
Appendix

Appendix 1: Definition of the coastal areas, oceans and seas

The geographical breakdown is indeed important in the analysis of the maritime sector and the associated activities. Regional data are required in order to build a relevant description of maritime activities. A delimitation of the coastal areas, oceans and seas, including islands, is needed.

The publication analyses the coastal areas, oceans and seas of the 22 EU Member States having sea coasts, namely Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Therefore, the EU aggregate presented differs from the EU-27, as Austria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Luxembourg are excluded. The National administrative units corresponding to NUTS 3 regions were used to define areas on or near the coast. This nomenclature allows focusing on areas influenced by maritime aspects.

The EU coastal area is considered to be a strip of land which follows the EU coastline and extends 50 km inland. Although this definition is easy to envisage conceptually, an accurate representation using the standard European statistical regions (known as NUTS regions) reveals difficult. The most appropriate size of a statistical region is the NUTS level 3 (corresponding to a population of several hundred thousand people). However, the geographical size of these regions varies significantly between Member States. In order to better represent the 50 km coastal strip, inland NUTS 3 regions up to the 50km limit were included. The more objective and transparent method of selection was to apply a rule that identifies the coastal regions in an automatic and consistent way across Member States. The rule considered for including an inland NUTS 3 region to represent the 50km coastal strip was if the region is mostly within the 50km coastal strip (based on population). Detailed information is available in appendix 1.

Considering this definition, coastal regions in some countries feature capital cities and consequently, the comparison of data between coastal regions should be carried out carefully taking into account this aspect. Moreover, Hamburg is not included in the definition of coastal regions although it is a major port because this is linked to the limit fixed between North Sea and Elbe river, due to the different potential extension of the estuary. Even if not included in the definition of a EU coastal zone, Hamburg and its hinterland is taken into account when referring to maritime-related activities.

• NUTS3 – National administrative units corresponding to NUTS3 regions

| Country | Administrative Unit | Country | Administrative Unit |
|---------|----------------------------------|---------|---|
| BE | Arrondissementen/Arrondissements | LV | Reģioni |
| BG | Oblasti | LT | Apskritis |
| DK | Amter | MT | Gzejjer |
| DE | Kreise | NL | COROP regio's |
| EE | Groups of Maakond | PL | Podregiony |
| IE | Regional Authority Regions | PT | Grupos de Concelhos |
| GR | Nomoi | RO | Judet |
| ES | Provincias + Ceuta y Melilla | SI | Statistične regije |
| FR | Départements + DOM | FI | Maakunnat / Landskap |
| IT | Provincia | SE | Län |
| CY | - | UK | Upper tier authorities or groups of lower tier authorities (unitary authorities or districts) |

• NUTS3 – National coastal and near-coastal regions

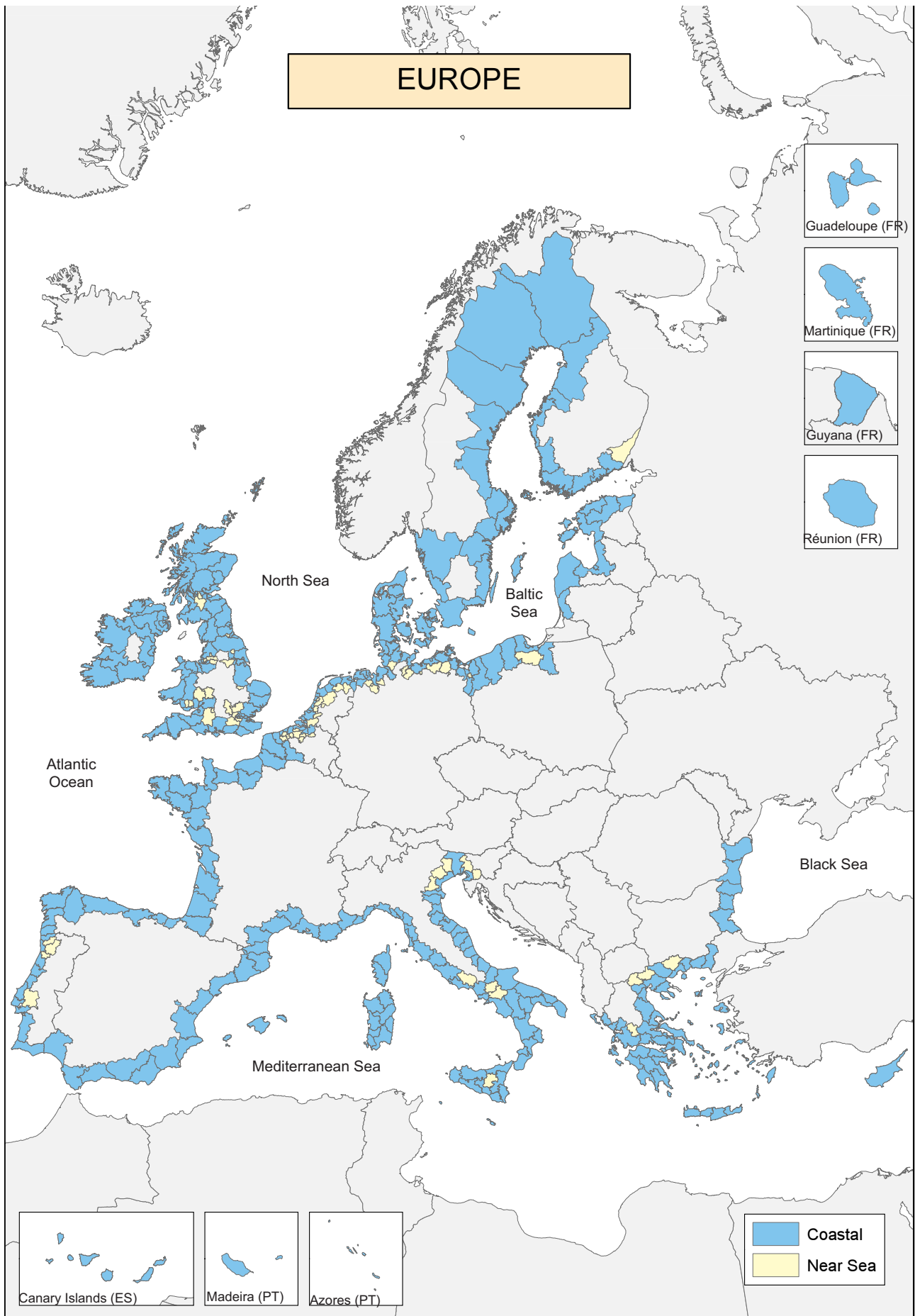
Information available at NUTS 3 level was compiled and used to make an analysis of National coastal and near-coastal regions. The “EU coastal region” is composed of coastal areas located in Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. By definition, this area includes all NUTS 3 regions having sea coasts and NUTS 3 regions where more than half of the population lives within 50 km of the sea. This criterion is also used at a more detailed level when considering national coastal zones.

