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Panorama
of EC industry

Statistical supplement 1992

Latest information on manufacturing
and service industries in the European Community

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

EN

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INTRODUCTION

What this publication contains

In 1991 the Commission published the third edition of its comprehensive survey of European industry, the Panorama of EC Industry 1991-92. It contains reviews of a large number of manufacturing and service industries. The publication is the result of a joint collaboration between the Commission, European professional associations representing a spectrum of activities, and private consultants specializing in the analysis of particular sectors. Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, coordinated the collection of the statistics for the thousand or so tables in the publication.

By the time the next edition of Panorama appears early in 1993, over two years will have elapsed since the statistics in the 1991-92 edition were finalised. The aim of this statistical supplement is to bridge the gap between the two editions, by updating the tables with the latest available information. The supplement has been produced by Eurostat, generally using data from the same sources as the 1991-92 edition.

The publication starts with an update of the macro-economic background, before going on to the industry reviews. The numbering of the chapters, the order of the reports within them, and the numbering of the tables are the same as in Panorama 1991-92. Tables from the 1991-92 edition are included in the supplement if at least some new statistical data is available for them. Around 20 reports have had to be dropped. As well as containing revised statistical tables, each of the 161 reports contains a brief commentary on recent trends. The reader should refer to Panorama 1991-92 for a detailed treatment of each industry.

Time frame

The data for the tables was collected in the third quarter of 1991, and the comments finalised in the fourth quarter. Time series run from 1980 onwards. Gaps in the data were filled by estimation wherever information was available. Estimates are footnoted in the tables.

All figures for 1991 are estimates. Forecasts, if available, were provided by the associations supplying the data for the individual reports, or by Eurostat.

Industry classification system

The selection and ordering of industries and services included in Panorama is based on the NACE coding system. This system classifies economic activity in terms of the nature of goods and services produced or by the nature of the production process employed. It is arranged on the decimal system and is subdivided into divisions (1-digit codes), classes (2-digit codes), groups (3-digit codes), sub-groups (4-digit codes) and items (5-digit codes). Panorama is primarily focused at the "3-digit" and "4-digit" level.

More detailed information on the NACE codes is contained in the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Community published by Eurostat (1985 reprint of the 1970 edition). This publication is available from the usual outlets for Community publications.

Although most chapters are headed by the appropriate NACE code, some do not have a NACE code indicated as the sector represents too small a fraction of the total NACE group. This is particularly common in the service sectors.

Revisions to the NACE classification have been incorporated in a Council Regulation (OJ L293, 24th October 1990) and will start being used for data collection over the next few years. One of the objectives of this revision is a further breakdown of some service and industrial categories. Even when a NACE code is published beneath the sector title this should be regarded with caution. In some cases the NACE classification does not exactly coincide with the industrial sector under discussion. The reader may refer to Panorama 1991-92 where each chapter includes a preliminary section explaining the sectoral coverage in the chapter in question, and indicating the extent to which this deviates from the NACE classification. There are cases where an overlap occurs between sectors and therefore data cannot be cumulated.

Statistical sources

The statistical data in Panorama should be regarded with caution, particularly for the more recent years where data have often been estimated. The two main sources of data are the professional associations and

Eurostat. Data sources are indicated for each statistical table. Data from separate sources have generally not been mixed since their respective sectoral definitions frequently differ. Where the data comes from Eurostat, the particular data-base consulted is indicated in parentheses.

For manufacturing industries each chapter includes a summary table containing the main indicators for the industry. These cover *apparent consumption* (defined as production + imports - exports), *net exports* (the trade balance for the Community with the rest of the world), *production* and *employment*.

Data in the tables are in current ECU unless otherwise stated. *Indices* (reference year: 1985 = 100) have been calculated for production and trade data providing easier reference to trend changes. These are in current prices. *Production series in constant 1985 prices* are given to provide an indication of real volume change by removing the effects of inflation. The *productivity* measure used in certain reports is based on value added at factor cost in 1985 prices per person employed.

For services, the main indicators include (if available) *turnover, number of persons employed, value added at market prices* and the *number of enterprises*.

Every effort has been made to include data for all 12 Member States. All figures are on a pre-unification basis, and exclude East Germany unless otherwise stated. However, where data are not available for the EUR-12, country coverage is clearly indicated in the footnotes appearing below each table. Production figures for the USA and Japan derived from their respective censuses of manufactures have also been included.

Production and employment

Data for production and employment come from annual enquiries conducted by Member States to all firms with 20 or more employees. The exceptions to this are Spain, Greece and Portugal where the coverage is for firms of all sizes, and all services chapters. Figures are generally available at the NACE 3-digit level. The production data exclude VAT, and the employment data relate to persons employed excluding home workers. The definitions are standardised, and so the figures are comparable across industries and countries.

Estimates are not supplied to Eurostat by Member States for the smaller firms not covered by the enquiries, and the figures under-report actual employment and production. Where this is significant, either industry association sources are used or a note is made in the commentary. Derived statistics which are calculated from both production and trade statistics will also be affected. Apparent consumption will be understated, and import penetration ratios and export rates will be overstated.

Gaps in Eurostat's data for production and employment have where possible been filled by estimation. The majority of countries provided final data up to 1988, exceptions being the Benelux countries (1987), and Denmark (1989). Thus EC totals from 1987 onwards contain estimates for missing countries, and these are not specifically footnoted.

Estimates are derived from short-term indicators such as indices of production, producer prices and employment. Data for 1991 are based on indicators for the first eight months of the year, Box Jenkins methods being used to estimate the remaining months of the year. Eurostat's estimates are only made for the NACE 2-digit and 3-digit level. Gaps in industry association figures at the 4 or 5-digit level have normally not been able to be filled due to the scarcity of statistics at this level.

Exchange rate conversion and deflators

All data are reported in ECU, and national currencies have been converted at the average exchange rate prevailing for the year in question. The exchange rates used for the conversions are given in the "Macroeconomic outlook" chapter. Producer price indices have been used to deflate production and value added data. In cases where the corresponding NACE 3-digit index has not been available, the NACE 2-digit index has been used. For Portugal, where such indicators are not yet available, the corresponding retail price indices have been taken.

Trade data

The trade data are reported in terms of Community trade flows with the rest of the world. In most cases these data are based on Eurostat figures.

Export valuations are generally fob (free on board, i.e. excluding freight and insurance costs) whereas import data are cif (i.e. inclusive of carriage, insurance and freight). Import statistics may generally be regarded as slightly more accurate than export statistics due to greater ease of data collection in the former case.

All trade figures are in current ECU. For comparative purposes, the ratio of exports to imports (X/M) has been calculated for each set of trade data.

Some of the trade series in this supplement have been revised since Panorama 1991-92, due to a reallocation of certain Combined Nomenclature product codes to different industries. In addition, the series at the Nace 3 digit level are now on a EUR 12 basis for the whole of the period from 1980. Data which was previously missing for Greece, Spain and Portugal for the early eighties, before their entry into the Community, has now been estimated from U.N. trade data. For this reason, net exports in the main indicators tables are now based on imports from and exports to outside the Community (Extra EC 12). In cases where EUR 12 data is not available for the whole period (NACE 4 digit data), indices given in the tables are chained so that annual changes reflect the movement for a fixed group of countries.

Acknowledgements

The following professional associations helped in the production of this supplement with data and/or comments:

AEA Association of European Airlines (2507)

AECMA Association européenne des constructeurs de matériel aérospatial (1306)

AESGP Association Européenne des Spécialités Pharmaceutiques Grand Public (810)

AFCASOLE Association des Fabricants de Café Soluble des Pays de la Communauté Européenne (1516)

AIBI Association Internationale de la Boulangerie Industrielle (1511)

AIS Association Internationale de la Savonnerie et de la Détergence (806)

ANCMA Associazione Nazionale Ciclo Motociclo Accessori (1303)

APFE Association des Producteurs de Fibres de Verre Européens (604)

BIBM Bureau International du Béton Manufacturé (504)

BIR Bureau International de la Récupération (2303)

BLIC Bureau de Liaison des Industries du Caoutchouc de la Communauté Européenne (2001)

CAEF Comité des Associations Européennes de Fonderie (901)

CAOBISCO Association des Industries de la Chocolaterie, Biscuiterie, Biscotterie et Confiserie (1512)

CAPIEL Comité de Coordination des Associations de Constructeurs d Appareillage Industriel Electrique du MC (1103)

CBMC Confédération des Brasseurs du Marché Commun (1519)

CCBE Conseil des Barreaux de la Communauté Européenne (2702)

CDL Comité de Liaison de l'Industrie du Tube d'Acier de la Communauté Européenne (303)

CEC Confédération Européenne de l'Industrie de la Chaussure (1604)

CECCM Confederation of European Community Cigarette Manufacturers (1522)

CECED Conseil Européen de la Construction Electrodomestique (1107)

CECIMO Comité Européen de Coopération des Industries de la Machine-Outil (1002)

CECIP Comité Européen des Constructeurs d'Instruments de Pesage (1400)

CEDIC Comité Européen des Ingénieurs Conseils (2703)

CEDT Comité Européen du Thé (1516)

CEES Comité Européen d'Etude du Sel (201)

CEFIC Conseil Européen de l'Industrie Chimique (800)

CEFS Comité Européen des Fabricants de Sucre (1513)

CEIBOIS Confédération Européenne de l'Industrie du Bois (1700)

CEMA Comité Européen des Groupements de Constructeurs du Machinisme Agricole (1001)

CEMBUREAU Association Européenne du Ciment (503)

CEO Comité Européen de l'Outillage (907)

CEPAC Confédération Européenne de l'Industrie des Pâtes, Papiers et Cartons (1901)

CERAME-UNIE Bureau de Liaison des Industries Céramiques du Marché Commun (700)

CESA Committee of EEC Shipbuilders' Associations (1304)

CIRFS Comité International de la Rayonne et des Fibres Synthétiques (811)

CITH Centre d'Information pour le Textile et l'Habillement (1602)

CITPA Confédération Internationale des Transformateurs de Papier et Carton dans la CE (1902)

CLAEU Comité de Liaison des Architectes de l'Europe Unie (2704)

CLEPA Comité de Liaison de la Construction d'Equipements et de Pièces pour Automobiles (1302)

CMC-ENGRAIS Comité Marché Commun de l'Industrie des Engrais Azotés et Phosphatés (804)

COLIPA Comité de liaison des Associations Européennes de l'Industrie de la Parfumerie, des Produits cosmétiques & de toilette (807)

COMITEXTIL Comité de Coordination des Industries Textiles de la CE (1600)

CPIV Comité Permanent de l'Industrie du Verre de la CE (600)

EAA European Aluminium Association (402)

EACEM European Association of Consumer Electronics Manufacturers (1204)

ECLA European Clothing Association (1602)

ECTA European Cutting Tools Association (1003)

EFPIA Fédération Européenne des Associations de l'Industrie Pharmaceutique (809)

EISA European Independent Steelworks Association (300)

ERMCO European Ready Mixed Concrete Organization (505)

ESOMAR European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research (2707)

EUCA Fédération Européenne des Associations de Torréfacteurs de Café (1516)

EUMABOIS Comité Européen des Constructeurs de Machines à Bois (1009)

EURIMA European Insulation Manufacturers Association (506)

EUROBAT Association des Fabricants Européens d'Accumulateurs (1106)

EUROFER Association Européenne de la Sidérurgie (301)

EUROFORGE Comité de Liaison des Industries Européennes de l'Estampage et de la Forge (902)

EUROGLACES Association des Industries des Glaces Alimentaires de la CEE (1514)

EUROMALT Comité de Travail des Malteries de la CEE (1520)

EUROMAP European Committee of Machinery Manufacturers for the Plastics and Rubber Industries (1007)

EUROMETAUX Association Européenne des Métaux (400)

EUROPUMP European Committee of Pump Manufacturers (1010)

FAEP Fédération des Associations d'Editeurs de Périodiques de la CE (1905)

FEACO Fédération Européenne des Associations de Conseils en Organisation (2705)

FEBELBOIS Fédération Européenne de l'Industrie de la Brosserie et de la Pinceauterie (1706)

FEDIAF Fédération Européenne de l'Industrie des Aliments pour Animaux Familiers (1515)

FEDIOL Fédération de l'Industrie de l'Huilerie de la CEE (1501)

FEDOLIVE Fédération de l'Industrie de l'Huile d'Olive de la CEE (1502)

FEIBP Fédération Européenne de l'Industrie de la Brosserie et de la Pinceauterie (1706)

FEMB Fédération Européenne du Mobilier de Bureau (1801)

FEVE Fédération Européenne du Verre d'Emballage (601)

FIABCI Fédération Internationale des Professions Immobilières (2701)

FIBV Fédération Internationale des Bourses de Valeurs (2601)

FIEC Fédération de l'Industrie Européenne de la Construction (2202)

FIFE Fédération Internationale des Associations de Fabricants de Produits d'Entretien (808)

FIMIGCEE Fédération de l'Industrie Marbrière et de l'Industrie Granitière de la CE (501)

GAM Groupement des Associations Meunières des Pays de la CEE (1510)

GEPVP Groupement Européen des Producteurs de Verre Plat (602)

GIFAP Groupement International des Associations Nationales de Fabricants de Produits Agrochimiques (805)

ICAA International Civil Airports Association - European Community Bureau (2508)

IFPI International Federation of Phonographic Industries and Videogram Producers (2801)

IMACE Association des Industries Margarinières des Pays de la CEE (1503)

INTERGRAF International Confederation for Printing and Allied Industries (1903)

IRU Comités de Liaison de l'IRU auprès des Communautés Européennes (2502)

ISTA International Special Tooling Association (1004)

LEASEUROPE Fédération Européenne des Associations des Etablissements de Crédit-Bail (2709)

LISS Ligue internationale des Sociétés de Surveillance (2708)

OECTO Fruit and Vegetable Processing and Preserving (1508)

SEFEL Secrétariat Européen des Fabricants d'Emballages Métalliques Légers (908)

TBE Fédération Européenne des Fabricants de Tuiles et de Briques (502)

UEA Union Européenne de l'Ameublement (1800)

UEAES Union Européenne des Alcools, Eaux-de-Vie et Spiritueux (1517)

UEEA Union Européenne des Exploitants d'Abattoirs (1505)

UNESDA Union of the Associations of Producers of Soft Drinks of The EC (1521)

UNIFE Union des Industries Ferroviaires Européennes (1305)

VDMA Verband Deutscher Maschinen und Anlagenbau E.V. (1000)

VSM Verein Schweizerischer Maschinen-Industrieller (1304)

ABBREVIATIONS

AAGR	Annual Average Growth Rate
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific countries
AMADEUS	Computerised Europe-wide travel information system
ASI	Automobile spare parts industry
B	Belgium
BAP	Biotechnology action programme
bb	Barrel
Benelux	Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg
billion	One thousand million
B/L	Belgium and Luxembourg
BLEU	Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union
Bridge	Biotechnology Research for Innovation, Development and Growth in Europe
Brite/Euram	Basic Research in Industrial Technologies in Europe/European Research on Advanced Materials
CAD	Computer-aided Design
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAM	Computer-aided Manufacturing
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
cc	Cubic centimetre
CCITT	(F) International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee
CCTV	Close-circuit Television
CD	Compact Disc
CEC	Commission of the European Communities
CEN	(F) European Committee for Standardisation
Cenelec	(F) European Electronics Standards Committee
CEPT	European Conference of Post and Telecommunications
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
cif	Cost insurance freight
CIM	Computer integrated manufacturing
cm	Centimetre
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
CN	Combined Nomenclature (NC)
CNC	Computerised Numerical Control
COCOM	Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Security Controls
COM	Communication from the Commission of the European Communities
Comecon	(F) Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
COMETT	Community Action programme for Education and Training for Technology
CPE	Centrally Planned Economies
CTV	Colour Television
D	Federal Republic of Germany
DAT	Digital Audio Tape
DG	Directorate-General
DK	Denmark
DOM/TOM	(F) French overseas departments
DRAM	Dynamic Random Access Memory
E	Spain
EAD	East Asian Developing Countries
EAGGF	Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund
EC	European Community
EC 9	European Community excluding Greece, Spain and Portugal
EC 10	European Community excluding Spain and Portugal
EC 12	European Community
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
ECU	European Currency Unit
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
EDP	Electronic Data Processing
EEIG	European Economic Interest Grouping
Efics	European Forestry Information and Communication System
EFTA	European Free Trade Association (Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Iceland, Liechtenstein)
Eftpos	Electronic funds transfer at point of sale
EMU	European Monetary Union
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERASMUS	European Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students
ESA	European Space Agency
ESPRIT	European Strategic Programme for Research and Development in Information Technology
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
Euram	Research programme on raw materials and advanced materials
Eureka	European Research Coordination Agency
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Communities
F	France
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany
FMS	Flexible Manufacturing System
FTE	Full-time Equivalent
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GNP	Gross National Product
GOS	Gross Operating Surplus
GR	Greece
GSP	Generalised System of Preferences
GWe	Gigawatt of electrical power
HDPE	High-density Polyethylène
HDTV	High-definition Television
I	Italy
IC	Integrated Circuits
ICA	International Coffee Agreement
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
ICO	International Coffee Organisation
IDN	Integrated Digital Network
IEA	International Energy Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRL	Ireland
ISDN	Integrated System Digital Network
ISO	International Standards Organisation

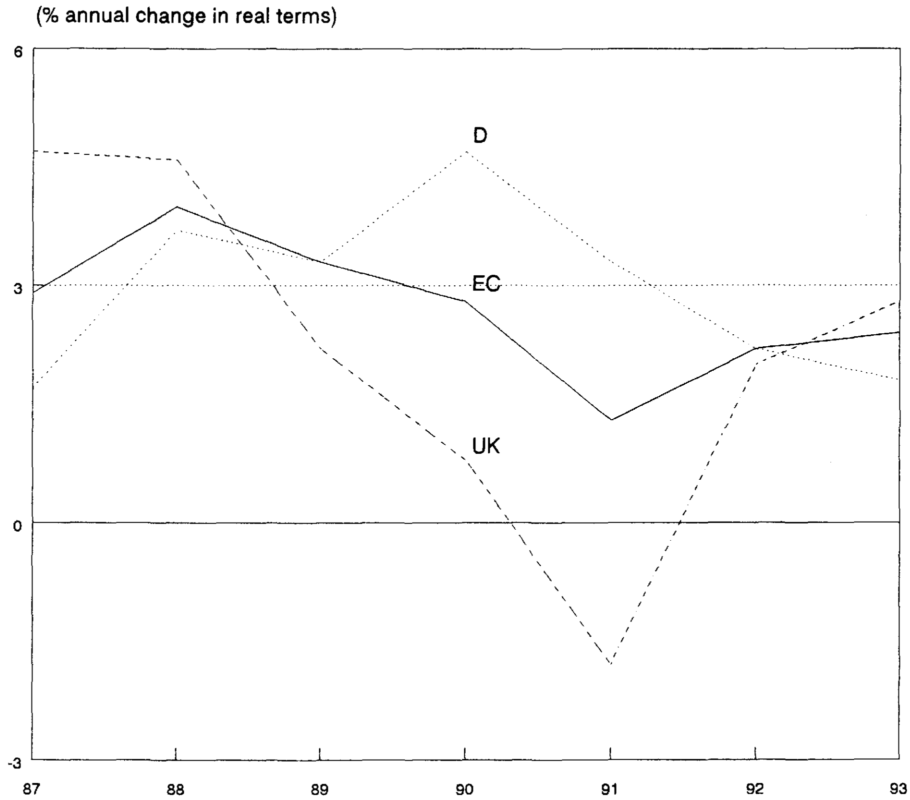
Istat	Instituto Centrale di Statistica, Italy
IT	Information Technology
JESSI	Joint-European Sub-Micron Silicon project
JOULE	Joint Opportunities for Unconventional or Long-term Energy supply
kWh	Kilowatt hour
L	Luxembourg
LDCs	Less-developed countries
LDPE	Low-density polyethylene
LME	London Metals Exchange
LP	Long Playing
LWR	Light Water Reactor
m	Metre
M&A	Mergers and Acquisitions
MFA	Multi-fibre Agreement
MMC	UK's Monopolies and Mergers Commission
N/A	Not Available
NACE	(F) General industrial classification of economic activities within the European Community
NCE	New Chemical Entity
NIC's	Newly Industrialised Countries
Nimexe	Nomenclature of goods for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States
NL	The Netherlands
NRC	National Research Council
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OJEC	Official Journal of the European Communities
OPEC	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OTC	Over The Counter
P	Portugal
PBX	Private Banking Exchange
PC	Personal Computer
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
PCI	Pulverised Coal Injection
PIM	(F) Integrated Mediterranean Programme
PP	Polypropylene
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
RACE	Research and Development in Advanced Communications Technology in Europe
RAM	Random Access Memory
R&D	Research & Development
RDS	Radio Data System
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SMC/BMC	Compression and injection moulding
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SOEC	Statistical Office of the European Community
STAR	Special Telecommunication Action for Regional Development
TFS	Tin-free Steel
TGV	High Speed Train
THERMIE	(F) New Energy Technologies
TJ	Terajoule
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
USD	US Dollar
VA	Value-added
VAT	Value-added tax
VCR	Video cassette recorder
WHO	World Health Organisation
X/M	Exports divided by imports

MACROECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The economy of the European Community is undergoing a phase of slower growth. The present forecast confirms the strong cooling off during 1991 but suggests a moderate upswing for 1992.

The cumulative effect of basically three elements explains the pronounced slowdown of the Community economy in 1991. Firstly, after four years of buoyant economic activity, a pause was inevitable. Secondly, the international environment became very unfavourable under the impact of the Gulf crisis, the recession in North America and the momentous transformation occurring in Central and Eastern Europe. Thirdly, the influence of exceptional factors underpining economic activity in the recent past, for instance the positive impact on investment of the announcement of the internal market programme and German unification, has tapered of in the course of the year 1991.

GDP growth in the EC



Source: Commission Services

Slow-down in real GDP growth in 1991, but moderate upturn in 1992

After having grown at a buoyant rate of around 3 1/4% on average over the period 1987-1990, the pace of economic growth in the Community has markedly slowed down in the course of 1991. For the Community as a whole, GDP is now estimated to expand by 1.3% in 1991.

This estimation hides a very diversified growth pattern among the member countries. In West Germany, despite a deceleration from the very brisk rates of expansion during 1990, when GDP grew by 4.7%, the economy continued to expand at a high rate in the first half of this year under the impact of the significant expansionary unification-induced, fiscal impulse. For 1991, real GDP growth is estimated at 3.3%. The United Kingdom, on the contrary, registered a deep recession in 1991, with GDP declining in real terms by 1.8%. The growth performance of the other member countries lay between these extremes. In France and Italy, where GDP is expected to rise only by about 1 1/4%, the economic climate was rather sombre since the cyclical downswing was exacerbated by structural weaknesses. Albeit clearly slowing down, real GDP continued to grow at a moderate pace in Denmark, the Netherlands and Portugal, supported by the surge in German imports. In Spain, relatively sustained domestic demand growth was responsible for maintaining output growth at a satisfactory level.

With the slowdown in Community output growth probably bottoming out during the second half of 1991, economic activity is expected to recover from the first half of 1992 onwards, basically under the impulse of a gradual strengthening of domestic growth factors.

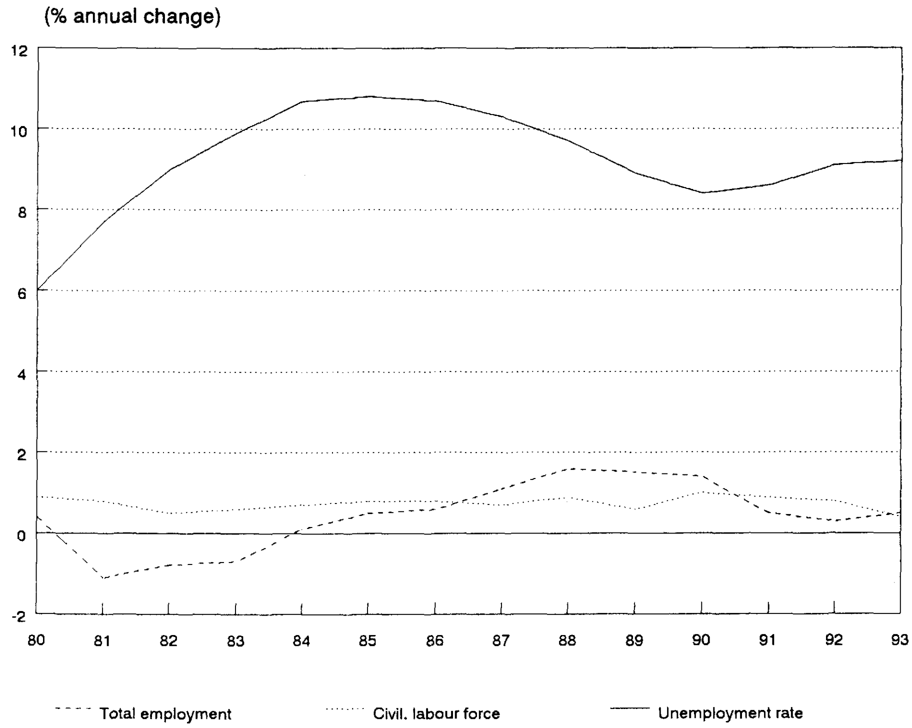
Overall, growth in Community GDP is expected to experience a moderate recovery of 2.2% in 1992.

Employment growth slows down sharply and unemployment rises again

Following average annual increases in employment of 1.5% in the three years up to and including 1990, employment growth is decelerating sharply. Employment growth is now expected to slow down to the low rate of 0.5% in 1991 due to the depressed economic conditions prevalent since the second half of 1990. The expected pick-up in output growth will be insufficient to significantly affect employment opportunities in 1992. As a result, job creation will fall further to 0.3% in 1992.

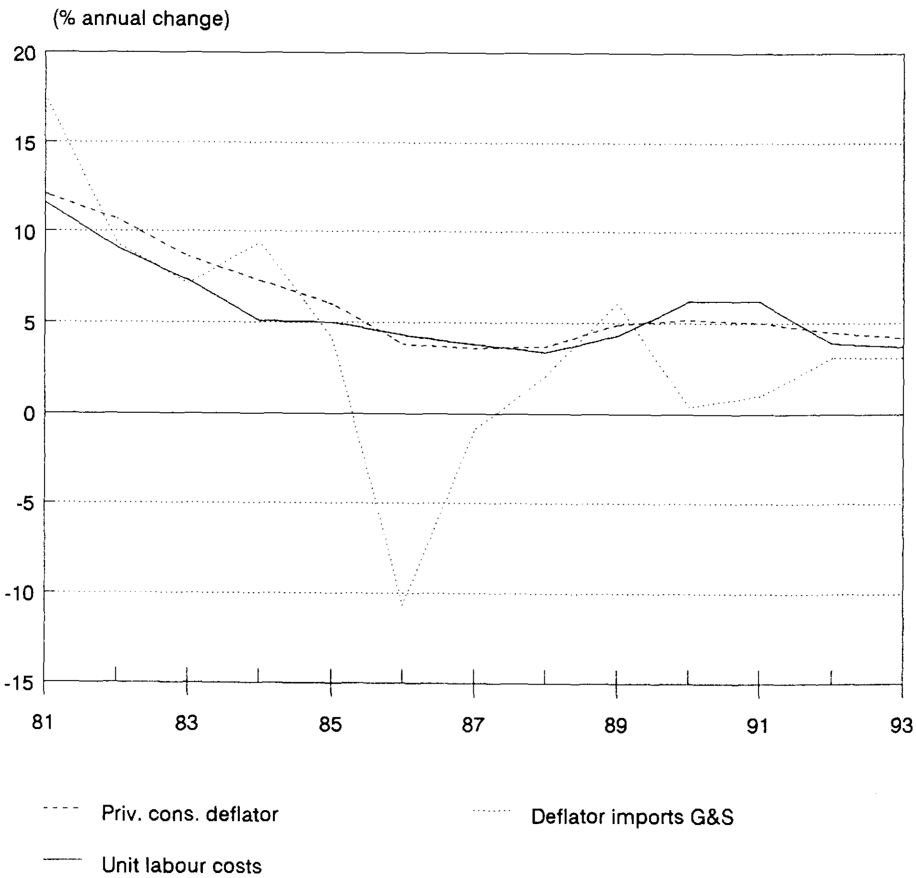
The lower rates of increase in employment and the continued strong expansion in the Community's labour force (0.6% in 1991 and 0.7% in 1992) are leading to a worsening of the unemployment situation. Consequently, the rate of unemployment is expected to rise again to 8.6% in 1991, up from 8.4% in 1990, reversing a downward trend which has been evident since 1986. Due to lag effects, a further and more significant rise in unemployment is likely in 1992 (to 9.1%).

EC employment, civil labour force and unemployment rate



Source: Commission Services

EC inflation



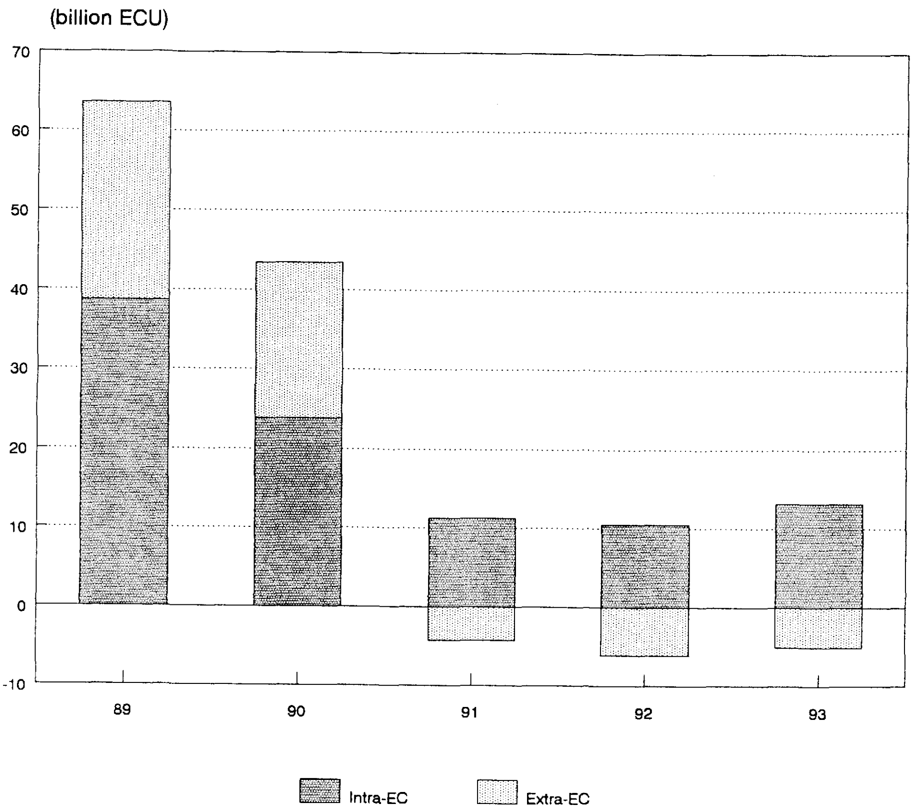
Source: Commission Services

Inflationary pressures are abating, though remain strong

In the Community as a whole, inflation (private consumption deflator) is forecast to fall from 5.2% in 1990 to 5.0% in 1991. During 1992 inflationary pressures are expected to moderate, leading to further falls to 4.5%.

The somewhat disappointing inflation performance in 1991 is basically the outcome of continued high increases in nominal unit labour costs and of tax increases in several countries. In

F.R. of Germany's trade balance



Source: Commission Services

As a percentage of GDP, the deficit on the current account balance is forecast to widen to 0.8% in 1991, and to remain unchanged in 1992.

The Community's external environment

The slowdown in world economic activity has proved to be more protracted than expected. World output growth is forecast to practically grind to a halt in 1991, growing at only 0.2% in real terms. The forecast for the OECD countries excluding the Community suggests GDP growth of a mere 0.8%.

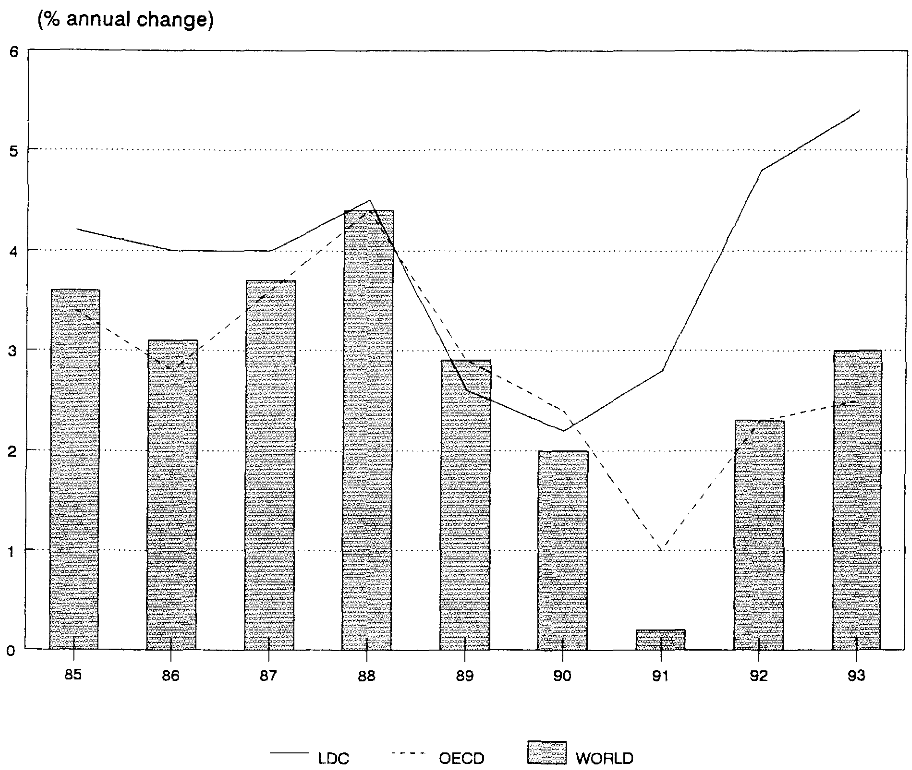
The poor outlook for 1991 is more a question of the timing of the expected recovery in world output than a change in the basic economic fundamentals. In general the extent of the slowdown in economic activity

1992, cost performance is expected to improve with wages per head decelerating significantly and tax-push pressures largely disappearing. On the other hand, imported inflation is likely to increase.

Deterioration in the external position following German unification

The external position of the EC has changed significantly under the impact of German unification. The trade balance of the Community with the rest of the world is forecast to move from a surplus of 0.3% of GDP in 1990 to a deficit of circa 0.5% of GDP in 1991 and the following two years. This abrupt change is entirely due to the rapid narrowing of the German trade surplus in 1991 following the acceleration of domestic demand provoked by the unification process.

World production growth



Source: Commission Services

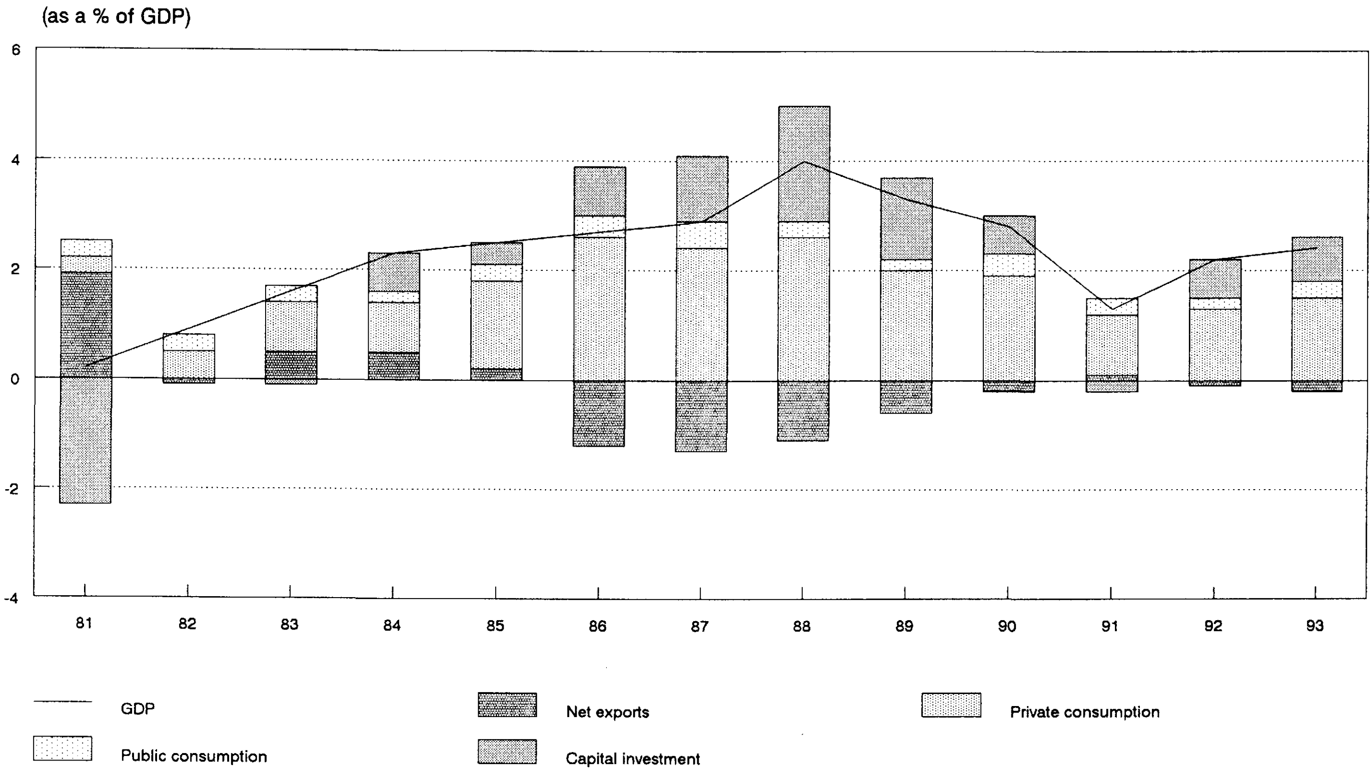
was foreseen but its duration has been underestimated. This is particularly true of the United States where expectations of a rapid and strong emergence from recession have not yet been realised. The recession in the other Anglo-Saxon countries and the slowdown in overall economic activity within EFTA have also retarded a resumption of world economic growth. World output is now forecast to increase by 2.1% in 1991 whereas output within the OECD (excluding Community Member States) might increase by 2.5%. There are nonetheless strong indications that the recovery will get underway in 1992 following this unanticipated set-back. The rate of growth of world trade (measured by import volumes) is expected to almost double from 2.9% in 1991 to 5.1% in 1992.

**This note is extracted from the annual economic report 1991/1992 of the Commission of the European Community. It is based on the macro-economic forecasts of the Directorate of Financial and Economic Affairs published in December 1991.*

STATISTICAL ANNEX

Figure 1

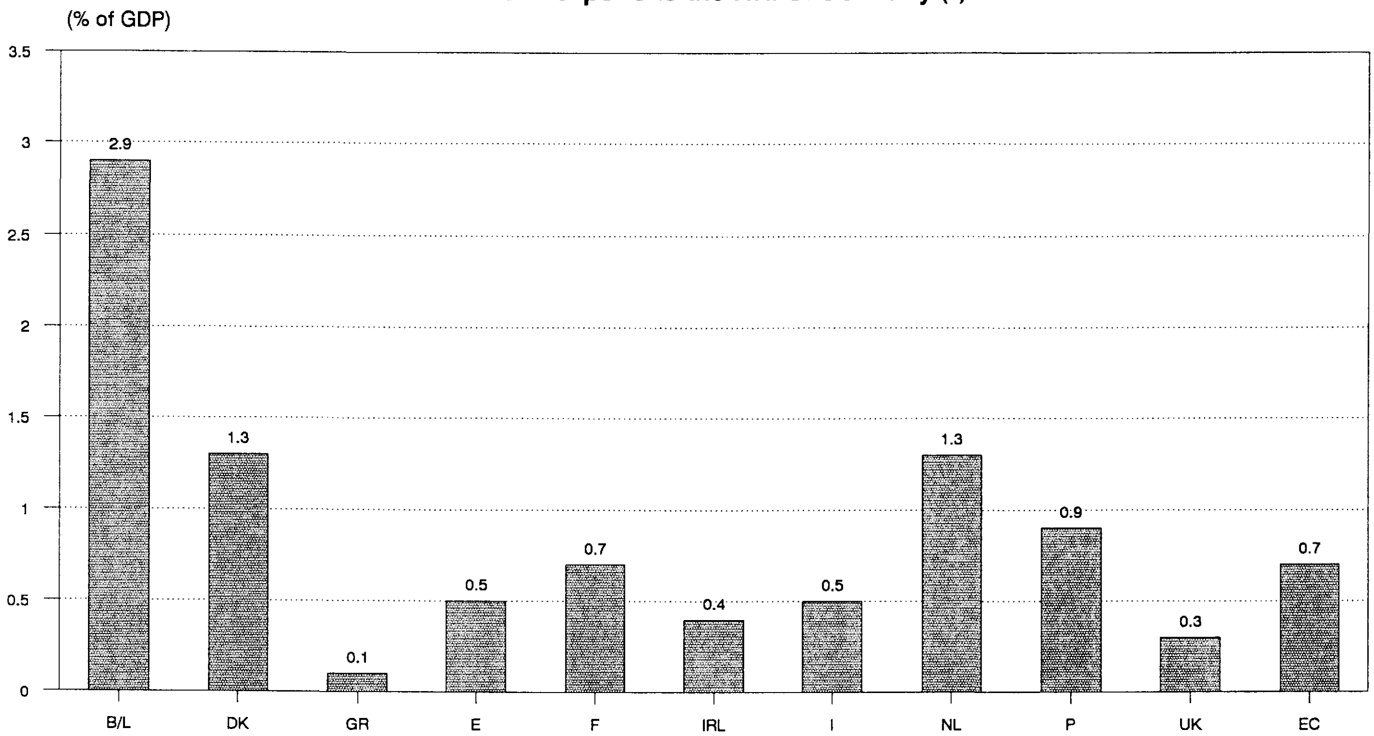
Share in the change of GDP



Source: Commission Services

Figure 2

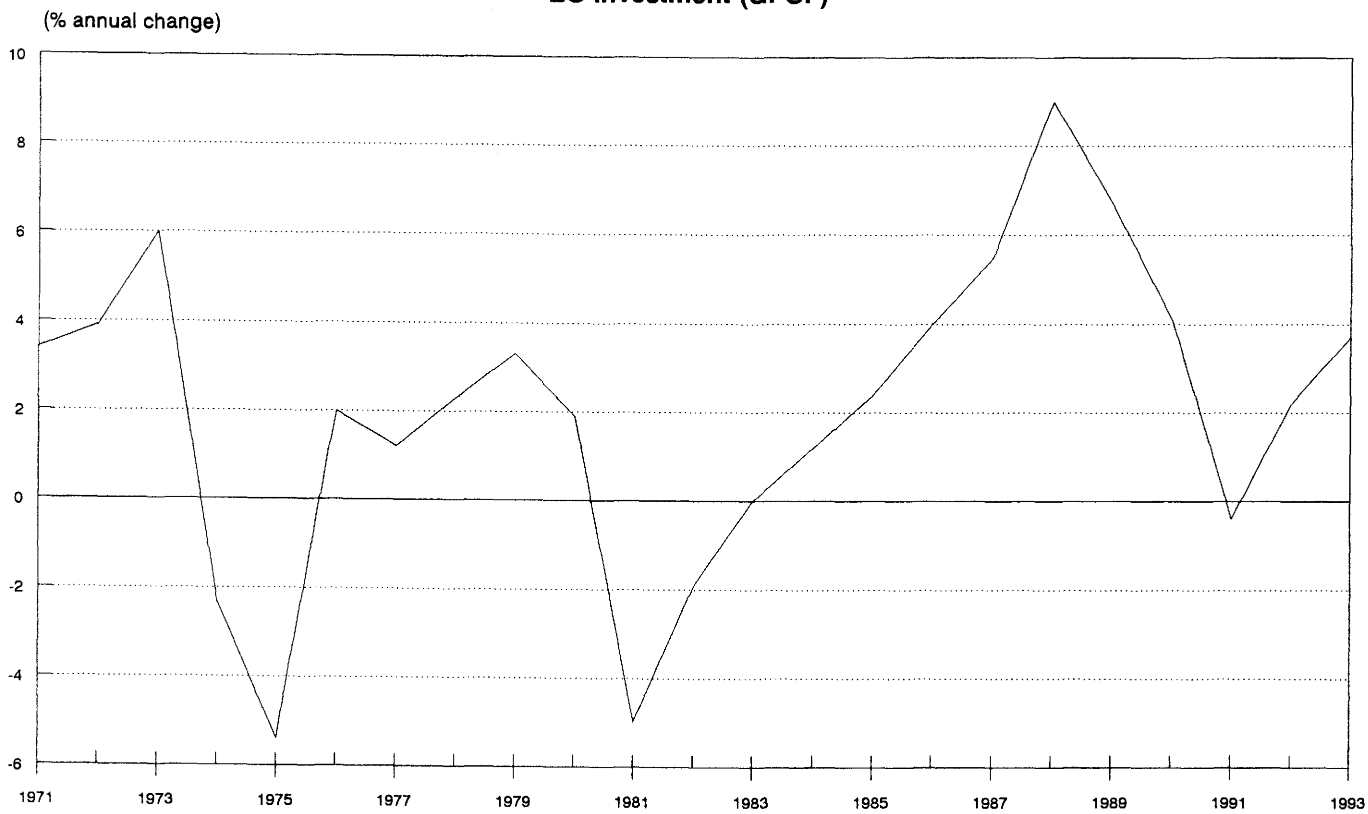
Increase in exports to the F.R. of Germany (1)



(1) change from 6/90-6/91 over 7/89-6/91 in billion ECU, expressed as a percentage of 1990 GDP

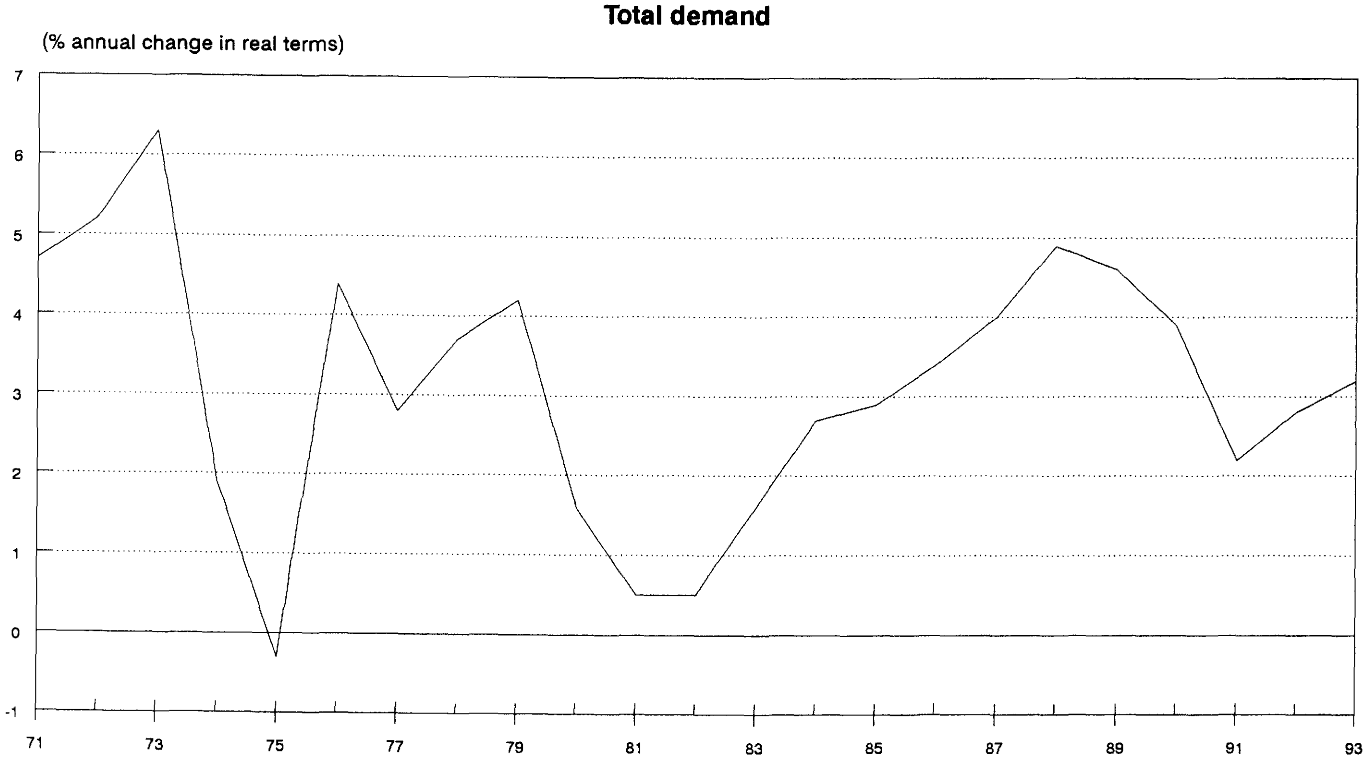
Source: Commission Services

Figure 3
EC investment (GFCF)



Source: Commission Services

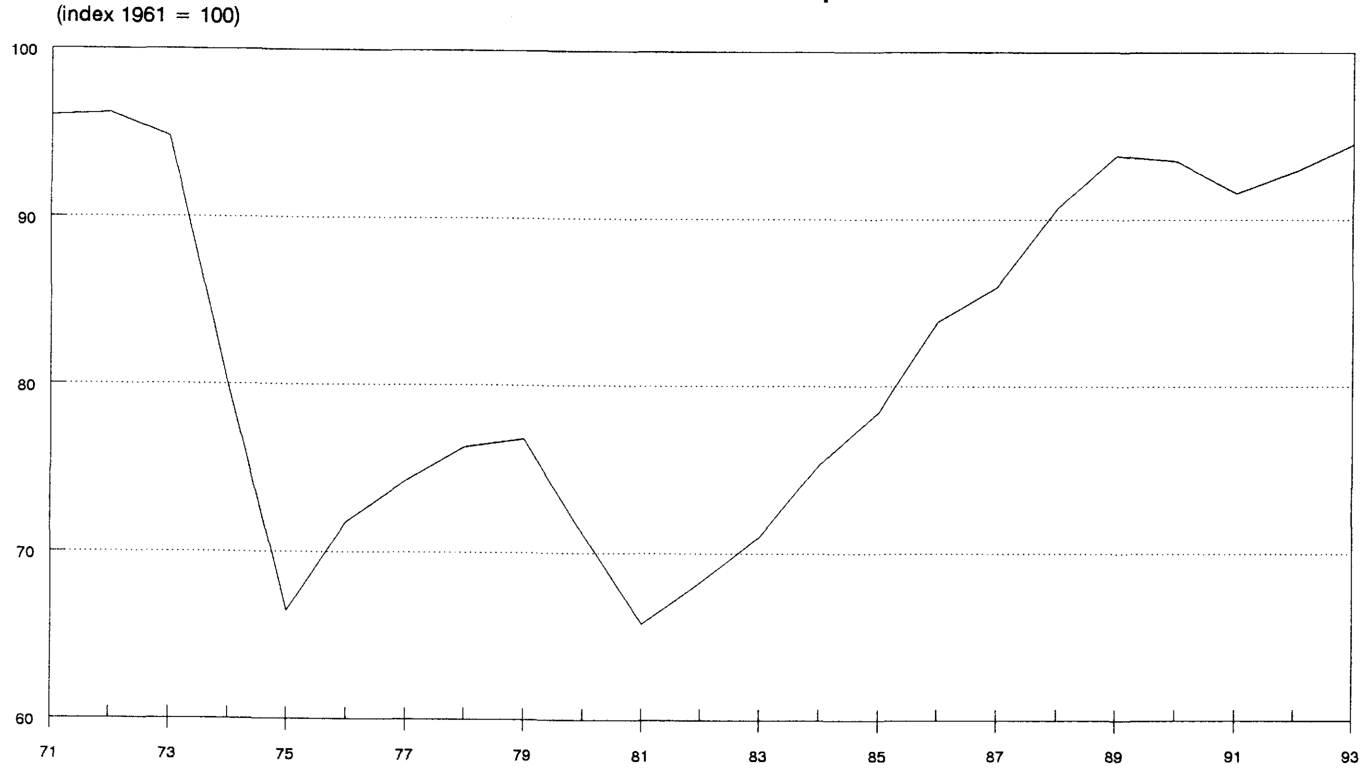
Figure 4
Total demand



Source: Commission Services

Figure 5

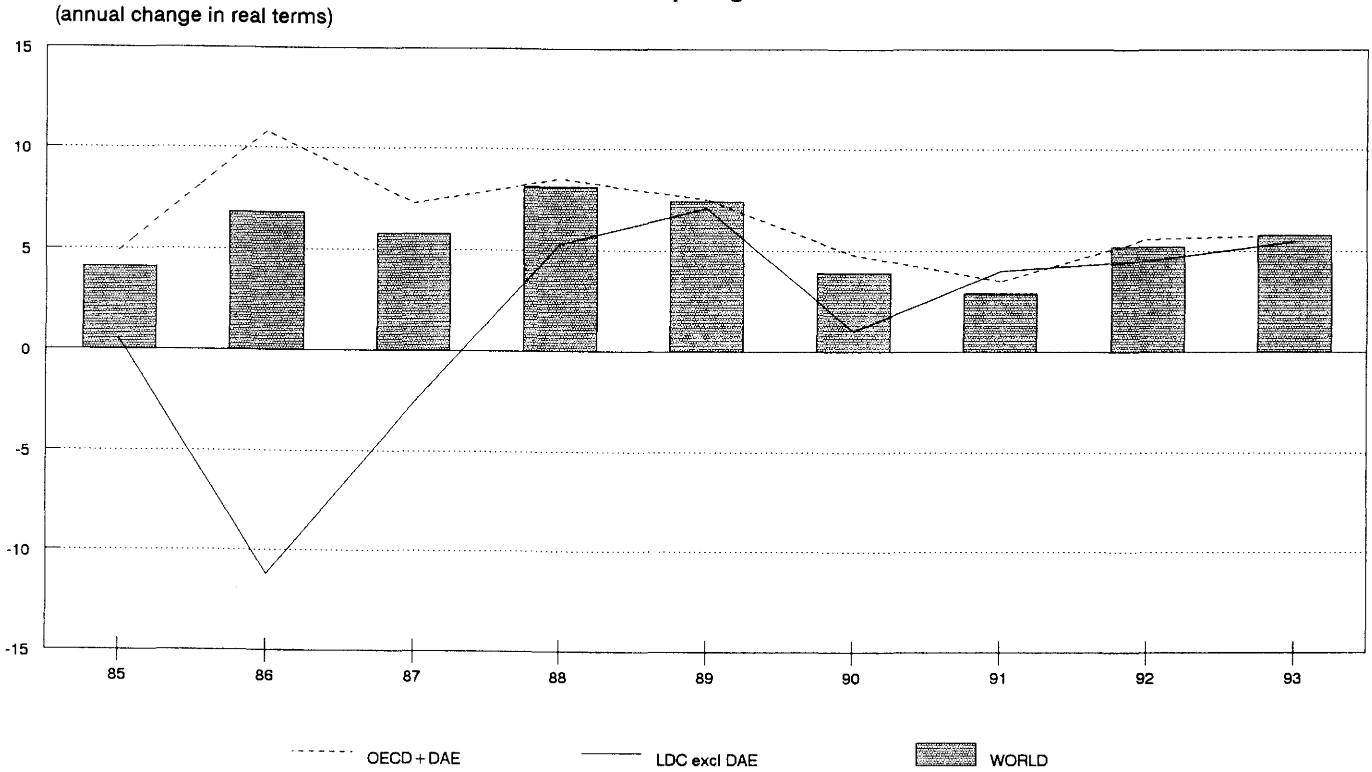
Net returns on net fixed capital



Source: Commission Services

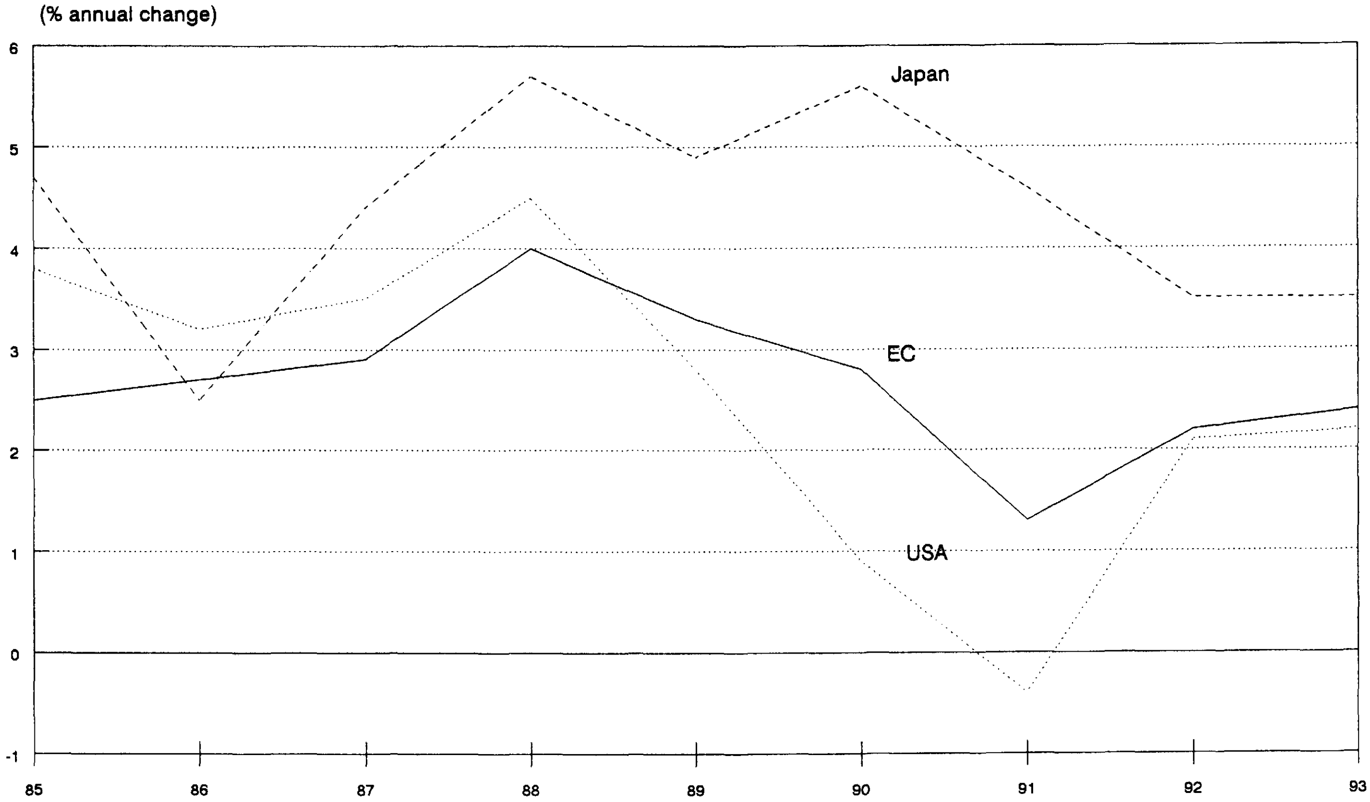
Figure 6

World import growth



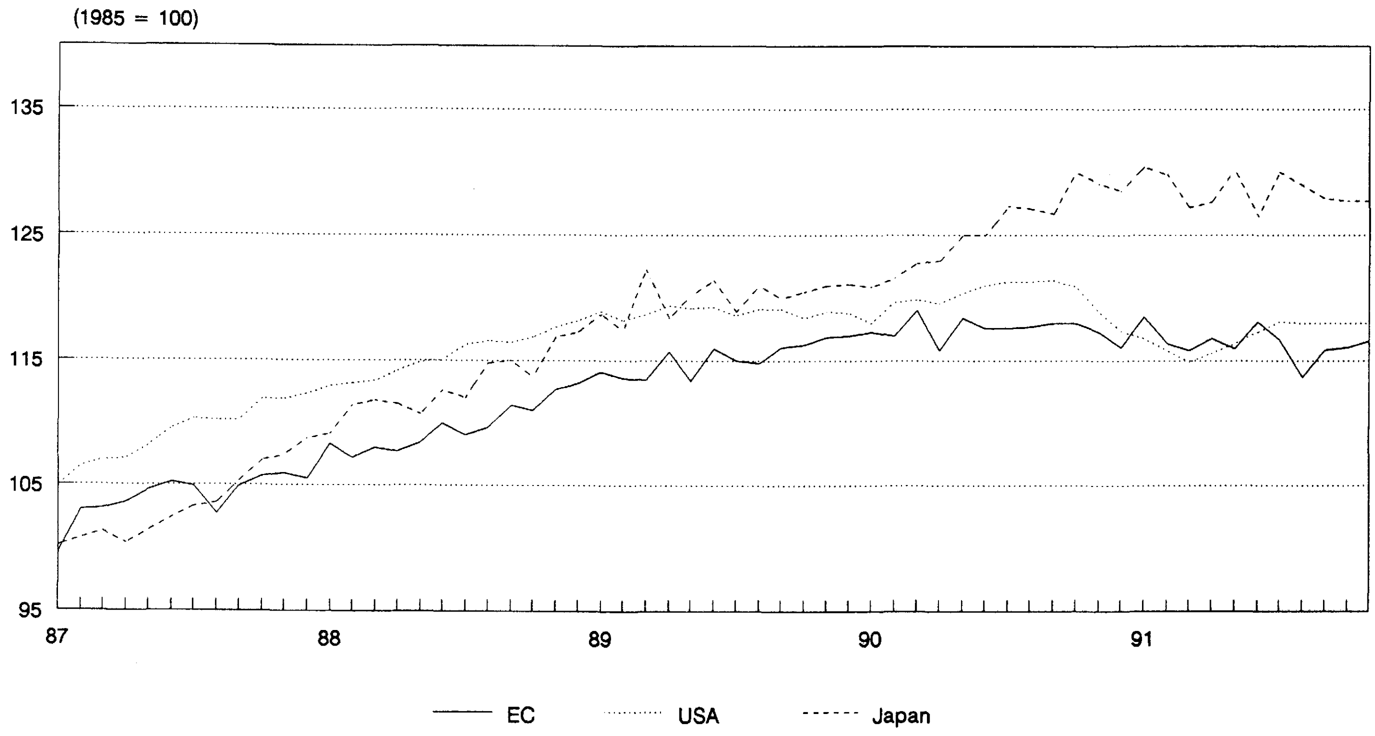
Source: Commission Services

Figure 7
GDP/GNP growth for the EC, USA, and Japan



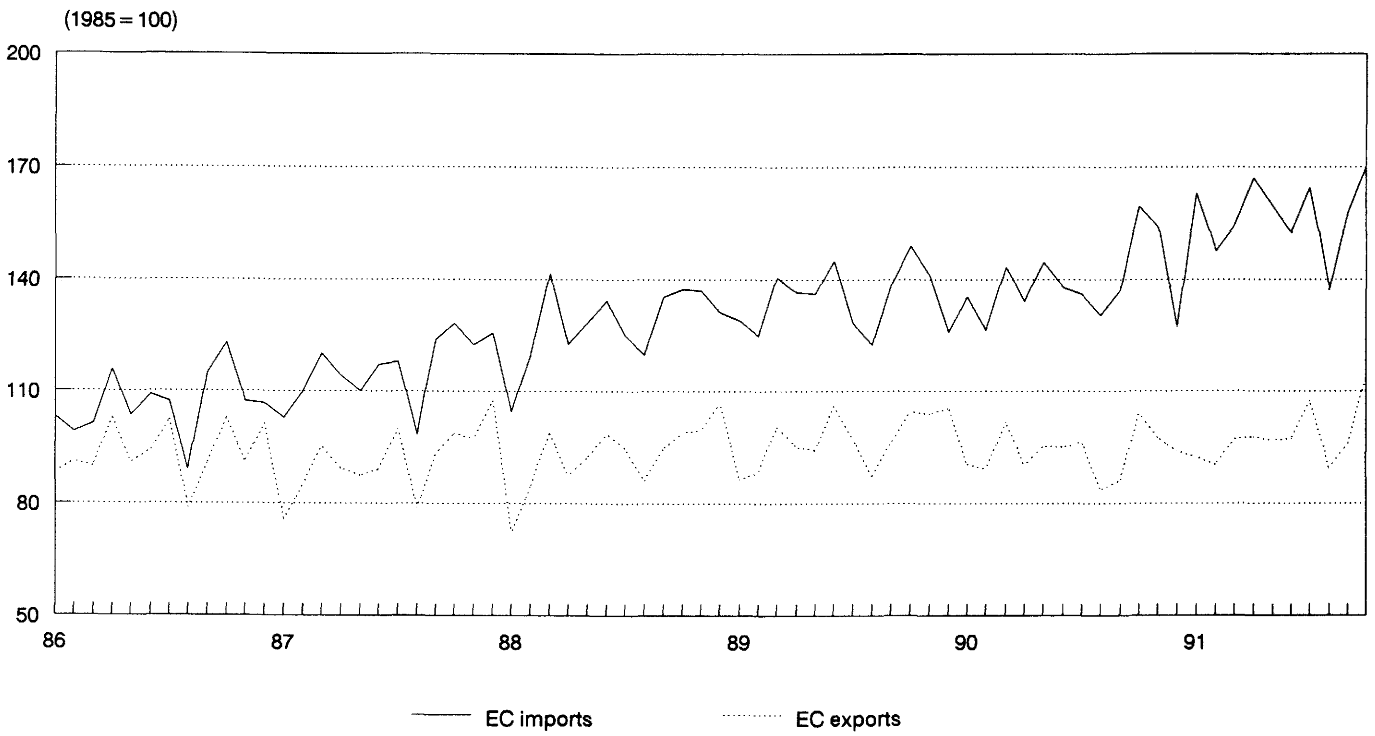
Source: Commission Services

Figure 8
Index of production
Manufacturing industry



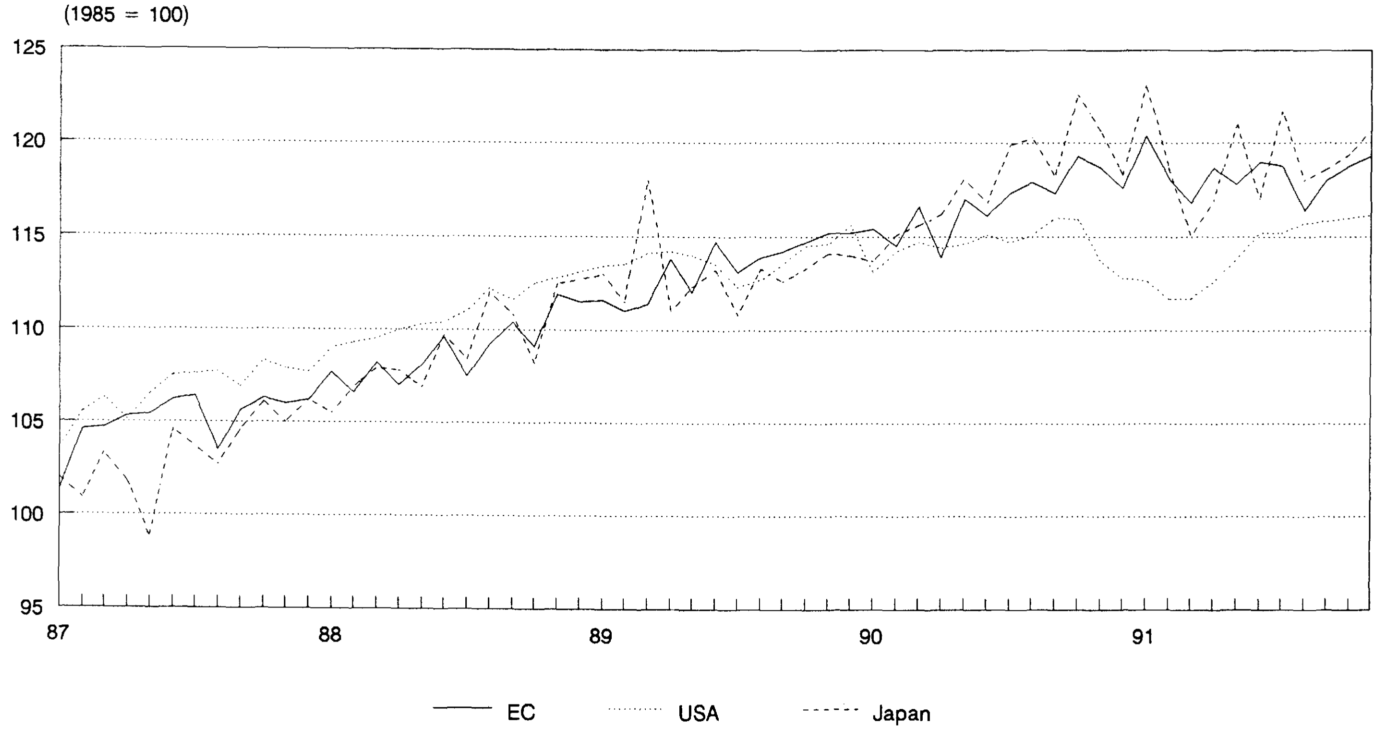
Source: Eurostat

Figure 9
Volume index of extra-EC trade
Manufacturing industry



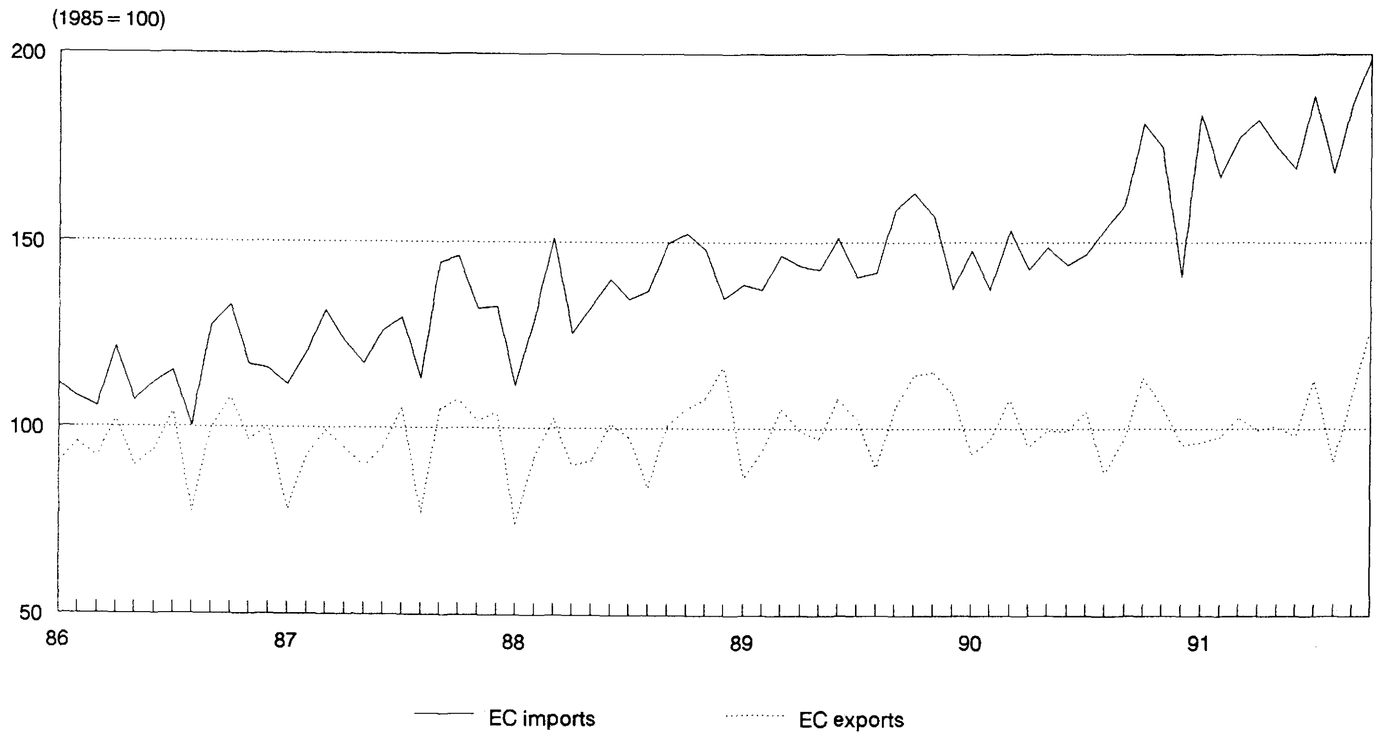
Source: Eurostat

Figure 10
Index of production
Consumer goods industry



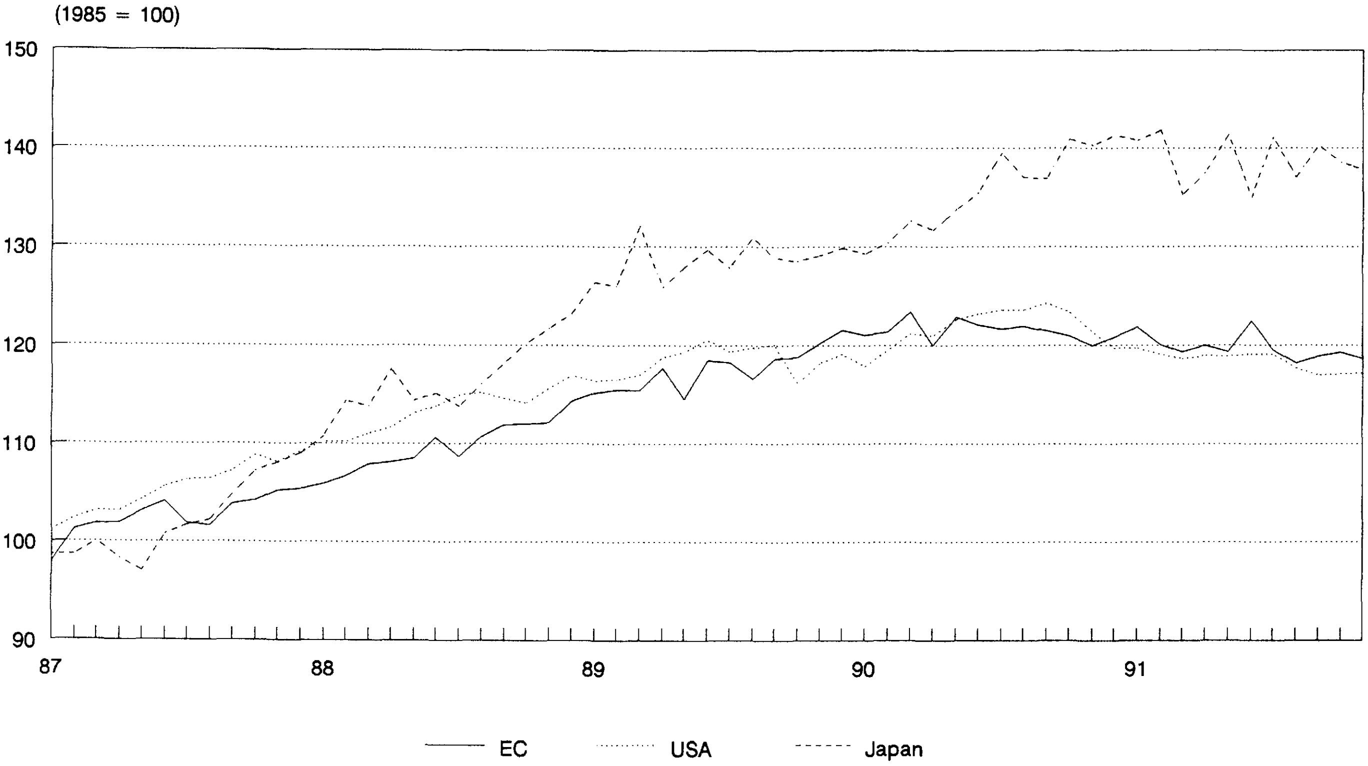
Source: Eurostat

Figure 11
Volume index of extra-EC trade
Consumer goods industry



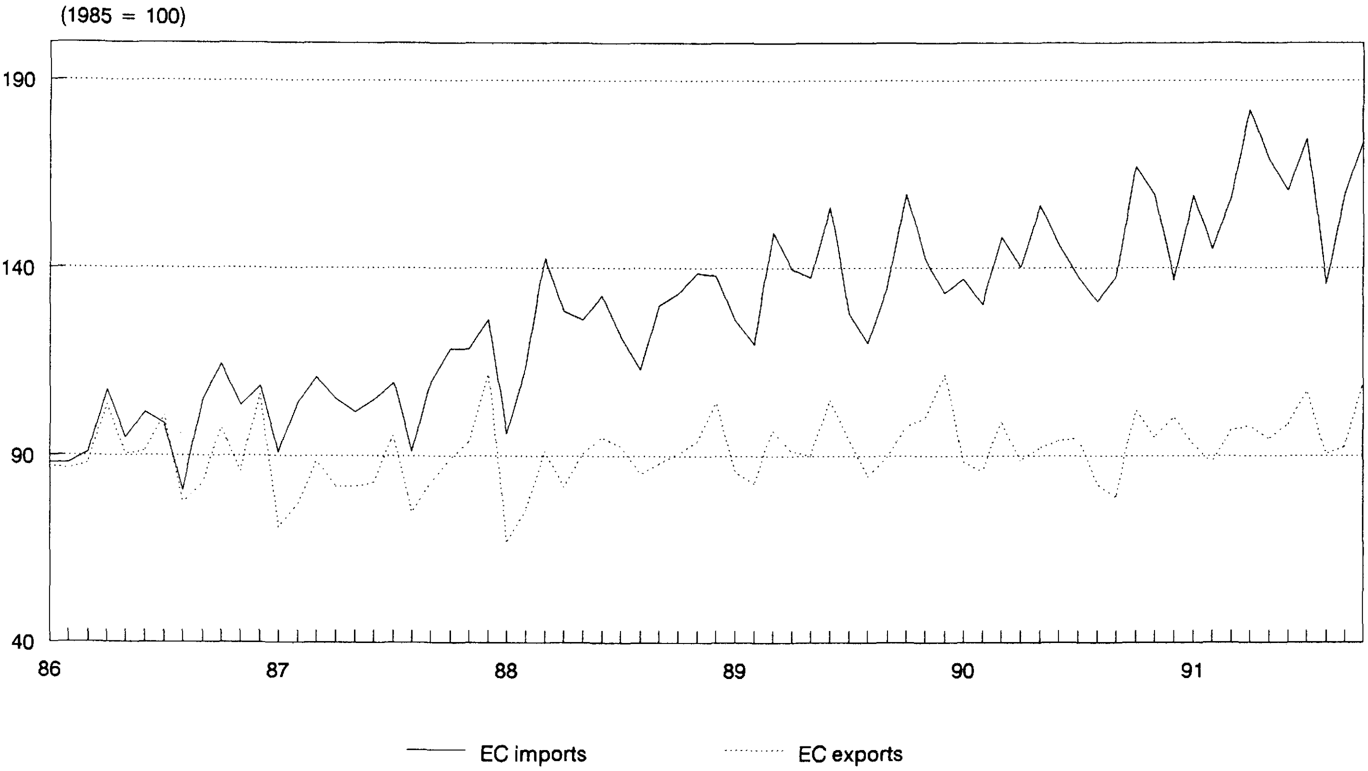
Source: Eurostat

Figure 12
Index of production
Capital goods industry



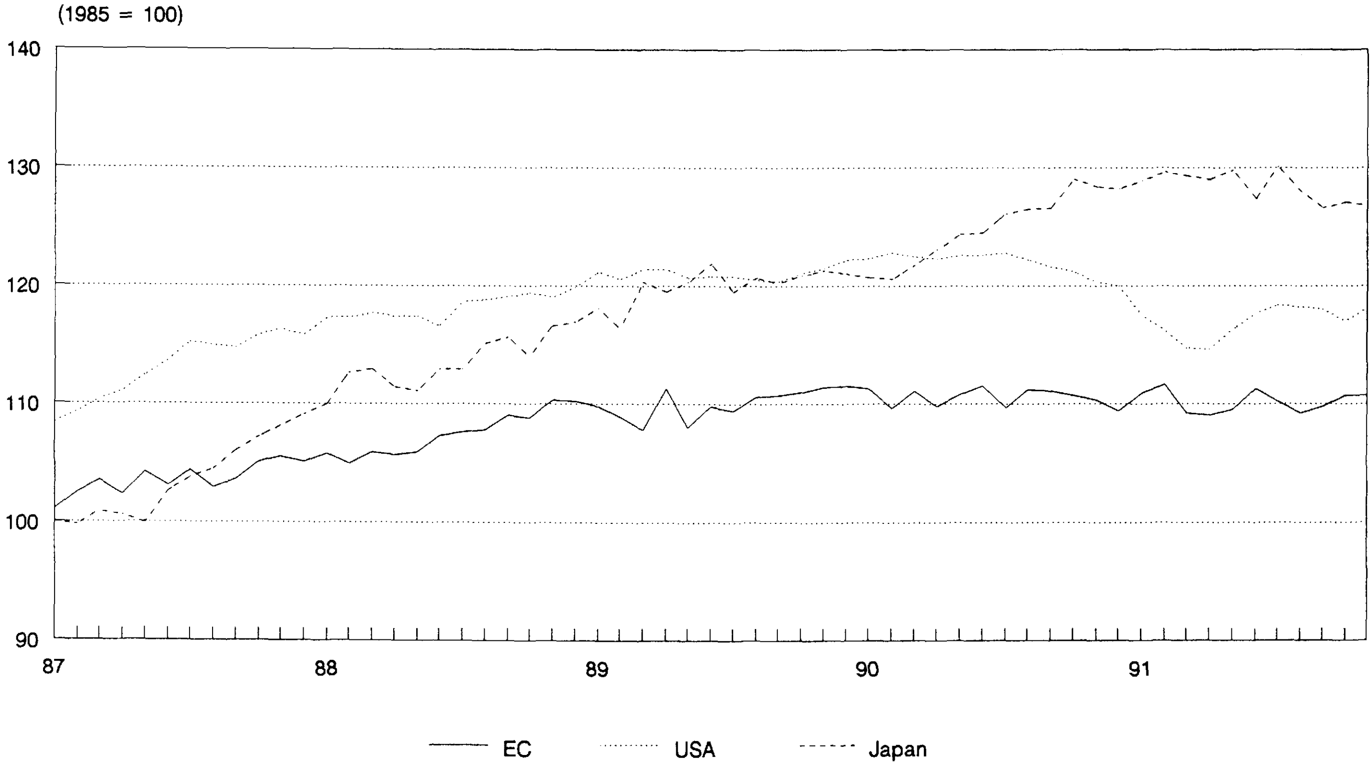
Source: Eurostat

Figure 13
Volume index of extra-EC trade
Capital goods industry



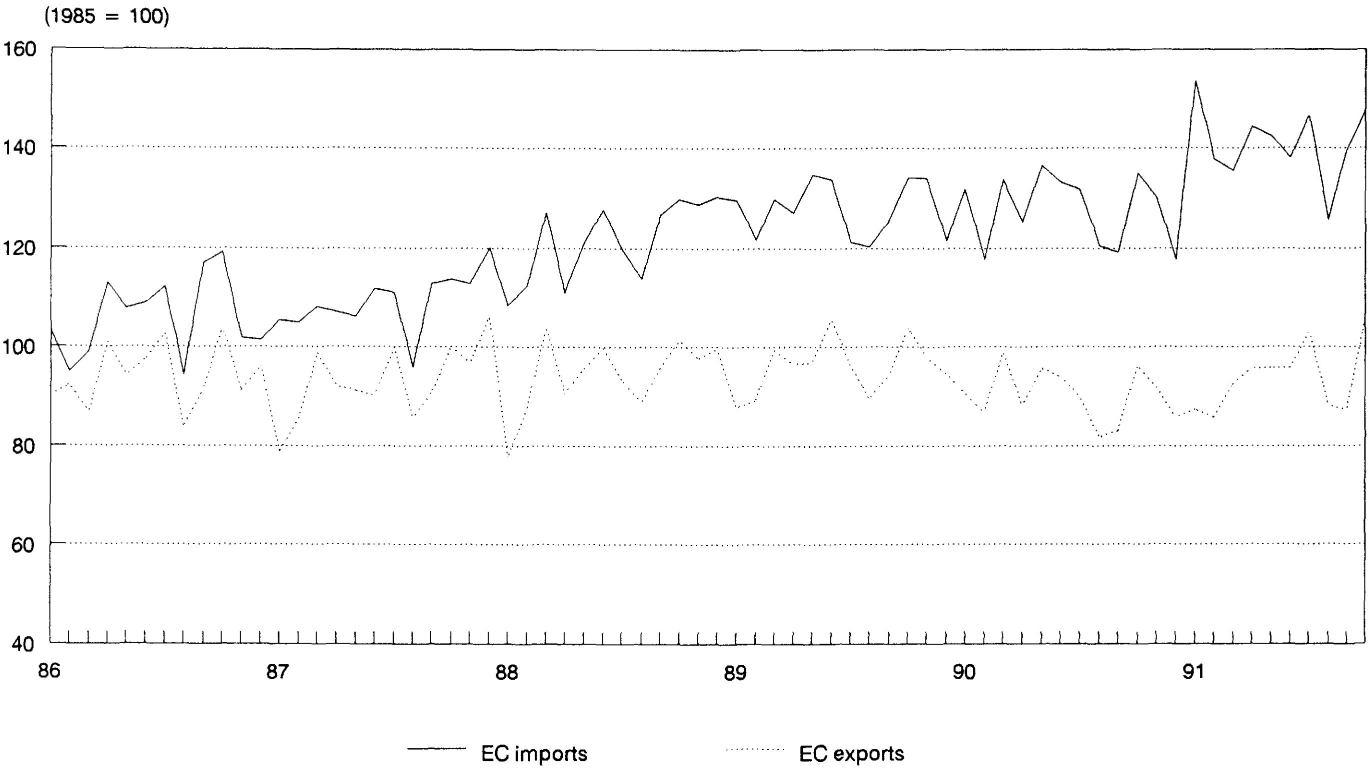
Source: Eurostat

Figure 14
Index of production
Intermediate goods industry



Source: Eurostat

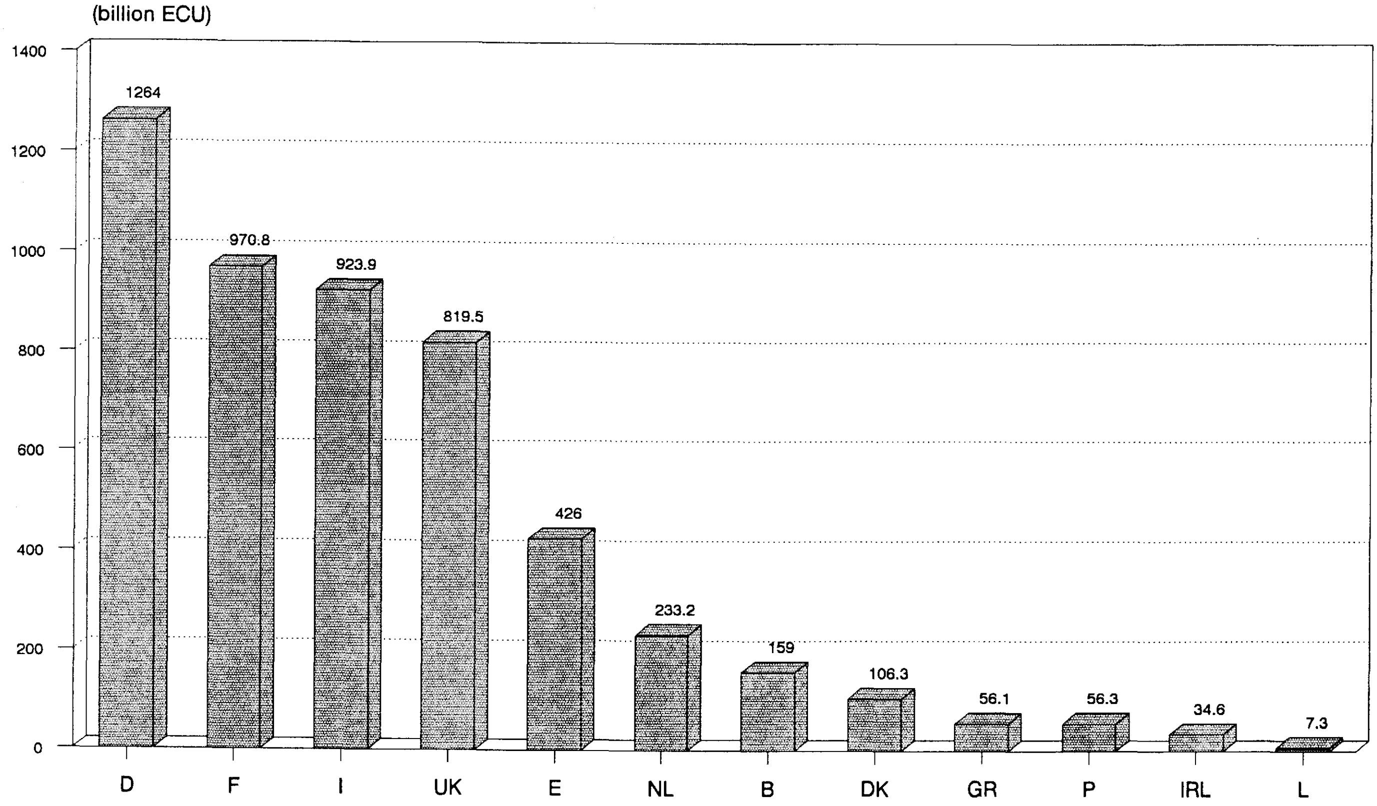
Figure 15
Volume index of extra-EC trade
Intermediate goods industry



Source: Eurostat

Figure 16

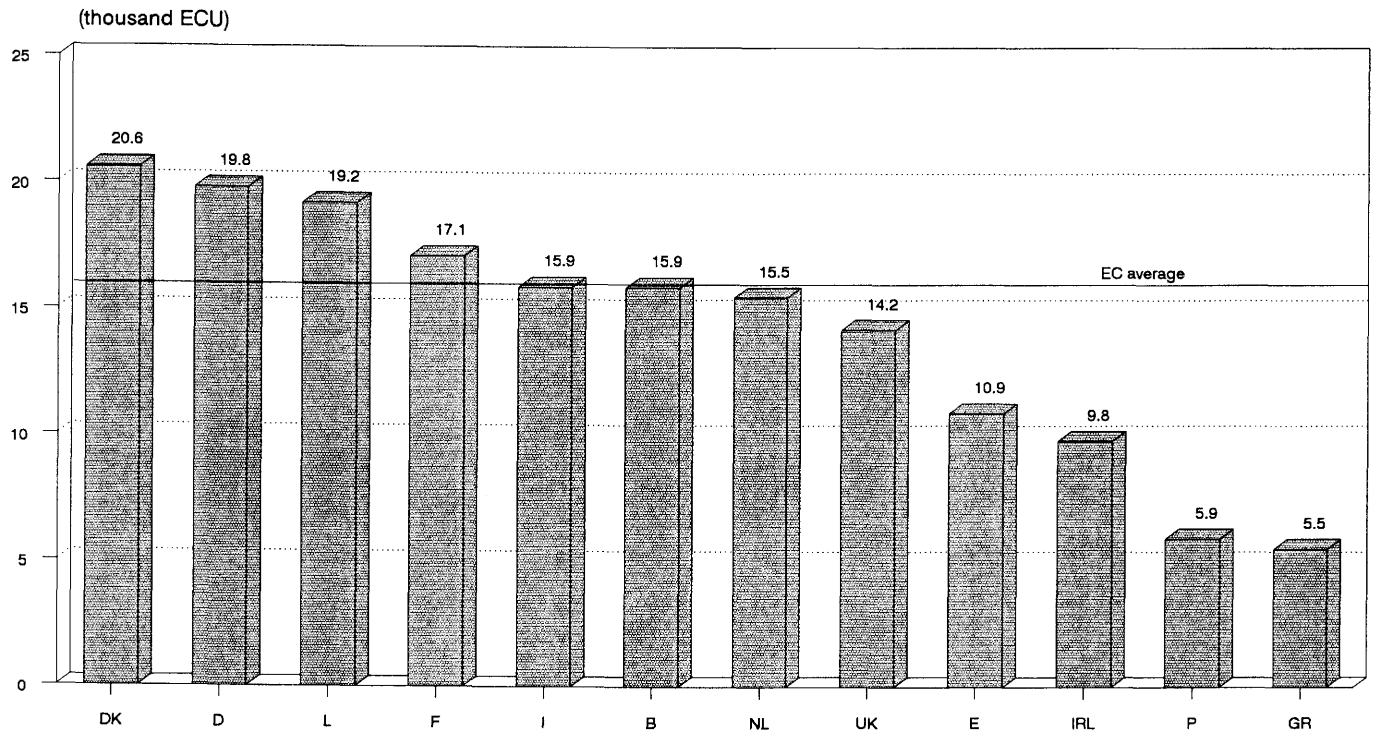
GDP of EC Member States, 1991



Source: Eurostat (Sec 1)

Figure 17

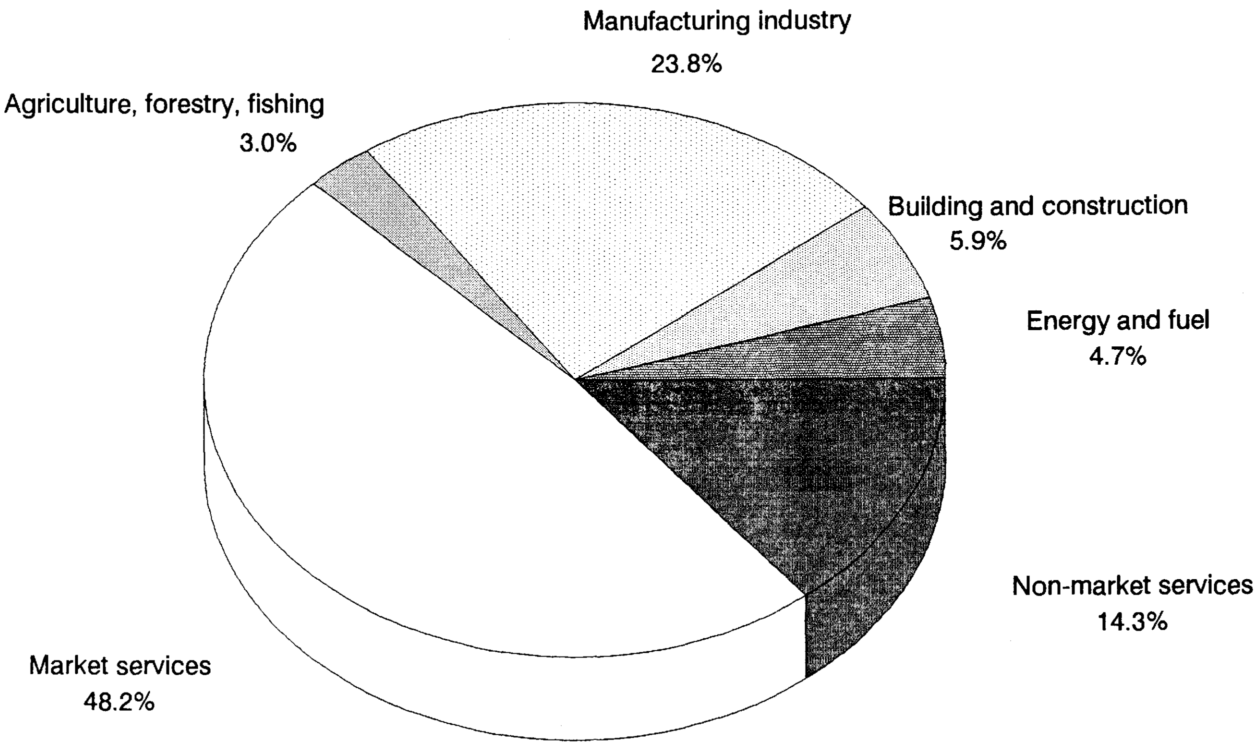
GDP per capita of EC Member States, 1991



Source: Eurostat (Sec 1)

Figure 18

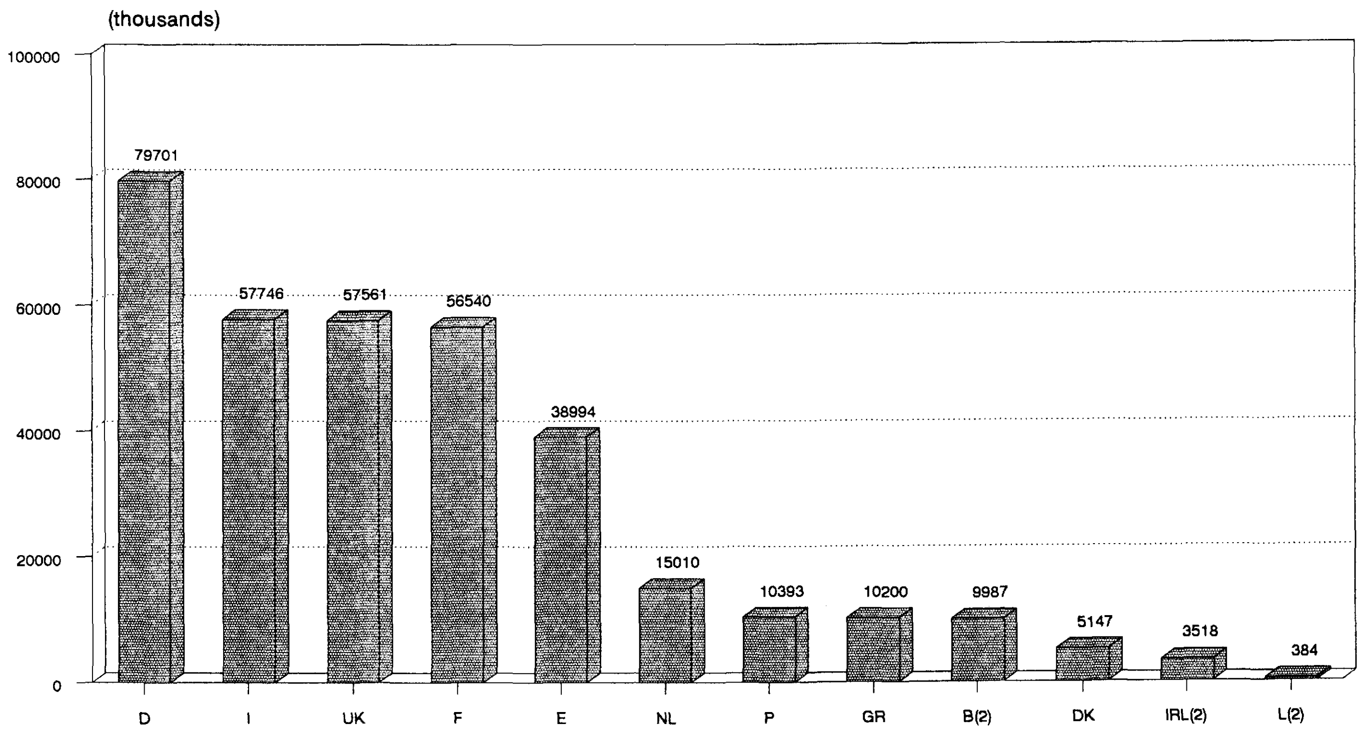
Distribution of EC value added by main activities, 1990



Source: Eurostat (Sec 2)

Figure 19

EC population by Member States, 1991 (1)

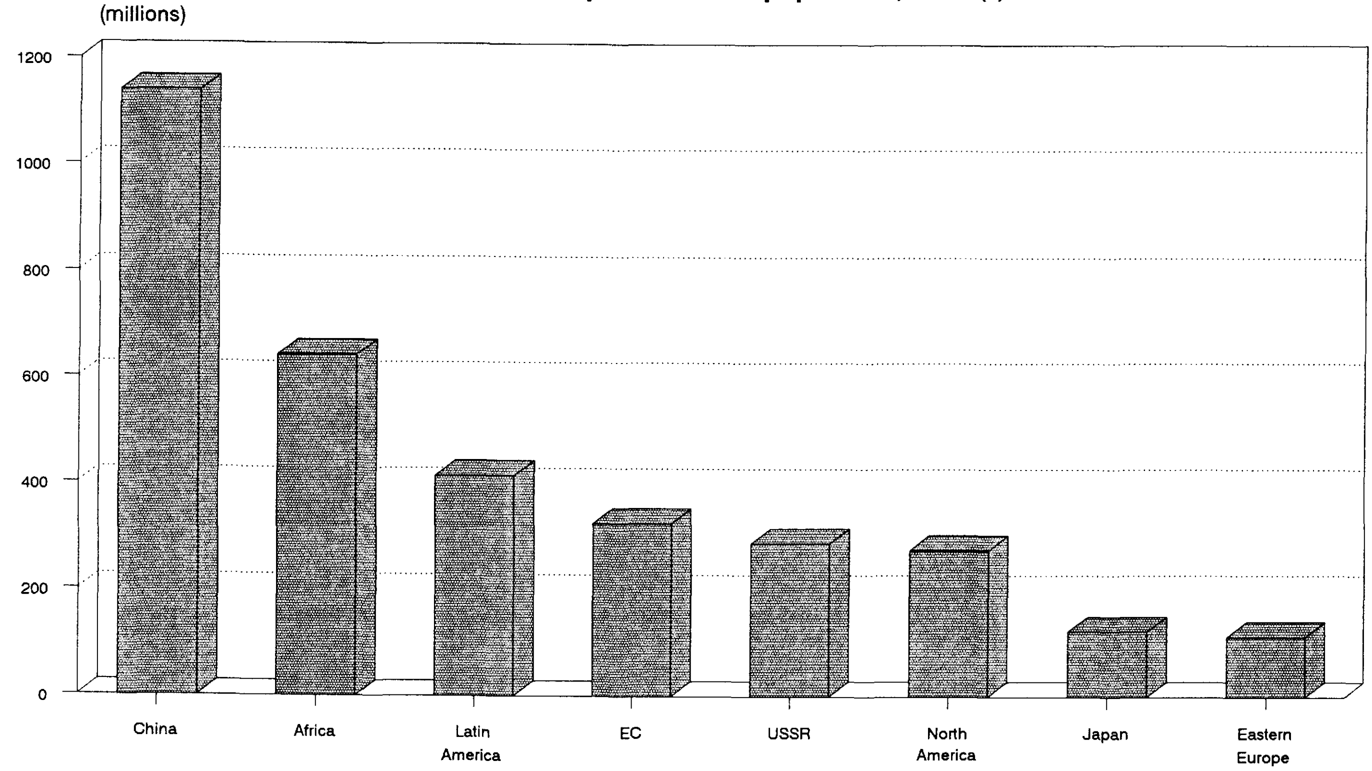


(1) Population as of first of January

(2) Eurostat estimates

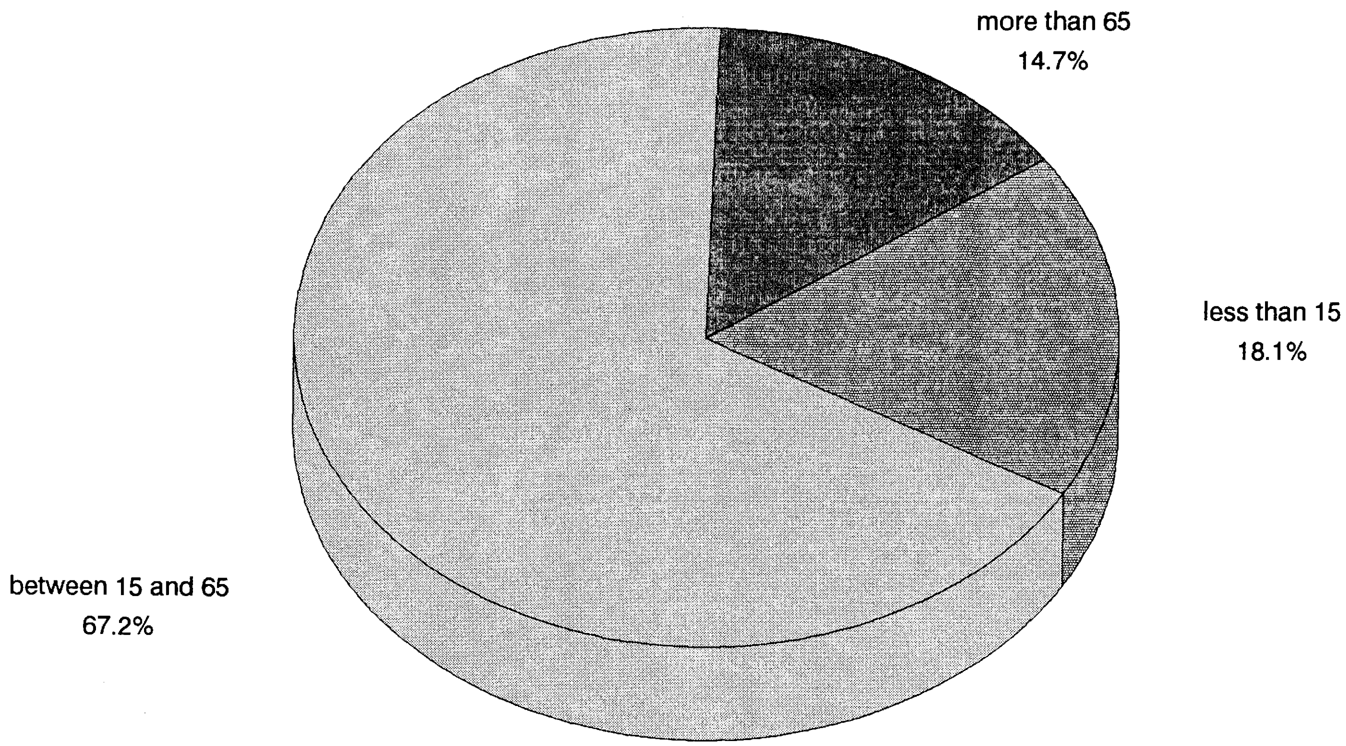
Source: Eurostat (Soci)

Figure 20
International comparison of EC population, 1990 (1)



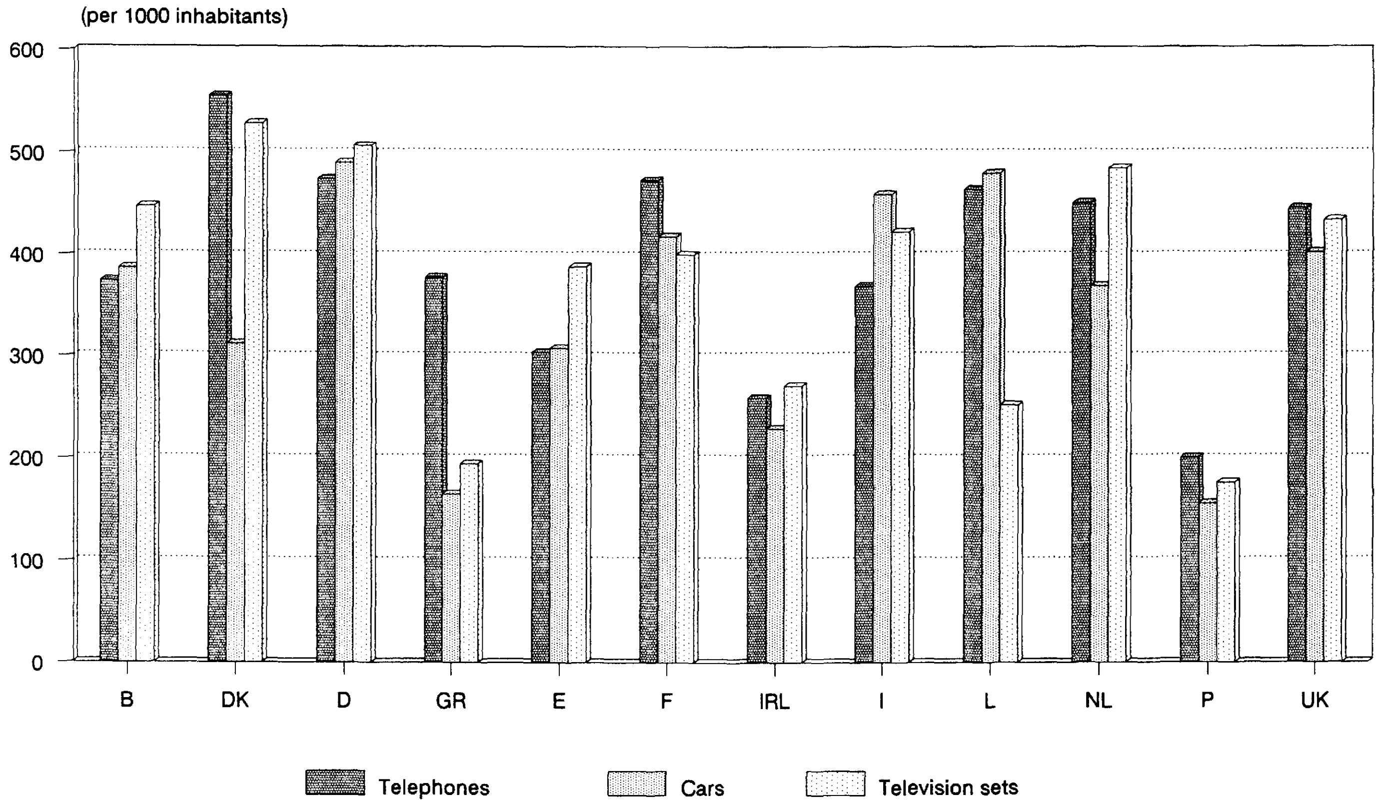
(1) EC population as of 1-1-91 and annual average population for the other countries
Source: Eurostat (Soci), UN

Figure 21
Distribution of EC population by age group



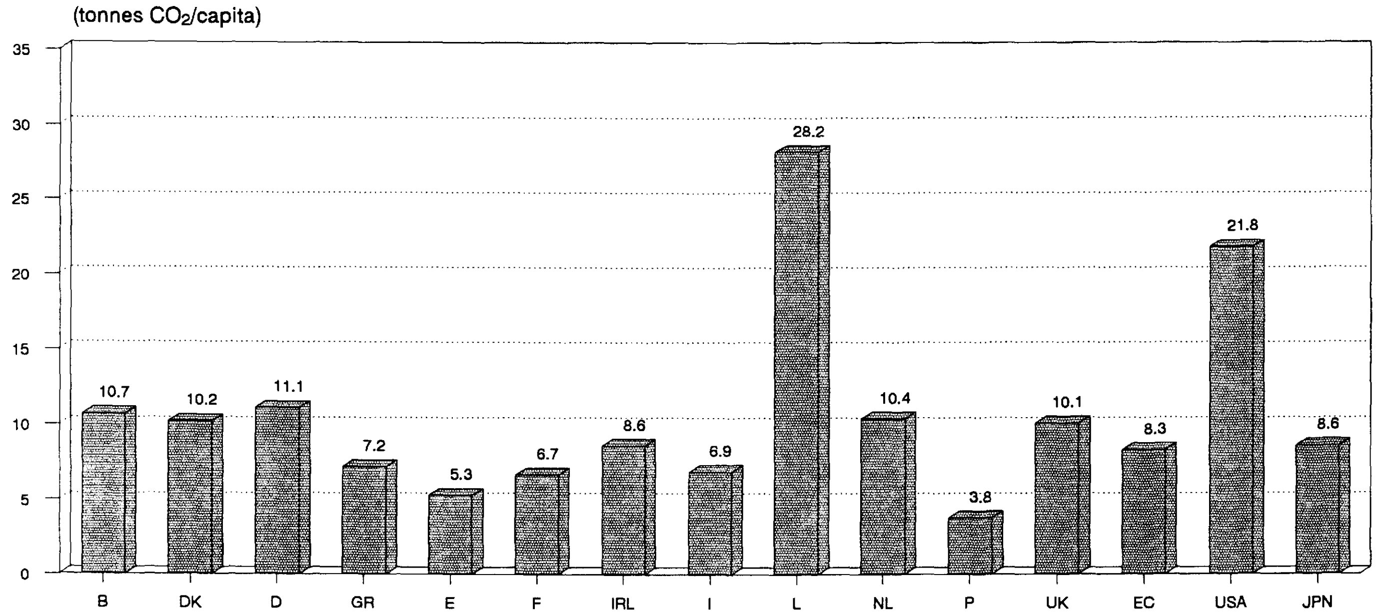
Source: Eurostat (Soci)

Figure 22
Standard of living indicators, 1990 (1)



(1) 1989 for television set; 1-1-90 for telephones
Source: Eurostat

Figure 23
Per capita carbon dioxide emissions, 1989



Source: Eurostat

Table 1
Annual change in GDP at current prices (1)

(%)	1989	1990	1991(2)	1992(2)	1993(2)
B	3.9	3.7	1.3	2.1	2.5
DK	1.2	2.1	1.8	3.0	3.3
D	3.3	4.7	3.3	2.2	1.8
GR	2.8	-0.3	0.7	1.2	2.1
E	4.8	3.7	2.5	3.1	3.2
F	3.6	2.8	1.3	2.3	2.5
IRL	5.9	5.7	1.3	2.3	2.8
I	3.2	2.0	1.1	2.0	2.5
L	6.1	0.9	3.0	3.4	3.4
NL	4.0	3.9	2.3	1.3	1.9
P	5.4	4.0	2.0	1.7	2.0
UK	2.2	0.8	-1.8	2.0	2.8
EC	3.3	2.8	1.3	2.2	2.4
United States	2.8	0.9	-0.4	2.1	2.2
Japan	4.9	5.6	4.6	3.5	3.5

(1) GNP for the United States and Japan as from 1991
(2) Forecasts for the month of October 1991
Source: Commission Services

Table 2
Annual change in internal demand at constant prices

(%)	1989	1990	1991(1)	1992(1)	1993(1)
B	4.9	3.4	1.2	2.2	2.3
DK	0.3	-0.7	0.4	2.0	3.2
D	2.7	5.0	3.0	2.1	2.0
GR	3.3	3.3	-0.3	1.1	2.1
E	7.8	4.6	3.1	3.4	3.5
F	3.2	3.2	1.1	1.9	2.3
IRL	6.0	5.4	0.6	1.1	1.8
I	3.6	1.9	1.5	2.3	2.7
L	7.8	2.2	4.3	3.9	3.6
NL	4.9	3.6	2.1	0.2	1.5
P	4.0	5.8	4.6	3.3	3.3
UK	3.1	-0.1	-3.0	2.3	3.0
EC	3.7	2.9	1.1	2.2	2.6
United States	2.2	0.5	-1.0	2.1	2.1
Japan	5.7	5.8	3.4	3.7	3.7

(1) Forecasts for the month of October 1991
Source: Commission Services

Table 3
Annual change in the deflator of private consumption

(%)	1989	1990	1991(1)	1992(1)	1993(1)
B	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.6
DK	5.1	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4
D	3.1	2.6	3.5	4.2	4.0
GR	14.7	20.2	18.3	14.3	11.0
E	6.6	6.4	5.8	5.6	5.2
F	3.5	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8
IRL	3.9	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.8
I	5.8	6.2	6.4	5.2	5.2
L	3.4	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.2
NL	2.9	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.3
P	12.8	13.6	11.7	9.5	7.8
UK	5.9	8.4	6.5	4.6	4.1
EC	4.9	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.2
United States	4.5	5.0	4.4	4.8	5.0
Japan	1.7	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.5

(1) Forecasts for the month of October 1991
Source: Commission Services

Table 4
Balance of current transactions in percentage of GDP (1)

(%)	1989	1990	1991(2)	1992(2)	1993(2)
B	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
DK	-1.2	0.8	1.4	2.2	2.5
D	4.7	3.2	-1.1	-0.9	-0.7
GR	-4.8	-6.1	-4.1	-3.4	-2.8
E	-3.2	-3.5	-3.1	-3.2	-3.2
F	-0.1	-1.0	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7
IRL	1.3	3.4	2.3	2.0	1.7
I	-1.4	-1.4	-1.3	-1.5	-1.7
L	34.4	31.2	28.1	26.1	25.4
NL	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.8
P	-2.9	-0.3	-1.1	-1.5	-2.4
UK	-4.8	-2.6	-1.1	-1.4	-1.3
EC	-0.1	-0.2	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8
United States	-1.9	-1.6	-0.1	-0.7	-0.7
Japan	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7

(1) GNP for the United States and Japan as from 1991
(2) Forecasts for the month of October 1991
Source: Commission Services

Table 5

Number of unemployed as a percentage of the civil working population (1)

(%)	1989	1990	1991(2)	1992(2)	1993(2)
B	8.5	8.1	8.6	8.6	8.4
DK	7.7	7.9	9.2	9.0	8.5
D	5.5	5.1	4.6	5.0	5.6
GR	7.5	7.5	8.8	9.3	9.7
E	17.1	16.1	15.8	15.5	15.3
F	9.4	9.0	9.5	10.1	10.2
IRL	16.0	15.6	16.8	18.1	18.6
I	10.7	9.8	9.4	9.5	9.3
L	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
NL	8.7	8.1	7.2	7.7	7.8
P	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.7
UK	7.0	6.4	8.4	9.8	10.0
EC	8.9	8.4	8.6	9.1	9.2
United States	5.3	5.5	6.7	6.9	6.7
Japan	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2

(1) United States and Japan: percentage of total labour force
(2) Forecasts for the month of October 1991
Source: *Commission Services*

Table 6

Financing requirements or capacity of public authorities (1)

(as a % of GDP)	1989	1990	1991(2)	1992(2)	1993(2)
B	-6.7	-5.6	-6.3	-6.2	-5.8
DK	-0.5	-1.5	-1.7	-1.5	-0.5
D	0.2	-1.9	-3.6	-3.4	-3.7
GR	-18.3	-19.8	-17.3	-14.0	-10.1
E	-2.7	-4.0	-3.9	-3.6	-3.2
F	-1.2	-1.6	-1.5	-1.7	-1.5
IRL	-3.5	-3.6	-4.1	-4.1	-3.9
I	-10.1	-10.6	-9.9	-9.3	-9.4
L	4.3	4.7	1.9	2.0	2.1
NL	-5.2	-5.3	-4.4	-4.1	-3.7
P	-3.4	-5.8	-5.4	-4.6	-4.0
UK	1.3	-0.7	-1.9	-3.6	-3.3
EC	-2.9	-4.1	-4.4	-4.4	-4.3
United States	-1.7	-2.4	-2.3	-2.1	-1.4
Japan	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.9

(1) GNP for the United States and Japan as from 1990
(2) Forecasts for the month of October 1991
Source: Commission Services

Table 7
Annual change in total employment

(%)	1989	1990	1991(1)	1992(1)	1993(1)
B	1.6	0.9	-0.3	0.0	0.3
DK	-0.6	-0.4	-1.0	0.0	1.0
D	1.4	2.8	2.8	1.0	0.3
GR	0.4	0.2	-0.8	-0.1	0.2
E	3.6	2.6	0.7	1.2	1.5
F	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.5
IRL	-0.1	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.6
I	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7
L	4.0	4.2	1.9	1.1	1.4
NL	1.6	2.1	1.0	-0.1	0.0
P	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	-0.4
UK	2.8	0.4	-2.3	-0.7	0.4
EC	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
United States	2.3	0.5	-0.8	1.0	1.5
Japan	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5

(1) Forecasts for the month of October 1991
Source: Commission Services

Table 8
Annual change in real wages per capita (1)

(%)	1989	1990	1991(2)	1992(2)	1993(2)
B	0.1	2.8	1.9	2.2	1.9
DK	-1.6	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4
D	-0.2	1.5	2.6	1.5	1.6
GR	2.9	0.0	-1.7	-2.4	-0.7
E	-0.5	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.2
F	1.2	1.9	1.5	0.9	1.0
IRL	2.2	5.9	3.5	3.0	2.4
I	3.0	3.9	1.7	1.5	1.5
L	3.0	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.9
NL	-2.4	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.9
P	0.8	3.7	6.6	4.5	2.0
UK	2.8	2.7	1.7	1.1	1.4
EC	1.1	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.4

(1) Deflated by the price deflator of private consumption
(2) Forecasts for the month of October 1991
Source: Commission Services

Table 9
Annual change in investment in the construction industry at constant prices

(%)	1989	1990	1991(1)	1992(1)	1993(1)
B	8.9	6.7	-1.4	3.3	2.7
DK	-4.6	-6.1	-6.5	-1.0	4.0
D	5.1	5.3	3.5	2.5	1.7
GR	2.0	2.1	-5.0	2.5	5.0
E	14.9	10.7	5.3	4.0	4.0
F	5.3	2.3	1.2	2.1	2.9
IRL	9.8	8.4	-2.9	3.9	4.0
I	3.6	2.5	0.4	1.2	1.2
L	4.4	0.9	5.8	4.4	2.9
NL	1.6	1.3	-0.6	-1.0	1.3
P	3.5	6.5	4.5	3.0	4.0
UK	2.5	-1.1	-12.9	-0.7	4.7
EC	5.3	3.6	-0.5	1.8	2.7

(1) Forecasts for the month of October 1991
Source: Commission Services

Table 10
Annual change in investment in equipment at constant prices

(%)	1989	1990	1991(1)	1992(1)	1993(1)
B	18.2	10.3	3.0	2.8	2.8
DK	6.3	3.0	3.0	5.0	10.0
D	10.0	12.9	10.0	5.1	4.5
GR	17.4	7.9	3.0	4.5	6.0
E	13.0	1.2	-2.5	3.0	4.0
F	5.8	5.0	-1.8	1.6	3.5
IRL	15.3	6.8	1.8	3.7	4.5
I	6.2	3.5	-1.1	3.5	4.5
L	26.3	6.0	6.7	5.0	5.0
NL	4.5	7.7	3.0	-1.2	2.6
P	10.0	8.5	4.5	3.0	3.5
UK	8.3	-3.6	-12.8	-1.1	8.1
EC	8.5	4.7	-0.4	2.6	4.7

(1) Forecasts for the month of October 1991
Source: Commission Services

Table 11
Annual change in investment at constant prices

(%)	1989	1990	1991(1)	1992(1)	1993(1)
B	13.6	8.3	0.6	3.0	2.8
DK	0.2	-1.9	-1.9	2.0	7.1
D	7.1	8.8	6.6	3.8	3.1
GR	8.6	4.8	-1.2	3.5	5.5
E	13.7	6.7	2.2	3.6	4.0
F	5.8	3.8	-0.6	1.8	3.3
IRL	11.3	7.5	-0.4	3.8	4.2
I	5.1	3.0	-0.4	2.4	2.9
L	13.4	3.3	6.2	4.7	3.9
NL	3.0	4.2	1.1	-1.1	1.9
P	7.5	7.5	4.5	3.0	3.7
UK	4.8	-2.4	-12.8	-0.9	6.4
EC	6.7	4.1	-0.5	2.2	3.7
United States	2.7	0.9	-4.4	4.6	5.4
Japan	11.0	10.9	4.6	3.4	3.9

(1) Forecasts for the month of October 1991
Source: Commission Services

Table 12
GDP per capita at current prices and purchasing power parity

(EC = 100)	1960	1973	1986	1991(1)	1992(1)	1993(1)
B	95.4	101.2	100.6	105.6	106.0	106.4
DK	118.3	113.1	117.0	108.7	109.9	111.1
D	117.9	111.1	114.0	112.7	112.1	110.8
GR	38.6	56.8	55.9	53.5	53.1	53.0
E	60.3	79.0	72.8	78.6	79.5	80.3
F	105.8	110.4	110.1	109.6	109.7	109.7
IRL	60.8	58.9	63.4	68.6	68.6	68.9
I	86.5	93.3	103.0	103.6	104.0	104.2
L	158.5	141.9	126.2	129.8	131.9	133.7
NL	118.6	113.1	106.0	103.6	102.5	101.7
P	38.7	56.4	52.5	55.8	55.7	55.7
UK	128.6	108.5	105.4	101.9	101.9	102.4
EC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States	189.6	161.6	148.0	145.7	145.7	N/A
Japan	55.8	96.3	121.7	123.9	123.9	N/A

(1) Forecasts for the month of October 1991
Source: Commission Services

Table 13
Exchange rates, 1980-1991
(1 ECU = ...National currency)

	BFR	DKR	DM	DR	PTA	FF	IRL	LIT	HFL	ESC	UKL	USD	YEN
1980	40.60	7.827	2.524	59.32	99.70	5.869	0.6760	1189.2	2.760	69.55	0.5985	1.392	315.0
1981	41.29	7.923	2.514	61.62	102.68	6.040	0.6910	1263.2	2.775	68.49	0.5531	1.116	245.4
1982	44.71	8.157	2.376	65.34	107.56	6.431	0.6896	1323.8	2.614	78.01	0.5605	0.980	243.5
1983	45.44	8.132	2.271	78.09	127.50	6.771	0.7150	1349.9	2.537	98.69	0.5870	0.890	211.4
1984	45.44	8.146	2.238	88.34	126.57	6.872	0.7259	1381.4	2.523	115.68	0.5906	0.789	187.1
1985	44.91	8.019	2.226	105.74	129.16	6.795	0.7152	1448.0	2.511	130.25	0.5890	0.763	180.6
1986	43.80	7.936	2.128	137.42	137.46	6.800	0.7335	1461.9	2.401	147.09	0.6715	0.984	165.0
1987	43.04	7.884	2.072	156.22	142.19	6.928	0.7754	1494.7	2.334	162.58	0.7047	1.154	166.6
1988	43.43	7.952	2.074	167.58	137.60	7.036	0.7757	1537.3	2.335	170.06	0.6644	1.182	151.5
1989	43.38	8.049	2.070	178.84	130.41	7.024	0.7768	1510.5	2.335	173.41	0.6733	1.102	151.9
1990	42.43	7.856	2.052	201.41	129.32	6.914	0.7678	1521.9	2.312	181.11	0.7139	1.273	183.6
1991	42.22	7.909	2.051	225.22	128.47	6.973	0.7678	1533.2	2.311	178.61	0.7010	1.232	166.5

Source: Eurostat (lcg)

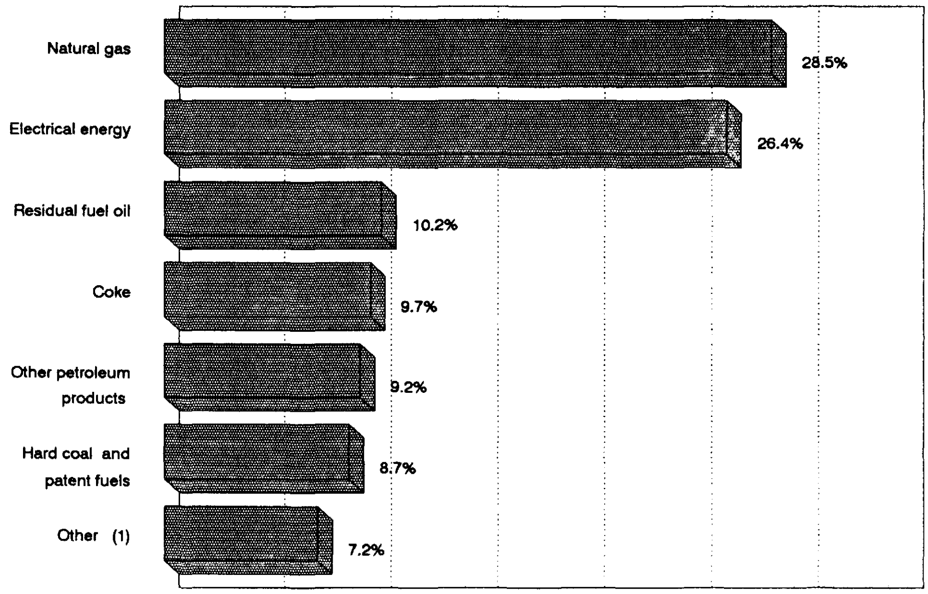
1. ENERGY
Overview (NACE 11-16)

Production

At about 573 million tonnes of oil equivalent (toe), the volume of primary energy production in the Community in 1990 was very slightly down on the previous year. This is a marginal improvement compared with the drops of 1.7% and 2.6% recorded in 1988 and 1989 respectively. Looking at the breakdown of production by type of energy source in 1990, there was a decline of 5.5% in the primary production of hard coal to 119 million tonnes of oil equivalent, which was offset primarily by an increase in the production of natural gas (3.4%) to almost 130 million tonnes of oil equivalent.

Industrial energy consumption, 1990

Breakdown by energy type



(1) Derived gases; lignite and derived products; derived heat
Source: Eurostat

Consumption

At just 1.5%, the increase in gross domestic energy consumption in 1990 was close to the average growth rate for the period 1985-1989 (1.6% on average). By user sector, residential demand (trade, administration, residential...) and transport increased by 1.5% and 3.1% respectively. Industrial consumption remained unchanged.

Natural gas accounted for 18.6% of energy consumption in 1990 this proportion having increased at an annual rate of 1.2% since the beginning of the decade. The share of coal in gross domestic energy consumption has been in constant decline and represented only 21.0% in 1990 compared with 23.0% in 1985.

External trade

Net energy imports increased by 3.8% in 1990, somewhat down on the annual average growth of 4.9% observed between 1985 and 1989.

There was a slight increase in the share of oil imports in primary energy consumption; this increase, to 34.8% in 1990, should be viewed in the context of the Commission's objective of one third by 1995.

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(million toe)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Final energy consumption	692.6	663.2	644.9	642.1	655.6	676.2	689.1	703.1	707.3	712.8	723.5
Gross inland consumption	1 036.7	1 002.5	980.0	965.1	990.9	1 029.4	1 043.8	1 062.6	1 077.1	1 098.6	1 115.1
Net exports	-591.8	-509.0	-476.4	-434.9	-458.3	-456.8	-479.5	-489.6	-511.4	-552.3	-573.1
Primary production	479.0	503.6	513.6	537.5	533.7	589.0	600.5	600.8	590.9	575.6	572.9
Employment (thousands)	2 016.9	2 055.0	2 025.9	2 014.9	1 967.1	1 914.9	1 870.4	1 796.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) Excluding Portugal; employment figures are for energy and water
Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 3
Primary production by fuel type

(toe)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Hard coal	159 806	161 872	156 922	148 584	107 639	133 597	139 496	133 908	129 460	125 839	118 828
Lignite	34 357	36 541	36 241	36 089	37 618	35 634	33 854	32 582	32 440	34 303	34 077
Crude and semi-refined oil	89 924	100 292	115 892	130 607	141 680	144 765	145 697	144 082	136 319	113 260	113 899
Petroleum products	2 392	2 486	3 755	4 737	5 546	5 860	6 239	5 725	4 591	4 213	2 059
Natural gas	129 265	125 236	115 984	119 940	119 952	127 117	124 565	129 101	120 203	125 296	129 791
Other fuels	1 660	1 397	1 593	1 833	1 562	1 664	1 660	2 169	2 622	2 456	2 593
Nuclear/geothermal heat	46 094	61 144	68 280	80 934	104 443	125 711	132 888	138 583	148 768	158 883	159 170
Electrical energy	15 388	14 642	14 905	14 772	15 042	14 581	14 246	15 189	16 532	11 336	12 484

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 4
Share of crude oil net imports in gross inland energy consumption

(%)	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	46.6	28.6	30.0	32.6	34.4	34.8
Belgique/België	72.5	47.0	59.2	55.8	57.5	56.4
Danmark	31.6	21.6	16.4	17.3	17.7	11.9
BR Deutschland	38.8	24.3	23.9	26.6	25.0	26.6
Hellas	95.8	60.3	82.6	74.5	67.4	68.7
España	67.1	62.3	62.3	62.4	61.5	62.1
France	61.1	39.3	33.8	37.3	35.0	35.7
Ireland	25.2	14.3	15.8	14.7	16.9	19.7
Italia	69.1	55.3	55.5	54.4	54.0	55.7
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nederland	77.1	63.3	72.3	78.6	77.9	72.5
Portugal	86.4	69.9	69.1	67.7	70.0	74.9
United Kingdom	3.5	-22.5	-19.1	-13.4	-0.5	-1.5

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 5
Share of oil in gross inland consumption

(%)	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	Change 1980-90
EC	54.0	44.9	44.8	45.3	44.8	44.6	-9.4
Belgique/België	49.7	40.1	41.7	41.7	40.1	38.8	-10.9
Danmark	66.3	57.1	52.7	51.6	52.9	49.9	-16.4
BR Deutschland	49.1	40.9	41.7	41.7	39.6	40.6	-8.5
Hellas	76.6	63.0	60.3	59.9	61.0	60.0	-16.6
España	70.6	54.2	54.5	55.6	53.0	53.1	-17.5
France	58.5	43.5	42.9	42.3	41.8	41.2	-17.3
Ireland	69.2	47.5	46.9	42.8	41.6	44.5	-24.7
Italia	69.1	60.7	61.2	61.3	60.9	59.3	-9.8
Luxembourg	30.3	33.9	42.9	42.5	42.7	45.5	15.2
Nederland	44.7	34.0	36.0	37.3	36.8	37.0	-7.7
Portugal	86.7	81.7	75.4	73.8	78.8	76.6	-10.1
United Kingdom	39.7	38.0	35.9	37.7	38.5	38.6	-1.1

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 6
Evolution of the energy intensity (1)

(1985 = 100)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Change 1985-90
EC	100	99	98	96	94	93	-7
Belgique/België	100	102	101	98	95	93	-7
Danmark	100	97	99	93	87	87	-13
BR Deutschland	100	97	96	94	90	88	-12
Hellas	100	97	103	106	113	113	13
España	100	98	96	99	98	97	-3
France	100	100	100	96	97	95	-5
Ireland	100	103	103	100	94	93	-7
Italia	100	99	107	99	100	99	-1
Luxembourg	100	95	90	89	91	91	-9
Nederland	100	102	104	100	97	96	-4
Portugal	100	104	103	108	119	118	18
United Kingdom	100	98	94	90	89	88	-12

(1) Energy intensity is equal to gross inland energy consumption divided by GDP
Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 7
Final energy consumption by sector

(million toe)	1980	(%)	1983	(%)	1986	(%)	1988	(%)	1989	(%)	1990	(%)
Industry	245.8	32.2	206.3	29.1	209.7	27.6	219.0	28.0	223.0	28.3	223.0	28.0
Transport	170.4	22.4	173.1	24.4	191.5	25.2	211.5	27.0	222.7	28.2	229.6	28.9
Commerce,administration,residential	276.6	36.3	263.0	37.1	288.0	38.0	276.9	35.4	267.0	33.9	271.0	34.0
Non-energy	69.6	9.1	66.6	9.4	69.5	9.2	75.1	9.6	75.6	9.6	72.5	9.1
Total	762.4	100.0	709.0	100.0	758.7	100.0	782.5	100.0	788.3	100.0	796.1	100.0

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 9
Evolution of final industrial energy consumption by fuel type

(thousand toe)	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Hard coal and patent fuel	10 889	13 961	14 852	18 727	16 668	18 703	18 480	18 500	19 185
Coke	28 494	24 238	26 443	27 125	24 166	22 194	22 792	22 924	21 318
Lignite and derived products	1 695	2 028	2 156	2 236	1 903	1 898	1 936	2 303	2 787
Residual fuel oil	63 831	38 747	34 500	29 031	29 095	25 833	25 949	24 257	22 626
Other petroleum products	27 094	20 764	21 174	21 350	22 916	24 753	23 750	22 644	20 288
Natural gas	51 418	46 450	50 129	51 090	50 340	56 602	57 662	61 277	65 763
Derived gases	12 118	10 689	11 364	11 974	10 809	11 099	10 664	11 112	10 281
Derived heat	1 197	2 005	2 075	2 288	2 286	2 792	2 336	2 641	2 648
Electrical energy	47 885	46 248	48 375	49 542	50 452	52 924	55 417	57 467	58 028

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 10
Gross inland consumption by type of primary energy

(thousand toe)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Hard coal and derived products	202 477	201 016	197 217	192 388	180 636	200 662	195 754	198 086	192 997	195 560	199 393
Lignite and derived products	35 470	37 436	37 331	37 989	39 050	38 345	35 773	33 179	33 760	35 443	34 880
Crude oil and petroleum products	551 364	505 693	482 425	466 956	472 006	462 591	474 024	476 686	488 072	491 758	497 420
Natural gas	171 073	167 749	160 334	167 537	176 674	184 742	186 934	198 053	192 580	201 489	207 718
Other fuels	1 660	1 397	1 593	1 834	1 660	1 765	1 668	2 168	2 622	2 456	2 593
Nuclear/geothermal heat	46 094	61 144	68 280	80 703	10 422	125 346	134 036	138 123	148 768	158 883	159 170
Electrical energy	16 647	16 666	16 549	16 744	16 573	15 754	15 385	16 538	18 297	13 035	13 911

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 11
Share of solid fuels in gross inland consumption

(%)	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	23.2	21.8	21.1	21.0	21.0
Belgique/België	22.7	19.1	19.0	20.6	21.4
Danmark	39.6	39.2	38.5	33.2	35.7
BR Deutschland	31.0	28.1	27.6	28.1	27.6
Hellas	34.8	37.4	38.2	37.5	38.3
España	28.0	24.0	19.7	22.2	22.5
France	12.6	9.4	9.1	9.6	9.4
Ireland	29.5	38.1	39.1	38.0	35.7
Italia	11.4	10.5	9.7	9.2	9.7
Luxembourg	45.5	34.5	34.8	34.0	31.9
Nederland	10.8	10.5	12.7	12.6	13.7
Portugal	6.5	14.4	15.5	16.3	17.4
United Kingdom	30.8	33.0	31.7	30.7	30.4

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

SOLID FUELS
(NACE 110)

Production

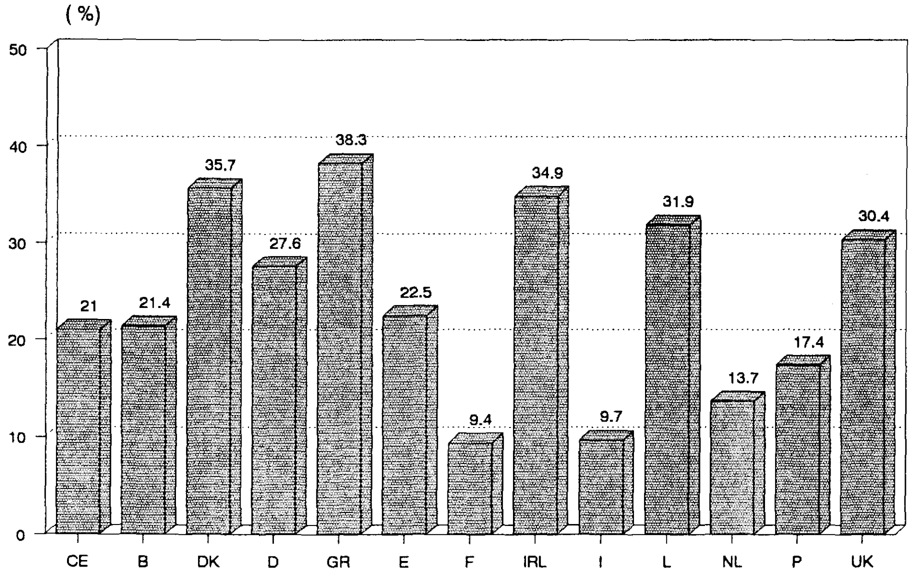
The drop in volume coal production continued in 1990 of a rate of 5.5%, twice the decline recorded in 1989. This result is due to the 9.9% fall in United Kingdom production, which accounts for 45% of Europe's coal. Community coal production now stands at 197.2 million tonnes.

Lignite (brown coal) production fell back 1% in 1990, to 188.9 million tonnes.

Consumption

Total deliveries of hard coal within the internal market reached 320.9 million tonnes in 1990, that is to say 1.7% growth on the previous year.

Solid fuels
Share in total energy consumption
Breakdown by country, 1990



Source: Eurostat

Production demanded by the electricity sector rose 4.8% in 1990, reaching 210 million tonnes and there was also a rise in the level of stocks. However this was balanced by a fall in the consumption of coke by the iron and steel industry.

Deliveries of solid fuels in the domestic sector fell 5.9% due to milder climatic conditions.

With 187 million tonnes, consumption of lignite declined slightly with respect to 1988 and 1989.

Employment and productivity

The unbroken decline in the workforce noted in the coal industry over the last ten years continued in 1990 with a loss of 22 thousand jobs, a decline of 6.8%. This resulted in an improvement in labour productivity. Thus, for the Community as a whole underground labour productivity increased 4.1% in 1990 to 628 kg per man-hour.

External trade

By raising its coal imports by 13.1% in 1990, the Community increased its net imports by 13.6%.

Table 1
Hard coal
Main indicators

(million tonnes)	**1980**	**1981**	**1982**	**1983**	**1984**	**1985**	**1986**	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**
Gross inland consumption	330.9	323.6	326.6	316.1	285.6	322.1	319.7	323.9	311.7	315.4	320.9
Net exports	-80.8	-75.5	-78.0	-64.3	-85.8	-96.5	-92.5	-91.3	-93.4	-101.1	-114.8
Production	260.3	260.6	256.8	244.9	172.9	217.4	227.9	221.7	214.7	208.7	197.2
Employment (thousands)	599.7	582.6	567.9	537.9	504.3	464.4	420.8	378.4	367.0	322.0	N/A
of which underground	387.1	381.7	369.8	356.4	331.4	311.4	285.0	255.3	230.0	211.0	187.5

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 2
Solid fuels
Share of solid fuels in gross inland energy consumption

(%)	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	23.1	23.2	22.2	21.8	21.1	21.0	21.0
Belgique/België	24.0	22.7	19.7	19.0	19.0	20.6	21.4
Danmark	30.6	39.6	38.5	39.2	38.5	33.2	35.7
BR Deutschland	29.7	31.0	29.5	28.1	27.6	28.1	27.6
Hellas	20.9	34.8	36.8	37.4	38.2	37.5	38.3
España	21.5	28.0	25.8	24.0	19.7	22.5	22.5
France	16.9	12.6	10.3	9.4	9.1	9.6	9.4
Ireland	20.7	29.5	30.8	38.1	39.1	38.1	34.9
Italia	8.6	11.4	10.6	10.5	9.7	9.2	9.7
Luxembourg	50.7	45.5	42.1	34.5	34.8	34.0	31.9
Nederland	6.3	10.8	10.2	10.5	12.7	12.6	13.7
Portugal	4.6	6.4	10.0	14.4	15.5	16.3	17.4
United Kingdom	35.0	30.8	31.8	33.0	31.7	30.7	30.4

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 3
Hard coal
Production, trade and consumption by sector

(million tonnes)	1980	1988	1989	1990
Production	260.3	214.7	208.7	197.2
Imports	97.7	104.6	111.5	126.1
Exports	16.9	11.2	10.4	11.3
Gross domestic consumption	330.9	311.7	315.4	320.9
Transformation, of which	293.3	270.5	273.5	280.2
Electric power stations	194.2	196.1	200.4	210.0
Coking plants	93.8	71.7	71.1	68.3
Final consumption, of which	36.1	42.1	41.4	40.1
Industrial	17.0	28.0	29.0	29.1
Domestic, Administration				
Services, etc.	18.9	14.0	12.4	10.9

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 4
Hard coal
Production by country

(million tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	260.3	260.6	256.8	244.9	172.9	217.4	227.9	221.7	214.6	208.7	197.2
Belgique/België	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.1	6.3	6.2	5.6	4.3	2.5	1.9	1.0
BR Deutschland	94.5	95.5	96.3	89.6	84.9	88.8	87.1	82.4	79.3	77.5	76.6
España	12.9	14.8	15.6	15.4	15.3	16.1	15.9	19.3	19.0	19.2	19.4
France	18.1	18.6	16.9	17.0	16.6	15.1	14.4	13.7	12.1	11.5	10.5
United Kingdom	128.2	125.3	121.4	116.4	49.5	90.8	104.6	101.6	101.4	98.3	89.3

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 5
Lignite
Main indicators

(million tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Gross inland consumption	179.4	189.0	188.4	191.9	196.0	194.4	186.6	179.6	183.1	190.9	188.9
Net exports	-2.2	-2.8	-2.8	-3.0	-3.3	-2.7	-2.9	-2.4	-2.1	-2.3	-2.2
Production	176.5	188.1	187.7	188.5	196.6	186.9	183.1	179.8	179.8	188.7	186.8

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 6
Hard coal
Output per man/hour underground

(kg per man/hour)	1988	1989	1990
EC	578	603	628
Belgique/België	320	328	361
BR Deutschland	630	645	673
España	333	329	341
France	534	589	634
United Kingdom	633	680	704

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 7
Coal industry
Investment - Coal extraction and preparation

(million ECU)	1989	1990(1)	1991(2)
EC	1 213.6	1 038.2	938.0
Belgique/België	10.9	2.0	0.0
BR Deutschland	294.6	274.7	313.7
España	182.6	211.5	191.8
France	44.4	42.9	39.5
Italia	42.9	54.8	78.1
Portugal	0.9	0.7	0.6
United Kingdom	637.3	451.6	314.3

(1) Provisional
(2) Forecasts
Source: Commission Services (DG XVIII)

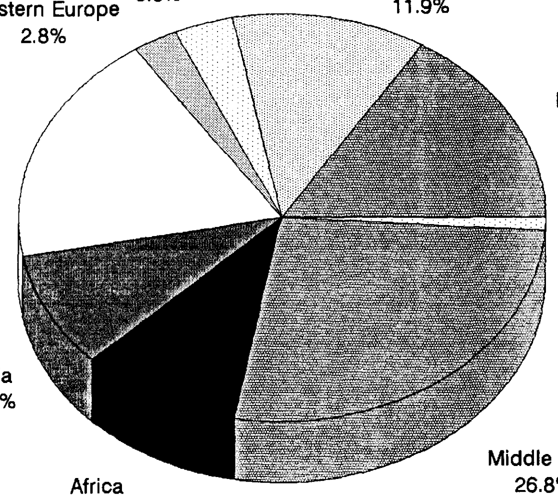
EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS

(NACE 130)

Production

Community production of *crude oil* stabilized in 1990 after the substantial 17% decline in 1989. The United Kingdom, which accounts for 80% of Community output, saw its production drop slightly in 1990 (-1.6%). The Netherlands experienced a 5.3% growth, although its production fell 11% in 1989. The volume of crude oil produced in Denmark and Italy increased 9.1% and 2.2% respectively, whereas it fell 5.3% in the Federal Republic of Germany. Community production as a proportion of world production remained stable at nearly 4%.

Share of world oil production, 1990



Source: BP, Eurostat

Production of *natural gas* within the Community increased 3.5% in 1990 to 6.0 million TJ or 129.6 million tonnes oil equivalent. Among the largest producers we find a slight growth of 0.7% in 1990 in the Netherlands and a significant growth of 10.2% in the United

Table 2
Crude oil
EC production by country, 1990 (1)

	Million tonnes	% of total	1989/90(%)
EC	115.8	100.0	-1.4
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0
Danmark	6.0	5.2	9.1
BR Deutschland	3.6	3.1	-5.3
Hellas	0.8	0.7	-11.1
España	0.8	0.7	-20.0
France	3.4	2.9	-5.6
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italia	4.7	4.1	2.2
Nederland	4.0	3.5	5.3
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0
United Kingdom	92.5	79.9	-1.6

(1) Includes NGL
Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Kingdom; these two countries accounted for 42% and 32% of the Community's total natural gas production respectively.

In 1990 the total number of wells sunk in the Community increased more than 21% to 715.

Foreign trade

Crude oil imports increased 3.5% in volume in 1990 to 412 million tonnes. Purchases of oil from the Middle East declined; indeed, because of the Gulf War imports from Kuwait and Iraq in particular declined and represented no more than 7.6% of all Community imports in 1990. In 1989 the figure was 10.9%.

Community imports of *natural gas* amounted to 38.4 million TJ in 1990, a 2.8% increase over 1989. The EC's main supplier of natural gas was the USSR, which accounted for 44% of the EC's imports, followed by Algeria and Norway with respectively 28% and 27% of all imports.

Intra-Community trade, measured by imports from the Netherlands, grew 6% in 1990; the F. R. of Germany alone accounted for 55% of these imports.

Table 3
Crude oil
World production, 1990

	(million tonnes)	% of total	1989/90(%)
World product			
North America	510.9	16.2	-2.8
Latin America	373.7	11.9	7.1
EC	115.2	3.7	0.6
Rest of Western Europe	89.3	2.8	8.5
USSR + Eastern Europe	584.9	18.6	-6.7
Asia	290.2	9.2	2.7
Africa	313.5	9.9	8.6
Middle East	843.3	26.8	3.8
Australia + New Zealand	30.5	1.0	15.1
World	3 151.5	100.0	1.4

Source: BP Statistical Review

Table 4
Crude oil
EC import by country, 1990

(million tonnes)	Total imports	From Iraq	(%)	From Kuwait	(%)	Percentage of total imports (Iraq + Kuwait)
EC	411.6	21.0	5.1	10.4	2.5	7.6
Belgique/België	25.8	1.4	5.4	-	-	8.6
Danmark	3.6	-	-	1.2	33.3	33.3
BR Deutschland	56.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9
Hellas	15.7	1.8	11.5	-	0.0	11.5
España	51.2	3.1	6.1	0.2	0.4	6.4
France	69.2	3.0	4.3	-	-	4.3
Ireland	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.0
Italia	84.8	3.4	4.0	1.6	1.9	5.9
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nederland	44.4	5.7	12.8	4.7	10.6	23.4
Portugal	10.6	0.9	8.5	-	-	8.5
United Kingdom	48.5	1.3	2.7	2.3	4.7	7.4

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 5
Natural gas
EC production by country, 1990

(million toe)	1990	(%)	1989/90(%)
EC	129.6	100.0	3.6
Nederland	54.6	42.1	0.7
United Kingdom	40.9	31.6	10.2
Italia	14.0	10.8	1.4
BR Deutschland	11.7	9.0	-0.1
France	2.4	1.9	-7.7
Danmark	2.7	2.1	10.0
Ireland	1.9	1.5	0.0
España	1.3	1.0	-7.1
Hellas	0.1	0.1	0.0
België	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 6
Natural gas
Intra-EC trade, 1990

TJ(GCV)	From NL	From DK
Belgique/België	1 400	-
BR Deutschland	6 525	172
France	1 389	-
Italia	2 307	-
Luxembourg	199	-
EC	11 820	172

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 7
Natural gas
EC imports, 1990

TJ(GCV)	From USSR	From Norway	From Algeria	From Libya	Total
Belgique/België	-	866	1 599	-	2 465
BR Deutschland	7 474	3 359	-	-	10 833
España	-	-	1 294	580	1 874
France	3 934	2 246	3 760	-	9 940
Italia	5 430	-	4 101	-	9 531
Nederland	-	945	-	-	945
United Kingdom	-	2 826	19	-	2 845
EC	16 838	10 242	10 773	580	38 433
(%)	43.8	26.0	28.0	1.5	100.0

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 9
Crude oil and natural gas
Number of wells drilled

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	620	730	830	780	880	1000	850	720	790	590	715
(%)	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2
USA	64 800	80 600	79 500	67 100	83 600	69 700	39 400	34 500	33 700	31 252	42 090
(%)	76.0	81.7	79.6	76.6	78.0	72.2	65.6	60.4	63.8	66.8	71.5
World (1)	85 300	98 700	99 900	87 600	107 200	96 600	60 100	57 100	52 800	46 800	58 900

(1) USSR and Eastern Europe countries not included

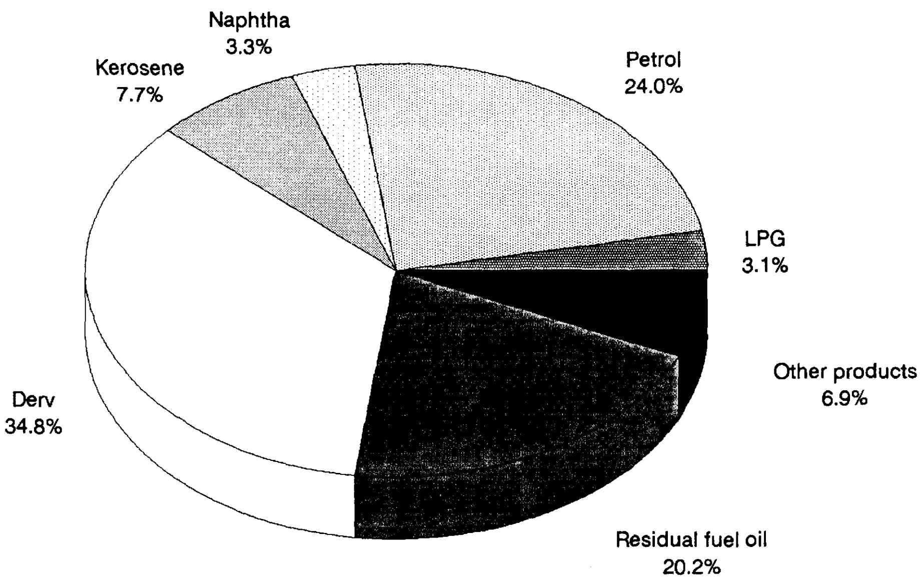
Source: BEICIP, CPDP

REFINING AND DISTRIBUTION OF OIL
(NACE 14)

Crude oil supplies

The Community showed a slight increase in the production of crude oil (0.9%) in 1990, after a 17% decrease the previous year. In 1990 imports of crude oil and feedstocks rose by 20 million tonnes, up 4.6%; after having fallen by over 25% in 1989, exports rose by 12% in 1990 to reach 67 million tonnes.In 1990 there was a 2.4% increase in the net production of Community refineries.

Net production of refineries, 1990
Breakdown by product



Source: Eurostat

Refined products

a)Refining and distribution

The figures for individual refined products show that the highest increases were in the production of kerosene and residuel fuel oil. The only product to decrease was naphtha, down 9.4%. As regards distribution, the share of unleaded petrol in total supplies of motor fuel continues to rise steeply in all Community countries.

b)Trade in refined products

For the Community as a whole, there was a 3.6% increase in total imports of refined products, but the most striking figures were the increase in Greece (49%) and the decreases in Spain (15%) and Portugal (14%). The rise was largely due to the 6% increase in intra-EC imports, which at 83 million tonnes represent 47.4% of total imports. Intra-EC imports to the United Kingdom increased by 26.5%, while its extra-EC imports fell by 22.5%. The Netherlands and the United Kingdom have net surpluses

Table 2
EC oil overview in brief

(million tonnes)	1988	1989	1990	1989/90 (%)
Production of crude oil	134	112	113	0.9
Total imports (crude and feedstocks) (1)	424	431	451	4.6
of which ex third countries	374	396	412	-
Total exports	81	60	67	11.7
of which ex third countries	31	25	34	-
Refinery inputs	488	492	506	2.4

(1) Feedstocks:petroleum products that have undergone initial transformation and are used as feedstocks in the refinery. The residues from primary distillation sold to refineries with conversion resources are an example of this
Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

(16.5 and 5.8 million tonnes respectively), which are, however, lower than their 1989 surpluses, while Spain has a greater surplus (5.5 million tonnes) than in 1989.

Consumption of petroleum products

Overall consumption increased slightly in relation to the previous year (1.3%); for individual products, there was a 3.1% increase in the consumption of motor gasolines and a smaller increase of 1.8% in gasoil; consumption of residual fuel oils fell by 3.5%. Apart from Ireland, the United Kingdom is the only country to have increased its consumption of residual fuel oils (21%). Overall consumption of petroleum products increased most in the Netherlands (11%) and Ireland (13.5%). Among the major consumers, there was a 3% increase in consumption in F.R. of Germany and a slight reduction in France and Italy, while consumption remained stable in the United Kingdom.

