

The EU has assisted with the establishment of institutions by designing management systems and training, and equipping a wide range of civil servants, public officials, professionals and relevant private sector players. These range from judges and financial controllers to environmental inspectors and statisticians.

Functioning Market Economy

The Eastern European countries have made an impressive transition from planned economies to free market economies. Their competitiveness has improved substantially, with one of their main assets being cheap labour. While the Western European countries went through a cyclical low at the turn of the century, the Eastern European newly-acceded states boasted much higher growth rates. However, they still have much vulnerability when it comes to the market forces of the Union.

Acquis Communautaire

The *acquis communautaire* is the body of rules and regulations, which the EU has introduced thus far. Since the political powers of the EU regarding its member states has grown substantially over time, the recent candidate countries have a much harder task than previous accession countries in adopting the *acquis*. The new member states may also not take advantage of any opt-out clauses such as the ones that the UK negotiated with regard to the monetary union and the Schengen Agreement.

For the purpose of enlargement negotiations, the *acquis* were split into 31 chapters, which are opened and when fulfilled are officially closed. The chapters include areas such as competition policy, agriculture, energy, consumer and health protection, and cooperation in the field of justice and home affairs. For the negotiations with Croatia and Turkey, the *acquis* were split into 35 chapters to make negotiations on difficult chapters more manageable.

The adoption of the *acquis communautaire* means that the candidate countries have to adapt their enterprises and main infrastructure to respect EU norms and standards as soon as possible. This requires considerable investment. This is particularly the case for the enforcement of EU rules in areas such as environment, nuclear safety, transport safety, working conditions, marketing of food products, consumer information and control of production processes.

The candidate countries have not yet managed to fulfil all of the *acquis* but on the other hand neither have some of the veteran member states. France, Germany and the UK all have a backlog of laws that they have yet to pass.

Country Profiles: Candidates

The current candidate countries differ greatly from each other. While Croatia has higher living standards, higher even than some of the current member states, and is well equipped for accession, Macedonia and Turkey still face many hurdles – mainly of a political nature – before accession can become a reality. All three countries are making good progress in implementing the EU's *acquis communautaire*.

Croatia

Accession negotiations with the former Yugoslav republic of Croatia began in October 2005 after initial suspension of talks due to the country's alleged failure to cooperate with the war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. Accession is expected for 2009 or 2010, making it the next country in line.

The Republic of Croatia is slowly joining Slovenia in the leading Eastern Europe. Real GDP growth since the end of the war in 1995 has been mostly stable. After a recession in 1999, the economy has recovered. Real GDP growth averaged 4.4% over 2000-2006, a fairly modest growth in comparison with most of its Eastern European neighbours. GDP per capita, meanwhile, is higher than that of EU members Bulgaria, Romania and Poland. The government has been implementing prudent and effective policies over 2004-2006, which have helped to stabilise the country's fiscal situation.

Economic growth has been driven largely by private consumption. Croatia is a popular tourist destination during the summer, making tourism one of the main sources of income. Tourism is estimated to contribute 20% to Croatia's GDP and 21.6% of total employment is in this sector.

Notwithstanding stable growth, economic and social problems still feature strongly in the country's general profile. Unemployment rates are high at 12.5% in 2006, although the figures have improved from 15.7% in 2000 due to structural reforms of the labour market. The current account deficit widened to an estimated 8% of GDP in 2006 and is likely to grow further if domestic demand continues its trend.

Although Croatia is likely to meet EU criteria with the further implementation of reforms, accession to the EU will not be possible until the EU itself has reformed its institutions to allow a 28th member state to join.

Macedonia

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has been a candidate for joining the EU since December 2005. The country faces political and economic problems which need to be addressed before accession to the EU becomes viable.

The country remains politically troubled since the end of the conflict in 2001 in which Albanian rebels took up arms against the government. It is not only the Albanian minority which remains hostile; Greece also has disputes with the country. Greece rejects full diplomatic relations on the basis that the country should not use the official name which is also attributed to Greece's largest Northern

The EU is now the biggest single market in the world. This means that the EU carries more weight in economic and political playing fields from its sheer size alone. Accession of more countries would give it even more weight. Its prominence in the international field will be accentuated even more once the official role of EU Foreign Affairs Chief is established with the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty.

