

BRUSSELS-EUROPE THE FIGURES 2016

Editorial

By creating the Office of the Brussels Commissioner for Europe and International Organisations, the government of the Brussels-Capital Region confirms its will to take on the vocation of Brussels as capital of Europe. The essential role of the Commissioners' Office is to develop a regional seat policy by offering a single point of contact to the different institutions for every question related to their presence on the Brussels territory.

The somewhat 60 European, international and intergovernmental institutions not to mention the 300 regional and local representations present on our territory, reinforce the undeniable international position of Brussels in the world as well as its internal diversity. This wealth, both economic and cultural, makes our region unique and is something to be proud of.

This publication helps to objectify the impact of these institutions on the region and the major economic importance they represent. The 121,000 jobs created and 5 billion euros of added value are a major contribution to the fact that Brussels is the 3rd Region of the European Union in terms of GDP.

Rudi Vervoort
Minister-President of the Government
of the Brussels-Capital Region

Guy Vanhengel
Minister of the Government of the
Brussels-Capital Region responsible for
Finance, Budget and External Relations

With thanks to

The European institutions and in particular the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the intergovernmental organisations, based in Brussels and in particular NATO and EUROCONTROL, the FPS Foreign Affairs, the Brussels Institute for Statistics and Analysis, Jones Lang LaSalle Research, the National Social Security Office, the Central Enterprise Databank (FPS Economy), the Transparency Register, Schola Europaea, the International Press Association, Brussels Urban Development (Regional government department, Brussels), ALTER-EU and Cosmopolis.

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About 'Brussels-Europe, the figures'

The first edition of 'Brussels-Europe, the figures' was published in 2009 and the second in 2011. Many figures concerning the capital of Europe have done the rounds and are still doing so, and the Brussels-Capital Region saw the need to objectivise this dimension by setting out the 'hard figures'. Not an easy task, since scientifically substantiated research statistics are not always available for every topic and a reference to precise sources is not always forthcoming. The 2016 edition provides an update to the existing statistics, introduces a number of new statistics, tries to offer a graphic and more user-friendly presentation, and for every figure also gives the actual source, together with a description and indication of every source and/or methodology.

It is not the purpose of this publication to present scientifically substantiated statistics for every figure, since these do not always exist, but rather to give an overall insight into the available figures with the correct reference. Finally, the figures are also made more accessible by using so-called 'infographics', graphic presentations of figures to make their essence immediately obvious. This publication is based on the 2011 publication 'Brussel-Europa in cijfers', compiled by Ans Persoons and revised in 2015 by Patrick Struelens, Manager Europe, and translated from the Dutch into French by Nathalie San Gil Coello, Product Expert Europe. The Brussels-Capital Region also wishes to thank Karin Impens, deputy to the Brussels Commissioner for Europe for her meticulous proofreading and valuable suggestions.

Brussels truly is the Capital of 500 million Europeans and deserves a policy that supports this important role for the city.

The publication 'Brussels-Europe, the figures' instantly shows why this is so important for the Belgian capital. It sets out the key figures that highlight the international role and dimension of this city. Who are the international players and how many are there? How does Brussels score in the international rankings and what is the impact on the economy, employment and population of Brussels?

This resulted in a picture that clarifies the international role of the Region and illustrates the international character of its population: the European and international institutions have made a significant impact on Brussels and have transformed the city from a national capital into the polyglot, international city that it is today.

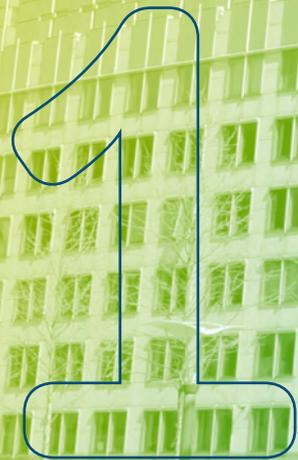
The Brussels Commissioner for Europe and International Organisations' most important aim is therefore to develop a regional seat policy that is framed within the federal seat policy to welcome European and international institutions, to facilitate their activities and to attract and welcome new institutions.

Visit.brussels from its side, the tourism agency of Brussels, is proud to promote this region as the Capital of Europe and in particular to showcase its diversity, which is expressed by a rich cultural and social life with more than 108 languages spoken and 180 nationalities present on its soil. It is a fact that the European Institutions and the European quarter will in the years to come become an ever increasing touristic asset for the Region.

This international presence also presents a number of challenges to the Region. The Brussels-Capital Region takes on these challenges with great pleasure. For the simple reason that the European and international institutions are not a burden but an asset for the city and have contributed largely to transform the Region into the cosmopolitan universe that it is today. A resolute 'regional seat policy' of the Brussels Commissioner for Europe in particular will strive to give the institutions the feeling they are welcome here and attract new international organisations and institutions, in harmony with the development of the Brussels-Capital Region and the needs of its inhabitants.

Patrick BONTINCK
CEO visit.brussels

Alain HUTCHINSON
*Brussels Commissioner for Europe
and International Organisations*



1

THE INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS IN BRUSSELS



If Brussels is referred to as the capital of Europe, it is mainly thanks to the presence of many organisations of the European Union and a number of other international institutions. The Brussels-Capital Region is home to a total of **20 organisations of the European Union** and **42 intergovernmental organisations**.

The number of (individual) lobbyists totals at least **20,000** and in Brussels and its surroundings there are **29 international schools** educating **22,772 pupils**.

At the time of going to press, the number of lobby organisations and individual lobbyists registered in the transparency register of the European institutions was **8.686** and of those the main players alone, based in Brussels, represent **a minimum expenditure of almost €160,000,000**.

Finally, the Brussels-Capital Region houses **979 foreign journalists** and **5,400 diplomats**.



THE EUROPEAN UNION

01



A total of **20 organisations of the European Union** have their headquarters or de facto their most important office here.

These include the most important institutions such as **the European Parliament¹, the European Council, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission**, but also the consultative bodies, namely **the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions**.

The other 14 organisations are diverse bodies and institutions, such as the so-called agencies and a number of inter-institutional bodies that provide services to more than one organisation of the European Union.²



EXPLAINED

THE EUROPEAN UNION IN BRUSSELS³**THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT**

The European Parliament is directly elected every five years by European voters. It is one of the most important legislative EU institutions, together with the Council of the European Union.

**THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL**

The European Council is a top conference at which EU leaders take decisions on policy priorities and important initiatives.

**THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**

The Council of the European Union, also informally referred to as the Council of Ministers, is the forum of national ministers from every EU country that establishes laws and coordinates policies.

**THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

The European Commission safeguards the interests of the EU as a whole. It makes proposals for new legislation to the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union, and ensures that EU law is correctly applied by the EU countries.

**THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE (EESC)**

The European Economic and Social Committee is a consultative body of the European Union. It was set up in 1957 and at the request of the larger European institutions (European Commission, Council and European Parliament) prepares expert opinions on European legislative proposals. In addition, the EESC gives advice on its own initiative on subjects it deems worthy of attention. But most of all the EESC bridges the gap between the European institutions and so-called 'civil society'.

**THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS (COR)**

The Committee of the Regions is a consultative body consisting of representatives from local and regional governments in the EU and offers local and regional authorities the chance to voice their opinion on EU legislation.

For this purpose it publishes opinions on Commission proposals.



EUROPEAN EXTERNAL ACTION SERVICE (EEAS)

The European External Action Service helps the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to coordinate and create coherence in the external action of the Union, makes policy proposals and carries these out after approval by the Council. The EEAS assists the president of the European Council and the president and members of the Commission in their tasks in the area of external commitments and ensures that there is close cooperation with the member states.



EUROPEAN DEFENCE AGENCY (EDA)

The European Defence Agency is an intergovernmental agency of the European Council that supports efforts by the Council and member states to strengthen their defence capacity by collaborating on all sorts of programmes and projects.



EUROPEAN PERSONNEL SELECTION OFFICE (EPSO)

The European Personnel Selection Office or EPSO recruits and selects personnel for the EU institutions and agencies.



EUROPEAN ANTI-FRAUD OFFICE (OLAF)

The European Anti-Fraud Office protects the financial interests of the EU by combating fraud, corruption and other illegal practices; it is also responsible for detecting and investigating serious breaches of professional duty by members and personnel of the EU institutions and bodies, which can result in disciplinary or criminal proceedings.

Finally, it assists the European institutions, in particular the Commission, in developing and executing legislation and policy concerning fraud prevention.



DIRECTORATE-GENERAL JOINT RESEARCH CENTRES (DG JRC)

The Joint Research Centres are the internal scientific service of the EU. Their mission is to give independent, scientifically substantiated and technical advice and support for the duration of the policy cycle.



THE EUROPEAN ADMINISTRATIVE SCHOOL (EAS)

The European Administrative School is responsible for organising training activities in certain specific areas for EU personnel.



