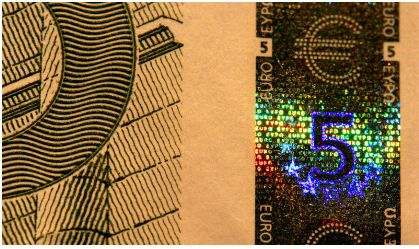


# Economy of the European Union

Economy of the European Union	
	
<b>Currency</b>	1 Euro (€) = 100 cents
<b>Other currencies in member states</b>	
Bulgarian lev • Czech koruna • Danish krone • Estonian kroon • Hungarian forint • Latvian lats • Lithuanian litas • Polish złoty • Romanian leu • Swedish krona • Pound sterling	
Statistics	
<b>GDP ranking</b>	1st (2006)
<b>GDP (PPP)</b>	US \$13.06 trillion (2006)
<b>GDP growth rate</b>	3.1% (2006)
<b>GDP per capita</b>	US \$29,900 (2006)
<b>GDP by sector</b> (2006)	70.5% services 27.3% industry 2.1% agriculture
<b>Inflation</b>	1.9% (2007)
<b>Population below poverty threshold</b>	17%
<b>Labour force</b>	221.5 million
<b>Labour force by occupation</b> (2006)	67.0% services 27.3% industry 4.4% agriculture
<b>Unemployment</b>	7.0% (May 2007)
Sources: [1] [2] [3] [4]	
Trading partners	
<b>Imports</b>	US \$1.466 trillion (2006)
<b>Main import partners</b> (2005) China, Japan, Russia, United States	
<b>Exports</b>	US \$1.33 trillion (ranking: 1st) (2006)
<b>Main export partners</b> (2005) China, Russia, Switzerland, United States	
Public finances	
<b>Public debt</b>	€ 7,240.8 billion (58.7% of GDP) (2007)
<b>Public deficit</b>	€ 109.5 billion (-0.9% of GDP) (2007)
<b>Expenditure</b>	€ 5,648.6 billion (2007)

<b>Revenue</b>	€ 5,537.6 billion (2007)
<p>Note: The data in this section is derived from the combined public finance figures of each of the 27 EU member states  Sources: Eurostat Data 2008 <sup>[5]</sup></p>	

The **economy of the European Union** generates a GDP based on PPP of over €12,256.48 billion (\$16,523.78 in 2009) according to the IMF. The EU economy consists of a single market and is represented as a unified entity in the WTO.

## Currency

The official currency of the European Union is the euro, used in all its documents and policies. The Stability and Growth Pact sets out the fiscal criteria to maintain for stability and (economic) convergence. The euro is also the most widely used currency in the EU, which is in use in 16 member states known as the Eurozone. All other member states, apart from Denmark and the United Kingdom which have special opt-outs, have committed to changing over to the euro once they have fulfilled the requirements needed to do so. Although Sweden formally has an effective opt-out by choosing when or whether to join the European Exchange Rate Mechanism which is the preliminary step towards joining. The remaining states are committed to join the Euro through their Treaties of Accession.

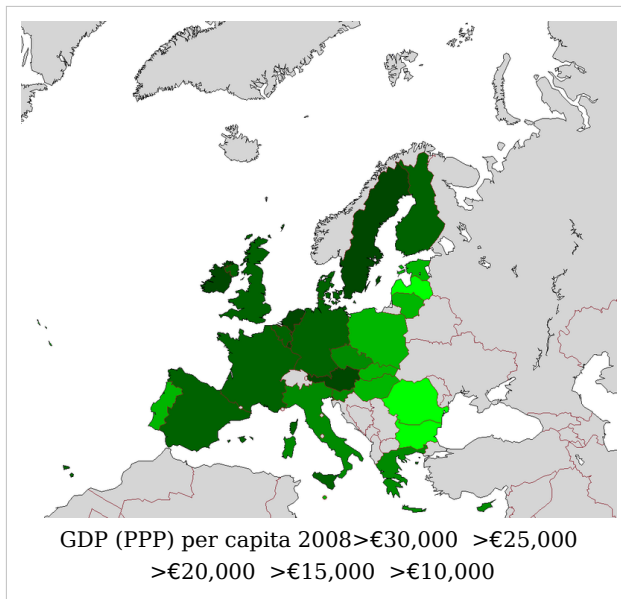
## Budget

The operation of the EU has an agreed budget of €116 billion for the year 2007, and €862 billion for the period 2007-2013,<sup>[6]</sup> this represents around 1% of the EU's GDP. By comparison, the UK expenditure for 2004 alone was estimated at about €759 billion and France's was estimated at about €801 billion. In 1960, the then "EU" (EEC) budget was 0.03% of GDP. [7]