Economic Developments and Projections

The enlargement of the EU has created a single market with a total GDP of €11.6 trillion. A bigger and more integrated market has boosted growth. The economies of the accession countries have been growing more strongly than the EU-15 countries. The accession countries have grown by an average annual real GDP growth of 4.9% from 2003 to 2007 in contrast to an annual average of 2.5% in the EU-15. This discrepancy in growth is helping the accession countries with convergence to EU-15 levels.

Macro-economic Impact

With the accessions in 2004 and 2007, countries were admitted to the EU that had substantially lower levels of economic development than existing EU countries. In the past, the accessions of Spain, Portugal and Greece, also countries with lower levels of economic development than the EU-member states at that time caused the EU to strengthen and prosper. The difference in 2004 was that eight out of ten accession countries only began transition from planned socialist economies to free market economies in 1990. Contrary to the fears voiced prior to accession, the EU has again strengthened and prospered. In the case of the candidate countries, there are other troubles this time around. Macedonia and Croatia were both formed as a result of the outcome of war in the former Yugoslavia. Turkey's accession would include a country into the EU that is troubled with high levels of poverty.

EU-27

The impact on the EU in terms of total GDP was minor in 2004 and in 2007. Total GDP of the EU-15 was €10,765 billion in 2003. The total GDP of the ten accession countries in 2003 was €523 billion, representing just 4.8% of the EU-15. The total GDP of Bulgaria and Romania was a mere €122 billion in 2006.

The enlargement of the EU has cost the Western countries considerable investment. However, the economic impact of the assistance to Eastern and Central Europe has not hampered growth in Western Europe. Trade has been spurred and companies now have access to a larger market for their products. Due to the increased purchasing power of the accession countries, Western companies have been able to widen their consumer markets considerably. Real GDP growth has been growing stronger since 2004, after a cyclical low at the beginning of the century. In 2006, Ireland had the strongest annual real GDP growth at 6%.

The economies of the accession countries have benefited notably from accession. Real GDP growth has grown strongly, peaking in Latvia in 2006, with an astounding 11.9% annual growth. Malta's growth has been the slowest of the 12 accession countries. In particular the EU-8 economies have boomed. The average annual real GDP growth between 2003 and 2006 has been an impressive 6.1%.

Annual real GDP growth in the EU-27 countries: 2003-2006

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Austria	1.1	2.4	2.0	3.2
Belgium	1.0	2.7	1.5	3.0
Cyprus	1.8	4.2	3.9	3.8
Denmark	0.4	2.1	3.1	3.3
Finland	1.8	3.7	2.9	5.5
France	1.1	2.0	1.2	2.0
Germany	-0.2	1.2	0.9	2.7
Greece	4.9	4.7	3.7	4.2
Ireland	4.3	4.3	5.5	6.0
Italy	0.0	1.2	0.1	1.9
Luxembourg	1.3	3.6	4.0	5.8
Malta	-2.3	0.8	2.2	2.5
Netherlands	0.3	2.0	1.5	2.9
Portugal	-0.7	1.3	0.5	1.3
Spain	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.9
Sweden	1.7	4.1	2.9	4.4
United Kingdom	2.7	3.3	1.9	2.7
Bulgaria	4.5	5.7	5.5	6.2
Czech Republic	3.6	4.2	6.1	6.1
Estonia	7.1	8.1	10.5	11.4
Hungary	4.1	4.9	4.2	3.9
Latvia	7.2	8.6	10.2	11.9
Lithuania	10.3	7.3	7.6	7.5
Poland	3.8	5.3	3.5	5.8
Romania	5.2	8.4	4.1	7.7
Slovakia	4.2	5.4	6.0	8.2
Slovenia	2.7	4.4	4.0	5.2

Source: Euromonitor International from International Monetary Fund

Trends in Unemployment Rate

Trends in Female Unemployment Rate 1980-2006 (continued)