COMPUTER EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (CERT)

CERT's remit is to help manage threats to EU institutions' computer systems – supporting IT security teams in each EU institution and liaising with public-sector CERT counterparts in EU countries.

14

SINGLE RESOLUTION BOARD

The Single Resolution Board is the European resolution authority for the Banking Union. It works in close cooperation with the national resolution authorities of participating Member States. Its mission is to ensure an orderly resolution of failing banks with minimal impact on the real economy and public finances.

15

THE EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR (EDPS)

The European Data Protection Supervisor has a general mission to ensure that the European institutions and bodies respect the right to privacy when processing personal data and designing new policy guidelines.

16

EUROPEAN RESEARCH AGENCY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (ERCEA)

The primary purpose of the European Research Council is to encourage high-quality research in Europe via competitively targeted financing.

17

INNOVATIVE AND NETWORKS EXECUTIVE AGENCY (INEA)

The mission of the INEA is to support the European Commission, project-promoters and stakeholders with expertise and high-quality programme management for infrastructure, scientific research and telecommunication and to promote synergies between all these activities for the benefit of economic growth and for EU citizens.

18

RESEARCH EXECUTIVE AGENCY (REA)

The Research Executive Agency is a funding body created by the European Commission to maximise the efficiency and impact of EU research and innovation programmes.

19

EXECUTIVE AGENCY FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES (EASME)

The EASME manages the majority of the various EU programmes such as COSME, LIFE, Horizon 2020 and EMFF. EASME ensures that these programmes deliver results and also gives important feedback to the Commission so that a better policy can be designed.

20

EDUCATIONAL, AUDIOVISUAL AND CULTURE EXECUTIVE AGENCY (EACEA)

The EACEA is responsible for managing certain parts of the EU funding programmes in the areas of education, sport, citizenship, culture, the audiovisual sector and voluntary work.

THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

02



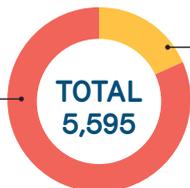
5,595 persons employed by NATO and Eurocontrol



4,578 persons



1,017 persons



Aside from the European Union, **Brussels also accommodates 42 intergovernmental organisations⁴, 11 of which have their headquarters in the Brussels Region.**

A number of them are in fact based here in Brussels because of the presence of the European Union, as evidenced by their mission statement or name ('European Liaison Office').

The most important, also in terms of number of personnel, are NATO and Eurocontrol, together good for 5,595 employees. This figure includes the diplomats and the employees of the national delegations and the delegations of partnered countries.



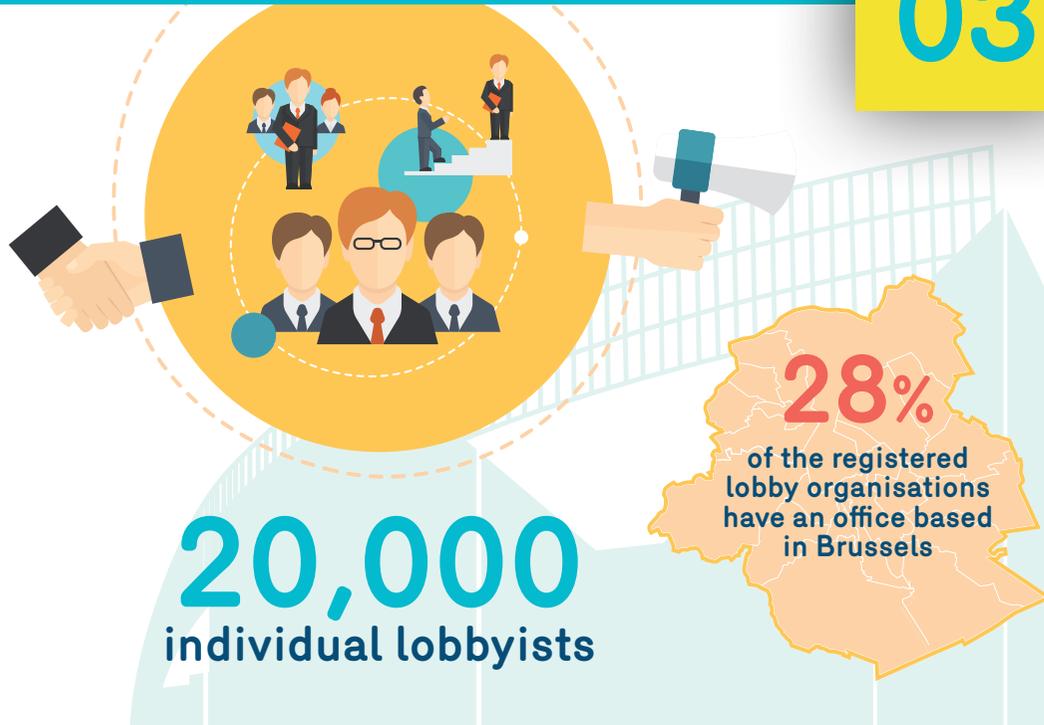
EXPLAINED

THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS IN BRUSSELS

- 1. NATO International Secretariat**
- 2. United Nations⁵**
 - 2.1 UN Brussels
 - 2.2 United Nations Regional Information Centre for Western Europe
 - 2.3 United Nations Refugee Agency
 - 2.4 United Nations Population Fund
 - 2.5 UNICEF
 - 2.6 UN Development Programme
 - 2.7 World Food Programme
 - 2.8 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
 - 2.9 United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
 - 2.10 United Nations Office for Project Services
 - 2.11 United Nations for Disaster Risk Reduction
 - 2.12 United Nations Environment Programme
 - 2.13 United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
 - 2.14 Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
 - 2.15 United Nations Human Rights
 - 2.16 Bureau de liaison pour la Paix et la Sécurité
 - 2.17 United Nations Capital Development Fund
 - 2.18 United Nations University Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies
 - 2.19 World Meteorological Organization
 - 2.20 United Nations Human Settlements Programme
 - 2.21 United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
- 3. World Health Organisation⁶**
- 4. World Bank⁶**
- 5. International Labour Organisation⁶**
- 6. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization⁶**
- 7. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations⁶**
- 8. United Nations Industrial Development Organization⁶**
- 9. International Monetary Fund⁶**
- 10. World Customs Organisation**
- 11. BENELUX**
- 12. Council of Europe**
- 13. Groupe des États d'Afrique, des Caraïbes et du Pacifique**
- 14. Centre for the Development of Enterprise**
- 15. Eurocontrol**
- 16. European Space Agency**
- 17. International Customs Tariffs Bureau**
- 18. International Organisation for Migration**
- 19. African Union**
- 20. League of Arab States**
- 21. The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation**
- 22. European Free Trade Association**
- 23. Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf**
- 24. International Committee Of The Red Cross**
- 25. EFTA Surveillance Authority**
- 26. Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF)**
- 27. Secretariat of the Energy Charter**
- 28. Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine**
- 29. European Patent Office**
- 30. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa**
- 31. Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest**
- 32. International Centre for Migration Policy Development**
- 33. Central European Free Trade Agreement**
- 34. Conseil de Coopération régionale**
- 35. International Committee of Military Medicine**
- 36. The International Management Group**
- 37. Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge**
- 38. Organisation of Islamic Cooperation**
- 39. International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance**
- 40. World Organisation for Animal Health**
- 41. Assemblée des Régions d'Europe**
- 42. Council of the European Schools**

THE LOBBY ORGANISATIONS

03



BUDGET OF THE ORGANISATIONS BASED IN BRUSSELS



Estimates about the number of individual lobbyists and lobby organisations vary widely, but there are at least **20,000 individual lobbyists⁸**, and **28%⁹ of the organisations registered** in the European transparency register **have an office in Brussels.**

The main players alone among these organisations have a minimum budget¹⁰ between them of more than **€160,000,000 for lobby work.**

One analysis calculated that 25.8% of registered organisations are NGOs and 65.1% are in-house lobbyists, business/professional associations and private companies.¹¹

The Transparency register also calculated that the budget of all registered lobby organisations ranges between 953 million and 1.169 billion euro.

The **budget for organisations based** in Brussels is estimated **between 256 and 298 million euro.**¹²



EXPLAINED

LOBBYISTS & LOBBY ORGANISATIONS

«WHAT'S IN A NAME?»

The estimate of the number of lobbyists varies due to the lack of decent research, but also because the definition of lobbyist differs.

The European Commission and the European Parliament define it as follows:

"... all activities ... carried out with the objective of directly or indirectly influencing the formulation or implementation of policy and the decision-making processes of the EU institutions, irrespective of the channel or medium or communication used..." , which excludes a number of organisations.¹³

The estimate of between 15,000 and 20,000 lobbyists is an indirectly derived figure, but is well-substantiated and based on the Transparency register, amongst other things, which is a good if not infallible source.¹⁴



THE TRANSPARENCY REGISTER

There is no objectively compiled and complete databank, nor a thoroughly scientific study examining all lobby activities in Brussels.

