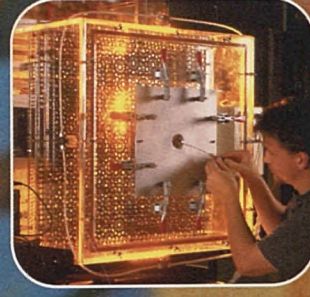
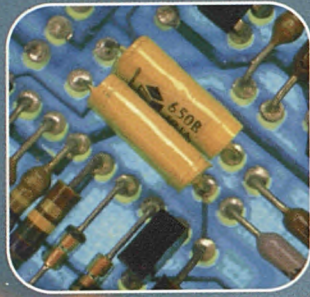


Monthly **Panorama**
of European Industry



ISSUE 1/97 ■ JANUARY 1997

OFICINA ESTADÍSTICA DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS
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ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ
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Monthly **Panorama**
of European Industry

ISSUE 1/97 ■ JANUARY 1997

Theme	4
Energy and industry	
Series	B
Short-term statistics	

Sent to press in December 1996

A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet. It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://europa.eu.int>)

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This is the first edition of a new monthly publication, the "Monthly Panorama of European Industry" (we have merged the "Panorama Supplement" and "Industrial Trends").

The new publication will be broken down as follows: an *economic commentary* on the developments in the macro-economy and total industry; the *latest outlook* giving over 30 pages of data-tables and graphs which allow the reader to analyse the latest evolution of industry (and construction) in Europe, the USA and Japan; an *in-depth* study of a particular industry (normally at the Nace 2-digit level); and a *special focus* article on a subject of topical interest. This article will take the form of either a complementary analysis of the data found in the third section (usually made at a more detailed level by one of the professional trade associations) or alternatively (as in this issue) an article detailing another area of work being conducted by the Business Statistics Directorate of Eurostat.

Special articles in this first issue include:

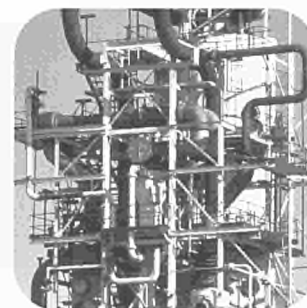
- ★ the manufacture of fabricated metal products;
- ★ and an overview of the services sector in Europe.

Latest trends in the fabricated metal products sector showed that European production fell by 2.2% during the year to October 1996. Price developments were restrained, with producer price growth rising by only 1.1% in the year to September 1996 for EUR15.

The final article in this issue takes data from a forthcoming Eurostat statistical document "Services: Annual Statistics" and reports on the importance of the services sector in the modern-day European economy. The analysis looks at both aggregate and sectoral issues (studying the transport services and distributive trade sectors amongst others).

The "Monthly Panorama of European Industry" now incorporates a data diskette each month - giving more detailed statistics for Nace 2-digit branches. May we also draw your attention to the fact that as well as releasing eleven issues of the publication on a monthly basis, we also aim to publish five special issues dealing with particular themes in industrial statistics. We hope that you find that the information contained in this new publication is both relevant and up-to-date. If you have any comments or queries regarding the publication then please refer them to the editor-in-chief.

François De Geuser,
Luxembourg



Latest outlook - the most recent short-term indicators for European industry in tabular and graphic format, page 13.



In depth - a close look into the fabricated metal articles sector, page 49.



Special focus - on the role of the services sector in the European economy, page 75.

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The Monthly Panorama of European Industry has the objective of furnishing readers with an instrument which will allow them to follow the evolution of industrial short-term trends and also show the structure and activity of industry at the sectorial level. The publication appears eleven times during the course of the year. When the occasion warrants topical articles may well be treated in the form of a special edition, five of which are planned for 1997.

The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the individual authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the position of the European Commission.

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Data marked with this symbol is available on the diskette - for further details see page 70



**Economic commentary**

current economic situation in
the EU, Japan and United States

Data in this section

index of production,
consumer price index, trade balance

In this section:

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**Introduction:**

Growth in economic activity in the European Union Member States and in the USA slowed during the second quarter of 1996 but for different reasons. In

France, Italy and in the USA, private consumption and investment in fixed capital depressed economic growth, while in Germany investment alone was primarily responsible. In the United Kingdom private consumption continued to grow steadily, boosting GDP growth. The European Commission's autumn forecasts, released on 6 November 1996, foresaw rates of economic growth for the European Union (EUR15) of 1.6% for 1996, 2.3% in 1997 and 2.8% in 1998. The rates for 1996 and 1997 differed little from those reported in the spring forecasts. The expected rise in economic growth for 1996 was tentatively confirmed by developments in industrial production. Growth in EUR15 production volume turned positive in June 1996 after remaining stable from March to May 1996.

Total industry:

Production volume of total industry (excluding construction) in the European Union (EUR15) resumed its upward trend rising 1.0% on the year to October 1996. Annual growth of production volume, adjusted for seasonal factors and one-off fluctuations, increased to that level in six months, from -0.1% in April 1996.

Companies producing durable consumer goods increased production most during this period. Annual growth in production of consumer durables rose from 0.2% in April to 3.2% in October 1996. The increase in production volume in these companies corresponded to a slight increase in consumer confidence over the summer in many EU Member States. In Denmark, for instance, the consumer confidence indicator, after a long period of decline, edged slightly up to +6 in November. The annual trend growth rate of production of durable consumer goods in Denmark rose from -5.7% in January to 12.4 in September. But Denmark was certainly not the exception. In France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Sweden and Finland, the trend growth rate of the production of durable consumer goods all increased. The increase in growth in Germany was especially noteworthy, as the rate had been negative since February 1995.

Further information:

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMER PRICES

The situation in the other main industrial groupings, non-durable consumer goods, capital goods and intermediate goods, was less positive. Negative growth rates persisted in the non-durable consumer goods producing sectors, albeit lesser ones than at the start of 1996. Annual trend growth in the production volume of intermediate goods increased by 2.6 percentage points from -1.9% in April to 0.8% in October 1996. Growth in the capital goods producing sectors remained positive but far below the 8 and 9 per cent levels seen at the start of 1995. The trend growth rate declined to around 2.0% in October 1996.

Individual Member States:

Economic growth in Germany seemed to have recovered from a dip in the first quarter of 1996. Revised data on the national economy revealed that a drop in investment (particularly in construction) had been the main cause of the slowdown of the economy in the first quarter of 1996. Compared to the same quarter of 1995, German GDP rose by 1.2% in the second quarter of 1996, compared to 0.2% in the first quarter. Gross fixed capital formation as a percentage of GDP dropped from 22.6% in the fourth quarter of 1995 to 18.6% in the first quarter of 1996. Inflation remained subdued. The consumer price index increased by between 1.4% and 1.7% on the year before, in every month of the second and third quarters of 1996. The effect of higher economic growth on German industry was delayed by a quarter, as the trend growth rate of production volume turned positive only in July of 1996, ending a nine month contraction in industrial production. In March of 1996, the annual trend growth rate reached a minimum of -1.3% and subsequently rose to 1.0% in October. Like in many other European Union Member States, the upturn in total industrial production was due primarily to the durable goods sectors. Annual growth in these sectors increased from -7.9% in September 1995 to 2.9% in October 1996. The annual trend growth rate in the intermediate goods and non-durable consumer goods producing sectors also improved but remained negative. Annual growth

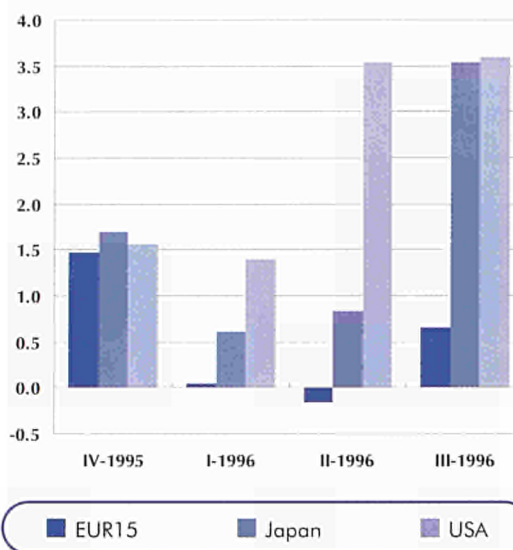


Figure 1.1

Year on year growth rates (t/t-4) for industrial production (%)

Source: eurostat

of production volume in the capital goods sectors declined by 1.0 percentage points during the six months from March 1996, reaching an annual rate of 1.9% in October 1996.

In France, a decline in private consumption and investment during the second quarter of 1996 caused a small contraction in GDP of 0.2%. Preliminary figures from INSEE indicated an expansion of GDP in the third quarter of 1996 of 0.9% on the second quarter. Business investment recovered from its earlier decline, rising by 2.7%. The unemployment rate seemed to have halted its ascent in August and September 1996, remaining at 12.6% in both months. Growth in industrial

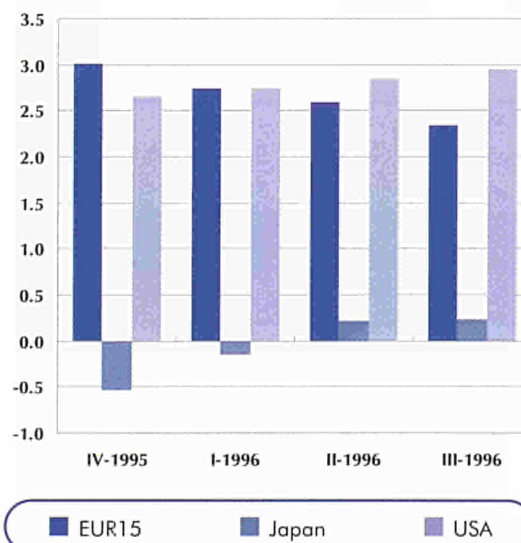


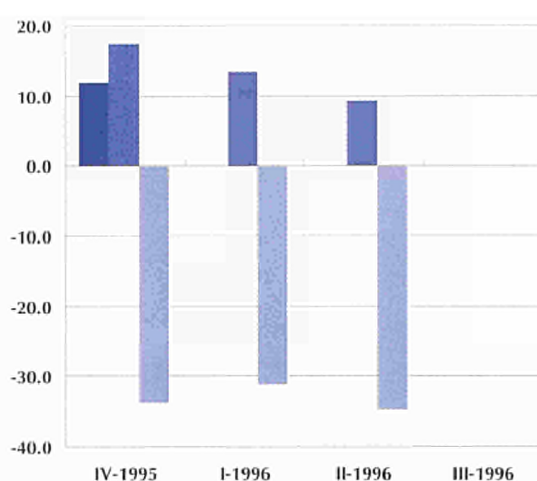
Figure 1.2

Year on year growth rates (t/t-4) for consumer prices (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 1.3

Quarterly
trade balance
(billion ECU)



Source: eurostat

production rose during the summer months to 1.2% a year in October, up by more than 3.0 percentage points over January 1996. All sectors except non-durable consumer goods showed a comparable increase in the annual trend growth rate.

Annual growth of GDP continued to decline in Italy during 1996. Whereas it reached 3.0% in 1995, officials now expected economic growth to stay below 1.0% in 1996. First and second quarter 1996 annual growth rates were 1.5% and 0.6% respectively. During the second quarter of 1996, general government consumption continued to decline steadily, whilst private consumption had

lost some of its vigour of the first quarter. Gross fixed capital formation continued to grow, although its annual growth rate also declined compared to previous quarters. Since the end of the last recession, investment in Italy has grown at an annual rate of about 4.2%. In the second quarter of 1996, the rate had slowed to 2.4%. Industrial production suffered the consequences of the diminished domestic demand. The trend fell back in October 1996 to 1.3% below its level of the same month the year before. The slowing of growth in domestic demand has been accompanied by a continually falling inflation rate since the start of 1996. The latest data for the consumer price index pointed to an annual rate of 3.0% in October (5.6% in January 1996).

In the United Kingdom, private consumption led the expansion and continued to gather pace. The annual growth rate of private consumption increased to 2.5% in the second quarter of 1996 (2.4% in the first quarter of 1996 and 1.8% in the fourth quarter of 1995). When coupled with the erratic development of investment in fixed capital and the decline in growth of government spending, the result was an increase in GDP of 1.6% in the second quarter of 1996 (compared to a rate of just 0.3% in the first quarter of 1996). GDP growth accelerated further in the third quarter to 2.3%. The unemployment rate declined from the second quarter onwards, from 7.8% in March to 7.2% in October. Inflation accelerated to 2.7% in October 1996. The annual growth rate of production volume in industry dropped to 0.9% in October 1996 from 1.6% at the start of the year..

Table 1.1

Year on year
growth rates (t/t-12)
for industrial
production
(%)

	EUR15	Japan	USA
11-95	1.9	1.0	1.7
12-95	1.5	3.1	1.2
01-96	0.1	1.8	0.7
02-96	0.1	1.1	2.1
03-96	0.0	-0.8	1.4
04-96	-0.4	-1.2	3.2
05-96	-0.9	2.6	3.4
06-96	0.8	1.3	4.0
07-96	1.2	4.3	3.8
08-96	0.1	1.7	3.4
09-96	0.5	4.4	3.6
10-96	1.6	4.9	3.5

Source: eurostat

CONSUMER PRICES & TRADE BALANCE

The USA and Japan:

Economic growth in the USA slowed somewhat in the third quarter of 1996, due mainly to stagnation in private consumption. GDP grew by an estimated annual rate of 2.0% compared to 4.7% in the second quarter of 1996. Private consumption had grown by 3.4% in the second quarter, but this rate subsequently dropped to 0.6%. However, consumer confidence was up sharply by 2.7 points in November 1996 and spending was expected to rise again in the fourth quarter of 1996, specifically from retail sales leading up to Christmas.

As in the USA, economic growth in Japan slowed during the second quarter of 1996. Both private and government consumption increased by smaller rates than in the first quarter, reinforcing the impression that the boost given through the expansion of government spending had a temporary effect on the national economy. Some of the stimulus was still being felt, especially through investment in fixed capital. Gross fixed capital formation grew in the first and second quarter by annual rates of 12.0% and 11.3% respectively. Consumer confidence was not yet restored, leading to virtually no change in retail sales in September 1996 on the same month of 1995.

This text was written by: Raymond Chaudron

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Table 1.2

	EUR15	Japan	USA
11-95	3.0	-0.7	2.6
12-95	3.0	-0.3	2.5
01-96	2.8	-0.4	2.7
02-96	2.7	-0.2	2.7
03-96	2.7	0.1	2.8
04-96	2.7	0.4	2.9
05-96	2.7	0.3	2.9
06-96	2.5	0.0	2.8
07-96	2.5	0.6	3.0
08-96	2.3	0.2	2.9
09-96	2.3	-0.1	3.0
10-96	2.4	0.1	3.0

Year on year
growth rates (t/t-12)
for consumer
prices
(%)

Source:  eurostat

Table 1.3

	EUR12	Japan	USA
08-95	0.8	4.5	-13.9
09-95	0.6	8.8	-12.4
10-95	1.7	4.1	-14.0
11-95	4.0	5.0	-11.7
12-95	6.3	8.3	-8.0
01-96	:	0.4	-12.7
02-96	:	4.7	-9.8
03-96	:	8.3	-8.6
04-96	:	2.3	-10.8
05-96	:	1.7	-12.4
06-96	:	5.4	-11.5
07-96	:	3.6	-17.2

Monthly
trade balance
(billion ECU)

Source:  eurostat

The Panorama CD-ROM Professional Version

The Panorama of EU Industry has established itself as one of the major sources of data and commentary on EU industrial activity - giving a wide cross-sectional analysis of some 200 industrial and service sectors. Now Eurostat has launched a database - containing not only the text and tables from the publication, but also:

- ★ country breakdowns of EU totals;
- ★ data from the SME (small and medium sized enterprises) database;
- ★ and data from National Accounts.

All this information is contained on one single, easy-to-use CD-Rom. As well as containing a pictorial representation of the publication, with powerful search facilities to enable the user to access related industries, the CD-Rom has the added facility of being able to link directly with spreadsheets and word processors. This CD-Rom is a useful tool for consultants, policy advisors, researchers and anyone generally interested in EU industry.

The Competitiveness Database

This is a new product, bringing together a wide range of indicators linked to industrial competitiveness for the EU Member States and OECD countries. This database will be vital for anyone interested in studying industrial competitiveness, for comparing sectoral opportunities. The database covers some 30 countries in depth, 200 industrial branches and nearly 100 indicators, for the period 1980-1995. The database comes on CD-ROM and includes Eurostat standard CUB.X software for viewing and extracting the data.

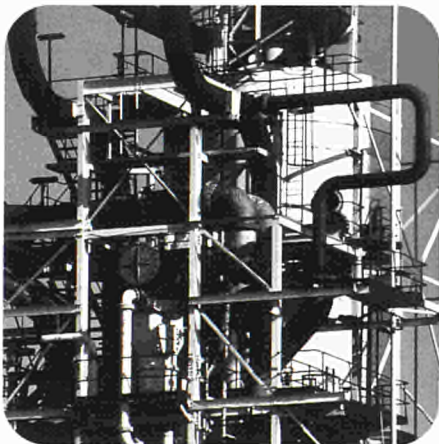


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Business cycle at a glance



Short-term indicators

production index, producer price index,
employment index, capacity utilisation,
the construction sector, foreign trade indexes



 data extracted on: 13/1/97


Table 2.1

Business cycle at a glance - situation for the production index of the main industrial groupings, trend cycle

	Latest 3 months available	Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EUR15	08-96 ⇄ 10-96	→	→	→	→	→
B	07-96 ⇄ 09-96	↗↗	↗	↗↗	↗	↗
DK	07-96 ⇄ 09-96	↗↗	↗↗	↗↗	↗↗	→
D	08-96 ⇄ 10-96	→	↗	→	→	↘
GR	08-96 ⇄ 10-96	↘	↘	↗↗	↗↗	↘
E	08-96 ⇄ 10-96	↗	↗	↗↗	↗↗	→
F	08-96 ⇄ 10-96	→	↗	↗	↗	→
IRL	05-96 ⇄ 07-96	↗↗	↗↗	↗↗	:	↗↗
I	08-96 ⇄ 10-96	↗	↗	↘↘	↘↘	→
L	05-96 ⇄ 07-96	↘	→	↘↘	↗↗	↘↘
NL	07-96 ⇄ 09-96	↘	↘	↘↘	↗	↗
A	10-95 ⇄ 12-95	→	↘↘	↘↘	↘	→
P	11-95 ⇄ 01-96	↗	↘↘	↗↗	↘↘	↘
FIN	08-96 ⇄ 10-96	↗	↗	↗↗	:	↘
S	07-96 ⇄ 09-96	→	↗	↘	↗↗	→
UK	08-96 ⇄ 10-96	→	→	→	→	→
Japan	07-96 ⇄ 09-96	↗	↗	↗	↗	↘
USA	08-96 ⇄ 10-96	↗	↗	↗	↗	→

Growth rates:

↗↗ >2.5%
 ↗ 0.5% → 2.5%
 → -0.5% → 0.5%
 ↘ -2.5% → -0.5%
 ↘↘ <-2.5%

Source:  eurostat

PRODUCTION INDEX

EUR15

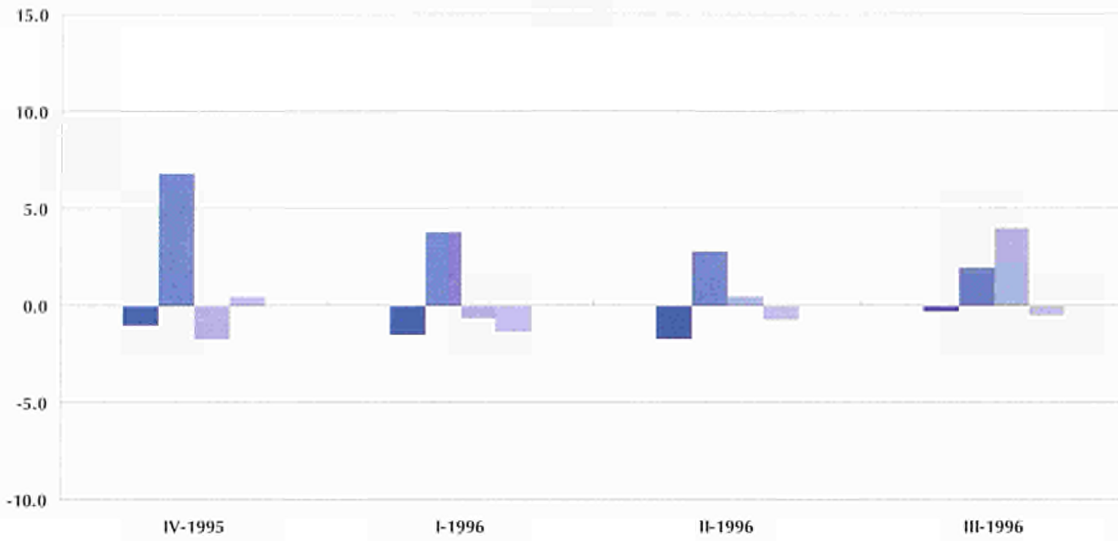
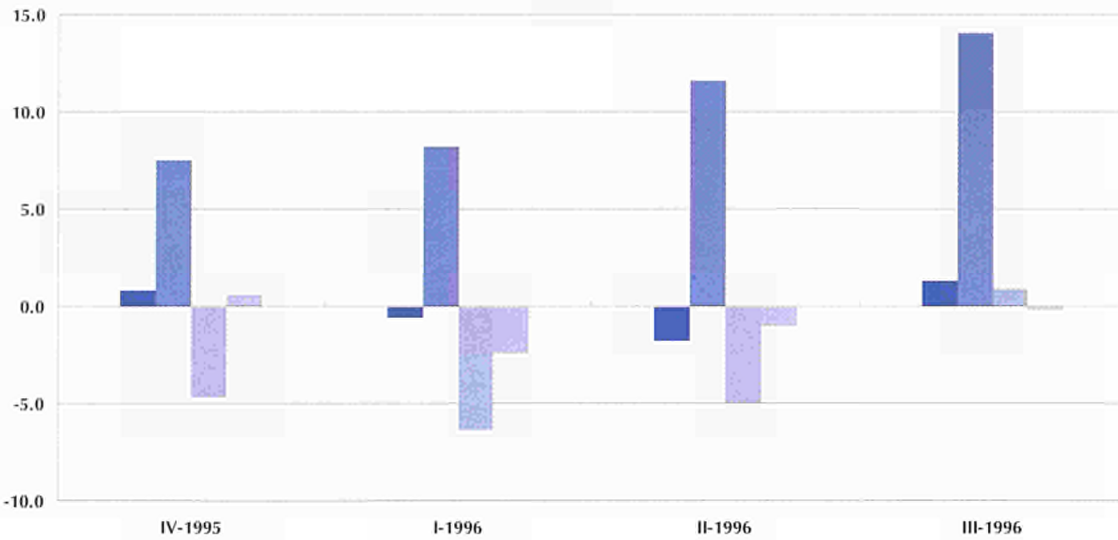


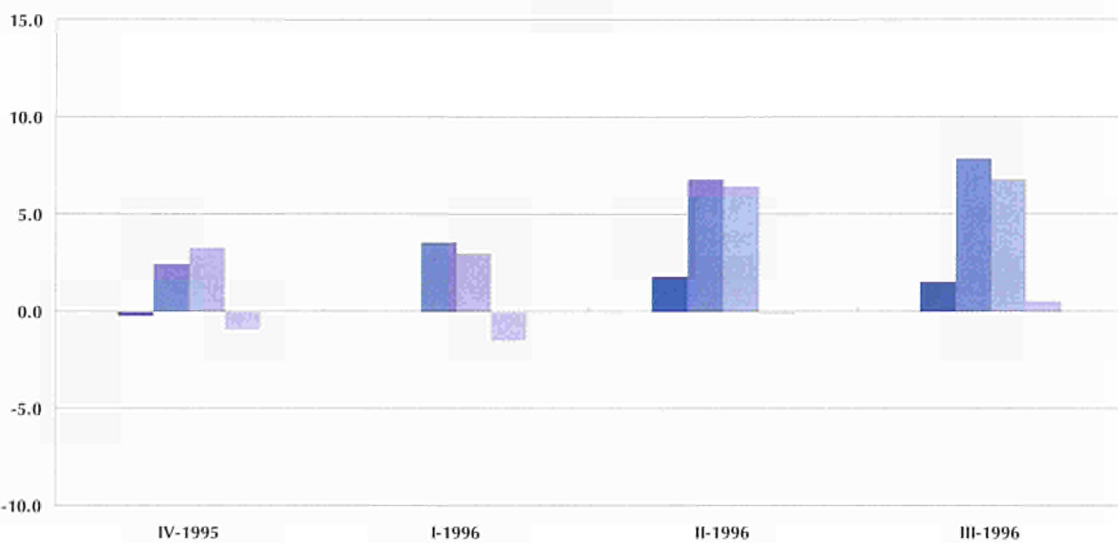
Figure 2.1

TRIAD comparison of production growth for the main industrial groupings, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year (%)

Japan



USA



- Intermediate goods
- Capital goods
- Consumer durables
- Consumer non-durables

Source: eurostat

PRODUCTION INDEX

Table 2.2

	1993	1994	1995	05-96	06-96	07-96	08-96	09-96	10-96
EUR15	94.6	99.4	103.2	103.1	107.4	99.2	81.4	107.5	109.4
B	93.0	94.7	98.7	103.8	106.5	83.3	81.4	111.2	:
DK	100.4	111.2	115.8	111.9	130.8	95.6	122.5	129.3	:
D	90.5	93.9	95.9	93.5	96.7	93.5	87.0	101.2	102.6
GR	94.8	95.7	97.4	100.1	103.5	104.8	91.2	110.0	105.3
E	91.8	98.7	103.3	104.6	109.6	107.7	65.0	106.8	110.2
F	93.9	97.5	99.4	94.7	103.1	95.4	75.8	100.8	104.7
IRL	119.1	133.3	158.5	176.7	180.8	161.8	:	:	:
I	95.7	101.7	107.9	111.0	115.8	109.4	51.9	111.3	109.6
L	95.0	100.5	101.0	103.8	107.5	98.4	:	:	:
NL	100.2	103.2	105.6	108.4	109.9	91.7	92.2	106.1	:
A	99.9	105.9	112.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	95.2	94.9	99.4	102.3	104.9	105.6	73.4	105.1	:
FIN	96.9	107.3	115.3	124.1	125.2	86.4	112.1	126.4	127.1
S	93.3	103.8	114.1	121.9	131.6	80.5	105.7	123.0	:
UK	98.4	103.5	106.0	103.9	105.5	99.4	94.3	107.7	112.2
Japan	92.0	93.1	96.3	91.2	100.0	101.8	90.2	104.0	100.5
USA	105.2	111.4	115.0	116.6	121.2	117.5	122.5	123.1	120.6

Source:  eurostat

Table 2.3

	1993	1994	1995	05-96	06-96	07-96	08-96	09-96	10-96
Total industry									
EUR15	94.6	99.4	103.2	103.1	107.4	99.2	81.4	107.5	109.4
Japan	92.0	93.1	96.3	91.2	100.0	101.8	90.2	104.0	100.5
USA	105.2	111.4	115.0	116.6	121.2	117.5	122.5	123.1	120.6
Intermediate goods									
EUR15	95.9	101.9	104.9	104.1	106.8	99.6	82.5	107.4	110.0
Japan	93.2	95.5	99.3	94.7	100.3	102.2	92.1	102.6	103.0
USA	100.6	106.1	107.7	106.7	112.7	111.9	114.5	115.0	112.0
Capital goods									
EUR15	88.0	91.9	98.9	101.2	107.9	95.6	77.8	106.6	105.4
Japan	83.4	83.6	89.4	86.4	100.9	102.3	89.6	117.0	:
USA	104.8	111.8	117.3	123.1	128.0	125.1	130.6	131.8	129.9
Consumer durables									
EUR15	89.9	96.4	98.5	101.7	106.6	94.0	65.9	110.5	110.2
Japan	85.9	82.3	81.3	72.7	82.9	84.8	61.7	84.2	85.2
USA	107.6	117.1	123.3	129.5	134.1	127.0	134.0	136.1	134.0
Consumer non-durables									
EUR15	99.5	101.8	103.7	102.2	107.2	101.8	87.8	107.6	110.8
Japan	99.2	98.8	98.7	93.9	103.5	102.0	90.1	98.0	97.8
USA	104.1	108.3	109.6	108.2	113.0	111.3	115.0	115.5	112.8

Source:  eurostat

PRODUCTION INDEX

Table 2.4

	1993	1994	1995	05-96	06-96	07-96	08-96	09-96	10-96
EUR15	94.6	99.4	103.2	103.0	103.8	104.1	103.5	103.9	104.2
B	93.0	94.7	98.7	100.1	98.2	113.5	90.2	106.5	:
DK	100.4	111.2	115.8	115.1	118.0	122.4	120.2	118.7	:
D	90.5	93.9	95.9	95.4	95.3	97.4	96.6	95.9	96.2
GR	94.8	95.7	97.4	99.8	98.7	99.7	99.0	97.7	98.4
E	91.8	98.7	103.3	101.1	102.4	103.3	103.8	102.8	104.7
F	93.9	97.5	99.4	99.5	98.9	101.3	101.3	99.9	99.1
IRL	119.1	133.3	158.5	171.6	172.6	175.2	:	:	:
I	95.7	101.7	107.9	105.0	106.8	105.4	108.6	105.8	105.4
L	95.0	100.5	101.0	99.1	98.8	101.3	:	:	:
NL	100.2	103.2	105.6	110.5	111.0	108.5	109.9	110.0	:
A	99.9	105.9	112.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	95.2	94.9	99.4	99.6	101.3	101.1	103.9	102.8	:
FIN	96.9	107.3	115.3	117.7	119.0	118.2	118.0	120.7	120.7
S	93.3	103.8	114.1	117.2	119.2	117.8	116.6	117.8	:
UK	98.4	103.5	106.0	107.5	106.6	107.3	106.7	107.4	107.3
Japan	92.0	93.1	96.3	99.4	95.3	99.6	97.4	98.7	102.2
USA	105.2	111.4	115.0	118.3	119.2	119.1	119.6	120.0	119.4

Indexes of
production,
seasonally adjusted
(1990 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

Table 2.5

	1993	1994	1995	05-96	06-96	07-96	08-96	09-96	10-96
Total industry									
EUR15	94.6	99.4	103.2	103.0	103.8	104.1	103.5	103.9	104.2
Japan	92.0	93.1	96.3	99.4	95.3	99.6	97.4	98.7	102.2
USA	105.2	111.4	115.0	118.3	119.2	119.1	119.6	120.0	119.4
Intermediate goods									
EUR15	95.9	101.9	104.9	103.7	104.2	104.8	104.3	104.6	105.0
Japan	93.2	95.5	99.3	99.6	96.0	100.1	98.5	99.6	101.9
USA	100.6	106.1	107.7	108.8	110.0	108.6	109.3	110.4	110.2
Capital goods									
EUR15	88.0	91.9	98.9	100.7	100.9	101.5	100.5	101.9	101.8
Japan	83.4	83.6	89.4	100.7	98.4	104.4	100.2	100.9	:
USA	104.8	111.8	117.3	124.2	125.6	126.7	127.3	128.0	128.1
Consumer durables									
EUR15	89.9	96.4	98.5	99.4	100.8	102.1	100.9	100.7	100.3
Japan	85.9	82.3	81.3	81.8	74.0	82.1	75.9	79.5	86.6
USA	107.6	117.1	123.3	129.5	131.3	131.7	132.4	132.7	131.8
Consumer non-durables									
EUR15	99.5	101.8	103.7	102.7	103.8	103.1	103.2	102.9	103.1
Japan	99.2	98.8	98.7	101.2	96.0	98.0	97.8	96.2	99.0
USA	104.1	108.3	109.6	109.6	109.8	110.4	109.9	110.3	110.1

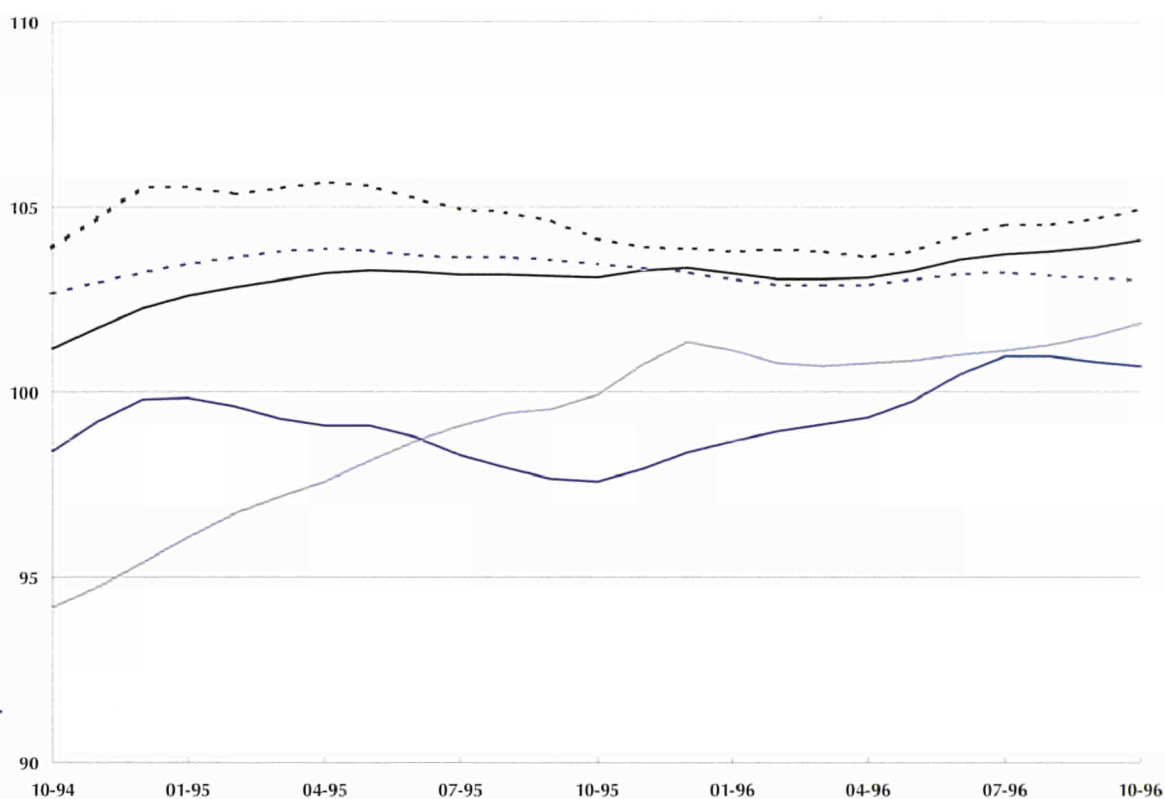
TRIAD comparison of
indexes of production
for the main
industrial groupings,
seasonally adjusted
(1990 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

Figure 2.2

EUR15 production index by main industrial grouping, trend cycle (1990 = 100)

Total industry —
 Intermediate goods - - - -
 Capital goods —
 Consumer durables —
 Consumer non-durables - - - -



Source: eurostat

Table 2.6

Three month on three month growth rates for the production index of the main industrial groupings, seasonally adjusted (%)

	Latest 3 months available		Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EUR15	08-96	⇄ 10-96	0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
B	07-96	⇄ 09-96	4.4	1.3	4.7	2.4	1.1
DK	07-96	⇄ 09-96	2.8	3.7	5.6	9.3	-0.2
D	08-96	⇄ 10-96	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	-1.1
GR	08-96	⇄ 10-96	-1.0	-1.2	4.7	5.1	-1.2
E	08-96	⇄ 10-96	1.5	2.2	3.5	5.5	0.1
F	08-96	⇄ 10-96	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.4
IRL	05-96	⇄ 07-96	4.8	9.4	6.6	:	2.6
I	08-96	⇄ 10-96	0.8	0.9	-2.6	-4.6	0.0
L	05-96	⇄ 07-96	-1.1	0.4	-7.4	30.8	-3.8
NL	07-96	⇄ 09-96	-0.7	-0.6	-4.5	1.8	0.9
A	10-95	⇄ 12-95	0.0	-2.6	-9.0	-0.6	-0.3
P	11-95	⇄ 01-96	0.7	-3.3	2.7	-3.2	-2.0
FIN	08-96	⇄ 10-96	1.3	1.3	5.6	:	-1.1
S	07-96	⇄ 09-96	0.3	1.6	-1.8	6.7	0.3
UK	08-96	⇄ 10-96	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Japan	07-96	⇄ 09-96	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.7	-0.6
USA	08-96	⇄ 10-96	0.7	0.8	1.8	1.1	0.2

Source: eurostat

PRODUCTION INDEX

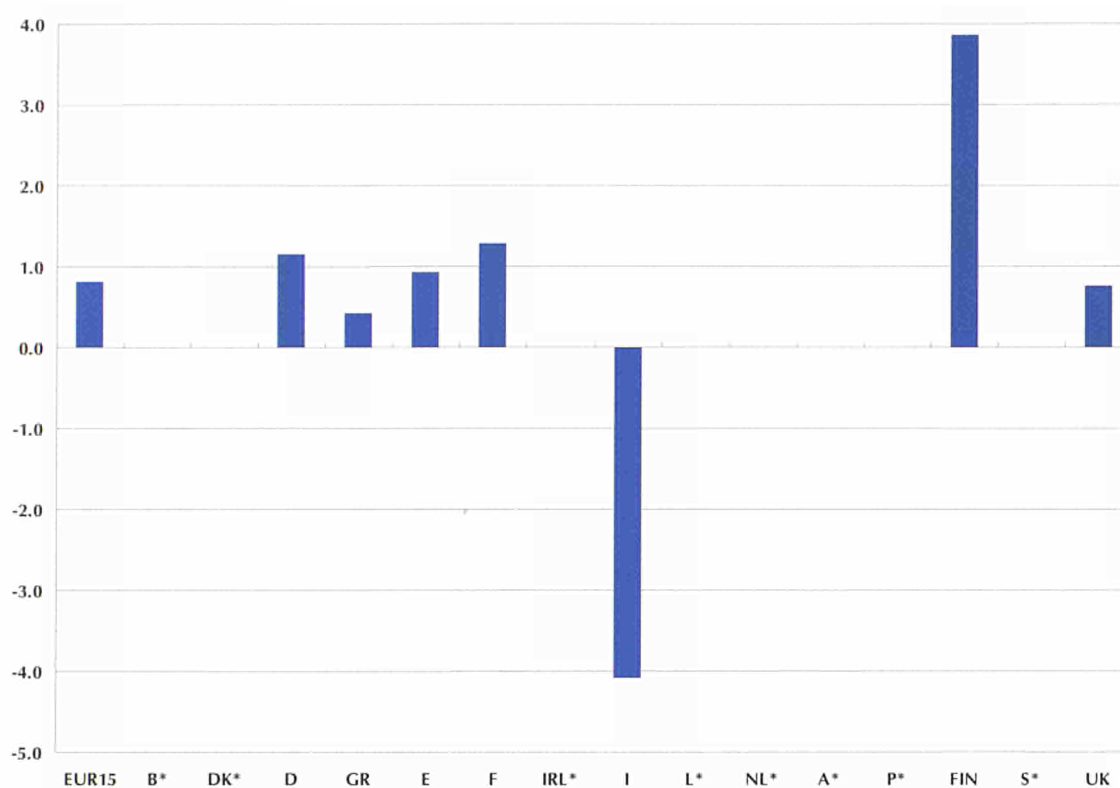


Figure 2.3

Annual growth rates for the production index of total industry, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, Aug-96 to Oct-96 (%)

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available		Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EUR15	08-96	⇒ 10-96	0.8	0.1	2.1	3.6	-0.4
B	07-96	⇒ 09-96	5.6	5.7	5.8	7.5	2.6
DK	07-96	⇒ 09-96	5.4	6.5	8.0	16.1	1.4
D	08-96	⇒ 10-96	1.1	-0.1	3.0	4.2	-0.9
GR	08-96	⇒ 10-96	0.4	2.0	1.2	14.5	-2.3
E	08-96	⇒ 10-96	0.9	0.4	5.8	6.1	-1.5
F	08-96	⇒ 10-96	1.3	1.8	1.5	3.1	-1.0
IRL	05-96	⇒ 07-96	10.6	20.1	9.4	:	0.9
I	08-96	⇒ 10-96	-4.1	-4.4	-5.6	-5.3	-2.2
L	05-96	⇒ 07-96	-1.2	-2.6	6.4	26.3	-5.9
NL	07-96	⇒ 09-96	3.9	3.4	3.2	5.3	4.7
A	10-95	⇒ 12-95	6.1	0.0	1.8	2.0	-1.4
P	11-95	⇒ 01-96	3.6	-2.5	5.1	-3.9	-1.9
FIN	08-96	⇒ 10-96	3.9	5.1	16.4	:	3.0
S	07-96	⇒ 09-96	3.2	1.5	3.7	8.8	5.7
UK	08-96	⇒ 10-96	0.8	-0.6	2.8	6.2	0.9
Japan	07-96	⇒ 09-96	3.5	1.3	14.1	0.9	-0.1
USA	08-96	⇒ 10-96	3.5	1.8	8.1	6.3	0.5