- Regions without sea coasts located within 50 km of the sea

| Nuts3 | Label | Nuts3 | Label |
|-------|---|-------|------------------------------------|
| BE232 | Arr. Dendermonde | UKD31 | Greater Manchester South |
| BE233 | Arr. Eeklo | UKD41 | Blackburn with Darwen |
| BE252 | Arr. Diksmuide | UKD51 | East Merseyside |
| BE253 | Arr. Ieper | UKE21 | York |
| BE256 | Arr. Roeselare | UKH11 | Peterborough |
| BE257 | Arr. Tielt | UKI22 | Outer London – South |
| DE804 | Schwerin, Kreisfreie Stadt | UKI23 | Outer London - West and North West |
| DE943 | Oldenburg (Oldenburg), Kreisfreie Stadt | UKJ23 | Surrey |
| DE946 | Ammerland | UKL15 | Central Valleys |
| DEF04 | Neumünster, Kreisfreie Stadt | UKL16 | Gwent Valleys |
| DEF0E | Steinburg | UKM36 | North Lanarkshire |
| NL325 | Zaanstreek | UKC13 | Darlington |
| NL326 | Groot-Amsterdam | UKD31 | Greater Manchester South |
| NL334 | Oost-Zuid-Holland | UKD41 | Blackburn with Darwen |
| PL424 | Miasto Szczecin | UKD51 | East Merseyside |
| PT116 | Entre Douro e Vouga | UKE21 | York |
| UKC13 | Darlington | | |

- Regions where at least half of the population lives within 50 km of the sea

| Nuts3 | Label | Nuts3 | Label |
|-------|----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| BE212 | Arr. Mechelen | NL123 | Zuidoost-Friesland |
| BE231 | Arr. Aalst | NL131 | Noord-Drenthe |
| BE234 | Arr. Gent | NL230 | Flevoland |
| DE802 | Neubrandenburg, Kreisfreie Stadt | NL327 | Het Gooi en Vechtstreek |
| DE808 | Demmin | NL336 | Zuidoost-Zuid-Holland |
| DE809 | Güstrow | NL411 | West-Noord-Brabant |
| DE936 | Osterholz | PL635 | Starogardzki |
| DE941 | Delmenhorst, Kreisfreie Stadt | PT113 | Ave |
| DE94D | Oldenburg, Landkreis | PT115 | Tâmega |
| DEF06 | Herzogtum Lauenburg | PT185 | Lezíria do Tejo |
| DEF0F | Stormarn | SI018 | Notranjsko-kraska |
| FI187 | Etelä-Karjala | SI023 | Goriska |
| GR114 | Drama | UKD32 | Greater Manchester North |
| GR123 | Kilkis | UKE31 | Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham |
| GR124 | Pella | UKG11 | Herefordshire, County of |
| GR243 | Evrytania | UKG12 | Worcestershire |
| ITD34 | Treviso | UKH21 | Luton |
| ITD36 | Padova | UKH23 | Hertfordshire |
| ITD41 | Pordenone | UKJ13 | Buckinghamshire CC |
| ITE45 | Frosinone | UKK14 | Swindon |
| ITF32 | Benevento | UKK15 | Wiltshire CC |
| ITF34 | Avellino | UKM38 | South Lanarkshire |
| ITG16 | Enna | | |



Appendix 2: Definition of sea regions

This classification used for section 2 of EU and national reports is derived from the one used for Short Sea shipping. The following sea regions have been taken into account: Baltic Sea, North Sea, Atlantic Ocean (including the English Channel and the Irish Sea), Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and outermost regions. Morocco - West Africa, Egypt - Red Sea, and Israel - Red Sea are not covered in this study.

Baltic Sea:

- All selected regions of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Finland
- The Danish, German and Swedish regions on or near the Baltic

North Sea:

- All selected regions of Belgium and Netherlands
- The Danish, German, Swedish and UK regions on or near the North Sea

Atlantic Ocean:

- All selected regions of Ireland, Portugal (excluding Açores and Madeira)
- The Spanish, French and UK regions on or near the Atlantic Ocean

Mediterranean Sea:

- All selected regions of Greece, Italy, Cyprus, Malta and Slovenia
- The Spanish and French regions on or near the Mediterranean Sea

Black Sea:

- All selected regions of Bulgaria and Romania

Outermost regions

- French overseas départements, Açores (PT), Madeira (PT), Canary Islands (ES)

Appendix 3: Definition of the maritime activities

The classification of activities allows in some cases to establish a direct link with the maritime sector; in other cases this link is only indirect and the estimation of the share represented by maritime activities is a topic that needs further discussion.

For example, shipbuilding and sea transport present a direct link to the maritime sector, but in other cases more care is required in defining which activities can be considered as part of the maritime sector, such as the production of sea transport equipment.

NACE Rev. 1.1 is a revision of NACE Rev. 1, the general classification of economic activities in the European Community. Note that a revised classification (NACE Rev. 2) was adopted at the end of 2006, and its implementation has begun in 2007 – the first reference year for NACE Rev. 2 will be 2008. An abbreviated list of NACE classifications related to the maritime sector is provided below.