% of economically active population

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Albania	27.5	28.4	27.2	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.3
Austria	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	5.4	5.5	5.2
Belgium	8.6	7.6	8.8	9.0	9.7	9.3	9.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina							
Bulgaria	15.2	18.4	16.9	13.2	11.5	9.8	8.8
Croatia	17.3	16.4	15.7	15.6	15.7	14.0	12.1
Cyprus	4.7	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.3
Czech Republic	10.7	9.8	9.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7
Denmark	5.2	5.3	5.1	6.2	6.1	5.5	4.7
Estonia	12.0	12.2	9.7	9.9	8.8	7.1	5.6
Finland	10.6	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.0
France	11.8	10.7	10.0	11.0	11.1	10.8	10.7
Germany	8.3	7.9	8.5	9.6	10.3	10.9	10.5
Greece	16.6	15.4	14.7	13.6	15.1	13.1	11.1
Hungary	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.6	6.1	7.5	7.8
Ireland	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9
Italy	14.5	13.0	12.2	11.6	10.9	10.4	9.1
Latvia	13.1	11.7	11.0	10.5	10.3	8.4	5.9
Lithuania	13.2	13.8	12.9	12.2	11.8	8.4	7.3
Luxembourg	3.2	3.0	3.4	4.3	4.9	5.1	5.3
Macedonia	36.4	32.0	32.3	36.3	37.8	38.4	39.6
Malta	5.8	7.8	8.2	8.2	9.0	9.0	9.4
Netherlands	4.2	3.4	3.6	4.4	5.1	5.5	5.5
Poland	18.1	19.8	20.9	20.4	19.9	19.1	14.9
Portugal	5.0	5.1	6.1	7.2	7.6	8.7	9.0
Romania	6.4	5.9	7.7	6.4	6.9	6.4	6.1
Serbia and Montenegro	15.2	15.3	15.8	16.4	16.7	17.1	17.7
Slovakia	18.5	18.8	18.6	17.6	19.1	17.2	14.7
Slovenia	7.3	6.3	6.2	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.9
Spain	20.4	15.2	16.4	16.0	15.0	12.2	11.6
Sweden	4.2	3.6	3.6	4.4	5.2	5.6	5.3
Turkey	8.0	7.5	9.7	10.1	9.7	10.2	10.2
United Kingdom	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0