The European Union does have a Transparency register that is common to the European Parliament and the European Commission, which was set up in 2011. The number of registered organisations is continually rising and totalled 8686¹⁵ on 26 November 2015. Independent analyses of the register seem to suggest it is a good, if not flawless, source, and although certainly not comprehensive, it does give a realistic picture of lobby activities in Brussels.

After all, not all organisations sign up to the register.¹⁶ The Transparency register itself verifies the registrations and removes organisations that are clearly not organising lobby activities.¹⁷

The register contains not only the industrial or other interest groups, but also think-tanks and public administrations. On 1 January 2015 it was reformed, introducing various measures aimed at enhancing the quality of information as well as boosting the number of registrations.¹⁸ Registration is, however, still optional.

The Council of the European Union itself does not have a transparency register but is considering joining one if necessary.¹⁹

THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS

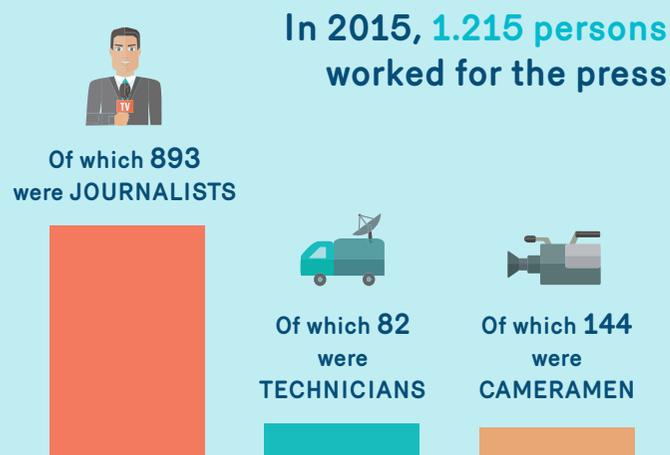
04



Between 1450 and 1700 journalists are present on the occasion of European summits

Journalists accredited with the EU

TOP 5 of the accreditations per country



478 media were represented



The number of international journalists in the wake of this international presence is obviously considerable. In Brussels there are on average **979 permanently-based and active foreign journalists**.²⁰ There are hardly any international journalists who only cover the Belgian national news.²¹ On the occasion of the European summits, between 1200 and 1700 journalists also register at the Council, 60% of whom are already accredited by the register of the Commission and the Parliament. This means that at such moments there are **between 1450 and 1700 journalists** scattered in and around the European institutions.²²

Journalists accredited by the EU

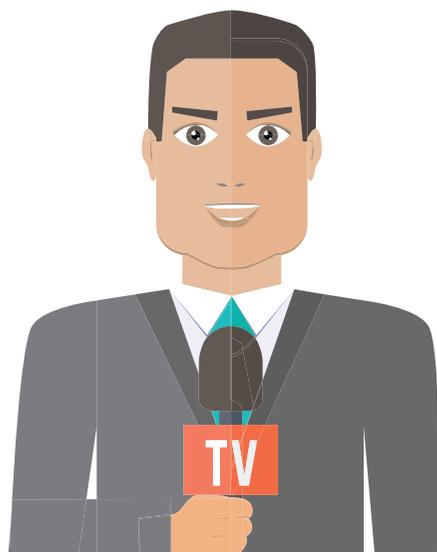
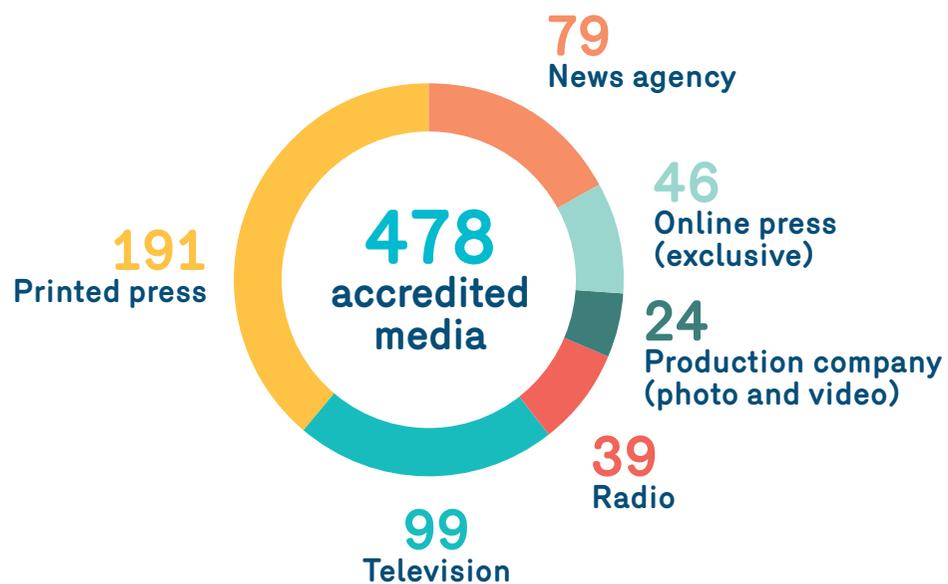
The vast majority of journalists are accredited by the European Commission and the European Parliament. The Council of the European Union also has a separate accreditation register.

In the register of the Commission and the Parliament, the top five countries among the journalists from the European accreditation register are in order **Belgium (137), Germany (102), France (85), the United Kingdom (83) and Italy (66)**. The number of journalists has remained stable for more than ten years and amounts to an average of 969 per year in the abovementioned accreditation register of the Parliament and Commission.²³

If we look at the total international press presence in this register then we see that in 2015 there were 1215 active press personnel, of whom **893 were journalists, 82 were technicians, 144 were cameramen**.

In the same year there were more than **478 media** represented, including **99 television stations** and **191 newspapers and magazines**.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEDIA ACCREDITED WITH THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT²⁴ IN 2015



INDIVIDUAL PROFESSIONAL CATEGORIES OF JOURNALISTS ACCREDITED WITH THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT²⁴ IN 2015

PROFESSION	TOTAL
Cameraman	144
Journalist	893
Photographer	43
Producer	52
Technician	82
Other	1
	1,215

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

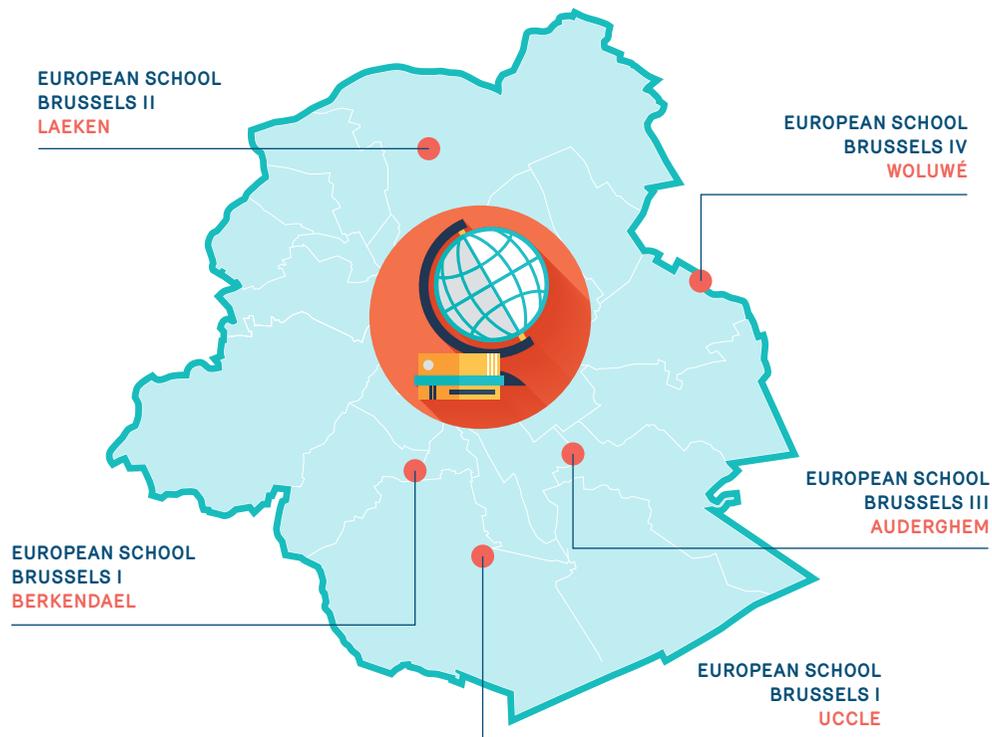
05



22,772 pupils
in 29 international schools in and around Brussels



4 European schools
receive 11,879 pupils



The presence of this number of international institutions led to the emergence of a dedicated education system for the children of the tens of thousands of employees of the international community.

We counted more than **22,772 pupils** in **29 international schools for primary and secondary education** in and around Brussels.