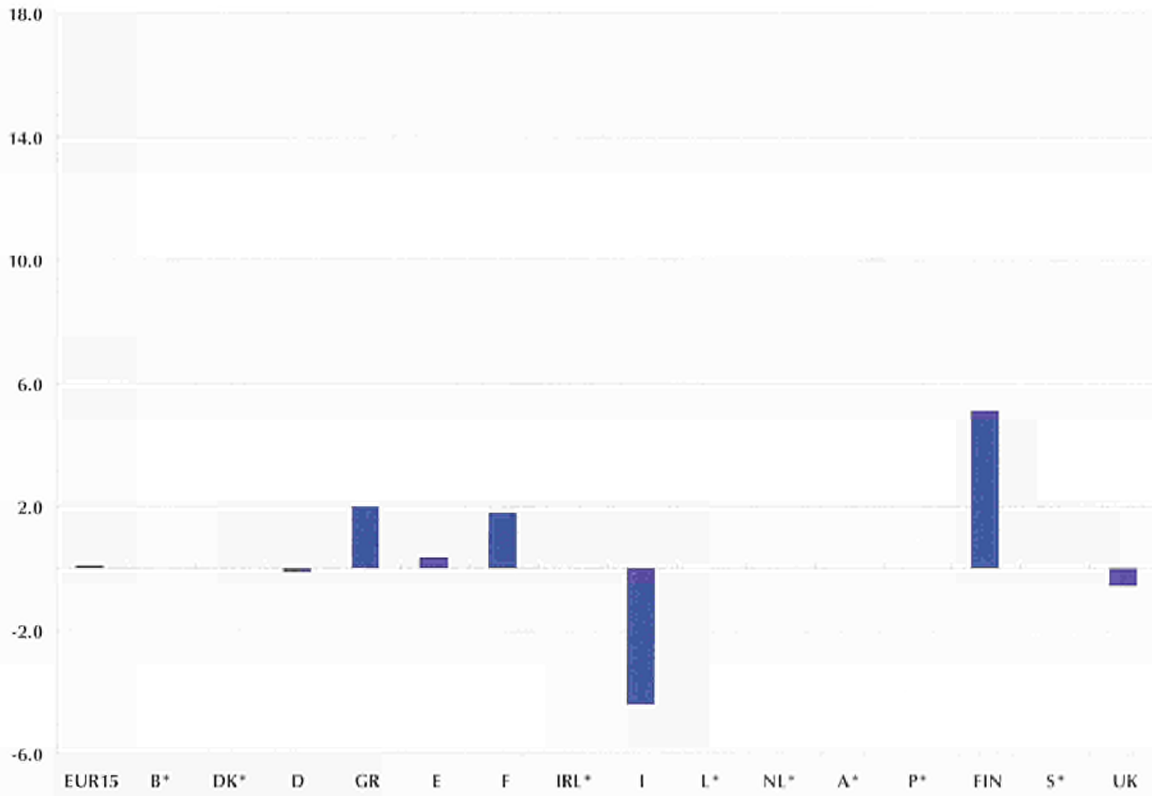
Table 2.7

Annual growth rates for the production index of the main industrial groupings, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.4

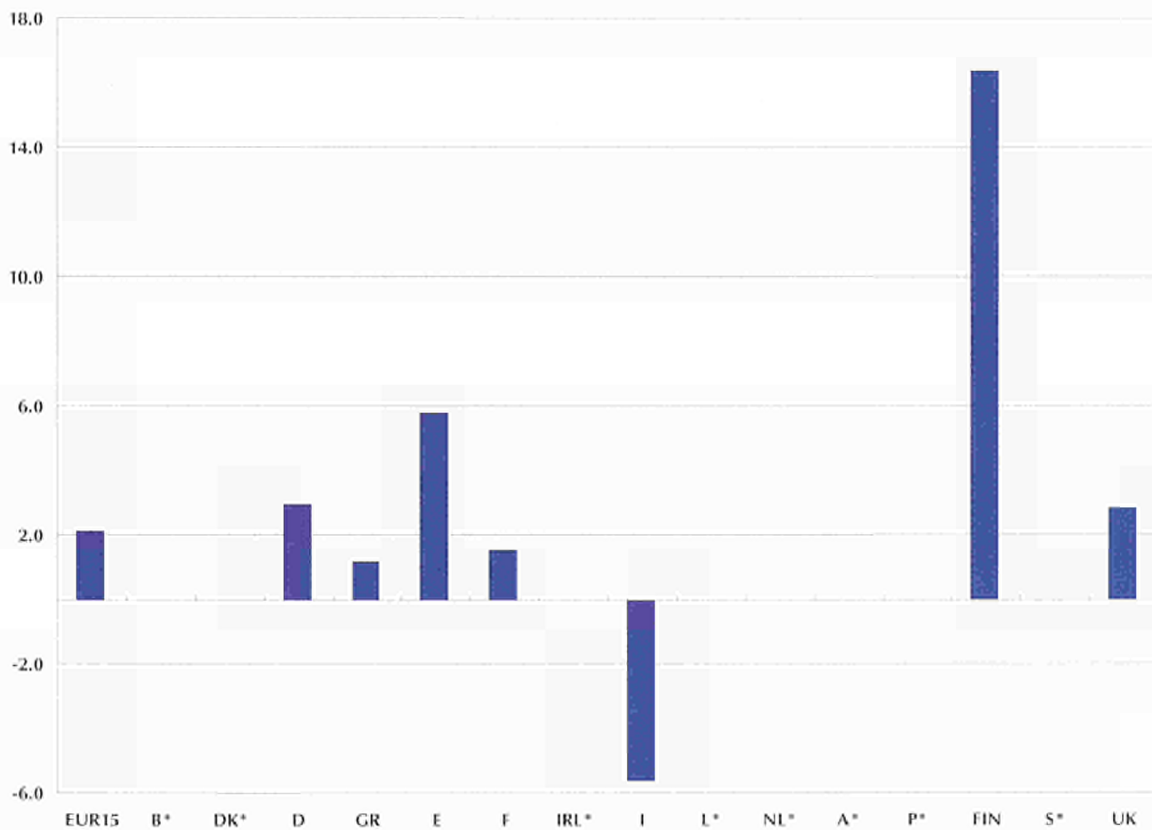
Annual growth rates for the production index of the intermediate goods sector, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, Aug-96 to Oct-96 (%)



Source: eurostat

Figure 2.5

Annual growth rates for the production index of the capital goods sector, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, Aug-96 to Oct-96 (%)



Source: eurostat

PRODUCTION INDEX

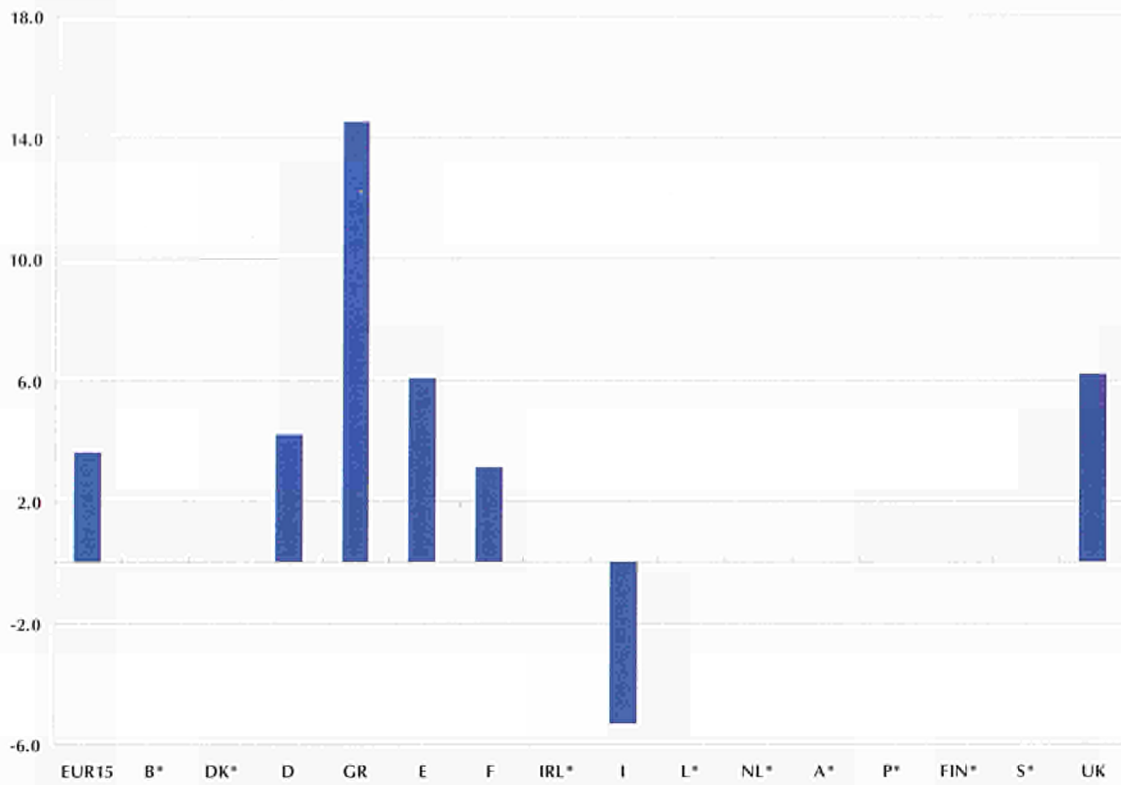


Figure 2.6

Annual growth rates for the production index of the consumer durables sector, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, Aug-96 to Oct-96 (%)

Source: eurostat

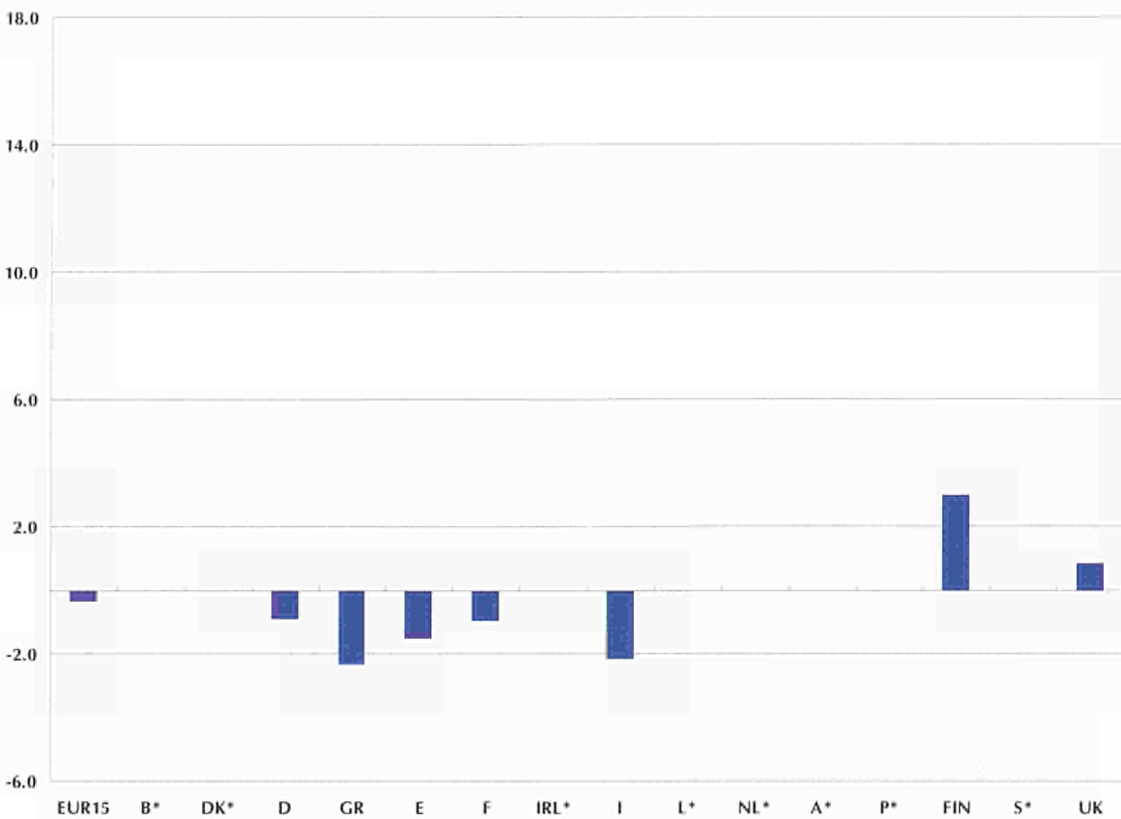


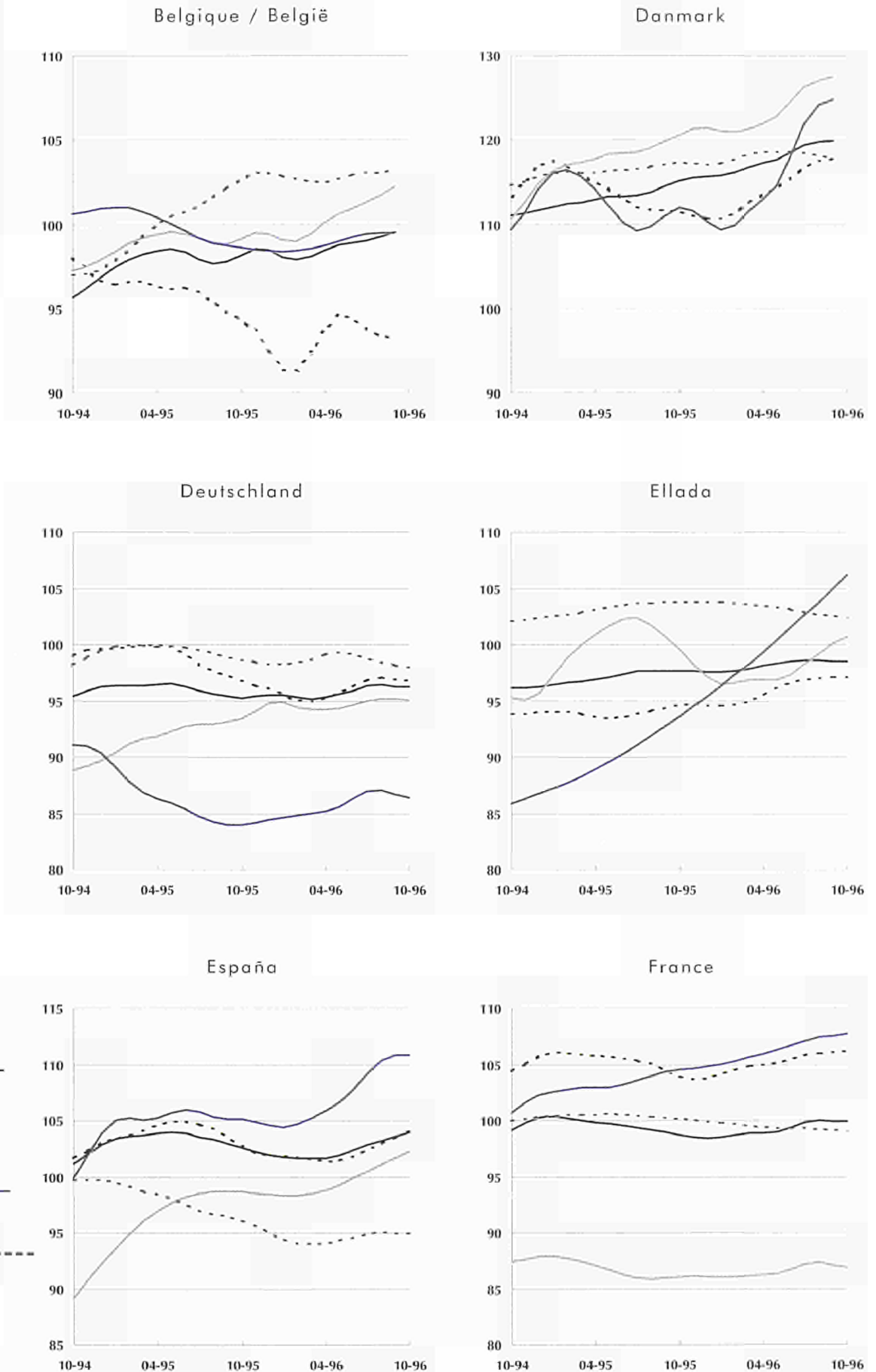
Figure 2.7

Annual growth rates for the production index of the consumer non-durables sector, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, Aug-96 to Oct-96 (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.8

Production index by main industrial grouping, trend cycle (1990 = 100)



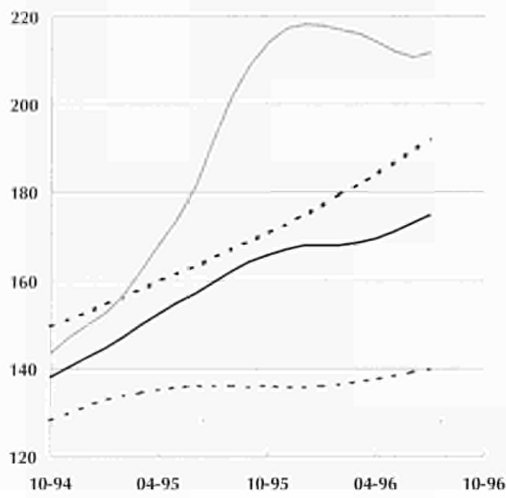
Source:  eurostat

PRODUCTION INDEX - TREND CYCLE

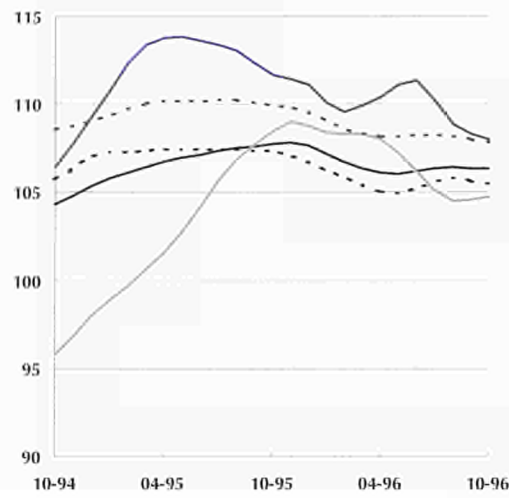
Figure 2.8

Production index by main industrial grouping, trend cycle (1990 = 100)

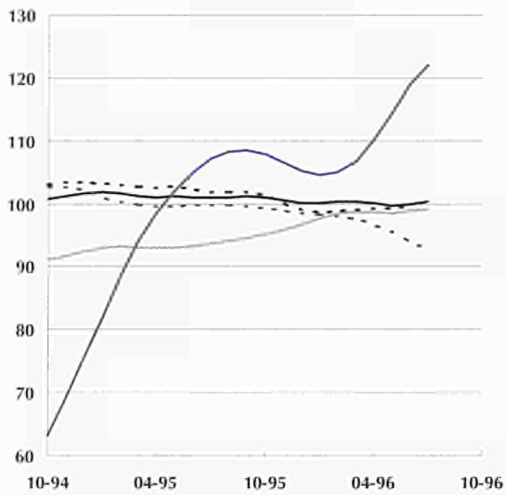
Ireland



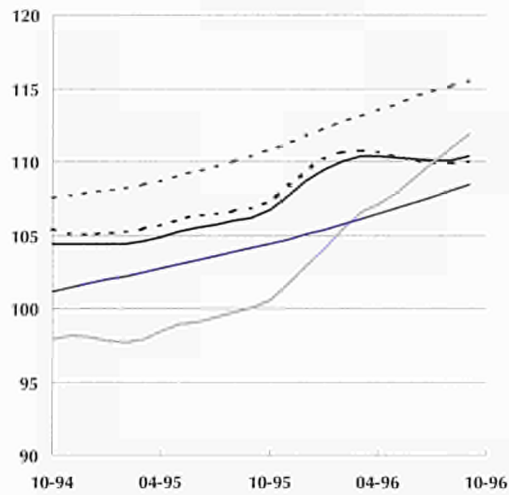
Italia



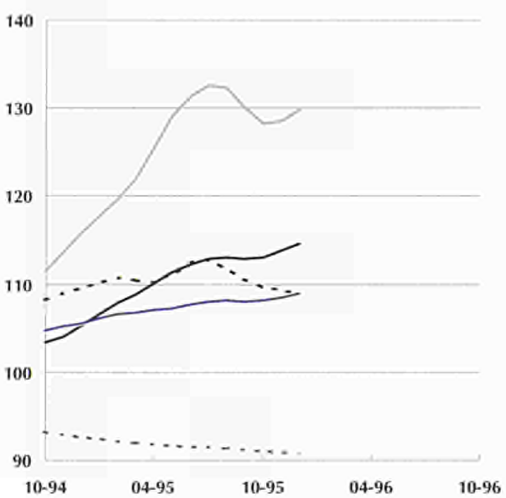
Luxembourg



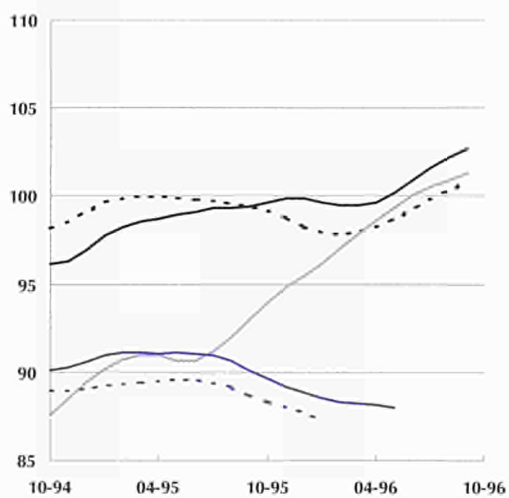
Nederland



Österreich



Portugal

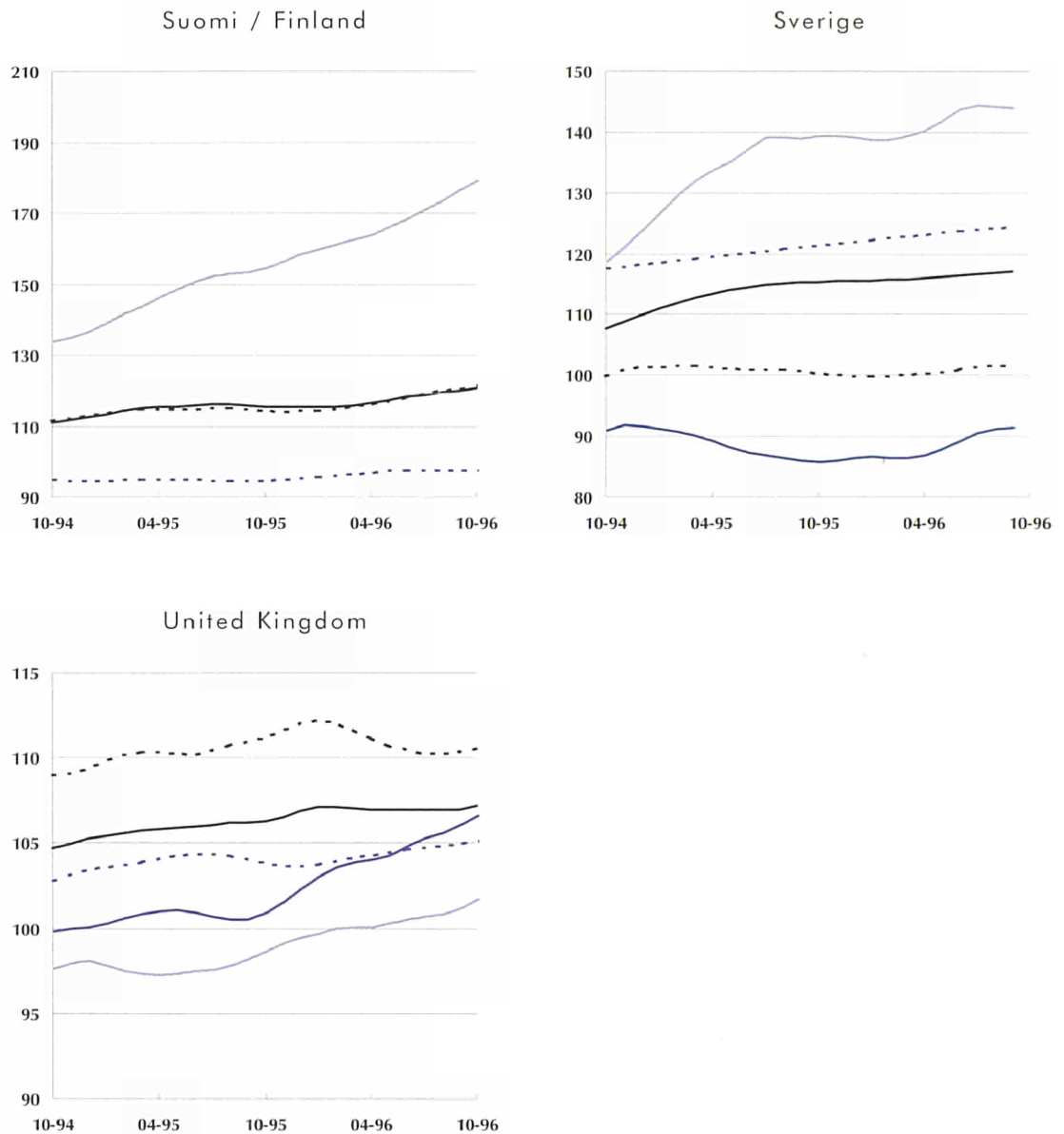


- Total industry
- - - Intermediate goods
- Capital goods
- Consumer durables
- - - Consumer non-durables

Source:  eurostat

Figure 2.8

Production index by main industrial grouping, trend cycle (1990 = 100)



- Total industry ———
- Intermediate goods - - - - -
- Capital goods ———
- Consumer durables ———
- Consumer non-durables - - - - -

Further information - the production index:

The index of production measures changes in volume (at constant prices) of gross value added created by a given activity, the activity indexes being aggregated (like the aggregation at Community level) by means of a system of weighting according to gross value added at factor cost.

The indexes of production are adjusted in two stages: firstly (by the national statistical offices except Denmark, France, Spain and the United Kingdom) to take account of the varying number of working days in the month, and secondly for EUR15 and most of the Member States by seasonal adjustment with TRAMO / SEATS, a method developed by Professor Maravall and V.Gomez. For France, Ireland, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, the indexes are adjusted by the national statistical office.

All data from Ireland is converted from the old classification Nace 1970 and therefore less reliable.

Full methodological notes may be found on page 71.

Source: eurostat

DOMESTIC PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

EUR15

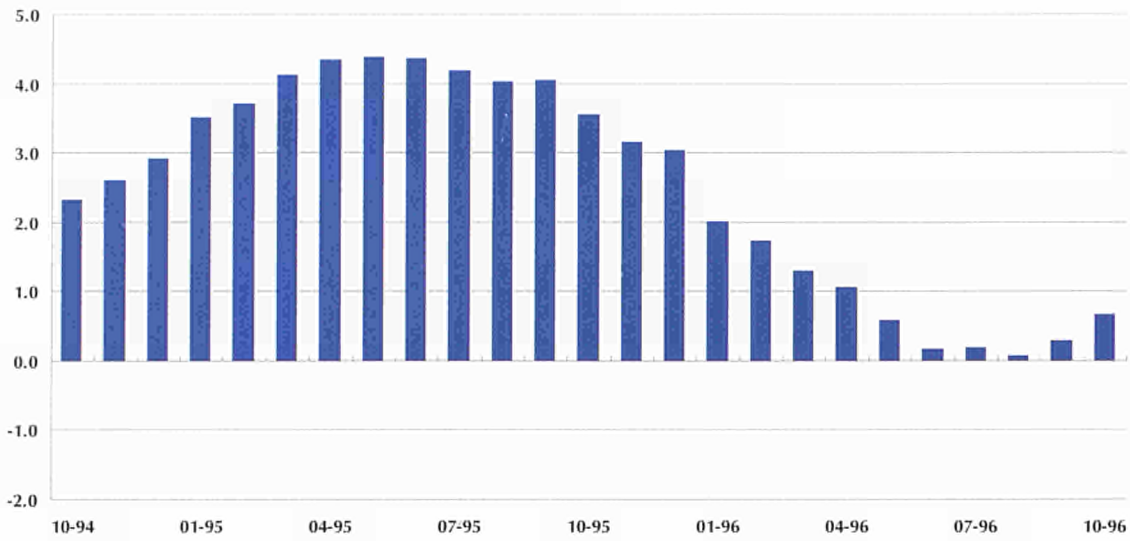
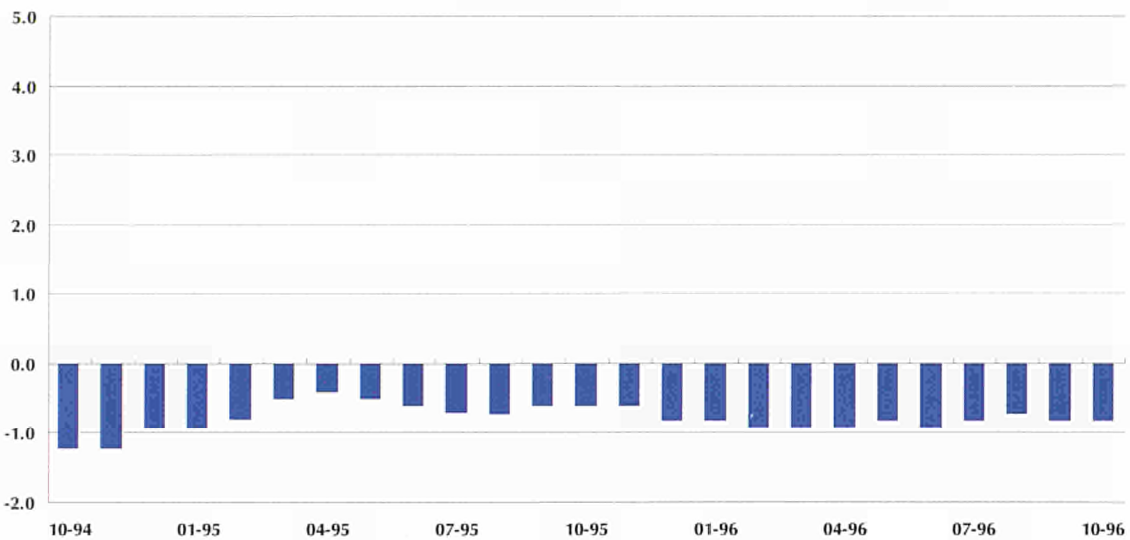


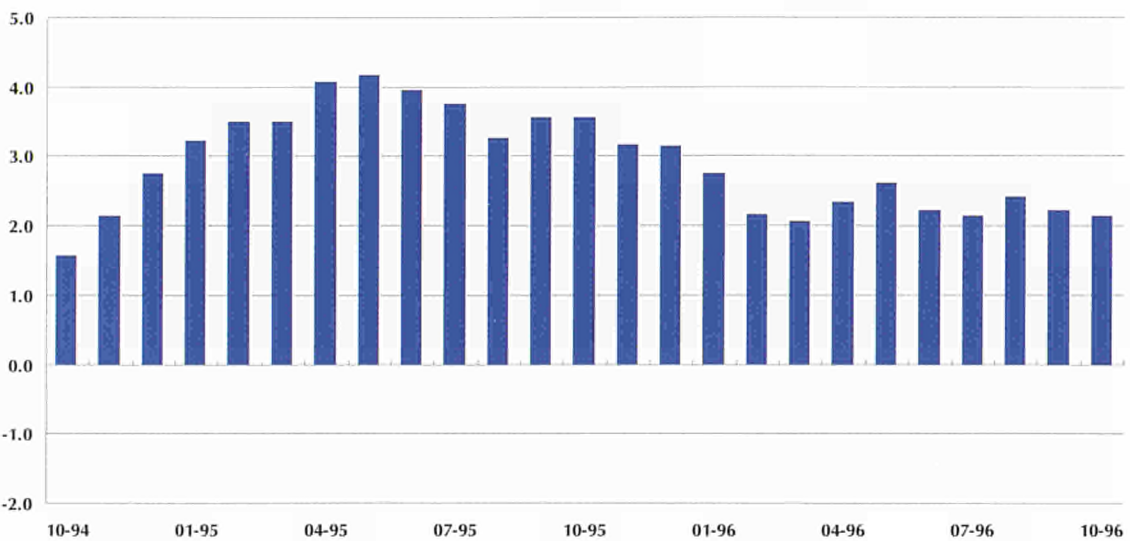
Figure 2.9

TRIAD comparison of annual growth rates of producer prices for total industry, in national currency (%)

Japan



USA

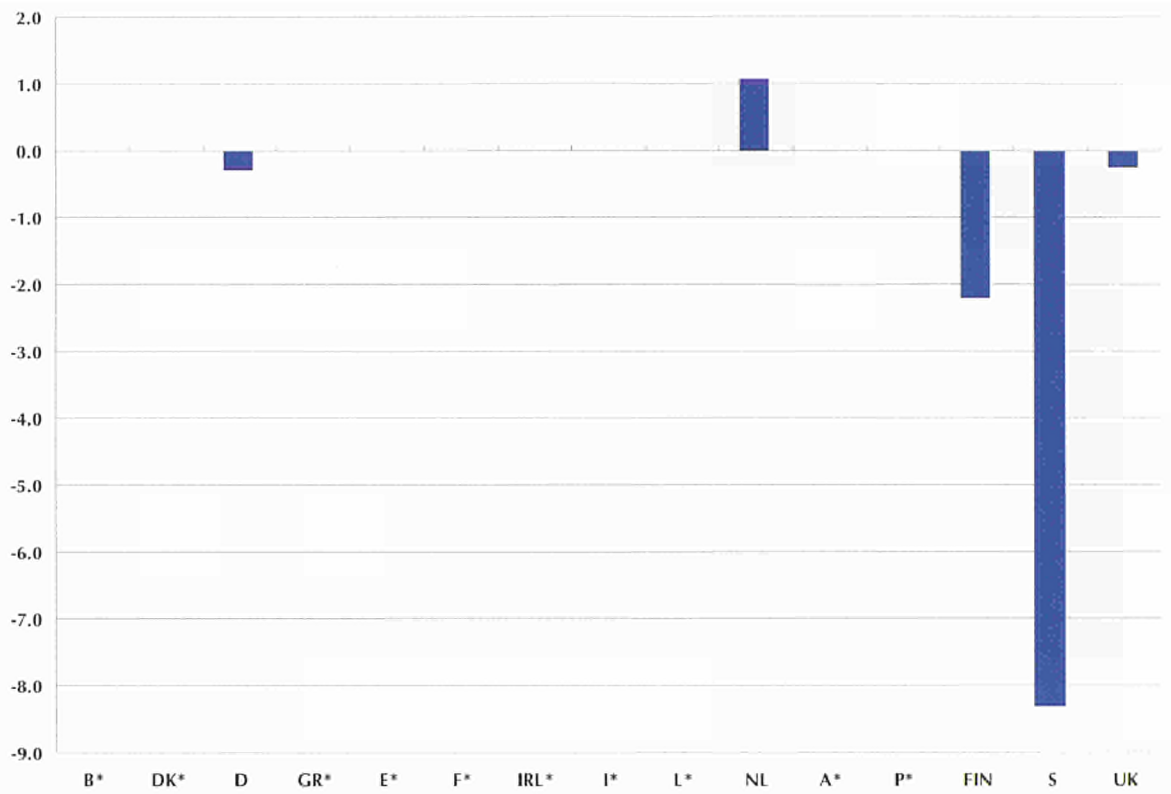


Source: eurostat

EXPORT PRICE INDEX AND DOMESTIC PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

Figure 2.10

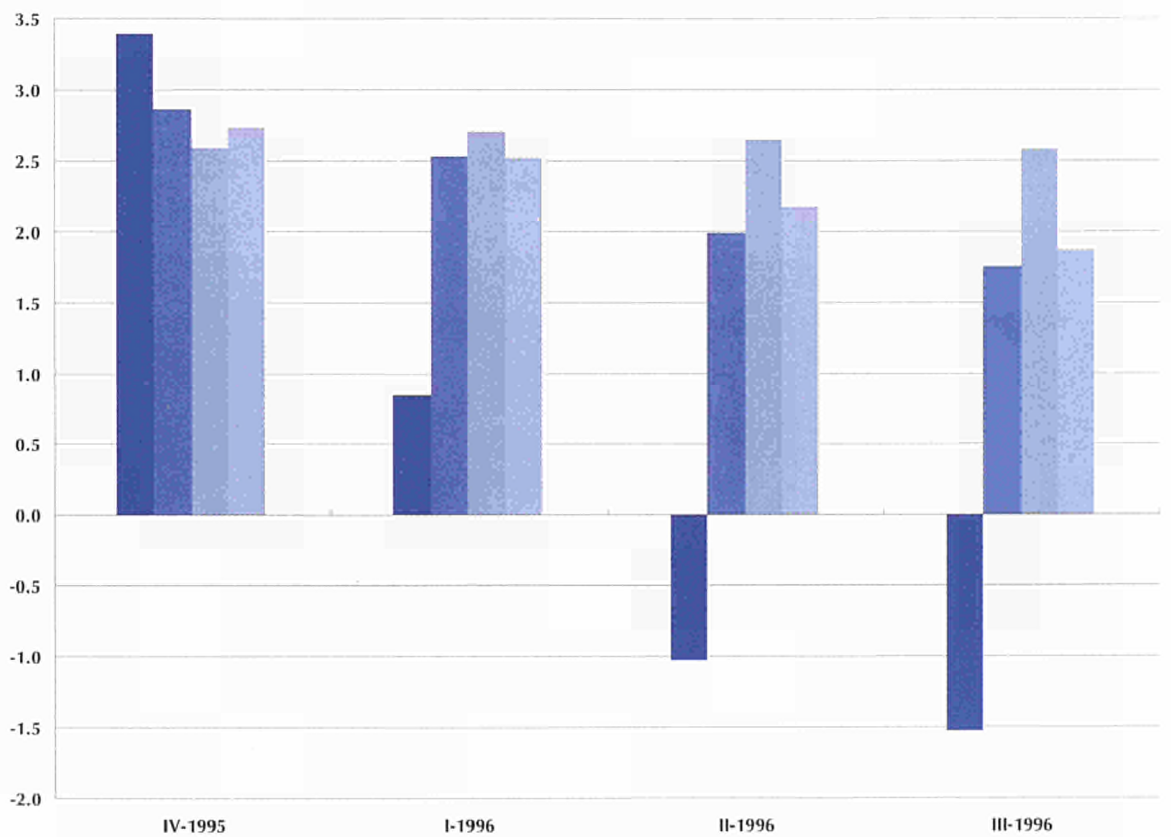
Annual growth rates of export prices for manufacturing industry, in national currency, July-96 to Sep-96 (1990 = 100)



Source: eurostat

Figure 2.11

EUR15 annual growth rates of producer prices for the main industrial groupings (%)



Intermediate goods
 Capital goods
 Consumer durables
 Consumer non-durables

Source: eurostat

DOMESTIC PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

Table 2.8

	1993	1994	1995	05-96	06-96	07-96	08-96	09-96	10-96
EUR15	106.1	108.2	112.3	113.1	112.7	112.7	112.8	113.2	113.5
B	98.2	99.5	101.7	102.3	101.8	101.7	101.9	102.8	:
DK	99.0	99.7	103.4	105.4	105.0	105.1	105.0	105.5	:
D	104.0	104.7	106.5	106.0	105.8	105.9	105.9	106.1	106.3
GR	146.1	156.6	171.4	183.1	182.4	182.9	183.4	186.4	:
E	105.3	109.8	116.8	118.8	118.6	118.4	118.4	118.7	119.1
F	100.6	100.9	103.1	103.6	103.2	103.5	103.5	104.1	104.3
IRL	105.6	107.6	111.6	114.0	114.2	114.1	113.5	113.3	113.1
I	109.2	113.3	122.2	124.3	124.0	123.7	123.8	124.1	124.4
L	105.1	107.2	110.8	110.1	110.2	110.3	111.0	110.6	110.7
NL	100.2	101.0	104.0	105.8	105.6	106.0	106.1	106.6	106.8
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	103.9	105.8	107.7	107.7	107.1	106.9	106.8	107.2	107.6
S	104.1	108.6	117.3	117.9	117.7	118.2	118.0	118.1	118.3
UK	111.5	114.2	118.5	118.9	118.4	118.1	118.1	118.7	119.2
Japan	98.5	96.8	96.1	95.5	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.1
USA	102.3	103.6	107.3	110.2	110.1	110.0	110.2	110.1	110.0

Indexes of
producer prices for
total industry,
in national currency
(1990 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

Table 2.9

	1993	1994	1995	05-96	06-96	07-96	08-96	09-96	10-96
EUR15	101.1	102.4	104.1	106.3	106.2	106.1	105.9	106.6	107.3
B	102.9	106.4	112.0	110.4	109.7	109.6	110.3	110.9	:
DK	102.5	103.8	110.9	112.2	111.8	112.1	112.2	112.6	:
D	110.2	111.6	116.6	113.8	113.4	113.7	114.2	113.9	113.4
GR	109.7	109.6	114.0	121.7	121.5	122.1	121.6	123.6	:
E	91.7	89.4	92.8	96.3	95.1	94.9	95.0	95.3	95.2
F	104.9	106.0	109.2	110.7	110.0	110.6	110.2	110.6	110.9
IRL	101.4	104.2	105.0	109.8	110.8	110.6	109.4	110.4	111.0
I	90.4	90.1	87.3	97.4	97.7	97.0	96.8	97.9	98.7
L	110.1	114.7	121.9	118.9	118.8	118.9	120.1	119.2	118.6
NL	106.5	108.1	114.5	114.4	113.9	114.3	115.0	115.0	114.5
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	75.4	83.1	91.6	88.1	88.9	89.1	90.2	90.3	90.8
S	86.0	89.2	94.7	104.6	105.8	105.4	104.5	105.4	107.1
UK	102.1	105.1	102.0	103.2	104.0	103.1	101.8	104.1	107.2
Japan	139.3	146.5	144.2	132.2	128.2	125.9	126.2	125.2	123.4
USA	110.9	110.9	104.2	112.3	111.7	110.0	109.1	110.2	111.1