Source: International Labour Organisation/Euromonitor International

Economically Active Population

Table 8.14**Economically Active Population 1995-2006**

'000

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Albania	1,309	1,274	1,301	1,320	1,305	1,283	1,347	1,318	1,324	1,327	1,335	1,341
Austria	3,879	3,870	3,884	3,888	3,893	3,915	3,940	3,994	3,967	3,939	4,032	4,124
Belgium	4,183	4,188	4,216	4,254	4,365	4,410	4,305	4,353	4,392	4,473	4,626	4,686
Bosnia-Herzegovina							675	677	685	704	727	728
Bulgaria	3,781	3,721	3,667	3,604	3,547	3,493	3,413	3,400	3,283	3,322	3,314	3,238
Croatia	1,875	1,851	1,830	1,810	1,832	1,872	1,945	1,937	1,793	1,812	1,802	1,767
Cyprus	303	311	319	315	308	303	315	326	341	355	368	378
Czech Republic	5,208	5,200	5,215	5,233	5,229	5,180	5,171	5,138	5,132	5,133	5,175	5,202
Denmark	2,799	2,822	2,856	2,848	2,850	2,853	2,862	2,849	2,850	2,883	2,876	2,904
Estonia	730	717	701	711	699	705	661	653	660	659	660	687
Finland	2,520	2,532	2,560	2,535	2,578	2,609	2,626	2,632	2,619	2,614	2,640	2,673
France	26,083	26,404	26,404	26,435	26,351	26,226	26,385	26,653	27,129	27,447	27,636	27,866
Germany	40,084	39,457	39,694	39,709	39,905	39,731	39,966	40,019	40,195	40,046	41,150	41,112
Greece	4,249	4,318	4,294	4,467	4,496	4,483	4,408	4,444	4,520	4,611	4,849	4,880
Hungary	4,095	4,048	4,018	4,011	4,096	4,112	4,092	4,109	4,166	4,153	4,205	4,247
Ireland	1,443	1,495	1,539	1,621	1,688	1,737	1,782	1,842	1,876	1,920	2,015	2,078
Italy	22,732	22,849	22,889	23,362	23,585	23,722	23,902	24,085	24,229	24,394	24,509	24,627
Latvia	1,156	1,182	1,186	1,168	1,157	1,132	1,106	1,124	1,126	1,136	1,135	1,167
Lithuania	1,893	1,898	1,820	1,843	1,862	1,794	1,760	1,630	1,642	1,621	1,607	1,593
Luxembourg	169	172	175	179	181	186	189	194	195	196	203	206
Macedonia	784	789	800	804	807	813	863	825	861	832	869	880
Malta	138	141	142	143	146	150	156	159	160	159	161	162
Netherlands	7,358	7,461	7,616	7,735	7,877	7,996	8,085	8,173	8,368	8,385	8,308	8,365
Poland	17,004	17,076	17,100	17,162	17,281	17,311	17,376	17,213	16,945	17,025	17,162	16,959
Portugal	4,780	4,811	4,870	5,000	5,059	5,126	5,211	5,387	5,470	5,493	5,545	5,587
Romania	12,120	11,726	11,756	11,577	11,566	11,585	11,447	10,079	9,914	9,957	9,851	10,042
Serbia and Montenegro	4,557	4,548	4,435	4,509	3,853	3,805	3,810	3,738	3,693	3,668	3,636	3,605
Slovakia	2,481	2,484	2,473	2,522	2,558	2,594	2,634	2,623	2,629	2,659	2,646	2,660
Slovenia	952	946	966	983	963	969	972	981	959	1,007	1,005	1,007
Spain	16,228	16,518	16,810	17,081	17,412	18,002	18,051	18,786	19,538	20,185	20,886	21,585
Sweden	4,318	4,310	4,263	4,256	4,310	4,360	4,415	4,420	4,451	4,458	4,533	4,602
Turkey	22,287	22,698	22,755	23,384	23,209	23,081	23,491	23,819	23,641	24,289	24,564	24,767
United Kingdom	28,278	28,552	28,716	28,713	29,194	29,412	29,638	29,934	29,235	29,369	29,517	29,636

Source: International Labour Organisation/Euromonitor International

Food Production

Table 20.7

Production of Cereals 2006

'000 tonnes

	Barley	Maize	Millet	Oats	Rice	Rye	Sorghum	Wheat	Total (including others)
Albania	6.0	245.4		22.6		3.0		230.9	507.5
Austria	914.1	1,471.7		131.2		93.8		1,396.3	4,460.0
Belgium	301.6	634.1		29.2		2.3		1,768.4	2,605.7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	62.4	993.9		41.5		10.7		232.5	1,341.0
Bulgaria	546.3	1,587.8	3.6	30.5	20.0	12.7	2.7	3,301.9	5,531.8
Croatia	215.3	1,934.5	0.0	66.6		5.5	0.5	804.6	3,028.3
Cyprus	58.4			0.5				7.3	66.1
Czech Republic	1,897.7	606.4		154.9		74.8		3,506.3	6,394.2
Denmark	3,270.3			274.1		130.0		4,801.6	8,632.3
Estonia	302.7			63.6		17.8		219.6	619.3
Finland	1,972.1			1,028.8		50.9		684.1	3,789.9
France	10,412.4	12,901.8	28.0	464.2	94.8	122.0	306.5	35,366.8	61,812.7
Germany	11,966.6	3,220.3		829.9		2,643.7		22,427.9	43,474.8
Greece	187.5	1,710.0		90.0	167.2	23.4	0.0	1,379.8	3,592.3
Hungary	1,081.1	8,441.2	15.4	155.6	9.6	95.0	7.7	4,379.0	14,672.8
Ireland	1,096.4			153.4		0.4		767.7	2,017.9
Italy	1,282.0	9,671.2		394.9	1,413.0	8.6	221.9	7,091.5	20,145.4
Latvia	307.0			91.6		116.8		598.3	1,166.2
Lithuania	743.8			62.8		90.0		809.8	1,857.8
Luxembourg	52.9	2.1		7.7		5.7		71.7	161.5
Macedonia	135.2	147.3	0.0	3.8	12.6	8.8	0.0	287.5	595.1
Malta	2.0							9.4	11.1
Netherlands	269.0	253.1		9.0		12.4		1,207.4	1,754.8
Poland	3,161.0	1,260.7	5.2	1,034.7		2,621.6		7,059.7	21,775.9
Portugal	94.1	535.8		68.3	150.2	25.3		259.9	1,166.6
Romania	772.9	8,984.7	5.0	346.9	18.4	35.7	1.3	5,526.2	15,759.3
Serbia and Montenegro						16.0		1,800.0	
Slovakia	641.8	838.3	2.4	41.4		30.2	1.2	1,342.7	2,928.8
Slovenia	61.6	276.1	0.3	6.3		2.1		134.4	493.6
Spain	8,318.4	3,460.8	0.7	918.0	746.1	158.7	28.3	5,575.8	19,353.3
Sweden	1,112.4			635.0		117.8		2,001.4	4,173.8
Turkey	9,551.0	3,811.0	7.0	271.0	696.0	260.0	0.2	20,010.0	34,598.3
United Kingdom	5,239.0			728.0		1,054.2		14,735.0	20,820.4

