between 1999 and 2005, trends differed considerably. GBAORD as a percentage of GDP was relatively stable in the EU and in Japan, whereas it increased significantly in the United States.

Figure 1: Total GBAORD as a percentage of GDP and in million constant 1995 PPS, EU, Japan and the United States — 1995 to 2005



EU-27 and EU-15: Eurostat estimations

JP 2005: Provisional

US 2000: Break in series; US 2004: National estimation

JP and US: Federal or central government only;

US: Excludes data for the R&D content of general payment to the Higher Education sector for combined education and research (public GUF).

Source: Eurostat - GBAORD statistics, OECD - MSTI

Figures 2 and 3 show GBAORD by country, expressed as a percentage of GDP and in euro per inhabitant respectively. The main advantage of these indicators is that they make it easier to compare GBAORD across countries, by removing the size of individual economies.

Of the countries shown, Iceland led, with 1.42% of GDP devoted to GBAORD. It was also the only country to exceed the level of the United States (1.06%).

Although total GBAORD for the EU-27 accounted for 0.74% of GDP in 2005, the European average conceals big differences between countries.

Finland (1.03%) was the only Member State to achieve a share over 1%, followed by France and Sweden with 0.93% and 0.89% of GDP respectively.

In Spain and Germany, too, GBAORD was higher than the European average as a percentage of GDP (0.74%). This was also the case for Switzerland.

The GBAORD of nine Member States, plus Norway and Russia, fell somewhere between the European average (0.74%) and 0.5% of their GDP. This was the case for the United Kingdom (0.72%) and Italy (0.67%).

Poland, Slovakia, Romania, Latvia and Malta came at the other end of the scale, with shares of under 0.3%.

Figure 2: Total GBAORD as a percentage of GDP, EU-27 and selected countries — 2005

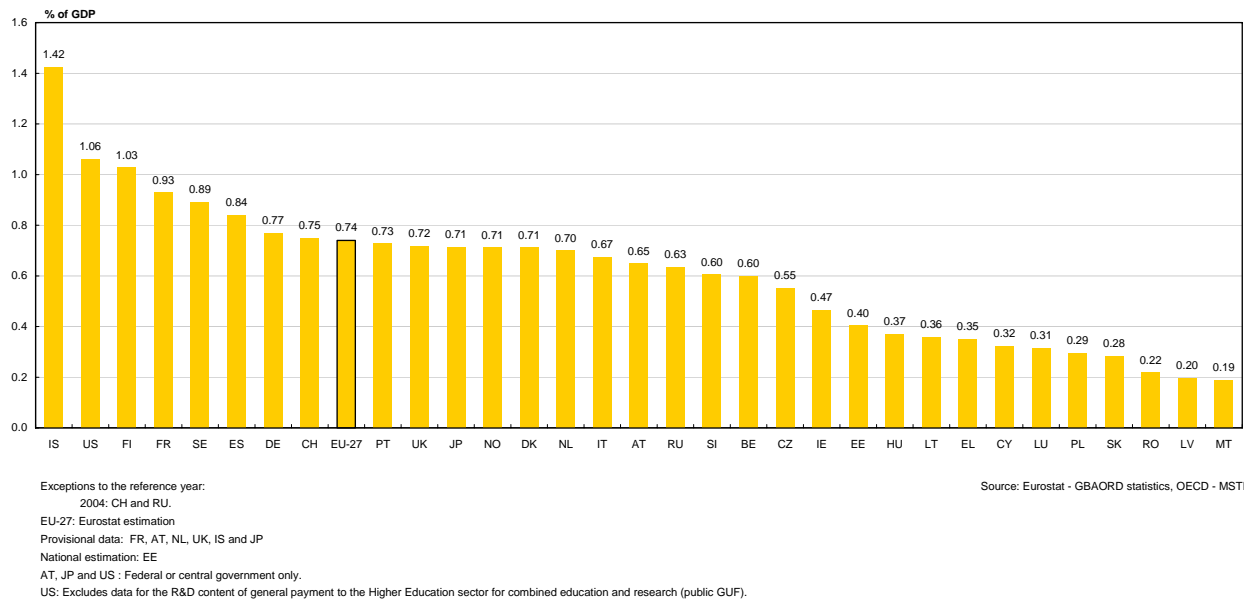
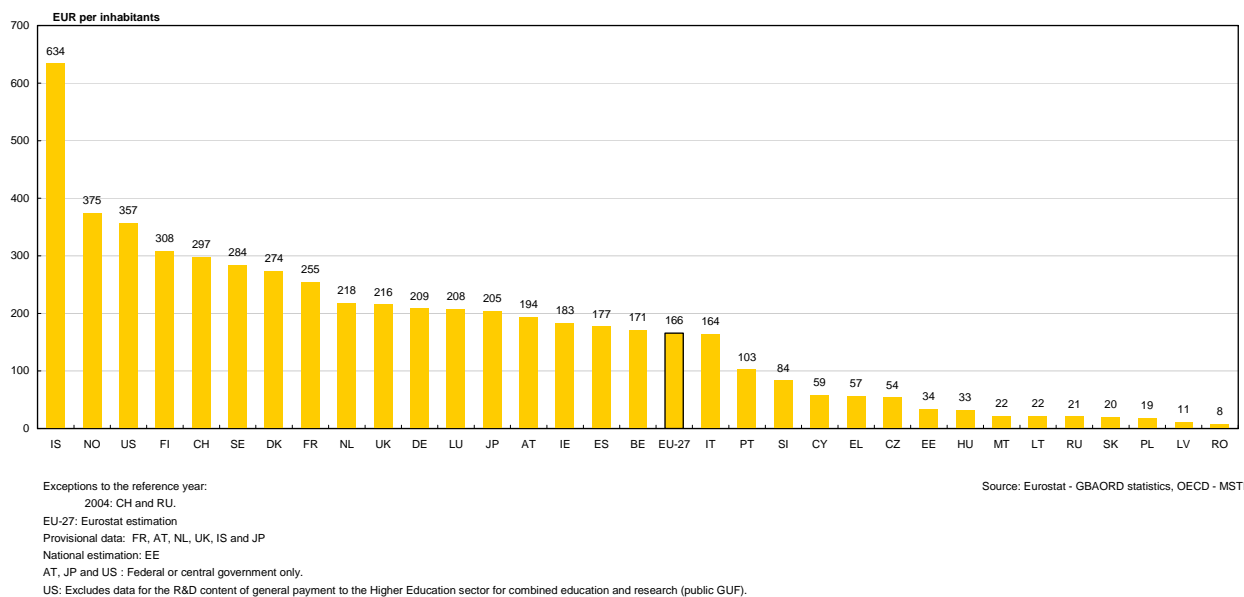