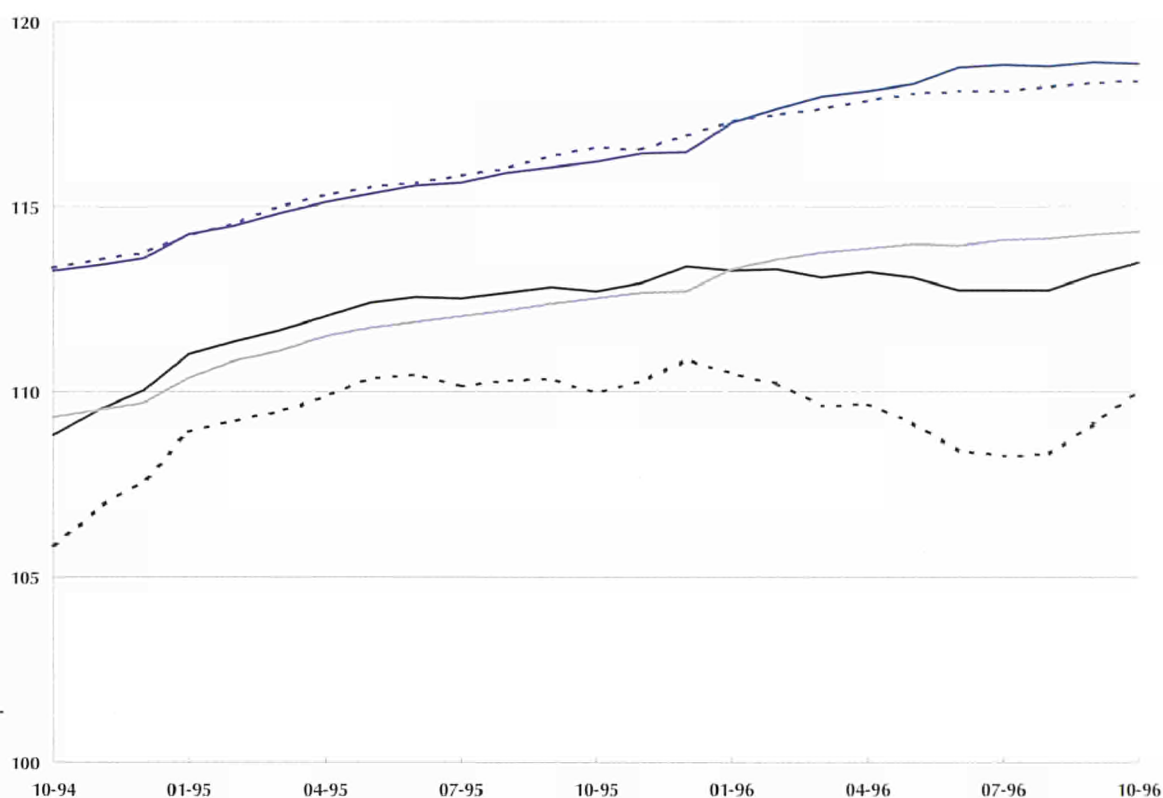
Indexes of
producer prices for
total industry,
in ECU terms
(1990 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

Figure 2.12

EUR15 producer price index by main industrial grouping, in national currency (1990 = 100)

Total industry —
Intermediate goods - - -
Capital goods —
Consumer durables —
Consumer non-durables - - -



Source: eurostat

Table 2.10

Three month on three month growth rates for the producer price index of the main industrial groupings, in national currency (%)

	Latest 3 months available		Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EUR15	08-96	⇒ 10-96	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
B	07-96	⇒ 09-96	0.0	-0.7	0.1	:	0.1
DK	07-96	⇒ 09-96	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.1	-0.4
D	09-96	⇒ 11-96	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3
GR	07-96	⇒ 09-96	0.7	0.2	1.3	0.7	1.3
E	08-96	⇒ 10-96	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5
F	09-96	⇒ 11-96	0.8	0.9	0.0	-0.2	0.3
IRL	12-94	⇒ 02-95	1.0	0.5	:	:	0.3
I	08-96	⇒ 10-96	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0
L	08-96	⇒ 10-96	0.5	-2.4	0.1	0.1	1.4
NL	08-96	⇒ 10-96	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
A		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
P		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	08-96	⇒ 10-96	0.0	-0.3	0.2	-2.9	0.7
S	08-96	⇒ 10-96	0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6
UK	09-96	⇒ 11-96	0.9	3.7	0.4	0.1	-0.1
Japan	08-96	⇒ 10-96	-0.2	:	:	:	:
USA	08-96	⇒ 10-96	0.0	:	:	:	:

Source: eurostat

DOMESTIC PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

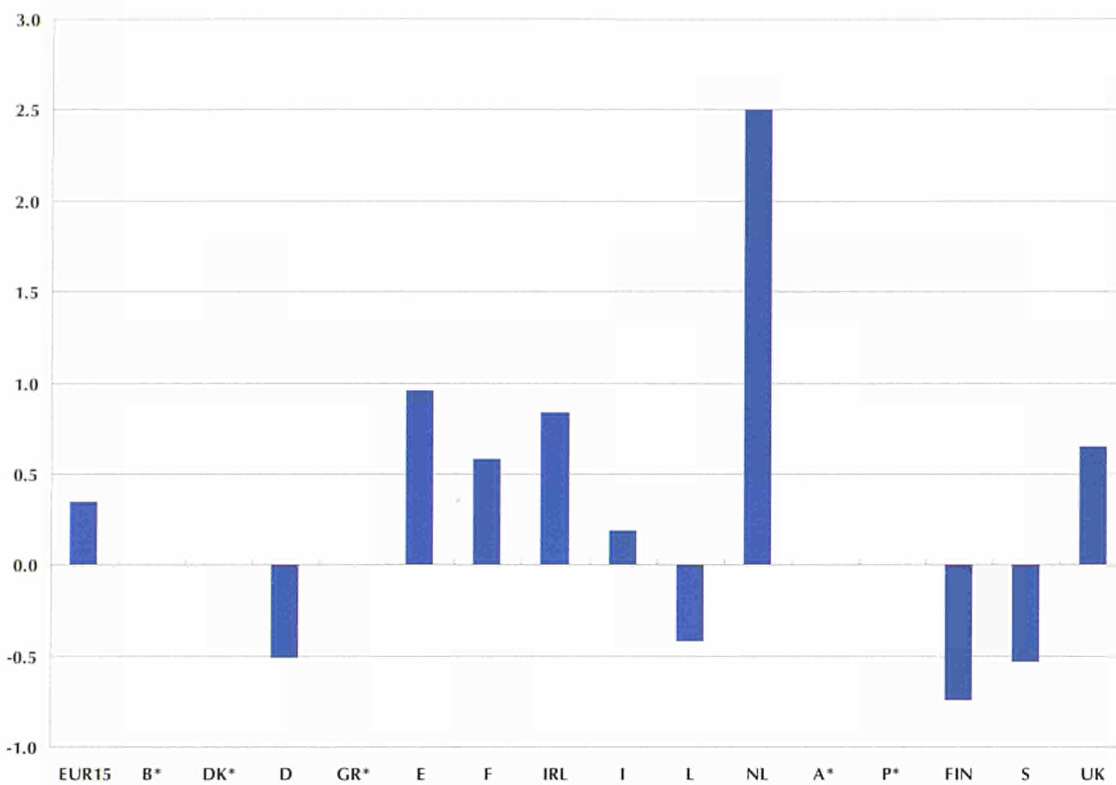


Figure 2.13

Annual growth rates of the producer price index of total industry, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, in national currency Aug-96 to Oct-96 (%)

Source: eurostat

Latest 3 months available

Total industry

Intermediate goods

Capital goods

Consumer durables

Consumer non-durables

Table 2.11

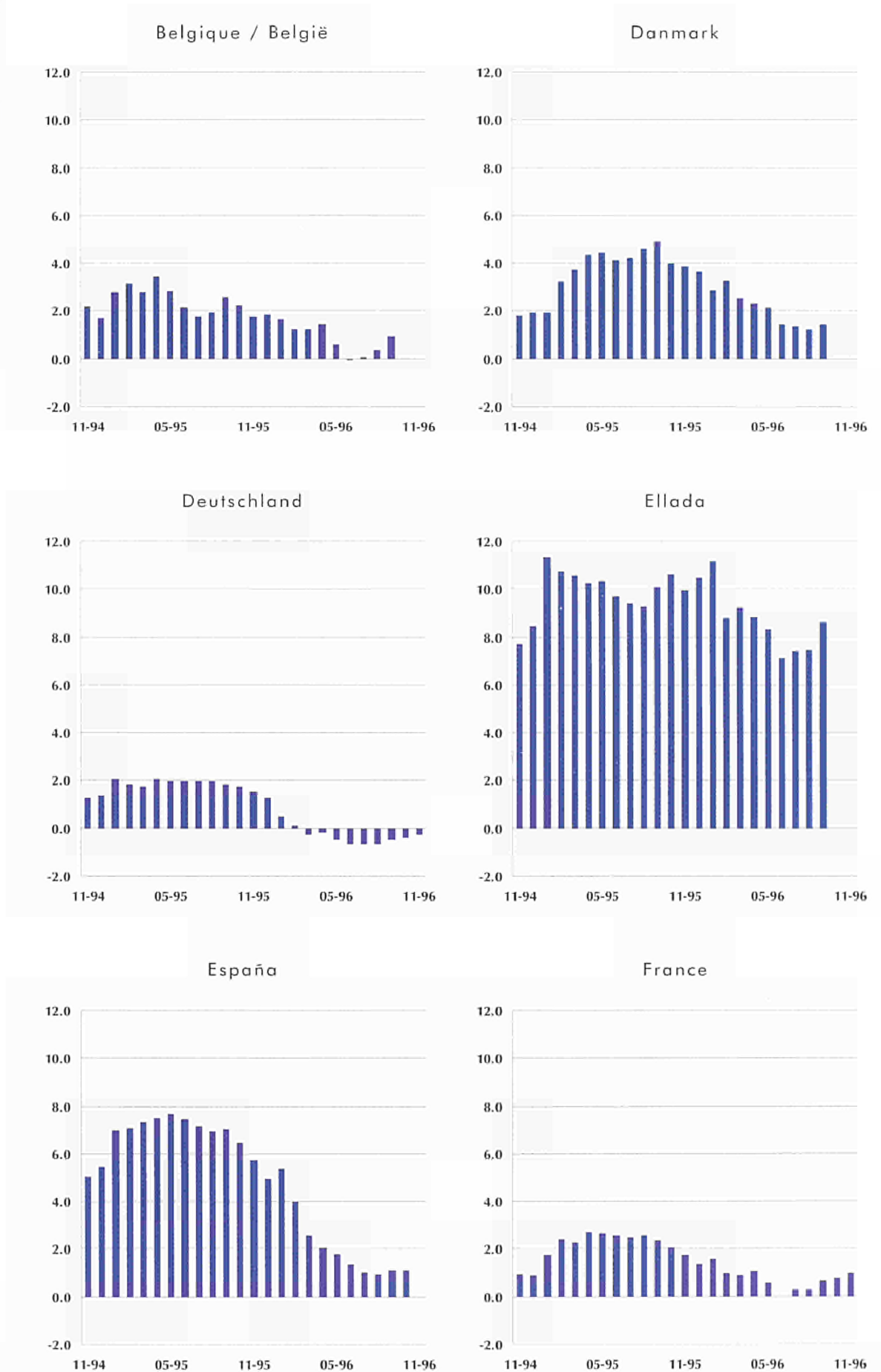
	Latest 3 months available	Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EUR15	08-96 ⇒ 10-96	0.4	-1.0	1.7	2.4	1.7
B	07-96 ⇒ 09-96	0.2	-1.0	0.6	:	0.4
DK	07-96 ⇒ 09-96	1.1	1.1	1.5	3.0	0.7
D	09-96 ⇒ 11-96	-0.4	-1.6	1.2	1.2	0.3
GR	07-96 ⇒ 09-96	7.1	5.6	8.3	5.2	9.0
E	08-96 ⇒ 10-96	1.0	-1.6	2.2	3.3	3.9
F	09-96 ⇒ 11-96	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0
IRL	08-96 ⇒ 10-96	0.8	:	:	:	-0.3
I	08-96 ⇒ 10-96	0.2	-1.9	2.6	6.3	1.6
L	08-96 ⇒ 10-96	-0.4	-8.6	0.9	1.1	2.4
NL	08-96 ⇒ 10-96	2.5	2.6	0.2	0.7	2.4
A	⇒	:	:	:	:	:
P	⇒	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	08-96 ⇒ 10-96	-0.7	-1.9	2.2	-2.4	0.6
S	08-96 ⇒ 10-96	-0.5	-1.7	0.8	3.9	-0.7
UK	09-96 ⇒ 11-96	0.8	1.0	2.2	1.8	2.1
Japan	08-96 ⇒ 10-96	-0.8	:	:	:	:
USA	08-96 ⇒ 10-96	2.3	:	:	:	:

Annual growth rates of the producer price index of the main industrial groupings, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, in national currency (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.14

Annual growth rates of producer prices for total industry, in national currency (%)

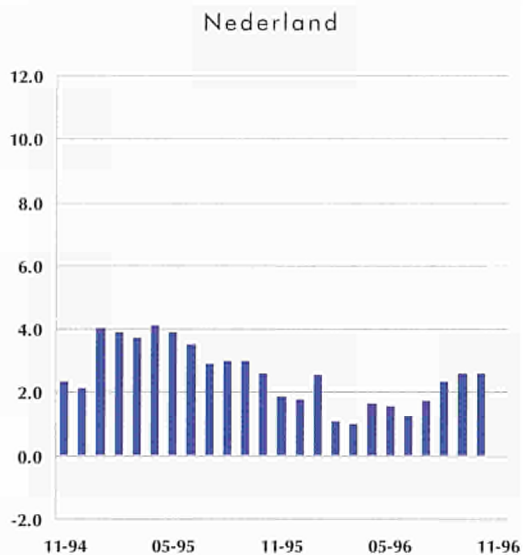
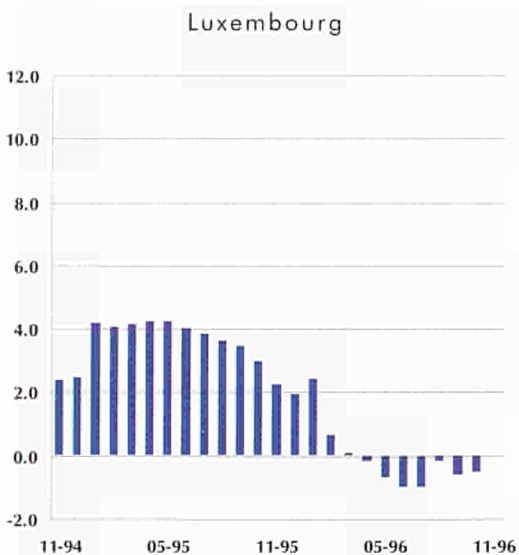
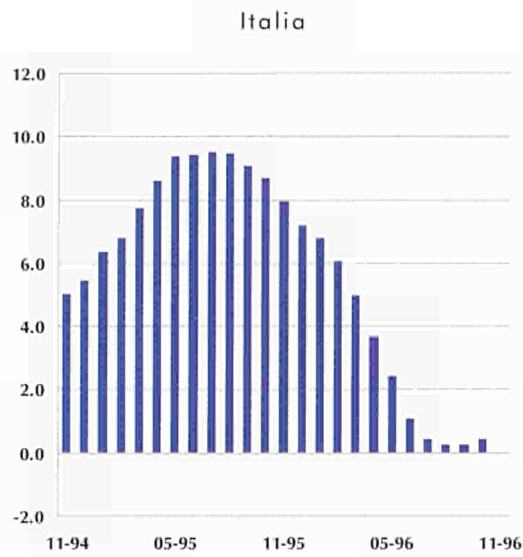
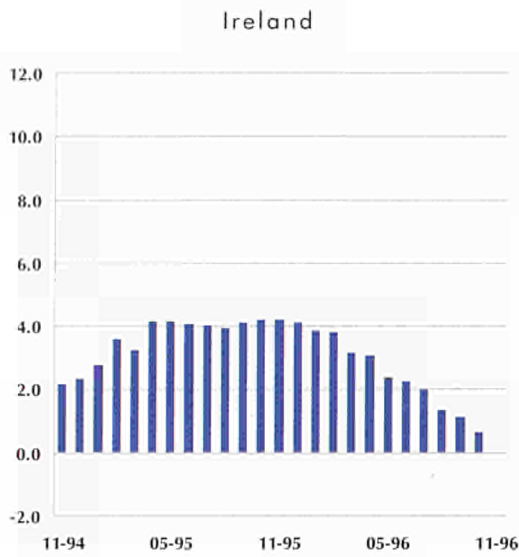


Source:  eurostat

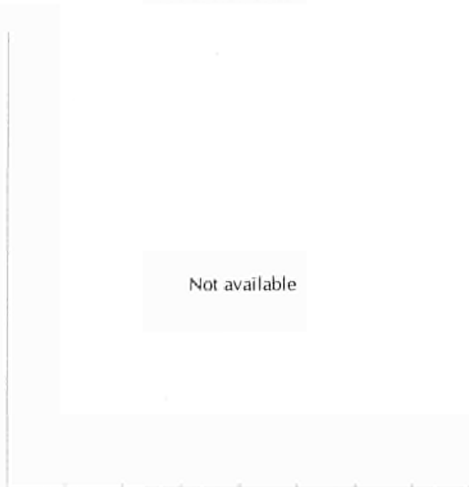
ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF DOMESTIC PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

Figure 2.14

Annual growth rates of producer prices for total industry, in national currency (%)



Österreich



Portugal

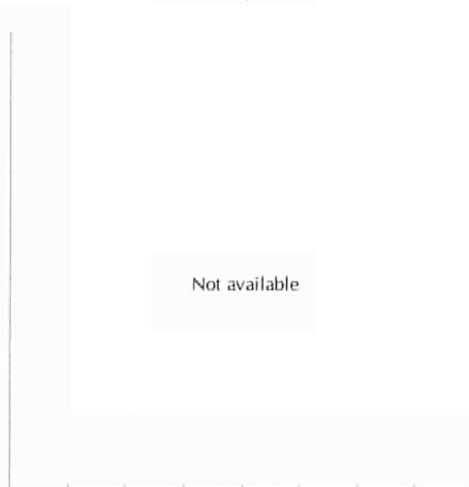
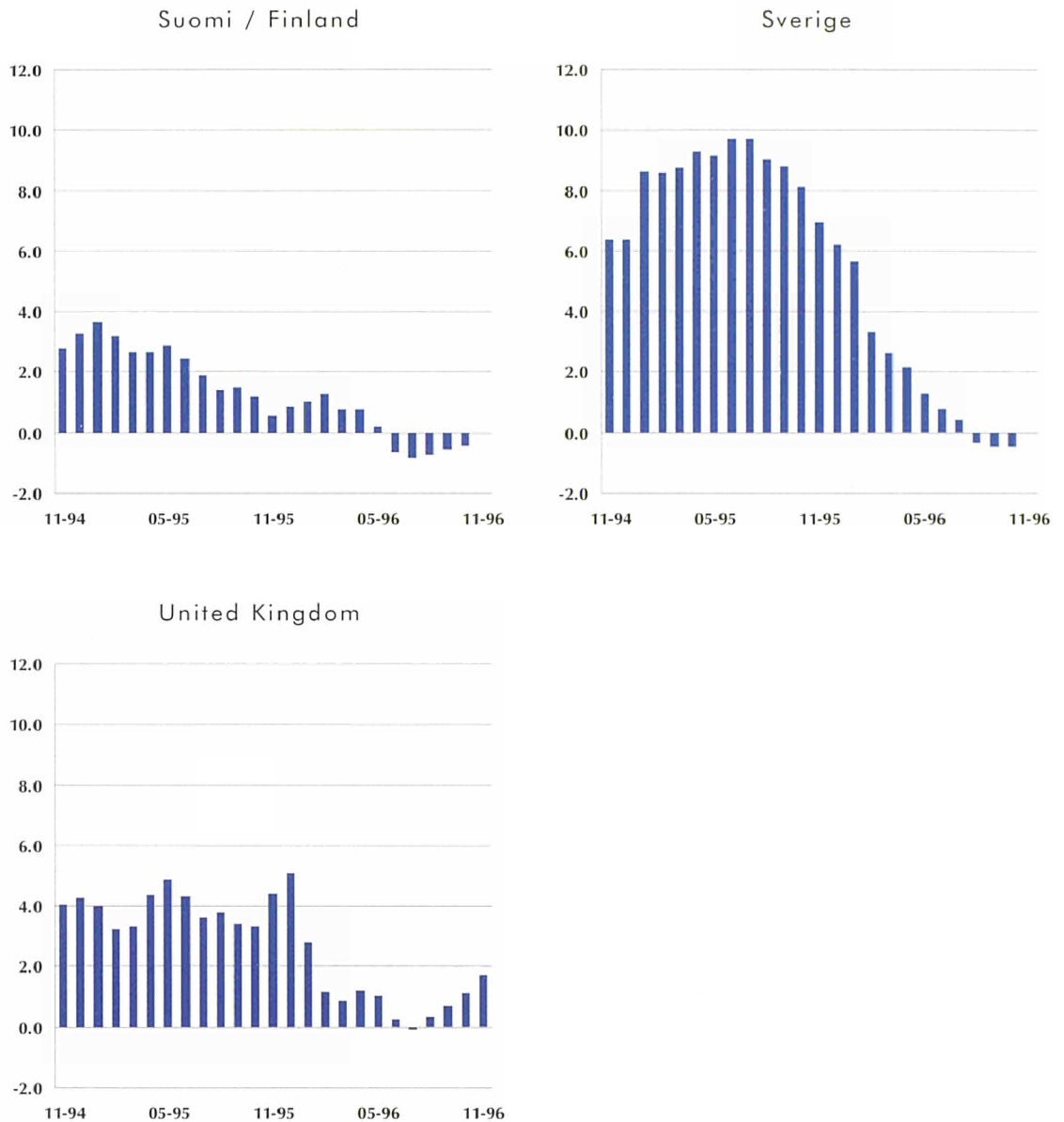


Figure 2.14

Annual growth rates of producer prices for total industry, in national currency (%)



Further information - price indexes:

The index of producer prices shows (in the national currency of the Member State in question) changes in the ex-works selling prices of all products sold on the domestic market. Since we deal with producer prices, imports are not included in these price indexes. The Community indices (EUR13, since there are no producer price indexes for Portugal and Austria) refer to overall weighted price changes. Producer price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

The system used for the collection of export price indexes is a duplicate of the model for domestic producer price indexes.

All data from Ireland is converted from the old classification Nace 1970 and therefore less reliable.

Full methodological notes may be found on page 71.

EMPLOYMENT INDEX

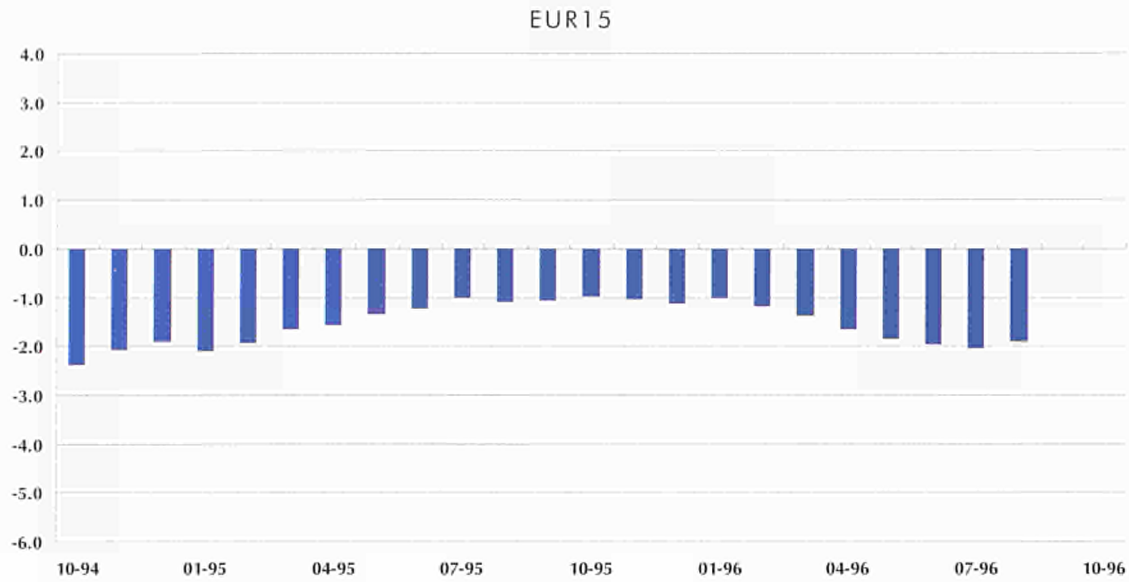
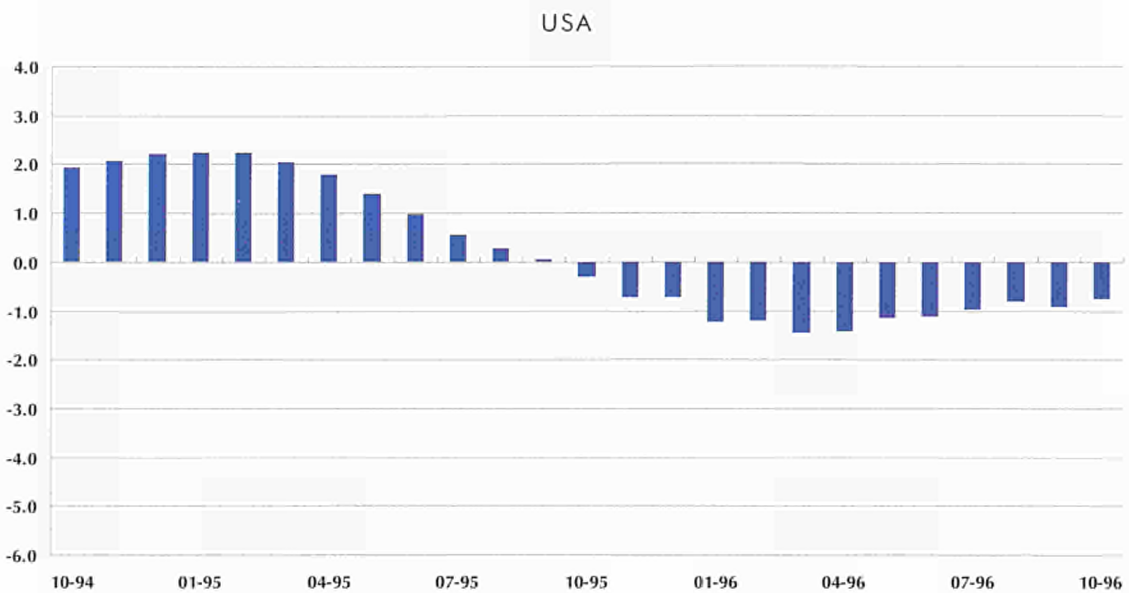
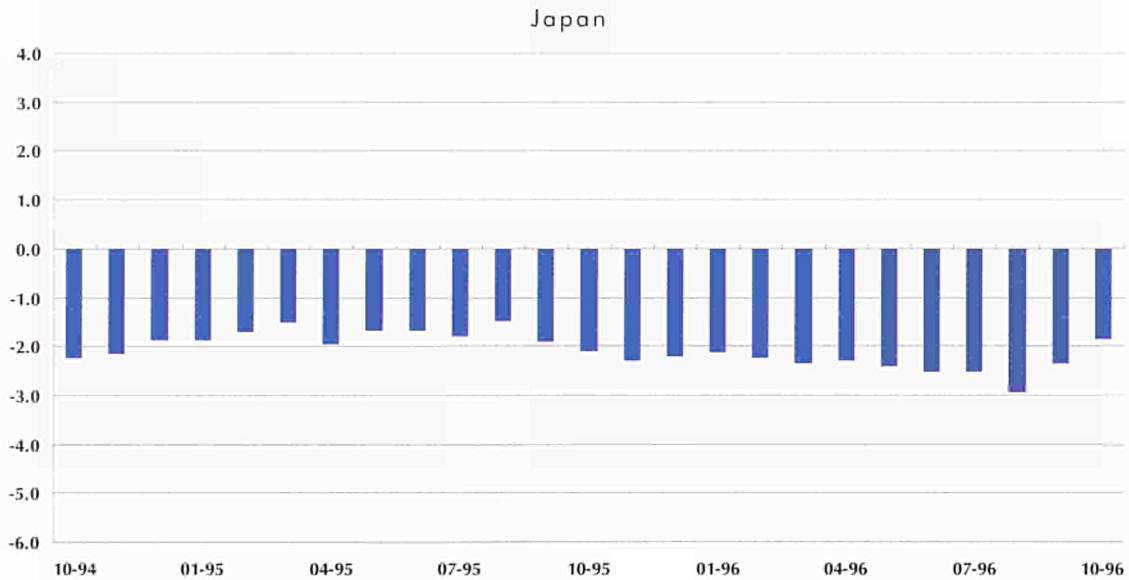


Figure 2.15

TRIAD comparison of annual growth rates of employment for total industry (%)

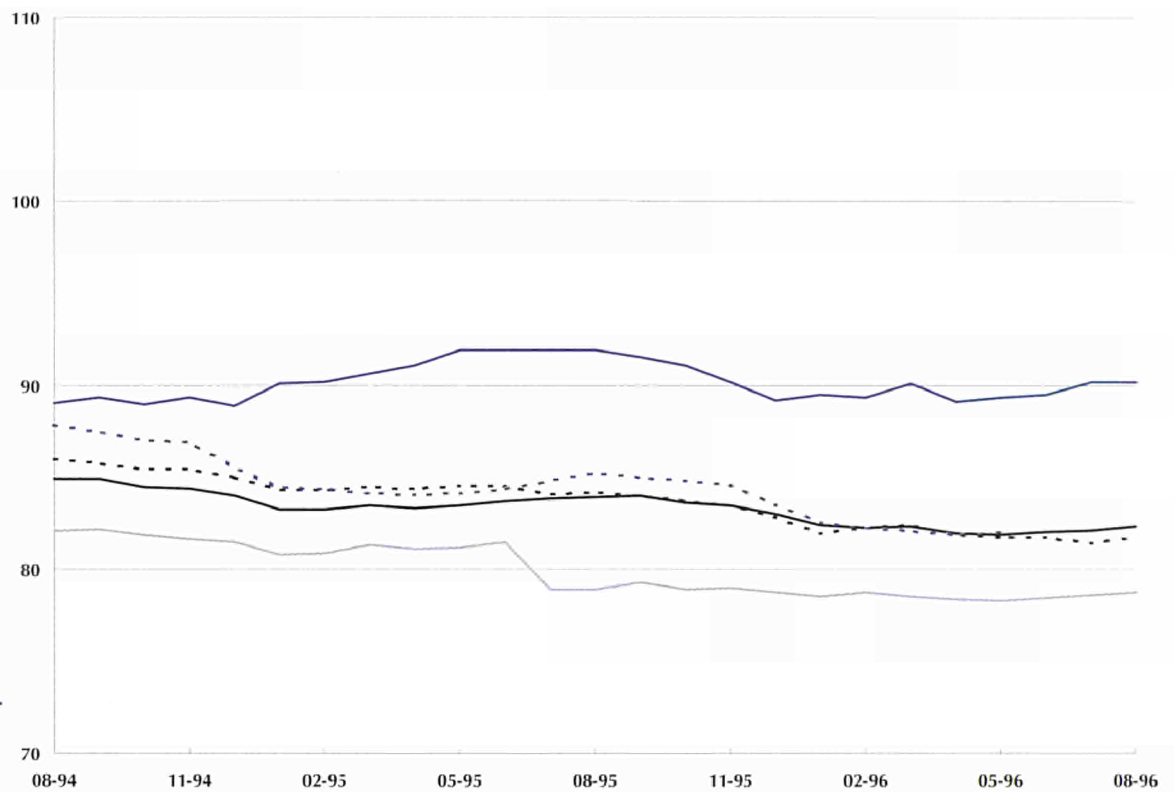


Source: eurostat

Figure 2.16

EUR15 employment index by main industrial grouping (1990 = 100)

Total industry —
Intermediate goods - - -
Capital goods —
Consumer durables —
Consumer non-durables - - -



Source: eurostat

Table 2.12

Three month on three month growth rates for the employment index of the main industrial groupings, seasonally adjusted (%)

	Latest 3 months available		Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EUR15	06-96	⇒ 08-96	-0.5	-0.8	-0.2	-0.2	:
B	06-96	⇒ 08-96	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	:	:
DK	10-93	⇒ 12-93	0.2	0.7	-0.3	:	0.1
D	08-96	⇒ 10-96	:	:	-1.0	-2.3	-0.9
GR	01-96	⇒ 03-96	-1.1	-1.7	-3.2	-1.3	0.1
E	07-96	⇒ 09-96	2.0	1.0	4.0	2.7	0.8
F	07-96	⇒ 09-96	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7	-0.4
IRL	01-96	⇒ 03-96	1.1	0.3	4.3	:	:
I	06-96	⇒ 08-96	-0.5	-1.1	-0.3	0.3	-1.0
L	05-96	⇒ 07-96	-0.1	-0.3	0.9	-1.0	-0.8
NL	10-94	⇒ 12-94	-0.3	-0.7	:	:	-0.7
A	10-95	⇒ 12-95	-1.1	-0.9	-0.5	1.8	-2.3
P	03-96	⇒ 05-96	-1.8	-2.1	0.4	0.5	-2.2
FIN		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
S	04-96	⇒ 06-96	-0.3	:	:	:	:
UK	06-96	⇒ 08-96	-0.3	-0.7	0.6	-0.6	-1.1
Japan	08-96	⇒ 10-96	-0.2	:	:	:	:
USA	08-96	⇒ 10-96	-0.2	:	:	:	:

Source: eurostat

EMPLOYMENT INDEX

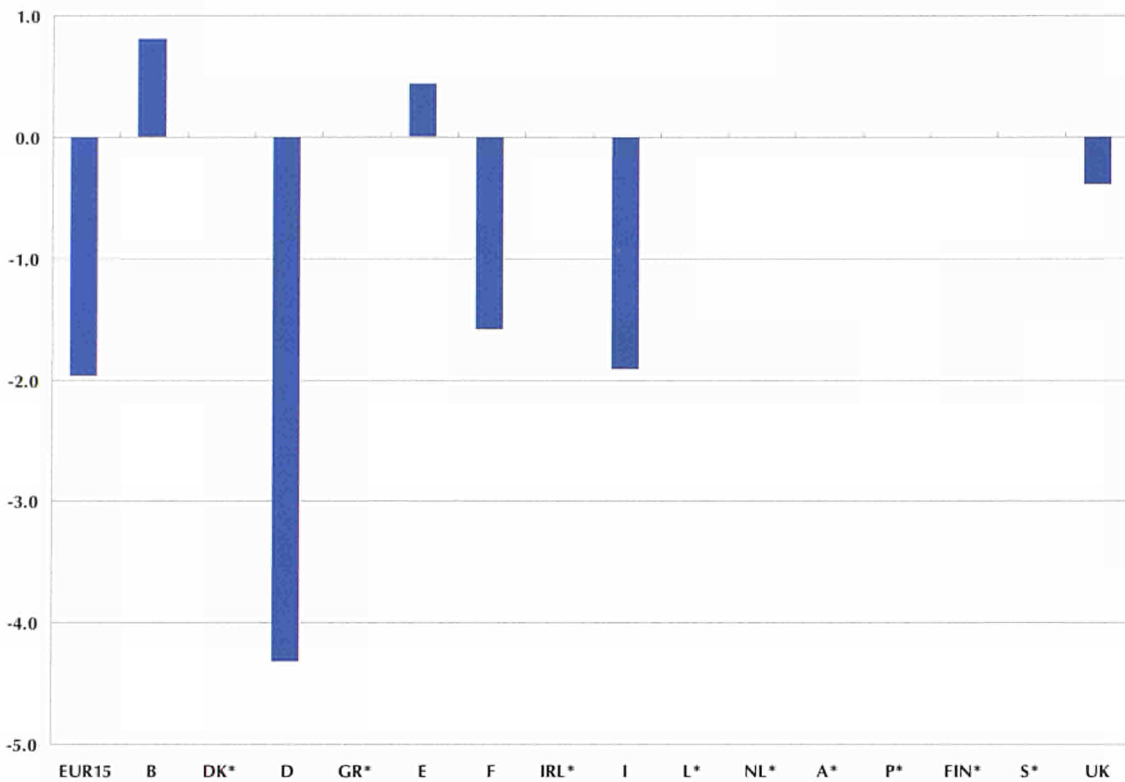


Figure 2.17

Annual growth rates for the employment index of total industry, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, June-96 to Aug-96 (%)

Source:  eurostat

	Latest 3 months available		Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EUR15	06-96	⇒ 08-96	-2.0	-3.1	-1.4	-2.1	:
B	06-96	⇒ 08-96	0.8	0.4	2.1	:	:
DK	10-93	⇒ 12-93	-4.0	-3.4	-7.5	:	-1.6
D	08-96	⇒ 10-96	:	:	-3.5	-8.5	-3.4
GR	01-96	⇒ 03-96	-2.0	-1.6	4.1	-4.2	-3.8
E	07-96	⇒ 09-96	1.3	-1.3	5.5	3.6	0.2
F	07-96	⇒ 09-96	-1.6	-1.7	-1.1	-2.2	-2.2
IRL	01-96	⇒ 03-96	5.1	3.6	16.1	:	:
I	06-96	⇒ 08-96	-1.9	-4.3	-2.0	1.3	-3.7
L	05-96	⇒ 07-96	-0.9	-0.7	1.7	-4.5	-3.5
NL	10-94	⇒ 12-94	-2.8	-3.0	:	:	-4.4
A	10-95	⇒ 12-95	-2.0	-0.9	-5.3	7.5	-11.8
P	03-96	⇒ 05-96	-4.2	-4.8	-3.4	-0.8	-4.2
FIN		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
S	04-96	⇒ 06-96	2.2	:	:	:	:
UK	06-96	⇒ 08-96	-0.4	-0.7	-1.3	-4.2	-2.3
Japan	08-96	⇒ 10-96	-2.4	:	:	:	:
USA	08-96	⇒ 10-96	-0.8	:	:	:	:

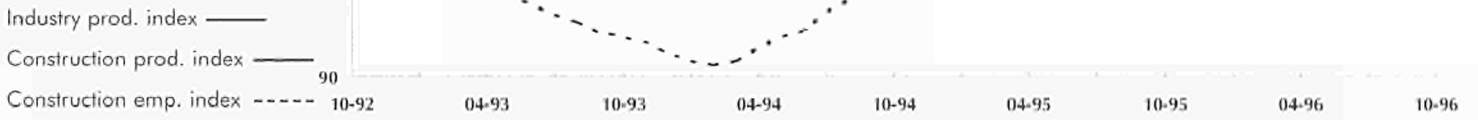
Table 2.13

Annual growth rates for the employment index of the main industrial groupings, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year (%)

Source:  eurostat

Figure 2.18

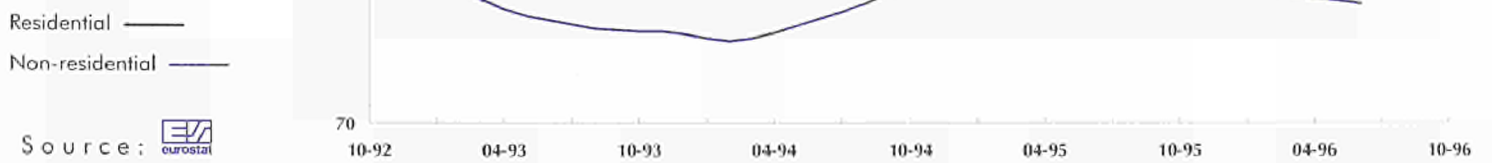
EUR15 production and employment trends in the construction sector (1990 = 100)



Source: eurostat

Figure 2.19

EUR15 building permits, trend cycle (1990 = 100)