Table 3
Imports and supplies of refined products in 1990

(million tonnes)	**Total imports**	**1989/90 (%)**	**of which extra-EC**	**1989/90 (%)**	**of which intra-EC**	**1989/90 (%)**	**Total inland shipments**	**1989/90 (%)**
EC	175.3	3.6	92.2	1.5	83.1	6.0	458.3	1.0
Belgique/België	11.9	0.0	2.0	-28.6	9.9	7.6	17.3	0.6
Danmark	3.9	-4.9	3.3	0.0	0.6	-25.0	8.1	-3.6
BR Deutschland	44.0	3.5	15.3	2.0	28.6	4.0	106.4	4.4
Hellas	5.5	48.6	5.0	61.3	0.4	-33.3	11.3	-0.9
España	6.4	-14.7	5.0	-16.7	1.4	-6.7	40.0	1.2
France	23.8	3.0	12.6	11.5	11.2	-5.1	79.5	-1.1
Ireland	3.4	25.9	0.2	100.0	3.1	19.2	4.2	13.5
Italia	22.4	3.7	15.9	-7.6	6.5	47.7	84.6	-1.1
Luxembourg	1.6	6.7	-	-	1.6	6.7	1.6	14.3
Nederland	39.4	3.4	28.7	5.1	10.7	-0.9	20.3	3.0
Portugal	3.1	-13.9	0.6	-25.0	2.5	-10.7	11.0	-2.7
United Kingdom	9.4	5.6	3.1	-22.5	6.2	26.5	73.2	1.0

Source : Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 4

Principal exporters of refined oil products, 1990

(million tonnes)	Extra-EC exports	1989/90 (%)
Nederland	55.9	3.3
Italia	16.7	33.6
Belgique/België	16.4	3.8
United Kingdom	15.2	12.6
France	14.0	19.7
España	11.9	3.5
BR Deutschland	9.1	26.4
Hellas	6.1	19.6

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 5

Shipments of petroleum products in the EC, 1990

(million tonnes)	All products	1989/90 (%)	Motor fuel	1989/90 (%)	Gas/diesel oil	1989/90 (%)	Residual fuel oil	1989/90 (%)
EC	458.3	1.3	105.0	3.1	170.5	1.8	68.2	-3.5
Belgique/België	17.3	-7.5	2.7	-18.2	8.4	-5.6	1.8	-21.7
Danmark	8.1	0.0	1.6	6.7	4.2	0.0	0.9	-10.0
BR Deutschland	106.4	3.0	27.3	5.0	49.4	8.3	6.3	-6.0
Hellas	11.3	-0.9	2.4	4.3	4.4	-4.3	2.6	-10.3
España	40.9	3.3	8.0	1.3	14.1	-0.7	6.1	-14.1
France	79.5	-1.6	18.3	-1.1	34.5	3.0	6.6	-12.0
Ireland	4.2	13.5	0.9	0.0	1.7	13.3	1.0	42.9
Italia	84.6	-1.1	13.7	6.2	26.0	-3.7	26.9	-3.6
Nederland	20.3	10.9	4.0	17.6	5.7	1.8	0.3	-25.0
Portugal	11.0	8.9	1.4	7.7	2.5	0.0	3.8	-15.6
United Kingdom	73.2	0.3	24.3	1.7	18.7	-5.6	11.7	20.6

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 6
Main indicators, 1990

(million tonnes)	1990	1989/90 (%)
Production of crude oil	113	0.9
Imports of crude oil and feedstocks	451	4.6
Net production of refineries	471	2.4
Total imports of refined products (1)	175	2.9
Total exports of refined products (1)	151	4.1
Total supplies on domestic markets	458	0.9
Marine reserves	34	0.7

(1) Includes intra-EC trade
Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 10
Capacities of primary distillation

(million tonnes/per annum)	1980	1988	1989	1990
EC	891	591	581	572
Belgique/België	54	35	35	35
Danmark	11	9	9	9
BR Deutschland	150	82	78	78
Hellas	20	18	18	18
España	70	62	62	62
France	168	91	85	85
Ireland	3	3	3	3
Italia	177	117	117	117
Nederland	90	69	69	60
Portugal	18	14	14	14
United Kingdom	130	91	91	91

Source: CPDP

Table 12
Net production of EC refineries

(million tonnes)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1990 (%)
LPG	14.1	14.8	14.6	14.7	3.1
Naphtha	14.7	16.2	17.1	15.5	3.3
Petrol	103.4	108.1	110.8	112.9	24.0
Kerosene	30.0	32.9	34.5	36.2	7.7
Derv	150.6	160.6	159.9	163.9	34.8
Residual fuel oil	95.1	91.6	91.2	94.9	20.2
Other products	29.1	32.3	31.8	32.5	6.9
TOTAL	437.0	456.5	459.9	470.6	100.0

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 13

Summarised refining statistics

(million tonnes/p.a.)	1988	1989	1990
Net refinery production	457.5	459.9	470.6
Supplies to internal markets	451.9	454.0	458.3
Marine reserves	31.5	31.1	33.6
Total requirements (1)	483.4	485.1	491.9
Net imports	22.8	25.0	23.8

(1) Excluding internal consumption and refinery losses

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 14

Structure of production by product, 1990

	LPG	Petrol	Naphtha	Kerosene	Derv	Heavy fuel	Others	Total
EC	2.5	22.3	3.1	7.1	32.4	18.7	6.8	92.9
Belgique/België	1.6	19.6	5.2	5.6	37.9	19.1	6.5	95.5
Danmark	1.8	15.1	3.2	4.1	40.2	26.4	4.4	95.2
BR Deutschland	2.3	24.8	4.0	2.9	40.7	8.2	10.6	93.5
Hellas	2.2	20.4	3.3	11.1	22.0	32.3	3.4	94.7
España	3.2	17.3	3.2	8.0	26.9	25.6	8.1	92.3
France	3.2	22.2	2.9	6.7	37.1	14.9	6.0	93.0
Ireland	1.6	19.3	4.0	-	34.9	34.2	1.2	95.2
Italia	2.4	20.6	-0.2	5.5	31.9	26.5	4.5	91.2
Nederland	2.7	17.3	6.5	9.8	28.4	19.0	9.6	93.3
Portugal	3.4	15.7	7.9	8.2	26.2	31.2	1.5	94.1
United Kingdom	1.7	30.5	2.2	11.2	26.7	14.9	5.5	92.7

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 17

Trends in the number of petrol retail outlets

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	166 760	161 170	153 945	150 543	144 115	142 763	138 275	134 079	130 289	N/A
Belgique/België	8 258	7 575	7 068	6 742	6 207	5 633	5 448	5 306	5 030	6 273
Danmark	4 208	3 985	3 631	3 733	3 622	3 515	3 364	3 253	3 154	N/A
BR Deutschland	24 864	23 219	21 049	19 288	18 448	20 320	19 501	18 658	18 271	17 807
Hellas	5 500	5 500	5 500	5 500	5 800	5 800	6 000	5 950	5 000	N/A
España	4 602	4 608	4 621	4 622	4 616	4 799	4 855	4 821	4 978	4 998
France	39 500	38 600	37 100	36 000	34 600	33 200	31 100	29 000	27 700	25 700
Ireland	3 874	3 828	3 702	3 544	3 428	3 375	3 300	3 250	3 150	N/A
Italia	38 255	37 672	36 716	38 500	35 800	35 300	34 700	34 300	33 900	31 000
Luxembourg	473	461	469	447	448	442	420	400	392	N/A
Nederland	10 366	9 554	8 982	8 492	8 106	7 858	7 560	7 355	7 109	N/A
Portugal	2 100	2 060	2 010	1 970	1 900	1 880	1 830	1 770	1 849	N/A
United Kingdom	24 760	24 108	23 097	21 705	21 140	20 641	20 197	20 016	19 756	19 465

Source: National Statistics, CPDP

Table 19
Share of unleaded petrol in total motor fuel sales (1)

	1987 (%)	1988 (%)	1989 (%)	1990 (%)	1990 Sales (1000t)
Belgique/België	0.2	0.5	15.3	24.5	670
Danmark	29.7	33.0	40.1	56.6	910
BR Deutschland	25.7	44.5	57.5	67.8	18 517
Hellas	e	e	e	e	e
España	e	0.1	0.3	0.9	70
France	0.1	0.2	2.4	14.5	2 640
Ireland	e	e	6.4	18.8	166
Italia	0.2	0.7	2.1	5.1	702
Luxembourg	1.8	10.2	20.2	29.9	123
Nederland	20.4	26.0	32.3	42.2	1 682
Portugal	e	e	e	e	e
United Kingdom	0.1	1.1	19.4	34.0	8 256

(1) e = *infinitesimal amount*
Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION
(NACE 161)

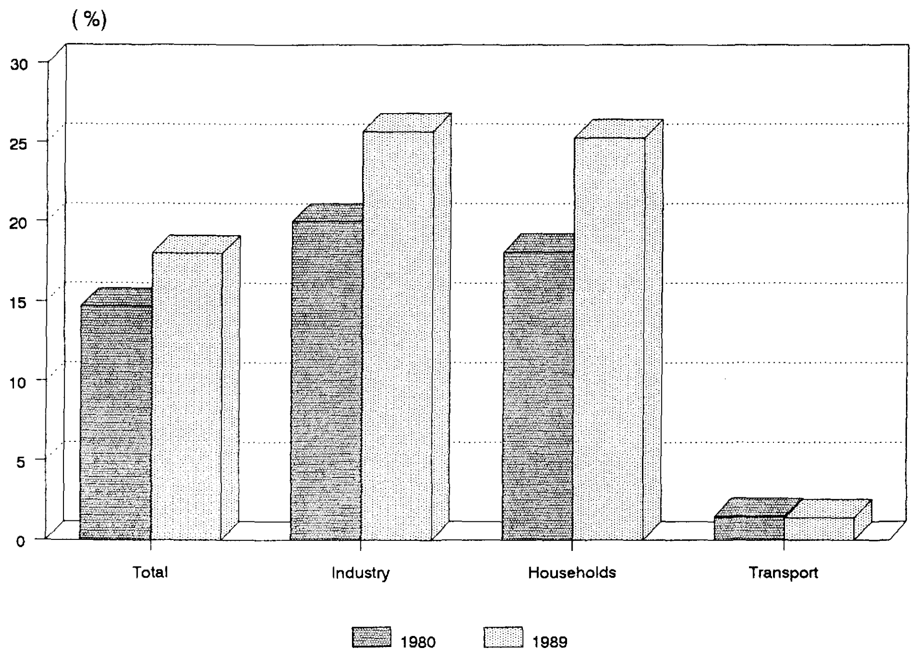
Production

Net electricity generation in the EC in 1990 was estimated at 1,700 billion KWh, corresponding to a 2.5% growth, which is much the same as the average annual growth for the period 1985-1989.

The change in Community electricity generation capacity was marginal (+0.5%) in 1989. Among the Member States we can mention the 7.7% decline in capacity in Portugal and the increase in capacity in Greece (+2.8%), the United Kingdom (+1.3%) and the Federal Republic of Germany (+1.8%).

Nuclear, hydroelectric and thermal capacities stabilized at respectively 23.4%, 18.1% and 58.5% of total capacity. 1990 saw a decline in nuclear capacity in the United Kingdom (-3.8%) and in Spain (-1.7%), but an increase in the Federal Republic of Germany (+5.7%); on the other hand, thermal capacity increased 2.5% in the United Kingdom. Hydroelectric capacity declined 6% in Portugal, whereas it increased 5% in Belgium and Spain, 1.7% in Italy and 7% in Greece.

Electricity share of final energy consumption
Breakdown by sector



Source: Eurostat

Consumption

Electricity consumption increased 2.3% in 1990, a rate slightly below the average annual growth observed between 1985 and 1989. Electricity consumption as a proportion of the final demand for energy reaches 53.3% in the EC domestic sector; the proportion varies greatly from one country to another (69.2% in Denmark versus 35.3% in Luxembourg).

External trade

The community is self sufficient regarding electricity, its net imports representing 0.8% of apparent consumption. France is the largest exporter and Italy is the largest importer of electricity among the member states.

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(billion kWh)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	1 418	1 424	1 422	1 460	1 518	1 585	1 626	1 677	1 727	1 774	1 814
Net production (2)	1 209	1 206	1 203	1 230	1 420	1 486	1 524	1 568	1 611	1 656	1 698
Electricity consumption as %											
of final energy consumption	14.7	15.3	15.7	16.2	16.6	16.7	16.8	17.1	17.5	18.0	18.2

(1) Electricity delivered to market (excluding electricity consumed and losses within power stations)
(2) 1980-83 EC10
Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 2
Electricity intensity of GDP (1)

(kWh per thousand ECU)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	392	392	397	393	394	N/A
Belgique/België	459	462	474	473	472	471
Danmark	331	336	350	356	360	361
BR Deutschland	425	420	425	416	411	N/A
Hellas	546	545	568	586	594	N/A
España	471	466	459	456	467	459
France	366	373	382	375	380	381
Ireland	395	414	412	401	399	399
Italia	309	311	318	321	325	329
Luxembourg	830	800	790	766	738	722
Nederland	369	367	381	389	386	389
Portugal	643	659	655	674	679	697
United Kingdom	402	400	395	387	386	390

(1) At 1985 constant prices for GDP; consumption is defined here as final consumption of electricity
Source: Eurostat (Sirene, Sec1)

Table 3
Share of electricity in total final energy consumption, by sector and by country

(%)	1980 Total	1980 Industry	1980 Households etc. (1)	1980 Transport	1989 Total	1989 Industry	1989 Households etc. (1)	1989 Transport
EC	14.7	20.0	18.1	1.5	18.0	25.7	25.3	1.4
Belgique/België	11.7	15.9	12.1	1.4	15.7	22.7	18.3	1.4
Danmark	12.9	16.0	16.6	0.4	18.8	30.3	25.9	0.4
BR Deutschland	15.2	20.7	17.3	2.3	18.4	25.6	23.9	1.9
Hellas	16.2	22.8	30.0	0.1	18.0	26.1	34.1	0.1
España	17.8	24.8	28.6	1.1	20.5	30.3	41.1	1.4
France	14.2	18.8	17.9	1.9	20.3	26.7	30.6	1.9
Ireland	12.9	17.0	19.5	0.0	14.3	20.1	19.6	0.1
Italia	14.2	21.2	15.6	1.6	16.8	26.2	21.0	1.4
Luxembourg	9.1	9.3	15.5	0.8	10.9	12.8	20.4	0.5
Nederland	11.3	17.5	11.4	1.0	14.2	22.9	16.9	0.9
Portugal	17.3	22.6	34.9	0.8	21.2	28.4	44.0	0.8
United Kingdom	15.8	19.8	22.0	0.8	17.1	24.3	25.5	0.6

(1) Households, etc: consumption by households, agriculture, fisheries, administration, services and others
Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 4
Breakdown of electricity consumption by sector

(%)	1980	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Industry	48.4	44.2	44.0	44.8	44.7	44.2
Transport	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Households	28.6	30.1	30.3	28.9	28.4	28.4
Other	20.5	23.2	23.3	23.9	24.5	24.9

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 5
Breakdown of final electricity consumption by country and by sector, 1990

(%)	EC	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
Industry	44.2	52.7	30.1	47.8	42.5	50.6	37.5	37.8	51.8	63.4	45.2	51.9	36.5
Households, etc. (1)	53.3	45.1	69.2	49.2	57.0	46.4	59.6	62.1	45.6	35.3	53.1	46.8	61.4
Other	2.5	2.2	0.7	3.0	0.5	3.0	2.9	0.1	2.6	1.3	1.7	1.3	2.1

(1) Households, etc. includes households, administration, agriculture, fisheries and others
Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 6
Net electricity production by country

(billion kWh)	1980	1990	% change
Belgique/België	51	67	31.4
Danmark	26	24	-7.7
BR Deutschland	347	417	20.2
Hellas	21	32	52.4
España	105	143	36.2
France	247	400	61.9
Ireland	10	14	40.0
Italia	177	206	16.4
Luxembourg	1	1	0.0
Nederland	62	69	11.3
Portugal	15	27	80.0
United Kingdom	266	298	12.0

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 7
Structure of electricity production

(%)	1973(1)	1980(2)	1988	1989	1990
Hydro	11.5	12.3	12.6	8.7	9.2
Nuclear	5.4	12.4	40.0	35.7	34.9
Thermal, of which	83.0	75.3	53.4	55.6	55.9
Oil	31.0	21.9	9.4	10.7	N/A
Natural Gas	10.3	8.9	6.5	7.1	N/A
Solid Fuel	38.5	42.2	35.5	35.7	N/A
Other	3.2	2.3	2.0	2.1	N/A
Total (billion kWh)	980	1 200	1 611	1 656	1 698

(1) EC9
(2) EC10
Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 8
Power generating capacity by country, 1989

(MW)	Nuclear	Thermal	Hydro	Total
EC	101 296	253 068	78 336	432 700
Belgique/België	5 500	7 175	1 402	14 077
Danmark	0	8 239	10	8 249
BR Deutschland	22 709	68 645	6 861	98 215
Hellas	0	6 042	2 302	8 344
España	7 469	20 093	16 250	43 812
France	52 600	22 800	24 400	99 800
Ireland	0	3 293	512	3 805
Italia	1 120	37 589	18 237	56 946
Luxembourg	0	106	1 132	1 238
Nederland	508	16 726	25	17 259
Portugal	0	3 326	3 054	6 380
United Kingdom	11 390	59 034	4 151	74 575

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 9
EC electricity trade, 1990

(GWh)	Total	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	I	L	NL	P	UK
Total exports	100.4	8.5	4.9	26.4	0.6	3.6	52.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.0
Total imports	117.0	4.8	12.0	25.3	1.3	3.2	6.7	35.6	4.7	9.7	1.7	12.0
Net exports	-16.6	3.7	-7.1	1.1	-0.7	0.4	45.7	-34.7	-3.9	-9.2	0.0	-12.0

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION OF NATURAL GAS

(NACE 162)

Primary production

After the 8.2% drop in 1988, the 4.6% growth in primary production of natural gas observed in the EC in 1989 continued in 1990. However, production as a proportion of gross consumption stabilized at 62% whereas it was still 65% in 1987.

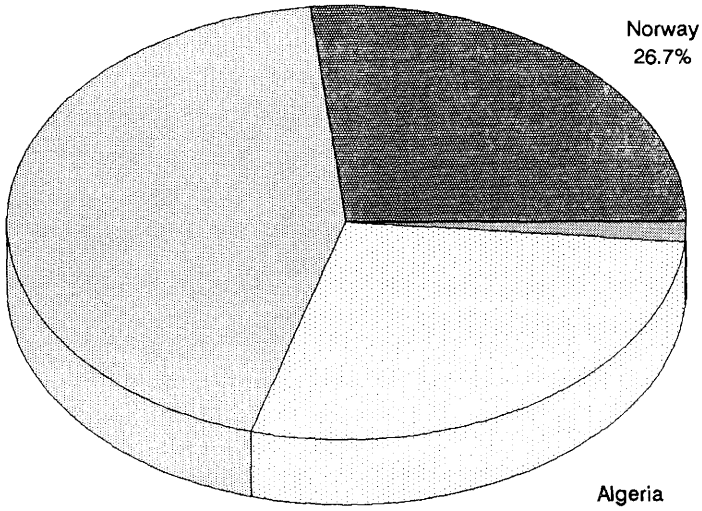
Consumption

With a 3.1% growth in 1990, the Community's gross consumption followed the same trend as production. Reaching 9.7 million TJ. In 1990 the greatest increase in demand was for natural gas used in industry with a rate of 7.3%, as against 3.6% for gas used by thermal power stations.

In 1990 gas consumption grew mainly in Denmark (8.2%), Italy (6%) and the United Kingdom (+3.8%), but Spain with an 18% increase contributed almost as much as the Federal Republic of Germany to the increase in consumption at Community level. Natural gas accounted for 18.8% of gross energy consumption within the Community in 1990, the highest level in ten years. The proportion increased 2.7% compared with 1989, exceeding the 18.6% recorded in 1987.

Extra-EC imports of natural gas, 1990

Breakdown by partner



Source: Eurostat

Taken country by country, this rate increased 3.7% in the United Kingdom, 10% in Denmark and 4.5% in Italy; it fell in the Netherlands, but this country still accounts for nearly 47% of gross Community consumption, by far the largest share of any Community country.

External trade

Natural gas imports from third countries are estimated at 3.8 million TJ in 1990, an increase of 2.8% over 1989, representing 40% of Community gross consumption.

The volume of gas imported from the USSR increased 14% in 1990 and represented around 44% of imports from third countries.

The volume of Norwegian and Algerian natural gas imported remained more or less stable and in 1990 accounted for 27% and 28% of Community imports respectively.

Table 1

Main indicators

(thousand TJ)(GCV) (1)	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Gross EC consumption	7 458.6	7 791.5	8 217.0	8 592.3	8 689.6	9 221.9	8 956.8	9 369.5	9 660.2
Primary EC production	5 395.5	5 579.5	5 580.2	5 913.5	5 798.3	6 001.6	5 509.1	5 762.5	6 026.7
Imports extra-EC	2 226.3	2 436.0	2 777.9	2 858.8	3 094.0	3 427.2	3 487.9	3 738.6	3 843.6

(1) GCV = gross calorific value; thousand TJ

Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 3
Share of natural gas in gross EC energy consumption

(%)	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	16.6	17.4	17.8	17.9	17.9	18.6	17.9	18.3	18.8
Belgique/België	16.4	17.6	17.6	16.8	14.6	16.1	15.6	17.1	17.3
Danmark	0.0	0.1	0.6	3.0	5.5	6.9	7.8	8.9	9.8
BR Deutschland	15.4	15.9	15.8	15.5	15.5	17.1	16.5	17.6	17.7
Hellas	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
España	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.2	5.3	6.2
France	12.0	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.5	11.8	11.7	11.9
Ireland	20.5	22.3	22.7	22.2	15.1	14.4	17.2	19.6	19.8
Italia	17.3	17.9	20.5	20.6	21.5	22.8	23.5	24.7	25.8
Luxembourg	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.7	9.8	11.4	11.3	12.0	12.1
Nederland	48.3	50.6	51.2	52.8	51.2	51.5	47.3	47.9	46.7
United Kingdom	21.0	21.9	22.6	23.1	23.2	23.3	22.1	21.6	22.4

(1) Excluding Portugal
Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 4
Trends in consumption and usage of natural gas

(thousand TJ) (GCV) (1)	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Gross EC consumption	7 458.6	7 791.5	8 217.0	8 592.3	8 689.6	9 221.9	8 956.8	9 369.5	9660.2
% of total energy consumption	16.6	17.4	17.8	17.9	17.9	18.7	17.9	18.5	18.6
Final non-energy consumption	540.3	569.0	646.2	626.6	529.7	527.2	531.2	534.9	N/A
Transformed in power stations	965.0	1 046.7	1 152.4	1 055.0	1 020.0	1 108.0	1 098.7	1 244.3	1288.7
Final energy consumption	5 666.4	5 807.5	6 135.4	6 536.7	6 698.6	7 193.5	7 016.7	7 247.0	N/A
of which									
-industrial	2 151.3	2 260.9	2 331.9	2 376.7	2 341.7	2 632.5	2 681.8	2 850.8	3059.8
-domestic and commercial	3 502.9	3 634.5	3 791.5	4 148.8	4 355.5	4 549.7	4 324.5	4 387.4	4546.4

(1) GCV = gross calorific value
Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

Table 5
Trends in natural gas consumption by country

(thousand TJ) (GCV) (1)	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (2)	8 152.6	7 792.0	8 217.0	8 592.1	8 689.3	9 211.4	8 956.6	9 371.2	9 672.1
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	328.3	343.3	354.8	355.0	317.7	356.1	352.1	391.8	399.9
Danmark	0.0	0.6	4.6	26.3	47.8	60.8	64.8	69.3	75.0
BR Deutschland	1 781.8	1 843.0	1 896.1	1 918.2	1 908.5	2 115.7	2 069.6	2 175.6	2 219.8
Hellas	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.3	4.5	5.2	6.2	6.3	6.5
España	97.3	99.5	94.8	109.4	118.8	121.9	155.7	206.5	243.9
France	981.8	1 042.6	1 090.2	1 129.1	1 131.8	1 168.3	1 104.5	1 137.6	1 172.5
Ireland	771.2	82.6	87.8	90.5	63.2	62.8	75.7	87.0	87.8
Italia	1 022.8	1 048.6	1 234.0	1 265.2	1 343.3	1 491.5	1 561.5	1 716.6	1 820.0
Nederland	1 274.2	1 356.7	1 433.7	1 503.7	1 512.9	1 563.6	1 416.7	1 451.9	1 436.4
United Kingdom	1 891.7	1 971.9	2 017.5	2 191.4	2 240.8	2 265.5	2 149.8	2 128.6	2 210.4

(1) GCV: gross calorific value
(2) Excluding Portugal
Source: Eurostat (Sirene)

2. CRYSTALLIZED SALT

(NACE 233)

Production

Down 1.3% by volume in 1990, European crystallized salt production confirmed the reduction of the 1980's, but the declining trend of 1990 was less than the 2.2% average annual rate of the 1980's. In 1990 this decline in production was explained by an 11.1% drop in sea salt production which reached its lowest level since 1980, despite a 1.9% increase in rock salt production (first growth since 1985).

Consumption

Community salt consumption increased 400 thousand tonnes in 1990, ending two successive years of decline. This result was obtained despite a 400 thousand tonnes drop

Table 1

Production by country (1)

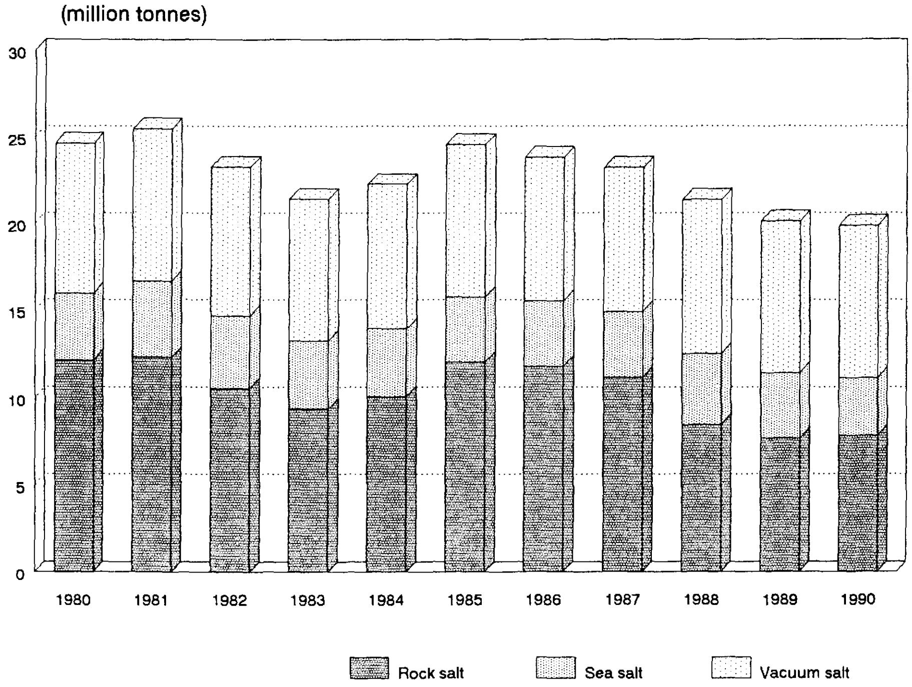
(thousand tonnes)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Danmark	574	574	537	548	552
BR Deutschland	13 452	13 549	13 565	12 577	11 938
Hellas	195	161	(2)190	(2)190	N/A
España	3 240	3 107	3 195	3 100	3 100
France	6 768	6 549	6 220	(2)6 060	(2)5 950
Italia	4 176	4 433	4 614	4 571	4 500
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0
Nederland	4 154	3 763	3 979	3 693	3 700
Portugal	671	661	703	669	734
United Kingdom	7 145	6 855	7 081	6 130	(2)6 760
EC total (3)	40 375	39 651	(2)40 083	(2)37 538	(2)37 234
USA (4)	36 349	33 261	33 105	35 326	(2)35 500
USSR (2)	16 100	15 300	15 400	14 800	14 800
China	14 790	17 299	18 000	22 000	22 700
Canada	10 085	10 332	10 129	10 687	11 350
India	9 879	10 118	11 001	11 204	(2)11 002
Mexico	6 467	6 205	6 199	6 965	7 652
Australia	5 835	6 130	6 336	6 976	7 069
Romania	5 019	5 355	5 395	(2)5 400	(2)5 500
Japan (5)	1 200	1 370	1 397	1 363	1 367
World total	174 100	174 800	178 400	183 600	183 300

(1) Excluding production of refined salt
(2) Estimates
(3) Excluding Ireland and Belgium
(4) Sold or used by producers
(5) Government licensed plants
Source: British Geological Survey, World Mineral Statistics 1984-88 and Preliminary Statistics 1985-89

in demand from the chemical industry, which alone represents nearly 56% of Community demand for crystallized salt. The fall in demand by the chemical industry is connected with a 4% drop in chlorine production in 1990. According to producers, this trend is likely to continue in 1991.

With an 800 thousand tonnes increase, 1990 saw the end of two consecutive years of decline in demand for road salt. However, the 2.2 million tonnes level reached in 1990 was significantly below the 4.3 million average demand observed over the decade as a whole. With notable snowfalls in December and February of the winter 1990-91, we may find there was a substantial increase in the consumption of road salt in 1991.

EC production of crystallized salt
Breakdown by salt type



Source: European Committee for the Study of Salt

External trade

The Community trade balance in crystallized salt increased 207.5 thousand tonnes in 1990 to regain its 1988 level. The performance observed in 1990 is explained by a 12.3% increase in extra-Community exports and a 9.6% decline in imports.

Intra-Community trade amounted to 3.4 million tonnes in 1990 and it rose to 87.5% as a proportion of total exports in value terms, without, however, reaching the 1986 and 1988 record of 90.5%.

Table 2
Main indicators

(million tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Consumption	19.8	18.6	17.4	16.2	17.1	21.1	20.2	20.9	17.7	16.6	17.0
Net exports	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0
Production	24.7	25.5	23.3	21.4	22.3	24.6	23.8	23.2	21.4	20.1	19.9

Source: European Committee for the Study of Salt, Eurostat (Comext)

Table 3
EC production

(thousand tonnes)	Rock salt	Sea salt	Vacuum salt	Total
1980	12 156	3 832	8 665	24 653
1981	12 330	4 360	8 811	25 501
1982	10 536	4 145	8 604	23 285
1983	9 367	3 896	8 152	21 415
1984	10 060	3 901	8 313	22 274
1985	12 049	3 697	8 814	24 560
1986	11 806	3 728	8 284	23 818
1987	11 176	3 725	8 332	23 233
1988	8 456	4 068	8 869	21 393
1989	7 707	3 714	8 721	20 142
1990	7 851	3 300	8 722	19 873

Source: European Committee for the Study of Salt

Table 4
EC consumption
Comparison with the United States

(million tonnes)	Food grade	Miscellaneous industries	Chemical industry	Sub-total	Road salt	Total
1980	2.4	2.9	9.7	15.0	4.8	19.8
1981	2.5	2.6	8.3	13.4	5.2	18.6
1982	2.5	2.6	7.9	13.0	4.4	17.4
1983	2.5	2.7	8.3	13.5	2.7	16.2
1984	2.1	2.8	8.6	13.5	3.6	17.1
1985	2.2	3.2	9.3	14.7	6.4	21.1
1986	2.2	3.2	9.2	14.6	5.6	20.2
1987	2.4	3.0	9.7	15.1	5.8	20.9
1988	2.1	3.0	9.8	14.9	2.8	17.7
1989	2.2	3.1	9.9	15.2	1.4	16.6
1990	2.2	3.1	9.5	14.8	2.2	17.0
United States (1)						
1987	1.0	8.7	3.3	13.0	9.6	22.6
1988	1.1	9.1	3.4	13.6	11.2	24.8
1989	1.1	9.8	3.9	14.8	11.2	26.0
1990	1.1	9.2	3.8	14.1	10.6	24.7

(1) Approximately 80% of US consumption is made up of brine
Source: European Committee for the Study of Salt and Salt Institute

Table 5
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Extra-EC exports	67.8	83.7	95.5	89.4	72.6	72.1	53.9	65.8	49.6	53.3	51.0
Index	94.0	116.1	132.5	124.0	100.7	100.0	74.8	91.3	68.8	73.9	70.7
Extra-EC imports	4.7	4.8	6.5	6.0	9.6	10.9	12.5	13.4	11.0	14.0	13.0
Index	43.1	44.0	59.6	55.0	88.1	100.0	114.7	122.9	100.9	128.4	119.3
X/M	14.43	17.44	14.69	14.90	7.56	6.61	4.31	4.91	4.51	3.81	3.92
Intra-EC trade	71.9	75.2	87.5	88.1	109.0	141.7	139.9	131.8	124.6	120.9	132.3
Index	50.7	53.1	61.8	62.2	76.9	100.0	98.7	93.0	87.9	85.3	93.4
Share of total (%)	48.5	48.7	50.1	49.8	71.4	73.8	90.4	80.5	90.5	84.3	87.5

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

3. FERROUS METALS

Overview (NACE 221-223)

Production and consumption

The production and preliminary transformation of ferrous metals saw a 3.7% fall in output in real terms in 1990.

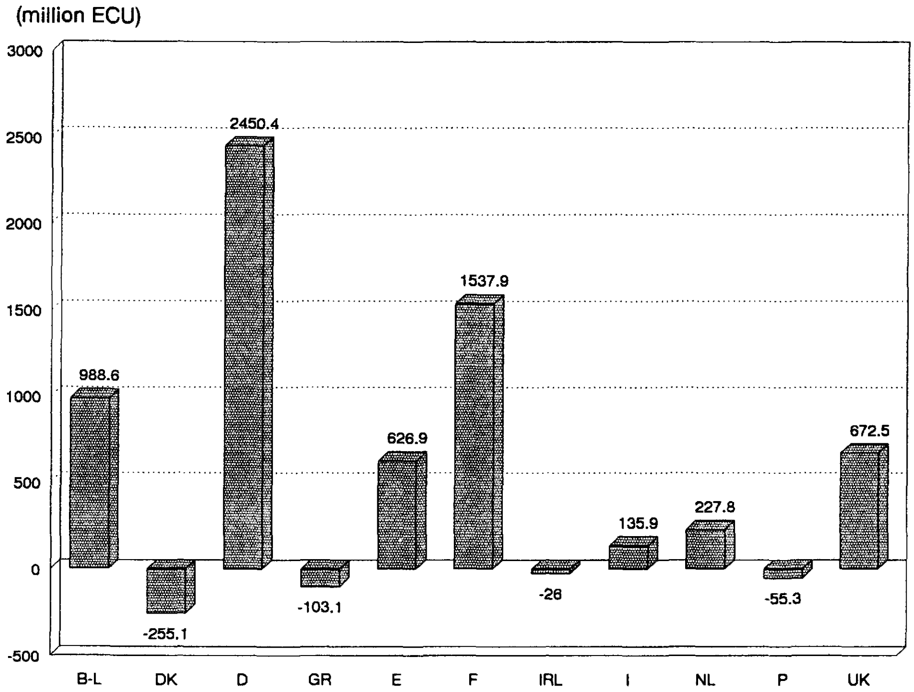
Erratic price movements lie behind the marked fluctuations in output at current prices over the past two years. From a rise of 10.4% in 1989, it fell back 5% in 1990. Community consumption fell by a little over 2.6 billion ECU in that same year, accounting for over half the contraction in output.

Employment

With a 2.7% fall in 1990, employment in the production and preliminary transformation of ferrous metals deteriorated more than in 1989, but this figure is still a slight improvement over the 6% annual rate of job losses during the 1980s. The fall in the level of activity alongside the drop in employment meant that productivity stagnated in 1990 at its 1988-89 level.

Extra-EC net exports, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

External trade

The Community's trade balance fell 26.7% in 1990, contrasting with the 1989 rise of more than 2%. This happened because of a 15.2% decline in exports and despite a 3.1% fall in imports. Thus the 12.7% deterioration in coverage (in annual terms between 1984 and 1989) continued in 1990 with a fall of 11.6%. With intra-Community exports holding up in 1990, there was a 5.6% rise in the share of total exports accounted for by intra-Community trade.

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	65 055	63 687	66 849	63 280	71 522	75 310	70 422	67 214	80 881	90 023	87 381	N/A
Net exports	7 650	12 344	10 622	10 283	13 286	14 991	9 118	8 251	8 301	8 462	6 201	N/A
Production	72 705	76 031	77 472	73 562	84 808	90 302	79 540	75 465	89 181	98 486	93 582	85 225
Employment (thousands)	1 132.1	1 045.3	976.7	896.5	831.1	799.0	754.8	693.7	662.1	646.8	629.5	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
Production and productivity (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices	72 705	76 031	77 472	73 562	84 808	90 302	79 540	75 465	89 181	98 486	93 582
Production at constant prices	N/A	97 060	88 264	83 211	90 083	90 302	80 776	80 081	89 700	91 341	87 937
Productivity (2)	N/A	25.3	25.6	25.9	28.2	29.5	30.6	35.2	43.2	45.0	44.8

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Thousand ECU/person employed; value added in constant prices divided by employment

Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	11 821	15 599	15 114	14 624	18 028	20 403	14 936	13 620	14 707	16 533	14 017
Imports extra-EC	4 170	3 256	4 491	4 342	4 741	5 412	5 817	5 370	6 407	8 071	7 817
X/M	2.83	4.79	3.37	3.37	3.80	3.77	2.57	2.54	2.30	2.05	1.79
Import rate (%) (1)	6.4	5.1	6.7	6.9	6.6	7.2	8.3	8.0	7.9	9.0	8.9
Export rate (%) (2)	16.3	20.5	19.5	19.9	21.3	22.6	18.8	18.0	16.5	16.8	15.0
Trade intra-EC	14 016	13 132	14 890	14 547	17 004	18 969	19 215	18 531	21 749	26 488	26 174
Share of total (%)	55.4	46.1	50.5	50.7	49.0	48.7	57.1	58.1	59.9	61.7	65.2

(1) Share of extra-EC imports in apparent consumption

(2) Share of extra-EC exports in production

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

IRON AND STEEL
(NACE 221)

Production

1988 and 1989 were exceptional years, following which 1990 saw a marked decline in the production of pig iron, crude steel and finished products. In 1991, output of crude steel is expected to decline even further. In the first nine months of the year, production was 100.5 million tonnes, a 2.7% drop over the same period of 1990.

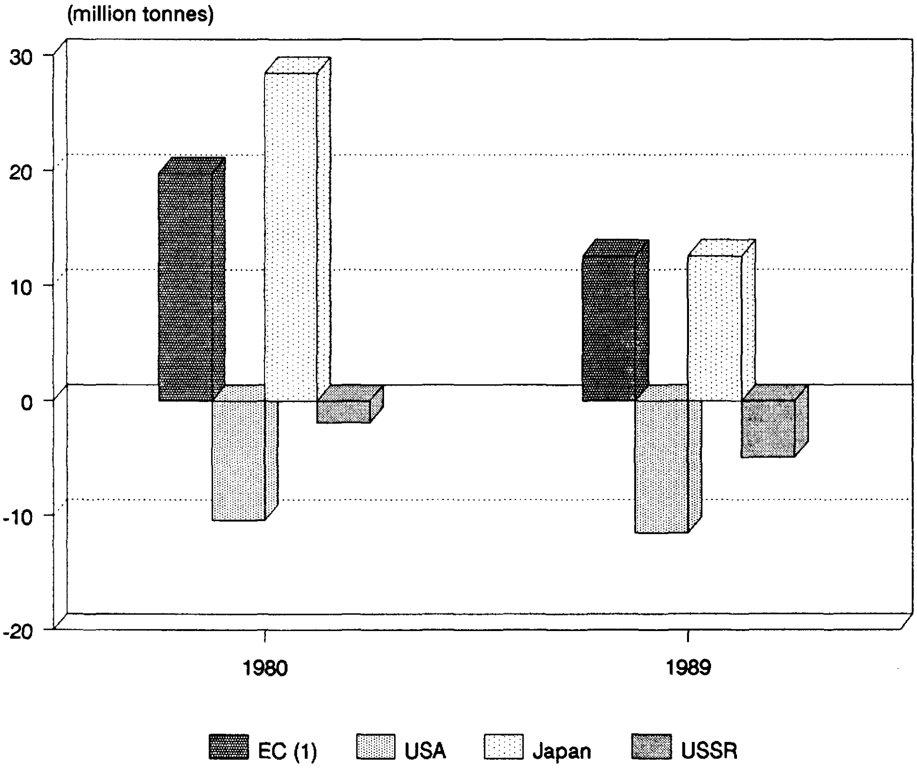
The fall in employment in the iron and steel industry, 3.9% in 1990 - 16.9% compared with the 1986 figure - could become even steeper in 1991.

Consumption

The upturn in economic activity expected after the Gulf War has finally begun, but has been very slow to get off the ground. In most European countries, with the exception of the F.R. of Germany, steel consumption began to peak or even to fall back towards the end of 1990. The low levels of activity in steel-consuming companies led to a 0.8% fall in crude steel consumption in 1990.

Finished and semi-finished products

International comparison of net exports, 1980/1989



(1) 1980 EC9

Source: Eurostat, IISI

External trade

In 1990, there was a further drop, in volume terms, in net exports of iron and steel (ECSC) products, from 8.6 million tonnes in 1989 to 7.6 million tonnes in 1990, i.e. a fall of 11.2% over the 1989 figure and 48.6% compared

Table 1

Finished products

Main indicators (1)

(million tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	86.0	81.7	77.7	75.5	80.1	79.1	89.3	90.2	103.8	110.4	108.8
Net exports	13.2	16.9	9.6	10.4	14.3	16.6	13.7	14.9	11.3	8.6	7.6
Production	99.2	98.6	87.3	85.9	94.4	95.7	103.0	105.1	115.1	119.0	116.4
Employment (thousands) (2)	597.9	548.7	513.6	479.2	450.0	425.8	456.5	424.0	408.9	394.6	379.4

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-85 EC10

(2) Employees in the iron and steel industry, situation at end of year

Source: Eurostat (Sidr)

with 1987 (14.9 million tonnes).In 1988 and 1989, Community exports fell, while imports rose to meet a high level of domestic demand. In 1990, exports remained stable but imports - from Eastern European countries in search of foreign currency - and from non - Community steel - producing countries trying to offset the fall in demand on their own markets by exporting steel continued to rise, and this trend will continue in 1991.

Table 2
Finished and semi-finished steel products
International comparison of crude steel production, exports and imports

(million tonnes)	1980 Prod. crude steel	1980 Exports finished products	1980 Imports finished products	1989 Prod. crude steel	1989 Exports finished products	1989 Imports finished products
Total	715.6	110.5	111.0	785.5	119.7	125.6
EC (1)(2)	127.7	30.3	10.5	139.6	25.9	13.3
USA	101.5	3.7	14.1	88.8	4.2	15.7
Japan	111.4	29.7	1.2	107.9	19.9	7.3
Others	375.5	46.8	85.3	449.3	69.9	89.4
of which, USSR	147.9	7.2	(3)9.1	160.1	5.3	(3)10.2
(%)						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EC (1)	17.8	27.4	9.4	17.8	21.6	10.6
USA	14.2	3.4	12.7	11.3	3.5	12.5
Japan	15.6	26.9	1.0	13.7	16.6	5.8
Others	52.5	42.4	76.8	57.2	58.4	71.1

(1) 1980 EC9
(2) Iron and steel products: ECSC and non-ECSC products
(3) Estimated
Source: IISI, Eurostat (Sidr)

Table 3
Steel
Final consumption (crude steel equivalent)(1)

(million tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Final consumption	97.8	89.9	85.3	82.6	85.3	86.0	97.4	97.7	111.9	116.4	118.3
Consumption per capita (kg)	362	331	314	303	313	315	302	301	345	358	363
Direct net exports	16.7	21.9	12.3	12.9	16.8	18.8	15.6	17.4	13.9	11.2	9.5
Indirect net exports	15.9	21.8	18.9	17.9	17.5	16.4	14.3	12.3	11.9	10.4	7.5
Stock variation (2)	-0.7	-3.6	-1.8	-0.6	1.1	0.3	-1.3	-1.2	0.2	1.7	1.8
Scrap consum. in rolling mills	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total community production	127.7	126.1	111.4	109.5	120.1	120.7	125.6	126.0	137.4	139.4	136.8

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-85 EC10
(2) Stock variations by works and merchants
Source: Eurostat (Sidr)

Table 4
Iron and steel products
Trends in Community production by product (1)

(million tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Pig iron	89.5	88.2	76.8	74.5	83.3	85.9	85.4	85.6	93.7	95.1	91.7
Crude steel	127.7	126.1	111.4	109.5	120.1	120.7	125.6	126.1	137.4	139.6	136.9
Hot-rolled products	102.3	101.1	89.8	89.8	97.9	99.6	106.6	109.0	119.7	123.4	121.1
Finished products	99.2	98.6	87.3	85.9	94.4	95.7	103.0	105.1	115.1	119.0	116.4

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-85 EC10
Source: Eurostat (Sidr)

Table 5
Iron and steel products
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Extra-EC exports	7 249.2	8 956.2	7 885.0	8 304.5	10 865.9	12 602.7	8 863.2	8 287.1	8 846.0	9 889.1	8 456.1
Index	57.5	71.1	62.6	65.9	86.2	100.0	70.3	65.8	70.2	78.5	67.1
Extra-EC imports	3 076.4	2 205.4	3 239.5	3 131.2	3 286.2	3 784.3	4 093.1	3 672.1	4 327.5	5 465.3	5 155.8
Index	81.3	58.3	85.6	82.7	86.8	100.0	108.2	97.0	114.4	144.4	136.2
X/M	2.36	4.06	2.43	2.65	3.31	3.33	2.17	2.26	2.04	1.81	1.64
Intra-EC imports	10 368	9 514	10 500	10 666	12 259	13 537	13 697	13 221	15 482	19 035	18 417
Index	76.6	70.3	77.6	78.8	90.6	100.0	101.2	97.7	114.4	140.6	136.0
Share of total (%)	60.3	52.2	58.2	57.2	53.3	52.4	61.6	61.7	63.4	65.7	68.1

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 6
Iron and steel products
Production of crude steel and employment by country

(thousand tonnes)	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EC
Production of crude steel													
1980	12 321	734	43 838	N/A	N/A	23 172	2	26 501	4 619	5 272	N/A	11 278	127 737
1988	11 235	650	41 029	959	11 886	18 598	271	23 760	3 661	5 518	811	19 065	137 443
1989	10 974	624	41 073	957	12 765	18 692	324	25 216	3 721	5 681	762	18 799	139 588
1990	11 453	610	38 434	999	12 936	19 012	326	25 472	3 560	5 412	746	17 901	136 860
Employment (thousands)(1)													
1980	45.2	2.2	197.4	N/A	N/A	104.9	0.5	99.5	14.9	21.0	N/A	112.1	597.7
1988	27.9	1.6	131.1	4.0	41.4	53.3	0.7	59.7	10.7	18.1	5.4	55.1	409.0
1989	28.0	1.5	130.5	3.4	39.8	51.4	0.7	59.3	10.2	17.9	4.8	54.4	401.9
1990	27.3	1.5	127.0	3.4	37.1	48.1	0.7	57.0	9.6	17.3	4.2	52.6	304.4

(1) Employees in the iron and steel industry, yearly average
Source: Eurostat (Sidr)

Table 7
Crude steel
Share of electric arc process (EAP) in crude steel production, 1990
International comparisons

	EC	USA	Japan
Crude steel production (million tonnes)	136.9	88.9	110.3
Oxygen (%)	69.0	63.2	68.6
E.A.P. (%)	31.0	36.8	31.4

Source: EISA

STEEL TUBE INDUSTRY
(NACE 222)

Introduction

At 12.3 million tonnes, EC tube production was 4.7% lower than in 1989. By category the evolution was :

-Seamless tubes -7.2%

-Welded tubes over 406.4 mm outside diameter -22.9%

-Welded tubes up to and including 406.4 mm outside diameter +2%

The reductions are due to the weakness of exports and the pressures put on the Community market by imports.

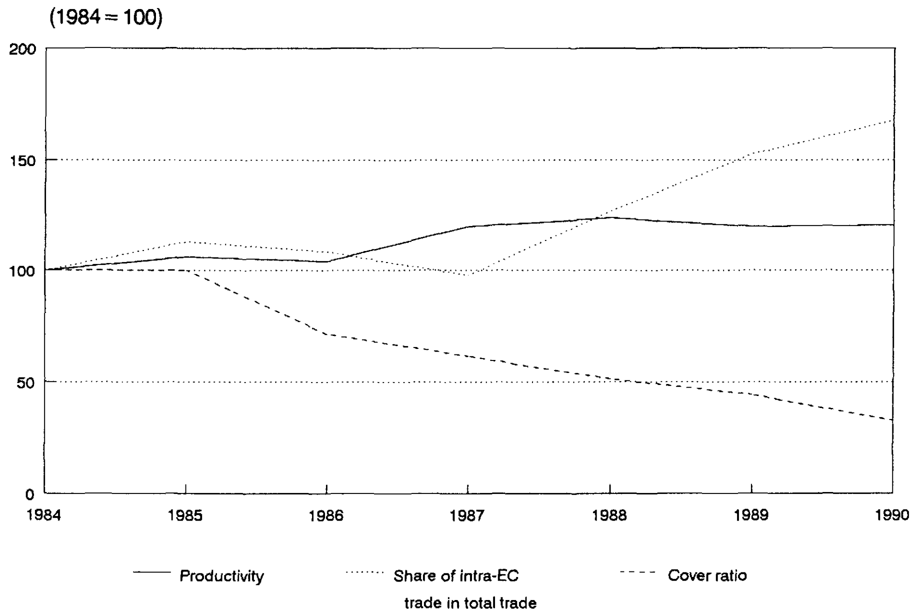
World production was 70.2 million tonnes (provisional) representing a fall of 1.3% compared to 1989, and of 4.2% compared to 1988. Of this figure the EC accounted for 17.5%, Japan 15%, the USA 6% and the Soviet Union continues to be the largest producer with 27.8% of world production.

The fall in production resulted in a loss of employment of 3800 people in 1990 in the steel tube industry.

Consumption

Steel tubes

EC trade and productivity trends



Source: CDL

Apparent consumption of steel tubes in the EC reached 10.6 million tonnes in 1990 against 9.9 in 1989, an increase of 6.8%. At 7 million tonnes of which 11.3% was imported, the share of welded tubes of outside diameter up to 406.4 mm was 66.3% of consumption. For seamless tubes the increase in consumption has been weak (2.4% up on 1989) but the share of imports has remained high at 18.6% of consumption. There was, in contrast, an increase of 29.7% for welded tubes with an outside diameter over 406.4 of which 14.2% was imported.

External trade

From the point of view of EC external trade, 1990 has been a very poor year. In fact, never have net exports, both in volume (-41.9% compared to 1989) or in value (-37.2%), and also

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	8 917	8 386	7 622	6 850	8 140	8 417	8 221	8 378	9 677	9 877	10 546
Net exports	3 821	6 041	5 222	5 269	6 223	6 044	4 911	4 246	3 652	3 031	1 760
Production	12 738	14 427	12 844	12 119	14 363	14 461	13 132	12 624	13 329	12 908	12 306
Employment (thousands)	108.9	107.0	103.9	99.4	99.9	94.8	87.8	74.7	74.9	74.8	71.0

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-83 EC10
Source: CDL

cover ratio (which moved from 3.14 in 1989 to 2.33 in 1990) fallen to such levels. Also the exports have fallen in value by 25.1% and in quantity by 26.6%.

One of the reasons for the reduction in exports has been the weak demand of the USSR (for which EC orders have moved from 2.7 million tonnes in 1986 to 0.5 million tonnes in 1990). On the other hand, the weak USSR situation has encouraged the Eastern European countries to increase their sales on the Community market.

In regard to welded tubes of outside diameter over 406.4 mm the world demand has been very low compared to production capacity and has forced some German and French producers to merge their activities and restructure.

As to intra-EC trade, this continued to expand and exceeded the 50% of total exports mark (52.5%), reaching around 3 billion ECU, corresponding to 3.6 million tonnes.

Table 2

Trends in apparent consumption and import penetration rate (1) (2)

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
All steel tubes											
Consumption	8 916.6	8 386.3	7 621.5	6 849.8	8 140.0	8 417.1	8 220.9	8 377.6	9 677.3	9 876.6	10 546.4
Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	96.7	100.0	97.7	99.5	115.0	117.3	125.3
Imports (%)	8.7	7.6	9.0	10.0	9.3	8.4	9.9	10.1	11.7	13.0	13.3
Seamless tubes											
Consumption	2 541.0	2 151.0	2 018.2	1 671.9	2 010.6	2 283.7	1 907.2	1 903.2	2 334.1	2 394.5	2 453.0
Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	88.0	100.0	83.5	83.3	102.2	104.9	107.4
Imports (%)	9.3	12.1	11.8	13.8	12.7	12.5	14.5	17.3	17.0	19.7	18.6
Welded tubes OD >406.4 mm											
Consumption	987.4	877	874.8	272.8	602.7	667.8	735.3	479.4	598.6	848.5	1 100.8
Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	90.3	100.0	110.1	71.8	89.6	127.1	164.8
Imports (%)	12.2	2.8	2.5	12.7	12.6	3.2	17.8	4.6	4.5	9.2	14.2
Welded tubes OD < = 406.4 mm (3)											
Consumption	5 397.2	5 358.3	4 728.5	4 905.1	5 526.7	5 465.6	5 578.4	5 995.0	6 744.6	6 633.6	6 992.6
Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	101.1	100.0	102.1	109.7	123.4	121.4	127.9
Imports (%)	7.9	6.6	9.0	8.5	7.7	7.4	7.2	8.3	10.5	11.1	11.3

(1) Import penetration rate is given as a percentage of apparent consumption
(2) 1980 EC9; 1981-83 EC10
(3) Includes tubes of non-circular cross-section
Source: CDL

Table 3
Turnover and EC trade (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Turnover											
Current value	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9 476	10 384	8 563	8 178	9 412	10 047	9 087
Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	91.3	100.0	82.5	78.8	90.6	96.8	87.5
Constant value	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10 167	10 384	8 395	8 370	8 838	8 891	8 154
Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	97.9	100.0	80.8	80.6	85.1	85.6	78.5
EC trade at current value											
Exports extra-EC	2 517.5	4 475.3	4 897.2	4 002.9	4 513.1	4 789.1	3 538.9	2 971.2	3 294.1	3 576.8	2 678.0
Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94.2	100.0	73.9	62.0	68.8	74.7	55.9
Imports extra-EC	518.0	472.9	580.8	536.7	642.5	681.2	714.0	682.5	903.6	1 140.7	1 148.0
Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94.3	100.0	104.8	100.2	132.6	167.5	168.5
X/M	4.86	9.46	8.43	7.46	7.02	7.03	4.96	4.35	3.65	3.14	2.33
Trade intra-EC	1 293.9	1 475.2	1 809.7	1 294.9	1 763.2	1 991.4	1 911.6	1 724.2	2 239.2	2 695.5	2 957.8
Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	88.5	100.0	96.0	86.6	112.4	135.4	148.5
Share of total (%)	34.8	25.1	31.7	24.5	28.3	29.1	35.0	36.8	40.5	43.0	52.5

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-83 EC10
Source: CDL

Table 4
External trade by tube category (1)

(%)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Import penetration rate (2)											
All tubes	8.7	7.6	9.0	10.0	9.3	8.4	9.9	10.1	11.7	13.0	13.3
Seamless	9.3	12.1	11.8	13.8	12.7	12.5	14.5	17.3	17.0	19.7	18.6
Welded tubes OD > 406.4mm	12.2	2.8	2.5	12.7	12.6	3.2	17.8	4.6	4.5	9.1	14.2
Welded tubes OD < = 406.4mm(3)	7.9	6.6	9.0	8.5	7.7	7.4	7.2	8.3	10.5	11.1	11.3
Export rate (4)											
All tubes	36.1	46.3	46.0	49.1	48.9	46.7	43.6	40.4	35.9	33.4	25.7
Seamless	42.6	60.7	58.5	61.3	62.3	58.1	56.2	57.9	52.3	51.6	45.8
Welded tubes OD > 406.4mm	70.0	74.1	73.2	92.1	83.3	81.3	81.9	82.1	75.1	61.6	39.2
Welded tubes OD < = 406.4mm(3)	15.0	20.9	19.9	16.7	22.1	18.9	14.7	13.1	13.4	14.8	12.3
X/M (5)											
All tubes	5.9	10.4	8.6	8.7	9.2	9.5	7.1	6.0	4.2	3.3	2.2
Seamless	7.3	11.1	10.5	9.9	11.3	9.7	7.5	6.6	5.3	4.4	3.7
Welded tubes OD > 406.4mm	16.5	100.7	104.6	79.9	34.7	129.2	20.9	94.7	63.4	15.9	3.9
Welded tubes OD < = 406.4mm(3)	2.1	3.8	2.5	2.1	3.4	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.1

Table 4 (continued)
External trade by tube category (1)

(%)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
X/M (6)											
All tubes	4.9	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.0	7.0	5.0	4.3	3.6	3.1	2.3
Seamless	5.2	9.2	9.3	7.5	7.4	6.9	4.8	4.7	4.4	3.8	3.2
Welded tubes OD > 406.4mm	12.5	112.1	85.8	72.3	26.8	103.1	23.7	88.0	58.2	18.6	4.3
Welded tubes OD < = 406.4mm(3)	2.3	4.0	2.8	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-83 EC10
(2) As a percentage of quantity consumed
(3) Includes tubes of non-circular cross-section
(4) As a percentage of quantity produced
(5) Derived from quantity data
(6) Derived from value data
Source: CDL

Table 5
Employment, investment and productivity (1)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Employment (thousands)	108.9	107.0	103.9	99.4	99.9	94.8	87.8	74.7	74.9	74.9	71.0
Investment at current value (2)	233.5	168.6	335.4	327.8	231.1	312.6	254.2	233.6	270.0	N/A	N/A
Productivity (tonnes/employee)	116.9	134.8	123.6	122.0	143.8	152.5	149.6	172.4	178.0	172.4	173.3

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-83 EC10
(2) Excluding Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland and the Netherlands; million ECU
Source: CDL, Eurostat (Inde)

DRAWING, COLD ROLLING AND COLD FOLDING OF STEEL
(NACE 223)

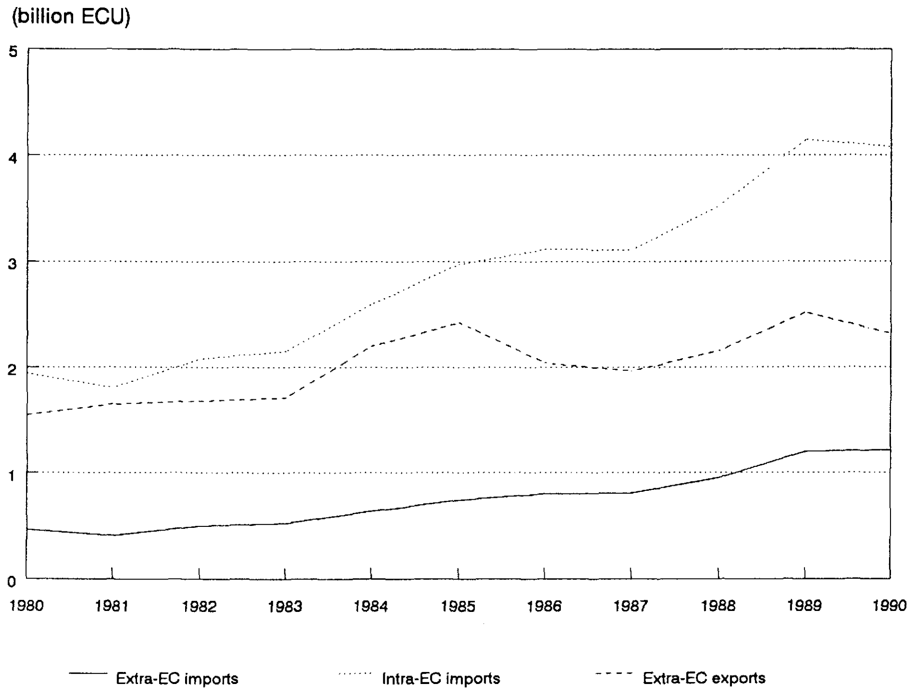
Situation in the Community market

With a drop in *production* of 1.5% in real terms, the drawing, cold rolling and folding of steel sector recorded its worst results since 1985. This contrasts with the 4% increase in 1989 and is down on the average trend for the decade. The slowdown in Community production can be attributed mainly to France and the United Kingdom, where production fell by 10.1% and 4.2% respectively. Belgium and Italy offset the decline in Community production by increases of 8.1% and 6% respectively.

Despite lower production, Community *consumption* increased by 1.4% in nominal terms, albeit at the expense of a deterioration in the trade balance. However, this was a modest result in the light of the 11.3% increase recorded in 1989.

While it did not repeat its 1989 performance, the labour market grew by 0.2% in 1990, which is a positive result in the light of the erosion (at an annual rate of 3.1%) observed throughout the decade.

EC trade



Source: Eurostat

External trade

Since 1985, the cover ratio for the drawing, cold rolling and folding sector has continued to deteriorate. The decrease recorded in 1990 follows a decline of 8% in extra-Community exports and, breaking with the exceptional growth of 25.5% in 1989, imports had to be content with a moderate increase of 0.9% in 1990.

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	7 964	7 538	8 374	8 946	9 720	9 237	9 481	9 350	10 426	11 609	11 766	N/A
Net exports	1 077	1 239	1 176	1 181	1 554	1 681	1 239	1 152	1 197	1 320	1 109	N/A
Production	9 041	8 776	9 550	10 126	11 274	10 918	10 720	10 502	11 623	12 929	12 875	12 238
Employment (thousands)	143.8	131.9	127.3	120.8	113.9	106.9	104.3	103.0	102.3	105.1	105.3	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Provisional estimate
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
Production, productivity and investment (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices	9 041	8 776	9 550	10 126	11 274	10 918	10 720	10 502	11 623	12 929	12 875
Index	82.8	80.4	87.5	92.7	103.3	100.0	98.2	96.2	106.5	118.4	117.9
Production at constant prices	N/A	11 022	11 035	11 398	11 970	10 918	10 726	10 675	11 357	11 808	11 635
Index	N/A	101.0	101.1	104.4	109.6	100.0	98.2	97.8	104.0	108.2	106.6
Productivity (2)	N/A	23.8	23.6	25.8	27.9	26.9	28.5	30.9	33.7	33.7	33.5
Index	N/A	88.5	87.7	95.9	103.7	100.0	105.9	114.9	125.3	125.3	124.5
Investment at current prices (3)	238.8	212.2	213.7	241.3	261.2	318.1	352.2	387.6	484.4	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Value added in constant prices divided by employment, thousand ECU/person employed

(3) Excluding Belgium, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands

Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 4
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	1 543.6	1 648.0	1 676.7	1 706.1	2 195.4	2 423.0	2 041.0	1 960.8	2 152.6	2 519.5	2 318.8
Index	63.7	68.0	69.2	70.4	90.6	100.0	84.2	80.9	88.8	104.0	95.7
Imports extra-EC	466.8	409.5	500.4	525.4	641.8	741.9	801.9	809.1	955.7	1 199.5	1 209.9
Index	62.9	55.2	67.4	70.8	86.5	100.0	108.1	109.1	128.8	161.7	163.1
X/M	3.31	4.02	3.35	3.25	3.42	3.27	2.55	2.42	2.25	2.10	1.92
Import rate (%) (1)	5.9	5.4	6.0	5.9	6.6	8.0	8.5	8.7	9.2	10.3	10.3
Export rate (%) (2)	17.1	18.8	17.6	16.8	19.5	22.2	19.0	18.7	18.5	19.5	18.0
Trade intra-EC	1 940.5	1 805.4	2 076.0	2 150.4	2 596.3	2 973.8	3 115.5	3 108.3	3 524.8	4 147.2	4 082.3
Index	65.3	60.7	69.8	72.3	87.3	100.0	104.8	104.5	118.5	139.5	137.3
Share of total (%)	55.0	51.0	55.2	55.5	55.2	55.7	62.5	63.2	64.7	64.1	65.5

(1) Share of extra-EC imports in apparent consumption

(2) Share of extra-EC exports in production

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 5
Production and employment by country

	Production at current prices (million ECU)			Employment (thousands)		
	1980	1990(1)	AAGR (%)	1980	1990 (1)	AAGR (%)
EC	9 040.6	12 874.7	3.6	143.8	105.3	-3.1
Belgique/België	750.3	1 266.3	5.4	12.0	10.3	-1.5
Danmark	25.1	37.1	4.0	0.5	N/A	N/A
BR Deutschland	2 920.4	4 382.0	4.1	41.3	35.4	-1.5
Hellas	78.7	N/A	N/A	1.6	N/A	N/A
España	253.2	620.8	9.4	6.2	4.4	-3.4
France	1 559.9	2 047.7	2.8	25.5	16.4	-4.3
Italia	1 426.0	2 005.1	3.5	16.7	10.6	-4.4
Portugal	42.0	49.7	1.7	1.1	0.8	-3.1
United Kingdom	1 676.4	2 052.3	2.0	35.3	22.4	-4.4

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

4. ZINC
(part of NACE 224)

Production

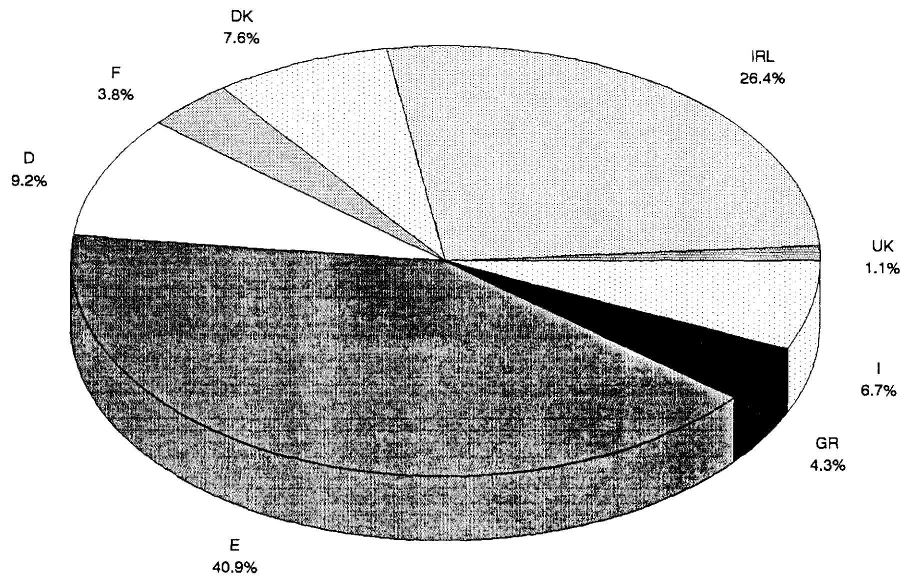
Community production of zinc metal recovered slightly in 1990 (+0.7%) following the decline in 1989 (-1.3%). However, this recovery remains modest compared to the 3.2% annual growth between 1982 and 1988 and the 2.2% growth that year in the United States.

At 629 thousand tonnes in 1990, the decline in mining output of zinc begun in 1988 continued.

Although the Community's major zinc producing countries were the same between 1982 and 1990, their shares in total EC production changed over the period. Thus, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the Netherlands saw their importance decline in favour of Spain, Italy and, to a lesser extent, Belgium.

Mining production, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: International Lead and Zinc Study Group

Consumption

With a 4.4% increase in 1990, Community internal demand for zinc exceeded the growth in production and approached the Japanese rate (5.9%).

After stabilizing in 1989, European zinc consumption increased 3.3% in 1990 as a proportion of that of the Western World, a higher rate than that noted in the second half of the decade (0.5% a year on average). The downward trend in North American consumption, begun in 1988, continued (-5.9% in 1990 for the USA and -14.9% for Canada).

The F.R. of Germany is by far the Community's largest zinc consumer. Its share of total consumption grew further, reaching 29.1% in 1990. The other major consumers of zinc, France (17.1%) and the United Kingdom (11.4%), experienced the reverse trend.

External trade

From being a net importer in 1982, the EC became a net exporter in 1983, reaching 138 thousand tonnes in 1987. But although the Community's trade balance was positive in 1990, it fell by 46.5% to 61 thousand tonnes.

Table 1

Main indicators

(thousand tonnes)	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Consumption (1) (2)	1 338	1 423	1 453	1 424	1 475	1 500	1 594	1 595	1 665
Net exports	-29	38	137	96	71	138	114	114	61
Production (2)	1 423	1 501	1 567	1 594	1 619	1 677	1 719	1 697	1 709

(1) Excluding Luxembourg

(2) Excluding remelted zinc and zinc dust

Source: International Lead and Zinc Study Group

Table 2
EC production of ores and unwrought metal

(thousand tonnes)	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Mining production (1)	636	656	727	719	670	706	702	672	629
Metal production	1 423	1 501	1 567	1 594	1 619	1 677	1 719	1 697	1 709

(1) Zinc content
Source: International Lead and Zinc Study Group

Table 3
International comparisons of zinc production (1)

(thousand tonnes)	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Belgique/België		263	271	271	269	284	298	287	289
BR Deutschland	334	356	356	367	371	380	356	353	338
España	190	198	212	216	202	224	256	257	265
France	244	249	259	247	257	249	274	266	264
Italia	158	156	167	210	230	247	242	246	248
Nederland	186	187	210	203	197	206	210	203	208
Portugal	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	5	4
United Kingdom	79	88	86	74	86	81	77	80	93
EC	1 423	1 501	1 567	1 594	1 618	1 677	1 719	1 697	1 709
USA	303	305	331	334	316	344	330	358	366
Canada	512	617	683	692	571	610	703	670	585
Japan	662	701	754	740	708	666	678	665	687

(1) Excluding remelted zinc and zinc dust
Source: International Lead and Zinc Study Group

Table 4
Theoretical annual capacity of zinc production, 1990

(thousand tonnes)	
Balen-Wezel (B)	190
Overpelt (B)	145
Datteln (D)	135
Duisburg-Wanheim (D)	85
Nordenham (D)	130
Cartagena (E)	60
San Juan de Nieva (E)	225
Auby (F)	205
Noyelles Godault (F)	100
Crotone (I)	100
Porto Vesme (I)	153
Budel-Dorplein (NL)	210
Avonmouth (UK)	105

Source : 1990 Minemet Yearbook

Table 5
EC Zinc consumption

(thousand tonnes)	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Metal consumption	1 338	1 423	1 453	1 424	1 475	1 500	1 594	1 595	1 665
% of Western World consumption	31.5	31.1	30.7	29.9	30.0	29.7	30.2	30.5	31.5

Source: International Lead and Zinc Study Group

Table 6
International comparisons of consumption of zinc (1)

(thousand tonnes)	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Belgique/België	126	166	156	169	172	163	175	175	185
Danmark	10	9	10	12	15	10	12	11	13
BR Deutschland	368	405	425	410	434	455	450	453	484
Hellas	13	11	12	15	15	14	14	17	20
España	97	107	101	103	100	109	127	116	128
France	264	271	282	247	260	253	290	279	284
Ireland	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Italia	202	208	210	218	232	245	254	262	270
Nederland	59	54	60	51	54	50	67	75	77
Portugal	16	9	11	9	10	12	10	11	14
United Kingdom	182	181	185	189	182	188	193	194	189
EC	1 338	1 423	1 453	1 424	1 475	1 500	1 594	1 595	1 665
USA	801	933	980	962	998	1 052	1 089	1 059	997
Canada	120	144	146	156	154	158	159	148	126
Japan	703	771	774	780	753	729	774	769	814

(1) Excluding remelted zinc and zinc dust
Source: International Lead and Zinc Study Group

ALUMINIUM
(Part of NACE 224)

Semi-finished aluminium products

The volume of production of semi-finished aluminium products improved by 4.1% in 1990. All EC countries experienced increases, except Belgium and Luxembourg whose joint level fell by 1.7%.

The EC faced a deficit of 65 thousands tonnes in 1990. This trend was explained by an increase of 15% in imports, and a fall of 11.5% in exports. By country, the largest deteriorations in the trade balance for semi-finished aluminium products were registered by the F.R. of Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Other aluminium products

The EC production of *bauxite* fell by 5.8% in 1990. This drop was due to the quasi-stop nature of Italian extraction, and to falls of 11.7% and 3.8% in French and Greek extraction respectively. Only these three EC countries produce bauxite.

Primary aluminium and secondary aluminium production in 1990 decreased a little, by 1.2% and 2.1% respectively. The decline in EC *secondary aluminium* production was due to a fall in Italian (-10.3%) and French (-7.7%) production, whereas United Kingdom and Dutch production levels both grew by 11%.

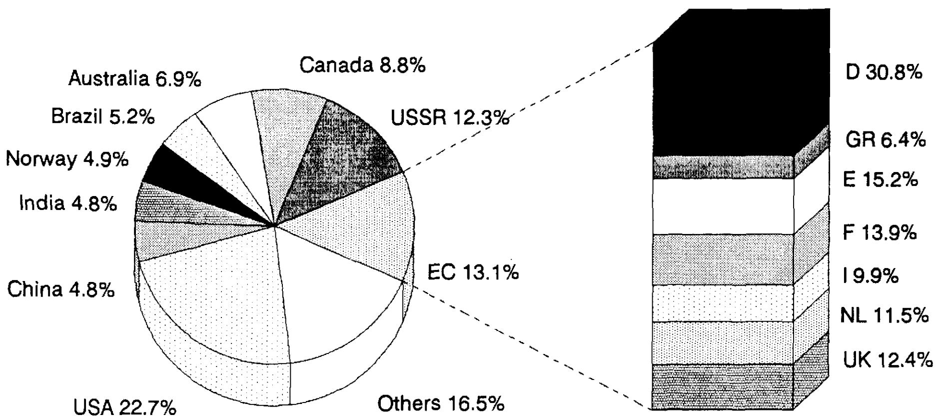
On the world stage, the EC is the second largest producer of *primary aluminium* with 2.3 million tonnes, behind the United States (4 million tonnes), but ahead of Canada (1.6 million tonnes).

Even through EC primary aluminium consumption increased between 1989 and 1990 by 2.8%, it decreased in the Netherlands (-14.9%) and in the United Kingdom (-0.2%). Italian demand rose by 7.4% whilst that of Ireland increased by a factor of 2.5.

The main EC consumers of primary aluminium in 1990 were Germany (32.2% of EC consumption), France (18%) and Italy (16%). At the world level, the United States with 4.3 million tonnes had a higher consumption than the EC (4 million tonnes), Japan (2.3) and the USSR (1.6).

Primary aluminium production, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: World Bureau of Metal Statistics, Minemet Yearbook

Table 1
Aluminium - semis
Main indicators (1)

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	2 904	2 633	2 743	2 990	2 887	2 940	3 190	3 359	3 730	3 865	4 160
Net exports	171	235	263	289	328	331	213	220	160	106	65
Production	3 075	2 868	3 006	3 279	3 215	3 271	3 403	3 579	3 890	3 971	4 095

(1) 1981 excluding Greece; 1990 excluding Ireland and Portugal
Source: European Aluminium Association

Table 2
Aluminium - Production

(thousand tonnes)	Bauxite 1988	Bauxite 1989	Bauxite 1990	Alumina 1988	Alumina 1989	Alumina 1990	Primary aluminium 1988	Primary aluminium 1989	Primary aluminium 1990	Secondary aluminium 1988	Secondary aluminium 1989	Secondary aluminium 1990	Semis 1988	Semis 1989	Semis 1990
EC	3 530	3 334	3 140	5 010	5 010	5 167	2 312	2 372	2 345	1 450	1 489	1 458	3 890	3 971	4 095
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	355	349
Danmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	18	19
BR Deutschland	0	0	0	1 163	1 174	1 165	744	742	720	531	537	539	1 305	1 328	1 341
Hellas	2 533	2 602	2 504	533	533	585	149	148	150	6	7	9	105	102	118
España	3	0	0	881	949	1 002	294	353	355	85	78	79	261	269	286
France	978	720	636	737	624	606	328	335	326	225	233	215	656	675	731
Ireland	0	0	0	879	891	927	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	N/A
Italia	17	12	0	705	722	752	226	220	232	378	390	350	587	610	656
Nederland	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	277	272	116	130	145	146	142	153
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	N/A	35	36	N/A
United Kingdom	0	0	0	114	116	131	300	297	290	106	110	121	429	433	442

Source: European Aluminium Association and Minemet Yearbook

Table 3
Primary aluminium production
World refined production by country, 1990

(thousand tonnes)	
BR Deutschland	720
Hellas	150
Espana	355
France	326
Italia	232
Nederland	270
United Kingdom	290
EC (1)	2 343
USA	4 048
Canada	1 567
Australia	1 233
Brazil	931
Norway	871
Venezuela	595
India	433

(1) Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg and Portugal do not produce primary aluminium
Source: World Bureau of Metal Statistics, World Metal Statistics

Table 4
Aluminium
Per capita consumption

(kilogrammes)	1975	1989	1990
Belgique/België	7.5	7.4	12.2
Danmark	8.2	15.5	16.9
BR Deutschland	14.6	27.4	30.1
Hellas	4.4	7.9	7.3
España	6.6	9.0	9.5
France	9.2	17.6	17.7
Ireland	3.4	7.7	N/A
Italia	7.5	20.4	20.9
Nederland	8.6	17.7	17.6
Portugal	1.1	5.7	N/A
United Kingdom	9.8	10.7	11.1
EC	9.2	16.1	18.0
Europe	9.3	16.0	18.3
USA	19.2	25.7	26.9
Japan	13.1	29.5	30.9

Source: European Alumunium Association

Table 6
Aluminium - semis
Exports and imports, 1990 (1)

(thousand tonnes)	Exports	Imports
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	328.3	132.3
Danmark	16.1	60.8
BR Deutschland	482.5	518.1
Hellas	42.8	17.4
España	50.3	56.0
France	384.9	343.9
Ireland	N/A	N/A
Italia	145.1	196.3
Nederland	153.8	173.1
Portugal	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	149.5	282.0

(1) World exports and imports
Source: European Aluminium Association

PRECIOUS METALS

(part of NACE 224)

General overview

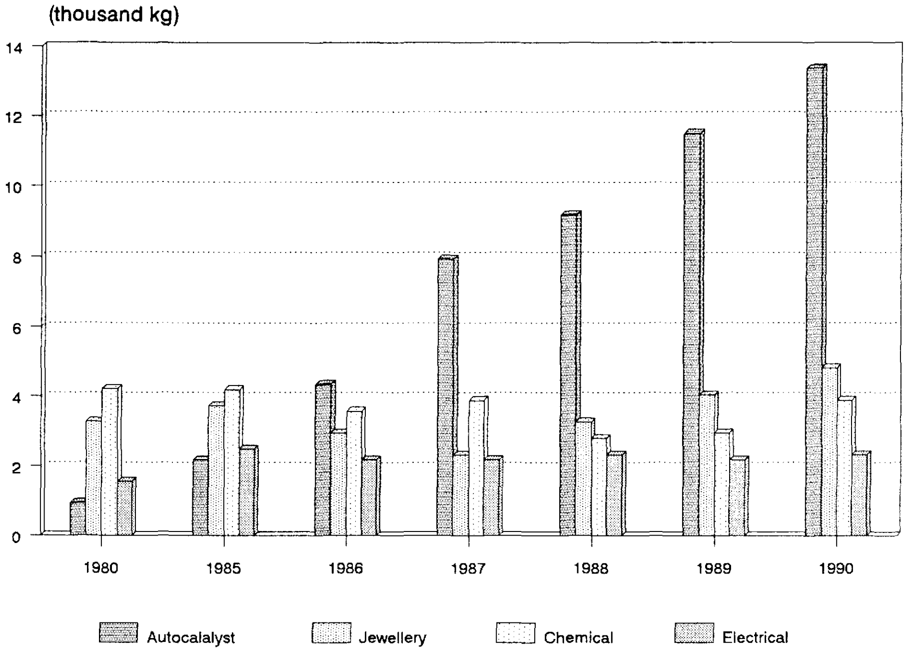
Total gold fabrication in the EC rose to over 626 tonnes in 1990, a rise of nearly 10%. The fabrication of gold as jewellery amounted to 553.6 tonnes, an increase of 11.3%. Italy remained by far the most important jewellery manufacturer consuming nearly 63% of the EC total gold usage in 1990. The use of gold in industry rose slightly in Germany and held steady elsewhere. There was little change in industrial applications. Total production of gold coins in the EC fell by 30% to only 7.6 tonnes largely due to declines in the UK and Belgium.

Platinum

EC consumption accounted for 17% of Western World consumption in 1990 or some 19 tonnes. During 1990 the world market moved into marginal oversupply largely due to increased sales in the West by Russia. Overall demand was boosted by several factors.Firstly, governmental regulations in the EC relating to car emissions

Platinum demand in the EC

Breakdown by application



Source: Platinum 1991, Johnson Matthey

Table 1

Gold fabrication in the EC by country (1)

(tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	190.1	256.8	321.6	262.4	310.8	354.4	343.1	335.1	394.4	497.5	553.6
Belgique/België	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2
Danmark	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
BR Deutschland	32.0	30.5	32.5	33.0	33.0	34.1	35.0	39.2	45.1	51.9	58.6
Hellas	4.5	5.6	6.7	7.9	9.1	11.5	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.0
España	18.0	17.1	15.8	13.4	12.6	15.7	15.6	17.0	24.0	30.0	34.0
France	13.0	14.9	18.8	17.4	16.7	17.6	19.9	20.4	22.3	25.1	30.2
United Kingdom. Ireland	9.7	12.2	13.2	12.0	13.5	15.5	16.6	18.4	22.1	25.7	27.8
Italia	107.0	171.0	228.0	172.0	220.0	253.0	238.0	222.0	262.0	345.0	381.0
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nederland	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5
Portugal	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.4	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.3	7.4

(1) Including the use of scrap

Source: Gold 1991, Gold Fields Mineral Services Ltd were increasingly coming into force; secondly, Japanese platinum jewellery sales continued to expand and thirdly, there was some growth in industrial demand outside North America. Total Western World demand rose to 115 tonnes with two thirds of the increase occurring in Japan.

The downward trend of the platinum price on world markets from a peak of \$532 in February 1990 to a low of \$390 in October, enhanced by the strengthening of the Japanese yen against the US dollar, helped to encourage Japanese jewellery and investment demand.

In 1991 the world platinum market is expected to have shown a modest surplus because of a further increase in Russian sales to the West and a similar rise in South African mined supplies. The steady expansion of Japanese jewellery sales has continued as the platinum price has remained low. Overall industrial demand has slackened in some applications but offtake in the petroleum and chemical industries has again been strong. Autocatalyst demand in Western Europe continues to grow, particularly in the EC, as the new laws on car exhaust emissions have an increasing effect, but in North America and Japan 1991 demand has been in line with actual vehicle production.

Palladium

Palladium consumption reached 18 tonnes in 1990 in the EC, 17% of the Western World total. The market was unable to absorb the increase in supply from South Africa and the USSR with the result that a 100,000 oz. surplus was realised. The price fell over the year from \$138 to a low of \$82 as a result of such over-supply and because market speculation in this metal reduced. There was no decline in the electronics sector consumption because "thrifting", or the use of less palladium per component proceeded only gradually, whilst the production of electronic components employing palladium actually increased. Overall, the use of palladium in dental alloys held firm and in Japan in particular jewellery demand was maintained.

The prospects for 1992 are more uncertain than usual due to the rapid changes taking place in Russia, which supplies over 50% of the palladium used by the Western World.

Table 2
Estimated consumption, 1990

(tonnes)	Gold	Silver	Platinum	Palladium
EC	626	4 500	19	18
Western World	2 380	15 000	114	107
EC as % of Western World	26	30	17	17

Source: Johnson Matthey

Table 3
Platinum demand by region and application (1)

(kilogrammes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Western World total	72 815	75 582	72 160	67 806	81 802	88 023	88 334	102 331	112 284	106 685	113 839
North America	30 625	21 772	22 083	22 395	28 304	31 415	37 013	27 993	26 905	27 838	24 727
Japan	29 375	35 769	32 659	29 548	35 458	38 879	31 415	51 321	59 097	51 943	57 541
Western Europe and rest of Western World	12 815	18 040	17 418	15 863	18 040	17 729	19 906	23 017	26 282	26 905	31 570
of which:											
Autocatalyst	940	625	625	780	1 095	2 175	4 355	7 931	9 176	11 508	13 374
Chemical	4 220	5 940	5 315	4 220	4 530	4 200	3 577	3 888	2 799	2 955	3 888
Electrical	1 565	3 125	2 500	2 030	2 030	2 490	2 177	2 177	2 333	2 177	2 333
Glass	1 565	940	940	940	1 095	1 245	1 089	1 555	1 866	2 177	1 866
Investment	0	0	155	1 405	3 905	2 955	3 577	2 177	4 043	1 400	1 711
Jewellery	3 280	3 595	4 065	4 375	4 220	3 730	2 955	2 333	3 266	4 043	4 821
Petroleum	-778	2 190	940	-311	-622	-311	-311	1 244	1 089	1 089	2 022
Others	2 030	1 720	2 970	2 500	1 875	1 245	1 866	1 711	1 711	1 555	1 555

(1) Figures are net sales. This explains why there can be some negative values
Source: Platinum 1991, Johnson Matthey

Table 4
Palladium demand by region and application

(kilogrammes)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Western World total	85 225	90 512	99 065	103 730	103 886	106 529
North America	29 240	30 015	32 192	31 726	32 281	33 903
Japan	33 590	38 257	44 478	47 744	47 122	48 055
EC and rest of Western World	22 395	22 239	22 395	24 261	23 483	24 572
of which:						
Autocatalyst	0	467	622	622	622	778
Dental	8 090	8 398	8 553	9 487	9 020	9 020
Electrical	6 220	7 465	7 931	8 709	8 242	8 242
Jewellery	4 355	2 799	2 333	2 022	2 022	2 333
Others	3 730	3 110	2 955	3 421	3 577	4 199

Source: Platinum 1991, Johnson Matthey

LEAD
(Part of NACE 224)

Production

The decline in Community output of lead, which began in 1989, continued apace to reach 3.2% in 1990.

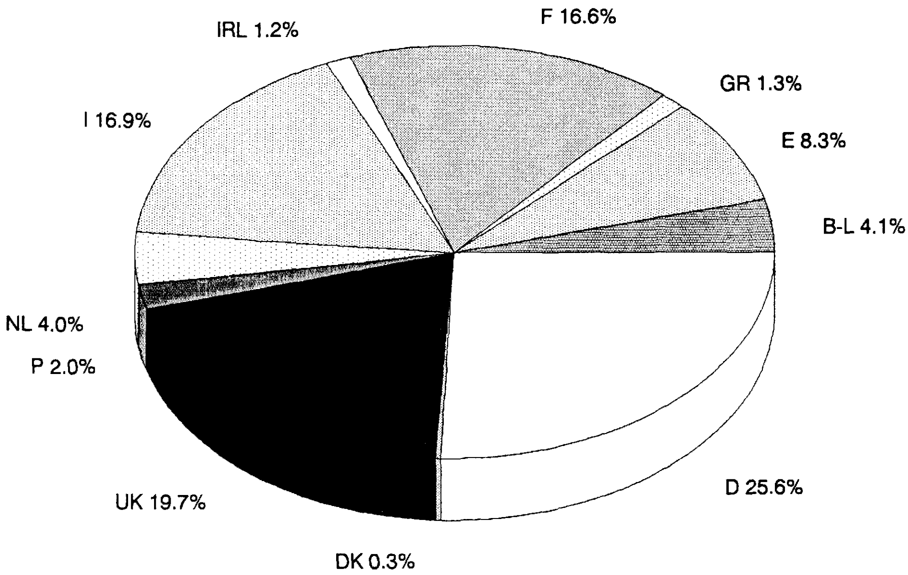
With the exception of Spain and Ireland, all the Community countries, especially Greece, Portugal and the United Kingdom, registered a fall in production in 1990. Although the UK and Germany produced the same quantity in 1989 (each accounting for 24.4% of the Community total), the 0.3% fall in German output and 6% in UK output in 1990 led to a change in the distribution of production. The F.R. of Germany became the largest producer (25.1%), followed by the United Kingdom with 23.7% and France with 18.7%.

In contrast to the EC, the United States saw a 3.4% rise in output in 1990.

The decline in Community mining production - 12.9% in 1989 - slowed down in 1990 to 166 thousand tonnes, a fall of 1.8%. In 1990, the largest mining producers in Europe were still Spain (61 thousand tonnes), Ireland (35 thousand tonnes) and Greece (26 thousand tonnes), but these figures should be compared with production in other parts of the world: Australia (560 thousand tonnes), United States (484 thousand tonnes), the former USSR (an estimated 500 thousand tonnes in 1989) and China (315 thousand tonnes).

Refined lead consumption, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: International Lead and Zinc Study Group

Consumption

In 1990, Community consumption was higher than at any other time over the past seven years. At over 1,5 million tonnes, it was 3.2% up on the 1989 figure.

The largest European consumers are still the F.R. of Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy and France with 392, 302, 258 and 254 thousand tonnes respectively.

These figures should be compared with the 1990 figures for the USA (1.3 million tonnes, or a 2.2% fall over the 1989 figure), Japan (417 thousand tonnes, or +2.7%) and the USSR (an estimated 720 thousand tonnes in 1989, or an 8.9% fall compared with 1988).

Table 1
Refined lead
Main indicators

(thousand tonnes)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Consumption	1 319	1 392	1 357	1 373	1 399	1 452	1 484	1 531
Net exports	-184	-161	-174	-630	-216	-244	-236	-328
Production	1 322	1 398	1 388	1 350	1 377	1 453	1 435	1 389

Source: International Lead and Zinc Study Group, Eurostat (Comext)

External trade

The 3.4% reduction in the trade deficit in 1989 was not carried over - rather the opposite. The Community's external position deteriorated by almost 40%, or 92.7 thousand tonnes in 1990.

Table 2
Refined lead
International comparison of metal production

(thousand tonnes)	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Belgique/België,Luxembourg	120	105	90	90	106	93	92
Danmark	10	1	0	0	0	0	0
BR Deutschland	357	356	367	341	345	350	349
Hellas	12	14	19	3	15	7	0
España	160	168	130	126	122	122	125
France	206	224	231	245	256	268	260
Ireland	9	9	10	10	12	14	15
Italia	146	140	132	168	177	181	171
Nederland	34	37	36	40	39	43	42
Portugal	6	7	6	7	7	7	6
United Kingdom	338	327	329	347	374	350	329
EC	1 398	1 388	1 350	1 377	1 453	1 435	1 389
USA	965	1 054	932	1 042	1 091	1 253	1 296
Japan	363	367	362	339	340	334	329

Source: International Lead and Zinc Study Group

Table 3
Lead mining industry
Production

(thousand tonnes)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Western World	2 469	2 357	2 488	2 348	2 379	2 324	2 253	2 318
of which EC	218	227	209	195	197	194	169	166

Source: International Lead and Zinc Study Group

Table 5
Primary smelter
Major lead producers in the EC

Country	Name	Location	Process	Theoretical annual capacity (tonnes)
Belgique/België	Métallurgie Hoboken-Overpelt	Hoboken	F-WJ	125 000
			RT1 and 2	125 000
BR Deutschland	Berzelius Metallhutten GmbH	Duisburg-Wanheim	F-ISF	32 000
		Binsfeldhammer	F-WJ	90 000
			RT1 and 2	115 000
	Norddeutsch Affinerie	Hamburg	F-WJ	30 000

Table 5 (continued)
Primary smelter
Major lead producers in the EC

Country	Name	Location	Process	Theoretical annual capacity (tonnes)
	Aktiengesellschaft	Hambourg	RT1 and 2	45 000
	Metaleurop Weser Blei Gmbh	Nordenham	F-WJ	90 000
			RT1 and 2	120 000
Hellas	EMMEL	Lavrion (Attiki)	F-WJ	20 000
			RT1 and 2	20 000
España	Sdad Minera y Metalúrgica	Cartagena (Murcia)	F-WJ	90 000
	de Peñarroya España		RT1 and 2	90 000
France	Metaleurop SA	Noyelles-Godault	F-WJ	110 000
			F-ISF	40 000
			RT1	150 000
Italia	Nuova Samim SpA	San Gavino	RE1	35 000
		(Sardegna)	RT1	70 000
		Porto Vesne	F-ISF	30 000
		(Sardegna)	F-KV	100 000
United Kingdom	Britannia Refined Metals Ltd	Northfleet	RT1	190 000
	Commonwealth Smelting Ltd	Avonmouth	F-ISF	48 000
	(subsidiary of AM & S Europe)			

Source :1990 Minemet Yearbook

Table 6
Refined lead
Metal production

(thousand tonnes)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Western World	3 928	4 061	4 241	4 065	4 257	4 411	4 494	4 359
EC	1 322	1 398	1 388	1 350	1 377	1 453	1 435	1 389
% of which secondary smelting								
Western World	40	45	43	46	46	47	N/A	N/A
EC	46	50	49	51	52	50	52	53

Source: International Lead and Zinc Study Group

Table 7
Refined lead
Consumption

(thousand tonnes)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Western World	3 830	3 972	4 033	4 113	4 255	4 362	4 521	4 535
of which EC	1 319	1 392	1 357	1 373	1 399	1 452	1 484	1 531

Source: International Lead and Zinc Study Group

5. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Overview (NACE 241-246)

Production

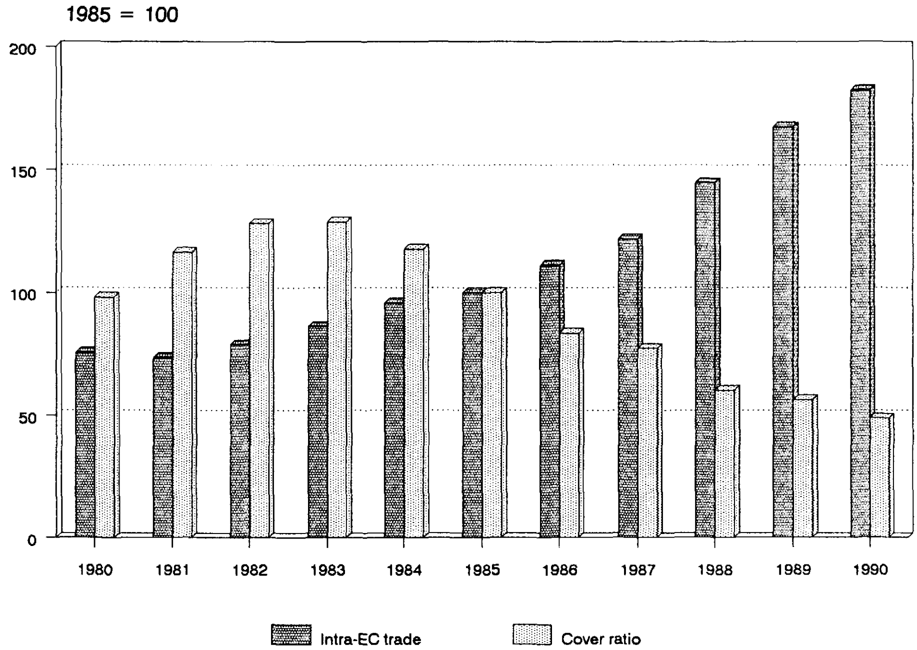
An output gain of 1.8% in real terms was observed in this sector for 1990, compared to 6.0% in nominal terms. The two main sub-sectors in the industry are cement and concrete, accounting for 26% and 44.7% respectively in the total. Both these sub-sectors showed strong performance in 1990, gaining 9.8% and 7.2% in output value.

Over the decade France and Germany both experienced decline in their share of the EC total. Improvements were seen in the figures for Italy, and the United Kingdom, rising 2.3% and 1% per annum on average. However, the trend in 1990 did not follow this pattern, as United Kingdom production fell 3.4% in value. This may be explained by the sudden end to the housing boom near the end of the eighties. Italian production remained strong gaining 13%, whilst German and French production showed signs of recovery.

Employment

Employment has increased since 1986. However, 1990 saw a decline of 1% (although this was less than the 3% decline per annum, for the decade as a whole). Labour market gains were realised in the Netherlands, Denmark and most notably Spain (with employment up two thousand). Contraction was most severe in the United Kingdom, where 1990 saw the loss of over six thousand jobs. West Germany showed the second largest decline, some 900 jobs being lost.

Intra-EC trade and cover ratio indices



Source: Eurostat

Trade

The trade balance stood at 1.9 billion ECU in 1990, a fall of some 7.2%, after an increase of 9.2% in 1989. Generally little fluctuation has been observed in the trend since 1986.

After rising to over a factor of seven in the early eighties, the cover ratio has rapidly declined to a level below a

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	34 325	35 705	36 218	38 290	39 517	39 063	39 664	42 376	48 851	53 730	57 226	N/A
Net exports	1 468	1 909	2 226	2 538	2 594	2 396	1 993	1 880	1 826	1 994	1 851	N/A
Production	35 792	37 614	38 444	40 829	42 111	41 459	41 657	44 256	50 677	55 725	59 077	60 513
Employment (thousands)	712.9	667.4	624.9	605.8	578.9	541.4	516.7	518.3	527.2	532.2	526.7	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

factor of three in 1990, lower than at any time since 1980.

Intra-EC trade continued to expand (by 8.9% compared with a 9.2% average for the decade), reaching 4.4 billion ECU, and a share of the total equal to 61%.

Table 2
Production and EC trade

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	35 792	37 614	38 444	40 829	42 111	41 459	41 657	44 256	50 677	55 725	59 077
Index	86.3	90.7	92.7	98.5	101.6	100.0	100.5	106.7	122.2	134.4	142.5
USA (2)	20 894	26 368	27 969	33 815	42 499	42 725	36 895	34 823	33 952	36 697	36 440
Index	48.9	61.7	65.5	79.1	99.5	100.0	86.4	81.5	79.5	85.9	85.3
EC Trade in current value											
Exports extra-EC	1 772	2 233	2 564	2 921	3 028	2 882	2 497	2 405	2 536	2 846	2 828
Index	61.5	77.5	89.0	101.4	105.1	100.0	86.6	83.4	88.0	98.7	98.1
Imports extra-EC	304.7	323.8	337.8	383.0	434.2	486.3	504.3	524.8	710.4	851.5	977.0
Index	62.7	66.6	69.5	78.7	89.3	100.0	103.7	107.9	146.1	175.1	200.9
X/M	5.82	6.90	7.59	7.63	6.97	5.93	4.95	4.58	3.57	3.34	2.89
Trade intra-EC	1 819	1 769	1 899	2 075	2 302	2 406	2 673	2 931	3 484	4 029	4 387
Index	75.6	73.6	78.9	86.2	95.7	100.0	111.1	121.9	144.8	167.5	182.4
Share of total (%)	50.7	44.2	42.6	41.5	43.2	45.5	51.7	54.9	57.9	58.6	60.8

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of manufactures and Eurostat estimations
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 3
Production by country, 1980 and 1990

(%)	1980	1990 (1)
EC	100.0	100.0
Belgique/België	3.3	2.9
Danmark (2)	1.7	2.0
BR Deutschland	26.9	23.2
Hellas	1.7	1.5
España	11.7	11.5
France	16.4	14.8
Ireland	1.1	1.2
Italia	14.7	18.5
Luxembourg	0.1	0.1
Nederland	3.9	3.7
Portugal	1.5	1.8
United Kingdom	17.0	18.8

(1) Estimated
(2) 1990 excluding Nace 2420
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

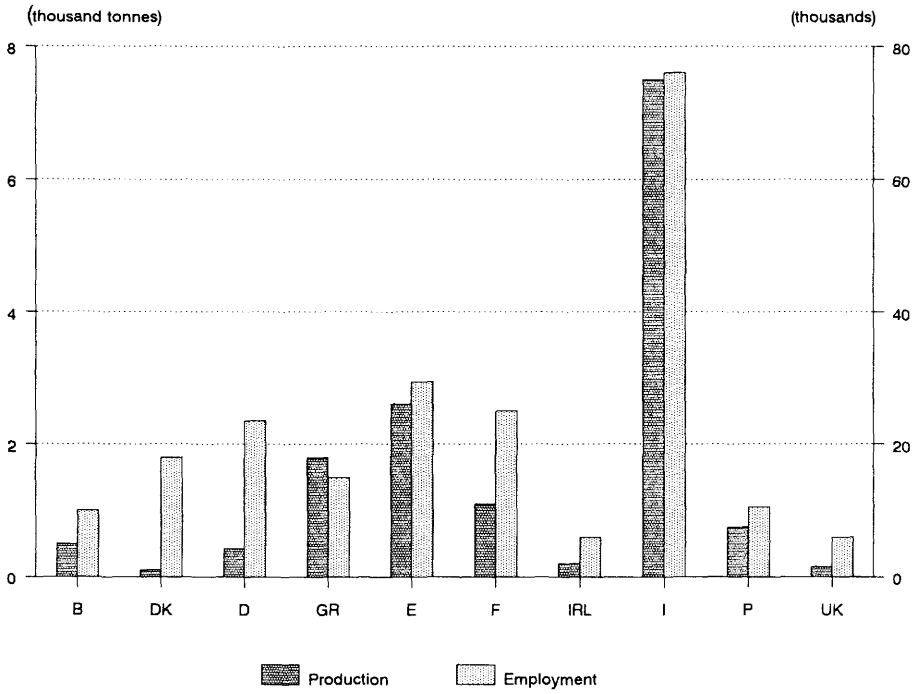
STONE INDUSTRY
(NACE 245/231)

Production

Since 1987 production in current prices within this sector has increased by some 3.8% per annum. Such an increase hides the fact that 1990 saw output fall by 1.9% to 15.1 million tonnes. The major production area remained Italy, with half the EC total. Spain and Greece maintained their positions as the second and third largest producers: Greek production expanding rapidly until 1990, Spanish production remaining at a constant level. Fundamental to the fall was the performance of the industry in Belgium and Germany, with reductions in production of 37.5% and 46.2% respectively during 1990.

Production and employment, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: FIMIGCEE

Table 1

Production and employment

	Production (1)			Employment	
	1987	**1989**	**1990**	**1988**	**1990**
EC (2)	13 423	15 320	15 023	202 300	220 381
Belgique/België	800	800	500	10 000	10 000
Danmark	300	100	100	20 000	18 000
BR Deutschland (3)	600	600	323	6 100	24 500
Hellas	1 000	1 800	1 800	15 000	15 000
España	2 800	2 600	2 600	27 000	29 400
France	800	1 000	1 100	25 600	25 000
Ireland	N/A	150	200	6 200	6 000
Italia	6 600	7 500	7 500	76 000	76 000
Portugal	500	750	750	10 200	10 500
United Kingdom	23	20	150	6 200	6 000

(1) Thousand tonnes
(2) Excluding Luxembourg and the Netherlands
(3) 1990 including former East Germany
Source: FIMIGCEE

CLAY PRODUCTS
(NACE 241)

Production and consumption

Production in constant prices grew by 4.4% in 1990, compared to 7.4% in 1989. EC brick output in 1990 reached 47 thousand cubic metres (excluding Greece, Ireland and Portugal). Tile output was at 130 thousand square metres (excluding the same three countries). In value, EC production reached 5.8 billion ECU in 1990, and 3.3% growth is expected to be seen in 1991.

The trend of decline in the number of firms in the industry has stabilised since 1988. After a decrease of 14.2% in 1988, there was a loss of only 1.4% in 1989, and a further reduction of 0.1% in 1990.

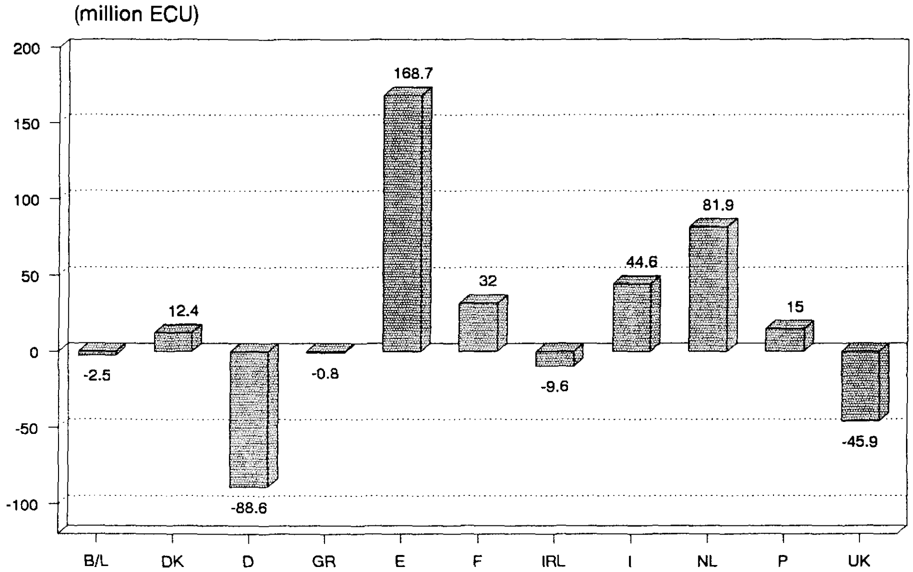
Consumption gained 2.3% in 1990, less than the increase of 10.5% observed in 1989.

Employment

Employment fell by 5.1% per annum over the decade, although this trend has slowed markedly in the last three years, such that in 1990 a fall of only 1.4% was experienced, and estimates for 1991 suggest no further loss. Only Greece experienced a growth in employment, other countries often losing about 50% of their employment total during the decade; hence, experiencing an average annual decrease of between 5% and 9% per annum, except Ireland and Portugal, where rates of decline were not so marked.

Net exports, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Trade

In 1990, the EC surplus decreased by 1.5% to 192 million ECU, after a substantial gain of 12.1% in 1989. This confirmed the fluctuating trend observed in trade performance within this sector. The share of intra-EC trade in the total continues to grow, reaching 65.6% in 1990.

Table 1

Clay products

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption (3)	3 771	3 765	3 662	3 699	4 022	3 925	4 143	4 334	4 956	5 475	5 619	N/A
Net exports	67.4	96.7	92.0	115.0	125.3	129.2	233.7	224.9	174.2	194.8	192.1	N/A
Production (3)	3 838	3 862	3 754	3 814	4 147	4 054	4 377	4 559	5 130	5 670	5 811	6 002
Employment (thousands) (3)	137	127	118	105	104	95	89	87	85	86	84	84

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-85 EC10
(2) Estimated
(3) Greece, Ireland and Portugal estimated
Source: TBE, Eurostat (Comext)

Table 2
Bricks and tiles
Production (1)

(thousands)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Bricks (2):											
m^3 (3)	35 942	33 312	29 996	29 281	29 790	27 626	28 488	29 186	30 877	45 820	47 317
Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.0	103.3
Tonnes	22 340	21 396	20 306	18 732	17 654	16 031	16 525	17 115	N/A	N/A	N/A
Index	139.4	133.5	126.7	116.8	110.1	100.0	103.1	106.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roof-tiles (4):											
Units	429 497	427 946	451 520	468 686	483 988	452 056	445 693	470 900	532 000	407 518	N/A
Index	95.0	94.7	99.9	103.7	107.1	100.0	98.6	104.2	117.7	90.1	N/A
Tonnes	3 158	2 757	2 734	2 739	2 720	2 671	2 725	2 903	2 680	2 696	N/A
Index	118.2	103.2	102.4	102.5	101.8	100.0	102.0	108.7	100.3	100.9	N/A
m^2	27 998	28 035	27 632	29 706	35 051	28 444	32 587	32 019	34 659	37 356	130 311

(1) Index change due to a difference in nomenclature in 1989 and 1990

(2) 1980-88 Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom in cubic metres; France, Portugal and Spain in tonnes; 1989-90 Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom in cubic metres

(3) 1988 Ireland estimated

(4) 1980-89 Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands in units; France, Portugal and Spain in tonnes; Italy and the United Kingdom in square metres; 1990 Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom in square metres

Source: TBE

Table 3
Clay products
Employment by country

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	137 271	126 856	117 548	104 540	103 671	95 465	89 301	87 295	85 219	85 664	84 450
Belgique/België	3 942	2 682	2 290	2 206	2 204	2 155	2 126	2 072	2 045	2 135	2 160
Danmark (1)	1 976	1 485	1 279	1 242	1 335	1 376	1 137	1 124	1 275	1 203	1 062
BR Deutschland	20 745	20 610	19 221	17 662	17 721	16 290	15 901	15 628	13 165	13 327	13 973
Hellas (2)	2 474	2 261	2 084	2 731	2 740	2 825	2 828	2 791	2 700	2 750	2 750
España	25 364	22 407	19 247	16 490	15 372	13 680	13 645	13 310	16 500	16 500	16 000
France	12 140	10 595	10 186	9 154	8 514	7 928	7 077	6 916	6 850	6 432	6 234
Ireland (2)	169	162	155	149	142	137	132	124	120	117	115
Italia	28 566	27 480	26 151	20 011	20 714	18 619	15 519	14 918	16 000	16 000	16 000
Nederland	5 224	4 854	3 782	2 944	2 871	2 679	2 567	2 594	2 158	2 289	2 096
Portugal (2)	14 702	15 041	15 379	14 462	13 036	11 815	11 357	11 094	11 100	11 000	10 900
United Kingdom	21 969	19 279	17 774	17 489	19 022	17 961	17 012	16 724	13 306	13 911	13 160

(1) 1989-90 estimated

(2) 1988-90 estimated

Source: TBE

Table 4
Clay products
Number of firms

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	3 196	2 912	2 832	2 692	2 481	2 259	2 165	2 155	1 849	1 824	1 809
Belgique/België	99	82	72	64	58	57	56	55	54	50	50
Danmark	68	58	51	45	45	46	40	36	36	34	30
BR Deutschland	395	390	370	350	325	300	290	287	287	280	280
Hellas (2)	70	68	64	66	61	55	53	53	N/A	N/A	N/A
España	1 000	800	750	700	650	600	650	700	700	700	700
France	234	208	270	252	244	213	197	190	178	167	160
Ireland	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
Italia	680	650	615	590	513	440	390	370	355	345	343
Nederland	106	105	97	94	86	62	63	67	69	69	69
Portugal (3)	321	333	330	328	296	283	233	232	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	220	215	210	200	200	200	190	162	168	177	175

(1) 1988-90 excluding Greece and Portugal
(2) 1984-87 estimated
(3) 1987 estimated
Source: TBE

Table 5
Clay products
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	131.6	183.0	187.8	226.0	291.3	265.8	240.5	233.8	186.6	211.6	207.6
Imports extra-EC	10.6	9.5	8.5	11.5	6.4	5.5	6.8	8.9	12.4	16.8	15.5
X/M	12.4	19.3	22.0	19.7	45.2	48.7	35.4	26.3	15.0	12.6	13.4
Trade intra-EC	197.2	167.3	172.2	191.2	204.8	197.9	223.9	235.0	307.8	379.6	396.7

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

CEMENT INDUSTRY
(NACE 242.1)

Production

Since 1985, the Community's production in volume terms has been on a rising trend (+3.2% a year between 1985 and 1989). In 1990 it produced 171 million tonnes, an increase of 1.2%, 3 percentage points less than the year before.

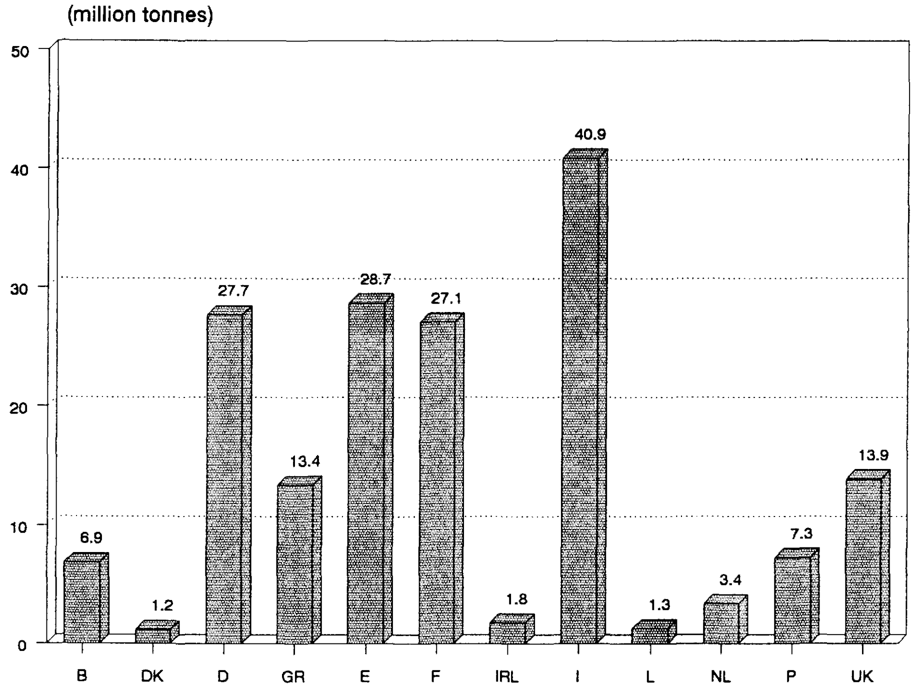
The greatest increases were found in Greece (+8.1%) , Luxembourg (+6.3%) and the F. R. of Germany (+4.6%), whilst the greatest declines were in Denmark (-23.7%), the United Kingdom (-11.8%) and Ireland (-6.4%).

In 1991, a decrease in the volume of production is expected in most countries.

On the world scale, China, which produced 220 million tonnes in 1990 is the largest producer. It is followed by the European Community, the USSR (137.3 million tonnes), Japan (87 million tonnes), the USA (72.3 million tonnes) and India (47.3 million tonnes). Also worthy of note is the 26.6% drop in Polish production, from 16.9 million tonnes in 1989 to 12.4 million tonnes in 1990.

Production in volume terms, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: Cembureau

Consumption

Consumption (8 million tonnes of clinker and cement being supplied by imports from non-EC countries) rose at a slightly faster rate than production.

In 1990, Italy was the largest EC user of cement (24.5% of total consumption). If we look at the per capita consumption of cement, Luxembourg has the highest figure (1132 kg) and Denmark the lowest (260 kg); the Community average is 508 kg.

In 1989 the highest per capita consumptions were recorded in the United Arab Emirates (1548 kg), Andorra (1300 kg) and Bahrain (1182 kg).

Table 1

Main indicators

(million tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	162.7	159.2	150.7	147.5	139.2	134.3	138.5	141.2	155.0	166.2	168.3
Net exports	19.3	17.8	21.3	22.5	19.8	14.7	11.5	10.8	6.0	2.5	2.6
Production	182.0	177.0	172.0	170.0	159.0	149.0	150.0	152.0	161.0	168.7	170.9
Employment (thousands)	80.0	79.0	77.0	75.0	72.0	69.0	65.0	63.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Cembureau

External trade

1990 saw the end of the decline in EC exports that had begun in 1983; they grew by 16.2% to 8.6 million tonnes. Greece and Spain export the most to third countries.

Imports continued to rise with a 22.4% increase in 1990. Intra-Community trade declined 25%. Greece was the largest intra-Community exporter of cement with 2.7 million tonnes, followed by the F. R. of Germany (1.65 million) and Belgium (1.15 million tonnes).

Table 2
Average cement consumption per head

(kg/capita)	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	516	425	428	438	479	495	508
Japan	704	561	567	583	632	639	680
USA	300	332	344	349	343	331	328
Asia	105	139	143	151	162	165	N/A
Africa	87	101	97	94	90	90	N/A
World	192	199	204	209	217	219	N/A

Source: Cembureau

Table 3
EC trade

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988(1)	1989(1)	1990(2)
Exports extra-EC											
Value (million ECU) (3)	398.7	806.4	1 014	877.1	810.3	584.0	411.1	236.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quantity (million tonnes)	20.1	19.3	22.9	23.9	21.0	16.0	13.0	12.6	9.5	7.4	8.6
Imports extra-EC											
Value (million ECU) (4)	27.7	44.9	73.3	59.8	46.7	52.4	60.2	75.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quantity (million tonnes) (5)	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	3.5	4.9	6.0
X/M											
Value	14.4	17.9	13.8	14.7	17.3	11.2	6.8	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quantity	25.1	12.9	14.3	17.1	17.5	12.3	8.7	7.0	2.7	1.5	1.4
Imports intra-EC											
Value (million ECU)	166.3	176.4	185.8	219.0	228.2	236.3	259.5	284.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quantity (million tonnes)	4.7	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.2	7.9	10.0	7.5

(1) Estimated and excluding special cements such as white and aluminous
(2) Exports excluding white, oil well and aluminous cements; Netherlands excludes exports to F.R of Germany
(3) 1980 excluding Spain; 1987 excluding Greece
(4) 1987 excluding Greece and Portugal
(5) 1987 excluding Portugal
Source: Cembureau

PRECAST CONCRETE
(NACE 243.2)

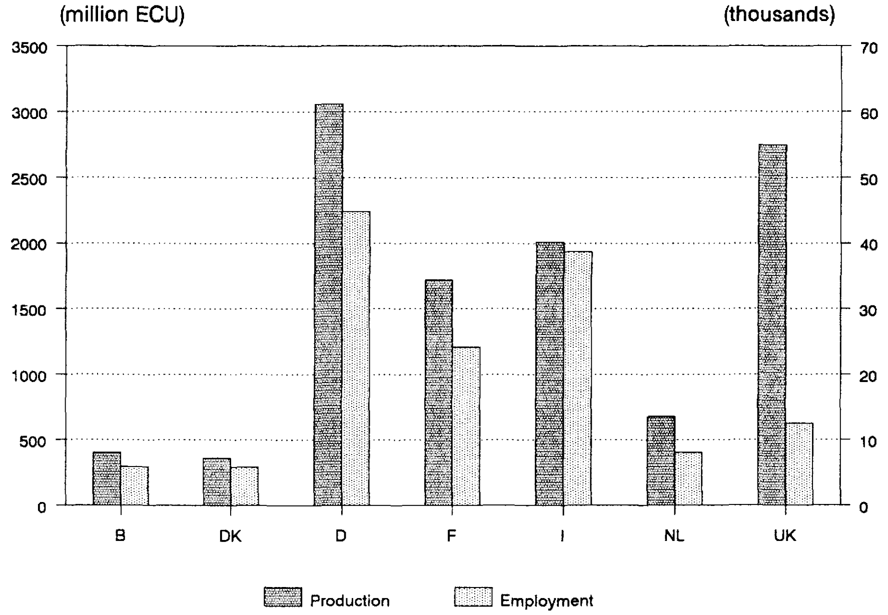
Production and turnover

Production in current value rose to 11 billion ECU in 1990 for the seven countries for which we have figures (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom), a rise of 1.3% on 1989. Two trends may be observed within the performance of these countries: German, Italian and Belgian production fell mid-decade, but has since shown continued and lasting recovery which may be expected to continue (German production led the Community in 1990, reaching 3.1 billion ECU in 1990); whereas production in France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Denmark is at present in slight recession, although displaying output at a level much higher than at the start of the eighties.

Production in volume expanded in all the countries: German production reaching 42.9 million tonnes, once again the largest single contributor to the Community.

Production and employment, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: BIBM

Turnover rose in all the countries: for example in Germany a rise of 5.2% was seen on the 1989 figure, and in Belgium a 9% gain was realised, though from a much smaller base.

Employment and wage costs

Employment in 1990 generally expanded when compared to 1989 totals , with the exception of the United Kingdom, where a loss of five hun-

Table 1

Precast concrete

Main indicators, 1990

	B(1)	DK	D	F(2)	I(2)	NL	UK(3)
Turnover (million ECU)	596	N/A	3 196	1 831	N/A	800	2 747
Production (thousand tonnes)	9 000	2 700	42 908	32 510	35 700	N/A	N/A
Employment (thousands)	5.9	5.8	44.8	24.2	38.7	8.0	12.5
No. of precast concrete plants:							
Total	372	166	1 398	N/A	1 550	148	230
With 50 or more employees	19	25	248	N/A	140	45	N/A

(1) Turnover and production estimated

(2) All variables estimated

(3) Employment and number of plants estimated

Source: BIBM

dred workers was seen. In Italy a significant increase has been seen during the past four years, after levels had fallen sharply earlier in the decade. Other countries show a similar trend in their employment patterns, although not as marked (except the United Kingdom). Forecasts suggest that employment may well continue to rise gradually in the short-term.

Average hourly wage costs in 1990 remained highest in the Netherlands (17 ECU per hour), although the rate of growth displayed is the lowest in the Community. The highest wage cost increases were experienced in Denmark.

Trade

Intra-EC trade expanded from 531 to 681 million ECU between 1989 and 1990 (Belgium, Germany, France and the United Kingdom). Since the mid-eighties there has been a marked growth in United Kingdom performance, rising from 130 to 460 million ECU. French and Belgian trade also exhibits a similar trend (although not as pronounced); whereas German trade in both value and quantity terms has remained almost constant throughout the decade, and at a lower level.

Table 2
Precast concrete
Production by country

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(1)	1992(2)
Belgique/België (3)	313	265	248	231	232	249	297	347	350	351	400	430	430
Danmark	215	180	169	215	265	320	387	392	384	365	360	N/A	N/A
BR Deutschland	1 879	1 768	2 031	2 311	2 411	2 082	2 280	2 402	2 628	2 942	3 060	3 250	3 364
France (3)	1 155	1 208	1 195	1 148	1 144	1 216	1 322	1 405	1 561	1 667	1 719	1 668	1 651
Italia (1)	2 400	2 000	1 840	1 800	1 710	1 530	1 460	1 530	1 640	1 820	2 010	N/A	N/A
Nederland	470	470	465	466	470	475	523	550	633	680	680	660	660
United Kingdom	N/A	1 300	1 535	1 696	1 300	1 852	1 821	2 094	2 731	3 012	2 747	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimated
(2) Forecast
(3) 1990 estimated
Source: BIBM

Table 3
Precast concrete
Employment by country

(thousands)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(1)	1992(2)
Belgique/België	7.7	6.1	6.2	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.1
Danmark	5.2	4.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.8	N/A	N/A
BR Deutschland	51.9	47.5	43.1	42.2	40.9	43.6	42.3	43.2	43.7	44.1	44.8	45.5	47.9
France (3)	30.7	29.3	28.0	26.2	26.2	23.6	23.3	23.3	23.7	24.2	24.2	N/A	N/A
Italia (1)	35.0	27.0	24.5	24.0	19.8	19.2	19.0	23.0	25.0	37.5	38.7	N/A	N/A
Nederland	10.0	9.4	8.5	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.6	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.2
United Kingdom	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.5	13.0	12.5	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimated
(2) Forecast
(3) 1990 estimated
Source: BIBM

Table 4
Precast concrete
Average hourly wage costs by country

(ECU)	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(1)	1992(2)
Belgique/België	10.0	13.0	14.4	14.7	15.1	16.0	16.8	17.4
Danmark	6.3	8.5	10.1	11.0	11.0	15.0	N/A	N/A
BR Deutschland	8.4	11.8	13.2	13.6	14.2	15.0	15.3	N/A
France (3)	5.5	8.4	9.1	9.4	9.8	10.3	N/A	N/A
Italia	5.7	9.7	10.9	11.2	12.6	13.3	N/A	N/A
Nederland	N/A	15.4	16.4	16.7	17.0	17.0	17.9	18.5

(1) Estimated
(2) Forecast
(3) 1990 estimated
Source: BIBM

Table 5
Precast concrete
Intra-EC trade

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(1)	1992(2)
Belgique/België, Luxembourg													
Value (million ECU)	45.9	40.3	39.7	38.7	33.8	34.2	42.7	46.3	55.4	63.6	74.7	80.0	85.0
Quantity (thousand tonnes)	870.0	772.0	754.0	738.0	714.0	735.0	783.0	782.0	953.0	1 003	983.8	1 000	1 000
BR Deutschland													
Value (million ECU)	53.2	49.1	47.3	65.7	63.0	50.7	47.8	51.0	55.0	57.0	56.0	58.0	58.0
Quantity (thousand tonnes)	576.0	514.0	473.0	614.0	560.0	496.0	447.0	433.0	467.0	488.0	479.0	493.0	493.0
France (3)													
Value (million ECU)	21.6	24.4	29.5	32.1	44.0	51.6	62.4	69.7	84.9	100.6	90.2	N/A	N/A
Quantity (thousand tonnes)	302.0	333.0	362.0	362.0	455.0	550.7	645.5	678.6	822.1	891.7	846.3	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom													
Value (million ECU)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	130.0	160.0	260.0	310.0	460.0	N/A	N/A
Quantity (thousand tonnes)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	483.0	613.0	934.0	1 232	934.0	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimated
(2) Forecast
(3) 1990 estimated
Source: BIBM

Table 6
Cement
Consumption percentage by country (1)

(%)	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)	1992(3)
Belgique/België	18.0	17.4	18.7	17.4	18.0	18.6	21.0	21.3	22.2	22.7	23.0
Danmark	33.0	37.0	39.0	44.0	45.0	45.0	41.0	41.0	40.0	N/A	N/A
BR Deutschland	27.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	25.0	26.0	27.0	28.0
Hellas (4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	N/A	1.0	1.9	2.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.0	16.0	20.0	21.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
France (4)	19.5	19.0	18.5	18.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A	29.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	29.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italia (5)	13.8	13.8	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.1	15.0	15.0	14.0
Luxembourg	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.0	14.0	16.0	19.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nederland	30.2	30.2	36.0	34.0	35.0	37.0	38.0	38.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portugal	5.0	5.0	N/A	11.1	10.5	10.8	10.7	11.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	22.0	N/A	N/A	24.4	27.3	25.0	25.0	26.0	27.0	N/A	N/A

(1) Percentage of cement consumption by the precast concrete industry in the total national cement consumption
(2) Estimated
(3) Forecast
(4) 1989 estimated
(5) 1989-90 estimated
Source: BIBM

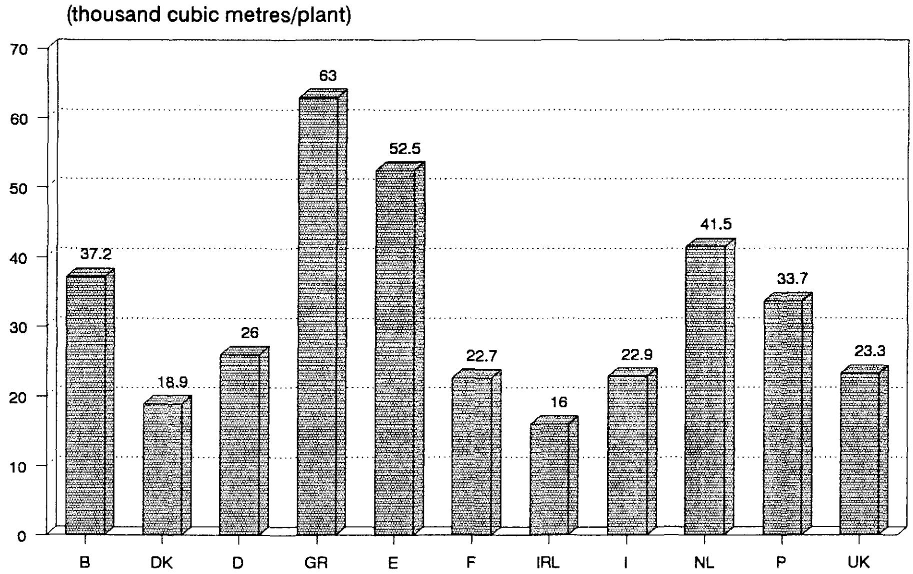
READY-MIXED CONCRETE
(NACE 243.6)

Production

EC output in current prices has increased over the past three years by some 37.6 million cubic metres, a rise of 8.5% per annum. Such a positive trend has been repeated at the level of Member States, except in the United Kingdom where production fell by 3.6% per annum between the years 1988 and 1990, and Denmark (7.2%). Such falls can be directly accounted for by the slump in the housing/construction markets of these two countries. Major production gains were displayed by the Mediterranean countries, notably Spain (40.9% over the three years in current prices) and

EC production by plant, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: ERMCO

Table 1

Start up, production and consumption per head

	Start of production	Number of plants			Production(1)			Consumption(2)		
		1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
EC (3)		8 425	8 790	9 091	213.1	235.1	250.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Belgique/België	1956	205	211	215	7.2	7.2	8.0	0.72	0.72	0.80
Danmark	1926	110	110	105	2.3	2.2	2.0	0.46	0.44	0.38
BR Deutschland	1903	1 920	1 814	1 894	42.5	45.8	49.2	0.70	0.75	0.78
Hellas	1968	218	220	230	9.7	10.5	14.5	0.97	1.05	1.15
España	1942	529	610	714	18.9	30.0	37.5	0.48	0.74	0.74
France	1933	1 400	1 470	1 554	30.5	33.0	35.3	0.54	0.58	0.62
Ireland	1961	141	141	141	1.9	2.1	2.3	0.53	0.60	0.65
Italia	1962	2 500	2 800	2 800	61.0	64.0	64.0	1.07	1.12	1.12
Nederland	1948	187	192	193	7.8	8.0	8.0	0.40	0.50	0.50
Portugal	1966	45	72	95	2.5	3.7	3.2	0.23	0.27	0.32
United Kingdom	1930	1 150	1 150	1 150	28.8	29.6	26.8	0.47	0.49	0.44
Japan	1950	5 354	4 900	4 900	185.0	162.9	162.9	1.58	1.85	1.85
USA	1913	10 000	10 000	10 000	140.0	140.0	140.0	0.62	0.62	0.62

(1) Million cubic metres
(2) Cubic metres per head
(3) Excluding Luxembourg
Source: ERMCO

Greece (22.3%). German and French rates of production growth were almost identical at a level of 7.6% per annum.

International comparisons showed a reduction in Japanese production by some 6.2% per annum over the period, whilst American production remained constant.

Consumption

Consumption per head for the countries generally displayed an increase too; although the United Kingdom (-3.2% between 1988 and 1990) and Denmark (-9.1%) once again displayed negative growth trends. Spain (24.2%) and Portugal (18.0%) enjoyed the highest gains in consumption per head. Greece and Italy displayed the largest propensity to consume the product at a level of 1.2 and 1.1 cubic metres per head respectively in 1990. Lowest consumption per head in 1990 was seen in Portugal, 0.3 cubic metres per head, and Denmark 0.4.

Japanese consumption was at a much higher level, 1.9 cubic metres per head, growing by some 8.2% per annum over the last three years. American consumption was lower, attaining 0.6 cubic metres per head in 1990.

Number of plants

Increased production in the EC has been matched by an increase in the number of plants, a rise of over 600 in the total. In Japan a rationalisation process has taken place, over 400 plants having closed between 1988 and 1990.

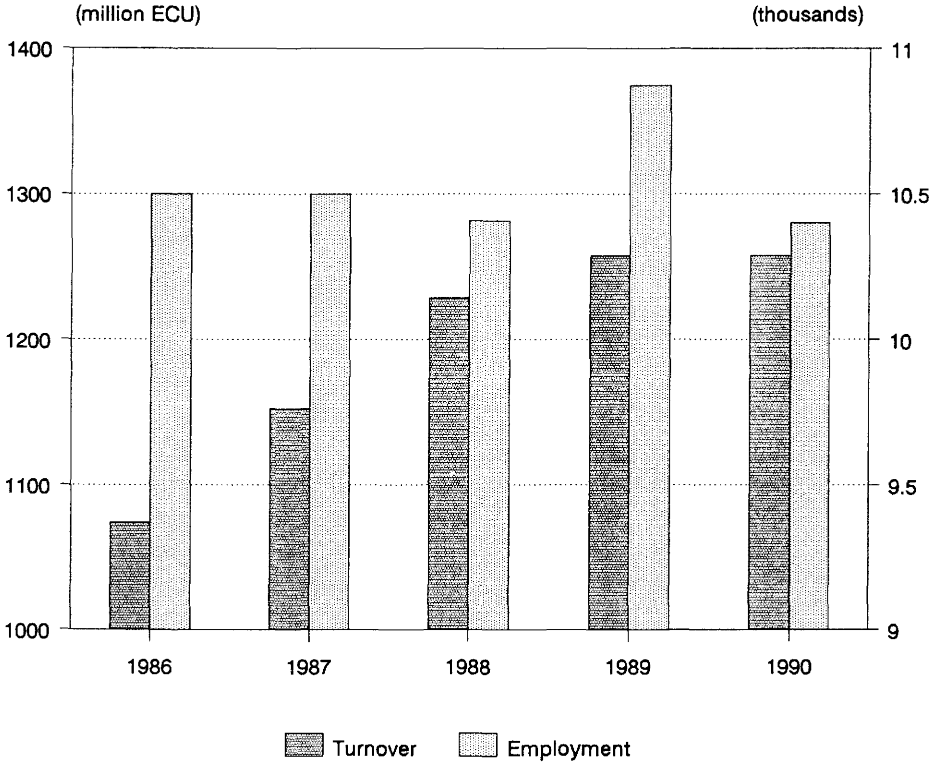
MINERAL WOOL
(NACE 245, part of NACE 247.5)

Main indicators

Output tonnage in the EC rose by 2.9% in 1990. Such growth was at a slightly lower rate than that experienced in the sector between 1985 and 1989 (3.9%). Danish and Dutch production remained at a level much higher than the relative sizes of these two countries would suggest, due to increases in export sales from these countries.

Turnover is estimated to have maintained its 1989 level of 1.3 billion ECU, as prices fell. *Employment* declined significantly (4.6%) in 1990 and stood lower than in the mid-eighties, at 10.4 thousand workers, after an expansion in 1989 to nearly 11 thousand. *Productivity* improved by 7.8% in the sector, after increases of only 2.6% in 1989.

EC turnover and employment



Source: EURIMA

Table 1
Main indicators

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990(1)
Turnover (million ECU)	951.2	966.2	1 074	1 153	1 229	1 258	1 258
Production (thousand tonnes)	1 000	1 013	1 079	1 094	1 166	1 190	1 224
Employment (thousands)	N/A	N/A	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.9	10.4

(1) Estimated, except production
Source: EURIMA

Table 2
EC and EFTA production in volume

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
(thousand tonnes)						
EC	1 013	1 079	1 094	1 166	1 190	1 224
EFTA	502.7	493.9	513.8	586.2	609.2	599.6
(thousand cubic metres)						
EC	37 211	38 805	40 253	41 180	43 007	41 820
EFTA	14 622	14 328	14 718	15 995	16 637	16 077

Source: EURIMA

Comparison with EFTA production

In 1990 EFTA production was around 50% of the EC level in terms of output tonnage. The Scandinavian countries were responsible for a large share of production, especially Sweden. Total EFTA production fell by 1.6%, although the average annual growth rate since 1985 stands at 3.6%, some 0.3 percentage points lower than the corresponding EC figure.

Turning to output in cubic metres, production fell sharply in 1990. In the EC a drop of 2.8% was experienced, falling to a level of 41.8 million cubic metres, whereas EFTA production declined. These figures compare badly with the average annual growth rates since 1985, where production had risen moderately (in the EC by 2.4% per annum, and in EFTA countries by 1.9% per annum).

6. GLASS INDUSTRY

Overview (NACE 247)

Main indicators

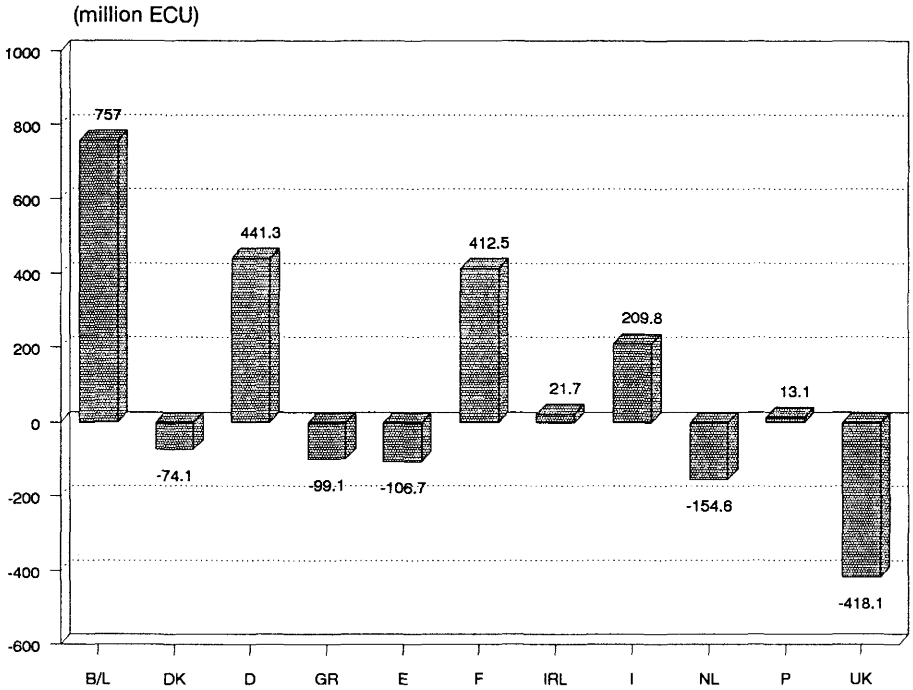
Production in the EC glass industry equalled some 21.8 million tonnes in 1990, and continues to run ahead of consumption. Production in volume rose on average by 2.9% between 1985 and 1989; the increase for 1990 was at the same level, some 2.8%. In terms of the various sub-sectors, flat glass performed particularly well in 1990, gaining 8.8% in volume. Glass fibre and container glass (the largest sub-sector) also expanded rapidly, by 5.7% and 5.1% respectively. As production is energy reliant, manufacturers are constantly seen to be looking for efficiency and environmental gains, the development of recycled glass being the main example of this phenomenon. Recycling of glass in 1990 reached a level of 41.6% within the EC.

Consumption expanded rapidly in 1990, though demand was met in part by a lowering of the trade surplus.

Employment stood at 215 thousand persons in 1989 (falling 1.8% on 1988), and is proportionately large in Ireland, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Net exports, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Trade

External trade is limited in this industry, due to the nature of the product. However, the EC has generally run a strong trade balance; though, after an exceptional gain of 100 thousand tonnes in 1989, the surplus again lost 200 thousand tonnes in 1990, a similar trend to that displayed between 1985 and 1988. Hence, the cover ratio fell in 1990 to 1.67, confirming the decline since 1985. Extra-EC exports decreased by 3.5% in 1990.

Intra-EC trade grew by 7.2% in 1990 (less than the average for the decade of 10.0%). However, after a temporary fall in 1989, the share of total rose by 3.6% in 1990, reaching 68.2% and

Table 1

Main indicators

(million tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990(1)
Apparent consumption	18.36	16.89	17.08	17.27	17.87	17.66	18.09	19.05	20.19	20.34	21.70
Net exports	0.39	0.44	0.55	0.64	0.55	0.75	0.61	0.41	0.22	0.26	0.10
Production	18.75	17.33	17.63	17.91	18.42	18.41	18.70	19.46	20.41	20.60	21.80
Employment (thousands) (2)	285	266	253	240	235	230	225	223	219	215	N/A

(1) Except for production, figures are estimates made by Eurostat

(2) 1989 estimated

Source: CPIV

accounting for some 5.3 billion ECU in 1990.

Outlook for the sector

Low cost markets such as flat glass could face tough competition from the eastern European countries (estimates for 1991 show a fall in output is expected of 1%). Yet, general prospects remain favourable (the industry is expected to grow by 2.5% per annum in 1991 and 1992), and the single market is thought to have little effect on the structure of the industry as it is already highly concentrated. Such growth is however below that displayed in 1990 when output in volume rose 5.7%.

Table 2
Production, value added and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Production at current prices												
EC (1)	12 154	12 538	13 092	13 855	14 860	15 590	15 973	17 258	18 868	20 347	21 700	22 439
Index	78.0	80.4	84.0	88.9	95.3	100.0	102.5	110.7	121.0	130.5	139.2	143.9
USA (3)	8 254	11 333	12 844	14 717	17 226	18 252	15 033	13 115	15 543	15 349	12 783	N/A
Index	45.2	62.1	70.4	80.6	94.4	100.0	82.4	71.9	85.2	84.1	70.0	N/A
Japan (3)	3 855	5 355	5 624	7 012	8 763	9 713	9 874	9 965	11 747	12 576	N/A	N/A
Index	39.7	55.1	57.9	72.2	90.2	100.0	101.7	102.6	120.9	129.5	N/A	N/A
EC (1)												
Productivity (4)	N/A	25.5	25.7	27.4	28.0	29.2	31.5	34.7	38.8	41.4	N/A	N/A
Index	N/A	87.3	88.0	93.8	95.9	100.0	107.9	118.8	132.9	141.8	N/A	N/A
Value added at current prices	5 918	5 966	6 040	6 143	6 372	6 722	7 221	7 912	8 864	9 603	10 337	N/A
Index	88.0	88.8	89.9	91.4	94.8	100.0	107.4	117.7	131.9	142.9	153.8	N/A
Investment at current prices (5)	789.9	754.6	786.2	822.7	902.9	933.9	994.8	1 204	1 416	N/A	N/A	N/A
Index	84.6	80.8	84.2	88.1	96.7	100.0	106.5	128.9	151.6	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Provisional estimate
(3) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(4) Thousand ECU / person employed
(5) Excluding Luxembourg and the Netherlands
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	1 333	1 593	1 675	1 893	2 178	2 352	2 210	2 116	2 265	2 566	2 475
Index	56.7	67.7	71.2	80.5	92.6	100.0	94.0	90.0	96.3	109.1	105.2
Imports extra-EC	582.8	621.5	695.0	775.2	936.0	970.3	1 011	1 080	1 228	1 426	1 484
Index	60.1	64.0	71.6	79.9	96.5	100.0	104.2	111.3	126.6	147.0	152.9
X/M	2.29	2.56	2.41	2.44	2.33	2.42	2.19	1.96	1.84	1.80	1.67
Trade intra-EC	2 100	2 152	2 403	2 666	2 985	3 241	3 567	3 923	4 413	4 945	5 303
Index	64.8	66.4	74.1	82.3	92.1	100.0	110.1	121.0	136.2	152.6	163.6
Share of total (%)	61.2	57.5	58.9	58.5	57.8	58.0	61.7	65.0	66.1	65.8	68.2

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 4
Production by product and forecasts

(thousand tonnes)	1989	1990	90/91(%)	91/92(%)	92/93(%)
Container glass	13 601	14 290	3.0	3.0	N/A
Flat glass	4 887	5 316	-1.0	2.8	2.5
Glass tableware	954	977	1.0	1.0	N/A
Glass fibre	350	370	4.5	4.5	N/A
Others	811	838	N/A	N/A	N/A
- of which, Technical Glass	780	790	1.5	1.5	N/A
Total glass industry	20 603	21 791	2.5	2.5	N/A

Source: CPIV

CONTAINER GLASS
(NACE 247.2/.4/.7)

Main indicators

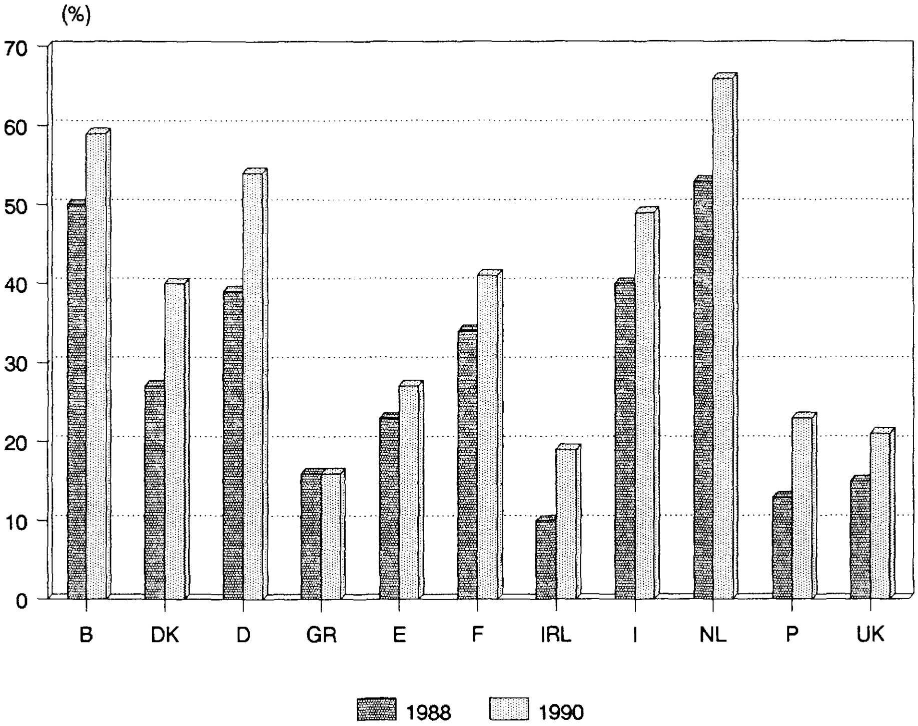
Container glass is by far the largest sub-sector of the glass industry, accounting for around 65% of the total industry. In 1990 consumption rose by 6% in volume to 14.4 million tonnes, compared with 1989 (1.9%). Such gains were made possible by a 5.1% increase in EC production and by a notable expansion in imports. For the first time in over a decade the EC ran a trade deficit over 100 thousand tonnes. However, import penetration remained at a moderate level (3.1%), even though it expanded by 31.6%. The share of internal trade rose 14.7% in 1990.

Environmental impact

Glass recycling is of strategic importance in the development of glass packaging in Europe. A recycling rate of 41.6% was achieved in the EC in 1990, compared with 38.2% in 1989, 4.8 million tonnes of waste glass having been collected from the public and fillers. The levels vary greatly in the Member States. For instance, the Netherlands and Belgium achieved recycling rates of 66% and 59% respectively, while in Ireland and Greece the figures were 19% and 16%. These differences are due to a variety of factors, such as the location of glassworks, the geographical distribution of the population, the point in time at which recycling programmes were launched etc. Germany remained the leader in terms of the amount of glass collected, with 1.8 million tonnes. Glass recycling is set to continue to expand in the future, particularly in view of the increasingly tough waste packaging management legislation in the EC.

Recycling rate, 1988-1990

Breakdown by country



Source: FEVE

Outlook for the sector

Estimates of annual average growth rates are at the level 2-3% per annum for the medium term.

Table 1

Main indicators

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	12 190	11 291	11 452	11 619	12 004	11 781	12 030	12 572	13 332	13 584	14 401
Net exports	-17.0	-44.0	26.0	4.0	-32.0	39.0	130.0	59.0	62.0	17.0	-111.2
Production	12 173	11 247	11 478	11 623	11 972	11 820	12 160	12 631	13 394	13 601	14 290

Source: FEVE

Table 2
EC trade in volume

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	335.0	246.0	309.0	345.0	343.0	378.0	357.0	320.0	321.0	336.0	329.6
Index	88.6	65.1	81.7	91.3	90.7	100.0	94.4	84.7	84.9	88.9	87.2
Imports extra-EC	352.0	290.0	284.0	341.0	375.0	339.0	227.0	261.0	259.0	319.0	440.8
Index	103.8	85.5	83.8	100.6	110.6	100.0	67.0	77.0	76.4	94.1	130.0
X/M	0.95	0.85	1.09	1.01	0.91	1.12	1.57	1.23	1.24	1.05	0.75
Import penetration rate (%)	2.89	2.57	2.48	2.93	3.12	2.88	1.89	2.08	1.94	2.35	3.06
Intra-EC imports/production (%)	8.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	12.8	14.0

Source: FEVE

Table 3
Recycling of glass in the EC

(thousands)	Collected tonnes			Share recycled (%)		
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	3 531	4 169	4 757	N/A	38.2	41.6
Belgique/België	166	208	204	50.0	60.0	59.0
Danmark	46	58	61	27.0	36.0	40.0
BR Deutschland	1 176	1 538	1 791	39.0	53.0	54.0
Hellas	14	14	18	16.0	13.0	16.0
España	278	287	304	23.0	24.0	27.0
France	676	760	906	34.0	38.0	41.0
Ireland	9	11	13	10.0	13.0	19.0
Italia	610	670	732	40.0	42.0	49.0
Nederland	261	279	310	53.0	57.0	66.0
Portugal	31	34	46	13.0	14.0	23.0
United Kingdom	264	310	372	15.0	17.0	21.0

(1) Excluding Luxembourg

Source: FEVE: Glass Gazette, 1990

FLAT GLASS
(NACE 247.1/.6)

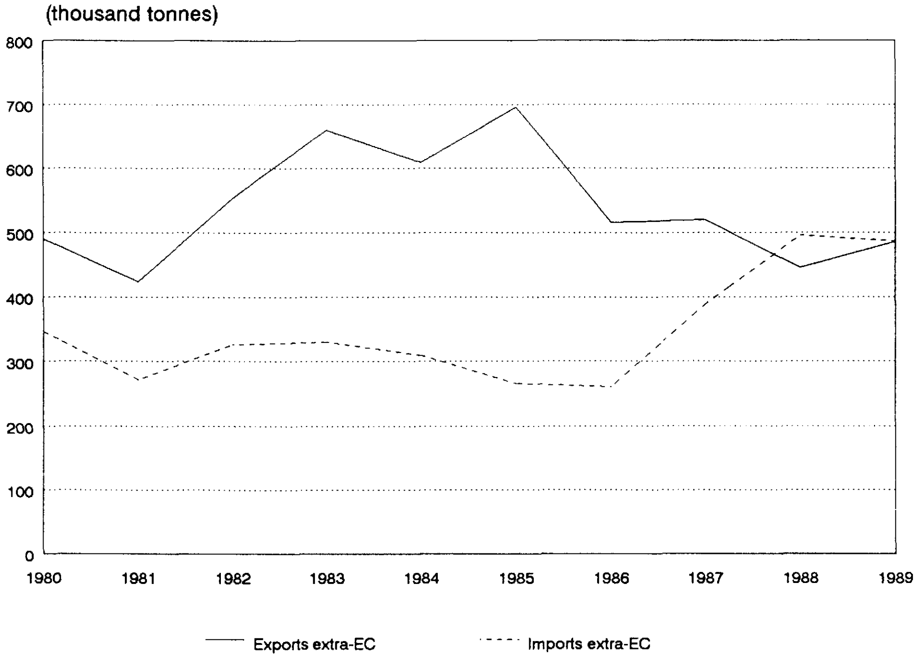
Main indicators

In the early eighties the industry was affected by the oil shock and weak demand, capacity utilisation falling to 50% in some cases. Since then, the flat glass industry has restructured and recovered strongly, and has experienced average annual growth of 2.2% in output between 1985 and 1989, compared to 1% for the period 1980 to 1984. The rise in EC consumption of 9.1% in 1990 was serviced largely by an exceptional increase of 8.8% in production. The remainder of demand was satisfied by an increase in the EC trade deficit.

External tade

It is expected that the industry will face strong competition from the Eastern European countries, who will be able to supply to bulk and low-cost markets at lower factor cost. Import penetration stood at 9.9% in 1990. The trade balance was seen to deteriorate from 1985 onwards, with deficits being recorded since 1988. In 1990 exports rose 5.2%, to above the level seen at the start of the decade for the first time in three years. Imports increased at an even faster rate (8.6%), such that the resultant cover ratio attained 0.97. The share of intra-EC trade on production rose by 2.9% to 35.9%, confirming the trend seen during the decade.

EC trade in volume



Source: GEPVP

Table 1
Main indicators

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990(1)
Apparent consumption	3 946	4 007	3 948	3 951	3 956	4 046	4 184	4 204	4 689	4 888	5 334
Net exports	144	153	228	330	300	431	257	131	-51	-1	-18
Production (2)	4 090	4 160	4 176	4 281	4 256	4 477	4 441	4 335	4 638	4 887	5 316

(1) Except for production, figures are estimates made by Eurostat
(2) CPIV forecasts: 90/91 -1%; 91/92 2.8%; 92/93 2.5%
Source: GEPVP

Table 3
EC trade in volume

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990(1)
Exports extra-EC	490.0	424.0	554.0	660.0	609.0	696.0	516.0	520.0	446.0	486.0	511.0
Index	70.4	60.9	79.6	94.8	87.5	100.0	74.1	74.7	64.1	69.8	73.4
Imports extra-EC	346.0	271.0	326.0	330.0	309.0	265.0	260.0	389.0	496.0	487.0	528.8
Index	130.6	102.3	123.0	124.5	116.6	100.0	98.1	146.8	187.2	183.8	199.6
X/M	1.42	1.56	1.70	2.00	1.97	2.63	1.98	1.34	0.90	1.00	0.97
Import penetration rate (%)	8.77	6.76	8.26	8.35	7.81	6.55	6.21	9.25	10.58	9.96	9.91
Intra-EC imports / production (%)	23.0	25.0	28.0	30.0	28.0	28.0	32.0	31.0	33.0	34.9	35.9

(1) Eurostat estimates
Source: GEPVP

GLASS TABLEWARE
(NACE 247.1/.2/.3/.6)

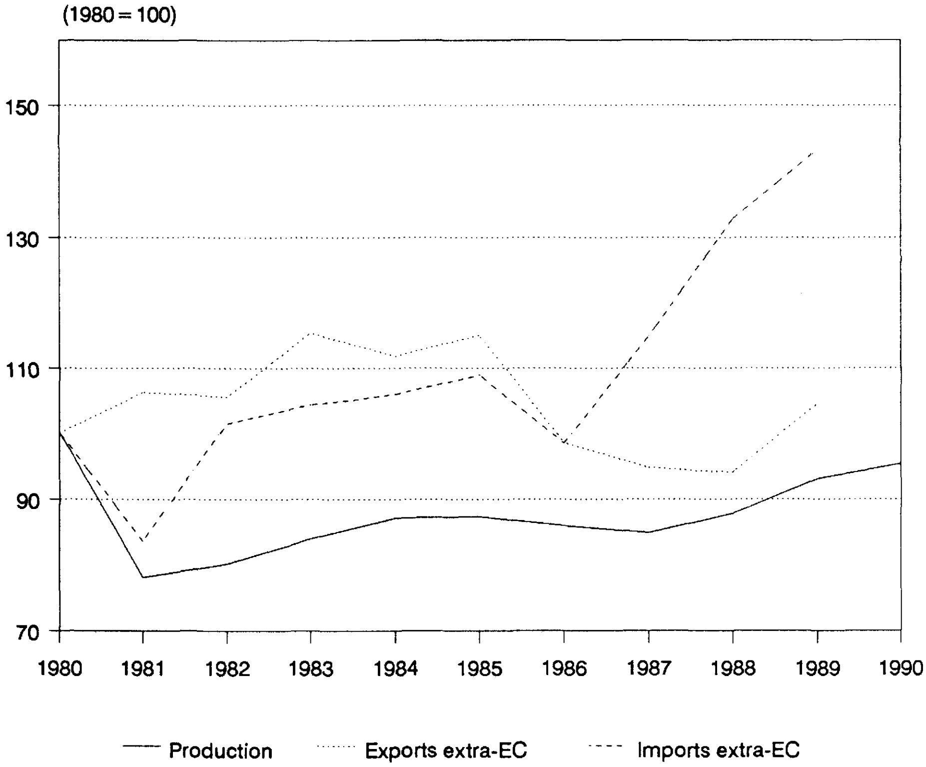
Production and consumption

Output in 1990 rose by 23 thousand tonnes on 1989 to 977 thousand tonnes, a gain of 2.4%, contrary to the trend over the decade which showed a loss of 0.8% per annum. With an increase of 4.3%, EC consumption continued to grow at a similar rate to that observed since 1985, and at a rate much higher than the annual average growth for the decade (-1.3%). The sub-sector accounts for 4.5% of the total glass industry.

Trade

The trade balance returned near to 1980 levels in 1989, after following a fluctuating trend throughout the decade; it rose by 12.8% on the 1988 figure. A strong surplus has been observed since 1980.

EC external trade and production trends



Source: CPIV

Extra-EC exports increased by 11.2% between 1988 and 1989, to 299 thousand tonnes. Imports displayed a more identifiable trend, rising on average by 3.6% per annum in the eighties. 1989 showed even stronger growth, such that imports gained 7.9% in terms of volume.

The cover ratio in 1989 attained a value of 3.1, at the lower end of its range for the previous decade.

Intra-EC trade in 1989 accounted for 33% of total production, the same level as in 1988.

Outlook for the sector

Estimates show that growth will be moderate in this particular sector. In volume terms, only a 1% output increase is expected to be seen in 1991 and 1992.

Table 1
Main indicators

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	805	553	588	601	644	639	665	676	720	751	N/A
Net exports	220	248	234	260	249	256	216	194	180	203	N/A
Production	1 025	801	822	861	893	895	881	870	900	954	977

Source: CPIV

Table 2
EC trade in volume

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Exports extra-EC	286	304	302	330	320	329	282	271	269	299
Index	86.9	92.4	91.8	100.3	97.3	100.0	85.7	82.4	81.8	90.9
Imports extra-EC	67	56	68	70	71	73	66	77	89	96
Index	91.8	76.7	93.2	95.9	97.3	100.0	90.4	105.5	121.9	131.5
X/M	4.27	5.43	4.44	4.71	4.51	4.51	4.27	3.52	3.02	3.11
Import penetration rate (%)	8.3	10.1	11.6	11.6	11.0	11.4	9.9	11.4	12.4	12.8
Intra-EC imports / production (%)	20.0	27.0	26.0	26.0	29.0	30.0	37.0	32.0	33.0	33.2

Source: CPIV

GLASS FIBRE
(NACE 247.5)

Production

The sector accounted for some 1.7% by volume of total glass output in 1990. Production rose by 5.1% on average during the decade, and performed even better in 1990, increasing by 5.7%. It has risen consistently since 1981, to a level of 370 thousand tonnes.

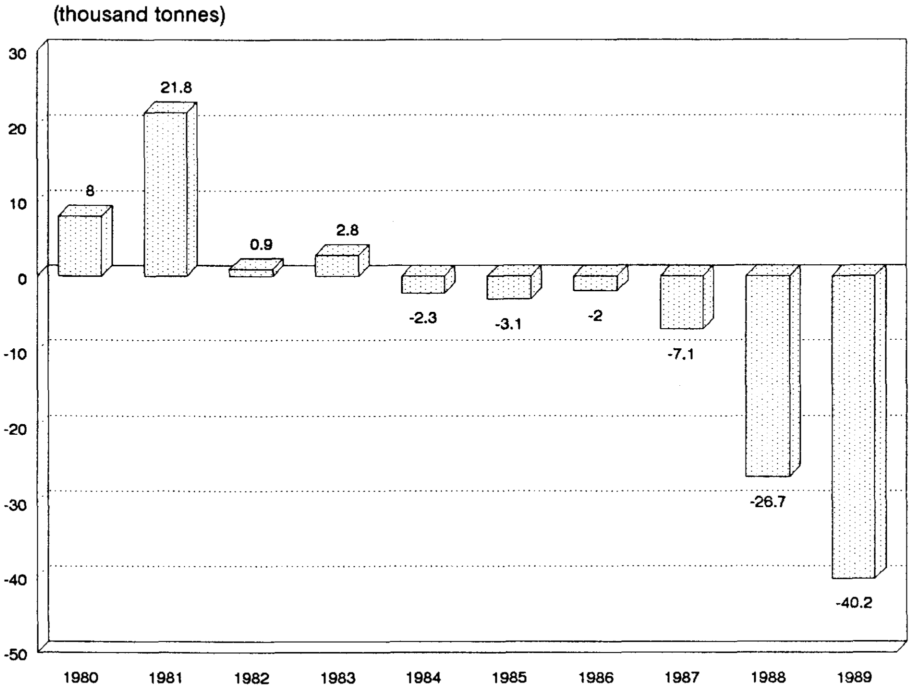
Reinforcements in Western Europe exhibited a sluggish performance in 1990, with a loss of 5.0% in output volume. Particularly badly hit were the electronics, sports and leisure markets.

Recent trends

The industry has been faced, as from the second half of 1990, with a slowdown in demand from its main customers (car and building industries).

Glass fibre

Extra-EC trade balance



Source: APFE

Table 1
Glass fibre
Main indicators

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	215.0	181.9	203.3	222.5	251.6	279.4	287.8	303.3	346.7	390.2	N/A
Net exports	8.0	21.8	0.9	2.8	-2.3	-3.1	-2.0	-7.1	-26.7	-40.2	N/A
Production	223.0	203.7	204.2	225.3	249.3	276.3	285.8	296.2	320.0	350.0	370.0

Source: APFE

Table 2
Glass reinforced composites
Evolution of production in Western Europe (1)

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Volume produced	610	576	633	708	769	815	858	963	1 095	1 195	1 135
Index	74.8	70.7	77.7	86.9	94.4	100.0	105.3	118.2	134.4	146.6	139.3

(1) Includes all resin composites
Source: Vetrotex

Therefore, although production figures for 1990 did not show a fall compared to the previous year, this was only due to a strong performance in the first half. As from the end of 1990 part of the production capacity was unemployed, even though there were signs of a slight recovery in demand.

Trade balance

Imports did not follow the trend of slowing down: they went up slightly for the reinforcement sub-sector, whilst falling in the textile yarns sub-sector. A deficit is developing in the trade balance, with negative balances between the years 1987 and 1989, largely attributable to the increase in imports; they rose 11.2% in 1989, comparable to the trend of the decade when an average growth of 12.0% was seen. However, there was in particular, increased competition from Japan.