## Economic variation

Below is a table showing, respectively, the GDP (PPP) and the GDP (PPP) per capita for the European Union and for each of its 27 member states, sorted by GDP (PPP) per capita. This can be used as a rough gauge to the relative standards of living among member states, with Luxembourg the highest and Bulgaria the lowest. Eurostat, based in Luxembourg, is the Official Statistical Office of the European Communities releasing yearly GDP figures for the member states as well as the EU as a whole, which are regularly updated, supporting this way a measure of wealth and a base for the European Union's budgetary and economic policies. Figures are stated in euro. All data for 2008 are projections.

These are the official Eurostat figures, as of 11 July 2009.



Member States	GDP (PPP) 2008 millions of euro	GDP (PPP) per capita 2008 euro	Percentage of EU27 average GDP (PPP) per capita 2008
European Union	12,506,964	25,100	100%
1  Germany €	2,390,683	29,100	115.8%
2  United Kingdom	1,802,277	29,500	117.5%
3  France €	1,726,666	26,900	107.3%
4  Italy €	1,489,163	25,200	100.5%
5  Spain €	1,193,807	26,100	103.9%
6  Netherlands €	553,252	33,800	134.6%
7  Poland	527,684	14,400	57.5%
8  Belgium €	313,736	28,800	114.6%
9  Sweden	284,887	30,500	121.4%
10  Greece €	272,185	23,900	95.3%
11  Austria €	260,712	30,900	123.1%
12  Romania	241,902	11,500	45.8%
13  Portugal €	201,259	18,900	75.3%
14  Czech Republic	210,214	20,200	80.4%
15  Denmark	163,067	29,700	118.3%
17  Ireland €	160,261	35,000	139.5%
16  Hungary	155,486	15,800	62.9%
18  Finland €	153,334	28,900	115.0%
19  Slovakia €	95,362	18,000	71.9%
20  Bulgaria	76,814	<b>10,100</b>	<b>40.1%</b>
21  Lithuania	51,118	15,400	61.3%
22  Slovenia €	46,489	22,500	89.8%

<b>23</b>  <b>Latvia</b>	31,473	14,000	55.7%
<b>24</b>  <b>Luxembourg €</b>	32,086	<b>63,500</b>	<b>252.8%</b>
<b>25</b>  <b>Estonia</b>	21,660	16,900	67.2%
<b>26</b>  <b>Cyprus €</b>	18,501	23,800	94.6%
<b>27 *</b>  <b>Malta €</b>	8,181	19,200	76.4%













Source: GDP Millions of PPS, GDP(PPP) per inhabitant: EUROSTAT([8]). PERCENTAGES: EUROSTAT([9]).

















## Economies of member states

Economic performance varies from state to state. The Growth and Stability Pact governs fiscal policy with the European Union. It applies to all member states, with specific rules which apply to the eurozone members that stipulate that each state's deficit must not exceed 3% of GDP and its public debt must not exceed 60% of GDP. However, many larger members have consistently run deficits substantially in excess of 3%, and the eurozone as a whole has a debt percentage exceeding 60% (see below).

The following table shows information relating to the member states of the European Union, ordered according to the 'Size' of their economies. (NB: Were the table ordered according to 'GDP per capita' this would perhaps better reflect the strength of an individual economy. But this is not how such tables are commonly structured).