Source: eurostat

PRODUCTION INDEX

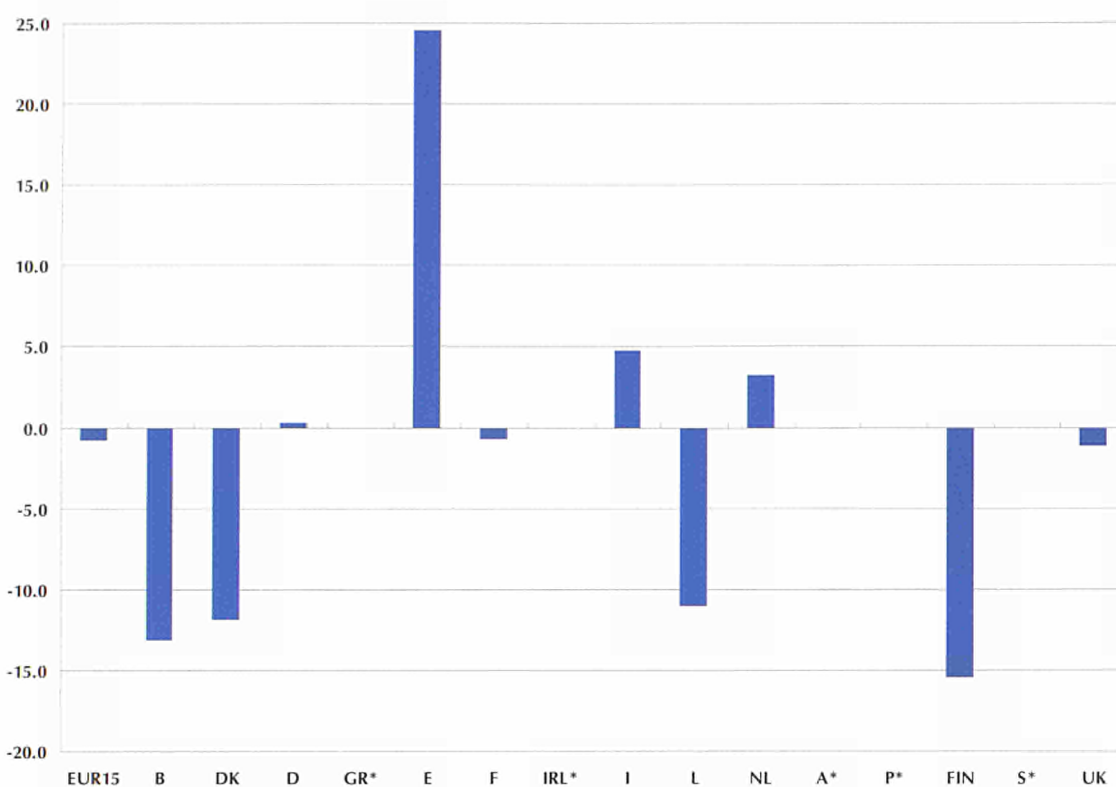


Figure 2.20

Annual growth rates for the production index of the construction sector, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, Oct-95 to Dec-95 (%)

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available		Building t / t-4 t / t-1		Latest 3 months available		Civil engineering t / t-4 t / t-1	
	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
EUR15	04-96	⇒ 06-96	15.5	-1.8	10-95	⇒ 12-95	-2.0	7.6
B	09-94	⇒ 11-94	26.8	14.0	09-94	⇒ 11-94	28.9	24.4
DK	07-96	⇒ 09-96	1.0	-6.1	07-96	⇒ 09-96	0.9	-5.6
D	08-96	⇒ 10-96	2.7	-6.7	08-96	⇒ 10-96	2.5	-6.6
GR		⇒	:	:		⇒	:	:
E	07-96	⇒ 09-96	4.0	8.2	07-96	⇒ 09-96	8.0	-4.0
F	08-96	⇒ 10-96	-5.4	-1.7	08-96	⇒ 10-96	-11.6	-3.4
IRL		⇒	:	:		⇒	:	:
I	04-96	⇒ 06-96	1.4	4.4	10-95	⇒ 12-95	-9.1	7.5
L	05-96	⇒ 07-96	24.6	1.4	05-96	⇒ 07-96	20.0	-11.6
NL	04-96	⇒ 06-96	43.4	3.0		⇒	:	:
A		⇒	:	:		⇒	:	:
P		⇒	:	:		⇒	:	:
FIN	04-96	⇒ 06-96	-3.1	-1.7	04-96	⇒ 06-96	25.6	4.9
S		⇒	:	:		⇒	:	:
UK	04-96	⇒ 06-96	0.2	1.0	04-96	⇒ 06-96	-2.9	-8.1

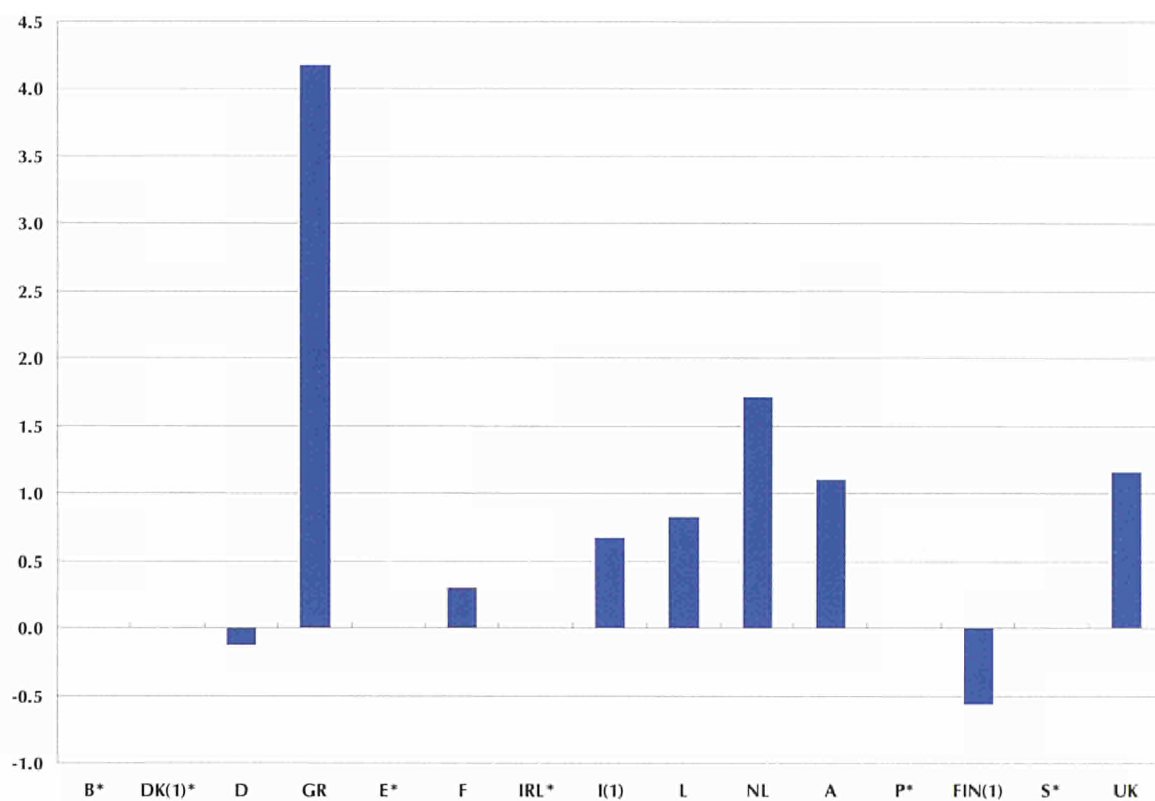
Table 2.14

Latest growth rates for the production index of construction sectors (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.21

Annual growth rates of output prices for new residential buildings, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year, Apr-96 to Jun-96 (%)



(1) Input prices

Source: eurostat

Table 2.15

Output price indexes for new residential buildings, quarterly data (1990 = 100)

	IV-1994	I-1995	II-1995	III-1995	IV-1995	I-1996	II-1996	III-1996
EUR15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK (1)	111.8	113.4	115.1	116.0	116.8	117.6	:	:
D	122.2	123.1	124.5	124.6	124.5	124.2	124.2	124.1
GR	155.5	160.0	161.7	163.0	165.9	170.3	171.7	172.8
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F	107.3	106.5	107.7	107.8	106.7	109.3	108.4	:
IRL (1)	114.5	115.5	115.7	116.5	117.5	117.4	:	:
I (1)	120.9	121.7	123.3	123.8	123.9	123.9	124.2	126.3
L	115.5	116.7	116.7	117.7	117.7	118.0	118.0	:
NL	116.0	118.0	118.0	119.0	119.0	121.0	121.0	:
A	118.2	119.1	120.0	120.5	120.5	121.2	121.8	122.1
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN (1)	101.6	102.6	102.4	102.4	102.0	100.8	101.5	102.2
S	94.9	94.1	81.7	99.7	87.7	:	:	:
UK	98.9	100.2	101.4	102.1	102.4	102.5	102.9	104.0

(1) Input prices

Source: eurostat

BUILDING PERMITS - USEFUL FLOOR AREA

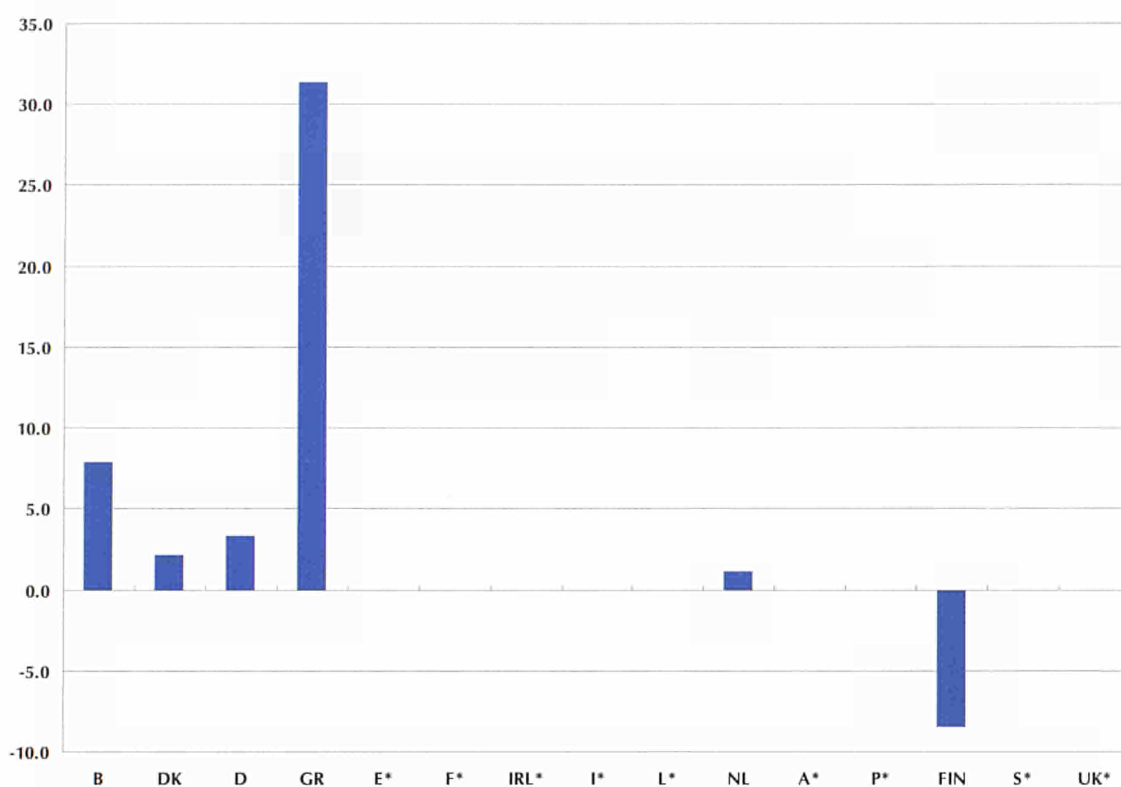


Figure 2.22

Annual growth rates of building permits (useful floor area), based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, May-96 to Jul-96 (%)

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available		Residential '000m ² 1990=100		Latest 3 months available		Non-residential '000m ² 1990=100				
EUR15	⇔		:	:	04-96	⇔	06-96	:	83.4		
B	05-96	⇔	07-96	2,553	100.6	05-96	⇔	07-96	1,596	62.9	
DK	07-96	⇔	09-96	546	132.6	07-96	⇔	09-96	1,126	89.2	
D	06-96	⇔	08-96	14,189	154.9	06-96	⇔	08-96	11,652	122.0	
GR	10-94	⇔	12-94	3,054	84.0	10-94	⇔	12-94	1,098	81.8	
E	04-96	⇔	06-96	10,609	104.7	04-96	⇔	06-96	1,756	57.4	
F	⇔		:	:			07-96	⇔	09-96	8,990	68.6
IRL	01-96	⇔	03-96	1,114	147.3	01-96	⇔	03-96	637	89.1	
I	12-95	⇔	02-96	2,713	56.7	12-95	⇔	02-96	4,665	64.7	
L	04-96	⇔	06-96	:	95.7	04-96	⇔	06-96	:	113.7	
NL	07-96	⇔	09-96	3,863	117.4	07-96	⇔	09-96	4,034	81.2	
A	⇔		:	:			⇔	:	:		
P	⇔		:	:			⇔	:	:		
FIN	07-96	⇔	09-96	:	42.9	07-96	⇔	09-96	:	45.7	
S	⇔		:	:			⇔	:	:		
UK	⇔		:	:			⇔	:	:		

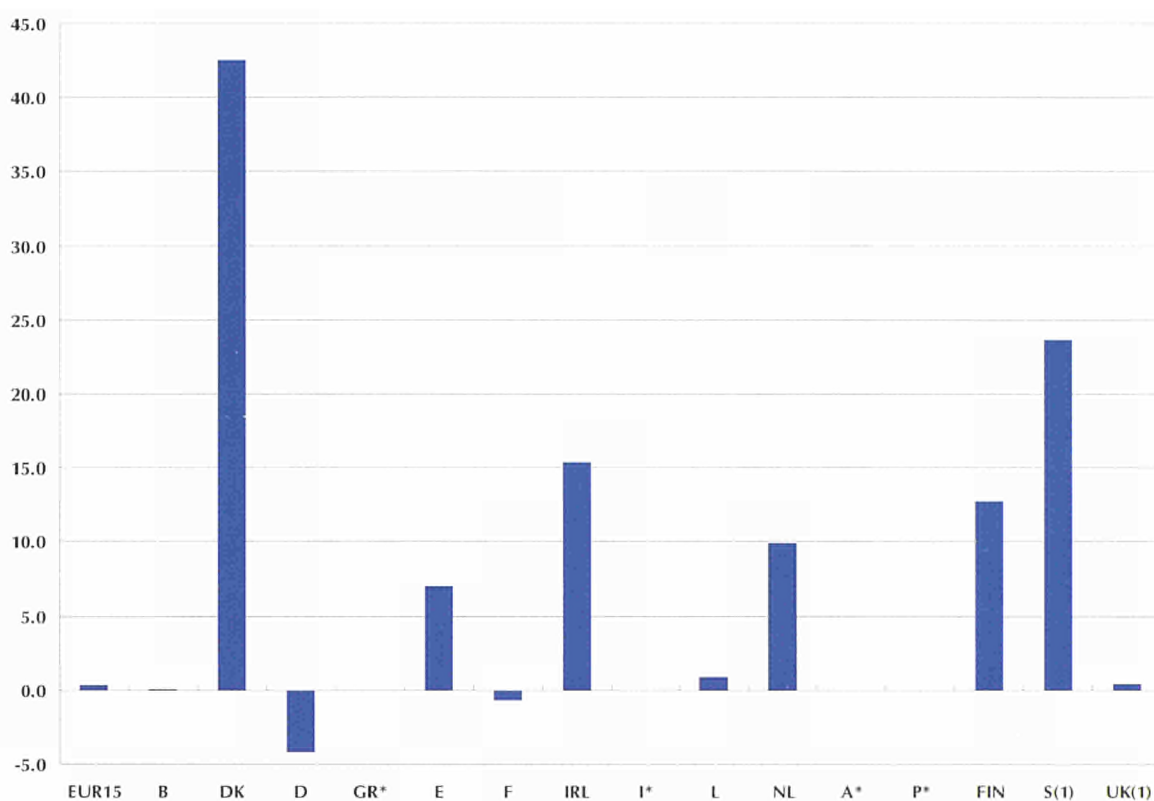
Table 2.16

Building permits (useful floor area) for residential and non-residential buildings

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.23

Annual growth rates of building permits (no. of dwellings), based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, Jan-96 to Mar-96 (%)



(1) Buildings starts

Source: eurostat

Table 2.17

Number of dwellings authorised

	Latest year	no. of dwellings	Latest month available	no. of dwellings	no. of dwellings per 1000 inhabitants	Index, 1990 = 100
EUR15		:	03-96	:	:	105.5
B	1995	44,956	12-95	3,658	0.36	84.0
DK	1995	11,552	12-95	979	0.19	61.4
D	1995	639,101	12-95	65,216	0.80	197.3
GR	1994	80,607	12-94	11,765	1.13	117.4
E	1995	282,530	12-95	25,253	0.64	129.8
F	1995	308,267	12-95	24,452	0.42	76.4
IRL	1995	28,837	12-95	2,070	0.45	112.5
I	1995	173,608	12-95	11,344	0.20	64.7
L	1995	2,676	12-95	235	0.58	74.3
NL	1995	98,404	12-95	11,077	0.72	148.1
A		:		:	:	:
P	1995	76,946	12-95	6,913	0.70	:
FIN	1995	18,840	12-95	963	0.19	19.7
S(1)	1995	12,044	12-95	3,011	0.34	51.9
UK(1)	1995	167,700	12-95	9,100	0.16	66.5

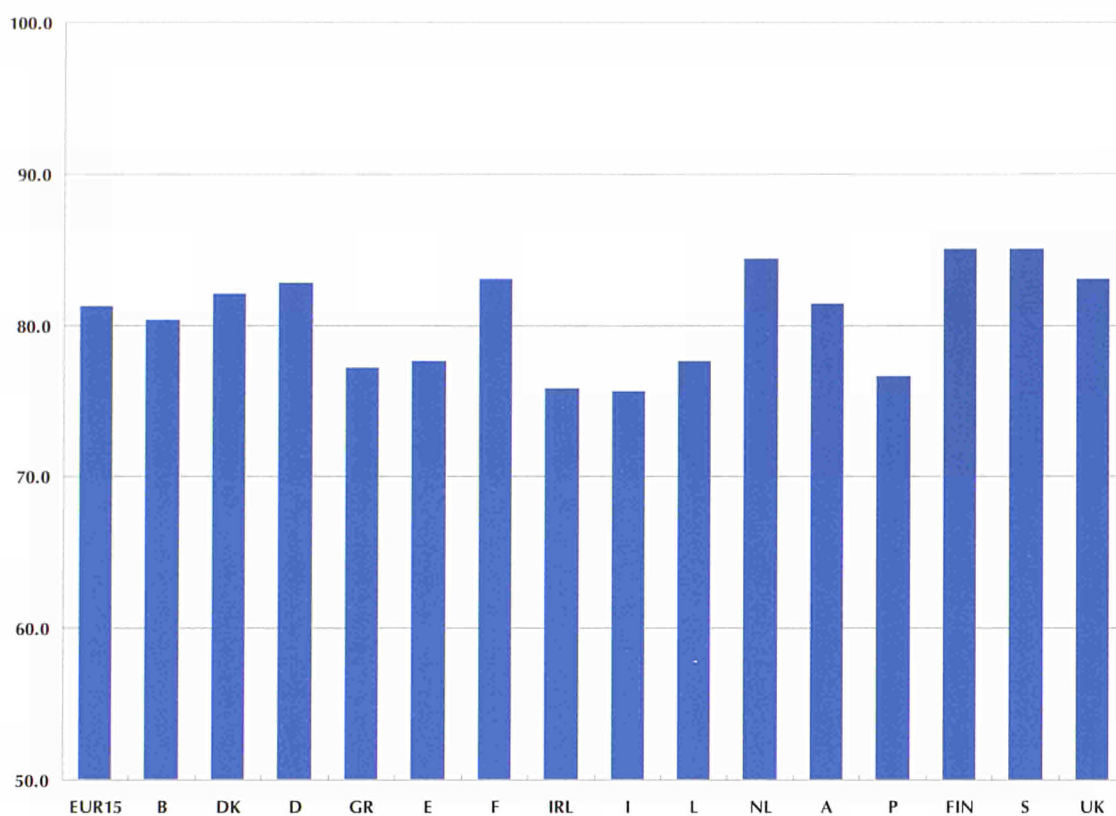
(1) Buildings starts

Source: eurostat

CAPACITY UTILISATION RATES

Figure 2.24

Capacity utilisation rates for total industry, fourth quarter 1996 (%)



Source: DGII, Business Survey

Table 2.18

Capacity utilisation rates for total industry (%)

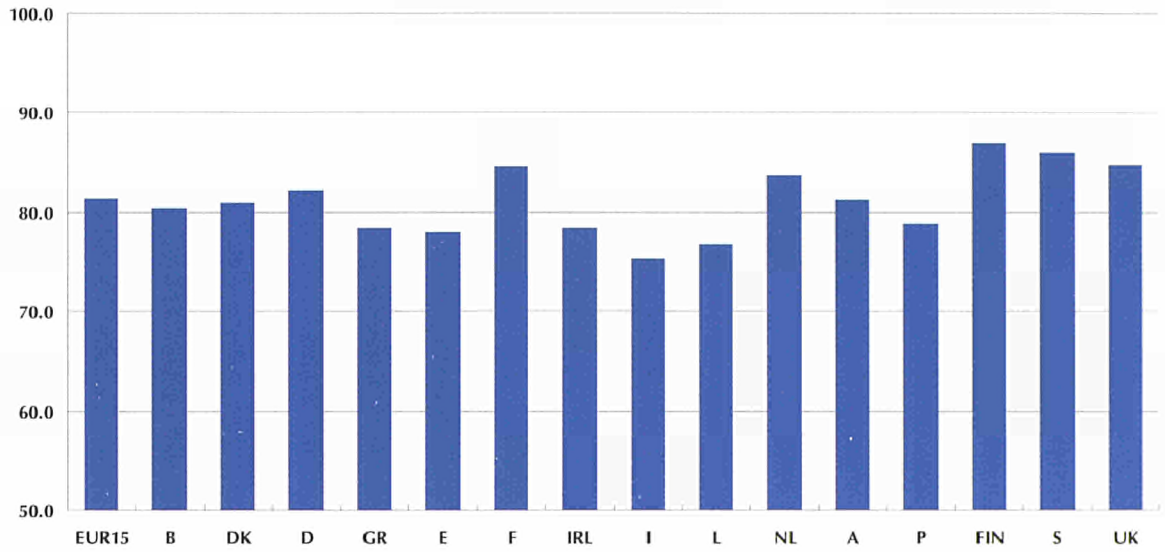
	Annual growth rate: latest quarter, t / t-4	I-1996	II-1996	III-1996	IV-1996
EUR15	-1.7	81.8	80.8	81.2	81.2
B	0.1	78.7	79.1	79.7	80.3
DK	0.0	81.0	80.0	82.0	82.0
D	-2.2	83.2	82.0	82.6	82.8
GR	-1.4	76.3	73.5	75.1	77.2
E	-0.3	77.5	76.1	77.1	77.6
F	-3.3	84.4	84.7	84.4	83.0
IRL	-7.8	82.1	74.4	76.3	75.8
I	-2.6	78.5	76.0	75.8	75.6
L	-4.9	78.8	80.7	79.0	77.6
NL	0.2	83.6	83.5	84.2	84.4
A	:	80.2	78.6	80.6	81.4
P	-2.5	77.0	76.8	78.2	76.6
FIN	-1.7	84.0	81.2	83.0	85.0
S	:	:	85.0	85.0	85.0
UK	-1.0	82.9	82.1	82.4	83.0

Source: DGII, Business Survey

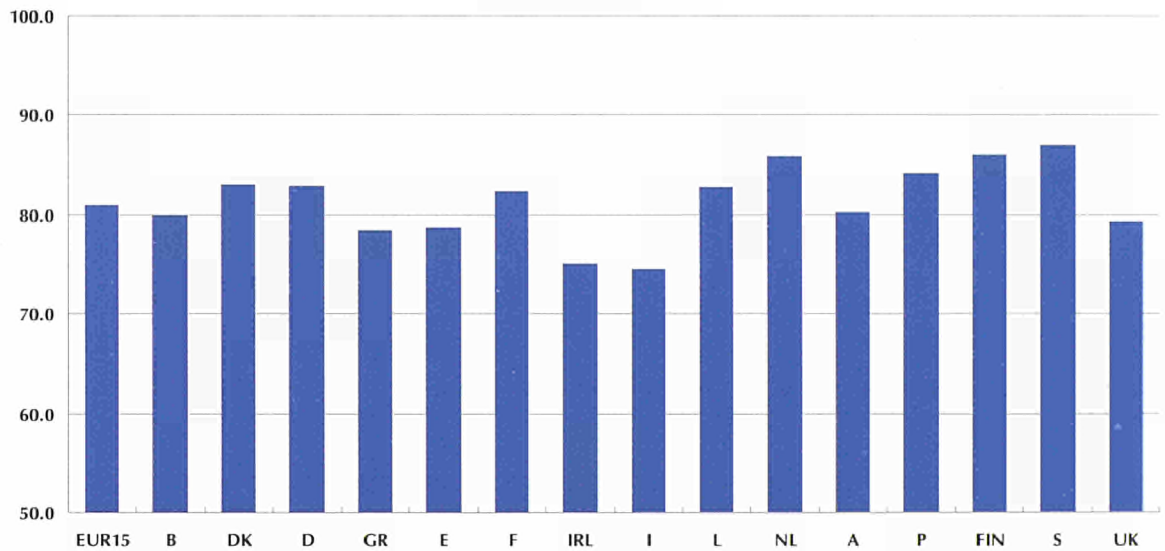
Figure 2.25

Capacity utilisation rates for the main industrial groupings, fourth quarter 1996 (%)

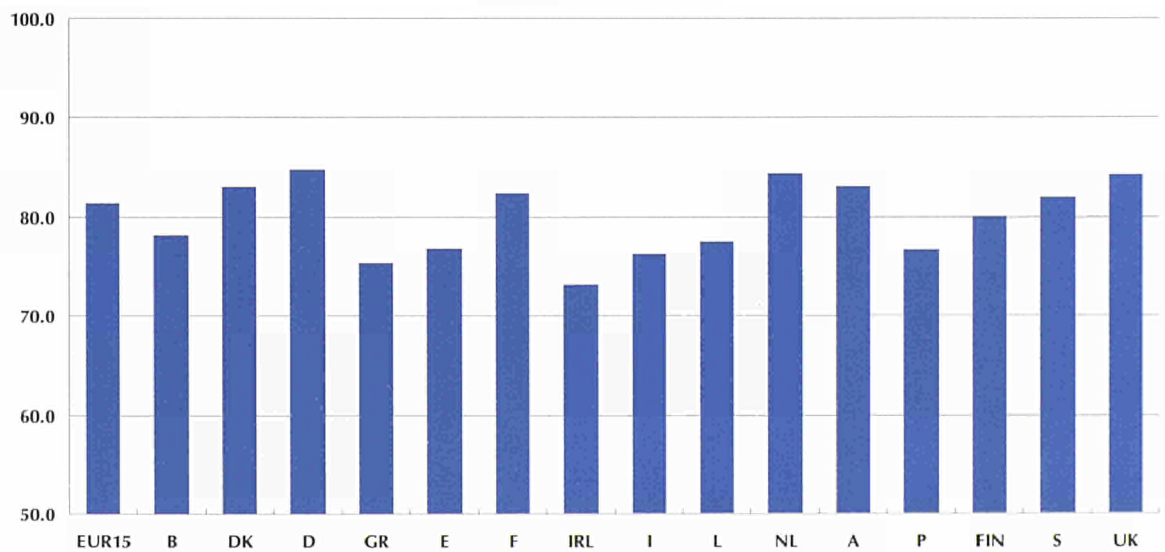
Intermediate goods



Capital goods



Consumer goods



Source: DGII, Business Survey

FOREIGN TRADE INDEXES

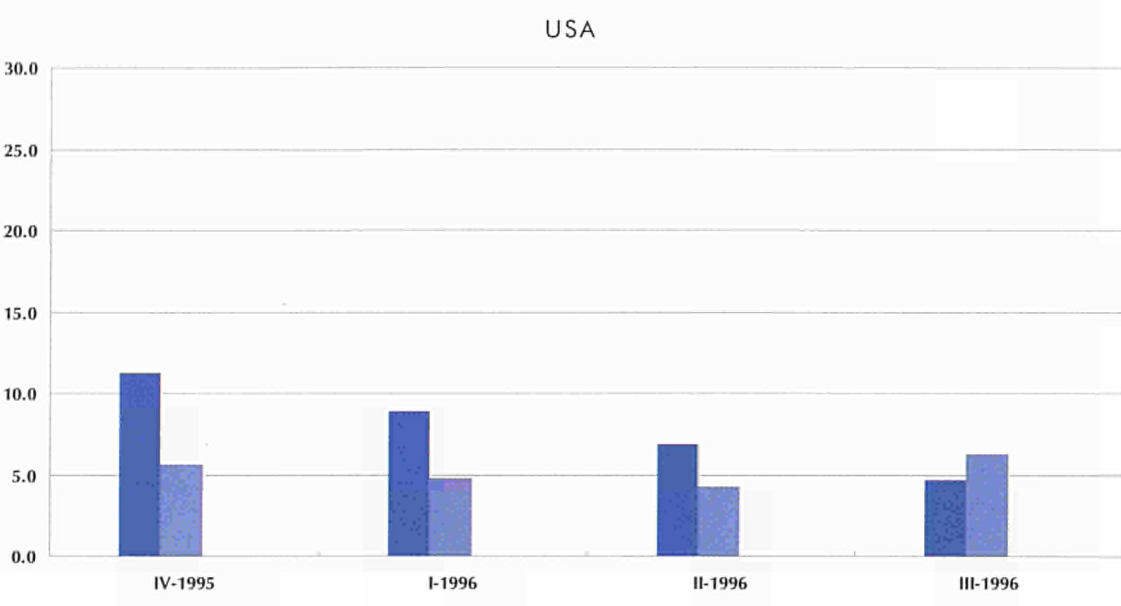
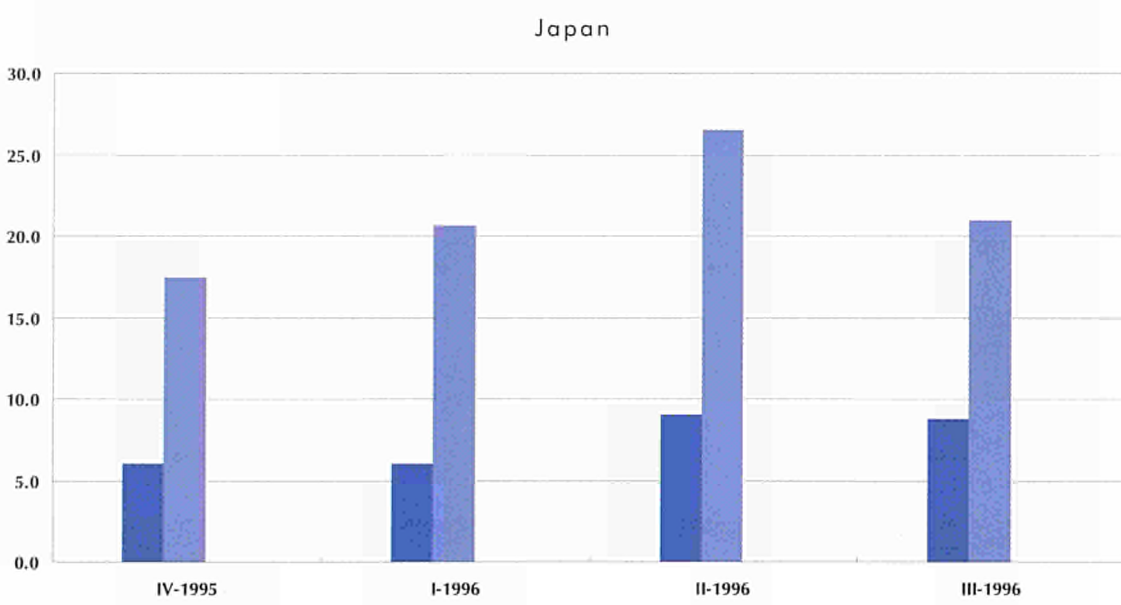
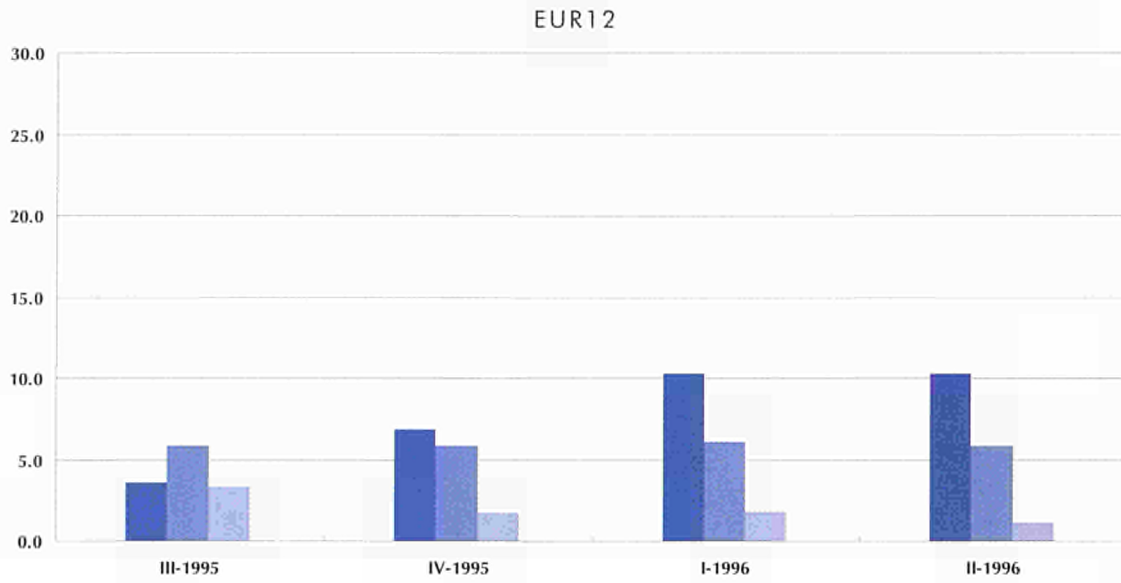


Figure 2.26

TRIAD comparison of foreign trade indexes for total industry, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year (%)

- Export value
- Import value
- Terms of trade

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.27

EUR12 foreign trade indexes for total industry, trend cycle, in ECU terms (1990 = 100)

Export value index —
 Import value index —
 Terms of trade - - - -

Source:  eurostat

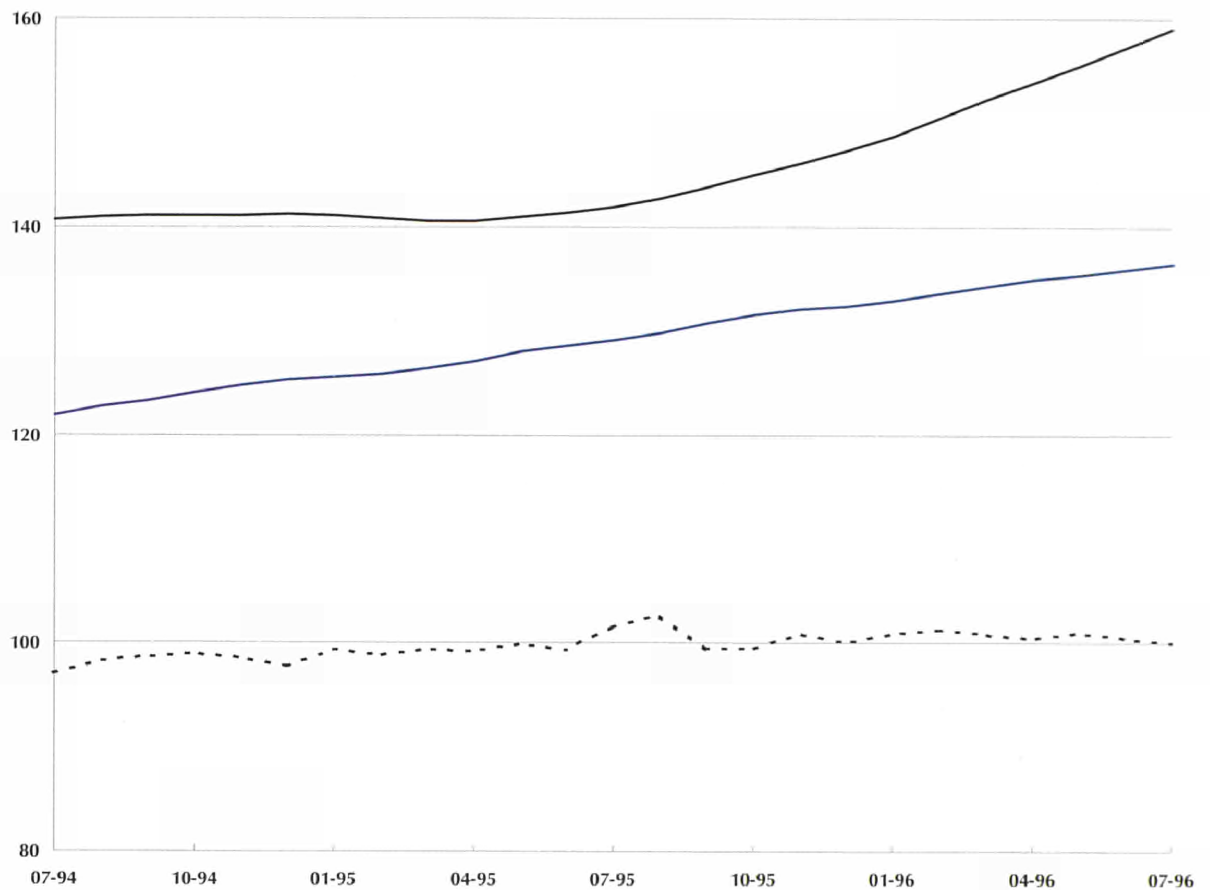


Table 2.19

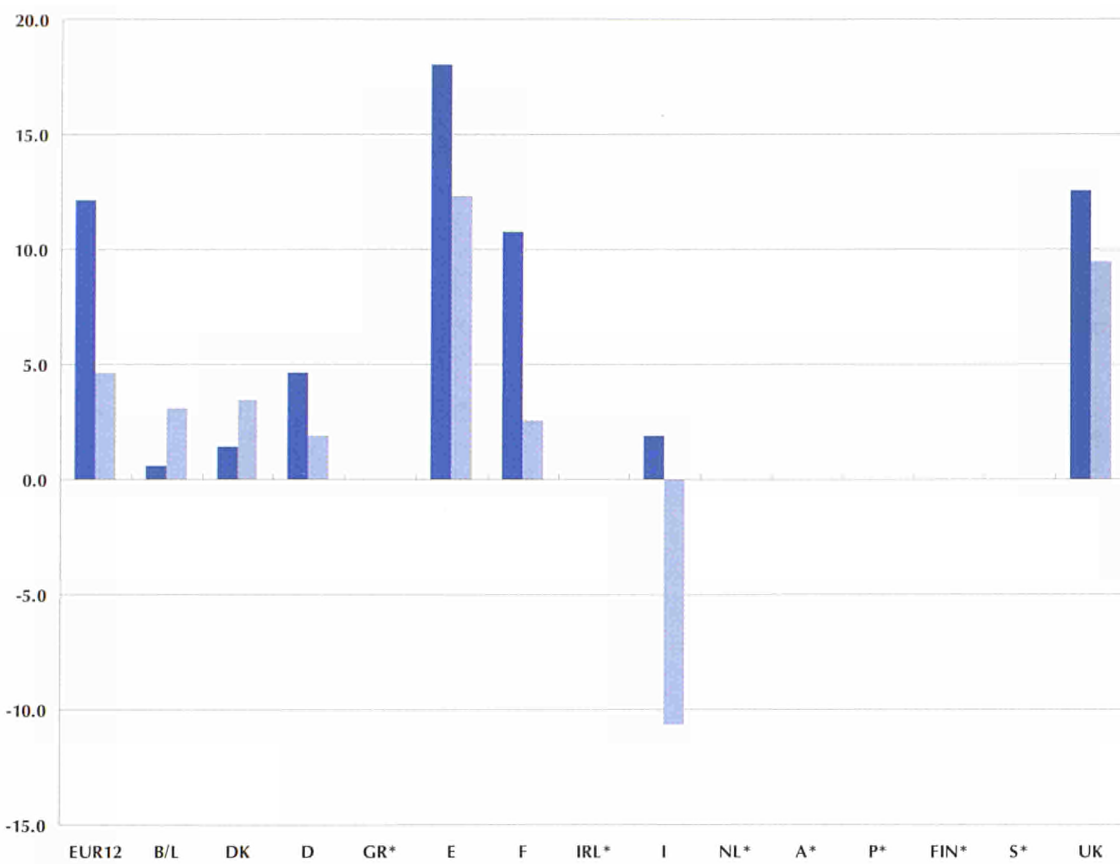
Three month on three month growth rates for foreign trade indexes, seasonally adjusted, value indexes are in ECU terms (%)

Source:  eurostat

	Latest 3 months available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EUR12	05-96	⇒ 07-96	2.9	1.7	0.7	-0.1	-0.3
B/L	05-96	⇒ 07-96	-0.1	-0.8	-1.7	-1.9	1.0
DK	05-96	⇒ 07-96	-0.9	-1.9	0.7	0.2	2.4
D	05-96	⇒ 07-96	1.1	2.9	1.0	-0.2	-1.6
GR	01-96	⇒ 03-96	30.2	33.8	9.6	11.7	-2.4
E	05-96	⇒ 07-96	7.7	6.8	4.9	3.8	1.0
F	05-96	⇒ 07-96	-1.0	1.0	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7
IRL	02-96	⇒ 04-96	-3.1	-0.9	1.5	-1.5	-4.4
I	05-96	⇒ 07-96	0.6	0.7	-4.5	-2.5	1.2
NL	03-96	⇒ 05-96	-3.5	-10.3	-1.8	-3.6	1.7
A		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
P	03-96	⇒ 05-96	5.9	3.5	3.4	2.5	-1.7
FIN		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
S		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
UK	05-96	⇒ 07-96	1.4	1.4	0.7	-0.1	-2.0