Referring to NACE Rev 1.1, the activities included in the maritime transport sector correspond to those included in category 61.1 “Maritime and coastal transport”. Sometimes this sector can also include the activities of ports and docks, which correspond to NACE category 63.22 “Services auxiliary of transport – port, maritime and river services”. Fishing and its related activities are part of another sector. In a general way, it is difficult to establish clear distinctions between various maritime activities. In some countries, the industrial relationships of the maritime sector and the related data include not only the activities of transport (ferries, tankers, towing), ports and docks, but also fishing. Consequently, the following NACE sectors of activity were selected:

| Description | Rev 1.1 | Rev. 2 | Description |
|---|---------|--------|---|
| Fishing | 5 | 03 | Fishing and aquaculture |
| Fishing | 5 | 03.1 | Fishing |
| Fishing | 5.01 | 03.11 | Marine fishing |
| Fish farming | 5.02 | 03.2 | Aquaculture |
| Fish farming | 5.02 | 03.21 | Marine aquaculture |
| Processing and preserving of fish and fish products | 15.2 | 10.2 | Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs |
| Processing and preserving of fish and fish products | 15.2 | 10.20 | Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs |
| Renting of water transport equipment | 71.22 | 77.34 | Renting and leasing of water transport equipment |
| Building and repairing of ships | 35.11 | 30.1 | Building of ships and boats |
| Building and repairing of ships | 35.11 | 30.11 | Building of ships and floating structures |
| Building and repairing of pleasure and sporting boats | 35.12 | 30.12 | Building of pleasure and sporting boats |
| Building and repairing of ships | 35.11 | 33.15 | Repair and maintenance of ships and boats |
| Wholesale of other food, including fish, crustaceans and molluscs | 51.38 | 46.38 | Wholesale of other food, including fish, crustaceans and molluscs |
| Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs | 52.23 | 47.23 | Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs in specialised stores |
| Sea and coastal water transport | 61.1 | 50.1 | Sea and coastal passenger water transport |
| Sea and coastal water transport | 61.1 | 50.10 | Sea and coastal passenger water transport |
| Sea and coastal water transport | 61.1 | 50.2 | Sea and coastal freight water transport |
| Sea and coastal water transport | 61.1 | 50.20 | Sea and coastal freight water transport |
| Other supporting water transport activities | 63.22 | 52.22 | Service activities incidental to water transportation |

Note: Correspondence of items between two versions may be only partial

Appendix 4: European data sources

Eurostat reference database

The Eurostat reference database contains around one billion statistical figures covering several economic and social sector. This information normally covers all EU Member States and in many cases also Japan, the United States of America and other EU trade partners. Eurostat's databases are available free of charge through the Eurostat website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>.

Among the statistical data collections available in this database and used for this publication, the following should be mentioned:

• Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The European Union Labour Force Survey (EU LFS) is conducted in the 27 Member States of the European Union and two countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No. 577/98 of 9 March 1998. The EU LFS is a large household sample survey providing quarterly results on labour participation of people aged 15 and over as well as of persons outside the labour force. In all countries providing quarterly data, the quarterly sample is spread uniformly over all weeks of the quarter. The national statistical institutes are responsible for selecting the sample, preparing the questionnaires, conducting direct interviews among households, and forwarding the results to Eurostat in accordance with the common coding scheme. All definitions apply to persons aged 15 years and over, living in private households. Persons carrying out obligatory military service are not included.

Further information on the Labour Force Survey may be found through

http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu_lfs/index.htm

• Structural Business Statistics (SBS)

SBS covers the NACE Rev 1.1 sections C to K, which are organised in four annexes, covering Industry (sections C-E), Construction (F), Trade (G) and Services (H, I, K). Financial services are covered in three specific annexes and separate metadata files.

Main characteristics (variables) of the SBS data category:

Business Demographic variables (e.g. number of enterprises)

“Output related” variables (e.g. Turnover, Value added)

“Input related” variables

- labour input (e.g. employment, hours worked)
- goods and services input (e.g. total of purchases)
- capital input (e.g. material investments)

Several important derived indicators are generated in the form of ratios of certain monetary characteristics or per head values.

• Maritime Transport data (Council Directive 95/64/EC)

The maritime transport data cover sea transport expressed as gross weight of goods (in tonnes), for passengers movements (in number of passengers) and for vessels arrivals at main ports (number of vessels and gross tonnage of vessels). The data collection is based on the terms of Council Directive 95/64/EC on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea and of Commission Decisions 98/385/EC, 2000/363/EC and 2005/366/EC. The maritime transport data are calculated using data collected at port level. The data are displayed at port level, regional level (since October 2008), Maritime Coastal Area (MCA) level and country level.

• Agricultural and Fishery Statistics

Eurostat's database on fishery statistics contains around 2 000 000 figures covering fishery catches, landings of fishery products, aquaculture production, the fishing fleets, foreign trade in fishery products, employment in fisheries and supply balance sheets for fishery products.

• External trade database (COMEXT)

External trade statistics are an important data source for many public and private sector decision-makers at international and national level. For example, at the European Union level, external trade data are extensively used for multilateral and bilateral negotiations within the framework of the common commercial policy, to define and implement anti-dumping policy, to evaluate the progress of the Single Market and many other policies. Moreover, they constitute an essential source for the compilation of balance of payments statistics and national accounts.

External trade statistics cover both extra- and intra-EU trade: Extra-EU trade statistics cover the trading of goods between a Member State and a non-member country. Intra-EU trade statistics cover the trading of goods between Member States. "Goods" means all movable property including electric current. Detailed and aggregated data are published for the Euro area, the European Union and for each Member State separately.

• Regional data (REGIO)

The regional data collected in the various studied domains cover by Eurostat are all centralised into a database called REGIO. Under the theme 'General and regional statistics' on the Eurostat website one can find tables with statistics on both 'Regions' and the 'Urban Audit' with more detailed time series (some of them going back as far as 1970) and more detailed statistics than in this publication. Also available are a number of indicators at NUTS level 3 (such as area, demography, gross domestic product and labour market data). For more detailed information on the contents of the regional and urban databases please consult the Eurostat publication European regional and urban statistics — Reference Guide — 2007, edition, which can be downloaded from the Eurostat website.

• Science and Technology database (Patent)

This collection provides users with data concerning patent applications to the European Patent Office - EPO. Data are available at national and regional level. EPO data refer to all patent applications by priority year as opposed to patents granted by priority year.

Besides the total number of applications these figures are also related to million inhabitants, million labour force, in percentage of GDP, GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D) and BERD (Business enterprise expenditure on R&D).