Figure 3: Total GBAORD in EUR per inhabitant, EU-27 and selected countries — 2005



In terms of GBAORD per inhabitant, the countries of northern Europe were clearly ahead in 2005 (Figure 3).

Iceland was out in front, allocating EUR 634 per capita to GBAORD. No other country allocated more than EUR 400 per capita.

Three other countries allocated over EUR 300 per inhabitant: Norway (375), the United States (357) and Finland (308). Switzerland, Sweden and Denmark were close behind, with EUR 297, EUR 284 and EUR 274 respectively.

On average, the EU-27 allocated EUR 166 per inhabitant in 2005. This was less than its two main competitors, Japan (205) and the United States (357).

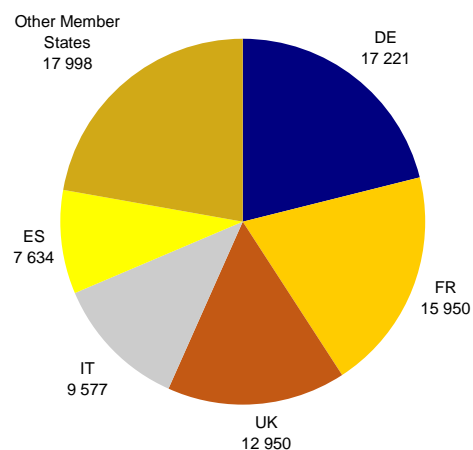
One of the main points highlighted in Figure 3 is that all the countries which recently joined the EU (2004 and 2007 enlargements) were below the EU average. This was also the case for southern European countries such as Italy, Portugal and Greece.

All the new Members States were not only below the EU average, but also allocated less than EUR 100 per inhabitant to GBAORD. In Romania, the figure was actually less than EUR 10 per person.

In 2005, total GBAORD in the EU-27 exceeded EUR 80 billion at current prices. Figure 4 shows how this total was distributed among the five major contributors and the other Member States.