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, FAOSTAT

Food Production

Table 20.8

Production of Selected Crops 2006

'000 tonnes

	Apples	Bananas	Grapes	Hops	Potatoes	Rapeseed	Sugar Beet	Tomatoes
Albania	27.6		127.8	1.0	150.0		21.2	164.9
Austria	509.1		300.8	0.3	654.6	137.3	2,493.1	39.1
Belgium	325.0		0.2	0.4	2,592.8	24.0	5,666.6	229.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	58.1		21.5		410.4	2.1	0.0	40.7
Bulgaria	26.1		266.2	0.2	386.1	28.5	26.8	213.0
Croatia	73.7		181.0		274.5	20.0	1,559.7	29.0
Cyprus	10.8	7.0	52.4		124.8			34.5
Czech Republic	263.6		57.6	5.5	692.2	880.2	3,138.3	35.6
Denmark	31.8				1,361.2	434.7	2,314.2	17.6
Estonia	10.7		1.4		152.6	84.6		0.1
Finland	3.3				575.7	148.2	952.0	38.7
France	1,705.5		6,692.6	1.2	6,354.3	4,144.5	29,878.8	740.1
Germany	947.6		1,014.7	34.5	10,030.6	5,336.5	20,646.6	53.2
Greece	250.3	4.0	897.0		891.1	4.0	1,600.0	1,713.6
Hungary	505.5		551.3		574.4	333.9	2,547.5	116.5
Ireland	16.2			0.0	409.2	17.0	1,450.0	7.7
Italy	2,112.7	0.4	8,325.9		1,782.8	6.0	10,641.3	6,351.2
Latvia	37.5				550.9	120.6	473.9	6.8
Lithuania	99.5		14.5		457.1	169.6	717.1	1.3
Luxembourg	3.8		18.5		16.4	14.7		0.1
Macedonia	86.2		265.7		186.7	2.0	63.0	116.6
Malta	0.1		2.7		22.0			15.9
Netherlands	365.0		0.0		6,500.0	13.0	5,500.0	660.0
Poland	2,304.9			3.3	8,982.0	1,651.5	11,474.8	651.6
Portugal	239.7	26.1	973.4	0.1	577.0		319.2	922.0
Romania	590.4		912.4	0.2	4,015.9	175.1	1,152.2	835.0
Serbia and Montenegro			277.6	0.4		3.3		189.9
Slovakia	30.8		52.0	0.3	263.1	259.6	1,370.9	63.0
Slovenia	119.2		105.5	1.9	107.0	5.0	262.0	4.6
Spain	660.7	362.2	6,401.5	1.2	2,501.8	9.0	6,045.4	3,679.3
Sweden	19.2				772.6	221.0	2,189.0	18.3
Turkey	2,002.0	178.2	4,000.1		4,397.3	12.6	14,452.2	9,854.9
United Kingdom	218.5		1.2	2.1	5,684.0	1,870.0	7,150.0	79.5

