



REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS
MINISTRY OF FINANCE



STATISTICAL SERVICE
OF CYPRUS
1444 NICOSIA

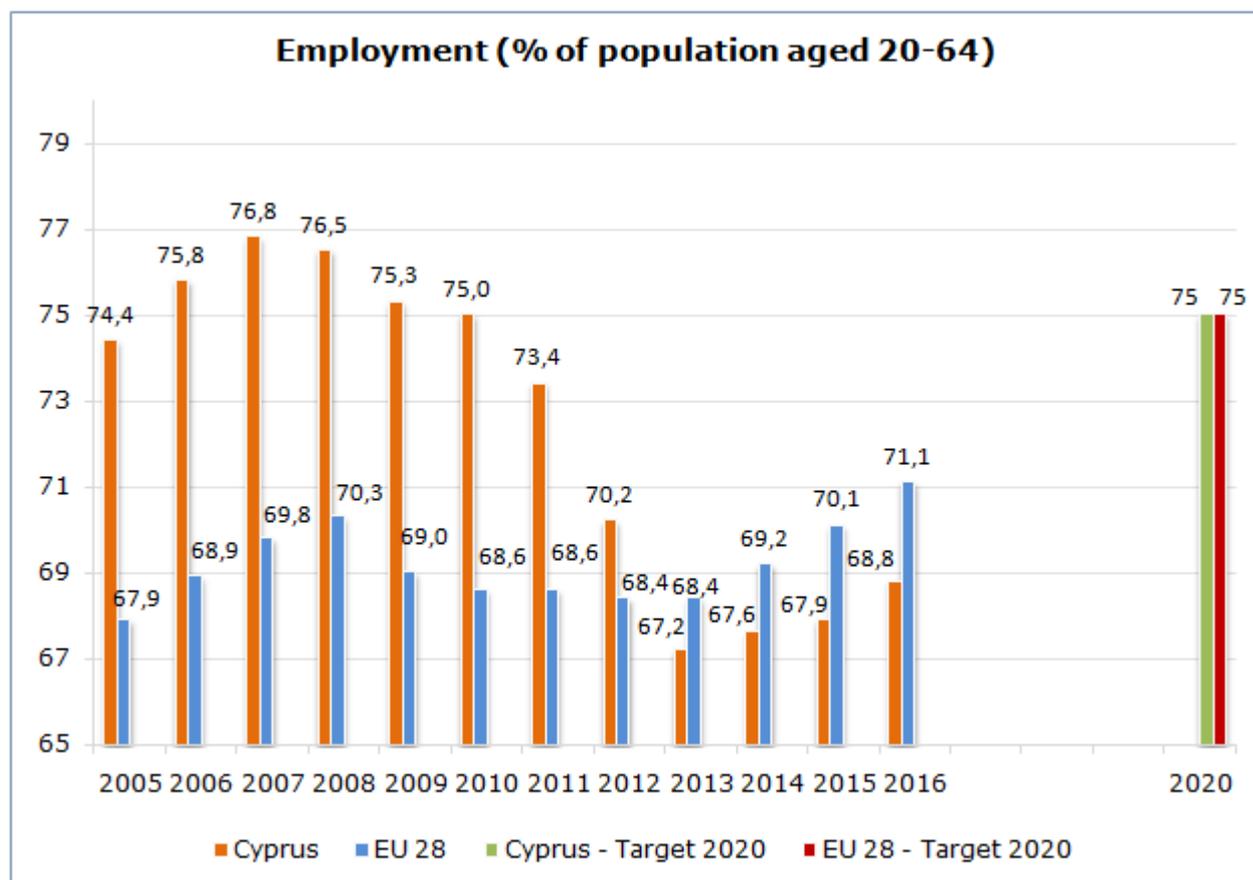
9 May, 2017

The European Union towards 2020

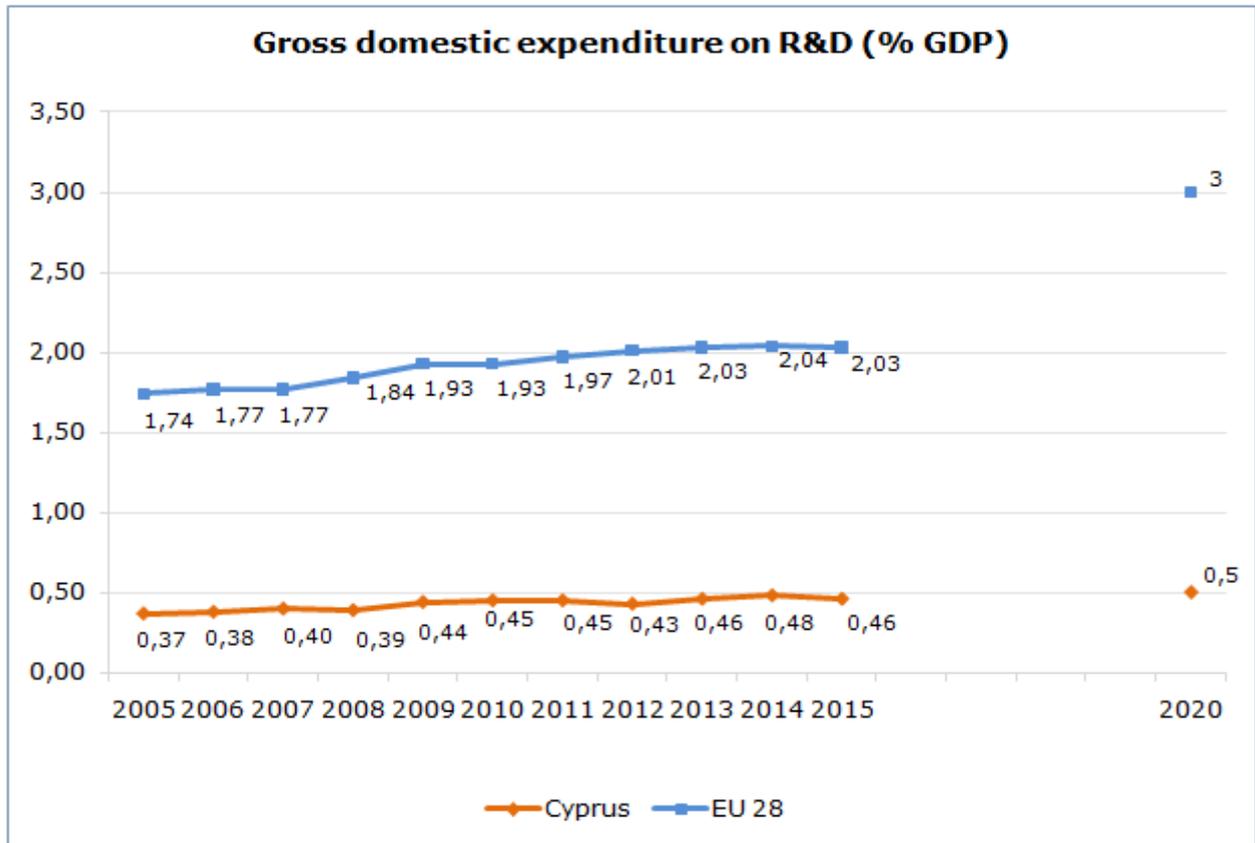
On the occasion of the Europe Day, celebrated on 9th of May, the Statistical Service of Cyprus publishes a bulletin that presents the progress in the implementation of the Europe 2020 strategy.

The strategy aims to a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth for Europe. The progress is assessed with indicators that cover Employment, Research and Development, Climate change/ Energy, Education and Poverty. The progress of implementation, both for the European Union and for Cyprus, is presented through graphs.