FOREIGN TRADE INDEXES

Figure 2.28



Annual growth rates for foreign trade indexes of total industry, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, in ECU terms, May-96 to July-96 (%)

■ Export value
■ Import value

Source: eurostat

Table 2.20

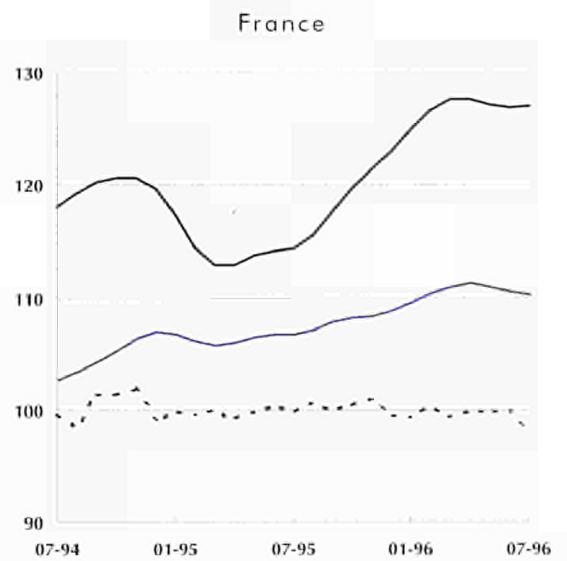
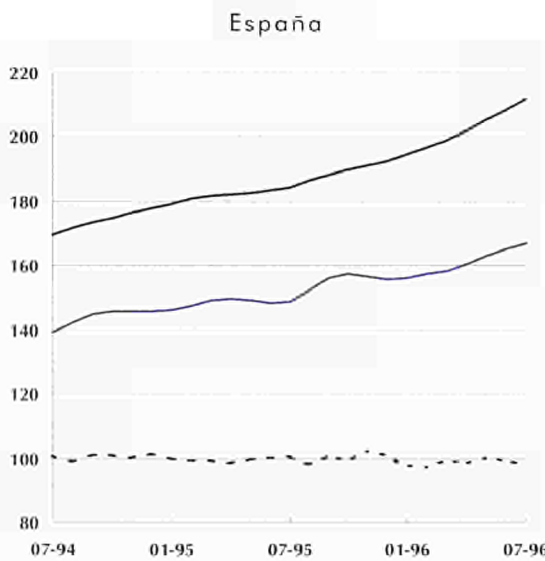
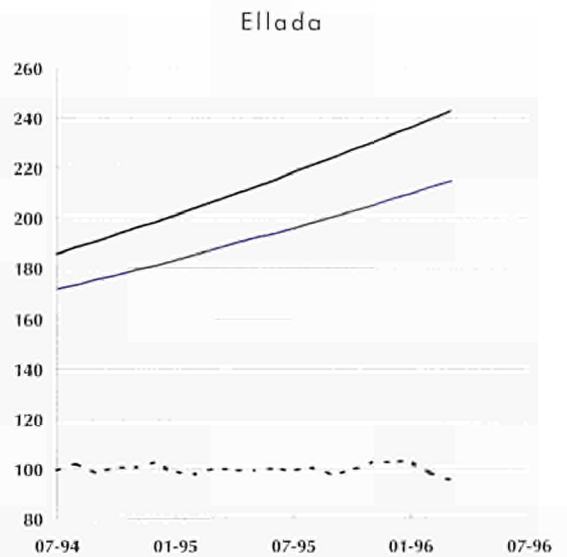
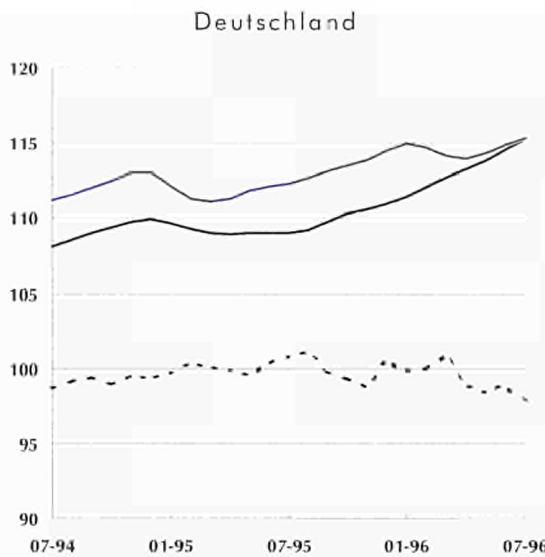
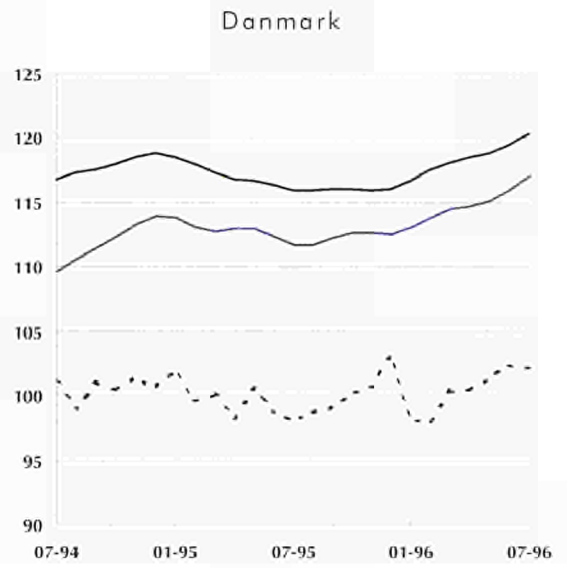
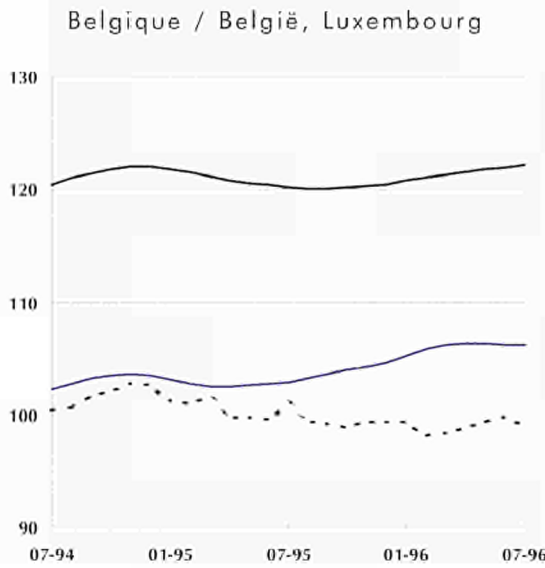
	Latest 3 months available			Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume		
EUR12	05-96	⇄	07-96	12.2	9.4	4.7	2.3	0.2
B/L	05-96	⇄	07-96	0.6	-1.6	3.1	0.2	-0.7
DK	05-96	⇄	07-96	1.4	-1.5	3.5	3.3	2.9
D	05-96	⇄	07-96	4.6	4.6	1.9	0.0	-1.9
GR	01-96	⇄	03-96	80.4	63.5	61.3	46.0	0.1
E	05-96	⇄	07-96	18.0	18.2	12.3	11.4	-1.0
F	05-96	⇄	07-96	10.8	10.9	2.5	1.8	-0.8
IRL	02-96	⇄	04-96	16.1	12.1	14.4	5.1	-4.7
I	05-96	⇄	07-96	1.9	5.1	-10.6	-2.9	5.3
NL	03-96	⇄	05-96	-7.7	-10.0	-4.4	-4.8	2.1
A		⇄		:	:	:	:	:
P	03-96	⇄	05-96	18.8	21.7	7.8	4.7	-5.2
FIN		⇄		:	:	:	:	:
S		⇄		:	:	:	:	:
UK	05-96	⇄	07-96	12.6	7.3	9.5	4.9	0.5

Annual growth rates for foreign trade indexes, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, value indexes are in ECU terms (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.29

Foreign trade indexes in ECU terms, trend cycle (1990 = 100)



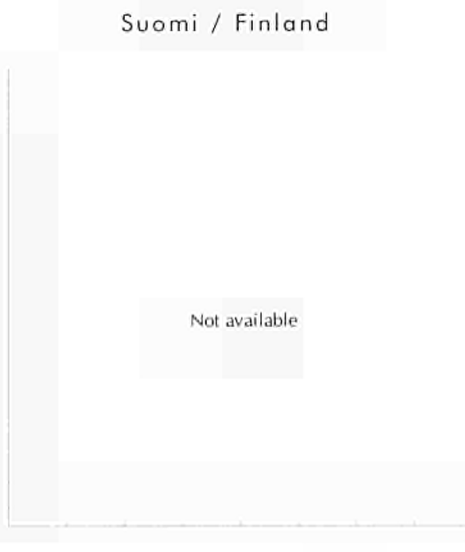
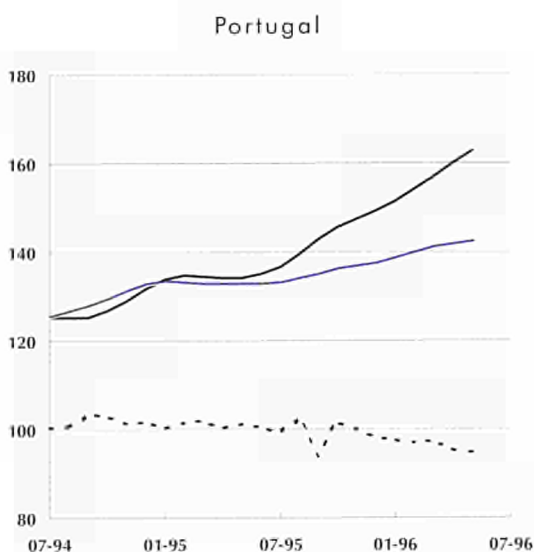
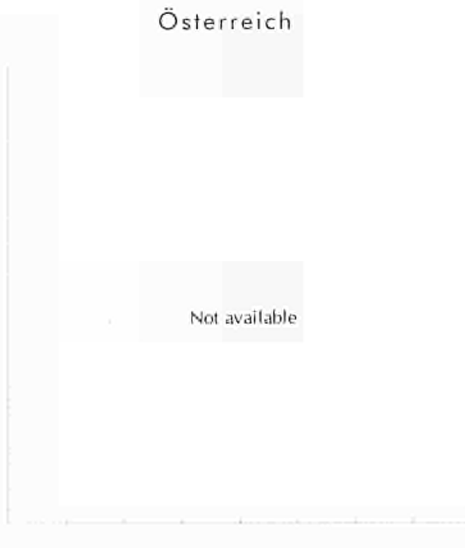
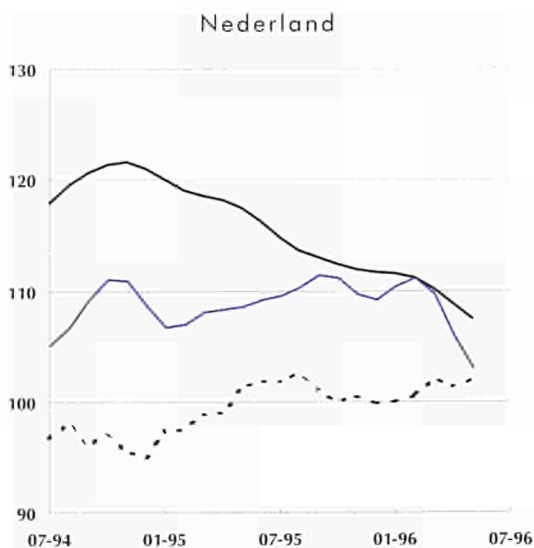
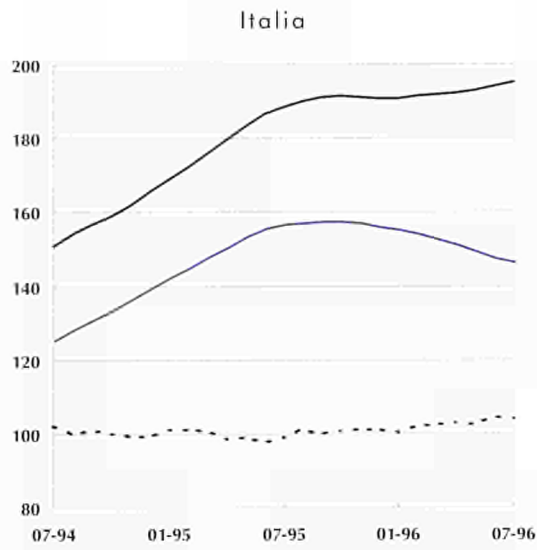
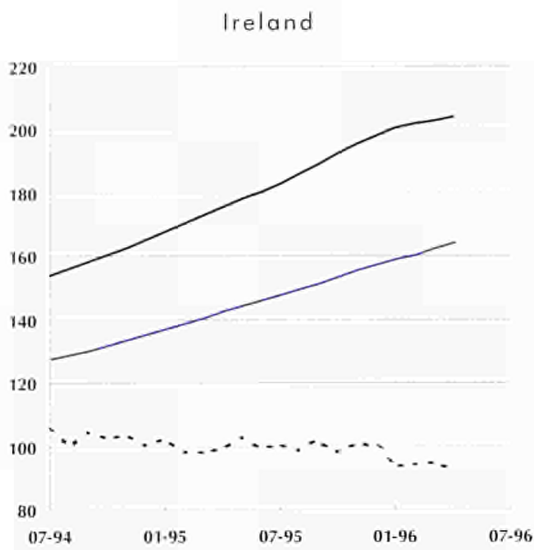
Export value index —
 Import value index —
 Terms of trade - - - -

Source: eurostat

FOREIGN TRADE INDEXES - TREND CYCLE

Figure 2.29

Foreign trade indexes
in ECU terms,
trend cycle
(1990 = 100)

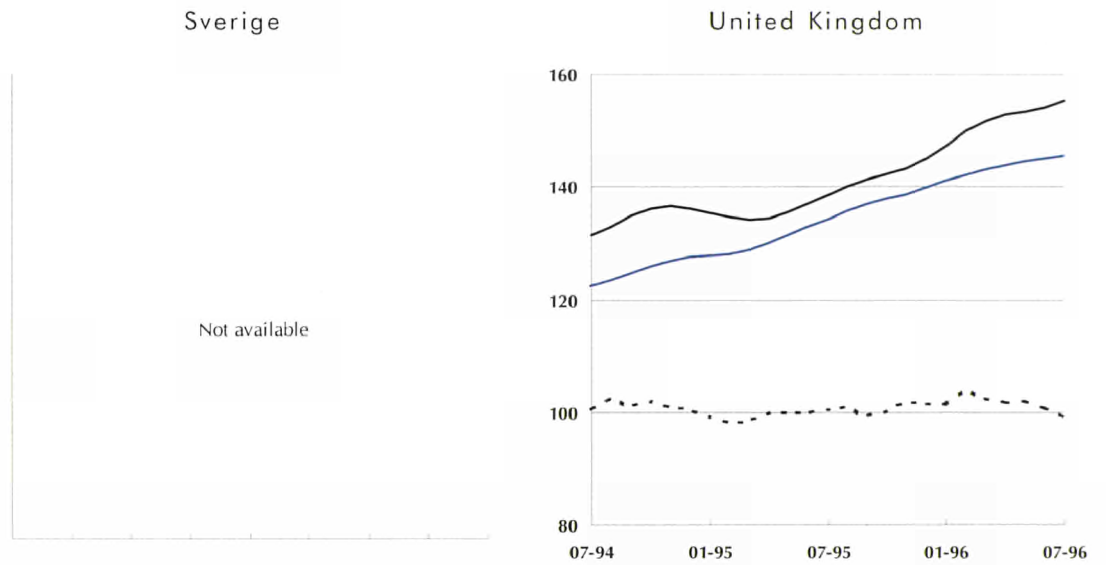


- Export value index
- Import value index
- - - Terms of trade

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.29

Foreign trade indexes
in ECU terms,
trend cycle
(1990 = 100)



Export value index ———

Import value index ———

Terms of trade - - - - -

Further information - employment, construction and trade indices:

Figures showing the number of employees include all persons employed by the firm (manual workers and salaried employees on the firm's payroll).

For the construction sector there are some very specific variables: for details of these please refer to the Eurostat publication "Methodology of Industrial Short-term Indicators" - CA-97-96-079-EN-C.

For the indices of imports and exports, foreign trade data of industrial products (following the nomenclature of the Harmonised System) were grouped according to the industrial Nace Rev.1 activity to which they belong. This grouping of products causes inevitably certain inaccuracies which can reduce the reliability of these foreign trade series. The indices for EUR15 (Austria is not yet available) refer only to extra-Union trade, the indices for Member States reflect also intra-Union trade.

Full methodological notes may be found on page 71.

Source: 



Structural indicators

value-added, production,
employment and labour costs



External trade

extra-EU exports and extra-EU imports

Short term indicators

production index, producer prices,
capacity utilisation, foreign trade indexes



 data extracted on: 13/1/97

In this section:

Commentary 50

Structural indicators 56

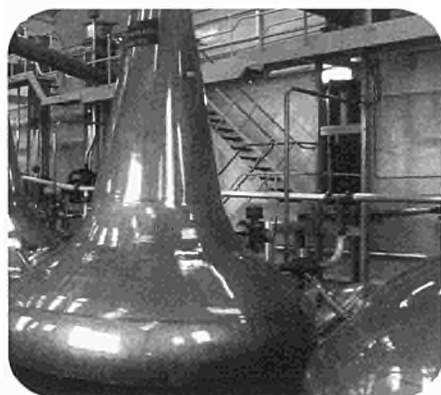
value-added, production,
employment and labour costs

External trade 58

extra-EU exports and
extra-EU imports

Short term indicators 59

production index, producer prices,
capacity utilisation and
foreign trade indexes



Description of the industry:

Data for structural indicators in this section are still unfortunately based on the Nace '70 classification system - hence, it is for metal articles (Nace 3100). The fact that the structural variables are still unavailable in Nace Rev.1, explains (in part) the poor country coverage in this particular section

(especially for the three latest Member States to join the Union). The structural data covers the following industrial sub-sectors: foundries, forging, pressing, stamping, treatment of metals, boilermaking, tools and metal furniture. The respective production shares of these sub-sectors in the European total (EUR12) were as follows in 1995: foundries (11.8%); forging, pressing and stamping (8.7%); secondary transformation (14.8%); structural metal products (16.2%); boilermaking (10.8%) and tools and finished metal goods (37.8%).

For the short-term indicators the data have already switched to the Nace Rev.1 classification system and are therefore based on the following activities: structural metal products; tanks, reservoirs and containers; steam generators; forging, pressing, stamping; treatment and coating of metals; cutlery, tools, locks and hinges; steel drums, light metal packaging, wire products, fasteners, screw machine products, chains and springs. The country coverage for short-term indicators is therefore more complete. The reader should be aware that the data on structural and short-term indicators should not really be compared.

Recent trends - short-term indicators:

The sector was not particularly resilient to the latest recession. Indeed, if we take the production index in the last quarter of 1993, we see that six of the seven sub-sectors reported output well below levels seen in 1990. Bearing in mind the low output (as a result of the recession), it was not too surprising that the fabricated metal articles industry displayed a turnaround and strong production growth from the last quarter of 1993. This growth could be seen in a rapid expansion in output across Europe from the last quarter of 1993 through to last quarter of 1994.

Renewed vigour was seen in all but two of the seven Nace sub-sectors. Nevertheless, the fast expansion seen through most of 1994 was not matched by similar performance in 1995 or 1996. Since the end of 1994, nearly all sectors have seen a slowdown in the rate of growth of production, with the trend taking on a plateau-like appearance.

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

Eurostat Data-Shop
tel: (352) 4335 2251
fax: (352) 4335 22221



Data marked with this symbol is available on the diskette - for further details see page 70

PRODUCTION IN CONSTANT PRICES & INDUSTRY BREAKDOWN

The metal articles sector accounted for 6.7% of European manufacturing output in 1995

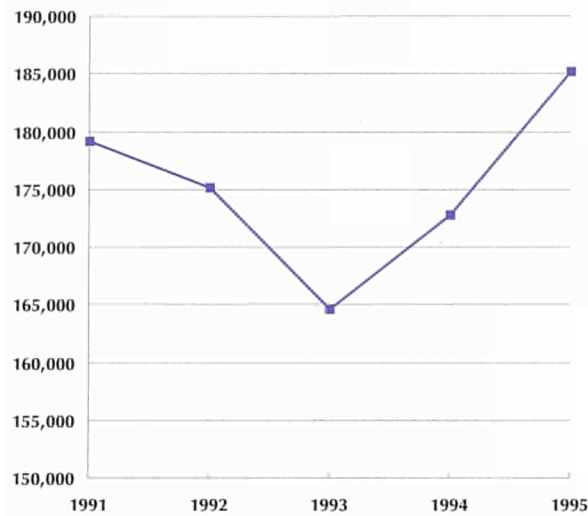


Figure 3.1

EUR12 production in constant prices (million ECU)

Source: DEBA GEIE

Closer analysis of the performance of individual sectors reveals that only in the manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal did output remain above that seen in 1990 during the period 1993-1996. The most striking production growth observed in the last three years was for the forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming sector, which displayed an increase from 87.7 in the last quarter of 1993 to over 110.0 during 1996. The most serious decline was witnessed in the manufacture of structural metal products (used primarily in the building industry). This sector remained depressed from 1990 through to the end of 1996 - with almost no change in the production index over the last three years, the index never rising above 87.0 (base, 1990 = 100).

As stated there has been a stagnation of activity in the last 36 months (to October 1996), with a number of sub-sectors showing reductions in production volumes: cutlery, tools, general hardware, wire, fasteners, chains, springs, screw machine products, light metal packaging and steel drums.

There have been low levels of price inflation in this sector, with producer prices rising by only 1.3% in the year to October 1996 for EUR15. The latest data for Japan showed that deflationary pressures were still in operation - with prices still well below their 1990 levels. As regards the individual Member States, price fluctuations were muted in Germany, with the annual increase to October 1996 equal to only 0.7%. Capacity utilisation data showed a decline in German utilisation - from 83.3% in the final quarter of 1995 to 79.9% in the final quarter of 1996.

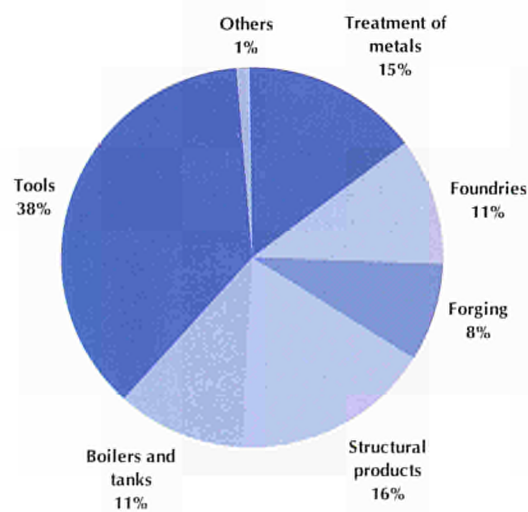


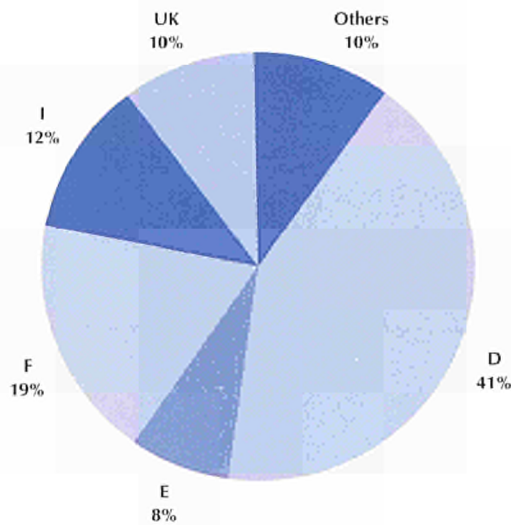
Figure 3.2

Share of individual sub-sectors in EUR12 production value, 1995

Source: DEBA GEIE

Figure 3.3

Share of EUR12
value-added
at factor cost,
1995



Source: DEBA GEIE

Industry structure:

In the early nineties the fabricated metal articles industry was faced with the characteristic problems of recession: intermediate and capital goods being reliant on demand from down-stream industries and from investors in equipment. In the case of the metal articles industry the main demand comes from motor manufactures, other transport sectors, the construction industry, chemicals, mechanical engineering, energy, iron and steel. With weak demand in 1993 and over-capacity in world-wide production, prices and subsequently profit margins came under pressure. Furthermore, new technologies have recently been developed,

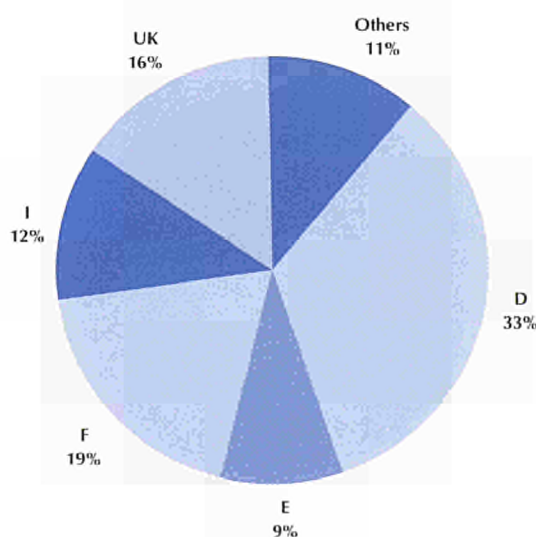
resulting in new product substitutes appearing in traditional markets for metal items (for example, plastics and composites).

The sector in Europe has been characterised by an abundance of small and medium-sized enterprises. Only in Germany and France are a number of the world's largest players found: in 1994 the largest European firms (in terms of turnover) were Usinor-Sacilor (F), Pechiney (F) and Deutsche Babcock (D). The majority of the world's top ten enterprises were located in either Japan or the United States.

After the trough (caused by the recession in 1993) production has rebounded, with constant price output returning to levels above those seen at the start of the nineties (reaching 185 billion ECU in 1995). The EU's main competitors have experienced differing fortunes in this sector: with a marked reduction in the output of the United States (over the past decade), whilst Japanese production (over the same period) has expanded at a rapid pace - more than doubling in real terms, to reach levels of production comparable with the EU. The downturn associated with the recession was reflected in employment data even more strongly - with employment falling in consecutive years from 1990 through to 1994 (only in 1995 did this trend reverse).

Figure 3.4

Share of EUR12
number of
employees,
1995



Source: DEBA GEIE

LABOUR COSTS & PRODUCTION IN CONSTANT PRICES

Labour costs

per hour were just less than

the manufacturing

industry average

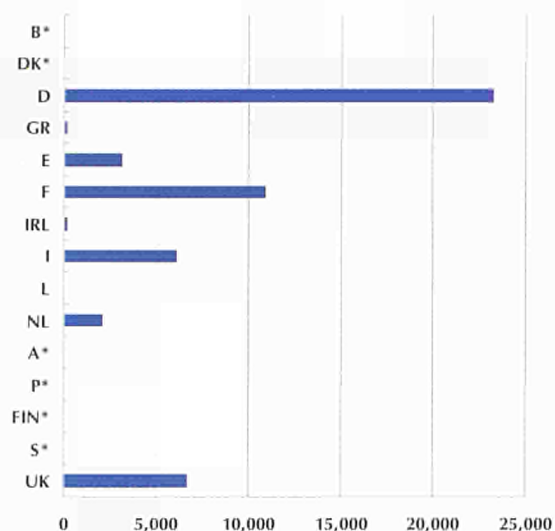


Figure 3.5

Labour costs, 1994 (million ECU)

Source: DEBA GEIE

Competitiveness:

Data for 1994 on labour costs per hour reported an average rate of 16.51 ECU, slightly below the manufacturing industry average of 17.41 ECU. Amongst the Member States, average labour costs per hour ranged from 5.25 ECU/hour in Portugal to 20.67 ECU/hour in Germany. Of the seven Nace (Rev.1) sub-sectors, the manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers had the highest labour costs, equal to 19.32 ECU on average for the EUR15 aggregate.

Alternative measures important to the competitive climate of the industry (for which data was available) included employer contributions and the level of productivity in each country. The differential between wages per hour and labour costs per hour (the employers' contribution) shows that there are widespread differences amongst the Member States. Defining the employer contribution as a percentage of wages, the lowest employer contributions (again for 1994) were reported in Denmark, Ireland, Spain and the United Kingdom (under 40% of wages) - this rate rose to above 80% in Belgium, Germany and France.

European labour productivity (as measured by constant price value-added divided by employ-

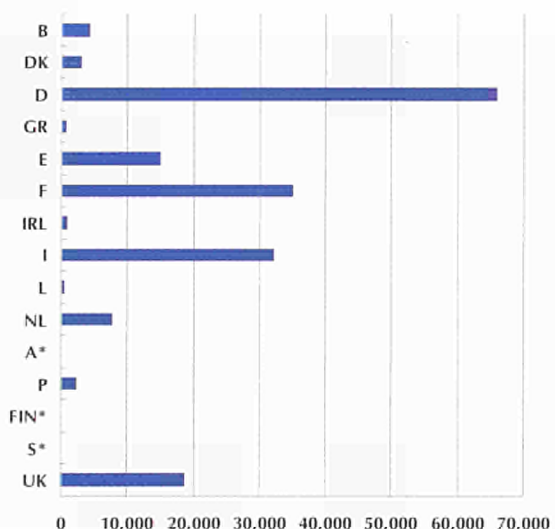


Figure 3.6

Production in constant prices, 1995 (million ECU)

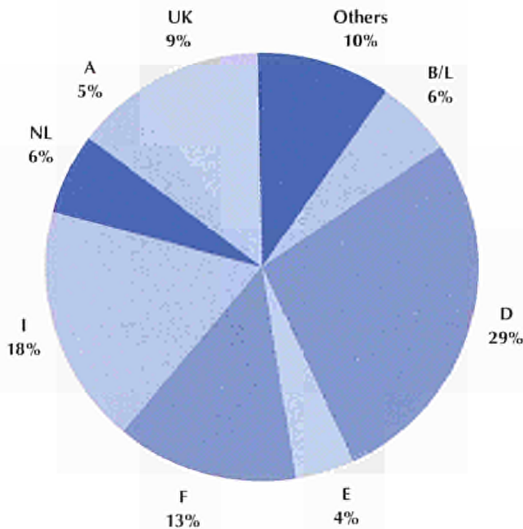
Source: DEBA GEIE

ment) could have been expected to rise due to the employment shed during the early nineties.

Despite the downturn in the fortunes of employment, there was only stable growth in productivity over the last decade. Comparing data for EUR12 between 1985 and 1990, there were gains of 16.1% in labour productivity. For the period 1990 to 1995 the growth was equal to 17.8%. Looking at the performance of the individual Member States, the story was somewhat different - although it should be remembered that the indicator is somewhat crude, as theoretically price deflators should be used to convert output data into volumes, such that comparisons can be made across

Figure 3.7

Share of world exports, 1994



Source: eurostat

countries (this data is currently being collected by Eurostat). Nevertheless, over the period 1990 to 1995 the following labour productivity growth rates were reported: the United Kingdom (-9.9%), France (7.6%), Germany (23.1%), Italy (27.9%) and Spain (39.7%).

Foreign trade:

The data for trade-related variables is limited to EUR12 aggregates. Trade performance in value terms was not affected by the recession. Indeed, data for the seven years to 1995 showed that both imports and exports extra-Community have risen continually over the period. The rate of growth of imports was higher than that of exports over the

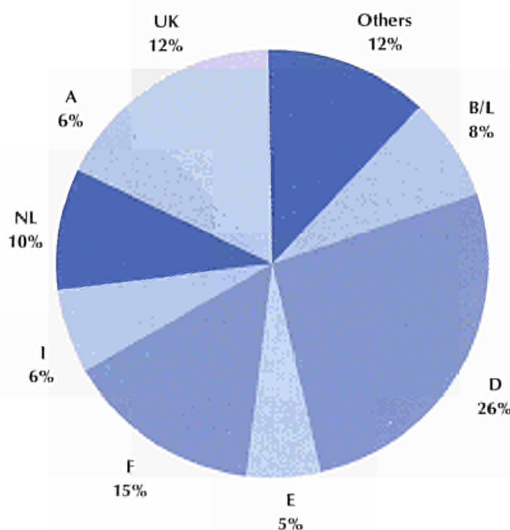
last decade - although the EUR12 trade balance remained strongly positive. The importance of third country trade markets should not be over-emphasised, as the export rate (extra-EUR12 exports / production) was only equal to 9.6% in 1995. Internal market transactions (between EUR12 countries) accounted for a larger share of trading than that with third countries. Imports accounted for only 6.7% of EUR12 consumption in 1995. If we estimate data for EUR15, the import penetration ratio was reduced still further to 5.3% in 1995. Imports from China into the European Union were increasing at a fast pace in value terms during the nineties (replacing Japanese and American production).

The relative trade performance of the EU against its major competitors was healthy (although it should be remembered that the industry is characterised by low levels of trade). EUR12 export specialisation relative to the OECD was equal to 114% in 1995 - in the United States and Japan, export specialisation was well below the OECD average (although both these countries have a greater propensity to produce for their domestic markets). Major export markets for European products were Eastern Europe (especially Poland and the Czech Republic) and the USA.

This text was written by: Andrew Redpath
 For more details, please contact:
 tel (352) 3410 4019
 fax (352) 346999
 e-mail: xosa139@nopc.eurostat.cec.be

Figure 3.8

Share of world imports, 1994



Source: eurostat

Enterprises in Europe: Fourth report

This is a biennial publication produced by Eurostat in co-operation with DG XXIII of the European Commission.

There were around 16 million small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in 1992 in the countries of EUR15, employing more than 100 million people.



The publication contains several parts which present the information that has been gathered by Eurostat. Each part has been designed to facilitate the rapid acquisition of the facts. The interested reader may turn to detailed country or sectoral information. Furthermore, there is a supplementary diskette publication, which contains the SME tabular database.

The paper publication is broken down into the following sections:

- Part 1: main information on European enterprises;
- Part 2: specific analyses, such as enterprise creation, the innovative behaviour of SMEs or regional analyses;
- Parts 3 & 4: sectoral and country analyses.

The sources used are normally existing business registers in the European countries. The following economic indicators are provided: employment, turnover and sometimes value added and labour costs.

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

Eurostat Data-Shop
2, rue Jean Engling
L-1466
Dommeldange
Luxembourg

tel: (352) 4335 2251
fax: (352) 4335 22221

An order form may be found on page 74

VALUE ADDED & PRODUCTION IN CURRENT PRICES

Table 3.1

Value-added at
factor cost
(million ECU)

	1991	t / t-1 (%)	1992	t / t-1 (%)	1993	t / t-1 (%)	1994	t / t-1 (%)	1995	t / t-1 (%)
EUR12	75,987.2	5.2	75,460.3	-0.7	69,886.9	-7.4	73,115.7	4.6	80,778.6	10.5
B	1,840.9	8.0	1,927.9	4.7	1,699.7	-11.8	1,803.7	6.1	1,884.5	4.5
Share (%)	2.4		2.6		2.4		2.5		2.3	
DK	1,171.1	2.6	1,227.1	4.8	1,216.4	-0.9	1,432.7	17.8	1,660.9	15.9
Share (%)	1.5		1.6		1.7		2.0		2.1	
D	29,855.4	9.0	30,419.1	1.9	28,905.2	-5.0	29,869.9	3.3	33,920.4	13.6
Share (%)	39.3		40.3		41.4		40.9		42.0	
GR	95.1	-24.5	75.2	-20.9	71.2	-5.3	72.3	1.5	73.4	1.5
Share (%)	0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1	
E	6,908.1	10.0	6,800.8	-1.6	5,419.7	-20.3	5,636.4	4.0	6,146.8	9.1
Share (%)	9.1		9.0		7.8		7.7		7.6	
F	13,401.1	0.5	13,217.7	-1.4	12,432.3	-5.9	13,417.7	7.9	14,991.4	11.7
Share (%)	17.6		17.5		17.8		18.4		18.6	
IRL	218.0	-3.2	221.6	1.7	225.5	1.8	248.5	10.2	255.0	2.6
Share (%)	0.3		0.3		0.3		0.3		0.3	
I	9,642.5	7.7	9,428.0	-2.2	8,257.0	-12.4	8,739.0	5.8	9,611.7	10.0
Share (%)	12.7		12.5		11.8		12.0		11.9	
L	102.0	-11.0	98.1	-3.8	92.4	-5.8	110.4	19.5	128.7	16.6
Share (%)	0.1		0.1		0.1		0.2		0.2	
NL	2,719.1	11.1	2,789.1	2.6	2,801.9	0.5	2,805.9	0.1	3,082.3	9.9
Share (%)	3.6		3.7		4.0		3.8		3.8	
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
P	702.0	20.8	789.9	12.5	773.1	-2.1	852.9	10.3	971.5	13.9
Share (%)	0.9		1.0		1.1		1.2		1.2	
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
UK	9,331.9	-6.3	8,465.7	-9.3	7,992.4	-5.6	8,126.0	1.7	8,052.0	-0.9
Share (%)	12.3		11.2		11.4		11.1		10.0	

Source: DEBA GEIE

Table 3.2

Production in
current prices
(million ECU)

	1991	t / t-1 (%)	1992	t / t-1 (%)	1993	t / t-1 (%)	1994	t / t-1 (%)	1995	t / t-1 (%)
EUR12	184,962.2	3.7	184,120.3	-0.5	170,912.8	-7.2	178,744.6	4.6	196,754.8	10.1
B	4,705.5	3.9	4,912.1	4.4	4,342.6	-11.6	4,624.4	6.5	4,837.4	4.6
Share (%)	2.5		2.7		2.5		2.6		2.5	
DK	2,586.5	1.4	2,699.4	4.4	2,646.5	-2.0	3,030.2	14.5	3,422.6	12.9
Share (%)	1.4		1.5		1.5		1.7		1.7	
D	67,878.8	8.6	69,812.9	2.8	66,250.0	-5.1	68,609.1	3.6	77,553.2	13.0
Share (%)	36.7		37.9		38.8		38.4		39.4	
GR	636.1	-5.8	702.2	10.4	692.4	-1.4	719.3	3.9	768.4	6.8
Share (%)	0.3		0.4		0.4		0.4		0.4	
E	16,264.6	6.6	15,839.5	-2.6	12,589.5	-20.5	13,113.6	4.2	14,315.8	9.2
Share (%)	8.8		8.6		7.4		7.3		7.3	
F	33,025.4	-1.0	32,570.3	-1.4	31,055.0	-4.7	33,404.4	7.6	37,266.1	11.6
Share (%)	17.9		17.7		18.2		18.7		18.9	
IRL	623.2	-0.7	639.0	2.5	655.1	2.5	730.2	11.5	757.8	3.8
Share (%)	0.3		0.3		0.4		0.4		0.4	
I	27,186.1	2.6	26,693.1	-1.8	23,522.1	-11.9	24,823.2	5.5	27,376.1	10.3
Share (%)	14.7		14.5		13.8		13.9		13.9	
L	276.0	-1.1	255.5	-7.4	237.9	-6.9	284.1	19.4	331.3	16.6
Share (%)	0.1		0.1		0.1		0.2		0.2	
NL	7,243.2	6.7	7,532.5	4.0	7,774.6	3.2	7,796.1	0.3	8,814.9	13.1
Share (%)	3.9		4.1		4.5		4.4		4.5	
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
P	1,837.5	15.3	2,013.9	9.6	1,930.5	-4.1	2,110.8	9.3	2,392.8	13.4
Share (%)	1.0		1.1		1.1		1.2		1.2	
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
UK	22,699.4	-4.3	20,449.8	-9.9	19,216.7	-6.0	19,499.2	1.5	18,918.4	-3.0
Share (%)	12.3		11.1		11.2		10.9		9.6	

Source: DEBA GEIE

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES & LABOUR COSTS

Table 3.3

	1991	t/ t-1 (%)	1992	t/ t-1 (%)	1993	t/ t-1 (%)	1994	t/ t-1 (%)	1995	t/ t-1 (%)
EUR12	2,209,122	-0.5	2,139,274	-3.2	1,970,727	-7.9	1,934,111	-1.9	1,973,263	2.0
B	49,905	-2.9	46,549	-6.7	43,640	-6.2	42,093	-3.5	41,654	-1.0
Share (%)	2.3		2.2		2.2		2.2		2.1	
DK	31,499	-1.1	31,527	0.1	29,254	-7.2	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	1.4		1.5		1.5		:		:	
D	771,443	2.1	754,674	-2.2	692,441	-8.2	655,209	-5.4	666,042	1.7
Share (%)	34.9		35.3		35.1		33.9		33.8	
GR	12,851	-15.3	12,585	-2.1	12,195	-3.1	11,967	-1.9	12,098	1.1
Share (%)	0.6		0.6		0.6		0.6		0.6	
E	239,110	-0.4	232,320	-2.8	180,553	-22.3	169,982	-5.9	175,213	3.1
Share (%)	10.8		10.9		9.2		8.8		8.9	
F	389,622	-0.4	377,974	-3.0	351,284	-7.1	357,728	1.8	370,036	3.4
Share (%)	17.6		17.7		17.8		18.5		18.8	
IRL	8,488	-1.6	8,402	-1.0	8,274	-1.5	8,550	3.3	9,143	6.9
Share (%)	0.4		0.4		0.4		0.4		0.5	
I	249,274	1.6	243,325	-2.4	237,089	-2.6	233,650	-1.5	238,236	2.0
Share (%)	11.3		11.4		12.0		12.1		12.1	
L	2,674	4.0	2,482	-7.2	2,427	-2.2	2,326	-4.2	2,406	3.4
Share (%)	0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1	
NL	74,839	7.0	75,514	0.9	71,820	-4.9	70,564	-1.7	:	:
Share (%)	3.4		3.5		3.6		3.6		:	
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
P	56,505	1.0	56,546	0.1	51,124	-9.6	52,920	3.5	51,696	-2.3
Share (%)	2.6		2.6		2.6		2.7		2.6	
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
UK	322,912	-8.5	297,376	-7.9	290,626	-2.3	300,573	3.4	306,198	1.9
Share (%)	14.6		13.9		14.7		15.5		15.5	