Here we refer not only to the four well-known European schools in Uccle, Woluwé, Ixelles and Laeken, together good for **11,879 pupils**, but also to all kinds of other schools where English or another non-native language or educational language is used, or where a foreign or international curriculum is taught.

After the European schools, the Lycée français Jean Monnet, the International School of Brussels and the British School of Brussels have the most pupils, with respectively 2,800, 1,500 and 1,350 pupils.²⁵

However, there are very small schools as well, with a few dozen pupils, such as the international Montessori schools.

TOP 20 OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS IN AND AROUND BRUSSELS²⁵

	NAME	NUMBER OF PUPILS
1	European School Brussels I	3394
2	European School Brussels II	2998
3	European School Brussels III	2989
4	Lycée français Jean Monnet	2800
5	European School Brussels IV	2498
6	The International School of Brussels (ISB)	1500
7	The British School of Brussels (BSB)	1350
8	Ecole internationale Le Verseau-ELCE	851
9	St John's International School	700
10	Internationale Deutsche Schule Brüssel	553
11	Brussels International Catholic School (BICS)	500
12	International Montessori School	395
13	The Japanese School of Brussels	306
14	Brussels American School	265
15	Agnes School	255
16	BEPS International School	200
17	The Scandinavian School of Brussels	200
18	The British Junior Academy of Brussels (BJAB)	190
19	ISF Waterloo International School	190
20	Vlaams-Nederlandse Basisschool Prinses Juliana	185



EXPLAINED THE EUROPEAN SCHOOLS

'Schola Europaea' is an intergovernmental organisation set up by the member states of the European Union that is separate from the European institutions but has agreements with them.

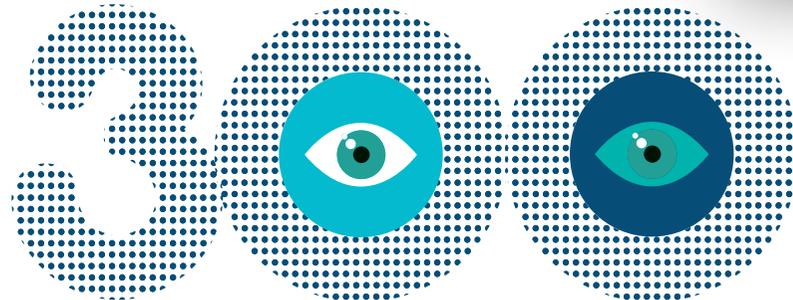
It provides training in 14 schools across Europe, but has five schools in Belgium, four of which are in Brussels. 45.86%²⁶ of all pupils go to school in one of the Brussels schools. 1,804 or 15.19%²⁶ are of Belgian nationality.

The number of pupils in the Brussels European schools increases year upon year and a projection by the secretary-general of the schools shows that an extra school may be needed if the annual increase of 400 pupils continues.²⁷

At the time of going to press, Belgian public authorities have indeed agreed with a fifth European school in Brussels. The school is planned to be ready for use in 2019-2020.

THE REGIONAL REPRESENTATIONS

06



regional and local representations



Today Brussels has somewhat **300 regional and local representations**⁷ who defend the interests of their city or region at EU level via lobby work, information gathering, networking or direct negotiations.

If their entity also has legislative power in their country, then they have privileged access to the Council of the European Union.

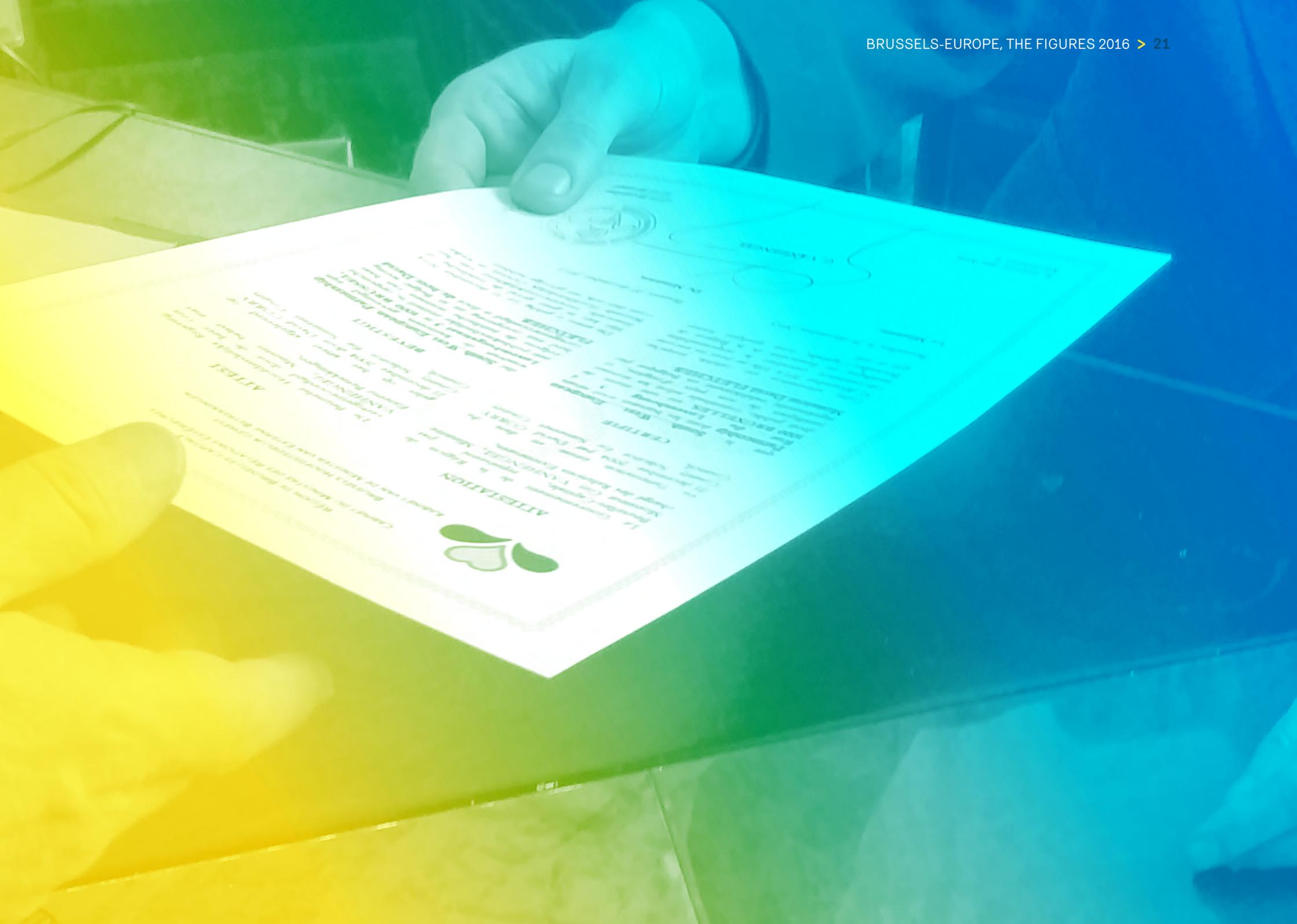
As a consequence, some are very large organisations. For example, the offices of the German Länder can employ up to 50 personnel and have an impressive infrastructure. Other offices only employ a handful of staff.



EXPLAINED

THE REGIONAL CERTIFICATE

The Brussels-Capital Region supplies a regional certificate to the regional representations. Although it does not grant any legal rights or privileges, it does confirm their existence and official nature. This document is an explicit recognition by the Minister for External Affairs of the Region. A total of somewhat 240 certificates are awarded every year.





2



THE
RANKINGS



Brussels in the international rankings

There are a large number of rankings and here we only give an overview of those in which the European capital has obtained a noteworthy place. They show that Brussels has a great and future potential as European capital.

For example, Brussels has **the highest number of diplomats in the world**²⁸ and in comparison with other regions of the European Union Brussels has **the third highest (European) Gross Domestic Product**²⁹ at regional level per inhabitant, expressed in Purchasing Power Standard.

It is also the **first congress city in Europe**³⁰ and, after London, the city is categorised as **the second European country in terms of language skills.**³¹

Its economic potential also seems to be demonstrated by the various rankings of London's Financial Times, where for example we find Brussels in **third place of the 'Top 10 Major European Cities – Economic Potential'** or even in **first place of the 'Top 10 Major European Cities – Human Capital and Lifestyle'**.³²

Last but not least, Brussels is in **fifth in Europe for so-called 'global network connectivity'**.³³

THE RANKINGS



1st European congress city
(Union of International Associations)



2nd congress city in the world
(Union of International Associations)



3rd Gross Domestic Product at regional level per inhabitant expressed in Purchasing Power Standard compared to 306 other European regions *(Eurostat)*



1st city worldwide
with the highest number of **diplomats**
(FPS Foreign Affairs)



1st European city for human potential and lifestyle
(Major European City - Financial Times)



2nd European city in terms of languages spoken
(Major European City - Financial Times)



3rd European city for economic potential
(Major European City - Financial Times)



4th European city in terms of easy access to markets

(Major European City – Financial Times)



5th European city for 'global network connectivity'

(P.J. Taylor e.a.)