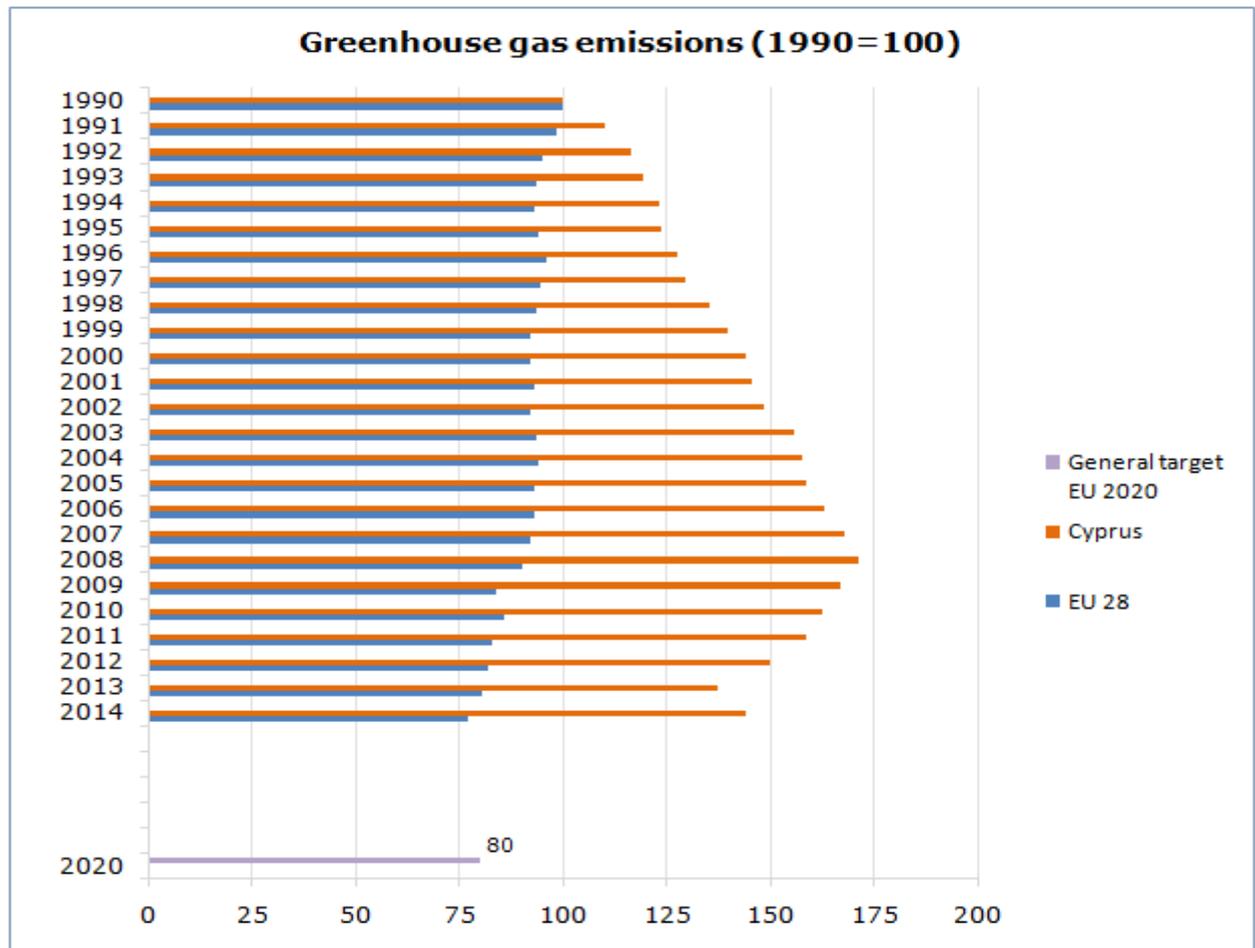
Employment



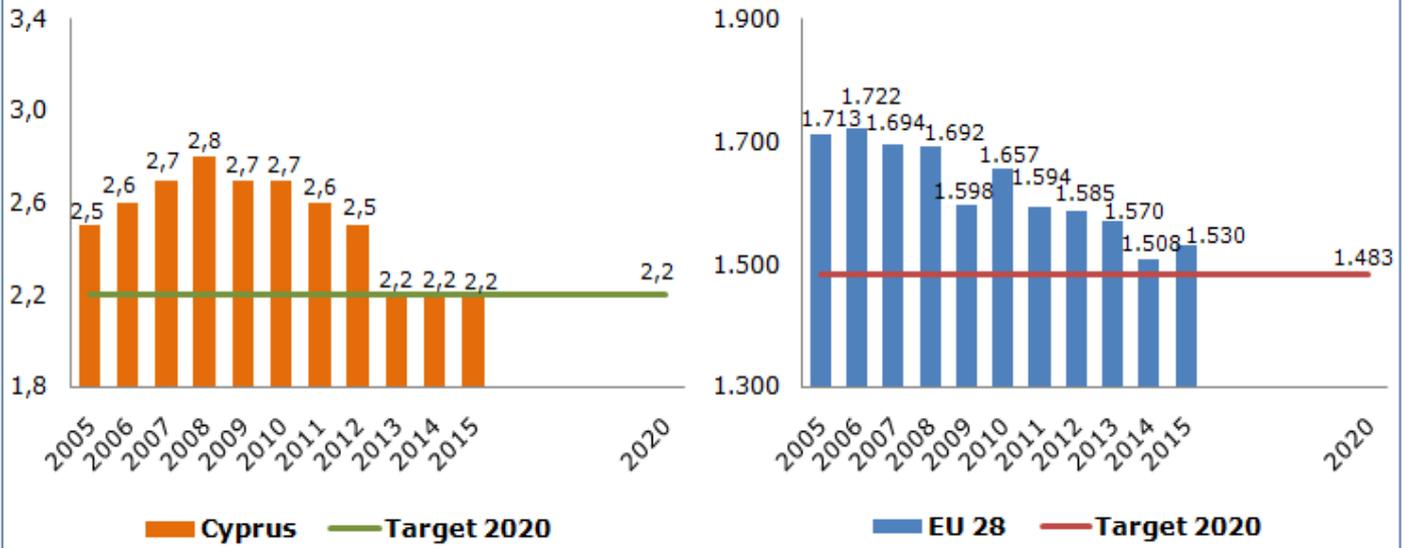