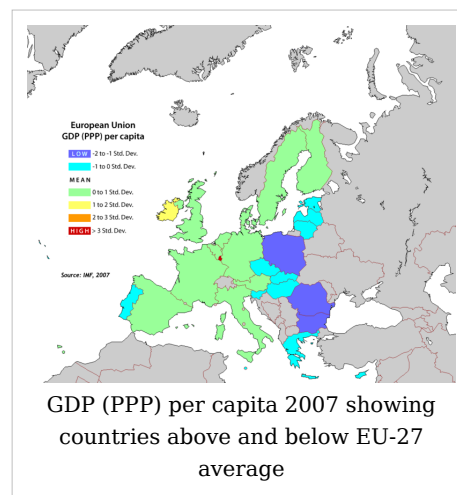
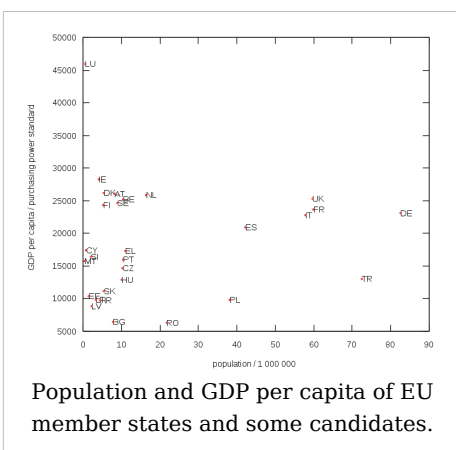
The colours denote how a member state is performing relative to the rest of the European Union, above average (green) or below average (red). The smallest and greatest values in each column are emphasised. The data for GDP, Annual change of GDP, GDP per capita and inflation are IMF estimates made in May 2008. [10]& [11]

Member State sorted by GDP	GDP in billions of US \$ (2008)	GDP % of EU (2008)	Annual change % of GDP (2008)	GDP per capita in PPP US\$ (2008)	Public Debt <sup>[12]</sup> % of GDP (2008)	Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) <sup>[12]</sup> % of GDP (2008)	Inflation % Annual (2008)	Unemp. % (May 2009)(*Mar 2009) (**Q1 2009) <sup>[13]</sup>
 <b>European Union [14]</b>	18,493.0	100.0%	0.9	30,393	61.5	-2.3	3.7	8.9
 <b>Germany</b>	3,653.3	19.8%	1.3	35,441	65.9	-0.1	2.8	7.7
 <b>France</b>	2,843.1	15.4%	?	34,208	68.0	-3.4	3.2	9.3
 <b>United Kingdom</b>	2,833.2	15.3%	0.7	36,522	52.0	-5.5	3.6	7.2*
 <b>Italy</b>	2,330.0	12.6%	-1.0	30,580	<b>105.8</b>	-2.4	3.5	7.4**
 <b>Spain</b>	1,622.5	8.8%	1.2	30,620	39.5	-3.8	4.1	<b>18.7</b>
 <b>Netherlands</b>	862.9	4.7%	2.1	40,431	58.2	1.0	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>
 <b>Belgium</b>	507.1	2.7%	1.1	36,235	88.6	-1.2	4.5	8.2
 <b>Sweden</b>	502.5	2.7%	-0.2	37,245	38.0	2.5	3.3	8.9
 <b>Poland</b>	450.6	2.4%	5.0	17,481	47.1	-3.9	4.2	8.1
 <b>Austria</b>	418.7	2.3%	1.8	39,634	65.2	-0.4	3.2	4.3
 <b>Greece</b>	361.6	2.0%	2.9	30,534	97.6	-5.0	4.2	8.7**

 <b>Denmark</b>	349.2	1.9%	-1.1	37,265	33.3	3.6	3.6	5.7
 <b>Ireland</b>	290.7	1.6%	-2.3	42,539	43.2	-7.1	3.1	11.7
 <b>Finland</b>	273.1	1.5%	0.9	36,217	33.4	4.2	3.9	8.1
 <b>Portugal</b>	248.9	1.3%	0.0	22,189	66.4	-2.6	2.7	9.3
 <b>Czech Republic</b>	211.7	1.1%	3.2	25,395	28.8	-1.5	6.3	6.1
 <b>Romania</b>	187.9	1.0%	7.1	12,579	13.6	-5.4	7.9	6.2**
 <b>Hungary</b>	155.2	0.8%	0.5	19,499	73.0	-3.4	6.0	10.2
 <b>Slovakia</b>	88.9	0.5%	3.5	22,040	27.6	-2.2	3.9	11.1
 <b>Luxembourg</b>	57.0	0.3%	-0.9	<b>82,306</b>	14.7	2.6	4.1	6.4
 <b>Slovenia</b>	53.3	0.3%	3.5	29,472	22.8	-0.9	5.5	5.9
 <b>Bulgaria</b>	49.3	0.3%	6.0	<b>12,340</b>	14.1	1.5	12.0	6.5
 <b>Lithuania</b>	48.1	0.3%	3.0	18,945	15.6	-3.2	11.1	14.3
 <b>Latvia</b>	35.8	0.2%	-4.6	17,071	19.5	-4.0	<b>15.3</b>	16.3
 <b>Estonia</b>	25.4	0.1%	-3.6	20,259	<b>4.8</b>	-3.0	10.6	15.6
 <b>Cyprus</b>	24.5	0.1%	3.7	29,829	49.1	0.9	4.4	5.3
 <b>Malta</b>	8.4	0.1%	2.7	23,760	64.1	-4.7	4.7	7.1

## Economic growth

The EU's share of Gross world product (GWP) is stable at around one fifth [15]. GDP growth, though strong in the new member states, is being affected by sluggish growth in France, Italy and Portugal.