Germany, with EUR 17.2 billion, allocated the highest budgets to GBAORD, closely followed by France with EUR 16 billion. The United Kingdom, Italy and Spain allocated EUR 13.0, 9.6 and 7.7 billion respectively. These five Member States made up more than three quarters of total GBAORD for the EU-27.

Figure 4: Distribution of EU-27 total GBAORD in EUR million by main Member States — 2005



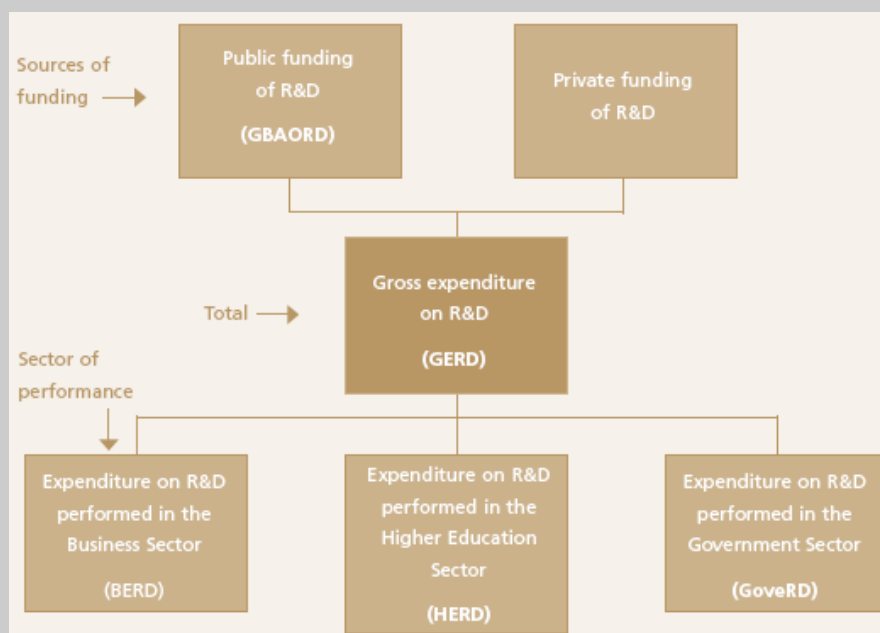
EU-27: Eurostat estimation

Source: Eurostat - GBAORD statistics

The remaining 22 Member States together granted EUR 18 billion. Of these, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland and Sweden each allocated more than EUR 1 billion to GBAORD. The same was true of Norway and Switzerland (See Figure 1.5).

At the other end of the scale, small economies such as Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Malta each allocated less than EUR 100 million to GBAORD.

R&D funding and performance system



Source: *State Expenditure on Science & Technology and Research & Development*, Forfás Ireland, 2006

Between 2000 and 2005, GBAORD expressed in current EUR increased in every country except Japan.

