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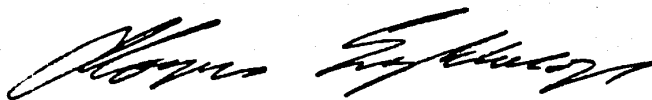
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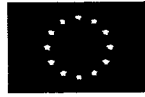
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Til underretning for Folketingets Europaudvalg vedlægges i forbindelse med Det Europæiske Råd i Stockholm den 23.-24. marts 2001 Rådets (økonomi- og finansministre) rapport vedr. udkast til short list for strukturelle indikatorer, 6999/01.





**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 12 March 2001

6999/01

LIMITE

ECOFIN 75

CAB 13

ECO 61

EDUC 39

ENER 28

IND 13

MI 44

RECH 21

SOC 111

TRANS 40

(ECOFIN) COUNCIL REPORT

ON THE SHORT LIST OF STRUCTURAL INDICATORS

Background

In the meeting of the Council (ECOFIN) on 7 November 2000, Ministers expressed the wish that a more limited set of structural indicators should be selected, taken from the list of 35 indicators that the Council and the Commission agreed should be used in the synthesis report. The short list could serve as the basis for the Council's discussions, provide a more concise overview of the performance of Member States and focus public debate.

The Nice European Council welcomed with satisfaction the list of 35 indicators to be used in the Synthesis report. The Heads of State and Governments invited the Council to select a small number of indicators before the European Council meeting in Stockholm.

In concertation with the Member States and the Commission, the French Presidency selected a well-balanced list of 12 indicators taken from the agreed list of 35 indicators. Following discussions in the Economic Policy Committee, the Council (ECOFIN) agreed on its meeting 12 March the short list of structural indicators listed in Annex in this report.

It should be stressed that the presentation of structural indicators in no way prejudices the criteria to be used in the definition of economic and social cohesion.

Continuing work on indicators

The structural indicators are already proving their worth, as the material submitted to the Council shows. The list of indicators needs to be stable enough to measure progress over a number of years, in order to serve as an effective tool to help drive forward the agenda. But the indicators must also be developed in some areas to maximise their usefulness. There is a pressing need, for instance, to develop as soon as possible indicators reflecting the openness and market structure of network industries. The Council calls on the Economic Policy Committee to report by the end of 2001 on the progress that has been made.

ANNEX

SHORT LIST OF INDICATORS

General economic background indicators	Definition, <i>statistical source</i>
1. GDP per capita and real GDP growth rate	Real GDP per capita in PPS and growth rate of GDP at constant prices, <i>Eurostat, National Accounts</i>
Employment	
2. Employment rate by gender	Persons in employment in age bracket 15-64 as % of total population in the same age bracket, <i>Eurostat, Labour Force Survey</i>
3. Employment rate of older workers	Persons in employment aged 55-64 as % of total population in the respective age bracket, <i>Eurostat, Labour Force Survey</i>
Innovation and research	
4. R&D expenditure	Total R&D expenditure as % of GDP, <i>Eurostat R&D statistics and OECD</i>
5. Level of Internet access	Percentage of citizens who have Internet access <i>Eurobarometer, NTIA for USA</i>
6. ICT expenditures	ICT expenditures as a percentage of GDP, <i>European Information Technology Observatory (EITO)</i>
Economic Reform	
7. Prices in network industries : - Prices in telecommunications market - Prices in electricity market	Consumer price relative to EU-15=100, <i>Commission services, DG INFSO</i> Consumer price excluding taxes, price for 1kWh in euro, <i>Eurostat</i>
8. Business investment	Business investment expenditure as % of GDP, <i>Eurostat, National Accounts</i>
9. Capital raised on stock markets	Capital raised on stock markets as a percentage of GDP, <i>FIBV, ECB statistics</i>
Social Cohesion	
10. Long-term unemployment rate	Total long-term unemployed population (> 12 months ; ILO definition) as proportion of total active population, <i>Unemployment Harmonised Series, Eurostat, Labour Force Survey</i>
11. Regional cohesion (variation in unemployment rate across regions)	Coefficient of variation of unemployment rate at NUTS3 level for regions, <i>Eurostat, Regional Statistics</i>
12. Early school-leavers not in further education or training	Share of people aged 18-24 years with only lower secondary education and not in education, training, <i>Eurostat, Labour Force Survey</i>