Table 3
Fibre glass composites
Breakdown by market segment in Western Europe

(%)	1988	1989	1990
Electricity/Electronics	18.4	18.9	17.7
Transportation	25.8	26.6	27.9
Buildings/Civil works	14.6	13.9	14.9
Industrial/Agricultural materials	18.0	17.3	17.3
Sports and leisure	7.5	7.7	7.1
Consumer goods	9.5	9.8	9.9
Others	6.3	5.8	5.2

Source: Vetrotex

Table 4
Glass fibre
EC trade in volume

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Exports extra-EC	44.2	53.4	42.8	47.8	52.0	56.7	54.0	59.0	63.4	60.0
Index	78.0	94.2	75.5	84.3	91.7	100.0	95.2	104.1	111.8	105.8
Imports extra-EC	36.2	31.6	42.0	45.0	54.3	59.8	56.0	66.0	90.1	100.2
Index	60.5	52.8	70.2	75.3	90.8	100.0	93.6	110.4	150.7	167.6
X/M	1.22	1.69	1.02	1.06	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.89	0.70	0.60
Import penetration rate (%)	16.8	17.4	20.7	20.2	21.6	21.4	19.5	21.8	26.0	25.7
Intra-EC imports / production (%)	50.0	54.0	60.0	60.0	63.0	62.0	73.0	78.0	86.0	67.8

Source: APFE

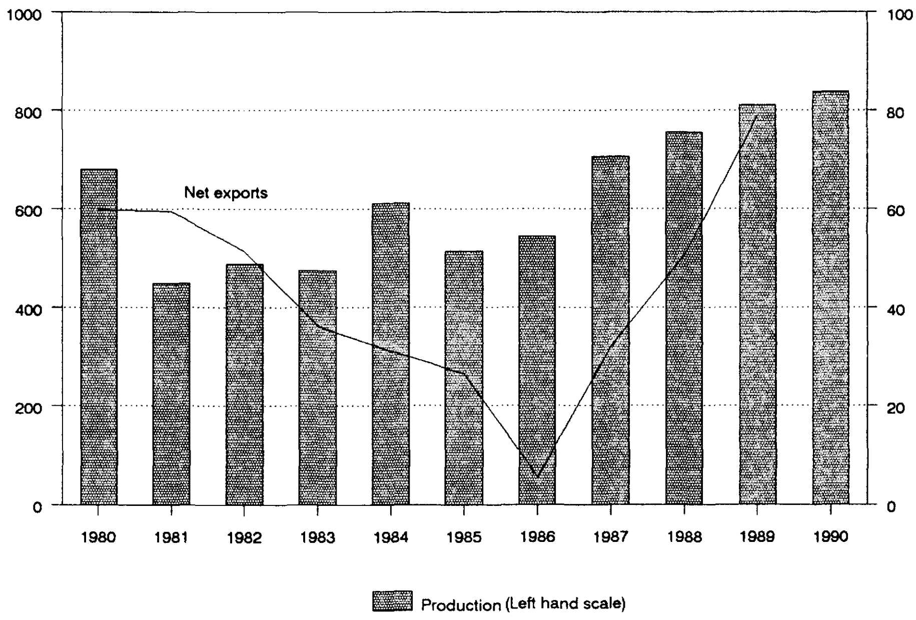
SPECIALIZED AND OTHER GLASS

(NACE 247.4)

Production and consumption

The sector accounted for 3.8% of total glass *production* in 1990. It is largely composed of the technical glass sub-sector, which in 1990 accounted for 95% of the sub-sector by production volume. Although suffering badly in the early/mid-eighties recession, the industry has recently started to perform more strongly, such that output rose to 838 thousand tonnes, an increase of 3.3% on the 1989 total. This figure is comparable to the 2.0% annual gain over the decade. However, the growth rate for 1990 was poor in comparison to the rate realised between 1985 and 1989 (12.1% average annual growth).

Production and net exports in volume



Source: CPIV

Table 1

Main indicators

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	620.3	388.8	436.9	437.7	579.7	486.9	538.3	674.0	705.4	732.2	N/A
Net exports	59.8	59.4	51.3	36.3	31.1	26.6	5.5	32.0	50.6	78.8	N/A
Production	680.1	448.2	488.2	474.0	610.8	513.5	543.8	706.0	756.0	811.0	838.0

Source: CPIV

Table 2

EC trade in volume

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Exports extra-EC	151.0	148.9	158.9	155.2	138.5	141.2	126.7	121.0	136.1	151.0
Index	106.9	105.5	112.5	109.9	98.1	100.0	89.7	85.7	96.4	107.0
Imports extra-EC	91.2	89.5	107.5	118.8	107.4	114.7	121.2	89.0	85.4	72.3
Index	79.5	78.0	93.7	103.6	93.6	100.0	105.7	77.6	74.5	63.0
X/M	1.66	1.66	1.48	1.31	1.29	1.23	1.05	1.36	1.59	2.09
Import penetration rate (%)	14.7	23.0	24.6	27.1	18.5	23.6	22.5	13.2	12.1	9.9
Intra-EC imports / production (%)	58.0	91.0	90.0	86.0	71.0	92.0	93.0	91.0	84.0	86.2

Source: CPIV

Consumption rose by only half the increase observed in production, some 27 thousand tonnes. This was equal to a rise of 3.8%, confirming the gain of 4.7% in 1990.

Trade balance

Exports have constantly outperformed imports, and since a reduction in 1986 of the trade surplus to 5.5 thousand tonnes, extra-EC exports have expanded annually, leaving the trade balance at 78.8 thousand tonnes in 1989. Extra-EC exports gained 10.9% in 1989, compared to a fall of 15.3% seen in the value of imports. The share of exports in production stood at 18.6% in 1989, whereas import penetration only achieved 8.9%. Intra-EC trade was of far more importance, its ratio to production realising 86.2% in 1989.

Outlook

Competition from plastics in some of the more stagnant markets should not prevent the industry from expanding its production, even if some restructuring does take place. It is estimated that the technical glass subsector should achieve production gains of some 1.5% per annum in 1991 and 1992.

7. CERAMIC GOODS

Overview (NACE 248)

Main indicators

The production of ceramic goods continued to grow, in both nominal and real terms. In 1990 all the countries of the Community experienced growth in real terms with the exception of Ireland (-7.3%) and the United Kingdom (-4.1%). Italy, which in 1990 remained the most important producer country of ceramic goods with 30.6% of Community production, saw a real growth of 4.3% whilst its labour force declined 1.8%. But the greatest decline in employment took place in the United Kingdom with -6.2%, which enabled Italy to overtake it in 1990 as the principal employer in the Community's ceramics industry. The 4 thousand job losses in these two countries were not entirely offset by the increases in the other Member States, since a 0.6% decline in employment was noted at Community level.Apparent consumption grew 7% in 1990, whereas production in nominal terms increased only 5.6%.

External trade

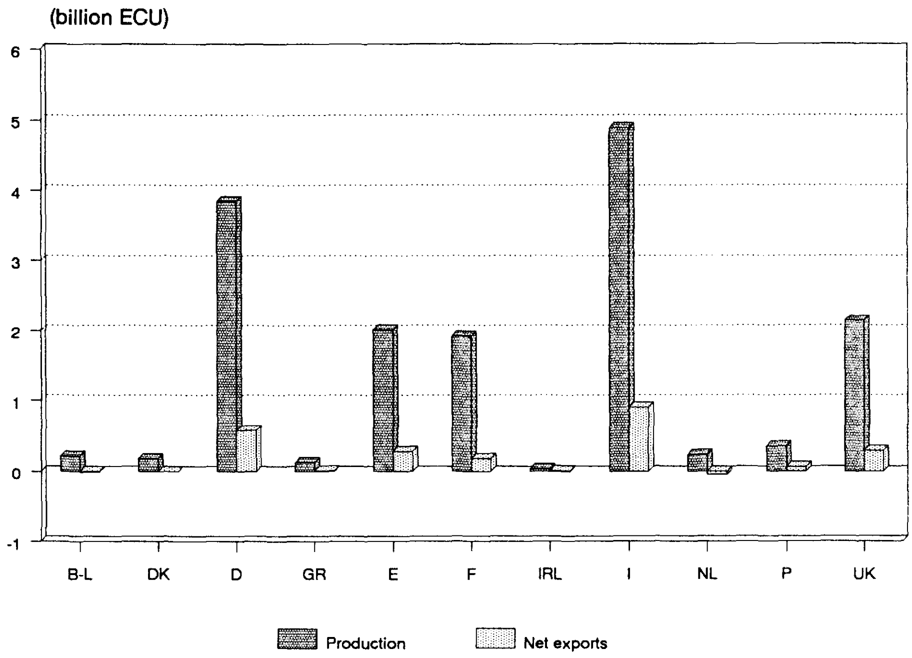
Following a 16.9% growth in 1989, the trade balance in ceramic goods fell by 2.2% in 1990, as a result of a 5.7% increase in imports from non-Community countries and a stagnation in exports, to 2.2 billion ECU.

The rise in imports is attributable mainly to the Netherlands (+16.2%), the F.R. of Germany (+11.8%) and Italy (+8.2%). Only France and Ireland with -3.3% and -9.4% respectively saw their extra-Community imports decline. Exports grew 24% in Denmark and 6.3% in France, but fell 29% in Greece and 1.7% in Italy.

The Community cover ratio fell from 3.5 in 1989 to 3.3 in 1990, masking greater fluctuations at national level.

Production and extra-EC net exports, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	8 375	8 775	8 628	8 313	9 781	9 863	10 334	11 035	11 856	12 809	13 702	N/A
Net exports	1 122	1 309	1 336	1 607	1 756	1 898	1 751	1 722	1 962	2 294	2 243	N/A
Production	9 497	10 084	9 964	9 920	11 537	11 760	12 085	12 757	13 817	15 103	15 944	16 246
Employment (thousands)	318.7	299.0	280.2	261.8	265.9	257.2	255.0	253.7	251.2	253.8	252.2	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Comext, Inde)

Table 2

Production, productivity and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC	9 497.2	10 084.3	9 964.3	9 919.8	11 536.8	11 760.4	12 085.3	12 756.5	13 817.3	15 102.6	15 944.4
Index	80.8	85.7	84.7	84.3	98.1	100.0	102.8	108.5	117.5	128.4	135.6
USA (2)	2 794.0	3 697.0	3 603.0	4 146.0	5 314.0	5 375.0	4 234.0	3 711.0	3 830.0	4 320.0	N/A
Index	52.0	68.8	67.0	77.1	98.9	100.0	78.8	69.0	71.3	80.4	N/A
Japan (2)	3 511.0	4 597.0	4 595.0	5 456.0	6 741.0	6 927.0	7 179.0	7 780.0	9 532.0	10 250.0	N/A
Index	50.7	66.4	66.3	78.8	97.3	100.0	103.6	112.3	137.6	148.0	N/A
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	12 051.8	11 216.4	10 885.9	11 988.0	11 760.4	11 822.8	12 317.0	13 002.9	13 517.3	13 783.7
Index	N/A	102.5	95.4	92.6	101.9	100.0	100.5	104.7	110.6	114.9	117.2
Productivity (3)	N/A	20.0	19.5	20.4	21.5	21.6	23.0	24.4	25.7	26.1	26.8
Index	N/A	92.3	90.1	94.2	99.6	100.0	106.3	112.8	118.9	120.9	123.8
Investment at current prices (4)	546.7	655.7	483.0	496.9	591.9	559.1	542.5	682.3	941.6	N/A	N/A
Index	97.8	117.3	86.4	88.9	105.9	100.0	97.0	122.0	168.4	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) Thousand ECU/person employed
(4) Excluding Belgium and Luxembourg
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3

Main indicators, 1990

Breakdown by country

(million ECU)	B-L	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	NL	P	UK	EC
Production (1)	220.6	179.8	3 844.7	123.5	2 009.2	1 919.8	35.1	4 884.0	231.9	355.6	2 140.2	15 944
Exports extra-EC	57.6	49.4	851.9	21.0	314.9	293.6	10.1	1 055.8	39.5	67.7	455.9	3 217.5
Imports extra-EC	70.8	50.5	273.5	17.4	36.7	109.4	5.2	149.3	90.5	6.6	164.9	974.8
X/M	0.8	1.0	3.1	1.2	8.6	2.7	1.9	7.1	0.4	10.3	2.8	3.3
Employment (thousands)(1)	2.8	N/A	61.0	N/A	34.2	27.3	0.6	49.9	4.4	17.0	48.2	252.2

(1) Estimated
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

CERAMIC TILES
(NACE 248.3)

Production

Although output of ceramic tiles rose by 4.2% in 1990, the increase was only half as high as the 1989 rate (+8.4% between 1988 and 1989). The rise in productivity begun in 1981 was confirmed yet again in 1990, due to the drop of one thousand in persons employed. Spain and Italy consolidated their position as the main Community and world producers, with growth rates of 9% and 2.6% respectively. At the same time, France improved its position by 5.6%, whilst the performance of the other countries stagnated.

Consumption

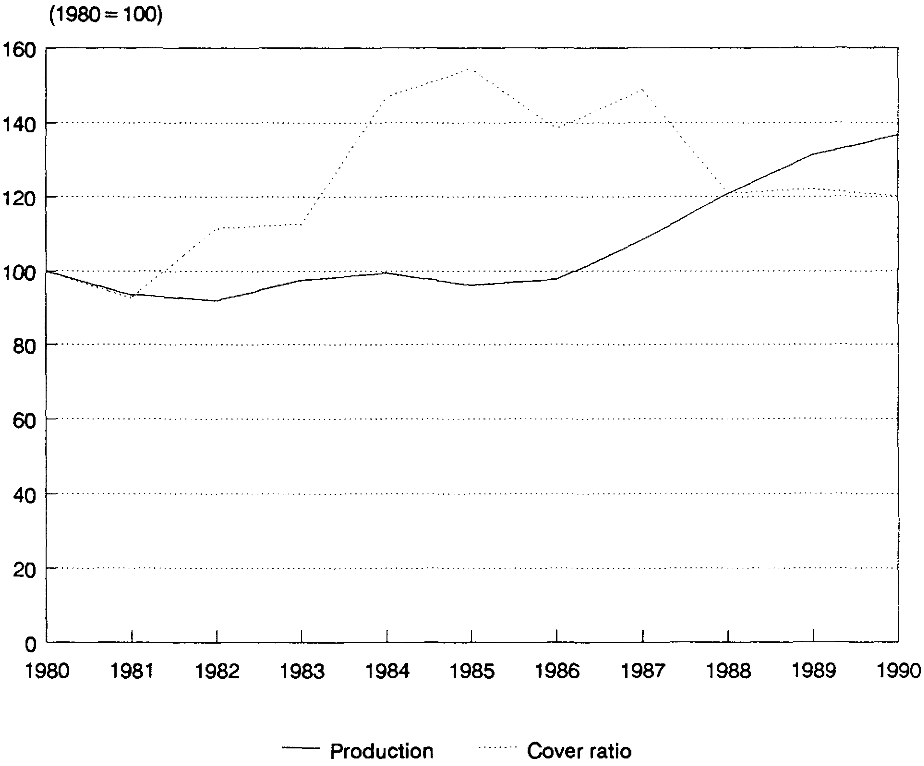
With a stable trade balance, the increase in the level of Community consumption reflects the increase in output. After the sharp rise in consumption between 1987 and 1988, growth in internal demand stabilized at around 5 to 6%.

External trade

Net Community exports were unchanged in 1990 at 134 million square metres.

Although the Community cover ratio has been stable at a little over 12 during the past three years, the situation has varied enormously from one country to another. Whereas Spain and Italy have extremely high cover ratios, in the other countries it ranges from 0.4 for the United Kingdom to 2.9 for Germany.

EC production in volume terms and cover ratio trends



Source: Cerame-Unie

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(million m²)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	493	455	445	462	448	448	472	534	610	649	682
Net exports	104	103	104	120	146	126	112	113	112	134	134
Production	597	558	549	582	594	574	584	647	722	783	816
Employment (thousands)	83	82	74	68	64	60	63	65	62	63	62

(1) Excluding Denmark and Ireland
Source: Cerame-Unie

Table 2
Main indicators, 1990

(million ECU)	B-L	D	GR	E	F	I	NL	P	UK
Production (million m^2)	3	71	5	231	38	426	17	N/A	15
Exports extra-EC	4	110	1	247	37	774	8	19	9
Imports extra-EC	3	38	1	1	14	7	14	0.1	23
X/M	1.33	2.89	1.00	247.00	2.64	110.57	0.57	190.00	0.39
Employment (thousands)	N/A	8.4	0.5	N/A	4.4	30.5	0.5	4.4	N/A

Source: Cerame-Unie

Table 3
Production and EC trade in current value (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production											
Volume (million m^2)	597	558	549	582	594	574	584	647	722	783	816
Index	104.0	97.2	95.6	101.4	103.5	100.0	101.7	112.7	125.8	136.4	142.2
Exports extra-EC											
Value	638	721	712	843	1 039	954	855	904	1 025	1 229	1 210
Index	66.9	75.6	74.6	88.4	108.9	100.0	89.6	94.8	107.4	128.8	126.8
Imports extra-EC											
Value	64	78	64	75	71	62	62	61	85	101	101
Index	103.2	125.8	103.2	121.0	114.5	100.0	100.0	98.4	137.1	162.9	162.9
X/M	9.97	9.24	11.13	11.24	14.63	15.39	13.79	14.82	12.06	12.17	11.98

(1) Excluding Denmark and Ireland
Source: Cerame-Unie

SANITARYWARE
(NACE 248.5)

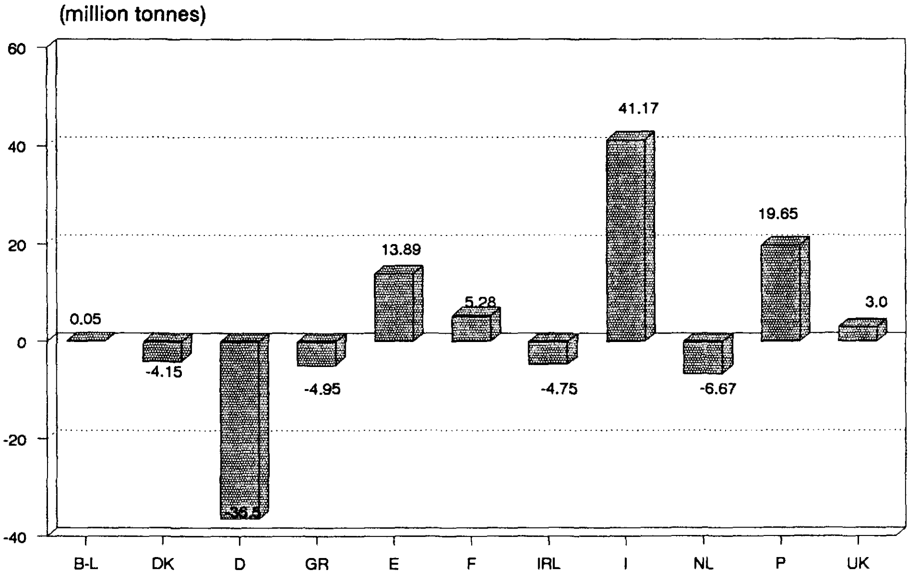
Trade balance

The Community's trade surplus fell 24.2% in volume terms in 1990 following a decline of 2.6% in 1989. The deterioration in the trade balance in value terms was more moderate with a 5.2% decline. 1990 nevertheless saw a surplus of 25.1 thousand tonnes corresponding to 109.5 million ECU.

The weakness of the EC's external position in sanitaryware in 1990 was the result of a marginal 0.7% decline in the volume of exports and a substantial 21.5% increase in the volume of imports.

Net exports, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Table 1

EC trade in current value (1)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC											
Value (million ECU)	116.6	148.2	136.8	168.8	205.9	177.4	145.5	145.6	151.1	176.3	180.6
Quantity (thousand tonnes)	71.7	76.3	66.0	75.7	89.9	75.1	66.3	63.4	62.1	67.4	66.9
Imports extra-EC											
Value (million ECU)	23.3	22.9	22.5	25.5	31.5	38.2	43.5	47.7	51.9	60.8	71.1
Quantity (thousand tonnes)	11.9	11.9	10.6	12.0	13.9	17.5	20.0	24.0	28.1	34.3	41.8
X/M (flows in value)	5.00	6.47	6.08	6.62	6.54	4.64	3.34	3.05	2.91	2.90	2.54
X/M (flows in tonnes)	6.03	6.41	6.23	6.31	6.47	4.29	3.32	2.64	2.21	1.97	1.60
Imports intra-EC											
Value (million ECU)	106.4	109.7	111.1	123.1	143.3	145.5	160.1	177.5	198.1	227.2	255.3
Quantity (thousand tonnes)	70.5	70.4	64.5	71.4	79.7	80.3	80.8	87.9	90.4	104.8	113.2
Share of total (%)	45.8	41.7	44.7	41.3	40.7	44.9	52.1	54.8	56.7	56.8	58.8

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-83 EC10
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Exports

The low level of exports at Community level is explained essentially by the poorer performance of the two main exporting countries, Italy (-14.1%) and Spain (-1.6%). Conversely, other Community countries improved their volume export performance.

France increased its exports by 15.1% in 1990, equalling Spain with 12.2 million tonnes exported. The Netherlands (+31.1%) and the United Kingdom (+29.2%) saw a substantial increase in their sales of sanitaryware abroad. Despite an exceptional 83% growth in exports, Greece failed to regain its 1988 export position.

Imports

The 21.9% rise in imports in 1990 falls mainly to the United Kingdom (+117.7%), Spain (+74%), the F.R. of Germany (+37.9%) and the Belgo-Luxembourg Union (+33.4%).

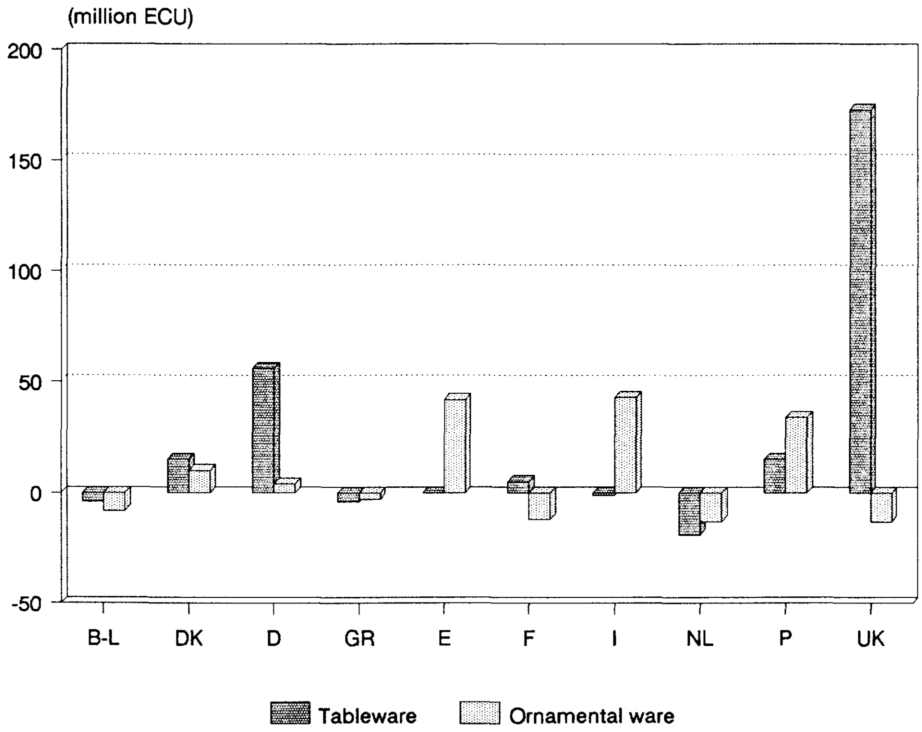
Intra-Community imports increased in volume (+8%) at a lower rate than in 1989 (+15.9%).

TABLEWARE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE
(NACE 248.6/.7)

EC market situation

Since 1985 the estimated growth of production in nominal terms, although irregular, has been positive. In 1990 a reversal in this trend was seen, production having been estimated to have fallen by 4.4%, compared to growth of 0.8% in 1989 and a 1.8% annual average between 1980 and 1989.Despite this poor result, a number of countries realised positive growth rates, for example the F. R. of Germany (+9.1%), France (+7.8%), Portugal (+4.9%) and the United Kingdom (+2.1%). The fall in consumption (again estimated) registered in 1989 became worse in 1990, almost equal to 5%. It may be noticed that the rate of decline in consumption follows the trend in production. In contrast, employment in the sector rose in 1990, for the first time in a decade, by a thousand people. This result compensated, in part, for the loss of around three thousand employees seen in 1989. Nevertheless, a large decline was still recorded in the Netherlands (-13.2%).

Extra-EC net exports, 1990
Breakdown by country and product



Source: Cerame-Unie

External trade

External trade stabilised in 1990 with a trade balance of around 330 million ECU. 1990 saw the exports and imports of tableware accounting for a 62.3% and 56.4% share of the total sector's external trade. The most striking fact was the growth in extra-EC exports of ornamental ware (+22.4%), at a much higher level than the gain in imports (+3.4%).In 1990, Belgium and Luxembourg became net importers of tableware, France a net importer for the whole industry, and Denmark a net exporter of tableware.

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	2 086	2 164	1 999	2 059	1 993	1 947	2 029	2 188	2 527	2 487	2 365
Net exports	173	157	222	278	299	443	375	292	270	331	329
Production	2 259	2 321	2 221	2 337	2 292	2 390	2 404	2 480	2 797	2 818	2 694
Employment (thousands) (2)	183	179	175	134	127	127	115	113	110	107	108

(1) Excluding Ireland
(2) Estimated
Source: Cerame-Unie

Table 2
Breakdown by product and country, 1990

(million ECU)	B-L	DK	D	GR	E	F	I	NL	P	UK
Production										
Tableware	52	N/A	766	26	N/A	200	N/A	N/A	55	463
Ornamental ware	3	N/A	170	N/A	N/A	24	N/A	N/A	53	126
Total	55	N/A	936	N/A	N/A	224	N/A	22	108	589
Exports extra-EC										
Tableware	20	25	140	3	9	49	52	4	16	214
Ornamental ware	4	15	71	1	62	16	73	11	35	34
Total	24	40	211	4	71	65	125	15	51	248
Imports extra-EC										
Tableware	24	10	84	7	9	44	53	23	1	41
Ornamental ware	12	5	67	4	11	28	30	24	1	47
Total	36	15	151	11	20	72	83	47	2	88
X/M										
Tableware	0.83	2.50	1.67	0.43	1.00	1.11	0.98	0.17	16.00	5.22
Ornamental ware	0.33	3.00	1.06	0.25	5.64	0.57	2.43	0.46	35.00	0.72
Total	0.67	2.67	1.40	0.36	3.55	0.90	1.51	0.32	25.50	2.82
Employment (units)										
Tableware	N/A	1 828	N/A	870	N/A	5 229	9 000	356	N/A	N/A
Ornamental ware	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	746	12 000	493	N/A	N/A
Total	1 510	N/A	27 234	N/A	N/A	5 975	21 000	849	8 141	10 950

Source: Cerame-Unie

8. CHEMICALS
Overview (NACE 25 and 26)

Main indicators

The European Community, whose chemical industry is still the largest in the world, achieved a *turnover* of 292 billion ECU in 1990. However, with 0.9% growth in the same year, nominal turnover was considerably down on 1989, when an increase of 8.9% was recorded. The Gulf War and its economic consequences were partly the reason for this set-back, given the industry's sensitivity to movements in the price of petroleum products. The United States and Japan, whose turnover fell by 6.7% and 12.1% respectively, were even more drastically affected by the crisis.

The level of *employment*, which had remained fairly stable since 1984 fell by 61 thousand units in 1990, i.e. 3.2% down on 1989.

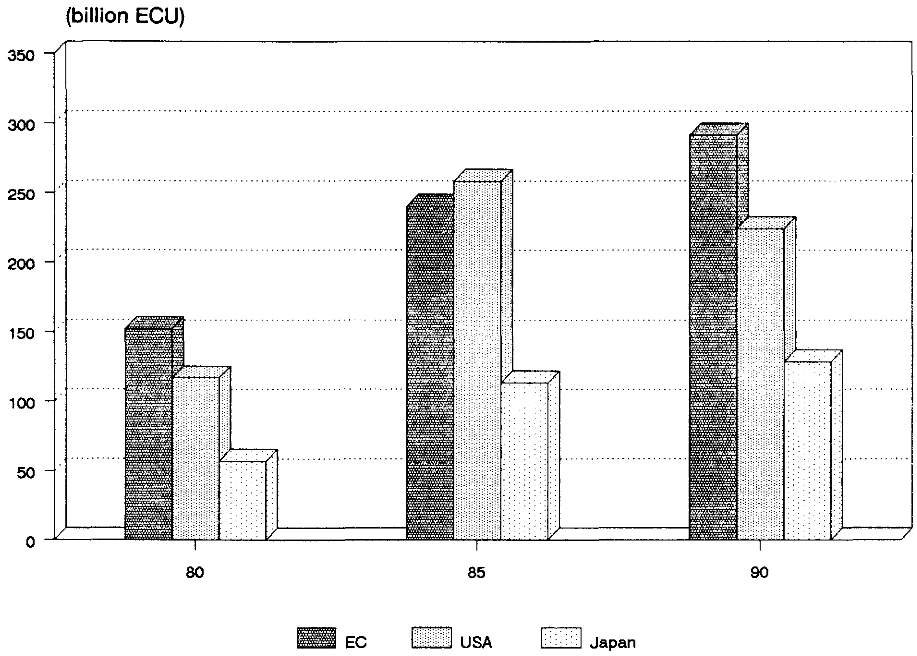
Internal EC demand, up 10.7% in 1989, only rose by 1.4% in 1990.

External trade

Although the figures have been going down for two years (- 10.3% in 1989 and - 5.3% in 1990), the Community's chemical industry maintains a substantial trade surplus (20.5 billion ECU in 1990). Since EC exports and imports decreased in the same proportion (-5.6%), the cover ratio, which had constantly declined since the beginning of the 1980's, did not change in 1990.

Intra-EC trade maintained the same level in 1990, having been better able to weather the storm of the Gulf crisis than extra-EC trade.

EC turnover
International comparison



Source: CEFIC

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	137 621	151 302	162 216	174 148	198 244	214 148	207 117	214 542	241 543	267 576	271 356
Net exports	14 664	18 894	18 429	21 414	25 606	26 325	22 214	22 315	24 161	21 658	20 506
Turnover	152 285	170 196	180 645	195 562	223 850	240 473	229 331	236 857	265 704	289 234	291 862
Employees (thousands)	2 097	2 040	1 961	1 912	1 905	1 905	1 910	1 910	1 922	1 921	1 860

(1) Excluding Greece; excluding fibres for Belgium, France, Spain, Ireland, Luxembourg; rubber and plastics industry included for Belgium and Spain

Source: CEFIC

Table 2
Turnover and foreign trade (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Turnover at current prices											
EC	152 285	170 196	180 645	195 562	223 850	240 473	229 331	236 857	265 704	289 234	291 862
Index	63.3	70.8	75.1	81.3	93.1	100.0	95.4	98.5	110.5	120.3	121.4
United States	116 711	161 673	176 378	212 532	267 808	258 555	201 541	184 254	203 147	240 490	224 363
Index	45.1	62.5	68.2	82.2	103.6	100.0	77.9	71.3	78.6	93.0	86.8
Japan	57 011	73 649	75 816	90 583	107 762	113 437	116 287	116 571	135 464	146 352	128 684
Index	50.3	64.9	66.8	79.9	95.0	100.0	102.5	102.8	119.4	129.0	113.4
Turnover at constant prices											
EC	206 906	208 785	207 869	218 140	234 455	240 473	240 282	250 418	271 441	295 297	349 786
Index	86.0	86.8	86.4	90.7	97.5	100.0	99.9	104.1	112.9	122.8	145.5
Trade at current prices (2)											
Exports extra-EC	27 329	32 923	34 273	39 581	47 705	51 656	45 879	45 922	51 185	55 451	52 410
Index	52.9	63.7	66.3	76.6	92.4	100.0	88.8	88.9	99.1	107.3	101.5
Imports extra-EC	12 665	14 029	15 844	18 167	22 099	25 331	23 665	23 607	27 024	33 793	31 904
Index	50.0	55.4	62.5	71.7	87.2	100.0	93.4	93.2	106.7	133.4	125.9
X/M	2.16	2.35	2.16	2.18	2.16	2.04	1.94	1.95	1.89	1.64	1.64
Imports intra-EC	43 127	38 828	37 166	43 101	50 899	60 789	60 543	64 200	73 070	82 278	82 812
Index	70.9	63.9	61.1	70.9	83.7	100.0	99.6	105.6	120.2	135.4	136.2

(1) Excluding Greece; excluding and fibres for Belgium, France, Spain, Ireland, Luxembourg; rubber and plastics industry included for Belgium and Spain

(2) 1980-84 EC9; 1985-88 excluding Greece

Source: CEFIC, United States and Japanese Chemical Industry Associations

Table 3
Investment expenditure by the EC chemical industry

	Billion ECU	As a % of total turnover
1985	10 553	4.4
1986	12 024	5.2
1987	13 266	5.6
1988	15 305	5.8
1989	17 886	6.1
1990	19 696	6.7

Source: CEFIC

Table 4

The 10 leading EC companies, 1990

(million ECU)	Country	Turnover	Employees
BASF	BR Deutschland	22 718	134 647
Hoechst	BR Deutschland	21 860	172 890
Bayer	BR Deutschland	20 291	171 000
ICI	United Kingdom	18 093	132 100
Rhône-Poulenc	France	11 399	91 600
Compagnie de Saint-Gobain	France	9 991	104 987
Enichem Ex Enimont	Italia	9 898	49 000
Montedison	Italia	9 687	38 614
Michelin	France	9 074	140 826
Atochem	France	7 581	33 500

Source: Le Nouvel Economiste

Table 5

Breakdown of EC turnover by country, 1990

	(million ECU)	(%)
EC (1)	291 862	100.0
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	22 124	7.6
Danmark	3 271	1.1
BR Deutschland	79 184	27.1
España	31 755	10.9
France	50 578	17.3
Ireland	3 712	1.3
Italia	40 608	13.9
Nederland	20 719	7.1
United Kingdom	39 911	13.7

(1) Excluding Greece and Portugal

Source: CEFIC

Table 7
German chemical industry expenditures on environmental protection, 1989

	Investment		Current expenditure	
	(million ECU)	(%)	(million ECU)	(%)
Total cost	991.8	100.0	2 495.7	100.0
of which:				
Waste destruction	124.1	12.5	583.6	23.4
Water production	468.1	47.2	1 153.1	46.2
Air protection	378.3	38.1	709.7	28.4
Noise reduction	21.3	2.2	49.3	2.0

Source: Verband der Chemischen Industrie

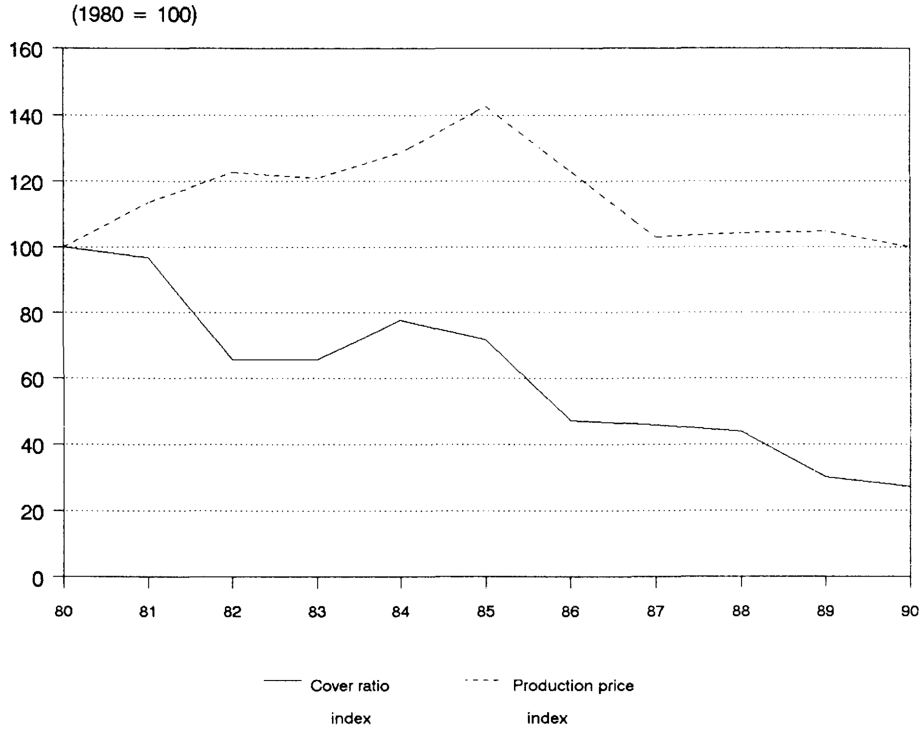
FERTILIZERS
(Part of NACE 256.8)

Production and consumption

After two years (1988 and 1989) in which there were moderate increases in value terms in Community consumption of fertilizers, the downward trend prevailing since 1985 continued in 1990 (-2.7%). There was also a significant reduction in production in terms of value, due to the collapse of prices in this sector (-4.5%).

In volume terms, on the other hand, Community production of fertilizers remained stable at around 50 million tonnes. Regarding average growth of consumption in terms of volume, it continued the trend which began in 1986 (up 2.2% in 1990).

EC cover ratio and price trends



Source: Eurostat

External trade

Despite the drop in Community consumption in terms of value, imports of products from abroad continued to grow, amounting to 1.2 billion in 1990. Their share of Community consumption (at current prices), which was around 10% at the beginning of the 1980's, rose to almost 17% in 1989 and 25% in 1990, while exports represented only 7% of Community production in 1989 and 1990. As a result, the cover ratio, which was greater than parity in 1985, was only 0.2 in 1990.

Conclusion

The current trend against the use of fertilizers may, to some extent, be behind the problems currently experienced in this sector. The sharp drop in prices also explains the poor results in value terms in 1990.

Table 1
Main indicators

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption (1)	5 667	6 059	6 567	6 541	7 202	8 058	7 944	7 010	7 150	7 325	7 087
Net exports (1)	133	241	-67	-141	98	42	-344	-510	-450	-725	-787
Production (1)	5 800	6 300	6 500	6 400	7 300	8 100	7 600	6 500	6 700	6 600	6 300
Employment (thousands) (2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	N/A	N/A	50	50	45	N/A

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-85 EC10; manufactures made from imported semi-finished products are not included in Community production
(2) Direct employment excluding maintenance and distribution
Source: CMC-Engrais, Eurostat (Comext)

Table 2
Production in volume and in current value (1)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production (million ECU)	5 800	6 300	6 500	6 400	7 300	8 100	7 600	6 500	6 700	6 600	6 300
Production (million tonnes)	46.0	44.0	42.0	42.0	45.0	45.0	49.0	50.0	51.0	50.0	50.0
Unit price index	70.0	79.5	86.0	84.7	90.1	100.0	86.2	72.2	73.0	73.3	70.0

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-85 EC10; manufactures made from imported semi-finished products are not included in Community production
Source: CMC-Engrais

Table 3
EC trade in current value (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	708	841	586	667	856	935	548	520	579	488	437
Index (2)	75.7	89.9	62.7	71.3	91.6	100.0	58.6	55.6	61.9	52.2	46.7
Imports extra-EC	576	587	629	759	910	1 034	1 037	1 032	1 029	1 213	1 224
Index (2)	55.7	56.8	60.8	73.4	88.0	100.0	100.3	99.8	99.5	117.3	118.4
X/M	1.23	1.43	0.93	0.88	0.94	0.90	0.53	0.50	0.56	0.40	0.36
Trade intra-EC	970	1 085	1 425	1 598	1 801	1 903	1 730	1 643	1 654	1 877	1 853
Index (2)	51.0	57.0	74.9	84.0	94.6	100.0	90.9	86.3	86.9	98.6	97.4

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-85 EC10; 1989 Greece estimated
(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: CMC-Engrais, Eurostat (Comext)

Table 4
EC trade in volume (1)

(million tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	6.7	5.6	4.1	5.0	5.8	5.9	5.1	6.0	5.0	3.9	4.1
Index (2)	113.6	94.9	69.5	84.7	98.3	100.0	86.4	101.7	84.7	66.1	69.5
Imports extra-EC	4.4	3.8	4.1	5.0	4.9	5.4	7.1	8.6	7.5	8.5	9.9
Index (2)	81.5	70.4	75.9	92.6	90.7	100.0	131.5	159.3	138.9	157.4	183.3
X/M	1.52	1.47	1.00	1.00	1.18	1.09	0.72	0.70	0.67	0.46	0.41
Trade intra-EC	8.1	8.1	9.8	11.0	12.0	11.5	12.2	14.0	13.7	15.2	15.5
Index (2)	70.4	70.4	85.2	95.7	104.3	100.0	106.1	121.7	119.1	132.2	134.8

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-85 EC10; 1989 Greece estimated
(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: CMC-Engrais, Eurostat (Comext)

Insecticides

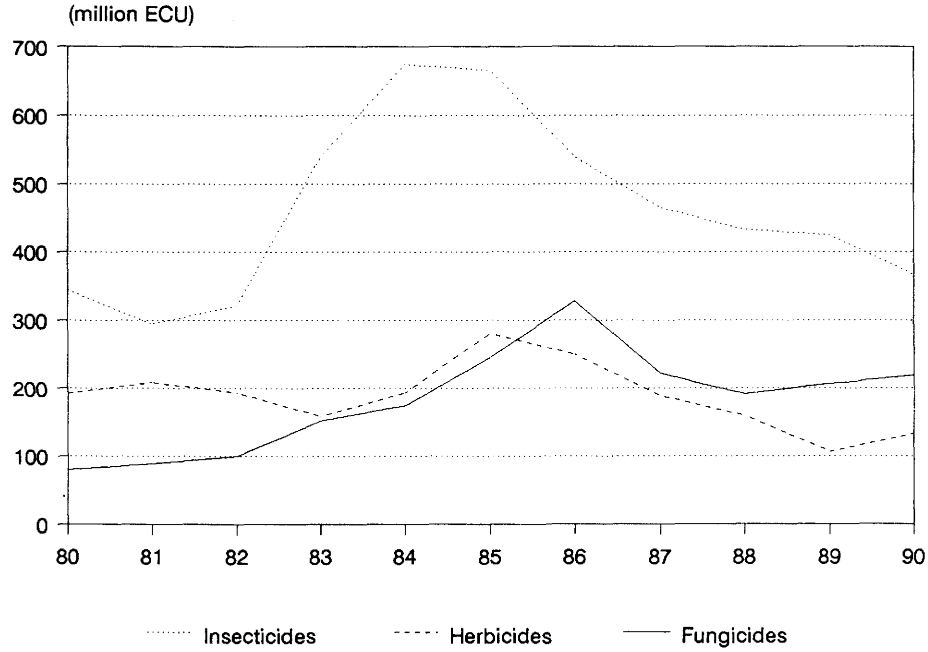
The export of insecticides, which make up the bulk of the EC agrochemical exports, decreased in 1990 by 8%, and with an increase of almost 12% in imports of insecticides, the cover ratio dipped to 3.7, continuing a downward trend, which began in 1987, at a rate of almost 20% a year. The largest decrease was seen in the United Kingdom(19.5%), the EC leader in insecticide exports. Trade in insecticides within the member nations continued to grow steadily(14%).

Herbicides

The exports of herbicides grew by

EC net exports

Breakdown by product



Source: Eurostat

Table 1
Agrochemicals
Major companies' turnover, 1990

	Agrochemical sales ($m)	Total group sales ($m)	Agrochemicals as % of total
Ciba Geigy	2 827	15 514	18.2
ICI	2 295	24 915	9.2
Bayer	2 238	27 948	8.0
Rhône-Poulenc	2 003	15 483	12.9
Du Pont	1 769	40 047	4.4
DowElanco	1 524	1 524	100.0
Monsanto	1 508	8 995	16.8
Hoechst	1 432	30 109	4.8
BASF	1 326	31 291	4.2
Schering AG	949	3 975	23.9
Sandoz	898	9 738	9.2
American Cyanamid	805	4 570	17.6
Shell	785	114 702	0.7
FMC	415	3 722	11.1
Rohm & Haas	363	2 824	12.9

Source: Published Accounts and CNWM (County NatWest WoodMac) Estimates

9.4% in 1990. Trade among the member nations increased to almost one billion ECU in 1990, a rise of 10.7% over 1989. This was especially evident in Germany where intra-EC trade of herbicides leapt by 48%. The cover ratio of herbicides increased for the first time since 1986 by 6.8%.

Fungicides

The trade of fungicides within the EC grew by 18% in 1990. There were notable increases of 29% in Germany, the largest exporter of fungicides in the EC, and 24% in Denmark. The largest decrease in intra-EC trade was in the United Kingdom(6%). Additionally, a modest growth of the trade surplus of fungicides was also realized as exports grew by 2.6% while imports shrunk by 1.1%. The trade surplus now stands at 218 million ECU's, which is a 6% increase from 1989. The cover ratio stabilized at 2.2 after five volatile years.

Table 2
Agrochemicals
Average yields of major crops worldwide

(kg per ha)	1980	1990	Increase (%)
Crop:			
Wheat	1 877	2 572	37.0
Barley	2 030	2 441	20.2
Maize	3 060	3 671	20.0
Rice	2 770	3 446	24.4
Soybeans	1 561	1 910	22.4
Rapeseed	996	1 362	36.7
Sugar beet	29 284	35 446	21.0
Potatoes	12 800	15 315	19.6

Source: County NatWest WoodMac

Table 3
Insecticides
EC trade in current value (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	379.0	456.0	503.0	608.0	769.0	762.0	629.0	541.0	529.0	544.0	501.0
Index (2)	49.7	59.8	66.0	79.8	100.9	100.0	82.5	71.0	69.4	71.4	65.7
Imports extra-EC	35.0	43.0	53.0	69.0	95.0	96.0	90.0	76.0	96.0	120.0	134.0
Index (2)	36.5	44.8	55.2	71.9	99.0	100.0	93.8	79.2	100.0	125.0	139.6
X/M	10.83	10.60	9.49	8.81	8.09	7.94	6.99	7.12	5.51	4.53	3.74
Trade intra-EC	133.0	162.0	182.0	239.0	291.0	265.0	260.0	281.0	315.0	357.0	410.0
Index (2)	50.2	61.1	68.7	90.2	109.8	100.0	98.1	106.0	118.9	134.7	154.7
Share of total (%)	26.0	26.2	26.6	28.2	27.5	25.8	29.2	34.2	37.3	39.6	45.0

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-1983 EC10
(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 4
Herbicides
EC trade in current value (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	314.0	302.0	304.0	289.0	362.0	433.0	383.0	356.0	350.0	352.0	385.0
Index (2)	72.5	69.7	70.2	66.7	83.6	100.0	88.5	82.2	80.8	81.3	88.9
Imports extra-EC	122.0	94.0	111.0	131.0	169.0	152.0	133.0	168.0	191.0	246.0	252.0
Index (2)	80.3	61.8	73.0	86.2	111.2	100.0	87.5	110.5	125.7	161.8	165.8
X/M	2.57	3.21	2.74	2.21	2.14	2.85	2.88	2.12	1.83	1.43	1.53
Trade intra-EC	379.0	416.0	464.0	448.0	563.0	641.0	689.0	678.0	762.0	863.0	955.0
Index (2)	59.1	64.9	72.4	69.9	87.8	100.0	107.5	105.8	118.9	134.6	149.0
Share of total (%)	54.7	57.9	60.4	60.8	60.9	59.7	64.3	65.6	68.5	71.0	71.3

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-1983 EC10
(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 5
Fungicides
EC trade in current value (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	108.0	151.0	178.0	232.0	261.0	397.0	448.0	328.0	328.0	386.0	396.0
Index (2)	27.2	38.0	44.8	58.4	65.7	100.0	112.8	82.6	82.6	97.2	99.7
Imports extra-EC	28.0	63.0	78.0	80.0	87.0	152.0	120.0	107.0	137.0	180.0	178.0
Index (2)	18.4	41.4	51.3	52.6	57.2	100.0	78.9	70.4	90.1	118.4	117.1
X/M	3.86	2.40	2.28	2.90	3.00	2.61	3.73	3.07	2.39	2.14	2.22
Trade intra-EC	193.0	228.0	254.0	317.0	430.0	484.0	439.0	382.0	443.0	575.0	681.0
Index (2)	39.9	47.1	52.5	65.5	88.8	100.0	90.7	78.9	91.5	118.8	140.7
Share of total (%)	64.1	60.2	58.8	57.7	62.2	54.9	49.5	53.8	57.5	59.8	63.2

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-1983 EC10
(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

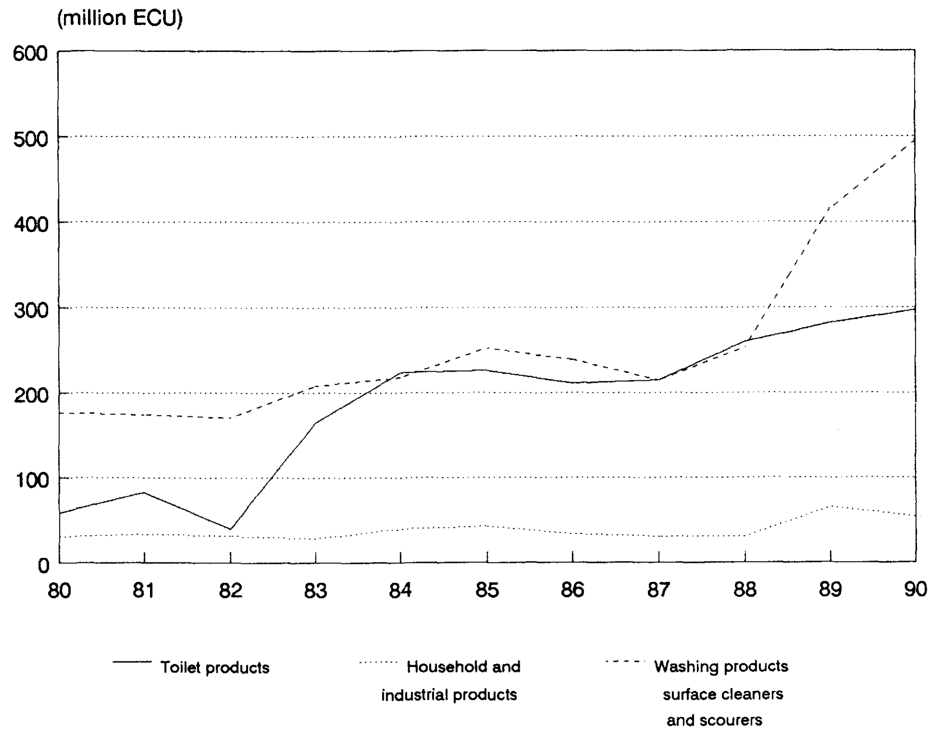
SOAPS AND DETERGENTS

(NACE 258.1)

Exports

In 1990 EC exports of soaps and detergents grew by 9.6%. Among the major exporters of the Community, the largest increases occurred in the United Kingdom and France. The U.K.'s exports of soaps and detergents grew by 15% and France's by 8.1%. It should also be noted that the Netherlands' exports doubled from 1989 to 1990, reaching just over 52 million ECU. The F.R. of Germany was the only nation in the Community whose exports of soaps and detergents declined in 1990(-6.5%). Exports of washing products, surface cleaners and scourers, the largest sector of soaps and detergents, increased by 16%, while household and industrial products, the smallest sector, declined by 13%.

EC net exports
Breakdown by product



Source: Eurostat

Imports

Imports of soaps and detergents rose in 1990, but by only 4%. United Kingdom, Denmark, and Italy were the only nations in the Community to decrease their imports, by 10.6%, 27.5%, and 8% respectively. The most notable increase of imports was a 22% rise in the F.R. of Germany. Imports of household and industrial products grew by 2 million ECU in 1990.

Table 1
Main indicators

(million ECU)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	7 612	8 150	8 491	9 177	9 826	10 504	11 157	11 981
Net exports (1)	401	472	521	484	461	544	764	846
Production (2)	8 013	8 622	9 012	9 661	10 287	11 048	11 921	12 827

(1) 1983 EC10
(2) 1988-90 Eurostat estimates
Source: AIS, Eurostat (Comext)

Table 2
EC trade in current value (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	428	492	467	479	552	610	574	569	683	914	1 002
Index (2)	70.2	80.7	76.6	78.5	90.5	100.0	94.1	93.3	112.0	149.8	164.3
Imports extra-EC	162	201	225	78	80	89	90	108	139	150	156
Index (2)	182.0	225.8	252.8	87.6	89.9	100.0	101.1	121.3	156.2	168.5	175.3
X/M	2.64	2.45	2.08	6.14	6.90	6.85	6.38	5.27	4.91	6.09	6.42
Trade intra-EC	368	430	517	585	668	685	708	844	1 103	1 158	1 359
Index (2)	53.7	62.8	75.5	85.4	97.5	100.0	103.4	123.2	161.0	169.1	198.4
Share of total (%)	46.2	46.6	52.5	55.0	54.8	52.9	55.2	59.7	61.8	55.9	57.6

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-1983 EC10
(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 3
Breakdown of external trade by product (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC											
Toilet products	190	240	217	184	235	250	234	240	297	333	351
Household and industrial products	33	38	35	32	44	48	39	37	44	77	67
Washing products, surface cleaners and scourers	205	214	215	263	273	312	301	292	342	504	584
Imports extra-EC											
Toilet products	131	157	177	20	21	24	23	25	37	51	54
Household and industrial products	2	4	3	3	4	5	5	6	13	11	13
Washing products, surface cleaners and scourers	29	40	45	55	55	60	62	77	89	88	89
Imports intra-EC											
Toilet products	115	126	149	162	183	190	186	211	272	320	387
Household and industrial products	15	21	26	28	30	33	32	34	71	68	71
Washing products, surface cleaners and scourers	238	283	342	395	455	462	490	599	760	770	901

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-1983 EC10
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

COSMETICS, PERFUMES, AND TOILETRY PRODUCTS

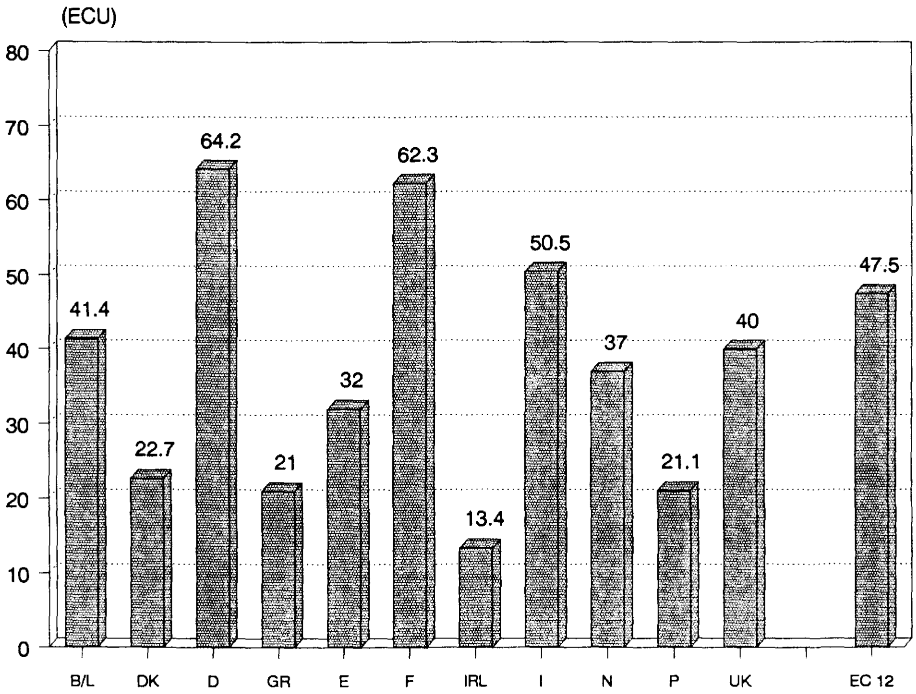
(NACE 258.2)

Sales

In 1990, ex-factory sales of the Cosmetics, Perfumes, and Toiletries market were up by 9.1%. All the Member States enjoyed increasing sales in this industry. The most substantial growth took place in Portugal where sales increased by 45.1%. In Greece there was a rise of 15.8%, and in the F.R. of Germany, the market-share leader, there was a 14.2% increase. The least amount of growth occurred in the United Kingdom(5.7%) and in Italy(6.2%).

In terms of product category, the industry share of ex-factory sales of alcohol based products grew by 32%, and the sales share of beauty and care products rose by 13.4%. On the

EC consumption per person, 1990



Source: COLIPA

Table 1

Sales (1)

(million ECU)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Ex-factory sales	6 850	7 582	7 705	8 430	10 963	11 334	11 948	12 815	14 022	15 302

(1) Excluding exports and toilet soaps
Source: COLIPA

Table 2

Ex-factory sales by product category

(%)	1988	1989	1990
Alcohol based products	7.8	8.1	10.7
Beauty and care products	25.9	25.2	28.6
Hair products	28.2	28.0	25.9
Toiletries	22.5	22.7	19.5
Men's toiletries	5.9	6.1	6.4
Other products	9.7	9.9	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: COLIPA

negative side, there were drops in the share of sales of toiletries of 14.1% and of hair products, the top selling category in 1989, of 7.5%.

Exports and imports

In 1990, exports in this industry expanded by 5.6%, with all the Member States achieving increases. Considerable gains in exports were attained in Ireland(36%), Italy(15.8%), and Belgium and Luxembourg(17.8%). The least amount of growth was 2.9% in Germany and 2.5% in Portugal.

Imports kept pace with exports and rose by 5.4%. Spain's 19.3% increase and Germany's 14.4% were the largest. Three member states did manage to reduce their imports in this industry. They were Denmark by 21.9%, the Netherlands by 3.3%, and Ireland by 2.7%.

With similar growth in both imports and exports, the cover ratio remained stable at 3.8. The trade surplus reached 3.8 billion ECU in 1990, an increase of 5.7%.

Intra-Community trade

Trading of perfumery, cosmetics, and toiletries between EC members increased by 13.3% in 1990, close to the average growth rate of the past decade. Every nation in the EC expanded its commerce within the Community. Impressive gains were achieved in Portugal (39.1%), Greece (36.5%), and Spain (25.8%). Only in France (9.2%), the United Kingdom (8.3%), and Ireland (7.5%) was the increase less than 10%.

Table 3
EC trade in current value (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	2 004	2 365	2 493	2 797	3 448	3 894	3 792	3 879	4 257	4 978	5 258
Index (2)	51.5	60.7	64.0	71.8	88.5	100.0	97.4	99.6	109.3	127.8	135.0
Imports extra-EC	505	610	671	757	926	998	939	1 005	1 186	1 324	1 396
Index (2)	50.6	61.1	67.2	75.9	92.8	100.0	94.1	100.7	118.9	132.7	139.8
X/M	3.97	3.88	3.72	3.69	3.72	3.90	4.04	3.86	3.59	3.76	3.77
Trade intra-EC	1 826	2 104	2 458	2 752	3 374	3 802	4 005	4 483	5 090	5 722	6 483
Index (2)	48.0	55.3	64.7	72.4	88.7	100.0	105.3	117.9	133.9	150.5	170.5
Share of total (%)	47.7	47.1	49.6	49.6	49.5	49.4	51.4	53.6	54.5	53.5	55.2

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-1983 EC10
(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

MAINTENANCE PRODUCTS
(NACE 259.2)

Exports and imports

Exports of maintenance products declined in 1990 for the first time since 1986, but the decline was a marginal 1.7%. The United Kingdom, which was the leading exporter of maintenance products in the EC in 1989, saw its exports go down by 9.4% in 1990. On the positive side, Germany's exports grew by 6.3%, and it became the EC's leading exporter.

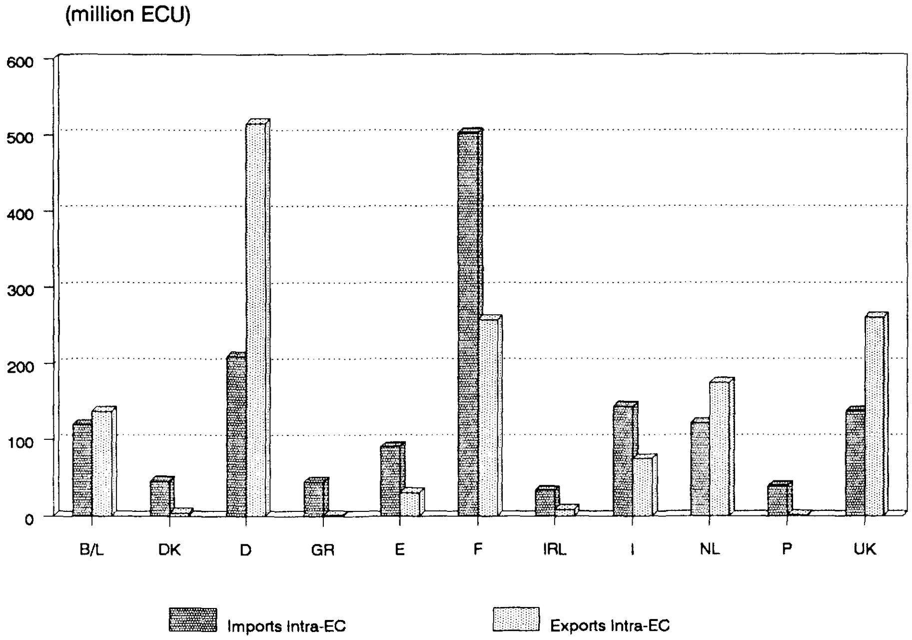
Imports grew by 5% in comparison to 1989. The most notable increases were seen in France(21%) and Belgium/Luxembourg(10%).

Trade balance

Consequent to the declining EC exports and increasing imports the trade balance for maintenance products declined by 4.7%, after a growth of 2.1% in 1989. The declining trend of the cover ratio, which started in 1987 is continuing, and has now reached a low of 3.1. It should be noted that only France, the F.R of Germany, and the United Kingdom enjoy a cover ratio which is higher than the EC's collective 3.1. Of these three only the F.R. of Germany expanded its trade surplus (a 12% in-

Intra-EC trade, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Table 2

EC trade in current value (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	641	813	891	1 067	1 304	1 446	1 357	1 167	1 157	1 231	1 210
Index (2)	44.3	56.2	61.6	73.8	90.2	100.0	93.8	80.7	80.0	85.1	83.7
Imports extra-EC	115	166	196	216	253	323	289	267	317	373	392
Index (2)	35.6	51.4	60.7	66.9	78.3	100.0	89.5	82.7	98.1	115.5	121.4
X/M	5.57	4.90	4.55	4.94	5.15	4.48	4.70	4.37	3.65	3.30	3.09
Trade intra-EC	513	609	684	816	1 031	1 084	1 050	1 024	1 090	1 305	1 487
Index (2)	47.3	56.2	63.1	75.3	95.1	100.0	96.9	94.5	100.6	120.4	137.2
Share of total (%)	44.5	42.8	43.4	43.3	44.2	42.8	43.6	46.7	48.5	51.5	55.1

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-1983 EC10

(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

crease).

Intra-Community trade

Trade of maintenance products within the Member States continued to increase; in 1990 intra-EC trade grew by 13.9%. Of the twelve members only two experienced reductions in this area, the United Kingdom by 11% and Ireland by 8%. The two largest traders of maintenance products within the EC, France and Germany, enjoyed the largest increases of 22% and 39% respectively.

PHARMACEUTICALS
(NACE 257)

Production and employment

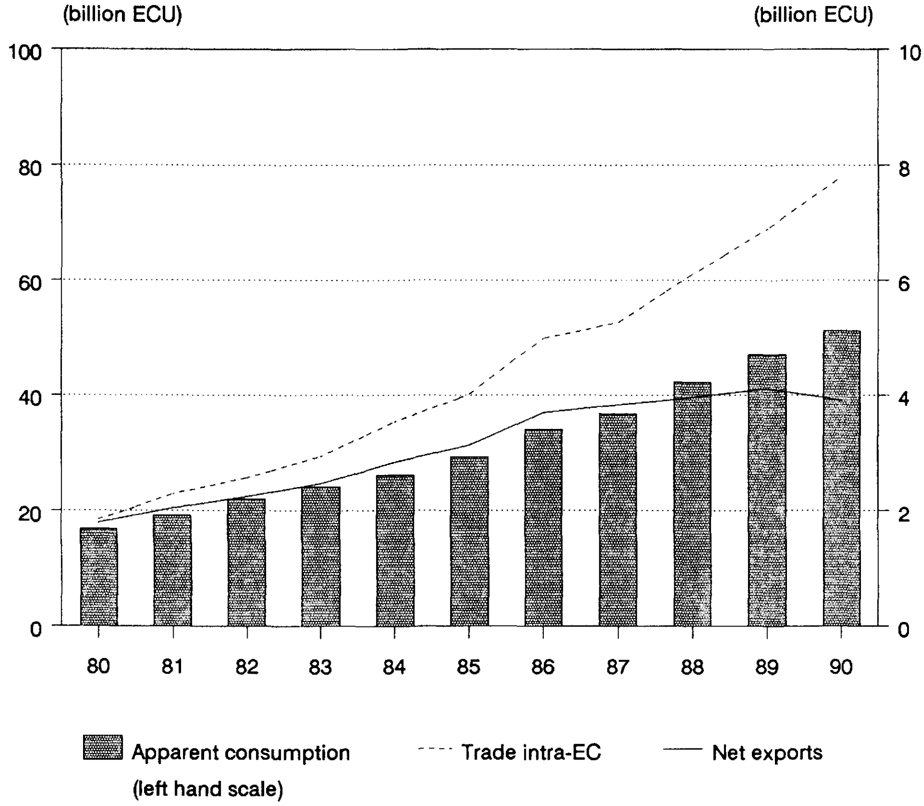
The production of pharmaceuticals in the EC grew by 7.8% in 1990 with all the Member States enjoying increases. Most notable were the rises in France of 12.8%, in Italy of 11%, and in the F.R. of Germany of 7.6%. The United Kingdom was the only EC country with less than 2% growth (0.9%).

Employment in the pharmaceutical industry kept pace with production and grew by 3.5%. The largest gains were seen in France (7.1%), Ireland (12.7%), and Denmark (5.6%). Greece and Portugal, both with 0.6% increases, were the only EC states with employment growth of less than 1%.

Exports and imports

Exports of pharmaceuticals increased by 4.6% in 1990. Substantial gains occurred in the F.R. of Germany (10%), in Ireland (39.3%), and in Spain (10.7%). Conversely, Italy, Greece, and the United Kingdom all experienced export declines of 3.6%, 22%, and 4.8% respectively.

EC trade and consumption



Source: EFPIA

In 1990, pharmaceutical imports rose by 13.2%. The largest increases were of 24.8% in Greece, 24.3% in Portugal, and 15.7% in Italy. Ireland (5.9%) and Denmark (3.5%) were the only Member States with import growth of less than 11%.

As a result of the large increase in imports the trade surplus decreased by 2.5%. The cover ratio shrank by

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990(2)
Apparent consumption	16 804	19 155	21 984	24 115	26 110	29 268	34 080	36 771	42 163	46 990	51 173
Net exports	1 797	2 044	2 250	2 470	2 842	3 129	3 695	3 835	3 969	4 109	3 912
Production	18 601	21 199	24 234	26 585	28 952	32 397	37 775	40 606	46 132	51 099	55 085
Employment (thousands) (3)	389	397	397	395	398	400	420	426	426	442	459

(1) Figures based on SITC 54
(2) Eurostat estimates
(3) Employment figures (official figures for most countries) have been revised in several countries, sometimes substantially
Source: EFPIA

9%, continuing a downward trend which began in 1988.

Intra-Community trade

Trade in pharmaceuticals within the EC rose by 13.2% in 1990. Growth in excess of 20% took place in France, Greece, and Portugal with increases of 26.6%, 23.6%, and 25.4% respectively. The only reduction occurred in the United Kingdom which experienced a decrease of 1.6%. After no change in 1989, the share of intra-EC trade in the total EC exports rose by nearly 5% to 46.5%.

Table 4
Production and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990(3)
Production in current prices											
EC	18 601	21 199	24 234	26 585	28 952	32 397	37 775	40 407	46 132	51 099	55 085
Index	57.4	65.4	74.8	82.1	89.4	100.0	116.6	124.7	142.4	157.7	170.0
USA (1)	14 273	19 987	25 207	30 791	36 704	41 058	34 915	32 722	N/A	N/A	N/A
Index	35.0	49.0	61.0	75.0	89.0	100.0	85.0	80.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Japan (1)	9 181	12 755	13 977	17 234	19 574	21 115	20 831	24 141	N/A	N/A	N/A
Index	43.0	60.0	66.0	82.0	93.0	100.0	99.0	114.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Investment in current value (2)	927	1 072	1 313	1 384	1 504	1 764	2 213	2 264	2 514	3 134	N/A
Index	52.6	60.8	74.4	78.5	85.3	100.0	125.5	128.3	142.5	177.7	N/A

(1) Census of manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(2) Excluding Ireland and Portugal; 1983 and 1985-1989 estimates
(3) Eurostat estimates
Source: EFPIA

Table 7
Share of medicines in total health care costs, 1989

(%)	
Belgique/België	16.7
Danmark	12.0
BR Deutschland	14.6
España	26.5
France	16.1
Hellas	31.3
Ireland	8.7
Italia	16.2
Nederland	8.5
Portugal	20.2
United Kingdom (1)	10.6

(1) of NHS expenditures
Source: EFPIA

Table 8
EC trade in current value (1)

(million ECU)	1980(2)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990(3)
Exports extra-EC	3 013	3 527	3 953	4 497	5 174	5 772	6 945	7 057	7 640	8 596	8 991
Index	52.2	61.1	68.5	77.9	89.6	100.0	120.3	122.3	132.4	148.9	155.8
Imports extra-EC	1 216	1 483	1 703	2 027	2 332	2 643	3 250	3 222	3 671	4 487	5 079
Index	46.0	56.1	64.4	76.7	88.2	100.0	123.0	121.9	138.9	169.8	192.2
X/M	2.48	2.38	2.32	2.22	2.22	2.18	2.14	2.19	2.08	1.92	1.77
Trade intra-EC	1 847	2 294	2 571	2 941	3 539	4 005	4 992	5 261	6 111	6 897	7 807
Index	46.1	57.3	64.2	73.4	88.4	100.0	124.6	131.4	152.6	172.2	194.9
Share of total (%)	36.4	37.6	37.0	38.3	39.7	41.0	41.7	42.6	44.4	44.5	46.5

(1) Excluding Greece; figures cover SITC 54
(2) Excluding Greece and Spain
(3) Eurostat estimates
Source: EFPIA

Table 9
Evolution of the world market

(million ECU)	1984	(%)	1985	(%)	1986	(%)	1987	(%)	1988	(%)	1989	(%)	1990	(%)
World (1)	110 389	100	123 314	100	112 202	100	108 284	100	119 508	100	136 400	100	133 600	100
Europe	25 601	23	28 831	23	30 295	27	33 101	31	36 506	31	40 300	30	43 900	33
USA	30 704	28	34 663	28	29 723	26	29 736	27	32 654	27	40 500	30	39 200	29
Japan	16 567	15	18 396	15	20 134	18	22 362	21	25 710	22	28 400	21	24 600	18

(1) World total excludes Eastern Europe
Source: US estimates

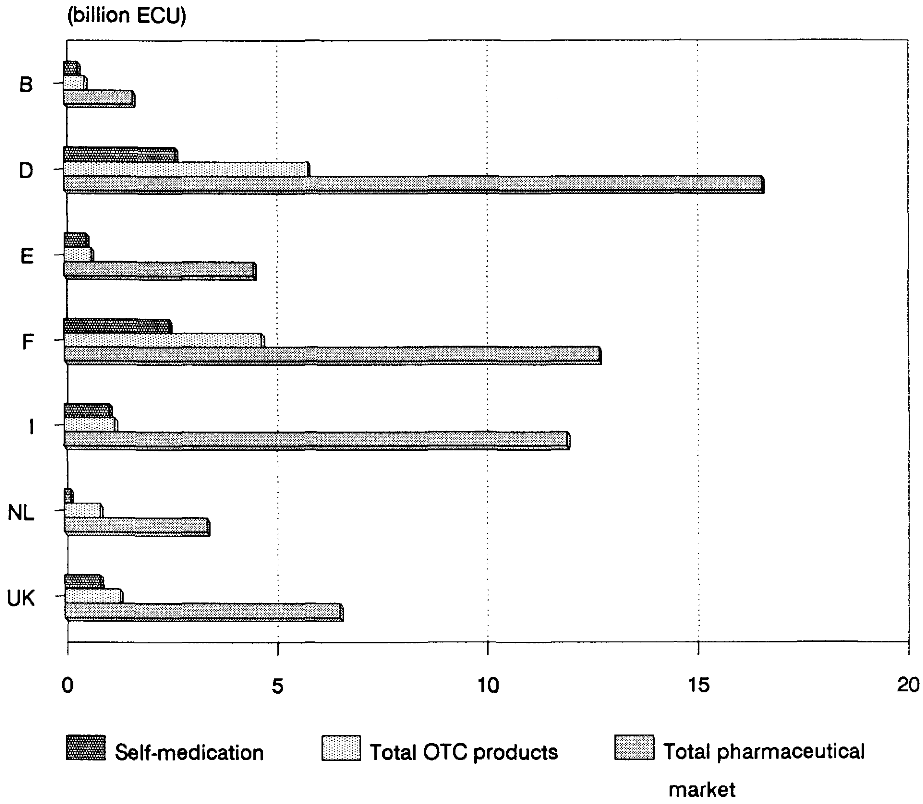
NON-PRESCRIPTION PHARMACEUTICALS
(NACE 257)

Market situation in 1990

In 1990, market turnover in the Community for non-prescription pharmaceutical products amounted to almost 15 billion ECU. This figure, which means an average increase of 10.2% compared with 1989, can be attributed to the very good results in the United Kingdom (up 20.3%), Italy (up 20.8%) and France (up 11.3%), the last-mentioned being the second biggest consumer in the EC. Germany, whose growth rate was 5.8%, has the highest turnover for this type of product.

In 1990, cough and cold remedies were again the biggest sellers (1.4 billion ECU, i.e. 10% up on 1989), followed by analgesics (1.3 billion ECU, up 10.8%). However there was a big increase this year in intestinal medicines, for which turnover rose by 34.5% to 1.1 billion ECU.

EC turnover, 1990



Source: AESGP

Table 1
OTC products

	Turnover (million ECU)				Share of total market (%)			
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1987	1988	1989	1990
Belgique/België	500	500	460	490	30	29	30	30
BR Deutschland	4 700	5 100	5 480	5 800	37	36	36	35
España	450	500	550	631	15	13	13	14
France	3 700	4 100	4 220	4 700	35	35	35	37
Italia	900	900	990	1 196	13	11	10	10
Nederland (1)	700	700	798	847	47	46	25	25
United Kingdom	900	1 000	1 090	1 311	22	22	22	20

(1) Source: NEFARMA/IMS Netherlands. Figures for 1989 are not comparable to other years due to a change in the statistical method.
Source: Institute for Medicinal Statistics, 1991

Self-medication

Consumer spending on self-medication products in the Community rose to over 8 billion ECU in 1990. This excellent result (9.8% up on 1989) can be attributed to the various forms of encouragement to use self-medication (increased advertising on television, wider availability etc) in the EC, which have resulted in growth rates of around 20% in particular in the United Kingdom and Italy. In addition, a large number of pharmaceutical laboratories are counting on the development of self-medication. The proportion of non-prescription products accounted for by self-medication products differs widely between the Member States. In recent years, the rates in Spain and Italy have been very high (over 80%), unlike the Netherlands where the rate was only around 17% in 1989 and 1990.

Conclusion

Despite difference between the Member States, consumption of non-prescription pharmaceutical products rose more quickly in 1990. The proportion of self-medication products remained stable.

Table 2
Self-medication products
Turnover and share of self-medication products in the total pharmaceutical market

	Turnover (million ECU)				Share of total market (%)			
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1987	1988	1989	1990
Belgique/België	300	300	280	311	18	18	18	19
BR Deutschland	2 200	2 300	2 430	2 650	16	16	16	17
España	400	400	470	521	12	11	11	12
France	2 000	2 200	2 420	2 500	19	19	20	20
Italia	800	800	890	1 063	11	9	9	9
Nederland (1)	150	150	139	143	9	9	11	7
United Kingdom	500	600	690	850	14	13	14	13

(1) Source: NEFARMA/IMS Netherlands
Source: Institute for Medicinal Statistics

Table 3
Self-medication products, 1990
Turnover in the principal products (official price)

(million ECU)	
Remedies for colds and coughs	1 420
Analgesics	1 330
Digestives and stomach medicines	1 130
Skin treatments	940
Vitamins and mineral supplements	730

Source: Institute for Medicinal Statistics

MAN-MADE FIBRES

(NACE 26)

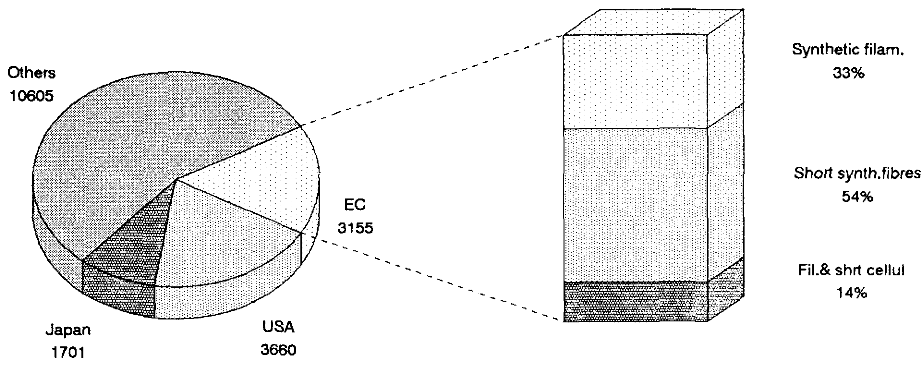
Production

The volume of Community production increased by 2.5% in 1990. Although this figure is lower than the previous year's growth rate (+4%) and lower than Japanese growth (+3.1%), it is still satisfactory if compared with the results recorded since 1982 and especially with the 1990 figures for the United States (-4.6%). World production growth, which has diminished continuously in recent years, was only 1% in 1990. The Community's share in world production varied according to products: -2.1% for synthetic filaments, +4.7% for staple fibres and +3% for artificial cellulosic fibres.

Production in volume terms, 1990

International comparison and EC breakdown by product

(thousand tonnes)



Source: CIRFS

The restructuring of the sector continued, resulting once again in a fall in employment (-2.7%) and a consequent considerable improvement in labour productivity (11.1%).

Consumption

Like production, the apparent consumption of chemical fibres in the Community increased in 1990 (3%). The growth in demand for fibres as a result of population growth and increased earnings will probably make it possible to maintain a similar result in the next few years.

External trade

After having begun its downward slide in 1988, the trade balance showed a large deficit in 1989 and an even larger one in 1990 (+44.8%). The reason for these successive deficits was the poor export performance of these two years (-12.8% in 1989 and -13.3% in 1990). Even though imports increased only slightly (+0.5%), this was not enough to reduce the size of the deficit.

Table 1

Main indicators

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	2 439	2 492	2 388	2 430	2 659	2 745	2 839	2 860	3 003	3 230	3 378
Net exports	146	260	126	206	197	172	44	64	-45	-154	-223
Production	2 585	2 752	2 514	2 636	2 856	2 917	2 883	2 924	2 958	3 076	3 155
Employment (thousands)	113.6	98.9	92.5	87.3	85.1	80.5	77.2	75.4	73.8	73.0	71.0

Source: CIRFS, Eurostat (Comext)

Table 2
EC share in world production, by product

(%)	1977	1987	1988	1989	1990
Synthetic filaments	20.3	14.5	13.8	14.0	13.7
Short synthetic fibres	23.1	19.7	18.9	19.2	20.1
Filaments and short cellulosic fibres	18.8	12.0	13.0	13.2	13.6

Source: CIRFS

Table 3
Production in terms of volume

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	2 585	2 752	2 514	2 636	2 856	2 917	2 883	2 924	2 958	3 076	3 155
Index	88.6	94.3	86.2	90.4	97.9	100.0	98.8	100.2	101.4	105.5	108.2
USA	N/A	N/A	2 930	3 380	3 521	3 450	3 568	3 755	3 849	3 838	3 660
Index	N/A	N/A	84.9	98.0	102.1	100.0	103.4	108.8	111.6	111.2	106.1
Japan	1 832	1 798	1 759	1 786	1 834	1 834	1 760	1 727	1 736	1 755	1 701
Index	99.9	98.0	95.9	97.4	100.0	100.0	96.0	94.2	94.7	95.7	92.7
EC productivity	2 276	2 783	2 718	3 019	3 356	3 624	3 734	3 878	4 008	4 214	4 682
Index	62.8	76.8	75.0	83.3	92.6	100.0	103.1	107.0	110.6	116.3	129.2

Source: CIRFS

Table 4
EC production by product

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Synthetic filaments	801	861	789	802	879	919	916	927	962	1 017	1 025
Short synthetic fibres	1 217	1 368	1 262	1 384	1 511	1 579	1 568	1 595	1 570	1 625	1 692
Filaments and short cellulosic fibres	567	523	463	450	466	419	399	402	426	434	438
Total	2 585	2 752	2 514	2 636	2 856	2 917	2 883	2 924	2 958	3 076	3 155

Source: CIRFS

Table 5
EC trade volume terms

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	452	524	401	492	561	588	516	565	569	496	430
Index	76.9	89.1	68.2	83.7	95.4	100.0	87.8	96.1	96.8	84.4	73.1
Imports extra-EC	306	264	275	286	364	416	472	501	614	650	653
Index	73.6	63.5	66.1	68.8	87.5	100.0	113.5	120.4	147.6	156.3	157.0
X/M	1.48	1.98	1.46	1.72	1.54	1.41	1.09	1.13	0.93	0.76	0.66
Trade intra-EC	853	935	869	953	1 069	1 154	1 140	1 203	1 359	1 431	1 467
Index	73.9	81.0	75.3	82.6	92.6	100.0	98.8	104.2	117.8	124.0	127.1

Source: Eurostat(Comext)

PETROCHEMICALS
(NACE 252)

Production and capacity by product

Production of *ethylene* continued the decreasing trend which began in 1989, and fell by 1.8%. In 1990, 12.8 million tonnes of *ethylene* were produced at a capacity use rate of 88.3%. This is the second consecutive year in which the capacity use has declined, and the first time since 1986 that it has dipped below 90%.

Propylene and *butadiene* production increased by 3.5% and 1.8% respectively, both reversing 1989's marginal drops. With an 7% growth in capacity, the 8 million tonnes of *propylene* were produced at a capacity use rate of 84.6%. The capacity use rate of *butadiene* remained stable.

Since 1988, the level of production of *benzene* has not varied. The 5.4 million tonnes of *benzene* were produced at a capacity use rate of 78.4%.

Exports and imports

The imports of petrochemicals rose in 1990 by 3.8%. Substantial increases occurred in Ireland(17.3%), in the United Kingdom(9.9%), and in Portugal(8.7%). Reductions of petrochemical imports took place in Denmark(-4.6%), in Italy(-2.1%), and in the Netherlands(-2.8%).

Exports in this industry fell by 7.6% in 1990. There were significant decreases of 15% in Italy, 8.1% in the United Kingdom, and 7.3% in Germany. Of the twelve Member States only Portugal and Spain were able to increase their petrochemical exports, by 42% and 2.4% respectively.

As a result, the trade surplus halved to 1.5 billion ECU, and was only 32% of its 1988 level.

Table 2

EC supply of and demand for primary petrochemical products

(thousand tonnes)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
ETHYLENE								
Actual capacity	13 985	13 443	13 074	12 878	13 230	13 830	13 925	14 350
Production	10 846	11 194	11 161	11 636	12 375	13 338	13 050	12 820
Consumption	10 923	11 421	11 393	11 813	12 572	13 377	13 122	N/A
PROPYLENE								
Actual capacity	7 982	7 751	7 400	7 536	7 885	8 363	8 838	9 458
Production	6 067	6 617	6 243	6 632	7 097	7 755	7 734	8 005
Consumption	6 281	6 821	6 801	7 151	7 374	7 993	8 057	N/A
BUTADIENE								
Actual capacity	2 059	2 051	2 083	1 905	1 983	2 015	2 129	2 159
Production	1 653	1 710	1 623	1 552	1 679	1 819	1 815	1 847
Consumption	1 167	1 227	1 238	1 208	1 286	1 411	1 405	N/A
BENZENE								
Actual capacity	6 586	6 559	6 381	6 611	6 750	6 481	6 861	6 885
Production	4 599	4 834	4 796	4 740	5 150	5 475	5 446	5 400
Consumption	4 711	5 124	5 077	5 083	5 356	5 956	5 769	N/A

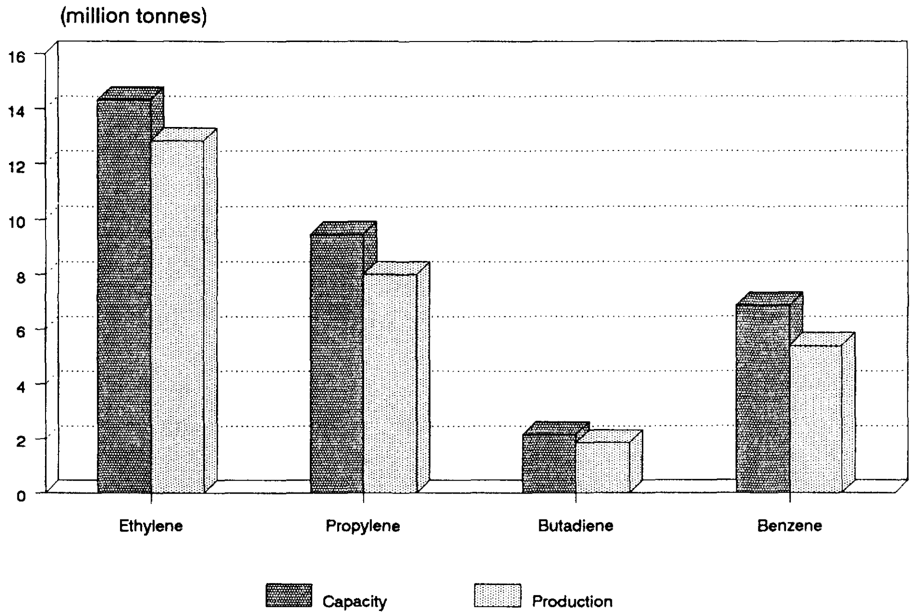
Source: CEFIC

Intra-Community trade

Trade in petrochemicals within the Member States grew in 1990 by 2.3%. There was growth in intra-EC imports of 14.3% in the United Kingdom, of 5% in Portugal, and of 4.7% in Spain. Only four countries realised drops in intra-EC imports. The Netherlands experienced the largest decline of 6.9%, while in Belgium-Luxembourg and Greece there were marginal decreases of less than 2%.

Primary petrochemical products

Production and production capacity by product, 1990



Source: CEFIC

Table 5

Petrochemicals

EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Extra-EC imports	4 913	9 974	9 028	9 179	10 939	13 357	13 859
Extra-EC exports	8 960	15 771	13 580	13 648	15 749	16 643	15 378
Net extra-EC exports	4 047	5 797	4 552	4 469	4 810	3 286	1 519
Intra-EC imports	15 719	28 848	27 276	28 676	33 654	37 678	38 562

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

9. METAL PRODUCTS
Overview (NACE 31)

Production and consumption

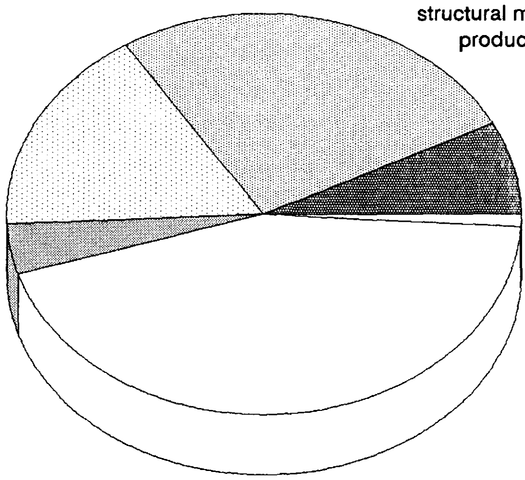
The growth in the level of activity in the metal products manufacturing industry in real terms halved to a rate of 2.4% in 1990. This result was reflected in a virtual stagnation of production per capita whereas in 1989 this ratio increased by 3.9%.

At national level in real terms, declines in production in 1990 were recorded by Luxembourg (-5.6%), Greece (-12.5%), Italy (-3.8%) and the United Kingdom (-1.5%). It should be noted that despite the drop in Italian production (-3.8%) being greater than the United Kingdom's (-1.5%), Italian production remained higher, leaving Italy still Europe's third largest producer. The countries with the greatest growth in 1990 were Portugal (+21%), Ireland and Belgium (each +9.4%).

As the trade balance represents only just over 3% of Community production, despite this having declined by 4.2%, the growth in consumption of metal products remained close to that in production in nominal terms (6.1% as against 5.8%).

Extra-EC net exports, 1990

Breakdown by activity



Source: Eurostat

Employment

The number of persons employed in the industries making metal products has been increasing since 1988, the workforce having lost 477.2 thousand persons between 1980 and 1987. However, although at Community level employment increased 1.9% in 1990, it fell in the United Kingdom (-4.4%), Italy (-1.7%) and Denmark (-1.3%). The F.R. of Germany, the principal employer in these industries with 33.3% of the European workforce, a figure not reached since 1980, increased its employment level by 4.4%.

External trade

The EC's trade surplus fell by 4.2% in 1990, although it had increased by

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	90 022	90 607	94 451	99 190	105 749	112 718	117 462	123 298	139 452	154 755	164 263	N/A
Net exports	6 078	8 188	9 042	8 399	8 621	8 498	7 097	6 232	5 491	6 020	5 766	N/A
Production	96 100	98 795	103 493	107 589	114 369	121 216	124 559	129 530	144 943	160 776	170 029	175 468
Employment (thousands)	2 507	2 338	2 214	2 167	2 105	2 061	2 032	2 029	2 059	2 081	2 120	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

9.6% the previous year. The Community's volume of foreign trade in metal products in 1990 continued to grow, but at a slower rate.

Extra-Community exports increased 1.7% in value terms in 1990. Among the countries that contributed to this the most are Spain (+14.8%), Portugal (+9.3%), the Netherlands (+9.1%) and France (+8.6%). But in three countries exports fell in 1990: Greece (-16%), Italy (-4.2%) and the F.R. of Germany (-0.5%).

In 1990 extra-Community imports grew four times faster than exports. With the exception of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, all the countries imported more, especially Portugal (+21.8%) and the F.R. of Germany (+14.4%).

Although the Community is still a net exporter, its cover ratio has been declining since 1982. The Belgo-Luxembourg Union, Ireland and Greece have rates below 1.

At intra-Community level, trade increased 12.2% in 1990; the flow of trade between Member States increased without exception.

Table 2
Production, international comparison

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	96 100	98 795	103 493	107 589	114 369	121 216	124 559	129 530	144 943	160 776	170 029
Index	79.3	81.5	85.4	88.8	94.4	100.0	102.8	106.9	119.6	132.6	140.3
USA (2)	93 536	123 293	131 773	148 595	189 315	199 874	155 032	136 234	134 377	147 170	129 878
Index	46.8	61.7	65.9	74.3	94.7	100.0	77.6	68.2	67.2	73.6	65.0
Japan (2)	34 137	46 306	46 933	55 628	64 657	74 998	79 608	81 989	101 004	109 133	N/A
Index	45.5	61.7	62.6	74.2	86.2	100.0	106.1	109.3	134.7	145.5	N/A
EC production at constant prices (1)(3)	N/A	120 894	116 429	119 389	119 510	121 216	122 495	126 385	137 166	144 123	147 548
Index (4)	N/A	101.9	98.1	98.5	98.6	100.0	101.1	104.3	113.2	118.9	121.7

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) Excluding Belgium for 1981-82
(4) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	9 120	11 439	12 511	12 082	12 789	12 944	11 739	11 321	11 503	13 139	13 362
Index	70.5	88.4	96.7	93.3	98.8	100.0	90.7	87.5	88.9	101.5	103.2
Imports extra-EC	3 042	3 251	3 469	3 683	4 168	4 446	4 642	5 089	6 012	7 118	7 596
Index	68.4	73.1	78.0	82.8	93.8	100.0	104.4	114.5	135.2	160.1	170.9
X/M	3.00	3.52	3.61	3.28	3.07	2.91	2.53	2.22	1.91	1.85	1.76
Trade intra-EC	8 162	8 222	8 949	9 391	10 422	11 667	12 763	13 729	15 918	18 548	20 812
Index	70.0	70.5	76.7	80.5	89.3	100.0	109.4	117.7	136.4	159.0	178.4
Share of total (%)	46.2	41.1	42.7	42.9	44.2	46.6	50.9	54.0	57.4	57.9	60.8

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 4
Employment by country (1)

(thousands)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	2 506.6	2 338.3	2 213.8	2 166.9	2 105.2	2 060.7	2 031.9	2 029.4	2 058.6	2 081.4	2 120.4
Belgique/België	52.4	48.0	45.4	43.0	44.8	43.8	41.7	43.0	44.1	44.5	50.4
Danmark	26.5	23.4	22.6	22.5	24.6	27.4	29.4	30.4	29.9	30.5	30.1
BR Deutschland	719.5	697.2	666.1	621.7	634.9	651.5	670.8	666.1	663.5	675.5	705.1
Hellas	19.5	19.5	18.4	17.3	17.4	17.1	N/A	15.5	14.9	N/A	N/A
España	294.6	279.5	254.6	250.2	234.7	222.1	215.0	223.4	236.2	244.7	252.7
France	486.7	465.9	452.1	448.7	407.1	394.9	380.2	370.7	377.8	388.3	398.7
Ireland	13.2	12.3	11.5	9.6	8.3	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.9
Italia	250.6	240.2	225.3	280.0	268.6	244.8	228.0	235.3	239.5	230.4	226.4
Luxembourg	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.6	N/A	2.9	2.9	N/A	N/A
Nederland	73.2	68.9	64.4	59.1	58.2	59.6	60.7	62.4	64.2	65.8	68.5
Portugal	52.0	52.9	52.0	50.3	47.0	45.3	43.4	42.0	41.1	42.6	43.8
United Kingdom	513.5	428.8	399.8	362.7	357.4	343.9	336.0	330.5	337.2	333.6	319.0

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 5
Production per employee (1)

1980	N/A
1981	52.8
1982	53.7
1983	55.1
1984	56.8
1985	58.8
1986	60.3
1987	62.3
1988	66.6
1989	69.2
1990	69.6

(1) Thousand ECU, in 1985 prices
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 6
Investment in the EC (1)

(million ECU)	Investment
1980	3 616
1981	4 384
1982	3 384
1983	3 818
1984	3 720
1985	4 731
1986	4 439
1987	5 455
1988	7 051

(1) Excluding Belgium and Luxembourg
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 7
Sectoral share of production and employment, 1990

NACE Code	NACE description	Production (%)	Employment (%)
311	Foundries	11.8	13.0
312	Forging, pressing and stamping	8.6	7.9
313	Secondary transformation	14.2	16.8
314	Manufacture of structural metal products	16.0	14.4
315	Boilermaking	10.3	9.9
316	Manufacture of finished metal goods	37.8	37.3
319	Other metal workshops not elsewhere specified	1.1	1.4
31 Total	Manufacture of metal articles	100.0	100.0

Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 8
Number of enterprises by employment size, 1985

	Total in units	20-99 (%)	100-499 (%)	500+ (%)	Total (%)
EC (1)	20 749	81.8	16.7	1.5	100
Belgique/België	524	80.9	17.0	2.1	100
Danmark	331	78.5	20.8	0.6	100
BR Deutschland	4 882	71.8	24.4	3.9	100
España	2 099	86.0	12.4	1.6	100
France	4 830	84.8	13.2	2.0	100
Ireland	147	88.4	11.6	0.0	100
Italia	3 752	87.1	12.1	0.9	100
Luxembourg	31	83.9	16.1	0.0	100
Nederland	774	83.3	15.9	0.8	100
Portugal	435	77.9	20.0	2.1	100
United Kingdom	2 944	76.8	20.2	3.0	100

(1) Excluding Greece
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 9
Production at current prices by country (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	96 100	98 795	103 493	107 589	114 369	121 216	124 559	129 530	144 943	160 776	170 029
Belgique/België	2 331	2 260	2 291	2 289	2 558	2 808	2 830	2 959	3 032	3 398	3 914
Danmark	1 043	988	1 102	1 204	1 493	1 792	1 956	1 987	2 118	2 272	2 505
BR Deutschland	32 044	31 931	33 912	34 770	37 755	40 464	44 888	46 213	49 835	55 548	60 754
Hellas	546	705	720	760	785	775	N/A	629	669	609	541
España	8 294	8 888	8 895	8 086	8 669	9 045	8 806	9 918	11 882	14 071	15 069
France	20 631	22 060	22 835	23 561	22 269	24 156	24 548	24 646	27 260	31 092	33 260
Ireland	409	413	429	414	427	436	430	433	504	579	659
Italia	10 706	11 108	11 426	15 136	17 477	17 404	17 591	19 703	22 379	24 637	24 423
Luxembourg	73	73	75	122	211	266	N/A	300	307	373	357
Nederland	3 468	3 272	3 628	3 574	3 938	4 305	4 641	4 836	5 393	5 907	6 441
Portugal	641	771	784	730	711	801	747	835	900	1 002	1 316
United Kingdom	15 916	16 327	17 399	16 944	18 077	18 965	17 035	17 072	20 664	21 288	20 788

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 10
Distribution of production by country, 1990 (1)

(%)	Share
EC	100
Belgique/België	2.3
Danmark	1.5
BR Deutschland	35.7
Hellas	0.3
España	8.9
France	19.6
Ireland	0.4
Italia	14.4
Luxembourg	0.2
Nederland	3.8
Portugal	0.8
United Kingdom	12.2

(1) Estimates
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 11
Production at constant value by country (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (2)	N/A	120 894	116 429	119 389	119 510	121 216	122 495	126 385	137 166	144 123	147 548
Belgique/België	N/A	N/A	N/A	2 513	2 708	2 808	2 721	2 817	2 945	3 203	3 500
Danmark	1 496	1 323	1 342	1 372	1 598	1 792	1 894	1 887	1 985	2 026	2 116
BR Deutschland	43 671	41 276	38 620	36 999	38 802	40 464	42 161	41 986	44 662	48 090	50 555
Hellas	N/A	884	806	816	772	775	N/A	722	726	621	543
España	10 475	10 335	9 680	9 422	9 059	9 045	9 020	10 234	11 515	12 317	12 584
France	N/A	27 329	26 733	26 749	23 770	24 156	24 707	25 121	27 484	29 901	30 868
Ireland	N/A	530	490	463	457	436	430	462	510	554	606
Italia	N/A	14 265	13 786	16 999	18 088	17 404	16 737	18 807	21 044	21 338	20 521
Luxembourg	70	66	63	107	186	226	N/A	271	312	334	315
Nederland	4 563	4 147	4 062	3 807	4 073	4 305	4 358	4 408	4 841	5 066	5 376
Portugal	973	961	902	852	757	801	755	854	879	886	1 072
United Kingdom	21 947	19 778	19 945	19 292	19 238	18 965	18 592	18 816	20 265	19 787	19 492

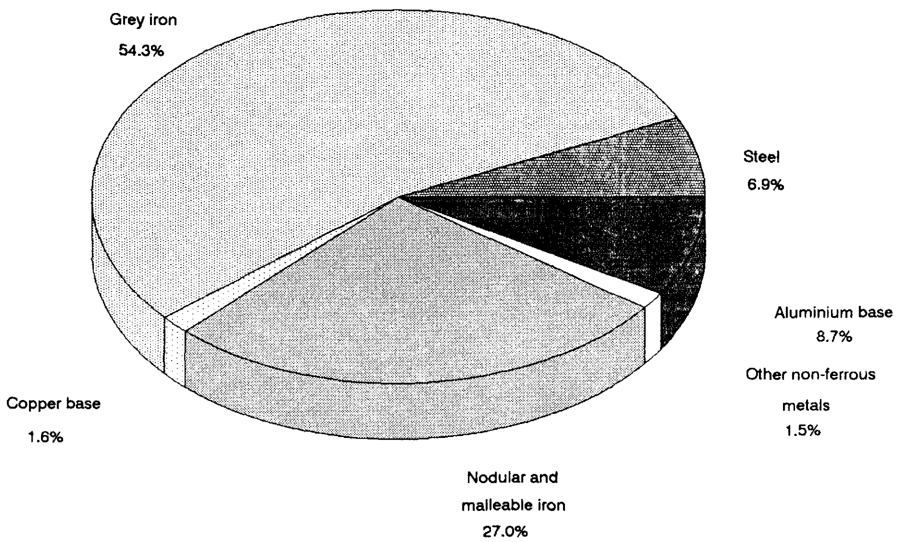
(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) 1981-82 excluding Belgium
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

FOUNDRIES
(NACE 311)

Production

EC production, 1990

Breakdown by type of metal used



Source: CAEF

Following a period of stagnation between 1985 and 1989, Community production by the foundry industry has for two years been declining in volume by 2% a year. In nominal terms we can nevertheless note a 2.7% increase, which is a modest performance compared to 1989 (+12.5%). With a 7.1% growth, the F.R. of Germany contributes the greater part of the production increase.

Among the Member States, the highest growth was found in Portugal (+31.3%), Belgium (+12.4%) and the Netherlands (+9%). Luxembourg saw its production drop (-18.4%). Because of the prominent position held by Italy in Community production, the 7% decline recorded in 1990 contributed significantly to the slowdown in growth in this sector.

Looking at the types of metal used, we find that the 2.3% decline in the production of ferrous metal foundries was higher than that of non-ferrous metals foundries (-0.9%). The greatest contraction in production was in grey cast iron manufacture (-3.9%).

External trade

Although extra-Community exports remained virtually at the 1989 level, around 960 million ECU, imports on the other hand increased 12.5% in 1990, following a 16.1% growth in 1989. As a result, the cover ratio fell below 2 to 1.89 for the first time since the start of the 1980s, a fall of 11.3% over 1989.

Intra-Community exports are increasing as a proportion of total exports, amounting to 64.9% in 1990.

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	12 361	12 215	12 591	13 317	14 363	14 708	15 135	14 970	16 886	19 077	19 673	N/A
Net exports	478	686	782	489	554	564	525	473	531	512	453	N/A
Production	12 839	12 902	13 373	13 807	14 917	15 271	15 659	15 443	17 417	19 589	20 126	20 017
Employment (thousands)	380.2	347.1	333.1	314.7	300.1	283.5	275.9	266.6	270.3	273.9	276.4	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
Production, productivity and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	12 839	12 902	13 373	13 807	14 917	15 271	15 659	15 443	17 417	19 589	20 126
Index	84.1	84.5	87.6	90.4	97.7	100.0	102.5	101.1	114.1	128.3	131.8
USA	12 749	16 253	14 535	16 238	22 273	21 940	16 413	14 490	15 059	17 151	16 417
Index	58.1	74.1	66.2	74.0	101.5	100.0	74.8	66.0	68.6	78.2	74.8
Japan	6 481	7 999	7 946	8 917	11 162	11 831	11 618	11 518	14 050	15 321	14 033
Index	54.8	67.6	67.2	75.4	94.3	100.0	98.2	97.4	118.8	129.5	118.6
EC (1)											
Production in thousand tonnes (2)	13 502	12 388	11 585	11 036	11 008	11 136	10 874	10 651	11 305	11 080	10 847
Index	121.2	111.2	104.0	99.1	98.9	100.0	97.6	95.6	101.5	99.5	97.4
Productivity (3)	N/A	21.6	21.3	21.9	22.3	23.2	25.2	26.4	27.2	28.4	28.2
Index	N/A	93.1	91.8	94.6	96.2	100.0	108.7	113.6	117.2	122.4	121.3
Investment at current prices (4)	633.0	554.3	501.9	537.0	571.3	690.1	741.7	797.3	948.4	N/A	N/A
Index	91.7	80.3	72.7	77.8	82.8	100.0	107.5	115.5	137.4	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used in country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Excluding Greece and Ireland
(3) Thousand ECU/person employed
(4) Excluding Greece
Source : Eurostat (Inde), CAEF

Table 3
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	735.6	952.3	1 050.6	762.7	843.8	896.9	865.8	826.2	919.1	962.6	960.0
Index	82.0	106.2	117.1	85.0	94.1	100.0	96.5	92.1	102.5	107.3	107.0
Imports extra-EC	257.8	265.9	268.3	273.4	290.1	333.4	341.3	353.3	388.1	450.6	506.7
Index	77.3	79.8	80.5	82.0	87.0	100.0	102.4	106.0	116.4	135.2	152.0
X/M	2.85	3.58	3.92	2.79	2.91	2.69	2.54	2.34	2.37	2.14	1.89
Trade intra-EC	732.9	758.2	790	764.9	851.1	1 004.6	1 082.2	1 087.4	1 289.1	1 427.5	1 587.6
Index	73.0	75.5	78.6	76.1	84.7	100.0	107.7	108.2	128.3	142.1	158.0
Share of total (%)	50.3	40.6	39.7	47.2	47.5	48.7	52.3	53.9	55.2	59.6	64.9

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 4
Production by type of metal used, 1990

(thousand tonnes)	B	D	E	F	I	NL	P	UK	EC (1)	EC (2)	JAP(3)	USA(3)
Grey iron	(4)139.0	2 295.4	414.0	1 024.7	1 193.4	(6)76.3	49.4	(4)694.0	5 886.2	6 121.9	3 946.4	5 179.5
Nodular and malleable iron	(4)21.4	1 073.7	199.5	908.8	(5)213.0	55.5	34.2	427.0	2 933.1	2 913.6	2 224.2	3 316.7
Steel	61.5	220.6	98.0	142.8	93.4	1.3	17.4	112.7	747.7	751.7	451.2	1 076.8
Total ferrous metals	221.9	3 589.7	711.5	2 076.3	1 499.8	133.1	101.0	1 233.7	9 567.0	9 789.2	6 621.8	9 573.0
Cu-Base	1.0	90.8	14.6	25.0	N/A	2.5	3.1	40.0	176.3	176.4	108.5	217.4
Al-Base (7)	20.1	476.7	85.5	235.1	N/A	12.6	5.4	111.0	946.3	960.6	1 010.3	997.9
Other non-ferrous metals	2.6	85.0	23.5	44.3	N/A	0.2	2.0	0.0	157.6	155.5	71.0	245.3
Total non-ferrous metals	23.7	652.5	123.6	304.4	518.3	15.3	10.5	151.0	1 280.2	1 292.5	1 189.8	1 460.6
TOTAL	245.6	4 242.2	835.1	2 380.7	2 018.1	148.4	111.5	1 384.7	10 847.2	11 079.7	7 811.6	11 033.6

(1) Denmark, Greece, Ireland and Luxembourg not available
(2) 1989 figure; Denmark, Greece, Ireland and Luxembourg are not available
(3) 1989 figure
(4) Estimated
(5) Without pressure pipes and fittings and other ductile iron castings
(6) Without ingot moulds
(7) Aluminium + Magnesium
Source: CAEF

Table 5
Production in current value by country (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	12 839	12 902	13 373	13 807	14 917	15 271	15 659	15 443	17 417	19 589	20 126
Belgique/België	251	246	204	206	246	276	291	269	268	283	318
Danmark	100	97	98	107	119	136	138	135	151	178	190
BR Deutschland	4 567	4 585	4 616	4 836	5 266	5 752	6 208	5 793	6 073	6 802	7 285
Hellas	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
España	850	997	1 055	933	1 032	1 044	1 041	1 086	1 260	1 554	1 664
France	2 747	2 879	2 941	2 799	2 698	2 704	2 744	2 715	3 031	3 481	3 578
Ireland	40	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italia	1 510	1 466	1 881	2 554	2 862	2 525	2 706	2 827	3 378	3 818	3 552
Luxembourg	34	32	33	39	63	57	57	47	48	49	40
Nederland	190	191	228	230	246	274	292	303	319	362	394
Portugal	143	178	172	163	166	182	159	198	219	237	311
United Kingdom	2 389	2 182	2 100	1 894	2 171	2 270	1 975	2 029	2 628	2 782	2 750

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 6

Production in constant value by country (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	N/A	16 160	15 585	15 440	15 633	15 271	15 329	15 069	16 390	17 366	17 317
Belgique/België	300	279	243	251	283	276	267	237	244	247	259
Danmark	151	140	124	124	128	136	133	128	139	161	164
BR Deutschland	6 331	6 066	5 493	5 311	5 494	5 752	5 826	5 252	5 360	5 715	5 931
España	1 071	1 161	1 151	1 089	1 081	1 044	1 064	1 117	1 217	1 353	1 376
France	N/A	3 567	3 443	3 178	2 880	2 704	2 761	2 768	3 056	3 348	3 321
Italia	N/A	1 764	2 192	2 799	2 914	2 525	2 572	2 744	3 184	3 324	3 011
Luxembourg	42	38	37	43	65	57	57	49	49	44	36
Nederland	246	238	254	246	253	274	275	276	282	309	323
Portugal	218	222	197	190	177	182	160	203	214	210	254
United Kingdom	3 265	2 621	2 397	2 159	2 307	2 270	2 161	2 251	2 599	2 611	2 600

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 7

Employment trends (1)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	380 203	347 083	333 134	314 673	300 091	283 511	275 926	266 628	270 272	273 933	276 379
Belgique/België	6 779	6 194	4 850	4 510	4 580	4 897	4 790	4 506	4 759	4 797	5 454
Danmark	2 975	2 663	2 434	2 461	2 443	2 640	2 634	2 589	2 650	2 906	N/A
BR Deutschland	117 146	113 622	104 756	98 771	97 656	100 277	100 854	93 702	91 565	93 001	95 338
Hellas	1 108	1 233	1 140	1 079	967	951	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
España	28 672	29 255	28 776	27 794	26 919	24 307	23 847	23 659	24 106	24 534	24 603
France	73 317	67 878	65 680	62 048	56 414	47 301	44 941	43 093	43 945	44 876	45 682
Italia	36 901	35 105	43 492	48 751	43 371	38 479	35 823	35 631	37 895	37 437	36 779
Luxembourg	624	582	563	658	N/A	N/A	718	716	672	692	707
Nederland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 428	4 682	4 697	4 608	4 854	5 034	5 243
Portugal	12 376	12 538	11 997	11 263	10 446	10 537	9 801	9 835	9 762	10 166	10 478
United Kingdom	93 321	71 899	63 760	52 324	51 585	48 215	46 598	47 275	49 029	49 429	48 026

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 8
Investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
BR Deutschland									
Net investment	202.3	168.5	171.4	211.1	210.2	241.9	305.0	357.9	327.0
Turnover	4 756.0	4 796.4	4 887.5	5 040.0	5 481.2	5 989.1	6 459.3	6 145.7	6 390.7
Net investment/turnover (%)	4.3	3.5	3.5	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.7	5.8	5.1
France									
Net investment	139.2	129.5	109.0	97.8	80.4	112.6	101.1	117.3	172.5
Turnover	2 775.4	2 917.5	2 986.7	2 828.1	2 768.1	2 736.1	2 761.2	2 748.6	3 024.9
Net investment/turnover (%)	5.0	4.4	3.6	3.5	2.9	4.1	3.7	4.3	5.7
Italia									
Net investment	101.2	101.5	73.8	93.2	124.7	119.5	154.5	135.8	182.1
Turnover	1 530.2	1 477.1	1 880.4	2 603.5	2 887.4	2 543.4	2 726.5	2 858.1	3 444.6
Net investment/turnover (%)	6.6	6.9	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.7	5.7	4.8	5.3
United Kingdom									
Net investment	115.8	64.7	66.2	58.6	67.6	83.0	71.6	81.5	101.3
Turnover	2 443.3	2 235.7	2 159.6	1 927.4	2 210.3	2 292.0	2 011.4	2 070.6	2 697.2
Net investment/turnover (%)	4.7	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.8

Source: Eurostat (Inde)

STEEL FORGING
(NACE 312.12)

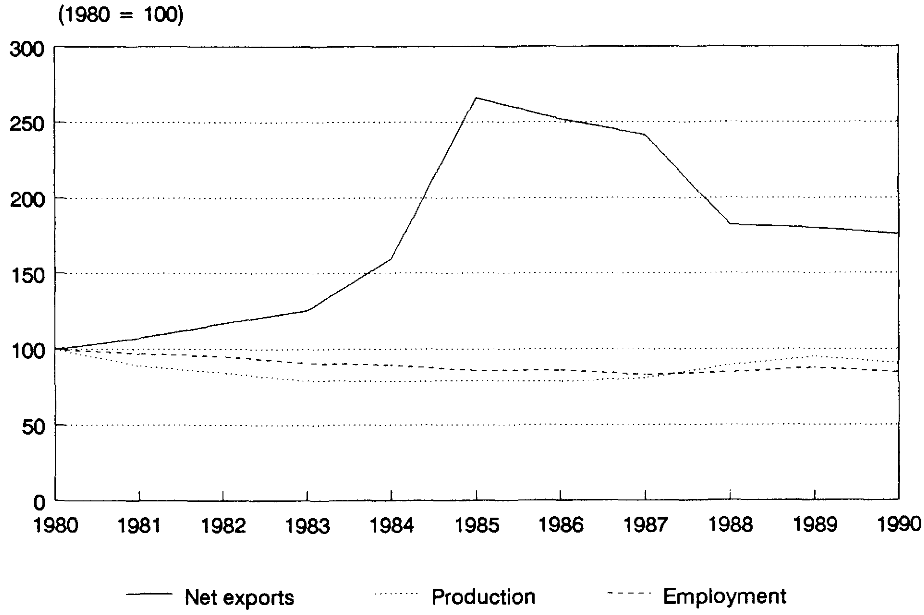
Main indicators

After increasing sharply in 1988 (+10.4%) and 1989 (+6.4%), Community production of forged steel (represented by the F.R. of Germany, Belgium, Spain, France, Italy and the United Kingdom) decreased by 4.6% in 1990 to 1.8 million tonnes.

In 1990 the industry's workforce declined and returned to its 1988 level, thus not confirming the increase of 3.6% recorded in 1989.

Falling by 86 thousand tonnes, consumption in the six countries followed the same trend as production. However, since production declined even more, productivity in 1990 was eroded by 1.2%.

EC trends in employment, production and extra-EC net exports in volume terms (1)



(1) Belgium, F.R. of Germany, Spain, France, Italy and the United Kingdom

Source: Euroforge

External trade

The downturn in the trade balance for forged steel observed since 1985 continued. At 165 thousand tonnes, the external balance deteriorated by 2.4% in 1990.

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	1 946	1 714	1 610	1 496	1 455	1 368	1 367	1 421	1 649	1 767	1 681
Net exports	94	101	110	118	150	250	237	227	171	169	165
Production	2 040	1 815	1 720	1 614	1 605	1 618	1 604	1 648	1 820	1 936	1 846
Employment (thousands)	65	63	62	59	58	56	56	54	55	57	55

(1) F.R. of Germany, Belgium, Spain, Italy, France and the United Kingdom

Source: Euroforge

BOILERMAKING
(NACE 315)

Production

With a 1% decline in 1990, the Community boilermaking industry's steady 1.5% annual rise in production in real terms that began in 1987 has come to an end. The 10% improvement in production in France, Europe's main producer, was not enough to compensate for the declines experienced by such countries as the Federal Republic of Germany (-10%), the United Kingdom (-14%) or Italy (-9.7%).

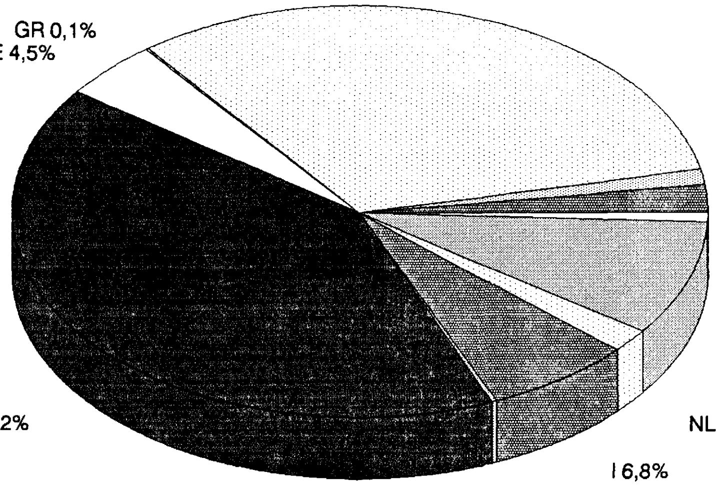
Employment

The level of employment in the Community boilermaking industry stabilized in 1990, after having declined continuously at a rate of 3.3% a year since 1985. This result is attributable to the main employers in the industry, France and the Federal Republic of Germany, which in 1990 employed 36.3% and 31.1% respectively of the Community's total workforce. These two countries in fact raised their respective employment levels by +2.9% and +4.2%.

External trade

Production, 1990

Breakdown by country



Souce: Eurostat

The Community boilermaking industry's trade surplus stabilized in the region of 960 million ECU in 1990.

With a 2.6% growth in 1990, the exceptional rise in exports in 1989 (+25.5%) was not repeated. Nevertheless, the Belgo-Luxembourg Union more than doubled its exports and countries such as Spain, the Netherlands and France saw their exports grow by 64.9%, 60.1% and 17.6% respectively.

Although Community imports of boilermaking products were down by a half, they grew 14.3% in 1990. This result is attributable primarily to the United Kingdom (+40.6%), the Federal Republic of Germany (+30%) and France (+30%).

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	11 287	12 260	13 129	13 424	12 900	14 474	14 192	14 271	15 180	16 309	16 611	N/A
Net exports	1 027	1 321	1 271	1 087	1 133	1 085	1 021	908	773	961	959	N/A
Production	12 314	13 581	14 400	14 510	14 032	15 559	15 213	15 179	15 953	17 270	17 570	18 173
Employment (thousands)	278.7	270.8	264.0	245.3	234.8	239.7	231.2	227.3	212.7	210.0	210.1	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
Production by country (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	12 314	13 581	14 400	14 510	14 032	15 559	15 213	15 179	15 953	17 270	17 570
Belgique/België	222	192	215	193	242	271	211	237	262	316	374
Danmark	125	70	98	98	104	119	115	175	205	215	215
BR Deutschland	3 638	3 805	4 261	4 559	4 327	4 584	4 864	5 158	5 439	5 978	5 630
Hellas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19	N/A	28	34	24	21
España	514	532	573	436	396	534	474	562	568	746	798
France	4 333	4 816	4 819	4 827	4 599	5 460	5 604	5 491	5 723	6 341	7 232
Ireland	28	31	30	34	37	33	N/A	36	39	39	42
Italia	473	510	642	858	1 137	1 249	1 194	1 169	1 267	1 333	1 195
Nederland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	236	261	261	272	297	324
Portugal	81	96	97	81	59	64	60	91	92	104	136
United Kingdom	2 698	3 505	3 645	3 222	2 903	2 993	2 371	1 971	2 052	1 876	1 602

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
Production, productivity and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	12 314	13 581	14 400	14 510	14 032	15 559	15 213	15 179	15 953	17 270	17 570
Index	79.1	87.3	92.5	93.3	90.2	100.0	97.8	97.6	102.5	111.0	112.9
USA (2)	7 000	8 888	8 396	7 950	8 425	8 913	6 253	5 561	6 101	6 936	6 474
Index	78.5	99.7	94.2	89.2	94.5	100.0	70.2	62.4	68.4	77.8	72.6
Japan (2)	841	1 584	892	2 689	1 266	1 468	1 428	1 494	1 549	1 875	N/A
Index	57.0	108.0	61.0	183.0	86.0	100.0	97.0	102.0	105.5	127.7	N/A
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices (3)	N/A	17 183	16 719	16 306	14 741	15 559	15 043	14 809	15 027	15 485	15 328
Index (4)	N/A	111.7	108.7	104.8	94.7	100.0	96.7	95.2	96.6	99.5	98.5
Productivity (5)	N/A	26.8	26.4	28.0	27.3	27.0	27.4	27.0	29.4	29.4	28.5
Index	N/A	99.6	97.8	103.7	101.1	100.0	101.6	100.2	108.9	109.1	105.9
Investment at current prices	320.2	375.3	370.1	328.5	300.6	370.9	348.2	354.8	416.9	N/A	N/A
Index	86.3	101.2	99.8	88.6	81.0	100.0	93.9	95.7	112.4	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufacturers and Eurostat estimates
(3) 1981-82 excluding the Netherlands
(4) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
(5) Thousand ECU/person employed
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 4
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	1 155.7	1 466.2	1 479.5	1 284.5	1 298.1	1 263.9	1 205.2	1 120.3	956.4	1 200.1	1 231.8
Index	91.4	116.0	117.1	101.6	102.7	100.0	95.4	88.6	75.7	95.0	97.5
Imports extra-EC	128.8	145.1	208.1	197.9	165.6	178.5	183.9	212.0	183.0	239.0	273.2
Index	72.2	81.3	116.6	110.9	92.8	100.0	103.0	118.8	102.5	133.9	153.1
X/M	8.97	10.10	7.11	6.49	7.84	7.08	6.55	5.28	5.23	5.02	4.51
Trade intra-EC	579.9	623.4	571.7	599.9	672.4	761.9	809.5	940.6	983.2	1 148.0	1 305.2
Index	76.1	81.8	75.0	78.7	88.3	100.0	106.2	123.5	129.0	150.7	171.3
Share of total (%)	32.8	30.8	27.0	31.1	33.3	36.5	40.1	45.1	47.6	44.9	49.3

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 5
Employment by country, 1990 (1)

EC	210 085
Belgique/België	4 650
BR Deutschland	65 313
España	13 838
France	76 306
Ireland	723
Italia	14 382
Portugal	4 472
United Kingdom	20 390

(1) Estimates

Source: Eurostat (Inde)

DOMESTIC HEATING APPLIANCES
(NACE 316.5)

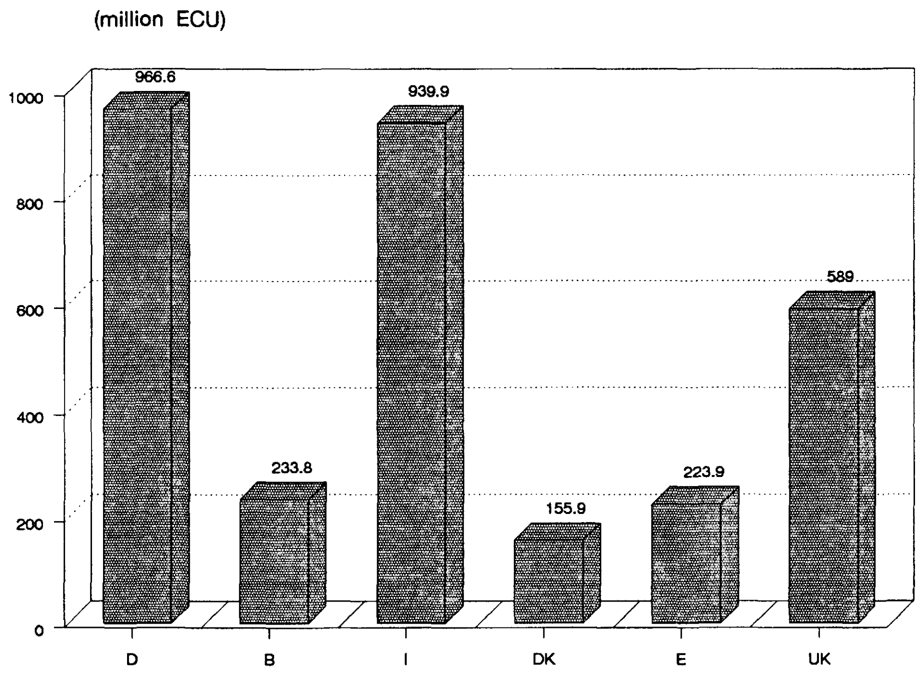
Principal indicators

Community production (represented by Belgium, the F.R. of Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, Denmark and Spain) of domestic heating appliances grew 5.6% in value terms in 1990. This is only slightly less than the result for 1989 (+6.9%). Individual Member States show wider fluctuations. The countries whose growth fell back were Italy (+2.6% in 1990 as against 5.1% in 1989), the United Kingdom (-1.2% as against 7%) and Spain (-1.7% as against 8.3%). Those whose performance improved were Belgium (12.4% as against 5.4%) and Denmark (+14.5% as against 0%). The F.R. of Germany continued to experience steady growth with 12.2%.

Community employment (represented by the countries mentioned above) remained at its 1989 level.

Production, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(3)
Production in current value	2 538.9	2 299.2	2 357.5	2 434.7	2 754.6	2 945.4	3 109.1	3 326.0
Gross value added	989.2	861.3	937.9	984.3	1 097.4	1 196.1	1 270.4	N/A
Employment	65 448	36 996	36 481	36 057	35 252	35 105	35 149	N/A

(1) 1980 EC7 (B, DK, D, E, F, I and UK), 1981-90 EC6 (B, DK, D, E, I and UK); estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 2
Employment (1)
Breakdown by country

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total	65 448	56 010	53 816	48 056	38 583	36 996	36 481	36 057	32 252	35 105	35 149
Belgique/België	5 086	4 316	4 392	N/A	N/A	2 697	2 635	2 534	2 319	2 167	N/A
Danmark	1 793	1 551	1 432	1 407	1 636	1 788	1 850	1 850	1 863	1 765	N/A
BR Deutschland	12 408	11 566	10 802	8 633	9 119	9 511	9 877	9 952	10 048	10 285	10 769
España	7 252	5 896	5 583	5 437	4 451	4 197	4 003	3 511	3 288	3 170	2 976
France	9 449	10 817	10 177	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italia	15 304	11 561	11 306	8 328	10 299	8 496	7 911	8 134	7 956	7 860	7 722
United Kingdom	14 156	10 303	10 124	10 911	10 040	10 307	10 205	10 076	9 778	9 858	9 578

(1) 1980-82 EC7 (B, DK, D, E, F, I and UK), 1983-90 EC6 (B, DK, D, E, I and UK); estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
Trend of gross value added (1)
Breakdown by country

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total	989.2	986.6	1 093.8	991.6	876.4	861.3	937.9	984.3	1 097.4	1 196.1	1 270.4
Belgique/België	94.2	83.4	92.7	N/A	N/A	74.1	82.4	82.0	82.0	86.4	97.1
Danmark	26.5	26.6	26.8	31.5	35.0	42.5	48.8	46.8	60.0	57.5	61.6
BR Deutschland	228.2	215.6	223.7	214.0	225.1	264.0	321.3	336.8	344.9	379.6	426.0
España	114.8	107.0	141.0	91.7	102.1	80.3	71.5	72.2	88.9	107.0	114.6
France	181.0	218.9	227.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italia	204.9	193.9	214.3	174.2	241.1	205.5	228.4	267.1	279.2	320.5	328.8
United Kingdom	139.6	141.2	167.4	183.0	192.9	194.9	185.5	179.4	242.4	245.1	242.3

(1) 1980-82 EC7 (B, DK, D, E, F, I and UK), 1983-90 EC6 (B, DK, D, E, I and UK); estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

Source : Eurostat (Inde)

HAND TOOLS
(NACE 316.11)

Production

The sustained post-1980 increase in the production of hand tools in the Community's main producer countries (Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Italy and the United Kingdom) continued in 1990 with a rise of 8.4%. Growth in output more than doubled over 1989 and was considerably higher than the 1980s' annual average growth rate of 4.3%. These encouraging figures were due largely to the performances of Germany (the main producer) and Italy.

Wage rises in this sector were higher in 1990 than in 1989 in most countries, with the fall in wages in Belgium in 1989 not repeated in 1990. Rises - with figures of over 9% - were highest in Italy, followed by the United Kingdom, Germany and Spain.

Although production forecasts are on the positive side, it would seem that the high rates of the past few years are not going to be repeated.

Consumption

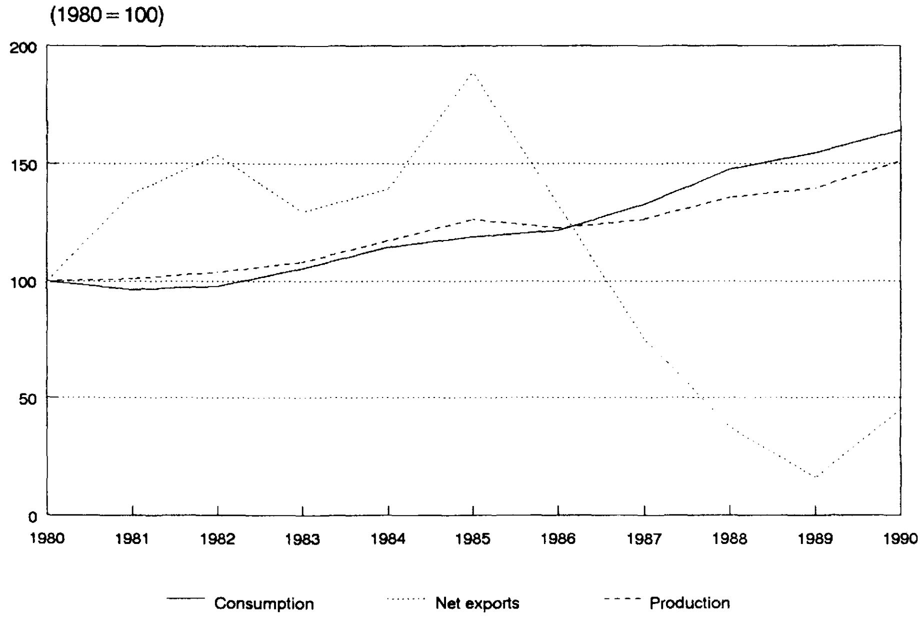
At ECU 1.8 billion in 1990, domestic demand in the Community rose 6.2% over 1989, thus confirming the 5.5% growth rate recorded in 1989, but not reaching the exceptional level of increase in the years 1986 to 1988, which in annual terms was over 10%.

The major consumer countries of portable electric hand tools were the same as in 1988: the Federal Republic of Germany (38.9% of Community consumption), followed by France and the United Kingdom.

External trade

There was a substantial improvement in the Community's trade surplus in 1990 owing to a 6.2% rise in exports (due mainly to the increase in German exports) as against 2.6% for imports.

EC trends in production, consumption and extra-EC net exports (1)



(1) Belgium, F.R. of Germany, France, Spain, Italy and the United Kingdom

Source: CEO

Table 1
Hand tools
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	1 108	1 069	1 081	1 168	1 269	1 316	1 346	1 470	1 635	1 714	1 820
Net exports	136	187	209	176	189	257	180	102	51	22	61
Production	1 244	1 256	1 290	1 344	1 458	1 573	1 526	1 572	1 686	1 736	1 881

(1) Belgium, F.R of Germany, France, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom
Source: CEO

Table 2
Hand tools
Production by country

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total (1)	1 244	1 256	1 290	1 344	1 458	1 573	1 526	1 572	1 686	1 736	1 881
Belgique/België	7	7	8	7	9	10	8	8	9	9	11
BR Deutschland	484	453	456	500	558	604	617	638	686	712	822
España	95	108	95	93	109	115	105	113	128	133	132
France	291	300	305	297	309	333	319	329	344	349	366
Italia	97	106	102	105	110	122	129	139	156	153	170
United Kingdom	270	282	324	342	363	389	348	345	363	380	380

(1) Belgium, F.R. of Germany, France, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom
Source: CEO

Table 3
Portable electric hand tools
EC consumption by country, 1990

	(%)
Belgique/België	3.6
Danmark	2.0
BR Deutschland	38.9
Hellas	1.5
España	4.8
France	17.6
Ireland	0.5
Italia	11.1
Nederland	5.5
Portugal	1.0
United Kingdom	13.5

Source: Bosch

Table 5
Hand tools
Wages and salaries

(1985 = 100)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Belgique/België	70	75	80	87	94	100	104	109	111	108	113
BR Deutschland	83	87	89	94	98	100	106	107	110	113	124
España	62	72	79	86	93	100	107	112	114	122	133
France	60	69	77	89	95	100	104	107	111	116	120
Italia	50	66	81	86	91	100	109	118	125	136	154
Nederland	84	89	92	94	94	100	100	108	107	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	63	71	79	85	92	100	108	117	126	137	151

Source: CEO

Table 6
Hand tools
Production forecasts (1)

million ECU	1989	1990	1990/91 (%)	1991/92 (%)
Total	1 736	1 881	+1	+2

(1) Belgium, F.R. of Germany, Spain, France, Italy and the United Kingdom; 1989 prices
Source: CEO

LIGHT METAL PACKAGING
(NACE 316.42)

Consumption

In 1990, tinplate consumption reached 3.4 million tonnes, an increase of 0.3% compared to 1989. Tinplate is still the most used metal in the sector of light metal packaging, though aluminium consumption increased in 1990 by 14.6% and reached 298 thousand tonnes. The British aluminium consumption is the highest in the EC with 112 thousand tonnes in 1990 against 76 thousand in 1989, followed by the F.R. of Germany (100 thousand tonnes in 1989 and 1990).

Employment

Employment in the sector fell 1.8%. In 1990, 800 jobs were lost in the United Kingdom, which has the largest labour force in the Community, a fall of 6.5%.

The F.R. of Germany, in spite of its workforce growth due to the integration of the ex-DDR, is the second largest employer.

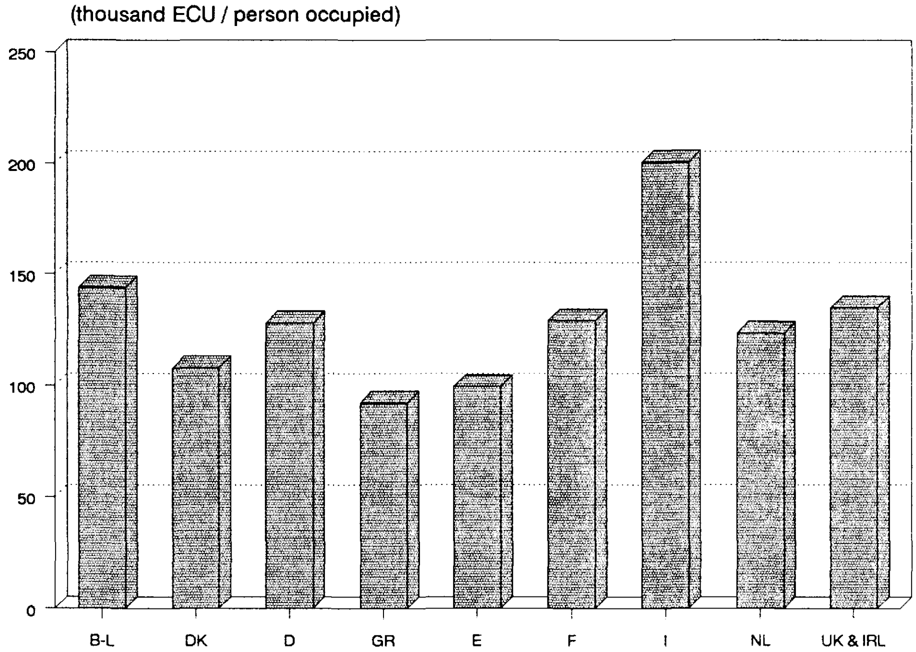
External trade

The exceptional rise in the Community's trade surplus in 1989 was considerably reduced in 1990 to stand at 7.3%. This result is due to a slower growth in exports, +6.6% in 1990, and a faster growth in imports, +8.4% in 1990.

The growth in intra-Community trade was steady in 1990 at over 13%. Its share in total exports increased from 68.1% in 1989 to 69.8% in 1990. The largest increases in 1990 were obtained by Greece (+118.2%), Spain (+44.2%) and France (+27%). Only the United Kingdom and Portugal saw their intra-Community trade decline with falls of -16.8% and -13.2% respectively.

Productivity, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: SEFEL

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990(2)
Apparent consumption	4 260.4	4 657.7	5 057.2	5 360.0	5 801.5	5 883.5	5 654.5	5 691.5	6 105.4	6 246.3	N/A
Net exports	121.6	174.3	209.8	225.0	246.5	259.5	219.5	208.5	214.6	315.3	338.2
Production	4 382.0	4 832.0	5 267.0	5 585.0	6 048.0	6 143.0	5 874.0	5 900.0	6 320.0	6 561.6	6 910.8
Employment (thousands)	83.7	80.9	75.9	73.8	69.8	67.9	62.8	60.1	56.8	53.2	52.2

(1) 1980-83 Spain estimated; 1980-84 Greece estimated; 1989-90 excluding Portugal

(2) Including former East Germany for production and employment

Source: SEFEL, Eurostat (Comext)

Table 2
Production and EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	4 382	4 832	5 267	5 585	6 048	6 143	5 874	5 900	6 320	6 562	6 911
Index	71.3	78.7	85.7	90.9	98.5	100.0	95.6	96.0	102.9	106.8	112.5
USA (2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15 259	11 253	9 930	9 449	N/A	N/A
Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.0	73.7	65.1	61.9	N/A	N/A
Production at constant prices											
EC (1)	5 827	6 064	6 064	6 161	6 292	6 143	6 026	6 100	6 030	6 031	N/A
Index	94.9	98.7	98.7	100.3	102.4	100.0	98.1	99.3	98.2	98.2	N/A
EC trade at current prices											
Exports extra-EC (3)	133.4	192.4	270.0	302.1	341.7	368.8	328.0	320.4	391.4	489.8	522.0
Index (4)	41.6	54.9	77.0	86.1	97.4	100.0	88.9	86.9	106.1	132.8	141.5
Imports extra-EC (3)	30.7	27.7	73.3	91.7	111.6	109.3	108.5	111.9	176.7	175.6	190.4
Index (4)	29.0	25.6	67.8	84.8	103.2	100.0	99.3	102.4	161.7	160.7	174.2
X/M	4.3	6.9	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.8	2.7
Imports intra-EC (3)	281.3	316.5	496.9	545.9	609.8	647.8	684.9	729.5	941.6	1 068.6	1 216.8
Index (4)	44.9	49.3	77.3	85.0	94.9	100.0	105.7	112.6	145.4	165.0	187.8

(1) 1980-83 Spain estimated; 1980-84 Greece estimated; 1989-90 excluding Portugal;1990 including former East Germany

(2) Census of manufactures and Eurostat estimates

(3) 1980 EC9; 1981-83 EC10

(4) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series

Source: SEFEL, Eurostat (Comext)

Table 3
Production by country

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	4 382	4 832	5 267	5 585	6 048	6 143	5 874	5 900	6 320	6 562	6 911
Belgique/België,Luxembourg	194	228	272	301	322	343	344	349	312	321	334
Danmark	156	168	176	196	224	236	235	232	185	197	200
BR Deutschland	749	853	965	1 006	1 105	1 102	1 178	1 164	1 196	1 260	1 426
Hellas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	180	166	165	183	179	166
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	399	398	430	459	473	566	597
France	802	873	922	931	979	1 036	987	957	977	1 018	1 049
Italia	464	420	481	596	694	648	598	655	866	986	1 043
Nederland	384	413	475	490	492	494	405	408	408	396	424
Portugal	90	100	90	92	98	113	103	103	104	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom,Ireland	1 127	1 316	1 386	1 441	1 559	1 594	1 429	1 408	1 616	1 639	1 672

(1) 1980-83 Spain estimated; 1980-84 Greece estimated; 1989-90 excluding Portugal; 1990 including former East Germany
Source: SEFEL

Table 6
Structure of the industry, 1990 (1)

	Number of manufacturers	Employment	Consumption (3)
EC	304	52 211	3 417.5
Belgique/België,Luxembourg	10	2 318	212.4
Danmark	13	1 850	98.0
BR Deutschland (2)	54	11 126	716.7
Hellas	15	1 800	69.0
España	70	6 000	400.7
France	34	8 124	563.0
Italia	63	5 180	520.0
Nederland	9	3 429	200.7
United Kingdom,Ireland	36	12 384	637.0

(1) Excluding Portugal
(2) Including former East Germany
(3) Tinplate consumption by manufacturers, in thousand tonnes
Source: SEFEL

10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

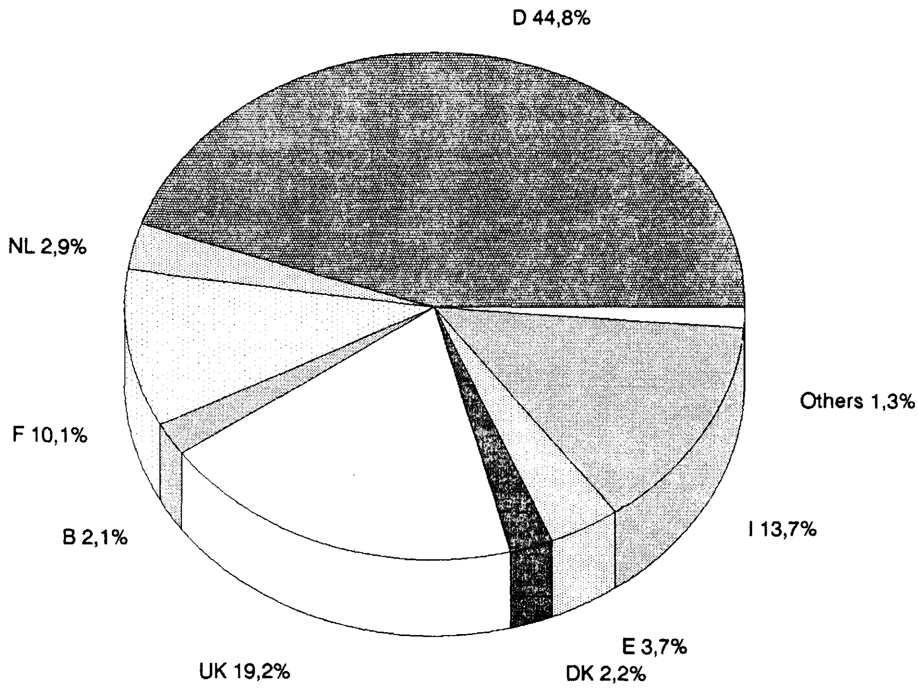
Overview (NACE 32)

Production and consumption

Ending two years of relatively high growth (7% in 1988 and 8% in 1989), Community production increased by just 2.7% in real terms in 1990. This result was mainly accomplished by the F.R. of Germany (+5.4%), the leading producer in the sector, by the United Kingdom (+3.1%) and by France (+3%), in contrast to Denmark (-5%) or Italy (-2.3%). Nominal growth in the Community in 1990 was 7.2%, with production at 224.9 billion ECU. The F.R. of Germany accounted for 63% of the nominal increase in the level of activity. While the increase of 8% in Community consumption was down on the figures for 1988 (+12.9%) and 1989 (+13.9%), it is line with the figure for the second half of the decade (8.9% on average).

Employment, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Employment

The growth in employment (+2.9%) was the highest for the decade, confirming the upswing begun in 1988 following several years of stagnation or, indeed, decline in employment levels. Between 1980 and 1987, the mechanical engineering industry shed almost 460 thousand jobs.

External trade

The considerable surplus in the trade balance increased by 3.3% in 1990, thus approaching the 37 billion ECU mark, although growth was down on the 11.1% recorded in 1989. The slowdown in the growth in imports (18.1% in 1989 compared with 8.8% in 1990) was less marked than for exports (14.1% in 1989 compared with 5.8% in 1990). This slowdown in trade growth was also observed in

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	91 975	90 126	96 693	101 393	110 781	123 621	130 609	135 347	152 865	174 155	188 056	N/A
Net exports	24 501	29 711	31 357	31 054	33 619	36 896	35 779	32 360	32 079	35 634	36 825	N/A
Production	116 476	119 837	128 050	132 447	144 400	160 517	166 388	167 707	184 944	209 789	224 881	224 489
Employment (thousands)	2 744	2 568	2 457	2 382	2 314	2 328	2 340	2 285	2 291	2 334	2 401	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

intra-Community trade, which fell by 7.9% in 1990, compared with an annual rate of 13.1% for the latter half of the decade.

Table 2
Production and external trade (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC	116 476	119 837	128 050	132 447	144 400	160 517	166 388	167 707	184 944	209 789	224 881
Index	72.6	74.7	79.8	82.5	90.0	100.0	103.7	104.5	115.2	130.7	140.1
Production at constant prices											
EC	115 036	149 571	146 421	146 180	151 078	160 517	159 922	156 149	166 919	180 258	185 188
Index	71.7	93.2	91.2	91.1	94.1	100.0	99.6	97.3	104.0	112.3	115.4
EC trade in current value											
Exports extra-EC	35 398	42 020	44 604	44 597	49 040	55 874	55 204	53 081	56 600	64 607	68 358
Index	63.4	75.2	79.8	79.8	87.8	100.0	98.8	95.0	101.3	115.6	122.3
Imports extra-EC	10 896	12 309	13 247	13 543	15 422	18 977	19 426	20 721	24 521	28 974	31 533
Index	57.4	64.9	69.8	71.4	81.3	100.0	102.4	109.2	129.2	152.7	166.2
X/M	3.25	3.41	3.37	3.29	3.18	2.94	2.84	2.56	2.31	2.23	2.17
Exports intra-EC	23 562	23 749	26 005	26 450	29 041	34 090	37 672	41 560	47 665	55 697	60 089
Index	69.1	69.7	76.3	77.6	85.2	100.0	110.5	121.9	139.8	163.4	176.3
Share of total (%)	40.0	36.1	36.8	37.2	37.2	37.9	40.6	43.9	45.7	46.3	46.8

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 4

Production in current value by country (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Belgique/België	3 228	3 236	2 676	3 200	3 778	4 050	4 048	3 928	4 419	5 005	5 233
Danmark	2 005	2 051	2 217	2 461	2 755	3 206	3 366	3 178	3 500	3 812	3 866
BR Deutschland	47 740	49 942	54 919	56 442	60 787	68 120	75 805	73 465	78 614	90 482	100 058
Hellas	114	148	168	184	161	163	N/A	163	169	216	200
España	4 333	4 412	4 341	3 953	4 340	4 579	5 003	5 356	6 113	6 227	6 456
France	15 394	16 211	17 069	16 815	18 423	20 419	20 090	20 221	21 944	25 305	27 025
Ireland	224	227	257	278	325	409	382	413	471	516	494
Italia	15 639	16 830	16 834	20 811	24 719	26 712	27 427	29 984	33 326	38 614	39 594
Luxembourg	182	192	199	187	205	197	225	219	241	250	288
Nederland	3 869	3 890	4 282	4 528	3 992	4 577	4 936	5 850	6 160	6 864	7 473
Portugal	262	345	386	353	341	366	358	387	420	460	524
United Kingdom	23 486	22 354	24 702	23 237	24 575	27 719	24 585	24 544	29 568	32 037	33 670

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 5

Production in constant value by country (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Belgique/België	3 807	3 650	2 938	3 412	3 915	4 050	3 821	3 643	4 035	4 405	4 339
Danmark	N/A	N/A	N/A	2 850	2 988	3 206	3 231	2 924	3 132	3 218	3 056
BR Deutschland	65 953	65 341	64 100	61 010	63 144	68 120	70 100	64 283	67 209	74 845	78 905
Hellas	N/A	170	175	191	161	163	N/A	187	187	226	204
España	5 598	5 204	4 834	4 636	4 609	4 579	5 031	5 248	5 466	5 014	4 939
France	N/A	19 993	19 895	19 011	19 634	20 419	20 102	20 503	21 979	24 196	24 931
Ireland	307	290	303	318	352	409	382	426	476	496	458
Italia	N/A	22 163	20 649	23 546	25 512	26 712	25 102	26 199	29 224	31 436	30 708
Luxembourg	234	237	237	210	218	197	203	192	211	209	228
Nederland	5 088	4 930	4 831	4 823	4 142	4 577	4 627	5 247	5 429	5 888	6 139
Portugal	399	430	444	411	364	366	362	396	410	407	427
United Kingdom	33 649	27 163	28 013	25 761	26 040	27 719	26 785	26 902	29 161	29 918	30 855

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
(NACE 321)

Production

After two successive years of rapid annual growth of around 13%, Community output in 1990 fell slightly in nominal terms, although in real terms this amounted to a substantial 4.4%, similar to the 1987 fall.

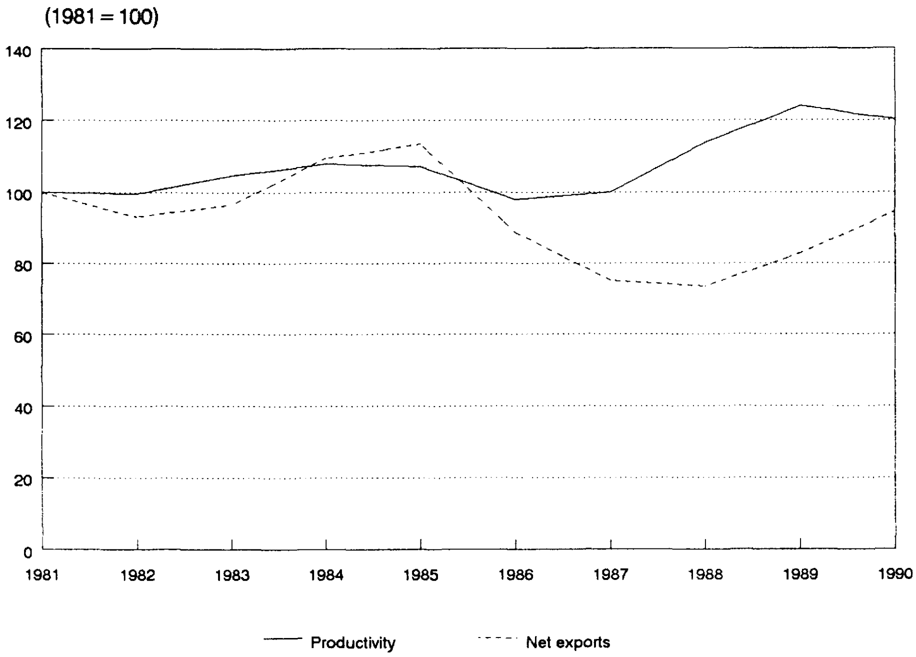
Employment

For the first time since the steady fall in employment which began in 1984, employment stabilized in 1990 at 147 thousands. Over the same period, job losses in the sector were almost 21%. With employment levels bottoming out in line with the lower level of activity, productivity fell in 1990, putting an end to three years of uninterrupted growth.

Consumption

Domestic demand in the Commmunity followed production trends. In 1990 there was a 2.6% fall in consumption in nominal terms, following two consecutive years of sharp increase.

Trends in EC productivity and net exports



Source: Eurostat

External trade

The EC continued to have a steady trade surplus (+ 14% in 1990) as a result of a 5.2% increase in exports in nominal terms and an 8.2% fall in imports. The result was an improvement in the cover ratio for the first time since 1986. Although noticeably lower than the rates for the previous two years, intra-Community trade rose 3.9% in 1990.

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	8 062	7 815	8 336	10 445	10 971	11 525	10 680	10 603	12 255	13 844	13 481	N/A
Net exports	1 779	2 177	2 030	2 100	2 382	2 470	1 931	1 635	1 602	1 805	2 057	N/A
Production	9 841	9 992	10 366	12 545	13 353	13 995	12 611	12 238	13 857	15 649	15 538	14 669
Employment (thousands)	202	182	170	186	183	177	167	154	149	147	147	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Provisional estimate
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
Production, value added and investment (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices	9 841	9 992	10 366	12 545	13 353	13 995	12 611	12 238	13 857	15 649	15 538
Index	70.3	71.4	74.1	89.6	95.4	100.0	90.1	87.4	99.0	111.8	111.0
Production at constant prices	N/A	12 618	12 102	13 760	13 916	13 995	12 001	11 387	12 500	13 504	12 911
Index	N/A	90.2	86.5	98.3	99.4	100.0	85.8	81.4	89.3	96.5	92.3
Productivity (2)	N/A	24.1	24.0	25.2	26.0	25.8	23.6	24.1	27.4	29.9	29.0
Index	N/A	93.4	93.0	97.7	100.8	100.0	91.5	93.4	106.2	115.9	112.4
Investment at current prices	316	251	240	310	332	373	432	344	361	N/A	N/A
Index	84.7	67.3	64.3	83.1	89.0	100.0	115.8	92.2	96.8	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Thousand ECU/person employed
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
Exports, 1990

(million ECU)	Total exports	Exports intra-EC	Exports extra-EC
EC	7 051.0	3 905.4	3 145.6
Belgique/Belgïe, Luxembourg	532.9	366.8	166.1
Danmark	249.4	141.7	107.7
BR Deutschland	2 324.2	1 228.7	1 095.5
Hellas	3.6	2.1	1.5
España	82.3	51.3	31.0
France	814.5	495.0	319.5
Ireland	32.4	28.1	4.3
Italia	1 268.0	795.7	472.3
Nederland	426.4	287.5	138.9
Portugal	4.9	3.1	1.8
United Kingdom	1 312.4	505.4	807.0

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 5
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	2 316.4	2 757.0	2 655.6	2 743.3	3 062.0	3 131.1	2 620.6	2 393.7	2 612.7	2 990.3	3 145.6
Index	74.0	88.1	84.8	87.6	97.8	100.0	83.7	76.4	83.4	95.5	100.5
Imports extra-EC	537.2	580.5	625.9	643.7	680.3	660.7	690.1	758.4	1 010.7	1 185.3	1 088.3
Index	81.3	87.9	94.7	97.4	103.0	100.0	104.4	114.8	153.0	179.4	164.7
X/M	4.31	4.75	4.24	4.26	4.50	4.74	3.80	3.16	2.59	2.52	2.89
Trade intra-EC	1 980.8	1 954.1	2 515.8	2 635.1	2 794.6	3 087.8	2 969.9	2 947.3	3 388.1	3 760.0	3 905.2
Index	64.1	63.3	81.5	85.3	90.5	100.0	96.2	95.4	109.7	121.8	126,5
Share of total (%)	46.1	41.5	48.6	49.0	47.7	49.7	53.1	55.2	56.5	55.7	55.4

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

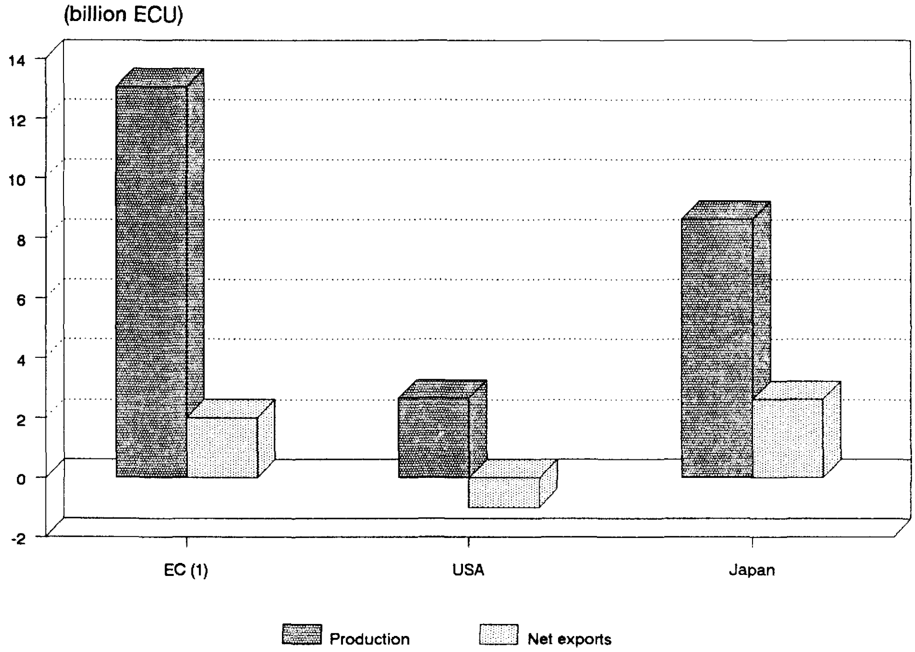
MACHINE TOOLS FOR METALWORK
(NACE 322)

Main indicators

In 1990, the EC machine tool industry noted production growth in real terms of 3.5% compared to average growth of nearly 7% in the period 1985 to 1989. The slowdown in production growth was due to high interest rates and the recession that started in August 1990, which curbed industrial purchases for capital investment goods.

The three major producers which account for more than 80% of EC production, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom, have all seen a slowdown in production growth both in real and nominal terms. Germany's production at constant value grew by 0.6% in 1990 and Italy saw growth of 1.3% at constant value after 5 years of outstanding increase. The UK which has been hardest hit by the recession saw a fall in production in 1990 by about 3% in real terms after a growth of 5.3% in 1989. Meanwhile, the producers of France and Spain, which account for 15.3% of EC production, retained in 1990 a substantial growth in constant value of 35% and 4.4% respectively.

Production and net exports, 1990
International comparisons



(1) Excluding Greece and Ireland

Source: CECIMO

Japanese firms have also been hit by the current evolution of the world market since the second-half of 1990. With a devalued Yen in 1990 (-20% compared with ECU), Japanese production grew by 10.7% at constant value (in Yen), which represents a considerable decrease valued at European currencies values (-10%). American firms which have had protection from Japan and Taiwanese direct imports in recent years saw a fall in production in 1990 at constant value by 6%, after 1989 had shown gains for the first time in six years. Including the transplants, American production is less than that of Italy, which became the fourth largest in the world in 1990. EC production of machine tools exceeded that of

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	5 057	4 960	4 861	4 779	4 983	6 001	7 337	8 082	8 772	9 970	11 046
Net exports	1 711	1 980	1 853	1 826	1 789	1 829	1 825	1 639	2 080	2 057	2 009
Production	6 768	6 940	6 714	6 605	6 772	7 830	9 162	9 721	10 666	12 050	13 055
Employment (thousands) (2)	215	198	187	167	160	164	168	170	170	172	177

(1) Excluding Greece and Ireland
(2) Also excluding Denmark
Source: CECIMO

Japan and America together by 16%.

EC market consumption continued to rise strongly, up 10.7% in 1990 in current value after 13.6% growth in 1989. This was partially satisfied by a growth in imports.