• Corine Land cover database

One of the major tasks undertaken in the framework of the Corine programme has been the establishment of a computerised inventory on land cover. Data on land cover are necessary for the environmental policy as well as for regional development and agricultural policies. At the same time it provides one of the basic inputs for the production of more complex information on other themes (soil erosion, pollutant emissions into the air by the vegetation, etc.). The main objective of the land cover project is to provide those responsible for and interested in the European environmental policy with quantitative data on land cover, which is consistent and comparable across Europe.

Appendix 5: Definition of indicators presented at European coastal regions level

• Coastal pressure

Total area

Total area of the regions (km²). It includes the inland water which is excluded in land area definition. Not all countries can provide data according to both concepts. For most countries the difference between total and land area is small. These data are used primarily for the population density.

Length of coasts and 10 km coastal zone area

The coastline length (km) and 10 km coastal zone area (km²) are calculated from the Corine land cover database. These figures may vary from national statistics owing to the inclusion or exclusion of coastal features, such as estuaries, islands and spits.

It is important to notify that there are different ways of measuring the length of the coast. The CORINE value does not match the "Eurosion Study".

Population

Average (or mid-year or mean) population (1 000 inhabitants). Most Member States calculate the average population as the arithmetic mean of the population on 1 January for two consecutive years, with the exception of Germany (average of 12 monthly figures), Ireland (mid-April population), United Kingdom (30 June population), Denmark, Spain and the Netherlands (1 July registered population). Data on the average population from 2005 onwards are computed according to a harmonised methodology: always the arithmetic mean of the population on 1 January for two consecutive years.

The Member States carry out population re-evaluations each year on the basis of the latest available Census results, with the exception Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands, where the evaluation method is based on their population registers.

The average population is principally used for calculating population density, per capita GDP, birth rates and mortality rates.

• Demography

Population density

Density of the average total population (inhabitants per km²). This indicator is based on total area measurements (see Coastal pressure indicators).

Crude birth rate and crude death rate

Most data in the Demographic statistics are based on registered information provided by the Member States. The number of births covers live births. Twins are counted as 2 births, triplets as 3, etc. (if all are alive). Crude rates are calculated as follows:

- Crude birth rate: is the ratio of live births during the year to the total average resident population in that year (per 1 000 inhabitants);
- Crude death rate: is the ratio of total deaths during the year to the total average resident population in that year (per 1 000 inhabitants).

Old-age dependency ratio

The ratio of the number of the elderly persons of an age when they are generally economically inactive (aged 65 and over) to the number of the persons of working age (per 1 000 persons aged 15-64). This indicator is computed using Census data according to the Table programme for the Community Programme of Population and Housing Censuses in 2001.

• Economics

GDP at current market prices

Gross domestic product (GDP), market prices (Euro per inhabitant).

Final results of the production activity of resident producer units. It corresponds to the economy's total output of goods and services, less intermediate consumption, plus taxes less subsidies on products.

Gross value added at basic prices, total and by sector

Gross value added at basic prices is output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices (Million EUR). This value is also presented disaggregated in three sectors:

NACE A-B = Agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing

NACE C-F = Industry

NACE G-P = Services

Labour market

General definitions

The main source for regional labour market data is the European Union Labour Force Survey (LFS). The definitions of the survey's indicators follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Population covers persons aged 15 and over, living in private households (population living in collective households, i.e. residential homes, boarding houses, hospitals, religious institutions, workers' hostels, etc. are not included). This comprises all persons living in the households surveyed during the reference week. This definition also includes persons absent from the households for the short periods (but having retained a link with the private household) owing to studies, holidays, illness, business trips, etc. Persons on obligatory military service are not included.

Employed persons (LFS)

For the labour force survey, employed persons are defined as persons aged 15 and over (Spain, United Kingdom: 16 and over; Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Hungary, Finland, Sweden: 15 to 74) who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour per week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, for example, illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education or training (expressed in thousands).

Unemployment by age class and sex

Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 (expressed in thousands) who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously):

1. without work during the reference week;
2. available for work at the time (i.e. were available for paid employment or self employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week);
3. actively seeking work (i.e. had taken specific steps in the four-week period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment) or who found a job to start within a period of at most three months.

• Education

General definitions

ISCED CLASSIFICATION

The international standard classification of education (ISCED) is an instrument for compiling statistics on education that are internationally comparable. It covers two cross-classification variables: levels and fields of education with the complementary dimensions of general/vocational/prevocational orientation and educational/labour market destination. The current version, ISCED 97, was implemented in EU countries for the collection of data from the school year 1997/98 onwards. This change in the ISCED classification has affected the comparability of chronological series, especially for level 3 (upper secondary education) and for level 5 (tertiary education). ISCED 97 introduced a new level, ISCED level 4: post-secondary non-tertiary education (previously included in ISCED levels 3 and 5). ISCED 97 level 6 only relates to PhD or doctoral studies. The classification comprises 25 fields of education (at two-digit level) which can be further refined into three-digit level. Empirically, ISCED assumes that several criteria exist which can help allocate education programmes to levels of education. Depending on the level and type of education concerned, there is a need to establish a hierarchical ranking system between main and subsidiary criteria (typical entrance qualification, minimum entrance requirement, minimum age, staff qualification, etc.).

Empirically, ISCED assumes that several criteria exist which can help allocate education programmes to levels of education. Depending on the level and type of education concerned, there is a need to establish a hierarchical ranking system between main and subsidiary criteria (typical entrance qualification, minimum entrance requirement, minimum age, staff qualification, etc.). The following ISCED levels can be distinguished:

- 0 – Pre-primary education: the initial stage of organised instruction. It is school- or centre-based and is designed for children aged at least three years.
- 1 – Primary education: begins between four and seven years of age, is compulsory in all countries and generally lasts from five to six years.
- 2 – Lower secondary education: continues the basic programmes of the primary level, although teaching is typically more subject-focused. Usually, the end of this level coincides with the end of compulsory education.
- 3 – Upper secondary education: generally begins at the end of compulsory education. The entrance age is typically 15 or 16 years. Entrance qualifications (end of compulsory education) and other minimum entry requirements are usually needed. Instruction is often more subject-oriented than at ISCED level 2. The typical duration of ISCED level 3 varies from two to five years.
- 4 – Post-secondary non-tertiary education: these programmes straddle the boundary between upper secondary and tertiary education. They serve to broaden the knowledge of ISCED level 3 graduates. Typical examples are programmes designed to prepare students for studies at level 5 or programmes designed to prepare students for direct labour market entry.
- 5 – Tertiary education (first stage): entry to these programmes normally requires the successful completion of ISCED level 3 or 4. This level includes tertiary programmes with academic orientation (type A) which are largely theoretically based and tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (type B) which are typically shorter than type A programmes and geared for entry into the labour market.
- 6 – Tertiary education (second stage): reserved for tertiary studies that lead to an advanced research qualification (PhD or doctorate).