The twelve new member states of Central and Eastern Europe have enjoyed a higher average percentage growth rate than their Western European counterparts. Notably the Baltic states have achieved massive GDP growth, with Latvia topping 11%, close to China, the world leader at 9% on average for the past 25 years. Reasons for this massive growth include government commitments to stable monetary policy, export-oriented trade policies, low flat-tax rates and the utilisation of relatively cheap labour. For the last year (2008), Romania had the biggest GDP growth from all the states in EU.

The current map of EU growth is one of huge regional variation, with the larger economies suffering from stagnant growth and the new nations enjoying sustained, robust economic growth.

Although EU27 GDP is on the increase, the percentage of Gross world product is decreasing due to the emergence of economic powers such as China, India and Brazil. In the medium to long term, the EU will be looking to increase GDP growth in the central European economies such as France, Germany and Italy and stabilise growth in the new Central and Eastern European states to ensure sustained economic prosperity.

## Energy resources

The European Union has large coal, oil, and natural gas reserves. There are six oil producers in the European Union, primarily in North Sea oilfields. The United Kingdom by far is the largest producer, however Denmark, Germany, Italy, Romania and the Netherlands all produce oil. If it is treated as a single unit, which is not conventional in the oil markets, the European Union is the 7th largest producer of oil in the world, producing 3,424,000 (2001) barrels a day. However, it is also the world's 2nd largest consumer of oil, consuming much more than it can produce, at 14,590,000 (2001) barrels a day.

All countries in the EU have committed to the Kyoto Protocol, and the European Union is one of its biggest proponents. The European Commission published proposals for the first comprehensive EU energy policy on 10 January 2007.

*see also: Renewable energy in the European Union* and category:Energy in the European Union

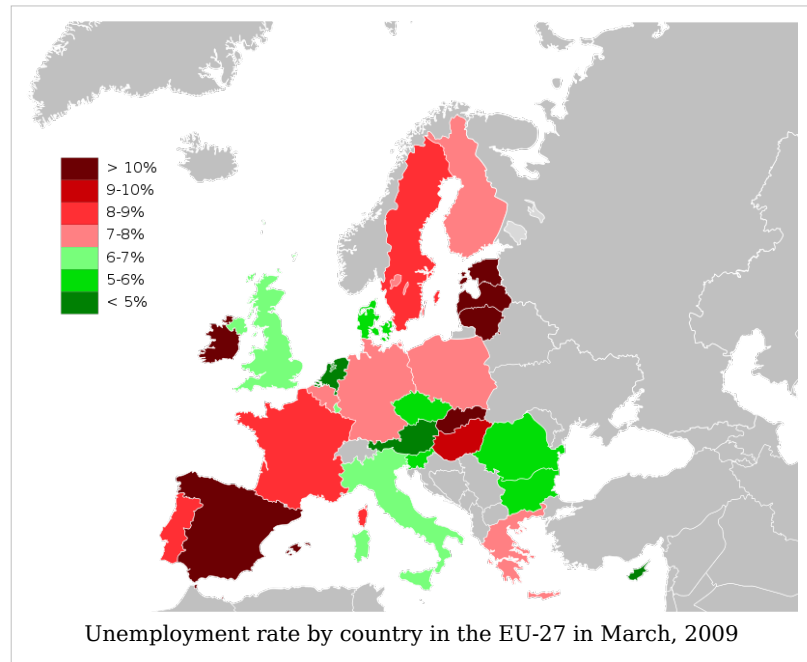
## Trade

The European Union is the largest exporter in the world ([19]) and as of 2008 the largest importer of goods and services<sup>[20]</sup>. Internal trade between the member states is aided by the removal of barriers to trade such as tariffs and border controls. In the eurozone, trade is helped by not having any currency differences to deal with amongst most members. The European Union Association Agreement does something similar for a much larger range of countries, partly as a so-called soft approach ('a carrot instead of a stick') to influence the politics in those countries.