Employment in the EC industry improved again in 1990 by 3% to 177 thousand following growth of 1% in 1989.

Trade

Between 1985 and 1989, exports grew on average at 8% per annum in the EC countries, 3% in Japan, whilst US exports fell by 6%. In 1990, the exports of the EC's countries remained at the same value, whereas the imports of the EC's countries grew by 14%. After two years of growth, the EC's trade surplus fell in 1990. It should be noted that during the last decade the trade balance experienced numerous fluctuations.

The trade balance of the EC as a whole realised a 1.79 cover ratio in 1990 and highlighted the strategic importance of this sector in the positive trade balance of the EC.

Outlook

The output of the industry has followed a cyclical pattern declining with recession and recovering as economies become stronger. New order data in EC indicates activity in the industry may decline further. An analysis of the world economy shows that a recovery will not start until 1992 at the earliest.

Table 2
Production in current value by country

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total	6 768	6 940	6 714	6 605	6 772	7 830	9 162	9 670	10 665	12 050	13 055
Belgique/België	99	93	103	90	93	123	154	153	175	188	206
Danmark	35	37	36	38	43	55	55	51	53	51	58
BR Deutschland	3 390	3 554	3 580	3 950	3 978	4 189	5 289	5 555	5 564	6 238	6 575
España	254	287	265	207	255	333	404	449	594	732	811
France	687	728	636	600	561	660	599	605	669	737	1 032
Italia	1 245	1 385	1 178	1 114	1 196	1 472	1 657	1 938	2 363	2 730	2 915
Nederland	54	54	49	32	41	50	58	40	56	54	86
Portugal	13	17	16	12	12	14	13	12	16	22	26
United Kingdom	991	785	851	562	593	934	933	867	1 175	1 298	1 344

Source: CECIMO

Table 3
Production in constant value by country

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total	9 503	9 019	8 022	7 449	7 135	7 830	8 559	8 563	9 231	9 918	10 269
Belgique/België	117	105	113	96	96	123	145	141	160	165	173
Danmark	53	52	45	44	47	55	53	47	48	43	47
BR Deutschland	4 716	4 661	4 203	4 327	4 170	4 189	4 804	4 700	4 602	5 019	5 050
España	336	353	305	250	275	333	404	435	520	577	617
France	913	880	735	669	596	660	603	615	674	709	958
Italia	1 885	1 939	1 593	1 394	1 269	1 472	1 477	1 635	2 023	2 140	2 169
Nederland	71	68	55	34	43	50	54	35	48	45	69
Portugal	20	21	19	14	13	14	13	12	14	17	18
United Kingdom	1 391	940	955	621	627	934	1 006	943	1 142	1 203	1 168

Source: CECIMO

Table 4
Production

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	6 768	6 940	6 714	6 605	6 772	7 830	9 162	9 721	10 666	12 050	13 055
Index	86.4	88.6	85.7	84.4	86.5	100.0	117.0	124.2	136.2	153.9	166.7
USA	3 465	4 590	3 765	2 412	3 081	3 547	2 803	2 242	2 234	3 090	2 660
Index	97.7	129.4	106.2	68.0	86.9	100.0	79.0	63.2	63.0	87.1	75.0
Japan	2 706	4 254	3 832	3 921	5 596	6 964	7 036	5 594	7 352	9 133	8 629
Index	38.9	61.1	55.0	56.3	80.3	100.0	101.0	80.3	105.6	131.1	123.9
Production at constant prices											
EC (1)	9 503	9 019	8 022	7 449	7 135	7 830	8 559	8 563	9 231	9 918	10 269
Index	121.4	115.2	102.5	95.1	91.1	100.0	109.3	109.4	117.9	126.7	131.1

(1) Excluding Greece and Ireland
Source: CECIMO

Table 5
Trade in current value
International comparisons

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports											
EC (1)	2 695	2 951	2 824	2 703	2 855	3 243	3 636	3 309	3 842	4 312	4 553
Index	83.1	91.0	87.1	83.3	88.0	100.0	112.1	102.0	118.5	133.0	140.4
USA	863	1 373	1 128	539	1 058	1 158	1 039	982	1 176	862	778
Index	74.6	118.5	97.4	46.5	91.3	100.0	89.7	84.8	101.5	74.4	67.2
Japan	1 116	1 635	1 401	1 457	2 383	3 138	3 394	2 907	3 218	3 540	3 137
Index	35.6	52.1	44.6	46.4	75.9	100.0	108.1	92.6	102.5	112.8	100.0
Imports											
EC (1)	984	971	971	877	1 066	1 414	1 811	1 670	1 948	2 232	2 544
Index	69.6	68.7	68.7	62.0	75.4	100.0	128.1	118.1	137.8	157.9	179.9
USA	1 106	1 567	1 620	1 225	1 986	2 779	2 721	2 056	1 837	2 175	1 791
Index	39.8	56.4	58.3	44.1	71.5	100.0	97.9	74.0	66.1	78.3	64.4
Japan	185	230	257	218	267	334	320	269	392	462	514
Index	55.3	68.9	76.7	65.2	79.9	100.0	95.7	80.5	117.3	138.2	153.9
X/M											
EC	2.74	3.04	2.91	3.08	2.68	2.29	2.01	1.98	1.97	1.93	1.79
USA	0.78	0.88	0.70	0.44	0.53	0.42	0.38	0.48	0.64	0.40	0.43
Japan	6.03	7.09	5.46	6.68	8.92	9.38	10.60	10.80	8.20	7.66	6.10
Trade intra-EC (1)	1 112	1 195	1 157	943	1 050	1 259	1 600	1 781	2 044	2 712	2 972
Index	88.3	94.9	91.9	74.9	83.4	100.0	127.1	141.5	162.4	215.4	236.1

(1) Excluding Greece and Ireland

Source: CECIMO

Table 6
Structure of the industry, 1990

	Employment	Manufacturers	Employees per company
Belgique/België	2 100	27	78
BR Deutschland	100 000	380	263
España	7 838	143	55
France	9 810	147	67
Italia	31 875	450	71
Nederland	880	19	46
Portugal	1 150	21	55
United Kingdom	23 600	195	121
Total	177 253	1 382	128
Switzerland	14 011	118	119
USA	46 268	269	172
Japan	50 907	213	239

Source: CECIMO

Table 8
Japanese machine-tool transplants in the EC

Company	Set up	Country
Mitsui Seiki	1975	France
Makino Milling	1978	BR Deutschland
Yamazaki Mazak	1980	United Kingdom
Toyota Machine	1985	France
Fanuc	1986	Luxembourg
Amada	1989	France
Citizen Watch	1989	BR Deutschland

Source: CECIMO

CUTTING TOOLS
(NACE 322.2)

Production

The 7% increase recorded in 1990 for the cutting tools sector in six countries of the Community (F.R. of Germany, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom) was down on the 1989 figure (+23.4%).

In real terms, EC growth was 20% in 1989 compared with only 2% in 1990.

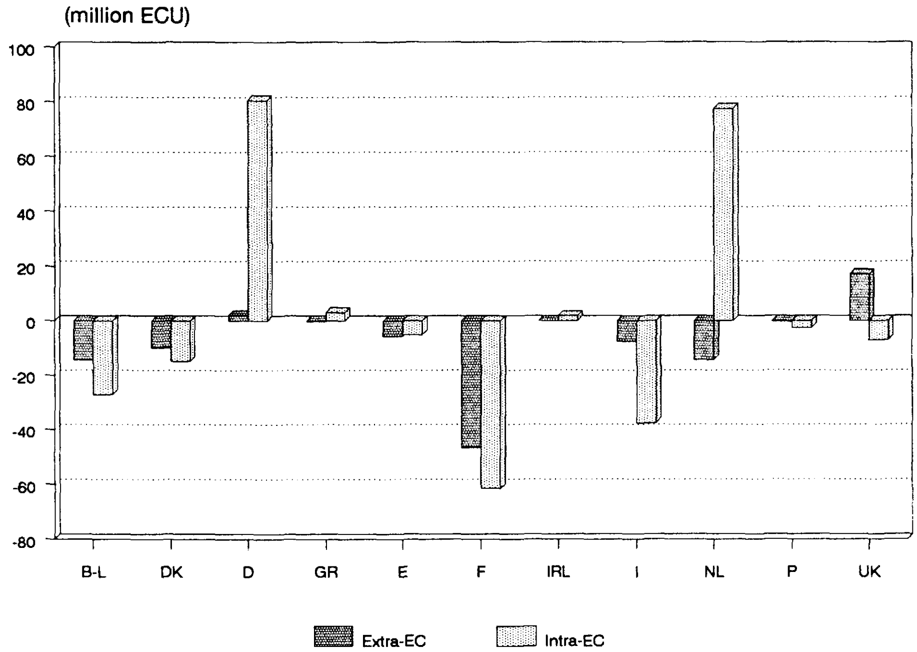
External trade

Following two years of sustained growth, exports by the Community as a whole fell by 2.7% in 1990. Since imports continued to increase sharply (+9.8%), the EC cover ratio fell to below its 1985 level.

The share of intra-Community trade in total Community exports continued to rise despite a halving of the growth of intra-Community exports.

Net exports, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Table 1

Production in current value by country

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
BR Deutschland	570	319	324	729	828	998	1 109	1 138	1 096	1 439	1 543
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	158	184	197
France	100	104	106	96	98	113	120	117	190	190	205
Italia	166	169	151	130	138	148	162	170	177	233	245
Nederland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	9	9	12
United Kingdom	275	139	131	198	220	219	225	240	267	286	303

Source: ECTA

Table 2
Production in constant value by country

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
BR Deutschland	793	418	381	799	868	998	1 008	964	909	1 160	1 179
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	139	145	146
France	133	126	122	107	104	113	115	109	173	183	N/A
Italia	251	237	204	163	146	148	144	143	152	183	183
Nederland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	8	8	10
United Kingdom	386	166	147	219	238	219	242	261	260	265	278

Source: ECTA

Table 3
EC trade in current value (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	169	202	213	217	289	338	330	324	432	482	469
Index (2)	53.3	63.6	67.2	68.3	85.5	100.0	97.6	95.9	127.8	142.6	138.8
Imports extra-EC	239	254	254	245	313	388	433	429	449	500	549
Index (2)	63.9	67.5	67.5	65.2	80.7	100.0	111.6	110.6	115.7	128.9	141.5
X/M	0.71	0.80	0.84	0.89	0.92	0.87	0.76	0.76	0.96	0.96	0.85
Trade intra-EC	231	246	266	246	289	352	379	376	534	591	616
Index (2)	69.3	73.6	79.5	73.6	82.1	100.0	107.7	106.8	151.7	167.9	175.0
Share of total (%)	57.8	54.9	55.5	53.1	50.0	51.0	53.5	53.7	55.3	55.1	56.8

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-83 EC10
(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

TEXTILE MACHINERY
(NACE 323.1)

Main indicators

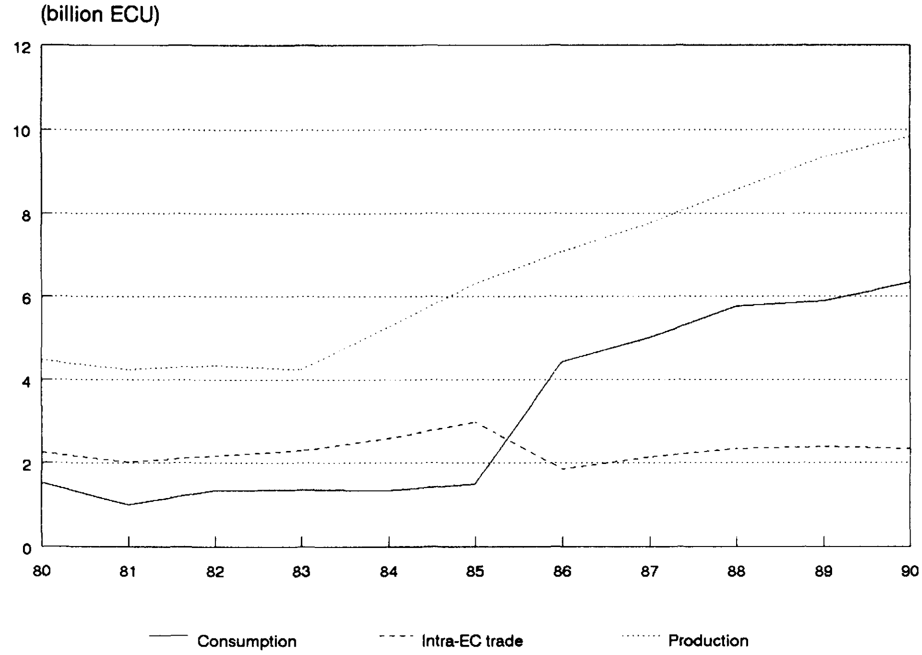
At 2% in 1990, the rate of growth in production in real terms was cut by half, as in 1989. This trend was confirmed in nominal terms, since a 5% rate was observed in 1990 compared with 8.9% in 1989.

The trade balance was unchanged in 1990, almost all the increase in production having been absorbed by internal demand. In the final analysis, the latter increased 7.8%, substantially more than the 2% growth of 1989.

The level of employment improved 1.9% in 1990, the same annual rate as found between 1984 and 1989. The growth in the level of activity in real terms was scarcely greater than that of employment in 1990, so productivity in the textile machinery industry increased by a marginal 1%.

External trade

EC production, consumption and intra-EC trade



Source: Eurostat

In response to a very limited growth in both imports and exports, the trade balance remained at the 1989 level, contrasting with the 23% growth observed in 1989.

Although intra-Community trade increased at an annual rate of 8.9% between 1986 and 1989, 1990 saw a 1.6% decline. This produced a 1.5% fall in intra-EC trade's share of total exports, continuing the 8.2% drop that occurred in 1989.

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	1 526	998	1 330	1 355	1 331	1 495	4 429	5 020	5 767	5 882	6 338	N/A
Net exports	2 943	3 250	3 009	2 890	3 947	4 809	2 650	2 742	2 818	3 466	3 482	N/A
Production	4 469	4 248	4 339	4 245	5 278	6 304	7 079	7 762	8 585	9 348	9 820	8 272
Employment (thousands)	130	118	109	100	98	102	102	105	106	107	109	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Provisional estimate
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
Production, value added and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	4 469	4 248	4 339	4 245	5 278	6 304	7 079	7 762	8 585	9 348	9 820
Index	70.9	67.4	68.8	67.3	83.7	100.0	112.3	123.1	136.2	148.3	155.8
USA (2)	1 130	1 393	1 387	1 374	1 596	1 569	1 323	1 220	1 301	1 524	1 334
Index	72.0	88.8	88.4	87.6	101.7	100.0	84.3	77.8	82.9	97.1	85.0
Japan (2)	1 593	2 007	1 889	2 265	2 868	3 281	3 330	4 003	5 082	5 198	N/A
Index	48.6	61.2	57.6	69.0	87.4	100.0	101.5	122.0	154.9	158.4	N/A
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	5 573	5 164	4 755	5 543	6 304	6 562	6 872	7 428	7 759	7 914
Index	N/A	88.4	81.9	75.4	87.9	100.0	104.1	109.0	117.8	123.1	125.5
Value added at current prices	2 090	1 916	2 011	2 022	2 355	2 772	3 037	3 267	3 570	3 795	4 014
Index	75.4	69.1	72.5	72.9	85.0	100.0	109.6	117.9	128.8	136.9	144.8
Productivity (2)(3)	N/A	21.4	21.9	22.6	25.2	27.2	27.6	27.6	29.2	29.5	29.8
Index	N/A	78.7	80.7	83.2	92.9	100.0	101.7	101.7	107.4	108.7	109.5
Investment at current prices (3)(4)	139	131	122	121	160	245	332	406	399	N/A	N/A
Index	56.7	53.5	49.8	49.4	65.3	100.0	135.5	165.7	162.9	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) Thousand ECU/person employed
(4) Excluding Luxembourg
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 7
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	4 258	4 645	4 483	4 439	5 752	6 953	3 831	4 040	4 322	4 986	5 019
Index	61.2	66.8	64.5	63.8	82.7	100.0	55.1	58.1	62.2	71.7	72.2
Imports extra-EC	1 315	1 394	1 475	1 549	1 805	2 144	1 181	1 298	1 505	1 520	1 537
Index	61.3	65.0	68.8	72.2	84.2	100.0	55.1	60.5	70.2	70.9	71.7
X/M	3.24	3.33	3.04	2.87	3.19	3.24	3.24	3.11	2.87	3.28	3.27
Trade intra-EC	2 239	2 021	2 164	2 290	2 581	2 974	1 842	2 132	2 343	2 380	2 341
Index	75.3	68.0	72.8	77.0	86.8	100.0	61.9	71.7	78.8	80.0	78.7
Share of total (%)	34.5	30.3	32.6	34.0	31.0	30.0	32.5	34.5	35.2	32.3	31.8

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

PLASTICS AND RUBBER MACHINERY
(NACE 324.3)

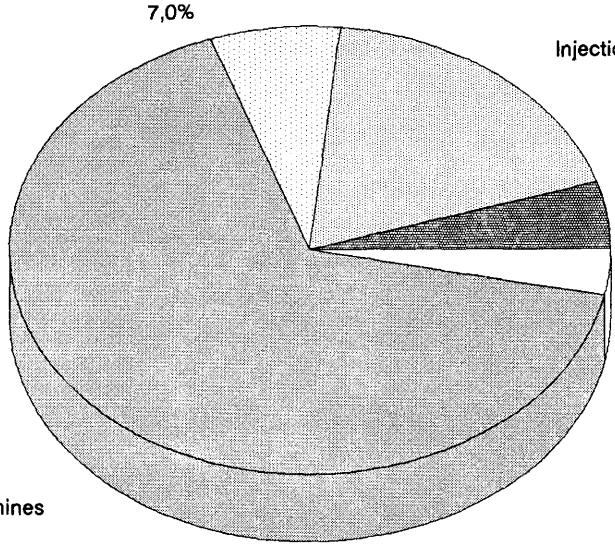
Production and consumption

The four Community countries for which we have data (Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, United Kingdom) saw a 16% growth in production at current prices in the plastics and rubber machinery sector in 1990, continuing a trend of rapid growth noted in previous years. This increase applied particularly to blow moulding machines (+19.9%), thermoforming machines (+31.5%) and other machines (+39.8%), but not to extruding machines (-58.5%).

The increase in production primarily benefited internal demand, which grew 26.1% in 1990, a much higher rate than in 1989 (+4.9%).

EC production, 1990

Breakdown by type of machine



Source: EUROMAP

External trade

After two successive years of rapid growth, the Community's overall trade surplus showed a modest 4.5% rise in 1990. This result reflects an increase in imports (+13.4%), twice that in exports (+6.6%). Continuing the trend observed since 1986, the cover ratio fell back 6.2% to 2.89, having stood at 3.94 in 1986.

Trade between Member States continued to grow at a steady rate in 1990 (+10.6%).

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	1 099	1 399	1 633	1 890	2 630	2 849	2 989	3 768
Net exports	1 062	1 246	1 638	1 868	1 647	2 236	2 626	2 744
Production	2 161	2 645	3 271	3 758	4 277	5 085	5 615	6 512

(1) F.R. of Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom

Source: EUROMAP, Eurostat (Comext)

Table 2
Production and external trade

(million ECU)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices								
EC (1)	2 161	2 645	3 271	3 758	4 277	5 085	5 615	6 512
Index	66.1	80.9	100.0	114.9	130.8	155.5	171.7	199.1
EC trade in current value (2)								
Exports extra-EC	1 220	1 574	1 975	2 146	2 053	2 649	3 077	3 280
Index	61.8	79.7	100.0	108.7	103.9	134.1	155.8	166.1
Imports extra-EC	315	418	517	545	651	850	1 000	1 134
Index	60.9	80.9	100.0	105.4	125.9	164.4	193.4	219.3
X/M	3.87	3.77	3.82	3.94	3.15	3.12	3.08	2.89
Trade intra-EC	784	947	1 178	1 458	1 633	2 132	2 375	2 626
Index	66.6	80.4	100.0	123.8	138.6	181.0	201.6	222.9

(1) F.R. of Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom
(2) 1983 EC10
Source: EUROMAP, Eurostat (Comext)

Table 3
Production by product category, 1990 (1)

(million ECU)	1990
Extruders	319.1
Injection moulding machines	1 201.2
Blow moulding machines	455.2
Thermoforming machines	213.8
Parts	0.0
Other machines	4 322.9
Total	6 512.2

(1) F.R. of Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom
Source: EUROMAP

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY
(NACE 327.1)

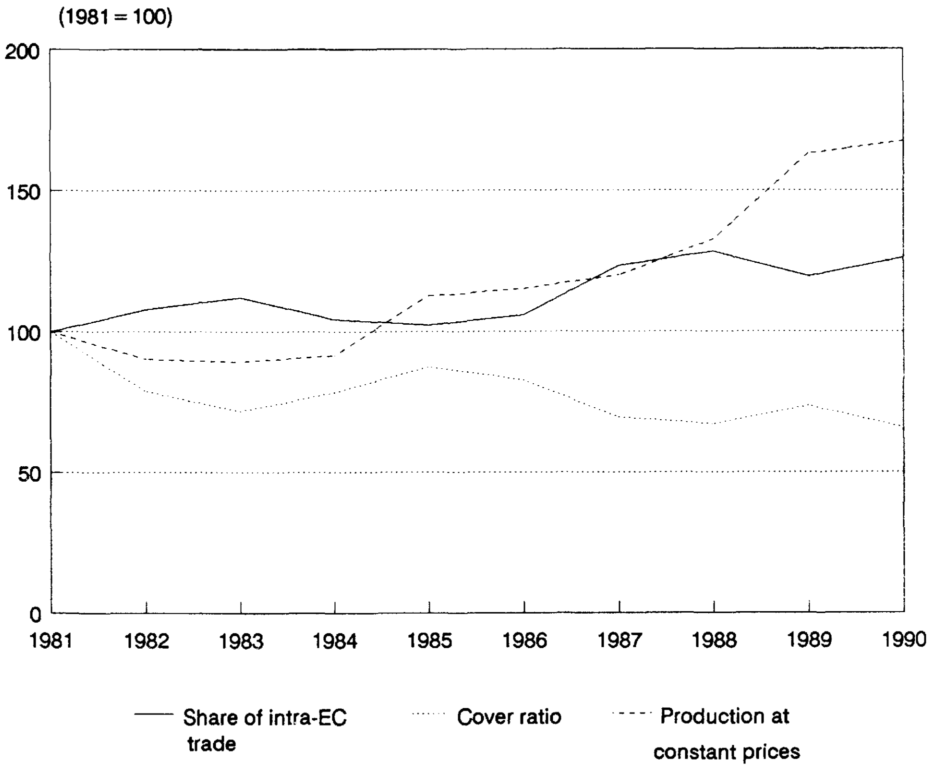
Production and consumption

The high growth in production, in real terms, recorded in 1989 (+22.6%) was not continued in 1990 (+2.6%). The rate did not reach one third of the average annual result obtained between 1983 and 1988 (+8.2%). Even in nominal terms, the 7.2% growth in production in 1990 was much less than in 1989. The evolution of consumption, in nominal terms was similar to that of production rising by 10.5% in 1990, as against 27% in 1989.

Employment

With 47 thousand people in 1990, the EC labour force for the wood working machinery industry showed favourable growth, rising 6.3%, compared to a 3.7% average in previous two years.

Trends in production and trade



Source: EUMABOIS

External trade

Following a large increase in 1989 (+35.7%) the trade surplus was reduced by 2.6% in 1990. This situation was due to stagnation in the level of exports, whilst imports continued to rise in 1990 (+11.9%) at the same rate as experienced during the last decade (+11% between 1981 and 1989).

Continuing the trend of the period 1981-1989 (+10.8%), 1990 saw a 9.7% increase in intra-EC trade, evidence of the process of integration in this sector.

Table 1
Main indicators

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	851	825	824	899	859	1 170	1 234	1 447	1 876	2 382	2 632
Net exports (1)	417	509	462	447	602	714	774	714	602	817	796
Production (2) (3)	1 268	1 334	1 286	1 346	1 461	1 884	2 008	2 161	2 478	3 199	3 428
Employment (thousands)(2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.1	42.1	44.2	47.0

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-83 EC10
(2) Excluding Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands; 1990 excluding Belgium
(3) 1980-83 Spain estimated; 1983-86 Portugal estimated
Source: EUMABOIS, Eurostat (Comext)

Table 2
Production and external trade

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	1 268	1 334	1 286	1 346	1 461	1 884	2 008	2 161	2 478	3 199	3 428
Index	67.3	70.8	68.3	71.4	77.5	100.0	106.6	114.7	131.5	169.8	182.0
Production at constant prices											
EC (1)	N/A	1 669	1 508	1 499	1 531	1 884	1 923	2 003	2 218	2 720	2 792
Index	N/A	88.6	80.0	79.6	81.3	100.0	102.1	106.3	117.7	144.4	148.2
EC trade in current value											
Exports extra-EC (2)	501	586	554	547	722	840	920	880	749	994	994
Index (3)	60.7	71.1	67.1	66.3	86.0	100.0	109.5	104.8	89.2	118.3	118.3
Imports extra-EC (2)	84	77	92	100	121	126	146	166	147	177	198
Index (3)	69.8	63.5	75.4	81.7	96.0	100.0	115.9	131.7	116.7	140.5	157.1
X/M	5.96	7.61	6.02	5.47	5.97	6.67	6.30	5.30	5.10	5.62	5.02
Trade intra-EC (2)	346	317	336	354	416	471	544	676	615	721	791
Index (3)	75.6	69.2	73.2	77.3	88.3	100.0	115.5	143.5	130.6	153.1	167.9
Share of total (%)	40.9	35.1	37.8	39.3	36.6	35.9	37.2	43.4	45.1	42.0	44.3

(1) Excluding Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands; 1990 also excluding Belgium
(2) 1980 EC9; 1981-83 EC10
(3) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: EUMABOIS, Eurostat (Comext)

Table 3
Production by country, 1990

(million ECU)	
Total	3 427.8
Danmark	30.9
BR Deutschland	1 923.4
España	121.7
France	142.7
Italia	1 133.3
Portugal	16.5
United Kingdom	59.3

Source: EUMABOIS

Table 4
Major exporting countries, 1990 (1)

(million ECU)	Exports
BR Deutschland	779
Italia	751
Japan	205
USA	148
Austria	138
France	75
Switzerland	74
Sweden	55
United Kingdom	55
Finland	45

(1) Ranked from 40 countries available (Eastern countries and Taiwan are not included)

Source: C.F.C.E./ U.N.S.O.

Table 5
Major importing countries, 1990 (1)

(million ECU)	Imports
USA	335
BR Deutschland	204
France	197
Indonesia	177
España	130
United Kingdom	98
Canada	97
Switzerland	96
Austria	91
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	84

(1) Ranked from 40 countries available (Eastern countries and Taiwan are not included)

Source: C.F.C.E./ U.N.S.O.

Table 6
Structure of the industry, 1990

	Manufacturers	Employment
Total	773	46 986
Danmark	35	650
BR Deutschland	240	27 000
España	107	2 752
France	45	2 070
Italia	310	11 150
Portugal	23	1 364
United Kingdom	13	2 000

Source: EUMABOIS

LIQUID PUMPS
(NACE 328.3)

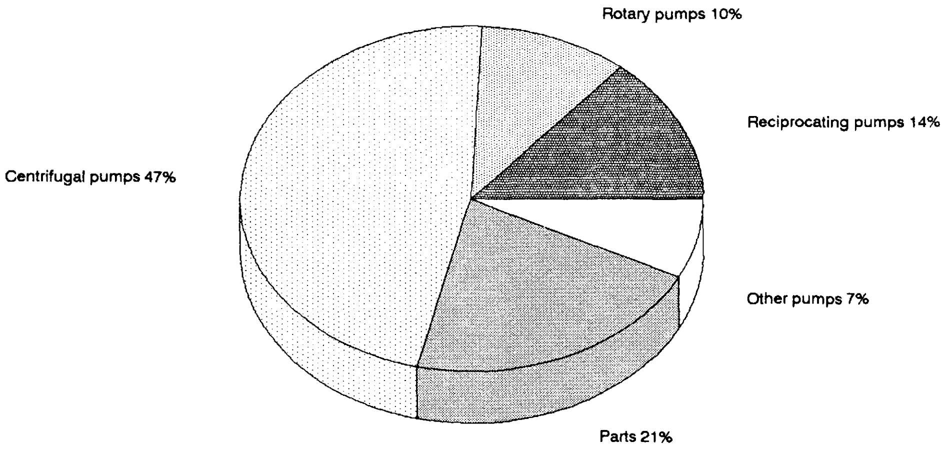
Main indicators

Although cut by a half in 1990, the 5.3% growth in *production* in the liquid pumps sector in nominal terms was of the same order as in the United States (+5.4%). This result is far better than that recorded by Japan which experienced a 5.8% decline.

The Community's result owes a great deal to the contribution of the Federal Republic of Germany (+11.8%) which is the main European producer. Although it did not regain the level it stood at at the beginning of the decade, in real terms production was greatly increased (+7.9%) in 1990, confirming the trend of the previous two years.

Community *consumption* increased by almost the same amount as production, but by a higher proportion (6.8% as against 5.3%). There was only a slight fall compared with the 1989 growth rate (+9%).

EC production, 1990
Breakdown by market segment



Source: EUROPUMP

External trade

With a substantial decline in imports (-9.2%) and a smaller decline in exports (-3.5%), the Community liquid pumps industry saw its cover ratio improve 6%.

The growth in intra-Community trade (+11.5%) in 1990 confirmed the trend observed in the second half of the decade (+12.4% a year).

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990(2)
Apparent consumption	2 356	2 491	2 384	2 602	2 671	2 806	3 085	3 326	3 625	3 873
Net exports	1 095	1 121	1 175	1 191	1 281	1 215	914	951	1 136	1 138
Production	3 451	3 612	3 559	3 793	3 952	4 021	3 999	4 277	4 761	5 011

(1) Excluding Ireland, Portugal and Luxembourg
(2) Also exluding Denmark and Greece
Source: EUROPUMP

Table 2
Production and external trade

(million ECU)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990(3)
Production at current prices										
EC(1)	3 451	3 612	3 559	3 793	3 952	4 021	3 999	4 277	4 761	5 011
Index	87.3	91.4	90.1	96.0	100.0	101.7	101.2	108.2	120.5	126.8
USA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 245	2 958	2 437	2 700	3 038	N/A
Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.0	69.7	57.4	63.6	71.6	N/A
Japan (2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 321	1 410	1 346	1 743	1 732	N/A
Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.0	106.7	101.9	131.9	131.1	N/A
Production at constant prices										
EC(1)	4 395	4 237	3 962	3 976	3 952	3 852	3 706	3 828	4 050	4 082
Index	111.2	107.2	100.3	100.6	100.0	97.5	93.8	96.9	102.5	103.3
EC trade in current value (1)										
Exports extra-EC	1 493	1 572	1 603	1 685	1 875	1 699	1 538	1 624	1 890	1 823
Index	79.6	83.8	85.5	89.9	100.0	90.6	82.0	86.6	100.8	97.2
Imports extra-EC	398	451	428	494	594	484	624	673	754	685
Index	67.0	75.9	72.1	83.2	100.0	81.5	105.1	113.3	126.9	115.3
X/M	3.75	3.49	3.75	3.41	3.16	3.51	2.46	2.41	2.51	2.66
Trade intra-EC	784	897	893	1 004	886	1 001	1 042	1 153	1 415	1 578
Index	88.5	101.2	100.8	113.3	100.0	113.0	117.6	130.1	159.7	178.1
Share of total (%)	34.4	36.3	35.8	37.3	32.1	37.1	40.4	41.5	42.8	46.4

(1) Excluding Ireland, Portugal and Luxembourg
(2) Excluding pump parts
(3) Also excluding Denmark and Greece
Source: EUROPUMP

Table 3
Production by market segment, 1990

(%)	Hand pumps	Recip-rocating pumps	Rotary pumps	Centri-fugal pumps	Other pumps	Total original equipment	Parts	Total production
Belgique/België	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.5	2.9	1.2	2.6	1.5
BR Deutschland	92.6	85.6	61.9	39.4	31.8	51.3	38.9	48.7
España	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0
France	1.9	4.5	11.1	17.7	3.3	13.1	12.1	12.9
Italia	0.0	5.7	16.8	23.2	0.0	17.0	11.1	15.8
Nederland	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	18.7	2.5	4.4	2.9
United Kingdom	5.5	3.9	9.3	13.3	41.1	12.9	28.8	16.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EC (million ECU)	100.4	694.5	514.8	2 355.3	273.3	3 938.4	1 071.8	5 010.2
Share by market segment (%)	2.0	13.9	10.3	47.0	5.5	78.6	21.4	100.0
USA (million ECU) (1)	0.0	161.8	165.9	1 527	276	2 131	907	3 038
Share by market segment (%)	0.0	5.3	5.5	50.3	9.1	70.1	29.9	100.0
Japan (million ECU) (1)	0.0	59.0	50.1	1 446	177	1 732	0	1 732
Share by market segment (%)	0.0	3.4	2.9	83.5	10.2	100.0	0.0	100.0

(1) 1989
Source: EUROPUMP

Table 4
Production by country (1)

(million ECU)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total (2)	3 451	3 612	3 559	3 793	3 952	4 021	3 999	4 277	4 761	5 011
Belgique/België	62	59	57	56	65	60	54	52	59	75
Danmark	143	145	153	161	171	182	186	191	201	N/A
BR Deutschland	1 306	1 378	1 400	1 510	1 643	1 801	1 845	1 951	2 181	2 438
Hellas	24	25	19	21	23	21	20	22	23	N/A
España	54	65	59	67	61	69	72	70	90	100
France	412	439	457	484	609	508	497	572	611	645
Italia	358	378	432	483	564	597	621	640	711	791
Nederland	157	163	135	146	145	166	126	112	130	145
United Kingdom	935	960	847	865	671	617	578	667	755	817

(1) Including parts
(2) 1990 excluding Denmark and Greece
Source: EUROPUMP

11. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

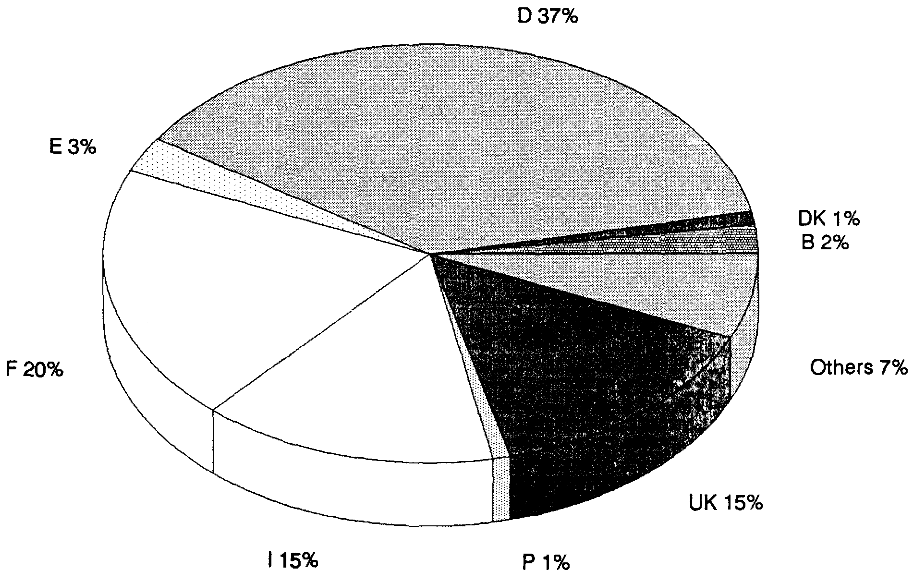
Overview (NACE 34)

Production

Production in real terms rose 5.4% in 1990 compared to an average annual growth rate of 5.1% between 1985 and 1989, and faster than the 3.5% growth displayed in 1989. In 1991 production level was expected to reach 253 billion ECU. Germany remained the largest single producer in the EC with a 37.4% share of the total, followed by France (20%), Italy (14.6%) and the United Kingdom (14.5%). Siemens led the market in terms of turnover for 1990 for European based firms with 30.8 billion ECU in value. Foreign-owned competition was strong in the sector.

Production, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Employment

After falling sharply in the early eighties, employment has remained around 2.7 million. 1990 saw a rise of 0.3%, after a decline of 1.4% had been recorded in 1989. German employment in 1990 stood above the level seen in 1980, at some 1.1 million workers. Only Denmark and Ireland were able to display a similar trend. The United Kingdom, with half a million workers, had the second highest level of employment (hence, displaying a lower level of productivity than the other major producers), followed by France and Italy (435 and 315 thousand workers respectively).

Trade

A trade deficit was recorded for the third consecutive year in 1990, equal to 6 billion ECU. This continued the poor performance of external trade since 1985. Extra-EC exports rose by 3.4% in 1990 (compared to a substantial gain of 11.8% in 1989). Extra-EC imports gained 3.4% in 1990 (compared to 14.9% in 1989). However, due to the level of imports starting from a higher base, an overall decline was experienced in the trade balance.

Intra-EC trade grew by 10.4% in 1990, continuing the strong growth observed in 1989 (14.8%). The level of

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	111 178	118 049	127 465	142 721	156 304	168 747	178 507	193 372	216 444	232 430	249 333	N/A
Net exports	4 573	4 529	5 820	4 210	4 004	4 925	3 493	210.8	-4 179	-5 872	-5 945	N/A
Production	115 752	122 577	133 285	146 931	160 308	173 672	182 000	193 583	212 264	226 558	243 387	253 226
Employment (thousands)	2 952	2 802	2 709	2 725	2 695	2 688	2 696	2 715	2 706	2 668	2 675	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

internal trade reached 57.1 billion ECU, a 59% share of total trade.

Table 2
Production and EC trade (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	115 752	122 577	133 285	146 931	160 308	173 672	182 000	193 583	212 264	226 558	243 387
Index	66.6	70.6	76.7	84.6	92.3	100.0	104.8	111.5	122.2	130.5	140.1
USA (2)	105 274	140 316	167 144	197 283	261 730	277 124	217 651	195 973	201 220	249 637	N/A
Index	38.0	50.6	60.3	71.2	94.4	100.0	78.5	70.7	72.6	90.1	N/A
Japan (2)	75 990	112 268	120 788	157 766	218 304	222 032	237 571	249 232	310 912	335 130	N/A
Index	34.2	50.6	54.4	71.1	98.3	100.0	107.0	112.3	140.0	150.9	N/A
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	148 237	150 803	159 161	165 698	173 672	180 699	190 658	204 630	211 772	223 167
Index	N/A	85.4	86.8	91.6	95.4	100.0	104.0	109.8	117.8	121.9	128.5
EC trade in current value											
Exports extra-EC	18 234	21 511	24 124	25 445	29 643	33 216	32 228	32 037	34 216	38 252	39 663
Index	54.9	64.8	72.6	76.6	89.2	100.0	97.0	96.4	103.0	115.2	119.4
Imports extra-EC	13 660	16 983	18 304	21 235	25 639	28 291	28 735	31 826	38 396	44 124	45 608
Index	48.3	60.0	64.7	75.1	90.6	100.0	101.6	112.5	135.7	156.0	161.2
X/M	1.33	1.27	1.32	1.20	1.16	1.17	1.12	1.01	0.89	0.87	0.87
Trade intra-EC	18 777	19 716	22 085	24 218	28 375	32 559	36 332	39 511	45 032	51 686	57 069
Index	57.7	60.6	67.8	74.4	87.1	100.0	111.6	121.4	138.3	158.7	175.3

(1) Except for trade data, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 3
Employment by country (1)

(thousands)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	2 952	2 802	2 709	2 725	2 695	2 688	2 696	2 715	2 706	2 668	2 675
Belgique/België	N/A	72.2	71.0	68.9	65.5	63.2	64.1	58.4	56.7	56.5	58.5
Danmark	31.6	29.5	29.0	28.9	30.8	34.0	35.6	36.0	35.1	35.3	N/A
BR Deutschland	1 025	992.9	954.2	928.9	944.1	994.4	1 034	1 055	1 056	1 053	1 079
France	514.5	506.5	508.0	498.4	490.0	475.4	454.6	449.6	435.8	448.0	435.3
Hellas	16.4	16.5	15.4	14.7	14.2	14.1	N/A	12.2	11.9	N/A	N/A
España	155.4	144.0	140.1	134.8	121.7	114.9	107.5	109.2	110.8	73.3	75.4
Ireland	13.6	14.7	15.1	14.9	15.6	16.2	16.4	17.0	17.5	18.7	20.8
Italia	334.7	320.3	314.8	379.2	351.0	323.5	315.0	315.8	324.1	320.1	314.5
Luxembourg	N/A	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	N/A	1.6	N/A	N/A	1.7
Nederland	109.6	105.6	97.9	104.9	105.1	110.5	113.6	119.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portugal	31.0	31.5	33.0	32.9	32.4	28.8	28.5	28.0	28.8	29.1	29.5
United Kingdom	640.6	566.6	529.3	517.1	523.0	511.7	512.2	512.3	512.0	508.3	501.4

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 4
The top 15 European electrical/electronic engineering suppliers, 1990

(million ECU)	Turnover
Siemens	30,788
Philips	24,124
Alcatel Alsthom	20,835
GEC	13,293
Thomson	10,881
BTR	9,452
Schneider	7,215
GEC Alsthom	7,013
Finmeccanica	6,766
IBM Deutschland	6,492
GEC Alsthom NV	6,432
AEG	6,407
IBM United Kingdom	6,062
Olivetti	5,939
Compagnie IBM France	5,854

Source: Nouvel Economiste

Table 5
Production by country, 1990 (1)

(%)	Share
Belgique/België	2.3
Danmark	1.0
BR Deutschland	37.4
Hellas	0.3
España	2.8
France	20.0
Ireland	0.8
Italia	14.6
Luxembourg	N/A
Nederland	N/A
Portugal	0.9
United Kingdom	14.5

(1) Estimates
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

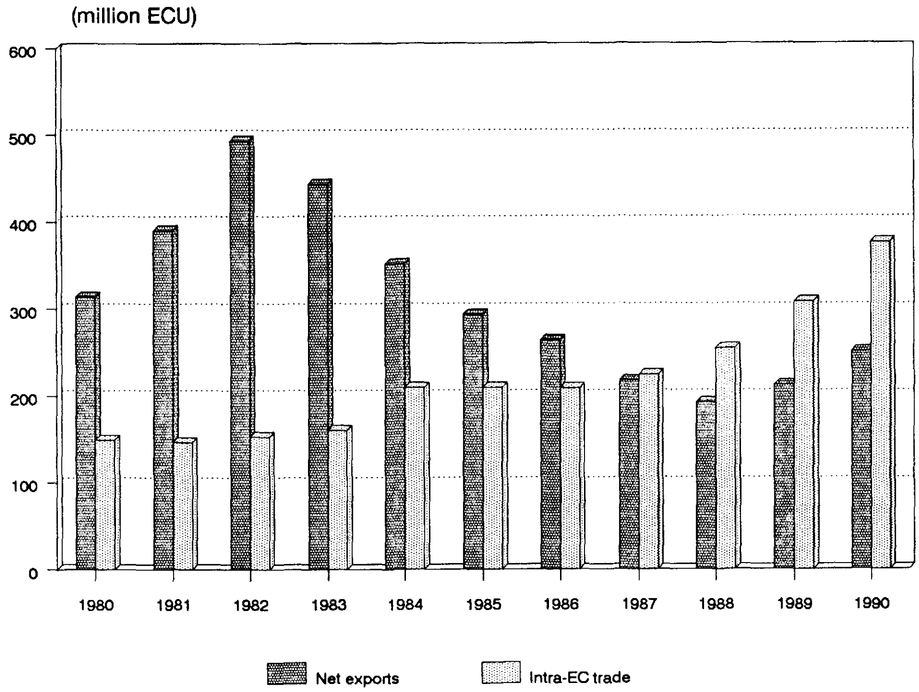
POWER TRANSFORMERS
(part of NACE 342)

Trade

The trade surplus fell to 192.1 million ECU in 1988. However, 1989 and 1990 both showed strong performance, with exports expanding by 17.3% and 5.4% respectively. Hence the trade surplus improved to 250.9 million ECU in 1990. A lowering in the level of imports in 1990 by 4.5% (the first fall for over a decade) was seen, contrary to the 23.1% gain in 1989. Indeed, the strong performance of imports during the decade resulted in the cover ratio being cut from 6.3 in 1982 to 1.8 in 1989. Yet, a 10.4% gain in 1990, took the ratio back to 2.

Intra-EC trade, after remaining at a constant level between 1984 and 1986, has since expanded, gaining 21% and 22.1% in value in 1989 and 1990 (to a level of 376 million ECU). The share in the total rose consistently after 1982, gaining 9.1% in 1990, to reach 42.4%.

EC trade



Source: Eurostat

Table 2
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	375.7	475.1	585.7	545.8	488.7	439.1	421.3	376.4	412.4	483.6	509.8
Index	85.6	108.2	133.6	127.8	111.3	100.0	96.0	85.7	93.9	110.1	116.1
Imports extra-EC	61.6	85.2	92.4	102.5	137.0	145.7	157.6	158.9	220.3	271.1	258.9
Index	42.4	59.3	63.8	72.6	94.0	100.0	108.2	109.1	151.2	186.1	177.8
X/M	6.10	5.58	6.34	5.33	3.57	3.01	2.67	2.37	1.87	1.78	1.97
Trade intra-EC	149.5	146.6	152.9	160.4	209.3	208.9	208.3	224.0	254.5	307.9	376.0
Index	72.3	71.0	74.6	85.7	100.2	100.0	99.7	107.2	121.8	147.4	179.9
Share of total (%)	28.5	23.6	20.7	22.7	30.0	32.2	33.1	37.3	38.2	38.9	42.4

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

HIGH TENSION SWITCHGEAR

(part of NACE 342)

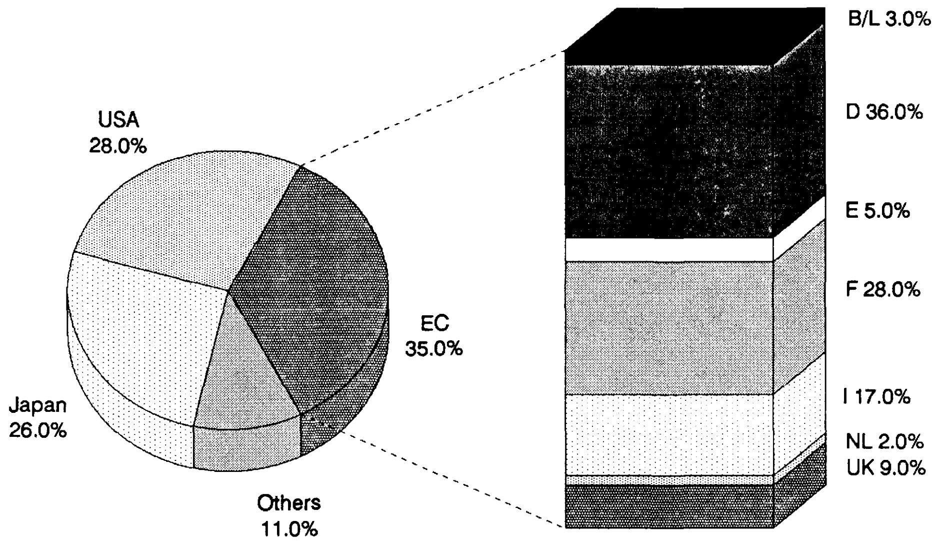
EC market share

Output share in the world total for the EC rose by a single percentage point, to 35% between 1988 and 1990. Japanese production also expanded at a similar rate, realising 26% of the world market. American output fell by 2%, confirming the trend observed in the eighties, which has witnessed a gradual decline from 35% to 28% of the world market. However, it should also be noted that the EC total remains below that observed at the start of the decade (36%).

Concerning the performance of individual countries at the turn of the decade, three phenomena may be observed. Firstly, United Kingdom and Belgian output expanded in 1990: the United Kingdom expansion of 22.9% may be credited to a resurgence in the industry following a dramatic fall in output levels for 1989; Belgian growth was based on a solid performance during preceding years. Secondly, French and Dutch industrial output remained stable between 1989 and 1990. Finally, German, Italian and Spanish production fell in 1990. German production is the largest single contributor to the Community total, although in 1990 it lost 2.7% of its share.

EC share of world market, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: CAPIEL

Trade

The EC share in the total of world exports increased by 1% from 1988 to 1990. Trends observed in production are largely repeated in the trade figures, with some anomalies: namely, Dutch, Belgian and French shares in extra-EC exports perversely increased between 1988 and 1990, whereas, United Kingdom and Italian shares in exports fell. Intra-EC trade shows that Denmark, Greece, Ireland and Portugal all ran trade deficits with Member States due to the fact they do not have a production base. Net exporters include Germany, France and the United Kingdom (the only country in the last two years to turn a deficit into a surplus). Remaining countries (Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain, Italy and the Netherlands) all run trade deficits with fellow Member States.

Table 1

Development of share of production between the three largest producer zones

(%)	1980	1983	1987	1988	1990
EC	36	36	36	34	35
USA	35	34	33	30	28
Japan	29	30	31	25	26
Others	0	0	0	11	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: CAPIEL

Table 2
Development of share of production by country

(%)	1980	1983	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	3.7	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0
BR Deutschland	41.9	50.6	39.6	38.6	37.3	36.3
España	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	5.2
France	28.0	26.2	32.7	28.3	27.5	27.5
Italia	13.6	9.0	15.4	15.4	17.5	17.1
Nederland	4.0	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.3
United Kingdom	8.8	8.1	7.4	12.6	7.0	8.6

Source: CAPIEL

Table 3
Share of extra-EC exports by country

(%)	1988	1989	1990
EC	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	4.7	5.4	6.0
BR Deutschland	36.1	33.5	29.7
España	1.2	1.4	1.6
France	29.6	40.1	44.2
Italia	12.6	10.8	8.1
Nederland	1.2	2.7	3.3
United Kingdom	14.6	6.1	7.1

Source: CAPIEL

Table 4
Extra-EC exports by country as a percentage of world exports

(%)	1988	1990
EC	58.0	59.0
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	1.5	3.5
BR Deutschland	21.1	17.5
España	0.9	0.9
France	17.4	26.1
Italia	7.5	4.8
Nederland	0.9	1.9
United Kingdom	8.7	4.2

Source: CAPIEL

Table 5
Share of intra-EC trade by country

(%)	1988		1989		1990	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
EC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	9.6	32.9	10.2	26.7	9.6	26.0
Danmark	0.0	4.2	0.0	9.0	0.0	6.0
BR Deutschland	29.3	9.2	25.9	7.8	23.4	6.7
Hellas	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.5
España	2.3	6.2	2.5	8.4	3.4	16.1
France	36.6	9.0	35.9	8.2	38.6	7.8
Ireland	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.0
Italia	4.8	13.3	3.5	8.4	3.8	9.8
Nederland	1.6	2.8	4.2	6.6	2.8	6.1
Portugal	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.6
United Kingdom	15.8	17.7	17.8	18.9	18.4	14.4

Source: CAPIEL

LOW TENSION SWITCHGEAR
(part of NACE 342)

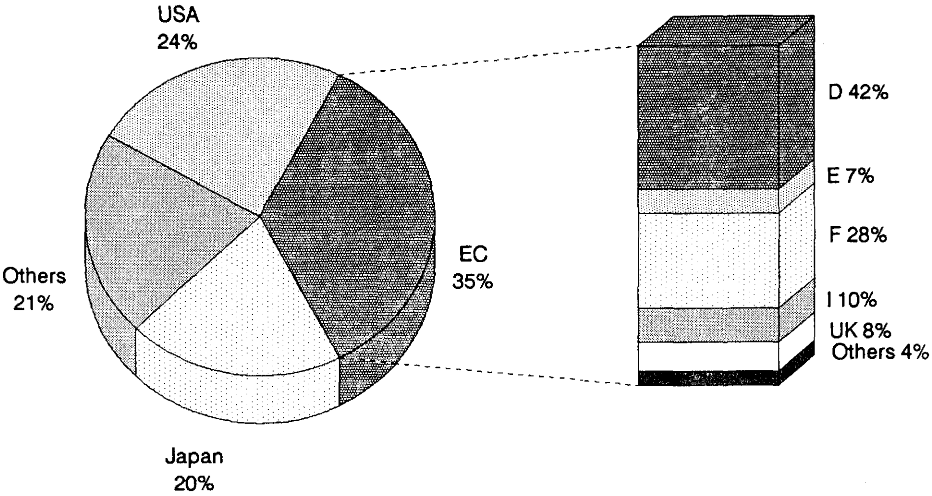
Production

Between 1988 and 1990 EC production accounted for 35% of the world market, the largest single contributor. Growth of 6.1% was realised over the period, compared to 5.8% growth in the Japanese share, and a 17% decline for the United States.

Individual performance within the EC showed gains in production share for only three member countries. French production rose 5.7%, confirming gains made in 1989; the Spanish share of production rose 2.9%, though this was after a fall of 12% in 1989; and the Netherlands returned to the level displayed in 1988. Portugal, Italy and the United Kingdom maintained stable shares in the EC total. The German share fell again, continuing the trend seen since 1987, although German production remained the single most important contributor to the EC total.

EC share of world market, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: CAPIEL

Trade

Over the period 1988 to 1990 an increase of 1.5% was seen in EC exports outside of the Community (rising to 49% of world exports). This was despite declines by Germany and France (by far the two largest exporters).

Internal trade remained stable with only Germany and France displaying positive trade balances. Nevertheless, German intra-EC exports fell between 1989 and 1990. France and Belgium displayed the strongest growth of exports within the Community.

Table 1

Development of share of production between the three largest producer zones

(%)	1980	1983	1987	1988	1990
EC	48.0	40.0	40.0	33.0	35.0
USA	38.6	44.0	37.5	29.0	24.0
Japan	13.4	16.0	22.5	19.0	20.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	21.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CAPIEL

Table 2
Development of share of production by country

(%)	1980	1983	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	3.4	2.9	2.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1
Danmark	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
BR Deutschland	40.3	40.1	41.2	44.5	42.7	42.6	42.4
España	4.4	4.2	5.6	7.5	7.8	6.9	7.1
Hellas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.2	0.2
France	21.0	21.7	22.6	24.7	24.4	26.4	27.9
Ireland	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1
Italia	11.6	11.5	11.3	10.0	9.8	10.4	10.0
Nederland	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5	0.5	0.5
United Kingdom	15.8	16.1	11.9	8.5	10.0	9.5	8.4

(1) 1980-88 excluding Greece; 1980-87 excluding Portugal
Source: CAPIEL

Table 3
Share of extra-EC exports by country

(%)	1988	1989	1990
EC	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	2.3	2.3	2.8
Danmark	0.7	0.7	0.7
BR Deutschland	39.9	40.4	38.8
España	2.1	2.7	2.6
Hellas	0.4	1.1	0.4
France	25.3	23.2	24.1
Ireland	2.7	2.7	2.9
Italia	10.7	11.1	11.4
Nederland	4.0	4.4	4.5
Portugal	1.3	1.6	1.6
United Kingdom	10.6	9.8	10.2

Source: CAPIEL

Table 4
Extra-EC exports by country as a percentage of world exports

(%)	1988	1990
EC	48.3	49.0
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	1.1	1.4
Danmark	0.3	0.3
BR Deutschland	19.3	19.0
España	1.0	1.3
Hellas	0.2	0.2
France	12.3	11.8
Ireland	1.3	1.4
Italia	5.2	5.6
Nederland	1.9	2.2
Portugal	0.6	0.8
United Kingdom	5.1	5.0

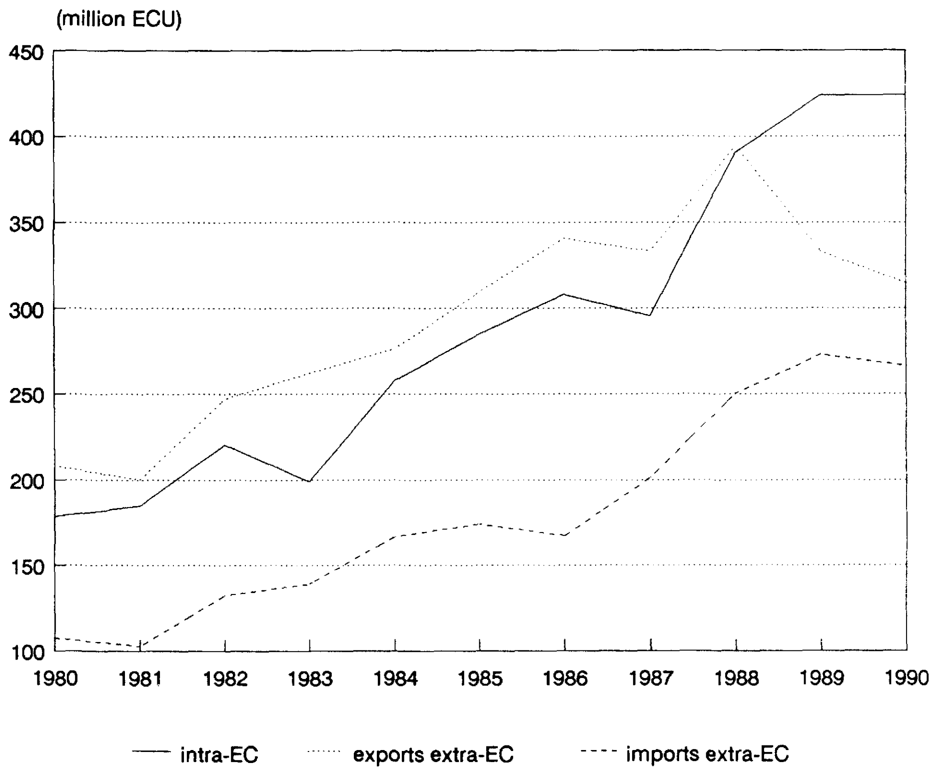
Source: CAPIEL

WELDING EQUIPMENT
(NACE 343.1)

Extra-EC trade

After peaking in 1986, the trade balance has declined markedly since, except for a temporary gain in 1988 of 18.4%. This phenomenon is largely attributable to a deterioration in the performance of exports, with the result that EC trade in 1990 ran a surplus of just 48.3 million ECU, exports down some 5.5% on 1989. A downturn was experienced in the rate of growth of all the trade indicators during 1990, contrary to trends observed for the decade. Positive trade balances were realised in France, Belgium, Germany, Italy and Ireland. 1990 saw a decline in the level of extra-EC exports from the Netherlands, Ireland, Germany and France (all losing more than 7% of their markets). As regards the level of imports from outside of the Community, increases were seen for Italy, Germany, Greece and Portugal; other members becoming less reliant

Trends in EC trade



Source: Eurostat

Table 1
EC trade in current value (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	208.1	200.2	247.2	262.6	276.7	309.4	340.5	333.0	394.4	333.0	314.8
Index (2)	67.3	64.8	79.9	86.7	89.4	100.0	110.1	107.6	127.5	107.6	101.8
Imports extra-EC	107.4	103.2	132.8	139.2	167.1	174.3	167.4	201.2	250.3	273.1	266.5
Index (2)	62.5	59.8	77.2	84.6	95.9	100.0	96.1	115.5	143.7	156.7	152.9
X/M	1.94	1.94	1.86	1.89	1.66	1.78	2.03	1.65	1.58	1.22	1.18
Trade intra-EC	178.6	185.0	220.6	199.2	257.8	285.1	308.5	295.5	390.6	423.8	424.1
Index (2)	63.6	65.8	78.4	79.0	90.4	100.0	108.2	103.7	137.0	148.7	148.8
Share of total (%)	46.2	48.0	47.2	43.1	48.2	48.0	47.5	47.0	49.8	56.0	57.4

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-83 EC10
(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

in 1990 on output from outside the Community to meet their demand. Total extra-EC imports fell in 1990 by 2.4%, to a level of 266.5 million ECU, the converse of the trend for the decade, where they rose by an average of 9.5%.

Intra-EC trade

Internal EC trade continued to grow, reaching a level of 424.1 million ECU, a gain of 0.1% (much lower than the average for the decade, which stood at 10.1%). The share in total trade realised 57.4% in 1990, rising 2.5% on 1989 (comparable to the trend over the decade of 2.2%). Only Germany, Italy and Ireland ran surpluses with respect to trade with other Member States.

CONSUMER BATTERIES
(NACE 343.2)

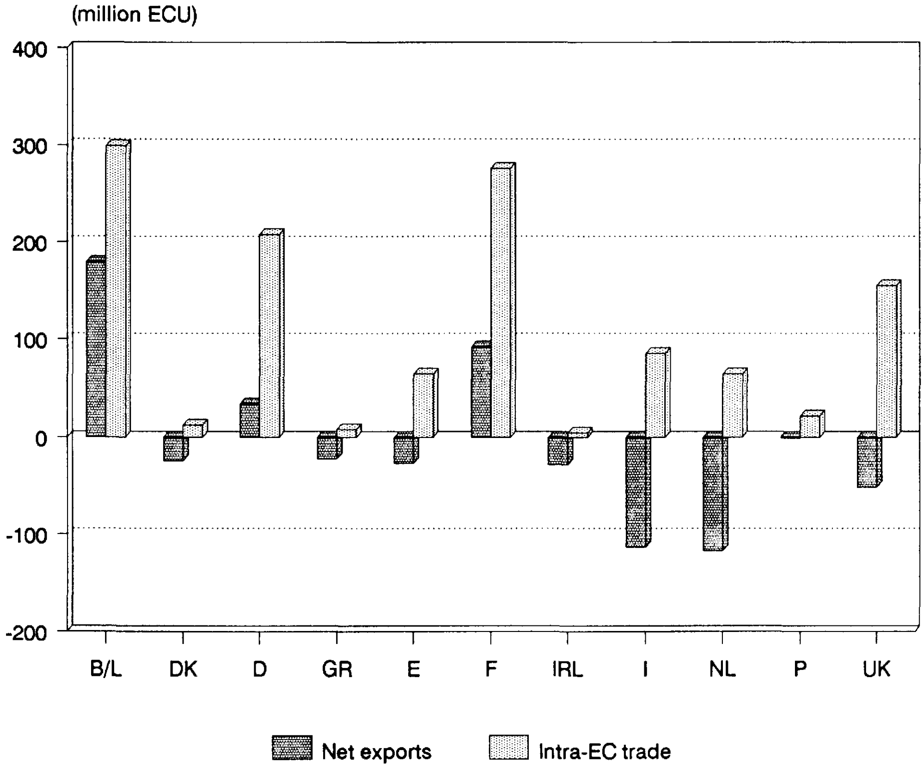
Starter batteries

Total sales of starter batteries in Western Europe did not improve as much as in 1989. Yet, they still managed to grow by 2.3%, though this was in part made possible by an expansion in imports (rising 3.3%), and by a switching of supply to other customers (an increase of 4.7%). The car manufacturers market expanded rapidly in the late eighties, for example rising 8.4% in 1989, although 1990 saw a downturn in demand of 3.2%.

Trade in consumer batteries

Since 1987 the EC has run a trade deficit in consumer batteries, which was equal to 131.4 million ECU in 1990. However, the recent strong performance of imports was not displayed in 1990, rising only 1.7%, compared to a 6% gain in exports. Hence,

Trade, 1990
Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Table 1
Starter batteries
Main indicators - Western Europe (1)

(thousand ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Domestic sales by Western											
European producers (2)											
- to car manufacteurs	11 299	10 410	9 337	9 649	9 452	10 035	10 198	10 745	11 032	11 962	11 576
- to other customers	20 406	19 650	20 434	21 035	19 922	21 731	20 955	22 159	20 554	21 111	22 105
Imports (3)	6 335	6 820	9 502	9 993	10 707	11 256	11 495	12 888	12 880	13 153	13 584
Total sales	38 040	36 880	39 273	40 677	40 081	43 022	42 648	45 792	44 466	46 226	47 265

(1) Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal,Switzerland, Finland and Sweden
(2) Including imports by battery manufacturers
(3) Excluding imports by battery manufacturers
Source: EUROBAT

the resultant cover ratio improved by 4.3% to 0.79 in 1990.

Intra-EC trade is of greater importance, accounting for 72% of the total share in 1990, making gains throughout the decade, except for a slight reduction in 1988. Total intra-EC trade recorded 1.3 billion ECU in 1990, a rise of 8.5%, similar to the 8.1% average annual growth rate experienced between 1985 and 1989.

Table 2
Consumer batteries
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	489.2	462.5	402.6	449.4	479.5	508.3
Index	100.0	94.5	82.3	91.9	98.0	103.9
Imports extra-EC	391.8	401.1	443.9	538.6	629.1	639.7
Index	100.0	102.4	113.3	137.5	160.6	163.3
X/M	1.25	1.15	0.91	0.83	0.76	0.79
Trade intra-EC	881.5	904.3	959.8	1 049	1 204	1 306
Index	100.0	102.6	108.9	119.0	136.5	148.2
Share of total (%)	64.3	66.2	70.5	70.0	71.5	72.0

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

DOMESTIC ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

(NACE 346)

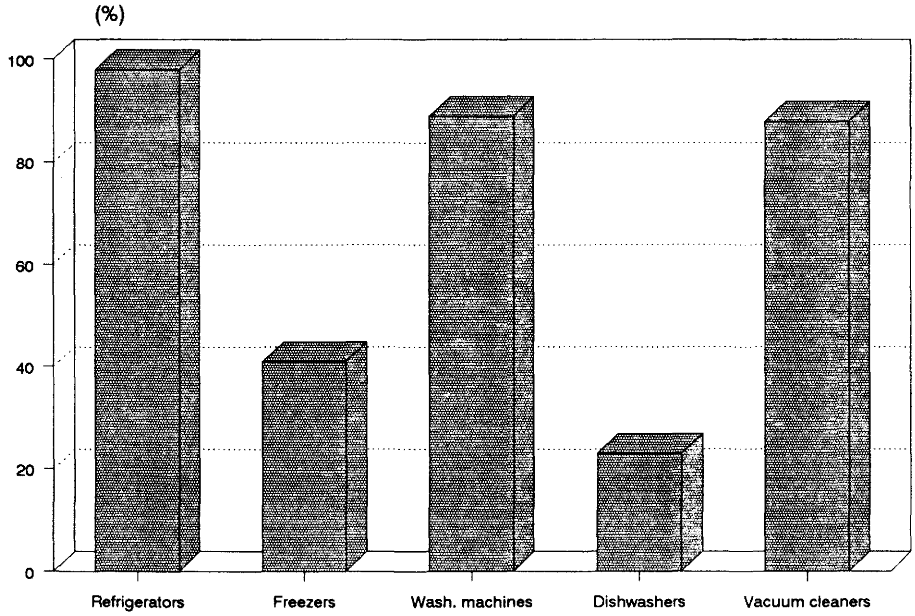
Production

Rising by 3.7% in 1990, production in constant value grew at much the same rate as displayed in 1989, and faster than the average for the past decade of 2.9% per annum. The value of production was equal to 22.5 billion ECU in 1990. Almost all the growth in 1990 was due to the German market following re-unification. Most other markets remained flat.

Performance within sub-sectors saw major and small appliances realising gains of 3.2% and 7.2% for 1989, much in line with their respective trends for the decade. Products in expansion included microwave ovens (up 17.2%), dishwashers (11.4%) and small kitchen appliances (11.6%). Only cookers showed a deterioration in performance, with the number of units declining by 4.3%. Heating products displayed a constant trend for the eighties, showing a slight gain for 1989.

Equipment rate of EC households, 1989

Breakdown by product



Source: CECED

Other main indicators

Employment rose by 0.2% in 1990 to 230.9 thousand, (compared to performance over the eighties, where average growth was -2.6% per annum).

Productivity showed gains slightly below the level experienced for the decade, realising a 3.7% gain in 1990, compared to 4.5% for the general trend.

Trade

A healthy trade balance of around 1 billion ECU was realised in 1990. Exports expanded by 5.3% to reach 2.9 billion ECU in value (though at a rate much lower than that displayed in 1989, when they rose 19.7%). Contrary to strong growth for the eighties,

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	12 262	12 649	13 434	13 918	15 244	14 982	16 073	17 166	19 482	20 548	21 487	N/A
Net exports	870.3	812.4	801.5	843.2	786.0	790.8	754.7	533.2	464.0	720.1	1 019	N/A
Production	13 133	13 461	14 236	14 761	16 030	15 773	16 827	17 699	19 946	21 268	22 506	24 388
Employment (thousands)	299.1	280.9	263.8	254.5	245.2	232.6	227.3	224.9	233.3	230.5	230.9	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

extra-EC imports declined by 7.3% in 1990.

Intra-EC trade performed strongly in 1990, rising 11.5% (faster growth than the 10.2% displayed during the decade). Trade deficits were run in 1989 with Japan, South-east Asia and Eastern Europe; the cover ratio of trade with Japan being equal to only 28%. The main reason for the positive EC trade balance may be found in the surpluses that accrue with EFTA countries and the rest of the world; the EFTA cover ratio stood at 207%, and that with the USA some 148%.

Future trends

1991 is expected to show a retraction in the rate of growth, with clear evidence that the German market is slowing, and no growth in other significant markets. Hence, it is unlikely that growth rates experienced in the late eighties will be maintained.

Table 2
Production by appliance

(million units)	1980	(%)	1985	(%)	1987	(%)	1988	(%)	1989	(%)
Major appliances:										
Refrigeration products	13.7	37.5	12.4	35.4	13.3	34.5	14.3	32.7	15.0	33.3
Home laundry products	10.8	29.6	10.5	30.0	12.4	32.0	13.8	31.6	14.0	31.0
Cookers	10.0	27.4	9.2	26.3	8.6	22.2	9.2	21.1	8.8	19.5
Dishwashers	2.0	5.5	2.2	6.3	2.8	7.2	3.5	8.0	3.9	8.6
Microwave ovens	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.0	1.6	4.1	2.9	6.6	3.4	7.5
Total	36.5	100.0	35.0	100.0	38.7	100.0	43.7	100.0	45.1	100.0
Small appliances:										
Small kitchen appliances	60.0	54.1	70.4	56.7	67.7	53.7	67.5	52.5	75.3	54.6
Personal care products	28.3	25.5	29.3	23.6	32.4	25.7	31.5	24.5	31.6	22.9
Irons	13.2	11.9	13.8	11.1	14.7	11.7	18.0	14.0	18.5	13.4
Vacuum cleaners	9.4	8.5	10.6	8.6	11.2	8.9	11.6	9.0	12.4	9.0
Total	110.9	100.0	124.1	100.0	126.0	100.0	128.6	100.0	137.8	100.0
Heating products:										
Space heaters	13.0	63.4	15.4	67.5	16.2	69.8	13.9	65.6	13.2	61.4
Water heaters	7.5	36.6	7.4	32.5	7.0	30.2	7.3	34.4	8.3	38.6
Total	20.5	100.0	22.8	100.0	23.2	100.0	21.2	100.0	21.5	100.0
Total	167.9	100.0	181.9	100.0	187.9	100.0	193.5	100.0	204.4	100.0

Source: CECED

Table 3
Trend in household equipment rates

(%)	1970	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989
Refrigerators	77	93	96	96	97	98
Freezers	8	30	37	43	43	41
Washing machines	63	79	86	88	88	89
Dishwashers	3	14	20	22	22	23
Vacuum cleaners	60	75	79	82	82	88

Source: CECED

Table 4
Production, value added and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	13 133	13 461	14 236	14 761	16 030	15 773	16 827	17 699	19 946	21 268	22 506
Index	83.3	85.3	90.3	93.6	101.6	100.0	106.7	112.2	126.5	134.8	142.7
USA (2)	8 254	11 333	12 844	14 717	17 226	18 252	15 033	13 115	13 731	15 146	13 078
Index	45.2	62.1	70.4	80.6	94.4	100.0	82.4	71.9	75.2	83.0	71.7
Japan (2)	7 998	10 042	11 083	14 587	17 270	18 205	17 921	16 300	18 723	18 294	N/A
Index	43.9	55.2	60.9	80.1	94.9	100.0	98.4	89.5	102.8	100.5	N/A
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	15 881	15 787	15 686	16 421	15 773	16 700	17 535	19 278	19 964	20 694
Index	N/A	100.7	100.1	99.4	104.1	100.0	105.9	111.2	122.2	126.6	131.2
Productivity (3)	N/A	20.4	20.8	22.2	22.5	23.1	25.3	27.1	28.7	29.2	30.3
Index	N/A	88.1	90.1	96.1	97.3	100.0	109.5	117.0	124.2	126.2	130.9
Value added at current prices	4 688	4 837	4 951	5 313	5 373	5 381	5 788	6 135	6 925	7 162	7 598
Index	87.1	89.9	92.0	98.7	99.8	100.0	107.6	114.0	128.7	133.1	141.2
Investment at current prices (4)	469.8	369.3	479.3	513.4	528.6	592.8	656.8	695.3	874.9	N/A	N/A
Index	79.3	62.3	80.9	86.6	89.2	100.0	110.8	117.3	147.6	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) Thousand ECU / person employed
(4) Excluding Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 5
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	1 444	1 546	1 540	1 667	1 858	1 991	2 095	2 108	2 332	2 791	2 939
Index	72.5	77.6	77.3	83.7	93.3	100.0	105.2	105.8	117.1	140.1	147.6
Imports extra-EC	573.4	733.4	738.6	823.4	1 072	1 200	1 340	1 574	1 868	2 070	1 920
Index	47.8	61.1	61.5	68.6	89.3	100.0	111.7	131.2	155.6	172.5	160.0
X/M	2.52	2.11	2.09	2.02	1.73	1.66	1.56	1.34	1.25	1.35	1.53
Trade intra-EC	2 425	2 620	2 882	3 102	3 155	3 478	4 006	4 437	5 042	5 739	6 401
Index	69.7	75.3	82.9	89.2	90.7	100.0	115.2	127.6	145.0	165.0	184.0
Share of total (%)	62.7	62.9	65.2	65.1	62.9	63.6	65.7	67.8	68.4	67.3	68.5

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

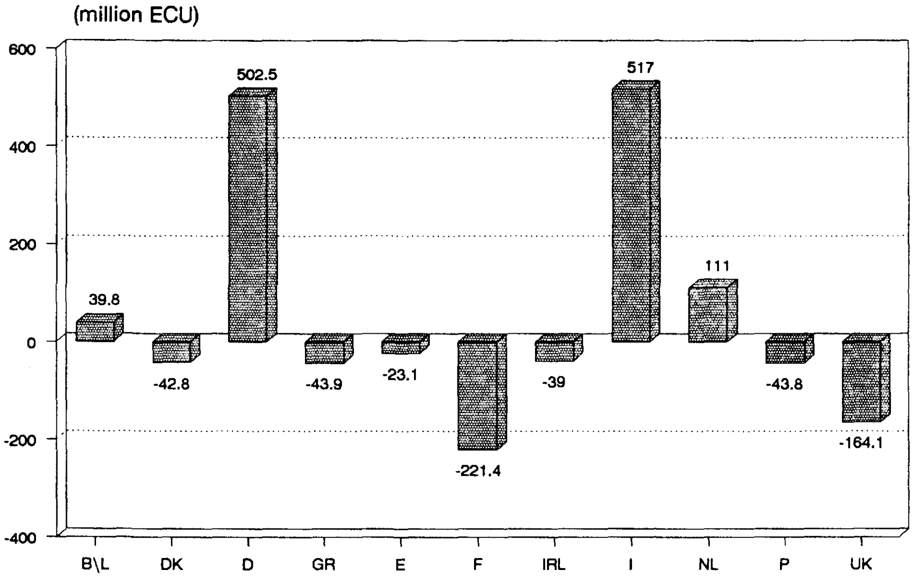
ELECTRIC LIGHTING
(NACE 347)

Production

In 1990 EC production reached 7.8 billion ECU, a rise of some 4.3% on the previous year in real terms, and in keeping with the general trend throughout the decade (AAGR 4.6%). Performance in constant prices was particularly strong in France (9.2% gain in 1990), Germany (6.8%), and Portugal (50.7%); the former two countries having consistently shown annual gains in their production level over the last ten years. German production remained the largest in the Community, with nearly 38% of total EC production; this was followed by the United Kingdom and France, both with a 19% share. Expansion of the Italian and United Kingdom markets slowed considerably in 1990, compared to the impressive growth rates seen previously. Indeed Italian production declined in real terms.

Total net exports, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source : Eurostat

Employment

1990 saw the third consecutive annual increase in the level of employment, rising 4.7% to some 104 thousand, only six thousand below the 1980 level, after sizeable losses in the mid-eighties. Expansion of the labour market was seen in the United Kingdom (6.4% annual increase on 1989), Germany (5.7%), France (4.2%), and Spain (2.8%), whereas a decline was seen in Italy. Labour productivity remained at the same level in 1990, after an increase of around 2% in 1989.

Trade

Over the decade extra-EC trade has grown steadily, average annual growth rates rising by 10.7% (imports) and 8.4% (exports). However, these trends were not repeated in 1990 when imports fell by 1.5% on the year, and exports decreased by 0.7%.

Intra-EC trade remained strong though, expanding by some 7% compared to 1989, realising 2.6 billion ECU in 1990, and subsequently attained a 66.1% share. After three years of stability, the share of intra-EC

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	3 504	3 406	3 493	3 573	3 952	4 456	4 815	5 386	6 204	6 849	7 365	N/A
Net exports	310.5	405.6	432.1	456.1	575.2	647.6	556.7	452.6	439.9	457.0	460.5	N/A
Production	3 815	3 812	3 925	4 029	4 527	5 104	5 372	5 839	6 644	7 306	7 826	8 023
Employment (thousands)	110.0	104.3	94.6	89.4	89.4	92.0	90.4	92.7	95.2	98.9	103.5	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

trade in the total increased by 2.6% in 1990. Expansion of trade to other Community partners was a phenomenon experienced by all countries except the Netherlands; likewise, imports from other Member States rose in all countries except the United Kingdom.

Table 2
Production, value added and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	3 815	3 812	3 925	4 029	4 527	5 104	5 372	5 839	6 644	7 306	7 826
Index	74.7	74.7	76.9	78.9	88.7	100.0	105.3	114.4	130.2	143.1	153.3
USA (2)	4 071	5 331	6 251	7 539	9 624	10 868	8 743	7 755	8 027	8 579	7 308
Index	37.5	49.0	57.5	69.4	88.6	100.0	80.4	71.4	73.9	78.9	67.2
Japan (2)	2 185	2 716	2 908	3 377	3 863	4 072	3 957	3 817	4 519	4 832	N/A
Index	53.7	66.7	71.4	82.9	94.9	100.0	97.2	93.7	111.0	118.7	N/A
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	4 712	4 535	4 489	4 749	5 104	5 377	5 802	6 392	6 790	7 085
Index	N/A	92.3	88.9	88.0	93.0	100.0	105.4	113.7	125.2	133.0	138.8
Productivity (3)	N/A	20.8	21.7	23.3	24.1	24.0	25.3	26.7	28.5	28.0	27.8
Index	N/A	86.7	90.4	96.9	100.3	100.0	105.5	111.1	118.8	116.5	116.0
Value added at current prices	1 772	1 756	1 778	1 867	2 054	2 209	2 290	2 496	2 826	2 986	3 197
Index	80.2	79.5	80.5	84.5	93.0	100.0	103.7	113.0	127.9	135.2	144.7
Investment at current prices (4)	148.0	151.0	131.0	121.0	154.0	192.0	242.0	228.0	273.0	N/A	N/A
Index (5)	77.1	78.6	68.2	63.0	80.2	100.0	126.0	118.8	145.3	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) Thousand ECU / person employed
(4) 1980-87 excluding Belgium, Greece, Ireland and the Netherlands; 1988 excluding Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland and the Netherlands
(5) Adjusted to EC8
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
Production by country (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	3 815	3 812	3 925	4 029	4 527	5 104	5 372	5 839	6 644	7 306	7 826
Belgique/België	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Danmark	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BR Deutschland	1 346	1 298	1 375	1 523	1 629	1 795	2 004	2 130	2 403	2 666	2 948
Hellas	9.2	10.7	11.8	11.3	8.5	9.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
España	535.7	559.8	565.8	490.1	487.6	508.7	369.3	389.7	427.2	387.9	326.1
France	466.9	486.4	549.0	548.6	593.1	822.2	940.0	994.0	1 141	1 283	1 452
Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italia	325.8	331.5	290.5	263.3	476.0	501.9	543.6	687.6	747.7	876.1	878.5
Luxembourg	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nederland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portugal	53.7	71.5	71.6	75.8	72.8	64.0	68.1	64.6	72.7	83.0	135.6
United Kingdom	787.5	777.0	801.4	830.4	902.9	1 007	985.7	1 119	1 374	1 471	1 498

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 4
Employment by country (1)

(thousands)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	110.0	104.3	94.6	89.4	89.4	92.0	90.4	92.7	95.2	98.9	103.5
Belgique/België	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Danmark	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BR Deutschland	35.1	32.9	30.9	30.0	29.9	31.3	32.1	32.3	33.3	35.1	37.1
Hellas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
España	16.6	15.5	13.9	12.0	9.5	9.3	7.1	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.1
France	12.4	11.8	11.6	11.1	11.4	13.1	13.3	13.0	13.3	13.8	14.4
Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italia	9.6	9.4	6.9	5.2	7.5	7.1	6.7	7.2	7.3	6.3	6.2
Luxembourg	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nederland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portugal	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
United Kingdom	25.6	24.3	21.7	21.8	22.0	22.6	22.7	25.7	26.3	28.6	30.4

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 5
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	657.6	767.9	820.7	865.6	1 042	1 158	1 107	1 063	1 175	1 323	1 314
Index	56.8	66.3	70.9	74.8	90.0	100.0	95.6	91.8	101.5	114.3	113.5
Imports extra-EC	347.1	362.3	388.7	409.6	467.0	510.0	550.6	610.4	735.1	865.7	853.0
Index	68.1	71.0	76.2	80.3	91.6	100.0	108.0	119.7	144.1	169.7	167.2
X/M	1.89	2.12	2.11	2.11	2.23	2.27	2.01	1.74	1.60	1.53	1.54
Trade intra-EC	1 000	941.1	1 062	1 179	1 288	1 497	1 739	1 924	2 121	2 389	2 556
Index	66.8	62.9	70.9	78.8	86.0	100.0	116.2	128.5	141.7	159.6	170.8
Share of total (%)	60.3	55.1	56.4	57.7	55.3	56.4	61.1	64.4	64.4	64.4	66.1

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

12. ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Overview (NACE 33, 344 and 345)

General overview

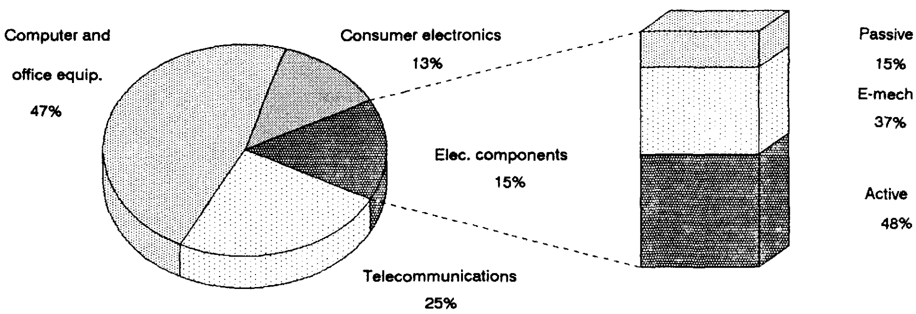
Production in 1990 rose to 104 billion ECU. Yet, the domestic European electronics industry is under pressure: markets for semiconductors, computers, software and consumer electronics are now heavily influenced by foreign-owned competition. There has been a widening trade deficit in information technology and a continuing decline in European firms' share of the market. Total electronic engineering ran a net deficit of 23 billion ECU in 1990.

A slackening of demand has been observed in computer markets (worth nearly half the value of the sector), due to the recession and high interest rates. Consumption rose 6.1% in 1990, after gains of 21.8% and 8.3% in 1988 and 1989 respectively. I.B.M., Fujitsu and D.E.C., the three largest world computer companies, have strong footholds in Europe: indeed, D.E.C. realised 40% of their profit in Europe in 1990, employing as many people as Groupe Bull.

Consumer electronics also showed fierce competition, mainly from Japan, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong. 85% of colour television demand was met by home supply in 1985, yet this figure had fallen to 68% in 1990.

EC production, 1990

Breakdown by product



Source: Statistical supplement 1992 - individual chapters

Table 1

Trends in EC production in current value

(million ECU)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(1)	1992(1)
Electronic components	7 777	8 576	9 762	12 368	13 228	13 615	13 772	14 406	15 413	15 969	16 697	17 630
- Active components	3 282	3 712	4 385	5 858	5 973	6 218	6 289	6 598	7 344	7 601	8 019	8 580
- Passive components	1 568	1 691	1 787	2 060	2 121	2 187	2 193	2 261	2 349	2 419	2 491	2 616
- E-mechanical components	2 927	3 173	3 590	4 450	5 134	5 210	5 290	5 547	5 720	5 949	6 187	6 434
Computers and office equipment	15 030	19 823	23 196	30 055	36 322	36 121	36 304	42 611	45 669	48 820	50 081	N/A
Telecommunications equipment	15 805	16 987	18 153	19 995	21 754	21 548	22 584	22 939	23 339	25 828	N/A	N/A
Consumer electronics	8 671	9 850	8 064	7 808	8 895	12 111	12 526	12 906	12 243	13 130	N/A	N/A
Total	47 283	55 236	59 175	70 226	80 199	83 395	85 186	92 862	96 664	103 747	N/A	N/A

(1) Forecast

Source: Statistical supplement 1992 - individual chapters

Increasing importance is being placed on joint-ventures (both with fellow European companies, and American and Japanese firms) as a means of obtaining the scale benefits to compete with foreign competition. Additionally, initiatives such as JESSI, the European semiconductor research project may well aid a recovery of European performance.

Future prospects

Price Waterhouse forecast that by 1992 the overall value of the world I.T. market will have grown to $649 billion. The United States share of the total market will remain most important (though falling from 55% to 44% between 1984 and 1992), though EC market share is expected to rise from a 1984 level of 25% to 31.5%. Japanese share is also expected to increase to 14% (up from 10%).

Table 2
Trends in EC consumption in current value

(million ECU)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(1)	1992(1)
Electronic components	7 059	7 652	9 172	13 090	13 762	13 724	14 234	15 720	17 216	17 004	19 337	20 736
- Active components	4 104	4 638	5 600	7 997	8 064	7 852	8 026	9 058	10 215	9 872	11 583	12 625
- Passive components	1 561	1 713	1 842	2 243	2 338	2 412	2 417	2 609	2 764	2 689	3 033	3 154
- E-mechanical components	1 394	1 301	1 730	2 849	3 360	3 460	3 791	4 053	4 239	4 443	4 721	4 957
Computers and office equipment	17 979	23 287	27 697	36 404	42 455	42 031	43 781	53 366	57 786	61 325	N/A	N/A
Telecommunications equipment	14 113	15 136	16 302	18 250	20 184	20 307	21 555	22 848	23 229	25 532	N/A	N/A
Consumer electronics	12 200	13 487	13 318	12 925	14 304	18 550	19 201	21 055	20 968	22 792	N/A	N/A
Total	51 351	59 562	66 489	80 668	90 705	94 612	98 771	112 989	119 201	126 653	N/A	N/A

(1) Forecast
Source: Statistical supplement 1992 - individual chapters

Table 3
Trends in EC net exports balance in current value

(million ECU)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(1)	1992(1)
All components (2)	718	924	590	-722	-534	-109	-462	-1 314	-1 803	-1 035	-2 640	-3 106
- Active components (2)	-822	-926	-1 215	-2 139	-2 091	-1 634	-1 737	-2 460	-2 871	-2 271	-3 564	-4 045
- Passive components (2)	7	-22	-55	-183	-217	-225	-224	-348	-415	-270	-542	-538
- E-Mech components (2)	1 533	1 872	1 860	1 601	1 774	1 750	1 499	1 494	1 481	1 506	1 466	1 477
Computers and office equipment	-2 949	-3 464	-4 501	-6 349	-6 133	-5 910	-7 477	-10 755	-12 117	-12 505	N/A	N/A
Telecommunications equipment (3)	1 692	1 851	1 851	1 745	1 570	1 241	1 029	91	110	296	N/A	N/A
Consumer electronics	-3 529	-3 637	-5 254	-5 117	-5 409	-6 439	-6 675	-8 149	-8 725	-9 662	N/A	N/A
Total	-4 068	-4 326	-7 314	-10 442	-10 506	-11 217	-13 585	-20 127	-22 537	-22 906	N/A	N/A

(1) Forecast
(2) 1981-83 EC10
(3) A change of trade nomenclature in 1988 makes a comparison of pre-1987 and post-1988 figures hazardous
Source: Statistical supplement 1992 - individual chapters

Table 4

The top 5 world information technology suppliers, 1990

(million ECU)	Turnover
IBM	54 374
Fujitsu	16 204
Digital Equipment	10 951
Hewlett Packard	10 425
Canon	9 423

Source: Nouvel Economiste

ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS

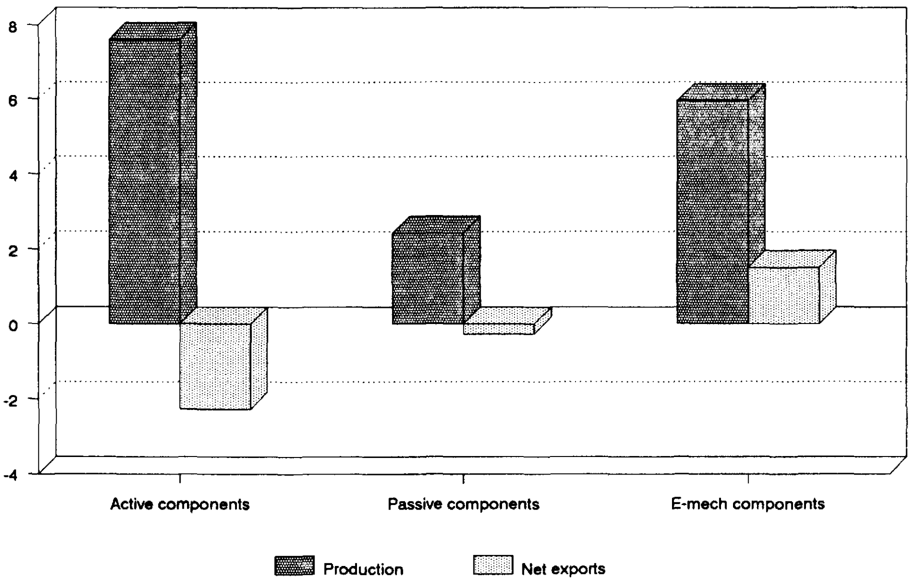
(NACE 345)

Overview

1990 saw a 1.2% contraction of demand in the electronic components industry in the EC. Forecasts for 1991 show that rapid growth is expected, although most of this will be supplied by imports. Consumption is forecast to rise 13.7% in 1991, largely due to an increase in demand for active components. However, production is only expected to see a modest 4.6% rise, following a gain of 3.6% in 1990. Additionally, much of the new production may be accounted for by foreign-owned companies. For example, the European market for semiconductors rose markedly in the

Production and extra-EC net exports, 1990

Breakdown by product



Source : Eurostat, BIS Mackintosh

Table 1

Electronic components

Main indicators by sector (1)

(million ECU)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)	1992(2)
All components:												
Apparent consumption	7 059	7 652	9 172	13 090	13 762	13 724	14 234	15 720	17 216	17 004	19 337	20 736
Net exports	718	924	590	-722	-534	-109	-462	-1 314	-1 803	-1 035	-2 640	-3 106
Production	7 777	8 576	9 762	12 368	13 228	13 615	13 772	14 406	15 413	15 969	16 697	17 630
Active components:												
Apparent consumption	4 104	4 638	5 600	7 997	8 064	7 852	8 026	9 058	10 215	9 872	11 583	12 625
Net exports	-822	-926	-1 215	-2 139	-2 091	-1 634	-1 737	-2 460	-2 871	-2 271	-3 564	-4 045
Production	3 282	3 712	4 385	5 858	5 973	6 218	6 289	6 598	7 344	7 601	8 019	8 580
Passive components:												
Apparent consumption	1 561	1 713	1 842	2 243	2 338	2 412	2 417	2 609	2 764	2 689	3 033	3 154
Net exports	7	-22	-55	-183	-217	-225	-224	-348	-415	-270	-542	-538
Production	1 568	1 691	1 787	2 060	2 121	2 187	2 193	2 261	2 349	2 419	2 491	2 616
E-Mech components:												
Apparent consumption	1 394	1 301	1 730	2 849	3 360	3 460	3 791	4 053	4 239	4 443	4 721	4 957
Net exports	1 533	1 872	1 860	1 601	1 774	1 750	1 499	1 494	1 481	1 506	1 466	1 477
Production	2 927	3 173	3 590	4 450	5 134	5 210	5 290	5 547	5 720	5 949	6 187	6 434

(1) 1981-83 EC10
(2) Forecast
Source: Eurostat (Comext), BIS Mackintosh

late eighties. However, sales by the largest three European manufacturers Philips, Siemens and SGS Thomson accounted for only 28% of the total.

Trade

The EC trade deficit for 1990 was equal to some 1 billion ECU, an improvement of 43% on 1989, following three years of rapid decline. Improvements in the trade deficits were observed for active, passive and E-mech components in 1990, yet all were forecast to face serious trade balance problems in 1991. E-mech components do however still run a surplus equal to some 1.5 billion ECU in 1990. Semi-conductors and digital integrated circuits both ran deficits of 1.9 billion ECU (although the cover ratio for integrated circuits was far worse at 0.32 compared to that of semi-conductors 0.67).

Competition

Foreign competition is seen to be extremely strong in many markets. It is also recognised that foreign capital expenditure is often much higher than European levels, explaining in part the strong performance of foreign competition. Investment plans by foreign competitors within the EC are numerous, including Atmel in the Netherlands, Mitsubishi and Toshiba in Germany (Alsdorf and Braunschweig), and Texas Instruments in Italy (Avezzano). Indeed, greater internationalisation is already being seen, for example the recent tie-up between Hitachi and Texas Instruments in a ten-year joint-venture to make a powerful new generation of memory chips.

Research and development

As regards European firms' R & D expenditure, falls in the respective levels for 1990 were seen for Philips (-7.6%), SGS Thomson (-1.9%) and Siemens (-8.7%). Estimates put the overall total spending by European firms world-wide in 1990 at 915 million ECU, down 4.9% on the total for 1989. Yet, it is hoped that through projects such as JESSI, and the AMP within Esprit, that European firms will be able to remain at the forefront of new developments.

Table 2
Semiconductors
The top 20 Western European firms, 1990

Company	Rank	Sales (million ECU)	European market share (%)
Philips	1	1 048.0	10.8
Siemens	2	874.8	9.0
SGS-Thomson	3	824.0	8.5
Motorola	4	694.2	7.2
Texas Instruments	5	578.0	6.0
Intel	6	564.4	5.8
Toshiba	7	444.6	4.6
NEC	8	378.4	3.9
National Semiconductor	9	370.2	3.8
AMD	10	247.7	2.6
Hitachi	11	247.7	2.6
ITT	12	210.5	2.2
GEC Plessey Semicond.	13	196.9	2.0
Telefunken	14	193.3	2.0
Samsung	15	172.4	1.8
Fujitsu	16	157.9	1.6
Harris	17	150.6	1.6

Table 2(continued)
Semiconductors
The top 20 Western European firms, 1990

Company	Rank	Sales (million ECU)	European market share (%)
Mitsubishi	18	122.5	1.3
Analog Devices	19	93.5	1.0
LSI Logic	20	77.1	0.8

Source: Dataquest Europe Ltd

Table 5
Electronic components
EC trade in current value (1)

(million ECU)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
All components:										
Exports extra-EC	4 619	5 349	5 831	7 285	7 928	7 643	7 727	8 668	9 848	10 426
Index	58.3	67.5	73.5	91.9	100.0	96.4	97.5	109.3	124.2	131.5
Imports extra-EC	3 901	4 425	5 241	8 007	8 462	7 752	8 189	9 982	11 651	11 461
Index	46.1	52.3	61.9	94.6	100.0	91.6	96.8	118.0	137.7	135.4
X/M	1.18	1.21	1.11	0.91	0.94	0.99	0.94	0.87	0.85	0.91
Active components:										
Exports extra-EC	1 366	1 542	1 803	2 760	2 977	2 825	3 040	3 594	4 107	4 370
Imports extra-EC	2 188	2 468	3 018	4 899	5 068	4 459	4 777	6 054	6 978	6 641
X/M	0.62	0.62	0.60	0.56	0.59	0.63	0.64	0.59	0.59	0.66
Passive components:										
Exports extra-EC	526	602	650	794	835	818	862	931	1 048	1 182
Imports extra-EC	519	624	705	977	1 052	1 043	1 086	1 279	1 463	1 452
X/M	1.01	0.96	0.92	0.81	0.79	0.78	0.79	0.73	0.72	0.81
E-Mech components:										
Exports extra-EC	2 727	3 204	3 377	3 732	4 116	4 000	3 826	4 143	4 692	4 874
Imports extra-EC	1 194	1 332	1 517	2 131	2 342	2 250	2 327	2 649	3 211	3 368
X/M	2.28	2.41	2.23	1.75	1.76	1.78	1.64	1.56	1.46	1.45

(1) 1981-83 EC10

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 6
Semiconductors
EC trade in current value (1)

(million ECU)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total semiconductors:										
Exports extra-EC	985	1 119	1 315	2 202	2 290	2 243	2 477	3 079	3 616	3 863
Index	43.0	48.9	57.4	96.2	100.0	97.9	108.2	134.5	157.9	168.7
Imports extra-EC	1 644	1 954	2 437	4 223	4 335	3 733	4 006	5 204	6 088	5 777
Index	37.9	45.1	56.2	97.4	100.0	86.1	92.4	120.0	140.4	133.3
X/M	0.60	0.57	0.54	0.52	0.53	0.60	0.62	0.59	0.59	0.67
Discrete semiconductors:										
Exports extra-EC	302	320	368	523	532	551	535	586	660	640
Imports extra-EC	384	435	463	607	665	638	682	704	855	877
X/M	0.79	0.74	0.79	0.86	0.80	0.86	0.78	0.83	0.77	0.73
Integrated circuits:										
Exports extra-EC	651	764	907	1 608	1 686	1 626	1 871	2 227	2 658	2 953
Imports extra-EC	1 195	1 429	1 874	3 444	1 495	2 939	3 164	4 187	4 871	4 570
X/M	0.54	0.53	0.48	0.47	1.13	0.55	0.59	0.53	0.55	0.65
Optoelectronics:										
Exports extra-EC	32	35	40	71	71	66	71	267	298	270
Imports extra-EC	66	80	101	172	175	157	160	312	362	329
X/M	0.48	0.44	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.86	0.82	0.82

(1) 1981-83 EC10
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 7
Monolithic integrated digital circuits
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total digital IC:					
Exports extra-EC	520	571	770	998	934
Imports extra-EC	1 542	1 753	2 638	3 128	2 883
X/M	0.34	0.33	0.29	0.32	0.32
Memory:					
Exports extra-EC	85	111	252	383	275
Imports extra-EC	406	451	915	1 276	950
X/M	0.21	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.29
Micro-processors:					
Exports extra-EC	38	40	132	142	109
Imports extra-EC	191	270	485	504	478
X/M	0.20	0.15	0.27	0.28	0.23

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 8
Semiconductors
Major investment plans in Europe by non-EC manufacturers

Company/ Origin of owner	Location	Process technology	Activities	Target date for production
ATMEL (U.S.A.)	Netherlands	CMOS	EPROM EEPROM ARRAYS	12/92
MITSUBISHI (JAPAN)	Alsdorf, Germany	CMOS	4Mb DRAM MPU 1Mb DRAM	3/92
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS (U.S.A.)	Avezzano, Italy	CMOS	16Mb DRAM	2/92
TOSHIBA (JAPAN)	Braunschweig, Germany	CMOS	DRAM SRAM	N/A

Source: Dataquest Europe Ltd

Table 9
Electronic components
Estimated European companies' worldwide R&D expenditure

(million ECU)	1989	1990	1989/90(1) (%)
ABB-HAFO	4	4	8.2
ABB-IXYS	5	5	19.5
Austria Mikro Systeme	6	6	-5.9
Ericsson Components	6	5	-3.8
European Silicon Structures	7	7	-3.4
Eurosil	3	4	34.0
Fagor Electronica	2	2	3.0
GEC Plessey Semiconductors	23	28	57.0
Matra-MHS	8	17	100.4
MEDL	6	0	-100.0
Mietec	6	10	58.0
Philips	363	336	-7.6
Semikron International	5	6	29.8
SGS-Thomson Microelectronics	193	190	-1.9
Siemens	290	265	-8.7
STC Components	1	2	64.9
TAG Semiconductors	2	2	-14.1
Telefunken	26	21	-19.0
TMS	6	5	-17.2
Total	962	915	-4.9

(1) Rounding of 1989 and 1990 data leads to discrepancy in the % increase figures
Source: Dataquest Europe Ltd

TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT
(NACE 344)

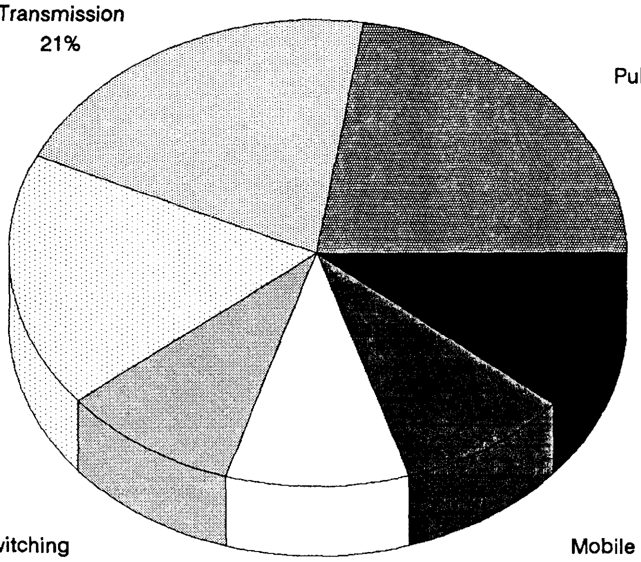
Main indicators

Output expanded by 10.7% in current value to 25.8 billion ECU in 1990. The EC market is characterised by high levels of concentration, the share of the five major firms reaching 54.4%, compared to 35.7% in the world market. The EC was able to boast two of the top five world players in 1989, Alcatel NV/CGE and Siemens.

Employment fell continually throughout the decade and stood at 255 thousand in 1990, down 2.3%, compared to a trend of 2.9% in the past decade.Total demand in 1990 rose by 9.9%, and is expected to achieve gains of 7.7% per annum in the medium term.

EC production, 1990

Breakdown by sector



Source: Eurostrategies ESTEL

Sectorial analysis

The largest single contributor to performance is the public switching sub-sector. 1990 saw a fall in its share of the telecommunications' market, though current value increased to 5.8 billion ECU. Gradual decline in terms of market share is expected to be seen in the following sub-sectors: public switching, private switching and transmission. Data communications, mobile communications and terminals are all forecast to gain in their share of the total. Indeed, the value of sales in the mobile communications sub-sector is forecast to grow at 16.9% per annum between 1989 and 1995.

Trade

1990 saw net exports more than double, attaining a surplus of 296 million ECU. Even given this, trade with the U.S.A., Japan, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong has deteriorated during the decade. The trade deficit with Japan is the worst, equal to 1.1 billion ECU in 1990, though this marked the first annual improvement since before 1980. Entry into the Japanese market seemed almost impossible with only 70 million ECU of EC exports. Sub-

Table 1

Main indicators

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	12 734	14 113	15 136	16 302	18 250	20 184	20 307	21 555	22 848	23 229	25 532
Net exports (1)	1 442	1 692	1 851	1 851	1 745	1 570	1 241	1 029	91	110	296
Production	14 176	15 805	16 987	18 153	19 995	21 754	21 548	22 584	22 939	23 339	25 828
Employment (thousands)	380	351	340	329	315	294	286	279	270	261	255

(1) A change of trade nomenclature in 1988 makes a comparison of pre-88 and post-88 figures hazardous

Source: Eurostrategies ESTEL, Eurostat (Comext) sectors with deficit problems include facsimile machines (656 million ECU deficit in 1990) and telecommunications terminals (517 million ECU deficit). The strongest sector in terms of trade performance in 1990 was the transmission equipment sub-sector, with a surplus of some 567 million ECU.

Table 2
Breakdown of demand by product

(million ECU)	1989	1989 (%)	1990	1990 (%)	1995(1)	1995 (%)	1989/95 AAGR(%)
Public switching	5 485	23.6	5 756	22.5	7 527	20.8	5.4
Transmission	4 967	21.4	5 247	20.6	6 611	18.2	4.9
Terminals	4 268	18.4	4 528	17.7	6 876	19.0	8.3
Private switching	2 322	10.0	2 393	9.4	2 783	7.7	3.1
Data communications	2 051	8.8	2 442	9.6	4 591	12.7	14.4
Mobile communications	1 506	6.5	2 305	9.0	3 839	10.6	16.9
Other	2 631	11.3	2 861	11.2	4 000	11.0	7.2
TOTAL	23 229	100	25 532	100	36 227	100	7.7

(1) Forecast
Source: Eurostrategies ESTEL

Table 3
The top 12 telecommunication equipment suppliers of the EC market, 1989

(million ECU)	Country	Rank	Company sales
Alcatel NV/CGE	F	1	4 819
Siemens	D	2	4 442
Philips	NL	3	1 167
Bosch	D	4	1 154
Ericsson	S	5	1 051
STET	I	6	1 046
Italtel	I	7	937
Sagem	F	8	786
Matra	F	9	596
AT&T	USA	10	375
Motorola	USA	11	374
STC	UK	12	344

Source: Eurostrategies ESTEL

Table 4
Concentration ratio of telecommunication equipment supply, 1989

(% of total market)	World	EC
Top 5	35.7	54.4
Top 10	46.7	70.5
Top 20	57.6	81.8

Source: Eurostrategies ESTEL

Table 5
The top 15 world telecommunication suppliers, 1989

(million ECU)	Country	Rank	Company sales
AT&T	USA	1	7 979
Siemens	D	2	7 327
Alcatel NV/CGE	F	3	6 864
Northern Telecom	USA	4	4 239
NEC	J	5	3 614
Ericsson	S	6	2 846
Fujitsu	J	7	1 897
Motorola	USA	8	1 759
Philips	NL	9	1 421
IBM	USA	10	1 295
Bosch	D	11	1 280
Matsushita	J	12	1 211
STET	I	13	1 104
Italtel	I	14	937
GTE	USA	15	905

Source: Eurostrategies ESTEL

COMPUTER AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT
(NACE 33)

Overview

Production in 1990 rose to 49 billion ECU gaining 6.9% in 1990, against an average for the second half of the decade of 5.9%. Production rose at a rate faster than consumption, with the rate of decline in the trade balance slowing notably.Extra-EC exports fell by 1.5%, after an increase of 13.6% in 1989. Imports rose again (but only by 1.2% compared to 13.1% the year before), resulting in a cover ratio of 0.42 (the lowest value recorded since before 1980). Intra-EC trade expanded by 6.1% to 24.4 billion ECU, the share in total exports equal to some 72.7%.

Employment fell 1.6% to 259 thousand, still near its peak value of 265 thousand seen in 1988.

Competition from American and Japanese suppliers is fierce in this market. I.B.M. leads the majority of markets, with national concerns (for example Nixdorf in Germany, and Bull in France) occupying second place.

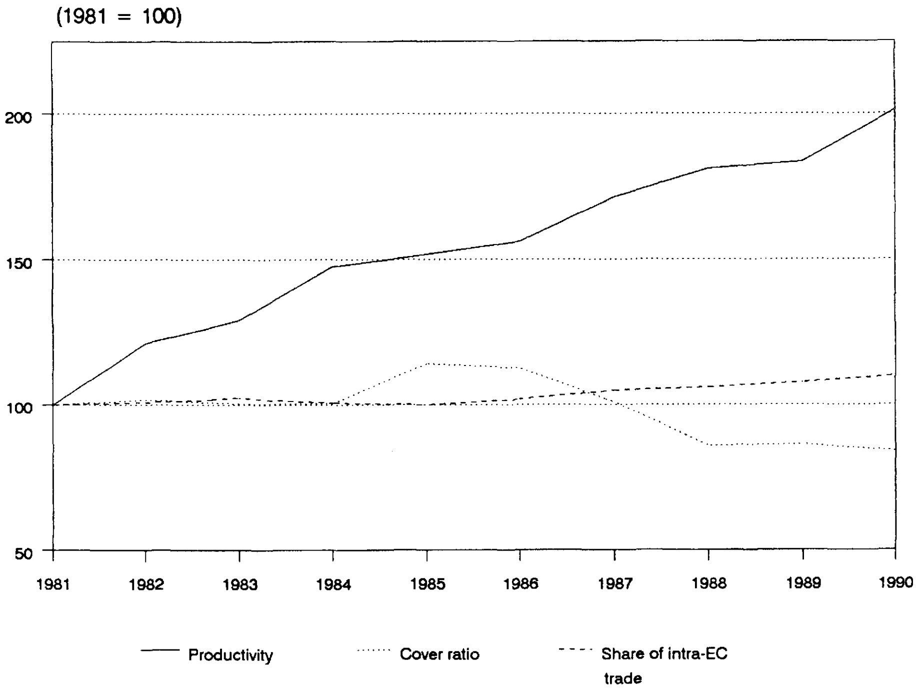
State of European manufacturers

Siemens Nixdorf is the largest European-owned computer manufacturer, operating at arms' length from its parent company and benefiting from synergistic gains due to the parent companies knowledge of semiconductors. However, the turn-round expected in the performance of Nixdorf post-takeover has been slow to materialise, a loss for 1991 being expected. Groupe Bull, a 70% state-owned French company has recently been through major restructuring and rationalisation. The firm hopes to show an operating profit in 1992. ICL the largest manufacturer in the United Kingdom was sold to Fujitsu, and Apricot Computers were sold to Mitsubishi.

General market developments

The major problem facing European

Trends in productivity and EC trade



Source: Eurostat

Table 2
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	15 345	17 980	23 287	27 697	36 404	42 454	42 031	43 781	53 367	57 786	61 325	N/A
Net exports	-2 076	-2 949	-3 464	-4 501	-6 349	-6 133	-5 910	-7 477	-10 755	-12 117	-12 505	N/A
Production	13 269	15 030	19 823	23 196	30 055	36 322	36 121	36 304	42 611	45 669	48 820	50 081
Employment (thousands)	209.7	201.8	208.0	215.8	229.7	250.4	251.4	245.6	265.4	262.8	258.6	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Provisional estimate
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

companies is that of adapting quickly to new markets. Three main forces are at present acting against traditional computer manufacturers. Firstly, they are facing increasing problems from competitive firms that were previously thought of as merely producers of chips. Hence, as the number of chips required to make a computer is reduced, semiconductor manufacturers essentially become computer manufacturers. Secondly, there is a marked shift in the market away from hardware towards software. European firms such as Cap Gemini Sogeti and Sema Group may be able to benefit, although packaged software is dominated at present by American firms. Software and services are growing faster than any other market, and also show the highest profit margins. Services and non-PC software will account for some 38.5% of the world I.T. market in 1992, some $249.9 million, compared to only 27% in 1984. Finally, there is a movement towards open systems, whereby different types and brands of computers can work together more efficiently.

Sub-sectors in ascendency include services and software (as mentioned above), PC's, data communications and workstations. The expansion of the PC market which realised 18% of the total in 1989 is expected to continue and account for 22% in 1992. Declining shares in the market are seen for mini and mainframe computers (down from 28.5% in 1984 to 18.5% in 1989, and estimated to fall still further to 13.5% in 1992), and peripherals (26% share of the total in 1984, falling to 20.5% in 1989), although in value terms these sectors do continue to expand.

Table 3
Production, value added and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	13 269	15 030	19 823	23 196	30 055	36 322	36 121	36 304	42 611	45 669	48 820
Index	36.5	41.4	54.6	63.9	82.7	100.0	99.4	100.0	117.3	125.7	134.4
USA (2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	86 489	98 543	67 239	63 779	68 830	N/A	N/A
Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	87.8	100.0	68.2	64.7	69.8	N/A	N/A
Japan (2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	29 253	34 741	38 204	43 387	50 205	N/A	N/A
Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	84.2	100.0	110.0	124.9	144.5	N/A	N/A
EC (1)											
Productivity (3)	N/A	40.1	48.6	51.8	59.2	61.0	62.7	68.8	72.7	73.7	80.8
Index	N/A	65.9	79.7	85.0	97.2	100.0	102.9	112.8	119.2	120.9	132.6
Value added at current prices	6 582	7 249	9 763	10 719	13 203	15 265	15 619	16 148	18 145	19 410	20 668
Index	43.1	47.5	64.0	70.2	86.5	100.0	102.3	105.8	118.9	127.2	135.4
Investment at current prices (4)	1 105	1 244	1 186	1 287	1 300	1 850	1 783	1 648	1 995	N/A	N/A
Index	59.8	67.2	64.1	69.6	70.3	100.0	96.4	89.1	107.9	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) Thousand ECU / person employed
(4) Excluding Belgium, Greece, the Netherlands and Portugal
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 5
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	2 555	3 005	3 669	4 612	6 525	8 316	7 753	7 752	8 211	9 327	9 190
Index	30.7	36.1	44.1	55.5	78.5	100.0	93.2	93.2	98.7	112.2	110.5
Imports extra-EC	4 631	5 954	7 133	9 113	12 875	14 448	13 663	15 229	18 966	21 444	21 695
Index	32.1	41.2	49.4	63.1	89.1	100.0	94.6	105.4	131.3	148.4	150.2
X/M	0.55	0.50	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.58	0.57	0.51	0.43	0.43	0.42
Trade intra-EC	4 834	5 865	7 353	9 665	12 910	16 231	16 044	17 443	19 191	23 047	24 443
Index	29.8	36.1	45.3	59.5	79.5	100.0	98.8	107.5	118.2	142.0	150.6
Share of total (%)	65.4	66.1	66.7	67.7	66.4	66.1	67.4	69.2	70.0	71.2	72.7

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 6
Market shares by major product category in Western Europe, 1990 (1)

	Firm	Share (%)
Personal Computers	IBM	21.0
	Compaq	9.1
	Apple	7.6
	Olivetti	5.9
	Others	56.4
	Market (million ECU)	24 516
Workstations (2)	Hewlett Packard	32.6
	Sun	24.0
	Digital	18.5
	Others	24.9
	Market (million ECU)	2 800
Computers (2)	IBM	35.2
	Siemens-Nixdorf	9.9
	Bull	8.2
	PC Compatibles (3)	7.0
	Others	39.7
	Market (million ECU)	18 664

(1) Market figures are not additive (there are double counts)
(2) Provisional figures
(3) Multi-user PC's and PC workstations
Source: Dataquest Europe Ltd., April 1991

Table 9
Market shares by country of all systems, 1990 (1)

	Company	Share (%)
BR Deutschland	IBM	34
	Siemens-Nixdorf	24
	Hewlett-Packard	7
	Digital	6
United Kingdom	IBM	22
	ICL	14
	Digital	13
	PC Compatibles	7
France	IBM	30
	Bull	21
	Digital	10
	Hewlett-Packard	5
Italia	IBM	43
	Bull	10
	PC Compatibles	9
	Olivetti	9

(1) Provisional figures
Source: Dataquest Europe Ltd.

CONSUMER ELECTRONICS
(NACE 345.1)

Production and demand

Real output rose 4.9% in 1990, though remained below the levels of 1986-1988. In current value terms it reached 13.1 billion ECU. Consumption rose again in 1990, after a temporary fall in 1989, and was met in part by another rise in imports.

Employment

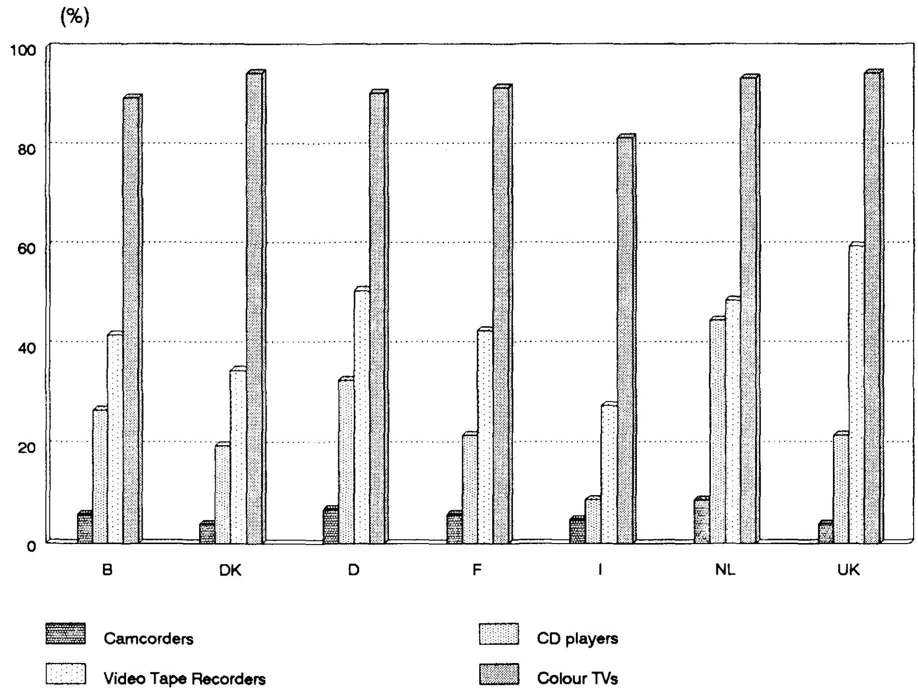
Employment in 1990 fell 6.2%, after displaying a gain of six thousand in 1989.

The industry has experienced a large loss in the number of plants, down from 224 in 1987 to 114 in 1990.

Productivity in 1990 stood some fifty per cent higher than in 1985. However, it was still at a level slightly below that of 1988.

Equipment rate of EC households by country, 1990 (1)

Breakdown by product



(1) At the end of the year

Source: EACEM

Trade

The trade deficit widened to 9.7 billion ECU in 1990, a further increase of 10.7%. The level of imports was reduced in 1989, though it increased again in 1990 to 11.9 billion ECU. Extra-EC exports fell slightly by 0.6%, after a more dramatic decline in 1989. The cover ratio now stands at 0.19, the lowest level experienced since before 1980. Trade deficits are realised with a wide range of regions including South-East Asia, EFTA , and South America (Brazil ran a trade surplus of 61 million ECU in 1990 with the EC). The largest exporter trading with the EC in 1990 was Japan, with just under half of the total. Yet, the EC managed to export a value of just 40 million ECU to Japan, resulting in a cover ratio of 0.7%.

Market analysis

Home supply to the EC market for television sets has fallen through the

Table 1
Main indicators

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990(1)
Apparent consumption	11 350	12 200	13 487	13 318	12 925	14 304	18 550	19 201	21 055	20 968	22 792
Net exports	-3 468	-3 529	-3 637	-5 254	-5 117	-5 409	-6 439	-6 675	-8 149	-8 725	-9 662
Production	7 882	8 671	9 850	8 064	7 808	8 895	12 111	12 526	12 906	12 243	13 130
Employment (thousands)	160.4	151.2	146.5	145.5	134.2	133.7	131.0	126.6	123.0	129.0	121.0

(1) Estimated

Source: EACEM

decade from a high of 90% in 1981, to only 68% in 1990. Demand has been met largely from South-East Asia and Japan. There has been a steady growth in the share of portable TV's, due to households purchasing a second or third set. Equipment rates are above 90% in all the major EC economies except Italy.

Growth in the CD, VCR and DCC-DAT markets can be expected (indeed, the CD players market increased by 22.9% in 1990), though how much of the demand will be met by home production is open to question. For example, 1989 saw the EC production share in the VCR market expand, though the figure for 1990 fell back to 59% of the total. It may be expected that Japanese investment in production capacity within the EC will continue to develop.

Table 2
Breakdown of the colour television market by size of screen

(%)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Screen < =42cm	13.3	21.0	22.8	25.0	31.2	31.7	34.7	36.3	41.1	38.6	36.1
42 cm < screen < = 52 cm	21.0	21.0	15.5	19.4	18.0	19.5	N/A	21.0	21.4	18.4	24.4
Screen > 52 cm (1)	65.7	58.0	61.7	55.6	50.8	48.8	65.3	42.7	37.5	43.0	39.6

(1) 1986 screen 42 cm included in screen 52 cm
Source: EACEM

Table 3
Equipment rate of EC households at the end of 1990

(%)	B	DK	D	F	I	NL	UK
Colour TVs	90	95	91	92	82	94	95
Video tape recorders	42	35	51	43	28	49	60
Camcorders	6	4	7	6	5	9	4
CD players	27	20	33	22	9	45	22

Source: EACEM

Table 4
Principal producers of colour televisions

(%)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990(1)
EC production	84	90	80	87	81	85	82	74	73	69	68
Imports extra-EC	16	10	20	13	19	15	18	26	27	31	32
of which;											
South Korea	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	7	8	7	9	4	4
Hong Kong	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	3	2
Japan	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	3	2	2	3

(1) Estimated
Source: EACEM

Table 5
Principal producers of video tape recorders

(%)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC production	N/A	4	17	16	22	40	45	51	56	61	59
Imports extra-EC	17	96	83	84	78	60	55	49	44	39	41
of which;											
South Korea	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	6	16	13	5	6
Japan	94	94	80	82	74	58	51	43	34	30	35
Total market	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: EACEM

Table 6
Sales of audio products

(thousands)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
CD players	N/A	N/A	N/A	138	272	655	2 095	3 951	6 203	8 670	10 659
Car radios	7 940	7 576	8 520	10 137	10 467	11 818	13 469	15 218	15 972	16 195	16 147

Source: EACEM

Table 7
Production and EC trade

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990(1)
Production at current prices											
EC	7 882	8 671	9 850	8 064	7 808	8 895	12 111	12 526	12 906	12 243	13 130
Index	88.6	97.5	110.7	90.7	87.8	100.0	136.2	140.8	145.1	137.6	147.6
USA (2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11 647	9 515	8 602	9 023	N/A	N/A
Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.0	81.7	73.9	77.5	N/A	N/A
Production at constant prices											
EC	N/A	10 512	11 172	8 770	8 079	8 895	12 036	12 340	12 349	11 366	11 926
Index	N/A	118.2	125.6	98.6	90.8	100.0	135.3	138.7	138.8	127.8	134.1
EC trade in current value (3)											
Exports extra-EC	1 092	1 190	1 276	1 378	1 620	1 984	1 956	1 995	2 984	2 233	2 219
Index	55.0	60.0	64.3	69.5	81.7	100.0	98.6	100.6	150.4	112.6	111.8
Imports extra-EC	4 560	4 719	4 913	6 632	6 737	7 393	8 395	8 670	11 133	10 958	11 881
Index	61.7	63.8	66.5	89.7	91.1	100.0	113.6	117.3	150.6	148.2	160.7
X/M	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.21	0.24	0.27	0.23	0.23	0.27	0.20	0.19

(1) Estimated

(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates

(3) It is possible that the worldwide change in nomenclature which came into effect on 1 January 1988 (switching from NIMEXE to the harmonised system, H.S.) may have had some perverse effects; 1980 EC9; 1981-83 EC10

Source: EACEM

Table 8
Structure of imports and exports, 1990

(million ECU)	Exports from EC	Imports to EC	X/M (%)
Japan	40	5 344	0.7
Republic of Korea	15	1 006	1.5
Austria	325	948	34.3
Singapore	34	882	3.9
China	2	850	0.2
USA	267	709	37.7
Malaysia	9	519	1.7
Taiwan	22	452	4.9
Hong Kong	30	266	11.3
Turkey	48	180	26.7
Thailand	6	176	3.4
Brazil	15	77	19.5
Total extra-EC	2 219	11 881	18.7
of which;			
from EFTA	788	1 229	64.1

Source: EACEM

Table 9
Structure of industry

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Employment (thousands)	160.4	151.2	146.5	145.5	134.2	133.7	131.0	126.6	123.0	129.0	121.0
Number of factories (1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	224	165	139	114

(1) More than 20 employees
Source: EACEM

13. TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

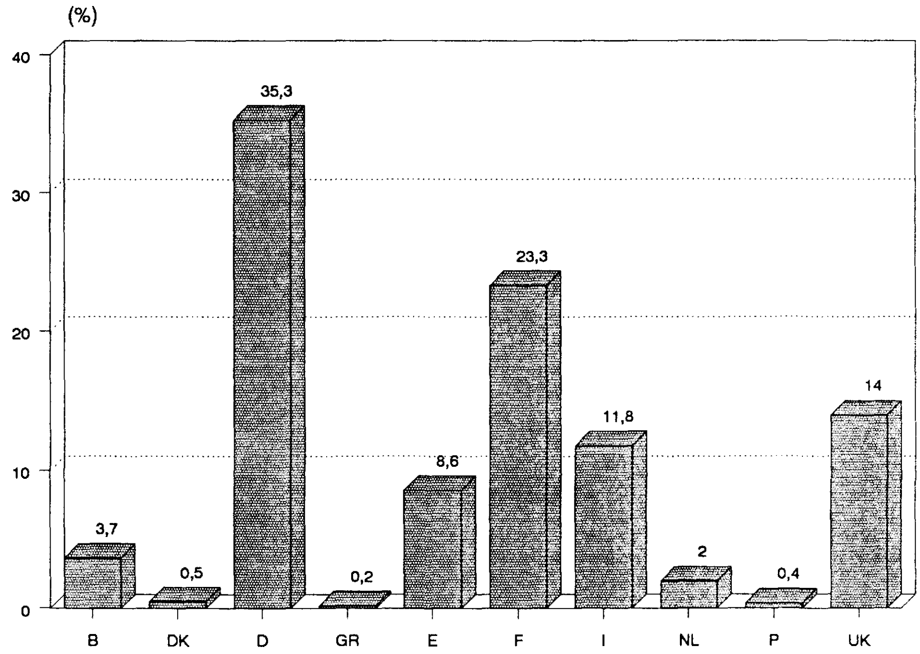
Overview (NACE 35/36)

Production and consumption

Community production of transport equipment barely increased (+0.5%) in 1990. Apart from the 1.3% fall in 1984, it is the worst result of the past ten years. At current prices, although the growth rate of production was 3.5%, it was only a third of its 1989 level.The turnover of the 11 largest European firms producing transport equipment increased by 6.7% in 1990, but their profits slumped by a little over 50%.This considerable drop was due mainly to the poor results in 1990 of Renault (-86.8%), Daimler-Benz (-73.6%) and Fiat (-51.6%), which contrasted with those of the German firms BMW (+26%) and Adam Opel (+19.2%).Breaking the pattern established during the second half of the 1980s (+12% per year), internal Community demand rose by only 4.1%.

Production, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Employment

1989 was the end of a decade of job cut-backs in the Community's transport equipment industry. This reversal of the trend was confirmed in 1990 with a 1.1% increase in net job creation. The credit for this was due to all the major EC companies, particularly Ford (+25.6%), with the exception of Renault, which had a 9.8% cut in the workforce.

External trade

By stabilizing its trade surplus in 1990, the European transport equipment industry put an end to four years of decline in its external trade balance (-15.1% per year).

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	137 507	147 834	159 789	170 431	174 270	192 301	212 823	236 669	267 469	305 840	318 450	N/A
Net exports	14 886	19 378	22 769	21 473	26 034	27 385	22 470	21 994	15 848	14 253	14 159	N/A
Production	152 393	167 212	182 558	191 904	200 304	219 686	235 293	258 663	283 317	320 093	332 609	340 220
Production in constant prices	N/A	208 520	211 248	213 300	210 440	219 686	231 411	244 627	259 287	281 433	282 852	N/A
Employment (thousands)	3 239	3 078	2 988	2 872	2 790	2 709	2 653	2 647	2 560	2 566	2 595	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde,Comext)

Table 3
Employment by country

(%)	1980	1990(1)
EC	100.0	100.0
Belgique/België	2.3	2.6
Danmark	0.7	N/A
BR Deutschland	26.7	35.8
Hellas	0.8	N/A
España	7.5	7.7
France	20.5	19.1
Ireland	N/A	0.1
Italia	12.5	12.0
Luxembourg	N/A	N/A
Nederland	2.1	0.7
Portugal	1.4	1.2
United Kingdom	25.1	19.8

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 4
The 11 largest companies in the EC

(million ECU)		1989			1990		
	Country	Turnover	Employment	Profit	Turnover	Employment	Profit
Daimler-Benz	Germany	36 902	368 226	3 106	41 662	376 785	821
Fiat	Italy	34 445	286 294	2 189	37 599	303 238	1 060
Volkswagen	Germany	31 569	250 616	501	33 164	267 997	529
Renault	France	24 840	174 573	1 322	23 665	157 378	175
Peugeot SA	France	21 776	159 100	1 467	23 138	159 100	1 339
Robert Bosch	Germany	14 776	174 742	302	15 507	179 636	273
British Aerospace	UK	13 511	127 500	346	14 776	129 100	364
BMW	Germany	12 808	66 267	269	13 243	70 948	339
Adam Opel (General Motor US)	Germany	10 050	54 614	543	11 552	57 489	647
Ford Motor LDT (Ford Motor US)(1)	UK	10 012	48 000	611	10 527	60 300	-339
Ford-Werke (Ford Motor US)	Germany	9 567	48 222	175	10 113	50 121	131

(1) 1990 : Including Jaguar
Source: Le Nouvel Economiste

Table 5

Share of production by country

(%)	1980	1990(1)
EC	100.0	100.0
Belgique/België	3.5	3.7
Danmark	0.5	0.5
BR Deutschland	31.4	35.3
Hellas	0.4	0.2
España	6.4	8.6
France	25.7	23.3
Ireland	N/A	N/A
Italia	11.3	11.8
Luxembourg	N/A	N/A
Nederland	2.4	2.0
Portugal	0.5	0.4
United Kingdom	17.7	14.0

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available

Source: Eurostat (Inde)

CAR INDUSTRY
(NACE 351)

Production

1990 saw a quasi-stabilisation of EC production of cars, trucks and vans . The number of cars produced remained unchanged at 12.7 million, although production of light commercial vehicles (LCV) and trucks fell slightly from 1718 thousand units to 1698 thousand units. With respective falls of 6.3% and 14.5%, US production of cars, and trucks deteriorated quicker than the EC. Japan also saw a fall of 11.1% in the production of vans and trucks, and hence experienced a decline in its share of this market in relation to the EC and USA.

New registrations of vehicles

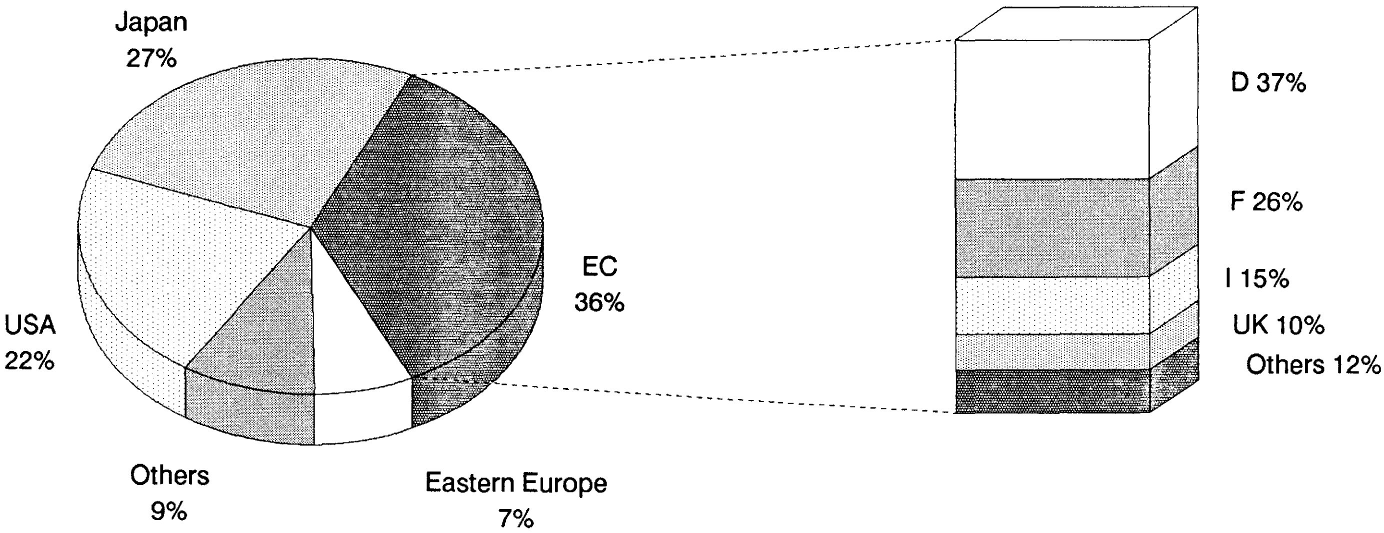
New registrations stabilised at 13.9 million units in 1990, with a fall of a few hundred thousand new cars which was compensated for by gains in vans and trucks. Spain and the United Kingdom saw the largest declines in new registrations of cars (-13.6% and -12.7% respectively). Greece saw new car registrations rise from 86 thousand units to 115 thousand units, and in the F. R. of Germany they rose by 7.4%. Concerning vans and trucks, with an increase of 1.1% the EC market grew at a faster rate than that of North America (-6.6%) or Japan (-11.2%).

Table 1
Motor vehicles
Main indicators

(millions)	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Net exports							
Cars	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	N/A
Vans and Trucks	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	N/A
Total	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.9	N/A
New registrations							
Cars	9.2	9.5	10.5	11.2	11.7	12.3	12.2
Vans and Trucks	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Total	10.1	10.8	11.8	12.7	13.3	13.9	13.9
Production							
Cars (1)	9.9	10.0	11.3	11.7	12.2	12.7	12.7
Vans and Trucks	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Total	10.7	11.3	12.6	13.2	13.8	14.3	14.4
Vehicle ownership							
Cars	91.8	110.2	113.3	116.9	121.3	126.0	131.9
Vans and Trucks	9.3	10.9	11.2	11.7	11.0	11.4	11.8
Total	101.1	121.1	124.5	128.6	132.3	137.4	143.7
Passenger car density (2)	310	362	371	382	391	399	404

(1) Excluding double counting
(2) Cars per 1 000 inhabitants
Source: DRI Europe, Eurostat (Comext)

Car industry
Production, 1990
Breakdown by country



Sourec : DRI Europe

Performance of the major European firms

The number of vehicles produced by Fiat, Ford Europe and Renault in 1990 fell by 3.7%, 1.2% and 5.7% respectively, whilst GM Europe and Volkswagen saw their output rise substantially (10.7% and 22.1%).With a 3.8 thousand vehicle rise in output, Peugeot SA saw a slight improvement in production.Net results fell drastically for Renault (-87%), Ford Europe (-79.6%) and PSA (-10.1%), whilst GM Europe (+4.9%) and Volkswagen (+4.6%) saw gains. Fiat, Ford Europe and Volkswagen experienced increases in their labour forces of 6%, 9.8% and 6.7% in 1990, whilst Peugeot SA showed scarcely any change.

Table 2
Motor vehicles
Passenger car registrations by EC country

(thousands)	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	10 450	11 187	11 745	12 274	12 154
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	395	406	427	440	474
Danmark	169	124	89	78	81
BR Deutschland	2 829	2 916	2 808	2 832	3 041
Hellas	65	51	58	86	115
España	644	861	991	1 136	982
France	1 912	2 105	2 217	2 274	2 309
Ireland	58	54	61	76	81
Italia	1 825	1 977	2 184	2 362	2 348
Nederland	561	556	483	496	503
Portugal	110	124	213	193	211
United Kingdom	1 882	2 014	2 216	2 301	2 009

Source: DRI Europe

Table 3
LCV and trucks
Registrations

(thousand)	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
LCVs < 6 tonnes	1 108	1 253	1 313	1 395	1 428
Trucks > 6 tonnes	201	228	254	271	256
EC	1 309	1 481	1 567	1 666	1 684
Western Europe	1 440	1 614	1 703	1 801	1 738
North America	5 075	5 284	5 373	5 657	5 284
Japan	2 432	2 540	2 722	2 980	2 645

Source: DRI Europe

Table 4
Motor vehicles
Production of passenger cars by region

(millions)	EC	North America	Japan
1980	10.0	7.2	7.0
1981	9.4	7.1	7.0
1982	9.7	5.9	6.9
1983	10.4	7.7	7.1
1984	9.9	9.0	7.1
1985	10.3	9.3	7.6
1986	11.0	8.7	7.8
1987	11.7	8.0	7.9
1988	12.6	8.1	8.2
1989	12.8	7.9	9.1
1990	12.7	7.4	10.0

Source: DRI Europe

Table 5
LCV and trucks
Production

(thousands)	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
LCVs < 6 tonnes	1 105	1 156	1 303	1 428	1 344
Trucks > 6 tonnes	229	245	281	290	354
EC (1)	1 334	1 401	1 584	1 718	1 698
Western Europe	1 436	1 611	1 703	1 801	1 871
North America	4 288	4 651	4 786	5 414	4 628
Japan	4 407	4 308	4 444	3 931	3 495

(1) Excluding double counting
Source: DRI Europe

Table 6
Motor vehicles
Employment and productivity, 1990

	No of employees	No of vehicles produced	Vehicles per employee
Fiat	303 500	2 162 900	7.1
Ford Europe	126 300	1 841 483	14.6
GM Europe	N/A	1 797 216	N/A
Peugeot SA	159 100	2 219 900	14.0
Renault	N/A	1 843 429	N/A
Volkswagen	268 000	3 057 598	11.4

Source: DRI Europe

Table 7
Motor vehicles
Financial performance of the main EC producers, 1990

(billion ECU)	Turnover	% change 1989/90	Net profit	% change 1989/90
Fiat	37.6	9.0	N/A	N/A
Ford Europe	20.2	5.8	0.2	-79.6
GM Europe	19.2	7.3	1.5	4.9
PSA	23.1	6.0	1.3	-10.1
Renault	23.7	-4.4	0.2	-87.0
Volkswagen	33.2	5.1	0.5	4.6

Source: DRI Europe

MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES
(NACE 353)

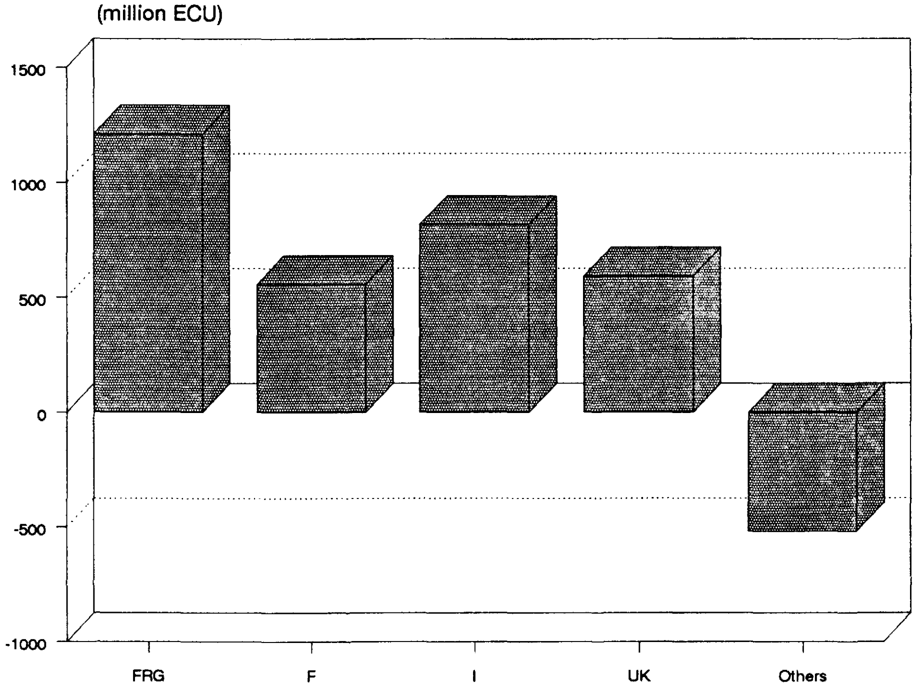
Production and employment

In contrast to 1989, which saw fairly substantial growth (around 6%), the level of activity did not change very much in 1990, depending as it does to a large extent on total vehicle output. In the Community, the increase in F.R. of Germany largely offset the decrease in the other Member States. The rest of the world, excluding Japan but led by North America, played no part in the slower growth in the activity of the Twelve.

Productivity gains over these past two years should mean that employment stabilized at the 1988 level or even below, despite the 1989 increase in output.

Net exports, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

External trade

The Community's trade balance fell to 2.6 billion ECU in 1990, continuing the decline sparked off in 1985. Over this period, surpluses in the sector fell by 60% in nominal terms, owing mainly to the fact that European firms lowered their sights to concentrate on the Community market. With more than 70% of exports remaining within the Community in 1990, intra-Com-

Table 1
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Intra-EC trade	5 135.1	7 720.3	9 835.9	11 281.7	10 461.1	11 668.8	12 780.4
Extra-EC trade							
Imports	1 014.4	2 011.6	1 862.8	2 079.1	2 408.0	2 736.3	2 785.2
Exports	5 794.0	8 594.7	7 769.7	7 923.1	5 487.4	5 686.4	5 440.5
Net exports	4 779.6	6 583.1	5 906.9	5 844.0	3 079.5	2 950.1	2 655.3
of which							
BR Deutschland	2 440.2	3 919.9	3 694.6	3 862.0	1 477.5	1 446.4	1 209.2
France	666.9	921.4	69.7	581.9	563.0	511.1	555.6
Italia	652.1	925.0	809.4	784.0	806.0	854.9	817.5
United Kingdom	1 177.8	1 064.2	904.2	828.7	689.7	596.3	592.0
Other	-157.4	-247.4	-198.3	-212.6	-456.7	-458.6	-518.9

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

munity trade in this sector rose as a percentage of total exports by some 38% over the decade.

The challenge now facing European firms will be to compete on the world market in the production of parts and accessories for Japanese motor vehicles, an activity which is steadily increasing in importance.

Table 2

Production by country, 1990 (1)

(%)	Share of of total
Belgique/België	4.9
Danmark	N/A
BR Deutschland	44.3
Hellas	0.0
España	7.2
France	28.9
Ireland	N/A
Italia	13.2
Nederland	0.7
Portugal	0.9
United Kingdom	N/A
Total	100.0

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available

Source: Eurostat (Inde)

MOPEDS AND MOTORCYCLES

(NACE 363)

Production

The decline in the volume of moped production in Europe which set in at the start of the 1980s (down by an annual average of 11.6% over the period 1980-1986) seemed to have been reversed at the end of the decade, with an average increase of 10.4% in 1990. The F.R. of Germany and France, which had recorded the sharpest falls in output, returned to growth rates above 4%. Italy, with a growth rate of 16.4%, also joined in this reversal of the trend.

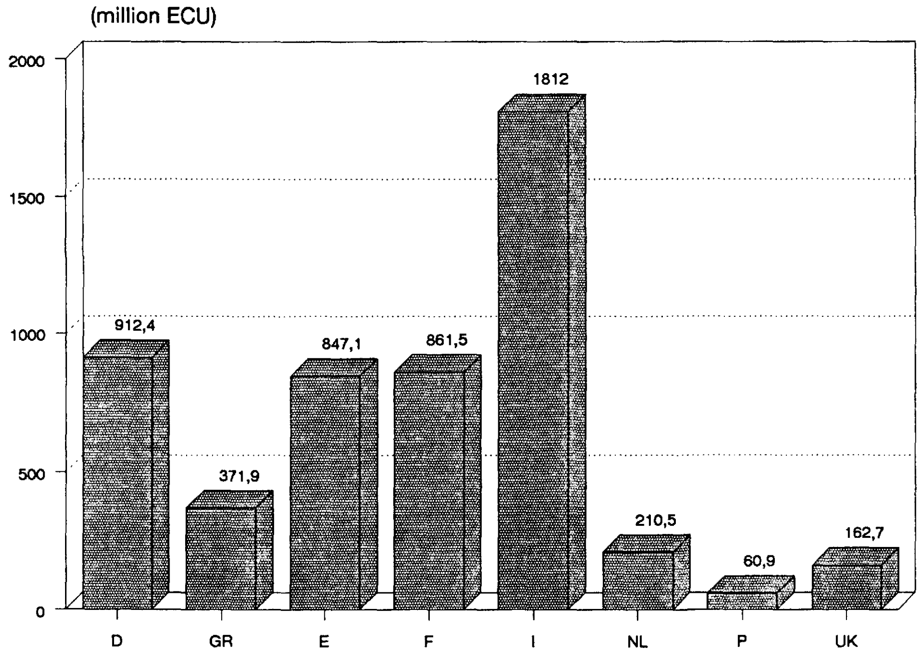
On the other hand, although Community output of *motorcycles* (EC 5) shot up in 1988 (+ 25.8%), the rise was not repeated in the following two years (-4.7% in 1989 and 1990). This decline was due mainly to the fall in output in Italy (-14.2% in 1990), Europe's main motorcycle producer.

Demand

Trends in demand closely reflected trends in output, with an upturn in both mopeds and motorcycles towards the end of the 1980s. Nevertheless, there were differences since, in contrast to production, Community demand for *motorcycles* appeared to hold up better in 1990 (+ 10.5%) than demand for *mopeds* (+ 4.6%).

Production, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

External trade

As far as external trade is concerned, the main feature of 1990 concerns Italy, whose exports of *mopeds* shot up (+ 85.4% over the 1989 figure) but whose exports of *motorcycles* plummeted (- 29.7%). The reason was the rapid development of relations with third-world manufacturers, who buy in the components to assemble vehicles under licence.

Conclusion

All the signs are that the bleak period for the moped and motorcycle industry is drawing to a close, even though competition from Japanese products is becoming much fiercer. The current reorganization of the sector would seem to support this idea.

Table 1

Employment and number of producers, 1990

(thousands)	B-L	D	E	F	GR	I(1)	NL	P	UK	Total
Employment	0.5	2.0	4.0	1.9	0.1	12.0	0.2	2.3	0.1	23.1
No of producers (2)	1	5	7	2	2	23	1	6	2	49

(1) Direct production estimate; the industry estimates that there are 100 000 direct and indirect jobs

(2) There are about 15 other secondary manufacturers (mainly assemblers)

Source: COLIMO

Table 2

Production of mopeds and motorcycles by country

(thousands)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Mopeds											
EC (1)	2 143.9	1 549.9	1 308.3	1 391.2	1 191.5	1 185.4	1 019.1	1 034.2	1 188.5	1 239.8	1 368.9
Belgique/België (2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	53.2	55.8	58.3	47.0	48.7	42.1	39.2	61.3
BR Deutschland	253.4	128.4	74.4	98.1	78.7	45.6	32.0	34.3	26.2	23.7	24.7
Hellas	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.2	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
España	194.0	153.0	131.0	139.0	143.0	146.0	149.0	190.0	249.0	277.0	281.0
France	651.0	486.4	500.3	513.6	443.8	441.3	283.4	274.9	298.8	311.6	324.3
Italia (3)	1 025.1	773.0	596.5	529.0	425.5	451.7	444.8	404.5	504.0	515.0	599.7
Nederland	18.7	8.1	6.1	8.0	6.2	6.5	12.6	28.9	18.5	21.7	14.0
Portugal (4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.0	33.0	32.0	46.0	50.0	50.0	51.7	64.0
United Kingdom	1.7	1.0	0	0.1	0.5	0	0.3	0	0	0	0
Motorcycles											
EC 5	545.7	648.5	587.4	457.1	404.3	470.9	507.8	432.6	544.2	518.4	493.8
BR Deutschland	49.5	88.3	58.8	41.5	41.3	40.2	33.8	27.6	23.8	25.8	31.6
España	39.0	36.0	36.0	40.0	34.0	27.0	33.0	66.0	78.0	79.0	104.0
France	3.4	5.5	3.2	4.9	5.6	4.7	6.0	3.4	6.4	10.2	12.0
Italia (5)	442.3	515.6	484.0	368.6	321.7	396.0	432.3	334.0	435.0	402.5	345.4
United Kingdom	11.6	3.1	5.5	2.2	1.8	3.0	2.7	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.9

(1) 1980-82 excluding Belgium, Greece and Portugal; 1988-90 excluding Greece
(2) Scooters excluded
(3) Including three-wheelers under 50 cc.
(4) 1988-89 estimated
(5) Including CKD vehicles and three-wheelers
Source: COLIMO

Table 3

Sales of mopeds and motorcycles by country

(thousands)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Mopeds											
EC (1)	1 824.2	1 536.1	1 280.7	1 279.3	1 074.1	1 017.1	989.4	997.6	1 101.5	1 229.2	1 285.5
Belgique/België	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.3	41.7	39.6	42.5	45.6	44.2	46.9	45.3
BR Deutschland	386.7	196.7	113.4	162.2	126.4	92.4	63.4	66.5	58.5	53.2	60.0
Hellas	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.4	41.7	44.4	38.4	41.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
España	179.0	148.0	131.0	145.0	147.0	132.0	144.0	195.0	262.0	299.0	315.0
France	430.0	357.5	361.8	324.7	252.5	221.3	215.0	231.6	229.4	240.2	210.1
Italia (2)	815.0	647.5	500.0	412.0	330.0	365.0	350.0	310.0	360.0	440.0	520.5
Nederland	50.2	47.5	41.7	47.0	45.4	44.3	59.4	64.5	63.0	66.4	71.6
Portugal	51.8	48.0	42.4	40.4	35.3	31.0	40.0	55.2	60.0	61.2	44.8
United Kingdom	90.5	90.9	90.4	66.3	54.1	47.1	36.7	29.2	24.4	22.3	18.2

Table 3 (continued)
Sales of mopeds and motocycles by country

(thousands)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Motorcycles											
EC (3)	790.6	825.3	843.7	768.3	632.7	559.3	510.8	465.9	503.7	554	612.3
Belgique/België	N/A	N/A	11.0	10.6	8.5	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.7	7.4	9.2
BR Deutschland	141.9	241.8	256.7	230.0	179.3	122.3	98.4	96.6	93.1	95.8	111.2
Hellas	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.1	10.6	10.8	7.2	N/A	14.7	21.6	37.0
España	41.0	40.0	41.0	42.0	33.0	39.0	46.0	61.0	81.0	107.0	118.0
France	147.7	106.6	116.9	98.3	78.6	71.6	84.7	91.8	102.4	111.1	123.1
Italia (2)	190.3	239.6	261.6	248.0	223.6	223.0	191.2	138.4	133.1	130.0	129.3
Nederland	14.6	13.2	14.6	9.8	9.0	8.4	8.9	9.6	10.7	12.1	15.5
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.0	4.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	255.1	184.1	141.9	108.5	89.6	76.4	66.8	58.0	62.0	69.0	69.0

(1) 1980-82 excluding Belgium and Greece; 1988-90 excluding Greece
(2) Including three-wheelers
(3) 1980-81 excluding Belgium; 1980-82 excluding Greece and Portugal; 1987 excluding Greece, 1988-90 excluding Portugal
Source: COLIMO

Table 4
Extra-EC exports of mopeds and motorcycles by country

(thousands)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Mopeds											
Belgique/België	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.5	3.6	2.7
BR Deutschland	38.6	10.9	4.8	12.0	8.1	4.8	3.5	2.4	1.7	1.0	0.5
España (2)	N/A	3.7	2.6	2.8	3.8	4.6	4.7	4.1	6.0	3.1	2.4
France	N/A	N/A	N/A	219.1	N/A	237.5	90.0	78.0	98.3	83.5	84.6
Italia	130.3	74.2	37.2	51.9	48.5	41.3	45.1	42.1	N/A	35.7	66.2
Nederland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	0.5	0.3	0	30.0	0.2	0	0.1	0	0	0	0
Motorcycles											
BR Deutschland	17.2	18.6	17.3	13.6	15.7	15.5	18.9	8.0	7.3	7.2	8.9
España (2)	N/A	2.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.2	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.5
France	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.3	N/A	0.5	3.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8
Italia (1)	111.4	57.2	26.1	159.5	135.7	214.6	269.5	206.4	N/A	272.7	191.7
United Kingdom	3.5	0.9	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.8

(1) 1980-83 excluding CKD vehicles
(2) 1990 provisional
Source: National Associations and TES

SHIPBUILDING
(NACE 361)

Production

The Community's market share increased slightly, from 19.8% in 1989 to 20.2% in 1990, Community production (excluding ex GDR) having increased 20.8% as compared to an 18% increase at world level.The main production sectors in 1990 were:

- pure container ships (18.4% of Community production),

- cargo ships (14.4%),

- passenger ships (13.4%),

- fishing vessels (8.9%),

- chemical and petroleum product transporters (8.5%)

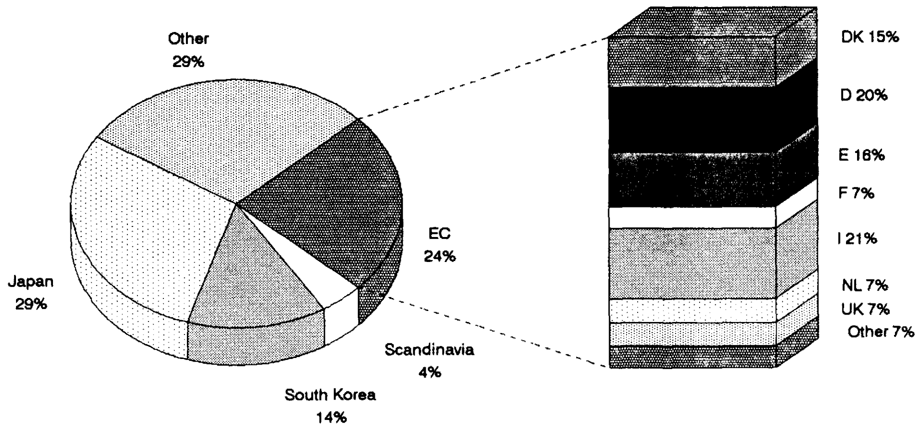
It should also be noted that production from the shipyards of the former GDR was, however, concentrated 45% on fishing vessels and 35.4% on cargo ships.

Prices

The upward trend in prices of new ships that began in 1985 weakened. For some types of ships, in particular supertankers, combined bulk ore and oil transporters and methane carriers, the increase nevertheless maintained a steady rate.At the start of 1990, prices in US dollars increased again, stabilizing during the year for most types of ship.

The downward trend in prices of second-hand ships, the growing difficulties of financing, the increasing differential between freight rates and the prices of new ships, and the Gulf War during the third quarter of 1990 considerably reduced the likelihood of a price increase.

Order books, 1990 (1)
Breakdown by country



(1) At the end of 1990
Source: EC Contract/Lloyd's Register of Shipping

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(thousand CGT)	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production	2 922.1	2 457.0	1 900.0	1 719.0	1 638.0	1 953.0	2 358.5
% of world production	23.1	17.3	15.7	18.6	19.0	19.8	20.2
Employment (thousands) (2)	272.5	187.7	158.6	138.9	128.7	123.4	151.8
Employment (thousands) (3)	149.6	106.5	90.3	77.4	76.2	69.9	89.6

(1) 1982-83 1978 coefficient (CGRT-compensated gross registered tonnes); 1984-89 1984 coefficient (CGT-compensated gross tonnes)
(2) New shipbuilding and repair, 1990 including East-Germany 27332 employees
(3) New shipbuilding only, 1990 including East-Germany 19187 employees
Source: CESA, EC Contract/Lloyd's Register of Shipping, AWES

External trade

World trade increased 4.6% in 1990. The Community, whose imports grew 5.5% in real terms, contributed greatly to this. According to initial estimates, this trend is likely to continue in 1991, albeit at a lower level.

Outlook

At the Community level, the volume of new orders, which increased by 21.9% in gross tonnage in 1989, stagnated in 1990. The 2.8 million compensated gross tonnes (cgt) of new orders were only slightly above the 2.4 million cgt of annual production, so there was no growth in order books.