A full listing of the classification and more details are accessible on the UNESCO website:

http://www.uis.unesco.org/ev.php?ID=3813_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC

Population with tertiary education level

Share of the population having a first stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification (ISCED 5) or a second stage of tertiary education (ISCED 6) leading to an advanced research qualification (%). In the LFS, data are collected concerning the highest level of education attained (educational attainment) as well as on recent or current participation of the population in education and training.

• Agriculture

Structure of agricultural holdings by region, main indicators

This table covers the main characteristics of the Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings from 1990 onwards.

As from 1990, Eurostat receives data on individual agricultural holdings collected during Farm Structure Surveys conducted in all the Member States of the European Union.

The data on the structure of agricultural holdings are taken from the Community survey 1989 -1991 (1989 for Denmark, Spain, Luxembourg and Portugal, 1990 for Belgium, Italy, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and 1991 for Germany, Greece and Ireland), 1993, 1995 and so on, in accordance with the reference date of the surveys. This table is requested from the NSO by Eurostat unit E2, who then forward them to Regional Statistics Unit.

Utilised agricultural area

Utilised agricultural area (UAA) is the area utilised for farming, i.e. categories: arable land, permanent pastures, permanent crops and kitchen gardens. In this publication it is expressed excluding mountain area (in 1 000 ha).

Proportion of arable land

Proportion of arable land on total agricultural area (%). Arable land refers to all land generally under rotation whether for temporary crops or meadows, or left fallow.

Livestock density per holding

An agricultural holding is a single unit, both technically and economically, which has single management and which produces agricultural products. Other supplementary (non-agricultural) products and services may also be provided by the holding.

Livestock unit (LSU): reference unit which facilitates the aggregation of livestock from various species. Livestock numbers are converted into livestock units using table of weights presented below because the LSU data were not available at this level of detail. Values are computed when information on bovine livestock is available. Due to these discrepancies this indicator cannot be compared to the LSU published in other publications.

| | Sheep | Goats | Pigs | Poultry | Bovine |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|------|---------|--------|
| coefficient per 100 heads | 15 | 15 | 30 | 1 | 100 |

Standard gross margin per holding

The "Standard Gross margin" is the difference between the standardised monetary value of gross production and the standardised monetary value of certain special costs. This difference is determined for the various crop and animal characteristics (per ha or per animal) at the level of the survey district for each Member State and given in European Currency Units (ECU). By multiplying the areas or the number of animals by the corresponding SGM and then adding the products together, the total standard gross margin of the holding in question is obtained in ECU.

Standard gross margin per holding: The concept of Standard Gross Margin (SGM) is used to determine the economic size of farms, which is expressed in terms of European Size Units (ESU). This concept is also used in the Farm Structure Survey organised by Eurostat.

Standard gross margin per Annual Work Unit (SGM per AWU): Total labour input is measured in Annual Work Units (AWUs). One Annual Work Unit corresponds to the work performed by one person who is occupied on an agricultural holding on a full-time basis. Full-time means the minimum hours required by the national provisions governing contracts of employment. If these do not indicate the number of hours, then 1 800 hours are taken to be the minimum (225 working days of eight hours each).

• Tourism

General definitions

This collection on regional tourism statistics contains data on the number of hotels or similar establishments. Tourist accommodation is defined as any facility that regularly or occasionally provides overnight accommodation for tourists.

The tourist accommodation types are collective or private. Private tourist accommodations are not registered in Eurostat statistics. The classification of collective tourist accommodation includes:

Collective tourist accommodation establishments:

- Hotels and similar establishments
- Other collective accommodation establishments
- Tourist camp-sites
- Specialised establishments

Number of hotels

Absolute number of hotels and similar establishments. Hotels and similar establishments include hotels, apartment hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels, residential clubs, rooming and boarding houses, tourist residences and similar accommodation.

Indicators at national level for relevant maritime activities

• Enterprise statistics

Apparent labour productivity

Gross value added per person employed (1 000 EUR). Gross Value Added (GVA) is the net result of output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices. Output consists of the products created during the accounting period. Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital. The goods and services may be either transformed or used up by the production process. GVA is calculated before consumption of fixed capital.

Number of enterprises

A count of the number of enterprises active during at least a part of the reference period.

Number of persons employed

The number of persons employed is defined as the total number of persons who work in the observation unit (inclusive of working proprietors, partners working regularly in the unit and unpaid family workers), as well as persons who work outside the unit who belong to it and are paid by it (e.g. sales representatives, delivery personnel, repair and maintenance teams). It includes persons absent for a short period (e.g. sick leave, paid leave or special leave), and also those on strike, but not those absent for an indefinite period. It also includes part-time workers who are regarded as such under the laws of the country concerned and who are on the pay-roll, as well as seasonal workers, apprentices and home workers on the pay-roll.

The number of persons employed excludes manpower supplied to the unit by other enterprises, persons carrying out repair and maintenance work in the observation unit on behalf of other enterprises, as well as those on compulsory military service.

Unpaid family workers refers to persons who live with the proprietor of the unit and work regularly for the unit, but do not have a contract of service and do not receive a fixed sum for the work they perform. This is limited to those persons who are not included on the payroll of another unit as their principal occupation.

Turnover or gross premiums written

Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties. Turnover includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the VAT invoiced by the unit vis-à-vis its customer and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover.

It also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately in the invoice. Reduction in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted.

Income classified as other operating income, financial income and extra-ordinary income in company accounts is excluded from turnover. Operating subsidies received from public authorities or the institutions of the European Union are also excluded.

It also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately in the invoice. Reduction in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted.