The European Union represents all its members at the World Trade Organization, and acts on behalf of member states in any disputes.

## Unemployment




The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the European Union (EU27) in March 2009 was 8.3% compared to 6.7% in March 2008. The Eurozone (EA16) unemployment figure for January 2009 was 8.2% compared to 7.3% in January 2008.<sup>[21]</sup> The unemployment rate (EU25) had previously declined in prior years from 8.9% in March 2005 to 8.4% in March 2006 to 7.3% in March 2007.<sup>[22]</sup> The rate varies widely by member state. There has been a steep upturn in the unemployment rate in recent


















months due to the worldwide credit crunch and following recession. The countries within the EU which were most affected were Spain, Ireland and the Baltic countries with the unemployment rate doubling or in case of the Baltic countries nearly tripling. By comparison in March 2009 the United States had an unemployment rate of 8.6% (2008: 5.1; 2007: 4.4; 2006: 4.7) which was higher than the EU-27's unemployment rate but lower than the EU-16 Eurozone rate of 8.9%. Japan's unemployment rate remained comparatively steady at 4.4% (2008: 3.9; 2007: 4.0; 2006: 4.1).<sup>[13] [22] [23]</sup>

The following tables show the current unemployment rate of all Member States for March 2009 with comparisons to March 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005 and comparisons to the United States and Japan:

Member State	% Unemployment				
	March 2005	March 2006	March 2007	March 2008	March 2009
Austria	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.1	4.5
Belgium	8.4	8.2	7.7	6.9	7.3
Denmark	5.4	4.3	4.1	3.0	5.7
Finland	8.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	7.4
France	9.7	9.1	8.6	7.6	8.8
Germany	9.8	8.7	8.6	7.4	7.6
Greece	9.9	9.6	8.6	7.8	7.8
Ireland	4.5	4.2	4.6	5.6	10.6
Italy	7.8	7.7	6.1	6.6	6.9
Luxembourg	4.3	4.8	4.9	4.4	6.1
Netherlands	4.9	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.8
Portugal	7.4	7.6	8.2	7.6	8.5

 <b>Spain</b>	9.9	8.7	8.1	9.5	17.4
 <b>Sweden</b>	6.3	7.2	6.6	5.8	8.0
 <b>United Kingdom</b>	4.6	5.0	5.5	5.2	6.6

Member State	% Unemployment Rate				
	March 2005	March 2006	March 2007	March 2008	March 2009
 <b>Bulgaria</b>	x	x	7.5	6.1	5.9
 <b>Cyprus</b>	5.1	5.2	4.1	3.7	4.9
 <b>Czech Republic</b>	8.0	7.7	5.6	4.4	5.5
 <b>Estonia</b>	8.8	5.3	4.9	4.0	11.1
 <b>Hungary</b>	6.8	7.4	7.3	7.6	9.2
 <b>Latvia</b>	9.1	7.6	6.4	6.1	16.1
 <b>Lithuania</b>	9.2	6.4	4.6	4.3	15.5
 <b>Malta</b>	7.2	8.1	6.6	5.8	6.7
 <b>Poland</b>	18.0	16.8	10.3	7.4	7.7
 <b>Romania</b>	x	x	6.6	6.2	5.8
 <b>Slovakia</b>	16.7	15.7	11.3	9.9	10.5
 <b>Slovenia</b>	6.4	6.2	5.2	4.5	5.0
 <b>European Union</b>	8.9	8.4	7.3	6.7	8.3
 <b>United States</b>	5.1	4.7	4.4	5.1	8.5
 <b>Japan</b>	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.4

## Industries

The services sector is by far the most important sector in the European Union, making up 69.4% of GDP, compared to the manufacturing industry with 28.4% of GDP and agriculture with only 2.3% of GDP.

## Agriculture

The agricultural sector is supported by subsidies from the European Union in the form of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). This currently represents 40-50% of the EU's total spending. It guarantees a minimum price for farmers in the EU. This is criticised as a form of protectionism, inhibiting trade, and damaging developing countries; one of the most vocal opponents is the UK, the second largest economy within the bloc, which has repeatedly refused to give up the annual UK Rebate unless the CAP undergoes significant reform; France, the biggest benefactor of the CAP and the bloc's second largest economy, is its most vocal proponent.