Number of employees (units)

Source: DEBA GEIE

Table 3.4

	1990	t/ t-1 (%)	1991	t/ t-1 (%)	1992	t/ t-1 (%)	1993	t/ t-1 (%)	1994	t/ t-1 (%)
EUR12	53,210.9	9.9	56,924.9	7.0	57,905.8	1.7	55,150.9	-4.8	55,293.9	0.3
B	1,367.5	18.4	1,433.5	4.8	1,526.6	6.5	1,506.1	-1.3	:	:
Share (%)	2.6		2.5		2.6		2.7		:	
DK	839.5	13.0	857.8	2.2	897.8	4.7	869.4	-3.2	:	:
Share (%)	1.6		1.5		1.6		1.6		:	
D	21,166.9	12.0	23,184.3	9.5	24,064.4	3.8	23,769.7	-1.2	23,237.2	-2.2
Share (%)	39.8		40.7		41.6		43.1		42.0	
GR	183.1	10.8	163.7	-10.6	170.1	3.9	165.6	-2.6	174.4	5.3
Share (%)	0.3		0.3		0.3		0.3		0.3	
E	3,999.9	8.0	4,399.7	10.0	4,496.0	2.2	3,311.0	-26.4	3,072.4	-7.2
Share (%)	7.5		7.7		7.8		6.0		5.6	
F	10,177.0	10.2	10,438.7	2.6	10,667.8	2.2	10,360.6	-2.9	10,868.4	4.9
Share (%)	19.1		18.3		18.4		18.8		19.7	
IRL	153.9	13.4	155.1	0.8	166.5	7.4	164.1	-1.4	179.6	9.4
Share (%)	0.3		0.3		0.3		0.3		0.3	
I	6,401.3	5.8	7,048.7	10.1	6,942.3	-1.5	6,133.1	-11.7	6,044.4	-1.4
Share (%)	12.0		12.4		12.0		11.1		10.9	
L	58.8	6.5	66.1	12.4	65.8	-0.5	68.3	3.8	70.7	3.5
Share (%)	0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1	
NL	1,696.7	8.4	1,875.4	10.5	2,018.0	7.6	2,044.4	1.3	2,060.7	0.8
Share (%)	3.2		3.3		3.5		3.7		3.7	
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
P	377.5	50.3	455.7	20.7	529.0	16.1	472.6	-10.7	:	:
Share (%)	0.7		0.8		0.9		0.9		:	
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
UK	6,788.8	5.2	6,846.2	0.8	6,361.6	-7.1	6,286.0	-1.2	6,642.4	5.7
Share (%)	12.8		12.0		11.0		11.4		12.0	

Labour costs (million ECU)

Source: DEBA GEIE

Table 3.5

Extra-EUR12
exports
(million ECU)

	1991	t / t-1 (%)	1992	t / t-1 (%)	1993	t / t-1 (%)	1994	t / t-1 (%)	1995	t / t-1 (%)
EUR12	13,734.2	2.9	14,040.3	2.2	15,283.7	8.9	17,030.0	11.4	18,961.6	11.3
B/L	332.6	-1.7	352.0	5.8	472.8	34.3	492.6	4.2	491.0	-0.3
Share (%)	2.4		2.5		3.1		2.9		2.6	
DK	486.4	-3.8	473.9	-2.6	432.8	-8.7	514.1	18.8	544.2	5.9
Share (%)	3.5		3.4		2.8		3.0		2.9	
D	5,184.3	6.2	5,326.5	2.7	5,649.8	6.1	6,364.2	12.6	7,077.2	11.2
Share (%)	37.7		37.9		37.0		37.4		37.3	
GR	71.6	32.1	70.2	-2.0	94.8	35.0	86.6	-8.6	98.7	14.0
Share (%)	0.5		0.5		0.6		0.5		0.5	
E	640.2	-9.1	731.3	14.2	947.4	29.6	923.8	-2.5	986.7	6.8
Share (%)	4.7		5.2		6.2		5.4		5.2	
F	1,904.9	-1.9	2,026.8	6.4	2,021.2	-0.3	2,273.5	12.5	2,507.0	10.3
Share (%)	13.9		14.4		13.2		13.3		13.2	
IRL	51.2	-11.0	56.0	9.4	56.4	0.7	65.4	16.0	84.0	28.4
Share (%)	0.4		0.4		0.4		0.4		0.4	
I	2,514.4	0.3	2,653.0	5.5	3,002.1	13.2	3,344.1	11.4	3,836.7	14.7
Share (%)	18.3		18.9		19.6		19.6		20.2	
NL	820.5	34.3	632.6	-22.9	619.6	-2.1	731.1	18.0	916.7	25.4
Share (%)	6.0		4.5		4.1		4.3		4.8	
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
P	124.4	4.1	139.8	12.4	127.6	-8.7	138.6	8.6	160.9	16.1
Share (%)	0.9		1.0		0.8		0.8		0.8	
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
UK	1,603.7	-1.4	1,578.2	-1.6	1,859.1	17.8	2,096.0	12.7	2,258.3	7.7
Share (%)	11.7		11.2		12.2		12.3		11.9	

Source:  eurostat

Table 3.6

Extra-EUR12
imports
(million ECU)

	1991	t / t-1 (%)	1992	t / t-1 (%)	1993	t / t-1 (%)	1994	t / t-1 (%)	1995	t / t-1 (%)
EUR12	8,906.6	17.3	9,393.1	5.5	9,850.5	4.9	11,534.4	17.1	12,866.2	11.5
B/L	372.0	3.6	374.2	0.6	392.9	5.0	572.6	45.7	716.9	25.2
Share (%)	4.2		4.0		4.0		5.0		5.6	
DK	326.4	10.4	330.5	1.3	321.2	-2.8	402.8	25.4	465.7	15.6
Share (%)	3.7		3.5		3.3		3.5		3.6	
D	3,787.8	32.6	4,202.9	11.0	4,530.1	7.8	5,399.0	19.2	5,908.8	9.4
Share (%)	42.5		44.7		46.0		46.8		45.9	
GR	98.5	24.2	104.6	6.2	110.4	5.5	115.6	4.7	132.5	14.6
Share (%)	1.1		1.1		1.1		1.0		1.0	
E	352.5	34.5	358.1	1.6	296.1	-17.3	330.4	11.6	387.4	17.3
Share (%)	4.0		3.8		3.0		2.9		3.0	
F	951.2	3.8	959.0	0.8	990.0	3.2	1,116.7	12.8	1,220.9	9.3
Share (%)	10.7		10.2		10.1		9.7		9.5	
IRL	70.3	15.2	72.7	3.4	85.2	17.2	113.9	33.7	92.1	-19.1
Share (%)	0.8		0.8		0.9		1.0		0.7	
I	716.5	9.2	739.2	3.2	712.2	-3.7	767.2	7.7	971.8	26.7
Share (%)	8.0		7.9		7.2		6.7		7.6	
NL	653.7	14.3	687.7	5.2	724.8	5.4	856.4	18.2	1,009.7	17.9
Share (%)	7.3		7.3		7.4		7.4		7.8	
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
P	65.9	17.5	64.5	-2.1	67.4	4.5	61.9	-8.2	66.6	7.6
Share (%)	0.7		0.7		0.7		0.5		0.5	
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
UK	1,511.9	2.2	1,499.7	-0.8	1,620.2	8.0	1,797.8	11.0	1,893.8	5.3
Share (%)	17.0		16.0		16.4		15.6		14.7	

Source:  eurostat

PRODUCTION & PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES

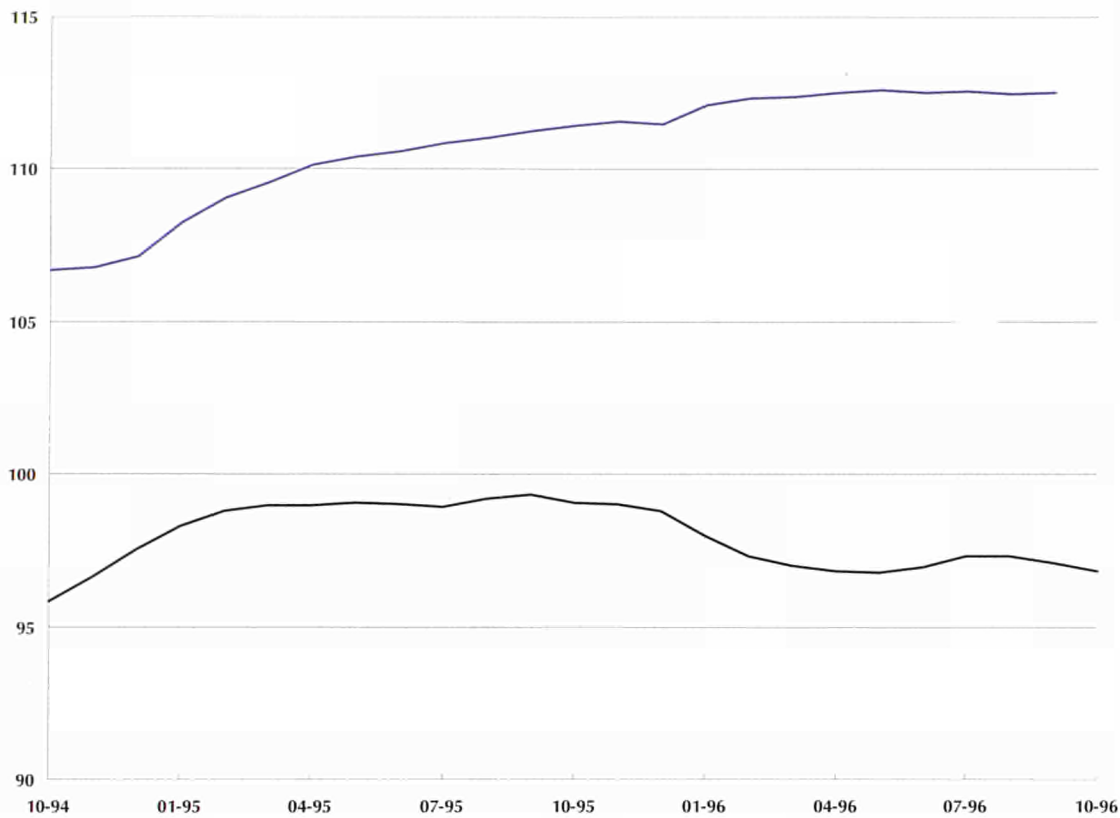


Figure 3.9

EUR15 production and producer price indexes (1990 = 100)

— Production index
— Producer price index

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available		Production index		Latest 3 months available		Producer price index	
	t / t-1	t / t-4	t / t-1	t / t-4	t / t-1	t / t-4		
EUR15	08-96	⇨ 10-96	0.1	-2.2	07-96	⇨ 09-96	0.0	1.3
B	07-96	⇨ 09-96	5.0	13.1	07-96	⇨ 09-96	-0.2	-0.3
DK	07-96	⇨ 09-96	3.9	7.6	07-96	⇨ 09-96	0.9	0.9
D	08-96	⇨ 10-96	-0.5	-1.6	09-96	⇨ 11-96	0.0	0.7
GR	08-96	⇨ 10-96	10.1	1.1	07-96	⇨ 09-96	1.4	9.5
E	08-96	⇨ 10-96	1.6	3.3	08-96	⇨ 10-96	0.0	2.7
F	08-96	⇨ 10-96	2.2	1.2	09-96	⇨ 11-96	-0.1	-0.9
IRL		⇨	:	:		⇨	:	:
I	08-96	⇨ 10-96	-2.7	-13.0	07-96	⇨ 09-96	-0.1	2.8
L	05-96	⇨ 07-96	-0.6	-5.0	08-96	⇨ 10-96	-0.4	-3.3
NL	07-96	⇨ 09-96	-1.6	-0.4	08-96	⇨ 10-96	0.0	0.6
A	10-95	⇨ 12-95	-0.9	4.8		⇨	:	:
P	11-95	⇨ 01-96	-7.6	-9.3	06-96	⇨ 08-96	-0.3	1.6
FIN	08-96	⇨ 10-96	1.0	-6.2	08-96	⇨ 10-96	-0.6	1.2
S	07-96	⇨ 09-96	0.5	0.4	08-96	⇨ 10-96	-0.5	0.3
UK	08-96	⇨ 10-96	1.0	-1.3	09-96	⇨ 11-96	0.3	1.7
Japan	01-96	⇨ 03-96	-1.5	0.1	02-96	⇨ 04-96	-0.4	-0.8
USA	05-96	⇨ 07-96	1.3	3.5	05-96	⇨ 07-96	0.4	1.7

Table 3.7


Latest growth rates for production and producer price indexes (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 3.10

Annual growth rates for production and producer price indexes, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, Aug-96 to Oct-96 (%)

Production ■
 Producer price index ■

Source:  eurostat

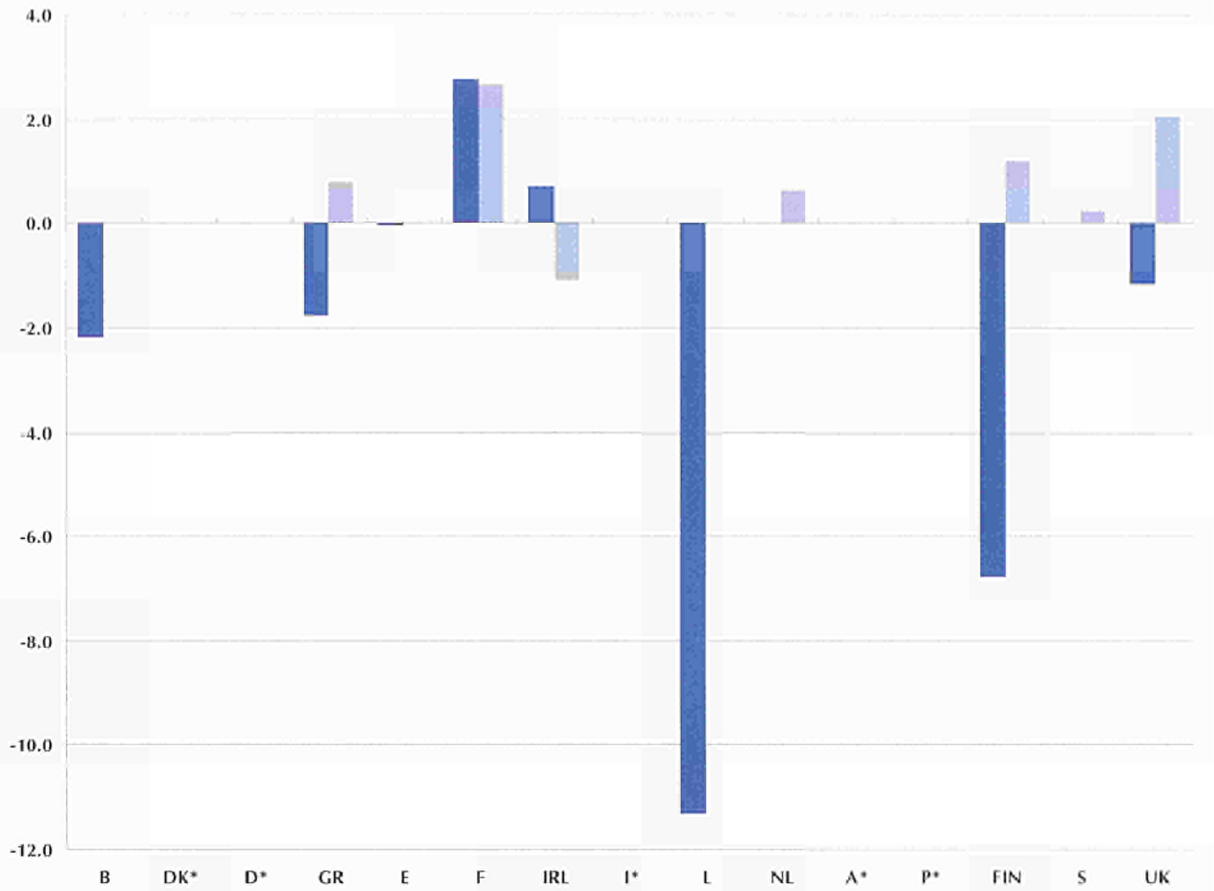
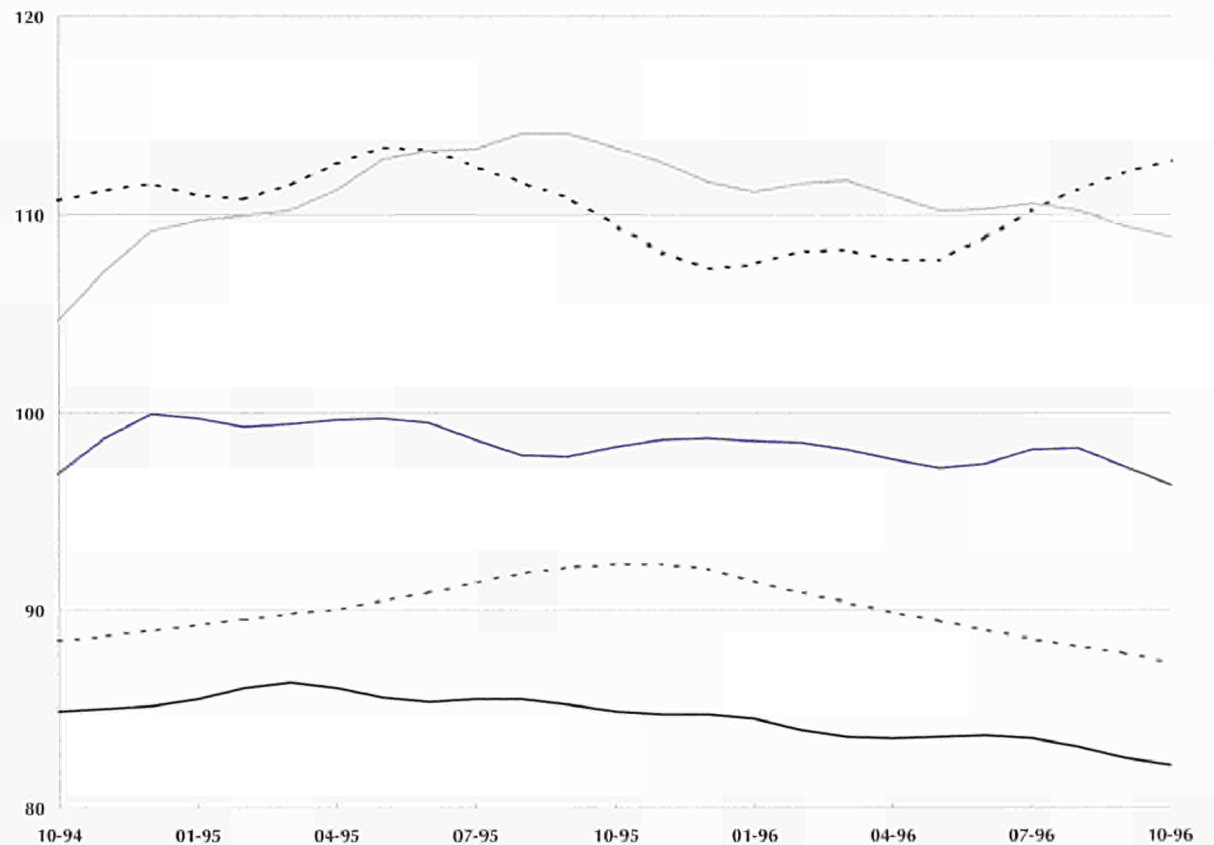


Figure 3.11

Production index for individual sub-sectors, trend cycle (1990 = 100)

Structural metal —
 Tanks - - - -
 Forging —
 Treatment of metals —
 Metal tools - - - -

Source:  eurostat

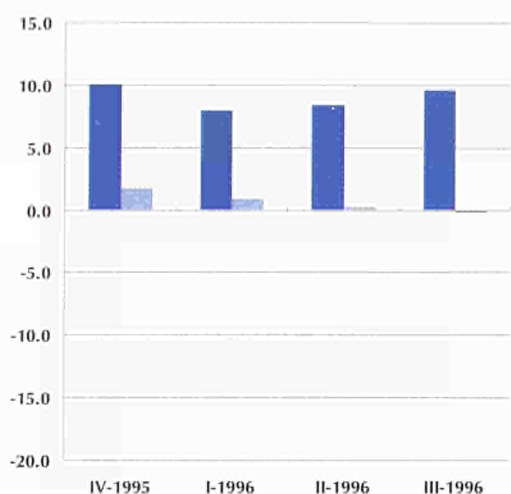


PRODUCTION & PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES

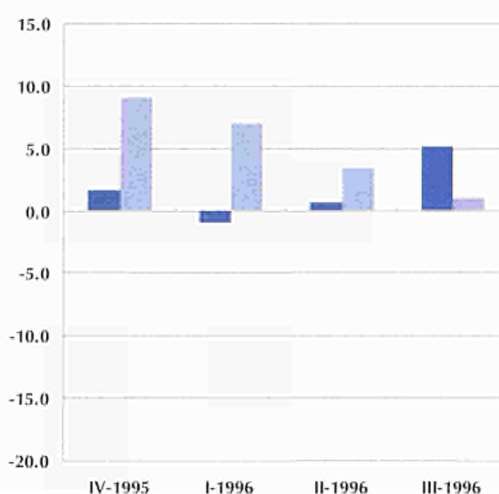
Figure 3.12

Annual growth rates for production and producer price indexes, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year (%)

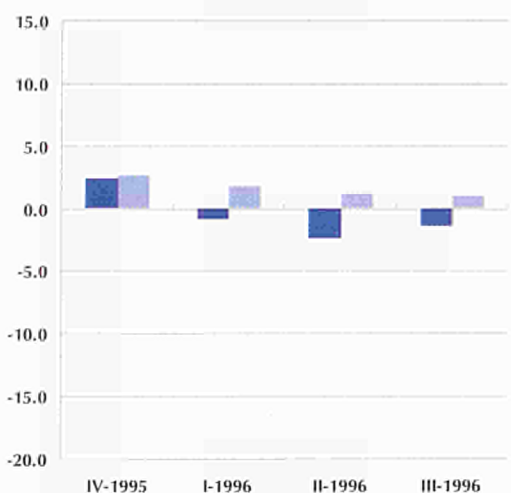
Belgique / België



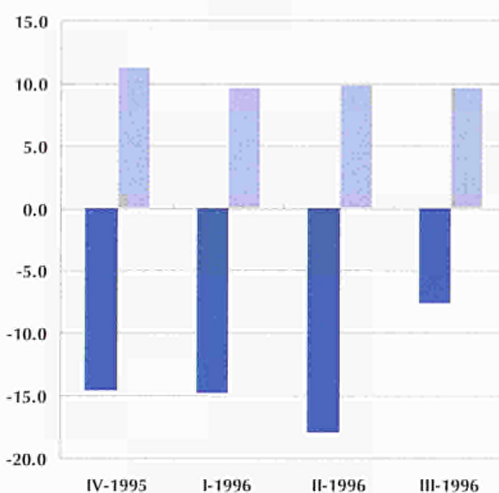
Danmark



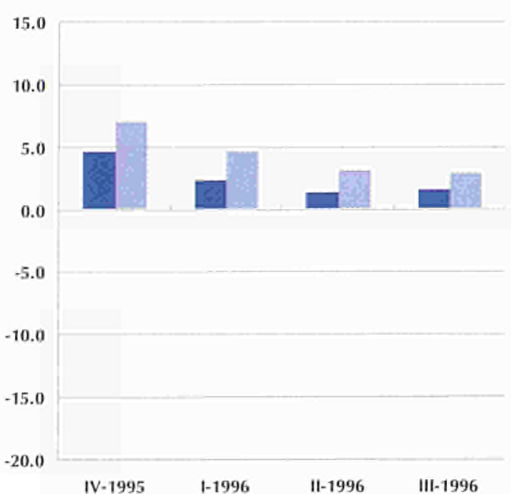
Deutschland



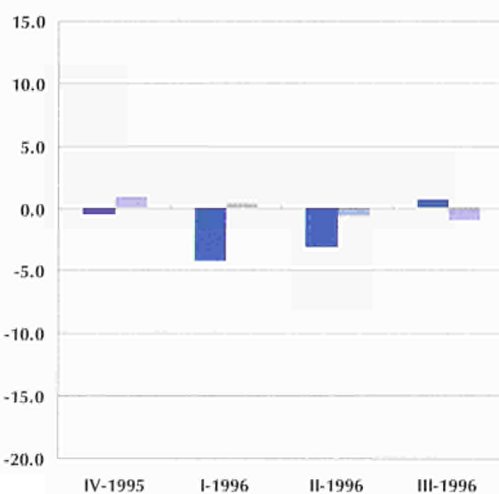
Ellada



España



France



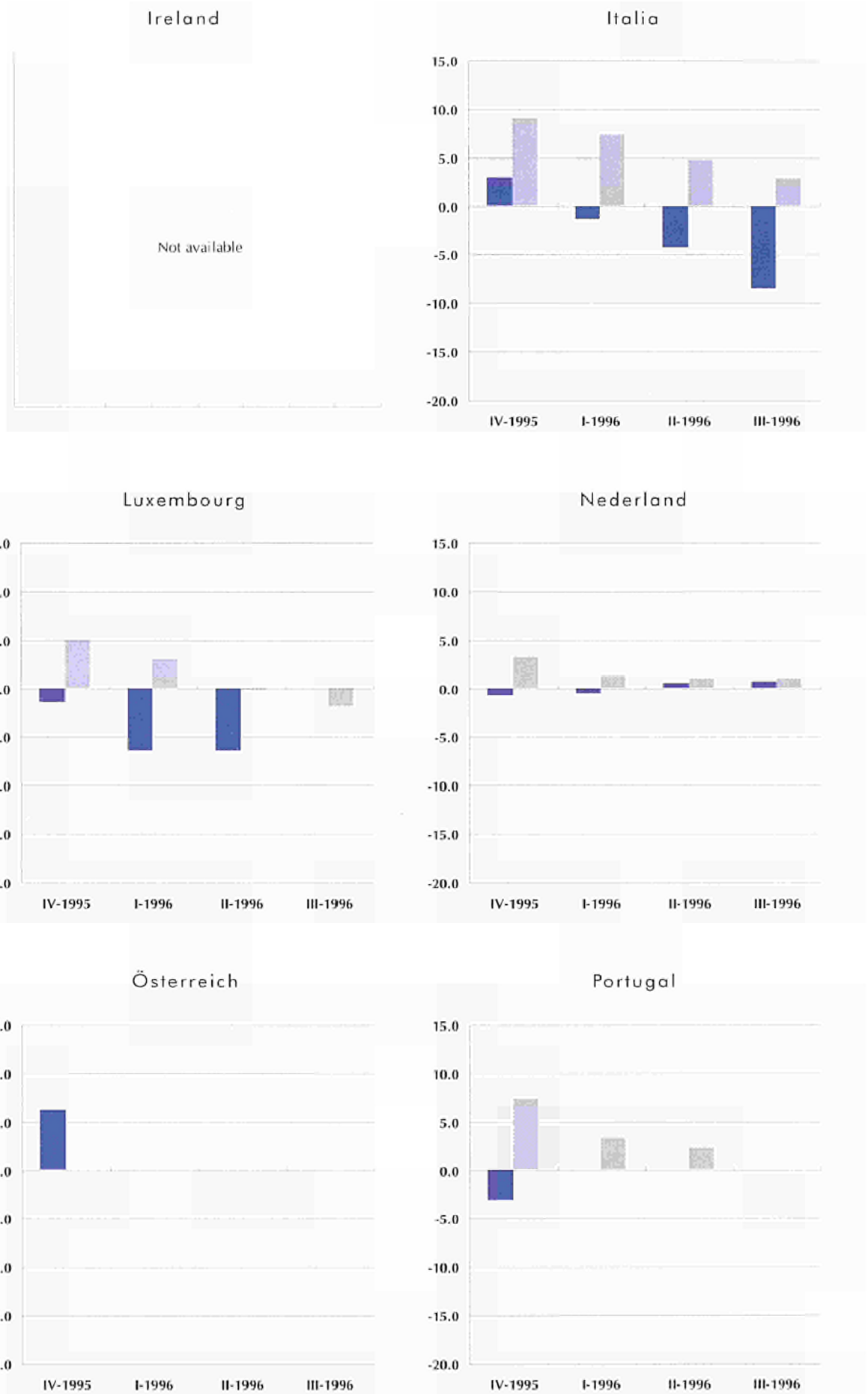
■ Production index

■ Producer price index

Source:  eurostat

Figure 3.12

Annual growth rates for production and producer price indexes, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year (%)



Production index ■
 Producer price index ■

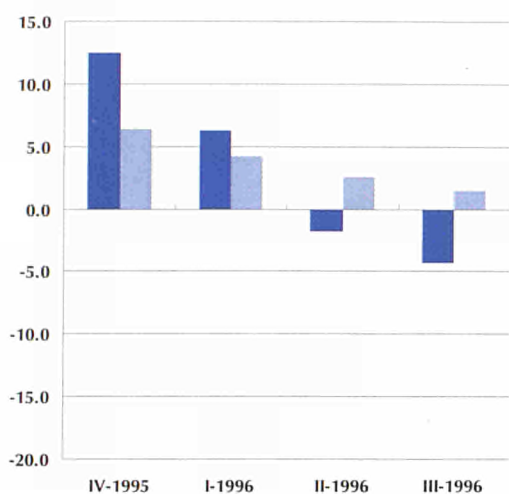
Source: eurostat

PRODUCTION & PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES

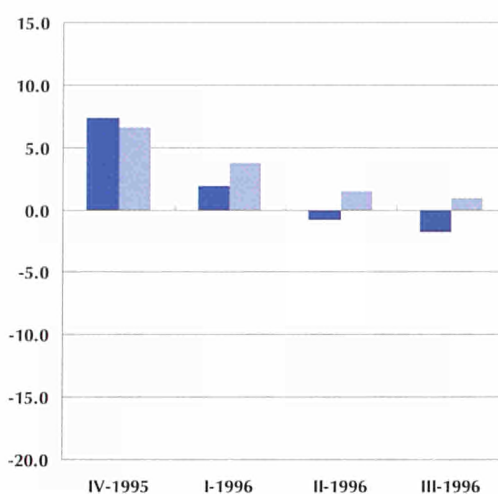
Figure 3.12

Annual growth rates for production and producer price indexes, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year (%)

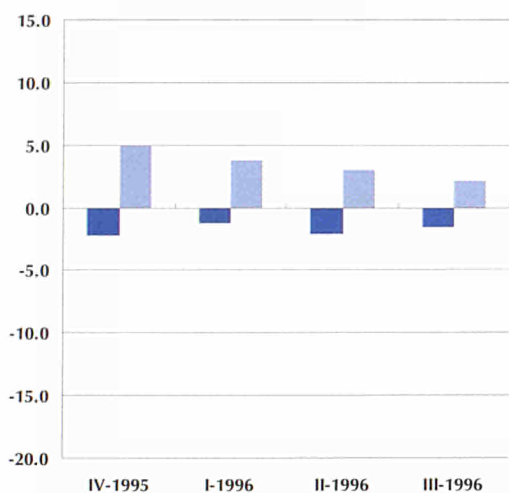
Suomi / Finland



Sverige



United Kingdom



Further information - the production and producer price indexes:

The indexes of production are adjusted in two stages: firstly (by the national statistical offices except Denmark, France, Spain and the United Kingdom) to take account of the varying number of working days in the month, and secondly for EUR15 and most of the Member States by seasonal adjustment with TRAMO / SEATS. For France, Ireland, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, the indexes are adjusted by the national statistical office.

The index of producer prices shows (in the national currency of the Member State in question) changes in the ex-works selling prices of all products sold on the domestic market. Since we deal with producer prices, imports are not included in these price indexes. Producer price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

Full methodological notes may be found on page 71.

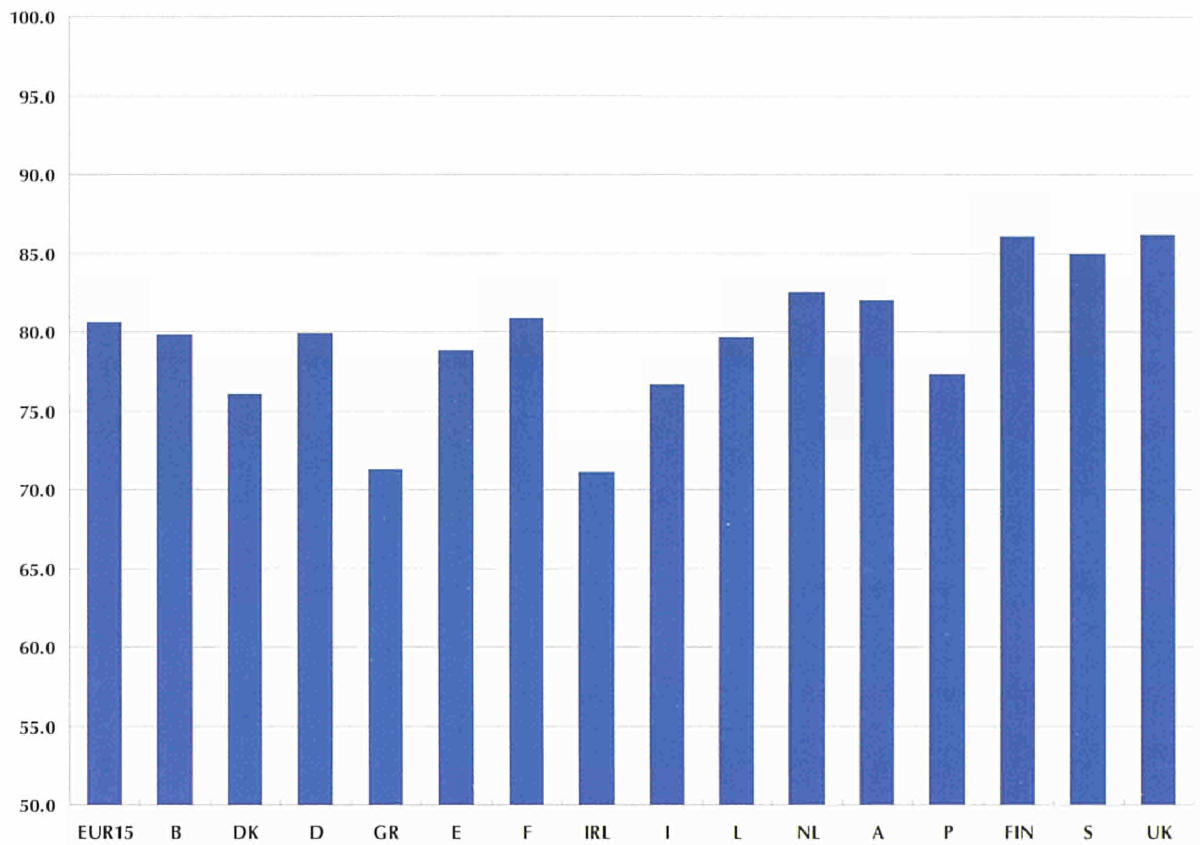
■ Production index

■ Producer price index

Source:  eurostat

Figure 3.13

Capacity
utilisation rates,
last quarter 1996
(%)



Source: DGII,
Business Survey

Table 3.8

Capacity
utilisation rates
(%)

	Annual growth rate: latest quarter, t / t-4	I-1996	II-1996	III-1996	IV-1996
EUR15	-1.9	80.5	79.8	80.2	80.6
B	-1.6	74.1	79.0	79.1	79.8
DK	-1.3	74.0	70.0	72.0	76.0
D	-4.1	81.1	79.6	80.0	79.9
GR	-2.7	65.2	61.7	63.3	71.3
E	-1.6	79.1	76.8	77.5	78.8
F	-3.6	81.4	81.8	82.5	80.9
IRL	-1.8	73.6	71.2	71.5	71.1
I	-6.5	80.8	78.3	77.4	76.7
L	-10.4	77.3	78.4	81.0	79.6
NL	2.1	79.1	80.0	81.7	82.5
A	:	81.3	79.7	81.1	82.0
P	8.1	68.0	72.9	73.8	77.3
FIN	4.2	84.9	83.6	84.0	86.0
S	:	:	84.0	86.0	85.0
UK	6.0	80.1	80.8	81.8	86.1

Source: DGII,
Business Survey

FOREIGN TRADE INDEXES

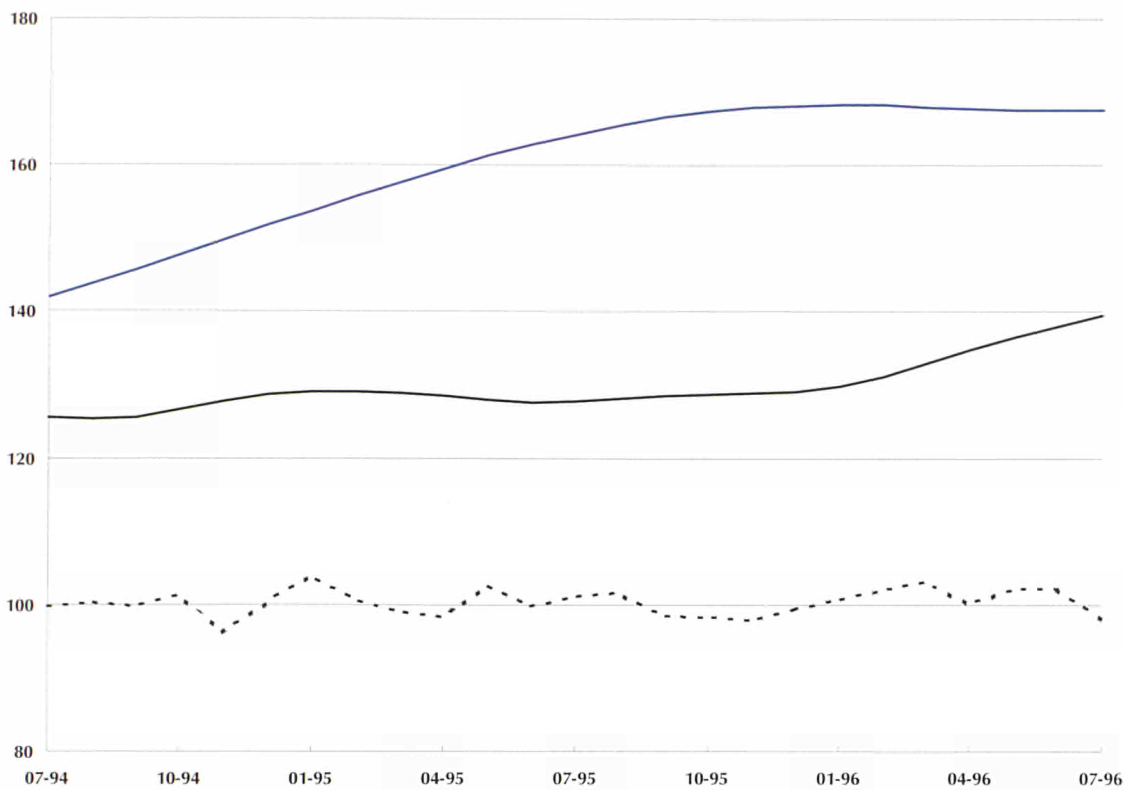


Figure 3.14

EUR12 foreign trade indexes, trend cycle, in ECU terms (1990 = 100)

— Export value index
— Import value index
- - - Terms of trade

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EUR12	05-96	⇒ 07-96	3.3	2.3	2.5	-0.4	-0.9
B / L	05-96	⇒ 07-96	-0.3	-1.4	-9.8	-4.5	-1.3
DK	05-96	⇒ 07-96	0.3	0.8	2.4	0.5	-2.1
D	05-96	⇒ 07-96	0.2	1.4	0.4	-1.2	-3.5
GR	01-96	⇒ 03-96	:	:	11.6	6.3	-9.7
E	05-96	⇒ 07-96	8.4	9.5	2.1	2.7	-0.9
F	05-96	⇒ 07-96	1.9	0.5	0.1	-1.2	-0.4
IRL	02-96	⇒ 04-96	-1.3	-1.5	4.9	2.2	4.9
I	05-96	⇒ 07-96	4.3	0.7	-4.8	-3.8	0.9
NL	03-96	⇒ 05-96	1.6	2.2	-4.4	-9.9	1.2
A		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
P	03-96	⇒ 05-96	-3.1	-2.4	3.7	4.7	1.3
FIN		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
S		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
UK	05-96	⇒ 07-96	3.3	2.3	4.6	5.2	0.9