6th European city for infrastructure

(Major European City – Financial Times)



7th European city for 'financial network connectivity'

(P.J. Taylor e.a.)



8th (globally) most important European city

(Major European City – Financial Times)



8th European city as best location for setting up business

(European Cities Monitor)



8th European city for business friendliness

(Financial Times)



13th worldwide most renowned city³⁴

for 'Advanced Economy, Effective Government' and 'Appealing Environment' *(CityRepTrak)*



Commission européenne
Europese Commissie

3

ECONOMY AND
EMPLOYMENT



Economy and employment

The presence of all these international institutions is obviously of vital importance to the Brussels economy and employment.

This international presence generates about **121,000 jobs, 81,000 directly and 40,000 indirectly**. This means that the sector is good for **16.7% of employment in Brussels**.³⁵

The sector also guarantees an Added Value of about **5 billion euro in 2013**³⁵ in the Brussels-Capital Region and the Region has the **third highest regional GDP per capita**³⁰ of 306 European regions.

The international presence generates
121.000 jobs



16,7%

of the Brussels employment sector



5 billion €
of Added Value in 2013



Economy

The international presence has an important impact in absolute figures on the Brussels economy according to the update and recalculation made by N. Dotti – at the request of the Brussels-Capital Region – of the previous study by Professor Christian Vandermotten. The **Added Value of the international sector** for the Brussels region is hereby estimated at **5 billion euro** in 2013.³⁵

Using the so-called **Purchasing Power Standard** – an artificial currency created for statistical purposes that enables a comparison of different EU member states with different currencies, Eurostat calculated that Brussels has the **third highest regional Gross Domestic Product per capita** of 306 selected European Regions and thereby scores **225%** of the European average.³⁶

Eurostat does include commuters in its calculations. If we look at the distribution of available income per family then Brussels falls to **126nd place**.³⁷

As a comparison, Inner London comes first in the same table and when it comes to the distribution of the available income per family London ranks second place in Europe.³⁷

That exposes the Brussels paradox: the region is rich but has a poor population, a logic that does however apply to most capital regions in Europe.



EXPLAINED

THE BRUSSELS PARADOX

Brussels is a rich region but has a poor population, which also applies to most capital regions in Europe. In the capital of Europe **one in three inhabitants lives under the poverty line**. 10.6% of young people between 18 and 24 receive unemployment benefits and almost 6.9% survive on a living wage or an equivalent benefit.

In Brussels almost one in four adults – 22.2% to be precise – **lives in a household that does not have an income from employment** and for Brussels' children that figure is a little higher, at 25.7%.

At 54.3%, the employment rate in Brussels. Finally, almost 1 in 5 of schoolchildren in Brussels leave school before getting a diploma.³⁸



**One in four adults
lives in a household that
does not have an income
from employment.**



The employment rate

54.3%





EXPLAINED

BUSINESS TOURISM. THANKS TO EUROPE.

The annual number of overnight stays in Brussels for business purposes totals 3,481,507 or 52.65% of the total.³⁹ In 2013, business tourism, which includes international congress tourism, generated approx. 17,059 employee jobs and 5,025 self-employed jobs.⁴⁰ That means the sector is good for 3.21% of all Brussels internal employment, i.e. the jobs available within the Brussels-Capital Region.⁴¹

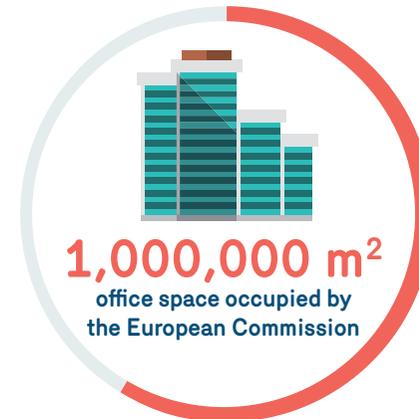


EXPLAINED

OFFICE SPACE FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION

In 2015 the European institutions used an estimated 1.7 million m² of office space in Brussels, of which the European Commission is the main user with 1 million m² followed by the European Parliament with 330,000 m². These institutions thereby occupy 13% of all offices in Brussels and 44% of the offices in the Leopold quarter, according to Jones Lang LaSalle Research and others.⁴²

The European Commission uses 74 different buildings, which includes all kinds of specific buildings such as crèches and conference centres, not just office buildings .



Employment

In 2013 the international sector created **121,000 jobs** in Brussels, of which **81,000 were direct and 40,000 indirect**, or a total of **16.7%** of the Brussels employment sector. The European institutions employ approx. **40,000 people**, trainees included, in the Brussels Capital Region.

This figure includes officials, part-time workers, contractual workers, trainees and employees deployed by member states as well as members of the European parliament and their assistants.³⁵

The five main institutions create 90% of these jobs, but a number of smaller EU institutions are also good for 3819 jobs or 10%. The main institutions employ 2,243 (official) interns (stagiaires), who usually work for five months at internships.

40.000 
people work for the European
Institutions in Brussels



DIRECT EMPLOYMENT BY THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS IN BRUSSELS⁴³

PARLIAMENT	6,324
COUNCIL OF THE EU	3,049
COMMISSION	25,192
COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS	560
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE	781
OTHER	3,819



13,546 people are employed by the international and intergovernmental institutions, as well as the diplomatic missions.



Brussels counts **5,400** diplomats.

2,472 employees are employed on the Belgian payroll.



The international intergovernmental organisations, other than the institutions of the European Union, plus the diplomatic missions, jointly employ an estimated 13,546 staff, 5,400 of whom are diplomats.⁴⁴

Recent figures make Brussels the undisputed number one in terms of its number of diplomats. Washington DC for example only has 2,988 diplomats.⁴⁵

Furthermore, all diplomatic missions there are also another 1,968 non-diplomatic personnel on the foreign payroll.⁴⁶

Another interesting survey carried out by the National Social Security Office also tells us that for **all diplomatic missions and intergovernmental organisations together, 2,472 employees are employed on the Belgian payroll.**⁴⁷



EXPLAINED

WORKING IN THE CAPITAL OF EUROPE

No doubt because of the international role of Brussels, 56.1% of all Brussels job vacancies require good qualifications. By comparison: in Flanders and Wallonia the figures are respectively 38.5% and 37.6%. Due to its status as capital city and its international role, the city attracts a total of **364,506 commuters per day. In total they occupy 51.8% of all Brussels jobs.**⁴⁸

So what do expat workers think about living and working in Brussels? In terms of quality of life, the score for Brussels varies, but according to a recent survey by the Brussels-Capital Region, the majority of these employees seem to agree that life is good here: 75% of the participants in the 'Survey on the life of the international community in Brussels' confirm that they agree or completely agree with the statement "I like living in Brussels".⁴⁹





4

POPULATION

Population

The impact of the international role of Brussels is more evident than ever in the composition of its population.

Of the European capitals, Brussels, after Luxemburg, is the most cosmopolitan: **one in three Brussels residents has a foreign nationality, more than one in five is an EU national.**⁵⁰

In 2015, Brussels had a population of **1,175,173 residents.**⁵¹ **264,738 people** or 22.53% had EU nationality and 15.7% have a EU nationality of the EU-15.⁵²

In total, 398,726 people or 33% of foreign nationality live in Brussels and 55.8% of the Brussels population has foreign nationality at birth.⁵³

The top five of these nationalities are respectively French, Moroccan, Romanian, Italian and Spanish.

Finally: 7,802 Brussels residents are American, Canadian, Australian, New Zealanders or Japanese.⁵⁴



TOP FIVE FOREIGN NATIONALITIES IN BRUSSELS-CAPITAL REGION⁵⁵



FRANCE
60,751 residents



MOROCCO
38,297 residents



ROMANIA
33,399 residents



ITALY
31,361 residents



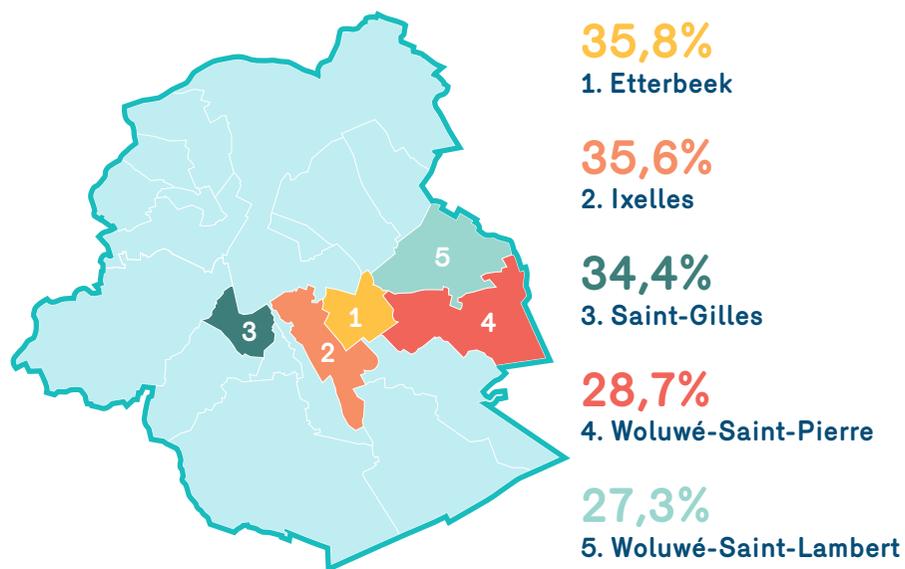
SPAIN
27,466 residents

WHERE DOES THIS INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY LIVE?