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, FAOSTAT

Tourist Arrivals

Table 23.8**Tourist Arrivals by Method 2006**

'000

	Air	Rail	Road	Sea	Total
Albania	135		556	133	823
Austria					20,284
Belgium	5,835			846	6,681
Bosnia-Herzegovina					230
Bulgaria	2,205	156	5,065	185	7,611
Croatia	1,666	302	43,863	1,034	46,865
Cyprus	2,499			196	2,694
Czech Republic	5,488	2,792	85,151		93,431
Denmark					4,788
Estonia	228	34	1,084	2,325	3,671
Finland	1,763	83	1,764	1,572	5,181
France	16,318	4,126	50,048	6,220	76,712
Germany	62,917				
Greece	10,498	110	3,226	674	14,510
Hungary	1,984	1,395	32,762	288	36,429
Ireland	5,701		709	1,037	7,447
Italy	18,985	1,843	36,019	2,137	58,985
Latvia	526	150	3,007	210	3,892
Lithuania	338	667	2,737	101	3,844
Luxembourg					925
Macedonia	134	45	3,173		3,352
Malta	1,161			18	1,179
Netherlands					10,182
Poland	2,046	1,575	60,731	397	64,750
Portugal	5,325	90	22,411	388	28,214
Romania	954	310	4,304	196	5,763
Serbia and Montenegro					749
Slovakia	16	54	14,035	3	14,107
Slovenia	300	48	1,217	2	1,568
Spain	41,345	284	13,328	1,782	56,739
Sweden					7,937
Turkey	15,132	84	5,410	1,294	21,920
United Kingdom	22,920		3,292	4,742	30,954

Source: Euromonitor International from World Tourism Organisation

Tourist Accommodation

Table 23.9**Total Number of Rooms in Tourist Accommodation 1995-2006**

'000

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Albania	3	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Austria	310	307	301	302	309	287	288	283	283	290	290	290
Belgium	60	61	61	60	60	62	62	63	63	64	67	67
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1	1	2	2	4	4	7	7	8	8	9	9
Bulgaria	57											
Croatia	85	83	83	83	80	81	74	77	77	79	81	81
Cyprus	35	40	40	41	43	43	43	45	45	46	45	46
Czech Republic	54	74	90	92	92	96	95	97	98	99	100	102
Denmark	38	39	38	38	39	39	40	41	42	43	43	43
Estonia	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	11	12	15	17	18
Finland	54	51	52	53	54	55	55	55	56	54	53	53
France	597	608	601	587	584	589	600	604	603	615	614	616
Germany	819	799	823	833	869	877	885	892	892	889	890	893
Greece	283	289	296	304	308	313	320	330	340	352	359	366
Hungary	48	51	53	55	58	58	60	62	64	64	66	68
Ireland	37	46	47	52	59	60	61	63	66	68	70	72
Italy	944	947	949	950	956	966	976	986	1,000	1,012	1,020	1,030
Latvia	5	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	8	9	9	9
Lithuania	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	9	10	10
Luxembourg	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8
Macedonia	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Malta												
Netherlands	71	73	76	78	80	82	84	86	88	93	94	96
Poland	48	52	55	60	60	61	61	66	69	83	85	85
Portugal	90	91	93	95	95	98	99	100	106	106	113	115
Romania	95	97	97	97	97	95	95	95	97	102	105	106
Serbia and Montenegro	38	38	38	38	36	37	38	38	37	39	40	40
Slovakia	23	25	20	27	28	28	32	35	36	36	36	36
Slovenia	16	17	16	16	16	16	15	15	16	16	16	16
Spain	565	570	577	586	631	677	686	713	741	767	797	807
Sweden	100	97	94	94	95	96	99	95	96	99	100	100
Turkey	133	144	149	150	153	155	177	190	202	217	231	241
United Kingdom	440	451	451	453	459	463	466	472	479	484	489	493