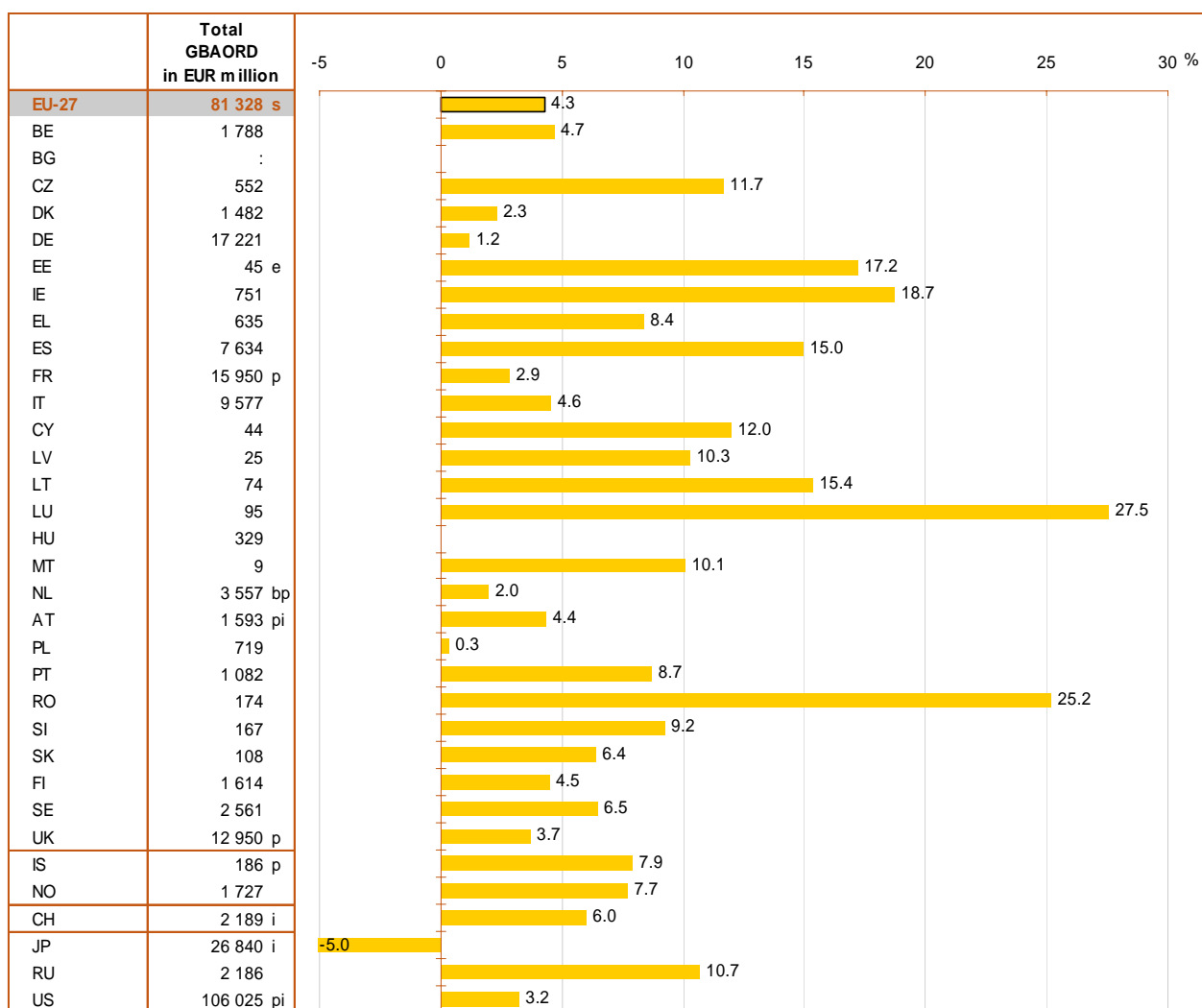
In the EU-27, GBAORD grew at an annual average rate of 4.3%.

The countries where government support for R&D increased most noticeably between 2000 and 2005 were Luxembourg and Romania. Their annual average growth rates actually topped 20%.

Stronger than average growth rates were also recorded in Ireland, Spain and most of the new Member States (2004 and 2007 enlargements). In fact, for all new Member States except Poland, GBAORD annual growth rates were above the European average.

Conversely, in some of the EU-15 Member States - namely Denmark, Germany, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom - the GBAORD growth rate was below the EU-27 average.

Figure 5: Total GBAORD in EUR million and AAGR 2000-2005 (calculated on GBAORD expressed in EUR million), EU-27 and selected countries



Exceptions to the reference year:
2004: CH and JP.
Exceptions to the reference period:
2000-2004: CH and JP
2002-2005: CZ
2004-2005: CY and MT

Footnote 'i':

AT, CH, JP and US : Federal or central government only.

US (total): Excludes data for the R&D content of general payment to the Higher Education sector for combined education and research (public GUF).

Source: Eurostat - GBAORD statistics, OECD - MSTI

Most important socio-economic objective in EU GBAORD is “research financed from GUF”

Table 6 shows by country, total GBAORD in EUR million and the percentage distribution by socio-economic objective of the NABS for each country.

“Research financed from General University Funds (GUF)” in 2005 was not only the main socio-economic objective at EU-27 level (at 31.4%); it also accounted for the largest share of total GBAORD in the 13 Member States for which data by socio-economic objectives of the NABS are available, plus Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Japan. This socio-economic objective covers R&D related to various fields of science (FOS), such as natural sciences, engineering, medical sciences or social sciences.

Overall, “Non-oriented research” was the second most important socio-economic objective within EU-27. It was also the main objective for eight Member States.

“Defence” – Europe's third socio-economic objective (with 13.3%) – was the leading objective in the United

Kingdom only, with 31.0% of total GBAORD, and accounted for significant shares in France (22.3%), Sweden (17.4%) and Spain (16.4%). The position of “Defence” as the third main socio-economic objective at European level is therefore mainly due to the contribution made by these four countries.