* *This text is based on the 1990 Commission report on the state of the EC shipbuilding industry.*

Table 2
Development of contract prices for new vessels

dwt	shiptype	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
						NOMINAL PRICES (million US$)						
80 000	tanker	34.5	38.0	24.0	23.0	21.0	18.5	21.0	29.0	38.0	43.0	44.0
250 000	tanker	63.0	72.5	50.5	48.5	44.0	37.0	42.5	54.0	73.0	82.0	86.0
400 000	tanker	85.0	90.0	61.0	57.0	51.0	44.0	50.5	60.0	88.0	101.0	120.0
96 000	oil/ore/bulk	47.0	44.0	30.0	28.0	26.0	22.5	25.5	32.0	44.0	54.0	62.0
120 000	bulk carrier	44.0	42.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	20.5	23.0	30.0	39.0	44.0	46.0
125 000	LNG carrier	150.0	175.0	150.0	150.0	130.0	130.0	120.0	145.0	175.0	220.0	260.0
75 000	LPG carrier	75.0	75.0	53.0	50.0	45.0	42.5	47.5	55.0	61.0	71.0	80.0
						REAL PRICE INDEX						
	tanker	100.0	100.5	59.7	55.1	48.5	41.5	45.9	61.4	77.8	84.7	82.0
250 000	tanker	100.0	105.0	68.8	63.6	55.6	45.4	50.9	62.6	81.9	88.4	87.7
400 000	tanker	100.0	96.6	61.6	55.4	47.8	40.0	44.8	51.6	73.2	80.7	90.7
96 000	oil/ore/bulk	100.0	85.4	54.8	49.2	44.0	37.0	41.0	49.7	66.1	78.0	84.8
120 000	bulk carrier	100.0	87.1	50.7	46.9	43.4	36.0	39.5	49.8	62.6	69.5	67.2
125 000	LNG carrier	100.0	106.5	85.8	82.6	69.0	67.0	60.4	70.6	82.4	99.6	111.4
75 000	LPG carrier	100.0	91.3	60.6	55.1	47.8	43.8	47.8	53.6	57.5	64.3	68.6
GDP price index		100.0	109.6	116.6	121.1	125.6	129.4	132.5	136.9	141.5	147.2	155.6

Source: CEC/Fearnleys

Table 3
World production (1)

(thousand CGT)	1976	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	(%)	1989	(%)	1990	(%)
EC	5 927	2 922	3 282	3 143	3 300	2 628	2 457	1 900	1 719	1 638	19	1 953	20	2 359	20
Western Europe (2)	8 286	4 029	4 453	4 285	4 376	3 403	3 089	2 439	2 169	2 128	25	2 388	24	2 941	25
Japan	8 349	5 207	5 581	5 811	4 908	6 951	6 498	5 085	3 795	2 953	34	3 664	37	4 457	38
Rest of world	5 444	3 399	3 807	4 492	4 268	4 644	4 581	4 615	3 281	3 517	41	3 829	39	4 258	37
of which															
Eastern Bloc	2 755	N/A	N/A	1 678	N/A	N/A	1 602	1 412	1 093	1 181	14	1 379	14	1 230	11
South Korea	349	446	512	880	986	1 015	1 633	1 971	1 194	1 505	18	1 389	14	1 560	13
Total	22 079	12 635	13 841	14 588	13 552	14 998	14 168	12 139	9 245	8 598	100	9 881	100	11 656	100

(1) 1976 CGRT coefficient AWES; 1982 CGRT coefficient 1978; 1985-89 CGT coefficient 1984
(2) Association of West European Shipbuilders: EC12, Finland, Norway and Sweden
Source: EC Contract/Lloyd's Register of Shipping

Table 4
Production by type of vessel, 1990

(thousand CGT)	World	EC (%)	Japan (%)	South Korea (%)
Crude oil tankers	1 163.1	9.2	60.8	20.4
Chemical carriers	1 332.8	15.0	33.7	6.4
Bulk carriers	2 536.1	2.7	45.3	31.4
Combined carriers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General cargo ships	1 218.8	38.0	28.5	4.1
Reefers	515.3	40.0	41.5	0.0
Full containers	1 233.7	37.9	32.3	24.2
Roll on/off vessels	127.1	32.9	25.3	13.4
Car carriers	97.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
LPG carriers	444.4	24.6	68.2	7.2
LNG carriers	128.6	0.0	100.0	0.0
Ferries	433.3	29.7	42.1	0.9
Passenger ships	716.6	43.3	26.1	0.0
Fishing vessels	1 026.8	35.5	19.4	3.7
Other non-cargo vessels	682.8	34.9	9.1	1.1
Total	11 656.4	23.2	38.2	13.4

Source: AWES

Table 5
Development of merchant shipbuilding by type of ship

(thousand CGT)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Dry cargo ships	4 457	3 891	3 062	2 885	2 523	3 192
%	32	32	33	34	26	27
Bulk carriers	4 991	3 555	2 093	1 099	1 909	2 536
%	35	29	23	13	19	22
Oil tankers	486	830	646	787	1 138	1 163
%	3	7	7	9	12	10
Other tankers	1 934	1 557	1 193	1 530	1 795	1 906
%	14	13	13	18	18	16
Fishing vessels	669	791	890	1 150	1 117	1 027
%	5	7	10	13	11	9
Other	1 632	1 515	1 362	1 148	1 399	1 833
%	12	13	15	13	14	16
Total	14 169	12 139	9 245	8 598	9 881	11 656
%	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: EC Contract/Lloyd's Register of Shipping

Table 6
New orders in world shipbuilding (1)

(thousand CGT)	1976	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	3 127	3 314	3 256	2 404	1 882	1 780	2 175	1 581	1 971	2 260	2 754	2 754
Western Europe (2)	4 660	4 425	4 527	2 966	2 405	2 412	2 479	1 979	2 819	2 494	3 326	3 205
Japan	7 338	6 708	5 823	4 859	7 389	6 040	4 440	3 432	3 121	3 361	5 880	6 116
Rest of world	3 985	3 225	3 703	3 708	5 056	3 326	3 403	4 071	3 800	3 271	4 358	4 983
of which												
Eastern Bloc	1 896	N/A	N/A	1 069	N/A	N/A	1 414	1 875	1 059	1 068	1 277	1 121
South Korea	325	939	893	1 002	2 147	1 181	807	1 352	1 943	1 203	1 671	2 169
Total	15 983	14 358	14 053	11 533	14 850	11 778	10 322	9 482	9 740	9 126	13 564	14 304

(1) 1976 CGRT coefficient AWES; 1982 CGRT coefficient 1978; 1985-89 CGT coefficient 1984

(2) Association of West European Shipbuilders: EC12, Finland, Norway and Sweden

Source: EC Contract/Lloyd's Register of Shipping

Table 7
Ships completed by Member State

(thousand CGT)	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	1 719	1 638	1 953	2 362
Belgique/België	26	47	36	72
Danmark	194	277	287	306
BR Deutschland (2)	396	503	453	657
Hellas	7	12	13	46
España	328	326	306	365
France	208	63	199	114
Italia	225	120	285	328
Nederland	146	153	172	264
Portugal	26	23	46	65
United Kingdom	162	113	157	145

(1) Excluding Ireland and Luxembourg
(2) Includes former GDR for 1990
Source: EC Contract/Lloyd's Register of Shipping

Table 8
Total order book by country at year's end (1)

(thousand CGT)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	3 400	3 075	3 712	4 433	5 517	6 086
Belgique/België	62	60	75	82	148	154
Danmark	442	430	474	460	590	928
BR Deutschland	809	530	687	856	1 315	1 192
Hellas	120	103	122	117	114	69
España	492	528	636	838	854	1 004
France	383	371	235	380	362	397
Italia	346	466	865	904	1 189	1 298
Nederland	300	196	142	365	415	443
Portugal	94	67	108	114	156	182
United Kingdom	353	325	370	317	377	419
Western Europe (2)	4 274	3 843	4 934	5 549	6 707	7 205

Table 8 (continued)
Total order book by country at year's end (1)

(thousand CGT)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Finland	544	484	991	963	652	589
Norway	148	147	137	114	423	464
Sweden	182	138	94	39	115	64
Japan	5 915	3 916	2 919	3 474	5 697	7 495
South Korea	2 579	1 909	2 639	2 343	2 813	3 501
Eastern Bloc	N/A	N/A	N/A	3 168	3 222	N/A
Rest of world	N/A	N/A	N/A	3 140	3 530	N/A
World	18 564	15 646	16 556	17 673	21 968	25 646

(1) Excluding Ireland and Luxembourg
(2) Association of West European Shipbuilders: EC12, Finland, Norway and Sweden
Source: EC Contract/Lloyd's Register of Shipping

Table 10
Employment in new shipbuilding

	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	223 273	149 635	106 459	90 290	77 417	76 190	69 919	89 611
Belgique/België	6 586	5 980	2 310	2 271	2 283	1 890	1 987	2 517
Danmark	15 300	10 400	9 870	5 900	5 860	5 440	5 610	6 780
BR Deutschland (2)	47 324	25 241	22 546	18 444	13 235	14 845	14 732	34 484
Hellas	2 316	2 672	2 004	1 709	1 621	1 855	1 535	550
France	24 938	18 250	13 224	9 211	7 357	6 150	6 018	6 084
España	27 800	27 100	18 953	19 328	18 883	15 996	14 145	13 387
Ireland	1 427	870	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italy	21 460	14 500	11 450	11 089	10 728	12 328	12 433	11 714
Portugal	7 000	9 600	6 800	6 800	6 600	6 350	5 000	4 070
Nederland	20 850	9 617	6 200	5 400	3 600	3 500	3 500	3 900
United Kingdom	48 272	25 405	13 102	10 138	7 250	7 836	4 959	6 125

(1) 1985-90 excluding Ireland
(2) 1990 including East Germany 19187 employees
Source: AWES

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK

(NACE 362)

Production and consumption

EC production of railway rolling stock was unchanged in real terms in 1990, following a year of strong growth in 1989 (+6.0%). In nominal terms, production growth, while positive (+1.8%), was very much lower than in 1989. This can be explained by the sharp downturn in consumption (+2.4% in 1990 as against +22.8% in 1989).

Employment

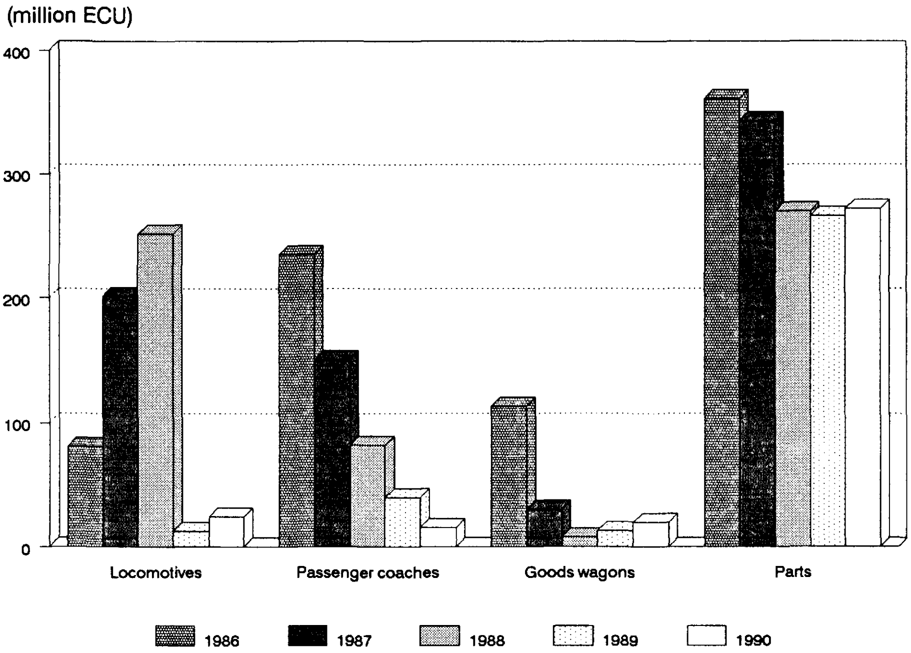
The level of employment improved for the first time since 1981. With growth of 5.3%, the number of jobs totalled 65 000. This sudden increase in employment, combined with the low level of activity led to the sharpest productivity decline (-8%) of the decade.

External trade

The Community trade balance maintained its 1989 level following the downturn of almost 50% in 1988. This result was due to a sharp decline in the level of exports from 1989 onwards, itself attributable to the fact that in that year France no longer benefited from exceptional orders from China which had resulted in high levels of deliveries in 1987 and 1988.

Trend of EC net exports

Breakdown by market segment



Source: Eurostat

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	2 959	3 258	3 617	3 292	3 083	3 468	3 456	3 227	3 434	4 217	4 320	N/A
Net exports	537	773	664	801	1 046	829	739	669	566	275	252	N/A
Production	3 496	4 031	4 281	4 093	4 129	4 297	4 195	3 896	4 000	4 492	4 572	4 592
Employment (thousands)	109.2	111.0	108.6	98.0	91.7	87.6	83.2	71.5	67.8	61.7	65.0	N/A

(1) Locomotives, passenger coaches, goods wagons and certain railway rolling stock parts.
Excluding Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Portugal.
Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available,particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
Production and Investment (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production in current prices											
EC (2)	3 495.9	4 031.3	4 280.7	4 092.7	4 128.9	4 297.4	4 195.4	3 896.2	4 000.0	4 492.1	4 571.9
Index	81.3	93.8	99.6	95.2	96.1	100.0	97.6	90.7	93.1	104.5	106.4
USA (3)	5 608.0	4 855.0	3 528.0	2 525.0	3 829.0	3 585.0	2 655.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Index	156.4	135.4	98.4	70.4	106.8	100.0	74.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EC (2)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	4 922.7	4 892.1	4 563.7	4 329.9	4 297.4	4 286.6	3 967.0	3 926.3	4 162.3	4 121.7
Index	N/A	114.6	113.8	106.2	100.8	100.0	99.7	92.3	91.4	96.9	95.9
Productivity (4)	N/A	19.3	19.6	20.6	21.1	22.3	21.8	22.4	24.0	27.3	25.1
Index	N/A	86.5	87.9	92.4	94.6	100.0	97.8	100.4	107.6	122.4	112.6
Investment in current prices (5)	110.9	127.2	133.7	140.4	147.3	121.4	87.2	101.0	82.6	N/A	N/A
Index	91.4	104.8	110.1	115.7	121.3	100.0	71.8	83.2	68.1	N/A	N/A

(1) Locomotives, passenger coaches, goods wagons

(2) Excluding Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal. Certain railway rolling stock parts are included in this heading. Italy estimated for 1980.

(3) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates

(4) Thousand ecu/person employed

(5) EUR12 excluding Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

Sources: UNIFE, Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 3
National production by product, 1990 (1)

(million ECU)	EC (2)	B	DK	D	F	I	P
Locomotives	532.3	0.0	0.0	194.9	227.9	109.5	0.0
Passenger coaches	919.8	0.0	0.0	142.8	307.2	459.9	9.9
Goods wagons	423.1	1.5	0.0	186.6	86.8	141.3	6.9
Total	1 875.2	1.5	0.0	524.3	621.9	710.7	16.8

(1) Certain railway rolling stock parts are covered in these headings

(2) Excluding Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom

Source: UNIFE

Table 5
EC trade by product (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC											
Locomotives	64.6	86.4	117.8	130.4	231.8	153.4	94.3	212.0	266.0	31.8	49.6
Passenger coaches	166.9	247.1	271.8	275.3	280.8	308.7	253.6	188.5	83.5	41.2	25.7
Goods wagons	115.2	144.6	83.4	101.4	166.2	60.8	140.7	75.6	75.1	63.0	99.7
Parts	331	424	379	471	598	527	422	423	348	343	358
Imports extra-EC											
Locomotives	4.8	6.7	10.4	7.4	8.1	4.3	13.0	10.8	14.2	19.3	25.2
Passenger coaches	12.0	12.7	16.9	23.4	23.3	24.1	18.4	38.3	1.5	0.4	10.2
Goods wagons	16.0	15.9	9.9	22.7	25.2	29.6	27.4	45.4	67.2	50.3	80.3
Parts	44	59	85	63	76	81	61	80	78	77	86
Imports intra-EC											
Locomotives	7.4	52.6	60.0	40.0	12.2	20.8	16.0	12.5	20.8	49.0	54.5
Passenger coaches	61.8	62.4	83.0	128.8	180.2	80.0	72.8	68.2	59.6	67.3	122.3
Goods wagons	41.9	48.5	21.9	25.1	27.5	21.9	42.0	35.7	48.8	53.1	45.4
Parts	106	144	150	125	150	138	162	161	193	210	231

(1) 1980-83 EC10

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

THE AEROSPACE INDUSTRY

(NACE 364)

Main indicators

In 1990, growth in real terms in the *production* of the aerospace industry fell to its 1988 level (approximately 2%) after an exceptional increase of 17.8% in 1989. The modest 1990 increase was due mainly to the decrease in military production. At current prices, production increased by 4.9% to 46.3 billion ECU in 1990.

With a 7.1% increase in *internal demand*, the expansion of the Community aerospace market in 1990 was modest compared with the 1989 results (+24.4%) and with the average annual increase of 11.7% recorded in the second half of the 1980s.

Employment in the aerospace industry increased by 2.9% in 1990, more than at any time during the 1980s.

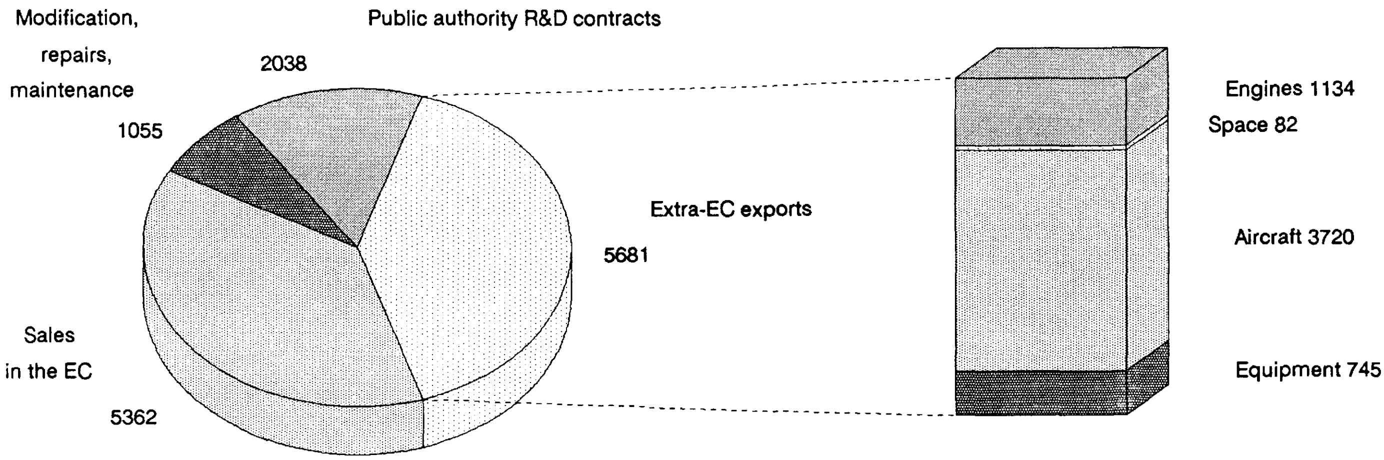
External trade

The trade deficit of 1989 worsened in 1990 to reach 1.4 billion ECU. This was due more to the increase in imports (+7%) than to the decrease in exports (-0.7%). Thus the cover rate of imports, which reached its highest point of 1.39 in 1985, fell back to its 1981 level of about 0.9.

EC turnover, 1989

Breakdown by market segment

(million ECU)



Source: Trade associations and Commission Services

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
EC sales	20 438	25 220	24 835	25 710	25 425	28 653	31 663	32 382	35 224	44 544	47 706	N/A
Net exports	-488	-573	1 709	1 027	2 053	2 081	583	510	289	-376	-1 380	N/A
Production	19 950	24 647	26 544	26 737	27 478	30 734	32 246	32 892	35 513	44 168	46 326	48 355
Employees (thousands)	413	424	423	402	392	393	398	405	399	402	414	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
Production, value added and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	19 950	24 647	26 544	26 737	27 478	30 734	32 246	32 892	35 513	44 168	46 326
Index	64.9	80.2	86.4	87.0	89.4	100.0	104.9	107.0	115.5	143.7	150.7
USA (2)	42 005	58 071	67 801	84 062	98 614	118 982	102 621	95 080	97 400	111 600	N/A
Index	35.3	48.8	57.0	70.7	82.9	100.0	86.2	79.9	81.9	93.8	N/A
Japan (2)	871	1 189	1 848	2 108	2 853	3 558	3 773	4 011	4 450	4 900	N/A
Index	24.5	33.4	51.9	59.2	80.2	100.0	106.0	112.7	125.1	137.7	N/A
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	30 548	30 788	30 041	29 016	30 734	33 001	33 416	34 085	40 161	40 927
Index	N/A	99.4	100.2	97.7	94.4	100.0	107.4	108.7	110.9	130.7	133.2
Productivity (3)	N/A	29.1	30.4	32.1	32.9	32.9	35.3	34.9	36.7	42.1	41.9
Index	N/A	88.4	92.4	97.6	100.0	100.0	107.3	106.1	111.6	128.0	127.4
Investment (at current prices) (4)	878.4	1 041.5	1 093.6	931.4	813.8	986.5	1 128.7	1 292.2	1 493.4	N/A	N/A
Index	89.0	105.6	110.9	94.4	82.5	100.0	114.4	131.0	151.4	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 or 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) Thousand ECU/person employed
(4) EC excluding Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland and the Netherlands
Sources: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Extra-EC exports	2 865	4 573	6 341	5 756	7 658	7 401	5 884	5 686	9 366	12 572	12 480
Index	38.7	61.8	85.7	77.8	103.5	100.0	79.5	76.8	126.6	169.9	168.6
Extra-EC imports	3 354	5 145	4 632	4 730	5 605	5 321	5 301	5 177	9 076	12 948	13 860
Index	63.0	96.7	87.1	88.9	105.3	100.0	99.6	97.3	170.6	243.3	260.5
X/M	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Import quotient (%) (1)	16.4	20.4	18.7	18.4	22.0	18.6	16.7	16.0	25.8	29.1	29.1
Export quotient (%) (2)	14.4	18.6	23.9	21.5	27.9	24.1	18.2	17.3	26.4	28.5	26.9
Intra-EC trade	2 911	4 460	5 813	5 211	6 637	6 134	5 092	5 772	11 291	17 472	15 605
Index	47.5	72.7	94.8	85.0	108.2	100.0	83.0	94.1	184.1	284.8	254.4
Share in total exports (%)	50.4	49.4	47.8	47.5	46.4	45.3	46.4	50.4	54.7	58.2	55.6

(1) Share of extra-EC imports in EC production
(2) Share of extra-EC exports in EC production
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 4
Turnover according to product groups

(Million ECU)	1980	1989	1988/89 (%)
Aircraft construction	11 041	24 456	4.9
Space segment	643	3 120	42.4
Engines segment	3 998	9 108	19.0
Equipment segment	4 711	13 637	5.3
Total non-consolidated	20 393	50 321	9.2
Interim deliveries (1)	6 257	14 204	3.8
Total consolidated (2)	14 136	36 177	11.6
including			
Aircraft construction	8 360	N/A	N/A
Space segment	467	N/A	N/A
Share in total turnover (3)			
Aircraft construction	54.1	48.6	-4.0
Space segment	3.2	6.2	31.9
Engines segment	19.6	18.1	9.0
Equipment segment	23.1	27.1	-3.6
Total non-consolidated	100.0	100.0	

(1) Supplies to other aerospace enterprises in the EC
(2) Total non-consolidated turnover less interim deliveries
(3) Non-consolidated
Source : Trade associations and Commission Services

Table 5
Turnover according to market segments

(Million ECU)	1980	1989	1988/89 (%)
Public authority R&D contracts	2 038	4 256	18.2
Modification repairs maintenance	1 055	2 564	10.9
Sales in the EC (1)	5 362	12 015	6.4
Exports extra-EC	5 681	17 282	18.7
including:			
Aircraft construction	3 720	9 889	9.7
Space	82	590	224.2
Engines	1 134	4 127	24.5
Equipment	745	2 675	16.7
Total turnover consolidated	14 136	36 117	13.7

(1) To government and private economy customers
Source: Trade associations and Commission Services

14. INSTRUMENT ENGINEERING

Overview (NACE 37)

Production and employment

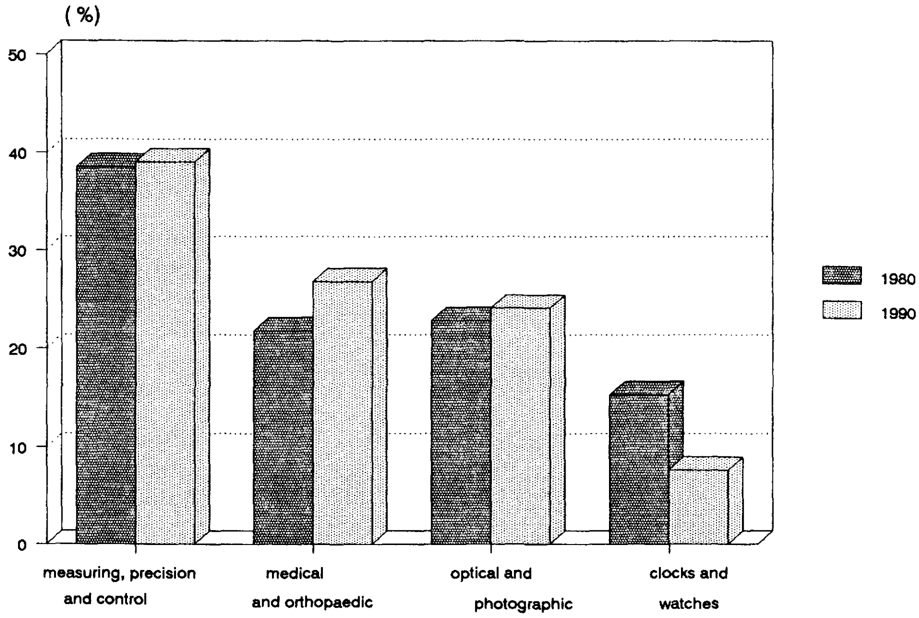
Taking advantage of various technological advances, the instrument engineering sector enjoyed significant improvements in productivity throughout the past decade, reflected in an annual growth in production of 5.7% in real terms. However, growth was only 2.4% in real terms in 1990.

The F.R. of Germany, which accounts for 41% of Community production, increased production by 4.5% in 1990.Italy was the only leading European producer whose production declined (-7.9%) in 1990.

With 1.5% growth, 1990 saw a consolidation in the upturn in employment begun in 1988.

EC production

Breakdown by sector



Source: Eurostat

External trade

The trade balance continued to deteriorate in 1990, with a deficit close to 2.2 billion ECU. Once again, this result confirms the trend towards the delocalization of production towards countries where labour is cheaper (South-East Asia, South America, etc.). In the period 1986-1990, the Community trade balance in the instrument manufacturing sector deteriorated by almost 50% per annum, corresponding to an annual increase in imports of 9.3% and an annual increase in exports of only 4.3%.The share of intra-EC trade in total Community exports increased by 3.1% in 1990 to 53.3%, an 11% improvement on 1986.

Conclusion

There are products which foreign producers will always be able to manufacture at a lower cost, causing greater import penetration on the Community market. The trend in Community production will therefore be towards products which are, relatively speaking, more capital intensive.

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	12 290	12 917	13 547	13 953	14 834	16 835	18 129	19 194	21 712	23 188	24 516	N/A
Net exports	-168	-401	-429	-352	-254	51	-428	-881	-1 531	-2 039	-2 162	N/A
Production	12 122	12 516	13 118	13 601	14 580	16 886	17 701	18 313	20 181	21 149	22 354	23 871
Employment (thousands)	376.5	354.3	329.7	314.9	306.2	321.0	324.7	319.4	324.7	329.6	335.1	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Comext, Inde)

Table 2
Production at constant prices (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Belgique/België	N/A	105.0	98.0	126.0	160.0	166.0	134.0	128.0	124.0	126.0	130.0
Danmark	140.0	141.0	164.0	225.0	242.0	272.0	279.0	281.0	294.0	288.0	255.0
BR Deutschland	7 503	7 359	6 659	6 259	6 213	7 039	7 154	7 250	7 575	7 538	7 880
Hellas	N/A	12.0	13.0	11.0	13.0	12.0	N/A	19.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
España	307.0	282.0	265.0	294.0	286.0	313.0	312.0	395.0	375.0	445.0	519.0
France	N/A	2 176	2 260	2 251	2 325	2 769	2 888	2 728	2 893	3 038	3 108
Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	544.0	542.0	485.0	549.0	599.0	590.0	591.0
Italia	N/A	1 526	1 369	1 812	1 912	1 936	2 051	2 057	2 256	2 172	2 001
Nederland	N/A	442.0	463.0	322.0	320.0	330.0	341.0	329.0	337.0	N/A	N/A
Portugal	N/A	N/A	42.0	43.0	44.0	47.0	52.0	54.0	52.0	56.0	60.0
United Kingdom	3 444	3 026	3 231	2 960	3 143	3 476	3 540	3 689	4 148	4 184	4 352

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

Source : Eurostat (Inde)

MEASURING, PRECISION AND CONTROL INSTRUMENTS
(NACE 371)

Production

The 6.4% growth in Community output in 1990 confirms the trend observed since 1988, following no growth in 1987.

The 1990 rise in the level of activity was largely due to the 10% increase in output from the F.R. of Germany, the main Community producer.

Employment

Employment in this sector was relatively stable between 1985 and 1989. However in 1990 there was a rise of 5.5%.

The employment figures confirm the upturn in this sector, where the outlook is now good in view of the probable growth in industries which use precision, measuring and control instruments.

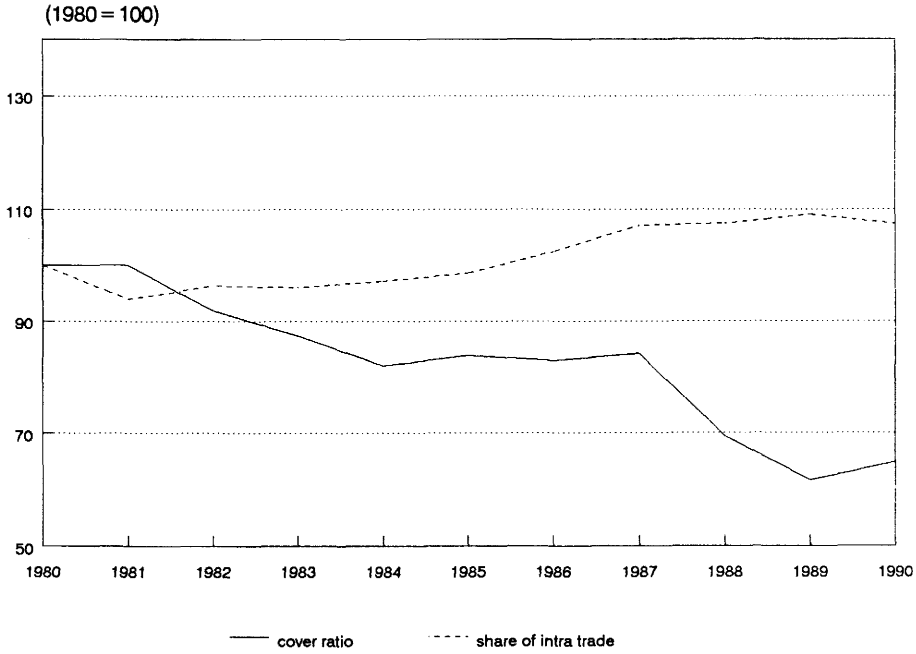
Consumption

Domestic demand in the Community continued to follow production trends and rose 5.5% in 1990 - a little over half the previous year's growth rate.

External trade

There was very little change in imports, but export growth led to a trade surplus of 592 million ECU, or a 21% increase over the 1989 figure. Net exports thus reverted to their 1988 level, although this was still lower than the levels of the previous decade. European integration in this sector appeared to be stablizing. Since 1987, intra-Community trade has accounted for half of total Community exports.

Share of intra-EC trade and EC cover ratio trends



Source: Eurostat

Table 1
Main Indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	4135	4257	4250	4515	5078	6054	6427	6496	7012	7730	8152	N/A
Net exports	534,9	631,5	633,7	618,1	629,5	738,3	716,2	705,4	593,9	487,9	592,4	N/A
Production	4 670	4 888	4 884	5 133	5 707	6 792	7 144	7 201	7 606	8 217	8 744	9 287
Employment (thousands)	144,9	136,1	123,8	119,9	116,3	125,0	126,8	124,9	125,3	127,4	133,0	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Provisional estimate
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
Production

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	4 670	4 888	4 884	5 133	5 707	6 792	7 144	7 201	7 606	8 217	8 744
Index	68.8	72.0	71.9	75.6	84.0	100.0	105.2	106.0	112.0	121.0	128.7
USA (2)	7 047	9 668	11 824	13 159	16 174	17 965	14 147	12 682	N/A	N/A	N/A
Index	39.2	53.8	65.8	73.2	90.0	100.0	78.8	70.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Japan (2)	2 391	3 486	3 439	4 514	5 855	6 596	7 404	7 339	8 469	8 815	N/A
Index	36.2	52.9	52.1	68.4	88.8	100.0	112.2	111.3	128.4	133.6	N/A
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	6 115	5 634	5 593	5 925	6 792	6 992	6 910	6 995	7 187	7 406
Index	N/A	90.0	83.0	82.3	87.2	100.0	102.9	101.7	103.0	105.8	109.0
Productivity (3)	N/A	23.7	24.0	24.0	25.6	26.7	26.9	27.5	27.8	27.8	27.4
Index	N/A	88.6	89.9	89.9	95.9	100.0	100.6	103.0	104.1	104.1	102.6

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) Thousand ECU/person employed
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-CE	974.0	1 151	1 243	1 278	1 393	1 595	1 568	1 516	1 700	1 813	1 927
Index	61.1	72.1	78.0	80.1	87.3	100.0	98.3	95.1	106.6	113.7	120.9
Imports extra-CE	439.1	519.1	609.6	659.4	763.4	856.6	852.1	810.9	1 106	1 325	1 335
Index	51.3	60.6	71.2	77.0	89.1	100.0	99.5	94.7	129.2	154.7	155.9
X/M	2.22	2.22	2.04	1.94	1.82	1.86	1.84	1.87	1.54	1.37	1.44
Trade intra-CE	844.8	892.1	1 008	1 029	1 151	1 347	1 426	1 502	1 703	1 864	1 918
Index	62.7	66.3	74.8	76.4	85.5	100.0	105.9	111.6	126.5	138.4	142.4
Share of total (%)	46.5	43.7	44.8	44.6	45.2	45.8	47.6	49.8	50.0	50.7	0.50

Source : Eurostat (Comext)

Table 4
Production by country (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	4 670	4 888	4 884	5 133	5 707	6 792	7 144	7 201	7 606	8 217	8 744
Belgique/België	N/A	76.7	75.3	101.9	133.8	137.2	105.2	98.0	95.0	99.3	109.8
Danmark	21.1	21.2	22.7	52.7	51.7	63.9	55.4	48.5	46.4	48.0	44.7
BR Deutschland	2 266	2 378	2 261	2 229	2 452	2 856	3 223	3 298	3 346	3 552	3 905
Hellas	4.7	4.9	6.4	N/A	8.4	6.2	N/A	14.5	14.9	N/A	N/A
España	127.3	113.7	116.2	128.5	129.8	143.3	153.2	195.4	169.2	237.8	299.1
France	207.4	221.9	221.9	226.2	252.7	514.5	524.2	374.8	397.7	446.0	478.3
Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italia	540.8	581.6	458.7	694.6	709.7	697.2	821.8	844.4	865.3	978.6	945.3
Luxembourg	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nederland	138.9	164.7	172.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portugal	N/A	N/A	11.8	12.0	12.4	15.0	15.9	16.1	17.8	20.2	23.5
United Kingdom	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 5
Employment by country (1)

(thousands)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	144.9	136.1	123.8	119.9	116.3	125.0	126.8	124.9	125.3	127.4	133.0
Belgique/België	N/A	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Danmark	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	N/A
BR Deutschland	67.2	65.1	56.4	49.3	48.9	53.0	54.5	54.1	53.9	53.4	59.1
Hellas	0.3	0.2	0.4	N/A	0.4	0.4	N/A	0.5	0.4	N/A	N/A
España	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.1	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2
France	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.0	7.1	7.0	4.9	5.0	5.7	5.8
Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italia	14.0	14.1	10.5	15.4	13.0	12.3	12.0	12.0	11.0	10.9	10.7
Luxembourg	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nederland	3.3	3.1	3.0	N/D	N/D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portugal	N/A	N/A	0.8	0.8	0.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL EQUIPMENT AND ORTHOPAEDIC APPLIANCES
(NACE 372)

Production

After a year of no growth in real terms in 1989, 1990 saw 3.5% growth (7% in nominal terms). The 8% rise in F.R. of Germany was partly responsible for the Community's performance, since Germany accounts for almost half of the total Community output of medical appliances and instruments and orthopaedic equipment. The 1990 upturn was an indication of the importance attached by economic policy-makers to the health sector in the light of Europe's aging population.

Employment

Employment rose by 1.4% in 1990 - half of the 1988 and 1989 growth rates.Labour productivity picked up after a substantial drop in 1989.

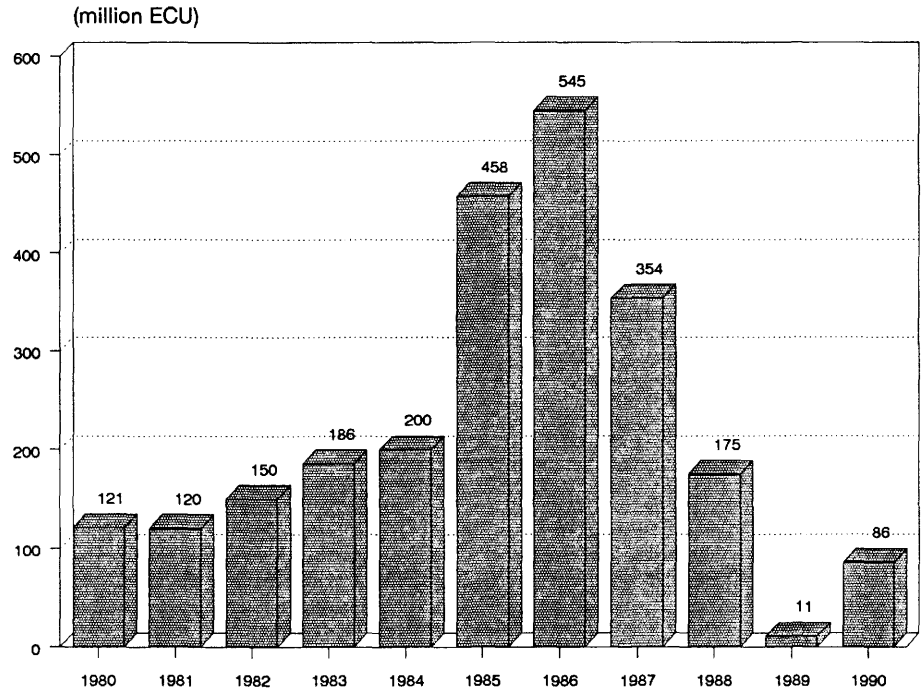
External trade

The increase in American imports, mainly of high-technology products, had reduced the trade surplus to 11 million ECU in 1989 (from 545 million in 1986), but 1990 saw an upturn in exports, which rose 10% over the 1989 figure to produce a surplus of 86 million ECU.

However, this figure is still very far removed from the previous good results, since in 1989 and 1990 exports scarcely covered imports.

The process of European integration in this sector, which began in 1986, continued. Given the increasing tendency to specialize in one particular type of product and the constrictions of national markets, European firms are finding the Community market a way of easing themselves out of the strait-jacket of limited outlets.

EC net exports



Source: Eurostat

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	2 528	2 761	2 825	3 203	3 494	3 805	3 953	4 328	5 298	5 602	5 916	N/A
Net exports	121	120	150	186	200	458	545	354	175	11	86	N/A
Production	2 649	2 881	2 975	3 389	3 694	4 263	4 498	4 682	5 473	5 613	6 002	6 453
Employment	87 484	84 655	81 443	83 563	85 037	89 600	90 357	90 044	92 980	95 765	97 114	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Provisional estimate
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
Production and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	2 649	2 881	2 975	3 389	3 964	4 263	4 498	4 682	5 473	5 613	6 002
Index	62.1	67.6	69.8	79.5	93.0	100.0	105.5	109.8	128.4	131.7	141.0
USA (2)	5 609	8 246	11 088	12 923	16 425	18 612	15 196	15 087	20 272	23 279	22 425
Index	30.1	44.3	59.6	69.4	88.2	100.0	81.6	81.1	108.9	125.1	120.0
Japan (2)	1 230	1 818	1 938	2 134	2 576	2 902	3 213	3 403	3 876	4 048	N/A
Index	42.4	62.6	66.8	73.5	88.8	100.0	110.7	117.3	133.6	139.5	N/A
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	3 672	3 438	3 699	3 864	4 263	4 374	4 440	5 074	5 061	5 237
Index	N/A	86.1	80.6	86.8	90.6	100.0	102.6	104.2	119.0	119.0	123.0
Productivity (2) (3)	N/A	24.6	23.6	25.0	25.0	25.5	25.9	25.9	29.0	27.8	28.4
Index	N/A	96.5	92.5	98.0	98.0	100.0	101.6	101.6	113.7	109.0	111.0
Investment at current prices (4)	97.2	92.7	95.3	125.0	140.0	205.0	213.0	233.0	279.0	N/A	N/A
Index	47.4	45.2	46.5	61.0	68.3	100.0	103.9	113.7	136.0	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) Thousand ECU/person employed
(4) Excluding Nederland, Belgium, Ireland and Greece
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	628	767	904	1 059	1 236	1 657	1 775	1 686	1 781	1 954	2 151
Index	37.9	46.3	54.6	63.9	74.6	100.0	107.1	101.8	107.5	117.9	130.0
Imports extra-EC	507	647	754	873	1 036	1 199	1 230	1 332	1 606	1 943	2 065
Index	42.3	54.0	62.9	72.8	86.4	100.0	102.6	111.1	133.9	162.1	172.0
X/M	1.24	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.19	1.38	1.44	1.27	1.11	1.01	1.00
Trade intra-EC	518	573	682	789	937	1 145	1 243	1 384	1 537	1 727	2 016
Index	45.2	50.0	59.6	68.9	81.8	100.0	108.6	120.9	134.2	150.8	176.0
Share of total (%)	44.0	42.8	36.1	42.7	46.9	40.8	41.2	45.1	46.3	46.9	48.4

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT
(NACE 373)

Production and consumption

In this sector, where new technologies are improving the prospects for growth, European output rose by 3.4% in value terms between 1989 and 1990.

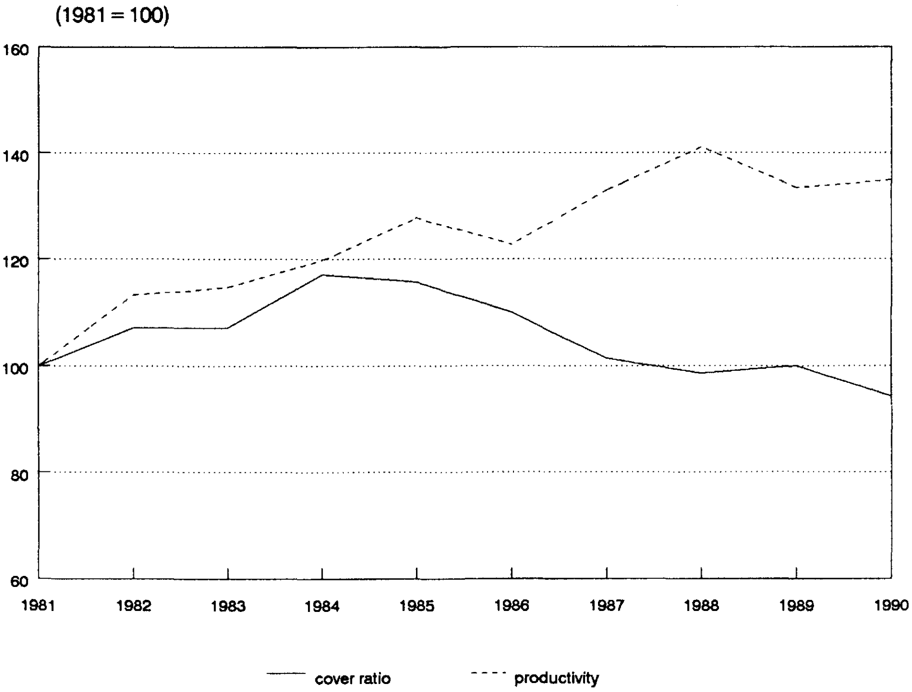
The major European producer, Germany, made a large contribution to this result; its output rase by more than 6% over the previous year's level. With a 3.1% rise in European output in real terms in 1990, growth continued close to the average rate for the 1980s.

Underlying the growth in output and in the trade deficit (3.4% and 10% respectively) was an increase in consumption in 1990 of almost 6% over the previous year's figure.

Employment

Employment in the optical instruments and photographic equipment sector was unusually stable. 76 thousand were employed in 1990, the same level as in 1986.

EC cover ratio and productivity trends



Source: Eurostat

External trade

The trade balance worsened throughout the 1980s, and 1990 saw a continuation of this trend. The external trade deficit was 10% higher than in 1989 at almost one and a half billion ECU, and the trade balance deteriorated to the same extent as in the previous year. The 1990 deficit was due to a fall in Community exports while imports remained stable. Since exports within the EC increased, the share of intra-Community trade in total exports rose by 5.2% in 1990 to over 10%.

Table 2
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	3 104	3 343	3 567	3 665	3 967	4 619	4 929	5 511	6 270	6 517	6 825	N/A
Net exports	-339	-637	-543	-633	-536	-617	-741	-967	-1 168	-1 310	-1 440	N/A
Production	2 765	2 706	3 024	3 032	3 431	4 002	4 188	4 544	5 102	5 207	5 385	5 918
Employment (thousands)	81.1	76.0	72.4	70.5	72.7	75.3	75.7	75.1	77.4	76.9	76.3	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 3
Production

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	2 765	2 706	3 024	3 032	3 431	4 002	4 188	4 544	5 102	5 207	5 385
Index	69.1	67.6	75.6	75.8	85.7	100.0	104.6	113.5	127.5	130.1	134.5
USA(2)	14 237	19 072	22 525	25 643	31 457	32 080	25 345	22 976	16 630	17 939	18 707
Index	44.4	59.5	70.2	79.9	98.1	100.0	79.0	71.6	51.8	69.6	58.3
Japan(2)	4 233	6 101	5 748	6 674	7 870	8 867	9 346	8 629	8 042	8 289	N/A
Index	47.7	68.8	64.8	75.3	88.8	100.0	105.4	97.3	90.7	93.5	N/A
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	3 183	3 350	3 270	3 571	4 002	3 996	4 220	4 633	4 567	4 568
Index	N/A	79.5	83.7	81.7	89.2	100.0	99.9	105.4	115.8	114.1	114.1
Productivity (3)	N/A	19.7	22.3	22.6	23.6	25.2	24.2	26.2	27.8	26.3	26.6
Index	N/A	78.2	88.5	89.7	93.7	100.0	96.0	104.0	110.3	104.4	105.5

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) Thousand ECU/person employed
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 4
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	1 367	1 488	1 660	1 894	2 399	2 610	2 509	2 406	2 548	2 989	2 801
Index	52.4	57.0	63.6	72.6	91.9	100.0	96.1	92.2	97.6	114.5	107.3
Imports extra-EC	1 706	2 125	2 203	2 527	2 935	3 229	3 249	3 374	3 716	4 300	4 241
Index	52.8	65.8	68.2	78.3	90.9	100.0	100.6	104.5	115.1	133.2	131.4
X/M	0.80	0.70	0.75	0.75	0.82	0.81	0.77	0.71	0.69	0.70	0.66
Trade intra-EC	1 940	1 968	2 111	2 228	2 445	2 534	2 917	3 396	3 466	4 141	4 401
Index	76.5	77.6	83.3	87.9	96.5	100.0	115.1	134.0	136.8	163.4	173.6
Share of total (%)	58.7	56.9	56.0	54.0	50.5	49.3	53.8	58.5	57.6	58.1	61.1

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 5
Employment by country (1)

(thousands)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Danmark	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	N/A
BR Deutschland	32.6	32.2	29.5	27.2	27.5	28.7	29.1	29.5	29.6	29.2	28.8
Hellas	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
España	2.4	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.5	2.6	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.7
France	19.2	16.6	17.3	17.2	18.6	19.0	18.6	18.0	18.3	18.4	18.7
Italia	7.5	7.0	6.9	10.2	10.7	10.6	10.8	11.0	10.7	10.6	10.4
Portugal	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
United Kingdom	15.3	13.3	12.4	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.3	9.7	11.5	11.4	11.0

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

CLOCKS AND WATCHES
(NACE 374)

Production and consumption

The upturn in production, which started in 1985 under the influence of France and the United Kingdom and then slowed down in 1987, picked up again in 1990 with an increase of 6.7%, unequalled since 1986.The main European producers, i.e. France, Germany and, to a lesser extent, Italy and the United Kingdom, all achieved a similar growth rate. European consumption, almost 80% of which was met by imports, was 8% higher than in 1989.

External trade

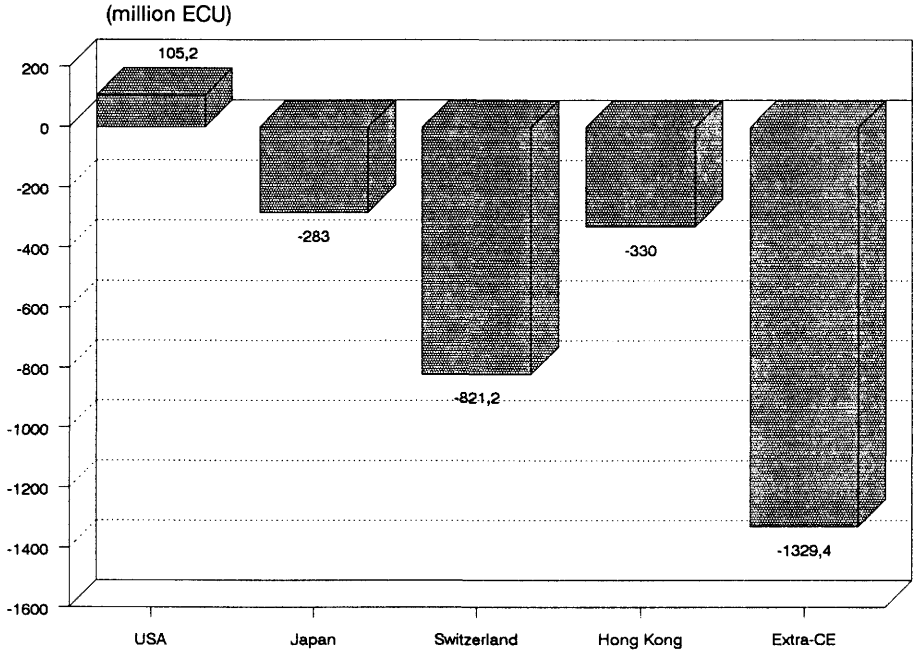
The trade deficit further worsened in 1990 (+9.5%) and is now twice as high as it was in 1980. It should be stressed that in this sector there is fierce competition from the Far East in cheap and medium-quality watches.

As regards luxury products, Switzerland continued to increase its market share in the Community.

As a result, trade between the Member States represented only 21% of total watch imports to the EC.

Net exports, 1990

Breakdown by partner country, 1989



Source: Eurostat

Employment

The upturn in production might have been expected to produce a slight increase in employment, as happened in 1989, but employment in this sector fell by one thousand compared with 1989. In 1990 the workforce was only 39% of what it had been in 1980.The F.R. of Germany had almost no job losses since the German clock and watch industry had been concentrating on the middle-of-the-range products which are the least threatened by foreign competition.

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	2 554	2 499	2 589	2 389	2 009	2 050	2 373	2 388	2 629	2 831	3 058	N/A
Net exports	-703.6	-716.5	-679.4	-771.3	-763.6	-748.8	-958.2	-985.7	-1 187	-1 331	-1 457	N/A
Production	1 850	1 783	1 910	1 618	1 246	1 301	1 414	1 402	1 442	1 500	1 601	1 547
Employment (thousands)	56.8	51.5	46.3	34.0	25.5	24.6	24.6	23.0	22.3	22.5	21.5	N/A

(1) Excluding Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, and Portugal; except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
Production by country (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
BR Deutschland	918.6	870.2	919.8	949.5	544.0	617.1	640.2	591.2	581.9	584.8	624.6
España	25.8	24.1	16.3	15.2	14.5	10.8	11.7	11.6	16.9	21.4	26.9
France	468.2	452.5	455.6	457.7	464.1	455.2	517.6	560.5	581.5	598.9	642.8
Italia	203.6	188.1	190.8	68.7	109.1	110.5	121.4	110.4	121.5	146.8	152.4
United Kingdom	186.0	187.0	268.5	85.7	88.1	85.7	95.1	99.4	108.6	116.9	120.5
EC (2)	1 850	1 783	1 910	1 618	1 246	1 301	1 414	1 402	1 442	1 500	1 601
USA (3)	1 086	1 270	1 212	1 200	1 387	1 195	1 167	1 017	1 228	1 378	1 423
Japan (3)	3 000	4 091	3 674	4 531	5 001	5 635	6 663	6 846	9 334	N/A	N/A

(1) For EC countries, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Excluding Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, and Portugal

(3) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates

Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
EC imports in current value
Breakdown by partner

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Extra-EC	1 195	1 286	1 218	1 239	1 433	1 502	1 712	1 719	2 062	2 289	2 429
USA	15.4	21.0	21.9	18.8	19.2	19.7	17.8	20.8	22.1	27.0	N/A
Japan	222.2	261.5	244.7	298.3	360.6	370.5	364.8	283.7	330.6	320.1	N/A
Switzerland	420.6	482.0	488.7	498.5	631.8	701.7	782.3	831.5	948.9	1 089	N/A
Hong Kong	311.5	291.9	243.9	246.5	287.1	280.4	363.9	380.0	451.4	456.1	N/A
Intra-EC	382.8	386.9	400.6	419.1	442.7	465.1	513.3	526.0	583.0	628.5	634.4
Belgique/België, Luxembourg 15.2	18.4	18.2	22.6	31.6	25.5	33.2	31.9	31.6	38.1	41.6	
Danmark	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.8	5.1	2.9	2.8
BR Deutschland	190.0	196.9	216.1	220.7	231.7	250.8	274.8	281.9	264.1	273.4	280.7
Hellas	0.0	3.9	0.9	35.0	29.9	6.1	13.9	45.0	10.0	37.9	88.0
España	2.2	2.2	2.6	N/A	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.6	11.7	16.8	18.4
France	102.5	93.3	86.0	85.2	84.0	95.4	109.4	121.9	130.1	132.3	133.7
Ireland	5.0	5.9	5.7	5.0	5.5	6.4	4.7	2.0	1.3	2.5	2.7
Italia	37.0	31.3	30.8	32.4	30.2	32.3	36.5	36.3	50.0	53.4	51.6
Portugal	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.6	3.0
United Kingdom	28.4	30.2	35.5	24.7	29.3	30.8	30.2	31.2	33.7	39.3	39.9

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 4
EC Exports in current value (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Destination											
Extra-EC	491.6	569.1	538.7	527.7	669.7	753.6	754.2	733.2	875.8	957.6	972.1
USA	71.3	101.4	86.0	79.4	124.1	165.7	142.9	117.5	117.4	132.2	N/A
Japan	5.8	10.0	8.8	11.9	19.4	18.7	14.9	19.5	24.7	37.0	N/A
Switzerland	128.9	147.5	153.6	174.9	203.0	229.8	224.6	208.9	239.5	267.8	N/A
Hong Kong	32.3	41.8	28.0	31.9	37.4	49.4	61.6	83.6	124.5	126.0	N/A
EC											
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	34.6	32.1	32.2	34.2	35.1	36.1	40.1	41.8	40.7	44.2	47.4
Danmark	13.9	10.2	10.2	11.4	12.5	14.1	13.9	12.6	11.5	10.9	10.6
BR Deutschland	54.7	46.9	44.6	55.4	50.1	56.7	65.1	71.1	73.4	87.6	91.3
Hellas	4.9	3.8	4.9	5.6	6.0	7.3	6.4	6.2	6.8	13.3	14.1
España	26.6	24.1	25.8	23.4	22.4	24.6	30.2	36.6	41.1	45.4	46.8
France	72.0	87.0	103.9	94.4	98.5	93.9	114.3	120.7	146.1	168.3	146.8
Ireland	7.7	8.0	8.3	9.5	11.4	10.5	10.3	8.5	10.8	11.8	13.4
Italia	53.5	49.2	52.1	50.6	62.1	80.0	76.2	79.6	84.1	84.6	88.2
Portugal	6.8	8.5	7.2	6.8	6.7	7.1	9.6	14.2	17.4	19.9	26.7
United Kingdom	61.8	74.5	71.2	82.5	90.5	91.8	94.7	88.9	107.2	94.9	96.7

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-83 EC10
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 5
Employment by country (1)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
BR Deutschland	24 851	22 586	20 337	18 618	9 854	10 303	10 062	8 972	8 474	8 674	8 567
España	815	681	590	585	469	280	322	315	218	248	255
France	13 087	11 616	10 448	9 999	10 046	9 058	9 353	9 015	8 989	8 990	8 194
Italia	7 798	7 179	5 521	1 588	2 274	2 129	2 024	1 946	1 602	1 624	1 596
United Kingdom	9 032	8 225	8 290	2 704	2 475	2 464	2 383	2 452	2 615	2 597	2 512
Total	55 583	50 287	45 186	33 494	25 118	24 234	24 144	22 700	21 898	22 133	21 124
USA (2)	23 000	20 500	16 800	14 600	13 400	11 800	11 800	11 800	10 817	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

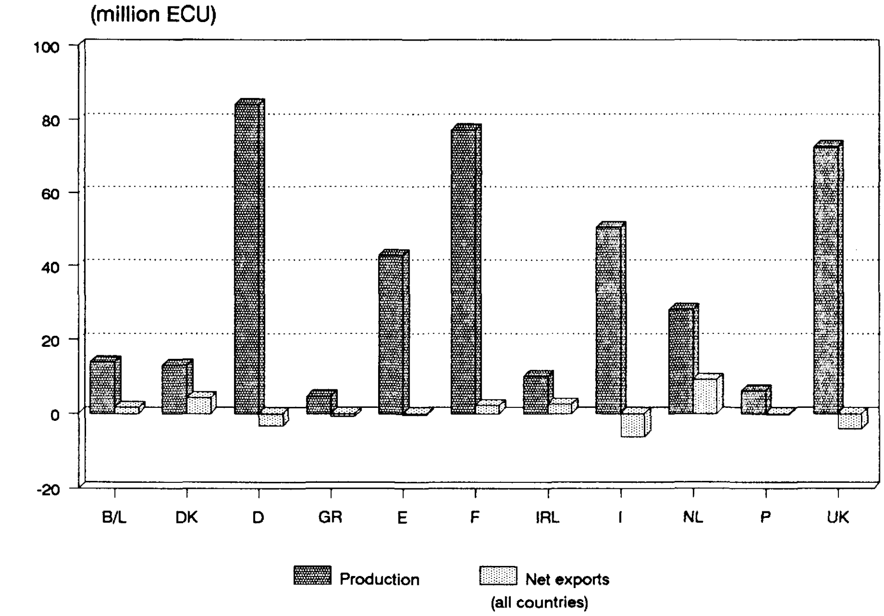
15.THE FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRY

Overview (NACE 411-429)

Production and consumption

Community production in the food, drink and tobacco industry increased 3.3% in real terms in 1990, thus improving on the 1989 performance (+1.8%) and the 2.2% average annual growth observed in the second half of the decade. In nominal terms, production increased 4.2% to 403.9 billion ECU. The Community's principal producers, the Federal Republic of Germany and France, contributed 45.9% and 21.3% respectively to the increase in production. Portugal, with a 21.9% increase, had the highest growth rate in 1990.EC consumption of food and tobacco products followed the same trend as production in 1990 with an increase of just over 16 billion ECU, corresponding to a rate slightly in excess of 4%.

Production and net exports, 1990
Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Employment

This industry employed 2.4 million persons in 1990, a 1.7% increase, which runs against the trend observed since the start of the decade of an average annual decline of 1.3%. This jump in the employment level is largely due to Germany where employment in the food sector was up 6.1% in 1990 as compared to 1989.

Foreign trade

The EC's trade balance, which had doubled from its 1988 level to 4.9 billion ECU in 1989, remained at the same level in 1990. The cover ratio was therefore steady at 1.25, whereas it had averaged only 1.15 over the period 1980-1988. There was a 1.6% growth in the value of intra-Community trade in 1990 after the decline recorded in 1989.

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 (2)
Apparent consumption	230 833	252 269	276 721	298 981	324 782	334 091	333 069	338 643	359 898	382 779	398 953	N/A
Net exports	890	4 062	2 968	1 554	2 324	3 492	2 821	3 039	2 423	4 962	4 943	N/A
Production	231 723	256 331	279 689	300 535	327 106	337 583	335 890	341 682	362 321	387 741	403 896	419 510
Employment (thousands)	2 704	2 613	2 532	2 503	2 472	2 419	2 367	2 386	2 352	2 359	2 398	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Provisional estimate
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	15 659	20 247	19 694	20 283	23 745	24 672	20 701	20 305	21 477	25 068	24 860
Index	63.5	82.1	79.8	82.2	96.2	100.0	83.9	82.3	87.1	101.6	100.8
Imports extra-EC	14 769	16 185	16 726	18 729	21 421	21 180	17 880	17 266	19 054	20 106	19 917
Index	69.7	76.4	79.0	88.4	101.1	100.0	84.4	81.5	90.0	94.9	94.0
X/M	1.06	1.25	1.18	1.08	1.11	1.16	1.16	1.18	1.13	1.25	1.25
Trade intra-EC	23 614	27 708	31 533	33 336	37 899	40 592	41 609	43 303	47 572	52 656	53 521
Index	58.2	68.3	77.7	82.1	93.4	100.0	102.5	106.7	117.2	129.7	131.9
Share of total (%)	60.1	57.8	61.6	62.2	61.5	62.2	66.8	68.1	68.9	67.7	68.3

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 3
Production by country (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	231 723	256 331	279 689	300 535	327 106	337 583	335 890	341 682	362 321	387 741	403 896
Belgique/België	8 497	9 279	9 953	10 808	10 991	11 450	11 528	11 455	12 339	14 041	13 490
Danmark	7 407	8 323	9 244	10 362	11 497	11 935	12 291	12 122	12 319	12 942	13 053
BR Deutschland	52 150	54 660	60 424	64 456	68 102	69 381	72 489	73 865	75 321	76 802	84 214
Hellas	2 587	3 296	3 479	3 575	3 985	4 156	N/A	3 803	4 163	4 791	4 768
España	22 052	24 146	25 732	25 694	28 460	30 700	30 722	32 512	37 018	40 309	42 886
France	42 225	47 440	52 829	56 148	58 676	62 339	63 330	63 455	67 593	73 845	77 287
Ireland	4 920	5 386	6 160	6 762	7 285	8 015	8 082	8 122	8 677	9 469	10 050
Italia	22 705	25 187	27 799	35 798	43 040	42 017	43 036	45 575	46 489	50 392	50 497
Luxembourg	215	225	260	283	297	314	N/A	331	341	360	383
Nederland	19 217	20 846	22 194	23 671	25 341	25 993	26 548	26 170	26 769	28 568	28 238
Portugal	2 257	2 962	3 193	3 417	3 768	4 024	4 101	4 152	4 394	5 134	6 260
United Kingdom	47 491	54 581	58 422	59 561	65 664	67 259	59 471	60 120	66 898	71 088	72 770

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 4
Employment (1)

(thousands)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	2 704.3	2 613.5	2 532.4	2 502.9	2 472.0	2 418.4	2 367.4	2 385.6	2 351.9	2 358.8	2 397.9
Belgique/België	77.0	74.5	74.1	72.8	73.0	71.4	70.5	69.3	69.4	69.6	70.2
Danmark	68.1	67.2	66.7	67.2	69.0	72.0	73.6	73.3	69.8	67.3	61.5
BR Deutschland	506.9	499.3	478.8	466.1	457.1	452.1	449.0	449.8	431.7	439.9	466.7
Hellas	57.9	58.0	57.3	56.0	58.0	58.8	N/A	57.6	58.0	N/A	N/A
España	393.9	377.6	360.3	354.5	342.9	341.5	340.5	347.9	359.4	357.9	365.2
France	411.2	402.2	404.8	403.5	386.1	374.7	362.4	354.0	354.7	353.4	354.3
Ireland	56.0	54.7	52.3	51.5	50.4	47.4	46.0	44.2	43.9	43.4	43.9
Italia	237.8	230.5	225.7	249.4	256.9	247.4	232.7	237.3	230.5	228.4	223.3
Luxembourg	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	N/A	2.4	2.3	N/A	N/A
Nederland	134.4	134.4	127.9	124.1	122.7	123.0	123.8	126.4	112.5	111.9	113.7
Portugal	90.7	91.2	89.8	87.7	84.2	81.4	80.4	78.9	75.9	75.9	77.4
United Kingdom	668.1	621.5	592.3	567.7	569.3	546.3	527.9	544.5	543.8	549.4	558.0

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 6
Production

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC	231 723	256 331	279 689	300 535	327 106	337 583	335 890	341 682	362 321	387 741	403 896
Index	68.6	75.9	82.9	89.0	96.9	100.0	99.5	101.2	107.3	114.9	119.6
USA (1)	182 647	242 051	284 550	320 445	377 283	392 801	311 827	N/A	297 390	330 675	299 226
Index	46.5	61.6	72.4	81.6	96.0	100.0	79.4	N/A	75.7	84.2	76.2
EC											
Production at constant prices	N/A	306 365	305 509	317 501	335 945	337 583	338 772	350 719	36 122	367 875	380 043
Index	N/A	90.8	90.5	94.1	99.5	100.0	100.4	103.9	10.7	109.0	112.6

(1) Census of manufactures and Eurostat estimates
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 7
The top 10 food firms in Europe, 1990

Firm	Country	Food turnover (million ECU)
Unilever	NL	31 864
Nestlé	CH	26 338
BAT Industries	GB	15 995
Grand Metropolitan	GB	13 170
Ferruzzi Finanziaria	I	11 001
Hanson	GB	10 028
BSN	F	7 651
Allied-Lyons	GB	7 196
Cie Fin,Sucres et Denrees	F	6 762
Gallaher	GB	6 641
Dalgety	GB	6 497

Source: Le Nouvel Economiste

VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL OILS AND FATS

(NACE 411)

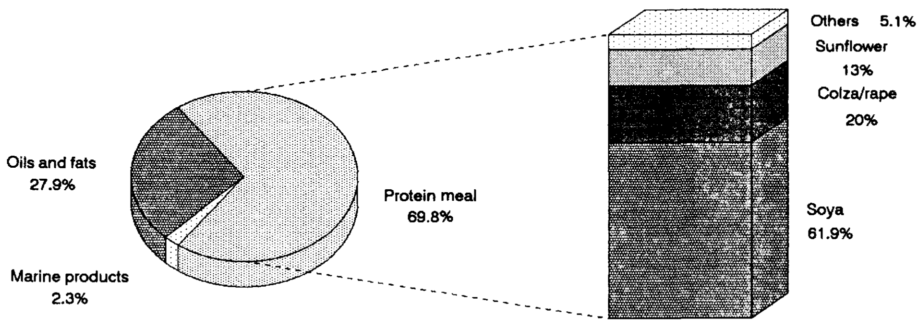
Production

Community production of vegetable and animal oils and fats increased by 6% in real terms, following a year of stability in 1989. The downturn in producer prices recorded in the sector meant that production increased by only 2% in nominal terms. Production of processed oilseeds, of oil and crude oil products and of meal and cake products improved in volume terms by 6.6%, 4.2% and 7.5% respectively in 1990. Taking 1989 as reference, the F.R. of Germany, the leading producer of these three groups of products, saw its market share reduced by between 8% and 9%, depending on the product group. By type of processed oilseed, the sharpest production growth in volume terms was recorded in 1990/91 by sunflower seeds (21.9%), followed by colza (16%) and soya (8.1%).

In 1989 the relative breakdown of production among vegetable products was about 70% for oils and fats and 30% for protein meal. Marine products accounted for only 2.8% of total oil and fat production.

EC production, 1990

Breakdown by product



Source: FEDIOL

Employment

In this very capital intensive sector, employment declined by an annual average of 2.7% between 1980 and 1989. This decline appears to have stabilized in 1990, with the sector employing marginally more than 52 thousand persons.

Following the fall in 1988 (-7%), the recovery of productivity observed in 1989 was maintained, with an increase of 8.3% in 1990.

External trade

Having exceeded 3 billion ECU in 1988 and 1989, the trade deficit shrank by 21% in 1990 over the pre-

Table 1

Vegetable and animal oils and fats

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	13 872	15 599	16 538	18 840	22 012	21 525	16 885	15 981	19 062	20 131	19 869	N/A
Net exports	-2 392	-2 896	-3 194	-3 625	-3 725	-3 379	-3 025	-2 438	-3 090	-3 015	-2 382	N/A
Production	11 480	12 703	13 344	15 215	18 287	18 146	13 860	13 543	15 972	17 116	17 487	16 988
Employment (thousands)	66.9	65.0	64.0	62.1	55.5	56.4	49.7	51.6	54.2	52.1	52.3	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

vious year. This result was largely due to the decline of 15.2% in extra-Community imports in 1990.

Thus, despite a slight fall in exports (-3.6%), the import cover rate rose from 0.34 to 0.38 in 1990.

Following two years of growth, intra-Community trade fell by 8.7% in 1990 over the previous year.

Table 2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats
Production, value added and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	11 480	12 703	13 344	15 215	18 287	18 146	13 860	13 543	15 972	17 116	17 487
Index	63.3	70.0	73.5	83.8	100.8	100.0	76.4	74.6	88.0	94.3	96.4
USA (2)	11 745	14 373	15 310	17 136	21 834	20 554	14 194	N/A	18 011	18 912	16 075
Index	57.1	69.9	74.5	83.4	106.2	100.0	69.1	N/A	87.6	92.0	78.2
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	16 445	17 041	17 992	17 526	18 146	17 906	19 618	21 156	20 976	22 233
Index	N/A	90.6	93.9	99.2	96.6	100.0	98.7	108.1	116.6	115.6	122.5
Value added at current prices	1 700	1 668	1 889	2 103	2 033	2 038	1 840	2 129	2 255	2 471	2 604
Index	83.4	81.8	92.7	103.2	99.8	100.0	90.3	104.5	110.6	121.2	127.8
Productivity (3)	N/A	32.9	37.7	40.1	35.5	36.4	47.3	59.1	55.0	57.5	62.3
Index	N/A	90.5	103.6	110.2	97.5	100.0	130.0	162.3	151.1	158.0	171.3
Investment at current prices (4)	223	284	248	281	281	271	331	321	378	N/A	N/A
Index	82.3	104.8	91.5	103.7	103.7	100.0	122.1	118.5	139.5	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) Thousand ECU/person employed
(4) Excluding Luxembourg
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	1 026	1 364	1 348	1 719	2 264	2 157	1 319	1 289	1 297	1 535	1 479
Index	47.6	63.2	62.5	79.7	105.0	100.0	61.1	59.8	60.1	71.2	68.6
Imports extra-EC	3 419	4 259	4 542	5 343	5 989	5 537	4 344	3 727	4 387	4 550	3 861
Index	61.7	76.9	82.0	96.5	108.2	100.0	78.5	67.3	79.2	82.2	69.7
X/M	0.30	0.32	0.30	0.32	0.38	0.39	0.30	0.35	0.30	0.34	0.38
Trade intra-EC	1 620	1 925	2 045	2 355	3 494	3 322	2 308	2 039	2 198	2 543	2 323
Index	48.8	57.9	61.6	70.9	105.2	100.0	69.5	61.4	66.2	76.6	69.9
Share of total (%)	61.2	58.5	60.3	57.8	60.7	60.6	63.6	61.3	62.9	62.4	61.1

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 4
Oilseed
Production by country, 1990

(thousand tonnes)	Oil seeds processed (1)	% share	Crude oils & fats produced (1)	% share	Meals & cakes produced (2)	% share
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	1 972	8.3	568	8.6	1 374	8.2
Danmark	363	1.5	125	1.9	233	1.4
BR Deutschland	5 560	23.3	1 664	25.3	3 843	22.7
Hellas	820	3.4	140	2.1	632	3.8
España	3 431	14.4	850	12.9	2 388	14.2
France	2 300	9.6	897	13.6	1 418	8.4
Italia	2 513	10.5	550	8.3	1 983	11.8
Nederland	4 096	17.1	933	14.2	3 068	18.1
Portugal	990	4.1	246	3.7	721	4.3
United Kingdom	1 855	7.8	621	9.4	1 193	7.1
Total	23 900	100.0	6 594	100.0	16 853	100.0

(1) Excluding olives, maize germs, grape and tomato pips
(2) Excluding olives, but including maize germs, grape and tomato pips
Source: FEDIOL

Table 5
Oilseed
Production by type

(million tonnes)	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Rapeseed	5.80	5.20	5.00	5.80
Sunflower seeds	3.85	4.20	3.52	4.29
Soyabeans	1.88	1.65	1.98	2.14

Source: Commission Services(DG X)

Table 6
Vegetable and animal oils and fats
Overall results of the European industry, 1990

(thousand tonnes)	Industr. prod. (2)	Imports extra-EC	Exports extra-EC	Apparent consump.
Vegetable products				
- Oils and Fats (1)				
Liquid	6 608	649	2 180	5 077
Laurics (coconut/palm kernel)	69	951	12	1 008
Linseed	62	46	15	93
Castor	20	87	0	107
Palm	0	1 327	12	1 315
TOTAL	6 759	3 060	2 219	7 600
- Protein meal				
Soya	10 428	10 106	1 268	19 266
Colza/Rape	3 375	474	70	3 779
Sunflower	2 188	1 315	6	3 497
Cotton	376	562	20	918
Copra	32	1 087	4	1 115
Palm kernel	13	1 452	N/A	1 465
Lin	118	432	12	538
Maize	201	1 609	N/A	1 810
Others	122	1 016	18	1 120
TOTAL	16 853	18 053	1 398	33 508
Marine products				
Fish oil	111	480	69	522
Fish meal	451	967	315	1 103

(1) Excluding olive oil
(2) Crude oils and fats
Source: FEDIOL

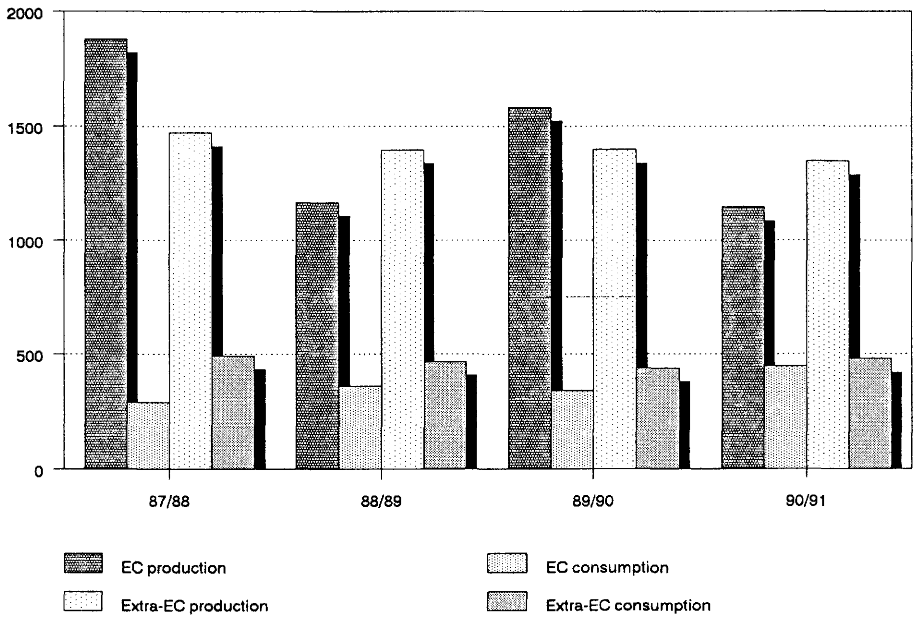
OLIVE OIL
(NACE 411.2)

Production

There was a sharp decrease in production in 1988/89 due to a harsh winter which killed many olive trees. Although there was a big increase in production in 1989/90, this was reversed by a fall of 28% in 1990/91, which left production 39% below 1987/88 levels. In 1989/90 there was a 27% rise in the level of stocks.Spain the largest producer in the EC, increased it's production by 16% in 1990/91 to 692 thousand tonnes. Italy had a fall in production of 65% (216 thousand tonnes) and Greece's output fell by 37% (198 thousand tonnes).With over 70% of the world production based in the EC any shortfall in supply cannot easily be compensated by third country production.

EC production and consumption
Comparison with third countries

(thousand tonnes)



Source: FEDOLIVE

Consumption

The EC accounts for 73% of the world market and consumption is particularly concentrated in the producer countries. The fall in production and the resulting price rises have caused consumption to fall, but the decline has only been about 8% since 1987/88.

Trade

The EC is a net exporter. Imports into the EC, mainly consisting of high quality virgin oil increased by 90% to

Table 1
Main indicators

	EC			Third countries			World		
(thousand tonnes)	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91(1)	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91(1)	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91(1)
Production									
Olive oil	1 080	1 465	1 056	354	331	442	1 434	1 796	1 498
Edible olive marc oil	86	117	88	4	8	4	90	125	92
Total	1 166	1 582	1 144	358	339	446	1 524	1 921	1 590
Consumption									
Olive oil	1 294	1 301	1 234	438	420	464	1 732	1 721	1 698
Edible olive marc oil	102	96	113	28	18	14	130	114	127
Total	1 396	1 397	1 347	466	438	478	1 862	1 835	1 825

(1) Provisional figures
Source: FEDOLIVE

78 thousand tonnes in 1989/90. Exports in 1989/90 from the EC increased by 5% to 179 thousand tonnes.

Recent developments

The sector has received greater attention from multinationals. For example Ferruzzi buying Carbonell (June 1991) of Spain to become the largest producer in the world, and Unilever launching Europe's first olive oil based spread. These moves are due to the economies gained from large scale production and the appeal of olive oil to increasingly health conscious consumers.

Table 2
Production of olive oil

	1988/89			1989/90			1990/91(1)		
(thousand tonnes)	Olive oil	Edible olive marc oil	Total	Olive Oil	Edible olive marc oil	Total	Olive Oil	Edible olive marc oil	Total
EC	1 080.1	86.3	1 166.4	1 464.6	117.0	1 581.6	1 056.0	88.4	1 144.4
Hellas	295.6	23.6	319.2	292.9	23.4	316.3	180.0	17.6	197.6
España	399.4	32.0	431.4	550.8	44.1	594.9	640.0	52.0	692.0
France	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.0	0.0	1.0
Italia	361.1	28.9	390.0	578.0	46.2	624.2	200.0	16.0	216.0
Portugal	22.8	1.8	24.6	41.0	3.3	44.3	35.0	2.8	37.8

(1) Provisional figures
Source: FEDOLIVE

Table 3
Olive oils and edible olive marc oil, 1989/90

(thousand tonnes)	Virgin and refined	Edible olive pomace oil	Total
Stocks 1.11.88	287	16	303
Production	1 464	117	1 581
Imports extra-EC	76	2	78
Total supply	1 827	135	1 962
Consumption	1 301	96	1 397
Exports extra-EC	166	13	179
Stocks 31.10.89	360	26	386

Source: FEDOLIVE

MARGARINE
(NACE 411.5)

Production

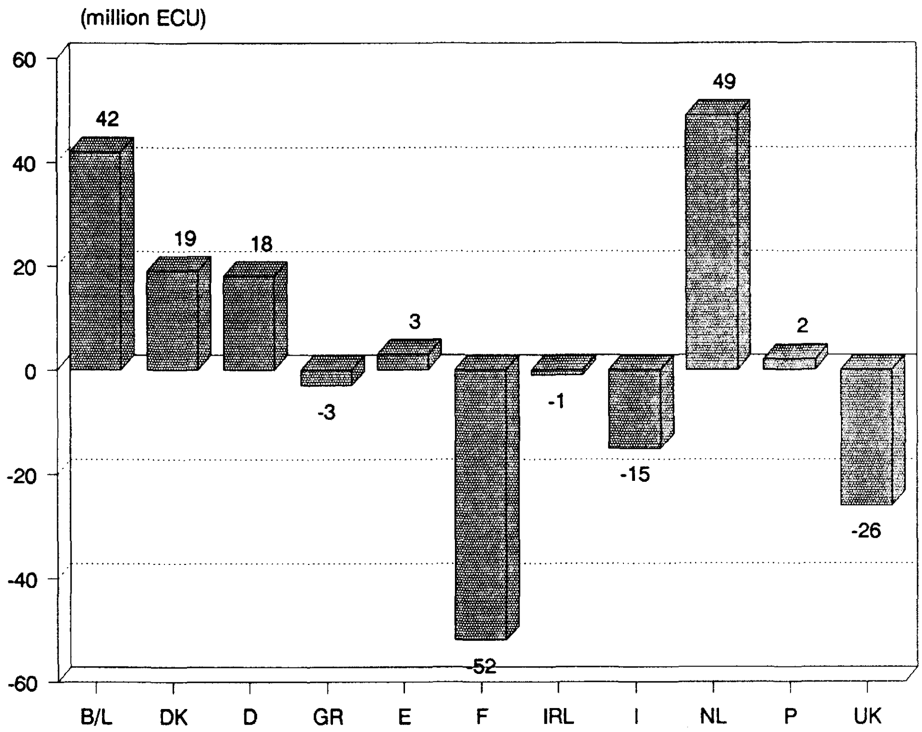
Community production of margarine and minarine (with the exception of Denmark and Ireland) rose by 8.9% between 1989 and 1990 to 1.8 million tonnes - a remarkable result compared with the 2.9% increase recorded in 1989 and the 0.5% annual growth observed between 1985 and 1989. It can be attributed directly to the 25.7% rise in production in the F.R. of Germany, the leading EC producer with 26.5% of total output. Variations within other countries were minimal, with the exception perhaps of Spain, where the volume produced in 1990 amounted to 82 thousand tonnes, or an increase of 18.8% over 1989.

External trade

The Community trade balance in margarine and minarine increased significantly in 1990. The increase of 11 thousand tonnes is matched only by the 1989 figure. The major contributors to the improved trade balance were the Netherlands (+10 thousand tonnes) and the F.R. of Germany (+2.2 thousand tonnes). The other countries combined conceded a deficit of one thousand tonnes.

The volume of intra-Community trade was far higher at about 180 thousand tonnes, an increase of approximately 30 thousand tonnes over 1989.

Total net exports, 1990
Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Table 1
Main indicators

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990(2)
Apparent consumption	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 730	1 730	1 733	1 726	1 731	1 764	1 778
Net exports (1)	29	32	35	31	43	44	33	38	33	43	50
Production	1 740	1 774	1 798	1 774	1 773	1 774	1 766	1 764	1 764	1 807	1 828

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-83 EC10
(2) Excluding Denmark and Ireland
Source: IMACE, Eurostat (Comext)

Table 2
Production by country

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	1 740	1 774	1 798	1 774	1 773	1 774	1 766	1 764	1 764	1 807	1 828
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	158	150	161	159	169	172	171	184	183	186	189
Danmark	98	103	110	103	110	107	99	99	103	105	N/A
BR Deutschland	511	518	516	500	483	466	470	470	472	479	602
Hellas	13	13	13	24	24	24	27	27	27	27	31
España	46	47	47	54	57	59	64	67	68	69	82
France	165	165	166	162	154	154	153	153	160	162	158
Ireland	16	18	18	16	16	17	17	18	19	23	N/A
Italia	69	72	72	68	64	65	65	68	72	73	79
Nederland	243	247	254	254	265	282	264	232	226	255	256
Portugal	38	43	42	47	50	51	52	55	59	60	60
United Kingdom	383	398	399	387	381	377	384	391	375	368	371

Source: IMACE

Table 3
Per capita consumption

(kilogrammes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	N/A	N/A
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	11.8	11.8	12.6	12.9	13.6	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.7	12.8	12.8
Danmark	16.8	17.2	18.3	16.9	16.8	16.3	15.0	15.0	15.6	N/A	N/A
BR Deutschland	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.4	9.0
Hellas (1)	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	N/A	N/A
España	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	N/A	N/A
France	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
Ireland	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	N/A	N/A
Italia	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nederland	12.6	12.3	12.0	12.0	11.8	12.5	11.7	10.3	10.0	10.0	9.8
Portugal	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.6	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.2	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimated
Source: IMACE

SLAUGHTERING AND PREPARING OF MEAT
(NACE 412)

The industry as a whole

The meat slaughtering and preparing industry experienced a 5.6% growth in production in real terms in 1990, a slightly lower rate than in 1989 (+6.2%), but distinctly higher than the average annual growth rate observed in the second half of the decade.The level of production in nominal terms was 70.3 billion ECU in 1990.The employment level improved 3.5% in this industry in 1990. Despite a modest 1.1% increase in production in nominal terms, the United Kingdom showed a 6.3% improvement in employment. Italy suffered a 2.1% reduction.Both exports (-7.6%) and imports (-6.8%) declined in 1990, giving a 3.2% reduction in the Community deficit for the Community slaughtering and meat industry.

Trends by product

EC pork production (excluding the Netherlands) increased 3.5% in 1990. Following the 17.5% drop in exports in 1989, the Community saw them increase by 208 thousand tonnes.

Total net exports in volume terms

Source: Eurostat

The Community's beef and veal production was unchanged in 1990, putting an end to two years of decline during which production fell from 8.1 to 7.5 million tonnes. A sharp drop in exports by 22.7% together with a 26.4% leap in imports cut the Community's trade surplus by more than a half.With 5.9% in 1990, the EC confirmed the increase in the volume production of lamb, mutton and goat noted in 1989. In view of the low level of Community exports, the 10.5% deterioration in the trade balance in 1990 was due essentially to the 7.3% rise in imports.

Table 1
Slaughter and preparation of meat
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	34 508	37 265	41 939	45 645	53 277	55 923	56 460	56 981	61 451	67 043	70 981	N/A
Net exports	-1 370	-751	-1 641	-1 116	-979	-1 304	-623	-688	-831	-708	-685	N/A
Production	33 138	36 514	40 298	44 529	52 298	54 619	55 837	56 293	60 620	66 335	70 296	73 286
Employment (thousands)	374.2	363.6	362.5	375.2	394.7	391.6	400.3	410.5	424.9	431.7	447.0	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Provisional estimate
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
Slaughter and preparation of meat
Production, value added and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	33 138	36 514	40 298	44 529	52 298	54 619	55 837	56 293	60 620	66 335	70 296
Index	60.7	66.9	73.8	81.5	95.8	100.0	102.2	103.1	111.0	121.5	128.7
USA (2)	45 216	59 035	69 002	74 579	86 914	87 982	70 382	87 772	95 203	83 713	N/A
Index	51.4	67.1	78.4	84.8	98.8	100.0	80.0	99.8	108.2	95.2	N/A
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	42 991	42 993	47 341	53 613	54 619	56 901	58 879	62 372	62 758	66 293
Index	N/A	78.7	78.7	86.7	98.2	100.0	104.2	107.8	114.2	114.9	121.4
Value added at current prices	5 594	5 955	6 683	7 537	8 401	8 788	9 606	10 352	10 606	11 498	12 161
Index	63.7	67.8	76.0	85.8	95.6	100.0	109.3	117.8	120.7	130.8	138.4
Productivity (3)	N/A	18.3	19.6	21.4	21.8	22.4	24.6	26.5	25.7	25.3	25.8
Index	N/A	81.8	87.2	95.4	97.2	100.0	109.7	118.3	114.7	112.7	114.9
Investment at current prices	692	750	723	771	1 019	1 080	1 212	1 397	1 680	N/A	N/A
Index	64.1	69.4	66.9	71.4	94.4	100.0	112.2	129.4	155.6	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) Thousand ECU/person employed
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
Slaughter and preparation of meat
Total meat production (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	33 138	36 514	40 298	44 529	52 298	54 619	55 837	56 293	60 620	66 335	70 296
Belgique/België	905	1 021	1 019	955	1 027	1 130	1 200	1 238	1 299	1 450	1 506
Danmark	2 585	2 953	3 343	3 518	3 947	4 086	4 076	3 912	3 918	4 109	4 140
BR Deutschland	6 024	6 181	6 986	7 200	7 827	7 931	8 298	8 226	8 568	9 501	10 441
Hellas	108	137	160	164	161	166	N/A	199	210	234	229
España	3 500	3 705	3 891	3 463	4 002	4 144	4 258	4 476	5 889	6 519	6 954
France	8 591	9 805	10 883	11 989	13 472	14 468	15 276	15 443	16 303	18 757	20 354
Ireland	1 244	1 212	1 377	1 461	1 723	1 984	1 948	1 991	2 048	2 077	2 527
Italia	2 783	3 137	3 377	6 120	6 501	6 231	7 419	7 286	7 336	7 990	8 248
Luxembourg	36	40	42	43	44	N/A	N/A	46	48	50	54
Nederland	2 793	3 234	3 576	3 711	4 104	N/A	4 543	4 586	4 646	4 958	4 931
Portugal	161	177	204	225	255	331	315	344	353	432	542
United Kingdom	4 408	4 912	5 440	5 680	9 235	9 357	8 277	8 546	10 002	10 258	10 370

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 4
Pork
Net production

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	9.968	10.107	10.058	11.912	12.074	12.105	12.419	12.848	13.341	13.040	13.502
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	669	680	680	707	734	725	747	787	814	830	787
Danmark	966	987	986	1.043	1.035	1.083	1.144	1.149	1.168	1.163	1.207
BR Deutschland	3.206	3.171	3.140	3.211	3.222	3.243	3.336	3.365	3.342	3.161	3.357
Hellas	144	154	146	149	146	147	153	164	160	151	147
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.342	1.429	1.388	1.394	1.481	1.713	1.704	1.789
France	1.683	1.720	1.674	1.676	1.684	1.662	1.677	1.729	1.852	1.844	1.871
Ireland	157	153	155	163	147	139	139	144	149	146	159
Italia	1.085	1.106	1.108	1.166	1.218	1.187	1.172	1.231	1.268	1.309	1.332
Nederland	1.126	1.194	1.211	1.248	1.306	1.368	1.444	1.528	1.631	1.606	1.661
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	200	208	197	223	259	228	264	279
United Kingdom	932	942	958	1.007	945	966	990	1.011	1.016	939	953

(1) 1980-82 EC10
Source: Eurostat (Zpa1)

Table 5
Pork
Net production and external trade (1)

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production	9 824	10 107	10 058	11 912	12 074	12 105	12 419	12 848	13 341	13 040	13 502
Index (2)	94.7	95.9	95.4	98.4	99.7	100.0	102.6	106.1	110.2	107.7	111.5
Imports extra-EC	127	109	118	98	148	174	112	76	63	82	55
Index (2)	100.6	81.6	88.5	56.3	85.1	100.0	64.4	43.7	36.2	47.1	32.2
Exports extra-EC	209	320	224	332	456	393	404	396	519	428	636
Index (2)	54.7	83.7	58.5	84.5	116.0	100.0	102.8	100.8	132.1	108.9	181.4
X/M	1.65	2.94	1.90	3.39	3.08	2.26	3.61	5.21	8.24	5.22	11.56

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-82 EC10
(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: Eurostat (Zpa1)

Table 6
Beef and veal
Net production

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	7 191	6 947	6 686	7 461	8 003	7 925	8 065	8 139	7 690	7 469	7 970
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	311	318	281	290	319	326	326	326	317	305	322
Danmark	244	237	230	239	247	236	243	235	217	204	202
BR Deutschland	1 570	1 538	1 477	1 495	1 614	1 576	1 695	1 681	1 608	1 576	1 793
Hellas	101	94	98	85	85	82	82	86	82	82	82
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	422	398	401	435	445	445	459	514
France	1 838	1 837	1 745	1 812	1 991	1 893	1 910	1 960	1 826	1 673	1 753
Ireland	452	321	347	353	401	448	504	477	458	432	514
Italia	1 148	1 107	1 107	1 149	1 182	1 205	1 179	1 175	1 164	1 150	1 164
Nederland	419	437	434	451	515	510	539	546	506	485	520
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	113	103	103	106	105	115	124	117
United Kingdom	1 109	1 058	966	1 052	1 148	1 145	1 046	1 105	952	978	1 001

(1) 1980-82 EC10
Source: Eurostat (Zpa1)

Table 7
Beef and veal
Net production and external trade (1)

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production	7 090	6 947	6 686	7 461	8 002	7 925	8 065	8 139	7 690	7 469	7 970
Index (2)	97.8	94.4	90.9	94.1	101.0	100.0	101.8	102.7	97.0	94.2	100.6
Imports extra-EC	350	376	387	454	411	491	433	440	429	405	512
Index (2)	88.6	81.7	84.1	92.5	83.7	100.0	88.2	89.6	87.4	82.5	108.8
Exports extra-EC	658	673	438	563	839	810	1 184	918	834	1 054	815
Index (2)	83.0	84.8	55.2	69.5	103.6	100.0	146.2	113.3	103.0	130.1	106.5
X/M	1.88	1.79	1.13	1.24	2.04	1.65	2.73	2.09	1.94	2.60	1.59

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-82 EC10
(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: Eurostat (Zpa1)

Table 8
Lamb, mutton and goat meat
Net production

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	753	728	737	976	978	1 000	961	1 017	1 042	1 103	1 184
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
Danmark	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
BR Deutschland	32	28	27	29	28	27	26	29	29	31	37
Hellas	120	119	122	121	122	122	107	125	127	129	129
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	202	207	210	211	224	230	222	234
France	182	183	193	183	179	178	169	170	164	162	194
Ireland	42	44	42	40	41	48	46	48	49	63	82
Italia	72	69	68	67	71	70	67	70	73	80	85
Nederland	21	16	13	11	10	11	11	13	12	14	17
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	27	26	25	25	27	28	27	28
United Kingdom	278	263	264	287	286	300	291	303	322	367	370

(1) 1980-82 EC10
Source: Eurostat (Zpa1)

Table 9
Lamb, mutton and goat meat
Net production and external trade (1)

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production	633	728	737	976	978	1 000	961	1 017	1 042	1 103	1 184
Index (2)	99.0	95.2	96.4	97.6	97.8	100.0	96.1	101.7	104.2	110.3	118.4
Imports extra-EC	222	204	278	220	208	233	208	218	212	232	249
Index (2)	98.3	88.0	119.7	94.4	89.3	100.0	89.3	93.6	91.0	99.6	108.6
Exports extra-EC	8	7	5	11	11	7	2	5	16	13	7
Index (2)	128.6	114.3	85.7	157.1	157.1	100.0	28.6	71.4	228.6	185.7	100.0
X/M	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.06	0.03

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-82 EC10
(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: Eurostat (Zpa1)

Table 10
Slaughter and preparation of meat
EC-trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	1 756	2 485	2 177	2 505	3 134	3 200	3 125	3 077	3 173	3 648	3 373
Index	54.9	77.7	68.0	78.3	97.9	100.0	97.7	96.2	99.2	114.0	105.4
Imports extra-EC	3 126	3 236	3 818	3 621	4 112	4 503	3 748	3 765	4 004	4 356	4 059
Index	69.4	71.9	84.8	80.4	91.3	100.0	83.2	83.6	88.9	96.7	90.1
X/M	0.56	0.77	0.57	0.69	0.76	0.71	0.83	0.82	0.79	0.84	0.83
Trade intra-EC	7 216	8 349	9 436	9 723	10 436	11 107	11 282	11 372	12 073	13 763	13 822
Index	65.0	75.2	85.0	87.5	94.0	100.0	101.6	102.4	108.7	123.9	124.4
Share of total (%)	80.4	77.1	81.3	79.5	76.9	77.6	78.3	78.7	79.2	79.0	80.4

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 11
Slaughter and preparation of meat
Employment (1)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	374 182	363 581	362 505	375 179	394 680	391 560	400 289	410 452	424 947	431 734	447 017
Belgique/België	7 768	7 605	7 403	6 985	7 119	6 836	7 319	7 379	7 009	7 030	7 085
Danmark	21 016	21 414	21 391	21 571	22 287	25 272	25 941	25 426	24 235	23 682	N/A
BR Deutschland	58 457	56 771	54 294	52 527	53 008	52 279	53 069	54 012	56 269	55 284	56 872
Hellas	2 524	2 401	2 373	2 400	2 355	2 391	N/A	2 831	2 923	N/A	N/A
España	49 663	48 852	47 409	47 004	46 433	46 117	46 835	47 410	53 715	51 750	53 146
France	85 538	85 425	89 579	94 206	94 894	93 452	94 576	96 120	100 258	103 215	106 760
Ireland	10 634	9 693	9 629	9 298	9 682	9 305	8 791	8 937	9 082	9 016	9 250
Italia	23 207	22 397	21 621	34 255	35 492	32 861	35 621	37 267	34 601	34 356	33 639
Luxembourg	393	N/A	N/A	464	476	N/A	N/A	N/A	421	N/A	457
Nederland	21 035	N/A	N/A	17 480	17 761	N/A	18 468	N/A	19 440	19 347	19 666
Portugal	4 758	5 080	5 101	4 865	5 416	5 493	5 364	5 896	5 453	5 533	5 731
United Kingdom	89 189	83 595	84 515	84 124	99 757	98 553	101 243	105 850	111 541	119 010	126 547

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

SLAUGHTERHOUSES
(NACE 412.1)

Production trend

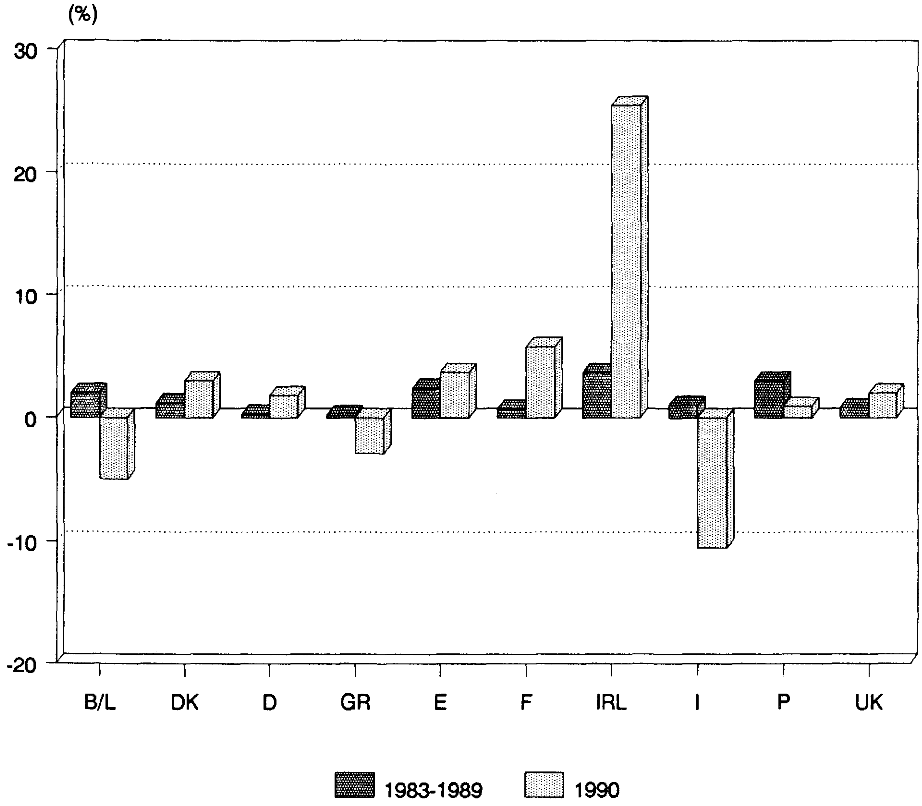
After two years of stagnation, Community production, not including the Netherlands, saw a 1.4% expansion in volume in 1990.

The *Federal Republic of Germany* showed an 1.8% increase in 1990, although no growth was recorded in the period 1983-89.

France, which is the EC's main producer, saw its level of activity increase 5.8% as compared to an annual rate of 0.7% between 1983 and 1989.

Ireland multiplied by 8 in 1990 the average growth rate recorded during the period 1983-89.*Spain* saw an increase of 1.5% in 1990.Confirming the trend observed between 1983 and 1989, the *United Kingdom*, the fifth largest European producer, experi-

Annual EC production growth



Source: Eurostat

Table 1
Total meat production

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	24 128	24 101	23 959	28 145	28 898	28 919	29 451	30 423	30 727	30 454	28 119
Belgique/België,Luxembourg	1 225	1 246	1 221	1 257	1 320	1 335	1 366	1 415	1 424	1 426	1 344
Danmark	1 369	1 390	1 388	1 458	1 457	1 500	1 576	1 571	1 575	1 566	1 615
BR Deutschland	5 559	5 484	5 387	5 445	5 587	5 568	5 814	5 850	5 764	5 550	5 652
Hellas	520	570	548	562	559	560	537	579	574	571	557
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	3 088	3 140	3 130	3 109	3 266	3 557	3 551	3 683
France	5 661	5 733	5 677	5 710	5 876	5 734	5 817	6 013	6 051	5 984	6 331
Ireland	793	639	672	690	726	782	831	832	829	802	1 009
Italia	3 764	3 741	3 771	3 883	3 962	3 938	3 892	3 998	4 070	4 120	3 687
Nederland	1 994	2 119	2 135	2 168	2 312	2 379	2 505	2 644	2 728	2 720	N/A
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	568	542	525	577	630	617	677	683
United Kingdom	3 243	3 179	3 160	3 316	3 417	3 468	3 427	3 625	3 538	3 487	3 558

(1) 1980-82 EC10; 1990 excluding the Netherlands
Source: Eurostat (Zpa1)

enced a growth of 2%.*Italy,* the third largest EC producer experienced a substantial fall of 10.5% in 1990, registering its first fall since 1986.*Belgium* and *Luxembourg*, taken together, showed a decline in 1990, breaking with the 2% annual growth prevailing in previous years.It should be mentioned that in 1990 France and the Federal Republic of Germany together increased their market shares to 40%.

Table 2
Number of abattoirs, 1990

	All abattoirs			EC-approved abattoirs	
	Number	Total throughput (3)	average throughput (4)	Number	% of total
EC	6 631	115 013	17 345	1 184	17.9
Belgique/België	160	5 352	33 450	93	58.1
Danmark	48	8 976	32 879	48	100.0
B.R. Deutschland	350	25 455	72 729	299	85.4
Hellas (1)	430	3 912	9 098	7	1.6
España (1)	476	14 337	30 120	46	9.7
France	530	17 962	32 190	311	58.7
Ireland	742	3 136	3 672	42	5.7
Italia (2)	2 640	11 243	4 250	153	5.8
Luxembourg	6	92	15 333	6	100.0
Nederland	176	7 438	42 261	105	59.7
Portugal (1)	221	1 994	9 023	1	0.5
United Kingdom	852	15 116	17 742	73	8.6

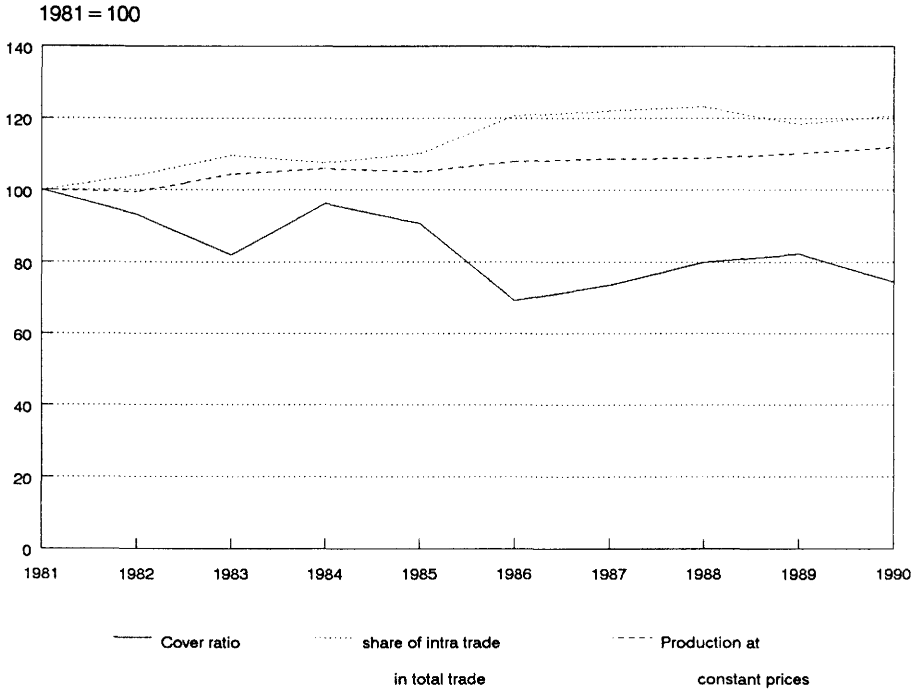
(1) Based on estimate for number of abattoirs
(2) 1989
(3) Thousand cattle units
(4) Cattle units
Source: UEEA, MLC, OFIVAL, ISTAT

DAIRY PRODUCTS
(NACE 413)

Production

Production in the Community dairy products industry recovered slightly in 1990 with a rate of 1.7% compared with the annual growth of 0.7% observed between 1986 and 1989. Nevertheless this result needs to be qualified since in nominal terms the growth recorded in 1990 was only 0.5%, significantly less than the 3.7% average annual growth characterising the period 1986-1989.Despite the stability in production in nominal terms at the European level, the tremendous expansion (+28.5%) experienced by Portugal and the 5.2% drop in Netherlands production must be noted.

EC trade and production trends



Source : Eurostat

Consumption

Community consumption for dairy products tailed off in 1987, but for two years the annual growth rate was 4.9%. This was not sustained in 1990, when a rate of only 1.6% was observed.

Employment

With an albeit weak growth of 0.7%, the Community dairy products industry created more than 1.7 thousand jobs in 1990. This result is a recovery, since between 1986 and 1989 the industry lost 16.8 thousand jobs.

External trade

The Community saw a substantial drop in its trade surplus in 1990 (-19%), although it had shown an average annual growth rate of 14.4% between 1986 and 1989. This result is the consequence of a 16.3% fall in extra-Community exports in 1990.Despite a fall in the value (-10.6%) of intra-Community trade in 1990, intra-Community exports increased 2% as a proportion of total exports in 1990 as compared to 1989, reaching 71.8%.

Table 1
Dairy products
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 (2)
Apparent consumption	36 001	39 167	43 193	47 525	49 509	50 890	53 420	53 280	55 348	58 640	59 583	N/A
Net exports	2 348	3 102	3 147	2 718	3 168	3 062	2 278	2 372	2 836	3 415	2 777	N/A
Production	38 349	42 269	46 340	50 243	52 677	53 952	55 698	55 652	58 184	62 055	62 360	62 692
Employment (thousands)	294	283	281	285	281	272	264	271	254	253	254	N/A

(1) Excluding Luxembourg; except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Provisional estimate
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
Butter
Gross consumption

(thousand tonnes)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	1 551	1 608	1 636	1 674	1 662	1 664	1 485	N/A
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	90	93	83	80	82	85	79	77
Danmark	51	40	37	37	37	35	33	30
BR Deutschland	399	427	461	482	498	506	459	414
Hellas	6	7	10	17	9	16	11	N/A
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	19	19	16	18	19
France	482	524	511	526	520	490	477	N/A
Ireland	47	44	34	28	25	23	20	N/A
Italia	121	129	158	138	137	144	121	N/A
Nederland	48	57	58	59	58	52	47	61
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	8	10	11	14
United Kingdom	307	288	285	280	269	287	209	194

(1) 1983-85 EC10
Source: Eurostat (Zpa 1)

Table 3
Cheese
Gross consumption

(thousand tonnes)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	3 569	3 681	3 850	4 091	4 232	4 324	4 383	N/A
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	115	116	116	121	123	126	135	143
Danmark	57	63	58	64	64	65	73	75
BR Deutschland	821	836	884	909	933	985	1 035	1 076
Hellas	199	205	210	228	211	229	181	N/A
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	166	163	161	168	171
France	1 035	1 086	1 152	1 133	1 208	1 221	1 252	N/A
Ireland	12	13	15	14	15	15	15	N/A
Italia	817	822	872	850	893	853	853	N/A
Nederland	183	193	186	194	194	203	201	209
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	42	45	48	52	53
United Kingdom	330	347	357	370	383	418	418	438

(1) 1983-85 EC10
Source: Eurostat (Zpa 1)

Table 4
Dairy products
Production (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	38 350	42 269	46 340	50 243	52 677	53 953	55 699	55 652	58 184	62 055	62 359
Belgique/België	1 306	1 425	1 594	1 855	1 962	2 014	2 075	2 148	2 202	2 459	2 554
Danmark	1 531	1 713	1 927	2 295	2 461	2 447	2 441	2 394	2 443	2 608	2 643
BR Deutschland	8 372	8 782	10 053	11 367	11 174	11 086	11 824	11 415	11 529	12 180	12 073
Hellas	201	256	293	315	310	364	N/A	340	408	470	517
España	2 146	2 468	2 709	2 654	2 958	3 096	3 315	3 288	3 652	3 983	4 249
France	9 704	11 033	11 967	12 712	13 809	14 963	15 740	15 628	16 817	17 680	17 624
Ireland	1 284	1 447	1 714	1 966	2 072	2 271	2 327	2 235	2 385	2 764	2 715
Italia	2 629	3 128	3 619	4 581	6 029	5 744	5 619	6 229	6 146	6 749	6 787
Nederland	5 183	5 296	5 139	5 139	4 598	4 370	5 012	4 764	5 024	5 249	4 979
Portugal	285	363	431	440	506	597	641	615	676	800	1 028
United Kingdom	5 709	6 358	6 894	6 919	6 798	7 001	6 355	6 596	6 902	7 113	7 190

(1) Excluding Luxembourg; Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 5
Dairy products
Production, value added and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	38 349	42 269	46 340	50 243	52 677	53 952	55 698	55 652	58 184	62 055	62 360
Index	71.1	78.3	85.9	93.1	97.6	100.0	103.2	103.2	107.8	115.0	115.6
USA (2)	22 475	30 459	36 660	41 850	46 849	49 271	39 327	35 419	35 022	40 595	37 226
Index	45.6	61.8	74.4	84.9	95.1	100.0	79.8	71.9	71.1	82.4	75.6
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	51 318	51 087	53 585	54 406	53 952	55 352	55 789	55 924	56 496	57 459
Index	N/A	95.1	94.7	99.3	100.8	100.0	102.6	103.4	103.7	104.7	106.5
Value added at current prices	6 915	6 424	7 158	7 586	8 080	8 841	8 923	9 153	9 359	10 247	10 277
Index	78.2	72.7	81.0	85.8	91.4	100.0	100.9	103.5	105.9	115.9	116.2
Productivity (3)	N/A	27.5	28.1	28.5	29.8	32.5	33.8	34.3	35.6	36.9	37.3
Index	N/A	84.5	86.5	87.7	91.6	100.0	104.0	105.4	109.4	113.4	114.7
Investment at current prices	1 118	1 194	1 248	1 500	1 368	1 253	1 209	1 307	1 469	N/A	N/A
Index	89.2	95.3	99.6	119.7	109.2	100.0	96.5	104.3	117.2	N/A	N/A

(1) Excluding Luxembourg; Estimates are used if country data is not available particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) Thousand ECU/person employed
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 6
Dairy cows's milk
Production

(thousand tonnes)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	111 406	109 258	108 566	117 195	111 973	109 595	108 990	N/A
Belgique/België	3 872	3 819	3 796	3 918	3 777	3 637	3 632	3 610
Danmark	5 427	5 234	5 099	5 111	4 860	4 740	4 747	4 742
BR Deutschland	26 913	26 151	25 674	26 350	24 436	23 978	24 240	23 672
Hellas (2)	679	687	663	648	649	679	714	N/A
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	6 108	5 941	5 738	5 747	N/A
France	27 650	27 700	27 790	28 074	27 146	26 606	25 984	N/A
Ireland	5 491	5 730	5 823	5 614	5 522	5 323	5 375	N/A
Italia	10 618	10 665	10 753	10 858	10 899	10 726	10 576	N/A
Luxembourg	290	299	301	299	293	285	285	290
Nederland	13 240	12 782	12 550	12 695	11 672	11 406	11 321	11 285
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 182	1 292	1 349	1 459	1 548
United Kingdom	17 226	16 191	16 117	16 338	15 486	15 128	14 911	15 210

(1) 1983-85 EC10
(2) 1988 Eurostat estimation
Source: Eurostat (Zpa1)

Table 7
Dairy butter (1)
Production

(thousand tonnes)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (2)	2 247	2 085	2 009	2 190	1 886	1 682	1 705	N/A
Belgique/België	80	86	83	86	72	60	72	78
Danmark	131	104	110	112	96	94	92	95
BR Deutschland	627	572	515	566	464	392	398	393
Hellas	2	2	2	8	2	3	2	N/A
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	29	28	24	30	N/A
France	622	597	586	624	571	517	520	N/A
Ireland	162	168	164	158	147	134	145	N/A
Italia	74	77	76	76	80	87	85	N/A
Luxembourg	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	5
Nederland	300	266	263	292	235	215	213	215
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	8	10	12	N/A
United Kingdom	241	205	202	222	176	140	130	138

(1) Including butteroil
(2) 1983-85 EC10
Source: Eurostat (Zpa1)

Table 8
Dairy cheese
Production

(thousand tonnes)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	3 807	3 984	4 117	4 288	4 430	4 563	4 650	N/A
Belgique/België	43	44	51	51	55	59	61	N/A
Danmark	251	295	256	254	272	260	277	295
BR Deutschland	847	878	913	923	955	1008	1050	1115
Hellas	103	112	125	123	123	103	87	N/A
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	140	139	137	141	N/A
France	1 212	1 243	1 283	1 292	1 322	1 353	1 405	N/A
Ireland	52	55	79	63	65	75	74	N/A
Italia	562	590	626	614	644	664	650	N/A
Luxembourg	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
Nederland	489	518	525	537	555	564	572	597
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	30	33	38	50	N/A
United Kingdom	245	246	256	258	264	299	279	312

(1) 1983-85 EC10
Source: Eurostat (Zpa1)

Table 9
Fresh products
Production

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	27 298	28 382	28 673	28 666	28 814	28 747	33 332	33 876	34 035	33 937	N/A
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	1 079	1 109	1 078	1 090	1 087	1 083	1 079	1 104	1 173	1 205	1 173
Danmark	878	889	903	901	892	858	851	838	848	829	817
BR Deutschland	5 473	5 681	5 763	5 886	5 890	5 968	5 981	6 122	6 338	6 441	7 101
Hellas	N/A	632	628	635	657	633	560	672	532	676	N/A
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 425	4 337	4 244	4 084	3 896
France	5 000	5 057	5 236	5 404	5 570	5 667	5 433	5 883	5 947	6 028	N/A
Ireland	659	670	698	693	725	714	698	693	682	687	N/A
Italia	4 615	4 869	4 974	4 688	4 587	4 429	4 322	4 242	4 257	4 226	N/A
Nederland	1 863	1 841	1 876	1 913	1 878	1 851	1 839	1 809	1 803	1 487	1 878
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	824	886	897	950	948
United Kingdom	7 731	7 634	7 517	7 456	7 528	7 544	7 320	7 290	7 314	7 324	7 370

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-85 EC10
Source: Eurostat (Zpa1)

Table 10
Milk powders (1)
Production

(thousand tonnes)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (2)	3 155	2 910	2 729	2 952	2 534	2 266	2 349	N/A
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	190	169	150	162	142	126	124	121
Danmark	134	115	120	125	115	103	115	125
BR Deutschland	854	741	675	768	603	565	624	598
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	46	52	44	44	57
France	965	968	881	930	808	719	716	N/A
Ireland	192	213	190	181	167	137	165	N/A
Italia (3)	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	N/A
Nederland	480	426	408	398	343	316	314	284
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	13	14	17	21
United Kingdom	337	276	302	325	288	240	228	236

(1) Whole + skimmed
(2) Excluding Greece; 1983-85 also excluding Spain and Portugal
(3) Only whole milk powder
Source: Eurostat (Zpa1)

Table 11
Dairy products
Employment (1)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	293 586	283 494	281 366	284 566	280 853	271 626	264 169	270 563	253 760	252 756	254 465
Belgique/België	6 627	6 459	6 639	8 567	8 746	8 551	7 833	7 692	7 674	7 697	7 758
Danmark	9 430	8 011	7 961	8 179	8 296	7 097	7 501	8 565	8 089	7 866	N/A
BR Deutschland	49 586	48 860	47 944	46 888	44 486	42 812	41 265	39 343	35 662	36 870	38 440
Hellas	3 696	3 794	4 236	4 528	4 066	4 062	N/A	4 420	4 663	N/A	N/A
España	22 994	22 836	22 379	22 670	22 103	22 074	22 263	21 861	21 752	22 281	22 882
France	81 173	78 108	78 011	78 597	75 970	72 762	68 936	65 280	62 645	60 885	59 447
Ireland	12 008	11 701	11 435	12 222	11 637	11 137	10 792	10 317	10 220	10 065	10 138
Italia	27 523	27 409	27 462	30 415	34 450	33 809	33 050	33 555	32 043	31 035	29 639
Nederland	N/A	N/A	22 113	N/A	20 875	20 040	20 195	19 936	19 753	19 327	19 811
Portugal	8 727	9 414	9 596	9 345	9 757	9 546	9 955	10 334	10 589	10 963	11 692
United Kingdom	48 644	44 043	43 590	41 633	40 467	39 736	38 149	49 260	40 670	41 088	41 665

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 12
Dairy products
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	2 862	3 735	3 849	3 426	3 846	3 765	3 013	3 081	3 598	4 295	3 595
Index	76.0	99.2	102.2	91.0	102.2	100.0	80.0	81.8	95.6	114.1	95.5
Imports extra-EC	514	633	702	708	677	703	736	710	762	879	818
Index	73.1	90.0	99.8	100.7	96.3	100.0	104.7	101.0	108.4	125.0	116.4
X/M	5.57	5.90	5.49	4.84	5.68	5.36	4.09	4.34	4.72	4.89	4.39
Trade intra-EC	4 516	5 489	6 257	6 427	6 882	7 139	7 688	8 278	9 892	10 232	9 149
Index	63.3	76.9	87.6	90.0	96.4	100.0	107.7	116.0	138.6	143.3	128.2
Share of total (%)	61.2	59.5	61.9	65.2	64.1	65.5	71.8	72.9	73.3	70.4	71.8

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROCESSING AND PRESERVING
(NACE 414)

The industry as a whole

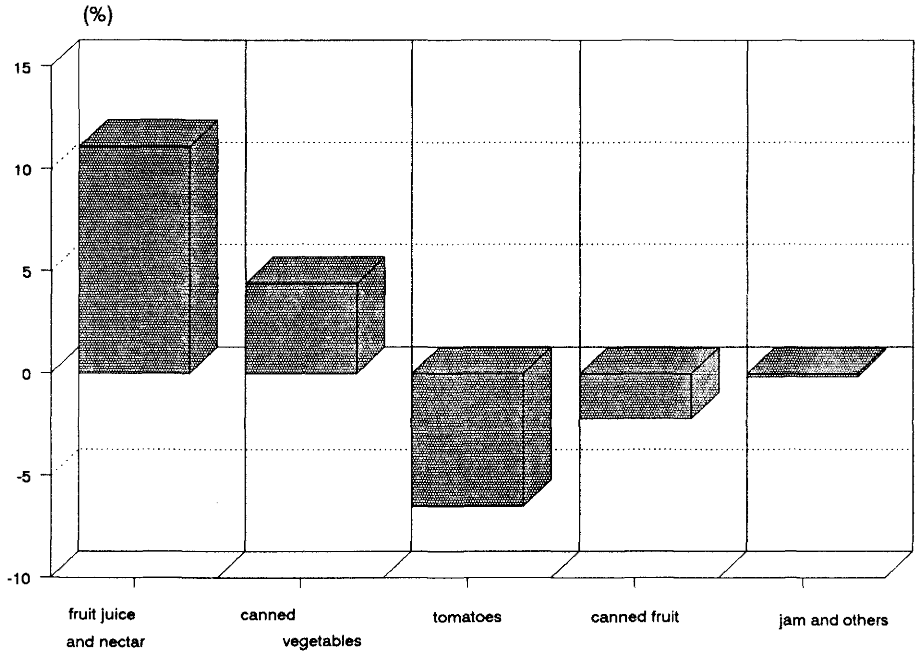
The level of activity in the fruit and vegetable processing and preserving industry increased by 4.2%, thus improving on its 1989 performance. In nominal terms, this result gives a 6.9% growth and an increase in production worth 1 billion ECU. The Federal Republic of Germany alone contributed 62% to this increase.The growth in consumption was strong in 1990, its 8.6% exceeding the 6.8% average annual growth for the period 1986-1989.

External trade

The trade deficit deteriorated sharply in 1990 to 1.8 billion ECU, an increase of 29.5% over 1989.Looking at each country's exports, we find Italy with an 18% reduction in 1990 and Spain, Greece and Portugal, generally net exporters, also showing a decline.Intra-Community trade continued to expand, representing 77.7% of total trade in 1990.

Changes in EC production in volume terms, 1990

Breakdown by product



Source: Eurostat, Professional associations

Trends by product

Looking only at the 7 EC countries whose figures are available (Belgium, F. R. of Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom), we find a 4.4% growth in volume in the production of preserved vegetables in 1989. Belgium and the F. R. Republic of Germany taken together accounted for more than the total increase in Community production. At the same time, the United Kingdom saw a substantial fall (-21.3%) in its production.The Community of 5 (Greece, Spain, France, Italy and Portugal) saw a 472.8 thousand tonnes decline in its tomato production in the

Table 1

Fruit and vegetable processing and conserving

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	8 900	9 962	11 040	11 212	13 067	13 344	13 275	14 388	15 384	16 183	17 577	N/A
Net exports	-898	-974	-982	-970	-1 080	-1 140	-1 052	-1 176	-1 473	-1 393	-1 765	N/A
Production	8 002	8 988	10 058	10 242	11 987	12 204	12 223	13 212	13 911	14 790	15 812	17 273
Employment (thousands)	161.4	151.9	147.2	138.6	138.7	135.0	131.6	132.8	129.5	132.2	134.6	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

90/91 season.This decline is largely due to the significant drops in production in Greece (549.1 thousand tonnes) and Italy (305.7 thousand tonnes). The 206.1 thousand tonnes increase observed in Portugal was not enough to make up for the other countries' deficits.

Canned fruit production fell 2.2% in 1989 for those EC countries where the data are available. The decline at Community level corresponds to that recorded in the F. R. of Germany.Jam, marmalade, jelly and chestnut paste making firms saw no improvement in their 1989 production.

Table 2
Total fruit juice & nectar
Consumption

(million litres)	1984	1990
EC	3 310	5 677
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	108	139
Danmark	68	95
BR Deutschland	1 439	2 595
Hellas	9	104
España	219	449
France	223	465
Ireland	19	28
Italia	242	430
Nederland	277	321
Portugal	6	24
United Kingdom	700	1 027

Source: AIJN

Table 3
Fruit and vegetable processing and conserving
Production (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	8 004	8 990	10 060	10 242	11 987	12 205	12 224	12 513	13 912	14 789	15 813
Belgique/België	246	317	351	410	392	442	542	594	623	695	722
BR Deutschland	1 470	1 662	1 925	1 906	2 264	2 294	2 515	2 651	2 809	3 066	3 700
Danmark	115	147	163	169	205	208	219	211	232	247	245
Hellas	477	574	600	789	797	871	N/A	699	742	909	877
España	925	937	1 056	981	1 168	1 189	1 162	1 298	1 479	1 547	1 651
France	1 469	1 731	1 973	1 887	2 136	2 320	2 446	2 442	2 666	2 833	3 076
Ireland	88	93	106	108	107	117	119	114	126	136	138
Italia	1 216	1 357	1 498	1 943	2 716	2 471	2 102	2 624	2 599	2 629	2 628
Nederland	629	615	674	549	587	631	871	909	947	937	932
Portugal	100	114	141	149	185	172	146	135	146	166	202
United Kingdom	1 269	1 443	1 573	1 351	1 430	1 490	1 344	1 535	1 543	1 624	1 642

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 4
Canned vegetables
Production

(million 850 ml tins)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
EC (1)	1 983.1	2 219.5	2 522.0	2 402.4	2 422.0	2 692.9	2 651.7	2 347.2	2 572.3	2 686.2
Belgique/België (2)	125.0	180.0	214.0	186.0	162.5	180.0	195.0	184.0	119.0	177.6
Danmark	22.5	22.5	22.4	28.1	27.2	26.2	25.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
BR Deutschland	102.7	121.3	119.1	77.7	72.5	97.9	101.0	62.1	80.2	147.7
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	250.6	250.6	296.7	308.4	308.6	308.2	290.7
France	889.8	1 062.2	1 262.0	1 005.2	1 114.1	1 169.4	1 117.8	1 068.0	1 246.0	1 258.0
Ireland	32.0	33.0	24.4	22.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italia	168.8	167.5	168.3	165.1	163.8	176.0	172.2	174.9	184.9	212.3
Nederland	225.0	279.5	325.0	282.0	305.5	396.7	385.9	320.2	350.2	378.4
United Kingdom	417.4	353.6	386.8	385.6	325.8	349.9	345.9	229.4	283.7	221.5

(1) Excluding Greece, Luxembourg and Portugal; 1980-82 also excluding Spain; 1984-86 also excluding Ireland; 1987-89 also excluding Ireland and Denmark
(2) Estimated
Source: OEITFL

Table 5
Transformed tomatoes
Production

(thousand tonnes of fresh tomatoes)	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
EC	4 901.6	5 491.9	5 493.0	6 774.4	9 078.7	7 096.0	4 880.4	4 983.7	5 503.9	7 263.1	6 790.3
Hellas	1 445.0	1 123.9	1 007.8	1 075.4	1 483.9	1 317.5	706.0	824.9	960.9	1 608.2	1 059.1
España	541.0	568.0	585.0	654.0	744.0	746.0	473.0	572.9	678.9	846.8	1 024.2
France	399.2	406.4	375.4	303.8	354.6	391.6	242.0	235.3	276.9	323.9	322.4
Italia	2 062.0	3 007.0	3 087.9	4 183.0	5 764.9	3 899.2	2 917.4	2 929.4	3 131.2	3 867.0	3 561.3
Portugal	454.4	386.6	436.9	558.2	731.4	741.7	542.0	421.2	456.1	617.2	823.3

Source: OEICTO

Table 6
Canned fruit
Production

(million 850 ml tins)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
EC (1)	967.8	920.9	987.8	1 393.4	1 388.2	1 398.1	1 305.9	1 349.4	1 296.3	1 268.0
Belgique/België (2)	31.4	37.7	38.4	41.0	41.7	41.9	45.8	47.9	49.3	44.5
Danmark	3.0	5.0	4.0	9.3	13.8	11.7	9.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
BR Deutschland	142.7	122.7	146.1	148.7	133.7	134.0	130.6	146.8	135.7	107.0
Hellas	224.6	210.0	216.0	212.6	218.4	198.0	182.2	143.4	146.8	166.5
España (2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	341.2	341.2	342.2	330.5	323.3	332.4	331.4
France	181.8	167.3	217.4	239.3	239.5	240.5	234.6	246.8	232.8	264.5
Italia (2)	222.5	224.0	212.0	230.0	244.0	260.0	240.0	289.2	241.3	210.0
Nederland	126.0	120.4	108.3	122.0	107.0	123.7	92.2	103.3	116.0	107.5
United Kingdom	35.9	33.7	45.6	49.3	48.8	46.0	40.9	48.7	42.0	36.7

(1) Excluding Ireland, Luxembourg and Portugal; 1980-82 excluding Spain; 1987-89 excluding Denmark
(2) Estimations: Belgium 1986, Spain 1984, Italy 1986
Source: OEITFL

Table 7
Jam, marmalade, jelly and chestnut paste
Production

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
EC (1)	521.8	518.8	528.2	592.6	598.9	615.0	625.5	637.1	647.9	647.0
Belgique/België (2)	16.4	19.9	20.9	19.6	24.1	19.0	18.3	20.9	21.6	23.7
Danmark	22.5	22.5	23.0	23.0	25.8	27.0	29.3	35.3	36.3	34.6
BR Deutschland (2)	106.2	104.6	105.2	120.0	125.0	130.0	135.0	140.0	148.0	150.0
España (2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	60.0	60.0	60.2	58.6	54.3	52.6	49.5
France	124.0	127.9	132.9	129.8	135.4	137.1	144.2	151.0	160.2	158.7
Ireland	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	11.0	13.5	11.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italia	52.5	50.0	50.0	48.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	48.0	47.0	48.0
Nederland	35.4	35.3	33.7	32.9	28.1	26.4	29.1	24.7	24.1	26.1
United Kingdom	151.9	145.5	149.6	146.3	142.4	154.9	152.4	162.9	158.0	156.4

(1) Excluding Greece, Luxembourg and Portugal; 1980-82 excluding Spain; 1987-89 excluding Ireland
(2) Estimations: Germany 1985-89, Belgium 1984, Spain 1983-84
Source: OEITFL

Table 8
Fruit and vegetable processing and conserving
Employment (1)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (2)	161 418	151 885	147 199	138 606	138 656	134 992	131 598	132 820	129 498	132 210	134 556
Belgique/België	3 661	4 082	4 338	4 499	4 886	5 171	5 605	5 561	5 888	6 267	6 703
Danmark	2 120	1 922	1 896	1 754	1 887	1 864	1 917	1 657	1 588	1 550	N/A
BR Deutschland	21 343	22 468	21 372	19 169	19 321	18 437	18 712	18 999	18 757	19 619	20 521
Hellas	14 739	14 458	13 624	13 772	13 688	14 399	N/A	11 942	11 600	N/A	N/A
España	29 289	26 240	26 160	24 249	24 745	23 820	23 279	24 753	25 251	25 964	26 665
France	24 179	21 710	23 480	20 466	19 428	19 372	19 404	17 663	17 926	18 070	18 107
Ireland	2 040	1 888	1 612	1 593	1 546	1 387	1 334	1 260	1 314	1 287	1 297
Italia	23 943	23 327	21 034	25 717	27 241	25 373	20 420	22 698	19 531	20 270	19 847
Nederland	7 998	7 281	6 530	5 238	4 762	4 780	6 280	6 174	5 963	5 975	6 073
Portugal	6 275	5 920	6 316	5 805	5 453	4 876	4 316	3 821	3 660	3 363	3 218
United Kingdom	25 831	22 589	20 837	16 344	15 699	15 513	17 195	18 292	18 020	18 205	18 461

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Excluding Greece and Luxembourg
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 9
Fruit and vegetable processing and conserving
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	749	907	1 005	1 126	1 383	1 535	1 304	1 294	1 368	1 634	1 456
Index	48.8	59.1	65.5	73.4	90.1	100.0	85.0	84.3	89.1	106.4	94.9
Imports extra-EC	1 647	1 881	1 987	2 096	2 463	2 676	2 356	2 470	2 842	3 028	3 221
Index	61.5	70.3	74.3	78.3	92.0	100.0	88.0	92.3	106.2	113.2	120.4
X/M	0.45	0.48	0.51	0.54	0.56	0.57	0.55	0.52	0.48	0.54	0.45
Trade intra-EC	1 900	2 285	2 654	2 918	3 516	3 761	3 758	4 121	4 086	4 694	5 072
Index	50.5	60.8	70.6	77.6	93.5	100.0	99.9	109.6	108.6	124.8	134.9
Share of total (%)	71.7	71.6	72.5	72.2	71.8	71.0	74.2	76.1	74.9	74.2	77.7

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 10
Fruit and vegetable processing and conserving
Production, value added and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices:											
EC (1)	8 002	8 988	10 058	10 242	11 987	12 204	12 223	13 212	13 911	14 790	15 812
Index	65.6	73.6	82.4	83.9	98.2	100.0	100.2	108.3	114.0	121.2	129.6
USA (2)	10 136	13 799	16 743	18 609	22 870	24 361	19 177	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Index	41.6	56.6	68.7	76.4	93.9	100.0	78.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EC: (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	10 998	11 364	11 396	12 368	12 204	12 321	13 482	13 965	14 432	15 037
Index	N/A	90.1	93.1	93.4	101.3	100.0	101.0	110.5	114.4	118.3	123.2
Value added at current price	2 115	2 319	2 625	2 836	2 898	2 871	2 909	3 163	3 222	3 486	3 731
Index	73.7	80.8	91.4	98.8	100.9	100.0	101.3	110.2	112.2	121.4	130.0
Investment at current price (3)	337	1 175	432	453	611	521	496	554	624	N/A	N/A
Index	64.7	225.5	82.9	86.9	117.3	100.0	95.2	106.3	119.8	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) Excluding Luxembourg
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

FLOUR
(NACE 416.12)

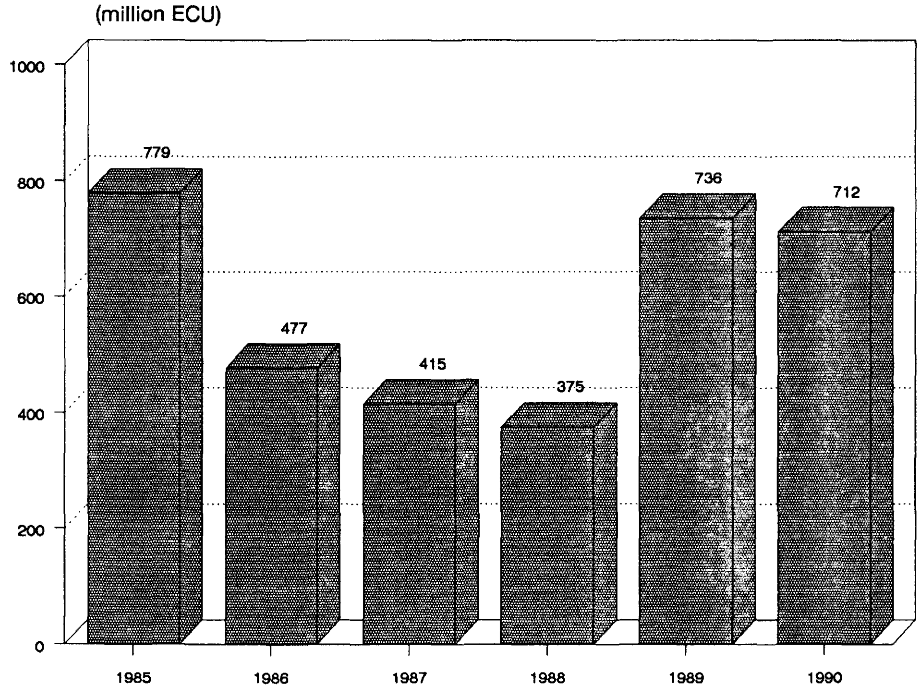
Production and employment

In the grain milling sector, the rise in Community output which began in 1987 continued, although the 1990 growth rate in value terms (2.5%) was only half the 1989 rate. 1990 output (10.4 billion ECU) was the highest of the ten-year period. Compared with 1989, 1990 saw a 9.7% rise in average flour production per Community mill to 7.8 thousand tonnes. This was due to a fall in the number of mills (-8.2%) and a slight rise in production (+1.2%). Job losses in the industry continued in 1990, but at a slower rate (-1.3% as against an annual fall of 4.6% between 1980 and 1989).

Consumption

Community consumption rose by 3% in 1990, the highest annual growth rate since the upturn began in 1987. This rate, half a percentage point higher than the production rate, was made possible by a 4.2% fall in exports.

EC net exports



Source: Eurostat

External trade

Although 3.3% down on the previous year, the 1990 trade surplus confirmed the spectacular rise of 1989, when the trade balance almost doubled after three years of decline. The surplus was 712 million ECU in 1990.

However, although the increase in the 1989 trade surplus was due to a sharp rise in exports (+20.7%), these fell back in 1990.

Table 1
Grain milling
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	7 583	8 035	8 448	9 034	9 449	9 178	9 086	9 205	9 269	9 400	9 674	N/A
Net exports	563	743	642	233	589	779	477	415	375	736	712	N/A
Production	8 146	8 778	9 090	9 267	10 038	9 957	9 563	9 620	9 644	10 136	10 386	10 883
Employment (thousands)	56.3	52.5	49.6	46.8	46.1	42.3	40.8	40.2	37.6	36.8	36.3	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Provisional estimate
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
Flour
Destination of flour consumed in home country, 1990

(%)	Biscuit and rusk bakeries	Household manufacturers confectioners	Flour	Other uses
Belgique/België	90.5	7.8	1.6	0.2
Danmark (1)	83.0	-	17.0	0.0
BR Deutschland	73.0	14.0	8.0	5.0
España	79.3	16.2	1.6	2.9
France	68.9	15.0	5.3	10.4
Ireland (2)	72.0	13.0	15.0	0.0
Italia (3)	81.0	19.0	-	-
Luxembourg	92.0	0.0	8.0	0.0
Nederland	67.2	13.4	0.4	19.0
Portugal (4)	89.0	10.0	1.0	0.0
United Kingdom	63.8	17.1	5.7	13.4

(1) Biscuit and rusk bakeries include manufacturers and confectioneries
(2) 1988 figures
(3) Household manufacturers and confectioners include flour and other uses
(4) 1989 figures
Source: National Milling Associations

Table 3
Flour
Number of mills and total flour production, 1990

	Number of mills	Total flour prod. (x thousand tonnes)	Average prod. per mill (x thousand tonnes)
EC (1)	3142	24 638.1	7.8
Belgique/België	64	990.4	15.5
Danmark	16	312.4	19.5
BR Deutschland	596	4 190.2	7.0
Hellas (2)	180	1 400.0	7.8
España	499	2 185.9	4.4
France	958	5 021.5	5.2
Ireland (3)	8	179.0	22.4
Italia	821	4 640.0	5.6
Luxembourg	4	116.3	29.0
Nederland	55	1 166.0	21.2
Portugal (4)	37	550.0	14.8
United Kingdom	84	3 886.5	46.3

(1) Approximate figures because of absence of 1990 data for Greece and Ireland
(2) 1986 (3) 1988
(4) Estimated by the association
Source: National Milling Associations

INDUSTRIAL BAKING
(NACE 419.1)

Turnover (1)

During the period 1985-1989, turnover in the industrial baking sector increased within the Community, but at an annual rate differing from one country to another; the average annual rates were as follows: F.R of Germany 9.9%, Denmark 4.5%, Netherlands 3.9%, Belgium 3.3% and United Kingdom 1.7%. 1990 saw these trends confirmed in Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands, where growth rates of 4.5%, 3.3% and 3.9% respectively were recorded. On the other hand, turnover fell by 6.4% in the United Kingdom, reversing the trend observed between 1985 and 1989.

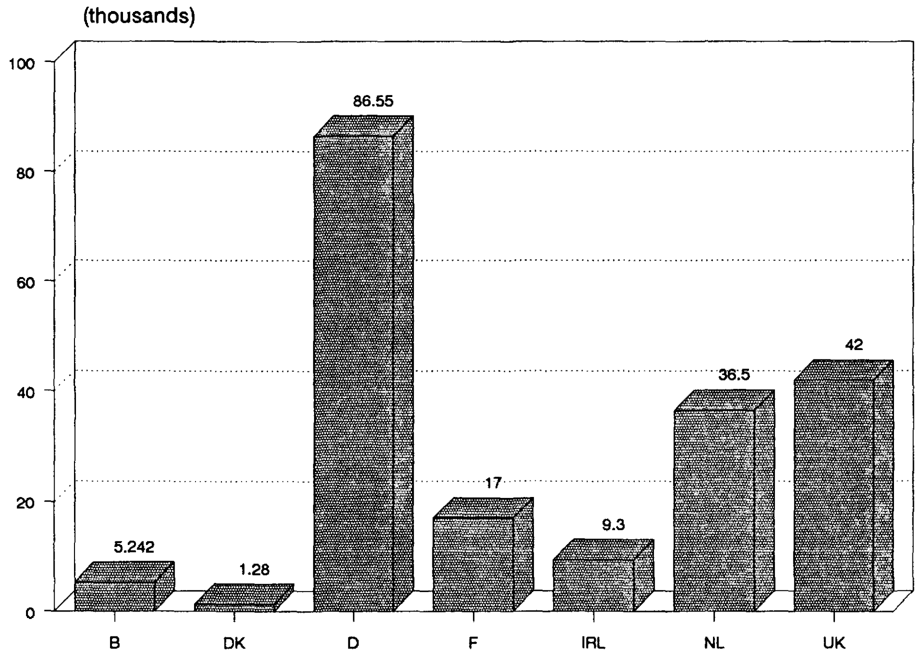
Finally, F.R. of Germany had an 18% growth in 1990, twice the average annual rate observed between 1985 and 1989.

Employment (1)

The employment situation in industrial baking in 1990 varied from one member country to another.

Employment, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: AIBI

The Federal Republic of Germany, which has the largest number of persons employed in this industry, showed only a marginal increase in the level of employment. Belgium and Denmark saw numbers rise by 21.1% and 6.7% respectively, where-

Table 2

Turnover

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total (1)	5 713.7	6 525.5	6 802.0	7 015.6	7 417.9	7 876.9	8 171.0	8 702.5	9 364.3	9 827.2	9 010.6
Belgique/België	N/A	169.5	156.6	154.1	154.0	155.9	159.8	N/A	N/A	177.7	182.1
Danmark	N/A	N/A	N/A	68.9	68.1	74.2	73.8	78.7	84.7	88.5	93.0
BR Deutschland (2)	1 673.8	1 767.4	1 909.1	2 044.9	2 206.8	2 369.4	2 538.7	3 018.1	3 218.7	3 452.0	4 080.0
France	675.1	741.3	763.3	767.9	823.8	899.1	969.8	1 099.3	1 170.3	1 310.6	N/A
Nederland	927.0	998.0	1 120.0	1 186.0	1 248.0	1 278.0	1 370.0	1 435.0	1 435.0	1 488.0	1 555.0
United Kingdom	2 437.8	2 849.3	2 853.0	2 793.8	2 917.2	3 100.3	3 058.9	3 071.4	3 455.6	3 310.4	3 100.5

(1) 1980 excluding Belgium and Denmark; 1981 excluding Denmark; 1987-88 excluding Belgium; 1990 excluding France
(2) Entreprises with 20 or more employees
Source: AIBI

as the Netherlands and the United Kingdom suffered declines of 4.2% and 4.5%.

(1) The analysis covers those Member States whose statistics are available.

Table 3
Employment in EC bread factories

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total	174 828	175 746	178 301	181 560	160 072
Belgique/België	3 808	3 786	3 891	4 328	5 242
Danmark	1 100	1 100	1 200	1 200	1 280
BR Deutschland (1)	59 500	62 500	66 100	68 502	86 550
France	14 420	14 760	14 810	16 130	17 000
Ireland	9 600	9 400	9 300	9 300	9 300
Nederland	38 400	38 200	38 000	38 100	36 500
United Kingdom	48 000	46 000	45 000	44 000	4 200

(1) Entrerprises with 20 or more employees
Source: AIBI

RUSK MAKING, BISCUITS, CHOCOLATES AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY

(NACE 419.4 - 419.5 - 421.2)

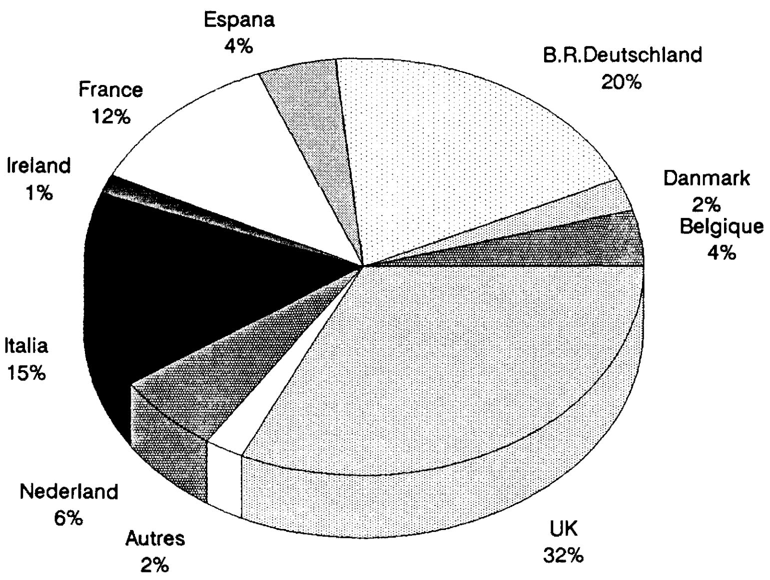
Biscuits and rusks

In the biscuit and rusk making sector production increased by 2.3% to 3.2 million tonnes, after 2.5% growth in 1987 and 4.7% in 1988. Consumption increased by 3.3% to 3.3 million tonnes compared to 5% rises in 1987 and 1988.Although there have been overall gains, the trend varies from country to country. The strongest growth in the consumption of biscuits has been in the Netherlands (16%) and Belgium (8%). This is a continuation of a trend which has seen consumption per person grow by 21% in the Netherlands and 47% in Belgium respectively since 1985. Strong domestic demand has also bolstered production which has risen by 3% in the Netherlands and 13% in Belgium in 1989. The largest EC biscuit producer, the United Kingdom, with 26% of production, has seen consumption and production fall by almost 2% in 1989. The last year its output fell was in 1981.

Rusk making, biscuits and chocolates

Employment 1989

Breakdown by country



Source: Coabisco

Chocolates and confectionery

The growth in production and consumption in the EC appears to be slowing. Growth in apparent consumption in 1987 and 1988 was 7.3% and 5.7% respectively. In 1989 it was 3.9%. Production followed a similar trend, rising by 4.6% in 1989 compared to 6.9% in 1987 and 6.1% in 1988. In 1989, the biggest increases in consumption have been in the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy. These countries also had the largest increases in production; 7%, 19% and 21% respectively. The F.R. of Germany, the largest producer of chocolates (27% of EC), saw output rise in line with the EC average and consumption per person remain at 6.7 kg

Table 1

Biscuits / rusks

Main indicators (1)

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Turnover (2)	5 400	6 000	6 600	7 200	8 150	9 100	9 000	9 500	9 500	10 250
Apparent consumption	2 587	2 598	2 640	2 775	2 856	3 077	3 043	3 128	3 276	3 384
Net exports	98	118	135	135	149	171	160	155	162	132
Trade intra-EC	274	297	309	325	362	391	427	480	645	709
Production	2 685	2 716	2 775	2 910	3 005	3 248	3 203	3 283	3 438	3 516

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-85 EC10

(2) Million ECU

Source: CAOBISCO

per person. Spain was the only country in the EC to have a fall in consumption (10%) and production (3%).

Trade

In 1989 the EC's trade balance of biscuits fell by 19% to 132 000 tonnes, whilst intra-EC trade rose by 10% to 709,000 tonnes. The trade balance in chocolates and sugar confectionery rose by 14% to 294,000 tonnes and intra-EC trade by 10% to 761,000 tonnes.

Outlook

As the process of European integration continues, there is rapid consolidation within the industry creating Europe-wide brands, like for example United Biscuits (holdings) Plc's acquisition of Dutch biscuit maker Verkade. A single market has also attracted acquisitive North American giants like Phillip Morris. The potential for growth in Eastern Europe has encouraged firms to expand there, mostly by buying out domestic firms like BSN and Nestle's joint takeover of Czech chocolate and biscuit maker Cokoladovny.

Table 2
Cocoa/chocolate/sugar confectionery
Main indicators (1)

(tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Turnover (2)	9 100	9 300	10 300	11 350	13 150	15 000	14 100	14 500	15 500	16 700
Apparent consumption	2 936	2 900	3 028	2 923	3 037	3 257	3 315	3 556	3 759	3 907
Net exports	123	137	156	195	218	243	226	230	257	294
Trade intra-EC	450	460	480	530	570	600	635	700	692	761
Production	3 059	3 037	3 184	3 118	3 255	3 500	3 541	3 786	4 016	4 200

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-85 EC10
(2) Million ECU
Source: CAOBISCO

Table 3
Biscuits / rusks
Per capita consumption trends

(kilogrammes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
EC (1)	9.12	9.14	8.81	10.00	8.60	8.70	9.40	9.60	9.90	10.20
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	9.80	10.20	10.50	10.50	10.30	10.10	11.30	12.90	13.70	14.80
Danmark	8.70	8.40	9.00	9.60	9.70	8.80	8.30	9.20	9.70	9.00
BR Deutschland	5.80	5.70	5.70	6.10	6.40	6.30	6.30	6.20	6.00	6.10
Hellas (2)	N/A	N/A	4.50	N/A	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.10	3.90	4.20	4.30
France	9.80	9.80	10.00	11.30	11.80	12.00	11.40	12.00	12.10	12.50
Ireland	11.60	11.00	10.60	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	11.10	11.00	12.40
Italia	8.10	8.50	9.30	9.70	10.30	10.70	10.20	10.60	10.80	11.10
Nederland	15.30	15.60	15.40	15.50	15.40	16.70	16.50	17.50	17.40	20.20
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.50	3.30	2.90	2.70	3.20	3.20	3.20
United Kingdom	13.00	13.00	13.10	13.30	13.00	13.00	13.30	13.10	15.30	15.00

(1) 1980-81 excluding Greece, Spain and Portugal; 1982 excluding Spain and Portugal; 1983 excluding Greece and Spain; 1984-85 excluding Spain
(2) Estimated from 1986
Source: CAOBISCO

Table 4
Cocoa/chocolate/sugar confectionery
Per capita consumption trends

(kilogrammes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
EC (1)	4.25	4.30	4.40	4.40	4.55	4.75	4.00	4.20	4.15	4.23
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	4.90	4.85	5.20	5.45	5.55	5.70	5.65	5.50	5.40	5.85
Danmark	4.70	5.00	4.90	5.20	5.30	5.60	5.50	5.40	5.35	5.45
BR Deutschland	6.15	6.15	5.90	5.90	6.30	6.05	6.05	6.45	6.65	6.65
Hellas (2)	0.85	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.30	2.15	1.90	1.70
France	3.40	3.35	3.50	3.40	3.40	3.30	3.35	3.40	3.50	3.60
Ireland	5.65	5.75	6.05	5.65	6.00	6.45	5.65	5.70	5.90	5.95
Italia	1.55	1.55	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.65	1.70	1.95	2.05
Nederland	5.10	5.15	5.10	5.25	5.40	6.20	5.60	5.85	5.35	5.80
United Kingdom	5.75	5.90	6.20	6.20	6.40	6.60	6.45	6.50	6.05	6.05

(1) Excluding Portugal; 1980-85 excluding Spain
(2) Estimated from 1986
Source: CAOBISCO

Table 5
Biscuits/rusks and cocoa/chocolate/sugar confectionery
Number of companies and employees, 1989

	Companies	Employees
EC (1)	2 027	264 080
Belgique/België	150	11 540
Danmark	61	6 600
BR Deutschland	261	52 015
Hellas (2)	14	2 500
España	381	11 780
France	425	30 820
Ireland	38	3 925
Italia	230	40 000
Nederland	192	16 390
Portugal (3)	55	3 510
United Kingdom	220	85 000

(1) Excluding Luxembourg
(2) 1987
(3) Chocolate and biscuit sectors only; 1987
Source: CAOBISCO

Table 6
Biscuits / rusks
Production by country

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
EC (1)	2 685	2 716	2 775	2 910	3 005	3 248	3 203	3 283	3 438	3 515
Belgique/België	130	135	140	150	155	150	162	178	181	205
Danmark	75	80	90	100	110	115	113	105	98	100
BR Deutschland	320	330	340	365	395	405	413	422	411	445
Hellas	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	150	159	157	162	161
France	585	585	580	600	605	605	544	563	579	593
Ireland	24	25	24	24	24	22	22	22	22	22
Italia	460	485	525	560	595	615	594	619	641	648
Nederland	280	285	285	285	290	320	319	335	345	357
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	35	35	30	29	34	34	34
United Kingdom	770	750	750	750	755	795	807	807	924	909
Japan	266	266	267	267	257	247	237	227	240	245

(1) 1980-82 EC10; 1983-84 excluding Spain
Source: CAOBISCO and Statistical Bulletin of IOCCC

Table 7
Cocoa/chocolate/sugar confectionery
Production by country

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
EC (1)	3 059	3 037	3 184	3 118	3 255	3 500	3 541	3 786	4 016	4 201
Belgique/België	160	167	178	190	196	212	219	219	242	287
Danmark	53	52	54	58	61	62	59	60	61	64
BR Deutschland	895	939	1 035	936	987	986	988	1 034	1 102	1 153
Hellas	21	26	26	21	22	26	28	28	28	28
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	190	196	195	256	248
France	455	458	467	441	447	446	473	536	598	597
Ireland (2)	49	41	43	47	48	48	43	107	109	114
Italia	227	222	224	217	229	226	238	261	266	322
Nederland	376	362	364	403	427	446	452	475	479	511
Portugal (3)	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	4	6	5	5	5	5
United Kingdom	824	770	794	801	834	853	841	868	871	872
USA	1 582	1 647	1 723	1 844	1 935	1 963	1 947	2 080	1 897	2 131
Japan	279	295	297	295	285	288	293	300	324	305

(1) 1980-82 EC10; 1983-84 excluding Spain
(2) 1980-86 excluding semi-finished cocoa products
(3) Sugar confectionery production figures are not available
Source: CAOBISCO and Statistical Bulletin of IOCCC

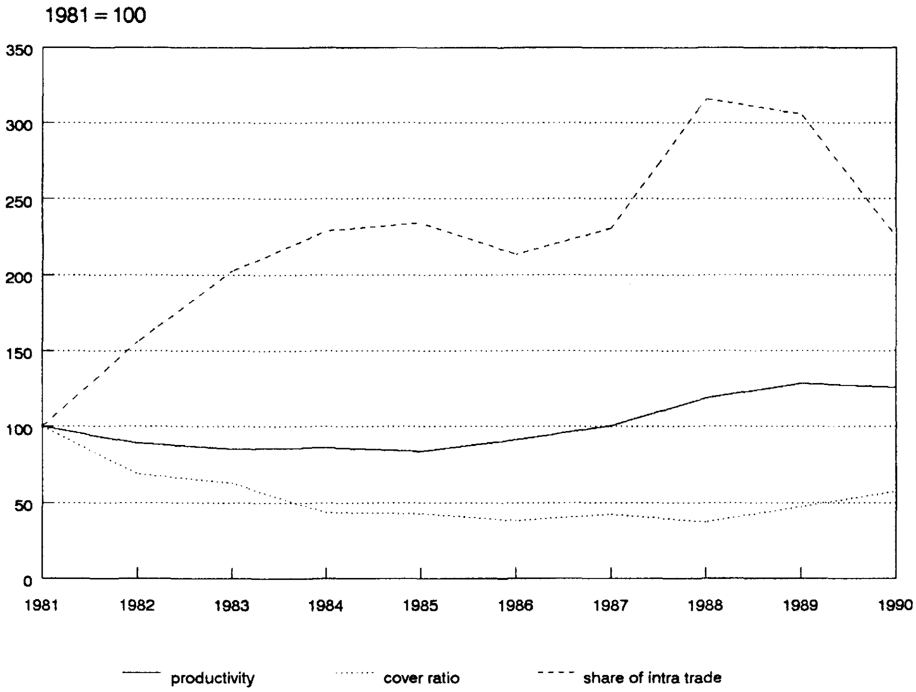
SUGAR
(NACE 420)

Production and structure of the industry

German reunification brought the Community area given over to sugar beet cultivation to some 2.1 million hectares in the 1990/91 season, with former East Germany representing about 10% of the total. This increase in area (12.7% compared with the previous season) helps to explain the variation in Community production, which came to 15.9 million tonnes in the 1990/91 season, an 11.3% increase. This growth comes after a period of stagnation since 1984 in which production hovered between 13 and 14 million tonnes.

European production of white sugar increased 11% in 1990. This was essentially due to the increase in German (14%) and French (13.4%) production.

EC trade and productivity trends



Source: Eurostat

The number of sugar companies and refineries stabilized for the very first time after falling continuously throughout the decade. There were 83 in the 1990/91 season.