Source: Euromonitor International from World Tourism Organisation

Guides: publications are available free in three languages: Finnish; English; Swedish

Activity: to prepare economic and fiscal policy, drafts the annual Budget and offers experience in tax policy matters

Website(s) information:

- **Valtiovarainministerio (Ministry of Finance)** — url: www.vn.fi **Description:** offers information on the national economy and state finances **Coverage:** provides free graphs and statistics database of economy, budget; general government finances; etc; free publications in English, Finnish, Swedish; detailed overview about the ministry of finance and detailed contact information

Publication(s):

- **Taskutilasto (Pocket Statistics)** — **Language:** English/Finnish/Swedish **Content:** average total earnings by education; labour costs; labour costs by cost category; etc
- **The Finnish Public Sector as an Employer** — **Language:** English/Finnish/Swedish **Content:** overview of the situation of public sector as an employer in Finland; includes statistics

France

Banque de France

Bank of France

Address: BP 14001, 48 rue Croix des Petit Champs, Paris, 75001

Telephone: +33 14 292 3908

Fax: +33 14 292 3940

E-mail: infos@banque-france.fr

Website: www.banque-france.fr

Guides: Catalogue des Publications available

Activity: banking and monetary policy

Website(s) information:

- **Banque de France (Bank of France)** — url: www.banque-france.fr **Description:** information and statistics on the French banking and financial system. Data on the main economic and monetary indicators for the EU, USA and Japan, the organisation of financial activities in France, credit institutions, banking and financial regulations, payment instruments, and payment systems and securities settlement systems **Coverage:** statistics coverage include regulation, national financial accounts, statistics of the monthly digest, monetary statistics, balance of payments, international banking statistics, European sectoral references, and links to statistics pages of ESCB websites

Publication(s):

- **Bulletin de la Banque de France (Bank of France' Bulletin)** — **Language:** English/French **Frequency:** monthly **Content:** reference work on economic, monetary and financial issues
- **Financial Stability Review** — **Language:** English/French **Frequency:** bi-monthly **Content:** provides information on financial sector players and observers, such as decision makers, academics and market participants; it reviews developments affecting financial institutions, markets and their infrastructures from a cyclical and structural perspective
- **The Banque de France Annual Report** — **Language:** English/French **Frequency:** annual **Content:** describes the activities of the Banque de France, its balance sheet and income statements and presents the Governor's comments on the economic and monetary situation

French Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Address: 244 boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris, 75303

Telephone: +33 1 4317 9000

Website: www.diplomatie.gouv.fr

Guides: offers magazines covering various topics

Publication(s):

- **Label France** — **Language:** English/French **Frequency:** quarterly **Content:** covering topics such as French cinema, tourism, business life, science and technology, humanities, international relations, and sport

Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE)

National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies

Address: Tour Gamma A, 195 rue de Bercy, Paris Cédex 12, 75582

Telephone: +33 8 2588 9452

Fax: +33 1 5317 8809

E-mail: insee-contact@insee.fr

Website: www.insee.fr

Guides: annual catalogue of publications (free, available online)

Activity: collects and produces information on the French economy and society

Website(s) information:

- **Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE) (National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies)** — url: www.insee.fr **Description:** official site of INSEE, provides information on the Institute's main products and services, including list of publications and latest statistical releases; general profile of 26 French regions; access to SIRENE database (French companies database); and compilation of various online statistics **Coverage:** up-to-date statistics can be found by accessing both section "Les Grands Indicateurs" and "La France en Faits et Chiffres". Main Indicators section includes data on: consumer price index; cost-of-construction index; major economic indicators and analyses; and quarterly and annual accounts. France in Facts and Figures provides general socio-economic statistics covering: geography, population and demographics; labour force; health, education and general living standards; agriculture; industry; retailing and wholesaling; and services

Publication(s):