“Industrial production and technology”, which accounted for 11% of EU-27 total GBAORD, was the main socio-economic objective in Belgium (33.4%), Spain (18.5%) and Hungary (19.6%).

Other socio-economic objectives failed to reach 10% of total EU-27 GBAORD. Moreover, “Exploration and exploitation of the earth”, “Infrastructure and general land-use planning”, “Control and care of the environment” and “Exploration and exploitation of space” did not reach this threshold in any country.

Table 6: Total GBAORD in EUR million and by socio-economic objectives as a % of total, EU-27 and selected countries — 2005

	Exploration and exploitation of the earth	Infrastructure and general planning of land-use	Control and care of the environment	Protection and improvement of human health	Production, distribution and rational utilization of energy	Agricultural production and technology	Industrial production and technology	Social structures and relationships	Exploration and exploitation of space	Research financed from GUF	Non-oriented research	Other civil research	Defence	Total civil GBAORD	Total GBAORD in mio eur
EU-27	1.7 s	1.7 s	2.7 s	7.4 s	2.7 s	3.5 s	11.0 s	3.1 s	4.9 s	31.4 s	15.1 s	1.6 s	13.3 s	86.7	81 328 s
BE	0.6	0.9	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.3	33.4	4.0	8.4	17.8	24.2	2.9	0.3	99.7	1 788
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	2.3	4.1	2.9	6.8	2.4	5.0	11.9	2.8	0.8	25.4	27.3	5.7	2.5	97.5	552
DK	0.6	0.9	1.7	7.2	1.7	5.6	6.3	6.3	2.0	45.3	20.6	1.2	0.7	99.3	1 482
DE	1.8 i	1.8 i	3.4 i	4.3 i	2.8 i	1.8 i	12.6 i	3.9 i	4.9 i	40.6 i	16.3 i	0.7 i	5.8 i	94.2 i	17 221
EE	0.3 e	8.1 e	5.4 e	4.3 e	2.2 e	13.5 e	5.8 e	6.4 e	0.0 e	:	49.2 e	4.0 e	1.0 e	99.0 e	45 e
IE	2.4	0.0	0.8	5.3	:	8.9	14.2	2.4	1.5	64.3	0.1	:	:	100.0	751
EL	3.4	2.2	3.6	7.0	2.1	5.4	9.0	5.3	1.6	42.2	17.0	0.8	0.5	99.5	635
ES	1.6	5.5	3.0	8.2	2.2	6.3	18.5	2.2	3.5	17.8	11.0	3.7	16.4	83.6	7 634
FR	0.9 p	0.6 p	2.7 p	6.1 p	4.5 p	2.3 p	6.2 p	0.4 p	9.0 p	24.8 p	17.8 p	2.3 p	22.3 p	77.7 p	15 950 p
IT	2.9	1.0	2.7	9.9	4.0	3.4	12.9	5.3	8.0	40.3	5.8	0.1	3.6	96.4	9 577
CY	1.9	1.5	1.1	10.4	0.4	23.5	1.3	8.2	:	28.7	22.9	:	:	100.0	44
LV	0.6	2.3	0.6	4.0	1.7	7.3	5.1	1.7	1.1	:	74.6	:	1.1	98.9	25
LT	2.6	1.8	6.8	12.4	3.4	17.5	6.0	20.1	:	:	:	29.3	0.2	99.8	74
LU	0.5	3.4	3.1	7.8	0.6	1.8	21.0	16.4	:	16.4	25.6	3.4	:	100.0	95
HU	2.9	2.1	9.7	13.1	10.4	16.4	19.6	9.1	2.3	9.1	5.0	0.3	0.1	99.9	329
MT	:	0.0	:	:	0.1	5.6	:	6.9	:	86.9	:	0.6	:	100.0	9
NL	0.3 bp	3.6 bp	1.2 bp	3.8 bp	2.2 bp	6.1 bp	11.5 bp	2.1 bp	2.5 bp	49.0 bp	10.8 bp	4.6 bp	2.2 bp	97.8 bp	3 557 bp
AT	2.1 pi	2.2 pi	1.9 pi	4.4 pi	0.8 pi	2.5 pi	12.8 pi	3.4 pi	0.9 pi	55.0 pi	13.1 pi	0.9 pi	0.0 pi	100.0 pi	1 593 pi
PL	1.8	1.2	2.4	1.9	0.9	1.3	5.9	0.9	0.0	5.3	76.9	0.2	1.3	98.7	719
PT	1.6	4.5	3.5	7.6	0.9	9.9	15.1	3.4	0.2	38.8	10.4	3.4	0.6	99.4	1 082
RO	1.2	3.4	2.1	4.4	0.9	4.3	10.7	0.3	2.4	:	40.9	27.8	1.7	98.3	174
SI	0.4	0.8	3.1	2.0	0.5	3.2	22.6	2.7	:	:	59.7	0.2	4.9	95.1	167
SK	:	0.6	1.0	3.3	1.6	11.5	5.0	3.6	:	25.6	35.9	3.5	8.3	91.7	108
FI	1.0	2.0	1.8	5.9	4.8	5.9	26.1	6.1	1.8	26.1	15.2	:	3.3	96.7	1 614
SE	0.7	3.8	2.2	1.0	2.3	2.2	5.4	5.0	1.2	46.1	12.7	:	17.4	82.6	2 561
UK	2.3 p	1.1 p	1.8 p	14.7 p	0.4 p	3.3 p	1.7 p	3.5 p	2.0 p	21.7 p	16.0 p	0.5 p	31.0 p	69.0 p	12 950 p
IS	:	8.4 p	0.4 p	7.3 p	2.2 p	21.3 p	2.3 p	8.9 p	:	33.1 p	16.1 p	:	:	100.0 p	186 p
NO	1.9	1.9	2.0	11.0 11	2.9	8.5	8.2	6.3	2.1	36.2	12.6	:	6.4	93.6	1 727
CH	0.3 i	0.6 i	0.1 i	1.8 i	1.0 i	2.8 i	3.4 i	1.9 i	4.0 i	58.9 i	9.8 i	14.9 i	0.4 i	99.6 i	2 189 i
JP	1.8 i	4.2 i	0.9 i	3.9 i	17.1 i	3.3 i	7.1 i	0.7 i	6.7 i	33.5 i	15.6 i	:	5.1 i	94.9 i	26 840 i
RU	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.0	9.9	11.2	2.0	10.1	:	14.0	0.9	43.5	56.5	2 186
US	0.7 pi	1.5 pi	0.4 pi	22.8 pi	1.1 pi	1.9 pi	0.4 pi	1.1 pi	7.9 pi	:	5.6 pi	:	56.6 pi	43.4 pi	106 025 pi