Research and Development



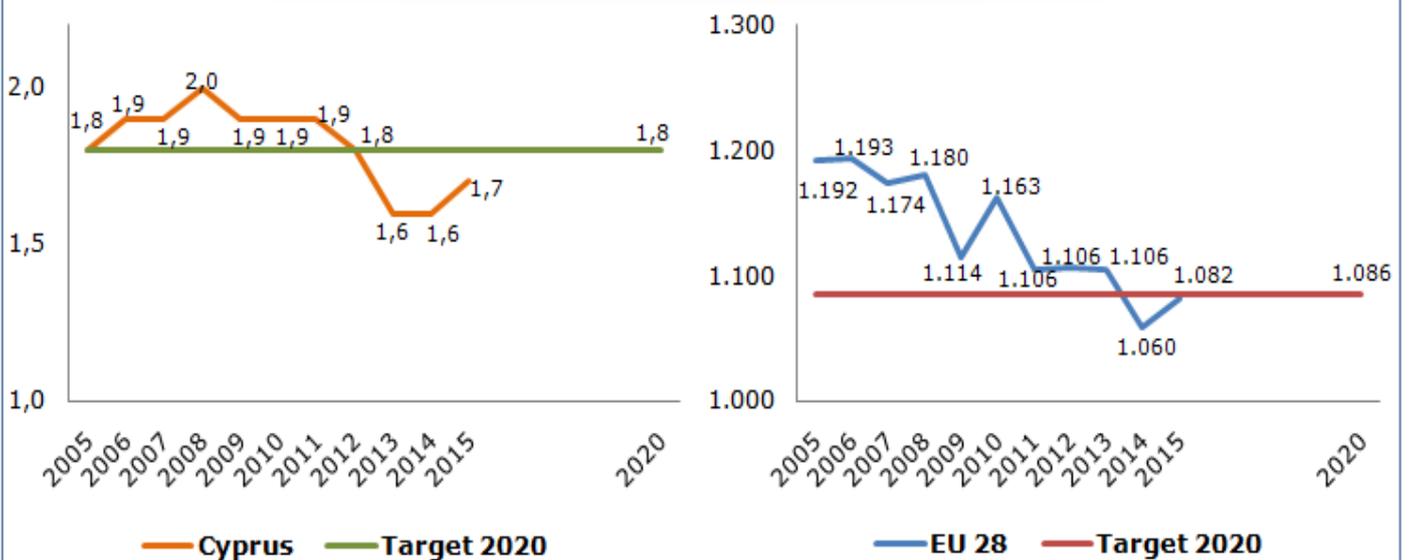
Climate change/ Energy