## Tourism

The European Union is a major tourist destination, attracting visitors from outside of the Union and citizens travelling inside it. Internal tourism is made more convenient for the citizens of some EU member states by the Schengen treaty and the Euro. All citizens of the European Union are entitled to travel to any member state without the need of a visa. If the EU component states are considered separate entities, France is the world's number one tourist destination for international visitors, followed by Spain, Italy and the United Kingdom at 2nd, 5th and 6th spots respectively. If the EU is considered a single entity, the number of international visitors is less, as most visitors to EU nations are from other EU member states.

## Companies

The European Union's member states are the birthplace of many of the world's largest leading multinational companies, and home to its global headquarters. Among these are distinguished companies ranked first in the world within their industry/sector, like Allianz, which is the largest financial service provider in the world by revenue; Airbus, which produces around half of the world's jet airliners; Air France-KLM, which is the largest airline company in the world in terms of total operating revenues; Amorim, which is the world's largest cork-processing and cork producer company; ArcelorMittal, which is the largest steel company in the world; Groupe Danone, which has the world leadership in the dairy products market; Anheuser-Busch InBev, which is the largest beer company in the world; L'Oréal Group, which is the world's largest cosmetics and beauty company; LVMH, which is the world's largest luxury goods conglomerate; Nokia Corporation, which is the world's largest manufacturer of mobile telephones; Royal Dutch Shell, which is one of the largest energy corporations in the world; and Stora Enso, which is the world's largest pulp and paper manufacturer in terms of production capacity, in terms of banking and finance the EU has some of the worlds largest notably HSBC- the worlds largest company- and Grupo Santander, the largest bank in Europe in terms of Market Capitalisation. Many other European companies rank among the world's largest companies in terms of turnover, profit, market share, number of employees or other major indicators. A considerable number of EU-based companies are ranked among the worlds' top-ten within their sector of activity.

## Gini index

To date, one of the most commonly used measure of income inequality is the Gini index. The Gini coefficient measures income inequality on a scale from 0 to 1. On this scale 0 represents perfect equality with everyone having the exact same income and 1 represents perfect inequality with one person having all income. According to the United Nations (UN), gini index ratings for countries range from 0.247 in Denmark to 0.743 in Namibia. Most post-industrial nations had a gini coefficient in the range 0.25 to 0.40. In 2005 the gini index for the EU was estimated at 0.31,<sup>[24]</sup> as a comparison the USA has 0.463,<sup>[25]</sup> a surprising result since the EU has virtually no interstate income redistribution power and poorer new member states joined in 2004.

## Regional variation

Comparing the richest areas of the EU can be a difficult task. This is because the NUTS 1 & 2 regions are not homogenous, some of them being very large regions, such as NUTS-1 Hesse (21,100 km<sup>2</sup>) or NUTS-1 Île-de-France (12,011 km<sup>2</sup>), whilst other NUTS regions are much smaller, for example NUTS-1 Hamburg (755 km<sup>2</sup>) or NUTS-1 Greater London (1,580 km<sup>2</sup>). An extreme example is Finland, which is divided for historical reasons into mainland Finland with 5.3 million inhabitants and Åland, an island with a population of 26,700, or about the population of a small Finnish city.











One problem with this data is that in some areas, including Greater London, are subject to a large number of commuters coming into the area, thereby artificially inflating the figures. It has the effect of raising GDP but not altering the number of people living in the area, inflating the GDP per capita figure. Similar problems can be produced by a large number of tourists visiting the area.













The data is used to define regions that are supported with financial aid in programs such as the European Regional Development Fund.

The decision to delineate a Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) region is to a large extent arbitrary (i.e. not based on objective and uniform criteria across Europe), and is decided at European level (See also: Regions of the European Union).

### Top 10: economically strongest NUTS-1 and NUTS-2 regions













The 10 NUTS-1 and NUTS-2 regions with the highest GDP per capita are all in the first fifteen member states: none are in the 12 new member states that joined in May 2004 and January 2007. The NUTS Regulation lays down a minimum population size of 3 million and a maximum size of 7 million for the average NUTS-1 region, whereas a minimum of 800,000 and a maximum of 3 million for NUTS-2 regions <sup>1</sup> [26]. This definition, however, is not respected by Eurostat. E.g.: the *région* of Île-de-France, with 11.6 million inhabitants, is treated as a NUTS-2 region, while the state of Bremen, with only 664,000 inhabitants, is treated as a NUTS-1 region.