According to the 'Survey on the life of the international community in Brussels' the vast majority, 85.8% of the 9,072 respondents, live in the Brussels-Capital Region.⁵⁶

The population statistics show that the largest number of Brussels' residents with a nationality of the 27 EU member states choose to live in Brussels, Ixelles, Schaarbeek, Anderlecht and Uccle.

The highest concentration of EU citizens is to be found in **Etterbeek, Ixelles, Saint-Gilles, Woluwé Saint-Pierre and finally Woluwé Saint-Lambert, with respectively concentrations of 35.8%, 35.6%, 34.4%, 28.7% and 27.3% EU citizens.**⁵⁷



EXPLAINED POLYGLOT CITY

The use and knowledge of languages in Brussels is remarkable (number two in Europe after London) and is clearly one of the greatest assets of the city.

Today 104 languages are spoken in the capital of Europe, and one in three Brussels residents is growing up in a family where neither Dutch nor French, the official languages, is spoken. 29.7% of Brussels residents think they speak good English.⁵⁸

In a country and city where language skills are especially important, as well as being a sensitive issue, this is significant.





VERTREK				DEPART			
NR	STREKTING	NAAM	STREKTING	NR	STREKTING	NAAM	STREKTING
18-14	BRUSSEL-LEZ	18-14	BRUSSEL-LEZ	18-15	BRUSSEL-LEZ	18-15	BRUSSEL-LEZ
18-15	BRUSSEL-LEZ	18-15	BRUSSEL-LEZ	18-16	BRUSSEL-LEZ	18-16	BRUSSEL-LEZ
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18-99	BRUSSEL-LEZ	18-99	BRUSSEL-LEZ	19-00	BRUSSEL-LEZ	19-00	BRUSSEL-LEZ





From
Vanaf
A partir de



EU has a new
organic logo

Un nouveau logo
biologique



ANNEXES

1

The European Parliament has its official headquarters in Strasbourg but only meets there one week in every month. Most of the meetings of the commissions and political groups take place in Brussels, as do the extra plenary meetings, also called mini-sessions.

2

We counted only those that have their official or most important office in Brussels. A number of other European institutions do have a Brussels office, for example the European Patent Office.

3

These descriptions were drawn from the website europa.eu and/or from the websites of the institutions themselves. The text was sometimes completed and rewritten.

4

An intergovernmental organisation is an organisation that has a legal personality under international public law and is set up by at least two member states in accordance with an international treaty. Figures supplied by e-mail by the FPS Foreign Affairs, Office of Protocol, Privileges and Immunity (P1.3). The figures are a snapshot from October 2015 and count the number of intergovernmental institutions with which Belgium has signed a 'seat agreement', with the exception of EU organisations, but including

the Board of the European Schools, which is an intergovernmental organisation independent of the European Commission. Various sections of the UN have for example signed only one 'seat agreement' with Belgium although they are set up as distinct organisations.

5

There are 18 organisations, programmes or funds in question, which are all part of the legal personality of the United Nations and which come under one single headquarters agreement of the United Nations.

6

Specialised institution of the United Nations with which Belgium has signed a separate seat agreement and which has a separate legal personality.

7

Figure calculated in October 2015 on the basis of a comparison and deduplication of the list of regional representatives that received a regional certificate (see <http://www.blbe.be/fr/regional-offices>), the members of the Committee of the Regions, both in October 2015 (<http://memberspage.cor.europa.eu/>) and the regional representatives included in the *European Union and Public Affairs Directory or EPAD 2014. The Essential Guide to the Institutions and Public Affairs community in Brussels*, 2013, London,

p. 424.

8

Dieter Plehwe (with contributions from Robert Müller and Katja Walther as well as Matthias Schlögl), *Measuring European relations of lobby power. An analysis of available statistical data on the development and on the unequal status of the representation of interests in Brussels* (organisations, personnel, finance), February 2012. Download from http://media.arbeiterkammer.at/wien/MWUG_Ausgabe_113_englisch.pdf

N. Dotti confirms that the estimate of 20,000 has since become a correct minimum in DOTTI, N., *Mise à jour de l'impact économique des institutions européennes et internationales en Région de Bruxelles-Capitale*, Bruxelles, Cosmopolis, 2015, p. 16. This study was carried out on commission to the Brussels-Capital Region and is an updated version of Christian VANDERMOTTEN (ed.), *Impact socio-économique de la présence des institutions internationales en Région de Bruxelles-Capitale*, March 2007.

9

Figures calculated on data exported from the Transparency Register in October 2015.

10

When registering in the Transparency register the following has always been asked of all organisations under the section expenditure: *“Enter the amount of **turnover** linked to representing interests to EU institutions on behalf of your clients, as either absolute amounts (option I) or a range (option II)”*. The *Transparency Register Compliance Guidelines* in contrast stated the following in point A, 3: *“The estimate of the **cost of the activities**”* falling under the scope of the Register by the registrants should be established by adding together the following 5 elements:

1. Staff cost: to be calculated on the basis of staff time (prorata) devoted to activities falling under the scope of the Register and expressed in relation to the number of persons involved/year. The share of personnel costs devoted to these activities will then be the sum of the respective shares.

2. Administrative costs (including costs of office space in Brussels): to be calculated by adding the share of staff costs, resulting from the above approach, to the administrative costs.

3. Outsourced activity costs, consulting fees and subcontracted activities related to activities falling under the scope of the Register. NB: the declaration made in the Register by the contract consultant itself doesn't exempt the entity from including these fees in its own financial declaration.

4. In-house operational expenditures: cost of all operational expenditures related to activities

falling under the scope of the Register. Example: cost of advocacy campaigns, use of media, organization of PR events, etc.

5. Full Membership fees, contributions and participation costs overall: trade or professional associations, think tanks, special events organized by third parties not registered in the joint Transparency Register. These costs need not be taken into account for those organizations which are themselves registered. But in those cases, for transparency reasons, the list of these organizations should still be listed in the registration form under the label “networks”.

11

As concerns the figure of €160,000,000 this always refers to the top five to top fifteen in specific categories in the Transparency register. The figure was calculated on the basis of the tables from the article mentioned below. Organisations enter either a range of minimum and maximum expenditure for lobbying, or a precise amount. We counted all minimum and all maximum amounts. If only one amount was entered, this was registered as both the maximum and the minimum amount. “Justin Greenwood and Joanna Dreger, *The Transparency Register: A European vanguard of strong lobby regulation? Interest Groups & Advocacy* (2013) 2, 139–162., published online 23 April 2013. Consult at <http://www.palgrave-journals.com/iga/journal/v2/n2/full/iga20133a.html>

NAME	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
Business Associations that submit EU lobbying expenditure of more than 2 million €		
(I) Association for Financial Markets in Europe	€ 10,000,000.00	€ 10,000,000.00
(II) European Seed Association	€ 8,250,000.00	€ 8,500,000.00
(III) European Chemical Industry Council	€ 6,000,000.00	€ 6,000,000.00
(IV) Union Européenne du Commerce du Bétail et des Métiers de la Viande	€ 4,750,000.00	€ 5,000,000.00
(V) European Banking Federation	€ 4,250,000.00	€ 4,500,000.00
(VI) Business Europe	€ 4,000,000.00	€ 4,250,000.00
(VII) Association de l'Aviculture, de l'Industrie et du Commerce de Volailles dans les Pays de l'UE asbl	€ 3,750,000.00	€ 4,000,000.00
(VIII) Verband der Chemischen Industrie e.V.	€ 3,570,000.00	€ 3,570,000.00
(IX) Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie e.V.	€ 3,100,000.00	€ 3,100,000.00
(X) BDEW Bundesverband der Energie- und Wasserwirtschaft e.V.	€ 2,500,000.00	€ 2,750,000.00
(XI) European Federation of the Cotton and Allied Textile Industries	€ 2,250,000.00	€ 2,500,000.00
(XII) Gesamtverband der Deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft e.V.	€ 2,250,000.00	€ 2,500,000.00
(XIII) Association des Constructeurs Européens d'Automobiles	€ 2,000,000.00	€ 2,250,000.00
(XIV) Bundesverband deutscher Banken e.V.	€ 2,000,000.00	€ 2,250,000.00
(XV) EUROCHAMBRES – Association of European Chambers of Commerce and Industry	€ 2,000,000.00	€ 2,250,000.00
TOTAL	€ 60,670,000	€ 63,420,000