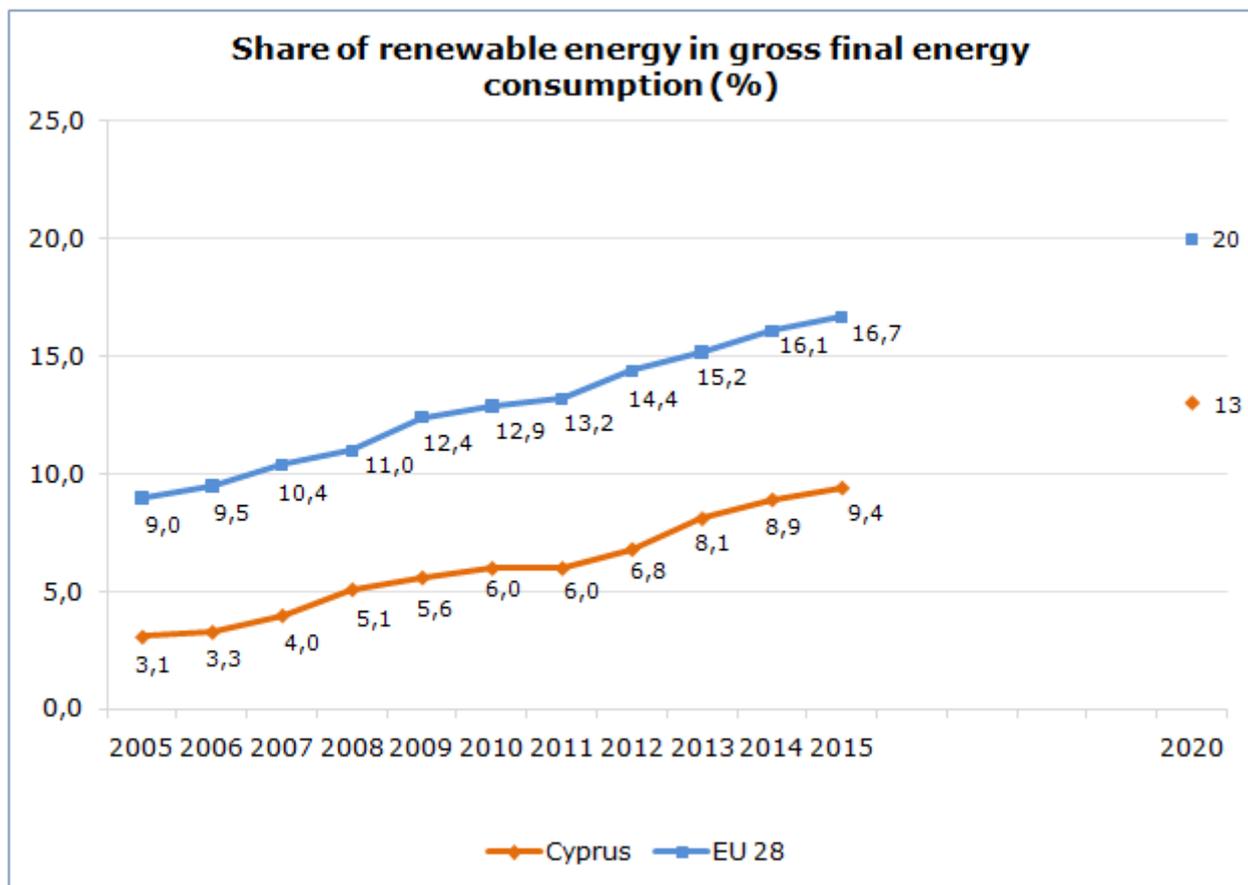


Primary energy consumption (million tonnes of oil equivalent)