Income classified as other operating income, financial income and extra-ordinary income in company accounts is excluded from turnover. Operating subsidies received from public authorities or the institutions of the European Union are also excluded.

Labour cost per employee FTE

For the purpose of labour cost statistics, labour cost is the cost incurred by the employer in the employment of labour. The statistics concept of labour cost comprises remuneration for work performed, payments in respect of time paid for but not worked, bonuses and gratuities, the cost of food, drink and other payments in kind, cost of workers' housing borne by employers, employers' social security expenditures, cost to the employer for vocational training, welfare services and miscellaneous items, such as transport of workers, work clothes and recruitment, together with taxes regarded as labour cost.

• External trade

Imports and exports by sea transport (quantity and value)

External trade statistics cover in principle trade flows entering or leaving the statistical territory of the Member States. The statistical territory of the Member States correspond to their customs territory as defined in the Community Customs Code. The Community Customs Code compiles the rules, arrangements and procedures applicable to goods traded between the European Community (EC) and non-member countries. The Code is a single act covering the scope, definitions, basic provisions and content of Community customs law. The statistical territory of a country can be "ideally" divided into five main "areas":

- Free circulation area;
- Premises for inward processing;
- Industrial free zones;
- Premises for customs warehouses;
- Commercial free zones.

External trade statistics involve the use of a transaction threshold system. Transactions below a certain value or quantity do not have to be reported by the Member States. For extra-EU trade statistics, this threshold is set at EUR 1 000 or 1 000 kg in net mass. In addition to the threshold system (described later), for intra-EU trade statistics the threshold concerns values below EUR 200.

In the **extra-EU** trade framework, statistics on trade record the exports (outward flows from an EU Member State to a non-EU country) of goods, and imports (inward flows from a non-EU country to an EU Member State) of goods. More specifically:

Exports to a non-EU country include:

Goods which leave the statistical territory of the Member State and are: under the customs export procedure (final export, export following inward processing, etc.) or under the customs outward processing procedure (usually goods destined to be processed or transformed for subsequent re import).

Imports from a non-EU country include:

Goods, which enter the statistical territory of the Member State from a non-EU country and are:

- (1) placed under the customs procedure for release into free circulation (goods that will be consumed in the importing Member State or dispatched to another Member State), either immediately or after a period in a customs warehouse, or
- (2) placed under the customs procedure for inward processing or processing under customs control (usually goods destined to be processed or transformed for subsequent re-export) either immediately or after a period in a customs warehouse.

The external trade by sea is reported by the Member States for Extra-EU trade only. The mode of transport indicates the means by which the goods are presumed to leave (export) or presumed to enter (import) the statistical territory of the Community.

• Fisheries

General definitions

Aquaculture

The farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding and protection from predators. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of, or rights resulting from contractual arrangements to, the stock being cultivated.

Catch

Catches of fishery products (fish, molluscs, crustaceans and other aquatic animals, residues and aquatic plants) taken for all purposes (commercial, industrial, recreational and subsistence) by all types and classes of fishing units (fishermen, vessels, gear, etc.) operating both in inland, fresh and brackish water areas, and in inshore, offshore and high-seas fishing areas. The production from aquaculture is excluded. Catch is normally expressed in live weight and derived by the application of conversion factors to the landed or product weight. As such, the catch statistics exclude quantities which are caught but which, for a variety of reasons, are not landed.

Fishing areas

The catches are sub-divided by the area in which they were taken. For statistical purposes the world is divided into 8 inland areas and 19 marine fishing areas. Certain of these areas have been sub-divided for the reporting of catch statistics.

Catches by fishing area

Data submitted by the national authorities are collected from fishing vessels either directly or at the place of first sale of the fishery products. Data in this publication refers to marine animals.

Employment in the fishery sector

The unit is the fisherman or other worker employed in the fisheries sector.

• Research and development

General definitions

European Patent Office (EPO)

The European Patent Office (EPO) is the executive arm of the European Patent Organisation, an intergovernmental body set up under the European Patent Convention (EPC), which was signed in Munich on 5 October 1973 and which entered into force on 7 October 1977. Members of the European Patent Organisation are the EPC contracting States. The EPO grants European patents for the contracting states to the EPC. The activities of the EPO are supervised by the Organisation's Administrative Council, composed of delegates from the contracting States.

Patent applications to the EPO

Patents reflect a country's inventive activity. Patents also show the country's capacity to exploit knowledge and translate it into potential economic gains. In this context, indicators based on patent statistics are widely used to assess the inventive performance of countries.

This collection provides users with data concerning patent applications to the European Patent Office - EPO. Data are given at the national and the regional level. EPO data refer to all patent applications by priority year, as opposed to patents granted by priority year.

Million inhabitants refers to the population on 1 January each year, and the source is the Eurostat collection of Population.

B 63 SHIPS OR OTHER WATERBORNE VESSELS; RELATED EQUIPMENT

- B 63 B - SHIPS OR OTHER WATERBORNE VESSELS; EQUIPMENT FOR SHIPPING
- B 63 C- LAUNCHING, HAULING-OUT, OR DRY-DOCKING OF VESSELS; LIFE-SAVING IN WATER; EQUIPMENT FOR DWELLING OR WORKING UNDER WATER; MEANS FOR SALVAGING OR SEARCHING FOR UNDERWATER OBJECTS
- B 63 G -OFFENSIVE OR DEFENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS ON VESSELS; MINE-LAYING; MINE-SWEEPING; SUBMARINES; AIRCRAFT CARRIERS
- B 63 H - MARINE PROPULSION OR STEERING
- B 63 J - AUXILIARIES ON VESSELS

Data are presented at national level. EPO data refer to all patent applications by priority year, as opposed to patents granted by priority year.

Number of inhabitants refer to the population on 1 January each year, and the source is the Eurostat collection of Population.

• Environment

Number and percentage of sea bathing areas according to water quality

Number and percentage of sea bathing areas sufficiently sampled which comply with guide values.

Number and percentage of sea bathing areas sufficiently sampled which comply with mandatory values.

Number and percentage of sea bathing areas which do not comply with mandatory values.

Number and percentage of sea bathing areas not sampled, insufficiently sampled or for which no data are available.

Number and percentage of sea bathing areas where bathing was prohibited throughout the bathing season.