NGOs with EU lobbying expenditure of more than €1 million

(I) CIDSE – International Alliance of Catholic development agencies	€ 3,500,000.00	€ 3,750,000.00
(II) BEUC – European Consumers Union	€ 1,450,000.00	€ 1,450,000.00
(III) CONCORD Europe	€ 1,250,000.00	€ 1,500,000.00
(IV) Eurogroup for Animals	€ 1,250,000.00	€ 1,500,000.00
(V) European Citizen Action Service	€ 1,000,000.00	€ 1,250,000.00
(VI) OCEANA	€ 1,000,000.00	€ 1,250,000.00
TOTAL	€ 9,450,000	€ 10,700,000

Top 5 with EU lobbying expenditure for EU political consultancies

(I) Beiten Burkhardt	€ 10,000,000.00	€ 10,000,000.00
(II) Fleishman-Hillard	€ 9,915,957.00	€ 9,915,957.00
(III) Burson-Marsteller	€ 8,755,000.00	€ 8,755,000.00
(IV) Hill & Knowlton International Belgium	€ 4,550,000.00	€ 4,550,000.00
(V) APCO Worldwide	€ 4,500,000.00	€ 4,750,000.00
TOTAL	€ 37,720,957	€ 37,970,957

“Business-related organisations”: EU lobbying expenditure of more than €4,25 million

Association for Financial Markets in Europe		
(II) Enel Ingegneria e Ricerca S.p.A.	€ 10,000,000.00	€ 10,000,000.00
(III) Ericsson	€ 8,750,000.00	€ 9,000,000.00
(IV) Accenture International SARL	€ 8,250,000.00	€ 8,500,000.00
(V) European Seed Association	€ 8,250,000.00	€ 8,500,000.00
(VI) BIPAR – European Federation of Insurance Intermediaries	€ 6,000,000.00	€ 6,250,000.00
(VII) European Chemical Industry Council	€ 6,000,000.00	€ 6,000,000.00
(VIII) ExxonMobil Petroleum & Chemical	€ 4,750,000.00	€ 5,000,000.00
(IX) Union Européenne du Commerce du Bétail et des Métiers de la Viande	€ 4,750,000.00	€ 5,000,000.00
(X) Siemens AG	€ 4,729,533.00	€ 4,729,533.00
(XI) Microsoft Corporation	€ 4,500,000.00	€ 4,750,000.00
(XII) European Aeronautic Defence and Space Company	€ 4,250,000.00	€ 4,500,000.00
TOTAL	€ 51,229,533	€ 52,729,533
GRAND TOTAL	€ 159,070,490	€ 164,820,490

The tables were taken from Justin Greenwood and Joanna Dreger, *The Transparency Register: A European vanguard of strong lobby regulation?*, 2013

12

Figures calculated by the Transparency Register at the request of the Brussels-Capital Region and received by e-mail on 18 November 2014.

13

Article 8 of the *Agreement between the European Parliament and the European Commission on the establishment of a transparency register for organizations and self-employed individuals engaged in EU policy-making and policy implementation*, OJ L 191 of 22.7.2011.

14

Dieter Plehwe (with contributions from Robert Müller and Katja Walther as well as Matthias Schlögl), *Measuring European relations of lobby power. An analysis of available statistical data on the development and on the unequal status of the representation of interests in Brussels (organisations, personnel, finance)*, February 2012. Download from http://media.arbeiterkammer.at/wien/MWUG_Ausgabe_113_englisch.pdf

15

Online consultation on 26 November 2015 at <http://ec.europa.eu/transparencyregister/public/consultation/statistics.do?locale=en&action=prepareView>

16

Justin Greenwooda and Joanna Dreger, *The Transparency Register: A European vanguard of strong lobby regulation?*, *Interest Groups & Advocacy* advance online publication 23 April 2013. Download from <http://www.palgrave-journals.com/iga/journal/v2/n2/full/iga20133a.html>

17

Information transmitted via phone conversation with the Transparency Register in October 2014.

18

The revised Transparency Register: more information, more incentives, tougher on those who break the rules, memo, European Commission, Brussels, 15 April 2014.

For more information, go to http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-302_en.htm

19

Memo from the Council of the European Union, 4 April 2014, ref. 8538/14 download from the following link <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-8538-2014-INIT/en/pdf>

20

Average calculated by the Brussels-Capital Region on the basis of data sent by the Spokespersons' Service of the European Commission on 31 August 2015 and increased by the amount of 10 foreign journalists who follow Belgian news exclusively, provided by the *International Press Association* on 3 November 2014.

21

Information confirmed by phone by the *International Press Association* on 3 November 2014: it is estimated that there are only ten foreign journalists here who follow only national Belgian news.

22

Own calculation based on the minimum and maximum averages (1200 and 1700) of journalists accredited by the Council of the European Union, as communicated by e-mail by the *General Secretariat of the Council, DG F 1A, Unit Media/Press Centre* on 2 October 2014. The percentage of 60% journalists registered with the Commission and Parliament was communicated in the same email.

23

Own calculation on the basis of figures received by email from the European Commission, Spokespersons' Service on 29 August 2014.

24

Figures sent by email by the European Commission, Spokespersons' Service on 31 August 2015.

25

List compiled and sums calculated following a written and verbal questionnaire in December 2015. The data concerns kindergarten, primary, and secondary education which is either non-native education (i.e. at least one education language is not French or Dutch), or at least subject to an international (such as the International Baccalaureate (IB)) or a foreign curriculum or a fully self-determined curriculum. Schools that fall within one of the national educational networks were therefore excluded. Percentage calculated on the basis of 'Facts and figures on the beginning of the 2015-2016 school year in the European Schools, Board of Governors of the European Schools - Meeting on 1, 2 and 3 December 2015 – Brussels'. Download via <http://www.eursc.eu/getfile/2028/2>

26

Percentage calculated on the basis of 'Facts and figures on the beginning of the 2015-2016 school year in the European Schools, Board of Governors of the European Schools - Meeting on 1, 2 and 3 December 2015 – Brussels'. Download via <http://www.eursc.eu/getfile/2028/2>

27

Report of the Secretary-General to the Board of Governors of the European Schools for the year 2012. Presented to the Board of Governors of the European Schools at its meeting of 16, 17 and 18 April 2013, in Brussels, page 30. Consult at http://www.eursc.eu/fichiers/contenu_fichiers2/1857/2013-02-D-21-en-2.pdf

28

Other leading diplomatic cities are Geneva, New York and Washington. Nevertheless, Brussels has the highest number of diplomats because of the presence of NATO and the EU. Confirmed by the FPS Foreign Affairs, Protocol – Privileges and immunities (P1.3) service on 13 November 2014. A count of the 'Diplomatic List' from the US Department of State shows that Washington does indeed only have 2,988 diplomats.

29

EuroStat Regional Yearbook 2013, Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2013, p. 20 and further can be downloaded from http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-HA-13-001/EN/KS-HA-13-001-EN.PDF

30

Joel Fisher, 8nd June 2015. *Union of International Associations (UIA) International Meetings Statistics for the Year 2014* Download from http://www.uia.org/sites/dev.uia.be/files/misc_pdfs/UIA_Stats_PR14.pdf

31

European Cities Monitor 2011, Cushman & Wakefield, October 2011, download from http://www.cushmanwakefield.com/~/_media/reports/uk/Brochures/European%20Cities%20Monitor%20October%202011.pdf

32

European Cities and Regions of the Future 2014/15. Winners, fDi Magazine, February/March 2014. À propos du magazine fDi: "fDi is an English-language bi-monthly news and foreign direct investment publication, providing an up-to-date review of global investment activity. The A4 glossy pages reach a circulation of 14,969 ABC audited, active corporate and cross border investment professionals across the world. fDi Magazine is a central part of the fDi Intelligence portfolio of investment products and services from the Financial Times."

Download from http://static.tijd.be/upload/European_Cities_and_Regions_of_the_Future_201415_4687454-10313872.pdf

33

P.J. Taylor, M. Hoyler, S. Sánchez-Moral, European Cities in Globalization: A Comparative Analysis based on the Location Strategies of Advanced Producer Services his Research Bulletin has been published in J.R. Cuadrado-Roura (ed) (2013) Service Industries and Regions: Growth, Location and Regional Effects Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer, pp. 285-304. Download from <http://www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/rb/rb416.html>

34

2013 City RepTrak Topline Report. The World's View on Cities: An Online Study of the Reputation of 100 Cities, Reputation Institute. Download from <http://www.reputationinstitute.com/thought-leadership/complimentary-reports-2013>

35

DOTTI, N., Mise à jour de l'impact économique des institutions européennes et internationales en Région de Bruxelles-Capitale, Bruxelles, Cosmopolis, 2015, p. 16. This study was carried out at the request the Brussels-Capital Region and is an update of Christian VANDERMOTTEN (ed.), Impact socio-économique de la présence des institutions de l'Union européenne et des autres institutions internationales en Région de Bruxelles-Capitale, March 2007.