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(thousand tonnes)	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Total consumption (2)	11 124	10 872	10 291	11 017	10 839	11 116	10 870	10 811	11 041	11 535
Net exports (2)	3 935	3 467	2 661	2 034	2 632	2 783	3 589	3 564	N/A	N/A
Production (3)	16 078	15 109	12 268	13 598	13 636	14 105	13 208	13 841	14 275	15 885
Employment (thousands)	77.3	76.3	72.9	73.5	71.2	68.8	65.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) Crop year from 1st July to 30th June; except for "employment", the unit is the white sugar equivalent
(2) Including the added sugar contained in the products
(3) Quota + C Sugar
Source: CEFS

Table 2
Areas under beet

(thousand hectares)	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
EC (1)	2 242	2 098	1 905	1 936	1 886	1 899	1 840	1 832	1 866	1 886
Belgique/België	135	130	120	123	125	118	111	114	111	113
Danmark	76	76	72	74	73	69	67	68	67	66
BR Deutschland	464	429	403	423	415	399	384	386	392	403
Hellas	42	41	38	28	43	44	28	34	49	49
España	220	260	249	209	178	195	182	190	172	170
France	610	533	462	501	464	421	420	417	427	470
Ireland	35	34	36	36	35	38	37	32	32	33
Italia	320	257	222	217	225	277	283	271	298	265
Nederland	133	137	117	129	131	137	128	123	124	125
United Kingdom	207	201	186	196	197	201	200	197	194	192

(1) Excluding Luxembourg and Portugal
Source: CEFS

Table 3
White sugar production (1)

(thousands tonnes)	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
EC	16 061	15 125	12 280	13 616	13 679	14 156	13 243	14 276	14 274	15 843
Share of world production (%)	16	15	13	14	14	14	13	14	15	16
Belgique/België	1 030	1 105	782	839	943	938	804	924	956	1 030
Danmark	480	537	346	547	530	499	388	505	487	544
BR Deutschland	3 392	3 303	2 507	2 894	3 155	3 192	2 731	2 765	3 071	4 298
BR Deutschland from molasses	2	9	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	19
Hellas	323	296	298	218	317	287	182	216	387	217
España	1 026	1 144	1 240	1 074	903	1 020	1 005	1 186	954	953
France-Metropolitan	5 130	4 446	3 562	3 957	3 953	3 410	3 649	4 350	3 848	4 364
France-D.O.M. (2)	317	309	263	300	296	305	303	328	198	259
D.O.M. cane sugar (2)	0	16	8	9	15	14	14	15	N/A	N/A
Ireland	168	222	197	222	174	186	223	195	214	226
Italia	2 048	1 180	1 244	1 275	1 244	1 719	1 718	1 479	1 729	1 458
Nederland	1 044	1 130	743	934	915	1 239	979	988	1 140	1 232
Portugal	9	9	9	5	4	5	2	2	3	2
United Kingdom	1 092	1 419	1 062	1 323	1 211	1 323	1 226	1 304	1 267	1 241

(1) These figures are not the same as the Eurostat data due to methodological differences
(2) DOM: Départements d'outre mer (French overseas departments) are Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion
Source: CEFS

Table 4
Number of sugar and refinery companies

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
EC	115	110	106	99	98	96	93	88	83	83
Belgique/België	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	7	7
Danmark	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
BR Deutschland	30	29	29	23	23	22	21	17	17	19
Hellas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
España	15	13	11	10	7	7	7	7	7	6
France	34	34	34	34	34	33	31	31	31	32
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Italia	18	16	14	14	16	16	16	16	14	12
Nederland	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
United Kingdom	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

(1) Excluding Luxembourg and Portugal
Source: CEFS

Table 5
Consumption 1990/91

(thousand tonnes)	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	NL	P	UK
Total consumption	437	200	2 785	308	1 122	2 029	132	1563	560	308	2091
(kg / capita)	42.8	38.8	45.5	30.7	29.0	35.6	37.5	27.2	38.0	30.6	36.8
- of which:											
Animal feed	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
Chemical Industry	1	5	35	1	25	28	0	N/A	24	1	31
Human consumption	435	194	2 750	303	1 097	2 001	132	N/A	N/A	307	2 054
(kg / capita)	37.1	37.8	45.0	30.3	28.3	35.1	37.4	N/A	N/A	30.5	36.2
- of which:											
Direct	120	51	600	123	440	587	53	N/A	N/A	131	559
(kg / capita)	11.7	9.9	9.8	12.3	11.4	10.3	15.0	N/A	N/A	13.0	9.8
Industrial	315	143	2 150	180	657	1 414	79	N/A	N/A	176	1 495
(kg / capita)	30.8	27.9	35.2	18.0	17.0	24.8	22.4	N/A	N/A	17.4	26.3

Source: CEFS

Table 7
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	1 619.7	2 409.9	1 622.7	1 365.0	1 215.9	1 055.2	1 054.1	1 118.6	1 053.6	1 351.5	1 636.3
Index	153.5	228.4	153.8	129.4	115.2	100.0	99.9	106.0	99.8	128.1	155.1
Imports extra-EC	999.8	1 011.5	989.2	912.1	1 175.7	1 036.9	1 153.1	1 111.8	1 191.0	1 203.1	1 192.8
Index	96.4	97.6	95.4	88.0	113.4	100.0	111.2	107.2	114.9	116.0	115.0
X/M	1.62	2.38	1.64	1.50	1.03	1.02	0.91	1.01	0.88	1.12	1.37
Trade intra-EC	515.7	526.0	627.7	773.5	845.2	759.4	651.4	787.4	1 369.1	1 637.7	1 100.9
Index	67.9	69.3	82.7	101.9	111.3	100.0	85.8	103.7	180.3	215.7	145.0
Share of total (%)	24.2	17.9	27.9	36.2	41.0	41.8	38.2	41.3	56.5	54.8	40.2

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 8
Production and value added

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	7 624	8 875	9 268	10 948	11 890	11 543	11 250	11 492	11 546	10 250	10 004
Index	66.0	76.9	80.3	94.8	103.0	100.0	97.5	99.6	100.0	88.8	86.7
USA (2)	4 247	5 057	4 650	5 313	6 230	5 773	4 433	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Index	73.6	87.6	80.6	92.0	107.9	100.0	76.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	10 653	10 421	11 609	12 096	11 543	11 030	11 173	11 136	9 579	9 165
Index	N/A	92.3	90.3	100.6	104.8	100.0	95.6	96.8	96.5	83.0	79.4
Value added at current prices	1 920	2 107	1 988	2 644	2 630	2 579	2 547	2 711	3 102	2 795	2 710
Index	74.4	81.7	77.1	102.5	102.0	100.0	98.8	105.1	120.3	108.4	105.1
Productivity	N/A	42.1	37.6	35.9	36.2	35.2	38.5	42.4	50.0	54.0	53.1
Index	N/A	119.7	106.8	102.0	102.9	100.0	109.5	120.4	142.1	153.6	150.9

(1) Excluding Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Luxembourg; 1989-90 also excluding Germany
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

ICE CREAM INDUSTRY
(NACE 421.3)

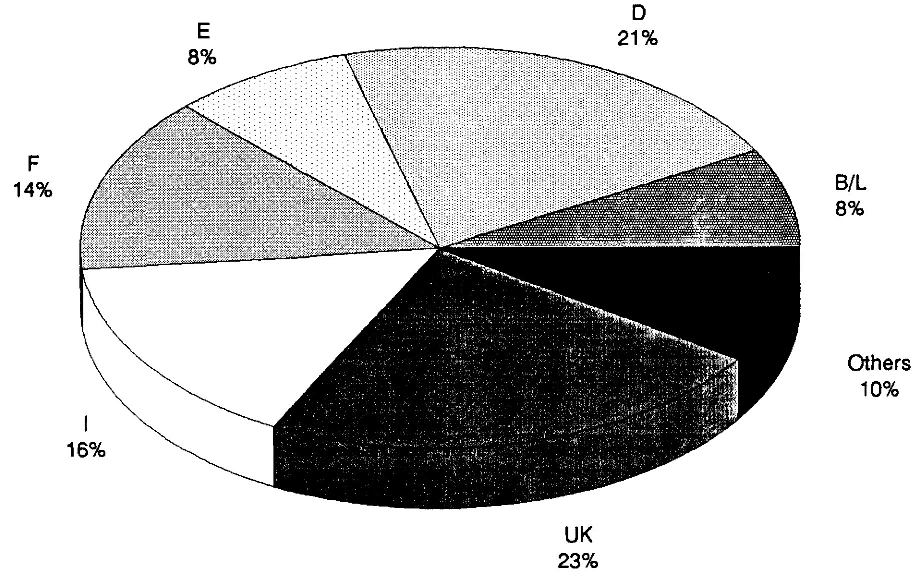
Production and consumption

Industrial production of ice-cream was above 2 billion litres in 1990, with large variations between the member countries concerning consumption per head: from 3.9 litres per inhabitant in Spain, to 9.1 litres per inhabitant in Denmark.

Community production rose by 4.8%, but suffered compared to 1989 which showed a 13.1% gain. The growth registered in 1990 was obtained despite stagnation of production in the United Kingdom, the principal European producer.Nevertheless, all the other countries increased their supply of production, particularly the F. R. of Germany (+14%), the second largest producer in the EC.

Production of industrial ice-cream, 1990

Breakdown by country



(1) Excluding Portugal

Source: EUROGLACES

As regards types of ice cream, production of ice-cream from vegetable fats multiplied by almost a factor of two in 1989. Ice-cream made from butter and sugar saw production rise by 15.1% and 14.2% respectively.

The Single Market in 1992 will allow a relaxation of regulations and should lead to vegetable fats being used in all Member Countries. The opening of Eastern Europe will have given strong impetus to growth in the market in 1991.

However there is still some way to go before consumption levels approach those of the United States (more than 20 litres per inhabitant).

External trade

Although external trade remains limited, there are important fluctuations. In 1990, the trade surplus fell by 59% compared to 1989, realising 48 million litres. It is estimated that exports fell by half, whilst imports followed the opposite trend.

In particular, a 25% fall in the level of United Kingdom exports should be noted. On the other hand imports by the F. R. of Germany multiplied by factor of 1.8 in 1990, and in the United Kingdom by a factor of 2.7.

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(thousand litres)	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	1 509 607	1 544 299	1 663 888	1 844 208	2 004 035
Net exports (2)	8 898	11 814	67 002	114 122	47 720
Production	1 518 505	1 556 113	1 730 890	1 958 330	2 051 755

(1) Excluding Portugal

(2) CN figures translated into litres: 1kg = 2 litres

Source: Euroglaces

Table 3
Production of industrial ice cream

(thousand litres)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	1 228 740	1 373 880	1 402 750	1 518 505	1 556 113	1 730 890	1 958 330	2 051 755
Belgique/België, Luxembourg (2)	81 600	78 300	80 260	110 000	110 000	150 000	160 000	165 000
Danmark	39 240	39 800	40 810	52 000	49 400	54 400	57 900	58 000
BR Deutschland	325 000	295 000	306 000	330 480	325 310	356 400	381 800	435 350
Hellas	41 370	41 370	44 060	44 060	44 360	42 140	48 800	48 000
España	N/A	97 930	103 980	116 350	130 710	146 800	160 630	168 660
France	197 410	192 190	192 850	209 160	212 213	228 150	270 620	291 545
Ireland	26 100	25 580	23 280	23 280	24 400	24 000	27 800	29 400
Italia	225 000	213 750	225 510	223 255	227 720	298 000	317 280	322 400
Nederland (2)	43 700	39 960	40 000	48 920	48 000	52 000	60 000	60 000
United Kingdom	249 320	350 000	346 000	361 000	384 000	379 000	473 500	473 400

(1) Excluding Portugal; 1983 also excluding Spain
(2) 1990 estimated
Source: Euroglaces

Table 5
Main inputs, 1989

(tonnes)	Dairy fat (100%)	Sugar	Vegetable fat (100%)
EC (1)	42 835	163 150	38 210
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	2 050	10 780	1 720
Danmark	3 010	3 900	0
BR Deutschland	16 990	28 640	0
Hellas	1 465	4 150	0
España	2 380	16 770	3 590
France	8 630	27 905	0
Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italia	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nederland	1 000	4 800	700
United Kingdom	3 085	32 000	14 400

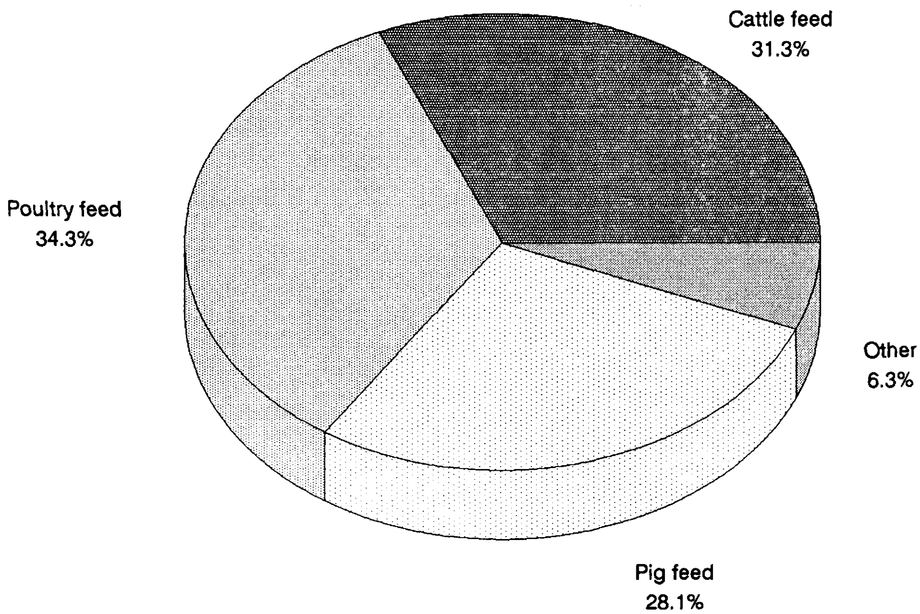
(1) Excluding Portugal
Source: Euroglaces

COMPOUND FEED INDUSTRY
(NACE 422)

Production

Production of compound feed rose by 1.9% in volume terms in 1990. The volume of production was found at a level just above 102 million tonnes. This result was due largely to the growth observed in France (+4.6%) and the United Kingdom (+5%).Looking at the trends in feed types, cattle feed suffered a slight fall (-1.4%) in volume terms.Within this sector, the gains realised in France (+4.5%),Italy (+1.2%) and Portugal (+10.1%) were insufficient to outweigh the losses observed especially in the F. R. of Germany (-2.7%), the Netherlands (-4.3%), and Denmark (-4%).Concerning pig feed, EC production in volume terms rose 2.3% in 1990. Growth was notable in the United Kingdom (+7.1%) and Portugal (+8.8%), although the principal producers, the Netherlands, the F. R. of Germany and France saw marginal gains of 1%, 0.6% and 1.6% respectively, in relation to 1989. On the other hand, EC production of poultry feed continues to expand, growing by 4.6% in 1990; in this sector France, the main producer, registered gains of 8.1%. The increases seen in the output of the United Kingdom (+3.6%), the F. R. of Germany (4.1%), and Italy (+3.4%) compensated largely for the fall of 2.3% in Belgian production in 1990.

EC production of compound feed, 1990
Breakdown by product



Source: FEFAC

External trade

Although in surplus throughout the decade, the trade balance fluctuated sharply. Following the increases recorded in 1988 and 1989, the trade surplus fell by almost 30% in 1990. This result followed a drop of 9.4% in extra-Community exports and a reduction of 5.6% in the cover rate in 1990. Following three years of stability, the share of intra-Community trade in total exports rose by 3% in 1990.

Table 1
Compound feed
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	18 471	20 172	21 480	23 314	25 226	24 220	23 435	24 294	26 120	27 813	28 055	N/A
Net exports	116	399	332	253	426	599	198	111	153	163	115	N/A
Production	18 587	20 571	21 812	23 567	25 652	24 819	23 633	24 405	26 273	27 976	28 170	28 872
Employment (thousands)	104.5	100.6	96.3	93.8	92.4	88.1	85.8	88.8	90.0	90.9	91.7	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Provisional estimate
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
Pet food
Breakdown of sales, 1990

(thousand tonnes)	
Dog food	
Tinned	1 217
Other	937
Cat food	
Tinned	1 183
Other	244
Foods for birds fish	
and other pets	353
Total	3 934

Source: FEDIAF

Table 3
Compound feed
Production per livestock class, 1990 (1)

(thousand tonnes)	B	DK	D	E	F	IRL	I	NL	P	UK	EC
Cattle feed	1 397	1 555	6 498	2 000	4 636	1 332	4 600	4 692	1 115	4 159	31 984
Pig feed	3 022	2 493	5 465	4 400	5 214	483	2 470	7 690	1 457	2 285	34 979
Poultry feed	774	528	3 454	3 850	6 990	398	4 380	3 308	1 230	3 851	28 763
Other	303	137	511	1 300	1 453	195	1 000	520	145	855	6 419
Total	5 496	4 713	15 928	11 550	18 293	2 408	12 450	16 210	3 947	11 150	102 145

(1) Excluding Greece and Luxembourg
Source: FEFAC

Table 4
Compound feed
Production (1)

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Cattle feed	28 073	28 634	29 181	31 451	32 611	32 137	33 145	31 610	32 205	32 492	31 984
Index (2)	97.5	99.5	101.4	109.3	101.5	100.0	103.1	98.4	100.2	101.1	99.5
Pig feed	27 067	27 020	26 658	26 709	31 944	31 571	32 660	33 345	34 498	34 202	34 979
Index (2)	104.0	103.9	102.5	102.7	101.2	100.0	103.5	105.6	109.3	108.3	110.8
Poultry feed	20 732	21 540	21 993	21 691	25 936	26 011	26 361	26 888	27 419	27 439	28 763
Index (2)	99.4	103.3	105.4	104.0	99.7	100.0	101.4	103.4	105.4	105.5	110.6
Other	3 318	3 511	3 563	3 632	4 958	4 524	4 749	4 530	5 583	6 129	6 419
Index (2)	98.8	104.5	106.1	108.1	109.6	100.0	105.0	100.1	123.4	135.5	141.9
Total	79 190	80 704	81 397	83 492	95 354	94 343	96 915	96 373	99 705	100 252	102 145
Index (2)	100.1	102.1	102.9	105.6	101.2	100.0	102.8	102.3	105.8	106.3	108.3

(1) Excluding Greece and Luxembourg; 1980-83 also excluding Spain and Portugal
(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: FEFAC

Table 5
Compound feed
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	457	752	773	746	914	798	718	620	733	825	748
Index	57.3	94.2	96.9	93.5	114.5	100.0	90.0	77.7	91.9	103.4	93.7
Imports extra-EC	341	353	441	493	488	499	521	509	580	662	633
Index	68.3	70.7	88.4	98.8	97.8	100.0	104.4	102.0	116.2	132.7	126.9
X/M	1.34	2.13	1.75	1.51	1.87	1.60	1.38	1.22	1.26	1.25	1.18
Trade intra-EC	844	953	1 109	1 236	1 409	1 476	1 511	1 513	1 741	2 010	2 064
Index	57.2	64.6	75.1	83.7	95.5	100.0	102.4	102.5	118.0	136.2	139.8
Share of total (%)	64.9	55.9	58.9	62.4	60.7	64.9	67.8	70.9	70.4	70.9	73

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 6
Compound feed
Production, value added and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices:											
EC	18 587	20 571	21 812	23 567	25 652	24 819	23 633	24 405	26 273	27 976	28 170
Index	74.9	82.9	87.9	95.0	103.4	100.0	95.2	98.3	105.9	112.7	113.5
USA (1)	10 356	13 565	16 025	18 582	21 313	20 595	15 396	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Index	50.3	65.9	77.8	90.2	103.5	100.0	74.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EC:											
Production at constant prices	N/A	23 217	23 424	24 058	24 751	24 819	24 567	26 593	27 664	28 464	29 744
Index	N/A	93.5	94.4	96.9	99.7	100.0	99.0	107.1	111.5	114.7	119.8
Value added at current prices	2 627	2 933	3 136	3 269	3 466	3 637	3 510	3 784	4 080	4 393	4 508
Index	72.2	80.6	86.2	89.9	95.3	100.0	96.5	104.0	112.2	120.8	123.9
Productivity (2)	N/A	32.7	34.9	35.4	36.4	41.3	42.6	46.5	47.8	49.3	51.9
Index	N/A	79.0	84.5	85.7	88.1	100.0	103.1	112.5	115.6	119.4	125.6
Investment at current prices (3)	481	447	431	433	499	544	593	582	651	N/A	N/A
Index	88.4	82.2	79.2	79.6	91.7	100.0	109.0	107.0	119.7	N/A	N/A

(1) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(2) Thousand ECU/person employed
(3) Excluding Luxembourg
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 7
Pet food
External trade (1)

(million ECU)	Imports	Exports	Net exports
1988	711.3	939.1	227.8
1989	872.9	1136.0	263.1
1990	1091.6	1293.3	201.7

(1) Partner World
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

INSTANT COFFEE, TEA AND VINEGAR

(NACE 423)

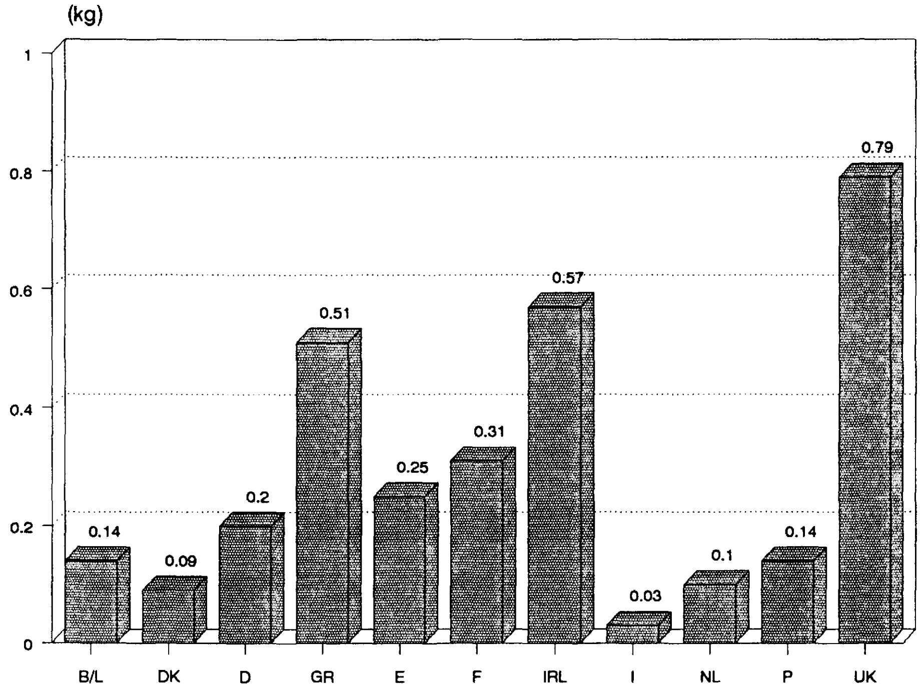
Instant coffee

Community *consumption* of instant coffee has not varied significantly over the years. It totalled 98 thousand tonnes in 1990, 2.1% up on 1989 and exceeding the 1988 level. This result was obtained despite the 1.5% drop in consumption in 1990 in the United Kingdom, the leading EC consumer with 46% of total consumption, thus confirming the decline of 6.5% recorded in 1989. The Community increase was made possible by the increased consumption in the F.R. Republic of Germany, which in 1990 included consumption by East Germany. Likewise, with an increase of 5.5%, France's contribution in 1990 was significant.

With 95 thousand tonnes, EC production accounted one third of the world total, which reached a level of about 300 thousand tonnes; the EC is followed by the USA (about 60 thousand tonnes), and Brazil (about 50 thousand tonnes).

While Community *production* fell slightly in 1990, imports of raw coffee and instant coffee rose by 10.3%. The magnitude of the rise can be explained by the 1989 decision to end the quota system.

EC consumption per capita, 1990



Source: AFCASOLE

Tea

Community *imports* recorded a net decline (-9%) in 1990 compared with the previous year, caused by a drop of 13% in United Kingdom imports. In 1990, these accounted for 72% of total imports compared with 75.3% in 1989.

Vinegar

Vinegar *production* remained almost stable in 1990 (0.7% growth), although there was a 2.3% drop in the *trade surplus* in 1990, following the

Table 1
Instant coffee
Main indicators

(tonnes)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	96 801	100 137	97 039	96 079	97 006	98 024	96 383	98 466
Imports	25 163	23 859	23 634	17 605	17 051	16 562	16 982	18 748
Exports	6 175	6 258	8 295	8 360	7 676	12 589	15 784	14 762
Production	77 813	82 538	81 700	86 834	87 965	94 051	95 185	94 480

Source: AFCASOLE, Eurostat (Comext)

spectacular growth of nearly 40% in 1989.

Of the major producers, the F.R of Germany increased production by 7.3% and the United Kingdom by 14.2%, while France recorded a drop of 9.2% over the previous year.

Table 2
Instant coffee
Consumption

(tonnes)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	96 881	100 131	97 141	96 326	97 006	98 024	96 383	98 466
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	1 271	1 251	1 257	1 318	1 296	1 344	1 390	1 460
Danmark	440	570	300	408	360	380	506	479
BR Deutschland (1)	14 000	13 000	12 500	12 000	11 900	11 500	11 700	12 500
Hellas	3 500	4 500	3 357	3 470	3 180	3 180	4 559	5 153
España	8 500	8 500	8 500	8 700	8 900	9 430	9 400	9 600
France	14 300	16 100	16 400	16 200	16 300	17 000	16 500	17 400
Ireland	1 540	1 970	2 287	2 350	1 760	1 760	1 957	2 115
Italia	1 900	1 700	1 300	1 490	1 490	1 500	1 631	1 759
Nederland	1 400	1 400	1 440	1 590	1 530	1 530	1 510	1 450
Portugal	800	800	800	800	1 390	1 400	1 400	1 400
United Kingdom	49 230	50 340	49 000	48 000	48 900	49 000	45 830	45 150

(1) 1990 including Eastern Germany
Source: AFCASOLE

Table 3
Instant coffee
Per capita consumption

(kilogrammes)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14
Danmark	0.09	0.11	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.09
BR Deutschland	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.20
Hellas	0.35	0.46	0.34	0.35	0.32	0.32	0.46	0.51
España	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.25
France	0.26	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.31
Ireland	0.44	0.55	0.65	0.66	0.50	0.50	0.56	0.57
Italia	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Nederland	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Portugal	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14
United Kingdom	0.87	0.89	0.86	0.84	0.86	0.86	0.80	0.79

Source: Afcasole

Table 4
Green coffee
Import into the EC

(tonnes)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	1 551 704	1 537 300	1 645 341	1 629 724	1 649 089	1 820 098
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	101 247	81 624	88 668	82 220	76 953	77 786
Danmark	46 296	46 455	50 844	50 019	55 065	50 570
BR Deutschland	423 427	452 888	487 026	492 399	500 238	580 743
Hellas	20 292	12 500	21 361	22 200	22 410	24 000
España	133 390	149 092	147 198	141 468	158 110	175 326
France	275 750	281 515	297 020	303 001	304 068	312 933
Ireland	530	654	756	858	924	942
Italia	281 087	251 547	263 318	259 401	270 565	307 930
Nederland	144 750	141 203	155 465	150 731	137 895	151 529
Portugal	22 051	20 831	27 420	25 100	25 681	29 730
United Kingdom	102 884	98 991	106 265	102 327	97 180	108 609

Source: EUCA

Table 5
Tea
Import into the EC

(tonnes)	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%	1988	%	1989	%	1990	%
EC	208 837	100.0	225 802	100.0	195 142	100.0	215 800	100.0	216 325	100.0	197 047	100.0
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	1 295	0.6	1 498	0.7	1 214	0.6	1 300	0.6	1 587	0.7	1 486	0.8
Danmark	2 317	1.1	2 432	1.1	2 155	1.1	2 200	1.0	2 109	1.0	2 024	1.0
BR Deutschland	15 500	7.4	15 500	6.9	14 700	7.5	14 800	6.9	14 600	6.7	14 000	7.1
Hellas	300	0.1	300	0.1	300	0.2	300	0.1	400	0.2	400	0.2
España	734	0.4	719	0.3	730	0.4	740	0.3	770	0.4	800	0.4
France	9 154	4.4	10 036	4.4	9 148	4.7	10 155	4.7	10 090	4.7	11 056	5.6
Ireland	10 656	5.1	11 295	5.0	10 885	5.6	10 376	4.8	10 607	4.9	11 512	5.8
Italia	3 876	1.9	3 295	1.5	3 489	1.8	3 500	1.6	3 500	1.6	3 500	1.8
Nederland	9 361	4.5	9 429	4.2	9 725	5.0	9 500	4.4	9 551	4.4	10 125	5.1
Portugal	285	0.1	232	0.1	217	0.1	230	0.1	250	0.1	250	0.1
United Kingdom	155 359	74.4	171 066	75.7	142 579	73.0	162 699	75.5	162 861	75.3	141 894	72.0

Source: CEdT

Table 7
Vinegar
Production

(thousand hl)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	3 541	3 589	3 804	3 603	3 978	4 100	4 058	3 985	4 318	4 521	4 553
Belgique/België	102	125	167	190	137	154	171	164	168	182	206
Danmark	133	136	152	128	134	145	142	119	133	154	152
BR Deutschland	993	1 081	1 150	1 128	1 086	1 177	1 230	1 192	1 235	1 269	1 362
Hellas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80	80	N/A
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	363	381	398	417	405	413	417
France	987	1 021	1 077	925	993	987	930	885	1 051	1 230	1 130
Ireland	13	13	12	12	12	10	9	10	9	8	11
Italia	522	522	550	550	541	526	540	535	535	550	550
Nederland	130	107	90	91	84	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	661	584	606	579	628	636	638	663	702	635	725

Source: CPIV

ALCOHOLS AND SPIRITS

(NACE 424)

Production

Community *production* of alcohol and spirits increased by 1.7% in real terms in 1990 (4.5% in nominal terms), thus improving on the 1985-1989 no-growth period.

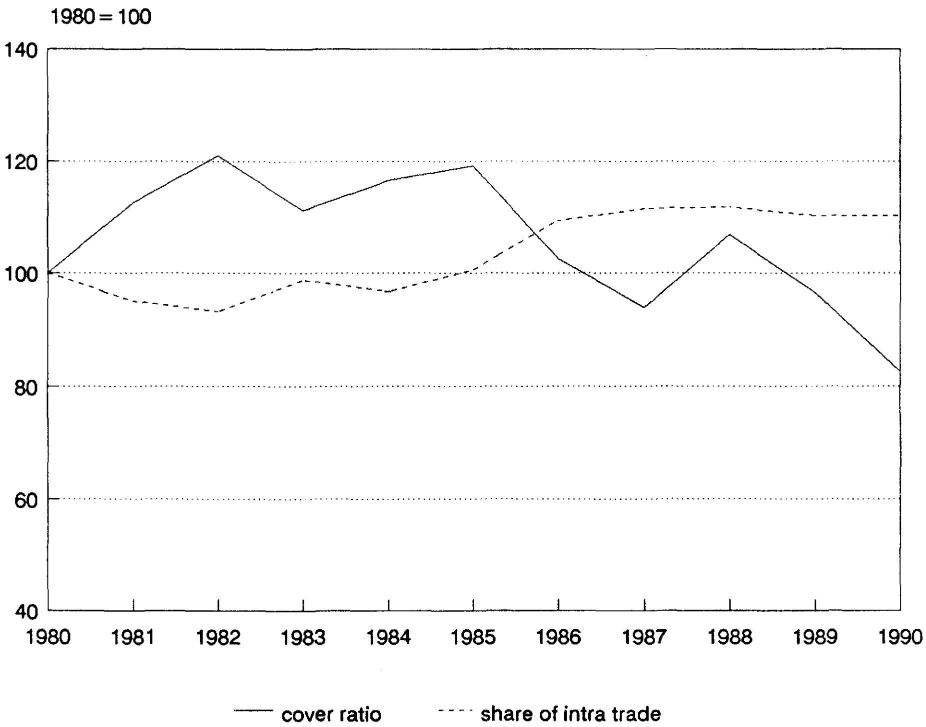
This upturn may be attributed to the gain in production of spirits, made possible, by expansion in producer exports to third countries.

France, the second largest producer behind the United Kingdom, saw a 9.7% increase in production, and Greece one of 86.2%.

Conversely, falls were recorded in the output of smaller countries, notably Denmark (72 thousand to 41 thousand hl), Portugal (80 to 20 thousand hl) and Belgium (57 to 31 thousand).

Alcohols and spirits

Trends in EC trade



Source: Eurostat

Looking at 1989, the last year for which figures are available, EC production of ethyl alcohol fell by 1% in volume terms. This result hides the diverse result of the various countries. Indeed, Spain only produced 1.2 million hl in 1990 compared to 1.8 million hl in 1989. France, accounted for 31% of the production total, but lost 161 thousand hl of output in 1990. It may also be noted that the United Kingdom made significant production gains from 521 to 1172 thousand hl.

An analysis by alcohol origin shows an increase in Community production of alcohols based on cereals

Table 1

Alcohol and spirits

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	7 514	7 682	7 602	8 133	8 313	8 483	8 623	8 471	8 571	8 884	9 211	N/A
Net export	1 447	1 757	1 913	1 833	2 057	2 227	1 984	2 036	2 309	2 701	2 893	N/A
Production	8 961	9 439	9 515	9 966	10 370	10 710	10 607	10 507	10 880	11 585	12 104	13 260
Employment	72 254	68 265	64 440	61 092	58 243	54 530	52 436	48 634	46 340	45 935	45 250	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde,Comext)

(+43%), molasses (+47%) and fruits (+21%), but a decline of 21% in the production of cane and wine-based alcohols.Employment continued to fall in this sector, but at a slower pace (1.5% in 1990 compared with an annual rate of 4.6% between 1980 and 1989).

External trade

Imports rose more sharply than exports, 27.3% compared with 8.8%, leading to a deterioration of 14.7% in the cover rate in 1990. Since 1986 the share of intra-Community trade in total trade has remained stable at close to 37%.

For Scotch whisky the trend observed in 1989 was confirmed. 1990 saw a drop in domestic sales in the United Kingdom and in exports, while intra-Community trade improved.

There was also a fall in domestic sales of cognac in France, accompanied by an increase in exports and intra-Community sales.

Table 2
Ethyl alcohol
Production by agricultural origin, 1989

(thousand hl)	Molasses	Cereals	Wine	Fruits	Potatoes	Cane	Other	Total
EC	5 559	1 318	4 938	380	577	335	395	13 502
Belgique/België (1)	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
Danmark	102	16	0	0	21	0	0	139
BR Deutschland (2)	121	49	124	73	433	0	0	800
Hellas	180	0	33	43	0	0	36	292
España	501	120	429	0	0	109	0	1 159
France	2 747	150	948	96	0	226	22	4 189
Ireland (3)	35	20	0	0	0	0	25	80
Italia	925	0	3 404	140	123	0	312	4 904
Nederland (3)	627	15	0	0	0	0	0	642
Portugal	49	0	0	28	0	0	0	77
United Kingdom (1)	224	948	0	0	0	0	0	1 172

(1) Production ends in 1989
(2) Distillates of Korn and "bouilleurs de crus" excluded
(3) Estimated
Source: EEC Member States and UEAES

Table 3
Spirits
Estimated annual production (in pure alcohol)

(thousand hl)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	9 342	9 003	9 488	9 307	9 384	10 079	10 782	10 942
Belgique/België	74	74	74	64	64	60	57	31
Danmark	79	87	93	77	74	72	72	41
B.R. Deutschland	1 080	1 055	1 031	997	976	1 014	1 010	1 055
Hellas	105	105	105	105	105	80	80	149
España	1 070	1 070	1 214	1 201	1 129	1 100	985	768
France	2 200	1 800	2 150	2 100	2 060	2 280	2 460	2 700
Ireland	125	125	125	120	120	100	100	82
Italia	990	990	900	850	800	800	800	799
Luxembourg	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Nederland	378	325	311	306	296	311	286	250
Portugal	88	90	83	85	78	80	80	20
United Kingdom	3 150	3 280	3 400	3 400	3 680	4 180	4 850	5 045

Source: National associations and UEAES

Table 4
Alcohol and spirits
Production, value added and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production in current prices	8 961	9 439	9 515	9 966	10 370	10 710	10 607	10 507	10 880	11 585	12 104
Index	83.7	88.1	88.8	93.1	96.8	100.0	99.0	98.1	101.6	108.2	113.0
Production in constant prices	N/A	11 347	10 574	10 855	10 745	10 710	10 701	10 596	10 458	10 682	10 865
Index	N/A	105.9	98.7	101.4	100.3	100.0	99.9	98.9	97.6	99.7	101.4
Value added in current prices	2 635	2 835	2 945	3 109	3 153	3 391	3 253	3 174	3 193	3 363	3 467
Index	77.7	83.6	86.8	91.7	93.0	100.0	95.9	93.6	94.2	99.2	102.2
Productivity (1)	N/A	48.8	50.6	55.6	56.5	61.7	63.3	65.7	66.9	67.0	68.6
Index	N/A	79.2	82.1	90.1	91.6	100.0	102.7	106.6	108.5	108.6	111.2
Investment in current prices(2)	228	258	241	204	238	248	196	247	242	N/A	N/A
Index	91.9	104.0	97.2	82.3	96.0	100.0	79.0	99.6	97.6	N/A	N/A

(1) Thousand ECU/person employed
(2) Excluding Luxembourg
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 5
Pure alcohol
Consumption trends

(litres per capita)	1960	1970	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Belgique/België	6.4	8.9	10.8	10.5	10.3	9.4	8.7	8.7
Danmark	4.6	6.8	9.2	9.9	10.0	8.5	8.6	8.4
BR Deutschland	6.8	10.3	11.5	10.8	10.5	10.8	10.6	10.7
Hellas(1)	5.3	4.7	6.7	6.2	4.6	7.8	7.9	7.8
España	8.6	12.1	14.1	11.8	11.7	11.5	10.7	10.8
France	18.2	17.3	14.4	13.3	13.2	12.3	12.2	12.1
Ireland	3.9	4.5	7.3	5.6	6.6	5.8	5.8	5.8
Italia	13.8	13.8	11.5	11.6	10.2	10.7	9.6	9.4
Luxembourg	11.1	10.1	18.4	13.0	12.7	12.7	12.6	13.1
Nederland	2.5	5.6	8.8	8.5	8.6	7.1	7.0	7.0
Portugal	10.4	15.6	11.0	13.1	11.2	9.8	8.8	9.1
United Kingdom	5.1	6.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.4

(1) Beer and wine only

Source: Produktschap voor Gedistilleerde Dranken and UEAES

Table 6
Alcohol
Consumption by country, 1989

(litres per capita)	Spirits (1)	Wines (2)	Beer (2)	Total (1)
EC	1.8	N/A	N/A	9.6
Belgique/België	1.2	26.0	114.9	8.7
Danmark	1.4	19.2	123.4	8.4
BR Deutschland	2.1	26.3	142.9	10.7
Hellas(3)	N/A	29.9	38.4	7.8
España	2.8	47.2	71.1	10.8
France	2.4	74.0	40.8	12.1
Ireland	1.7	4.2	90.3	5.8
Italia	0.8	69.7	21.6	9.4
Luxembourg	1.6	61.4	119.3	13.1
Nederland	1.9	14.9	87.5	7.0
Portugal	0.8	53.0	63.8	9.1
United Kingdom	1.7	11.6	110.4	7.4

(1) In litres pure alcohol

(2) In litres in state

(3) Beer and wine only

Source: Produktschap voor Gedistilleerde Dranken

Table 7
Alcohol and spirits
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	1 580	1 899	2 056	1 982	2 216	2 395	2 160	2 235	2 505	2 958	3 219
Index	66.0	79.3	85.8	82.8	92.5	100.0	90.2	93.3	104.6	123.5	134.4
Imports extra-EC	132	141	142	149	159	168	176	199	196	256	326
Index	78.6	83.9	84.5	88.7	94.6	100.0	104.8	118.5	116.7	152.4	194.0
X/M	11.97	13.47	14.48	13.30	13.94	14.26	12.27	11.23	12.78	11.55	9.87
Trade intra-EC	812	901	950	1 000	1 082	1 239	1 274	1 356	1 531	1 771	1 921
Index	65.5	72.7	76.7	80.7	87.3	100.0	102.8	109.4	123.6	142.9	155.0
Share of total (%)	33.9	32.2	31.6	33.5	32.8	34.1	37.1	37.8	37.9	37.4	37.4

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 8
Scotch whisky
Intra and extra EC trade (1)

(thousand hl)	1988	(%)	1989	(%)	1990	(%)
UK domestic sales	451.7	15.6	434.7	15.2	413.4	14.8
Intra-EC sales	725.6	24.9	850.0	29.7	846.8	30.3
Exports extra-EC	1 734.1	59.5	1 574.9	55.1	1 536.2	54.9

(1) Pure alcohol
Source: UEAES and SWA

Table 9
Cognac
Intra and extra EC trade (1)

(thousand hl)	1988	(%)	1989	(%)	1990	(%)
French domestic sales	31.9	7.5	32.0	7.1%	26.4	5.4
Intra-EC sales	121.9	28.9	123.8	27.3	138.2	28.3
Exports extra-EC	268.1	63.6	296.2	65.6	324.2	66.3

(1) Pure alcohol
Source: UEAES

WINE
(Nace 425)

Main indicators

With a 0.7% growth in 1990, Community production in real terms weakened when compared to the 1.8% noted in 1989 and the 3% annual growth observed between 1981 and 1989. Nevertheless, wine production increased 7.6% in nominal terms, reaching 9.2 billion ECU in 1990.

The low level of extra-Community trade is reflected in a consumption trend of the same order as production. Internal demand in the EC thus grew 8.8%, continuing the trend of the last decade.

Following the drop in employment observed in 1988 (-9%), the over 2% increase in the workforce, begun in 1989, continued. Nonetheless, at 50 thousand the workforce remained 5.7% below its 1987 level.

Foreign trade

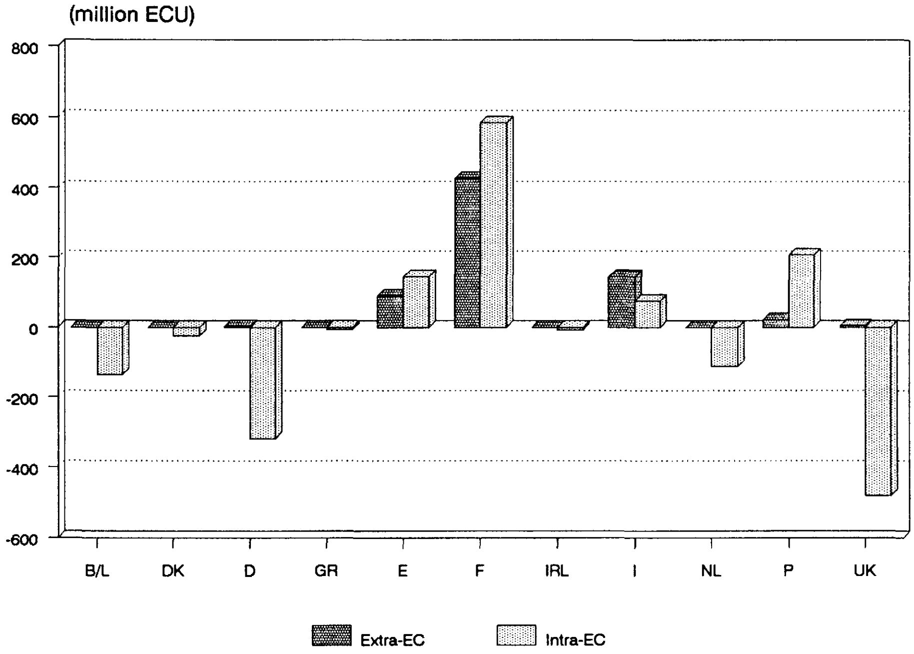
The Community's trade surplus suffered a 6.7% decline in 1990 following a favourable year in 1989 which ended in a 10.3% improvement.

This poor performance is mainly explained by a 5.4% decline in exports in 1990. The low level of imports means that their 39% increase played only a marginal role in the state of the trade balance.

With 8.9% growth, trade between Member States remained strong.

Net exports, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	4 531	4 786	5 415	5 727	6 251	6 753	6 909	7 450	7 463	8 494	9 244	N/A
Net exports	405	503	578	604	702	763	685	659	673	742	692	N/A
Production	4 936	5 289	5 993	6 331	6 953	7 516	7 594	8 109	8 136	9 236	9 936	10 442
Employment (thousands)	59	57	56	56	56	54	54	53	48	49	50	N/A
Turnover	4 898	5 298	5 920	6 436	7 073	7 686	7 494	8 049	8 213	9 355	10 125	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used when country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
Production and external trade

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	4 936	5 289	5 993	6 331	6 953	7 516	7 594	8 109	8 136	9 236	9 936
Index	65.7	70.4	79.7	84.2	92.5	100.0	101.0	107.9	108.2	122.9	132.2
Trade											
Exports extra-EC	417	519	593	623	722	782	700	673	688	759	718
Index	53.3	66.4	75.8	79.7	92.3	100.0	89.5	86.1	88.0	97.1	91.8
Imports extra-EC	12	16	15	19	20	19	15	14	15	18	25
Index	63.2	84.2	78.9	100.0	105.3	100.0	78.9	73.7	78.9	94.7	131.6
X/M	34.75	32.44	39.53	32.79	36.10	41.16	46.67	48.07	45.87	42.17	28.72
Trade intra-EC	558	568	613	647	716	841	966	1 027	1 131	1 202	1 309
Index	66.3	67.5	72.9	76.9	85.1	100.0	114.9	122.1	134.5	142.9	155.6
Share of total (%)	57.2	52.3	50.8	50.9	49.8	51.8	58.0	60.4	62.2	61.3	64.6

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

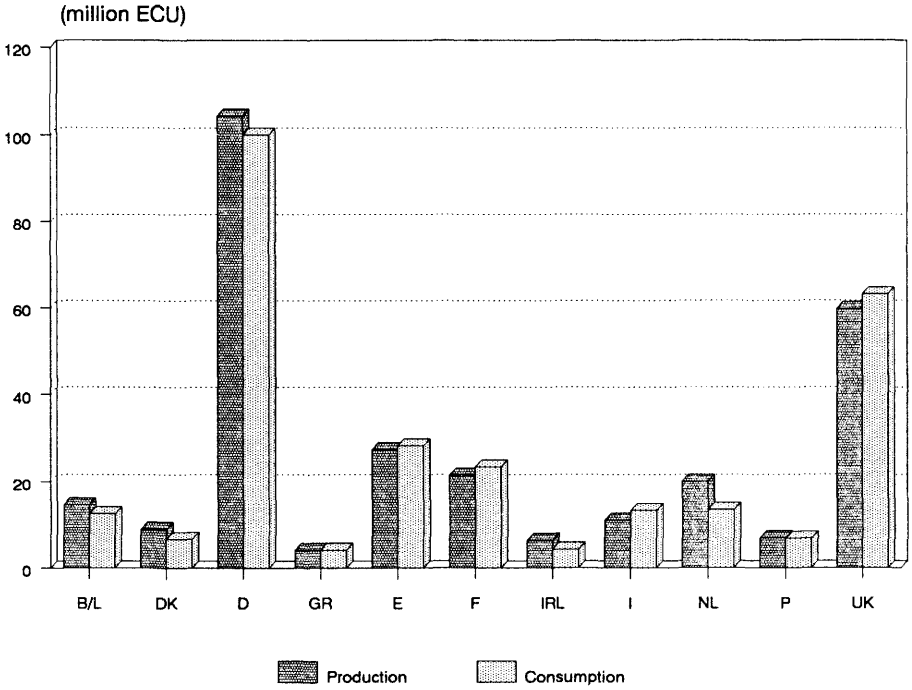
BEER
(Nace 427.1)

Production

Following a period of stagnation between 1986 and 1989 during which Community beer production did not exceed 270 million hectolitres, 1990 saw a 5.6% growth, this performance being largely due to an increase in German production (+12.1%), which represented 37% of total European production. Also of note is the 6.4% increase in the Netherlands and the stagnation observed in the United Kingdom in 1990.

1990 saw a slight recovery (1.4%) in Employment.

EC production and consumption, 1990



Source: Eurostat

Consumption

Community beer consumption followed the same trend as production with a high rate of growth in 1990 (5.9%), mainly explained by the rise in German consumption (+12.6%) which for the first time takes account of consumption in East Germany.

Beer consumption in the United Kingdom has been stagnant for three years, whilst Portugal, albeit a small consumer, showed a 19% increase in its consumption in 1990.

External trade

Intra-Community trade grew 15.1% in volume terms in 1990, reaching more than 14 million hectolitres. Intra-Community exports accounted for nearly 59% of all exports. 1990 saw a slight reduction in the trade surplus (2.3%) as a result of a higher growth in imports than in exports (22% as against 13%); the trade surplus in 1990 amounted to 8.8 million hectolitres.

Table 1
Brewing
Main indicators

(million hl)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	230.7	229.0	228.9	230.7	224.5	225.8	252.2	256.9	258.4	260.8	276.1
Net exports (1)	5.2	6.1	6.1	6.7	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.3	8.1	9.0	8.8
Production (2)	235.9	235.1	235.0	237.4	232.0	233.2	259.8	264.2	266.5	269.8	284.9
Employment (thousands) (3)	192.8	182.5	181.2	174.1	167.4	164.3	157.5	170.3	152.8	152.8	147.3

(1) 1980 excluding Greece, Spain and Portugal; 1981-83 excluding Spain and Portugal
(2) 1980-86 excluding Greece and Spain
(3) 1986 excluding Greece and Spain; 1988 and 1990 excluding France
Source: CBMC

Table 2
Brewing
Structure of the industry

	Active breweries (plants)				Independent brewing companies				Employment			
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1987	1988	1989	1990	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	1 566	1 583	1 565	1 552	1 377	1 403	1 418	1 402	170 291	152 767	152 758	147 281
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	131	148	133	131	107	114	105	104	10 316	9 804	9 301	8 814
Danmark	22	22	19	19	17	18	16	11	5 900	5 100	4 850	4 550
BR Deutschland	1 161	1 168	1 178	1 178	1 120	1 140	1150	1 150	58 100	56 100	54 400	53 500
Hellas	7	6	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2 550	2 590	2 488	2 500
España (2)	34	34	31	31	N/A	N/A	22	22	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000
France	41	39	37	35	32	32	29	27	7 618	N/A	7 504	N/A
Ireland	7	7	7	7	4	4	4	3	3 532	3 215	2 984	2 984
Italia	21	25	24	21	12	12	10	8	5 100	4 640	4 418	4 322
Nederland	21	19	17	17	15	14	14	14	9 745	9 221	8 761	8 578
Portugal	8	8	8	8	4	4	4	4	4 430	3 097	3 052	3 033
United Kingdom	113	107	105	105	66	65	64	59	48 000	44 000	40 000	44 000

(1) Estimated; 1988 and 1990 excluding France
(2)1988-90 : 1987 figures for employment
Source: CBMC

Table 4
Beer
Total production

(million hl)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	235.9	235.1	235.0	237.4	232.0	233.2	259.8	264.2	266.5	269.8	284.9
Belgique/België	14.3	13.8	14.6	14.2	14.3	13.9	13.7	14.0	13.8	13.2	14.1
Danmark	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.5	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.0
BR Deutschland	92.3	93.7	94.8	95.0	92.6	93.3	94.1	92.5	92.5	93.0	104.3
Hellas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.1
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.1	25.8	26.6	27.3	27.3
France	21.7	21.7	22.3	21.8	20.7	20.3	20.7	19.9	20.1	20.9	21.4
Ireland	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.3
Italia	8.6	9.0	10.2	10.1	9.1	10.3	11.1	11.1	11.3	10.4	11.1
Luxembourg	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Nederland	15.7	16.6	16.2	17.3	17.0	17.5	18.0	17.5	17.5	18.8	20.0
Portugal	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.1	5.0	5.6	6.8	7.0
United Kingdom	64.8	61.7	58.1	60.3	60.1	60.0	59.4	59.9	60.2	60.0	59.7

(1) 1980-86 excluding Greece; 1980-85 excluding Spain
Source: CBMC

Table 5
Beer
Total consumption

(million hl)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	228.4	226.5	227.1	229.2	222.9	223.8	252.2	255.9	258.5	260.6	276.1
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	13.4	12.6	13.5	13.1	12.8	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.0	12.5
Danmark	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.7
BR Deutschland	89.7	90.6	91.1	91.1	88.4	89.0	89.4	88.1	88.1	88.8	100.0
Hellas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.8	4.2	3.9	4.2
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.6	26.5	27.2	28.1	28.3
France	23.7	23.7	24.3	23.8	22.6	22.1	22.4	21.7	21.9	22.8	23.4
Ireland	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3
Italia	9.5	10.1	11.6	11.8	10.8	12.4	13.2	13.2	13.0	12.3	13.3
Nederland	12.2	12.8	11.7	12.6	12.0	12.2	12.5	12.4	12.4	13.0	13.5
Portugal	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.8	5.5	5.7	6.8
United Kingdom	65.5	62.3	60.4	62.2	62.1	61.5	61.2	62.9	63.3	63.2	63.1

(1) 1980-86 excluding Greece; 1980-85 excluding Spain
Source: CBMC

Table 6
Brewing (1)
Production, value added and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices (2)	14 311	16 360	17 998	19 067	19 019	19 613	19 921	20 019	21 416	22 524	24 137
Index	73.0	83.4	91.8	97.2	97.0	100.0	101.6	102.1	109.2	114.8	123.1
Production at constant prices	N/A	20 127	20 223	20 623	19 579	19 613	19 941	19 817	20 281	20 487	21 367
Index	N/A	102.6	103.1	105.1	99.8	100.0	101.7	101.0	103.4	104.5	108.9
Value added at current prices (2)	5 386	5 829	6 089	6 473	5 960	6 307	6 752	6 955	7 156	7 661	8 312
Index	85.4	92.4	96.5	102.6	94.5	100.0	107.1	110.3	113.5	121.5	131.8
Productivity (3)	N/A	39.4	39.8	41.9	38.6	40.7	44.9	47.5	47.5	50.3	53.1
Index	N/A	96.8	97.9	103.0	94.8	100.0	110.3	116.7	116.7	123.6	130.4
Investment at current prices (4)	1 127	1 262	1 071	1 179	1 279	1 364	1 421	1 621	1 644	N/A	N/A
Index	82.6	92.5	78.5	86.4	93.8	100.0	104.2	118.8	120.5	N/A	N/A

(1) Including malting
(2) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(3) Thousand ECU/person employed
(4) Excluding Ireland
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 7
Brewing (1)
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	522.7	715.1	823.1	910.2	969.4	992.1	957.5	845.7	839.9	970.3	1 048.6
Index	52.7	72.1	83.0	91.7	97.7	100.0	96.5	85.2	84.7	97.8	105.7
Imports extra-EC	23.6	26.8	34.2	39.9	39.8	43.3	43.8	42.5	48.9	55.9	69.9
Index	54.5	61.9	79.0	92.1	91.9	100.0	101.2	98.2	112.9	129.1	161.4
X/M	22.15	26.68	24.07	22.81	24.36	22.91	21.86	19.90	17.18	17.36	15.00
Trade intra-EC	378.9	424.0	513.7	560.8	613.5	667.0	690.7	733.2	815.5	875.5	1 040.7
Index	56.8	63.6	77.0	84.1	92.0	100.0	103.6	109.9	122.3	131.3	156.0
Share of total (%)	42.0	37.2	38.4	38.1	38.8	40.2	41.9	46.4	49.3	47.4	49.8

(1) Including malting
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

MALT
(NACE 427.2)

Production

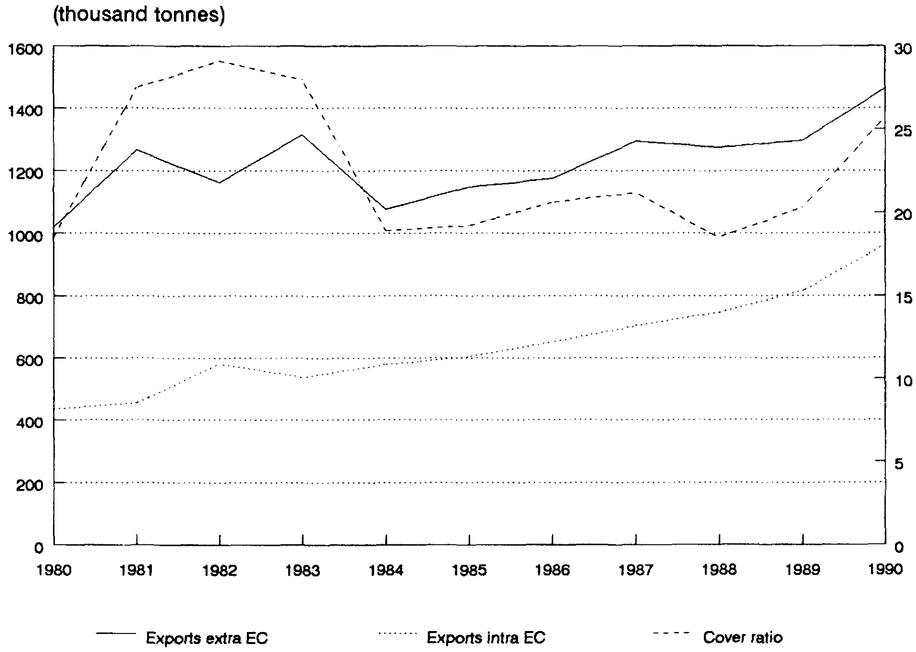
The Community produced 6 million tonnes of malt in 1990, representing about 40% of the world market, thus confirming the importance of the European producers and of the F.R. of Germany in particular.

This level of production corresponds to a 3% growth over 1989, a rate slightly down on the 5.7% average annual growth rate since 1985. It can, however, be noted that the number of production units fell in comparison to 1988, whilst their total production capacity increased 6.4%, reflecting their greater competitivity.

Consumption

Consumption stagnated in 1990, putting an end to the upward trend observed since 1985, which was characterised by an average annual growth rate of 9.6% between 1985 and 1989. Most of the growth in output in 1990 therefore went to exports. In this connection we can mention the opportunities offered by markets such as those of Central or South America.

Trends in EC trade in volume terms



Source : BIOS

Foreign trade

The Community's foreign trade underwent major fluctuations in 1990. With an 11% drop in imports and a substantial 13% rise in exports, the Community's trade balance increased by more than 12.4%, the highest growth observed since 1980.

The import cover rate of 25.7, 26.6% better than in 1980, reflects improved competitiveness in the industry. Despite the substantial growth in extra-Community exports, 1990 saw intra-Community trade increase by 2.8%.

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	4 017	3 649	3 898	3 758	3 770	3 615	3 966	4 069	4 403	4 630	4 648
Net exports	963	1 219	1 122	1 268	1 019	1 089	1 118	1 233	1 205	1 241	1 395
Production	4 980	4 868	5 020	5 026	4 789	4 704	5 084	5 302	5 608	5 871	6 043

(1) Excluding Portugal and Greece
Source: EUROMALT, BIOS

Table 2
EC trade in volume

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	1 018	1 265	1 162	1 315	1 076	1 149	1 175	1 294	1 274	1 297	1 465
Index	88.5	110.1	101.1	114.5	93.7	100.0	102.3	112.6	110.9	112.9	127.5
Imports intra-EC	55	46	40	47	57	60	57	61	69	64	57
Index	91.7	76.7	66.7	78.3	95.0	100.0	95.0	101.7	115.0	106.7	95.0
X/M	18.5	27.5	29.1	28.0	18.9	19.2	20.6	21.2	18.5	20.3	25.7
Trade intra-EC	436	456	581	539	580	603	651	705	745	815	964
Index	72.3	75.6	96.4	89.4	96.2	100.0	108.0	116.9	123.6	135.2	159.9
Share of total (%)	30.0	26.5	33.3	29.1	35.0	34.4	35.7	35.3	36.9	38.6	39.7

Source: BIOS

Table 3
Maltings, 1990

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	NL	UK	Total
Independent	7	3	66	8	3	3	4	12	106
Associated to breweries	2	2	31	1	2	0	1	7	46
Associated to other industries	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	8
Total	9	5	97	9	6	4	5	25	160

Source: EUROMALT

Table 4
Number and total capacity of maltings (Plants), 1990 (1)

Capacity in thousand tonnes	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-99	100-199	200+	Total
Number of plants									
Belgique/België	1	1	1	1	0	2	3	0	9
Danmark	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	5
BR Deutschland	55	15	9	9	3	5	0	1	97
France	-	-	-	(2)3	-	-	3	3	9
Ireland	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Italia	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
Nederland	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	5
United Kingdom	10	4	0	2	0	1	7	1	25
Total	-	-	-	(2)142	-	-	13	5	160

Total capacity (thousand tonnes)	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-99	100-199	200+	Total
Belgique/België	6 000	20 000	25 000	30 000	0	200 000	395 000	0	676 000
Danmark	6 000	0	50 000	0	40 000	73 000	0	0	169 000
BR Deutschland	220 000	235 000	240 000	285 000	140 000	365 000	0	215 000	1 700 000
France	-	-	-	(3)98 000	-	-	390 000	892 000	1 380 000
Ireland	3 000	25 000	27 000	30 000	0	80 000	0	0	165 000
Italia	2 000	0	0	120 000	0	0	0	0	122 000
Nederland	3 000	0	28 000	35 000	0	152 000	0	0	217 000
United Kingdom	35 000	61 000	0	69 000	0	68 000	911 000	385 000	1 529 000
Total	-	-	-	(3)2 771 000	-	-	1 696 000	1 492 000	5 958 000

(1) All malsters whether independent or associated with the brewing distilling or other industries are included

(2) Total number for capacity size 0-99

(3) Total capacity for capacity size 0-99

Source: EUROMALT

SOFT DRINKS
(NACE 428.2)

Growth in the industry in 1990

The soft drinks industry underwent expansion in most Member States in 1990. In volume terms, production intended for the national market increased significantly in Belgium (+15%), Denmark (+16.6%), the Federal Republic of Germany (+14.1%) and Greece (+18.9%).

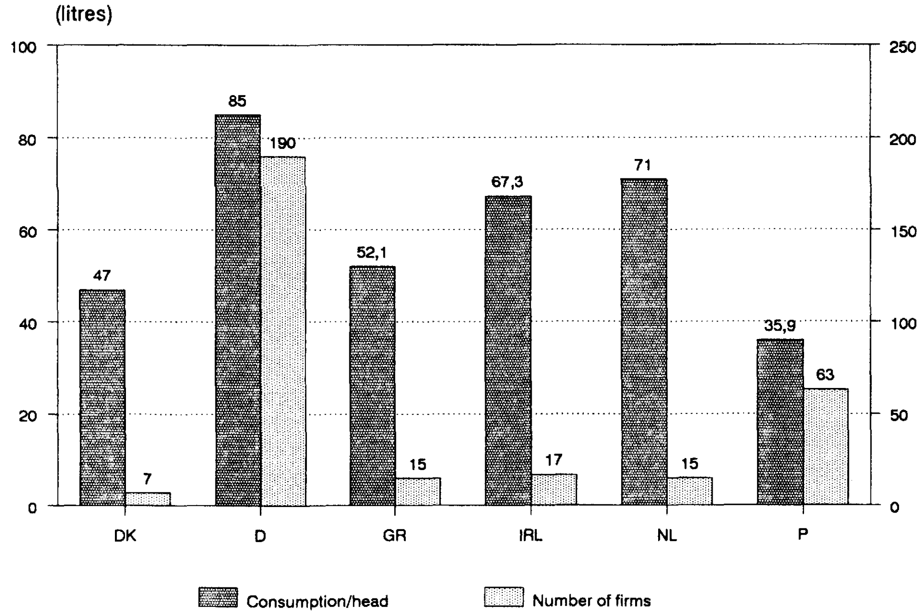
When foreign trade is taken into account, we can see that there was sustained growth in internal demand in volume terms in many Community countries. One might mention Belgium (+13.8%), Denmark (+16.4%) and Greece (+18.9%).

By type of product, we can mention that in the F.R. of Germany fruit juice-based drinks represented 15% in 1989 but only 9% in 1990.

The different types of container used varied greatly from one country to another. Although reusable glass accounted for 95% of containers in Denmark in 1990, it represented only 15% in Belgium, where plastic accounted for more than half of all containers, whereas in Portugal only 15% of containers were plastic.

Consumption per capita and number of firms, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: UNESDA

External trade

The EC's trade surplus showed a 13.5% growth in 1990, surpassing the trend that prevailed between 1985 and 1989 (3.8% per annum). This result was obtained despite a reduction

Table 1
Main indicators by country, 1990

(million litres)	B	DK(1)	D	GR	IRL	NL (2)	P	UK
Consumption (3)	884.9	240.2	5 612.7	535.0	235.5	1 057.0	359.2	6 716.9
Net exports	15.6	0.6	-45.6	N/A	-26.9	241.1	N/A	N/A
Production for home market	696.8	283.4	5 330.4	535.0	180.0	916.8	359.2	N/A
Consumption per capita (4)	89.0	47.0	85.0	52.1	67.3	71.0	35.9	N/A
Number of enterprises (5)	N/A	7	190	15	17	15	63	N/A
Employment	N/A	N/A	22 900	3 243	2 700	2 7313	3582	N/A

(1) Only carbonated soft drinks
(2) Number of enterprises and employment; 1989 figures
(3) Production for home market and imports
(4) Litres
(5) Enterprises with 20 or more employees
Source: UNESDA

in export growth in 1990 (10.6% as against 25.2% in 1989).

The import cover rate improved in 1990 for the first time since the start of the last decade, reaching 4.9. However, this is still a modest rate compared with the results for 1985 (8.6) and 1980 (12.4).

Modelling its expansion on that of extra-Community exports, the growth in trade between Member States registered a decline (8.4% in 1990 compared to 25.7% in 1989).

Table 2
Consumption by category, 1990

(%)	DK	D	GR	IRL	NL	P
Fruit juice drinks	N/A	9.0	-	18.0	33.1	52.6
Drinks with fruit or vegetable extracts						
- Colas	35.5	38.8	53.0	27.0	43.3	19.8
- Lemon/lime (1)	N/A	23.8	21.0	19	17.9	17.9
- Orange	44.8	-	23.0	11	1.2	-
- Others	N/A	23.6	3.0	21.0	1.6	2.0
Flavoured drinks	19.7	4.0	-	4.0	2.8	7.7

(1) Including orange in the case of the F.R. of Germany
Source: UNESDA

Table 3
Packaging used, 1990

(%)	B	DK	GR	IRL	P	UK
Returnable glass	15.0	95.0	41.0	15.0	67.0	12.0
Plastic	54.0	-	21.0	54.0	15.5	44.0
Metal	21.0	-	35.0	21.0	11.7	31.0
Cardboard	-	-	-	-	1.4	-
One-way glass	5.0	-	-	5.0	3.2	2.0
Pre/post mix	5.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	1.2	11.0

Source: UNESDA

Table 4
EC trade in current value (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	120.0	164.8	176.9	185.7	237.1	232.9	229.8	232.1	246.2	308.3	341.1
Index	51.5	70.8	76.0	79.7	101.8	100.0	98.7	99.7	105.7	132.4	146.5
Imports extra-EC	9.7	12.2	15.5	18.8	25.6	27.2	31.3	32.7	44.9	69.1	69.5
Index	35.7	44.9	57.0	69.1	94.1	100.0	115.1	120.2	165.1	254.0	255.5
X/M	12.4	13.5	11.4	9.9	9.3	8.6	7.3	7.1	5.5	4.5	4.9
Trade intra-EC	169.5	219.9	232.9	256.9	299.9	327.5	393.1	469.6	535.0	672.4	728.9
Index	51.8	67.1	71.1	78.4	91.6	100.0	120.0	143.4	163.4	205.3	222.6
Share of total (%)	58.5	57.2	56.8	58.0	55.8	58.4	63.1	66.9	68.5	68.6	68.1

(1) including the bottling of natural spa waters
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

TOBACCO
(NACE 429)

Production and consumption

Production in value terms of processed tobacco products grew 6% in 1990 compared with 3.4% in 1989.

Apart from a substantial increase in the trade balance, consumption grew 5.7%, nearly twice the growth observed in 1989.

At nearly 627 billion units, cigarette production did not increase in 1990. This happened despite a 2.1% rise in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Community's principal producer with 164 billion units. The main countries which showed a decline are the United Kingdom (-1.8%), Italy (-4%) and France (-2.3%).Cigarette consumption did not change much in 1990. The only noteworthy results were the fall in consumption observed in Italy (-7.6%) and the increase observed in United Kingdom (+6.8%).

Employment

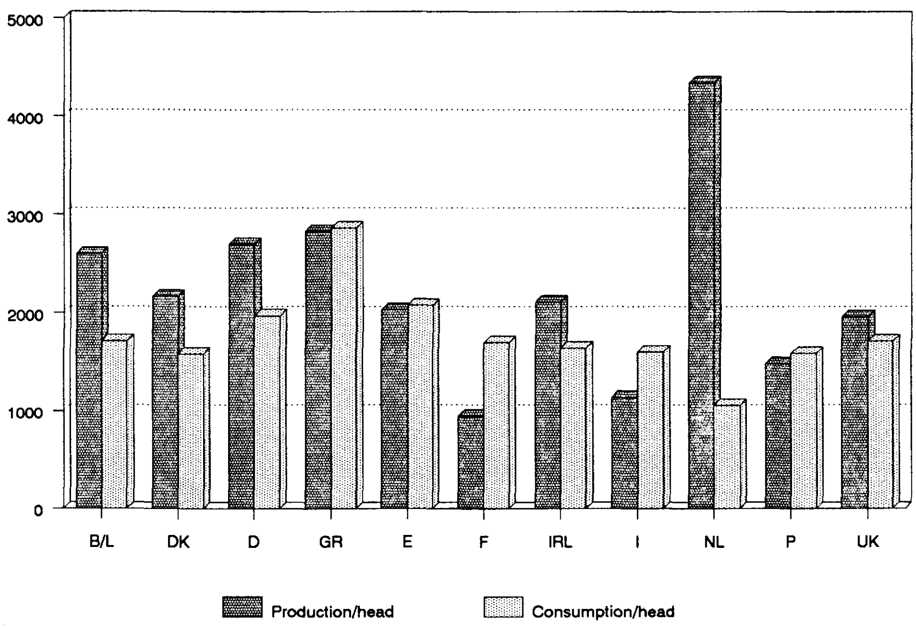
The tobacco processing industry employed 82.7 thousand people in 1990, a fall of 1.4%. However, this decline is small compared with the 4.6% annual fall over the period 1985-1989. This reduction resulted in a 3.9% improvement in productivity in 1990, thus confirming, though to a lesser degree, the 10% a year growth in labour productivity between 1986 and 1989.

External trade

1990 confirmed the improvement in the EC's trade surplus that occured in manufactured tobacco in value terms in 1989, with an increase of 31%.The trade balance in tobacco products in volume terms increased 5.4% in 1990 to 54 thousand tonnes.

Per capita cigarette production and consumption, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Table 1

Tobacco

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	19 910	22 312	24 442	26 625	27 544	27 944	28 100	29 453	29 840	30 770	32 516	N/A
Net exports	-130	-21	207	348	390	546	285	194	297	394	516	N/A
Production	19 780	22 291	24 649	26 973	27 934	28 490	28 385	29 647	30 137	31 164	33 032	37 099
Employment (thousands)	123.7	119.1	114.1	114.4	107.3	101.4	94.7	89.8	86.2	83.9	82.7	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available paricularly in 1989 and 1990.Excluding France, Ireland and Luxembourg

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 3
Tobacco
Production and value added

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	19 780	22 291	24 649	26 973	17 934	28 490	28 385	29 647	30 137	31 164	33 032
Index	69.4	78.2	86.5	94.7	62.9	100.0	99.6	104.1	105.8	109.4	115.9
USA (2)	8 758	12 542	16 394	18 256	22 103	24 253	19 380	N/A	20 162	23 415	23 230
Index	36.1	51.7	67.6	75.3	91.1	100.0	79.9	N/A	83.1	96.5	95.8
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	31 558	29 702	30 227	29 401	28 490	27 575	28 191	27 304	27 098	27 785
Index	N/A	110.8	104.3	106.1	103.2	100.0	96.8	99.0	95.8	95.1	97.5
Value added at current prices	3 082	3 530	3 723	3 738	3 119	3 116	2 887	3 431	4 313	4 436	4 679
Index	98.9	113.3	119.5	120.0	100.1	100.0	92.7	110.1	138.4	142.4	150.2
Productivity	N/A	40.7	38.8	37.2	30.4	30.9	30.2	37.0	45.4	45.8	47.6
Index	N/A	131.8	125.6	120.7	98.7	100.0	97.9	120.0	147.2	148.6	154.1

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990. Excluding France,Ireland and Luxembourg
(2) Census of manufacturers and Eurostat estimates
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 4
Cigarettes
Production

(millions)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	666 392	667 347	631 945	637 616	640 408	649 352	630 849	624 387	625 339	626 707	626 790
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	26 454	26 921	28 710	28 042	27 650	28 363	26 928	26 877	27 046	25 884	25 600
Danmark	9 223	9 802	9 920	9 763	10 583	10 966	11 246	11 162	11 144	11 170	11 170
BR Deutschland	157 900	167 816	148 166	155 942	162 055	165 587	169 048	162 940	162 092	160 666	164 000
Hellas	24 889	25 404	24 533	25 336	27 018	28 523	29 000	28 853	28 780	28 533	28 450
España	85 000	93 500	68 220	63 600	75 100	77 270	76 500	80 500	78 400	78 500	79 500
France	72 478	62 454	62 510	62 147	60 729	67 376	59 122	54 160	53 307	54 225	53 000
Ireland	7 887	7 467	8 136	7 534	7 389	7 735	7 720	7 700	7 750	7 800	7 850
Italia	73 105	72 248	80 550	83 672	80 435	78 774	75 585	70 339	66 486	67 759	65 000
Nederland	40 705	38 732	42 977	45 303	45 101	46 711	49 935	52 355	61 724	63 000	65 000
Portugal	13 133	13 363	13 613	14 329	13 875	14 077	13 743	14 966	14 610	15 170	15 220
United Kingdom	155 618	149 640	144 610	141 948	130 473	123 970	112 022	114 535	114 000	114 000	112 000
USA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	662 000	665 000	662 000	667 000	703 000	N/A	N/A

Source: FAO; Census of manufactures and Eurostat estimates

Table 6
Cigarettes
Consumption

(billions)	1985 Total	1985 Per capita (No)	1986 Total	1986 Per capita (No)	1987 Total	1987 Per capita (No)	1988 Total	1988 Per capita (No)	1989 Total	1989 Per capita (No)	1990 Total	1990 Per capita (No)
EC	596.7	1 853	581.9	1 801	579.8	1 795	570.9	1 764	575.5	N/A	606.2	1 855
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	16.5	1 611	14.2	1 388	13.1	1 284	15.5	1 518	14.6	1 625	17.6	1 714
Danmark	8.8	1 732	8.5	1 669	8.4	1 629	8.1	1 578	7.9	1 558	8.1	1 577
B.R. Deutschland (1)	123.2	2 019	121.8	1 998	124.0	2 033	121.5	1 879	120.6	1 968	146.0	N/A
Hellas	28.5	2 859	28.9	2 888	29.5	2 947	28.3	2 915	28.7	2 706	28.8	2 859
España	77.9	2 018	76.8	1 979	80.8	2 071	78.0	2 021	79.7	N/A	81.9	2 083
France	96.2	1 744	94.6	1 708	94.2	1 694	93.0	1 665	94.9	1 648	95.8	1 701
Ireland	6.4	1 798	6.3	1 751	6.2	1 745	6.2	1 758	6.2	2 098	5.8	1 645
Italia	112.8	1 977	105.2	1 842	98.4	1 719	98.0	1 705	100.9	N/A	92.3	1 601
Nederland	15.6	1 072	15.9	1 091	15.3	1 044	15.1	1 025	15.0	1 058	15.9	1 065
Portugal	13.9	1 368	13.7	1 332	14.9	1 529	14.1	1 440	15.0	1 511	15.7	1 592
United Kingdom	96.9	1 714	96.0	1 696	95.0	1 670	91.8	1 612	92.0	1 606	98.3	1 714

(1) Including East Germany in 1990
Source: USDA FT, Eurostat (Bise), CECCM

Table 7
Raw and processed tobacco
External trade

(million ECU)	1985 Extra-EC	1985 USA	1986 Extra-EC	1986 USA	1987 Extra-EC	1987 USA	1988 Extra-EC	1988 USA	1989 Extra-EC	1989 USA	1990 Extra-EC	1990 USA
Raw imports	2 281.1	899.9	1 967.2	797.2	1 622.1	634.2	1 405.5	551.8	1 528.6	600.8	1 539.8	580.0
Processed imports	117.1	52.9	275.5	52.3	346.3	41.6	299.3	34.5	280.2	37.1	311.0	40.1
Total imports	2 398.2	952.8	2 242.7	849.5	1 968.4	675.8	1 704.8	586.3	1 808.8	637.9	1 850.8	620.1
Index	100.0	100.0	93.5	89.2	82.1	70.9	71.1	61.5	75.4	66.9	77.2	65.1
Raw exports	221.8	54.5	242.3	77.4	226.3	63.9	181.3	42.3	209.4	48.2	267.4	72.8
Processed exports	713.1	31.3	611.9	25.9	594.1	26.7	645.2	21.9	736.1	24.2	885.5	23.2
Total exports	934.9	85.8	854.2	103.3	820.4	90.6	826.5	64.2	945.5	72.4	1 152.9	96.0
Index	100.0	100.0	91.4	120.4	87.8	105.6	88.4	74.8	101.1	84.4	123.3	111.9
X/M	0.39	0.09	0.38	0.12	0.42	0.13	0.48	0.11	0.52	0.11	0.62	0.15

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 8
Tobacco leaf
External trade

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Imports											
World	1 416	1 502	1 487	1 428	1 433	1 415	1 375	1 394	1 303	1 389	1 369
EC	628	601	604	617	605	604	577	609	550	597	555
Five largest non-EC importers											
USA	196	239	243	209	213	202	207	221	196	180	170
USSR	83	105	124	101	103	95	67	54	49	50	50
Japan	65	83	84	80	75	61	68	88	69	86	65
Egypt	25	33	43	49	49	44	47	42	35	43	48
Bulgaria	12	14	20	26	42	30	41	21	38	32	65
Exports											
World	1 350	1 487	1 429	1 334	1 383	1 391	1 330	1 336	1 373	1 458	1 436
EC	163	181	216	215	240	222	232	285	256	287	316
Five largest non-EC exporters											
USA	272	265	260	238	246	249	217	195	218	225	230
Brazil	144	149	166	177	187	199	176	174	199	200	195
Zimbabwe	93	129	86	84	90	98	99	100	103	117	114
Turkey	84	131	105	70	70	103	82	106	78	110	90
India	71	112	110	79	76	64	62	53	38	56	61

Source: FAO

Table 9
Tobacco products
External trade

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Imports world	324	398	429	416	403	418	447	368	398	401	418
EC	145	136	152	161	178	195	186	109	113	118	120
Five largest non-EC importers											
USSR	58	74	67	73	75	76	77	75	61	55	50
Saudi Arabia	26	31	33	32	36	34	34	17	16	13	13
Japan	5	6	6	6	7	9	13	36	41	46	47
Colombia	2	2	2	11	11	11	11	13	14	15	15
USA	15	65	81	52	4	5	4	2	2	1	1
Exports World	411	438	441	434	451	484	505	399	450	508	543
EC	181	195	218	233	234	254	243	153	167	169	174
Five largest non-EC exporters											
USA	91	89	81	72	73	79	107	100	119	143	161
Bulgaria	69	63	62	61	72	75	72	75	73	69	70
India	11	16	21	9	9	10	10	1	1	1	1
Switzerland	13	14	11	10	10	7	8	9	9	13	12
USSR	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0

Source: FAO

16. TEXTILES, LEATHER, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

Overview (NACE 43/44/45)

Production

Against the background of an annual growth rate of 3.7% since 1986, 1990 saw a 1.3% increase in production throughout the sector. The slowdown in Community activity in the past year was due to the slight downturn recorded in the textile industry (-0.5%), affecting most production in that sector. In contrast, the leather and clothing industries (+4.6% and +4% respectively) enjoyed high growth rates in 1990, double those recorded in 1989.

Employment

1990 was marked by a drop of 1.5% in the number of jobs, thereby continuing the trend observed since 1986. Almost three-quarters of the jobs lost were in the textile industry, where manpower shrank by 2.4% in 1990.

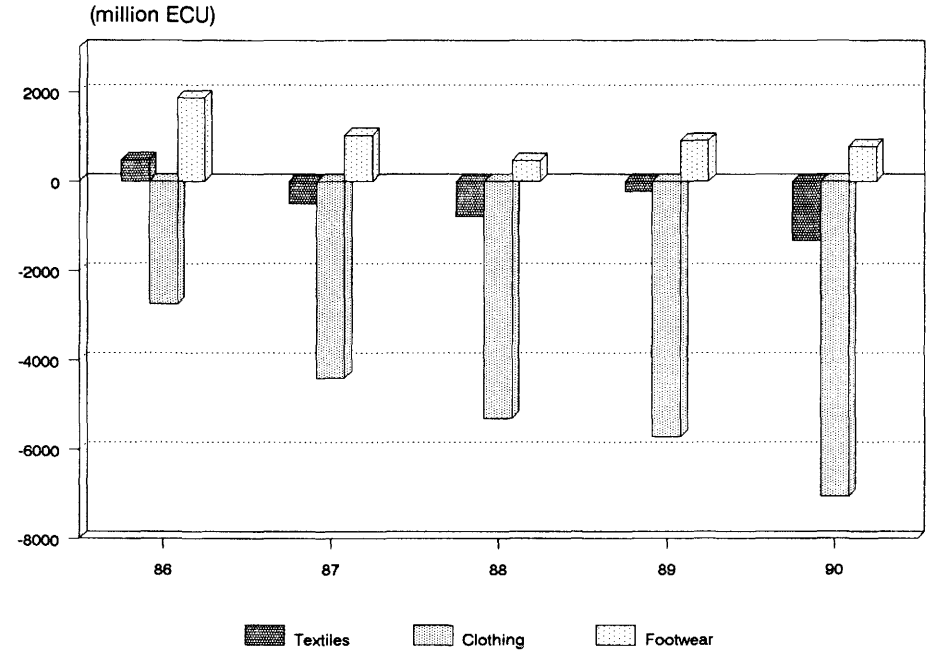
External trade

The already wide deficit in the trade balance deteriorated by 50.2% in 1990, to reach 7.6 billion ECU.

All three industries recorded a downturn, but particularly the textile industry, where the deficit increased three-fold, and the clothing industry (-23.4%). The trade surplus in the footwear industry fell by 13.2% in 1990.

Extra-EC net exports

Breakdown by product



Source: Comitextil, Eurostat

Table 1

Main indicators

(million ECU)	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production					
Textiles	83 862	84 982	89 630	93 270	92 832
Clothing (1)	34 434	36 479	37 821	38 659	40 437
Footwear (1)	13 804	13 993	14 345	14 647	15 229
Total	132 100	135 454	141 796	146 576	148 498
Index	100.0	102.5	107.3	111.0	112.4

Table 1 (continued)
Main indicators

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Employment (thousands)					
Textiles	1 605	1 571	1 552	1 523	1 487
Clothing (1)	851	854	843	816	809
Footwear (1)	307	314	303	303	307
Total	2 763	2 739	2 698	2 642	2 603
Index	100.0	99.1	97.6	95.6	94.2
Net exports (million ECU)					
Textiles	472	-510	-789	-236	-1 321
Clothing	-2 749	-4 393	-5 303	-5 718	-7 054
Footwear	1 866	1 026	460	899	780
Total	-411	-3 877	-5 632	-5 055	-7 595

(1) Enterprises with 20 or more employees
Source: Comitextil, Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

TEXTILES
(NACE 431/439)

Production and consumption

Terminating a trend which had continued uninterrupted since 1980, 1990 marked a slight drop in Community production in nominal terms (-0.5%), corresponding to a decline of 1.2% in the volume of production. The results recorded by certain Member States in the initial months of 1991 appear to indicate that the fall recorded in 1990 is likely to be repeated in 1991 (-3% to -4%).

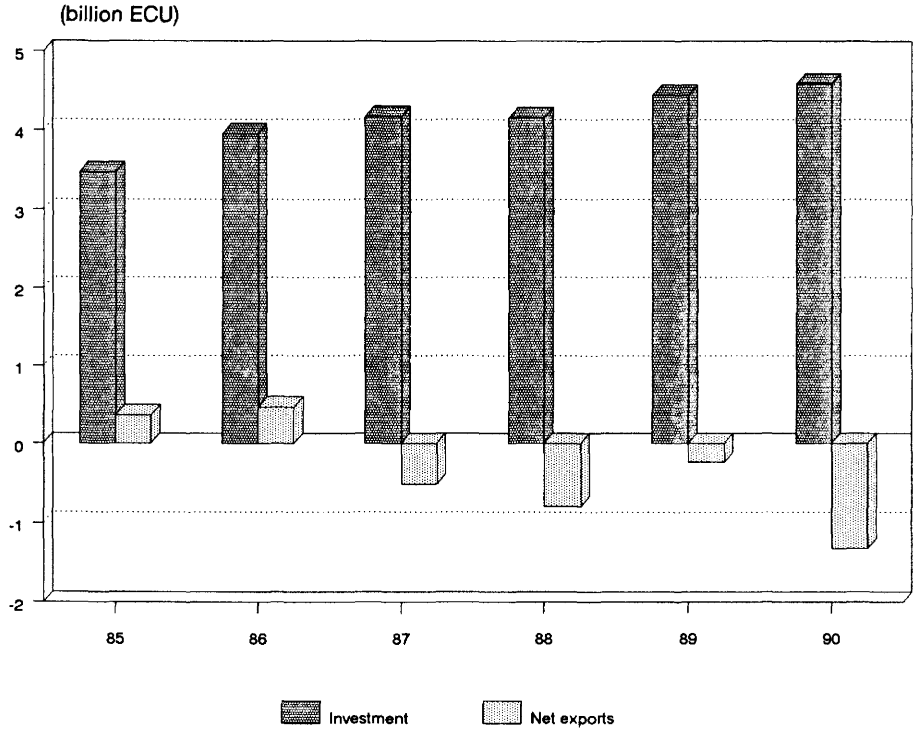
This trend in production can be explained by the meagre domestic demand for textiles, which grew by barely 0.7%, thus breaking with two years of more sustained growth.

Despite the fall of production, investment continued to rise in 1990 (+3.3%), accounting for 4.4% of the industry's turnover.

Employment

With job losses amounting to 2.4% in 1990, the textile industry continued the trend observed throughout the decade. This drop was divided equally across small (fewer than 20 employees) and large enterprises.

EC investment and extra-EC net exports



Source: COMITEXTIL

The downturn in employment recorded in 1990 corresponded to a reduction in the number of enterprises.

External trade

Following a substantial reduction in the trade balance deficit in 1989, the textile industry saw this deficit worsen in 1990 to reach ECU 1.3 billion. This result was confirmed by a decline of more than 6% in the import cover ratio. Intra-Community trade continued to grow at a steady pace.

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	61 305	62 229	66 866	71 686	77 992	82 125	83 390	85 492	90 419	93 506	94 153
Net exports	-1 243	-180	-318	-382	166	365	472	-510	-789	-236	-1 321
Production	60 062	62 049	66 548	71 304	78 158	82 490	83 862	84 982	89 630	93 270	92 832
Employment (thousands)	1 949	1 845	1 761	1 724	1 696	1 633	1 605	1 571	1 552	1 523	1 487

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available
Source: COMITEXTIL

Table 2
Industry structure (1)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Number of enterprises (more than 20 employees)	18 198	17 645	16 952	16 763	16 402	15 968	15 329	15 328	15 335	15 097	14 665
Employment (thousands)	1 949	1 845	1 761	1 724	1 696	1 633	1 605	1 571	1 552	1 523	1 487
Employment (enterprises with more than 20 employees)	1 737	1 635	1 553	1 519	1 486	1 442	1 403	1 371	1 350	1 321	1 289
Investment (million ECU)	2 355	2 135	2 327	2 764	3 083	3 474	3 958	4 174	4 158	4 446	4 591
Turnover (million ECU)	58 348	60 504	65 107	69 373	77 205	83 433	88 828	87 596	93 223	98 325	103 235

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available
Source: COMITEXTIL

Table 3
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	7 778	9 015	9 468	10 325	12 676	13 915	12 871	13 141	14 066	16 061	16 420
Index	56.0	65.0	68.0	74.0	91.0	100.0	92.0	94.0	101.0	115.4	118.0
Imports extra-EC	9 021	9 196	9 785	10 708	12 510	13 549	12 399	13 651	14 855	16 297	17 741
Index	67.0	68.0	72.0	79.0	92.0	100.0	92.0	101.0	110.0	120.3	130.9
X/M	0.86	0.98	0.97	0.96	1.01	1.03	1.04	0.96	0.95	0.99	0.93
Trade intra-EC	12 525	13 682	14 838	16 146	18 676	20 696	23 129	25 440	27 216	30 167	32 812
Index	61.0	66.0	72.0	78.0	90.0	100.0	112.0	123.0	132.0	145.8	158.5
Share of total (%)	63.8	62.0	62.3	62.4	61.1	61.3	64.4	65.5	65.7	65.3	66.6

Source: COMITEXTIL

Table 4
Production and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC	60 062	62 049	66 548	71 304	78 158	82 490	83 862	84 982	89 630	93 270	92 832
Index	73.0	75.0	81.0	86.0	95.0	100.0	102.0	103.0	109.0	113.0	112.5
USA (1)	28 687	37 648	40 756	50 480	59 840	60 150	48 607	45 660	45 896	51 174	44 076
Index	47.7	62.6	67.8	83.9	99.5	100.0	80.8	75.9	76.3	85.1	73.3
Japan (1)	24 698	32 680	32 688	37 331	42 819	44 950	43 321	41 619	45 626	N/A	N/A
Index	54.9	72.7	72.7	83.1	95.3	100.0	96.4	92.6	101.5	N/A	N/A
EC											
Production at constant prices (2)	N/A	81 762	80 880	82 423	81 927	82 490	84 615	85 988	87 873	88 049	87 003
Index	N/A	99.1	98.0	99.9	99.3	100.0	102.6	104.2	106.5	106.7	105.5
Investment (3)	2 355	2 135	2 327	2 764	3 083	3 474	3 958	4 174	4 158	4 446	4 591
Index	68.0	61.0	67.0	80.0	89.0	100.0	114.0	120.0	120.0	128.0	132.2

(1) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(2) Estimated on the basis of Eurostat deflators
(3) 1989-90 excluding Greece
Source: COMITEXTIL, Eurostat (Isti)

THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY
(NACE 453)

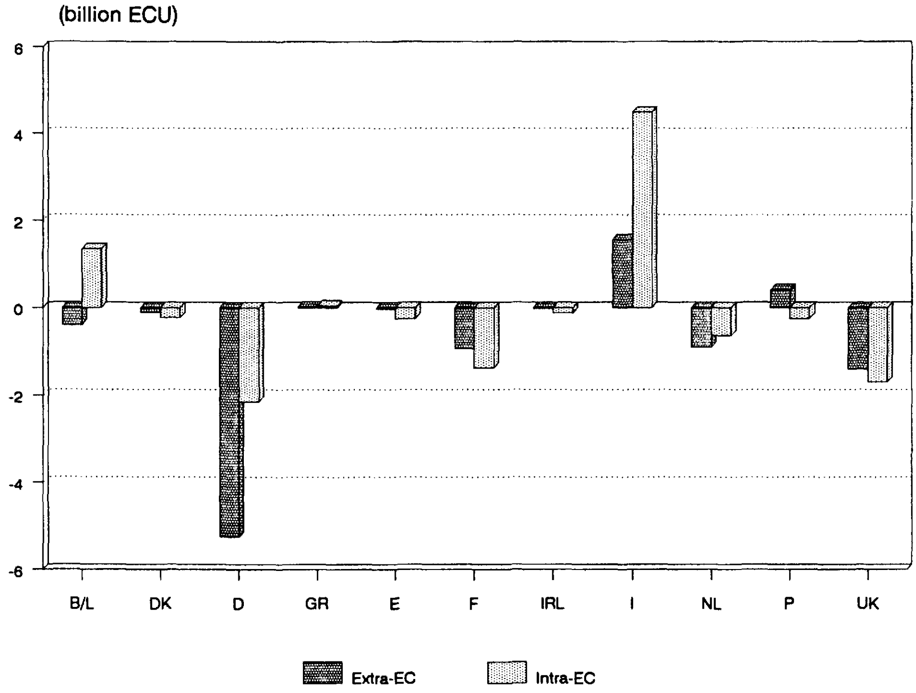
Main indicators

Without compensating for the drop recorded in 1989, the 2% rise in *production* in real terms enabled the clothing sector to return to its 1987 level. This result was obtained despite a decline of 3.5% in the number of enterprises. The sector more than doubled its growth with a rate of 4.6% in nominal terms. It is worth noting, by Member State, the favourable results achieved by the F.R. of Germany (+7.7%), Portugal (+14.8%), Belgium (+40.3%) and Spain (+6%). On the other hand, important producers like the United Kingdom (-1.7%) and Italy (+0.7%) had to be content with more modest results.

At the cost of a substantial deterioration in the trade balance, *Community consumption* grew by 7% in nominal terms in 1990.

Employment continued to dwindle in 1990, albeit to a lesser extent than in 1989. With about 809 thousand jobs to its name, the Community clothing sector has lost almost 250 thousand jobs in one decade.

Net exports, 1990
Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

External trade

The 23.4% deterioration in the Community's trade deficit in 1990 confirmed the trend observed since 1985. Between the two periods, the deficit grew by a factor of 3.4. The poor result for this year can be attributed to a rise of 15.4% in imports, which are twice the level of exports.Turkey (+43.1%) and Morocco (+12%) recorded the greatest increase in exports to the Community, in contrast to Hong Kong (-20.8%) and Yugoslavia (-16%).

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	27 394	27 063	28 854	31 417	33 782	36 071	37 183	40 872	43 124	44 377	47 491	N/A
Net exports	-2 018	-2 124	-2 337	-2 255	-2 541	-2 099	-2 749	-4 393	-5 303	-5 718	-7 054	N/A
Production (3)	25 376	24 939	26 517	29 162	31 241	33 972	34 434	36 479	37 821	38 659	40 437	42 367
Employment (thousands) (3)	1 065.5	953.8	896.7	909.2	894.1	871.9	850.7	854.1	843.3	815.7	808.7	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Provisional estimate
(3) Excluding enterprises with less than 20 employees
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
Production (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	25 376	24 939	26 517	29 162	31 241	33 972	34 434	36 479	37 821	38 659	40 437
Belgique/België	863	898	903	907	925	944	987	1 027	956	1 149	1 612
Danmark	258	250	297	322	390	443	487	419	371	366	405
BR Deutschland	6 873	6 664	6 821	7 250	8 092	8 331	8 835	9 114	9 100	9 653	10 396
Hellas	321	362	402	428	389	409	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
España	2 286	2 170	2 167	2 045	2 124	2 229	2 448	2 718	3 236	3 550	3 765
France	4 933	4 753	5 202	5 423	5 489	6 161	6 526	6 438	6 206	6 705	6 923
Italia	4 642	4 653	5 218	7 240	7 743	8 508	8 146	9 635	9 992	9 815	9 887
Portugal	387	450	494	508	585	675	745	808	856	937	1 076
United Kingdom	4 104	4 050	4 268	4 286	4 780	5 496	5 029	5 145	5 925	5 750	5 654

(1) Enterprises with 20 or more employees; estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
Exports extra-EC, 1990 (1)

Partner	(million ECU)	(%)
Total extra-EC	8 027.6	100.0
Switzerland	1 372.4	17.1
Austria	1 174.7	14.6
Sweden	950.3	11.8
United States	890.4	11.1
Japan	585.4	7.3
Norway	491.0	6.1
Finland	301.5	3.7
Yugoslavia	292.5	3.6
Canary Islands	227.9	2.8
Canada	183.6	2.3
Others	1 558.0	19.4

(1) Including the knitting industry

Source: CITH

Table 4
Imports extra-EC, 1990 (1)

Partner	(million ECU)	(%)
Total extra-EC	17 835.1	100.0
Hong Kong	2 183.7	12.2
Turkey	1 845.9	10.3
Yugoslavia	1 506.7	8.4
China	1 450.6	8.1
Morocco	1 004.2	5.6
Tunisia	941.7	5.3
India	862.8	4.8
South Korea	731.7	4.1
Austria	551.6	3.1
Thailand	549.7	3.1
Others	6 206.4	34.8

(1) Including the knitting industry
Source: CITH

Table 5
Number of enterprises, 1990

	Number of enterprises
EC	18 380
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	479
Danmark (1)	333
BR Deutschland	2 074
Hellas (1)	1 200
España (1)	2 605
France	2 786
Ireland (1)	350
Italia	2 965
Nederland	212
Portugal	1 000
United Kingdom	4 376

(1) 1989
Source: CITH

Table 6
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	2 221	2 790	3 031	3 324	4 240	5 058	5 133	5 040	5 093	6 218	6 727
Index	43.9	55.2	59.9	65.7	83.8	100.0	101.5	99.6	100.7	122.9	133.0
Imports extra-EC	4 239	4 914	5 367	5 579	6 781	7 157	7 882	9 432	10 396	11 937	13 781
Index	59.2	68.7	75.0	78.0	94.7	100.0	110.1	131.8	145.3	166.8	192.6
X/M	0.52	0.57	0.56	0.60	0.63	0.71	0.65	0.53	0.49	0.52	0.49
Exports intra-EC	4 252	4 453	5 098	5 353	6 232	6 965	7 762	8 306	8 174	9 465	11 095
Index	61.0	63.9	73.2	76.9	89.5	100.0	111.4	119.3	117.4	135.9	159.3
Share of total (%)	65.7	61.5	62.7	61.7	59.5	57.9	60.2	62.2	61.6	60.4	62.3

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 7
Production, value added and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	25 376	24 939	26 517	29 162	31 241	33 972	34 434	36 479	37 821	38 659	40 437
Index	74.7	73.4	78.1	85.8	92.0	100.0	101.4	107.4	111.3	113.8	119.0
USA (2)	24 827	33 756	41 410	46 445	53 241	53 998	42 590	25 947	25 836	29 679	N/A
Index	46.0	62.5	76.7	86.0	98.6	100.0	78.9	48.1	47.8	55.0	N/A
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices (3)	N/A	31 324	30 829	32 392	32 762	33 972	33 995	35 520	35 667	34 815	35 503
Index (4)	N/A	93.0	91.5	96.2	96.4	100.0	100.1	104.6	105.0	102.5	104.5
Value added at current prices	10 286	10 309	10 789	11 735	12 241	12 950	21 288	21 921	22 391	14 070	14 711
Index	79.4	79.6	83.3	90.6	94.5	100.0	164.4	169.3	172.9	108.6	113.6
Productivity (5)	N/A	13.7	14.1	14.5	14.4	14.9	24.2	24.3	24.5	15.6	16.1
Index	N/A	92.2	95.2	97.9	96.8	100.0	162.9	163.4	164.7	105.0	108.1
Investment at current prices (6)	449	748	480	594	628	650	660	785	836	N/A	N/A
Index	69.1	115.1	73.8	91.4	96.6	100.0	101.5	120.8	128.6	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are made if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) 1981-83 excluding Ireland
(4) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
(5) Thousand ECU/person employed
(6) Excluding Luxembourg
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

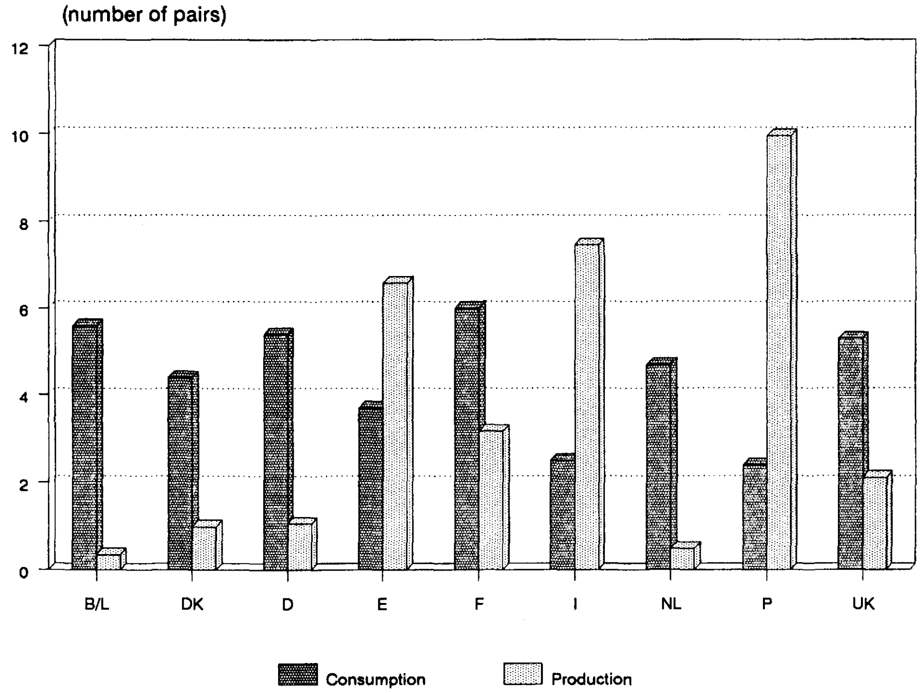
FOOTWEAR
(NACE 451/452)

Production

The 3.1% rise in the number of pairs of shoes produced in 1990 confirmed the recovery in production begun in 1989. This result can be attributed to the performance of major producers such as Italy (+4.4%), Spain (+4.6%), France (+5.6%) or Portugal (+6.6%). It should be noted in this context that Italy and France benefited from safeguard measures with regard to products originating in Taiwan and Korea. Just as Italy was able to take advantage of the enlargement of the German market, Spain and Portugal benefited from the effect of the internal market. Of the main EC producers, only the United Kingdom recorded a decline in production (-4.5%).

Per capita production and consumption, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: CEC

Employment

Continuing three years of uninterrupted falls in the level of employment, 1990 saw a drop of 2.6% in the number of jobs in the sector. Nine thousand jobs were shed in 1990, mainly in the F.R. of Germany and the United Kingdom. As a result, productivity grew still further (+5.9%) following the good results in 1989 (+4.6%).

Consumption

1990 saw a substantial rise (+5%) in demand for shoes within the Community, putting an end to two years of more modest results. This recovery in demand can be attributed to all the Community countries, which recorded an average growth of more than 11%, with the exception of Italy, where consumption fell by 16% in 1990.

External trade

The reduction in the trade deficit observed in 1989 was not repeated in 1990 owing to the combined effect of protected markets and competition through socially determined dumping

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million pairs)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 105	1 145	1 142	1 268	1 377	1 360	1 383	1 452
Net exports	N/A	N/A	N/A	-170	-180	-154	-76	-240	-283	-264	-298
Production	935	927	975	935	965	988	1 192	1 137	1 077	1 119	1 154
Employment (thousands)	346.5	342.7	328.1	311.4	294.6	371.2	371.0	366.1	348.4	346.0	337.0

(1) 1980-85 EC10

Source: CEC, Eurostat (Comext)

prices on the world markets. With a deficit of 298 million pairs, the external position deteriorated by 12.9%.

Table 2
Apparent consumption, 1990

(million pairs)	Total	Per capita
EC (1)	1 453.8	4.5
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	58.0	5.6
Danmark	22.9	4.4
BR Deutschland	337.2	5.4
España	144.7	3.7
France	339.2	6.0
Italia	145.5	2.5
Nederland	70.1	4.7
Portugal	35.3	2.4
United Kingdom	300.9	5.3

(1) Excluding Greece and Ireland
Source: CEC

Table 3
Production by country

(million pairs)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	958.0	1 122.5	1 001.9	959.3	962.2	988.0	1 192.3	1 137.7	1 076.7	1 118.9	1 153.7
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.0	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.5
Danmark	6.7	6.7	8.4	7.2	7.4	6.9	6.3	6.0	4.9	4.5	5.1
BR Deutschland	106.5	98.0	95.7	94.0	92.1	87.0	86.6	78.5	71.7	69.0	64.7
Hellas	28.0	30.0	18.3	18.0	17.8	18.0	22.9	18.8	16.6	12.9	N/A
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	170.6	165.3	163.0	221.7	232.0
France	206.4	196.7	202.4	206.1	201.8	198.1	194.8	183.2	166.6	168.1	177.5
Ireland	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.0	3.8	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	N/A
Italia	451.7	468.7	531.3	487.7	496.2	524.5	499.3	464.6	436.2	406.9	424.9
Nederland	12.1	11.1	10.9	10.6	9.6	9.4	9.3	8.6	7.9	7.6	7.3
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	66.0	80.0	81.0	96.0	102.4
United Kingdom	136.0	128.7	124.6	125.6	127.7	135.7	129.0	126.2	122.9	126.6	120.8

(1) 1980-85 EC10
Source: CEC

Table 4
Production by materials (1)

(%)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Leather	59	60	60	63	63	63	64	64	69	66	68
Synthetics	18	19	20	18	19	19	19	19	N/A	N/A	N/A
Textile	8	7	6	7	5	4	3	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rubber	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slippers	14	13	12	10	12	12	13	12	10	N/A	N/A
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) EC10
Source: CEC

Table 5
Number of enterprises

	1986(1)	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (2)	14 928	15 658	15 000	16 001	13 897
Belgique/België,Luxembourg	70	66	66	60	60
Danmark	18	27	23	21	14
BR Deutschland	249	230	273	252	233
Hellas	2 320	2 080	2 080	2 080	N/A
España	1 456	1 466	1 418	2 520	2 582
France	397	372	339	320	328
Ireland	22	22	22	12	N/A
Italia	9 531	9 423	9 094	8 827	8 811
Nederland	115	105	106	106	94
Portugal	N/A	1 000	1 000	1 015	1 010
United Kingdom	750	766	766	788	765

(1) Ireland 1985
(2) Estimated; 1986 excluding Portugal; 1990 excluding Greece and Ireland
Source: CEC

Table 6
EC trade in volume (1)

(million pairs)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	155.2	177.4	180.7	188.1	203.7	225.9	274.3	243.0	231.3	242.6	264.0
Index (2)	72	86	83	84	91	100	90	84	81	83	91
Imports extra-EC	307.7	321.6	315.9	357.7	384.0	379.9	349.8	482.8	514.6	507.0	562.0
Index (2)	86	94	87	96	104	100	114	159	168	165	185
X/M	0.59	0.67	0.70	0.64	0.84	0.95	0.75	0.50	0.46	0.48	0.47
Trade intra-EC	343	387	333	322	342	365	460	474	456	470	518
Index (2)	78	88	87	87	94	100	103	106	103	104	116
Share of total (%)	62.4	57.8	57.9	56.5	54.7	53.0	57.3	60.5	61.5	58.4	66.2

(1) 1980-82 EC9; 1983-85 EC10; 1988 Greek figures are estimated
(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: CEC, Eurostat (Comext)

17. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PROCESSING OF WOOD

Overview (NACE 461-466)

Production and consumption

Community production in the industry remained unchanged in 1990 in real terms, thus ending ten years of uninterrupted growth at an average annual rate of 2.1%. In nominal terms, this result was translated into a fifty per cent reduction in the growth rate to 4.7% in 1990. This industry's stability of production in real terms was reflected in its sub-sectors. Indeed, these experienced a growth varying between -1% for most sub-sectors to +1.2% for other wood products (excluding furniture), articles made of cork, straw and peeled ratan reeds and the brush industry.

Like production and the trade balance, the growth in EC consumption fell by half in nominal terms to only 4.7%.

Employment

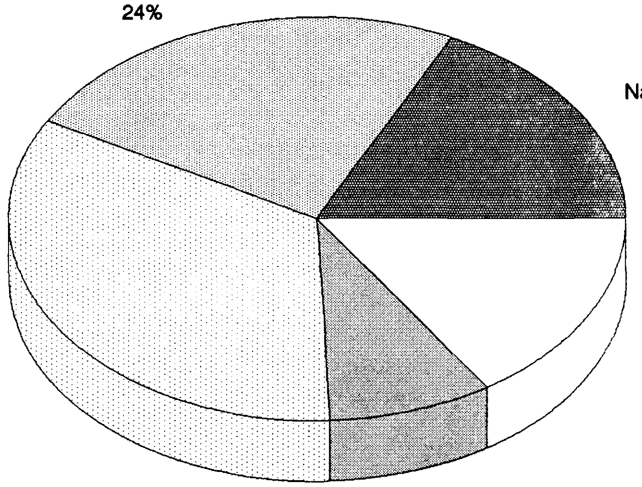
Employment continued to grow in 1990 (+1.7%), but more slowly than in the last three years. As at the same time the level of activity in the industry was stable in real terms, 1990 saw a 2.4% decline in productivity, breaking with the trend observed since 1984. This decline in productivity was in fact due to cyclical factors.

External trade

Following substantial growth in 1989 (+15.7%), the wood industry experienced a drop in exports, which together with a modest growth in imports caused a 4.5% decline in the trade balance. This result was mainly due to German reunification which encouraged internal demand.

EC production, 1990

Breakdown by sector (1)



(1) The definitions of these sectors are given in footnote 1 of table 2

Source: CEIBOIS, Eurostat

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	27 737	25 560	25 138	27 375	28 860	28 858	29 345	32 281	36 231	40 040	42 098	N/A
Net exports	-5 673	-4 852	-4 885	-5 720	-5 946	-5 455	-5 596	-6 287	-7 024	-7 935	-8 292	N/A
Production	22 063	20 707	20 253	21 655	22 913	23 404	23 750	25 993	29 206	32 105	33 806	34 681
Employment (thousands)	549.4	500.9	465.4	453.9	447.6	428.7	411.3	420.4	428.6	440.6	447.9	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: CEIBOIS, Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
EC production by sub-sector (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Nace 461	3 686	3 579	3 588	3 788	3 895	4 048	3 983	4 516	5 273	5 697	6 028
Nace 462	5 392	5 186	4 982	5 125	5 616	5 874	5 785	6 293	6 994	7 726	8 128
Nace 463	8 063	7 225	6 938	7 763	7 943	7 720	8 131	8 993	10 081	10 957	11 421
Nace 464	1 945	1 842	1 777	1 758	1 925	2 033	2 090	2 184	2 404	2 731	2 929
Nace 465 & 466	2 978	2 875	2 968	3 220	3 535	3 730	3 761	4 007	4 456	4 994	5 300
Total production	22 063	20 707	20 253	21 655	22 913	23 404	23 750	25 993	29 206	32 105	33 806

(1) Nace 461: Sawing, planing and drying of wood; Nace 462: Semi-finished wood products; Nace 463: Carpentry, joinery components and parquet flooring; Nace 464: Wooden containers; Nace 465 & 466: Articles of cork, straw, plaiting materials, brushes, brooms and other wood manufactures

Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

Source: CEIBOIS, Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
Production and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	22 063	20 707	20 253	21 655	22 913	23 404	23 750	25 993	29 206	32 105	33 806
Index	94.3	88.5	86.5	92.5	97.9	100.0	101.5	111.1	124.8	137.2	144.5
USA (2)	26 787	33 287	33 935	46 073	55 506	57 729	48 980	45 173	60 969	67 449	58 405
Index	46.4	57.7	58.8	79.8	96.1	100.0	84.8	78.3	105.6	116.8	101.2
Japan (2)	18 948	20 939	20 598	22 980	25 080	25 375	26 536	30 609	32 401	N/A	N/A
Index	74.7	82.5	81.2	90.6	98.8	100.0	104.6	120.6	127.7	N/A	N/A
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	24 413	22 694	23 723	23 921	23 404	23 363	25 247	27 589	28 821	28 793
Index	N/A	104.3	97.0	101.4	102.2	100.0	99.8	107.9	117.9	123.1	123.0
Productivity (3)	N/A	17.2	17.5	18.7	18.4	18.8	20.0	24.2	25.1	25.5	24.9
Index	N/A	91.5	93.1	99.6	98.1	100.0	106.2	128.8	133.4	135.6	132.4
Investment at current prices (4)	732.9	614.1	548.2	637.7	737.0	718.1	764.6	910.2	1133.6	N/A	N/A
Index (5)	102.1	85.5	76.3	88.8	102.6	100.0	106.5	126.8	152.9	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates

(3) Thousand ECU / person employed

(4) 1980-87 F.R. Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom; 1988 France, F.R. Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom

(5) Adjusted to EC5

Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 4
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	1 046	1 298	1 263	1 412	1 617	1 626	1 611	1 652	1 776	2 056	2 034
Index	64.3	79.8	77.7	86.9	99.4	100.0	99.1	101.6	109.2	126.4	125.1
Export rate (%)	4.74	6.27	6.24	6.52	7.06	6.95	6.79	6.35	6.08	6.40	6.02
Imports extra-EC	6 720	6 150	6 148	7 133	7 563	7 081	7 207	7 939	8 800	9 991	10 326
Index	94.9	86.9	86.8	100.7	106.8	100.0	101.8	112.1	124.3	141.1	145.8
Import rate (%)	24.2	24.1	24.5	26.1	26.2	24.5	24.6	24.6	24.3	25.0	24.5
X/M	0.16	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.20
Intra-EC trade	2 293	2 284	2 362	2 603	2 964	3 145	3 326	3 574	4 026	4 549	4 907
Index	72.9	72.6	75.1	82.8	94.2	100.0	105.8	113.7	128.0	144.6	156.0
Share of total (%)	68.7	63.8	65.2	64.8	64.7	65.9	67.4	68.4	69.4	68.9	70.7

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

SAWING, PLANING AND DRYING OF WOOD
(NACE 461)

Production

1990 saw the end of three years of rapid growth (+12.7% a year) with a falling in the growth of the level of activity in nominal terms (+5.8%). There was no growth in real terms for this industry.

Employment

For the fourth year in succession the level of employment improved. Indeed, the workforce increased 1.5% in 1990 compared to 1989, almost reaching the 82 thousand mark.

The slow-down in the growth of Community production, together with the increase in the employment level caused 1990 to see the biggest fall in productivity since 1984 (-5.1%).

Consumption

In 1990, the total value of the sawn, planed and dried wood used in the EC was 12.3 billion ECU, reflecting a growth of 3.5% over the previous year. Although a satisfactory result, it was significantly less than the average annual growth achieved between 1987 and 1989 (+12.2%).

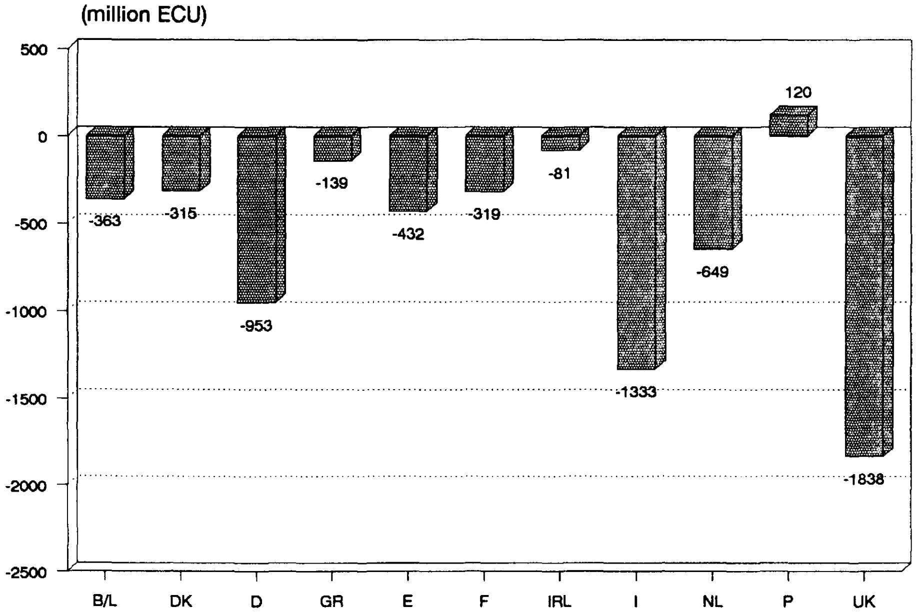
External trade

In 1990, the cover ratio in the EC was stable as in the three previous years.

With a growth of nearly 1.9%, the share of intra-community trade in total exports, which was already high, rose further.

Net exports, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	8 340	7 546	7 570	8 469	8 788	8 459	8 431	9 473	10 646	11 898	12 310	N/A
Net exports	-4 654	-3 967	-3 982	-4 681	-4 893	-4 411	-4 448	-4 956	-5 373	-6 202	-6 282	N/A
Production	3 686	3 579	3 588	3 788	3 895	4 048	3 983	4 516	5 273	5 697	6 028	5 862
Employment (thousands)	96.1	88.8	85.0	81.9	78.8	77.7	74.6	76.0	79.8	80.7	81.9	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
Production and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	3 686	3 579	3 588	3 788	3 895	4 048	3 983	4 516	5 273	5 697	6 028
Index	91.1	88.4	88.7	93.6	96.2	100.0	98.4	111.6	130.3	140.7	148.9
USA (2)	9 921	11 693	11 363	15 566	18 464	18 971	16 656	20 030	21 652	21 065	23 922
Index	52.3	61.6	59.9	82.1	97.3	100.0	87.8	105.6	114.1	111.0	126.1
Japan (2)	8 272	8 754	8 220	8 859	9 493	9 605	10 044	11 586	12 264	N/A	N/A
Index	86.1	91.1	85.6	92.2	98.8	100.0	104.6	120.6	127.7	N/A	N/A
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	4 055	3 998	4 229	4 037	4 048	4 014	4 559	5 097	5 170	5 133
Index	N/A	100.2	98.8	104.5	99.7	100.0	99.2	112.6	125.9	127.7	126.8
Productivity (3)	N/A	15.0	15.8	17.4	16.4	17.1	17.6	26.8	27.6	27.6	26.2
Index	N/A	87.4	92.5	102.0	95.8	100.0	102.8	156.5	161.5	161.3	153.1
Investment at current prices (4)	132.2	110.6	92.7	122.3	120.8	128.6	108.3	142.8	178.8	N/A	N/A
Index	102.8	86.0	72.1	95.1	93.9	100.0	84.2	111.0	139.0	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) Thousand ECU / person employed
(4) Excluding France, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	157.8	166.8	167.8	194.6	233.5	245.9	261.5	271.0	275.5	301.5	302.9
Index	64.2	67.8	68.3	79.1	95.0	100.0	106.3	110.2	112.0	122.6	123.2
Export rate (%)	4.28	4.66	4.68	5.14	6.00	6.08	6.56	6.00	5.23	5.29	5.03
Imports extra-EC	4 812	4 134	4 150	4 876	5 127	4 657	4 709	5 227	5 649	6 503	6 585
Index	103.3	88.8	89.1	104.7	110.1	100.0	101.1	112.2	121.3	139.6	141.4
Import rate (%)	57.7	54.8	54.8	57.6	58.3	55.1	55.9	55.2	53.1	54.7	53.5
X/M	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Trade intra-EC	439.8	445.5	475.4	536.5	666.1	699.8	725.8	756.7	823.1	919.4	997.5
Index	62.8	63.7	67.9	76.7	95.2	100.0	103.7	108.1	117.6	131.4	142.5
Share of total (%)	73.6	72.8	73.9	73.4	74.0	74.0	73.5	73.6	74.9	75.3	76.7

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

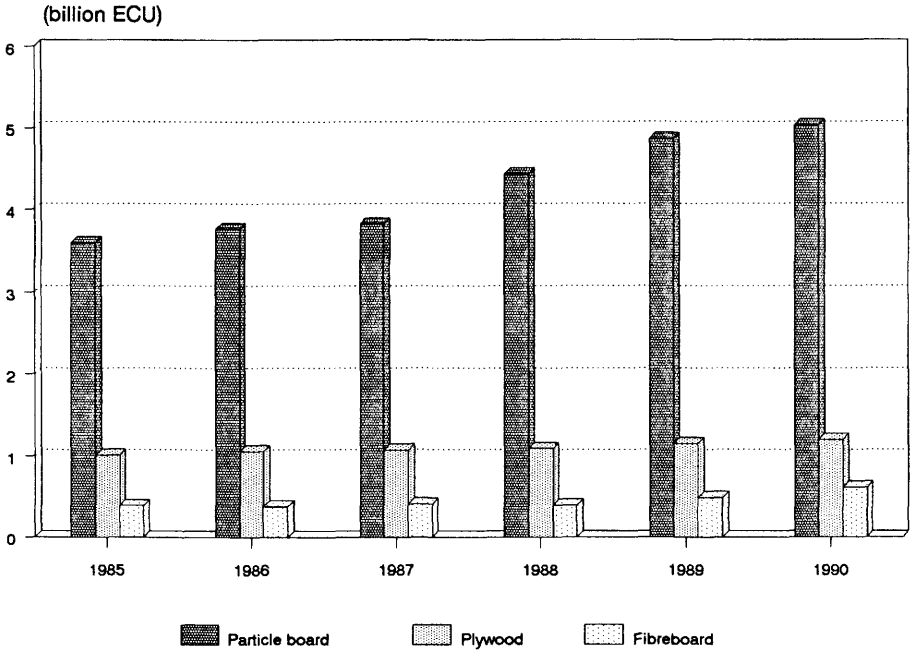
SEMI-FINISHED WOOD PRODUCTS
(NACE 462)

Production

Following an annual upward trend of nearly 10% between 1986 and 1989, 1990 saw a slow-down in growth. Production of semi-finished wood products increased by 5.2%.

The most important products were particle board, fibre-board and plywood. Production of untreated particle board was estimated to have risen to over 5 billion ECU, an increase of 3% over 1989. The increase in fibre-board production was spectacular in 1990, equal to some 25%. This growth was particularly due to the success of MDF (medium density fibre-board). Nevertheless, production of fibre-board remained smaller than that of particle board. In addition to untreated panels, the sector also produced plated or melamine covered panels.

Semi-finished wood products
EC production
Breakdown by product



Source: FAO, CEIBOIS

Employment

Employment consistently decreased between 1980 and 1986. Since 1987, growth in employment has been restored. In 1990, there was an increase of 1.7%. However, the largest rise was seen in 1989 (+3.2%).

Consumption

In 1990, EC internal demand increased 5.7%. This growth was moderate compared with the trend observed between 1986 and 1989. This was due to a fall in building activity growth. The most important users of wood fibre panels are the furniture and building industries.

Table 1
Manufacture of semi-finished wood products
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	6 338	6 196	5 950	6 257	6 809	7 029	6 992	7 564	8 476	9 233	9 763	N/A
Net exports	-946.3	-1 010	-967.7	-1 132	-1 193	-1 155	-1 207	-1 271	-1 482	-1 507	-1 635	N/A
Production	5 392	5 186	4 982	5 125	5 616	5 874	5 785	6 293	6 994	7 726	8 128	8 223
Employment (thousands)	97.1	90.8	83.3	76.3	75.5	71.7	65.7	66.7	66.6	68.7	69.9	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Provisional estimate
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

External trade

The high growth in exports in value terms (+15.9%) in 1989 was not repeated, as a decline of 1.3% was seen in 1990. This added 8.5% to the trade deficit. Nearly 70% of the finished wood products industry's deficit was attributable to the plywood sector. Although wood and fibre panels were in deficit, their contribution was marginal.

Table 2
Manufacture of semi-finished wood products
Production and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	5 392	5 186	4 982	5 125	5 616	5 874	5 785	6 293	6 994	7 726	8 128
Index	91.8	88.3	84.8	87.3	95.6	100.0	98.5	107.1	119.1	131.5	138.4
USA (2)	5 124	6 398	6 567	8 620	10 383	10 831	9 100	8 312	8 022	N/A	N/A
Index	47.3	59.1	60.6	79.6	95.9	100.0	84.0	76.7	74.1	N/A	N/A
Japan (2)	4 995	5 241	5 292	6 013	6 339	6 413	6 707	7 736	8 189	N/A	N/A
Index	77.9	81.7	82.5	93.8	98.8	100.0	104.6	120.6	127.7	N/A	N/A
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	5 730	5 361	5 454	5 814	5 874	5 654	6 149	6 716	7 121	7 162
Index	N/A	97.6	91.3	92.9	99.0	100.0	96.3	104.7	114.3	121.2	121.9
Productivity (3)	N/A	18.6	19.5	21.1	23.0	23.1	26.0	35.6	36.7	37.9	37.1
Index	N/A	80.5	84.3	91.0	99.3	100.0	112.3	153.9	158.4	163.6	160.2
Investment at current prices (4)	268.5	244.5	179.0	205.7	261.2	239.7	285.5	371.8	487.9	N/A	N/A
Index	112.0	102.0	74.7	85.8	109.0	100.0	119.1	155.1	203.5	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) Thousand ECU / person employed
(4) Excluding Ireland and the Netherlands
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
Manufacture of semi-finished wood products
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	257.6	254.6	278.2	281.6	333.0	363.3	376.4	399.7	414.6	480.7	474.4
Index	70.9	70.1	76.6	77.5	91.7	100.0	103.6	110.0	114.1	132.3	130.6
Export rate (%)	4.78	4.91	5.58	5.49	5.93	6.18	6.51	6.35	5.93	6.22	5.84

Table 3 (continued)
Manufacture of semi-finished wood products
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Imports extra-EC	1 204	1 264	1 246	1 414	1 526	1 518	1 583	1 671	1 897	1 988	2 109
Index	79.3	83.3	82.1	93.1	100.5	100.0	104.3	110.0	124.9	130.9	138.9
Import rate (%)	19.0	20.4	20.9	22.6	22.4	21.6	22.6	22.1	22.4	21.5	21.6
X/M	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.24	0.22
Trade intra-EC	848.5	863.2	882.1	972.0	1 066	1 154	1 225	1 305	1 467	1 632	1 682
Index	73.6	74.8	76.5	84.3	92.4	100.0	106.2	113.1	127.2	141.5	145.8
Share of total (%)	76.7	77.2	76.0	77.5	76.2	76.1	76.5	76.6	78.0	77.2	78.0

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 4
Plywood
Main indicators and EC trade (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Apparent consumption	1 483	1 687	1 610	1 573	1 739	1 770	1 792	1 810	2 103	2 184	2 321	2 405	2 520	2 626
Production														
Current value (2)	945	1 021	962	845	969	1 008	1 058	1 073	1 092	1 149	1 200	1 250	1 300	1 350
Index	93.8	101.3	95.4	83.8	96.1	100.0	105.0	106.4	108.3	114.0	119.0	124.0	129.0	133.9
Volume (3)	1 750	1 722	1 586	1 467	1 527	1 534	1 612	1 635	1 664	1 751	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Index	114.1	112.3	103.4	95.6	99.5	100.0	105.1	106.6	108.5	114.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EC trade (4)														
Value of exports	306	329	363	356	389	361	356	370	399	438	454	470	490	510
Index	84.8	91.1	100.6	98.6	107.8	100.0	98.6	102.5	110.5	121.3	125.8	130.2	135.7	141.3
Volume of exports	655	658	694	683	686	602	659	722	815	858	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Index	108.8	109.3	115.3	113.5	114.0	100.0	109.5	119.9	135.4	142.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Value of imports	844	995	1 011	1 084	1 159	1 123	1 090	1 107	1 410	1 473	1 575	1 625	1 710	1 786
Index	75.2	88.6	90.0	96.5	103.2	100.0	97.1	98.6	125.6	131.2	140.2	144.7	152.3	159.0
Volume of imports	2 599	2 745	2 509	2 787	2 753	2 668	3 227	3 330	3 975	4 039	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Index	97.4	102.9	94.0	104.5	103.2	100.0	121.0	124.8	149.0	151.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Value of X/M	0.36	0.33	0.36	0.33	0.34	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.28	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
Volume of X/M	0.25	0.24	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) 1990 CEIBOIS estimates by using Comext figures; 1991-93 CEIBOIS forecasts
(2) Production volume multiplied by export unit value
(3) Thousand cubic metres
(4) Intra-EC trade is included both in imports and exports
Source: FAO, CEIBOIS

Table 5
Particle board
Main indicators and EC trade (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Apparent consumption	2 740	2 731	2 742	3 255	3 501	3 810	3 968	4 078	4 713	5 076	5 258	5 435	5 678	5 901
Production														
Current value (2)	2 558	2 567	2 563	3 055	3 278	3 594	3 764	3 827	4 435	4 867	5 032	5 228	5 498	5 747
Index	71.2	71.4	71.3	85.0	91.2	100.0	104.7	106.5	123.4	135.4	140.0	145.5	153.0	159.9
Volume (3)	14 756	13 918	13 366	13 537	13 591	14 100	14 707	15 308	18 036	19 164	19 766	N/A	N/A	N/A
Index	104.7	98.7	94.8	96.0	96.4	100.0	104.3	108.6	127.9	135.9	140.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
EC trade (4)														
Value of exports	407	444	466	447	514	601	641	698	753	880	875	916	973	1 026
Index	67.7	73.9	77.5	74.4	85.5	100.0	106.7	116.1	125.3	146.4	145.6	152.4	161.9	170.7
Volume of exports	2 751	2 661	2 567	2 538	2 759	3 089	3 217	3 438	3 875	4 230	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Index	89.1	86.1	83.1	82.2	89.3	100.0	104.1	111.3	125.4	136.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Value of imports	589	608	645	647	737	817	845	949	1 031	1 089	1 101	1 123	1 153	1 180
Index	72.1	74.4	78.9	79.2	90.2	100.0	103.4	116.2	126.2	133.3	134.8	137.5	141.1	144.4
Volume of imports	3 965	3 958	3 786	3 899	4 211	4 660	4 876	5 139	5 414	5 773	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Index	85.1	84.9	81.2	83.7	90.4	100.0	104.6	110.3	116.2	123.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Value of X/M	0.69	0.73	0.72	0.69	0.70	0.74	0.76	0.74	0.73	0.81	0.79	0.82	0.84	0.87
Volume of X/M	0.69	0.67	0.68	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.67	0.72	0.73	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) 1990 CEIBOIS and Comext estimates; 1991-93 CEIBOIS forecasts
(2) Production volume multiplied by export unit value
(3) Thousand cubic metres
(4) Intra-EC trade is included both in imports and exports
Source: FAO, CEIBOIS

Table 6
Fibreboard
Main indicators and EC trade (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Apparent consumption	441	451	444	475	488	521	535	572	557	650	766	844	959	1 073
Production														
Current value (2)	319	332	324	360	376	386	373	407	389	484	607	692	818	945
Index	82.6	86.0	83.9	93.3	97.4	100.0	96.6	105.4	100.8	125.4	157.3	179.3	211.9	244.8
Volume (3)	1 326	1 335	1 155	1 257	1 299	1 297	1 293	1 550	1 702	1 979	2 368	N/A	N/A	N/A
Index	102.2	102.9	89.1	96.9	100.2	100.0	99.7	119.5	131.2	152.6	182.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
EC Trade (4)														
Value of exports	80	94	99	118	137	133	135	154	190	225	262	289	328	367
Index	60.2	70.7	74.4	88.7	103.0	100.0	101.5	115.8	142.9	169.2	197.0	217.3	246.6	275.9
Volume of exports	414	407	365	426	482	471	493	539	835	930	1 034	N/A	N/A	N/A
Index	87.9	86.4	77.5	90.4	102.3	100.0	104.7	114.4	177.3	197.5	219.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Value of imports	202	213	219	233	249	268	297	319	358	391	421	441	469	495
Index	75.4	79.5	81.7	86.9	92.9	100.0	110.8	119.0	133.6	145.9	157.1	164.6	175.0	184.7
Volume of imports	1 125	1 085	973	1 024	1 050	1 097	1 303	1 439	1 539	1 652	1 705	N/A	N/A	N/A
Index	102.6	98.9	88.7	93.3	95.7	100.0	118.8	131.2	140.3	150.6	155.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Value of X/M	0.40	0.44	0.45	0.51	0.55	0.50	0.45	0.48	0.53	0.58	0.62	0.66	0.70	0.74
Volume of X/M	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.42	0.46	0.43	0.38	0.37	0.54	0.56	0.61	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) 1990 CEIBOIS and Comext estimates; 1991-93 CEIBOIS forecasts
(2) Production volume multiplied by unit export value
(3) Thousand cubic metres
(4) Intra-EC trade is included both in imports and exports
Source: FAO, CEIBOIS

WOODEN BUILDING COMPONENTS
(NACE 463)

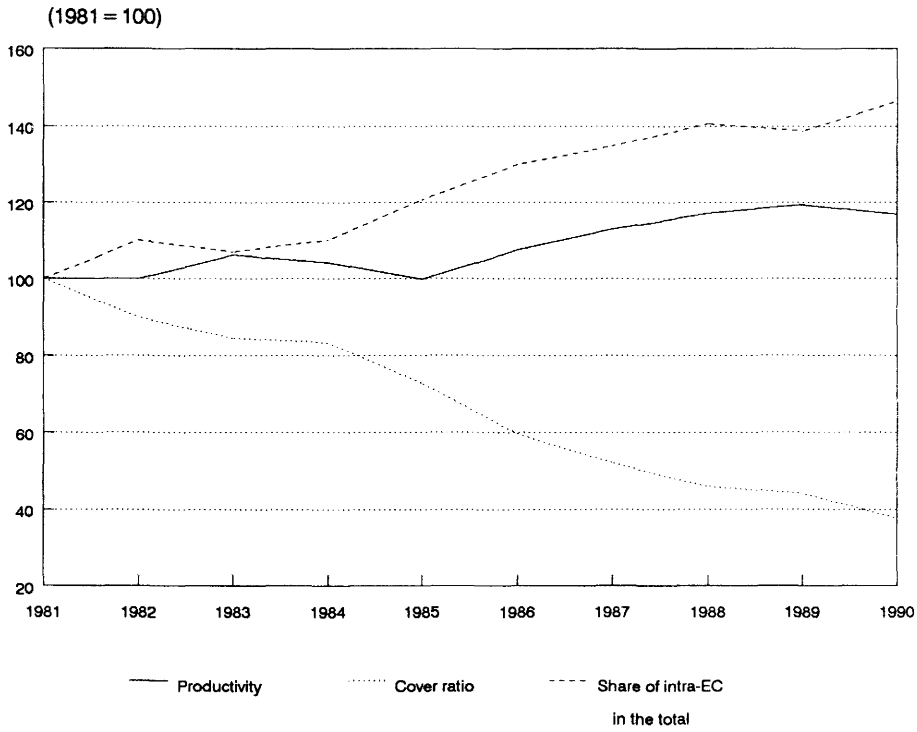
Production and consumption

1990 was a year of stagnation in the wooden building components industry. Indeed, whilst the period 1985-1988 saw an average annual growth of nearly 7% in production in real terms, production was unchanged in 1990 following a substantial drop in growth in 1989. Although the 4.2% nominal terms increase to some extent masks the slow-down in production, it is only half the 1989 rate.

Employment

The results recorded in recent years have shown some growth. The first six years of the last decade, in which the number of jobs declined, was followed by a period of rising employment (+2.8% a year on average since 1987, and +2% in 1990).

EC trade and productivity trends



Source: Eurostat

External trade

The trade balance has been the industry's Achilles' heel for several years. Indeed, since 1986 exports increased by an average of 6.4% a year, whilst at the same time imports grew by an annual average of 15.1%. As a result, the trade balance, which was greater than 100 million ECU in 1985, showed a 182.3 million ECU deficit five years later. This phenomenon was also seen in the fall in the cover ratio (-14.4% in 1990).

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	8 029	7 025	6 794	7 602	7 781	7 620	8 095	9 001	10 142	11 048	11 603	N/A
Net exports	33.7	200.3	144.2	161.1	162.0	100.3	36.2	-8.6	-61.1	-91.0	-182.3	N/A
Production	8 063	7 225	6 938	7 763	7 943	7 720	8 131	8 993	10 081	10 957	11 421	12 075
Employment (thousands)	197.8	179.9	162.6	164.6	161.4	153.3	148.2	155.4	160.1	165.7	169.0	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Provisional estimate
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
Production, investment and productivity

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	8 063	7 225	6 938	7 763	7 943	7 720	8 131	8 993	10 081	10 957	11 421
Index	104.4	93.6	89.9	100.6	102.9	100.0	105.3	116.5	130.6	141.9	147.9
USA (2)	10 016	13 079	13 501	18 978	22 996	24 283	20 350	18 324	18 497	20 969	21 641
Index	41.2	53.9	55.6	78.2	94.7	100.0	83.8	75.5	76.2	86.4	89.1
Japan (2)	751	837	961	956	1 085	1 098	1 148	1 324	1 401	N/A	N/A
Index	68.4	76.2	87.5	87.1	98.8	100.0	104.6	120.6	127.6	N/A	N/A
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	9 030	8 050	8 616	8 382	7 720	8 008	8 651	9 432	9 789	9 734
Index	N/A	117.0	104.3	111.6	108.6	100.0	103.7	112.1	122.2	126.8	126.1
Productivity (3)	N/A	18.6	18.6	19.7	19.3	18.6	20.0	21.0	21.7	22.2	21.7
Index	N/A	100.1	100.2	106.4	104.3	100.0	107.7	113.1	117.2	119.4	116.9
Investment at current prices (4)	276.9	230.0	194.7	208.2	263.1	237.7	292.9	315.2	353.5	N/A	N/A
Index	116.5	96.8	81.9	87.6	110.7	100.0	123.2	132.6	148.7	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) Thousand ECU / person employed
(4) Excluding Luxembourg and the Netherlands
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	230.6	429.7	354.8	437.6	451.2	377.4	344.8	351.5	375.4	436.0	441.5
Index	61.1	113.9	94.0	116.0	119.6	100.0	91.4	93.1	99.5	115.5	117.0
Export rate (%)	2.86	5.95	5.11	5.64	5.68	4.89	4.24	3.91	3.72	3.98	3.87
Imports extra-EC	196.9	229.4	210.6	276.5	289.2	277.0	308.6	360.1	436.6	527.0	623.8
Index	71.1	82.8	76.0	99.8	104.4	100.0	111.4	130.0	157.6	190.2	225.2
Import rate (%)	2.45	3.27	3.10	3.64	3.72	3.64	3.81	4.00	4.30	4.77	5.38
X/M	1.17	1.87	1.68	1.58	1.56	1.36	1.12	0.98	0.86	0.83	0.71
Trade intra-EC	338.6	322.1	316.6	371.5	402.9	403.2	434.0	481.6	567.9	638.3	744.3
Index	84.0	79.9	78.5	92.1	99.9	100.0	107.6	119.4	140.8	158.3	184.6
Share of total (%)	59.5	42.8	47.2	45.9	47.2	51.7	55.7	57.8	60.2	59.4	62.8

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

WOODEN CONTAINERS AND PALLETS

(NACE 464)

Production and consumption

1990 saw production in real terms fall 1.1%, compared to the 7.9% growth experienced in 1989. It should however be noted that in nominal terms 7.9% production growth was realised. The level of trade was relatively low because wooden containers are often used to export other goods, and hence are not considered in exports terms. Consumption followed production trends, showing 7% growth in nominal terms.

Employment

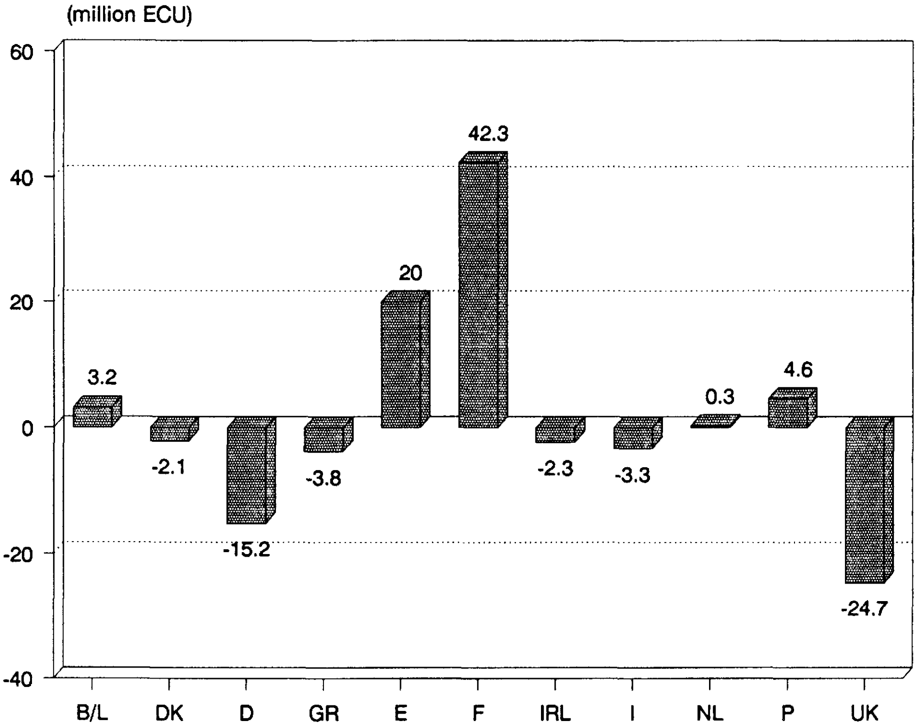
The wooden containers and pallets sector experienced a substantial fall of nearly 20 thousand in employment between 1980 and 1988, corresponding to an annual rate of decline of 4.8%. The upturn in employment in 1989 was continued in 1990 with 1.7% growth.

External trade

The Community's trade balance fluctuated widely throughout the decade. 1990 saw a 34.9% decline. But since exports account for only a very small amount of EC production (2.2% in 1990) and imports have only a small share in consumption (1.8%), these fluctuations have limited impact on the sector.

Net exports, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	1 947	1 835	1 760	1 731	1 900	2 010	2 072	2 161	2 372	2 712	2 917	N/A
Net exports	-1.5	7.3	17.1	26.9	24.5	23.0	18.1	23.4	31.4	19.2	12.5	N/A
Production	1 945	1 842	1 777	1 758	1 925	2 033	2 090	2 184	2 404	2 731	2 929	2 939
Employment (thousands)	59.3	52.2	47.6	44.3	44.6	42.0	41.7	40.6	40.0	41.0	41.7	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
Production, investment and productivity

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	1 945	1 842	1 777	1 758	1 925	2 033	2 090	2 184	2 404	2 731	2 929
Index	95.7	90.6	87.4	86.5	94.7	100.0	102.8	107.4	118.2	134.4	144.1
USA (2)	1 178	1 411	1 669	1 905	2 550	2 585	2 001	1 790	1 837	2 061	2 139
Index	45.6	54.6	64.6	73.7	98.6	100.0	77.4	69.2	71.1	79.7	82.7
Japan (2)	820	1 027	1 006	1 108	1 273	1 288	1 347	1 554	1 645	N/A	N/A
Index	63.7	79.7	78.1	86.0	98.8	100.0	104.6	120.7	127.7	N/A	N/A
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	2 046	1 925	1 904	2 007	2 033	2 061	2 135	2 303	2 484	2 457
Index	N/A	100.6	94.7	93.7	98.7	100.0	101.4	105.0	113.3	122.2	120.9
Productivity (3)	N/A	14.5	15.8	16.9	16.6	17.8	18.4	19.3	20.3	20.8	20.2
Index	N/A	81.6	88.9	95.0	93.5	100.0	103.3	108.3	114.2	117.1	113.3
Investment at current prices (4)	52.3	50.5	46.3	52.6	48.5	53.4	71.4	63.9	84.1	N/A	N/A
Index	97.9	94.6	86.7	98.5	90.8	100.0	133.7	119.7	157.5	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) Thousand ECU / person employed
(4) Excluding Luxembourg, Ireland and the Netherlands
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	21.2	25.2	29.6	39.8	41.5	42.7	37.6	41.1	52.9	54.2	63.6
Index	49.6	59.0	69.3	93.1	97.2	100.0	88.0	96.1	123.9	126.9	148.7
Export rate (%)	1.09	1.37	1.67	2.26	2.16	2.10	1.80	1.88	2.20	1.98	2.17
Imports extra-EC	22.7	17.9	12.5	12.9	17.0	19.7	19.5	17.7	21.5	35.1	51.1
Index	115.2	90.9	63.3	65.2	86.2	100.0	99.1	89.6	109.1	177.7	258.8
Import rate (%)	1.17	0.98	0.71	0.74	0.90	0.98	0.94	0.82	0.91	1.29	1.75
X/M	0.93	1.41	2.37	3.10	2.44	2.17	1.92	2.32	2.46	1.55	1.24
Trade intra-EC	41.7	40.7	43.3	41.5	45.3	51.5	56.1	59.3	70.4	90.3	102.9
Index	81.0	79.1	84.1	80.6	88.0	100.0	108.9	115.1	136.7	175.4	199.8
Share of total (%)	66.3	61.8	59.4	51.1	52.2	54.7	59.9	59.1	57.1	62.5	61.8

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

OTHER WOOD PRODUCTS

(NACE 465/466)

Main indicators

After three consecutive years of sustained growth (5.5% a year), production of other wood products experienced a slow-down with a growth rate of 1.2% in 1990. The fall in production growth was reflected in that of consumption, whose growth rate halved.

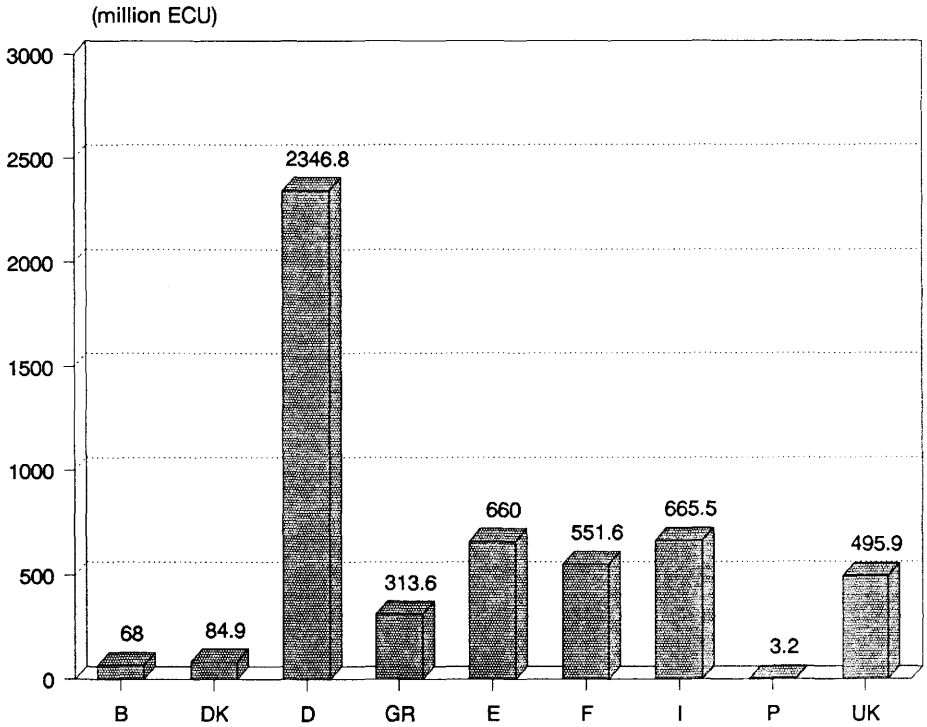
After two years of stable employment levels, increases were recorded in 1989 and 1990.

External trade

1990 saw a reorientation of trade in favour of intra-Community trade, which in 1989 was already one and a half times extra-Community trade. Indeed, intra-Community trade increased 8.8% in 1990, whereas extra-Community exports suffered a 4.1% decline. As a result, the cover ratio deteriorated by over 7%, and intra-Community trade as a proportion of total exports increased by almost 5%.

Production, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	3 083	2 958	3 065	3 315	3 582	3 741	3 756	4 082	4 595	5 149	5 506	N/A
Net exports	-105.1	-83.0	-96.6	-95.0	-46.6	-11.8	5.1	-74.7	-138.9	-154.6	-205.9	N/A
Production	2 978	2 875	2 968	3 220	3 535	3 730	3 761	4 007	4 456	4 994	5 300	5 582
Employment (thousands)	99.1	89.2	86.9	86.9	87.4	84.1	81.2	81.7	82.0	84.5	85.4	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

Table 2
Production, investment and productivity

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	2 978	2 875	2 968	3 220	3 535	3 730	3 761	4 007	4 456	4 994	5 300
Index	79.8	77.1	79.6	86.3	94.8	100.0	100.8	107.4	119.5	133.9	142.1
USA (2)	548	706	835	1 004	1 113	1 059	873	755	794	913	964
Index	51.7	66.7	78.8	94.8	105.1	100.0	82.4	71.3	75.0	86.2	91.0
Japan (2)	4 110	5 080	5 119	6 044	6 890	6 971	7 290	8 409	8 902	N/A	N/A
Index	59.0	72.9	73.4	86.7	98.8	100.0	104.6	120.6	127.7	N/A	N/A
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	3 553	3 360	3 520	3 682	3 730	3 626	3 753	4 041	4 256	4 308
Index	N/A	95.3	90.1	94.4	98.7	100.0	97.2	100.6	108.4	114.1	115.5
Productivity (3)	N/A	16.8	16.2	16.9	15.7	17.6	18.1	21.2	22.1	22.2	22.3
Index	N/A	95.5	91.7	95.8	88.8	100.0	102.6	120.0	125.4	126.1	126.6
Investment at current prices (4)	102.6	95.6	96.4	127.1	126.1	136.5	130.7	171.8	183.9	N/A	N/A
Index (5)	75.2	70.0	70.6	93.1	92.4	100.0	95.8	125.9	137.3	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) Thousand ECU / person employed
(4) 1980-87 excluding Belgium, Ireland, the Netherlands and Portugal; 1988 excluding Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands and Portugal
(5) Changed, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	379.0	421.4	432.9	458.7	557.4	596.9	591.2	588.4	657.7	783.3	751.2
Index	63.5	70.6	72.5	76.9	93.4	100.0	99.1	98.6	110.2	131.2	125.9
Export rate (%)	12.7	14.7	14.6	14.2	15.8	16.0	15.7	14.7	14.8	15.7	14.2
Imports extra-EC	484.1	504.4	529.6	553.7	604.0	608.7	586.1	663.1	796.7	937.9	957.1
Index	79.5	82.9	87.0	91.0	99.2	100.0	96.3	108.9	130.9	154.1	157.2
Import rate (%)	15.7	17.1	17.3	16.7	16.9	16.3	15.6	16.2	17.3	18.2	17.4
X/M	0.78	0.84	0.82	0.83	0.92	0.98	1.01	0.89	0.83	0.84	0.78
Trade intra-EC	623.9	613.0	644.4	681.9	784.0	836.7	885.9	971.8	1 098	1 268	1 380
Index	74.6	73.3	77.0	81.5	93.7	100.0	105.9	116.1	131.3	151.6	165.0
Share of total (%)	62.2	59.3	59.8	59.8	58.4	58.4	60.0	62.3	62.5	61.8	64.8

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

BRUSH INDUSTRY
(NACE 466.3)

Main indicators

With a decline of 4.7%, 1990 saw an end to a decade of *production* growth in nominal terms. The increase in producer prices recorded in the sector meant that the decline in production was greater in real terms (-8.4%).

Since the trade balance remained unchanged, the drop in Community *demand* for brushes matched the drop in production.

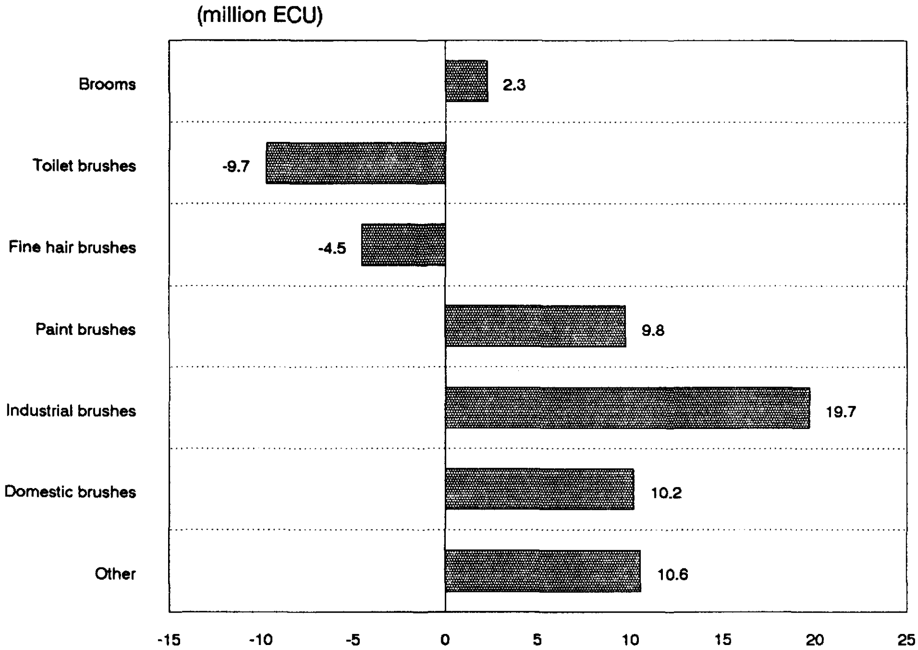
The level of *employment* remained unchanged in 1990, following a drop of 1.6% in 1989.

External trade

Breaking with three years of instability in the trade balance, the external position of the Community remained unchanged, with a surplus of more than 38 million ECU in 1990. While imports increased by 2.4 million ECU, exports rose by 2.3 million. However, there were significant variations between sub-sectors. Thus, while fine brushes and industrial brushes improved by 52.1% and 15.9% respectively, brooms and paint-brushes/rollers showed deteriorations of 32.4% and 25.2% respectively.

Extra-EC net exports, 1990

Breakdown by product



Source: Eurostat

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	697.0	713.3	755.9	763.8	790.0	856.3	858.0	950.6	1 033	1 146	1 092
Net exports	41.3	44.1	28.5	38.8	50.1	56.3	53.8	26.8	19.8	38.5	38.4
Production	738.3	757.4	784.4	802.6	840.1	912.6	911.8	977.4	1 052	1 185	1 130
Employment (thousands)	24.1	22.6	21.8	20.3	20.0	20.2	19.7	19.3	19.3	19.0	19.0

(1) 1980-85 excluding Greece and Portugal
Source: FEIBP, Eurostat (Comext)

Table 2
Production and EC trade (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current value											
EC	738.3	757.4	784.4	802.6	840.1	912.6	911.8	977.4	1 052	1 185	1 130
Index	80.9	83.0	86.0	87.9	92.1	100.0	99.9	107.1	115.3	129.8	123.8
Production at constant value											
EC	N/A	921.2	901.9	888.7	879.6	912.8	892.5	927.7	961.8	1 028	941.7
Index	N/A	100.9	98.8	97.4	96.4	100.0	97.8	101.6	105.4	112.6	103.2
EC trade in current value											
Exports extra-EC	97.7	111.2	109.1	121.9	139.4	154.1	154.2	145.8	161.4	180.7	183.0
Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.0	94.6	104.7	117.2	118.7
Imports extra-EC	56.4	67.1	80.6	83.1	89.3	97.8	100.4	119.0	141.7	142.1	144.5
Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.0	118.5	141.1	141.5	143.9
X/M	1.73	1.66	1.35	1.47	1.56	1.58	1.54	1.23	1.14	1.27	1.27
Trade intra-EC	28.5	75.7	89.1	95.4	128.2	148.0	162.6	170.8	185.1	200.8	217.5
Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.0	105.0	113.8	123.5	133.8
Share of total (%)	40.7	43.4	48.8	48.7	48.2	47.3	49.4	52.3	54.6	53.4	54.3

(1) 1980-85 excluding Greece and Portugal
Source: FEIBP, Eurostat (Comext)

Table 3
EC trade balance by product (1)

(million ECU)	1988	1989	1990	1988/90 AAGR (%)
Brooms	4.5	3.4	2.3	-27.7
Toilet brushes	-16.8	-11.4	-9.7	-24.1
Fine hair brushes	-12.2	-9.4	-4.5	-39.5
Paint brushes/rollers	5.2	13.1	9.8	36.7
Industrial brushes	16.7	17.0	19.7	8.6
Domestic brushes	10.8	12.3	10.2	-2.7
Other	9.7	11.1	10.6	4.4

(1) The above product families are defined in the Combined Nomenclature as follows
Brooms: 960310; Toilet brushes: 960321 & 29; Fine hair brushes: 960330; Paint brushes/rollers 960340;
Industrial brushes: 960350; Domestic brushes: 96039010 & 96039091;
Other: 96039099
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 4
Evolution of imports from Eastern Europe and China (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total imports extra-EC	56.4	67.1	80.6	83.1	89.3	97.8	100.4	119.0	141.7	142.1	144.5
Imports from countries with State-trade	10.0	12.6	13.7	14.0	16.8	17.8	19.3	19.3	23.5	19.1	23.0
Imports from countries with State-trade / Imports extra-EC (%)	17.7	18.8	17.0	16.8	18.8	18.2	19.2	16.2	16.6	13.4	15.9

(1) 1980-85 excluding Greece and Portugal

Source: FEIBP, Eurostat (Comext)

18. FURNITURE INDUSTRY

Overview (NACE 467/316.6)

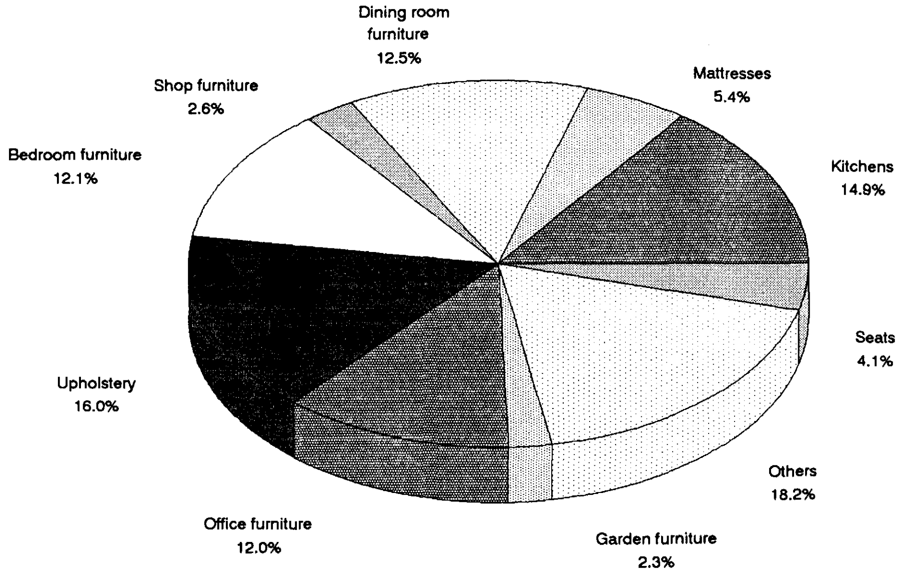
Production and consumption

1990 was a good year for the Community furniture industry, as was 1989. Indeed, a 5.6% growth rate, similar to those seen in the second part of the decade, was recorded in 1990. Most of the major producers experienced high growth in their levels of activity. Only the United Kingdom, affected by the recession, saw stagnation in this industry.

With an 2.4 billion ECU increase in consumption, the growth in internal demand in 1990 was in step with that in production. The 6.2% rate recorded was higher than the rates observed in the last two years.

EC production, 1990

Breakdown by furniture type



Source: UEA

Employment

Employment rose 1.4% in 1990, the same rate as in 1989. This trend confirms the encouraging results observed since recovery began in 1986.

Despite the improvement in employment, a 1.3% productivity gain was observed in the furniture industry in 1990.

External trade

The exceptional 12.3% growth in the trade balance which characterised 1989 was not repeated in 1990. The furniture industry underwent a 3.8% decline in its trade surplus reverting to the trend observed between 1985 and 1988. This decline was the result of a more rapid growth in imports (6.4%) than in exports (+1.5%) in 1990.

With a 12.2% increase in intra-Community exports, the process of European integration in the furniture industry continued at a high rate.