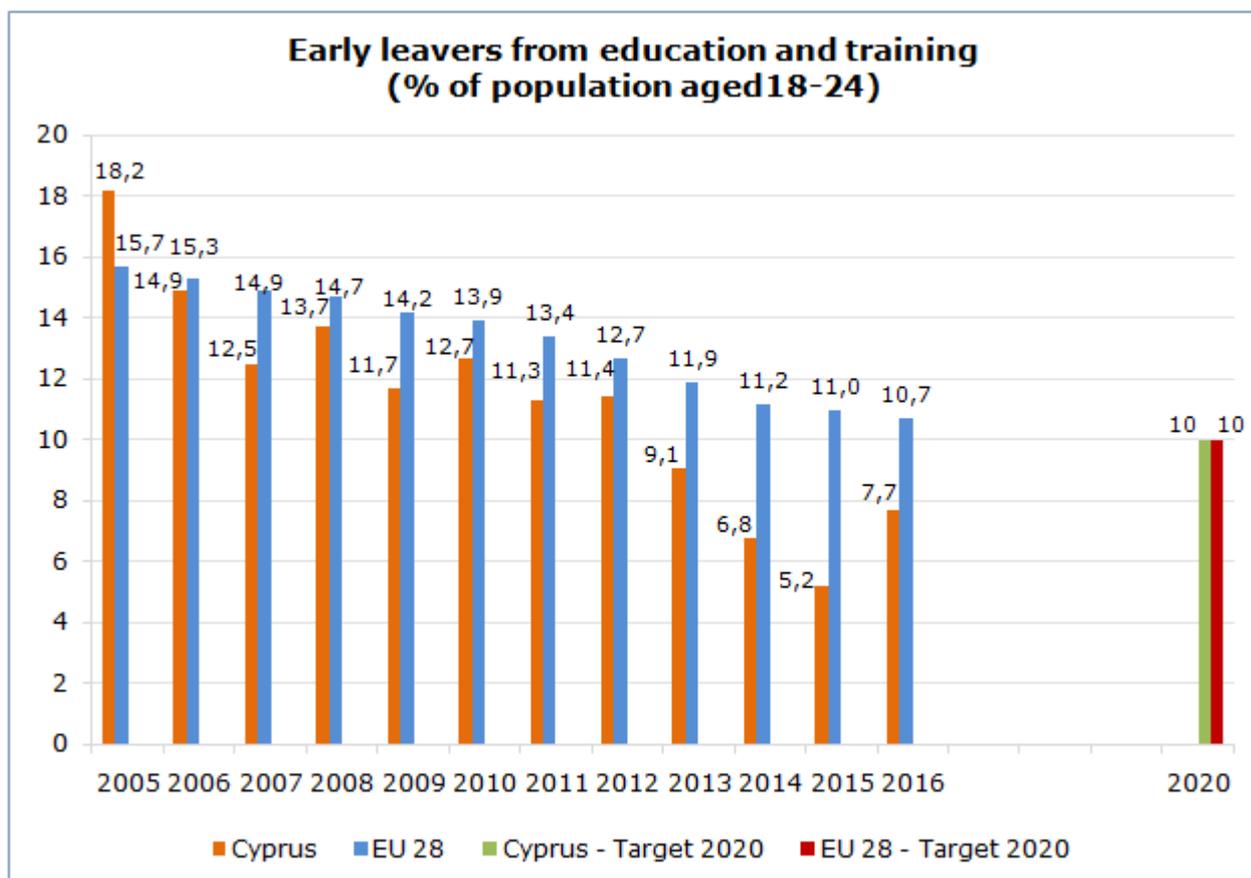


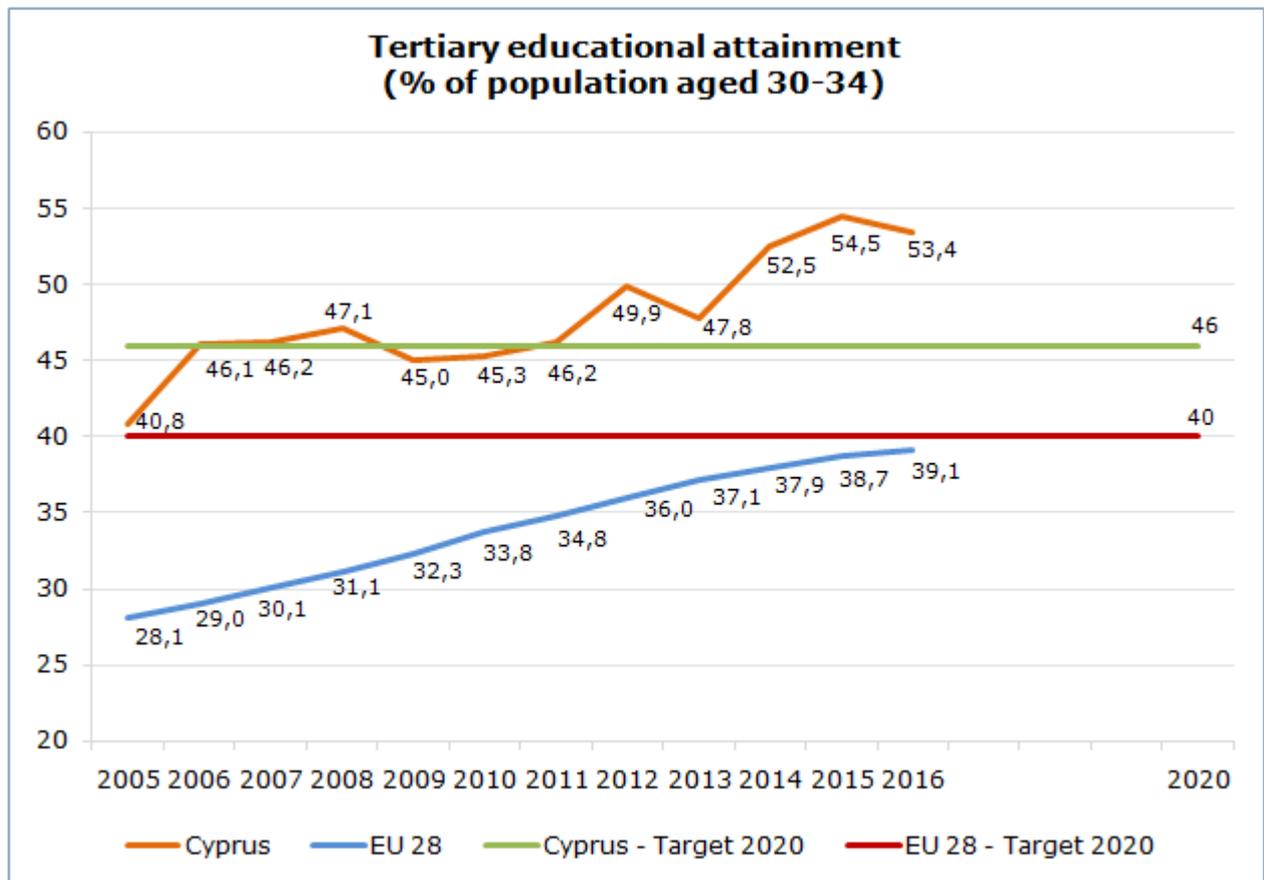
Final energy consumption (million tonnes of oil equivalent)