Exceptions to the reference year:

2004: CH and JP;
2001: RU by NABS.

Footnote 'i':

DE: Unrevised breakdown not adding to the revised total.
AT, CH, JP and US: Federal or central government only.

US (total): Excludes data for the R&D content of general payment to the Higher Education sector for combined education and research (public GUF).

Source: Eurostat - GBAORD statistics, OECD - MSTI

At EU-15 level, budgets expressed in current prices increased for all socio-economic objectives between 2000 and 2005 (see Table 7).

“Research financed from GUF” – the prime socio-economic objective in the European Union – grew in all countries between 2000 and 2005 (for which data are available), even reaching an AAGR of 50.1% in Ireland. At European level, this objective increased (3.9%), but not by as much as total GBAORD (4.2%). Thus, between 2000 and 2005 “Research financed from GUF” fell in relative terms as a share of European total GBAORD.

“Defence”, the third main objective at European level, highlighted considerable variations between individual Member States in terms of both trends and volume. Indeed, while it increased sharply in some countries, such as Italy, Romania, Slovenia, Finland and Sweden,

it decreased in Germany, Lithuania and Portugal, and also Switzerland. In the United States, “Defence” was not only the main objective by far, as a percentage of total GBAORD, but was continuing to grow, in contrast to the EU-27.

Government R&D budget trends for “Other civil research”, in which the main increase was seen at EU-15 level (13.1%), also vary from country to country. While GBAORD allocations to this objective increased at an AAGR of over 100% in Spain and Romania, they fell in Slovakia and Belgium.

After “Other civil research”, the biggest increases between 2000 and 2005 were in the area of “Exploration and exploitation of the earth” and “Protection and improvement of human health” which were among the lowest-ranked European socio-economic objectives.