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	N/A	29 433	27 546	27 141	28 675	29 547	32 399	34 904	36 522	38 965	41 374
Net exports (2)	929	1 266	1 569	1 745	2 131	2 668	2 481	2 274	2 143	2 407	2 315
Production	30 820	30 699	29 115	28 886	30 806	32 215	34 880	37 178	38 665	41 372	43 689
Employment (thousands)	704.7	652.8	611.0	595.2	585.4	563.3	556.2	563.1	581.6	589.6	597.6

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Excluding Greece for 1980

Source: UEA, Eurostat (Comext, Inde)

Table 2
Breakdown of the production by products in the EC, 1990 (1)

(%)	
Kitchens	14.86
Dining room furniture	12.52
Bedroom furniture	12.08
Upholstery	16.02
Seats	4.07
Office furniture	11.95
Mattresses	5.44
Shop furniture	2.62
Garden furniture	2.26
Other	18.17
Total	100

(1) Including enterprises with less than 20 employees
Source: UEA

Table 3
Production and productivity

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	30 820	30 699	29 115	28 886	30 806	32 215	34 880	37 178	38 665	41 372	43 689
Index	95.7	95.3	90.4	89.7	95.6	100.0	108.3	115.4	120.0	128.4	135.6
USA (2)	11 157	14 705	16 369	19 885	25 353	26 897	22 228	20 254	20 907	23 583	24 642
Index	41.5	54.7	60.9	73.9	94.3	100.0	82.6	75.3	77.7	87.7	91.6
Japan (2)	5 563	7 021	7 227	8 476	9 016	9 886	10 299	13 083	14 059	15 009	N/A
Index	56.3	71.0	73.1	85.7	91.2	100.0	104.2	132.3	142.2	151.8	N/A
Productivity (3)	N/A	19.4	19.5	20.2	20.2	20.7	21.4	22.1	23.2	23.4	23.7
Index	N/A	93.9	94.2	97.6	97.5	100.0	103.3	107.0	112.4	113.4	114.8

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) Value added at constant prices divided by employment; thousand ECU/person employed
Source: Eurostat (Inde), UEA

Table 4
EC trade in current value (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	1 934	2 418	2 742	3 039	3 745	4 388	4 131	4 188	4 347	4 951	5 024
Index	44.1	55.1	62.5	69.3	85.3	100.0	94.1	95.4	99.1	112.8	114.5
Imports extra-EC	1 005	1 152	1 173	1 294	1 614	1 720	1 650	1 914	2 204	2 544	2 708
Index	58.4	67.0	68.2	75.2	93.8	100.0	95.9	111.3	128.1	147.9	157.4
X/M	1.92	2.10	2.34	2.35	2.32	2.55	2.50	2.19	1.97	1.95	1.86
Intra-EC trade	3 186	3 299	3 508	3 751	3 972	4 384	5 212	5 871	6 690	7 782	8 733
Index	72.7	75.3	80.0	85.6	90.6	100.0	118.9	133.9	152.6	177.5	199.2

(1) Excluding Greece for 1980
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

OFFICE FURNITURE
(NACE 467.2)

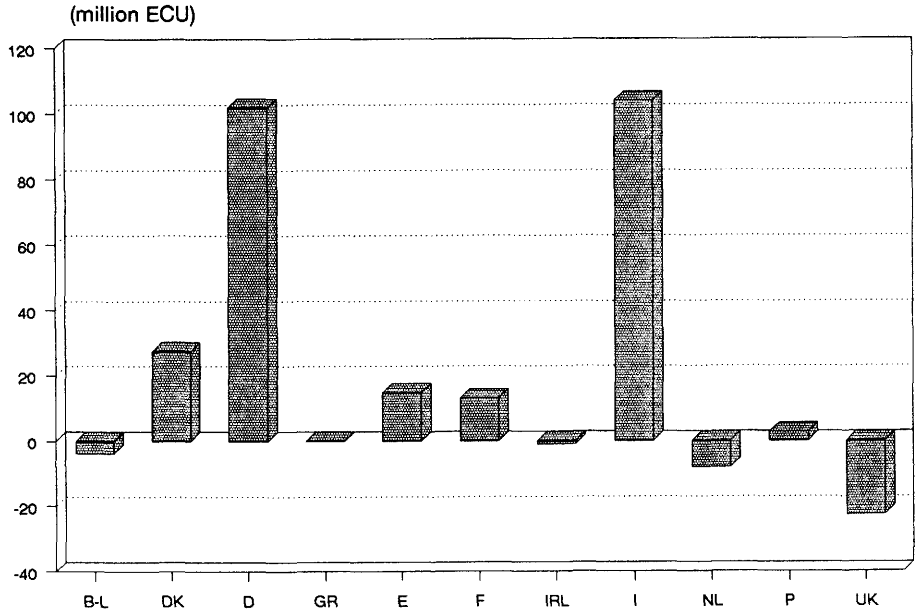
Main indicators

The office furniture sector has been expanding rapidly since 1985, and in 1990 production grew 13.2% in nominal terms. Its level of activity has doubled in five years.

The growth in internal demand (+13.8%) in 1990, which was higher than the growth in production, was made possible by a 1.3% reduction in the trade surplus.

As in 1989, the increase in production in 1990 was obtained as a result of an increase in the level of employment, +6%.

Extra-EC net exports, 1990
Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

External trade

If we look at the various countries' contribution to the 227.9 million ECU extra-Community trade surplus in 1990, we find that the United Kingdom (-22.6 million ECU), the Netherlands (-8.1), Belgium/Luxembourg (-3.9) and Ireland (-1) were in deficit. The F. R. of Germany and Italy together contributed most of the Community's trade surplus. The process of European integration in the office furniture sector continued at the same rate as in 1989.

Table 1
Main indicators (1) (2)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	2 197.2	2 215.3	2 456.7	2 853.8	2 974.6	3 238.8	3 650.1	4 171.9	4 806.9	5 470.3	6 226.1
Net exports	83.5	161.3	190.5	175.7	189.3	259.6	248.0	213.3	202.5	230.9	227.9
Production	2 280.7	2 376.6	2 647.2	3 029.5	3 163.9	3 498.4	3 898.1	4 385.2	5 009.4	5 701.2	6 454.0
Employment (thousands)	53.7	53.2	51.9	53.8	53.2	54.9	56.5	59.9	59.0	61.9	65.6

(1) 1980-90 excluding Luxembourg; 1980-86 excluding Greece and Ireland
(2) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: FEMB, Eurostat (Comext)

Table 2
Productivity by country, 1990

EC = 100	
Belgique/België	99
Danmark	84
BR Deutschland	115
Hellas	N/A
España	82
France	114
Ireland	97
Italia	120
Nederland	80
Portugal	27
United Kingdom	75

Source: FEMB

Table 3
EC trade in current value (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	114.6	199.8	229.1	219.9	246.5	331.7	324.6	307.0	327.8	379.4	403.5
Index (2)	34.6	61.0	70.0	67.2	74.3	100.0	97.9	92.6	98.8	114.4	121.6
Imports extra-EC	30.9	41.0	39.9	44.1	57.0	72.3	77.4	93.7	125.3	148.5	175.6
Index (2)	42.8	57.6	56.1	62.0	78.8	100.0	107.1	129.6	173.3	205.4	242.9
X/M	3.70	4.86	5.73	4.97	4.32	4.59	4.19	3.28	2.62	2.55	2.30
Intra-EC trade	99.9	119.2	133.5	151.9	178.8	268.8	329.1	393.2	515.3	661.4	763.8
Index (2)	37.3	44.5	49.9	56.8	66.5	100.0	122.4	146.3	191.7	246.1	284.2
Share of total (%)	N/A	42.6	41.7	44.6	44.7	46.8	52.2	56.5	62.4	64.6	66.7

(1) Imports and exports are defined in terms of the Combined Nomenclature as: CN 940310, 940330, 94013010; 1980 EC9; 1981-83 EC10
(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 4
Exports and imports by country, 1990 (1)

(million ECU)	Imports Intra-EC	Imports Extra-EC	Exports Intra-EC	Exports Extra-EC
EC	763.8	175.6	807.3	403.5
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	112.6	6.7	32.0	2.8
Danmark	8.0	11.4	42.6	38.9
BR Deutschland	77.7	48.1	287.9	150.1
Hellas	7.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
España	27.5	2.8	28.7	17.5
France	183.8	29.8	100.4	42.8
Ireland	20.4	1.4	3.9	0.4
Italia	24.6	6.7	172.6	110.7
Nederland	131.6	14.0	56.5	5.9
Portugal	9.8	1.0	9.6	3.6
United Kingdom	160.1	53.4	73.1	30.8

(1) Imports and exports are defined as: CN 940310, 940330, 94013010

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

19. PULP, PAPER AND BOARD MANUFACTURE

(NACE 471)

Production and employment

Production in the industry as a whole grew in volume terms by 4% in 1990. This performance was an improvement on that of 1989 (+3.6%) but slightly below the average annual growth rate of 5.1% for the second half of the decade. By product, the increase in the production of paper and board (4.1%) was higher than for pulp (2.6%).

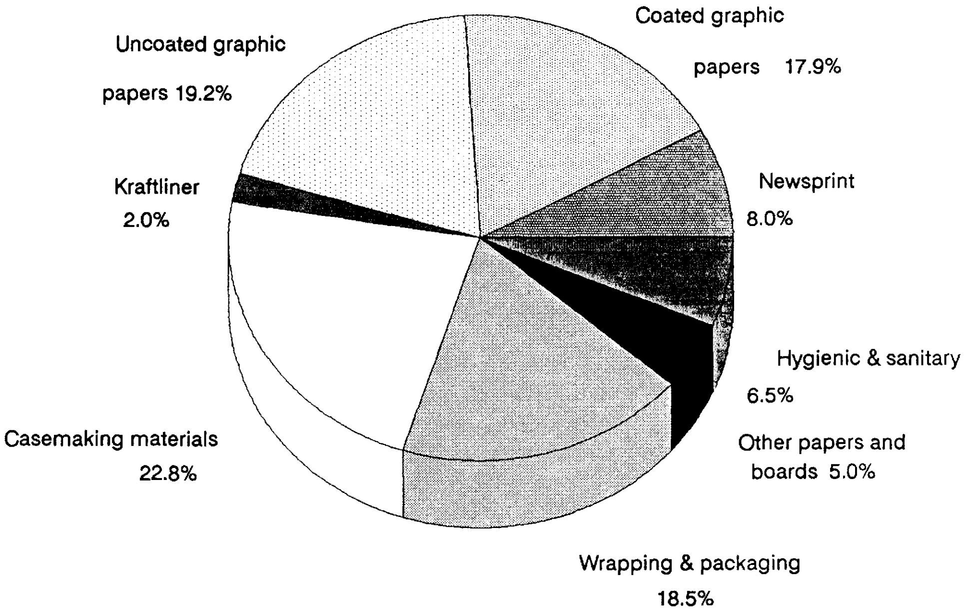
The erosion in employment throughout the industry, which marked the decade, continued with a decline of 1.5% in 1990 despite the stabilization observed in 1989.

Consumption

Domestic demand in the industry as a whole increased in volume terms by 3.9% in 1990, thus consolidating the 1989 performance. This trend was made possible by an increase of 4.9% in domestic demand for paper and board, despite a decline in the consumption of pulp.

EC production, 1990

Breakdown by product



Source : CEPAC

External trade

The trade deficit in volume terms for the industry as a whole worsened at an annual rate of 3.7% between 1986 and 1989. 1990 confirmed this trend.The deficit in the paper and board sector increased by 878 thousand tonnes but dropped by 125 thousand tonnes in the pulp sector.

The share of imports in Community pulp and board consumption remained stable in 1990 at 39.4%, thus confirming the trends observed in previous years.

Table 1
Pulp, paper and board manufacturing
Main indicators

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	20 684	23 065	23 550	24 341	29 679	30 047	30 416	32 628	36 711	42 620	43 149
Net exports	-5 787	-6 804	-6 955	-7 179	-8 785	-8 561	-8 734	-9 626	-11 073	-13 982	-13 530
Production	14 897	16 261	16 595	17 162	20 894	21 486	21 682	23 002	25 638	28 638	29 619
Employment (thousands)	232.0	212.1	203.6	192.6	186.3	179.0	178.9	175.0	170.5	170.0	167.5

Source: CEPAC, Eurostat (Comext)

Table 2
Pulp, paper and board manufacturing
External trade deficit

	1988		1989		1990	
	million tonnes	billion ECU	million tonnes	billion ECU	million tonnes	billion ECU
Paper and board	12.2	7.8	12.4	8.6	13.3	N/A
Market pulp	7.9	5.1	8.1	6.2	8.0	N/A
Total deficit	20.1	12.9	20.5	14.8	21.3	N/A

Source: CEPAC

Table 3
Paper and board
Production, external trade and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production											
Value	14 192	15 350	15 680	16 190	19 596	20 184	20 406	21 460	23 769	26 346	N/A
Index	70.3	76.1	77.7	80.2	97.1	100.0	101.1	106.3	117.8	130.5	N/A
Quantity (thousand tonnes)	27 759	27 534	26 885	27 637	30 039	29 771	30 994	32 799	35 011	36 314	37 819
Index	93.2	92.5	90.3	92.8	100.9	100.0	104.1	110.2	117.6	122.0	127.0
Exports extra-EC											
Value	1 144	1 263	1 277	1 442	2 086	2 279	1 998	2 282	2 652	3 077	N/A
Index	50.2	55.4	56.0	63.3	91.5	100.0	87.7	100.1	116.4	135.0	N/A
Quantity (thousand tonnes)	1 474	1 401	1 318	1 497	2 046	2 123	2 002	2 326	2 645	2 869	3 028
Index	69.4	66.0	62.1	70.5	96.4	100.0	94.3	109.6	124.6	135.1	142.6
Imports extra-EC											
Value	4 796	5 403	5 689	6 220	7 479	7 854	8 020	9 150	10 446	11 700	N/A
Index	61.1	68.8	72.4	79.2	95.2	100.0	102.1	116.5	133.0	148.9	N/A
Quantity (thousand tonnes)	9 842	10 022	10 040	10 778	11 696	11 638	12 672	13 652	14 809	15 246	16 283
Index	84.6	86.1	86.3	92.6	100.5	100.0	108.9	117.3	127.2	131.0	139.9
Gross investment	1 078	927	796	777	1 150	1 589	1 610	1 840	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: CEPAC, Eurostat (Comext)

Table 4
Market pulp
Production, external trade and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production											
Value	705	911	915	972	1298	1302	1276	1542	1869	2293	N/A
Index	54.1	70.0	70.3	74.7	99.7	100.0	98.0	118.4	143.5	176.1	N/A
Quantity (thousand tonnes)	2 190	2 240	2 241	2 528	2 535	2 917	3 124	3 363	3 458	3 524	3 616
Index	75.1	76.8	76.8	86.7	86.9	100.0	107.1	115.3	118.5	120.8	124.0
Exports extra-EC											
Value	78	112	101	119	172	192	156	209	243	276	N/A
Index	40.6	58.3	52.6	62.0	89.6	100.0	81.3	108.9	126.6	143.9	N/A
Quantity (thousand tonnes)	237	275	250	336	323	472	379	447	446	423	460
Index	50.2	58.3	53.0	71.2	68.4	100.0	80.3	94.7	94.5	89.5	97.5
Imports extra-EC											
Value	2 769	3 466	3 268	3 266	4 521	4 055	3 657	4 333	5 345	6 535	N/A
Index	68.3	85.5	80.6	80.5	111.5	100.0	90.2	106.9	131.8	161.2	N/A
Quantity (thousand tonnes)	7 776	7 522	6 874	7 366	7 675	7 701	8 034	8 363	8 365	8 524	8 436
Index	101.0	97.7	89.3	95.6	99.7	100.0	104.3	108.6	108.6	110.7	109.5
Gross investment	118	104	92	106	82	93	85	85	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: CEPAC

Table 5
Pulp, paper and board manufacturing
Number of companies and mills in the EC

	Paper and board		Market wood pulp	
	No. of companies	No. of units	No. of companies	No. of units
1980	961	1 220	23	29
1981	932	1 179	22	28
1982	909	1 158	22	28
1983	871	1 098	22	28
1984	848	1 068	23	29
1985	831	1 037	23	29
1986	818	1 014	23	29
1987	793	990	35	30
1988	774	951	N/A	31
1989	769	947	N/A	31
1990	765	940	N/A	31

Source: CEPAC

Table 10
Paper and paperboard
Production, consumption and trade by subsector

(thousand tonnes)	1988	1989	1990
Newsprint			
Apparent consumption	6 043	6 507	6 582
Net exports	-3 386	-3 730	-3 541
EC production	2 657	2 769	3 041
Coated graphic papers			
Apparent consumption	6 706	7 199	7 730
Net exports	-675	-709	-949
EC production	6 031	6 490	6 781
Uncoated graphic papers			
Apparent consumption	9 241	9 592	10 237
Net exports	-2 270	-2 544	-2 965
EC production	6 971	7 048	7 272
Kraftliner			
Apparent consumption	2 969	2 884	3 107
Net exports	-2 267	-2 099	-2 333
EC production	702	785	774
Casemaking materials based on wasted paper			
Apparent consumption	8 310	8 927	9 247
Net exports	-652	-702	-637
EC production	7 658	8 225	8 610
Wrapping and packaging incl. carton board			
Apparent consumption	8 816	8 956	9 444
Net exports	-2 208	-2 222	-2 436
EC production	6 608	6 734	7 008
Other papers and boards			
Apparent consumption	1 941	2 066	2 070
Net exports	-146	-171	-194
EC production	1 795	1 895	1 876
Hygienic and sanitary			
Apparent consumption	2 506	2 558	2 674
Net exports	-201	-191	-219
EC production	2 305	2 367	2 455

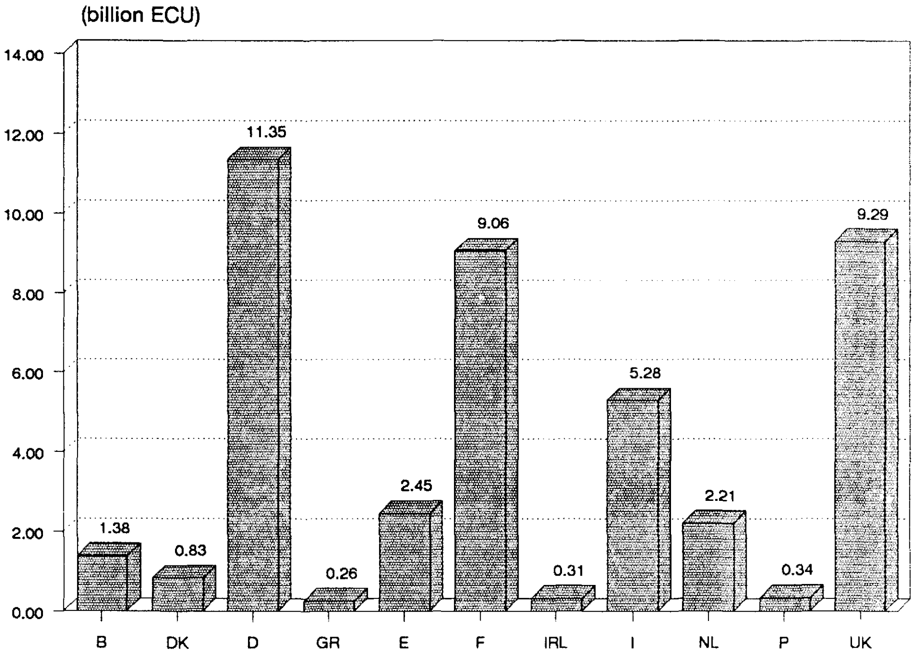
Source: CEPAC

THE PAPER AND BOARD CONVERTING INDUSTRY
(NACE 472)

Main indicators

With a 4.5% growth in *production* in real terms in 1990, the Community improved on its 1989 performance (+3.3%) and on that observed during the second half of the decade (3.7% a year between 1985 and 1989). In nominal terms, this result corresponds to a 7.1% increase in 1990. Some large producers such as the Federal Republic of Germany (+13.1%) and France (+9.5%) made a substantial contribution, unlike others who, like the United Kingdom (+2.1%), Spain (+0.3%) or Italy (+2.6%) were below the Community average.

EC production, 1990
Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Since the Community's trade balance represented less than 1% of the level of Community activity, EC *internal demand* grew by 7.4% in 1990, the same rate as production.

Employment

The 1.3% growth in the level of employment in 1990 was somewhat less than that observed since 1986 (+2.1% a year). This result must be seen in conjunction with the 1.1% increase in the number of enterprises in the paper and board converting industry. In the EC as a whole, nearly thirty thousand jobs have been created in the last four years. The 5,200 jobs created in 1990 were mainly the result of increases in Belgium (+8.3%) and the F.R. of Germany (+4.8%), and despite the declines that occurred in France (-1.4%) and Italy (-1.8%).

External trade

Although the two components of the trade balance followed a similar trend during the last decade (about +11% a year), this was not confirmed in 1990. Indeed, whereas imports increased 10.1% in value terms, exports grew by only 4.8%. Thus, although the trade balance remained

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Apparent consumption	20 591	21 991	23 299	24 535	27 605	30 134	30 332	32 734	36 150	39 438	42 362
Net exports	213	242	376	545	636	756	637	469	432	501	399
Production	20 804	22 233	23 675	25 080	28 241	30 890	30 969	33 203	36 582	39 939	42 761
Employment (thousands)	441.3	415.7	397.0	389.8	385.9	381.4	375.4	383.1	389.6	399.1	404.4

(1) Excluding Luxembourg; except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext), CIPTA

positive, the cover rate at Community level fell by 5%.

Table 2
Turnover (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	21 846	23 113	24 915	26 392	29 514	32 326	32 662	34 709	38 497	41 928	44 748
Belgique/België	766	763	795	853	948	1 112	1 212	1 251	1 374	1 460	1 588
Danmark	297	355	452	498	545	628	672	702	741	797	881
BR Deutschland	5 871	6 209	6 649	7 244	7 816	8 420	8 775	9 347	9 617	10 716	12 124
France	4 163	4 394	4 738	4 746	5 243	5 871	6 165	6 851	7 736	8 591	9 229
Italia	1 861	1 800	2 370	2 968	3 899	4 101	4 011	4 122	4 673	5 210	5 343
Nederland	1 170	1 229	1 416	1 494	1 557	1 730	1 852	1 946	N/A	2 279	2 457
United Kingdom	5 743	6 231	6 511	6 624	7 184	7 893	7 323	7 714	9 264	9 591	9 792

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde), CIPTA

Table 3
Production by country (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	20 804	22 233	23 675	25 080	28 241	30 890	30 969	33 203	36 582	39 939	42 761
Belgique/België	666	660	697	754	831	970	1 066	1 089	1 197	1 271	1 383
Danmark	286	335	425	483	532	604	651	662	711	749	829
BR Deutschland	5 500	5 825	6 149	6 704	7 330	7 901	8 220	8 748	8 991	10 030	11 347
Hellas	199	314	211	199	224	233	N/A	299	233	261	256
España	1 513	1 497	1 452	1 446	1 717	1 903	1 984	2 084	2 223	2 448	2 455
France	4 024	4 287	4 607	4 622	5 113	5 687	6 013	6 646	7 435	8 273	9 055
Ireland	120	216	202	201	231	260	261	279	305	310	315
Italia	1 857	1 793	2 289	2 834	3 734	3 960	3 868	4 079	4 618	5 148	5 280
Nederland	1 011	1 153	1 240	1 308	1 430	1 601	1 698	1 751	1 820	2 051	2 210
Portugal	93	137	146	146	185	215	222	246	266	299	342
United Kingdom	5 535	6 016	6 257	6 383	6 914	7 556	6 986	7 320	8 783	9 099	9 289

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde), CIPTA

Table 4
Employment (1)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	441 266	415 717	396 998	389 785	385 928	381 375	375 351	383 069	389 607	399 143	404 373
Belgique/België	10 536	9 808	9 454	9 456	9 438	9 740	10 405	10 619	11 212	12 233	13 250
Danmark	5 187	5 147	5 987	6 053	6 374	6 996	7 367	7 404	7 400	7 283	N/A
BR Deutschland	113 012	111 363	103 842	103 199	99 502	100 342	99 061	100 587	100 749	105 146	110 242
Hellas	4 420	4 927	3 369	3 275	3 555	3 441	N/A	3 950	3 585	N/A	N/A
España	32 066	29 110	25 177	25 511	24 377	22 432	23 715	24 023	23 970	24 633	25 298
France	73 478	69 999	69 635	67 011	66 853	67 158	65 972	68 883	71 908	72 593	71 589
Italia	30 212	29 030	33 802	34 250	36 418	36 109	33 311	34 002	34 496	34 079	33 481
Nederland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15 031	15 527	14 865	N/A	15 285	15 503	15 603
Portugal	5 633	5 987	5 883	5 920	5 942	5 817	5 747	5 980	5 971	6 133	6 228
United Kingdom	145 404	130 457	121 417	117 403	115 895	111 326	108 743	110 038	112 601	115 409	115 081

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 6
Number of enterprises (1)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Belgique/België	108	101	95	92	93	93	97	98	N/A
Danmark	43	44	47	46	44	51	55	58	60
BR Deutschland	784	777	731	716	704	703	698	707	706
Hellas	48	50	51	47	51	50	N/A	49	48
España	1 082	1 002	986	997	916	861	930	906	859
France	583	578	571	567	561	572	569	571	612
Ireland	41	38	38	40	38	39	39	40	41
Italia	428	411	443	480	494	502	464	507	519
Nederland	115	117	115	118	111	112	114	117	120
Portugal	143	144	152	150	150	148	139	137	135
United Kingdom	926	861	866	834	823	801	813	835	870

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde), CIPTA

Table 7
Distribution of turnover by size of company, 1988

(%)	20-99 employees	100-499 employees	500+ employees
Belgique/België (1)	23.3	58.2	18.5
Danmark	25.8	39.4	34.8
BR Deutschland	17.0	43.9	39.1
France	21.8	46.5	31.7
Italia	44.8	33.3	21.9
United Kingdom	20.5	48.6	30.9

(1) 1986
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 9
Production and external trade

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	20 804	22 233	23 675	25 080	28 241	30 890	30 969	33 203	36 582	39 939	42 761
Index	67.3	72.0	76.6	81.2	91.4	100.0	100.3	107.5	118.4	129.3	138.4
USA (2)	33 157	45 139	52 207	61 259	75 650	79 505	64 282	59 183	62 869	70 747	60 559
Index	41.7	56.8	65.7	77.1	95.2	100.0	80.9	74.4	79.1	89.0	76.2
Japan (2)	11 879	16 080	16 407	19 430	22 864	22 186	24 060	24 745	29 541	31 930	N/A
Index	53.5	72.5	74.0	87.6	103.1	100.0	108.4	111.5	133.2	143.9	N/A
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	28 107	27 722	28 761	29 948	30 890	31 125	32 809	34 609	35 756	37 378
Index	N/A	91.0	89.7	93.1	97.0	100.0	100.8	106.2	112.0	115.8	121.0
Exports extra-EC	1 109.6	1 262.6	1 428.4	1 680.8	2 007.9	2 246.7	2 204.8	2 231.0	2 519.3	2 873.2	3 010.5
Index	49.4	56.2	63.6	74.8	89.4	100.0	98.1	99.3	112.1	127.9	134.0
Imports extra-EC	896.4	1 020.8	1 052.0	1 135.8	1 371.7	1 490.3	1 567.6	1 761.9	2 087.5	2 372.0	2 611.5
Index	60.1	68.5	70.6	76.2	92.0	100.0	105.2	118.2	140.1	159.2	175.2
X/M	1.24	1.24	1.36	1.48	1.46	1.51	1.41	1.27	1.21	1.21	1.15
Trade Intra-EC	2 322.8	2 647.9	3 040.4	3 378.2	4 005.4	4 588.7	4 901.0	5 432.1	5 975.5	6 865.7	7 502.7
Index	50.6	57.7	66.3	73.6	87.3	100.0	106.8	118.4	130.2	149.6	163.5
Share of total (%)	67.7	67.7	68.0	66.8	66.6	67.1	69.0	70.9	70.3	70.5	71.4

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext), CIPTA

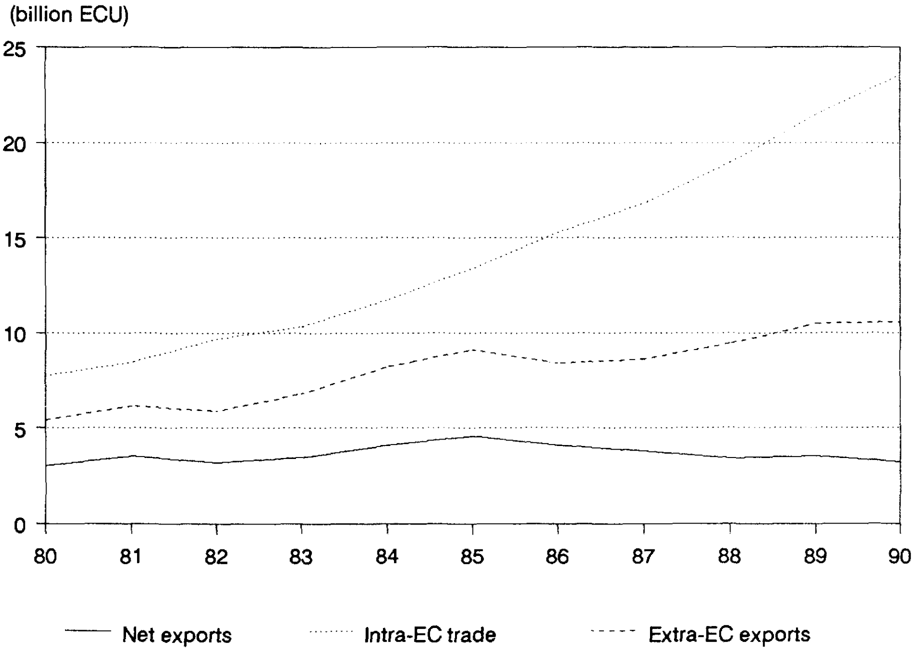
20. RUBBER AND PLASTICS

Overview (NACE 48)

Production and employment

After a slow year in 1989, which saw only a 2% increase in production and a 4.5% reduction in employment, the rubber and plastics industry rebounded slightly in 1990. Production grew by 7.7%, but rising oil prices due to the Gulf War and a stalled automobile industry kept employment growth to a marginal 1% . The most notable increases in production occurred in the F.R of Germany, France, and Portugal with rises of 10.7%, 7.9%, and 17.9% respectively. The largest declines in production were in Italy(-2.8%), Greece(-9.1%), and Luxembourg(-4.7%). Employment in 1990 grew by 5.9% in the F.R. of Germany and 4.9% in Belgium, while it shrunk by 3.4% in Greece.

EC trade



Source: Eurostat

Exports and imports

Intensified competition from developing countries with cheaper labour and a conveniently accessible supply of raw materials led to 5.3% growth of imports of rubber and plastics in 1990. The only member nations that actually reduced their imports were the United Kingdom by 1.2%, Ireland by 1.2%, and Greece by 1.6%. Substantial increases were realized in the F.R. of Germany (9.6%), the Netherlands (13.4%), and Portugal (13.8%).

In 1990, exports of rubber and plastics increased by only .7%, considerably less than 1989's 11.1% growth. This is mainly due to heightened demand in the domestic market. Ireland's exports shrank by 13.7%, while Spain's and France's decreased by 6.6% and 3.9% respectively. The largest increase of exports occurred in the Netherlands(6.5%).

Consequent to the changes in imports and exports, the EC's trade surplus of rubber and plastics decreased by 8.3%. The cover ratio continued the declining trend which began in 1986. After a decrease of 4.6% from

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	42 668	42 645	45 852	49 701	56 841	61 076	65 991	71 756	81 067	82 785	89 760	N/A
Net exports	3 016	3 527	3 193	3 446	4 098	4 576	4 105	3 795	3 422	3 526	3 233	N/A
Production	45 684	46 172	49 045	53 147	60 939	65 652	70 096	75 551	84 489	86 311	92 993	99 889
Employment (thousands)	1 086	1 014	976	996	972	967	993	1 021	1 051	1 003	1 013	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990.
(2) Provisional estimate
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

1989, the cover ratio is currently at the level of 1.44.

Intra Community Trade

In 1990 every member state of the EC increased its imports of rubber and plastics within the community. The collective growth was 9.8%. As the open market of 1992 approaches, firms are intensifying their marketing efforts within the borders of the European Community. Most noteworthy were the changes that took place in Spain with a 23.4% rise, in Portugal with a 23.9% rise, and in the F.R. of Germany, the largest EC importer of rubber and plastics, with a 14.3% rise. The United Kingdom experienced the smallest growth of 2.2%. Despite the substantial increase of trade among the member nations, the share of intra-EC trade to the total EC exports rose by only 2.5% in 1990.

Table 2
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Import extra-EC	2 385	2 635	2 693	3 345	4 097	4 554	4 301	4 819	6 024	6 972	7 344
Export extra-EC	5 401	6 162	5 886	6 791	8 195	9 130	8 406	8 614	9 446	10 498	10 577
X/M	2.26	2.34	2.19	2.03	2.00	2.00	1.95	1.79	1.57	1.51	1.44
Trade intra-EC	7 733	8 448	9 692	10 324	11 757	13 384	15 265	16 822	18 948	21 469	23 564

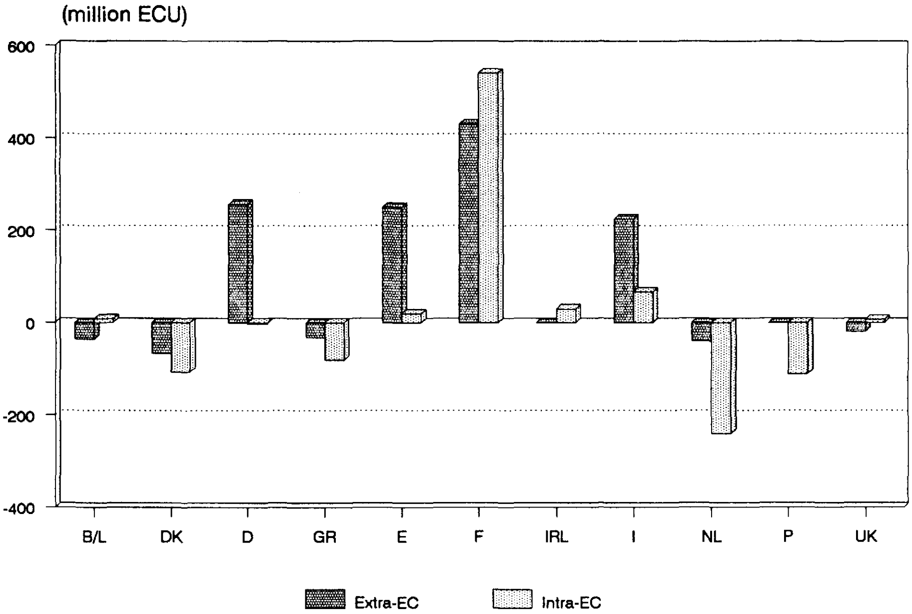
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

RUBBER
(NACE 481)

Production of Tyres

Subsequent to the decreasing production in the automobile industry in 1991, the demand for tyres also declined. Production of *passenger car tyres* in terms of units, fell in all the major EC manufacturing countries in 1990. In France, the largest producer, there was a 5.7% decrease, in the F.R. of Germany there was a 1.9% dip, in Italy a 9.4% decline, and in the United Kingdom production slowed by 5.4%. In 1989 all the aforementioned countries had achieved production gains. U.S. production of *passenger car tyres* has remained stable since 1988, while Japanese production decreased by 1.4% after a 4.7% increase in 1989.Production of *commercial vehicle tyres*, in unit terms, was also sluggish in 1990. Of the largest EC producers only the F.R. of Germany realised an increase(2%), while France, Italy, and the United Kingdom experienced decreases of 3.2%, 3.1%, and 6.4% respectively.

Rubber
Net exports, 1990
Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Production of *commercial vehicle tyres* in the United States decreased by 5.4%, while production in Japan has remained stable since 1988.

Extra-EC exports and imports

In 1990 extra-EC exports of the rubber industry decreased by 7.2% in

Table 1
Rubber
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Export extra-EC	2 232	2 644	2 408	2 595	3 143	3 404	3 159	3 178	3 409	3 727	3 459
Index	65.6	77.7	70.7	76.2	92.3	100.0	92.8	93.4	100.2	109.5	101.6
Imports extra-EC	865.2	912.5	1 019	1 135	1 323	1 489	1 586	1 772	2 166	2 453	2 497
Index	58.1	61.3	68.4	76.2	88.8	100.0	106.5	119.0	145.4	164.7	167.7
X/M	2.58	2.90	2.36	2.29	2.38	2.29	1.99	1.79	1.57	1.52	1.39
Trade intra-EC	2 990	3 296	3 523	3 730	4 079	4 590	5 020	5 429	6 097	6 649	7 041
Index	65.1	71.8	76.8	81.3	88.9	100.0	109.4	118.3	132.8	144.9	153.4
Share of total (%)	57.3	55.5	59.4	59.0	56.5	57.4	61.4	63.1	64.1	64.1	67.1

Source : Eurostat (Comext)

value. The only two Member States to actually increase their exports were the Netherlands by 6.7% and Portugal by 7.7%. The largest drops of exports were experienced in Ireland(-33.2%) and in Denmark(-15.5%). In terms of volume (tonnes), exports of tyres were down by 6.6% while those of industrial rubber rose slightly by 1.7%.

The extra- EC imports in the rubber industry grew by a marginal 1.8% in value. Considerable increments were realised in the Netherlands(12.3%) and Portugal(20.5%). Decreasing imports were seen in the United Kingdom(-2.3%), Ireland(-17.8%), and Greece(-7.6%). There were import volume increases of 6.1% and 12.7% for tyres and industrial rubber respectively.

The rubber industry's trade balance, in value, shrank by 24.5% after a 2.5% increase in 1989. The cover ratio continued its downward trend, and declined by 7% to 1.4.

In volume figures, net exports of tyres fell by 37.4%, while the industrial rubber trade surplus decreased by 58.7%.

Intra-Community Trade

Intra-EC imports in the total rubber industry grew in 1990 by 5.9%, with all Community members achieving increases. The largest growth took place in Portugal(14.5%), in Spain(12.7%), and in Greece(10.2%). Only Italy and the United Kingdom attained gains of less than 3% (2.4% and 2.3% respectively).

In volume terms intra-EC trade in *tyres* rose by 4%, and trade in *industrial rubber* expanded by 4.2%.

Table 3
National production of passenger car tyres

(thousands)	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988(1)	1989	1990
EC	146 372	149 785	159 001	174 527	184 688	N/A	N/A
Belgique/België-Luxembourg	7 580	7 659	6 950	5 794	6 223	5 750	5 972
BR Deutschland	35 402	36 507	38 838	42 892	43 627	44 101	43 277
Hellas	315	305	540	769	800	N/A	N/A
España	16 500	15 700	16 641	19 523	21 075	N/A	N/A
France	42 360	42 255	45 627	49 980	54 045	54 837	51 714
Ireland	1 802	1 702	1 840	2 033	2 200	N/A	N/A
Italia	19 021	21 947	23 478	26 408	27 082	28 127	25 472
Portugal	1 699	1 784	1 773	2 049	2 100	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	21 693	21 926	23 314	25 079	27 536	28 109	26 588
USA	172 934	162 584	159 350	167 522	174 341	175 026	174 859
Japan	78 976	83 886	88 067	90 373	97 251	101 802	100 423

(1) Greece, Ireland and Portugal estimated
Source: International Rubber Study Group (Rubber Statistical Bulletin)

Table 4
National production of commercial vehicle tyres

(thousands)	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988(1)	1989	1990
EC	18 935	18 346	19 415	20 513	22 442	N/A	N/A
Belgique/België-Luxembourg	1 077	1 169	1 254	1 339	1 608	1 747	1 766
BR Deutschland	3 805	3 970	4 023	4 192	5 017	5 366	5 475
Hellas	469	467	458	504	525	N/A	N/A
España	2 400	2 900	2 463	2 709	3 127	N/A	N/A
France	5 460	4 249	5 499	5 590	5 801	6 083	5 891
Italia	2 847	2 795	2 805	2 974	2 946	3 027	2 933
Portugal	455	502	584	666	750	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	2 422	2 294	2 329	2 539	2 668	2 972	2 782
USA	36 441	34 339	30 939	35 455	37 010	37 844	35 803
Japan	48 287	48 259	44 009	45 516	49 879	50 004	49 657

(1) Greece and Portugal estimated

Source: International Rubber Study Group (Rubber Statistical Bulletin)

Table 6
Tyres
EC trade in volume (1)

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	501	492	423	465	588	595	577	681	644	669	625
Index (2)	84.2	82.7	71.1	78.2	98.8	100.0	97.0	114.5	108.2	112.4	105.0
Imports extra-EC	209	172	188	214	238	270	310	371	445	474	503
Index (2)	77.4	63.7	69.6	79.3	88.1	100.0	114.8	137.4	164.8	175.6	186.3
X/M	2.40	2.86	2.25	2.17	2.47	2.20	1.86	1.84	1.45	1.41	1.24
Trade intra-EC	799	782	823	819	839	910	1 026	1 072	1 180	1 250	1 300
Index (2)	87.8	85.9	90.4	90.0	92.2	100.0	112.7	117.8	129.7	137.4	142.9
Share of total (%)	61.5	61.4	66.1	63.8	58.8	60.5	64.0	61.2	64.7	65.1	67.5

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-1984 EC10

(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 8
Industrial rubbber
EC trade in volume (1)

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	298	316	312	339	346	363	338	347	267	290	295
Index (2)	82.1	87.1	86.0	93.4	95.3	100.0	93.1	95.6	73.6	79.9	81.3
Imports extra-EC	158	149	159	154	164	171	193	221	214	244	276
Index (2)	92.4	87.1	93.0	90.1	95.9	100.0	112.9	129.2	125.1	142.7	161.4
X/M	1.89	2.12	1.96	2.20	2.11	2.12	1.75	1.57	1.25	1.19	1.07
Trade intra-EC	463	443	469	460	508	547	593	617	433	476	496
Index (2)	84.6	81.0	85.7	84.1	92.9	100.0	108.4	112.8	79.2	87.0	90.7
Share of total (%)	60.8	58.4	60.1	57.6	59.5	60.1	63.7	64.0	61.9	62.1	62.7

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-1984 EC10
(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

21. OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Overview (NACE 49)

Main indicators

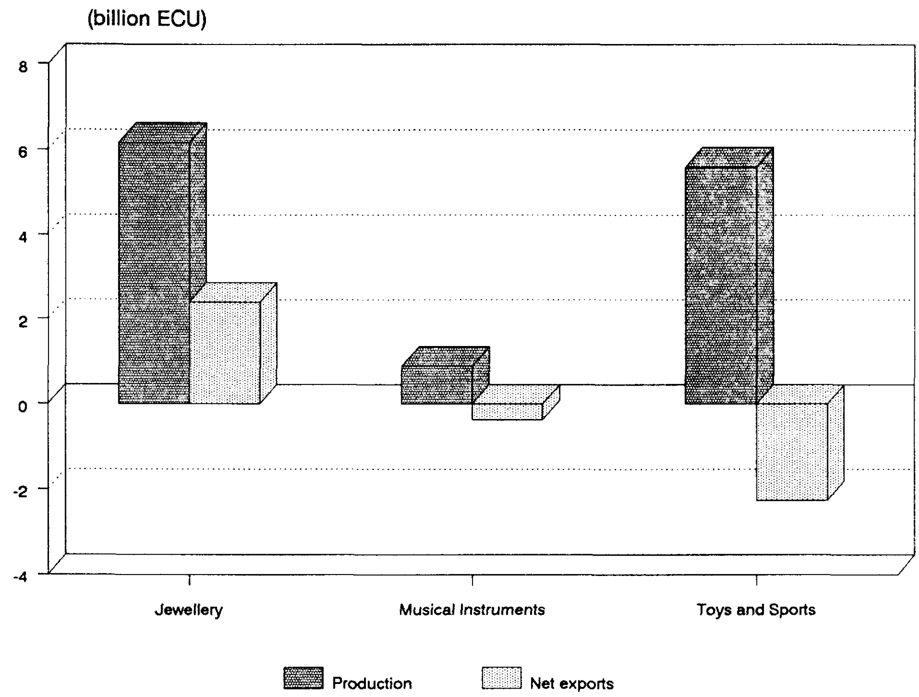
Composed of jewellery, toys, sports goods and musical instruments this diverse sector has an unusual distribution, both in terms of output and employment. Greece and Portugal displayed larger shares than expected, due to the artisan/craft nature of much of the production base in this sector. Production in 1990 attained 18.7 billion ECU, a rise of 2.7% in real terms on 1989, compared to an average annual increase for the second half of the eighties of 4.8%. Fundamental to the performance of the sector are the jewellery and toys and sports sub-sectors, accounting for some 33.0% and 29.9% of the total production in 1990.

Employment continued to rise in 1990, following the trend displayed since 1986, reaching 234.8 thousand (up 1.7% for the year), though it still remained 45 thousand below the level experienced in 1980.

Value added again showed growth consistent with the increases seen throughout the decade, gaining 6.6% for the year in 1990.

Production and net exports, 1990

Breakdown by product grouping



Source: Eurostat

Trade

A trade surplus of some 8.4 billion ECU was realised in 1990, an increase of 5.8%, confirming the slow-down seen in the growth rate in 1989, after the trade balance had multiplied by a factor of 2.4 between 1986 and 1988. However, with the exception of the jewellery sub-sector trade performance is poor. For example, strong competition from south-east Asia and the United States in sub-sectors such as toys and sports footwear has led to worsening trade balances in these areas. Yet, the strong performance and importance of the jewellery sub-sector since the mid-eighties has more than covered the deficits in other areas.

Table 1

Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	11 412	10 332	9 009	9 218	8 914	9 955	10 315	10 668	8 543	9 719	10 285	N/A
Net exports	-1 525	-437.8	1 472	1 669	3 540	3 683	3 044	4 104	7 423	7 961	8 425	N/A
Production	9 887	9 894	10 481	10 888	12 454	13 638	13 359	14 772	15 966	17 680	18 710	18 653
Employment (thousands)	280.0	253.3	233.7	227.9	235.5	228.4	222.2	223.9	228.5	230.9	234.8	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Provisional estimate

Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

1990 saw both extra-EC exports and imports fall by 4.9% and 9.5% respectively. This contraction in trade levels was also seen in intra-EC trade, which rose by only 2%, compared to the extremely strong growth experienced since 1987 (and an annual average for the decade of 16%). The share of intra-EC trade in the total improved by 4% in 1990, reaching 43.9%, after remaining stable in 1989.

Table 2
Production, value added and investment in current value (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production	9 887	9 894	10 481	10 888	12 454	13 638	13 359	14 772	15 966	17 680	18 710
Index	72.5	72.6	76.9	79.8	91.3	100.0	98.0	108.3	117.1	129.6	137.2
Value added	4 148	4 226	4 567	4 436	4 854	5 025	5 164	6 226	6 306	6 962	7 418
index	82.5	84.1	90.9	88.3	96.6	100.0	102.8	123.9	125.5	138.6	147.6
Investment (2)	325.9	310.1	342.2	347.9	367.5	455.3	470.4	533.2	633.1	N/A	N/A
Index	71.6	68.1	75.2	76.4	80.7	100.0	103.3	117.1	139.1	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) Excluding Belgium and the Netherlands

Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	8 094	8 776	10 706	11 720	17 182	16 650	15 631	15 790	22 884	26 504	25 212
Index	48.6	52.7	64.3	70.4	103.2	100.0	93.9	94.8	137.4	159.2	151.4
Imports extra-EC	9 619	9 214	9 234	10 051	13 643	12 966	12 587	11 686	15 461	18 543	16 787
Index	74.2	71.1	71.2	77.5	105.2	100.0	97.1	90.1	119.2	143.0	129.5
X/M	0.84	0.95	1.16	1.17	1.26	1.28	1.24	1.35	1.48	1.43	1.50
Trade intra-EC	4 475	4 681	5 134	6 228	6 586	7 353	7 382	9 673	16 947	19 364	19 754
Index	60.9	63.7	69.8	84.7	89.6	100.0	100.4	131.6	230.5	263.4	268.7
Share of total (%)	35.6	34.8	32.4	34.7	27.7	30.6	32.1	38.0	42.5	42.2	43.9

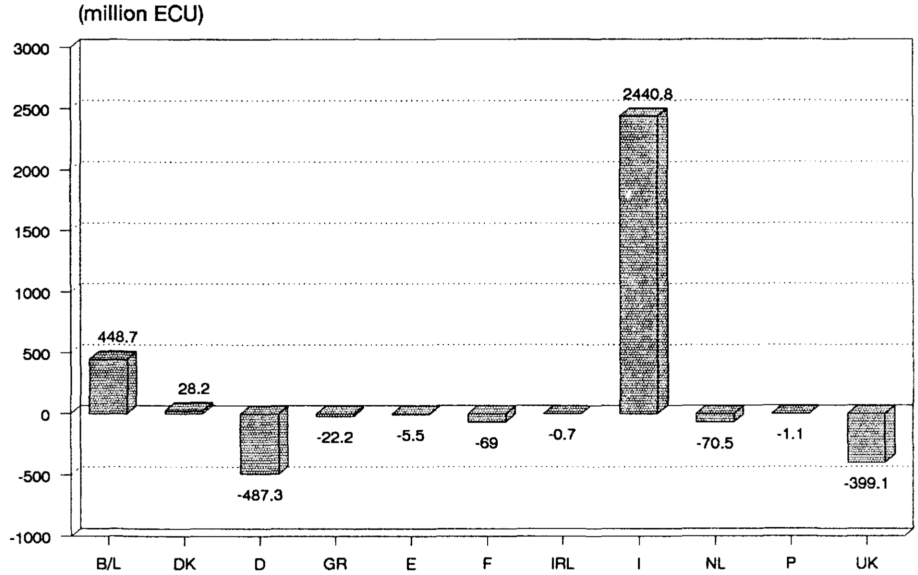
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

JEWELLERY SECTOR
(NACE 491)

Production

EC *jewellery output* in 1990 rose to 6.2 billion ECU, a gain of 4.4% in current value terms, continuing the trend of annual increases displayed in production since 1986, although at a rate much slower than that seen in 1989 (11.1%).Italy continued as the EC's principal producer, and saw an expansion of output, along with the F.R. of Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom (the second, fourth and fifth largest producers). However, France (the third largest producer) experienced a decline in 1990, after having shown very strong

Net exports, 1990
Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Table 1
Jewellery
Production by country (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
EC	3 122	3 177	3 713	3 524	3 909	4 800	4 312	5 204	5 316	5 904	6 166	5 885
Belgique/België (3)	634.7	613.6	768.4	580.1	485.4	600.9	590.4	1 232	790.7	880.3	947.2	N/A
Danmark	21.3	20.3	16.5	17.4	19.8	13.2	11.4	12.9	10.3	11.5	13.4	N/A
BR Deutschland	664.6	655.5	943.0	N/A	666.0	697.2	780.6	865.6	905.2	1 026	1 116	N/A
Hellas	3.5	8.8	8.4	N/A	8.7	9.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
España	195.2	203.0	172.5	183.6	182.6	194.1	212.2	215.2	290.3	286.4	294.6	N/A
France	603.8	669.0	693.3	724.7	674.0	720.0	780.3	752.4	884.3	1 033	1 016	N/A
Ireland	36.3	41.5	41.6	34.8	40.0	32.5	30.4	29.5	30.7	37.1	39.6	N/A
Italia	523.9	602.9	736.6	1 007	1 397	2 086	1 474	1 643	1 787	2 015	2 101	N/A
Luxembourg	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nederland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.1	29.1	32.2	24.5	25.5	30.7	32.0	N/A
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	437.7	361.4	N/A	301.9	415.4	416.3	399.5	417.2	577.7	583.9	605.5	N/A
USA (4)	3 946	5 023	5 518	6 228	7 093	7 428	6 010	6 023	6 241	6 561	5 847	N/A
Japan (4)	661	996	1 058	1 344	1 631	1 794	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) For the EC countries estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Provisional estimate
(3) 1988 estimated
(4) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

growth in 1989 (+14.4%). *EC gold fabrication in carat jewellery* rose much in line with rates displayed over the eighties, gaining 11.7% to 553.6 million ECU. A decline in output from the Far East, notably Japan was recorded (although this may be explained by a movement into platinum). Hence, for the first time in three years the EC's output was at a level higher than that of the Far East (realising a 28% share of the world total). Elsewhere, strong growth was exhibited in the Middle East and Latin America, the former establishing itself as the third largest production area.

Employment

After falling to a low of 55.6 thousand in 1987, employment has steadily risen, in 1990 by nearly 2% to 60.9 thousand. Italian employment improved by some 500 workers, recording a rise similar to that of 1989. Indeed, gains were realised in all countries for which data was available, except the United Kingdom.

Trade

The EC ran a healthy trade balance of 2.4 billion ECU in 1990, although both export and import levels fell (-6.4% and -1.9% respectively), after having grown consistently since 1987. The United States continued to be a major exporting destination, receiving almost a third of total exports extra-EC.Regarding intra-EC trade, 1990 saw Germany, the United Kingdom and France import the greatest value (although United Kingdom imports fell 7.3%, as disposable incomes were hit by the recession). Italy, the United Kingdom, the F.R. of Germany and France were the largest exporters. Italy supplied 63% of the intra-EC total, whilst remaining the only country running an intra-EC trade surplus.

Table 2
Production - Gold fabrication in carat jewellery

(tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (1)	190.1	256.8	321.6	262.4	310.8	353.4	341.1	332.7	391.1	495.7	553.6
EC (excluding scrap)	156.8	237.6	295.6	235.9	285.7	329.2	323.1	315.2	374.4	477.8	N/A
Belgique/België	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2
Danmark	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
BR Deutschland	32.0	30.5	32.5	33.0	33.0	34.1	35.0	39.2	45.1	51.9	58.6
Hellas	4.5	5.6	6.7	7.9	9.1	10.5	9.0	8.2	8.3	8.6	10.0
España	18.0	17.1	15.8	13.4	12.6	15.7	15.6	17.0	24.0	30.0	34.0
France	13.0	14.9	18.8	17.4	16.7	17.6	19.9	20.4	22.3	25.1	30.2
Ireland, United Kingdom	9.7	12.2	13.2	12.0	13.5	15.5	16.6	18.4	21.1	25.7	27.8
Italia	107.0	171.0	228.0	172.0	220.0	253.0	238.0	222.0	262.0	345.0	381.0
Nederland	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5
Portugal	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.4	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.3	7.4
Rest of Europe	N/A	25.3	29.1	28.9	31.2	35.7	37.4	37.0	45.3	54.9	64.0
North America	69.3	73.7	81.8	90.2	94.5	99.8	103.2	104.1	110.7	119.2	135.7
of which, USA	59.1	64.5	71.6	79.8	83.9	89.0	92.9	94.4	100.6	108.8	126.6
Latin America	25.7	28.9	30.6	21.4	18.5	22.2	33.2	23.3	23.0	28.6	40.9
Middle East	65.6	178.4	168.5	155.8	208.7	213.9	206.2	195.8	210.0	257.3	317.5
Indian Subcontinent	50.0	73.9	126.5	121.3	170.5	199.9	175.9	190.2	221.5	258.5	277.1
Far East	64.6	116.0	138.0	122.8	215.7	201.3	198.0	253.0	442.5	565.2	549.4
of which, Japan	28.6	39.0	42.9	43.4	50.2	60.7	80.7	84.0	95.0	112.5	102.3
Africa	19.6	23.1	18.7	17.8	18.3	17.8	21.0	22.4	32.0	33.8	42.8
Australasia	3.3	3.9	5.3	4.7	2.6	3.2	4.4	4.2	4.0	5.1	4.7
Total	N/A	798.2	940.0	847.3	1 098	1 179	1 154	1 197	1 515	1 874	1 986

(1) Excluding Luxembourg
Source: Gold 1991, Consolidated Gold Fields

Table 3
Diamond jewellery
Retail sales in value and pieces

		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
EC (1)	million ECU	2 474	2 712	2 917	3 055	3 387	3 542	3 989	4 443	5 232	6 340
	1 000 pieces	5 685	5 953	6 537	7 066	7 137	7 528	8 140	9 123	10 345	11 108
Belgique/België	million ECU	N/A	N/A	N/A	118	118	118	130	134	151	174
	1 000 pieces	N/A	N/A	N/A	250	250	250	260	268	292	321
Danmark	million ECU	9	15	20	27	30	22	35	37	40	44
	1 000 pieces	44	58	77	93	86	79	72	73	76	79
BR Deutschland	million ECU	603	614	654	759	749	735	790	1 029	1 180	1 317
	1 000 pieces	1 707	1 723	1 707	1 756	1 656	1 714	2 039	2 640	3 036	3 127
España	million ECU	271	296	307	334	389	435	547	607	749	816
	1 000 pieces	576	642	696	795	827	857	919	950	1 087	1 103
France	million ECU	468	596	579	533	485	488	542	499	564	757
	1 000 pieces	732	838	865	830	759	759	721	714	832	1 063
Italia	million ECU	768	806	973	834	1 065	1 139	1 347	1 489	1 676	2 283
	1 000 pieces	1 329	1 396	1 850	1 898	1 974	2 239	2 390	2 377	2 543	2 871
Nederland	million ECU	49	51	56	63	68	73	81	84	130	142
	1 000 pieces	170	179	189	191	194	196	233	276	325	356
United Kingdom	million ECU	306	334	328	367	483	532	517	564	742	807
	1 000 pieces	1 127	1 117	1 153	1 253	1 391	1 434	1 506	1 825	2 154	2 188
USA	million ECU	4 930	5 115	5 137	5 838	6 731	7 613	8 248	9 558	9 775	10 693
	1 000 pieces	13 502	15 129	14 575	15 241	16 054	17 407	18 155	19 843	18 863	17 989
Japan	million ECU	3 700	4 462	4 144	4 863	5 773	5 861	7 168	7 810	10 143	10 622
	1 000 pieces	4 128	3 943	4 449	4 630	5 257	5 591	5 953	6 795	7 900	8 295

(1) Excluding Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg and Portugal; 1980-82 excluding Belgium
Source: De Beers

Table 4

Articles of jewellery of precious metal or precious metal plated ware, and goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares

Imports (1)

(million ECU) Origin	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Extra-EC:	244.1	322.1	401.6	444.9	687.4	503.9	577.2	543.9	766.3	1 075	1 055
USA	37.4	62.2	60.4	43.9	70.8	44.0	54.9	52.4	55.8	76.3	79.1
Japan	16.7	20.1	19.6	21.9	37.7	40.3	36.4	34.1	20.2	25.0	30.5
Intra-EC:	423.2	395.0	417.0	494.9	538.0	444.8	500.4	620.7	649.4	919.5	955.7
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	14.7	13.0	10.3	10.9	12.6	9.7	13.7	22.4	20.0	21.8	21.2
Danmark	3.4	2.8	2.0	2.3	3.8	3.1	3.4	2.6	3.4	4.0	5.0
BR Deutschland	49.2	46.5	48.5	48.0	46.6	54.3	60.3	66.2	62.7	89.3	84.4
Hellas	N/A	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.6	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	3.0
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	29.5	33.0	35.7	43.8	41.7
France	107.6	80.6	88.7	127.0	141.0	46.3	53.0	106.2	68.8	93.4	83.4
Ireland	1.9	1.8	4.8	2.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.9	2.5	4.6
Italia	177.2	183.4	205.1	245.5	266.1	262.9	299.9	342.3	393.8	580.6	601.0
Nederland	9.4	9.6	7.0	7.6	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.4	10.4	15.2	13.7
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.9	3.4	4.1	5.8	7.9
United Kingdom	33.8	24.8	21.0	24.3	26.5	25.6	24.4	31.6	46.9	60.7	89.9

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-85 EC10

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 5

Articles of jewellery of precious metal or precious metal plated ware, and goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares

Exports (1)

(million ECU) Destination	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Extra-EC:	1 345	2 289	2 855	2 823	3 841	3 850	3 253	2 999	3 045	3 690	3 455
USA	268.3	459.2	657.9	672.1	1 129	1 490	1 263	1 038	1 090	1 307	1 045
Japan	28.8	37.7	63.6	58.3	67.2	76.1	118.3	153.0	187.3	244.8	275.0
Intra-EC:	512.7	478.2	485.1	553.8	659.9	557.3	622.1	754.1	770.8	995.8	1 060
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	35.4	28.9	32.2	29.8	34.8	34.6	42.6	58.3	54.9	69.4	67.0
Danmark	7.1	6.8	7.8	8.6	13.0	13.5	17.5	14.1	12.1	13.3	13.7
BR Deutschland	152.2	129.6	97.3	129.8	144.0	133.8	157.2	189.6	202.6	255.9	287.8
Hellas	N/A	1.2	2.4	2.6	2.5	3.5	2.3	2.8	5.3	8.3	15.4
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.5	13.7	31.7	53.7	76.6
France	117.4	90.9	109.9	137.0	172.9	91.0	117.6	175.1	124.8	162.0	180.9
Ireland	7.2	5.6	5.5	4.3	4.7	4.7	3.4	4.6	8.7	11.3	11.9
Italia	9.8	15.8	19.3	17.0	21.0	20.5	20.5	25.7	34.6	45.3	43.5
Nederland	55.5	48.9	47.5	50.6	57.2	56.6	58.1	58.2	62.1	70.2	74.5
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.7	6.6	8.9	15.5	18.7
United Kingdom	117.1	142.1	154.6	166.3	200.0	188.2	186.5	205.4	225.2	290.8	269.5

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-85 EC10

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 6
Jewellery
Employment by country (1)

(thousands)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	70.1	63.2	59.0	58.5	57.2	56.4	55.7	55.6	57.5	59.7	60.9
Belgique/België (2)	7.3	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3
Danmark	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	N/A
BR Deutschland	15.2	14.6	13.8	N/A	12.4	12.5	12.9	13.1	12.9	13.3	13.7
Hellas	0.2	0.3	0.2	N/A	0.2	0.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
España	9.5	7.8	6.4	7.3	7.3	6.6	6.4	6.3	7.0	7.2	7.4
France	13.5	13.1	13.0	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.2	11.2	11.7	12.5	12.7
Ireland	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Italia	12.5	10.9	10.7	12.3	11.7	11.4	11.1	12.1	12.0	12.5	13.0
Luxembourg	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nederland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	9.7	7.5	N/A	5.7	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.2	7.3	7.3	7.3

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990

(2) 1988 estimated

Source : Eurostat (Inde)

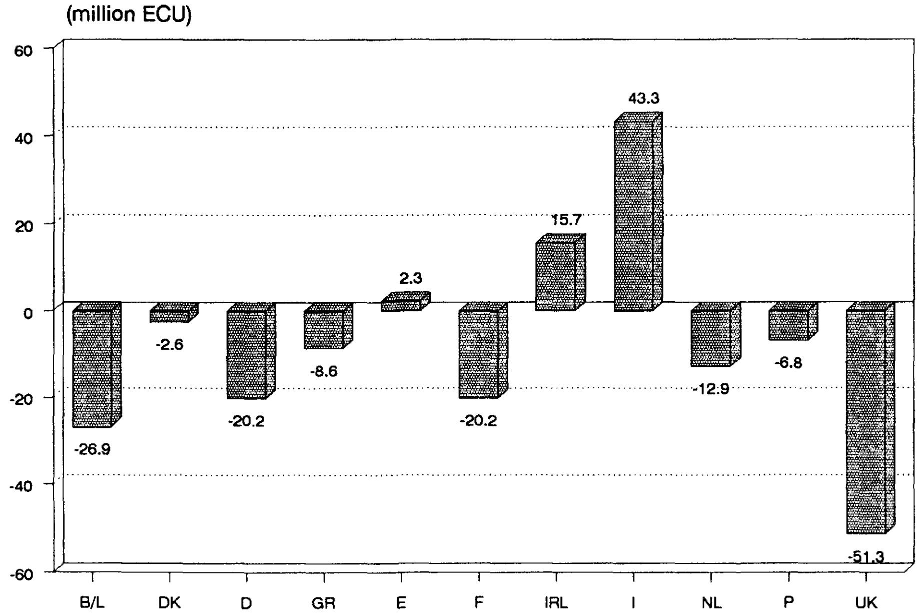
COSTUME JEWELLERY
(NACE 491.3)

Extra-EC trade

Costume jewellery ran a negative trade balance throughout the eighties. This trend continued into 1990, the deficit equalling 89.3 million ECU. The cover ratio remained constant at 0.73. However, exports fell by 2.0% to 235.8 million ECU and imports fell by 0.9%. These trends were contrary to those experienced during the decade when exports and imports grew on average by 14% and 15.1% respectively. Indeed, imports and exports have grown in tandem, both displaying rises in all years since 1980, except 1983 and 1990. The F.R. of Germany, France and Italy were all major contributors to extra-EC export performance (with levels at over 50 million ECU for 1990). However, France and the F.R. of Germany both imported at a high rate too (the F.R. of Germany ran a deficit, and France only a small surplus); hence, of the three, only Italy produced a healthy surplus, some 17 million ECU. The United Kingdom displayed the largest external deficit, equal to 49.9 million ECU.

Net exports, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Table 1

EC trade in current value (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	74.0	87.7	86.0	84.5	114.4	161.8	181.2	183.6	198.2	240.5	235.8
Index (2)	45.8	54.3	53.3	55.7	70.7	100.0	112.0	113.5	122.4	148.6	145.7
Imports extra-EC	92.6	107.3	112.0	110.6	142.6	181.4	251.4	275.6	317.4	328.1	325.1
Index (2)	51.3	59.5	62.0	62.4	78.6	100.0	138.6	151.9	175.0	180.9	179.2
X/M	0.80	0.82	0.77	0.76	0.80	0.89	0.72	0.67	0.62	0.73	0.73
Trade intra-EC	88.1	83.3	92.0	92.0	111.1	138.8	162.5	203.1	183.0	196.3	212.0
Index (2)	63.8	60.3	66.6	67.7	80.0	100.0	117.1	146.3	131.8	141.4	152.7
Share of total (%)	54.3	48.7	51.7	52.1	49.3	46.2	47.3	52.5	48.0	44.9	47.3

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-83 EC10

(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Intra-EC trade

Intra-EC trade has expanded at a rate below that of extra-EC trade, rising on average by 9.3% per annum during the decade. It should be noted though that in 1990 whilst extra-EC trade suffered, trade within the Community continued to expand by 8.0%. Surpluses were seen for Italy, the Netherlands, the F.R. of Germany and Ireland. Italy again performed strongly, attaining a positive balance of 27.0 million ECU. France ran the greatest deficit, equal to some 20.2 million ECU. The highest levels of exports were seen from Italy and the F.R. of Germany; France and the F.R. of Germany importing most.

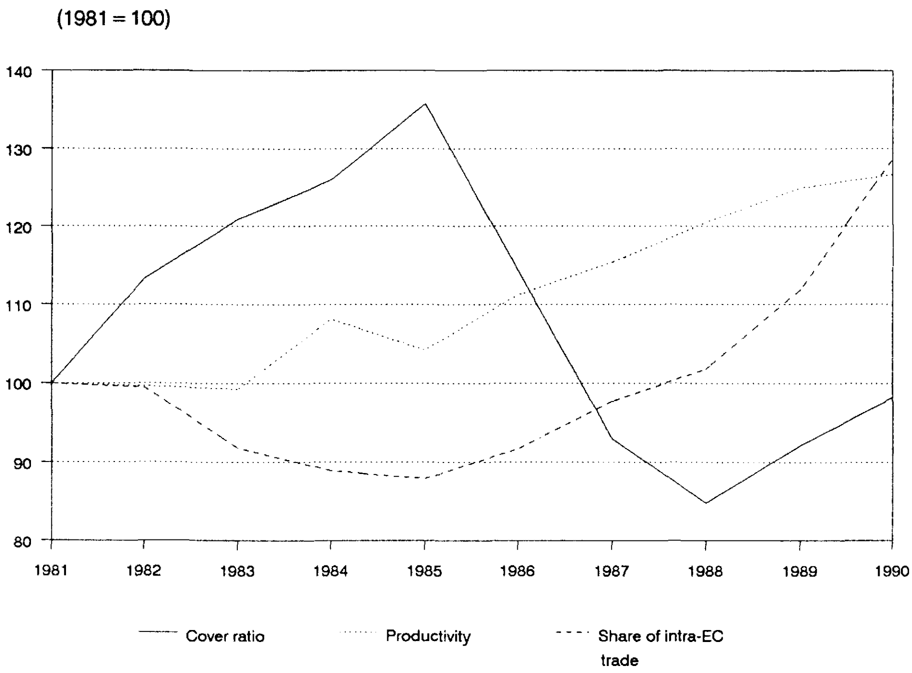
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
(NACE 492)

Production

1990 saw production in real terms rise 1.1%, less than the 2.5% average annual growth rate displayed in the second half of the decade. The production level reached 899 million ECU. German and United Kingdom production in real terms fell rapidly through the decade, though both have shown strong performance since 1988 (recording real growth in excess of 5% for 1990). Conversely, Italian production in constant terms deteriorated in 1990, compared to an annual average growth of 4.6% for the eighties.

Consistent with the decrease in the growth of output in real terms, productivity also slowed in 1990, rising by just 1.3%, compared to an average annual growth rate of 4.6% between 1985 and 1989.

Productivity,share of intra-EC trade in the total and cover ratio trends



Source: Eurostat

Employment

A contraction of 3.9% per annum has been experienced in the labour market between 1980 and 1989. This trend does however hide a recovery since 1988. Indeed, 1990 saw an expansion of 1% in employment (to 14 thousand), with even stronger growth having been displayed in 1988.

All countries showed reductions in their employment levels over the decade as a whole. However, general decline has been witnessed in Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom; whereas, Spain, France and the F.R of Germany have shown a reversal of this trend in the late eighties, French employment growing in 1990 by over 6%.

Trade

All trade indicators have shown average annual growth over the decade:

Table 1
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	669.0	753.9	765.9	815.6	913.1	867.1	953.7	1 105	1 194	1 257	1 267	N/A
Net exports	-131.1	-205.9	-172.3	-173.9	-177.3	-171.2	-230.1	-332.7	-386.2	-392.9	-368.4	N/A
Production	537.9	548.1	593.6	641.7	735.8	696.0	723.6	772.0	807.6	864.5	898.7	969.0
Employment (thousands)	19.7	18.8	18.3	17.7	17.5	16.1	14.7	14.4	13.4	13.8	14.0	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Provisional estimate
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

imports extra-EC rising 10.1%, exports extra-EC by 6.9%, and intra-EC trade by 1.1%.

After strong growth between 1985 and 1989, imports extra-EC fell 1.8% in 1990. They remained far above the level of exports (282 million), though exports grew 4.8% on the year. The trade deficit in 1990 stood at 368 million ECU.

Intra-EC trade displayed the strongest performance, rising 14.8% in 1990 to 294 million ECU, some 51% of the total share.

Table 2
Production, value added and investment

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	537.9	548.1	593.6	641.7	735.8	696.0	723.6	772.0	807.6	864.5	898.7
Index	77.3	78.7	85.3	92.2	105.7	100.0	104.0	110.9	116.0	124.2	129.1
USA (2)	804.0	1 020	935.0	1 062	1 028	950.0	754.0	725.0	696.0	676.0	586.0
Index	84.6	107.4	98.4	111.8	108.2	100.0	79.4	76.3	73.3	71.2	61.7
Japan (2)	304.0	639.0	494.0	500.0	472.0	520.0	544.0	604.0	700.0	669.0	N/A
Index	58.5	122.9	95.0	96.2	90.8	100.0	104.6	116.2	134.6	128.7	N/A
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices (3)	N/A	723.8	715.4	720.2	776.6	696.0	697.1	725.5	746.4	767.4	775.5
Index (6)	N/A	106.3	105.1	105.8	111.6	100.0	100.2	104.2	107.2	110.3	111.4
Productivity (4)	N/A	18.8	18.7	18.7	20.3	19.6	20.9	21.7	22.7	23.5	23.8
Index (6)	N/A	103.9	103.5	103.2	103.7	100.0	106.7	110.7	115.6	119.9	121.5
Value added at current prices	254.9	264.1	283.6	292.0	337.1	315.0	321.9	337.7	337.4	373.9	396.5
Index	80.9	83.8	90.0	92.7	107.0	100.0	102.2	107.2	107.1	118.7	125.9
Investment at current prices (5)	17.0	14.5	14.0	19.3	11.5	12.8	14.8	9.4	28.8	N/A	N/A
Index	132.8	113.3	109.4	150.8	89.8	100.0	115.6	73.4	225.0	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) 1981-83 excluding the Netherlands
(4) Thousand ECU / person employed; 1981-83 excluding Belgium and the Netherlands
(5) Excluding Belgium, Denmark, Greece, the Netherlands and Portugal
(6) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
Production in constant prices (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (2)	N/A	723.8	715.4	720.2	776.6	696.0	697.1	725.5	746.4	767.4	775.5
Danmark	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.8	5.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BR Deutschland	366.1	339.7	317.4	308.5	309.1	300.9	295.7	283.1	265.0	265.7	279.4
España	13.2	12.4	15.0	12.1	11.7	12.1	12.8	14.4	16.7	18.6	19.3
France	N/A	65.3	60.6	74.6	61.7	56.9	58.8	59.5	62.7	65.7	70.1
Italia	N/A	191.0	187.0	191.3	241.0	216.2	224.4	259.9	299.9	303.7	286.2
Nederland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.1	N/A	N/A	10.0	8.9	8.6	8.6
United Kingdom	86.9	68.3	72.6	75.3	69.3	70.7	61.0	62.5	61.6	72.0	75.8

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) 1981-83 excluding the Netherlands
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 4
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	147.5	162.6	172.3	198.9	222.1	255.4	234.2	231.3	231.0	269.2	281.7
Index	57.7	63.7	67.5	77.8	86.9	100.0	91.7	90.6	90.4	105.4	110.3
Imports extra-EC	278.6	368.5	344.6	372.7	399.4	426.6	464.3	564.1	617.2	662.1	650.1
Index	65.3	86.4	80.8	87.4	93.6	100.0	108.8	132.2	144.7	155.2	152.4
X/M	0.53	0.44	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.60	0.50	0.41	0.37	0.41	0.43
Trade intra-EC	231.7	228.6	227.3	209.8	203.1	201.1	209.6	223.2	232.6	255.8	294.1
Index	115.2	113.7	113.0	104.3	101.0	100.0	104.2	111.0	115.7	127.2	146.3
Share of total (%)	61.1	58.4	56.9	51.3	47.8	44.0	47.2	49.1	50.2	48.7	51.1

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 5
Employment by country (1)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	19 686	18 761	18 315	17 702	17 480	16 060	14 708	14 410	13 439	13 830	13 972
Danmark	N/A	N/A	N/A	124	133	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BR Deutschland	8 569	8 418	7 889	7 601	7 262	7 315	7 289	6 886	6 503	6 538	6 544
España	1 062	813	784	707	669	523	492	551	555	587	603
France	1 773	1 848	1 884	1 991	1 746	1 691	1 568	1 538	1 559	1 662	1 762
Italia	4 084	4 113	3 836	3 631	3 933	3 378	2 608	2 624	2 389	2 385	2 343
Nederland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	334	N/A	N/A	249	231	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	3 244	2 576	2 438	2 311	2 073	2 080	1 729	1 907	1 888	1 904	1 892

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 6
Production per employee (1)

(thousand ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC	27.3	29.2	32.4	36.2	42.1	43.3	49.2	53.6	60.1	62.5	65.1
Danmark	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.3	30.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BR Deutschland	29.4	30.2	33.9	36.8	40.6	41.1	44.1	47.5	48.7	50.2	55.8
España	12.1	14.1	17.2	16.5	18.1	23.1	23.4	24.7	29.5	31.9	31.9
France	22.8	28.5	27.5	33.0	33.1	33.6	37.2	38.0	39.9	41.1	47.1
Italia	33.7	31.4	36.5	44.3	57.3	64.0	87.4	101.1	127.0	134.3	129.8
Nederland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.7	N/A	N/A	44.2	42.9	23.3	21.3
United Kingdom	19.0	21.5	25.7	28.0	31.0	34.0	33.6	31.4	34.8	43.7	45.6

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

TOYS AND SPORTS GOODS
(NACE 494)

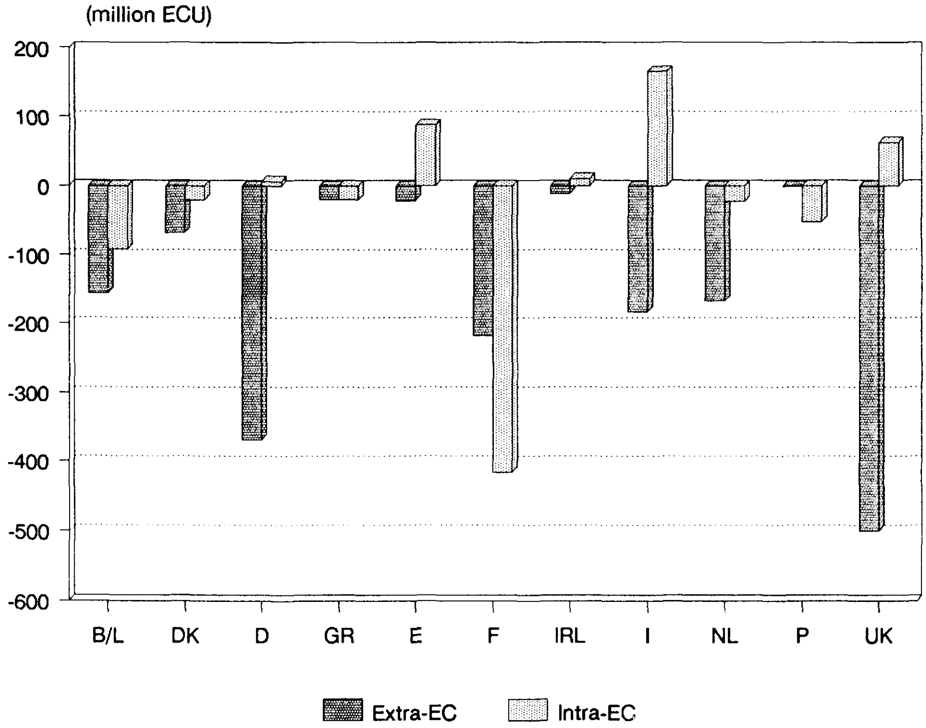
Production

Expansion of the sector in real terms for 1990 was equal to 2.5%, output reaching 5.6 billion ECU, the fifth consecutive annual rise in real production. France maintained its position as largest producer in the Community. Greek output expanded rapidly by 22.9% in real terms, though on a small base of 5.8 million ECU. Notable was the decline in Italian production, falling some 19.4%.Productivity rose by only 1.9%, as opposed to an average of 7.2% per annum between 1985 and 1989.Value added showed gains of 6.6% for 1990 (against a 13.4% annual average for the second half of the decade).

Employment

The continual decline in the level of employment observed until 1986 seems to have abated, the last four years showing a fluctuating trend with little variation. Employment in 1990 gained 1.0% to reach 67.4 thousand (impressive against the annual average for the decade of -4.6%). Spain witnessed a contraction, with its workforce falling 6.3%, although production continued to expand.

Net exports, 1990
Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat

Trade

1990 saw a decrease in the rate of the expansion of the trade deficit, rising only 2.2% in 1990, compared to a 35.1% annual average for the second half of the eighties. The deficit stood at 2.3 billion ECU in 1990. At the same time, a slow-down in the rate of growth of both exports and imports was observed. Internal trade saw

Table 1
Toys and sports goods
Main indicators (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)
Apparent consumption	4 199	4 172	4 260	4 490	4 699	4 667	4 907	5 648	6 486	7 495	7 860	N/A
Net exports	-578.8	-728.5	-662.8	-837.7	-766.1	-667.0	-807.0	-1 280	-1 807	-2 220	-2 269	N/A
Production	3 621	3 444	3 597	3 653	3 933	4 000	4 100	4 369	4 679	5 275	5 592	5 680
Employment (thousands)	107.6	92.4	86.2	78.1	76.0	72.4	67.5	68.4	67.3	66.7	67.4	N/A

(1) Except for net exports, estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Provisional estimate
Source: Eurostat (Inde, Comext)

consistent expansion during the decade, reaching 2.6 million ECU in 1990, a rise of 11.9%.The *toy sector* did not show similar signs of retraction in 1990, trade indicators expanding at rates similar to those observed during the rest of the decade. The deficit for 1990 reached a level of 1.7 billion ECU, an 8.9% deterioration. Intra-EC trade expanded rapidly by 13.8%, its share in the total rising to 71.2%.

Table 2
Toys and sports goods
Production, productivity and value added

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production at current prices											
EC (1)	3 621	3 444	3 597	3 653	3 933	4 000	4 100	4 369	4 679	5 275	5 592
Index	90.5	86.1	89.9	91.3	98.3	100.0	102.5	109.2	117.0	131.9	139.8
USA (2)	5 124	7 359	8 427	8 405	10 644	9 941	7 820	8 772	7 292	8 504	7 340
Index	51.5	74.0	84.8	84.5	107.1	100.0	78.7	88.2	73.4	85.5	73.8
EC (1)											
Production at constant prices	N/A	4 203	4 210	3 976	4 155	4 000	4 072	4 258	4 410	4 791	4 910
Index	N/A	105.1	105.3	99.4	103.9	100.0	101.8	106.5	110.3	119.8	122.8
Productivity (3)	N/A	19.6	20.5	21.3	22.4	22.3	24.4	25.5	26.7	29.5	30.0
Index	N/A	87.6	91.8	95.5	100.2	100.0	109.1	114.1	119.5	132.0	134.5
Value added at current prices	1 518	1 477	1 501	1 515	1 613	1 617	1 662	1 794	1 915	2 172	2 315
Index	93.9	91.4	92.8	93.7	99.7	100.0	102.8	111.0	118.4	134.3	143.2

(1) Estimates are used if country data is not available, particularly in 1989 and 1990
(2) Census of Manufactures and Eurostat estimates
(3) Thousand ECU / person employed
Source: Eurostat (Inde)

Table 3
Toys and sports goods
EC trade in current value

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	590.9	677.1	730.6	756.6	953.3	1 068	1 067	1 075	1 127	1 332	1 421
Index	55.3	63.4	68.4	70.8	89.3	100.0	99.9	100.7	105.5	124.8	133.1
Imports extra-EC	1 170	1 406	1 393	1 594	1 719	1 735	1 874	2 355	2 934	3 552	3 690
Index	67.4	81.0	80.3	91.9	99.1	100.0	108.0	135.7	169.1	204.8	212.7
X/M	0.51	0.48	0.52	0.47	0.55	0.62	0.57	0.46	0.38	0.38	0.39
Trade intra-EC	963.4	1 059	1 192	1 286	1 363	1 402	1 602	1 737	1 882	2 290	2 563
Index	68.7	75.5	85.0	91.8	97.2	100.0	114.3	123.9	134.3	163.3	182.8
Share of total (%)	62.0	61.0	62.0	63.0	58.8	56.8	60.0	61.8	62.6	63.2	64.3

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

Table 4
Toys
EC trade in current value (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	328.1	367.0	378.0	408.1	514.1	569.2	584.3	593.6	617.2	705.2	766.3
Index (2)	58.1	64.6	66.6	79.3	90.3	100.0	102.7	104.3	108.4	123.9	134.6
Imports extra-EC	844.7	1 071	951.5	1 098	1 146	1 130	1 275	1 655	1 991	2 281	2 482
Index (2)	74.8	95.0	84.3	99.0	101.4	100.0	112.8	146.5	176.1	201.9	219.6
X/M	0.39	0.34	0.40	0.37	0.45	0.50	0.46	0.36	0.31	0.31	0.31
Trade intra-EC	759.6	878.9	955.0	1 035	1 061	1 069	1 245	1 364	1 421	1 669	1 898
Index (2)	71.5	82.8	89.7	99.2	99.2	100.0	116.4	127.6	132.9	156.1	177.5
Share of total (%)	69.8	70.5	71.6	71.7	67.4	65.3	68.1	69.7	69.7	70.3	71.2

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-83 EC10
(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

SPORTS GOODS
(NACE 494.2 and part of NACE 451, 453)

EC trade

The EC recorded a trade deficit for the fifth consecutive year in 1990, equal to some 366.1 million ECU, an improvement on the 1989 figure of 451.8 million ECU. The cover ratio rose to 0.66, still at a level much below that observed during the majority of the decade. Trade within the Community continued to expand, displaying a gain of 5.8% during 1990 (reaching 705.2 million ECU), compared to an average of 6.2% for the second half of the decade.

1990 saw exports expand by only 3.9% to 717.5 million ECU, against a constant level displayed between 1985 and 1989. Exports to the United States were down in 1990 by 1.6%, whereas expansion continued in the Japanese market, rising by 16.9% in 1990 (compared to a 17.6% average for the second half of the decade).

Imports fell by 5.2% in 1990 to 1.1 billion ECU, contrary to the strong growth shown previously (14.1% average annual growth rate between 1985 and 1989). EC imports from the United States fell by 3.8% in 1990, to a level of 177.4 million ECU. Japanese exports to the EC also declined, by 7.9%.

EC trade in the sports footwear sector

The trend in sports footwear shadowed that of sports goods in general, showing a deficit in 1990 of 294.6 million ECU. Of importance was the increase in imports from the United States, an expansion of 76.6% to 43.1 million ECU. Additionally, the United States reduced reliance on imports of Community goods by 17.7%. Italy and Portugal were the only two EC countries to display positive trade balances: the Italian surplus attaining

Table 1
Sports goods
EC trade in current value (1)

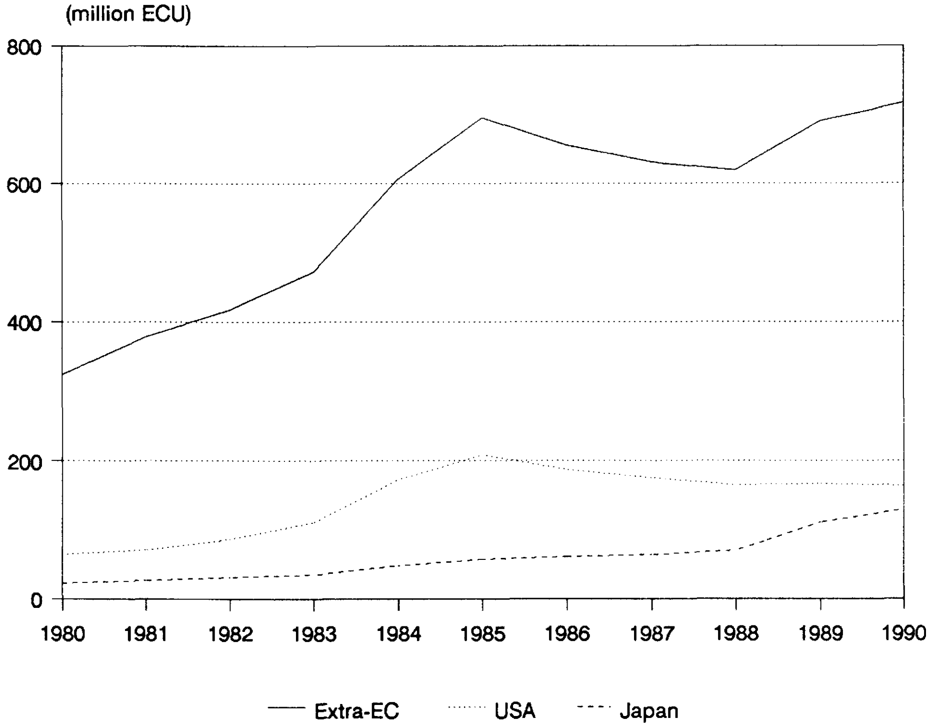
(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	323.4	378.6	417.4	472.0	606.1	695.3	655.8	631.1	619.8	690.9	717.5
Index (2)	46.5	54.5	60.1	71.9	87.2	100.0	94.3	90.8	89.1	99.4	103.2
of which:											
USA	64.9	71.5	87.0	111.2	172.5	208.9	187.8	175.1	165.4	167.4	164.7
Japan	23.0	27.0	32.1	35.1	48.1	58.0	61.1	64.6	70.6	111.0	129.8
Imports extra-EC	468.8	456.1	512.6	569.9	654.2	674.4	701.0	816.0	1 002	1 143	1 084
Index (2)	70.3	68.3	76.5	87.4	97.0	100.0	103.9	121.0	148.5	169.5	160.7
of which:											
USA	63.6	76.7	84.6	94.8	87.8	84.1	73.5	92.0	138.8	184.4	177.4
Japan	43.0	49.8	46.3	49.6	55.4	56.3	54.5	51.5	54.1	56.8	52.3
X/M	0.69	0.83	0.81	0.83	0.93	1.03	0.94	0.77	0.62	0.60	0.66
Trade intra-EC	328.2	341.0	410.4	428.7	491.8	524.4	574.1	606.0	607.8	666.6	705.2
Index (2)	63.7	66.2	79.4	86.8	93.8	100.0	109.5	115.6	115.9	127.1	134.5
Share of total (%)	50.4	47.4	49.6	47.6	44.8	43.0	46.7	49.0	49.5	49.1	49.6

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-83 EC10
(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series
Source: Eurostat (Comext)

207.3 million ECU. The United Kingdom showed the most serious deficit, some 169.8 million ECU. As regards trade within the Community, Italy once more had the largest surplus (376 million ECU), and the F.R. of Germany exhibited the largest internal deficit (132.4 million ECU).

EC exports in current value

Breakdown by partner



Source: Eurostat

Table 2
Sports footwear
EC trade in current value (1)

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports extra-EC	130.2	249.6	295.0	351.1	417.2	485.7	489.7	439.9	453.9	575.3	550.9
Index (2)	29.2	52.8	63.1	77.2	85.9	100.0	100.8	90.6	93.4	118.4	113.4
of which:											
USA	39.1	66.1	94.0	117.5	149.6	172.7	141.6	129.5	140.0	155.4	127.9
Japan	6.9	16.3	23.0	31.8	35.2	46.3	59.6	55.7	66.9	107.7	103.0
Imports extra-EC	297.7	384.9	380.5	502.8	529.4	603.8	605.6	708.4	739.7	782.5	845.5
Index (2)	50.2	64.9	63.6	85.2	87.7	100.0	100.3	117.3	122.5	129.6	140.0
of which:											
USA	5.5	9.3	7.5	9.9	11.0	10.2	16.2	19.8	30.2	24.4	43.1
Japan	0.8	2.4	1.3	2.0	2.9	3.3	2.7	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.3
X/M	0.44	0.65	0.78	0.70	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.62	0.61	0.74	0.65
Trade intra-EC	204.9	279.4	371.8	437.8	487.5	625.9	643.1	578.0	475.4	575.5	651.0
Index (2)	33.2	45.3	60.1	71.9	77.9	100.0	102.8	92.3	76.0	91.9	104.0
Share of total (%)	61.1	52.8	55.8	55.5	53.9	56.3	56.8	56.8	51.2	50.0	54.2

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-83 EC10

(2) Chained, to compensate for breaks in the series

Source: Eurostat (Comext)

22. BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

Overview (NACE 50)

Recent trends in the sector

The negative effects of the recession in many countries seem to have touched the building and construction industry more than expected. After five years of constant growth, a reversal of the trend seems increasingly likely for 1991-1992.

According to forecasts, investment will be cut by around 0.4% in 1991, and it is likely to fall by the same amount in 1992. The EC country where the decline in building and construction activity will be the most marked will very probably be the United Kingdom: in 1991 the volume of investment will fall by 10.5%, whilst for 1992 a further drop of 3.7% is expected.

Countries like Italy, France, Spain, the Netherlands and Denmark will also suffer from the slow-down in production, albeit to a lesser degree, whilst in the other countries positive changes will be observed. However, these increases will not be very sustained.

Trends in the subsectors

Among the subsectors, non-residential building will again be the most severely affected in 1992 by the restructuring of production in the building and construction industry. Indeed, the moderate upturn in public investment in non-residential buildings will go hand in hand with a consistent decline in private investment

Table 1
Top 20 enterprises, 1990

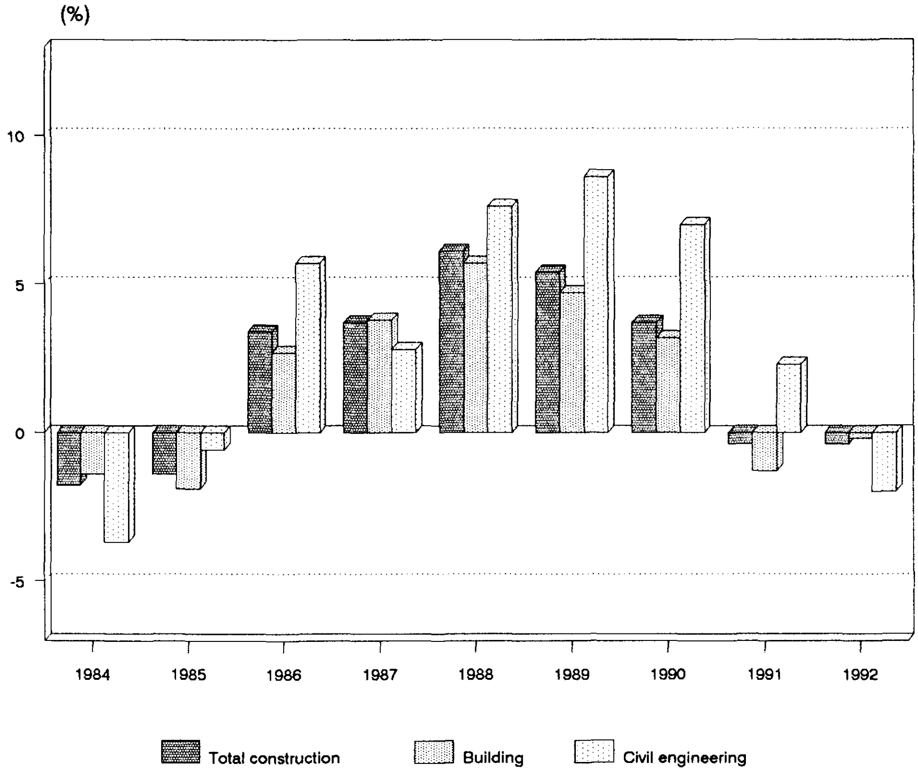
(million ECU)	Country	Turnover
Bouygues	F	8 205
SGE	F	5 644
Dumez	F	5 207
Tarmac	UK	5 181
Trafalgar House	UK	4 840
Lafarge Coppee	F	4 707
SAE	F	3 892
Screg	F	3 853
Philip Holzmann	D	3 849
RMC Group	UK	3 630
Spie Batignolles	F	3 256
GTM Entrepose	F	3 159
Amec	UK	3 110
Hochtief	D	2 928
Imetal	F	2 845
Poliet	F	2 824
George Wimpey	UK	2 671
Beazer Europe & Overseas	UK	2 664
Italstat	I	2 571
Sogea	F	2 539
Redland	UK	2 299
Ciments Français	F	2 235
Cegelec	F	2 209

Source: Le Nouvel Economiste

(-4.4%), due in part to the unsettled state of the economy. So far as the residential sector is concerned, more or less stationary values are forecast for 1991, with a clearer improvement in production in 1992.

The 1991 estimates for civil engineering, while positive, give a lower rate (2.3%) than the average trend for the period 1986-1990 (+5.3%). The 1992 forecasts in this subsector are even more pessimistic since a 2% drop in completions is expected. After consistent growth in 1991 (although the increase was less than in the previous year), some countries like Spain and France will in 1992 suffer from the severe cutbacks in public expenditure caused by their large budget deficits.

Changes in annual EC production variation



Source: FIEC

Table 3
Changes in the volume of output as a % in real terms compared with the previous year within the EC (1)

(%)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)	1992(3)
Building:	-4.9	-2.8	0.1	-1.4	-1.9	2.6	3.8	5.7	4.7	3.2	-1.3	-0.2
Housing (4)	-5.3	-3.3	2.1	-1.8	-4.2	0.7	2.2	4.9	2.0	1.5	0.1	1.2
New	-9.2	-7.0	5.3	-2.4	-9.6	-2.2	-1.8	5.7	0.8	-0.7	-1.8	0.5
Modernisation and maintenance	0.6	1.6	-0.9	2.6	3.3	5.3	6.7	3.0	2.6	3.3	1.5	1.9
Non-residential (5)	-4.3	-2.9	-3.2	-0.9	1.6	4.8	6.4	7.9	11.0	7.4	-2.8	-3.6
Private (6)	-4.0	-3.7	-2.7	1.0	2.8	5.9	10.5	11.0	12.8	8.6	-2.9	-4.4
Public (6)	-2.6	-1.2	-1.8	-3.0	-2.4	1.8	0.8	2.2	5.8	7.6	0.7	1.5
Civil engineering	-2.0	-1.0	-0.8	-3.7	-0.6	5.7	2.8	7.6	8.6	7.0	2.3	-2.0
Construction total	-4.5	-2.4	-0.4	-1.8	-1.4	3.4	3.7	6.1	5.4	3.7	-0.4	-0.4

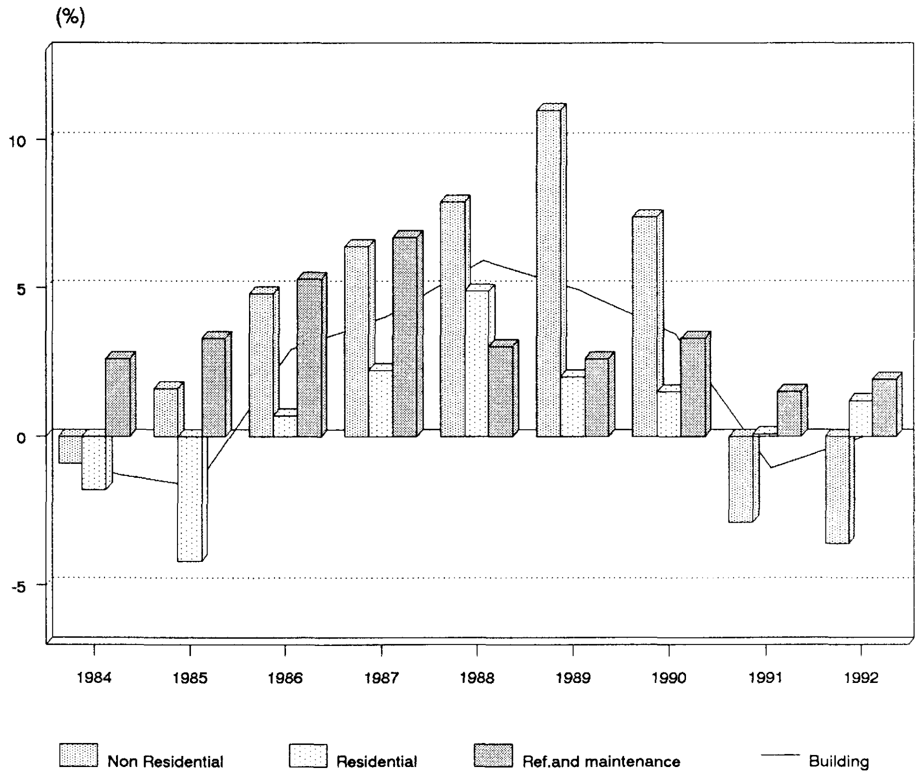
(1) Excluding Greece and Luxembourg
(2) Estimated
(3) Forecast
(4) Excluding Portugal
(5) New construction only
(6) Excluding Denmark
Source: FIEC

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
(NACE 501)

Current situation in the EC

A fall in building construction in the EC of 1.3% is expected in 1991. This is the first drop since 1985, the average annual growth between 1985 and 1990 being 4%. The slow-down can be attributed to high interest rates and excess supply in the commercial property market. *Non residential* construction is expected to decrease by 2.8%, compared to an annual average growth rate of 7.5% between 1986 and 1990. *Residential construction* which has seen a downward trend since 1988 is expected to grow by only 0.1%. It has grown on average by 2.3% p.a. from 1986 to 1990. *Housing rehabilitation and maintenance* is expected to grow at 1.5% compared to 4.2% average growth from 1986 to 1990.

Annual change in production



Source: FIEC

Table 1
Building Construction
Per cent variation of production in real terms on previous year (1)

(%)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)	1992(3)
EC	-4.9	-2.8	0.1	-1.4	-1.9	2.6	3.8	5.7	4.7	3.2	-1.3	-0.2
Belgique/België	-28.4	-2.8	-3.2	-3.7	2.7	4.6	5.5	17.2	10.4	9.3	-0.3	0.4
Danmark	-19.3	-7.1	1.0	14.4	6.9	17.0	3.9	-5.0	-8.0	-7.2	-8.8	-3.3
BR Deutschland	-4.2	-3.9	2.6	0.2	-8.5	1.6	0.3	4.8	5.0	5.8	5.0	2.3
España	-6.0	-3.0	-4.0	-5.0	1.0	6.0	8.0	6.8	9.0	5.9	-1.2	1.4
France	-0.6	-4.0	-4.1	-3.8	-1.2	0.8	2.5	4.7	3.5	2.6	0.5	-0.5
Ireland	5.8	-11.8	-10.4	-11.4	-1.2	-3.2	0.6	-3.2	11.8	11.9	-7.0	N/A
Italia	-2.3	-3.9	0.7	-1.0	-0.8	0.6	-1.3	3.2	4.8	2.5	0.6	0.1
Nederland	-12.0	-6.6	-2.5	4.6	2.0	6.8	3.2	11.6	4.1	2.1	1.0	-1.4
Portugal	10.6	9.7	2.1	-20.9	-6.0	5.7	21.8	11.0	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.6
United Kingdom	-10.3	1.3	4.9	4.2	1.8	3.3	8.7	7.4	3.6	0.5	-12.3	-4.7

(1) Excluding Greece and Luxembourg
(2) Estimated
(3) Forecast
Source: FIEC

Situation in the member countries

The strongest growth will be seen in *F.R. of Germany* where building construction is expected to grow by 5% in 1991. This is in great part due to a growth of 6.9% in residential construction. Demand for housing in *F.R. of Germany* has greatly increased due to unification. There is expected to be a shortfall of about 1 million homes and the government has provided new incentives in the tax structure and has provided direct aid to help building.

Spain and *Portugal* have seen rapid growth of 7.4% and 9.2% between 1987 and 1990. Portuguese output is expected to grow by 1.5% in 1991 but building construction is expected to fall by 1.2% in Spain . This is due to government policies designed to slow down the economies.

Building construction is expected to grow by 1% in *the Netherlands* in 1991. *Italian* output is expected to grow by 0.6% in 1991 compared to an annual average growth rate of 3.5% between 1988 and 1990.

In *France*, output is expected to increase by only 0.5% after growing on average by 3.3% between 1987 and 1990. This can again be explained by a fall in house building of 1.6%.

The most dramatic falls in production have been in the *United Kingdom* where building construction is expected to drop by 12.3% in 1991. The residential market there has been in decline since 1989. It is expected there will be a slow recovery in 1992 after recent reductions in the rate of interest. Following the enormous amount of commercial development which has taken place (20% growth in 1989 and 12.6% in 1990) a slow-down in United Kingdom commercial construction was to be expected. Excess supply and high interest rates are forecast to lead to a fall of more than 17% in non residential *United Kingdom* construction in 1991 and in 1992.

Table 2
Non-residential
Per cent change in production in real terms on previous year (1)

(%)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)	1992(3)
EC	-4.3	-2.9	-3.2	-0.9	1.6	4.8	6.4	7.9	11.0	7.4	-2.9	-3.6
Belgique/België	-12.9	-1.5	-4.0	-4.6	0.9	6.2	5.9	12.1	4.4	8.0	4.2	3.0
Danmark	-18.8	-17.3	-5.3	17.5	25.2	16.7	14.1	-5.4	-16.2	-9.5	-6.8	-4.6
BR Deutschland	-1.8	-2.0	-0.8	-0.7	-3.2	6.1	2.9	4.9	5.5	2.8	2.3	2.0
España	-5.0	-1.5	-5.0	-4.0	1.0	6.0	9.0	9.3	15.6	10.0	5.0	2.0
France	1.9	-8.9	-5.1	-3.4	1.0	4.7	7.2	9.9	7.0	6.0	3.9	0.4
Ireland	3.5	-8.2	-25.2	-23.8	5.9	-7.4	6.7	6.8	12.4	23.8	-7.4	N/A
Italia	-5.8	-3.1	-5.5	-2.0	2.9	5.4	0.5	6.2	8.6	3.7	-0.1	-0.2
Nederland	-15.5	-8.3	-5.2	4.4	3.7	8.9	4.6	10.7	9.3	5.8	4.7	-1.0
Portugal	3.8	10.9	-0.8	-26.5	-4.8	13.1	25.6	12.0	10.0	8.0	4.5	3.0
United Kingdom	-7.2	0.7	-0.5	7.7	4.7	1.3	9.2	8.1	20.0	12.6	-17.0	-18.1

(1) Excluding Denmark, Greece and Luxembourg
(2) Estimated
(3) Forecast
Source: FIEC

Table 3
Residential
Per cent change in production in real terms on previous year (1)

(%)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)	1992(3)
EC	-5.3	-3.3	2.1	-1.8	-4.2	0.7	2.2	4.9	2.0	1.5	0.1	1.2
Belgique/België	-43.5	-4.7	-1.9	-2.4	5.3	2.2	4.8	24.9	18.6	10.8	-5.5	-3.0
Danmark	-19.7	-3.8	5.3	15.5	-1.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BR Deutschland	-5.5	-5.1	4.6	0.8	-11.6	-1.2	-1.5	4.8	4.7	8.0	6.9	2.5
España	-7.0	-3.5	-4.0	-6.0	1.0	5.0	7.0	5.4	5.0	2.8	-1.3	1.0
France	-2.1	-3.5	-5.2	-4.5	-2.2	-0.9	1.1	3.5	2.3	1.0	-1.6	-1.8
Ireland	8.0	-14.8	-2.0	-6.6	-4.5	-1.0	-2.5	-10.8	13.3	5.4	-2.9	N/A
Italia	-0.1	-4.4	4.4	-0.5	-2.8	-2.1	-2.4	1.3	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.4
Nederland	-8.9	-5.2	-0.2	4.8	0.7	5.2	2.0	12.4	0.0	-1.2	-2.5	-1.9
Portugal	14.4	9.0	3.6	-18.1	-6.6	2.4	19.7	10.0	-2.0	-2.0	-0.5	0.6
United Kingdom	-13.5	1.9	11.0	0.8	-1.2	5.6	8.1	6.7	-5.9	-8.7	-8.1	6.3

(1) Excluding Greece and Luxembourg
(2) Estimated
(3) Forecast
Source: FIEC

Table 4
Residential refurbishment and maintenance
Per cent change in production in real terms on previous year (1)

(%)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)	1992(3)
EC	0.6	1.6	-0.9	2.6	3.3	5.3	6.7	3.0	2.6	3.3	1.5	1.9
Belgique/België	-20.4	9.9	18.4	-7.2	6.0	-6.4	16.6	2.1	3.1	7.8	-1.2	-1.3
BR Deutschland	6.2	2.0	-3.5	2.3	5.2	9.6	7.9	4.8	3.6	5.3	3.6	0.7
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.0	12.0	6.0	5.5	5.0	5.0	6.0
France	1.5	1.0	-2.2	1.2	3.2	1.2	0.5	2.0	1.7	3.0	1.5	1.5
Ireland	-13.0	-11.0	-5.1	-6.1	-3.9	37.7	12.0	-18.6	-7.4	4.6	1.3	N/A
Italia	2.2	3.2	0.2	1.5	-1.0	4.8	9.5	-2.8	1.0	2.5	1.5	1.0
Nederland	-3.2	-2.3	-5.4	7.2	16.7	2.2	2.2	11.0	0.8	7.7	2.1	0.7
United Kingdom	-9.0	-0.6	6.6	5.3	3.5	4.5	6.5	5.5	2.5	-1.9	-6.0	3.3

(1) Excluding Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg and Portugal
(2) Estimated
(3) Forecast
Source: FIEC

CIVIL ENGINEERING
(Nace 502)

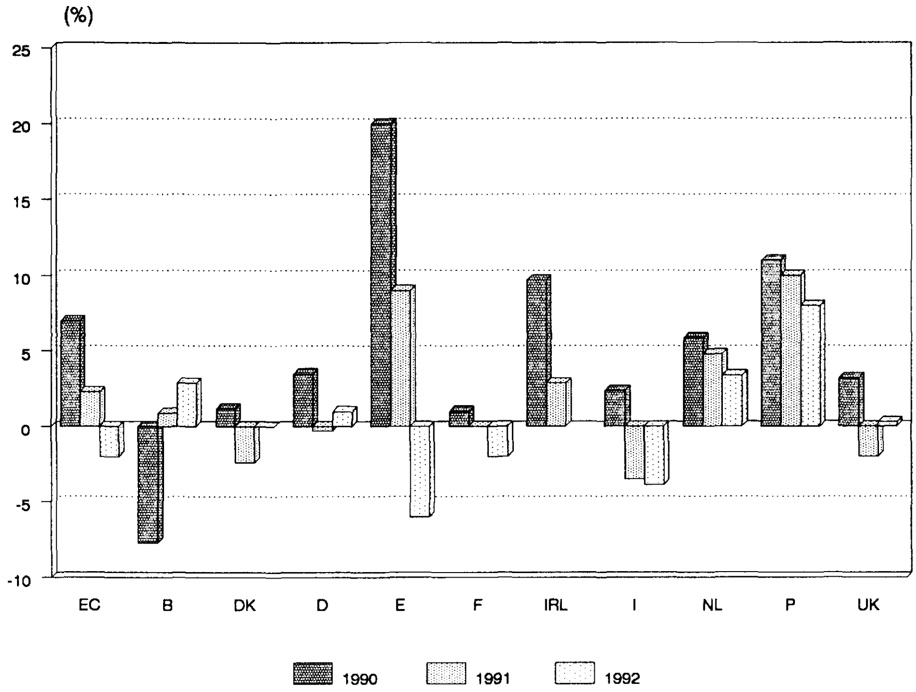
Introduction

Following a positive cycle that began in 1986, the volume of investment in the civil engineering sector in the EC countries will, it is forecast, show an increase in 1991 (2.3%) and a decline in 1992 (-2%). This slow-down in production is due above all especially to the negative effect of the recession on central and local government budgets, which has caused the amounts allocated to infrastructure works to be reduced.

Situation in the Member States

Spain saw high growth in civil engineering between 1988 and 1990, but is likely to reduce its expansion in 1991 and show a 6% decline in 1992. In order to reduce the public deficit, the Spanish government has in fact im-

Annual EC production changes



Source: FIEC

Table 1
Per cent change in production in real terms on the previous year (1)

(%)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(2)	1992(3)
EC	-2.0	-1.0	-0.8	-3.7	-0.6	5.7	2.8	7.6	8.6	7.0	2.3	-2.0
Belgique/België	-1.4	-12.1	-15.0	-13.4	-11.9	-3.1	-7.6	2.2	-8.9	-7.7	0.9	2.9
Danmark	-4.1	23.3	0.2	-8.0	6.4	15.2	-3.4	0.3	2.7	1.2	-2.4	0.0
BR Deutschland	-6.3	-3.1	-5.2	2.8	0.7	6.2	-1.0	4.4	4.9	3.5	-0.3	1.0
España	11.9	14.0	8.0	-7.0	-2.0	3.0	4.0	20.0	25.0	20.0	9.0	-6.0
France	-2.9	-7.0	-6.5	-8.7	4.4	8.3	7.4	9.8	6.5	1.0	0.0	-2.0
Ireland	7.4	15.1	-22.6	2.5	-12.4	-4.1	-15.5	-4.7	3.0	9.7	2.9	N/A
Italia	-1.6	-14.5	7.7	0.7	1.5	10.3	2.5	-2.3	-1.7	2.3	-3.5	-3.9
Nederland	-3.6	-6.4	-1.9	2.4	2.5	2.7	-3.4	6.0	-3.4	5.8	4.8	3.4
Portugal	-2.5	13.0	-11.8	-15.9	-6.2	4.7	15.6	15.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	8.0
United Kingdom	-5.5	1.6	2.6	-2.5	-3.7	2.7	1.8	5.8	8.1	3.2	-2.0	0.3

(1) Excluding Greece and Luxembourg
(2) Estimated
(3) Forecast
Source: FIEC

posed severe cuts in investment in public works.

Italy will also see a substantial reduction in investment (-3.5% in 1991; -3.9% in 1992) as a result of contraction in almost all the main expenditure headings.

In *France*, after a stationary year in 1991, the cut in infrastructure investments will be smaller in 1992 (-2%). In this case, too, it will be the major reductions in appropriations that will cause the drop in production.

In *Portugal* the pressure exerted by monetary policy and the necessities of the budget has caused a modest reduction in the growth of projects, but it is still quite high (+ 8% in 1992).

In *Belgium*, after a decade of constant reduction in activity, 1991-1992 should see a gradual recovery, with an increase of 0.5% in 1991 and 2.8% in 1992.

In the *F.R. of Germany*, whereas public investments are increasing substantially in the eastern Länder, there will be a decline in 1991 (-0.3%) and a slight recovery in 1992 (+ 1%). In the *United Kingdom* and *Denmark*, production will fall by more than 2% in 1991 and will stabilize in 1992.

In *the Netherlands*, in spite of the tight budget policy of the central government new investment by local authorities and the private sector in environmental projects and railway infrastructure lead to an overall growth in this sector of about 5% in 1991, whilst a growth of 3.5% is foreseen for 1992.

23. DISTRIBUTION

Overview (NACE 61-65)

Structure

The distributive trades encompass all enterprises whose main activity is the resale in unaltered state, without processing, of products purchased from third parties. They play a fundamental role in the circulation of goods and in adapting output to user requirements. They are of major importance in quantity terms, accounting for 20 to 30% of the total number of enterprises in the different countries, and between 11 and 18% of the value added of all branches taken together. On average, they account for some 15% of total employment and 12% of wage and salary earners. There is a distinction between the wholesale trade (resale to enterprises) and the retail trade (resale to private individuals), with the former accounting for between 3.5% and 6% approximately of value added, depending on country, and the latter for between 6.5% and 11%.

Trends

In most countries, the annual average growth rate at constant prices is about 2%. Over the past ten years, there has been a slight increase in jobs - between 0.5 and 2% per annum in most countries. The highest annual average growth rates have been in Italy (+ 2.1%) and the United Kingdom (+ 1.1%), but these figures may be misleading since there has been an increase in part-time working, especially in the retail sector.

Conclusion

The distributive trades are facing up to the advent of the Single European Market through increasing internationalization. Wholesaling is a major factor in intra- and extra-EC imports and exports. The large retailing groups are increasing their outlets abroad and signing agreements with a view to obtaining supplies more easily from producers on a broader market. Nationally, distribution is becoming more uniform, with selling at low profit margins on a large number of products in supermarkets and hypermarkets ever more widespread.

Table 1
Share of the value-added for the distributive trades (1) on the total of the branches

	1980	1987	1988	1989
Belgique/België	15.02	15.70	15.22	14.83
Danmark	14.28	14.56	14.47	14.38
BR Deutschland	12.18	10.68	10.59	10.56
Hellas	12.88	13.34	13.01	13.09
España	14.72	13.86	N/A	N/A
France	13.43	13.22	13.52	13.46
Ireland	10.87	8.40	7.93	N/A
Italia	17.08	16.07	15.81	15.61
Luxembourg	15.51	12.61	12.85	13.11
Nederland	13.37	12.88	N/A	N/A
Portugal	18.00	18.47	18.34	17.73
United Kingdom	11.59	12.00	12.25	12.30

(1) At factor costs
Source: Eurostat

Table 2

Number of Wage and Salary Earners in the Distributive Trades, 1989

	Wholesale	Scrap and waste materials	Agents	Retail	Repairs	Total distributive trades	Total economy employment	Share of retail and wholesale on total in %
Belgique/België	125 200	3 000	1 900	180 990	36 500	347 690	2 896 000	12.00
BR Deutschland	974 700	26 100	199 300	1 799 300	314 500	3 313 850	24 336 000	13.62
Hellas	57 800	300	11 100	89 200	33 800	192 200	1 888 000	10.18
España	320 400	5 100	24 100	620 100	148 900	1 118 600	8 802 000	12.71
France	839 300	19 700	54 000	1 415 400	120 800	2 449 200	18 385 000	13.32
Luxembourg	8 900	200	500	14 900	500	25 000	137 000	18.25
Nederland	323 000	7 000	N/A	424 000	62 000	816 000	5 310 000	15.37
United Kingdom	943 800	19 300	35 700	2 289 100	217 000	3 504 900	22 786 000	15.38
EC 8	3 593 100	80 700	326 600	6 832 990	934 000	11 767 440	84 540 000	13.90

Source: Eurostat (Labour Force Survey)

WHOLESALE TRADE
(NACE 61)

Structure

In the 12 Community countries, approximately 600 000 firms are involved in the wholesale trade, employing 4.5 million people. The most important countries in this sector are Germany (1 120 000 persons employed and a turnover of ECU 38 000 million), the United Kingdom (948 000 persons employed and a turnover of ECU 305 000 million) and France (894 000 persons employed and a turnover of ECU 232 000 million). The employment situation is fairly similar in all countries as regards distribution by sex and the share of the total active population working in the wholesale trade. With the exception of Denmark, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, under 4% of the working population is involved in wholesaling and a clear majority of the workforce is male. On average women comprise 31.8% of those employed in the sector, with the lowest percentage (24.1%) in Spain and the highest (34.5%) in Germany.

Trends

Since 1986, the wholesale trade has seen a slow rise in both the number of companies and in turnover. This overall trend is the result of two contrasting movements: the wholesale trade in agricultural and food products has been declining whilst trade in other products - and, in particular, inter-industrial trade - has been on the increase.

Conclusion

The wholesale trade is going to change rapidly in terms of structure and function. With the internationalization of trade against the background of 1992, wholesalers will be obliged to cross borders and look for new markets in neighbouring countries.

Table 1
Main indicators
Wholesale distribution

		Number of enterprises	Turnover (excl.VAT) Mio. ECU	Gross value added at market prices (excl.VAT) Mio. ECU	Number of persons employed
Belgique/België	1987	44 891	80 719	(1) 6 355.0	(2) 112 135
Danmark	1986	24 060	50 682	N/A	(2) 121 492
BR Deutschland	1988	110 217	398 504	(1) (3) 58 109.5	1 126 323
Hellas	1988	N/A	N/A	N/A	90 085
España	1988	46 281	62 854	9 910.6	361 808
France	1987	80 405	232 497	30 460.5	894 267
Ireland	1988	N/A	N/A	N/A	44 563
Italia	1981	109 057	N/A	N/A	629 136
Luxembourg	1987	1 335	3 054	(4) 275.9	(4) 8 857
Nederland	1989	43 725	131 350	14 636.5	367 294
Portugal	1988	N/A	N/A	N/A	80 507
United Kingdom	1988	114 963	308 381	N/A	(5) 949 600

(1) Estimation based on turnover and total amount of purchases
(2) 1988 - Based on "Labour Force Survey"
(3) 1986
(4) 1985
(5) 1990
Source: Eurostat

Table 2
Employment in wholesale distribution
(except dealing in scrap and waste materials), 1989

	As % of total employment in wholesale distribution		As % of total working population		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
Belgique/België	67.3	32.7	1.60	0.77	2.37
Danmark	70.7	29.3	2.87	1.19	4.06
BR Deutschland	65.5	34.5	1.63	0.94	2.57
Hellas	70.7	29.3	1.11	0.46	1.57
España	75.9	24.1	2.00	0.63	2.63
France	67.4	32.6	2.46	1.19	3.65
Ireland	74.6	25.4	2.23	0.76	2.99
Luxembourg	69.9	30.1	2.97	1.28	4.25
Nederland	74.7	25.3	4.03	1.37	5.40
Portugal	74.0	26.0	1.05	0.37	1.42
United Kingdom	66.0	34.0	1.91	0.99	2.90
EC 11	68.2	31.8	1.71	0.80	2.51

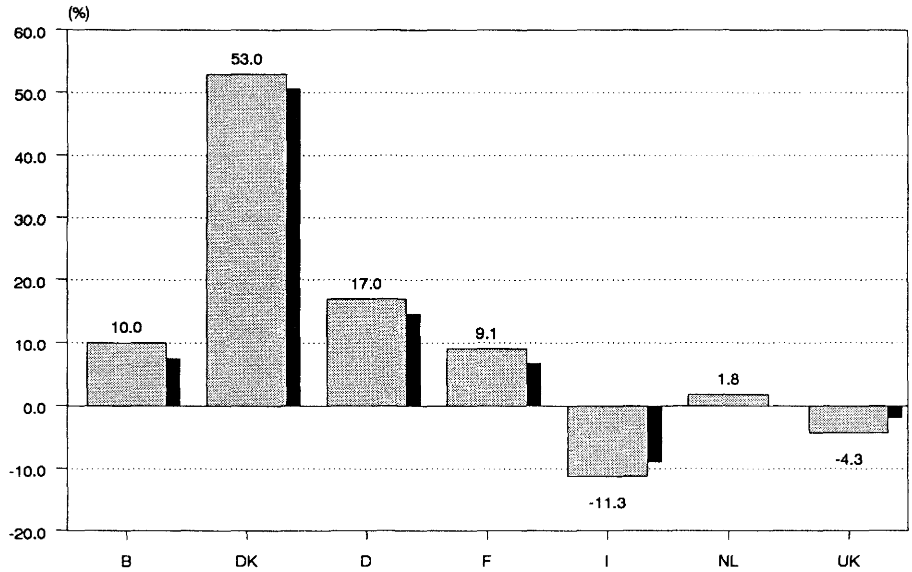
Source: Eurostat

RETAIL TRADE
(NACE 64/65)

Structure

There are approximately three million retail firms in the EEC. Italy and Spain have the highest numbers - about one million and 454,9 thousand respectively. In terms of numbers employed, Germany and the United Kingdom are in the lead, followed by France, which also has almost two million people working in this sector. German organizations have the highest turnover (ECU 268 500 million), with France the only other country with a sales volume of over ECU 200 million. The highest rate of concentration is in the food sectors of the northern European countries (France, Germany, United Kingdom), where the ten leading groups may

Development of mail order trade in some EC member states from 1988 to 1990



Source: European Mail Order Traders Association

Table 1
Main indicators
Retail trade

		Number of enterprises	Turnover (excl.VAT) Mio. ECU	Gross value added at market prices (excl.VAT) Mio. ECU	Number of persons employed
Belgique/België	1987	125 519	29 745	N/A	(1) 176 440
Danmark	1986	29 500	15 133	11 263.2	(1) 178 200
BR Deutschland	1988	417 772	268 482	N/A	2 391 348
Hellas	1984	184 892	N/A	N/A	301 318
España	1988	454 860	76 613	12 627.6	1 006 867
France	1987	433 112	210 207	38 719.2	1 864 984
Italia	1986	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 000 000
Luxembourg	1986	3 750	2 174	(2) 321.7	(3) 16 576
Nederland	1988	85 419	40 630	6 710.2	504 900
United Kingdom	1988	237 832	172 636	46 475.6	(4) 2 264 900

(1) Number of wage and salary earners, 1988
(2) 1985
(3) 1988
(4) 1990
Source: Eurostat

account for up to 85% of the sector's total turnover.

Trends

Among the major changes are the increase in the size of companies and the fall in the number of small concerns, the rapid introduction of new technologies and the noticeable increase in the number of women employed part-time (over 40% in those countries where the distributive trades are highly developed, i.e. France, Germany, United Kingdom). New forms of selling are emerging and the older forms are becoming more imaginative in their approach to customers (franchising, direct sales, diversification towards service activities). The share of mail order selling could rise even further, especially in Germany, where it could reach between 5 and 6% owing to higher demand in the new Länder.

Conclusion

The advent of the Single Market will force the major European groupings to invest even more in neighbouring countries, not only in a north to south direction as in the past, but also elsewhere by the expectation of successful selling strategies abroad. The major French groups are already penetrating the Spanish and Portuguese markets on a massive scale. The European trend towards mergers will not remain restricted to the northern countries, however, and will also extend beyond the food sector to others such as DIY, sports goods and mass-market electronics. These trends have encouraged small and medium-sized enterprises to begin a process of association: voluntary chains, purchasing groups and cooperatives, franchising contracts.

Table 2
Mail order trade, 1988-1990

	Turnover in Mio. ECU 1988	1989	1990 (1)	Turnover 1990 per inhabitant in ECU	Turnover 1990 as % of total retail trade
Belgique/België	527.3	534.8	579.9	58	1.1
Danmark	347.5	521.8	531.6	104	2.8
BR Deutschland	12 207.0	12 385.5	14 279.4	228	4.3
España	N/A	316.8	386.3	99	0.5
France	5 426.9	5 669.6	5 921.3	105	2.5
Italia	1 157.4	1 117.0	1 026.4	18	0.5
Nederland	807.1	787.2	821.8	55	1.6
United Kingdom	5 433.5	5 175.8	5 202.4	91	2.8
EC 8	(2) 26 259.5	26 508.5	28 362.8	94	2.4

(1) Provisional data
(2) Estimated
Source: European Mail Order Traders Association

Table 3
Direct Selling 1990

	Number of companies per member associations	Total sales	Direct sales people			
		Mio. ECU	Men	Women	Total	Part-time as %
Belgique/België	12	78.1	3 286	4 929	8 215	70
BR Deutschland	20	1 458.6	6 900	131 100	138 000	95
Hellas	6	22.4	1 037	11 923	12 960	90
España	13	555.0	4 360	82 850	87 210	96
France	78	795.5	50 000	200 000	250 000	90
Ireland	7	7.8	1 000	1 500	2 500	98
Italia	27	712.9	5 800	139 200	145 000	97
Nederland	8	80.0	3 055	7 855	10 910	80
Portugal	11	88.3	2 500	47 500	50 000	95
United Kingdom	33	659.6	49 533	445 797	495 330	90
EC 10	215	4 458.2	127 471	1 072 654	1 200 125 91	

Source: Federation of European Direct Selling Associations (FEDSA)

DEALING IN SCRAP AND WASTE METALS

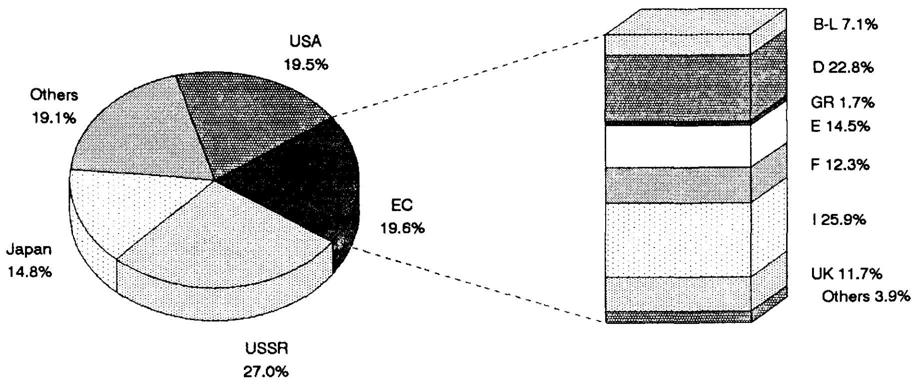
(NACE 621)

Resources

The supply of scrap and waste metals to iron and steel enterprises and foundries amounted to 63.3 million tonnes of scrap iron and steel in 1990, 5.3% less than the previous year. The volume of scrap purchased changed at a different rate from one country to another. For example, although it increased in Spain (+10.1%), in France (+6.8%) and in Italy (+1%), purchases were down in the other countries, especially the F.R. of Germany with -26.2%. The four countries mentioned made around 4/5ths of Community purchases.

Consumption, 1990

Breakdown by country



Source: Eurostat, IISI

Consumption

The upward trend in scrap iron and steel consumption that began in 1985 was again confirmed in 1990, with a 0.9% increase for the Community as a whole. This growth is explained by the increase of the share of electrical steel production, to the detriment of pure oxygen steel.

The EC and the USA consumed around the same amount of scrap in 1990, but whereas the EC saw a positive growth (+0.9% for 1990), the United States showed a 4.4% decline. At 5.3%, Japanese consumption of scrap iron and steel is growing at a far higher rate, due to the increase of its crude steel production.

External trade

After two successive years of surplus, the Community showed a deficit of 162 thousand tonnes in 1990. This poor foreign trade figure was the consequence of the deterioration in the EC's imports (-3.2%) being less than the decline in exports (-8.9%).

With an amount of 3.8 million tonnes, the Community was in 1989 the second largest exporter of scrap, far behind the United States which exported 11.1 million tonnes.

So far as imports are concerned, only South Korea with 4.2 million tonnes in 1989 exceeded the EC, which bought 3.8 million tonnes abroad.

Table 1

Main indicators (1) (2)

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Consumption	59 188	57 085	52 107	51 848	54 959	52 711	58 872	59 059	62 533	63 477	64 025
Net exports	417	3 182	2 582	4 456	4 354	4 668	-85	-630	458	58	-162
Changes of stocks	-590	-859	413	-814	413	809	-45	-516	128	151	-414
Resources	59 015	59 408	55 102	55 490	59 726	58 188	58 742	57 913	63 119	63 686	63 449

(1) 1980-85 EC9; 1986 excluding Greece

(2) Iron and steelworks and cast iron foundries

Source: Eurostat (Sidr)

Table 2
Activity in the scrap iron and steel sector, 1990

(thousands tonnes)	B/L	DK	D	E	F	I	NL	UK	EC9
Purchases of scrap iron by mills	2 523	457	7 442	8 720	6 849	13 889	430	5 730	46 040
Net exports	-1 022	212	6 151	-747	2 681	-5 818	1 356	3 196	6 009
Scrap collected on national market	1 501	669	13 593	7 973	9 530	8 071	1 786	8 926	52 049

Source: Bureau International de la Récupération

Table 3
Consumption (1)

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
EC (2)	59 188	57 085	52 107	51 848	54 959	52 711	58 872	59 059	62 533	63 477	64 025
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	5 089	4 970	4 445	4 463	5 105	4 622	4 102	3 829	4 484	4 405	4 565
Danmark	811	676	626	584	651	595	637	626	652	631	608
BR Deutschland	17 617	17 146	15 184	15 619	16 287	16 255	14 772	13 995	15 205	14 983	14 623
Hellas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	955	968	1 055	1 095
España	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8 913	8 785	8 951	9 330	9 267
France	8 745	7 846	7 036	7 065	7 158	6 854	6 962	7 121	7 300	7 332	7 880
Ireland	3	37	69	158	189	230	232	246	303	362	440
Italia	18 018	16 012	15 368	14 365	15 676	15 287	14 610	14 612	15 264	16 360	16 569
Nederland	1 533	1 578	1 239	1 267	1 429	1 276	1 235	1 087	1 170	1 054	986
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	385	390	467	458	473
United Kingdom	7 372	8 820	8 140	8 327	8 464	7 592	7 024	7 413	7 769	7 507	7 519
United States	75 940	77 934	51 153	56 048	59 604	63 950	59 743	61 963	69 692	66 310	63 395
Japan	43 809	39 592	38 857	40 160	43 485	44 170	40 260	40 622	42 976	45 836	48 244
WORLD TOTAL	325 974	315 015	281 899	293 653	309 595	314 493	318 439	323 782	339 941	337 289	325 858

(1) Scrap consumption in the iron and steel industry and iron foundries

(2) 1980-85 EC9; 1986 excluding Greece

Source: Eurostat (Sidr), International Iron and Steel Institute

Table 4
Recycling of non ferrous scrap metals

(%)	Zinc	Lead	Copper
Rate of recycling			
in the EC (1)	28	51	38
in Western Europe	25	47	36
Energy savings realized			
by the use of recycled metals	63	60	87

(1) Estimated
Source: Bureau International de la Récupération

Table 5
Exports and imports
Breakdown by country

(thousand tonnes)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Exports											
EC (1)	3 071	4 350	4 218	5 725	6 251	6 685	3 251	3 399	4 045	3 822	3 480
Other countries in Western Europe	183	258	237	304	441	370	336	631	641	577	N/A
USA	13 131	5 820	6 172	6 822	8 617	9 025	10 617	9 605	9 160	11 149	N/A
Japan	159	187	174	116	147	166	461	366	416	586	N/A
Imports											
EC (1)	2 654	1 168	1 636	1 269	1 897	2 017	3 336	4 029	3 587	3 764	3 642
Other countries in Western Europe	1 257	1 620	2 328	2 680	3 340	3 365	3 573	4 703	5 104	5 122	N/A
USA	506	510	430	581	524	555	656	765	942	1 016	N/A
Japan	2 986	1 791	2 025	3 906	4 018	3 254	3 224	2 358	1 791	1 157	N/A

(1) 1980 EC9; 1981-85 EC10
Source: International Iron and Steel Institute and Eurostat (Sidr)

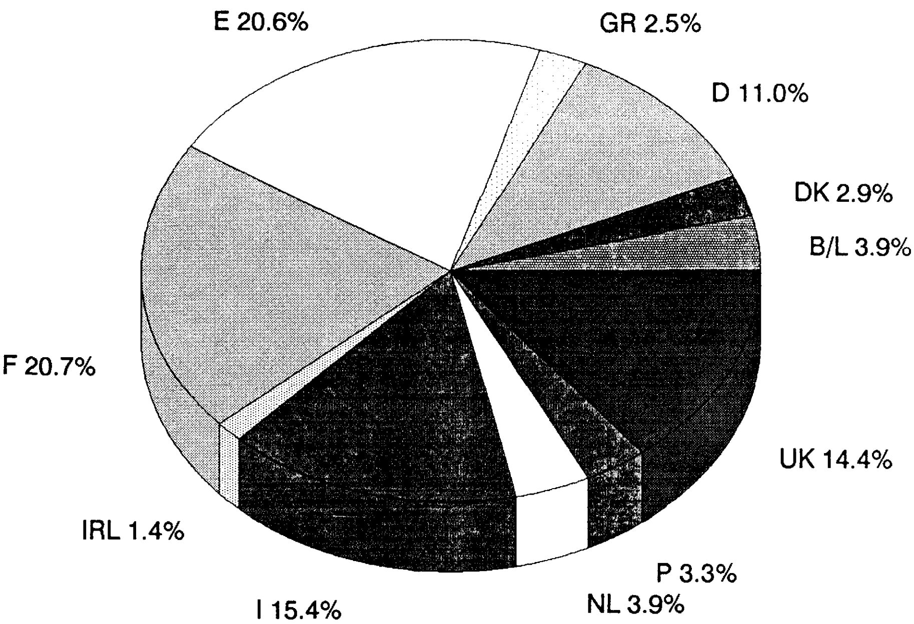
24. TOURISM

Overview

Structure of the sector

The ongoing intensive discussion about the definition of "Tourism" does not allow for the clear description of the structure of the sector in only a few lines. The difficulties of "structuring" tourism are also reflected by the complex works of several institutions (Eurostat, WTO) to develop a "Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities" (SICTA) currently in progress. To avoid misunderstandings it should be pointed out that the "Tourism Overview" presented here can by no means be seen as a summary of the preceding contributions relating to the sector HORECA/TA. In contrast to the supply oriented delimi-

Tourism revenue by EC member state, 1989



Source: Eurostat

Table 1
GDP and tourism revenue, 1989

(million ECU)	GDP	Tourism revenue	Tourism Revenue as % of GDP
Belgique/België (1)	145 328	2 782	1.91
Danmark	95 085	2 090	2.20
BR Deutschland	1 079 913	7 865	0.73
Hellas	49 197	1 794	3.65
España	345 238	14 704	4.26
France	870 334	14 765	1.70
Ireland	30 791	967	3.14
Italia	786 503	10 911	1.39
Nederland	203 138	2 743	1.35
Portugal	41 117	2 332	5.67
United Kingdom	760 247	10 289	1.35
EC	4 406 891	71 242	1.62
USA	4 658 051	30 788	0.66

(1) Including Luxembourg
Source: Eurostat

tation of the field of HORECA/TA, the tourism economy is rather defined through the people (tourists) consuming certain products or services.

Development

Taking the amount of tourist expenditures and tourist receipts as indicators it can be noted, that the tourism sector has clearly been on the rise during the second half of the eighties. A certain slowdown from 1988 to 1989 concerning international tourist expenditures can only be noted for Belgium; concerning international tourist receipts a negative development is indicated for Belgium and Greece. The positive trend in Europe went in parallel with the developments on the U.S. market. For some Member States of the E.C., the tourism sector is clearly more important than for others. As far as receipts are concerned, France and Spain rank first, while Germany and the U.K. - Germany clearly taking the lead - are by far the biggest spenders on tourism. The figures showing the percentage of tourism revenue on the national GDPs reflect the high economical significance of the sector. This accounts especially for the "classical" holiday destinations Portugal, Spain and Greece. Due to its "employment-intensive" nature tourism is playing an even more important role on the labour market. On average it is assumed, that tourism accounts for approximately 6 % of the total employment in the E. C.

Conclusion

Tourism is an industry of growing importance for Europe. With the arrival of the Single Market and Europe merging into a frontier-free zone a positive impact upon tourism is almost certain. Beside the immense economic significance of the sector, it should also have favourable effects on the intercultural understanding of the peoples of Europe and the world.

Table 2
International tourist expenditures

(million ECU)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Belgique/België (1)	2 725	2 948	3 372	3 910	3 880
Danmark	1 873	2 162	2 482	2 614	2 659
BR Deutschland	17 132	18 598	20 439	21 196	21 905
Hellas	489	504	440	620	741
España	1 343	1 544	1 682	2 306	2 795
France	6 058	6 637	7 479	8 222	9 116
Ireland	570	699	706	812	897
Italia	2 499	2 814	3 937	5 125	6 160
Nederland	4 541	5 001	5 521	5 703	5 859
Portugal	312	336	365	454	503
United Kingdom	8 466	9 124	10 326	12 383	13 892
EC	46 010	50 367	56 750	63 345	68 407
USA	32 305	26 365	25 349	27 261	31 160
Japan	6 309	7 345	9 285	15 817	N/A

(1) Including Luxembourg
Source: Eurostat

Table 3
International tourist receipts

(million ECU)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Belgique/België (1)	2 211	2 317	2 586	2 911	2 782
Danmark	1 763	1 795	1 926	2 051	2 090
BR Deutschland	6 367	6 464	6 696	7 153	7 865
Hellas	1 898	1 871	1 902	2 030	1 794
España	10 835	12 304	12 810	14 462	14 704
France	10 557	9 902	10 421	11 667	14 765
Ireland	706	652	704	845	967
Italia	11 104	10 056	10 565	10 498	10 911
Nederland	2 208	2 274	2 314	2 441	2 743
Portugal	1 511	1 564	1 864	2 054	2 332
United Kingdom	9 465	8 330	8 877	9 321	10 289
EC	58 626	57 531	60 655	65 433	71 242
USA	23 661	20 815	20 382	24 794	30 788
Japan	1 495	1 474	1 864	2 382	N/A

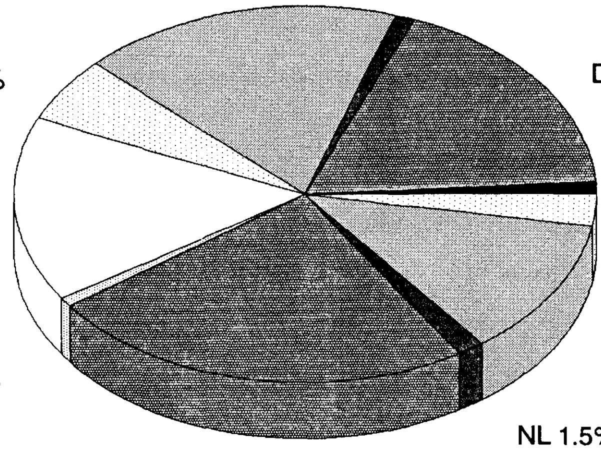
(1) Including Luxembourg
Source: Eurostat

HOTELS
(part of NACE 665)

Structure of the sector

The sector hotel trade comprises establishments ranging widely in size, including rather small, monolocated, family-run enterprises as well as large hotels, frequently being part of a chain and operated in a highly professional manner. A general trend towards a concentration of the hotel trade in large enterprises and the increasing importance of hotel chains can be noted for countries in Northern Europe. The hotel industry is certainly one of the rather employment intensive parts of the service industries. Nevertheless the seasonality of employment figures is a significant structural element. Depending on the respective region, employment rates

Nights spent in hotels in EC member states, 1988



(1) 1987

(2) Only domestic tourists

Source: Eurostat

Table 1
Number of hotels

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Belgique/België	2 222	2 193	2 175	2 105	2 148
Danmark	935	935	941	945	950
BR Deutschland	19 137	18 950	18 642	20 190	20 284
Hellas	4 091	4 259	4 410	4 583	4 781
España	3 538	3 609	3 728	3 884	4 082
France	19 597	19 859	20 136	20 378	N/A
Ireland	643	650	664	680	N/A
Italia	39 993	38 743	38 717	38 114	37 162
Luxembourg	236	244	234	239	245
Nederland	1 934	1 923	1 898	1 531	1 544
Portugal	289	307	320	328	339
United Kingdom	N/A	(1) 35 441	(1) 35 441	(1) 39 592	N/A
EC 11 (2)	92 615	91 672	91 865	92 977	(3) 92 593

(1) Hotels, motels, inns, guest houses providing bed and breakfast
(2) Excluding United Kingdom
(3) Estimate
Source: Eurostat

show wide seasonal variations and are highly sensitive to small shifts in consumer demand. Moreover undeclared work during the peak season is not uncommon.

Development

The overall growth of the sector is reflected by the generally increasing number of enterprises and the growing number of bedrooms. An ongoing decrease in the number of hotels can only be noticed for Italy. A sharp decline also occurred in the Netherlands from 1987 to 1988. For selected countries a breakdown of hotels according to stars can be presented. Since a consistent evaluation system for hotels on European level is still lacking, the table must however be interpreted with care. Accordingly the assigned stars are to some extent based on national evaluation patterns. For all countries except Portugal a prevalence of 1 and 2 star hotels can be noted. In Portugal the number of 3 star hotels is clearly the highest. These patterns did not change significantly from 1985 to 1989. A shift towards "high quality accommodation" is indicated for Italy, where the number of 3 and 4 star accommodation facilities clearly increased while the number of 1 star hotels dropped. The growing number of hotels is meeting an increasing demand from domestic as well as from foreign tourists. The demand from the domestic side showed a positive development for all countries in 1988 and 1989. Only in Spain can a stagnation be observed. Foreign demand clearly grew, except in Italy and Spain. In Spain the nights spent in hotels by foreigners dropped by 13.3%. Foreign tourists account for more than 90% of the hotel nights in Luxemburg and for less than 20% in Germany.

Conclusion

In general the hotel sector is steadily gaining economic significance within the European Community. It can be assumed that - in the run up to the Single European Market - the hotel trade will become increasingly important in the internationalization of the European economy.

Table 2
Number of bedrooms in hotels

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Danmark	32 038	32 907	35 166	36 498	38 208
Hellas	167 724	172 148	179 076	186 464	196 367
España	330 661	338 077	346 486	358 803	371 202
France	487 364	496 667	506 881	518 267	N/A
Ireland	20 036	20 135	20 431	20 741	N/A
Italia	900 412	895 921	912 169	923 385	922 084
Luxembourg	6 325	6 468	6 231	6 533	6 542
Portugal	26 507	28 448	29 684	30 424	31 350
EC 8	1 971 067	1 990 771	2 036 124	2 081 115	(1) 2 104 761

(1) Estimates
Source: Eurostat

Table 3
Number of beds in hotels

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Belgique/België	87 863	86 766	89 137	87 175	92 543
Danmark	70 960	73 588	79 004	83 973	89 101
BR Deutschland	750 595	748 892	739 258	795 244	811 025
Hellas	316 033	324 301	336 506	350 833	370 648
España	622 428	637 073	658 569	683 152	707 974
France	974 728	993 334	1 013 762	1 036 534	N/A
Ireland	39 351	39 583	40 147	40 873	N/A
Italia	1 617 211	1 608 360	1 646 513	1 665 319	1 670 451
Nederland	98 359	98 888	101 993	104 969	109 195
Portugal	54 634	58 060	61 050	62 632	64 606
United Kingdom	N/A	N/A	747 774	740 771	N/A
EC 10	4 632 162	4 668 845	(1) 5 513 713	(1) 5 651 475	(2) 5 733 721

(1) EC 11
(2) EC 11, estimated
Source: Eurostat

Table 4
Hotel categories

	1985 Hotels with 5 stars	4	3	2	1	1986 Hotels with 5 stars	4	3	2	1	1987 Hotels with 5 stars	4	3	2	1
Hellas	47	222	541	1 615	1 612	38	227	574	1 675	1 677	46	243	650	1 779	1 692
España	64	357	1 073	948	1 086	63	375	1 104	965	1 102	62	381	1 137	1 012	1 136
France	127	273	2 114	6 857	10 226	127	281	2 174	7 021	10 256	130	288	2 264	7 229	10 196
Ireland	13	107	141	256	116	14	106	145	254	124	15	105	144	258	128
Italia	76	1 029	5 870	11 142	21 876	92	1 183	6 619	11 636	19 213	87	1 222	7 312	11 409	18 687
Portugal	27	61	112	56	33	29	64	118	61	35	30	65	123	68	34

	1988 Hotels with 5 stars	4	3	2	1	1989 Hotels with 5 stars	4	3	2	1
Hellas	47	253	707	1 872	1 704	47	283	761	1 966	1 724
España	63	395	1 177	1 091	1 158	67	393	1 263	1 157	1 202
France	120	273	2 395	7 470	10 047	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ireland	15	109	144	262	135	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italia	86	1 292	7 659	11 336	17 741	88	1 382	8 111	11 470	16 111
Nederland	30	183	331	339	231	31	219	363	363	207
Portugal	31	66	129	69	33	31	68	136	74	30

Source: Eurostat

Table 5
Hotels
Hotel nights in EC countries, 1989

(thousands)	Domestic tourists 1988	Domestic tourists 1989	Foreign tourists 1988	Foreign tourists 1989	Foreign as % of the total 1988	Foreign as % of the total 1989
Belgique/België	2 423	2 611	5 424	6 575	69	72
Danmark	4 656	4 844	4 378	5 132	50	51
BR Deutschland	115 034	118 591	25 226	28 389	18	19
Hellas	10 733	11 396	33 341	32 938	76	74
España	53 123	53 123	88 351	78 301	64	60
France	84 252	87 359	41 547	51 633	33	37
Ireland (1)	1 660	N/A	5 005	N/A	75	N/A
Italia	117 965	119 162	70 406	68 139	37	36
Luxembourg	70	96	969	1 092	93	92
Nederland	5 469	5 917	6 761	7 352	55	55
Portugal	6 264	6 586	15 005	15 467	71	70
United Kingdom (1)	95 000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) 1987
Source: Eurostat

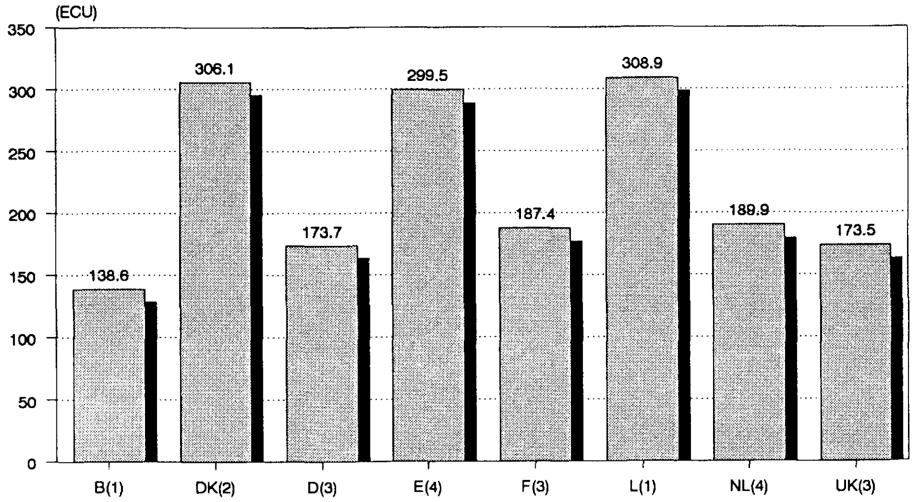
RESTAURANTS

(NACE 661)

Structure of the sector

The restaurant sector is one of the most important parts in the field of consumer catering. The general structure of the sector and the relative importance of the subsectors vary widely from country to country, depending on the demand created by the tourism sector and the level of expenditures for as well as the frequency of "eating out" by the local population.

Turnover of restaurants, snack bars, cafes and other eating places per 1000 inhabitants



(1) 1987 (2) 1986 (3) 1988 (4) 1989

Source: Eurostat

Development

Almost without exception the trend for restaurants, snack bars, cafes and other eating places has been positive. Growth rates for turnover are frequently close to 10 %. The same trend - although not shown in a separate table - is indicated for the value added. An exception is the negative turnover development in the United Kingdom from 1985 to 1986. This

Table 1
Main indicators
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes and other eating places

		Number of enterprises	Turnover (excl. VAT) Mio. ECU	Gross value added at market prices (excl. VAT) Mio. ECU	Number of persons employed
Belgique/België	1987	18 606	1 367.6	N/A	(1) 30 666
Danmark	1986	11 248	1 581.6	650.7	N/A
BR Deutschland	1988	80 729	10 636.8	N/A	(2) 302 582
Hellas	1978	N/A	N/A	N/A	33 425
España	1987	118 524	11 619.3	N/A	458 948
France	1988	68 667	10 447.6	4 811.1	292 591
Italia	1988	N/A	N/A	N/A	170 724
Luxembourg	1987	384	114.3	47.5	3 002
Nederland	1988	16 056	2 811.1	1 143.8	92 200
United Kingdom	1988	37 432	9 886.6	N/A	N/A

(1) Number of wage and salary earners, 1986
(2) Number of wage and salary earners
Source: Eurostat

slump, however, was followed by an immense increase towards the year 1987. Generally speaking it can be noted that the sector is on an upswing. Taking the cultural/national differences as the overlaying element influencing the development of the sector, still it seems to be possible to note two distinct trends. First of all, in response to shifting demand patterns, the segment of the market comprising fast food is a rapidly growing element. Secondly a growing demand for "healthy" food is gaining impact on the supply side. The demand is already - and supposedly this trend will continue into the future - met by an adapted supply structure. That may imply the new creation of "health food" establishments, more frequently, however, it is reflected by changed menus and the scope of the food offered.

Conclusion

Strong differences in the structure of the sector depending on the country are obvious. Generally speaking, however, it can be noted that the sector did have a pronounced positive development during the second half of the eighties. Taking into account the strong link with the expanding field of tourism it can be assumed that this favourable trend will continue well into the next years.

Table 2

Turnover in restaurants, snack bars, cafes and other eating places

(million ECU)	1985	1986	1987	1988
Belgique/België	1 123.6	1 244.7	1 367.6	N/A
Danmark	1 458.9	1 581.6	N/A	N/A
BR Deutschland	N/A	9 298.1	N/A	10 636.8
France	8 087.7	8 662.7	8 714.4	10 447.6
Luxembourg	92.9	104.5	114.3	N/A
Nederland	2 135.4	2 276.2	2 400.0	(1) 2 811.1
United Kingdom	7 227.5	6 991.8	8 414.3	9 886.6

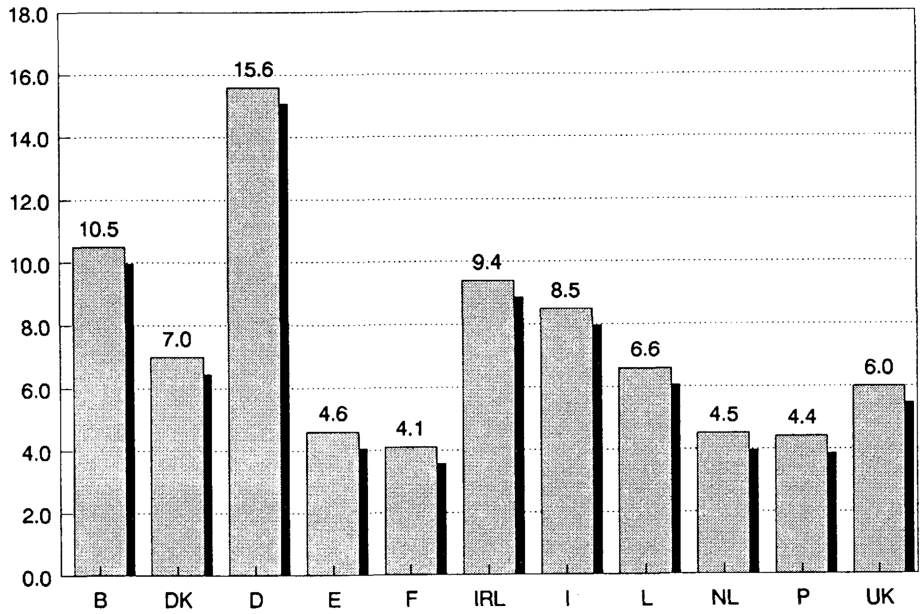
(1) 1989
Source: Eurostat

TRAVEL AGENCIES
(NACE 771)

Structure of the sector

Travel Agencies are intermediaries between the consumer and the producer of travel services. Traditionally the market has been dominated by small scale, independently operating agencies. As one of the recent structural developments however, a tendency towards concentration and mergers can be observed for the more sophisticated markets of the northern Member States of the EC (especially for the U.K. and Germany). Another significant feature is the fact that generally speaking the business activities of travel agencies are clearly geared to their national markets. Markets extending across national bor-

Travel agencies per 100 000 inhabitants in EC member states, 1990



Source: E.C.T.A.A.

Table 1
Number of travel agencies

	1989	1990
Belgique/België	1 030	1 050
Danmark	400	360
BR Deutschland	9 250	9 800
España	1 900	1 800
France	2 157	2 300
Ireland	318	330
Italia	4 682	4 900
Luxembourg	25	25
Nederland	647	672
Portugal	424	450
United Kingdom	3 290	(1) 3 425
EC 11	24 123	(1) 25 112

(1) Estimate

Source: Group of national travel agents' and tour operators' associations within the E.E.C. (ECTAA)

Table 2
Number of wage and salary earners in travel agencies

	1989	1990
Belgique/België	5 500	5 600
Danmark	5 000	4 900
BR Deutschland	45 000	47 000
España	29 000	31 500
France	28 000	30 000
Ireland	N/A	2 500
Italia	23 878	24 990
Luxembourg	100	100
Nederland	7 500	7 500
Portugal	5 100	5 300
United Kingdom	30 000	N/A
EC 11	(1) 179 078	(2) 159 390

(1) Excluding Ireland

(2) Excluding United Kingdom

Source: ECTAA

ders have up to this point been rather the exception.

Development

Taking the number of travel agencies as an indicator it can be noted that during the second half of the eighties the sector went through a generally positive development. Parallel to the number of local units the number of wage and salary earners has been steadily increasing too. Negative developments of the two indicators at the end of the eighties (1989, 1990) are indicated only in Denmark for the number of local units and the number of wage and salary earners and in Spain for the number of local units. Not yet represented in the figures is the slump relating to the Gulf Crisis which the business went through during the first half of the year 1991.

Conclusion

The positive development of the sector might well continue into the future, although shifts in consumer income will always have a relatively strong impact on the business. The coming of the Single Market is likely to lead to the expansion of the spatial scope of influence of the larger travel agencies beyond national borders. Increasing competiton will probably foster further concentration and the intensified utilisation of electronical tools and computerised reservation systems (CRS).

Table 3
Biggest travel organizers in the E.C.
(Travel season 1989/90)

Organizer	Country	Number of travellers in Mio.
Thomson	United Kingdom	4.4
TUI	BR Deutschland	2.8
International Leisure Group	United Kingdom	2.7
Owners Abroad Group	United Kingdom	1.8
NUR	BR Deutschland	1.5
ITS	BR Deutschland	1.4
Spies/Tjaereborg	Danmark	1.3
LTT	BR Deutschland	1.3
Club Méditerranée	France	1.2

Source: Fremdenverkehrswirtschaft International

25. TRANSPORT

Overview (NACE 71 to 76)

Structure of the sector

The transport sector in the EC is still in the process of restructuring. There is a growing trend towards concentration and cooperation not only between small and medium operators but also between big ones. Liberalisation in the transport sector and greater mobility of persons and goods has resulted in increasing competition within each transport

Table 1

EC Trade in transport services (1)

(mio. ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Trade										
Credit EUR12 with world										
Sea freight	17 725	20 274	20 129	19 223	21 495	22 426	19 605	19 324	20 971	24 477
Sea passenger serv.	789	883	1 051	1 125	1 159	1 359	1 321	1 253	1 373	1 440
Air freight	1 613	2 136	2 246	2 345	2 865	3 158	3 191	3 254	3 368	3 688
Air passenger services	6 422	8 022	9 032	9 736	11 211	11 888	10 295	10 925	11 534	14 037
Other transport (2)	19 829	22 747	24 414	24 003	27 056	28 947	24 854	25 330	29 071	33 212
Total	46 378	54 062	56 872	56 433	63 787	67 778	59 268	60 085	66 318	76 854
Debit EUR12 with world										
Sea freight	17 395	21 038	20 832	21 232	23 966	24 971	22 081	21 881	23 490	26 602
Sea passenger serv.	498	573	604	756	854	942	939	938	1 057	1 159
Air freight	792	1 237	1 263	1 212	1 465	1 506	1 369	1 407	1 925	2 161
Air passenger services	4 373	5 999	6 541	7 090	7 760	8 414	8 420	9 193	11 459	12 084
Other transport (2)	19 684	23 510	25 439	25 459	28 028	29 342	26 090	26 911	28 147	34 353
Total	42 742	52 358	54 680	55 751	62 073	65 175	58 900	60 332	66 080	76 362
Intra EC Trade										
Credit EUR12 with EUR12										
Sea freight	6 367	7 741	7 921	7 258	8 455	8 597	7 624	7 532	7 847	9 042
Sea passenger serv.	326	378	436	458	487	540	609	590	694	703
Air freight	310	511	488	495	658	770	754	756	816	988
Air passenger services	1 620	2 175	2 281	2 372	2 728	3 009	2 789	2 585	3 524	4 123
Other transport (2)	10 153	11 599	12 446	12 028	13 475	14 097	12 303	12 908	13 839	16 127
Total	18 807	22 386	23 529	22 611	25 803	27 014	24 079	24 371	26 720	30 983
Debit EUR12 with EUR12										
Sea freight	6 243	7 259	7 490	7 354	8 547	8 706	7 911	7 774	9 071	10 048
Sea passenger serv.	352	359	373	476	559	622	611	599	683	749
Air freight	217	372	370	346	443	432	377	377	524	638
Air passenger services	1 180	1 668	1 768	1 794	2 035	2 192	2 151	2 290	3 153	3 484
Other transport (2)	9 897	11 730	12 764	12 555	13 689	14 072	13 775	13 736	15 030	17 269
Total	17 800	21 311	22 742	22 526	25 273	26 024	24 827	24 779	28 463	32 191

(1) Road passenger transport, local and urban transport excluded

(2) Road freight, rail and inland waterway transport

Source: Eurostat

mode and between the various modes. Inland waterways represent a niche sector for bulk products, e.g petroleum products, ore, sand and gravel.

Development

Domestic and international passenger and goods transport in the EC is increasing and this is set to intensify in view of the European single market. Total trade in the transport sector for both passenger and freight continues to increase at an even greater rate than that of 1988. Total trade increased by 16% for 1989 compared with 10% for 1988. Intra EC trade represents more than half of total trade and is also rising. Passenger transport continues to be dominated by private car transport. The highest increases have been experienced by Spain and Portugal (10%) due to increasing industrialisation and growth of their economies during the 1980's. Road haulage remains the dominant mode of goods transport.

Conclusion

EC directives increasing the level of liberalization in the transport sector, technological developments, the harmonisation of regulations and concern for the environment will modify the structure of the transport sector. Increasing competition will result in more efficient and dynamic operators and provide a better service for the consumers. The creation of the European Economic Area to include the EFTA Member States and the increasing cooperation with the east European transition economies promises further growth opportunities throughout the 1990's.