- **Annuaire Statistique de la France (Statistical Yearbook of France)** — **Language:** French **Frequency:** annual **Content:** detailed demographic, economic and social statistics on France, with technical commentaries, notes on sources of information and bibliographic references; includes section entitled 'commerce intérieur' with data on retailing establishments, by region and by type, turnover, employees, investment, etc.
- **Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique (Monthly Statistical Bulletin)** — **Language:** French **Frequency:** monthly **Content:** most up-to-date information on all indices and statistical series which INSEE maintain regularly
- **Consommation des Menages (Household Consumption)** — **Language:** French **Frequency:** annual **Content:** household consumption statistics covering food products, clothing, accommodation, household equipment, healthcare, transport, cultural and leisure activities and other goods and services
- **Courrier des Statistiques** — **Language:** English/French **Frequency:** quarterly **Content:** reports on key events, developments, and debates in official French and international statistics since 1977
- **Daily Economic Monitor** — **Language:** French **Frequency:** daily **Content:** provides information on national accounts, activity in the industrial sector, investment, employment and labour market, financing economy, foreign trade etc
- **Economie & Statistique** — **Language:** French **Frequency:** monthly **Content:** provides information on the transition from education to employment
- **France in Figures** — **Language:** English/French **Frequency:** every 2 years **Content:** provides information on geography, population, living standards, employment, consumer prices, business, production, external transactions, finance and budget in France
- **France, Social Portrait** — **Language:** French **Frequency:** annual **Content:** contains detailed social data on the French population
- **Les Comptes de l'Agriculture (Agriculture Accounts)** — **Language:** French **Frequency:** annual **Content:** statistical portrait of the French agricultural sector
- **Les Comptes du Commerce (Retail Industry Accounts)** — **Language:** French **Frequency:** annual **Content:** results of annual survey of retail trade activities in France
- **Les Entreprises du Commerce (Retailing Companies)** — **Language:** French **Frequency:** annual **Content:** results of survey of retail establishments and enterprises
- **Les Industries Agro-Alimentaires (Food Industries)** — **Language:** French **Frequency:** annual **Content:** annual statistics on French agriculture and food industries
- **Tableaux de l'Economie Française (French Economy Table)** — **Language:** French **Frequency:** annual **Content:** double page format of 80 tables plus commentary and explanation of technical terms, intended to make figures on the main aspects of the economy easily accessible

International Fertilizer Institute

Address: 28 rue Marbeuf, Paris, 75008

Telephone: +33 1 5393 0500

Fax: +33 1 5393 0545

E-mail: ifa@fertilizer.org

Website: www.fertilizer.org

Guides: gives access to database which contains more than 1,300 IFA publications covering all aspects of fertilizer use, manufacture and trade

Activity: main activity is to provide information about the industry worldwide, especially through conferences and meetings of various kinds in different regions, and the exchange of non-commercial information in the form of statistics and publications

Website(s) information:

- **International Fertilizer Institute Statistics** — url: www.fertilizer.org **Description:** news and information on fertilisers **Coverage:** statistics on production, imports, exports and consumption of nitrogen, phosphate and potash fertilisers by country. Also includes Fertiliser Indicators, a collection of graphs and diagrams illustrating the development in different regions of the world of the capacities, production, consumption and trade of nitrogen, phosphate and potash fertilisers, and certain important intermediates and raw materials. The development of world cereal production and stocks and the crops on which fertilisers are used, is also illustrated

Publication(s):

- **Environmental Aspects of Phosphate and Potash Mining** — **Language:** English **Content:** completes a series that looks at environmental aspects of the fertilizer industry throughout the life-cycle of mineral fertilizer products

Le ministère délégué au Tourisme

Ministry of Tourism

Address: Grande-Arche de la Défense, Paris, 92055

Telephone: +33 1 4081 2122

Fax: +33 1 4081 1178

Website: www.tourisme.gouv.fr

Guides: provides statistical data and reports on tourism in France

Activity: promotes and represents the tourism sector

Publication(s):

- **Tourisme et innovation- bilan et perspectives (Tourism and Innovation- Report and Perspectives)** — **Language:** French **Content:** provides information on innovation in the tourist sector regarding new technologies