Guide and mandatory values refers to those presented in the Council Directive of 8 December 1975 concerning the quality of bathing water (76/160/EEC) and successive amendments.

Protected marine area

Area of territories proposed by countries to be designated for the protection of natural and semi-natural habitats, wild fauna and flora, according to the Habitats Directive. For more information: see Eurostat's Structural Indicator "Protected Areas for under the Habitats Directive".

- **Ports activity**

Maritime transport – Number of passengers

The number of passengers corresponds only to the number of non-cruise passengers, “ferry passengers” (1 000 passengers).

Maritime goods transports in weight between MCA by direction

A Maritime coastal area (MCA) is normally defined as a contiguous stretch of coastline, together with islands offshore. It is defined either in terms of one or more ranges of ports along the coastline, or in terms of the latitude and longitude of one or more sets of extremities of the coastal area.

River banks can be included. For some countries, two separate stretches of coastline may be counted as one maritime coastal area, as, for example, the North and West coastlines of France both classified as Atlantic.

Data are presented in 1 000 tonnes gross weight, this means the tonnage of goods carried, including packaging but excluding the tare weight of containers or ro-ro units. Nationality of vessel is not taken into account.

Appendix 6: Total EU-22 external trade of goods by sea, 2005 Detailed data by destination

| | | <i>Unit</i> | <i>Year</i> | <i>EU having sea coasts</i> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Imports in 1000 tonnes | World | 1000 tonnes | 2005 | 1 398 482 |
| | Extra EU25 | 1000 tonnes | 2005 | 1 177 573 |
| | North American Countries | 1000 tonnes | 2005 | 77 094 |
| | Asia | 1000 tonnes | 2005 | 248 886 |
| | Africa | 1000 tonnes | 2005 | 247 201 |
| | South American Countries | 1000 tonnes | 2005 | 168 673 |
| Exports in 1000 tonnes | World | 1000 tonnes | 2005 | 567 528 |
| | Extra EU25 | 1000 tonnes | 2005 | 334 751 |
| | North American Countries | 1000 tonnes | 2005 | 94 400 |
| | Asia | 1000 tonnes | 2005 | 88 604 |
| | Africa | 1000 tonnes | 2005 | 57 663 |
| | South American Countries | 1000 tonnes | 2005 | 12 324 |
| Imports in Mio € | World | Mio € | 2005 | 736 181 |
| | Extra EU25 | Mio € | 2005 | 549 798 |
| | North American Countries | Mio € | 2005 | 52 363 |
| | Asia | Mio € | 2005 | 242 659 |
| | Africa | Mio € | 2005 | 72 241 |
| | South American Countries | Mio € | 2005 | 38 969 |
| Exports in Mio € | World | Mio € | 2005 | 660 870 |
| | Extra EU25 | Mio € | 2005 | 450 086 |
| | North American Countries | Mio € | 2005 | 138 560 |
| | Asia | Mio € | 2005 | 147 497 |
| | Africa | Mio € | 2005 | 54 327 |
| | South American Countries | Mio € | 2005 | 20 219 |
| Share of Imports (1000 tonnes) | World | % | 2005 | 71.1 |
| | Extra EU25 | % | 2005 | 77.9 |
| | North American Countries | % | 2005 | 45.0 |
| | Asia | % | 2005 | 73.7 |
| | Africa | % | 2005 | 81.1 |
| | South American Countries | % | 2005 | 93.2 |
| Share of Exports (1000 tonnes) | World | % | 2005 | 28.9 |
| | Extra EU25 | % | 2005 | 22.1 |
| | North American Countries | % | 2005 | 55.0 |
| | Asia | % | 2005 | 26.3 |
| | Africa | % | 2005 | 18.9 |
| | South American Countries | % | 2005 | 6.8 |

| | | <i>Unit</i> | <i>Year</i> | <i>EU having sea coasts</i> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Share of Imports (Mio €) | World | % | 2005 | 52.7 |
| | Extra EU25 | % | 2005 | 55.0 |
| | North American Countries | % | 2005 | 27.4 |
| | Asia | % | 2005 | 62.2 |
| | Africa | % | 2005 | 57.1 |
| | South American Countries | % | 2005 | 65.8 |
| Share of Exports (Mio €) | World | % | 2005 | 47.3 |
| | Extra EU25 | % | 2005 | 45.0 |
| | North American Countries | % | 2005 | 72.6 |
| | Asia | % | 2005 | 37.8 |
| | Africa | % | 2005 | 42.9 |
| | South American Countries | % | 2005 | 34.2 |

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Appendix 7: EU-22 ports activity, 2006-2007 – detailed data

| | | Unit | Year | EU having sea coasts |
|---|--------------------------|------------------|------|-------------------------|
| Maritime transport- Number of passengers | Total for Belgium | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 891 |
| | Total for Bulgaria | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 15 |
| | Total for Cyprus | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 182 |
| | Total for Germany | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 29 258 |
| | Total for Denmark | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 48 145 |
| | Total for Estonia | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 6 691 |
| | Total for Spain | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 22 187 |
| | Total for Finland | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 18 739 |
| | Total for France | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 23 402 |
| | Total for Greece | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 90 402 |
| | Total for Ireland | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 3 207 |
| | Total for Italy | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 65 954 |
| | Total for Lithuania | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 190 |
| | Total for Latvia | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 217 |
| | Total for Malta | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 218 |
| | Total for Netherlands | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 2 127 |
| | Total for Poland | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 1 737 |
| | Total for Portugal | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 688 |
| | Total for Romania | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 0 |
| | Total for Sweden | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 32 334 |
| | Total for Slovenia | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 30 |
| | Total for United Kingdom | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 29 930 |
| | Inwards for Belgium | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 445 |
| | Inwards for Bulgaria | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 10 |
| | Inwards for Cyprus | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 108 |
| | Inwards for Germany | 1 000 passengers | 2007 | 15 030 |
| | Inwards for Denmark | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 24 038 |
| | Inwards for Estonia | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 3 359 |
| | Inwards for Spain | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 11 418 |
| | Inwards for Finland | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 8 391 |
| | Inwards for France | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 13 248 |
| | Inwards for Greece | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 45 281 |
| | Inwards for Ireland | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 1 635 |
| | Inwards for Italy | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 42 939 |
| | Inwards for Lithuania | 1 000 passengers | 2007 | 104 |
| | Inwards for Latvia | 1 000 passengers | 2007 | 179 |
| | Inwards for Malta | 1 000 passengers | 2007 | 108 |
| | Inwards for Netherlands | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 1 053 |
| | Inwards for Poland | 1 000 passengers | 2006 | 875 |