Table 2

Evolution of passenger transport in Europe, 1970 - 1989

(%)	Average annual growth rates		
	Private Cars	**Railways**	**Buses and Coaches**
Belgique/België (1)	81.5 (+ 7.0)	7.1 (- 4.3)	11.4 (- 2.7)
Danmark	79.0 (- 1.7)	7.2 (- 0.9)	13.8 (+ 2.6)
BR Deutschland (1)	85.6 (+ 5.5)	6.3 (- 2.5)	8.1 (- 3.0)
España	74.0 (+ 9.8)	7.6 (- 7.4)	18.4 (- 2.4)
France	84.7 (+ 2.5)	9.5 (- 1.5)	5.8 (- 1.0)
Italia	79.2 (+ 2.5)	7.3 (- 4.4)	13.5 (+ 1.9)
Nederland	85.6 (+ 6.6)	6.4 (- 2.4)	8.0 (- 4.2)
Portugal	79.6 (+10.8)	7.5 (- 6.5)	12.9 (- 4.3)
United Kingdom (1)	87.3 (+ 9.7)	5.8 (- 2.4)	6.9 (- 7.3)

(1) 1988

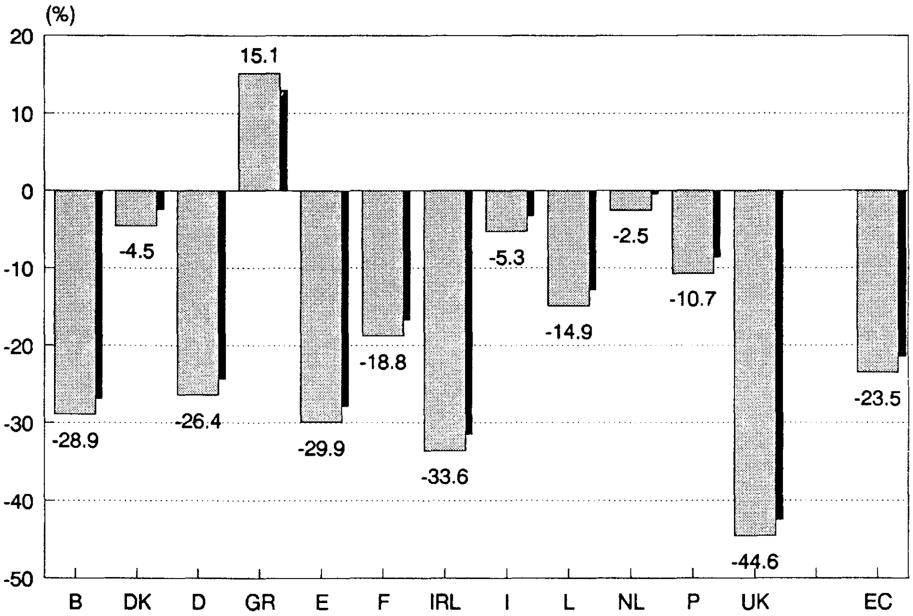
Source: European Conference of Ministers of Transport

RAILWAYS
(NACE 71)

Structure of the sector

The railway transport sector in Europe needs restructuring and modernisation which is essential in the face of tough competition from the road and air services. Railways are dominated by large national companies, although some countries have a number of small enterprises too, which operate specific lines. The rail network of the 12 Member States presently covers 124000 km of track and it is possible that growing cooperation and coordination between the national railway and the building of a European network will result in an increase of the network. This will cer-

Development of total staff from 1980 to 1989



Source: UIC

Table 1
Main indicators
Railways

		Number of enterprises	Turnover (excl.VAT) Mio. ECU	Gross value added at market prices (excl.VAT) Mio. ECU	Number of employed persons(1)
Belgique/België	1987	15	962.3	N/A	46 703
Danmark	1986	18	259.2	7.7	21 117
BR Deutschland	1988	76	9 629.3	N/A	242 354
Hellas	1988	N/A	N/A	N/A	13 970
España	1987	6	(2) 1 142.8	(3) 116.7	50 184
France	1988	51	N/A	N/A	206 444
Ireland	1987	1	84.3	N/A	11 992
Italia	1981	208	N/A	N/A	209 018
Luxembourg	1987	1	42.4	24.7	3 589
Nederland	1987	1	772.8	385.1	26 207
Portugal	1982	1	143.4	71.5	22 056
United Kingdom	1988	N/A	N/A	N/A	134 013

(1) UIC figures for 1989
(2) 1988 (3) 1986
Source: Eurostat

tainly be the case for the high-speed network

Development

In terms of tons per km the total traffic volume for the EEC during the 1980's has been fairly stable, although the average distance covered has risen by 10%. Nevertheless the increase of 1.7% (in total tons per km) from 1988 to 1989 suggests better results in the future as efforts are made to provide a quicker and cheaper service. Innovation in the techniques of combined transport, particularly "bimodals" is set to considerably increase the importance of this transport mode,whilst at the same time reducing congestion of the road network. The transport of passengers likewise remained stable throughout the 1980's, although incentives to encourage travel by rail increased the number of passengers by 0.5 % for 1989 compared with 1988. Rationalisation measures continue to entail staff reductions. In 1988 the national rail companies of the 12 Member States employed 1.03 million people, in 1989 this dropped to 0.99. These reductions are likely to continue during the next few years as the railways seek to optimize resources and introduce new technology.

Conclusion

The 1990's will bear the fruits of the high investment projects developed in the 1980's which are necessary to reinforce the market position of the railway enterprises within the transport sector and stabilise their financial situation. Road and air traffic congestion in addition to the increasing concern for the environment will favourably affect the growth in the volume of traffic of both goods and passenger transport. The next decade promises to be an exciting period with the development of a pan European high speed network and the extension of this towards the East European nations.

Table 2

Length of electrified network's lines, 1988 and 1989

	Network	**Length of lines in km 1988**	**1989**	**Electrified lines as % of total length 1989**
Belgique/België	SCNB/NMBS	3 554	3 513	64.5
Danmark	DSB	2 476	2 344	9.8
BR Deutschland	DB	27 278	27 309	42.8
Hellas	CH	1 565	1 565	0.0
España	RENFE	12 531	12 546	51.2
France	SCNF	34 365	34 124	36.4
Ireland	CIE	1 944	1 944	1.9
Italia	FS	16 015	16 030	58.9
Luxembourg	CFL	272	272	72.4
Nederland	NS	2 828	2 828	69.2
Portugal	CP	2 850	2 668	17.2
United Kingdom	BR	16 599	16 588	27.4
EC		122 277	121 731	40.8
USA	AAR	N/A	205 280	0.8
Japan (1)	JR	N/A	20 341	57.0

(1) Including narrow rail gauge

Source: UIC (Union Internationale des Chemins de fer), Paris

Table 3
Staff strength as % of total staff, 1989

	Network	General Management	Railways operations: Operating and traffic	Railways operations: Traction and rolling stock	Railways operations: Permanent way	Other operations	New works, reconstruction etc.
Belgique/België	SCNB/NMBS	3.8	37.6	30.6	17.2	3.0	7.8
Danmark	DSB	3.2	36.9	21.9	13.4	23.0	1.6
BR Deutschland	DB	6.0	39.6	31.7	18.6	4.1	N/A
Hellas	CH	9.5	26.3	30.8	24.3	2.7	6.4
España	RENFE	14.1	35.6	33.9	16.3	N/A	N/A
France	SCNF	8.4	41.8	25.7	19.8	0.3	3.9
Ireland	CIE	3.0	21.1	11.8	10.6	53.0	0.4
Italia	FS	(1) 10.0	(2) 40.5	28.0	20.4	1.1	N/A
Luxembourg	CFL	6.9	34.2	29.7	20.2	6.6	2.4
Nederland	NS	6.9	43.8	29.9	19.4	N/A	N/A
Portugal	CP	10.0	34.4	27.1	26.8	1.6	N/A
United Kingdom	BR	8.1	33.2	25.8	27.4	4.7	0.8
EC		8.0	38.6	28.3	20.3	(3) 3.1	(4) 1.4

(1) Including central and regional offices belonging to the railways operations (2) Without figures included in 1
(3) Excluding España and Nederland (4) Excluding BR Deutschland, España, Italia, Nederland and Portugal
Source: UIC

Table 4
Railways Goods Traffic, 1980 - 1989

Million tonnes	Network	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Belgique/België	SNCB/NMBS	71.5	70.0	62.7	63.6	84.3	72.7	63.3	64.2	65.8	65.9
Danmark	DSB	6.5	6.1	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.3
BR Deutschland	DB	318.0	303.4	278.5	270.4	289.0	293.5	277.2	269.3	270.8	275.6
Hellas	CH	3.6	3.0	2.6	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9
España	RENFE	34.8	33.1	30.8	29.9	39.4	30.1	29.4	28.7	28.1	29.0
France	SNCF	219.4	196.2	183.1	174.3	175.6	160.4	144.5	140.8	143.3	142.8
Ireland	CIE	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Italia	FS	56.3	51.0	49.3	49.3	54.4	52.8	51.7	(1) 54.5	51.9	55.5
Luxembourg	CFL	17.4	15.1	13.8	13.0	15.6	15.9	14.6	13.0	14.6	15.8
Nederland	NS	22.1	21.1	18.2	18.0	19.9	20.4	19.1	18.6	19.6	19.4
Portugal	CP	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.5	5.5	4.7	5.3	5.7	6.0	6.1
United Kingdom	BR	154.7	155.1	142.6	145.8	N/A	N/A	138.9	139.5	149.5	143.1
EC		911.6	861.5	795.9	782.4	838.0	(2) 805.5	758.6	748.3	763.6	767.4
USA (2)	AAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2 119.0	1 985.0	1 938.0	1 984.0	2 045.0	N/A
Japan	JR	122.0	N/A	N/A	86.1	74.9	68.6	61.6	55.3	55.7	55.8

(1) Including private owners' vehicles (2) Estimates
Source: UIC, Japanese Ministry of Transport, US Bureau of the Census

Table 5
Railways Passenger Traffic, 1980-1989

Thousand passengers	Network	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Belgique/België	SNCB/NMBS	163 710	166 827	162 575	155 521	149 902	150 308	139 113	142 242	143 122	142 008
Danmark	DSB	130 413	135 824	135 169	133 384	133 975	144 496	145 241	145 764	143 106	140 071
BR Deutschland	DB	1 107 136	1 110 284	1 069 437	1 066 297	1 047 796	1 047 883	1 023 016	994 221	1 025 851	1 027 230
Hellas	CH	10 136	10 387	10 148	11 285	10 989	11 156	11 729	11 777	11 834	12 293
España	RENFE	167 200	176 300	181 700	186 600	192 500	197 500	194 000	190 300	194 200	181 891
France	SNCF	675 690	687 032	704 218	725 863	745 378	767 173	768 998	772 990	801 062	815 778
Ireland	CIE	16 654	15 374	12 813	13 027	15 560	20 090	21 735	24 895	24 043	24 595
Italia	FS	381 412	395 758	380 302	409 247	385 516	364 039	393 200	394 200	410 000	418 700
Luxembourg	CFL	11 269	11 633	11 817	11 274	10 863	10 852	10 638	10 457	10 730	10 930
Nederland	NS	197 225	204 707	207 633	200 360	202 881	206 423	210 492	221 989	230 122	239 438
Portugal	CP	224 191	213 379	210 696	207 961	214 646	221 517	224 479	227 996	230 948	229 430
United Kingdom	BR	760 192	718 488	630 110	695 200	857 200	685 900	689 400	727 200	763 725	746 354
Million passengers											
EC		3 845.2	3 846.0	3 716.6	3 816.0	3 967.2	3 827.3	3 832.0	3 864.0	3 988.7	3 988.7
USA (1)	AAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20 065.0	20 945.0	20 165.0	20 727.0	21 490.0	N/A
Japan	JR	6 824.0	N/A	N/A	6 797.0	6 884.0	6 941.0	7 104.0	7 362.0	7 767.0	7 983.0

(1) Railroads Class I
Source: UIC, Paris, Japanese Ministry of Transport, US Bureau of the Census

Table 6
Staff: Annual Average Manpower, 1980-1989

	Network	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Belgique/België	SNCB/NMBS	65 652	67 533	66 346	63 660	60 933	57 964	55 193	52 848	49 701	46 703
Danmark	DSB	22 110	22 726	22 832	22 541	22 154	21 635	21 437	21 736	21 794	21 117
BR Deutschland	DB	328 980	324 871	317 475	307 246	295 554	283 356	272 790	262 414	251 344	242 354
Hellas	CH	12 140	12 118	13 118	13 026	13 416	15 048	14 596	14 525	14 209	13 970
España	RENFE	71 547	71 787	73 498	75 322	72 076	66 440	66 509	60 745	52 961	50 184
France	SNCF	254 200	248 497	252 421	252 200	248 349	242 091	233 404	222 426	213 244	206 444
Ireland	CIE	18 052	18 040	17 809	16 930	16 285	15 628	15 000	14 016	12 845	11 992
Italia	FS	220 655	224 536	223 686	223 939	220 593	216 128	214 947	215 571	214 298	209 018
Luxembourg	CFL	4 216	4 158	4 031	3 928	3 827	3 800	3 785	3 710	3 658	3 589
Nederland	NS	26 876	27 783	27 626	27 236	26 650	26 839	27 474	27 381	26 591	26 207
Portugal	CP	24 704	23 994	23 504	23 360	22 388	21 749	21 433	21 257	22 064	22 056
United Kingdom	BR	241 882	234 205	220 370	207 097	190 046	178 420	171 400	161 188	149 900	134 013
EC		1 291 014	1 280 248	1 262 716	1 236 485	1 192 271	1 149 098	1 117 968	1 077 817	1 032 579	987 647
USA	AAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	376 000	376 000	359 000	332 000	309 000	299 000	N/A

Source: UIC, Paris, US Bureau of the Census

Table 7
Railways Passenger Traffic, 1980 - 1989
(Million passenger-km)

	Network	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Belgique/België	SCNB/NMBS	6 963	7 078	6 879	6 631	6 444	6 572	6 069	6 270	6 348	6 400
Danmark	DSB	3 353	4 003	4 215	4 391	4 421	4 508	4 536	4 782	4 797	4 649
BR Deutschland	DB	40 499	41 795	40 030	38 755	39 075	42 707	41 397	39 174	40 959	41 144
Hellas	CH	1 464	1 515	1 501	1 629	1 652	1 732	1 950	1 973	1 963	2 011
España	RENFE	13 527	14 261	14 703	15 092	15 571	15 979	15 646	15 394	15 716	14 715
France	SCNF	54 260	55 414	56 605	58 177	59 953	61 640	59 618	59 732	63 057	64 256
Ireland	CIE	1 032	995	887	846	903	1 023	1 075	1 196	1 180	1 220
Italia	FS	39 587	40 090	40 019	37 150	37 127	39 265	40 500	41 395	43 343	44 443
Luxembourg	CFL	246	252	251	239	231	229	224	216	223	224
Nederland	NS	8 892	9 177	9 255	8 886	8 790	9 007	8 919	9 396	9 664	10 162
Portugal	CP	6 077	5 856	5 414	5 195	5 456	5 725	5 803	5 907	6 036	5 908
United Kingdom	BR	31 704	30 740	27 360	30 100	29 777	30 256	30 819	33 140	34 315	33 323
EC		207 604	211 176	207 119	207 091	209 403	218 643	216 556	218 575	227 601	228 455
USA (1)	AAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7 347	8 008	8 069	8 637	9 149	N/A
Japan	JR	193 143	N/A	N/A	192 906	194 180	197 463	198 299	204 677	217 589	222 616

(1) Railroads Class I
Source: UIC , Japanese Ministry of Transport, US Bureau of the Census

Table 8
Railways Goods Traffic, 1980 - 1989
(Million tonne-km)

	Network	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Belgique/België	SCNB/NMBS	8 037	7 561	6 818	6 896	7 929	9 397	8 524	8 372	8 839	9 275
Danmark	DSB	1 619	1 476	1 652	1 627	1 635	1 749	1 791	1 680	1 657	1 677
BR Deutschland	DB	63 765	61 037	56 511	55 059	58 886	62 911	59 581	58 047	58 972	61 109
Hellas	CH	814	693	586	670	770	733	702	599	604	657
España	RENFE	10 528	10 267	10 193	10 210	11 353	14 546	13 994	13 884	14 052	14 048
France	SCNF	68 815	63 730	60 554	58 756	59 502	55 121	51 016	50 600	51 527	52 449
Ireland	CIE	637	691	671	582	601	601	574	563	545	560
Italia	FS	18 384	17 115	16 904	16 746	17 871	17 963	17 476	18 626	19 663	20 587
Luxembourg	CFL	664	585	551	503	583	600	543	588	635	699
Nederland	NS	3 468	3 319	2 887	2 835	3 157	3 269	3 107	2 995	3 200	3 108
Portugal	CP	1 011	1 003	1 060	1 044	1 239	1 306	1 448	1 614	1 708	1 719
United Kingdom	BR	17 640	17 505	15 879	17 144	15 842	16 047	16 565	17 466	18 104	16 742
EC		195 372	184 982	174 266	172 072	179 368	184 243	175 321	175 034	179 506	182 630
USA (1)	AAR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 483 498	1 411 093	1 396 612	1 518 896	1 602 564	N/A
Japan	JR	36 960	N/A	N/A	27 086	22 721	21 625	20 146	20 026	23 031	24 675

(1) Railroads Class I
Source: UIC , Japanese Ministry of Transport, US Bureau of the Census

ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT

(Nace 722)

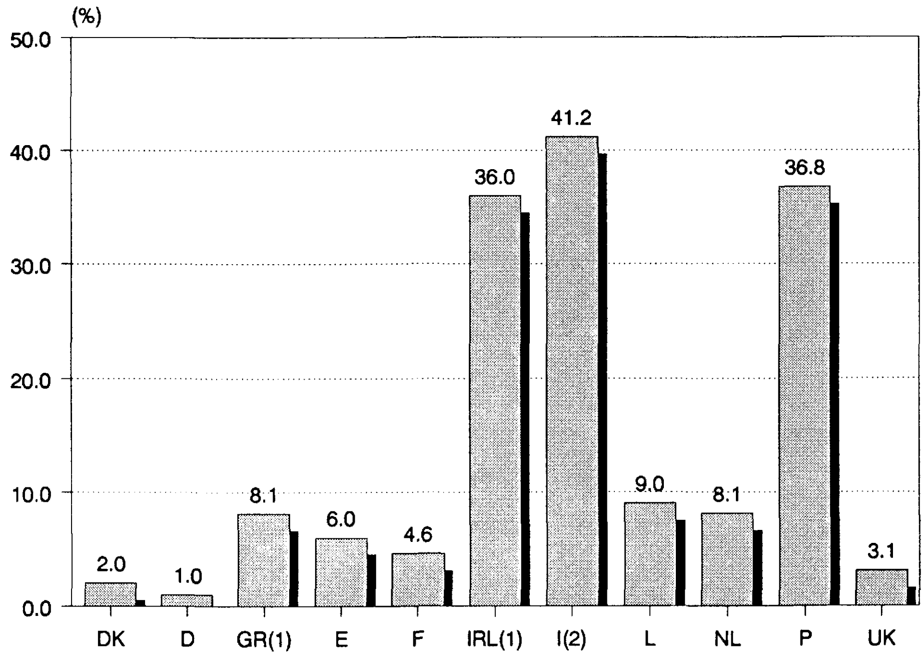
Structure of the sector

Road passenger transport in the EC represents a very diversified sector. Apart from collective forms of transport services, a large part of sector consists of coach services for tourism. Medium and large sized operators tend to work more in the international market, whereas smaller units concentrate on national and regional markets. The number of enterprises as a whole is particularly high in Germany and Italy.

Development

Of the road inland passenger transport, the market share of bus and coach services varies greatly between the Member States. The overall share, however, has fallen by nearly

Development of buses and coaches stock from 1980 to 1989



(1) 1980-88 (2) 1980-87

Source: IRF

Table 1
Main indicators
Road Passenger Transport

		Number of enterprises	Turnover (excl.VAT) Mio. ECU	Gross value added at market prices (excl.VAT) Mio. ECU	Number of persons employed
Belgique/België	1987	2 699	1 382.2	N/A	(1) 6 553
BR Deutschland	1988	24 092	2 147.1	N/A	N/A
Hellas	1978	N/A	N/A	N/A	292
España	1986	N/A	N/A	N/A	20 856
France	1986	2 682	1 888.1	N/A	N/A
Italia	1981	15 323	N/A	N/A	26 529
Luxembourg	1987	94	5.8	3.7	239
Nederland	1987	2 775	603.6	388.1	23 260
Portugal	1982	9 632	90.3	38.4	13 750
United Kingdom	1988	4 898	2 618.8	N/A	N/A

(1) 1986, number of wage and salary earners
Source: Eurostat

1 % between 1980 and 1989. Spain is the only country to have experienced an increase (13.6%). This is particularly linked to tourism and the low degree of efficiency of rail transport. These factors also explain the importance of bus and coach services for Italy and Portugal. Arrival of tourists by road transport is extremely high for these countries. In absolute figures transport by bus and coach is the most intense in Italy with over 75 thousand million passenger-kms, however the largest increase in real terms for 1988 has been in Spain (6.5%).

The total stock of buses and coaches in the EC has risen moderately throughout the last decade, with an average yearly increase of 1 %. 1987 shows the greatest increase with 2.3 % compared to 1986, by country the largest increase in stocks were in Portugal (6.5%), Italy (5.4%) and the Netherlands (5.3%).

Conclusion

Although the growth rates for road passenger transport have been moderate compared with transport by private car, future prospects for collective forms of transport seem favourable in view of environmental concerns and growing congestion problems. Moreover international passenger transport is likely to increase as the propensity to travel in the EC for all sections of the population grows. Moreover the transition economies of East European countries promise new tourist markets for international coach operators.

Table 2
Stock of Buses and Coaches

	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Belgique/België	16 169	19 553	19 560	18 948	18 744	17 866	17 170	16 817	16 449	16 095	(1) 14 212	(1) 14 329
Danmark	5 039	6 061	7 351	7 620	7 785	7 762	7 836	8 010	8 105	8 110	8 093	7 500
BR Deutschland (2)	47 253	59 967	70 350	71 152	71 331	71 259	69 314	69 207	69 325	70 037	70 186	70 478
Hellas	10 546	13 352	18 011	18 493	17 701	17 591	17 841	18 237	18 485	18 011	19 465	N/A
España	N/A	N/A	42 631	43 303	42 996	43 759	41 161	41 593	41 874	43 002	43 991	45 168
France	41 000	52 000	65 000	66 000	69 000	68 000	62 000	64 000	65 000	65 000	65 000	68 000
Ireland (3)	2 012	2 413	2 722	2 844	2 955	2 949	3 107	3 295	3 422	3 521	3 701	N/A
Italia	32 899	43 825	58 149	62 168	66 688	71 017	71 981	76 296	77 891	82 100	N/A	N/A
Luxembourg (4)	580	682	647	670	696	687	704	695	693	701	717	705
Nederland	9 500	9 800	11 000	11 400	11 500	11 600	11 500	11 600	11 400	11 600	11 677	11 892
Portugal	N/A	N/A	8 489	9 022	9 847	10 217	10 355	10 439	N/A	N/A	11 031	11 572
United Kingdom	79 240	82 190	78 250	76 593	74 963	74 928	74 992	74 743	76 268	78 200	80 700	80 700
EC (5)	N/A	N/A	382 160	388 213	394 206	397 635	387 961	394 932	399 412	407 377	411 773	417 644
USA	N/A	N/A	528 801	N/A	N/A	N/A	583 671	593 527	593 728	602 055	615 669	625 040
Japan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	230 000	230 063	231 228	232 516	234 137	238 021	241 842

(1) Vehicles which have undergone a technical inspection.

(2) 1st of July

(3) 30th of September. Motor coach and bus seating 9 persons and over with a current licence.

(4) Only with current licence.

(5) 1986-1989 estimated

Source: Eurostat, International Road Federation (IRF), Japanese Ministry of Transport.

Table 3
Buses and Coaches: Passenger Transport

Thousand million passengers-km	1975	1980	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989/88 (%)
Belgique/België	9.6	9.1	9.5	10.0	10.2	(1) 10.2	N/A
Danmark	5.7	7.3	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	0.0
BR Deutschland	58.7	65.6	53.1	52.9	52.4	(1) 52.4	N/A
Hellas	4.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	5.1	(1) 5.1	N/A
España	26.9	28.1	33.5	35.2	37.5	39.0	4.0
France	28.9	38.0	39.8	42.2	41.9	39.6	-5.5
Italia	42.3	57.8	70.5	72.7	77.2	82.0	6.2
Nederland	11.8	13.2	12.1	12.8	12.8	12.8	0.0
Portugal	5.2	7.8	8.3	10.0	10.0	10.2	2.0
United Kingdom	55.0	45.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	0.0
EC 10	248.9	277.7	281.8	290.6	296.0	(2) 301.2	1.8
Japan (3)	110.1	110.4	101.6	102.9	107.2	109.1	1.8

(1) 1988 data used again for 1989
(2) Estimate
(3) Only buses
Source: European Conference of Ministers of Transport, Japanese Ministry of Transport

Table 4
Modal split of passengers transport - Train, Car and Bus
The share of buses and coaches (1)

%	1980	1989
Belgique/België	11.2	(2) 11.4
Danmark	14.6	13.8
BR Deutschland	11.4	(2) 8.1
España	16.2	18.4
France	7.0	5.8
Italia	13.7	13.5
Nederland	9.9	8.0
Portugal	13.9	12.9
United Kingdom	9.6	(2) 6.9

(1) Calculated on passenger-kms
(2) 1988
Source: European Conference of Ministers of Transport

REGIONAL AND LOCAL BUS TRANSPORT
(NACE 721.2)

Structure of the sector

Local and regional bus services are the most widespread mode of urban and suburban public transport in the EC. Buses account for 60% of passenger trips, with 59 % of the total vehicle fleet and about 90% of the public transport network systems. These are organised on a franchise basis in most EC countries and are principally administered and funded through local government.

Development

Bus services are operated both by public and private enterprises, with a large number of small operators. In many countries the tendency is to deregulate regional and local bus transportation in order to encourage more competition, offer services more adapted to consumer needs and reduce costs and subsidies.

Conclusion

Environmental concerns and the congestion of major towns and cities means that governments are seeking to promote the use of bus services. This entails actions to facilitate the mobility of buses, such as lanes specifically for the use of buses, the promotion of the "Park and Ride" system and limiting access to city centres (e.g Milan) to public transport vehicles or by pay-tolls for the right to enter. Investment in city infrastructure and vehicles is set to increase during the 1990's, as operators seek to better satisfy passenger needs.

Table 1
Main indicators
Regional and local bus transport

		Number of enterprises	Turnover (excl. VAT) Mio. ECU	Gross value added at market prices (excl. VAT) Mio. ECU	Number of persons employed
Belgique/België	1987	277	N/A	N/A	(1) 18 498
BR Deutschland	1988	3 002	2 307.7	N/A	N/A
Hellas	1978	N/A	N/A	N/A	(2) 28 076
España	1987	1 199	1 252.2	N/A	125 920
France	1986	493	796.3	N/A	N/A
Ireland	1985	N/A	N/A	N/A	10 907
Italia	1981	788	N/A	N/A	120 771
Luxembourg	1987	50	23.0	7.1	983
Nederland	1987	40	374.0	1 161.1	25 950
Portugal	1982	125	283.7	N/A	37 440
United Kingdom	1988	3 570	2 760.2	208.4	(3) 200 000

(1) Number of wage and salary earners, 1986
(2) Number of wage and salary earners
(3) Number of wage and salary earners, 1988
Source: Eurostat

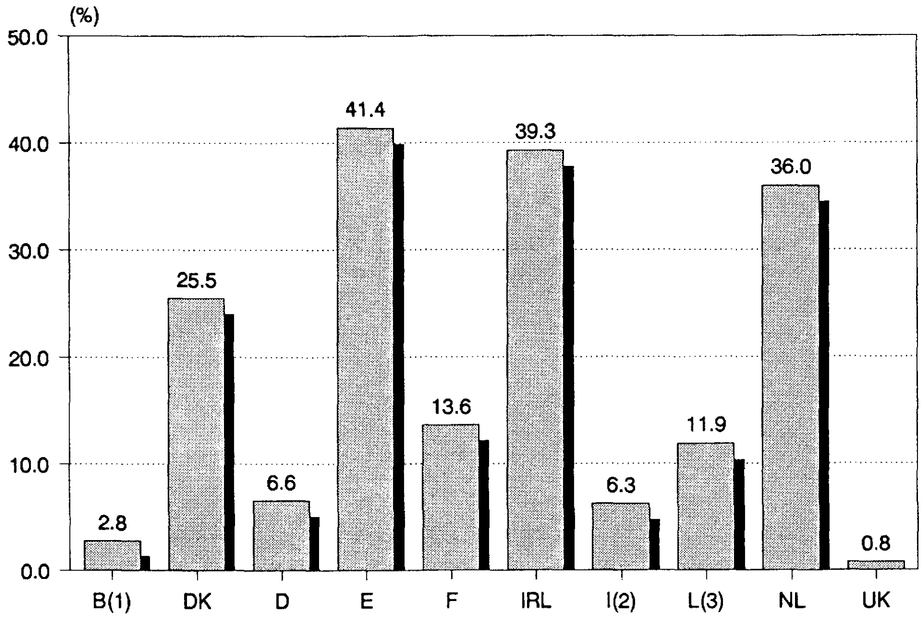
ROAD FREIGHT TRANSPORT

(NACE 723)

Structure of the sector

Road transport dominates inland transport of goods in the EC. In many countries the sector largely consists of small firms, particularly in Spain, Portugal, Greece and Italy. In northern EC countries there is a growing tendency towards concentration in the industry. Domestic haulage still remains more important than international transport, however in the advent of the Single European Market and increasing specialisation of the european economies, international road transport is developing more quickly than national transport.

Development of goods vehicles stock from 1985 to 1989



(1) 1985-88 (2) 1985-87 (3) 1986-89

Source: IRF

Table 1
Main indicators
Merchandise Road Transport

		Number of enterprises	Turnover (excl. VAT) Mio. ECU	Gross value added at market prices (excl. VAT) Mio. ECU	Number of persons employed
Belgique/België	1987	7 869	4 131.6	N/A	(1) 29 567
BR Deutschland	1988	41 325	17 625.8	N/A	(2) 151 072
Hellas	1978	N/A	N/A	N/A	10 594
España	1986	N/A	N/A	1 982.9	218 680
France	1986	29 005	13 776.5	N/A	N/A
Ireland	1986	N/A	N/A	N/A	7 462
Italia	1981	95 766	N/A	N/A	212 282
Luxembourg	1987	289	155.4	69.1	2 057
Nederland	1987	8 074	4 548.3	2 971.8	79 400
Portugal	1982	3 529	261.1	110.6	14 862
United Kingdom	1988	40 051	14 806.6	N/A	(3) 259 000

(1) Number of wage and salary earners, 1986
(2) Number of wage and salary earners, 1988
(3) Number of wage and salary earners
Source: Eurostat

Development

The demand for road goods transport both at national and international intra-community level continues to increase, albeit at a slower pace than the previous year. National traffic for the 12 EC Member States increased by 4% from 1988 to 1989, compared with 7.7% for 1987/1988. The United Kingdom continues to enjoy the highest traffic volume in million ton-km, however the highest growth rate has been experienced by Greece (12.1%). International traffic increased by nearly 9% compared with the 12% growth in volume of 1988. Countries with the lowest traffic volumes have experienced the most important increases. The volume for Portugal grew by over 80% and for Luxembourg by over 40%. The total volume of EC traffic grew by 5.1% compared with 8.6% for 1988. The share in total traffic of each Member State has not significantly changed. The United Kingdom and Italy still hold the highest share with 18% respectively of total EC traffic.

Table 2

Trend in demand for National and International Intra-Community traffic, 1983-1989

Thousand million tonnes-km	**1983** (1)	**1984** (1)	**1985** (1)	**1986** (1)	**1986** (2)	**1987** (2)	**1988** (2)	**1989** (2)
National	417	427	435	455	538	570	615	641
International								
Intra-Community	80	85	88	91	116	130	144	157
Total	497	512	523	546	654	700	759	798

(1) Basis: EC 10
(2) Basis: EC 12
Source: Commission of EC, DG VII

Table 3

Shares of the market held by the hauliers, 1989

	National		**International Intra-Community**		**Total**	
	1000 Mio. tonne-km	**1989/88 (%)**	**1000 Mio. tonne-km**	**1989/88 (%)**	**1000 Mio. tonne-km**	**1989/88 (%)**
Belgique/België	12.5	1.1	19.7	15.1	32.2	9.3
Danmark	9.2	1.7	4.9	12.3	14.1	5.2
BR Deutschland	115.1	3.9	22.6	4.4	137.7	3.9
Hellas	13.8	12.1	2.7	2.5	16.5	10.4
España	(1) 96.0	(1) 7.1	15.3	3.2	(1) 111.3	(1) 6.5
France	100.4	2.9	27.4	7.9	127.8	3.9
Ireland	4.0	2.4	1.2	30.3	5.2	7.9
Italia	(1) 123.5	(1) 2.0	19.9	0.3	143.4	(1) 1.7
Luxembourg	(1) 0.3	(1) 5.2	2.3	41.4	(1) 2.6	(1) 36.3
Nederland	21.8	-0.5	28.1	8.9	49.9	4.6
Portugal	10.2	7.0	4.0	83.4	14.2	21.4
United Kingdom	134.3	6.0	8.5	14.1	142.8	6.5
EC	(1) 641.1	(1) 4.2	156.6	8.9	797.7	5.1

(1) Provisional data
Source: Commission of EC, DG VII

Conclusion

The figures for the number of goods vehicles show continued investment suggesting that operators are rather optimistic about the future growth in the sector. Investment in new technology, efforts to improve logistic systems and the quality of service are necessary in the light of increasing competition due to the EC deregulation process and to the removal of restrictions on cabotage. In the medium term this might effect the structure of the sector with a trend towards larger firms to offering complete packages of logistic services.

Table 4

Number of goods vehicles, 1985-1989 (1)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Belgique/België	105 145	104 980	106 149	108 079	N/A
Danmark (2)	189 573	215 039	227 735	234 212	237 914
BR Deutschland	1 280 964	1 294 413	1 309 041	1 327 638	1 364 918
Hellas	602 086	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
España (3)	1 529 311	1 678 546	1 821 473	1 975 817	2 162 421
France (4)	330 000	326 000	375 000	375 000	375 000
Ireland	93 369	101 475	111 023	118 764	130 020
Italia	1 793 595	1 887 415	1 906 000	N/A	N/A
Luxembourg	N/A	4 143	4 283	4 406	4 637
Nederland (5)	83 822	84 611	114 000	115 000	114 000
Portugal	95 193	73 800	74 016	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom (3)	2 622 000	2 807 000	2 879 000	2 599 000	2 643 000
USA (3)	38 989 042	40 166 499	41 118 762	42 529 368	N/A
Japan (6)	18 087 555	19 091 587	20 194 377	21 440 494	22 234 567

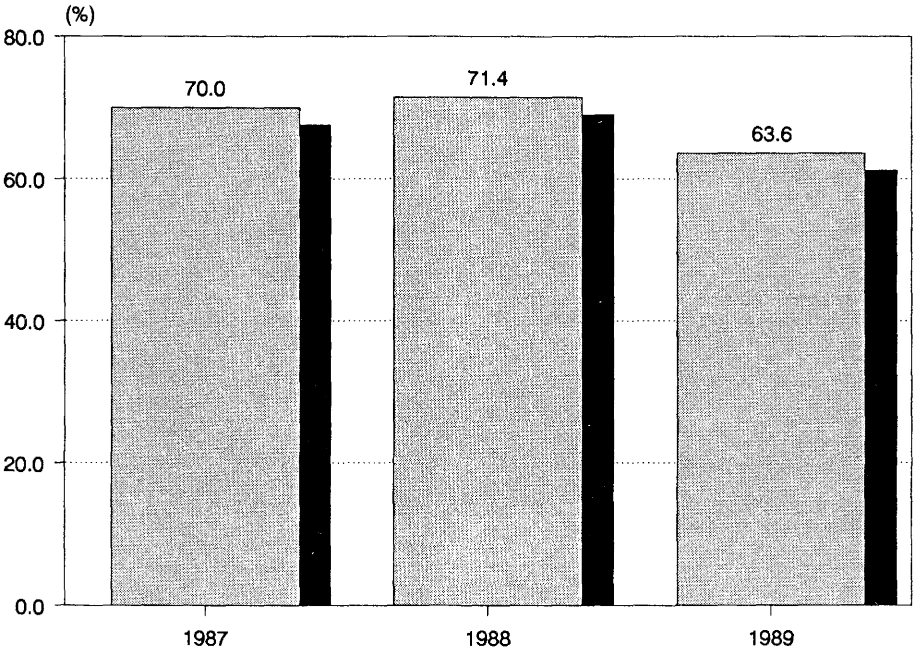
(1) 31st of December
(2) Including vans over 2 tons
(3) Including vans
(4) Vehicles with more than 5 tons
(5) 31st of July
(6) Including vans and three wheeled vehicles
Source: International Road Federation (IRF)

INLAND WATERWAYS TRANSPORT
(NACE 73)

Structure of the sector

Transport on inland waterways is only important in Belgium, Germany, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. In all other EC Member States, inland waterways transport is non-existant or unimportant. In 1989, international transport represented more than 44% of the volume in tonnes, moved on inland waterways in the Community. In 1989 almost 261 million tonnes were carried by Dutch enterprises in the inland waterway transport business. By reference to this indicator the Netherlands are the leading nation in this particular transport sector. Ranking number two is Germany.

Freight transport on the Rhine as % of total inland waterways transport(1)



(1) Goods transport in Belgium, Germany, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands

Source: UN

Development (1)

Contrary to the development from

Table 1
Total traffic on Community network, 1983-1989
Volume transported by network (1)

1000 tonnes	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Growth rate 1989/83 (%)	Growth rate 1989/88 (%)
Belgique/België	87 105	94 227	89 439	91 288	90 956	96 008	95 392	9.5	-0.6
BR Deutschland	212 353	223 966	210 401	215 246	207 548	218 564	219 484	3.4	0.4
France	66 085	63 255	59 353	58 486	56 561	60 340	60 495	-8.5	0.3
Luxembourg	1 997	2 128	1 761	2 021	1 883	2 134	1 993	-0.2	-6.6
Nederland	214 347	221 298	221 479	238 116	240 671	250 486	260 591	21.6	4.0
EC 5	384 550	396 637	380 443	397 230	395 062	410 658	465 968	21.2	13.5
Growth rate (%)		3.1	-4.1	4.4	-0.5	3.9	13.5		

(1) For each country, the figures are: import + export + national transport. For EC 5, the figures are: total national transport + total export

Source: Eurostat; UN, Transport Statistics for Europe, 1991 Annual Report

1987 to 1988, all reporting EC Member States showed smaller growth rates or even negative growth rates from 1988 to 1989 for the transport volume. An important increase was only noticeable for the Netherlands. Concerning the freight transport on the Rhine, a moderate increment of the growth rates for most of the indicators is shown. Only the national transport on the Rhine from 1988 to 1989 declined. The share of the international transport in 1989 in the total transport is higher than in previous years. The carrying capacity of all vessels increased again from 1989 to 1990 although there was a slight fall in the number of vessels. Only in France the carrying capacity of all vessels decreased as well as the number of vessels.

Conclusion

The total inland waterways traffic has shown a moderate upward trend during the last five years. This trend was mainly caused by a rise in international traffic. The latest political changes in Eastern Europe and the EC integration in 1992 will support this trend in the near future.

(1) The figures for 1989, used in the Panorama 1991/92, have been revised.

Table 2

EC fleet in number of vessels and carrying capacity (1)

	Fleet	1980 (2)	1990 (2)	Growth rate 1990/89 (%)	Growth rate 1990/80 (%)	Fleet share 1990 (%)
Belgique/België	Vessels	3 001	1 933	-0.7	-35.6	13.0
	Carrying capacity	1 844	1 457	2.5	-21.0	11.4
BR Deutschland	Vessels	3 894	3 073	0.4	-21.1	20.6
	Carrying capacity	3 799	3 431	3.2	-9.7	26.7
France	Vessels	5 572	3 636	-4.5	-35.7	24.4
	Carrying capacity	2 683	1 834	-3.7	-31.6	14.3
Nederland	Vessels	6 440	6 282	1.2	-2.5	42.0
	Carrying capacity	4 960	6 113	4.0	23.2	47.6
EC 4	Vessels	18 907	14 924	-0.9	-21.1	100.0
	Carrying capacity	13 286	12 835	2.4	-3.4	100.0

(1) 1 000 tonnes
(2) At 1/1
Source: Eurostat; UN, Transport Statistics for Europe, 1991 Annual Report

Table 3
Freight transport on the Rhine

(1000 tonnes)	1980	1987	1988	1989	Growth rate 1989/88 (%)	Growth rate 1989/80 (%)
Total goods carried	282 721	276 430	293 298	296 427	1.1	4.8
International transport	170 251	172 993	188 232	191 966	2.0	12.8
Of which between the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany	129 894	132 445	138 706	142 260	2.6	9.5
of which transit through FRG	13 948	13 266	14 298	14 891	4.1	6.8
National transport	112 470	103 437	105 066	104 461	-0.6	-7.1
Total tonne-kilometres (millions)	56 873	58 038	60 375	N/A	N/A	N/A

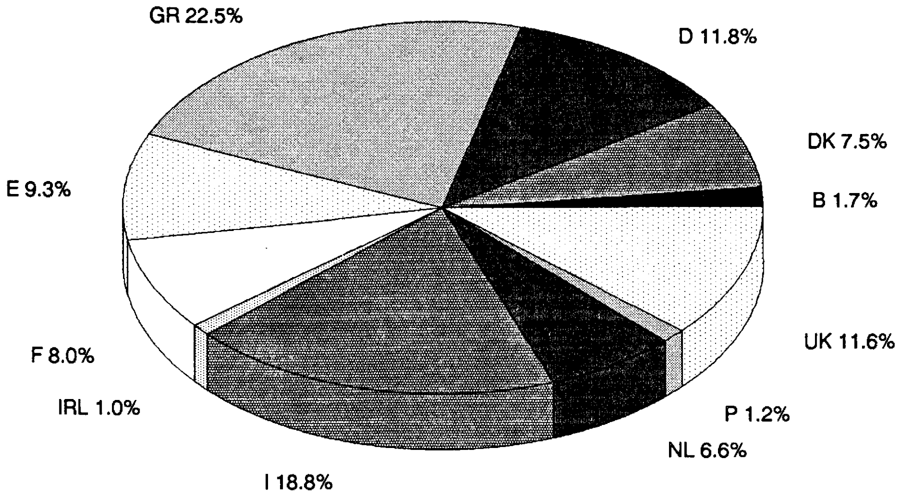
Source: UN, Transport Statistics for Europe, 1991 Annual Report

SHIPPING
(NACE 74)

Structure of the sector

In 1991, the most important EC Member State in shipping was Greece. Its share of the EC total of ships of the merchant fleet was more than a quarter in 1991. More than 22% of all employees in the EC shipping industry are employed under Greek flags. Greece is followed by the ranking by the number of ships by Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Concerning dead weight tonnes Greece, holds a share of more than 43% on the total EC merchant fleet in 1991. But it is interesting to note that Belgium has the biggest average size of ships. The most important ship types in 1990 within the EC are oil tankers followed the bulk carriers.

Share of EC member states in total EC shipping employment, 1990



Source: CAACE

Development

The importance of the EC shipping sector in the total world market increased slightly from 1989 to 1990. Only the share of the oil tanker and the bulk carrier fleet declined somewhat. The number of ships increased

Table 1
World Fleet by Type and Area Shares, 1990 (1) (2)

Type of vessel	Total fleet (million dead weight ton (dwt))	Percentage shares: EC	Other OECD	Open registry	State trading	Others
Oil tankers	248.5	15.3	19.6	42.2	3.6	19.3
Chemical carriers	6.1	15.3	34.2	30.9	1.7	17.8
Liquid gas tankers	10.3	15.6	37.8	25.0	2.1	19.6
Bulk carriers	190.9	13.5	14.8	31.9	6.6	33.2
Oil/bulk/ore	37.7	14.1	15.7	45.7	5.1	19.5
General cargo	99.0	9.8	22.8	28.4	15.5	23.4
Multi-deck	63.5	11.9	22.3	23.0	19.2	23.7
Single-deck	35.5	7.7	23.4	33.9	11.8	23.1
Cellular container	25.8	26.4	17.4	21.5	3.8	30.9
Ferries	2.9	31.0	31.3	9.7	7.4	20.6
Passenger vessels	0.7	32.1	11.7	45.1	7.3	3.8

(1) 1st of January 1990
(2) Vessels of 300 gross registered tons (grt) and over
Source: ISL Bremen

about 3.4% from 1990 to 1991. Small declines in Belgium, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland and the United Kingdom were compensated by increments in the other Member States, especially Germany, where the ships of the former Eastern Germany are included in the figure for 1991. Employment in the EC shipping industry in 1990 was 4.5% less than in 1989. The ranking of the top ten EC seaports changed slightly from 1987 to 1989. Rotterdam is still the biggest seaport, but now followed by Antwerp instead of Marseille. Genoa a newcomer is, already the seventh in rank, but Amsterdam has disappeared from the list.

Conclusion

The shipping sector in the EC has been growing slowly in the last few years. It is difficult to foresee developments in view of the continuing tendency to register vessels under third-country flags of convenience.

Table 2
Top Ten Seaports of the EC ,1989

	Country	Total traffic in millions of tons	Index 1989 1985=100
1. Rotterdam (1)	Nederland	289.9	115.5
2. Antwerp (1)	Belgique/België	95.4	110.7
3. Marseille (2)	France	93.4	104.5
4. Hamburg (2)	BR Deutschland	57.6	96.8
5. London (2)	United Kingdom	54.0	104.4
6. Le Havre (2)	France	52.2	105.0
7. Genoa (2)	Italia	(3) 42.2	(3) 98.6
8. Dunkirk (2)	France	39.1	121.4
9. Tees-Hartlepool (2)	United Kingdom	38.8	128.5
10. Newcastle (2)	United Kingdom	35.9	107.8

(1) Foreign traffic
(2) Domestic and foreign traffic
(3) 1988
Source: ISL Bremen

Table 3

Merchant fleet by EC flag, 1990 and 1991 (1) (2)

	Number of ships		1000 dwt		1000 grt/gt		1000 TEU (3)	
	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991
Belgique/België	82	80	3 017.4	2 930.5	1 806.5	1 768.1	22.5	22.5
Danmark	435	466	6 890.0	7 391.0	4 754.7	5 191.5	102.7	128.4
BR Deutschland	671	850	4 679.1	6 771.1	3 655.4	5 328.1	202.9	259.7
Hellas	1 417	1 398	37 620.7	41 039.0	20 716.2	22 269.5	67.8	61.6
España	424	399	5 838.3	5 638.7	3 181.1	3 063.0	15.8	16.0
France	207	202	6 213.9	5 531.4	3 986.2	3 651.8	59.1	53.4
Ireland	63	66	161.0	175.7	127.0	146.9	2.9	2.9
Italia	814	850	11 373.3	11 851.6	7 335.7	7 788.5	51.5	57.0
Luxembourg	2	1	5.7	2.5	3.6	1.7	N/A	N/A
Nederland	484	495	3 955.5	4 154.2	2 987.6	3 137.4	86.4	95.5
Portugal	70	78	1 014.9	1 232.1	587.1	712.3	3.3	4.5
United Kingdom	574	536	9 166.1	7 780.9	6 620.7	5 718.8	87.5	86.8
EC	5 243	5 421	89 935.9	94 498.7	55 761.8	58 777.6	702.4	788.3
USA	544	531	22 365.1	23 577.5	14 573.5	15 196.2	221.9	227.0
Japan	3 844	3 825	39 914.7	38 796.0	25 778.4	25 170.1	82.4	85.1

(1) 1/1 each year, all 1991 data for Germany show figures after the unification
(2) Ships of 300 grt/gt and over (3) Container capacity. Twenty foot equivalent unit.
Source: ISL Bremen

Table 4

Employment in the shipping industry, 1990

Number	Total	Of which own nationality (%)
Belgique/België	2 374	75.8
Danmark	10 500	83.8
BR Deutschland	16 256	72.5
Hellas (1)	31 270	83.1
España	13 000	100.0
France	11 150	96.0
Ireland	1 455	82.5
Italia	26 090	100.0
Nederland	9 249	62.6
Portugal	1 711	100.0
United Kingdom	16 067	91.2
EC 11 (2)	139 122	87.3

(1) 1988 (2) Estimated
Source: European Community Shipowners Associations

AIR TRANSPORT AND AIRLINES

(NACE 70)

Structure

The run up to 1993 and the changes in Eastern Europe are revolutionizing the world of travel and European Community airlines will play a dominant role in this revolution. In addition, the deregulation of air transport is creating a surge of competition, the main signs of which are price reductions and reorganization within the sector. As the turn of the century approaches, there is a steady growth in the demand for air transport and this growth is forecast at 3-5% per year up to the year 2000. The events of the Gulf war, however, sharply reversed this trend.

Development

In 1989, there was an 8 to 9 % growth in traffic in Europe. Since 1990 this trend has changed, with a levelling off or even a reduction in air traffic. The main European Community airlines recorded a reduction in their load factor for scheduled flights, reflecting a lower rate of growth in traffic than expected. The number of passengers travelling on scheduled Air France and Olympic Airways flights in 1990 was down in relation to 1989, whilst for the other airlines it was marginally up. International air traffic, particularly non-scheduled flights, is more closely affected by current events. The routes most affected by the reduction in air traffic are routes to the Middle East, Africa and the North Atlantic. Freight transport seems to be less affected than passenger transport. The growth forecast for 1990 accounts for the increase in manpower among the main companies. Only Alitalia, Olympic Airways and Iberia are recording a reduction in manpower. Similarly, aircraft fleets are being increased, with the exception of Olympic and KLM airlines. However, the average

Table 1
Main indicators
Air transport

		Number of enterprises	Turnover (excl.VAT) Mio. ECU	Gross value added at market prices (excl.VAT) Mio. ECU	Number of persons employed
Belgique/België	1987	175	2 940.3	N/A	(1) 9 398
Danmark	1986	135	977.4	733.2	(2) 10 882
BR Deutschland	1988	270	3 179.7	N/A	(1) 60 902
Hellas	1978	N/A	N/A	N/A	(1) 9 345
España	1987	2	(3) 2 259.3	(4) 593.0	(3) 23 500
France	1986	100	6 843.7	N/A	47 753
Ireland	1986	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 568
Italia	1981	91	N/A	N/A	21 706
Luxembourg	1985	5	N/A	N/A	1 457
Nederland	1987	62	2 731.9	1 222.2	24 860
Portugal	1982	19	518.1	198.4	11 223
United Kingdom	1988	N/A	N/A	N/A	61 600

(1) Number of wage and salary earners
(2) 1985
(3) 1988
(4) 1986
Source: Eurostat

income of companies per employee is falling, with the exception of Luxair. This can be explained by the reduction of fares as a result of more and more lively competition.

Conclusion

The repercussions of the Gulf crisis are only partially reflected in the 1990 statistics, only the last quarter being affected. The first quarter of 1991 reveals a much greater fall in air traffic - up to 20% reduction in scheduled international traffic in passenger-kilometers for the main airlines. A slow recovery looks likely in the first half of 1991.

Table 2
Scheduled air traffic, 1989 (1)

	Flight-kms million	1989/88 (%)	Revenue passenger-kms million	1989/88 (%)	Revenue freight tonne-kms million	1989/88 (%)
Belgique/België	69	13.1	6 761	3.5	661	1.5
Danmark	54	10.2	4 309	- 1.6	122	6.1
BR Deutschland	339	7.2	36 316	6.5	3 840	10.7
Hellas	54	3.8	8 015	21.3	103	1.0
España	188	6.8	22 848	2.6	733	22.6
France	(2) 387	9.3	(2) 51 471	7.7	(2) 3 819	3.7
Ireland	42	16.7	4 299	16.9	118	22.9
Italia	175	13.6	2 187	12.1	1 118	8.6
Luxembourg	4	0.0	138	- 0.8	1	0.0
Nederland	158	3.9	25 896	7.3	2 003	6.4
Portugal	(2) 52	6.1	(2) 6 272	10.4	(2) 160	13.5
United Kingdom	(2) 578	11.8	(2) 92 294	11.1	(2) 3 447	10.0
EC	2 100	9.4	280 106	8.7	16 125	8.2
USA	6 636	0.7	693 314	2.1	14 650	5.6
Japan	(2) 498	3.1	(2) 93 275	10.4	(2) 5 128	7.3

(1) Only National Airlines
(2) Provisional figures
Source: ICAO

Table 3

AEA Total Scheduled Traffic by Carrier of Member States, 1990 (1)

	Total passengers carried (million)	Of which intra-Europe (million)	Passenger load factor (%)	Passenger revenue (million ECU)	Freight (million tonne-km)	Freight revenue (million ECU)	Total revenue (million ECU) (2)
Aer Lingus	4.1	3.2	71.3	434.0	127.9	22.2	456.2
Air France	15.7	7.8	69.2	3 353.4	3 422.6	318.3	3 671.7
Alitalia	11.7	5.1	64.6	2 011.8	1 158.9	224.1	2 235.9
British Airways	25.2	12.4	71.7	5 851.7	2 290.7	418.4	6 270.1
Iberia	15.5	5.8	69.3	2 119.7	752.9	175.0	2 294.7
KLM	6.9	3.5	70.3	1 946.0	2 124.6	586.1	2 532.1
Lufthansa	21.6	9.5	64.8	4 544.6	4 026.4	651.8	5 196.4
Luxair	0.4	0.4	59.1	57.3	0.5	0.9	58.2
Olympic Airways	6.1	1.6	63.8	572.9	112.7	55.6	628.5
Sabena	3.2	2.1	64.4	752.8	662.6	125.4	878.2
TAP Air Portugal	3.1	1.7	70.3	539.9	170.5	44.2	584.1
UTA	0.9	0.1	67.7	458.5	541.7	124.0	582.5
Total	144.4	53.2	N/A	22 642.6	15 392.0	2 746.0	25 388.6

(1) The data refer to both domestic and world-wide international traffic.
(2) Excluding mail revenue.
Source: AEA Statistical Yearbook 1991

Table 4

Ratio-analysis for total scheduled traffic, 1990

	Passenger revenue/ Passenger carried (ECU)	Freight revenue/ (1) tonne-km	Passenger revenue/ Total revenue (in %)
Aer Lingus	105.9	0.2	95.1
Air France	213.6	0.1	91.3
Alitalia	171.9	0.2	90.0
British Airways	232.2	0.2	93.3
Iberia	136.8	0.2	92.4
KLM	282.0	0.3	76.9
Lufthansa	210.4	0.2	87.5
Luxair	143.3	1.8	98.5
Olympic Airways	93.9	0.5	91.2
Sabena	235.3	0.2	85.7
TAP Air Portugal	174.2	0.3	92.4
UTA	509.4	0.2	78.7
Total	197.9	0.2	89.2

(1) Only freight carried on passengers services.
Source: AEA Statistical Yearbook 1991

Table 5
Air transport 1990
Employment (1)

	Employees	Fleet	Aircraft on order	Employees/ airplane	Passenger revenue/ employee (1000 ECU)
Aer Lingus	7 059	31	12	228	61.5
Air France	39 810	121	53	329	84.2
Alitalia	19 730	86	90	229	102.0
British Airways	53 615	228	72	235	109.1
Iberia	28 843	94	61	307	73.5
KLM	26 434	64	26	413	73.6
Lufthansa	47 619	177	51	269	95.4
Luxair	1 096	9	5	122	52.3
Olympic Airways	11 906	35	N/A	340	48.1
Sabena	7 505	32	19	235	100.3
TAP Air Portugal	10 493	27	6	389	51.5
UTA	6 946	13	12	534	66.0
Total	261 056	917	407	285	86.7

(1) The data refer to both domestic and world-wide international traffic.
Source: AEA Statistical Yearbook 1991

Table 6
IATA member's ranking: Top 20, 1990
Scheduled passengers-kms flown (total)

Rank	Airline	Passenger-kms (million)
1	Aeroflot	242 174
2	American Airlines	123 924
3	United Airlines	122 219
4	Delta Airlines	94 919
5	British Airways	66 795
6	Continental Airlines	63 042
7	USAIR	57 211
8	TWA	55 596
9	Japan Airlines	55 195
10	Pan American	49 985
11	Lufthansa	41 903
12	Air France	36 653
13	All Nippon Airways	33 043
14	Singapore Airlines	31 544
15	Quantas	27 687
16	KLM	26 390
17	Air Canada	24 505
18	Eastern Airlines	23 604
19	Alitalia	22 754
20	Iberia	22 112

Source: IATA Yearbook 1990

Table 7
Non-scheduled operators

Airline	Member State	Passengers carried (thousand)	Fleet	Personnel	Report year
Aero-Lloyd	D	1 736	21	812	1990
Air 2 000	UK	860	4	275	1988
Air Europe	UK	2 028	36	2 055	1989
Air Europa	E	1 953	9	702	1988
Air UK (leisure)	UK	1 953	25	1 567	1990
Britannia A/W	UK	6 100	42	3 150	1988
British Midland	UK	3 624	28	2 928	1990
Caledonian A/W	UK	2 320	N/A	450	1987
Conair	DK	731	3	415	1990
Condor	D	3 134	26	1 427	1988
Dan-Air	UK	5 580	41	3 910	1990
DLT	D	7	17	578	1990
Euralair	F	404	4	N/A	1988
Germania	D	504	N/A	150	1987
Hapag-Lloyd	D	2 295	13	1 115	1988
Hispania	E	N/A	N/A	250	1987
LTE	E	351	2	171	1988
LTU	D	2 744	10	1 363	1990
LTU-Sud	D	424	3	N/A	1988
Maersk Air	DK	1 291	13	N/A	1988
Martinair	NL	1 183	9	1 270	1988
Minerve	F	896	11	501	1990
Monarch Airline	UK	2 468	14	900	1988
Orion Airways	UK	N/A	N/A	687	1987
Sobelair	B	701	5	110	1988
Spanair	E	455	4	N/A	1988
Sterling	DK	1 981	18	1 384	1988
TEA	B	N/A	N/A	115	1988
Transavia	NL	2 869	8	844	1990
Virgin Atlantic	UK	945	6	1 591	1990

Source: ICAO; IATA Yearbook 1990

AIRPORTS
(NACE 764)

Structure of the sector

Concerning dispatched passengers the London airports (i.e. Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted) handled more than 20% of the passengers starting and landing at all top 20 EC airports in 1990. Regarding transported passengers, London Heathrow is the biggest airport in the EC followed by Frankfurt, Paris Orly, Paris Charles de Gaulle and London Gatwick. For the freight transport sector it is interesting to note that Frankfurt is by far the biggest EC airport followed by London Heathrow, Paris Charles de Gaulle and Amsterdam airport. More than 55% of the freight transport of the top 20 EC airports passed through these four airports in 1990.

Development

The growth rates for both the freight and the passenger transport of the top 20 EC airports from 1989 to 1990 have been smaller than the average annual increases between 1983 and 1990. But for all top 20 EC airports, except London Stansted, Palma de Majorca and Tenerife, there was an increase of the number of transported passengers to note. Brussels airport had the biggest rate of increase, 16.4%, Milan Malpensa's was 14.3%, Madrid's 13.1%, and Milan Linate's and Barcelona's each had 11.9%.
A totally different picture is shown for freight transport. The leader in a ranking of the airports with the biggest rates of increase is Copenhagen by far with 41.7%, followed by Manchester and Luxembourg. Smaller rates of increase have occured for the airports with the highest absolute freight movements.

Conclusion

In the near future all airports expect traffic growth. Air freight and passenger transport will increase especially by using spare slots, particularly in off-peak periods. The increases will be reinforced by the EC liberalisation initiative which aims to stimulate traffic by increased competition.

Table 1
Main indicators
Airports

		Number of enterprises	Turnover (excl.VAT) Mio. ECU	Gross value added at market prices (excl.VAT) Mio. ECU	Number of persons employed
Belgique/België	1987	28	47.2	N/A	1 927
Danmark	1986	27	100.2	36.4	(1) 1 486
BR Deutschland	1988	158	1 752.3	N/A	N/A
Hellas	1978	N/A	N/A	N/A	(2) 1 022
España	1980	N/A	N/A	N/A	5 531
Ireland	1986	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 648
Italia	1981	40	N/A	N/A	11 102
Luxembourg	1987	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nederland	1987	39	230.5	161.9	2 930
Portugal	1982	6	61.6	52.8	4 061

(1) Number of wage and salary earners, 1985
(2) Number of wage and salary earners
Source: Eurostat

Table 2
Top 20 ranked Community airports, 1983-90 (1)

Rank	Airport	Member State	1990	1990/89 (%)	1989	1983	Average annual growth 1983-90
1	London total	UK	65.5	0.3	62.6	39.6	7.5
	London Heathrow	UK	43.0	7.8	39.9	26.7	7.0
	London Gatwick	UK	21.3	0.0	21.3	12.5	7.9
	London Stansted	UK	1.2	- 14.3	1.4	0.4	- 2.2
2	Paris total	F	46.8	4.0	45.0	29.7	6.7
	Paris Orly	F	24.3	0.0	24.3	16.3	5.9
	Paris CDG	F	22.5	8.7	20.7	13.4	7.7
3	Frankfurt	D	29.7	11.2	26.7	17.0	8.3
4	Rome (Fiumicino)	I	17.8	11.3	16.0	11.4	6.6
5	Amsterdam	NL	16.5	5.1	15.7	9.7	7.9
6	Madrid	E	16.4	13.1	14.5	10.2	7.0
7	Copenhagen	DK	(2) 12.8	6.7	12.0	8.3	6.4
8	Düsseldorf	D	11.9	10.2	10.8	7.1	7.7
9	Milan total	I	11.8	12.4	10.5	7.4	6.9
	Milan Linate	I	9.4	11.9	8.4	6.1	6.4
	Milan Malpensa	I	2.4	14.3	2.1	1.3	9.2
10	Palma Majorca	E	11.4	- 1.7	11.6	8.7	3.9
11	Munich	D	11.4	8.6	10.5	6.1	9.3
12	Athens (2)	GR	10.8	2.9	10.5	9.1	2.5
13	Manchester	UK	10.8	0.9	10.7	5.1	11.3
14	Barcelona	E	9.4	11.9	8.4	5.6	7.7
15	Brussels	B	8.5	16.4	7.3	5.0	7.9
16	Hamburg	D	6.9	9.5	6.3	4.3	7.0
17	Berlin Tegel	D	6.7	11.7	6.0	N/A	N/A
18	Las Palmas	E	6.6	1.5	6.5	4.2	6.7
19	Tenerife	E	5.7	- 10.9	6.4	3.8	6.0
20	Nice	F	5.7	1.8	5.6	3.8	6.0
21	Dublin	IRL	5.5	7.8	5.1	2.6	11.3
22	Lisbon	P	5.3	10.4	4.8	3.3	7.0
56	Luxembourg	L	1.0	11.1	0.9	0.7	5.2
	Total		328.2	4.4	314.4	206.6	6.8

(1) Million passengers
(2) Excluding transit passengers
Source: ADP (Aéroports de Paris)

Table 3
Major Community airport freight movements, 1983-90 (1)

Rank	Airport	Member State	1990	1990/89 (%)	1989	1983	Average annual growth 1983-90
1	Frankfurt	D	1 115	2.9	1 084	628	8.5
2	London total	UK	951	2.0	932	598	6.9
	London Heathrow	UK	698	0.9	692	470	5.8
	London Gatwick	UK	220	4.8	210	110	10.4
	London Stansted	UK	33	10.0	30	18	9.0
3	Paris total	F	872	4.7	833	662	4.0
	Paris CDG	F	618	5.6	585	498	3.1
	Paris Orly	F	254	2.4	248	164	6.4
4	Amsterdam	NL	604	3.6	583	370	7.3
5	Brussels	B	282	1.1	279	122	12.7
6	Rome (Fiumicino)	I	237	4.4	227	162	5.6
7	Madrid	E	221	6.3	208	154	5.3
8	Copenhagen	DK	180	41.7	127	141	3.6
9	Cologne	D	162	8.7	149	54	17.0
10	Milan total	I	144	0.0	144	96	6.0
	Milan Malpensa	I	72	- 4.0	75	45	6.9
	Milan Linate	I	72	4.3	69	51	5.0
11	Luxembourg	L	142	11.8	127	62	12.6
12	Athens (2)	GR	88	3.5	85	75	2.3
13	Lisbon	P	75	1.4	74	49	6.3
14	Manchester	UK	73	12.3	65	24	17.2
15	Barcelona	E	66	8.2	61	51	3.8
16	Munich	D	57	9.6	52	30	9.6
17	Maastricht	B	50	4.2	48	N/A	N/A
18	Düsseldorf	D	46	4.5	44	31	5.8
19	Dublin	IRL	N/A	N/A	47	40	N/A
20	Hamburg	D	41	7.9	38	26	6.7
	Total		5 453	4.7	5 207	3 407	6.9

(1) 1000 tonnes
Source: ADP

26. STOCK EXCHANGE
(NACE 831)

Structure of the sector

The legal environment in this sector is in a state of upheaval at present, not least at national level, where there is a trend towards the decompartmentalization of financial activities. There have been many mergers recently, in which the banking sector has been very much involved. At European level, the Directive on the complete liberalization of capital movements came into force in July 1990, and this has been a first major step towards a single market in capital and financial services.

Trends

Against this background, stock market activity in 1990 grew at a slower pace. There was sustained growth on the bond and securities market, with the value of bonds and securities quoted on Community stock markets increasing by 6.8%, a growth rate much higher than that of the New York Stock Exchange (1.9%), whilst the Tokyo exchange decline markedly (- 15.1%)) in the wake of the high level of property speculation of previous years. The European stock exchanges in general - and London in particular - are much more internationalized in this segment than New York or Tokyo. On the other hand, the market value of national shares fell back sharply from the previous year's level in Europe as a whole, whereas 1989 had been marked by strong growth in this segment (+ 26.7%). The 1990 decline was even more noticeable on the New York and (above all) Tokyo stock exchanges. The number of companies quoted on the European exchanges rose in 1990 (+ 1.9%), with a slight rise in New York and Tokyo. The number of companies newly listed on the European exchanges thus declined sharply in relation to the previous year. The volume of share transactions rose at European level and in New York (although much less than in the previous year), but declined sharply in Tokyo.

Conclusion

The contrasting results on the stock markets during 1990 follow on the heels of the euphoria which characterized the 1980s (with the accompanying "accidents"), both in Europe

Table 1
Par value of bonds and debentures listed on FIBV exchanges, 1990

	1990	1990/89 (%)	Domestic as % of total	International as % of total
Amsterdam	129 527	9.3	94.3	5.7
Barcelona	46 107	- 18.7	98.9	1.1
Brussels	98 076	11.4	97.5	2.5
Copenhagen	164 178	12.5	90.9	9.1
Federation of German stock exchanges	712 863	20.0	85.9	14.1
Italy	437 231	4.2	99.6	0.4
London	390 270	- 8.4	65.5	34.5
Luxembourg	760 160	4.7	0.2	99.8
Madrid	42 341	- 29.4	93.6	6.4
Paris	368 071	17.2	95.0	5.0
EC 10	3 148 824	6.8	66.8	33.2
New York	1 327 154	1.9	98.6	1.4
Tokyo	770 732	- 15.1	97.5	2.5

Source: FIBV (Fédération Internationale des Bourses de Valeurs) and on the main world stock markets. Current trends include a phase of re-regulation and the introduction of new methods of control, in particular via international cooperation, with a view to eliminating the damaging excesses of the market.

Table 2

New listings of bonds and debentures at par value

Million ECU	1989 Total	1989 Domestic private sector	1989 Domestic governmental sector	1989 International	1990 Total	1990 Domestic private sector	1990 Domestic governmental sector	1990 International
Amsterdam	20 364	4 819	14 454	1 091	18 730	3 579	14 663	488
Barcelona	5 338	3 210	2 128	N/A	3 244	2 300	944	N/A
Brussels	13 110	177	12 933	N/A	12 854	71	12 783	N/A
Federation of German stock exchanges	138 566	88 981	33 359	16 226	226 066	139 728	69 199	17 139
Italy	77 269	544	76 725	N/A	103 117	1 788	101 329	N/A
London	47 788	20 725	242	26 821	38 662	22 152	7	16 503
Luxembourg	221	N/A	N/A	N/A	435	N/A	N/A	N/A
Madrid	42 024	N/A	N/A	N/A	60 432	19 352	41 080	N/A
Paris	44 312	N/A	N/A	N/A	46 692	N/A	N/A	N/A
EC 9	388 992	N/A	N/A	N/A	510 232	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tokyo	561 445	286 951	190 146	84 348	530 201	280 069	211 636	38 496

Source: FIBV

Table 3
Market value of equity shares of domestic companies, 1990

	Million ECU	1990/89 (%)
Amsterdam (1)	108 591	- 14.3
Barcelona (2)	75 232	- 19.8
Brussels (3)	47 800	- 22.6
Copenhagen (4)	28 716	- 8.1
Federation of German stock exchanges	258 703	- 10.0
Italy (5)	110 479	- 22.5
London (6)	623 227	- 17.3
Luxembourg (2)	7 636	- 10.5
Madrid	83 414	- 19.2
Paris (7)	225 803	- 18.9
EC 10	1 569 601	- 16.7
New York (8)	2 114 803	- 19.8
Tokyo (9)	2 063 854	- 48.7

(1) Including investment funds of 16 734 million ECU.
(2) Excluding investment funds.
(3) Total of existing or issued shares.
(4) Includes all shares except unit trusts.
(5) Listed shares only excluding convertibles.
(6) UK equity securities only.
(7) Including ordinary shares, preferred shares and investment certificates.
(8) Common and preferred domestic issues.
(9) Common stocks.
Source: FIBV

Table 4
Volume of trading in equity shares (1)

(million ECU)	1989 Total	1989 Domestic companies	1989 Foreign companies	1990 Total	1990 Domestic companies	1990 Foreign companies
Amsterdam (2)	40 467	40 099	368	32 172	31 943	229
Barcelona	4 001	4 001	N/A	3 625	3 624	1
Brussels	9 636	7 001	2 635	7 524	5 321	2 203
Copenhagen (3)	11 492	11 492	N/A	8 974	8 745	229
Federation of German stock exchanges (4)	299 995	285 450	14 545	403 520	394 982	8 538
Italy (5)	35 355	35 355	N/A	33 314	33 314	N/A
London (6)	419 269	293 685	125 584	426 885	220 996	205 889
Luxembourg (7)	207	169	38	168	144	24
Madrid	29 270	29 270	N/A	28 639	28 572	67
Paris	95 036	91 162	3 874	94 226	90 588	3 638
EC 10	944 728	797 684	147 044	1 039 047	818 229	220 818
New York (8)	1 400 359	1 339 193	61 166	1 041 118	N/A	N/A
Tokyo	2 207 573	2 189 160	18 413	1 026 849	1 015 880	10 969

(1) Excluding investment funds. The sale and purchase of a share are counted as one transaction.

(2) Including on exchange trading of listed shares reported by members of the S.E.

(3) Excluding unit trusts.

(4) Including parallel market turnover, excluding turnover in warrants. Single counted.

(5) Shares traded on the floor during the trading hours.

(6) All business in equity shares dealt on the Exchange reported through checking or SEQUAL. Includes off-board trading.

(7) The market value is the sum of the transactions made by the Stock Members for their customers or for their own accounts during opening hours. Any transaction counts for one. Exclude intra-market dealings.

(8) Including common and preferred stock issues.

Source: FIBV

Table 5

Volume of trading in equity shares (1) Number of companies (1) with equity shares listed on FIBV exchanges

(million ECU)	1989 Total	1989 Domestic companies	1989 Foreign companies	change in total 1990/89 (%)	1990 Total	1990 Domestic companies	1990 Foreign companies
Amsterdam	373	168	205	- 2.7	363	159	204
Barcelona	351	351	N/A	4.3	366	364	2
Brussels	338	185	153	- 1.2	334	179	155
Copenhagen	265	257	8	- 6.5	248	240	8
Federation of German stock exchanges	1 163	628	535	- 44.4	647	413	234
Italy (2)	217	217	N/A	1.4	220	220	N/A
London	2 357	1 758	599	- 2.0	2 309	1 701	608
Luxembourg	204	54	150	3.4	211	54	157
Madrid	417	417	N/A	2.9	429	427	2
Paris	685	462	223	- 2.3	669	443	226
EC 10	6 370	4 497	1 873	- 9.0	5 796	4 200	1 596
New York	1 544	1 458	86	1.3	1 564	1 469	95
Tokyo	1 713	1 597	116	2.1	1 749	1 627	122

(1) Excluding investment funds.
(2) Excluding suspensions - no investment funds listed.
Source: FIBV

Table 6

Number of companies newly authorized (1) to list equity shares listed on FIBV exchanges

	1989 Total	1989 Domestic companies	1989 Foreign companies	1990 Total	1990 Domestic companies	1990 Foreign companies
Amsterdam	19	11	8	5	4	1
Barcelona	42	42	0	20	18	2
Brussels	11	4	7	12	3	9
Copenhagen	14	13	1	18	16	2
Federation of German stock exchanges	116	25	91	14	10	4
Italy	7	7	0	4	4	
London	136	90	46	129	93	36
Luxembourg	17	5	12	15	2	13
Madrid	61	61	0	25	23	2
Paris	27	11	16	14	4	10
EC 10	450	269	181	256	177	79
New York (2)	90	77	13	89	80	9
Tokyo	37	27	10	40	33	7

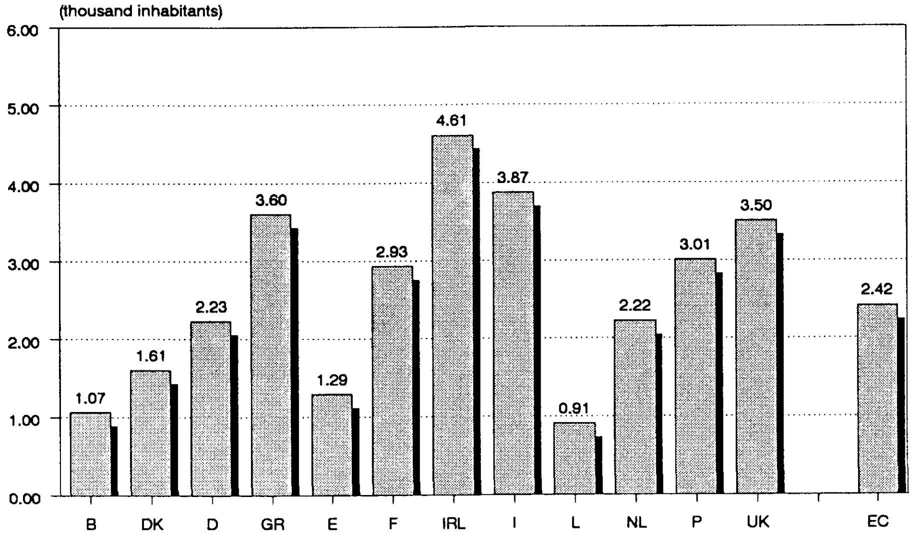
(1) Excluding investment funds.
(2) In 1989, total includes 2 preferred companies; in 1990 only one.
Source: FIBV

BANKING AND FINANCE
(NACE 81)

Structure of the sector

As in previous years, the banking sectors in the United Kingdom and in Germany were the most important ones within the European Community. In 1989, the banks of these two countries held approximately 50% of all assets by banks within the EC. Of these, French banks held approximately 12%. Despite the relatively small market share of the French banking sector, six French banks, in terms of assets figure amongst the top ten Community credit institutions, with the Crédit Agricole being the largest credit institution in the EC.

Number of inhabitants per credit institution outlet, 1989



Source: European Banking Federation; European Savings Banks Group; Association of Cooperative Banks of the EC.

Table 1
Main indicators
Banking and Finance

		Number of enterprises	Turnover (excl.VAT) Mio. ECU	Gross value added at market prices (excl.VAT) Mio. ECU	Number of persons employed
Belgique/België	1989	2 238	39 600	N/A	(1) 98 800
Danmark	1986	380	N/A	N/A	55 000
BR Deutschland	1988	6 686	N/A	N/A	615 200
España	1990	337	71 763	25 083	N/A
France	1988	2 171	(2) 53 971	31 132	(3)447 800
Ireland	1988	54	N/A	N/A	(4) 22 400
Italia	1989	(5) 4 086	N/A	N/A	341 600
Luxembourg	1990	1 002	N/A	N/A	16 535
Nederland	1989	13 666	10 123	N/A	120 700
Portugal	1989	358	8 245	N/A	64 482
United Kingdom	1990	548	N/A	N/A	(5) 612 800

(1) Wage and salary earners
(2) 1987
(3) 1985
(4) 1986
(5) 1988
Source: Eurostat

Development

In 1990, the European banking sector faced a number of profound changes. The challenge of the single market, the slowdown in economic growth in most of the EC countries, the liberalization of capital movements and the deregulation in the banking sector were the most important factors influencing European credit institutions. Though the activity of credit institutions, measured by the volume of assets held, continued to increase, the growth rate in 1990 was lower than in previous years. At the same time profits were falling, especially for investment banks. Only the credit institutions in Germany and the deposit money banks in the United Kingdom showed higher growth rates in the volume of assets. The same trend can be found in the international activities of European banks. The external positions of credit institutions continued to grow in 1990, though at a lower rate than the year before (7% compared to 13% in 1989). Nevertheless, European banks, especially German banks, were able to strengthen their positions vis-à-vis their Japanese and American competitors.

Conclusion

In the near future, we will certainly see a continuation of the process of restructuring, privatisation and deregulation, especially in countries like Greece or Portugal. New business opportunities in the common market and in eastern Europe will motivate banks to adopt new strategies which will certainly lead to further transformations in this sector.

Table 2
Banks' Assets

(billion ECU)	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Belgique/België							
Commercial banks	162.7	172.5	187.5	200.0	219.5	243.2	252.8
Other financial institutions	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.9
General savings funds (deposits)	11.0	12.5	13.1	13.2	15.2	17.7	N/A
Danmark							
Commercial banks	33.4	42.1	49.5	(2) 77.5	85.0	95.2	99.3
Other monetary institutions	13.7	15.7	19.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BR Deutschland							
Credit institutions	1 038.8	1 092.6	1 265.5	1 300.0	1 375.7	1 530.5	1 773.8
(including building societies)	65.3	67.1	69.2	68.0	64.4	65.8	68.2
Hellas							
Commercial banks	22.4	20.2	21.2	20.9	(1) 24.4	N/A	N/A
Specialized credit institutions	15.3	12.7	13.5	14.1	(1) 15.0	N/A	N/A
España							
Deposit money banks	233.3	231.3	251.2	284.1	339.9	396.2	431.6
Other banking institutions	26.4	26.6	26.3	27.8	32.4	35.1	38.9
France							
Commercial banks	495.8	517.1	564.4	594.1	669.0	781.8	877.2

Table 2 (continued)
Banks' Assets

(billion ECU)	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Ireland							
Deposit money banks	12.2	12.7	13.9	14.6	16.5	20.0	21.7
Other banking institutions	9.0	9.5	10.1	10.9	11.8	13.8	17.1
Italia							
Deposit money banks (2)	424.0	440.9	487.8	483.6	517.1	N/A	N/A
Specialized credit institutions	119.2	117.3	130.4	137.5	155.7	178.7	203.7
Luxembourg							
Deposit money banks	148.3	152.7	166.5	180.5	206.3	244.0	271.4
Nederland							
Deposit money banks	212.9	225.1	248.0	259.9	317.1	353.1	373.4
Portugal							
Deposit money banks	28.4	30.2	30.8	32.0	37.3	(4) 40.7	N/A
United Kingdom							
Deposit money banks	988.1	958.5	969.7	(5) 1 239.1	1 506.1	1 575.4	1 709.7
EC	4 182.2	(1) 4 290.5	(1) 4 740.6	(1) 4 992.7	(1) 5 618.3	(1) 6 307.6	N/A
USA							
Commercial banks	2 801.4	2 484.4	2 265.9	1 996.6	2 391.6	2 531.0	2 288.3
Other monetary institutions	1 633.1	1 402.4	1 270.6	1 118.5	1 329.9	1 250.4	993.1
Japan							
Deposit money banks	2 020.2	2 248.3	2 615.1	3 111.6	3 827.1	3 702.7	3 801.5
Other banking institutions	1 670.8	1 813.9	2 113.9	2 472.4	2 979.3	(6) 3039.4	N/A

(1) Estimates

(2) From 1987 onwards accounts of non resident branches are excluded and only consolidated accounts are published instead of the separate accounts of the commercial banks and other monetary institutions

(3) Data exclude branches of foreign banks

(4) 2/89

(5) From 1987 onwards, building societies are included

(6) 3/89

Sources: IMF, International Financial Statistics, 01/88, 02/89, 7/91 country pages

Table 3
International Positions by Nationality of Ownership

	1989 (1)		1990 (1)		1991 (1)	
	Billion ECU	% of total	Billion ECU	% of total	Billion ECU	% of total
Belgique/België	80.6	2.2	87.6	2.4	99.8	2.5
Danmark	32.7	0.9	43.2	1.2	52.0	1.3
BR Deutschland	322.4	8.7	383.1	10.3	462.8	11.7
España	38.6	1.0	44.9	1.2	63.3	1.6
France	358.1	9.6	373.6	10.1	424.8	10.7
Italia	185.0	5.0	208.9	5.6	266.6	6.7
Luxembourg	20.5	0.6	25.4	0.7	28.3	0.7
Nederland	114.5	3.1	133.8	3.6	151.1	3.8
United Kingdom	229.1	6.2	211.4	5.6	222.7	5.6
EC 9	1 381.5	37.2	1 511.9	40.7	1 771.4	44.7
USA	619.7	16.7	558.2	15.0	579.4	14.6
Japan	1 708.5	46.1	1 643.8	44.3	1 614.3	40.7
Total	3 709.7	100.0	3 713.9	100.0	3 965.1	100.0

(1) March
Source: BIS, International Banking Developments, 8/91

Table 4
External Positions of Banks in Individual Reporting Countries, in all Currencies, vis-à-vis all sectors

	1988 (1)		1989 (1)		1990 (1)	
	Billion ECU	% of total	Billion ECU	% of total	Billion ECU	% of total
Belgique/België	122.1	4.4	136.1	4.4	144.5	4.6
Danmark	16.5	0.6	26.7	0.9	30.9	1.0
BR Deutschland	176.1	6.4	225.6	7.4	275.6	8.8
España	20.7	0.7	22.8	0.7	28.5	0.9
France	235.8	8.6	281.1	9.1	311.6	10.0
Ireland	4.5	0.2	7.1	0.2	8.1	0.3
Italia	54.1	1.9	69.7	2.3	68.0	2.2
Luxembourg	161.2	5.9	192.5	6.3	217.1	6.9
Nederland	96.1	3.5	114.5	3.7	127.5	4.1
United Kingdom	755.2	27.5	776.5	25.3	784.3	25.2
EC 10	1 642.3	59.7	1 852.6	60.4	1 996.1	64.0
USA	478.7	17.4	504.9	16.5	424.3	13.6
Japan	627.1	22.8	707.6	23.1	697.4	22.4
Total	2 748.1	100.0	3 065.1	100.0	3 117.8	100.0

(1) December
Source: BIS, International Banking Developments, 8/91

Table 5

Nationality of World's Largest Banks by Size of Capital, 1989

Largest 10		Largest 500	
Japan	6	Italia	43
United Kingdom	2	BR Deutschland	40
BR Deutschland	1	United Kingdom	16
France	1	España	15
		France	12
Largest 100		Danmark	9
		Belgique/België	9
BR Deutschland	9	Nederland	5
Italia	8	Luxembourg	4
France	7	Hellas	3
United Kingdom	7	Portugal	2
España	4	Ireland	2
Nederland	4		
Belgique/België	1	EC	160
EC	40	USA	94
		Japan	92
Japan	25	Switzerland	11
USA	14	Austria	8
Canada	5	Canada	7
Switzerland	3	Sweden	7
Sweden	3	Others	121
Others	10		

Source: The Banker, July 1990

Table 6

Top Ten Community Credit Institutions, 1989 ranked by assets

	Country	Assets Million ECU	Capital Million ECU	Pre-tax-profits Million ECU
1. Crédit Agricole	F	202 165	9 860	1 058
2. Banque Nationale de Paris	F	193 369	5 160	767
3. Crédit Lyonnais	F	176 046	4 693	785
4. Barclays Bank	UK	171 183	8 952	928
5. Deutsche Bank	D	168 975	7 069	1 739
6. National Westminster Bank	UK	155 855	8 155	542
7. Société Générale	F	137 628	4 618	846
8. Groupe des Caisses d'Epargne Ecureuil	F	127 587	4 327	523
9. Dresdner Bank	D	122 808	4 515	665
10. Compagnie Financière de Paribas	F	115 846	6 622	1 023

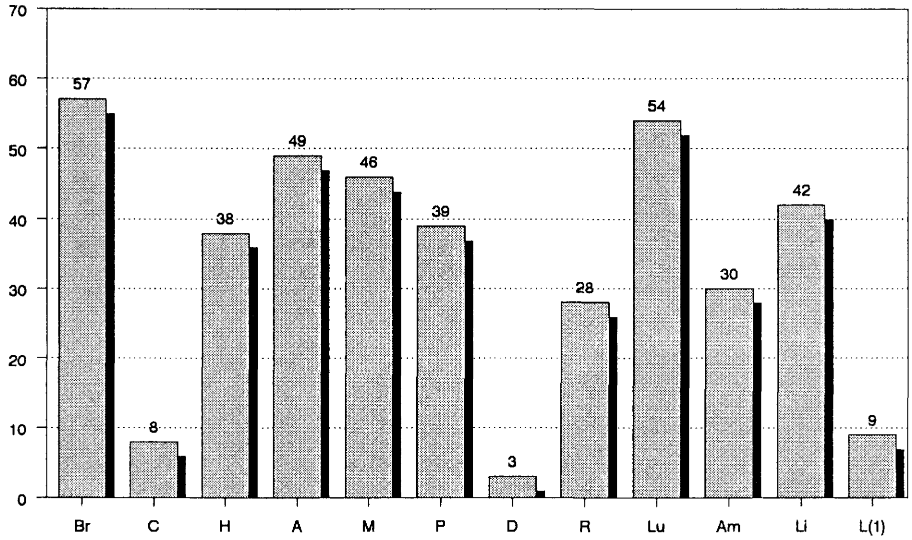
Source: The Banker, October 1990

27. REAL ESTATE
(NACE 833/834)

Structure of the sector

The conditions for the real estate sector in 1990 have changed slightly. Increasing interest rates on mortgage loans in all EC Member States and a reduction of public promotion in the house-building sector influenced the total number of transactions. Comparing the different major EC cities, the property market in the EC in 1990 shows big differences in sales and rental prices for all sorts of properties. Paris is still the first in the rank of EC cities concerning sales prices for residential and non-residential properties. The biggest difference between the highest and lowest sales prices per m^2 in the different European cities can be noticed for the office property market. In most of the big cities, the ratio of sales prices of old and new apartments is more than 1 : 1.3. One of the biggest ratios for 1990 is that of Brussels with 1 : 1.57.

Differences in average sales prices between new and old apartments in large EC cities 1990.



Br = Brussels C = Copenhagen H = Hamburg A = Athens M = Madrid P = Paris D = Dublin R = Rome Lu = Luxembourg Am = Amsterdam Li = Lisbon L = London

(1) 1989

Source: FIABCI

Development

Compared with 1989, the average sales prices per m rose in 1990 for residential and non-residential properties in almost all reporting EC cities. The highest increases for sales prices have been registered for Paris.

Table 1
Occupation status of dwellings by owners

	Year	%
Belgique/België	1981	66.0
Danmark	1989	55.1
BR Deutschland	1989	41.0
Hellas	1985	74.7
España	1989	88.0
France	1988	54.3
Ireland	1990	78.0
Italia	1985	59.0
Luxembourg	1985	70.0
Nederland	1988	43.0
Portugal	1989	38.0
United Kingdom	1990	67.5

Source: EC Mortgage Federation

They changed by more than 80% for new apartments, and 52% for old apartments. The rental market shows higher prices for almost all categories of residential and non-residential properties for all countries except Ireland and the United Kingdom. There, the rents for commercial properties decreased. The biggest change occurred for commercial properties (retail) in Madrid where the rent is more than double what it was in 1989.

Conclusion

In principle the real estate sector is a very dynamic sector whose sales and rental prices are already on a very high level in the EC. It is expected that in the near future the number of enterprises and persons as well as the turnover in this sector will increase.

Table 2
The property market in European cities, 1989-1990

	Average sales prices ECU/m²				Average yearly rent in ECU/m²,1990	
	New apartments		Old apartments		New apartments	Old apartments
	1989	1990	1989	1990		
Brussels	1 191	1 670	692	1 061	119	96
Copenhagen	N/A	948	N/A	877	108	51
Munich	1 989	N/A	1 261	N/A	N/A	N/A
Frankfurt/Main	N/A	1 624	N/A	1 624	91	66
Hamburg	1 158	1 476	966	1 073	98	63
Athens	N/A	1 225	N/A	822	61	50
Barcelona	N/A	2 387	N/A	1 871	133	98
Madrid	1 725	2 704	1 487	1 846	168	147
Nice	2 752	2 893	1 661	1 808	N/A	N/A
Paris	4 635	8 377	3 971	6 026	211	188
Dublin	N/A	1 606	N/A	1 563	126	91
Milan	3 324	5 304	2 689	3 754	226	110
Rome	N/A	4 185	N/A	3 267	189	N/A
Luxembourg	2 613	2 671	1 498	1 729	112	101
Amsterdam	1 185	1 485	1 014	1 139	N/A	N/A
Lisbon	N/A	1 620	N/A	1 141	120	66
London	3 622	N/A	3 333	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tokyo	N/A	11 030	N/A	6 338	362	327

Source: FIABCI

Table 3
Non-residential property market, 1990
Average sales prices in Ecu/m²

	Office property		Commercial property (retail)		Industrial property	
	Prime location	Others	City centre	Shopping centre	Downtown	Periphery
Brussels	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Copenhagen	3 023	1 750	2 546	2 864	N/A	N/A
Frankfurt/Main	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hamburg	2 924	1 462	3 655	1 949	N/A	503
Munich	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Athens	1 862	1 117	5 461	2 731	385	335
Barcelona	2 946	1 083	10 044	N/A	N/A	N/A
Madrid	5 625	2 318	9 272	5 022	773	592
Nice	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paris	16 633	9 401	N/A	N/A	N/A	560
Dublin	2 605	1 433	8 629	N/A	417	365
Milan	6 520	3 505	(1) 8 916	(1) 8 916	1 478	712
Rome	5 513	3 552	(1) 10 418	(1) 10 418	N/A	N/A
Luxembourg	4 243	2 829	4 714	3 300	N/A	707
Amsterdam	1 730	973	N/A	N/A	584	433
Lisbon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
London	11 903	4 744	65 817	28 357	1 330	1 236
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tokyo	17 415	15 782	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) Only in the downtown shopping district
Source: FIABCI

Table 4
The components of the acquisition price, 1989

	Home ownership transfer duties (% of sale)	VAT rate on construction (1) (%)	Real-estate agents fees for the sale of residential property (% of the sales price)	Effective interest rate on mortgage loans (1st quarter)	
				1990	1991
Belgique/België	12.5	17.0	3.0 – 5.0	10.8	11.0
Danmark	N/A	22.0	2.0 – 5.0	10.7	10.6
BR Deutschland	2.0	14.0	(2) 6.0	9.8	9.4
Hellas	(2) 13.3	18.0	4.0 – 6.0	22.0	24.0
España	(2) 0.3	6.0	3.0 – 5.0	16.5	N/A
France	0.6	18.6	5.0 – 7.0	10.6	11.2
Ireland	N/A	10.0	2.5 – 3.5	12.3	12.1
Italia	8.0	19.0	4.0 – 8.0	15.0	14.8

Table 4 (continued)
The components of the acquisition price, 1989

	Home ownership transfer duties (% of sale)	VAT rate on construction (1) (%)	Real-estate agents fees for the sale of residential property (% of the sales price)	Effective interest rate on mortgage loans (1st quarter)	
				1990	1991
Luxembourg	6.0	12.0	3.0	8.0	8.3
Nederland	6.0	18.5	1.25 – 2.25	9.0	9.8
Portugal	N/A	17.0	3.0 – 5.0	(3) 20.0	(3) 21.0
United Kingdom	1.0	15.0	1.5 – 2.5	15.2	14.4
USA	N/A	N/A	5.0 – 7.0	N/A	N/A
Japan	1.6	N/A	3.0 – 5.0	N/A	N/A

(1) 4/1/91
(2) For properties with market values of more than 100 000 $
(3) VAT included
Source: FIABCI; European Community Mortgage Federation, DG II

Table 5
Non-residential property market, 1990
Average yearly rent in Ecu/m^2

	Office property		Commercial property (retail)		Industrial property	
	Prime location	Others	City centre	Shopping	Downtown center	Periphery
Brussels	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Copenhagen	145	94	261	115	N/A	N/A
Frankfurt/Main	234	N/A	819	202	N/A	N/A
Hamburg	145	98	760	270	58	42
Munich	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Athens	171	97	209	134	54	48
Barcelona	406	174	641	N/A	N/A	N/A
Madrid	444	193	734	193	77	49
Nice	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paris	615	309	N/A	N/A	N/A	56
Dublin	169	116	697	N/A	69	49
Milan	372	197	(1) 685	(1) 685	115	82
Rome	263	N/A	(1) 607	(1) 607	N/A	N/A
Luxembourg	589	236	471	330	N/A	63
Amsterdam	173	97	249	249	65	56
Lisbon	253	158	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
London	823	335	3 169	1 891	123	115
New York	393	275	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tokyo	1 253	789	N/A	1 036	N/A	N/A

(1) Only in the downtown shopping district
Source: FIABCI

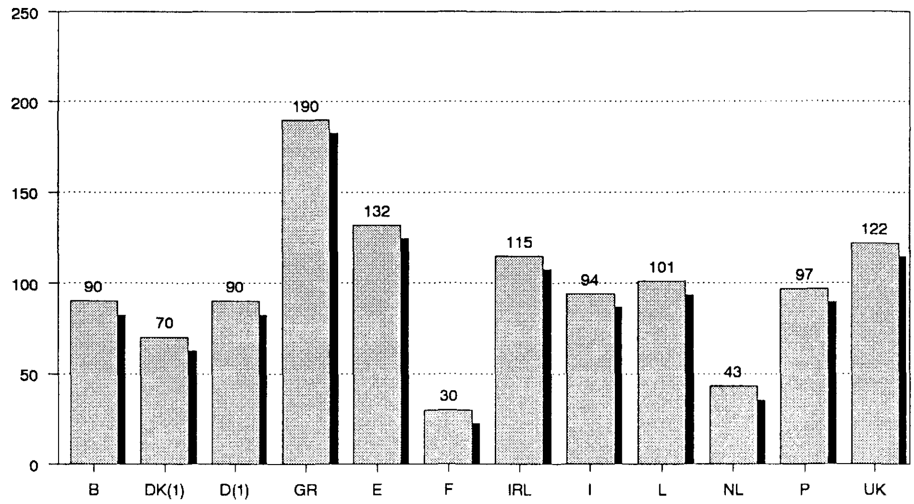
LEGAL SERVICES

(part of NACE 835)

Structure of the sector

Taking into consideration the different professionals (solicitors, barristers, legal advisers) working in legal services in the single EC countries, it is interesting to note that the size of the legal profession varies from country to country. The density of lawyers in the different EC Member States differs widely. In France there are only 30 lawyers per hundred thousand inhabitants. However, there are more than 100 lawyers per 100 thousand inhabitants in Greece, Spain, Ireland, Luxembourg and the United

Registered lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants, 1989



(1) 1990 Source: CCBE

Table 1

Registered lawyers and structure of practice, 1990

	Number of groups of registered lawyers	Lawyers (firms, group practice,Soziett etc.)	Individual practice (1)
Belgique/België (1)	8 865	160	5 300
Danmark	3 572	741	1 138
BR Deutschland	56 638	8 000	11 000
Hellas (1)	19 000	N/A	19 000
España	51 254	(1) (4) 100	Vast majority
France (1)	17 000	(5) 1 690	9 655
Ireland (1)	(2) 4 030	650	850
Italia (1)	54 215	N/A	Vast majority
Luxembourg (1)	380	46	55
Nederland	6 365	2 028	1 000
Portugal	10 000	158	8 800
United Kingdom (1) (3)	69 893	17 050	3 906
USA (6)	724 000	N/A	N/A

(1) 1989
(2) Solicitors and barristers
(3) Only solicitors
(4) Group practice limited by law to a maximum of 20 lawyers
(5) Lawyers and legal advisers
(6) 1988
Source: CCBE, US Bureau of the Census

Kingdom. Individual practice appears more in the southern EC Member States. In comparison to that the majority of lawyers in the other EC countries is working in group practices.

Development

In all countries for which an update of the data was available the number of lawyers increased from 1989 to 1990. But there is a stagnation in the number of group practices.

Conclusion

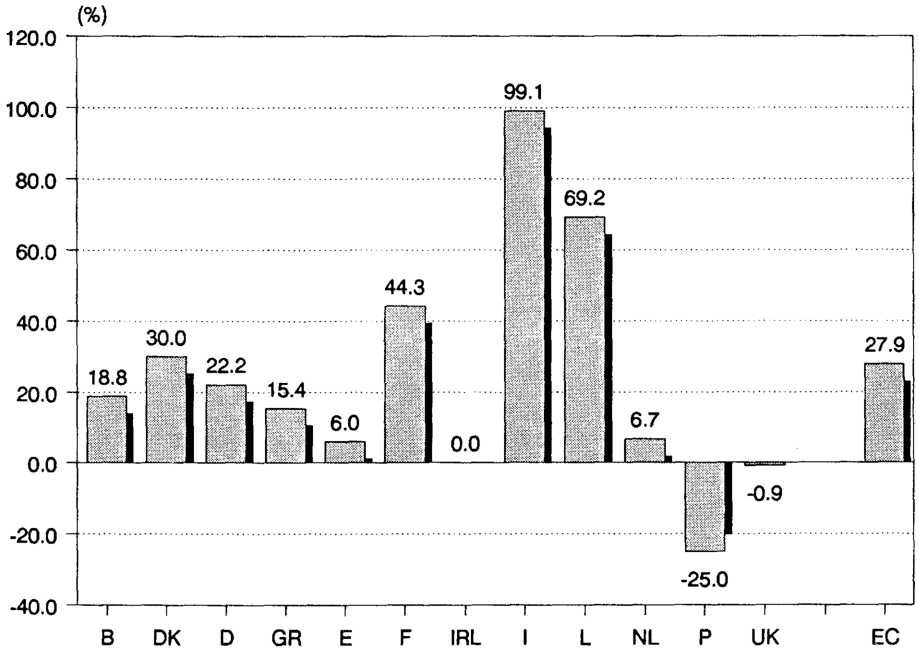
In the near future the legal professions will become more important because of the achievement of the Internal Market and the resulting need to offer legal advise on the growing european law and the increasing need for legal advise in the law of all EC Member States. Moreover as in future lawyers are likely to become specialists in particular areas of business and that there will be an increase in multidisciplinary services involving lawyers cooperating with or employing (but not necessarily entering into partnerships) members of other professions such as accountants, management consultants, estate agents and surveyors.

CONSULTING ENGINEERING (1)
(part of NACE 837)

Structure of the sector

The EC Member States with the largest absolute turnover in the branch in 1990 are Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom. Italy has the biggest turnover per employee. Greece is last on the list. Italy has the highest exports compared to the turnover, followed by the United Kingdom and Denmark. Italy also leads the list for the biggest average size of enterprise. Spain holds second place. The number of small enterprises is dominant in Germany, Greece, France, Ireland and Luxembourg. For all these countries the average size of an enterprise is smaller than the EC average.

Development of turnover ,1988/90



Source: CEBI/CEDIC

Table 1
Main indicators (1)
Consulting engineering, 1990

	Number of enterprises	Turnover (excl.VAT) Mio. ECU	Number of persons employed	Exports Mio. ECU
Belgique/België	103	323.0	5 150	73.0
Danmark	301	634.0	9 060	196.0
BR Deutschland	2 232	2 040.0	28 000	510.0
Hellas	140	75.0	3 200	7.0
España	119	826.0	14 820	95.0
France	884	2 425.0	27 880	630.0
Ireland	86	21.0	630	N/A
Italia	159	2 497.0	21 500	1 198.6
Luxembourg	23	22.0	384	1.7
Nederland	180	649.0	9 400	195.0
Portugal	38	60.0	1 960	15.0
United Kingdom	846	2 453.0	49 260	834.0

(1) Only CEBI and CEDIC members.
Source: CEBI/CEDIC

Development (2)

In comparison with the preliminary figures for 1990, published in the 1991 edition of Panorama the total number of enterprises in the EC increased slightly. Especially in the United Kingdom the number of enterprises was increasing while it was stable in most of the other countries. The total EC turnover increased by 13%. In most of the countries the turnover was stable, except in Germany, France, Luxembourg and Denmark. The number of persons employed increased by 4%.

Conclusion

The consulting engineering market in the EC might maintain its high level in the near future because a large part of the work concerns public infrastructure and there is still demand. This will probably raise its importance in Germany due to the enormous backlog in infrastructure in the eastern part of this country.

(1) The figures used in the Panorama 1991 were preliminary. The new figures used for 1990 are revisions of these figures.

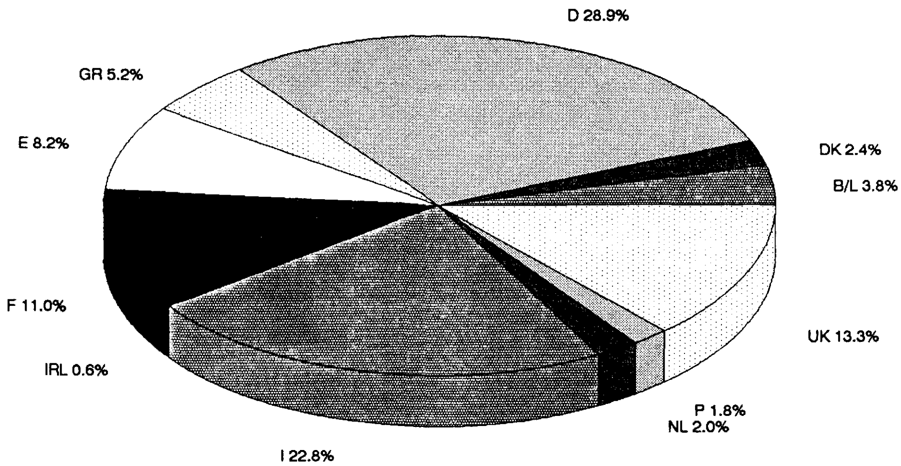
(2) The figures for Germany in the Panorama 1991/92 counted number of enterprises and number of employees after the unification, but turnover and exports before the unification. For reasons of consistency in the Panorama Supplement only figures before the unification are used.

ARCHITECTS
(part of NACE 837)

Structure of the sector

For the first time figures of the number of architects are available for all EC Member States for the same year. Around 234 thousand architects were registered in the EC in 1990. Germany and Italy together count for more than 50% of the total. According to the actual number of students, Italy will have the greatest number of architects in the near future. The density of architects is biggest in Greece, Denmark and Germany. The Netherlands appear at the bottom of this list. For those countries where data about the

Architects in each EC member state as % of all architects in the EC, 1990



Source: ACE

Table 1
Number of architects (1) and students, 1990

	Number of architects	Number of students	Architects per million inhabitants
Belgique/België	(2) 8 761	N/A	885
Danmark	5 700	650	1 118
BR Deutschland	67 533	39 057	1 077
Hellas	12 240	1 821	1 224
España	19 243	16 253	495
France	25 746	(3) 13 635	457
Ireland	1 300	500	371
Italia	53 300	90 000	925
Luxembourg	265	44	663
Nederland	4 665	3 040	313
Portugal	4 198	2 696	408
United Kingdom	31 000	7 600	541
EC	233 951	175 296	715
USA (4)	143 000	N/A	581

(1) Self-employed and employed architects organized in the national professional association.
(2) Of which 1 043 trainees.
(3) 1989/90. Excluding the students of the Ecole Spéciale d'Architecture de Paris and of the Ecole Supérieur des Arts et Industrie de Strasbourg.
(4) 1988
Source: ACE (Architects Council of Europe), US Bureau of the Census

number of enterprises are available, it is interesting to note that the size of the enterprise is small due to a lot of architects running their own businesses.

Development

In Germany, France and the Netherlands, the number of architects organized in national professional associations decreased. In Belgium, Spain and Luxembourg the figures for the same indicator increased. Only in the United Kingdom there was a stagnation. Consistent with this the number of architects per million inhabitants changed as well. In Italy, the average annual growth rate between 1983 and 1990 was -2,8%. On the other hand the average annual growth rate during the same period was 2.2% for Denmark, 3.7% for Greece and 1.2% for Ireland.

Conclusion

A decrease of the volume in the building and construction sector is forecast for the EC for 1992. This fact combined with the opening of the EC market in 1993 will lead to an increase in competition within the EC.

Table 2
Enterprises and employment in 4 member states, 1990

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed
BR Deutschland	41 615	(1) 56 284
Luxembourg	203	541
Nederland	1 874	9 713
United Kingdom (2)	5 298	29 234

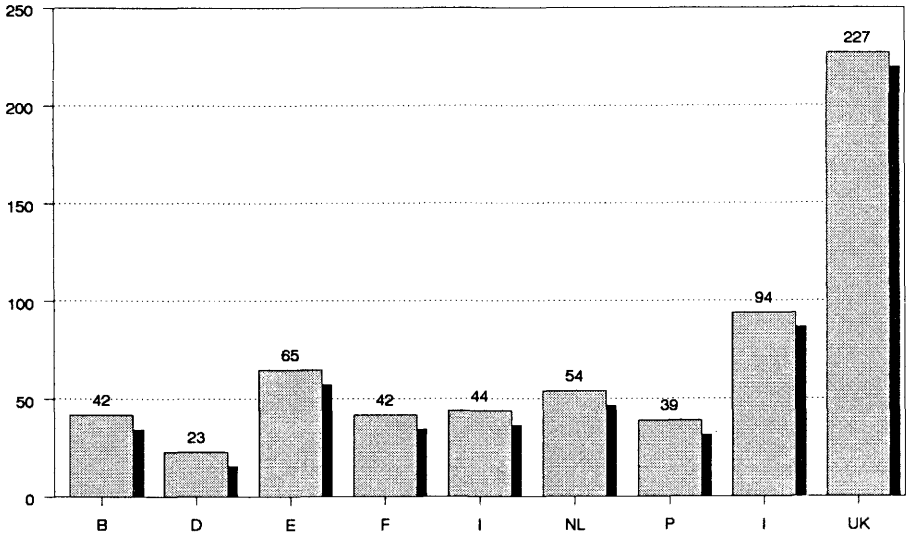
(1) 1989
(2) 1988
Source: ACE

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY
(part of NACE 839.1)

Structure of the sector

In 1990 the sector showed big differences between the Member States. About 59% of registered management consultants work in Germany and the United Kingdom. Unlike Germany which has a lot of small enterprises, the majority of the management consultants in the United Kingdom work in big companies. Even in Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal the average size of an enterprise is bigger than in Germany. The leader in a ranking by turnover in ECU per consultant

Number of consultants per enterprise (1),1990



(1) Only FEACO members

Source: FEACO

Table 1

Turnover and number of enterprises for members of FEACO and for the global market, 1989 (1) and 1990

Members of FEACO	Number of enterprises 1989	Number of enterprises 1990	Turnover (million ECU) 1989	Turnover (million ECU) 1990	Turnover in percentage of total market (%)
Belgique/België	24	21	112	129	85
Danmark	50	46	42	71	40
BR Deutschland	270	310	1 400	1 550	36
España	35	29	385	224	20
France	40	48	323	432	60
Ireland	15	15	N/A	47	80
Italia	48	55	300	320	50
Nederland	30	27	151	172	65
Portugal	19	19	N/A	70	90
United Kingdom	31	32	980	1 170	54
EC 10	562	602	(2) 3 693	4 185	(1) 43
Total market					
EC 10	N/A	(3) 7 730	N/A	(3) 9 603	100

(1) Revised figures
(2) EC 8
(3) Estimates
Source: FEACO

is Germany followed by France and Denmark.

Development (1)

Compared to 1989 the number of consultants was growing in all reporting EC Member States except Ireland. The increase of the turnover from 1989 to 1990 was 13.3%. The number of consultants changed almost 6% for EC 10. Spain had the biggest increase, 46.2%. Some slight changes in the importance of the different fields of activity in Italy and the United Kingdom happened. There was an increase in the activity field of government administration in the United Kingdom and in the activity fields of human resources and manufacturing in Italy.

Conclusion

With the opening of the economies in the east European countries the management consultants have a great chance to enter new markets, to set up new enterprises and to extend their turnover during this decade.

(1) Some figures for 1989 used in the Panorama 1991/92 have been revised.

Table 2
Situation of management consultants, 1989 (1) and 1990

Members of FEACO	Number of consultants 1989	1990	Turnover per consultant (in ECU) 1990
Belgique/België	853	877	91 220
Danmark	344	386	183 938
BR Deutschland	7 000	7 000	221 429
España	1 300	1 900	117 895
France	1 990	2 000	216 000
Ireland	369	316	148 734
Italia	2 310	2 400	133 333
Nederland	1 323	1 450	118 621
Portugal	733	733	95 498
United Kingdom	6 760	7 265	161 046
EC 10	22 982	24 327	170 017
Global market (2)			
EC 10	N/A	87360	110588

(1) Revised figures
(2) Estimates
Source: FEACO

Table 3
Fields of activity

%	B (1)	DK (1)	D (1)	E (2)	F (1)	IRL (2)	I (2)	NL (2)	P (2)	UK (2)
Administrative information management	12	N/A	15	5	15	12	13	12	9	10
Information systems	21	N/A	34	15	15	20	18	27	17	13
Financial consultancy	8	8	3	5	5	7	3	N/A	12	10
General management	12	N/A	12	12	15	8	11	24	2	6
Government administration	10	18	7	5	15	N/A	6	N/A	2	31
Executive search	7	N/A	5	20	5	N/A	4	11	6	3
Human resources	9	14	4	15	10	21	15	N/A	15	8
Manufacturing	8	11	5	8	15	16	21	N/A	23	10
Marketing	7	8	3	6	2	11	5	2	9	4
Procurement	6	N/A	2	4	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2
Research & Development	N/A	N/A	3	3	5	N/A	3	4	2	2
Specialised services	1	N/A	7	2	1	5	1	21	1	1

(1) 1989
(2) 1990
Source: FEACO

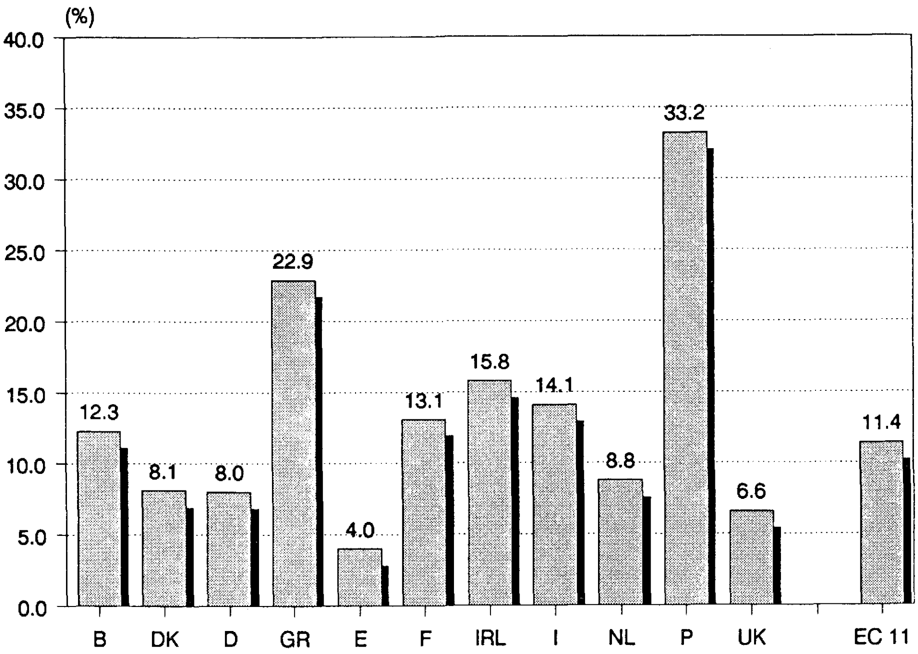
ADVERTISING (1)

(NACE 838)

Structure of the sector

In 1990, approximately 44 billion ECU was spent on advertising in the six main media in all EC Member States. Almost 63% of the total EC expenditure was spent in the press sector. Newspapers took 40% and magazines almost 23%. The print media are less important in the United States and in Japan. Even within the EC Member States the importance of the various media varies. Especially in the southern EC Member Countries, where broadcast regulation is minimal, TV holds a majority share and is of greater importance than elsewhere. The expenditure per capita in the EC is 56% of that in the USA and nearly 76% of that in Japan. Denmark is the leader in an EC Member States rank concerning the advertising ex-

Average annual growth rate of advertising expenditure, 1985 to 1990



Source: EAT

Table 1
Advertising expenditure at current prices (Mio. ECU)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Belgique/België	511	569	672	729	830	912
Danmark	950	1 051	1 184	1 303	1 302	1 402
BR Deutschland	6 808	7 354	7 950	8 487	9 284	10 009
Hellas	178	197	227	303	383	499
España	1 858	2 304	2 904	3 787	4 962	6 041
France	3 965	4 539	5 160	5 871	6 637	7 343
Ireland	164	201	238	266	315	341
Italia	2 757	3 322	3 999	4 335	4 846	5 328
Nederland	1 382	1 530	1 663	1 763	1 992	2 106
Portugal	92	113	169	235	308	386
United Kingdom	6 661	6 695	7 283	8 994	9 842	9 163
EC 11	25 326	27 875	31 449	36 073	40 701	43 530
USA	75 585	62 669	56 816	59 265	65 725	59 740
Japan	13 616	15 400	16 509	20 489	22 969	20 521

Source: The Advertising Association and European Advertising Tripartite

penditure per capita, followed by the UK, Germany, Spain and the Netherlands.

Development

Compared with the revised 1989 figures, EC advertising expenditure rose by 7.0% in current prices in 1990. The highest increase in rates was in Greece with 30.2%, Portugal with 25.3% and Spain with 21.7%. Denmark, Germany, Ireland, and the Netherlands had growth rates around the EC rate of 7.0%. The only country with a negative growth rate was the United Kingdom. Consequently, advertising expenditure per capita rose in 1990 compared with 1989 in every EC Member State except the United Kingdom.

Conclusion

Considering the forecasted slower growing economies in all EC Member States in 1991 and 1992 and the link to trends in consumer spending, a slower increase of the advertising sector is to be expected in the near future. Also, many countries have deregulated their broadcast media and further growth in these sectors is unlikely to occur.

(1) All figures used come from a study of comparable advertising expenditure statistics. They include agency commission and press classified advertising, but exclude press production costs.

Table 2
Advertising expenditure per capita (ECU)

	1980	1985	1990
Belgique/België	41.1	52.6	91.3
Danmark	71.2	203.3	273.1
BR Deutschland	71.2	111.6	158.7
Hellas	7.5	17.9	49.2
España	22.3	62.3	155.0
France	42.2	71.9	130.1
Ireland	27.0	46.4	97.6
Italia	18.4	48.3	92.4
Nederland	87.1	95.4	140.9
Portugal	3.9	9.0	37.2
United Kingdom	75.8	117.6	159.6
EC 11	47.2	80.8	133.1
USA	111.9	315.9	237.6
Japan	47.3	112.8	166.1

Source: The Advertising Association and European Advertising Tripartite

Table 3
Advertising expenditure as percentage of GDP

	1980	1985	1990
Belgique/België	0.48	0.49	0.62
Danmark	0.95	1.24	1.33
BR Deutschland	0.88	0.83	0.83
Hellas	0.30	0.41	0.91
España	0.63	0.86	1.52
France	0.48	0.57	0.76
Ireland	0.78	0.67	0.99
Italia	0.37	0.49	0.61
Nederland	1.01	0.83	0.94
Portugal	0.22	0.34	0.81
United Kingdom	1.11	1.11	1.16
EC 11	0.73	0.77	0.94
USA	1.32	1.45	1.39
Japan	0.73	0.78	0.88

Source: The Advertising Association and European Advertising Tripartite

Table 4
Distribution of total advertising expenditure by media in %, 1990

	Press		TV	Radio	Cinema	Outdoor/
	Newspaper	Magazines				Transport
Belgique/België	35.3	20.5	27.5	1.2	1.4	14.2
Danmark	76.1	11.8	9.6	0.8	0.4	1.3
BR Deutschland	46.0	27.9	15.8	5.1	1.2	3.9
Hellas	26.0	28.2	35.3	5.7	N/A	4.8
España	37.6	15.4	31.3	10.3	0.8	4.7
France	28.6	27.5	24.8	6.6	0.8	11.7
Ireland	63.7	5.4	19.6	6.2	N/A	5.1
Italia	27.8	24.0	43.2	1.4	N/A	3.6
Nederland	50.4	27.8	9.0	2.2	0.3	10.4
Portugal	25.1	21.7	37.1	6.7	N/A	9.5
United Kingdom	44.1	19.3	30.5	2.2	0.5	3.4
EC 11	40.0	22.9	26.1	4.7	0.7	5.6
USA	41.4	13.4	33.3	10.7	N/A	1.2
Japan	34.0	9.2	36.7	5.6	N/A	14.5

Source: The Advertising Association and European Advertising Tripartite

Table 5
European (EC 11) advertising expenditure by medium

	Million ECU		% of total held by each medium	
	1980	1990	1980	1990
Newspaper	6 531	17 398	43.5	40.0
Magazines	4 020	9 970	26.8	22.9
TV	2 662	11 349	17.7	26.1
Radio	690	2 034	4.6	4.7
Cinema	153	297	1.0	0.7
Outdoor/Transport	945	2 483	6.3	5.6

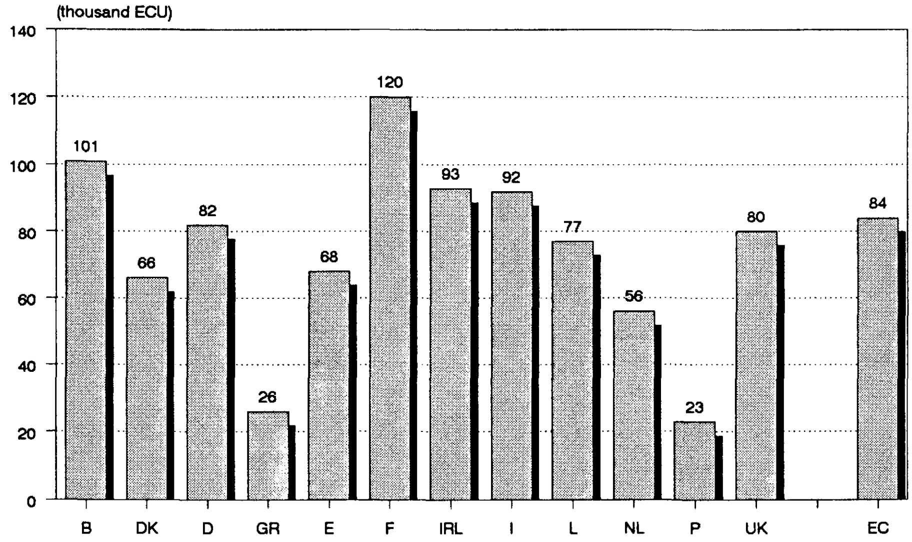
Source: The Advertising Association and European Advertising Tripartite

MARKET RESEARCH
(part of NACE 839.1)

Structure of the sector

In 1990 the total EC market was 2.21 billion ECU. That is 41.5% of the world market. Germany, France and the United Kingdom had the biggest market shares within the EC in 1990. The shares of the other countries, except Spain, Italy and the Netherlands, are relatively unimportant. More than 26.5 thousand permanent employees are working in the sector. The number of interviewers, who work part time, is about four times higher than the number of permanent employees. Nearly 47% of the permanent employees

Turnover per permanent employee 1990



Source: ESOMAR

Table 1
Market research markets, 1990

	Turnover (million ECU)	1990/89 (%)	Share of the total market (%)
Belgique/België	71	18.3	3
Danmark	27	- 3.6	1
BR Deutschland (1)	490	22.5	22
Hellas	14	7.7	1
España	136	44.6	6
France	540	50.0	24
Ireland	25	92.3	1
Italia	254	10.4	11
Luxembourg	1	0.0	< 1
Nederland	123	6.0	6
Portugal	16	60.0	1
United Kingdom	539	4.1	24
EC	2 236	20.7	100
Other Western Europe	238	5.7	4
Western Europe	2474	19.1	46
USA	1916	3.6	36
Japan	358	- 26.2	7
Other	610	0.0	11
World	5358	6.7	100

(1) Including the former East Germany

Sources: Esomar; national trade associations and PR societies; Advertising Age; Context; Marketing News work in Germany and the United Kingdom. The largest turnover by permanent employee is noted for France with 120.0 thousand ECU, followed by Belgium with 101.4 thousand ECU, Ireland with 92.6 thousand ECU and Italy with 92.4 thousand ECU. The European average for this indicator is more than 84 thousand ECU.

Development

In comparison with 1989 the total EC turnover for 1990 increased by 21%. The biggest increasing rates showed up for Ireland with more than 92% and for Portugal with 60% but starting from a low level. Only for Denmark was there an important decrease. The ranking of the world top ten market research companies also changed slightly. But not all of the ranked companies could increase their turnover. The total number of employees in the EC rose almost 7% from 1988 to 1990 (1). Belgium and Denmark are the only countries with negative average annual growth rates for this indicator between 1988 and 1990. For Belgium this is -11.8% and for Denmark -10.0%. In all other EC Member States, the number of permanent employees was stable or increasing.

Conclusion

The opening of eastern European markets combined with fierce competition between companies in the industrial and commercial sectors within the EC, will probably keep the market research sector growing in the near future.

(1) There is no data available for 1989

Table 2
World top 10 market research companies, 1990

Research company	Turnover (million ECU) (1)	Countries with office (2)	Head office	Ownership
1. A.C. Nielsen	866	27	USA	Dun & Bradstreet, USA
2. IMS International	339	62	USA	Dun & Bradstreet, USA
3. AGB	200	21	UK	Maxwell Foundation, UK
4. Arbitron	147	1	USA	Control Data Corp, USA
5. IRI	131	4	USA	Public Company, USA
6. GfK	128	25	D	Public Association, D
7. Research International	95	29	UK	WPP Group, UK
8. Walsh (3)	79	12	UK	Private, USA
9. MRB Group	76	8	UK	WPP Group, UK
10. Infratest Burke	72	8	D	Private, D
10. MAI	72	4	UK	Public Company, UK

(1) Excluding associates
(2) Including associates
(3) Estimated, includes some non-research revenues
Sources: Main research companies; Marketing News; Esomar estimates

Table 3
Number of research organizations in EC member countries, 1990

		1990/89 (%)
Belgique/België	28	- 3.6
Danmark	16	- 6.9
BR Deutschland	96	9.1
Hellas	17	41.7
España	31	14.8
France	70	6.1
Ireland	5	0.0
Italia	65	3.2
Luxembourg	2	0.0
Nederland	40	- 7.0
Portugal	9	12.5
United Kingdom	114	14.0
EC	493	7.2

Source: Esomar Directory
NB. Only those with full listing in Esomar Directory; total number in EC well over 1 500.

Table 4
Employment in EC market research industry, 1990

	Permanent employees	Freelance interviewers
Belgique/België	700	1 000 to 2 000
Danmark	405	1 000 to 2 000
BR Deutschland	5 719	10 000 to 15 000
Hellas (1)	548	1 000 to 2 000
España	(2) 2 000	1 000 to 5 000
France (1)	4 500	10 000 to 20 000
Ireland	270	less than 1 000
Italia (1)	2 750	10 000 to 20 000
Luxembourg	(2) 13	less than 1 000
Nederland (1)	2 200	10 000 to 20 000
Portugal	700	2 000
United Kingdom (1)	6 700	20 000 to 30 000
EC	26 505	N/A

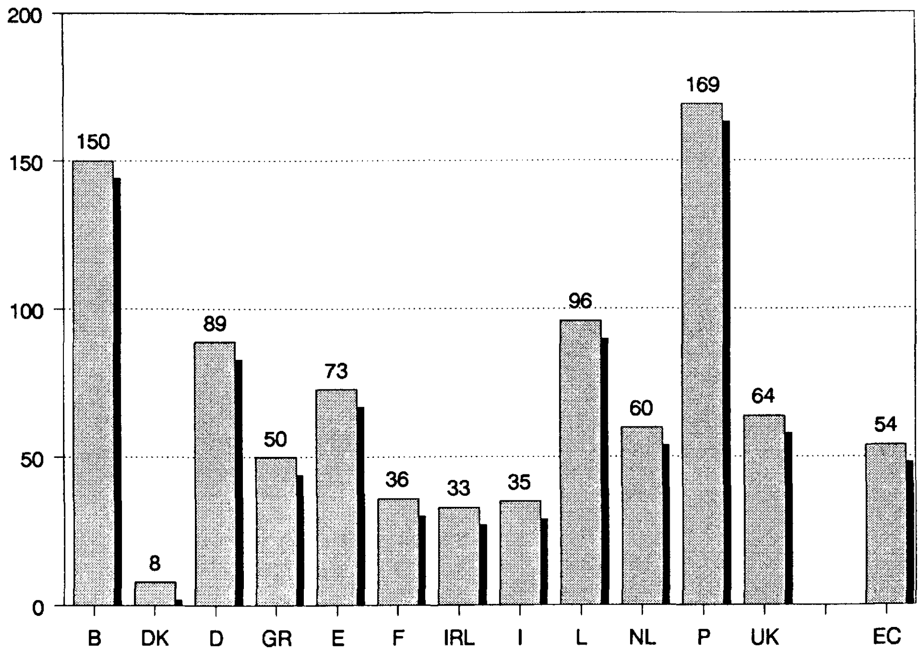
(1) Based on 1989 estimate
(2) Number excluding full-time research functions within client companies
Source: Esomar Directory and estimates; trade associations

SECURITY SERVICES (1)
(part of NACE 839.3)

Structure of the sector

In 1990 the turnover of the manned guard services sector in the EC was 5.1 billion ECU. 4962 enterprises employed more than 270 thousand persons. It is important to note that the biggest enterprises exist in Portugal, Belgium and Luxembourg. The average size of a manned guard service enterprise in the EC is 54 persons. Only the enterprises in Denmark, Greece, France, Ireland and Italy are smaller than the EC average. The average turnover per employee is highest in Belgium and Denmark with about 24 thousand and 23.5 thousand ECU respectively, whilst the southern European countries Greece and Portugal have the lowest figures.

Employed persons per manned guard service enterprise, 1990



Source: LISS

Table 1
Turnover in manned services

(million ECU)	1989	1990
Belgique/België	147.0	145.3
Danmark	57.2	49.8
BR Deutschland	1 132.7	1 073.1
Hellas	7.3	9.4
España	544.6	746.3
France	1 179.9	1 021.2
Ireland	65.4	58.1
Italia	1 107.3	N/A
Luxembourg	10.9	11.0
Nederland	136.1	176.7
Portugal	90.8	97.4
United Kingdom	498.3	610.4
EC	4 977.5	(1) 5 106.0

(1) Estimated
Source: LISS (Ligue Internationale des Sociétés de Surveillance)

Development

In comparison with the revised turnover figures of 1989 total EC turnover rose 2.6%. The increase of the turnover in Greece, Spain, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom easily compensated for the decrease in the other EC Member States (except Italy - no figures available for 1990). The number of enterprises and the number of persons employed also increased for the whole EC. For the number of enterprises, the increase was caused by a revision of this indicator in the United Kingdom. In most of the other countries the values therefore were stable. A decrease of the numbers of employees in the United Kingdom was well compensated for an increase in Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal.

Conclusion

Considering the increases in turnover and employment during the last few years, the increase in the number of buildings used only for business and the difference in the usage of security services between the USA and the EC countries, the security sector in the EC can envisage a steady growth in the near future.

(1) Only data for manned services available. The figures for the turnover in 1989 have been revised.

Table 2
Number of enterprises and employment in manned services, 1990

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed
Belgique/België	40	6 000
Danmark	269	2 120
BR Deutschland	776	69 069
Hellas	20	1 000
España	550	40 000
France	1 400	50 000
Ireland	150	5 000
Italia (1)	820	29 000
Luxembourg	7	670
Nederland	150	9 000
Portugal	80	13 500
United Kingdom	700	45 000
EC	4 962	270 359

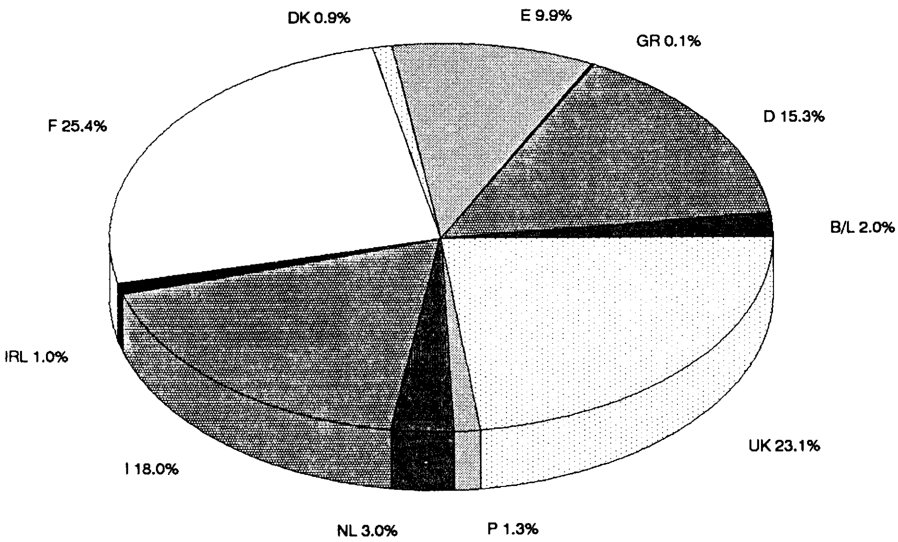
(1) 1989 figures
Source: LISS

OPERATIONAL LEASING
(NACE 84)

Structure of the sector

In 1990 total leasing investments in the EC were 86.6 billions of ECU. It is interesting to note that the biggest leasing shares are for the United Kingdom with almost 32% and for Spain and Ireland with more than 27%. France was the most important country in the investment leasing sector concerning the absolute amount of all investments. More than 25% of the total EC leasing investments in 1990 was made in France. The share for the United Kingdom was 23% and for Italy 18%. The most significant leasing branch within the EC was car renting with almost 43% of the total EC leasing investments.

Leasing investments for movable goods per EC member state, 1990



Source: Leaseurope

Table 1
Leasing firm new business, 1990 (1)

(million Ecu)	Number of firms	Investment leasing	Growth rate in %	Leasing shares (2)	Association level of representation in %
Belgique/België	63	1 583	19.7	9.0	90
Danmark	19	780	0.1	12.0	70
BR Deutschland	74	13 234	33.5	15.7	70
Hellas	4	97	49.2	6.0	95
España	106	8 588	- 3.9	27.8	95
France	127	22 008	1.0	17.3	95
Ireland	18	864	10.2	27.6	94
Italia	142	15 630	87.7	21.3	87
Luxembourg	8	172	6.8	N/A	N/A
Nederland	21	2 630	13.8	8.4	85
Portugal	18	1 151	43.2	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	75	19 993	- 0.8	31.8	90
EC	676	86 730	15.1	N/A	N/A

(1) Only member firms of respective national associations
(2) Share of leasing investment in total economic investment
Source: Leaseurope

Development

In comparison with 1989 the number of associated firms rose more than 4%. The total EC investment leasing increased slightly more than 15%. But the rates of increase for 1989 to 1990 were smaller in all EC Member States, except Germany, Italy and Portugal than these for 1988 to 1989. The biggest increase was registered for Italy with about 88%. There was only a slight decrease in Spain and the United Kingdom. The share of the different branches changed slightly. Machinery and industrial equipment leasing and car renting lost a few percentage, while the leasing of computer and business machines and the other leasing sectors increased. The analysis of leasing by customer shows that the importance of the services and industry increased at the cost of the agriculture, consumer, and other sectors.

Conclusion

Considering the development in the EC internal market and the opening up of Eastern Europe with a lack of quality of the technical equipment and only small possibilities for investments, the leasing sector will probably grow faster in the near future than it grew in the eighties.

Table 2
Importance of the different branches (1)

(%)	Machinery and industrial equipment	Computers and business machines	Car renting	Other traffic equipment	Others
Belgique/België	16.3	25.8	45.4	5.6	6.9
Danmark	14.2	20.4	19.9	14.1	31.4
BR Deutschland	14.3	25.4	50.5	5.3	4.4
Hellas	50.5	14.4	26.8	N/A	8.2
España	41.7	8.4	42.3	N/A	7.6
France	35.0	20.5	42.9	N/A	1.6
Ireland	25.2	9.1	65.6	N/A	N/A
Italia	51.6	8.6	32.0	1.9	6.0
Luxembourg (3)	7.0	13.4	46.5	27.3	5.8
Nederland	9.2	22.7	28.5	28.2	11.3
Portugal	35.3	15.9	32.7	0.6	15.5
United Kingdom	24.7	18.9	48.6	4.6	3.2
EC	31.3	17.4	42.9	3.7	4.8

(1) Without financial leasing
(2) Only members of Leaseeurope
(3) Estimate
Source: Leaseurope

Table 3
Analysis by type of customer according to turnover in %, 1990 (1)

(%)	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Central and local government	Consumer	Others
Belgique/België	1.2	29.8	58.3	5.3	0.0	5.3
Danmark	1.2	31.2	49.1	7.0	0.0	11.5
BR Deutschland	0.5	34.7	49.8	2.8	12.1	N/A
Hellas	1.0	33.0	45.4	0.0	5.2	15.5
España	2.9	46.3	37.2	0.5	3.7	9.3
France	5.1	35.8	40.4	1.8	17.0	N/A
Ireland	6.9	42.8	41.0	1.0	7.3	0.9
Italia	1.4	52.5	39.0	2.7	0.0	4.4
Luxembourg	2.3	11.1	68.0	14.0	0.0	4.7
Nederland	2.5	25.3	29.1	3.4	0.2	39.5
Portugal	3.2	43.2	41.9	2.2	0.0	9.5
United Kingdom	3.2	38.7	50.8	7.3	N/A	N/A
EC	2.8	40.1	44.1	3.6	5.9	3.6

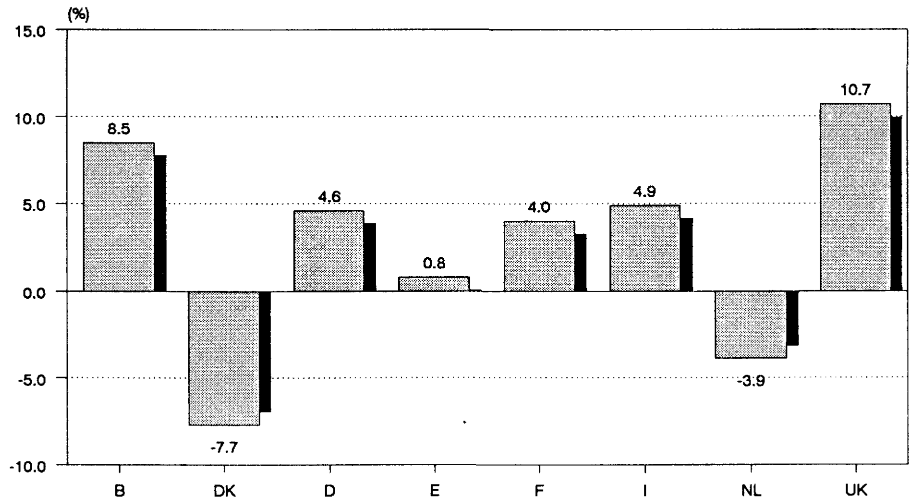
(1) Without financial leasing
Source: Leaseurope

28. AUDIOVISUAL SERVICES
(NACE 971-974)

Structure of the sector

In recent years there has been a trend towards deregulation in the audiovisual sector. The successful launch of the Astra and DFS-Kopernikus satellites has encouraged development of language-specific channels broadcasting to territories in which they may not have been able to secure a license under existing national law, and there has been a marked trend towards multinationalization and an increase in the investment of large organizations in audiovisual operations outside their national borders.

Development of gross annual income of cinemas, 1990/1989



Source: UNIC

Table 1
Broadcasting, 1987-1988

	1987 Number of radio receivers (1) per 1 000 inhabitants	1988 Number of radio receivers (1) per 1 000 inhabitants	1987 Number of television receivers (2) per 1 000 inhabitants	1988 Number of television receivers (2) per 1 000 inhabitants
Belgique/België	(2) 465	(2) 466	320	320
Danmark	(2) 451	(2) 452	386	377
BR Deutschland	954	956	385	379
Hellas	411	415	175	175
España	295	302	(1) 368	(1) 380
France	893	895	333	(1) 399
Ireland	580	581	228	256
Italia	(2) 266	790	257	255
Luxembourg	621	625	(1) 249	(1) 250
Nederland	908	912	325	316
Portugal	212	215	159	160
United Kingdom	1 145	1 146	347	329
EC	796	802	323	332
USA	2 119	2 120	811	812
Japan	863	863	587	589

(1) Estimated number of receivers in use
(2) Number of licenses issued or sets declared
Statistical Yearbook 1990

Development

The number of radio receivers per 1000 inhabitants remains largely unchanged for the EC 12. It is important to note the change in definition between 1987 and 1988. Germany, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom have extremely high figures, the UK being the highest with 1146 radio receivers per 1000 inhabitants in 1988. The figures for the USA and Japan show little change but both are relatively high with the USA having 2120 radio receivers per 1000 inhabitants in 1988. As for the number of television receivers per 1000 inhabitants, once again the overall picture is one of stability. There is an average increase of 2.8% for the EC 12 but Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom show a slight fall. Only two countries have a substantial increase - France with a rise of 19.8% and Ireland with 12.3%, here too the former could be due to changes in the definition. There is very little change in the USA and Japan. Concerning cinema statistics in the EC (without Luxembourg and Greece) it appears that there has been a very slight overall reduction in the number of screens, as well as in the annual attendance figures. However the seating capacities and the gross annual income of the 10 countries quoted have increased, the most noticeable rise being in the UK where gross annual income increased by 10.8% between 1989 and 1990. As for film production and origin (without Luxembourg), there is a large proportion of films imported from the USA (between 50 and 60% in all Member States). In order of country of origin for imported films in the EC Member States, France come top of the rank, then the UK, Italy and Germany.

Conclusion

With the increasing technological developments and in particular of High Definition and MAC family TV it would appear that a certain evolution will occur in the near future and that the trend towards internationalization and investment outside national borders will be enforced. However with rival standards of transmission and up- and down-link arrangements creating difficulties for would-be entrepreneurs, it seems probable that some new companies will be unable to secure the levels of return on their investment that might originally have been hoped for.

Table 2
Cinemas 1989 and 1990

	Number of screens		Seating capacity (1 000)		Annual attendance (Million)		Gross annual income (Mio. ECU)	
	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
Belgique/België	447	451	100	103	15.7	16.9	56.6	61.4
Danmark	350	337	59	57	10.2	9.6	36.6	33.8
BR Deutschland	3 216	3 261	610	610	101.6	102.5	385.4	403.0
España	1 802	1 773	N/A	N/A	78.0	78.5	219.7	221.4
France	4 658	4 600	1 051	1 050	120.9	121.8	527.9	549.0
Ireland	(1) 125	N/A	(1) 53	N/A	(1) 11.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italia	3 586	3 400	900	950	94.8	92.0	381.3	400.0
Nederland	426	423	100	100	15.6	14.6	75.3	72.4
Portugal	(2) 358	N/A	(2) 163	N/A	(2) 16.9	N/A	(3) 24.2	N/A
United Kingdom	1 450	1 556	450	469	94.6	96.5	286.9	317.8

(1) 1985
(2) 1987
(3) 1983
Source: Union Internationale des Cinémas (UNIC)

Table 3
Film production (1) and origin, 1987

	Number of films produced	Imported films Total	from the USA (%)	from France (%)	from Italia (%)	from the United Kingdom (%)	from the FR of Germany (%)	from other countries (%)
Belgique/België	17	128	64.8	21.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1
Danmark	14	207	69.6	5.3	1.0	7.2	2.9	14.0
BR Deutschland	83	260	57.7	10.8	8.5	7.7	N/A	15.3
Hellas	22	245	63.3	7.8	6.9	6.9	1.2	13.9
España	76	344	52.0	16.0	6.1	5.8	9.0	11.1
France	170	301	57.0	N/A	8.0	5.3	2.3	27.4
Ireland	1	161	67.1	1.2	0.6	20.5	2.5	8.1
Italia	116	(2) 279	(2) 56.3	(2) 18.6	N/A	(2) 6.5	(2) 5.4	(2) 13.2
Nederland	18	(3) 332	(3) 56.3	(3) 13.3	(3) 2.4	(3) 4.8	(3) 10.5	(3) 12.7
Portugal	5	301	67.1	4.7	10.6	5.3	2.0	10.3
United Kingdom	51	(4) 265	(4) 54.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(4) 45.3
EC 11	573	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
USA	578	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Japan	286	(2) 264	(2) 68.2	(2) 11.7	(2) 3.4	(2) 3.8	(2) 3.4	(2) 9.5

(1) Including coproductions
(2) 1985
(3) 1982
(4) 1983
Source: UNESCO, Statistical Yearbook 1990

MUSIC RECORDING
(NACE 345.2)

Overview

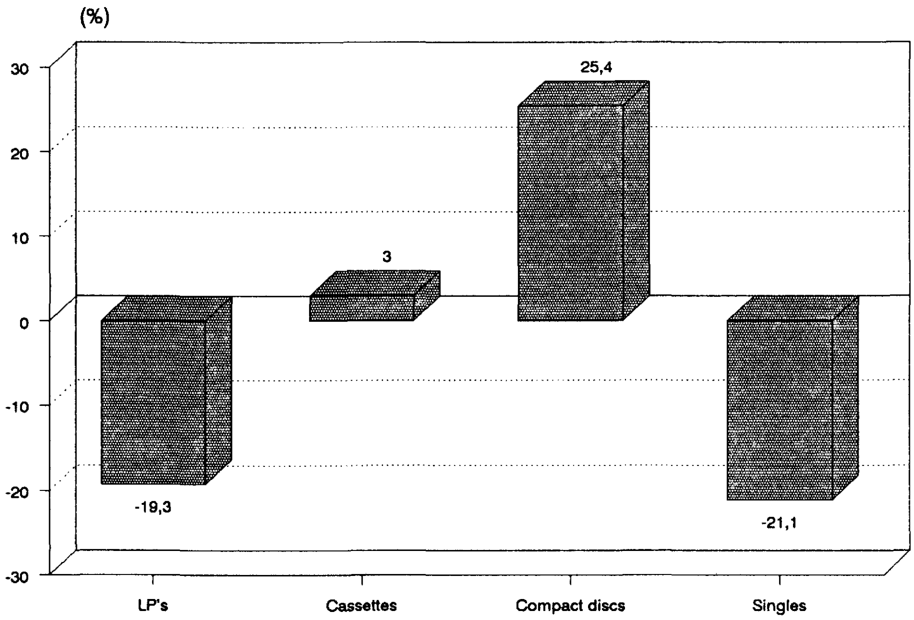
The phonographic industry had a turnover of 3.7 billion ECU in 1990. This performance is the result of a 9.2% increase in real terms, compared with the annual 14.6% since 1986. The growth in 1990 is mainly due to an expansion of 26.6% and 13.1% respectively in the turnover of the Federal Republic of Germany (second in sales in the EC) and France (third in the EC), despite the 6.7% reduction experienced by the United Kingdom (first in the EC).

Situation by type of product

Sales of *vinyl discs* declined by more than 20% in 1990, the same proportion for both singles and LPs. The fall in sales of singles was due to the drops in sales in the F.R. of Germany (-28.7%), France (-25.1%) and the United Kingdom (-15.6%). The decline in LP sales in the Federal Republic of Germany was only 7.5%, but France and the United Kingdom, with a drop of 58.5% and 35.4% respectively, explain most of the contraction in sales at Community level.

Music recording

EC sales growth by product, 1990



Source: IFPI National Groups

Sales of *cassettes* grew 3% in 1990 as a result of the improvement in sales in the F.R. of Germany (+29.5%). However, sales fell in the United Kingdom (-11.7%) and Spain (-13.6%).

Compact disc sales continued to expand in 1990 with a rate of 25.4%. All the EC countries contributed to this growth, especially Portugal, which almost doubled its sales, as well as Italy and Greece, which saw growth of 49.8% and 44.6% respectively.

Table 1

Music recording

Turnover of recording companies

(million ECU)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1980/90 (1)	1986/90 (1)
Turnover at current prices	1 786	1 931	1 949	1 874	1 902	2 080	2 192	2 511	2 933	3 376	3 676	7.5	13.8
Turnover at constant prices	2 492	2 454	2 269	2 050	1 985	2 080	2 111	2 351	2 988	3 176	3 439	3.4	13.2

(1) Average annual growth rate

Source: BIPE and IFPI

Table 2
Music recording
Sales by country

(thousand ECU)	1988	1989	1990
EC	2 933 166	3 376 826	(1)3 670 390
Belgique/België-Luxembourg	70 983	91 256	115 241
Danmark	52 217	59 872	61 836
BR Deutschland	675 024	719 754	911 306
Hellas	26 700	33 198	37 362
España	168 641	230 649	250 469
France	535 249	684 744	774 609
Ireland	17 625	20 073	N/A
Italia	254 258	283 027	329 675
Nederland	189 593	221 388	203 287
Portugal	21 293	21 729	23 130
United Kingdom	921 583	1 011 136	943 402

(1) Ireland figure for 1989 used to calculate EC
Source: IFPI National Groups

Table 3
Consumer electronics
Household equipment rate by country, 1990

(%)	HIFI	CD
Belgique/België	76	27
Danmark	N/A	20
BR Deutschland	75	33
España	N/A	9
France	N/A	22
Italia	20	9
Nederland	90	45
Portugal	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	80	22

Source: EACEM

Table 4
Vinyl records
Sales by country, 1990

(thousands)	Singles sales	1989/90(%)	LP Sales	1989/90(%)
Belgique/België,Luxembourg	6 865	4.8	1 381	-42.2
Danmark	817	5.1	4 080	-15.0
BR Deutschland	18 400	-28.7	44 700	-7.5
Hellas	N/A	N/A	4 985	-0.5
España	1 278	-31.7	18 105	-12.0
France	26 622	-25.1	6 708	-58.5
Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italia	2 000	-41.0	14 200	-12.4
Nederland	2 600	-38.1	2 600	-39.5
Portugal	211	-45.2	1 846	-2.8
United Kingdom	47 600	-15.6	24 500	-35.4

Source: IFPI National Groups

Table 5
Cassettes
Sales by country, 1990

	Cassettes sales (1 000)	1989/90(1) (%)
Belgique/België,Luxembourg	2 947	13.2
Danmark	1 789	-0.6
BR Deutschland	75 500	29.9
Hellas	2 929	-6.6
España	23 527	-13.6
France	41 961	4.6
Ireland	N/A	N/A
Italia	25 100	5.0
Nederland	3 400	6.3
Portugal	2 567	4.5
United Kingdom	74 300	-11.7

(1) Growth rate
Source: IFPI National Groups

Table 6
Compact discs
Sales by country, 1990

	CD sales (1 000)	1989/90(1) (%)
Belgique/België,Luxembourg	9 280	30.4
Danmark	3 206	4.9
BR Deutschland	76 200	20.2
Hellas	629	44.6
España	7 393	50.3
France	54 795	33.7
Ireland	N/A	N/A
Italia	15 400	49.8
Nederland	35 000	32.6
Portugal	1 247	96.1
United Kingdom	50 900	12.1

(1) Growth rate
Source: IFPI National Groups

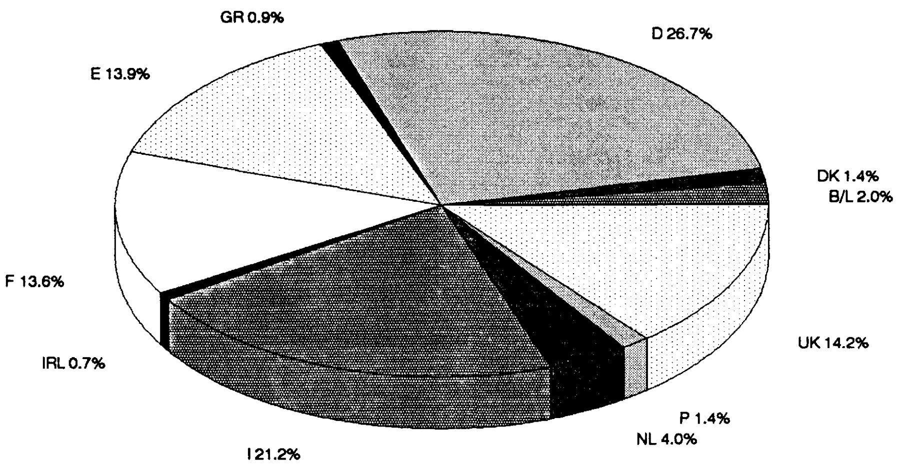
29. TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

(NACE 79)

Structure of the sector

In the past, telecommunication services were owned by the governments. In 1984, Britain privatised the telecom industry and introduced competition between different network operators. Operation and regulation were thus separated. In most of Europe, the main networks have remained in public ownership but as a result of EC Directives competition is being introduced in the supply of terminal equipment and in the provision of services on the network. Basic

Share of member states on total EC telecommunication investments ,1989



Source: ITU

Table 1
Distribution of main lines

	Main lines (million) (1)				
	1988	1989	1990	1990/85 (%)	per 100 inhabitants 1990 (2)
Belgique/België	3.4	3.5	3.7	19.4	37.5
Danmark	2.7	2.8	2.8	12.0	55.5
BR Deutschland	27.6	28.4	29.4	14.8	47.7
Hellas	3.5	3.6	3.8	22.6	37.8
España	10.2	11.0	11.8	26.9	30.4
France	24.5	25.5	26.5	15.2	47.3
Ireland	0.8	0.8	0.9	28.6	26.1
Italia	19.1	20.1	21.3	22.4	36.9
Luxembourg	0.2	0.2	0.2	16.4	47.0
Nederland	6.2	6.5	6.7	15.5	45.2
Portugal	1.7	1.9	2.1	50.0	20.2
United Kingdom	23.3	24.4	(3) 25.5	(3) 22.0	(3) 44.6
EC	123.2	128.7	134.7	19.2	41.4
USA (4)	126.7	129.7	132.7	12.2	53.3
Japan	49.2	51.1	53.2	15.2	43.2

(1) 1/1 each year
(2) Population 31/12/1989
(3) Estimate
(4) This number includes main lines already connected and main lines available for future connection, including those used for the technical operation of the exchange (test numbers).
Source: The International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

voice telephony remains, for the present, a reserved service in most countries. Although the telecommunication services have remained in public ownership, attempts have been made to encourage competition and market entry in most of the EC countries.

Development

The distribution of the main lines in the Community increased almost 5% from 1989 to 1990. It is interesting to note that the countries with the biggest increase rates during the year 1990 are for Ireland with 12.5% and Portugal with 10.5%. In 1990 the distribution of main lines was increased to 134.7 or an average of more than 41 main lines per 100 inhabitants. This compares with about 53 and 43 main lines per 100 inhabitants for the United States and Japan respectively. Between 1985 and 1990, the percentage increase for the distribution of main lines in the EC was recorded to be about 19%, 12.2% for the United States and 15.2% for Japan. The distribution of the telex subscriber lines in the Community increased from 1988 to 1989 by nearly 2%. Assuming that the number of telex subscribers in the UK in 1990 will be at least the same as 1989, further increase of almost 10% seems possible. This growth is caused by the southern EC countries which easily compensate for the decrease in the northern EC Member States. All EC Member States except Denmark spent more money in 1989 for the improvement of their telecommunications systems than in 1988. The growth for the whole EC was more than 22%. Germany, France and the United Kingdom show growth rates below the European average of 22.8%.

Conclusion

Telecommunications is one of the most important sectors for the achievement and success of the Single Market since these constitute the basis for the revolution in information services. Telecommunications stimulate the industrial productivity, favour the development and improvement of a services economy and form the link between the industry, the services and the market. The envisaged introduction of the ISDN in all Member States by the end of 1992 will reinforce the importance of telecommunications in the EC economies.

Table 2
Distribution of telex subscriber lines

	Telex subscriber lines (1 000) (1)				Telex subscriber lines
	1988	1989	1990	1990/85(%)	per 10 000 inhabitants (2)
Belgique/België	27.6	25.0	20.9	- 21.1	21.1
Danmark	13.1	11.7	10.0	- 24.8	19.5
BR Deutschland	167.7	158.3	134.4	- 16.8	21.8
Hellas	24.7	25.4	25.6	26.7	25.5
España	42.0	41.2	35.2	- 4.6	9.1
France	141.5	147.3	144.5	16.1	25.8
Ireland (3)	6.4	5.4	4.5	- 38.4	12.8
Italia	74.4	72.8	67.9	3.8	11.8
Luxembourg	2.7	2.7	2.6	8.3	69.3
Nederland	38.6	33.1	27.0	- 31.7	18.2
Portugal	24.3	27.7	28.4	54.3	27.6
United Kingdom	116.2	116.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
EC	654.4	666.6	(4) 617.0	(4) 0.4	(4) 19.0
USA	78.4	81.1	58.7	(5) -50.2	2.4
Japan	43.0	41.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) 1/1 each year
(2) Population 31/12/1989
(3) 31/3 each year
(4) Estimates
(5) 1990/86
Source: ITU

Table 3
Total investment (1) in telecommunication

(million Ecu)	1987	1988	1989	Average annual gross investment as % of GDP at factor costs 1987-1989
Belgique/België	466.5	417.8	593.0	3.7
Danmark	437.6	514.5	457.5	5.1
BR Deutschland	8 099.0	8 133.0	8 595.7	8.1
Hellas	170.6	202.3	275.5	4.9
España	1 842.3	2 592.3	4 490.4	9.9
France	4 385.8	4 128.4	4 381.4	5.3
Ireland (2)	161.7	170.0	209.5	6.5
Italia	4 031.4	4 737.7	6 831.8	7.3
Luxembourg	26.4	30.8	40.8	5.1
Nederland	669.5	832.1	1 296.0	4.8
Portugal	234.6	367.7	450.0	9.9
United Kingdom (2)	3 387.2	4 106.6	4 589.8	5.9
EC	23 912.6	26 233.2	32 211.4	N/A
USA	22 933.1	22 093.0	22 050.6	5.3
Japan (2)	13 058.5	12 514.4	12 412.2	5.2

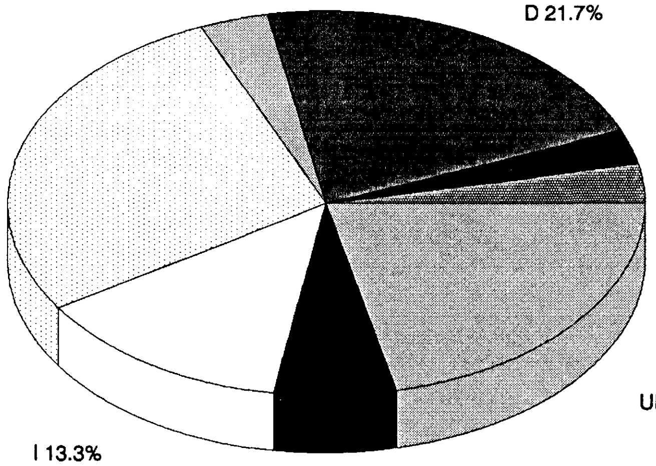
(1) Including land and building
(2) From April to March the following year
Source: ITU

SOFTWARE AND COMPUTER SERVICES
(part of NACE 839.2)

Structure of the sector

In 1989 the software and computing market services industry in Western Europe was estimated at nearly 47 billion of ECU. The share of the EC 8 in this market was more than 84%. The most important EC Member State in 1989 was France with nearly 28% of the EC 8 market, followed by Germany with almost 22% and the United Kingdom with slightly more than 21%. According to the market analysis the consumption sales in 1989 in the EC 8 represented more than 24% of the world market. The United States is twice the size and Japan only half of the EC 8 market.

Share on EC8 revenue in computer software and services by member state , 1989



Source: Input

Development

The software sector is one of the fastest growing sectors in the EC economies. In 1987 the software and computing market services industry in the EC 8 was valued at about ECU 24 billion and in 1989 it was valued at ECU 39.6 billion which corresponds to a growth of 65%, whereas that of the world market has been estimated to have expanded more than 68% from ECU 96 billion in 1987 to ECU 161.6 billion in 1989. Between 1987 and 1988 packaged software was the largest and most dynamic segment within the EC with a growth rate of almost 21% and 40.8% share of the world market. Processing services was the least dynamic with only a 9.2% growth rate in the same period.

Table 1
Estimated world market for software and computing services (1) by region, 1987-89

(1 000 million ECU)	1987	1988	1989 (2)	Market share (%) 1989	Growth rate (%) 1989/87
Western Europe	27.6	32.3	46.9	29.0	45.2
USA	53.2	62.1	85.6	53.0	37.8
Japan	7.8	N/A	19.4	12.0	248.7
Rest of world	7.4	18.0	9.7	6.0	31.1
Total world	96.0	112.4	161.6	100.0	68.3

(1) As far as possible, market estimates exclude the revenues for the hardware elements of systems
(2) Estimates
Source: Input

Conclusion

It is recognised that the software and computing market is both economically important and growing rapidly. The software and computing services industry is still in a transition phase, a new image is expected to emerge in the near future with the creation of the Single Market where many mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures are currently taking place in order to serve a stronger and broader Community.

Table 2
Estimated revenues in computer software and services in EC Member States

(million ECU)	1988	1989	1989-1994 CAGR (%) (1)
Belgique/België	1 023.3	1 307.0	19
Danmark	913.4	1 134.6	17
BR Deutschland	6 850.0	8 604.4	18
España	1 040.2	1 379.6	22
France	8 566.7	10 946.2	19
Italia	4 042.4	5 273.4	20
Nederland	1 936.6	2 459.7	18
United Kingdom	6 545.6	8 468.3	19

(1) Estimated
Source: Input

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