Rank	NUTS-1 region	2005 GDP (PPP) per capita <sup>[27]</sup> in euros
1 	Luxembourg	59,202
2 	Brussels-Capital, Belgium	53,876
3 	Hamburg, Germany	45,271
4 	Greater London, United Kingdom	41,475
5 	Île-de-France, France	38,666
6 	Bremen, Germany	35,184
7 	Western Netherlands, Netherlands (see Randstad)	32,286
8 	Ireland	32,197
9 	East Sweden, Sweden (see Svealand)	31,901
10 	Åland, Finland	31,245

Rank	NUTS-2 region	2005 GDP (PPP) per capita <sup>[27]</sup> in euros
Note that  Frankfurt (€71,476 per capita) <sup>[28]</sup> and  the City of Paris (inner Paris) (€68,989 per capita) <sup>[28]</sup> are treated as NUTS-3 by Eurostat and are thus not listed here.		
1	 Inner London, United Kingdom	67,798
2	 Luxembourg	59,202
3	 Brussels-Capital, Belgium	53,876
4	 Hamburg, Germany	45,271
5	 Vienna, Austria	39,774
6	 Île-de-France, France	38,666
7	 Stockholm, Sweden	38,574
8	 Berkshire, Buckinghamshire & Oxfordshire, United Kingdom	37,624
9	 Oberbayern (Upper Bavaria), Germany	37,091
10	 Groningen, Netherlands	36,728

### Economically weakest NUTS-2 regions

The fifteen lowest regions in the ranking in 2004 were all in Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, with the lowest figures recorded in Nord-Est in Romania (25% of the average), followed by Severozapaden, Yuzhen tsentralen and Severen tsentralen in Bulgaria (all 25-28%). Among the 68 regions below the 75% level, fifteen were in Poland, seven each in Romania and the Czech Republic, six each in Bulgaria, Greece and Hungary, five in Italy, four in France (all overseas departments) and Portugal, three in Slovakia, one region in Spain and Slovenia, and the countries of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Rank	NUTS-2 region	2006 GDP (PPP) per capita in Euros	% of the average GDP of EU27 in 2006
1	 Nord-Est, Romania	5,800	25
2	 Severozapaden, Bulgaria	6,000	25
3	 Severen tsentralen, Bulgaria	6,400	27
4	 Yuzhen tsentralen, Bulgaria	6,600	28
5	 Sud-Vest, Romania	7,200	30
6	 Yugoiztochen, Bulgaria	7,400	31
8	 Severoiztochen, Bulgaria	7,500	32
8	 Sud, Romania	7,600	32
9	 Sud-Est, Romania	7,700	33
10	 Lubelskie, Poland	8,400	35
11	 Podkarpackie, Poland	8,500	36
12	 Nord-Vest, Romania	8,500	36
13	 Centru, Romania	9,100	38

14	 Podlaskie, Poland	9,100	38
15	 Warminsko-Mazurskie, Poland	9,300	40

## Richest & Poorest NUTS-2 Regions (GDP PPP 2006)

See also: List of all NUTS-2 regions with GDP 2006 data <sup>[29]</sup> (registration/login required)

Member State	Region	GDP per capita	
		in Euros	As % of EU-27 average
 <b>European Union</b>		23,600	100.0%
 <b>Austria</b>		29,400	124.3%
Richest	Vienna	39,200	165.9%
Poorest	Burgenland	19,400	82.1%
 <b>Belgium</b>		27,135	118.5%
Richest	Brussels-Capital	55,100	233.3%
Poorest	Hainaut	18,200	77.1%
 <b>Bulgaria</b>		8,600	36.5%
Richest	Yugozapaden	13,500	57.1%
Poorest	Severozapaden	6,000	25.4%
 <b>Cyprus</b>		21,300	90.3%
 <b>Czech Republic</b>		18,300	77.4%
Richest	Prague	38,400	162.3%
Poorest	Central Moravia	14,200	60.1%
 <b>Denmark</b>		29,100	122.9%
Richest	Hovedstaden	36,600	155.0%
Poorest	Sjaelland	22,100	93.3%
 <b>France</b>		25,900	109.5%
Richest	Île-de-France	40,100	169.7%
Poorest	French Guiana	11,600	49.0%
 <b>Germany</b>		27,400	115.8%
Richest	Hamburg	47,200	199.7%
Poorest	Northeast Brandenburg	17,800	75.5%
 <b>Estonia</b>		15,400	65.3%
 <b>Finland</b>		27,100	114.9%
Richest	Åland	34,700	146.7%
Poorest	East Finland	20,200	85.3%
 <b>Greece</b>		22,200	94.1%
Richest	Attica	30,500	129.1%
Poorest	West Greece	14,100	59.8%
 <b>Hungary</b>		15,000	63.6%
Richest	Central Hungary	24,900	105.5%