36

Definition of "Regional gross domestic product (PPS per inhabitant) by NUTS 2 regions" on the Eurostat website: "GDP (gross domestic product) is an indicator of the output of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS (purchasing power standards) eliminates differences in price levels between countries. Calculations on a per inhabitant basis allow for the comparison of economies and regions significantly different in absolute

size. GDP per inhabitant in PPS is the key variable for determining the eligibility of NUTS 2 regions in the framework of the European Union's structural policy." Percentage and ranking were calculated by the Brussels-Capital Region. The figures are from 2011. EuroStat Regional Yearbook 2014, Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2014, p. 5, and can be downloaded from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/5785629/KS-HA-14-001-EN.PDF/e3ae3b5c-b104-47e9-ab80-36447537ea64>

37

Definition of **Disposable income of private households by NUTS 2 regions of EUROSTAT** on the Eurostat website: "The disposable income of private households is the balance of primary income (operating surplus/mixed income plus compensation of employees plus property income received minus property income paid) and the redistribution of income in cash. These transactions comprise social contributions paid, social benefits in cash received, current taxes on income and wealth paid, as well as other current transfers. Disposable income does not include social transfers in kind coming from public administrations or non-profit institutions serving households." Percentage and ranking were calculated by the Brussels-Capital Region. The figures are from 2011. EuroStat Regional Yearbook 2014, Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2014.

38

Baromètre social. Rapport sur l'état de la pauvreté à Bruxelles 2015, Commission communautaire commune, 2015. Download from : http://www.observatbru.be/documents/graphics/rapport-pauvrete/barometre_social_2015.pdf
Eurostat indeed notes that most of the European capitals are confronted with the same paradox. Eurostat regional yearbook 2015, p.123- 125. To be downloaded via <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/7018888/KS-HA-15-001-EN-N.pdf/6f0d4095-5e7a-4aab-af28-d255e2bcb395>

39

2015 Annual report of the Observatorium for Tourism, visit.brussels and Wallonie-Bruxelles Tourisme. Download from www.visit.brussels

40

Figures calculated by visit.brussels and the Actiris Brussels Observatorium for Employment in December 2015. The data about employees originated from the decentralised statistics of the FPS Economy – DGSIE (Direction générale Statistique et Information économique), calculation by the Actiris Brussels Observatorium for Employment; data about self-employed labour comes from the RZVZ, FPS Economy, DGSIE (Direction générale Statistique et Information économique), calculation by the Brussels Observatorium for Employment. Figures are dated 31 December 2013.

41

Figures calculated on the basis of the data from visit.brussels and Actiris as mentioned in footnote 40 and of the data listed on the website of the Brussels Institute for Statistics and Analysis (BISA) to be consulted via http://www.statistics.irisnet.be/files/figures/7.4_labour_market_number_of_employees.xls

42

The global figures were supplied by Jones Lang LaSalle Research and correspond to the figures either delivered by mail by the various institutions or taken from published documents. For the European Commission, the *Draft General Budget of the European Commission for the financial year 2015. Working Document Part VII. Commission buildings (Section III)*.

Download from http://ec.europa.eu/budget/library/biblio/documents/2015/DB/DB2015_WDVII_en.pdf and *Draft General Budget of the European Commission for the Financial Year 2015 Working Document Part III Bodies set up by the European Union and having legal personality and Public-Private Partnership*.
Download from http://ec.europa.eu/budget/library/biblio/documents/2015/DB/DB2015_WDIII_en.pdf

43

These data were e-mailed directly by the institutions concerned end 2014 and in 2015.

44

Estimate made in February 2015, on the basis of figures supplied by the FPS Foreign Affairs, statistical enquiries made to the National Social Security Office and a phone and e-mail survey of all intergovernmental organisations in Brussels, including NATO and Eurocontrol. All the data date from the second half of 2014, except the figures from NATO (February 2015). Ten mostly smaller intergovernmental institutions did not answer or refused to divulge figures for security reasons.

45

Count of the 'Diplomatic List. Summer 2014', Department of State, Office of the Chief Protocol, U.S. Government. Download from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/233875.pdf>

46

Figures provided by FPS Foreign Affairs, Protocol, Privileges and immunities (P1.3) on 24 November 2014.

47

Query carried out by the National Office for Social Security at the request of the Brussels-Capital Region, whereby the NACEBEL code 99.000, i.e. extraterritorial organisations and bodies, was used as a selection criterion. These are the latest available quarterly figures, from the second quarter of 2014. This NACEBEL subcategory includes the international organisations, such as the United Nations and their specialist and regional organisations, etc., the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Customs Organisation, the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the European Union, the European Free Trade Association, etc. This subcategory also includes the diplomatic and consular representations when they are dealt with by the country of establishment and not by the country that they represent.

48

The labour market in the Brussels-Capital Region. Situation 2013, Mini-Bru 2015, p. 13. Consult at http://www.statistics.irisnet.be/files/publications/minibru/mini_bru_2015_en.pdf

49

9072 people took part in the Survey on the life of the international community in Brussels. Survey on the life of the international community in Brussels, Europe.Brussels Liaison Office, 2013, p. 33

50

Figures of July 2015 and provided by the Brussels Institute for Statistics and Analysis (BISA) http://www.statistics.irisnet.be/themes/population?set_language=en#.Vmf6QLgrLcs

51

Figures from 1 January 2015 from the Brussels Institute for Statistics and Analysis can be consulted at http://www.ibsa.irisnet.be/fichiers/chiffres/1.1_population_evolution.xls/view (sheet 1.3.2.1)

52

The countries in question are Germany, Austria, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Finland, France, United Kingdom, Greece, Ireland, Sweden, Italy, with the exception of course of Belgium. Figures from 1 January 2015 from the Brussels Institute for Statistics and Analysis can be consulted at http://www.ibsa.irisnet.be/fichiers/chiffres/1.1_population_evolution.xls/view

53

P. Deboosere, T. Eggerickx, E. Van Hecke, B. Wayens, "Staten-Generaal van Brussel. De Brusselse bevolking: een demografische doorlichting", Brussels Studies, Synthesis document no. 3, 12 January 2009 (corr. 17 March 2009). <http://www.brusselsstudies.be/publications/index/index/id/71/lang/fr>

54

Figures from 1 January 2015 from the Brussels Institute for Statistics and Analysis can be consulted, and calculated on the basis of the total population figures of the same date, at <http://www.bisa.irisnet.be>

55

Figures from 1 January 2015 from the Brussels Institute for Statistics and Analysis can be consulted at <http://www.bisa.irisnet.be>

56

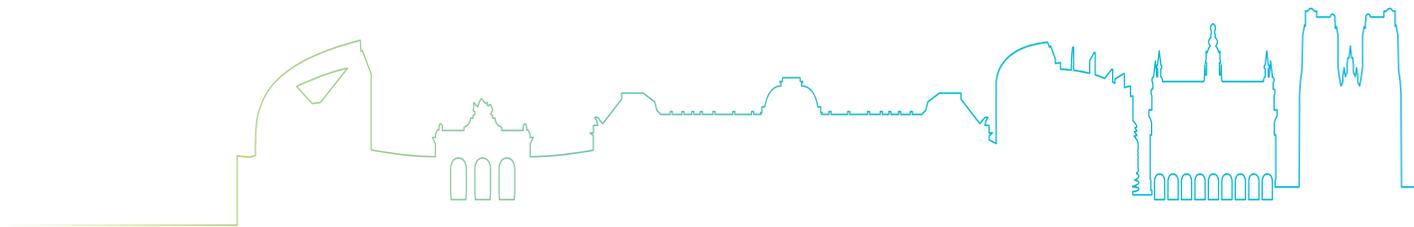
Survey on the life of the international community in Brussels, Europe.Brussels Liaison Office, 2013, p. 8. Download from <http://www.blbe.be/sites/default/files/blbe/files/Europe-Brussels-Brochure-Enquete-EN-03.pdf>

57

Figures from 1 January 2015 from the Brussels Institute for Statistics and Analysis can be consulted, and calculated on the basis of the total population figures of the same date. Percentages and ranking were calculated on the basis of these tables. Download from <http://www.bisa.irisnet.be>

58

Rudi Janssen, BRIO-taalbarometer 3: diversiteit als norm, Brussels Informatie-, Documentatie- en Onderzoekscentrum, 2013. Download from <http://www.briobrusssel.be/ned/webpage.asp?WebpageId=1037>



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