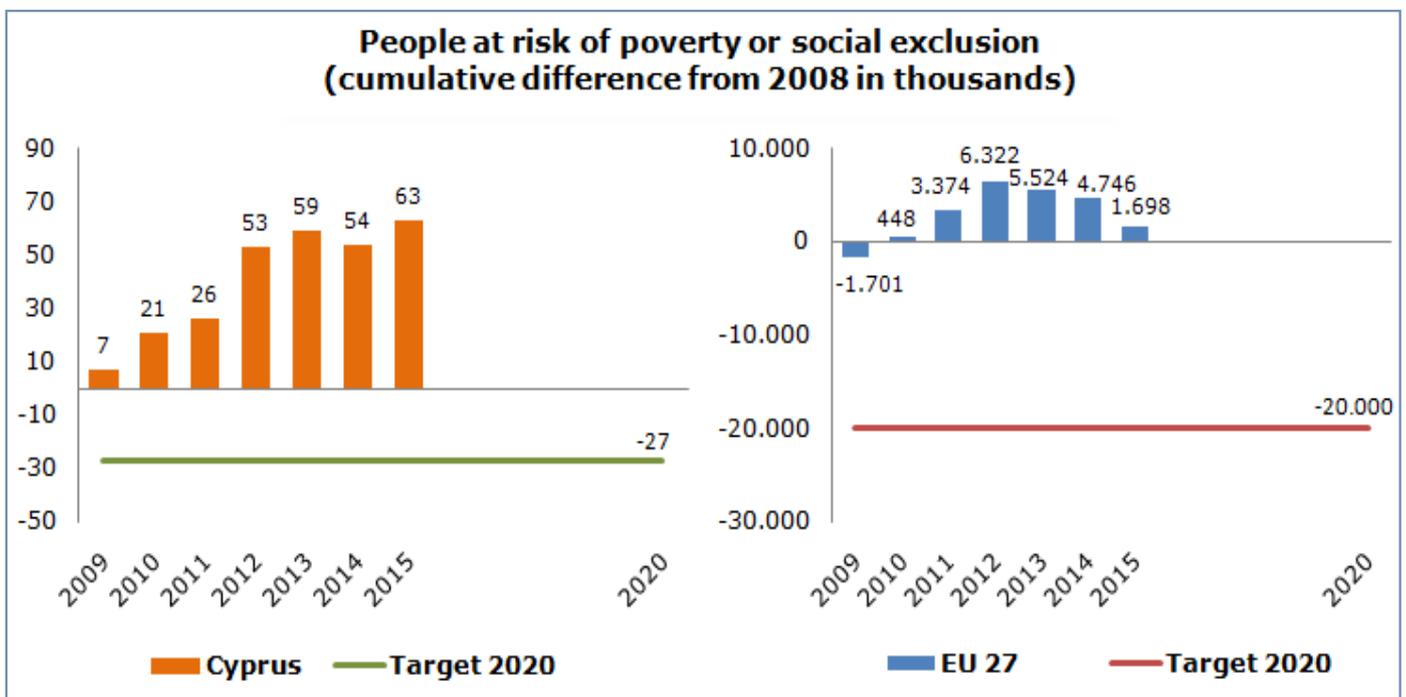


Education





Poverty



METHODOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Definitions

EU 28: European Union which consist of 28 member states (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom).

EU27: The European Union of 27 member states (EU 28 except Croatia).

Employment: It represents the persons in employment as a percentage of the population of working age (20-64 years).

Research and Development (R&D): Research and experimental development comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications.

GDP: Gross Domestic Product.

Early leavers from education and training: The percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training.

Greenhouse gas emissions: This indicator shows trends in total man-made emissions of the Kyoto basket of greenhouse gases. It presents annual total emissions in relation to 1990 emission. A general EU target has been set but no specific national targets have been defined.

Renewable energy sources: The renewable energy sources are energy sources that replenish (or renew) themselves naturally. They include biomass, hydropower, geothermal energy, wind energy, solar energy and renewable municipal waste.

Primary energy consumption: The gross energy consumption of a country excluding all non-energy use of energy carriers (e.g. natural gas used not for combustion but for producing chemicals).

Final Energy Consumption: This indicator expresses the sum of energy supplied to the final consumer's door (industry, transport, households, services and agriculture) for all energy uses. It excludes deliveries to the energy transformation sector and the energy industries themselves.

Risk-of-poverty or social exclusion: Corresponds to the percentage of the population who are at risk of poverty, or they are severely materially deprived, or they are living in a household with a very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in several sub-indicators.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate is the share of persons with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfer) below the risk-of-poverty threshold. It measures relative poverty and not absolute poverty.

Living in households with very low work intensity are those aged 0-59 living in households where the adults (aged 18-59) work 20% or less of their total work potential during the past year.

Severely materially deprived is the population living in conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 of the following deprivation items: Cannot afford

1. to pay rent or utility bills
2. keep home adequately warm
3. face unexpected expenses
4. eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day
5. a week holiday away from home
6. a car
7. a washing machine
8. a colour TV
9. a telephone.

Sources

The Statistical Office of the European Commission (Eurostat)

For more data-information:

CYSTAT's website: <http://www.cystat.gov.cy>

European Statistical System (ESS) > [European Statistics – Main Tables](#)

Eurostat's website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

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