Table 7: AAGR 2000-2005 of GBAORD (expressed in EUR million) by socio-economic objectives, EU-27 and selected countries

	Exploration and exploitation of the earth	Infrastructure and general planning of land-use	Control and care of the environment	Protection and improvement of human health	Production, distribution and rational utilization of energy	Agricultural production and technology	Industrial production and technology	Social structures and relationships	Exploration and exploitation of space	Research financed from GUF	Non-oriented research	Other civil research	Defence	Total civil GBAORD	Total GBAORD in mto eur
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.3
EU-15	9.6	6.8	4.3	7.8	0.6	5.0	6.2	3.8	1.8	3.9	3.9	13.1	2.6	4.5	4.2
BE	-3.7	0.0	-2.7	8.7	-2.6	-10.9	12.9	2.8	-2.4	3.0	4.7	-3.6	0.8	4.7	4.7
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	1.8	14.4	0.8	5.4	21.9	16.3	19.7	34.8	7.8	8.6	14.0	9.5	2.6	12.0	11.7
DK	-11.1	-10.3	-6.0	3.9	1.5	-10.9	0.2	-7.2	-2.4	7.4	4.8	9.0	10.3	2.3	2.3
DE	1.6 i	3.0 i	1.8 i	5.1 i	-2.5 i	-5.4 i	1.6 i	2.6 i	1.9 i	1.9 i	1.4 i	46.9 i	-4.8 i	1.6 i	1.2
EE	6.2 e	26.1 e	17.1 e	22.9 e	-4.0 e	20.2 e	6.6 e	75.9 e	-44.9 e	:	6.9 e	:	:	14.3 e	14.7 e
IE	70.0	-43.3	5.6	25.9	:	7.2	8.9	7.9	:	50.1	-63.2	:	:	18.7	18.7
EL	6.6	-0.7	1.6	4.9	11.0	5.5	7.7	4.0	36.6	8.0	17.5	9.1	11.9	8.3	8.4
ES	10.8	69.3	8.6	23.9	7.7	24.8	13.2	29.3	6.5	8.0	46.5	109.7	4.7	17.9	15.0
FR	14.5 p	0.2 p	12.7 p	5.8 p	1.5 p	2.3 p	3.4 p	-14.0 p	0.0 p	5.0 p	-0.9 p	6.5 p	3.7 p	2.6 p	2.9 p
IT	20.7	39.3	8.6	13.2	4.7	14.0	3.2	15.8	5.5	1.1	-6.2	:	42.5	4.0	4.6
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12.0
LV	0.1	60.7	-17.5	-10.3	6.0	-2.2	-12.9	-13.9	7.9	:	42.6	:	18.1	10.2	10.3
LT	20.7	-2.0	24.8	33.8	49.5	32.4	-4.9	33.7	:	:	:	4.6	-2.0	15.4	15.4
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	27.5
HU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10.1
NL	-10.1 bp	-5.1 bp	-18.1 bp	12.0 bp	-7.3 bp	12.4 bp	-0.3 bp	-6.8 bp	-2.3 bp	4.1 bp	1.6 bp	2.2 bp	6.2 bp	1.9 bp	2.0 bp
AT	3.2 pi	13.2 pi	8.8 pi	15.3 pi	11.9 pi	1.8 pi	15.6 pi	15.5 pi	64.6 pi	0.8 pi	4.0 pi	73.4 pi	4.2 pi	4.4 pi	4.4 pi
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3
PT	8.7	-1.9	4.0	11.8	8.6	3.0	11.9	8.5	-10.8	10.2	14.0	8.8	-3.9	8.8	8.7
RO	2.6	4.3	12.1	31.1	2.1	3.4	-1.1	-16.3	36.9	:	37.1	117.0	26.5	25.1	25.2
SI	-4.4	-3.4	26.7	16.1	-5.5	0.8	14.6	15.1	:	:	7.4	:	131.4	8.2	9.2
SK	:	-8.9	1.1	-1.7	7.3	3.5	-9.5	-14.8	:	13.9	10.6	-9.3	:	:	6.4
FI	-3.1	2.7	0.2	1.4	2.1	6.4	2.6	6.9	0.9	4.0	9.0	:	26.0	4.1	4.5
SE	-10.2	5.0	17.2	-0.6	-11.2	10.2	6.5	3.8	-12.9	4.1	9.8	:	27.3	4.0	6.5
UK	16.4 p	-4.0 p	-1.4 p	4.1 p	0.8 p	-0.2 p	3.7 p	0.5 p	1.8 p	6.0 p	9.9 p	10.3 p	0.5 p	5.3 p	3.7 p
IS	:	7.9	-0.4	7.7	-0.7	2.7	5.5	35.1	:	8.5	9.1	:	:	7.9	7.9
NO	3.6	4.2	1.1	17.4	13.1	6.7	0.0	5.2	5.9	5.9	16.3	:	13.0	7.4	7.7
CH	19.2 i	0.2 i	0.2 i	24.7 i	9.0 i	6.3 i	119.5 i	21.6 i	:	5.0 i	:	-11.7 i	-6.7 i	6.1 i	6.0 i
JP	-3.0 i	-2.2 i	-3.1 i	-5.1 i	-6.3 i	-6.2 i	-4.0 i	-10.2 i	-0.5 i	-6.3 i	-2.4 i	:	0.2 i	-5.3 i	-5.0 i
RU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10.7
US	-3.5 pi	-3.3 pi	-4.6 pi	3.5 pi	1.0 pi	-3.2 pi	-8.3 pi	8.5 pi	-1.7 pi	:	-0.4 pi	:	5.1 pi	1.0 pi	3.2 pi