| | Unit | Year | EU having sea coasts | |
|--|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------|
| Inwards for Portugal | 1000 passengers | 2007 | 338 | |
| Inwards for Romania | 1000 passengers | 2008 | 0 | |
| Inwards for Sweden | 1000 passengers | 2007 | 16 552 | |
| Inwards for Slovenia | 1000 passengers | 2008 | 15 | |
| Inwards for United Kingdom | 1000 passengers | 2008 | 14 893 | |
| Outwards for Belgium | 1000 passengers | 2008 | 448 | |
| Outwards for Bulgaria | 1000 passengers | 2008 | 5 | |
| Outwards for Cyprus | 1000 passengers | 2008 | 73 | |
| Outwards for Germany | 1000 passengers | 2007 | 15 171 | |
| Outwards for Denmark | 1000 passengers | 2008 | 24 077 | |
| Outwards for Estonia | 1000 passengers | 2008 | 3 332 | |
| Outwards for Spain | 1000 passengers | 2008 | 10 748 | |
| Outwards for Finland | 1000 passengers | 2008 | 8 348 | |
| Outwards for France | 1000 passengers | 2008 | 13 154 | |
| Outwards for Greece | 1000 passengers | 2008 | 45 112 | |
| Outwards for Ireland | 1000 passengers | 2008 | 1 542 | |
| Outwards for Italy | 1000 passengers | 2008 | 43 015 | |
| Outwards for Lithuania | 1000 passengers | 2007 | 108 | |
| Outwards for Latvia | 1000 passengers | 2007 | 183 | |
| Outwards for Malta | 1000 passengers | 2007 | 105 | |
| Outwards for Netherlands | 1000 passengers | 2008 | 1 074 | |
| Outwards for Poland | 1000 passengers | 2008 | 831 | |
| Outwards for Portugal | 1000 passengers | 2007 | 337 | |
| Outwards for Romania | 1000 passengers | 2008 | 0 | |
| Outwards for Sweden | 1000 passengers | 2007 | 16 080 | |
| Outwards for Slovenia | 1000 passengers | 2008 | 15 | |
| Outwards for United Kingdom | 1000 passengers | 2008 | 15 037 | |
| Maritime goods transport in weight between Maritime Coastal Area | Total for Belgium | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 216 048 |
| | Total for Bulgaria | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 27 512 |
| | Total for Cyprus | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 7 752 |
| | Total for Germany | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 294 750 |
| | Total for Denmark | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 88 414 |
| | Total for Estonia | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 47 455 |
| | Total for Spain | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 389 815 |
| | Total for Finland | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 97 829 |
| | Total for France | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 339 700 |
| | Total for Greece | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 108 004 |
| | Total for Ireland | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 36 448 |
| | Total for Italy | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 438 935 |

| | Unit | Year | EU having sea coasts |
|----------------------------|-------------|------|-------------------------|
| Total for Lithuania | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 27 235 |
| Total for Latvia | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 55 740 |
| Total for Malta | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 3 578 |
| Total for Netherlands | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 478 287 |
| Total for Poland | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 52 058 |
| Total for Portugal | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 81 034 |
| Total for Romania | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 48 008 |
| Total for Sweden | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 160 747 |
| Total for Slovenia | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 15 381 |
| Total for United Kingdom | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 520 833 |
| Inwards for Belgium | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 123 622 |
| Inwards for Bulgaria | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 18 250 |
| Inwards for Cyprus | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 8 339 |
| Inwards for Germany | 1000 tonnes | 2007 | 189 037 |
| Inwards for Denmark | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 52 523 |
| Inwards for Estonia | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 8 127 |
| Inwards for Spain | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 296 638 |
| Inwards for Finland | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 58 009 |
| Inwards for France | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 248 651 |
| Inwards for Greece | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 75 938 |
| Inwards for Ireland | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 25 885 |
| Inwards for Italy | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 348 848 |
| Inwards for Lithuania | 1000 tonnes | 2007 | 10 907 |
| Inwards for Latvia | 1000 tonnes | 2007 | 7 481 |
| Inwards for Malta | 1000 tonnes | 2007 | 3 077 |
| Inwards for Netherlands | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 358 354 |
| Inwards for Poland | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 19 809 |
| Inwards for Portugal | 1000 tonnes | 2007 | 45 325 |
| Inwards for Romania | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 24 283 |
| Inwards for Sweden | 1000 tonnes | 2007 | 85 932 |
| Inwards for Slovenia | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 10 501 |
| Inwards for United Kingdom | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 355 434 |
| Outwards for Belgium | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 92 751 |
| Outwards for Bulgaria | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 11 283 |
| Outwards for Cyprus | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 1 416 |
| Outwards for Germany | 1000 tonnes | 2007 | 120 935 |
| Outwards for Denmark | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 43 503 |
| Outwards for Estonia | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 41 538 |
| Outwards for Spain | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 115 742 |

| | <i>Unit</i> | <i>Year</i> | <i>EU having sea coasts</i> |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Outwards for Finland | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 48 950 |
| Outwards for France | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 98 080 |
| Outwards for Greece | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 55 537 |
| Outwards for Ireland | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 11 232 |
| Outwards for Italy | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 157 340 |
| Outwards for Lithuania | 1000 tonnes | 2007 | 18 348 |
| Outwards for Latvia | 1000 tonnes | 2007 | 52 204 |
| Outwards for Malta | 1000 tonnes | 2007 | 151 |
| Outwards for Netherlands | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 117 913 |
| Outwards for Poland | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 33 104 |
| Outwards for Portugal | 1000 tonnes | 2007 | 20 639 |
| Outwards for Romania | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 21 723 |
| Outwards for Sweden | 1000 tonnes | 2007 | 80 335 |
| Outwards for Slovenia | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 4 689 |
| Outwards for United Kingdom | 1000 tonnes | 2008 | 213 289 |

Source: Eurostat (Transport)