Table 3.9

Three month on three month growth rates for foreign trade indexes, seasonally adjusted, value indexes are in ECU terms (%)

Source: eurostat



Figure 3.15

Annual growth rates for foreign trade indexes, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, in ECU terms, May-96 to Jul-96 (%)

Export value ■
Import value ■

Source:  eurostat

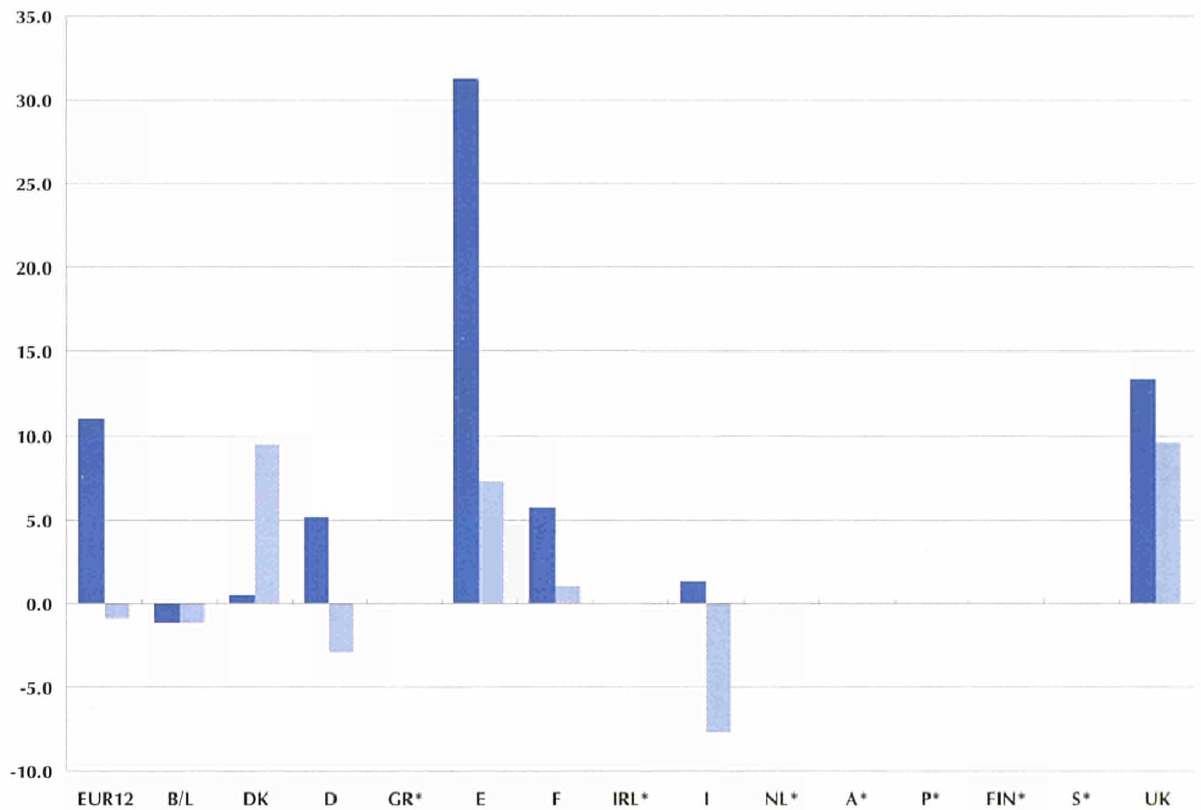


Table 3.10

Annual growth rates for foreign trade indexes, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, value indexes are in ECU terms (%)

Source:  eurostat

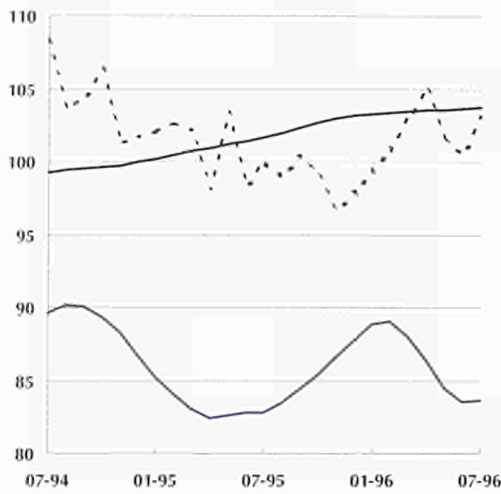
	Latest 3 months available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EUR12	05-96 ⇒ 07-96		11.0	10.7	-1.0	-1.6	-0.3
B / L	05-96 ⇒ 07-96		-1.2	-5.7	-1.2	-4.7	1.1
DK	05-96 ⇒ 07-96		0.5	2.8	9.5	7.0	-4.6
D	05-96 ⇒ 07-96		5.2	3.8	-3.0	-7.8	-3.7
GR	01-96 ⇒ 03-96		:	:	26.0	0.2	-17.3
E	05-96 ⇒ 07-96		31.3	33.2	7.2	4.1	-4.2
F	05-96 ⇒ 07-96		5.7	6.6	1.0	-3.5	-5.3
IRL	02-96 ⇒ 04-96		-3.1	-10.8	13.0	1.2	-2.5
I	05-96 ⇒ 07-96		1.2	2.5	-7.7	-3.5	3.3
NL	03-96 ⇒ 05-96		-0.4	-2.1	-2.4	-4.1	-0.1
A	⇒		:	:	:	:	:
P	03-96 ⇒ 05-96		1.0	-1.6	11.9	10.7	1.2
FIN	⇒		:	:	:	:	:
S	⇒		:	:	:	:	:
UK	05-96 ⇒ 07-96		13.3	3.8	9.5	3.3	3.1

FOREIGN TRADE INDEXES - TREND CYCLE

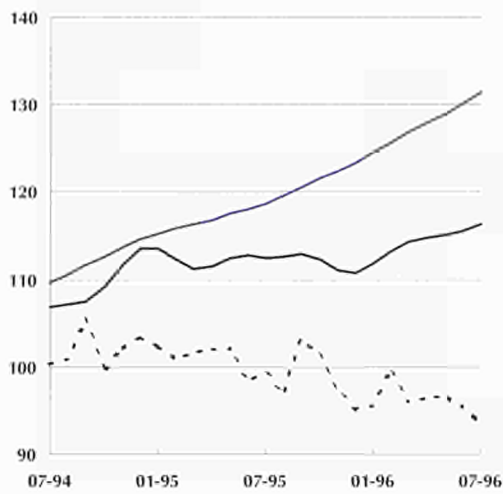
Figure 3.16

Foreign trade indexes
in ECU terms,
trend cycle
(1990 = 100)

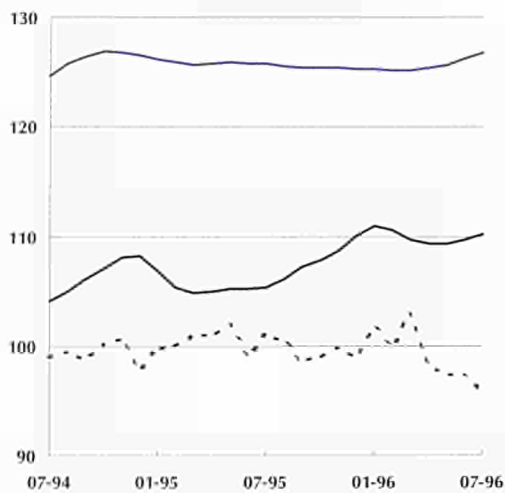
Belgique / België, Luxembourg



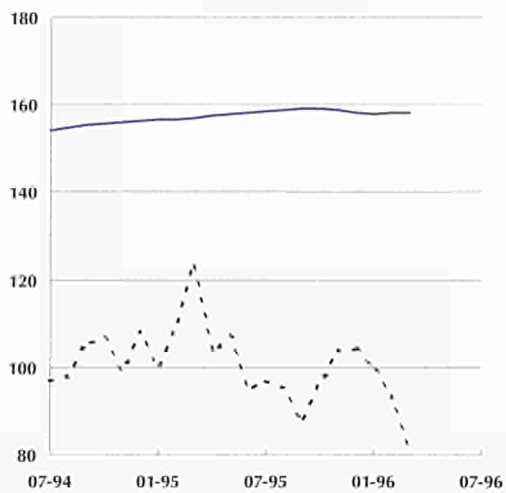
Danmark



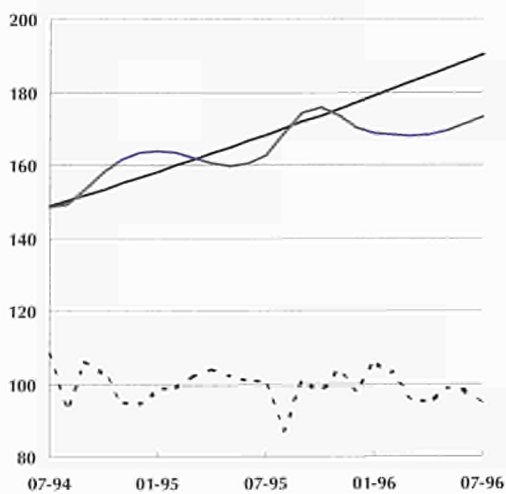
Deutschland



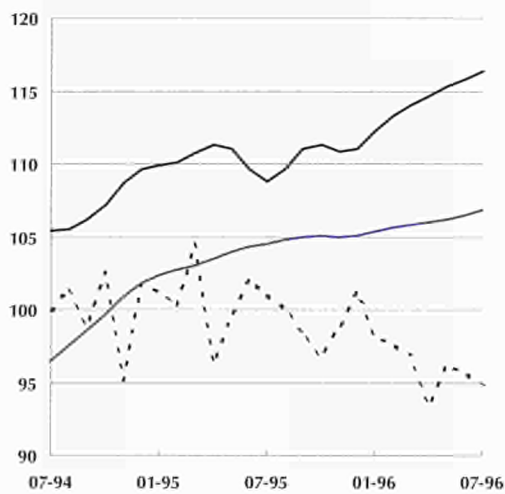
Ellada



España



France

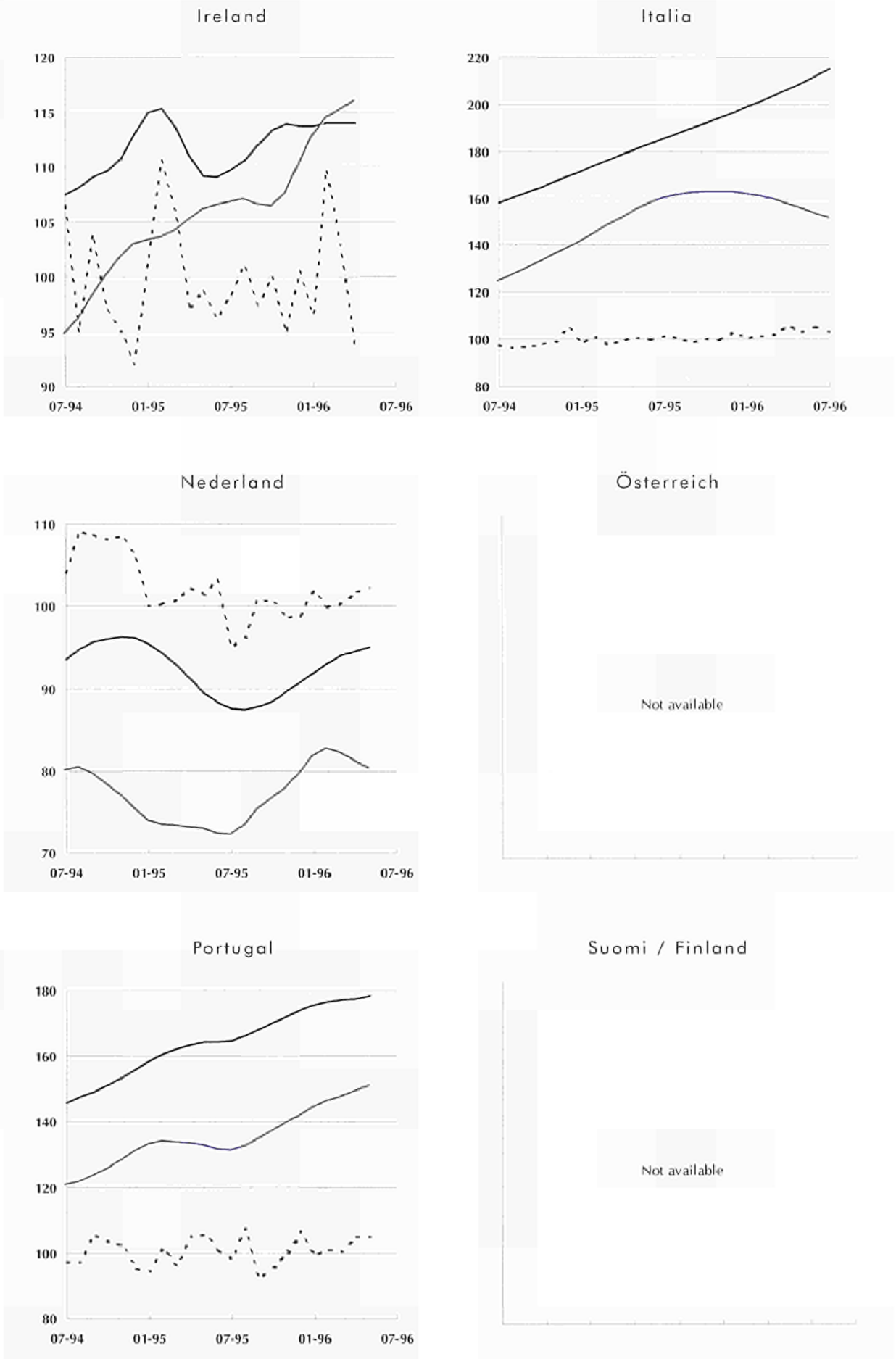


— Export value index
— Import value index
- - - Terms of trade

Source:  eurostat

Figure 3.16

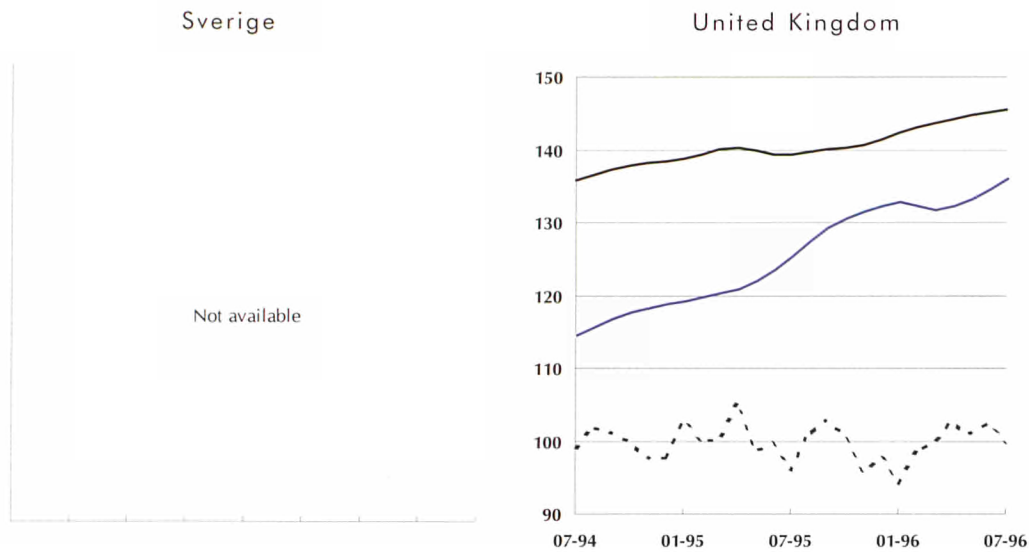
Foreign trade indexes in ECU terms, trend cycle (1990 = 100)



Source: eurostat

FOREIGN TRADE INDEXES - TREND CYCLE

Figure 3.16



Foreign trade indexes
in ECU terms,
trend cycle
(1990 = 100)

- Export value index
- Import value index
- - - - Terms of trade

Further information - the foreign trade indexes:

For the indexes of imports and exports, foreign trade data of industrial products (following the nomenclature of the Harmonised System) were grouped according to the industrial Nace Rev.1 activity to which they belong. This grouping of products causes inevitably certain inaccuracies which can reduce the reliability of these foreign trade series. The indexes for EUR15 (Austria is not yet available) refer only to extra-Union trade, the indexes for Member States reflect also intra-Union trade.

For more extensive details of the methodology of short-term indicators please refer to the Eurostat publication "Methodology of Industrial Short-term Indicators" - CA-97-96-079-EN-C.

Full methodological notes for this publication may be found on page 71.

Source:  eurostat



Each month the main industrial groupings are given on the diskette (capital goods, intermediate goods, consumer durable goods and consumer non-durable goods), as well as the total industry aggregate. In addition, the individual 2-digit NACE level data is given.

The files on the diskette are broken down by industrial branches. Each file contains all countries and indicators for a particular industry. The files have the following format:

country, indicator, branch, periodicity, type, year, month, data

e.g. EF,PROD,B0020,M,S,1993,09,85.14164

Step by step guide to using the data on the diskette:

1. Copy the file MPEI.EXE from the diskette to a directory on your hard disk (usually C:\....).
2. If in WINDOWS, switch to the File Manager and double-click on the file. The files will self-extract themselves (into the directory from which the program is run). You may need to perform WINDOW - REFRESH to see the files once the procedure has finished.
3. If in DOS move to the directory you placed the file in (for example, C:\DATA>) and then type the name of the file (MPEI.EXE) and press <ENTER>, the files will self-extract and be placed in the same directory as the EXE.
4. The files are simple, plain text files, with the .TXT extension. The files are comma separated and use speech marks as a delimiter.
5. It should be easy to import/open the data-files into any standard spreadsheet or database package.
6. There is a file for each branch available at the Nace 2-digit level, codes are given in the readme.txt file supplied on the diskette.

For more information

about data availability please contact:

Marisa Alonso on

phone: (352)-4301-32797

fax: (352)-4301-3-4359

e-mail: marialuisa.alonso@eurostat.cec.be



Industry classification system

nace rev.1,
definitions of main industrial groupings



Statistical sources

sources and methods used for short-term
indicators and structural data; notes on series
used and calculation methods

Signs and abbreviations

specific to use in this publication



Industry classification system

The economic activities used in this publication are defined in the revised Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities, Nace Rev.1. This classification was laid down in a Council Regulation in 1990 (OJ L293 24th October 1990). It should be noted that many series before 1990 and a large amount of annual data even between 1990 and now had to be converted from the old classification Nace 1970. This estimation process can reduce the reliability of the data. Broad industrial groups that are used in Section 2 of this publication have the following definitions in terms of NACE Rev.1.

Total industry

C + D + E

Intermediate goods industries

13.1, 13.2, 14.1-14.5, 15.6, 15.7, 17.1-17.3, 20.1-20.5, 21.1, 21.2, 24.1-24.3, 24.6, 24.7, 25.1, 25.2, 26.1-26.8, 27.1-27.5, 28.4-28.7, 31.2-31.6, 32.1, 34.3, 37.1, 37.2, 41.0

Capital goods industries

28.1-28.3, 29.1-29.6, 30.0, 31.1, 32.2, 33.1-33.3, 34.1, 34.2, 35.1-35.3

Durable consumer goods industries

29.7, 32.3, 33.4, 33.5, 35.4, 35.5, 36.1-36.3

Non durable consumer goods industries

15.1-15.5, 15.8-16.0, 17.4-17.7, 18.1-18.3, 19.1-19.3, 22.1-22.3, 24.4, 24.5, 36.4-36.6

Statistical sources

Most of the data in this publication is harmonised data supplied to Eurostat by the EU Member States. The exceptions are:

- 1) The capacity utilisation series which come from the business surveys carried out on behalf of the Directorate General for Economic Affairs of the Commission (DG II).
- 2) The estimates for the latest years' structural data, which are supplied by the DEBA European Economic Interest Group:
DEBA GEIE, 1, rue Emile Bian,
L-1235 Luxembourg;
tel: (352) 29 77 71-1.
- 3) The data for the USA and Japan, which are supplied by the OECD.

Data sources are indicated for each statistical table.

Every effort has been made to include data for the EUR15 Member States. The indexes from 1991 onwards are on a post-unification basis and include East-Germany. However the structural data is still on a pre-unification basis.

Short term indicators

The index of production measures changes in the volume of the gross value added created by industry, the branch indexes being aggregated by means of a system of weighting according to gross value added (in principle, at factor cost). The indexes are adjusted in two stages; firstly to take account of the varying number of working days in the month and secondly by seasonal adjustment with TRAMO / SEATS - the adjustment also takes account of one-off fluctuations (so called outliers).

The index of producer prices shows (in national currencies) the changes in the ex-works selling prices of all products sold on the domestic markets of the various countries. The EU indexes refer to overall weighted price changes. There are not yet indexes for Austria. No seasonal adjustment is carried out on these indexes.

STATISTICAL SOURCES, SIGNS & ABBREVIATIONS

For the indexes of imports and exports, external trade data of 9000 industrial products were grouped according to the industrial NACE Rev.1 activity to which they belong. This grouping can cause certain inaccuracies in the data, which may reduce the reliability of foreign trade series. The value indexes are all in ECU terms. The indexes for the EU refer only to extra-Union trade, the indexes for Member States reflect also intra-Union trade.

The capacity utilisation series come from quarterly European Union business surveys, and are not seasonally adjusted.

For further details of the methodology employed, please refer to the Eurostat publication "Methodology of Industrial Short-term Indicators" CA-97-96-079-EN-C.

Growth rates

The changes which are given in the tables show two different growth rates. The first being for the latest three months data compared to the previous three months data - here a seasonally adjusted series is used. The second growth rate is for the latest three months data compared to the same three months of the previous year - here a series only adjusted for the number of working days is used. Estimates are sometimes made (especially to create a EUR15 total).

Graphs

The graphs show the trend cycle, i.e. seasonally adjusted series, where additionally the irregular fluctuations have been excluded (using the program TRAMO / SEATS).

Structural data

Data for structural statistics are in current ECU unless otherwise stated. Data for value added at factor cost, production, labour costs and employment come from annual enquiries conducted by Member States involving all enterprises with 20 or more employees. The exceptions to this are Spain and Portugal (up to 1990) where the coverage is for local units of all sizes. The employment data relates to the number of persons employed excluding home workers. The definitions are standardised and so the figures are comparable across industries and countries.

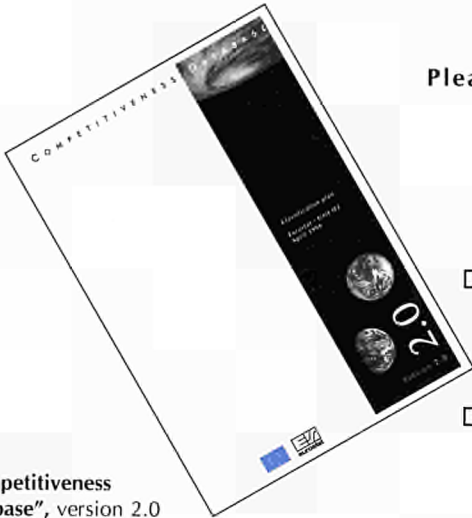
Estimates are not supplied to Eurostat by Member States for the smaller firms not covered by the enquiries, and hence the figures under-report the actual values. In certain industries this may be a serious problem in the interpretation of series, especially when comparing with other industries.

Gaps in Eurostat's data have been filled by estimates supplied by DEBA GEIE. Thus, EUR15 totals often contain estimates for missing countries. Estimates are again shown in bold. Attention should be drawn to the fact that the data has just switched to the Nace Rev.1 nomenclature, this may result in revisions of data being made in the medium-term.

Signs and abbreviations

EUR15	European Union of 15
EUR12	European Union of 12
B / L	Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union
ECU	European currency unit
Billion	thousand million
:	not available (in tables)
*	not available (in graphs)
%	percent
1990 =	100 reference year

O r d e r f o r m



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6 The service sector in the EU



Introduction

General overview

Value-added and employment:
Member State and
international comparison

Sectoral case studies

Distributive trade, transport services
and communications



In this section:

General overview 77

Value-added and employment

Sectoral studies 84

Distributive trade, transport services and communications



The following article is taken from extracts of a statistical document to be released by Eurostat in February, entitled "Services - Annual Statistics 1996" (catalogue number CA-61-96-000-3AY). The extracts presented here are to give the reader a taste of what may be found

in the full publication. After an overview of the general state of the European service sector and a comparison with Japan and the United States, there are three specific case studies of the distributive trade, transport services and communications industries.

Introduction:

For more than two decades, the western developed economies have undergone a major structural change, characterised by de-industrialisation of the economy. The service sector has been at the cornerstone of this evolution. In 1960 services represented 56% of total gross value added and 40% of total employment. Since then, they have rapidly expanded to assume the most prominent share of the European economy, with more than 63% of both gross value added and employment.

The rise of the service sector is usually attributed to the restructuring of the industrial sector which took place after the oil crisis of 1973/74. One of the consequences of the re-organisation of the production process that followed this crisis was that manufacturing industries increasingly outsourced peripheral activities to independent service providers. Furthermore, European economies faced profound sociological changes: an increase in the share of the elderly population; an increase in the number of working women; rising environmental consciousness; and a general reduction of working hours. These changes have been clearly identified by the Commission as sources of new jobs for the future, mainly in the service sector, in fields such as local services, audio-visual services or leisure and cultural services. In this context, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are called to play an even greater role as the "engine of growth and employment", particularly those active in the service sector.

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

Eurostat Data-Shop
tel: (352) 4335 2251
fax: (352) 4335 2221

For more information on the contents of this section contact:

Jeroen Jutte
tel: (352) 4301 3 2032
fax: (352) 4301 3 2600

GENERAL OVERVIEW - VALUE ADDED

The service sector encompasses a vast and varied group of economic activities. Unlike other sectors of activity, it is difficult to give a precise definition of it. Services are often described as opposed to the primary and secondary activities. However, manufactured products may also contain a service component (for instance, after-sales services). Other definitions are based on specific characteristics that make a service different from a manufactured product: its non-storability, its non-transportability or the simultaneity of production and consumption.

Beyond the theoretical debate, the need for a definition is also necessary in order to facilitate a straightforward classification of services. National accounts classify services in two main categories: market and non-market services. Market services are those which can be the object of purchases and sales on the market. They include the following branches: distributive trade, HORECA (hotels, restaurants and cafés), transport services, communication services, financial services, business services and personal services.

General overview - value added:

In 1994, the European service sector generated almost two thirds of the total gross value added produced in the economy. Three quarters of this amount was attributable to market services, one quarter to non-market services.

Figure 1 shows the evolution of European gross value added at constant 1990 market prices, from 1960 onwards. For the whole period, the service sector has experienced an average growth rate of 3.6% per annum. This compares to 2.6% for the manufacturing sector and 2.2% for the agricultural sector (1).

*Please note that the data labelled manufacturing include the construction industry, and that data labelled agriculture include the energy sector.

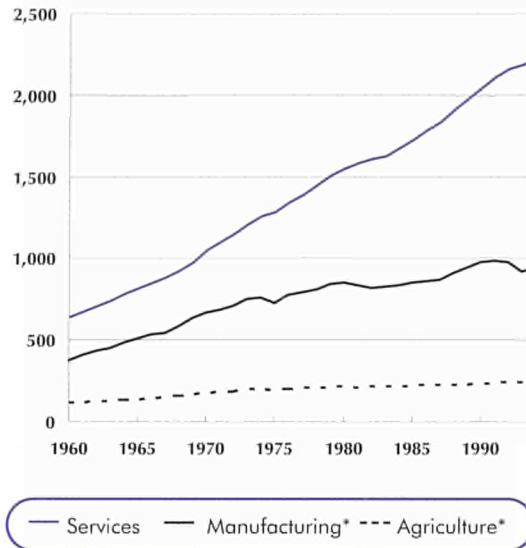


Figure 6.1

Evolution of gross value added at constant prices - EUR5 (1) (billion ECU)

(1) B, D, F, I and NL

Source: eurostat

The service sector seems to follow a rectilinear positive trend. This contrasts sharply with the agricultural sector, and even more with the manufacturing sector. In both these latter cases, 1974 can be clearly identified as a turning point. Figure 3 shows the growth rates disaggregated over the medium term. Up until 1974, all three sectors experienced high rates of growth, with industry being the most dynamic (growing at an average rate of 5.1% per annum), followed by services with a rate of 5.0% and agriculture (4.2%).

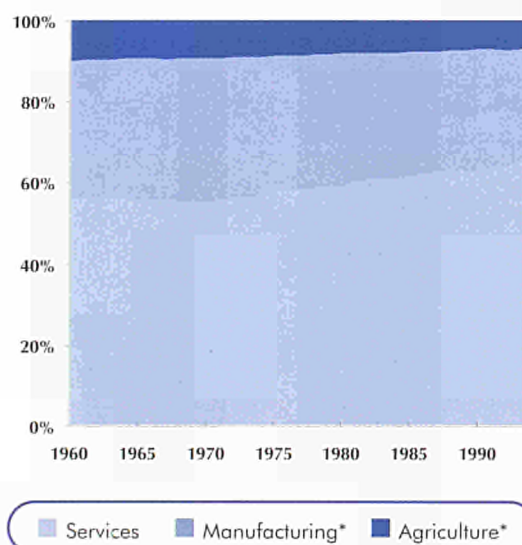


Figure 6.2

Evolution of gross value added - EUR5 (1) (% share of total economy)

(1) B, D, F, I and NL

Source: eurostat

After 1974, both agriculture and industry faced sharp declines in their average growth rates, which were further aggravated by the oil crisis of 1980-1982. In the first half of the eighties, manufacturing industry growth was close to zero, whilst services grew at an average rate of more than 2% per annum. The second half of the decade witnessed a strong recovery in the European economy, with annual average growth rates close to 3% for both services and industry.

In the early nineties, industry suffered a severe crisis. The 1993 recession saw an average decline of industrial gross value added close to 1% per annum. In 1993 alone, the decrease reached 5.8%. In contrast, gross value added of the service sector grew the very same year by 1.2%.

From 1974 onwards, the average growth of the service sector has been consistently higher than

that of either industry or agriculture. As a consequence, services now assume the most prominent role in the European economy, as Figure 2 clearly depicts.

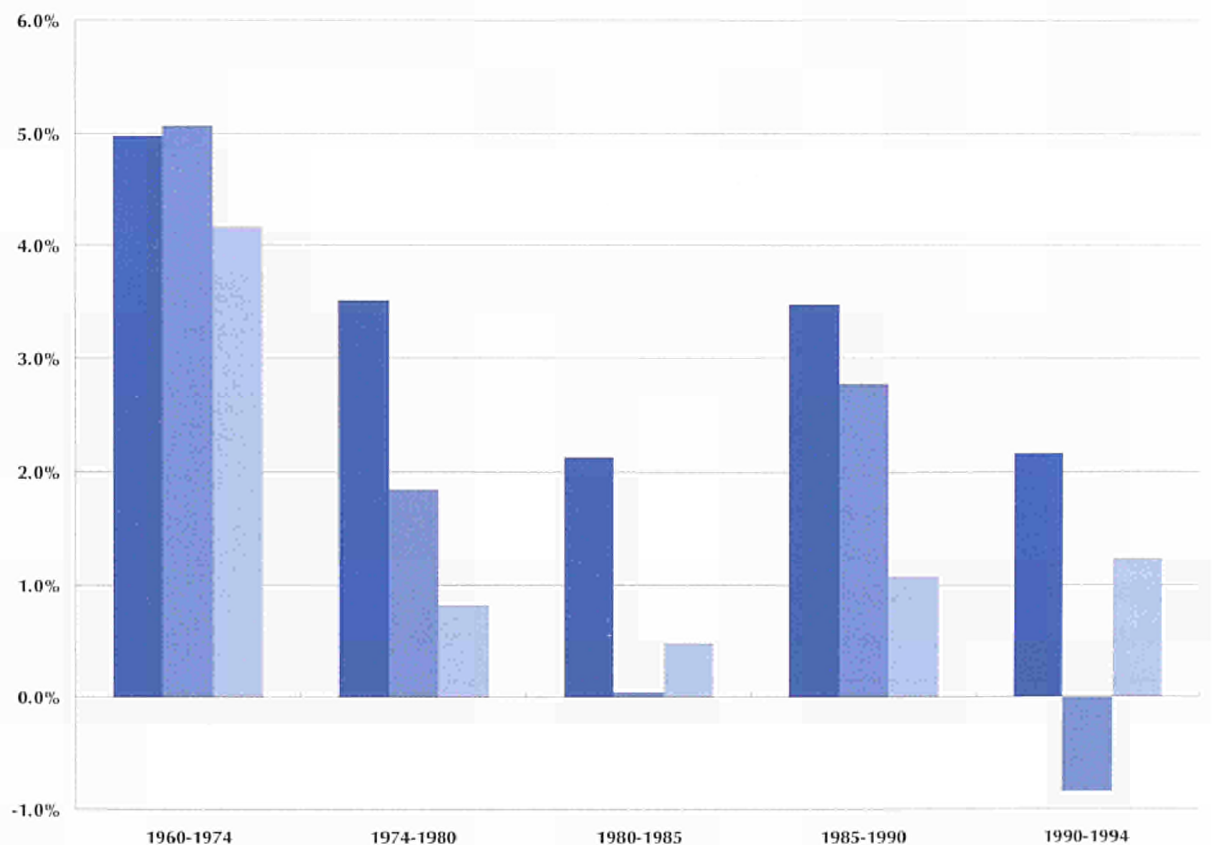
Analysis by Member State:

The importance of the service sector varies greatly from one Member State to another. In countries such as the Benelux, Denmark, France or the United Kingdom, the share of the total economy usually exceeds 65%. By contrast, Spain, Portugal or Greece display a much lower share (see table 1).

In Germany in 1994, services represented 64.7% of the gross value added, the same as in Italy. Austria was also below the European average, with a share of 58.7%. Taking only market services into consideration: in the Benelux countries, Denmark, France and the United Kingdom, market services' share of total value added exceeded

Figure 6.3

Gross value added, market prices - annual average growth rates, EUR5 (1) (%)



(1) B, D, F, I and NL

- Services ■
- Manufacturing & construction ■
- Energy & agriculture ■

Source: eurostat

GENERAL OVERVIEW - VALUE ADDED

Table 6.1

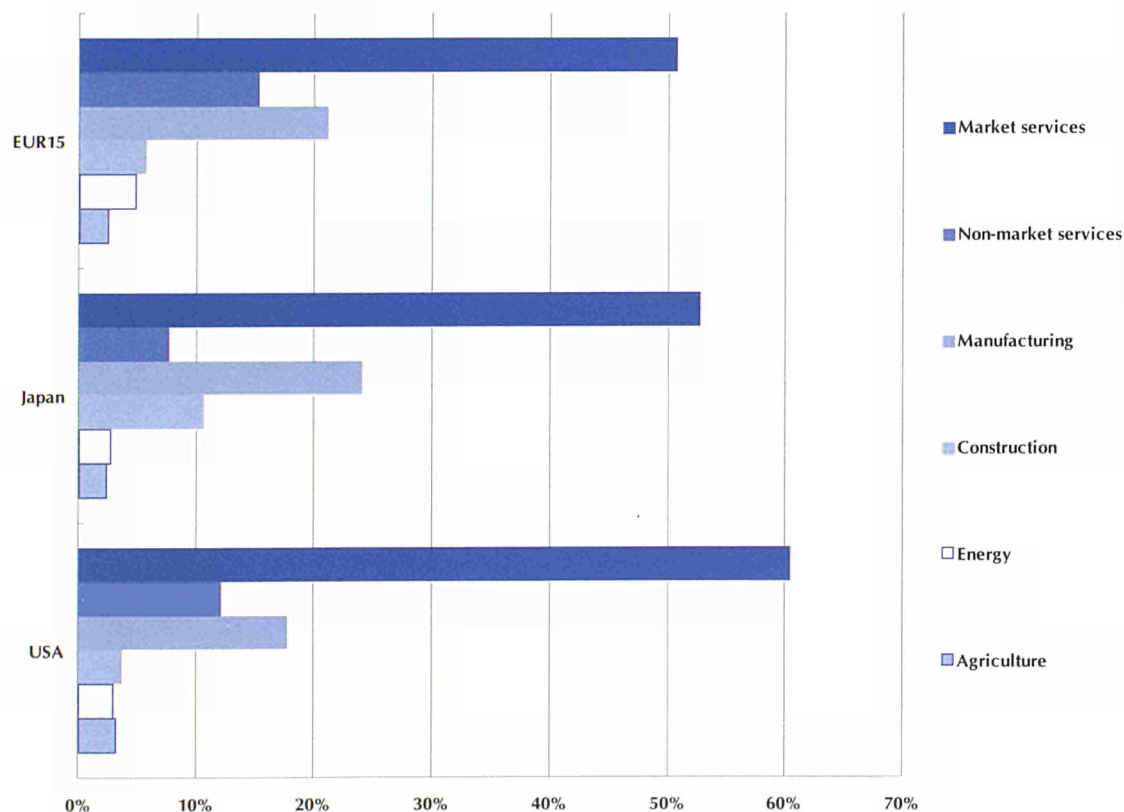
	Market Services	Non-market Services	Agriculture	Energy	Industry	Construction
B	55.1	13.9	1.7	4.3	19.6	5.4
DK	46.9	22.4	3.7	2.7	19.1	5.2
D	51.4	13.4	1.0	3.9	24.6	5.8
GR (1)	44.8	15.7	13.7	3.9	15.3	6.6
E	48.4	14.7	3.7	6.0	18.8	8.5
F	52.0	17.9	2.5	4.1	18.8	4.7
IRL	41.9	16.3	7.5	2.8	26.4	5.0
I	51.6	13.5	2.9	5.9	20.9	5.2
L	52.7	14.8	1.5	1.4	22.1	7.6
NL	57.2	10.8	3.6	6.0	16.8	5.5
A	43.2	15.5	2.4	4.7	25.7	8.6
P	45.4	15.9	5.1	4.0	24.4	5.2
FIN	41.0	21.1	5.2	2.6	24.9	5.1
S	43.4	25.5	2.1	2.9	22.1	5.1
UK	54.2	13.2	1.6	5.7	20.2	5.1

Breakdown of gross value added, 1994
(% share of total economy)

(1) 1993

Source:  eurostat

Figure 6.4



Breakdown of the gross value added by branch - international comparison (1)
(% share of total economy)

(1) EUR15 - 1993; USA - 1993; Japan - 1994

Source:  eurostat, OECD

46%. In the Netherlands, the share reached 57%. In the other Member States, such as Spain, Portugal or Greece, the share was as low as 40%. As far as the non-market services were concerned, in almost all Member States, the ratio fluctuated between 10% and 17%. Denmark, Finland and Sweden were the only countries where the share was clearly above the average: 22% in Denmark and almost 21% in Finland (1994) and 25.5% in Sweden.

International comparison:

Figure 4 (above) shows the contribution of various branches to the creation of wealth in the EU, Japan and the USA. The energy sector had the largest weight in Europe with almost 5%, whilst it accounted for 2.9% in the USA and 2.7% in Japan. The manufacturing and construction sectors contributed to the gross value added to a larger extent in Japan (24% and 10% respectively) than in Europe (22% and 6%) or the USA (18% and 4%). As far as services are concerned, this sector clearly dominates the American economy, where market services alone represented more than 60% of the total national gross value added. This was ten percentage points more than in Europe or Japan. The share of non-market services in Japan was 7.7%, about half that seen in the USA and the EU.

Services represented 63% of the total number of persons employed in the EU

General overview - employment:

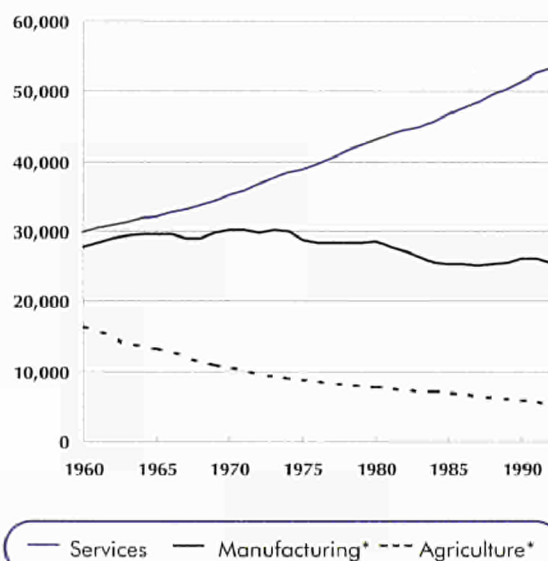
The service sector employed close to 64% of the European active population, manufacturing 30% and agriculture and energy 6%.

The service sector has not witnessed a single annual decline in the number of persons employed since 1960. In figure 5, we can even notice a rise in the linear trend during the early 1970s. Furthermore, the average annual growth rate for the selected periods in figure 6 fluctuate between 1.6% and 2.0%.

The manufacturing sector presents a totally different trend. After the growth period of the 1960s and early 1970s, the oil crisis of 1974 and especially 1980 had a dramatic negative impact on the number of persons employed. In the first half of the 1980s, the decline even reached an average decline of 2.5% per annum. As a consequence, the service sector has been the main job creator of the European economy during the last two decades. Its share in total employment now exceeds 60% (see figure 7).

Figure 6.5

Number of persons employed - EUR5 (1) (thousands)



(1) B, D, F, I and NL

Source: eurostat

*Please note that the data labelled manufacturing include the construction industry, and that data labelled agriculture include the energy sector.