Exceptions to the reference period:
2000-2004: CH and JP;
2002-2005: CZ and EE;
2004-2005: MT.

Footnote 'i':

DE: Unrevised breakdown not adding to the revised total.

AT, CH, JP and US: Federal or central government only.

US (total): Excludes data for the R&D content of general payment to the Higher Education sector for combined education and research (public GUF).

Source: Eurostat - GBAORD statistics, OECD - MSTI

➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Definition

Government budget appropriations or outlays on R&D (GBAORD) are all appropriations allocated to R&D in central government or federal budgets and therefore refer to budget provisions, not to actual expenditure. Provincial or state government should be included where the contribution is significant. Unless otherwise stated, data include both current and capital expenditure and cover not only government-financed R&D performed in government establishments, but also government-financed R&D in the business enterprise, private non-profit and higher education sectors, as well as abroad (*Frascati Manual*, § 496). Data on actual R&D expenditure, which are not available in their final form until some time after the end of the budget year concerned, may well differ from the original budget provisions. This and further methodological information can be found in the *Frascati Manual*, OECD, 2002.

GBAORD data are assembled by national authorities using data for public budgets. These measure government support to R&D activities, or, in other words, how much priority Governments place on the public funding of R&D.

Sources

The basic data are forwarded to Eurostat by the national administrations of Member States and other countries. Data for Japan and the United States come from the OECD – Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI).

Statistical data compilation

Until 2003, data on GBAORD were collected under a gentlemen's agreement. From the reference year 2004 on, data collection is based on the Commission Regulation on statistics on science and technology, No 753/2004 (OJ L 118, page 23 of 23 April 2004).

Breakdown by socio-economic objective

Government R&D appropriations or outlays on R&D are broken down by socio-economic objectives on the basis of NABS — Nomenclature for the analysis and comparison of scientific programmes and budgets, Eurostat 1994. The 1993 version of NABS applies from the 1993 final and the 1994 provisional budgets onwards.

The NABS socio-economic objectives are:

01	Exploration and exploitation of the earth
02	Infrastructure and general planning of land-use
03	Control and care of the environment
04	Protection and improvement of human health
05	Production, distribution and rational utilization of energy
06	Agricultural production and technology
07	Industrial production and technology
08	Social structures and relationships
09	Exploration and exploitation of space
10	Research financed from GUF
11	Non-oriented research
12	Other civil research
13	Defence

Total civil GBAORD sum of socio-economic objectives 01 to 12

Total GBAORD sum of socio-economic objectives 01 to 13

Not all countries collect the data directly by NABS. Some follow other compatible classifications (OECD, Nordforsk), which are then converted to the data compiled according to the NABS classification (see Table 8.2 of the *Frascati Manual*).

Exceptions

No data exist for Bulgaria, and therefore EU aggregates exclude Bulgaria.

No GBAORD data exist for Luxembourg before 2000, and therefore EU aggregates exclude Luxembourg before that year.

No GBAORD data exist for Cyprus before 2004, and therefore EU aggregates exclude Cyprus before that year.

No GBAORD data exist for Hungary before 2005, and therefore EU aggregates exclude Hungary before that year.

Statistical abbreviations and symbols

b	break in series
e	estimated value
i	more information in explanatory notes
p	provisional value
s	Eurostat estimate
:	Not available

This issue of *Statistics in Focus* presents the data available in Eurostat's reference database on 12 November 2007.

Further information

Data: [Eurostat Website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat)

Select your theme on the left side of the homepage and then 'Data' from the menu.

Science and technology



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This document was produced jointly with Sammy Sioen.