Poorest	Northern Alfold	9,500	40.1%
 <b>Ireland</b>		34,800	147.4%
Richest	Southern and Eastern	38,600	163.4%
Poorest	Border, Midland and Western	24,500	103.6%
 <b>Italy</b>		24,500	103.5%
Richest	Province of Bolzano-Bozen	32,000	135.5%
Poorest	Campania	15,600	66.1%
 <b>Latvia</b>		12,400	52.5%
 <b>Lithuania</b>		13,100	55.5%
 <b>Luxembourg</b>		63,100	267.1%
*  <b>Malta</b>		18,200	76.9%
 <b>Netherlands</b>		30,900	130.9%
Richest	Groningen	41,000	173.7%
Poorest	Flevoland	23,600	99.9%
 <b>Poland</b>		12,400	52.3%
Richest	Mazowieckie	19,700	86.7%
Poorest	Lubelskie	8,400	35.3%
 <b>Portugal</b>		18,000	76.4%
Richest	Lisbon	25,200	106.6%
Poorest	Norte, Portugal	14,300	60.5%
 <b>Romania</b>		9,100	38.4%
Richest	Bucharest-Ilfov	19,800	83.8%
Poorest	North East Romania	<b>5,800</b>	<b>24.7%</b>
 <b>Slovakia</b>		15,000	63.5%
Richest	Bratislava Region	35,100	148.7%
Poorest	Východné Slovensko	10,400	44.0%
 <b>Slovenia</b>		20,700	87.7%
Richest	Zahodna Slovenija	24,900	105.4%
Poorest	Vzhodna Slovenija	17,100	72.5%
 <b>Spain</b>		24,600	104.1%
Richest	Madrid	32,100	135.7%
Poorest	Extremadura	16,700	70.6%
 <b>Sweden</b>		28,700	121.5%
Richest	Stockholm	39,200	165.8%
Poorest	East Middle Sweden	24,600	104.1%
 <b>United Kingdom</b>		28,400	120.4%
Richest	Inner London	<b>79,400</b>	<b>335.9%</b>
Poorest	West Wales & The Valleys	18,300	77.3%

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The following links are used for the GDP growth and GDP totals (IMF):

- Link to 10 new memberstates Growth Rates ([http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2005/02/data/dbcoutm.cfm?SD=2002&ED=2006&R1=1&R2=1&CS=3&SS=2&OS=C&DD=0&OUT=1&C=181-964-935-939-936-944-961-941-946&S=NGDP\\_RPCH&CMP=0&x=82&y=12](http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2005/02/data/dbcoutm.cfm?SD=2002&ED=2006&R1=1&R2=1&CS=3&SS=2&OS=C&DD=0&OUT=1&C=181-964-935-939-936-944-961-941-946&S=NGDP_RPCH&CMP=0&x=82&y=12))
- Link to Growth Rates for the Eurozone ([http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2005/02/data/dbcoutm.cfm?SD=2002&ED=2006&R1=1&R2=1&CS=3&SS=2&OS=C&DD=0&OUT=1&C=122-178-124-136-172-137-132-138-134-182-174-184&S=NGDP\\_RPCH&CMP=0&x=57&y=17](http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2005/02/data/dbcoutm.cfm?SD=2002&ED=2006&R1=1&R2=1&CS=3&SS=2&OS=C&DD=0&OUT=1&C=122-178-124-136-172-137-132-138-134-182-174-184&S=NGDP_RPCH&CMP=0&x=57&y=17))
- Link to non-Eurozone EU15 countries Growth Rates ([http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2005/02/data/dbcoutm.cfm?SD=2002&ED=2006&R1=1&R2=1&CS=3&SS=2&OS=C&DD=0&OUT=1&C=423-128-144-112&S=NGDP\\_RPCH&CMP=0&x=75&y=12](http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2005/02/data/dbcoutm.cfm?SD=2002&ED=2006&R1=1&R2=1&CS=3&SS=2&OS=C&DD=0&OUT=1&C=423-128-144-112&S=NGDP_RPCH&CMP=0&x=75&y=12))

## **See also**

- Sapir Report

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