GENERAL OVERVIEW - EMPLOYMENT

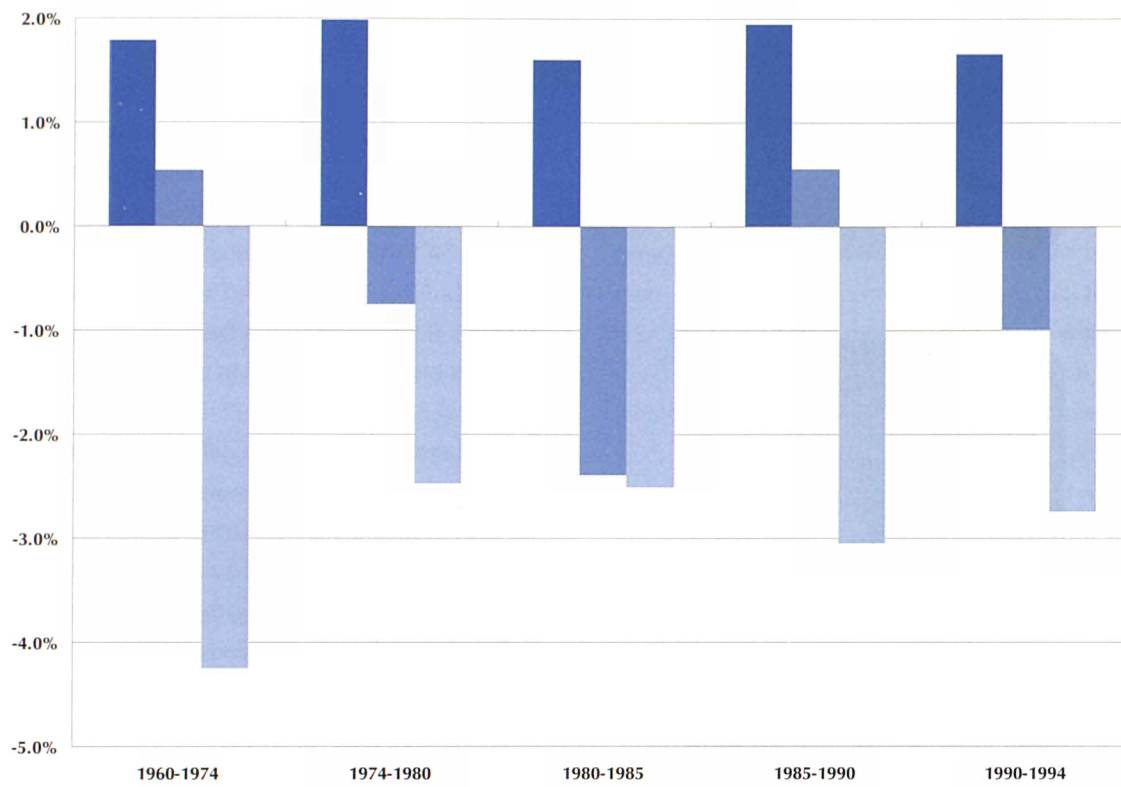


Figure 6.6

Number of persons employed - annual average growth rates, EUR5 (1) (%)

- (1) B, D, F, I and NL
- Services
- Manufacturing & construction
- Energy & agriculture

Source: eurostat

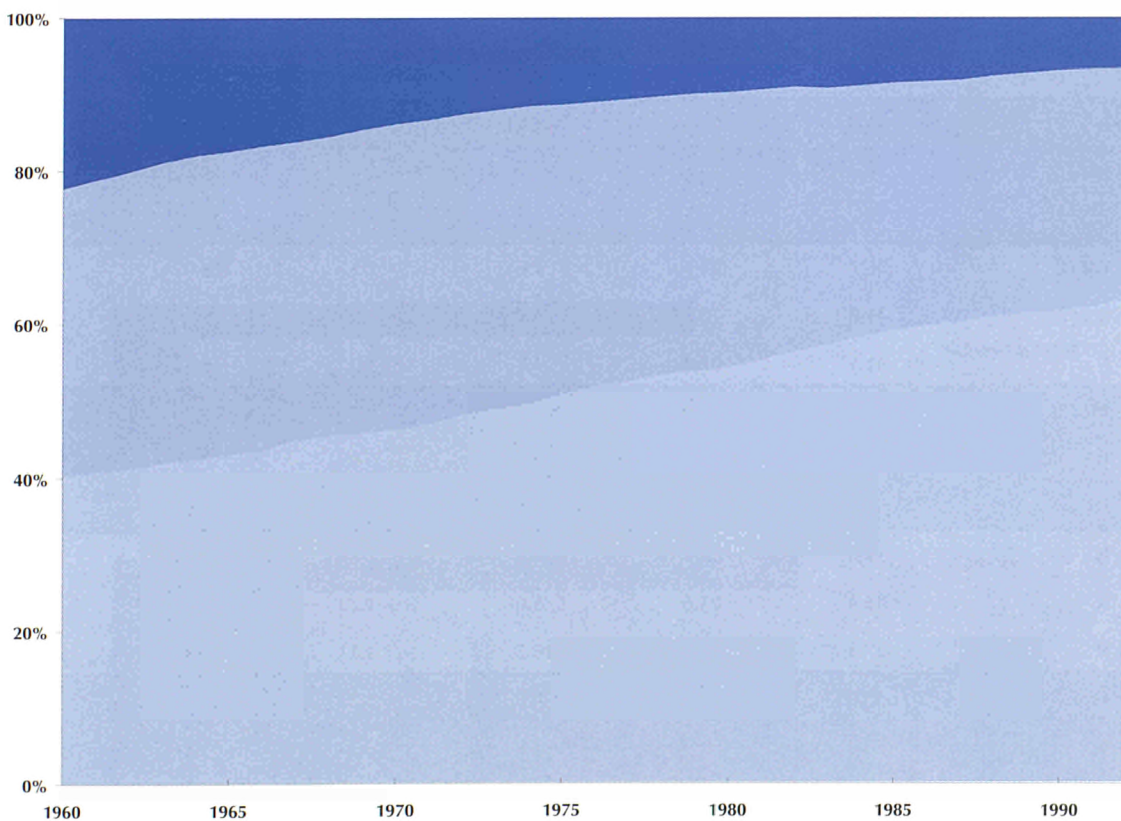


Figure 6.7

Evolution of employment - EUR5 (1) (% share of total economy)

- (1) B, D, F, I and NL
- Services
- Manufacturing & construction
- Energy & agriculture

Source: eurostat



Analysis by Member State:

The highest rate of persons working in the services sector is registered in the United Kingdom with 72%. A group of countries including the Benelux, France, Sweden and Denmark follow with a share around 70%. At the opposite extreme we find Spain (62.1%), Germany (61.5%) and Ireland (56.4%). Portugal (48%) has the lowest share amongst the countries listed in table 2.

Table 2 shows some distinct differences in the distribution between market services and non-market services in Member States. The countries where the share of market services is the highest are Belgium (49%), Luxembourg, the United Kingdom (both 54%) and the Netherlands (55%). As far as non-market services are concerned, they take the largest share in Sweden (34.3%), closely followed by Finland and Denmark (both with 28%) and France (27%). This contrasts with a share of only 14% in Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

Table 6.2

Breakdown of persons employed, 1994
(% share of total economy)

	Market Services	Non-market Services	Agriculture	Energy	Industry	Construction
B	48.8	21.6	2.4	0.9	19.5	6.8
DK	36.4	32.1	4.9	0.7	19.3	6.6
D	41.4	20.2	2.9	1.4	27.1	7.1
GR (1)	36.7	29.5	1.6	2.2	23.0	7.4
E	41.8	20.3	9.2	1.0	19.2	8.6
F	41.5	27.8	4.8	1.0	18.3	6.7
IRL (2)	32.0	24.4	13.2	1.3	20.0	6.6
I	43.6	19.3	8.5	0.8	20.5	7.2
L	54.5	14.0	3.0	0.5	18.0	10.0
NL	55.6	14.0	4.9	1.1	17.2	7.2
A	41.4	21.8	5.6	1.2	22.6	7.6
P	27.3	19.1	18.5	1.1	25.4	8.6
FIN	35.9	28.3	8.8	1.2	19.7	6.1
S	36.8	34.3	3.9	0.7	19.8	5.3
UK (3)	52.3	19.7	2.2	1.8	20.1	5.7

(1) Number of employees, 1992

(2) 1993

(3) 1991

Source:  eurostat

GENERAL OVERVIEW - EMPLOYMENT

International comparison:

The structure of employment by sectors in the EU, the USA and Japan is shown in figure 8. In the agricultural sector, differences between the three economies were much more marked than in the case of gross value added. In Japan, the sector employed no less than 7.7% of the total number of persons employed. This compared with 5.9% in the EU, and only 3.2% in the USA. The energy sector's share in the three economic zones varied around 1%, much less than the share of this sector in terms of value added. Manufacturing and construction employed proportionally more people in Japan (24% and 11%) compared to the EU (23% and 7%) or the USA (16% and 5%).

Turning to services, they represented 63% of the total number of persons employed in the EU. This was more than in Japan (57%), but less than the United States (75%). Non-market services were clearly more important in Europe, with a share of more than 20%. This contrasted sharply with the USA (15%), and even more so with Japan, where they accounted for a meagre 6.2% of the total employment. As a consequence, the market services sector was proportionally more important in Japan in terms of employment (51%), than it was in Europe (43%). It was at its highest in the USA, with a share of some 60%.

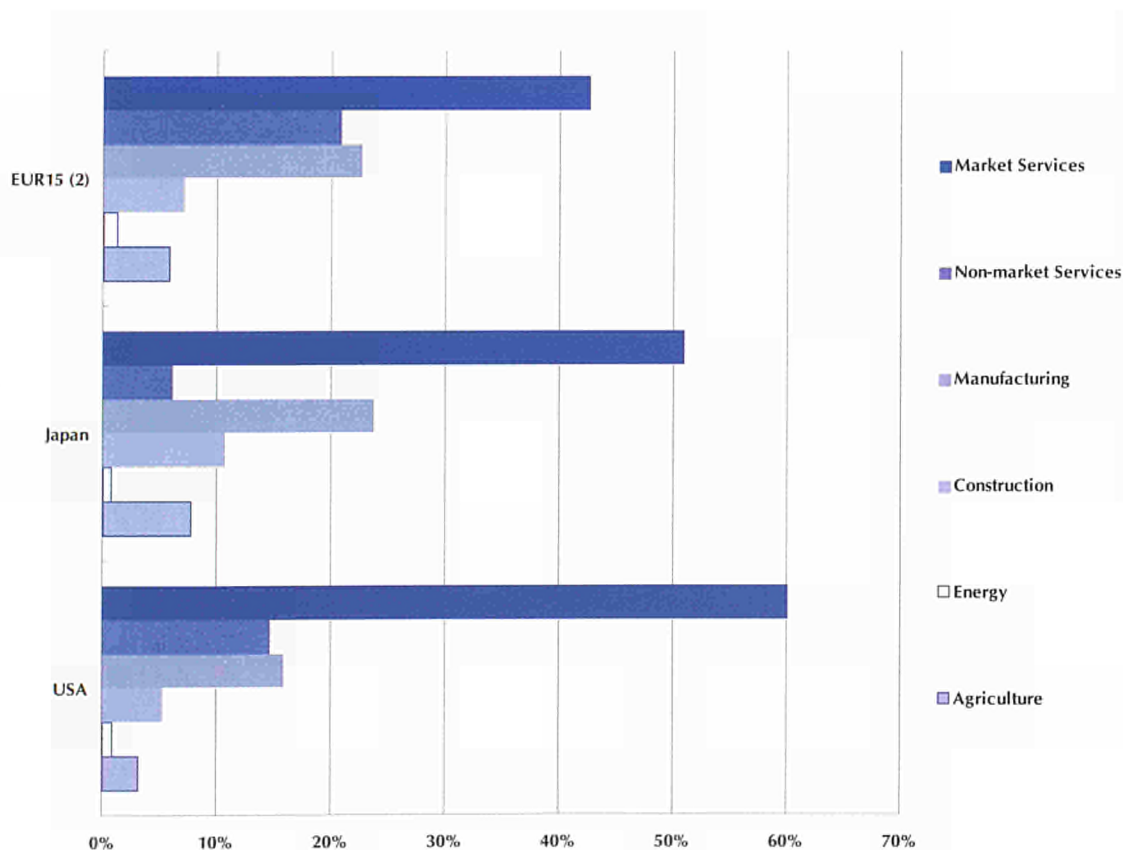


Figure 6.8

Breakdown of employment by branch - international comparison (1) (% share of total economy)

(1) EUR15 - 1991; USA - 1993; Japan - 1994
(2) Excluding Greece

Source: eurostat



Distributive trade:

Distributive trade constitutes the largest single industry in market services, representing more than 13% of the EU's GDP and employment.

Distributive trade services are usually divided into two sub-categories: wholesale distribution and retail distribution (2). However, many wholesalers, or even the

manufacturers themselves, sell directly to the consumers, while many retailers, especially the larger ones, also engage in wholesale trade. In addition, other activities should also be included in this category: scrap and waste trade, agents, and repair of consumer goods and vehicles. The figures analysed in this section focus on wholesaling and retailing only.

Table 6.3

Main indicators,
Nace 6100 &
6400/6500

	Year	No. of enterprises	Year	No. of persons employed	Year	Turnover (mio ECU)
EUR15	1992	4,178,940	1992	20,363,914	1992	4,402,956
B	1991	173,891	1991	365,690	1992	154,668
DK	1991	48,820	1991	370,190	1991	77,093
D	1992	652,550	1994	3,202,181	1994	791,067
GR	1988	216,335	1988	452,555		:
E	1991	758,099	1991	2,085,754		:
F	1992	478,260	1992	2,786,917	1992	586,188
IRL	1991	23,917	1991	150,496	1991	23,913
I	1992	1,014,138	1992	2,723,629	1992	547,597
L	1993	5,089	1993	30,191	1993	9,555
NL	1993	141,030	1993	1,013,100	1993	202,978
A	1993	48,188	1993	226,970	1993	66,122
P	1993	156,329	1993	543,971	1993	57,545
FIN	1994	52,699	1994	203,035	1994	49,691
S	1992	76,284	1992	374,239	1992	113,799
UK	1992	371,669		:	1992	577,057

(1) I, GR: number of local units

(2) B, S: number of employees

Source:  eurostat

DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE - VALUE ADDED

The distributive trade sector numbers more than 4 million enterprises (see table 3). That is close to a third of the total enterprises active in the European Union. Most of these are small family-owned businesses (3).

In terms of gross value added, distributive trade services represented a large proportion of national economies. Their share in the total gross value added reached or exceeded 15% in four countries: Portugal (17%), Belgium (16%), Italy (15.5%) and Spain (15.3%).

The distributive trade sector accounts for more than four million enterprises across Europe

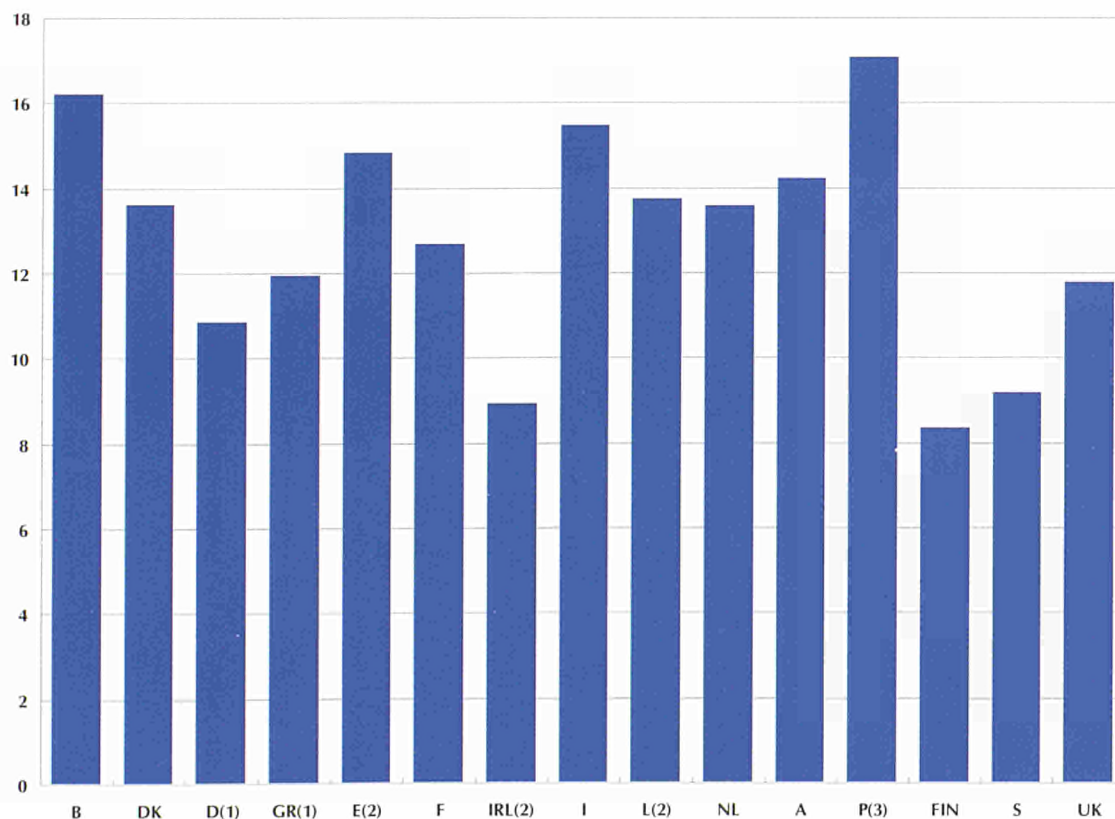


Figure 6.9

Share of distributive trade in gross value added at market prices, 1994 (% share of total economy)

(1) 1993
(2) 1992
(3) 1991

Source: eurostat

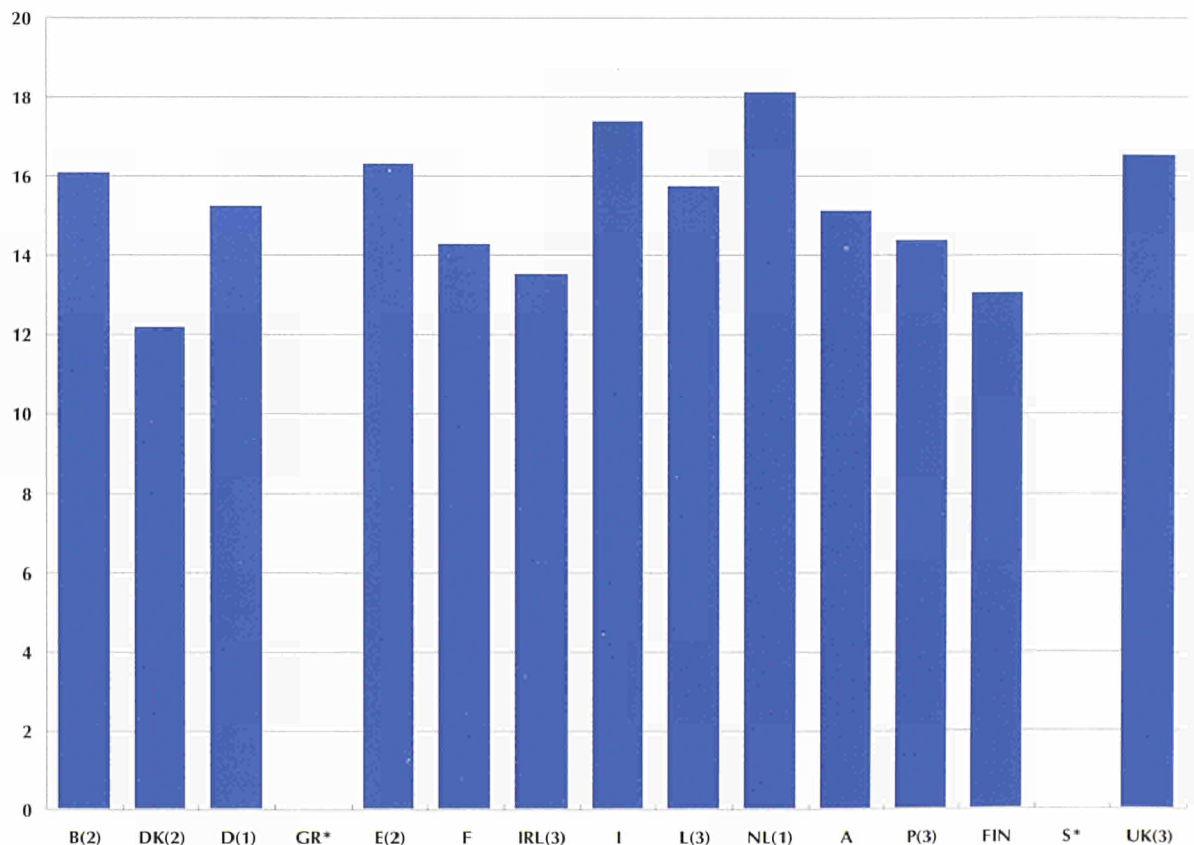
In total, distributive trade provided work for close to 20.5 million workers in the EU. In Germany and France the total number of persons employed increased by almost 5% between 1985 and 1990. In the Netherlands and Belgium, the growth was even stronger, exceeding 15% in both cases. But figures for the beginning of the 1990s showed that employment in the sector started to decrease. In Germany, for instance, the number of persons employed fell by nearly 3% between 1992 and 1994.

Distributive trade had the highest share of total employment in Greece (20% of employees), followed by the Netherlands (18%), followed by Italy (17.5%), Spain and Belgium (both 16%). Germany came sixth, with a share of 15.2%, Denmark and Sweden were last with 12%.



Figure 6.10

Share of distributive trade in employment, 1994 (% share of total economy)



- (1) 1993
- (2) 1992
- (3) 1991
- (4) 1990, number of employees

Source: eurostat

TRANSPORT SERVICES - MAIN INDICATORS

**Transport services:**

The transport services industry covers enterprises engaged in the conveyance of goods and passengers, either directly (e.g. land, sea or air transport) or indirectly (e.g. airports, sea ports or freight storage). It should be noted, however, that the statistics covered in this section relate only to the transport services industry itself, and

not to transport traffic, i.e., they do not cover the quantity of freight or the number of passengers transported per kilometre.

The evolution of the transport sector is highly influenced by general economic activity. In recent years, several external factors have had a major impact on the transport sector: increased globalisation of world economies; a change in the production methods of manufacturing industry (e.g. Just-In-Time production); the completion of the European Single Market; or de-regulation of transport activities.

Table 6.4

	Year	No. of enterprises (3)	Year	No. of persons employed (4)	Year	Turnover (mio ECU)
EUR15 (1)	1992	733,104	1992	4,000,001	1992	385,158
B	1991	19,273	1991	126,724	1992	22,695
DK	1992	14,979	1990	138,775		:
D	1992	124,675	1994	1,233,052	1992	106,636
GR	1988	9,837	1988	103,950		:
E (1)	1992	200,639	1992	576,606		:
F (1)	1992	68,295	1992	574,751	1992	60,181
IRL		:		:		:
I	1992	126,732	1992	778,380	1992	60,238
L (2)	1993	700	1993	12,063	1993	1,458
NL	1993	25,346	1993	311,360	1993	24,693
A		:		:		:
P	1993	14,903	1993	116,769	1993	5,050
FIN (1)	1992	22,803	1992	67,577	1992	4,682
S		:		:		:
UK		:		:		:

Main indicators
Nace 7100 to 7700

(1) NACE '70: 7200,
7500 & 7700 only

(2) number of enterprises
and employment excluding
NACE 7400 & 7600

(3) DK, GR, I:
number of local units

(4) B, DK, D:
number of employees

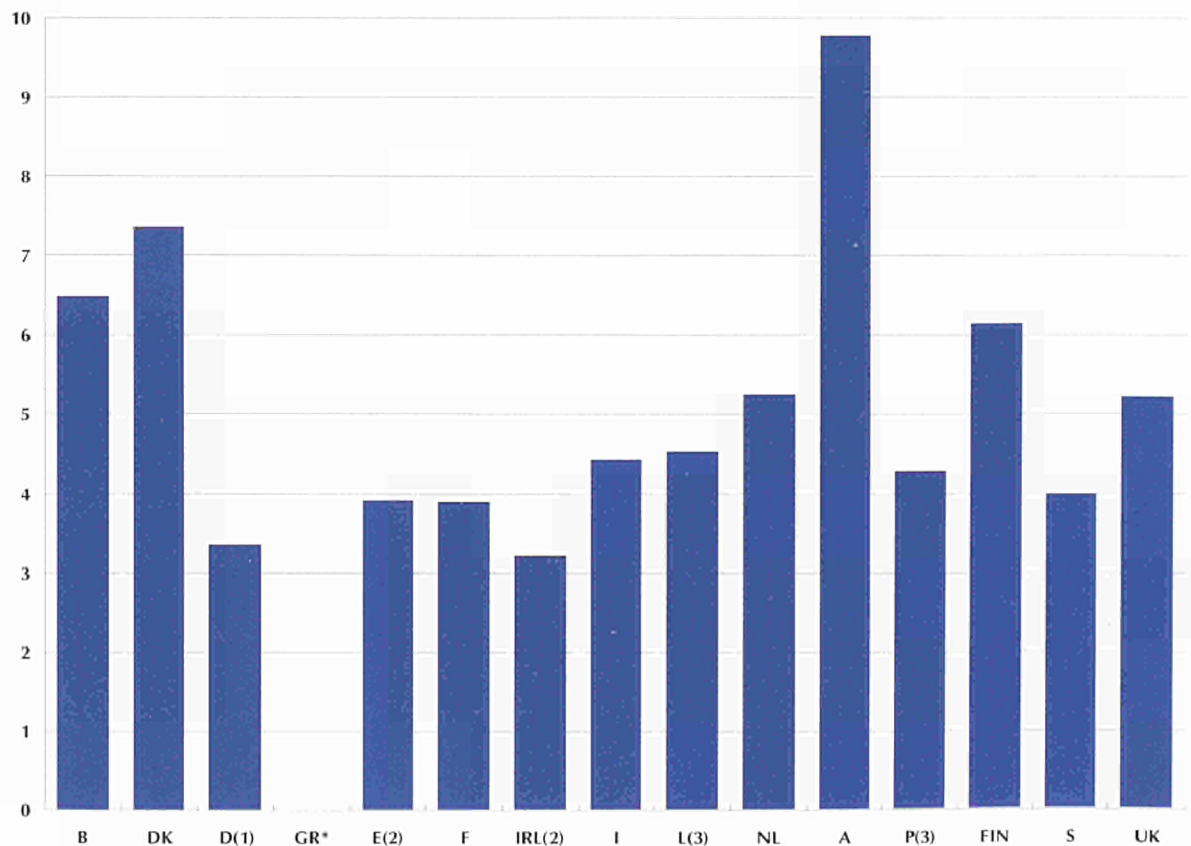
Source:  eurostat

The transport services sector has witnessed a constant rise in its number of enterprises since 1980

The transport services sector has witnessed a constant rise in its number of enterprises since 1980. In countries like Germany or Belgium, their number has doubled between 1980 and 1990. According to Eurostat estimates, the total number of enterprises operating in transport services in Europe now exceeds 700 000 (see table 4), which is more than 4% of the total number of active non-agricultural private companies. The sector is a mixture of public, semi-public and private companies. In the case of railway or air transport, a few large companies dominate the market. This contrasts with the highly competitive land transport (NACE '70: 7200) and transport auxiliaries (NACE '70: 7600) activities, where SMEs take the largest share. In land transport, close to two thirds of the persons employed work in businesses of less than 50 people. For transport auxiliaries, this share reaches almost 45%.

Figure 6.11

Share of transport services in gross value added at market prices, 1994 (% share of total economy)



- (1) 1993
- (2) 1992
- (3) 1991

Source:  eurostat

TRANSPORT SERVICES - EMPLOYMENT

The transport services sector accounted for almost 10% of Austria's total gross value added - the highest share in the EU. Only three other countries have a share of more than 6%: Denmark (7.4%), Belgium (6.5%) and Finland (6.1%). More than 10% of Austria's persons employed work in transport services. As in the case of gross value added, it is by far the highest proportion in Europe. The bulk of the other Member States have a share varying between 4% and 6%. The transport services sector employed 4 million people in Europe, or 4% of the total number of persons employed in non-agricultural private businesses. The evolution of employment during the 1980s was parallel to the general economic situation in Europe: depressed in the first half of the decade and expanding in the second half. The positive trend continued in the early 1990s.

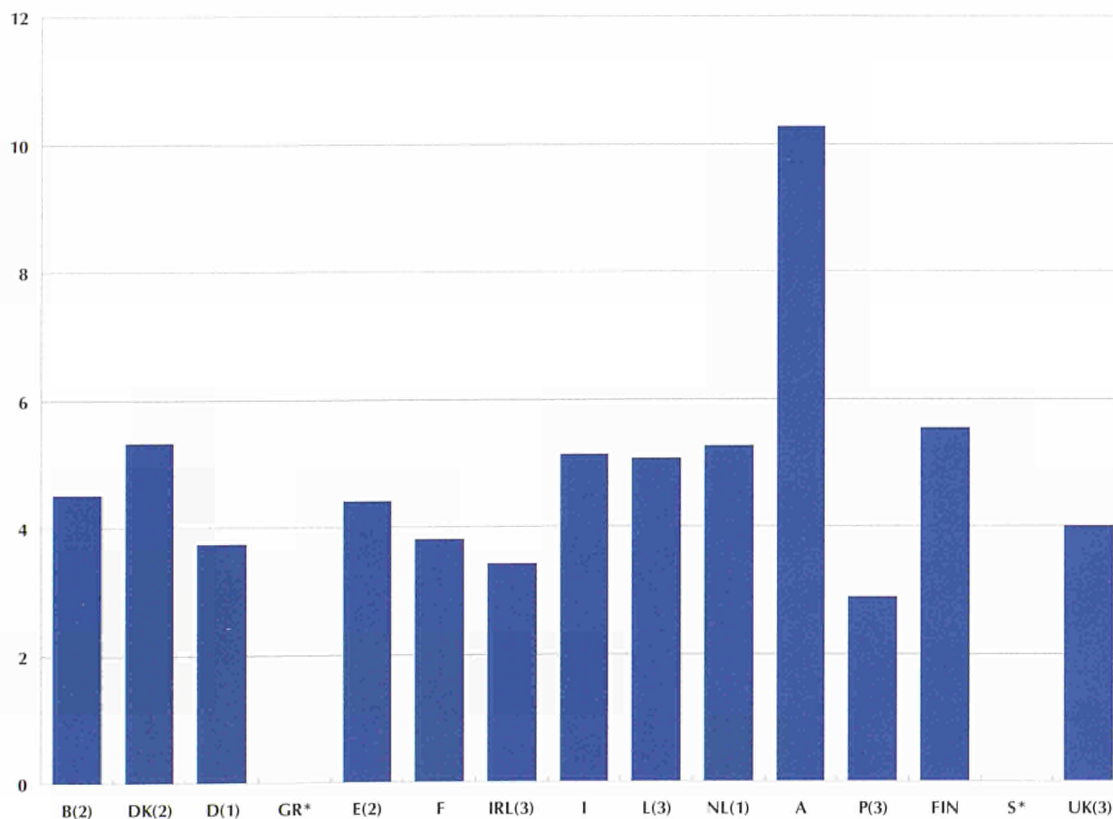


Figure 6.12

Share of transport services in employment, 1994
(% share of total economy)

- (1) 1993
- (2) 1992
- (3) 1991
- (4) 1990, number of employees

Source: eurostat



Communications services:

Communication services cover enterprises engaged in postal and telecommunication activities. This sector has (in Europe at least) a long tradition of national monopoly. This situation however is changing at a fast pace. National public operators are preparing themselves to tackle new competitors in opening markets. Postal services are facing increased competition in non-reserved (i.e. parcel and express deliveries) services from private operators, mainly active in high value added services, such as express business-to-business services. In the future, these enterprises could also enter the business-to-private market. Telecommunication services are also being opened to competition. This is already the case in most Member States for value-added services, private networks, data transmission and mobile communication, whilst the basic voice network is to be liberalised by January 1st 1998 (4). In addition to these regulatory changes, the sector is engaged in a technological (r)evolution that makes it the cornerstone of the so-called

Table 6.5

Main indicators
Nace 7900

	Year	No. of enterprises (1)	Year	No. of persons employed (2)	Year	Turnover (mio ECU)
EUR15	1992	7,081	1992	1,765,629		:
B	1991	51	1991	74,303		:
DK	1992	13,509		:	1989	1,399
D		:	1994	321,855		:
GR	1988	3,924	1988	35,331		:
E	1991	598	1991	21,253		:
F	1992	522	1992	466,365	1992	30,580
IRL		:		:		:
I		:	1992	338,911	1992	23,210
L	1992	22	1992	2,574	1992	386
NL	1993	570	1993	92,600	1993	8,344
A		:		:		:
P	1993	45	1993	28,038	1993	1,247
FIN	1992	122	1992	42,081	1992	2,329
S	1992	76	1992	4,798	1992	750
UK	1993	1,554		:	1993	22,850

(1) DK, GR: number of local units

(2) B, DK, D, F, L, S: number of employees

Source:  eurostat

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES - VALUE ADDED

"global information society". New means of communication, such as electronic mail, Internet, fax or satellite/mobile communication are developing at a very fast pace.

Europe has 7 081 companies active in the communication services sector. It is characterised by a very high concentration: 97% of the persons employed work in companies with more than 250 people. This clearly reflects the weight of national monopolies in this sector of activity.

During the 1980s, however, the number of enterprises has been rapidly expanding as a consequence of the increasing number of small businesses, taking advantage of the opening markets. When analysing the share of communication services in total gross value added, we can distinguish two main groups. Firstly, the countries

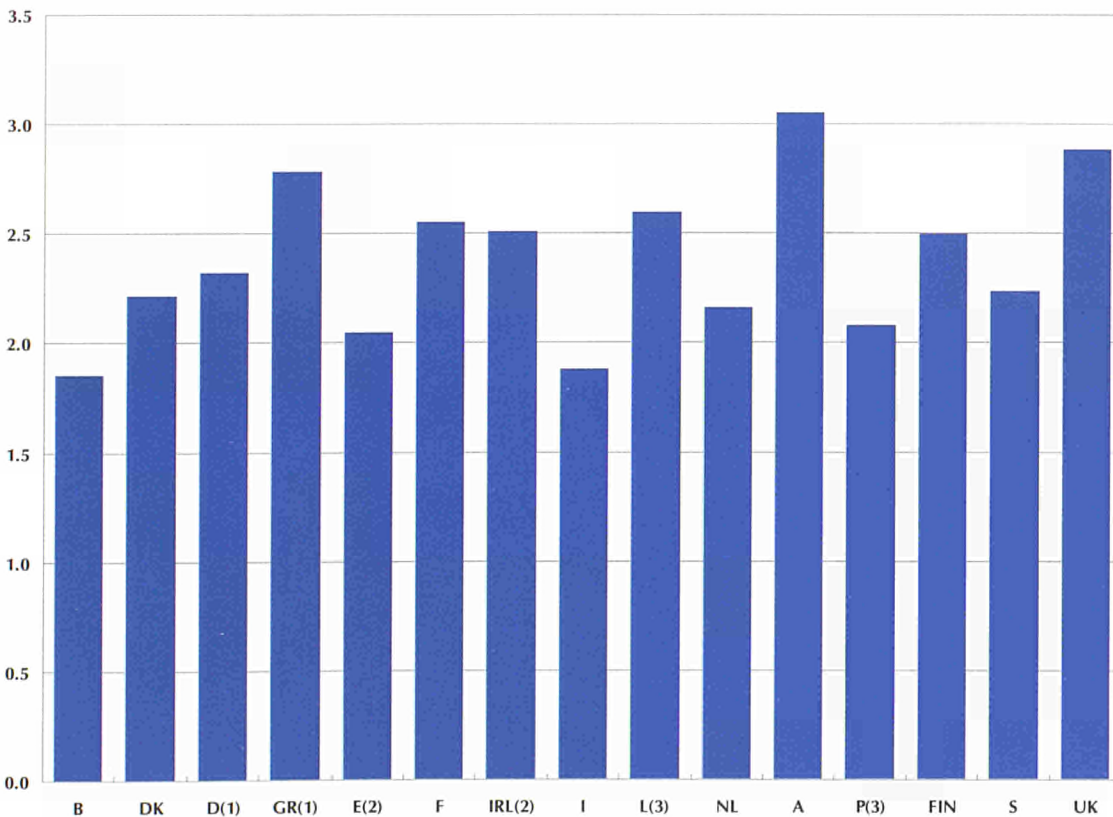


Figure 6.13

Share of communication services in gross value added at market prices, 1994 (% share of total economy)

(1) 1993
(2) 1992
(3) 1991

Source: eurostat

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES - VALUE ADDED

where the share is higher than 2.5%. This group includes: Finland, France, Luxembourg, Greece and the United Kingdom. Secondly, the majority of the remaining countries had a share that varied between 2% and 2.5%. Finally, there are two countries which have a share lower than 2%: namely, Belgium and Italy (both with 1.9%).

In terms of employment, Finland has the highest share of persons employed in communication services (2.2%). With the exception of Sweden (1.4%) and Italy (1.3%), Spain (1.2%) and Portugal (0.9%), all other Member States have a share situated between 1.5% and 2%. A total of 1.8 million persons are employed in communication services in Europe. The 1980s have witnessed no major evolution of this figure.

(1) Manufacturing including construction; agriculture including energy.

(2) For more detailed information of these sectors, see the Eurostat publication:

"Retailing in the European Single Market", 1993.

(3) 27% of wholesale companies employed less than 10 people in 1992, 57% less than 50. The share for retail businesses reached 52% and 70% respectively, "Enterprises in Europe, 4th report", Eurostat & DG XXIII, 1996.

(4) For some Member States, the deadline has been postponed to 2003 or 2005.

This text was written by: Eurostat (unit D2),
Daniel Waterschoot

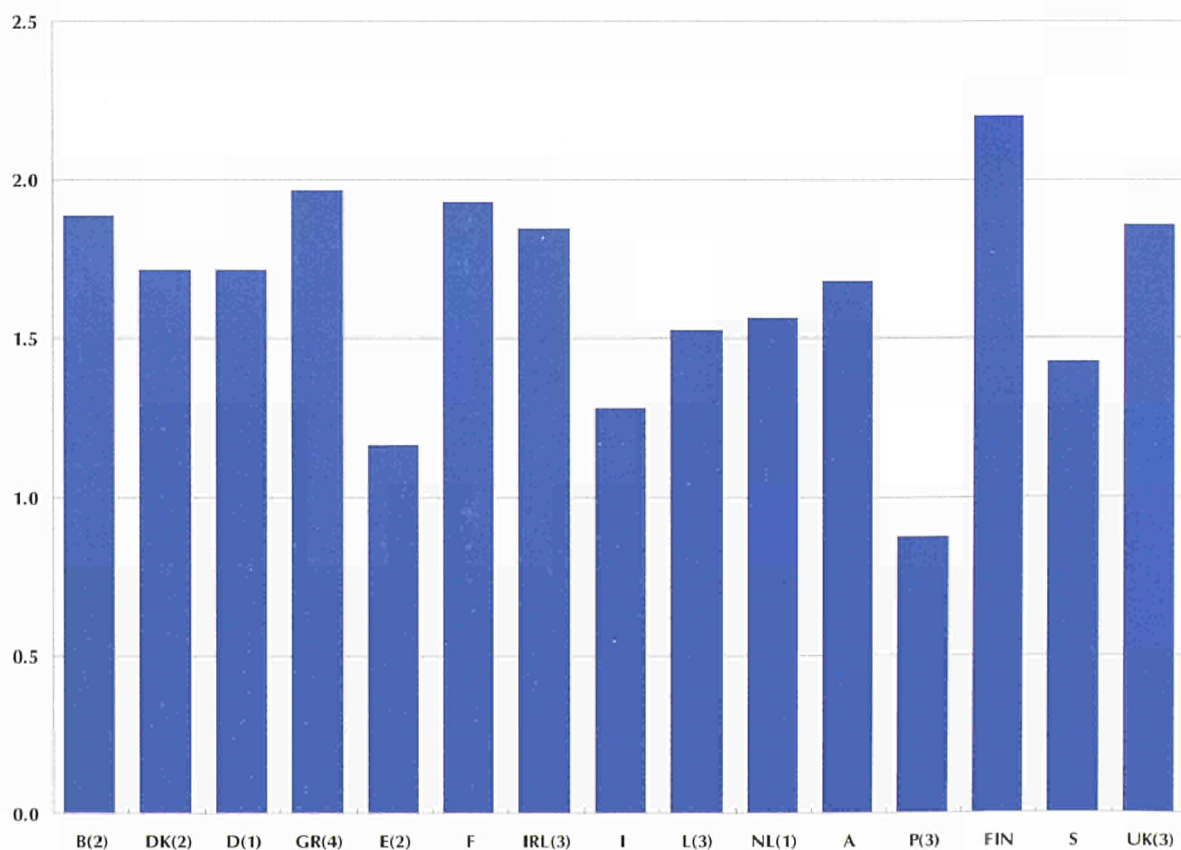
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Figure 6.14

Share of communication services in employment, 1994 (% share of total economy)



(1) 1993

(2) 1992

(3) 1991

Source:  eurostat

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