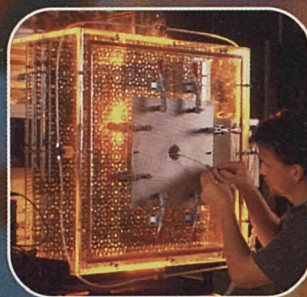
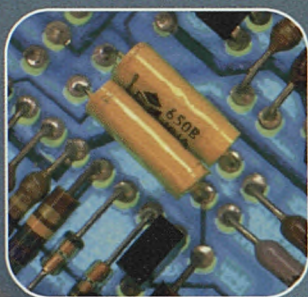


Monthly **Panorama**
of European Industry



OFICINA ESTADÍSTICA DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS
DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABERS STATISTISKE KONTOR
STATISTISCHES AMT DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN
ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ
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Monthly

Panorama

of European Industry

ISSUE 1/98 ■ JANUARY 1998

Theme
Energy and industry
Series
Short-term statistics

4
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Sent to press in January 1998

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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Welcome to the new year, the second that Eurostat have produced the "Monthly Panorama of European Industry". We have changed the content and the format of the publication to some degree, although the fundamental structure has not been altered.

In each monthly issue you will find a commentary on the latest developments in European industry followed by a section which presents the latest monthly data in the form of tables and graphics. This section will focus on the indices of production, producer prices, capacity utilisation, employment, construction and foreign trade. The third section will feature a particular industry, normally at the 2-digit NACE Revision 1 level of detail (in this particular issue we have an article on the chemicals industry). To conclude the publication there will be a short article, which, in the majority of cases, will be a supplement to the third section. So, for example, in this edition we have a special focus on the pharmaceuticals industry. Alternatively, given the bulk of information now available on business statistics, we may take the opportunity to publicise another area of work being carried out within the Directorate at Eurostat.

There are in addition several pages on a new index that has been compiled by Eurostat, called the expected output index (EOI). Other new developments for 1998 include structural data on the data diskette. We would also like to take this opportunity to notify readers that if they prefer to receive the data diskette by e-mail, then they should proceed to send a message (details may be found on page 72). By doing so, readers should receive the data some two weeks before the publication. From February 1998, Eurostat intend to extract data around the fifth of each month, thus saving another working week.

We will, during the course of this year, also be bringing the reader several special editions. These editions will focus on specific topical areas of interest concerning business statistics. Amongst others, we have plans for editions during 1998 concerning Scandinavian industry, industrial product statistics (market data) and structural analysis.

May we take this opportunity to thank readers who have provided the team with feedback concerning the content of the publication in the past twelve months and further encourage readers to contact the editor-in-chief (details may be found on page 5) with any other suggestions or queries that they may have.

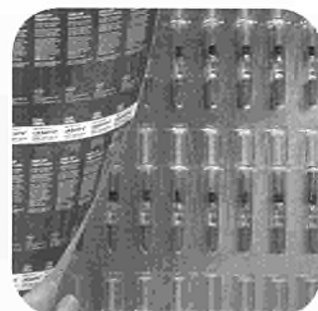
François de Geuser,
Luxembourg



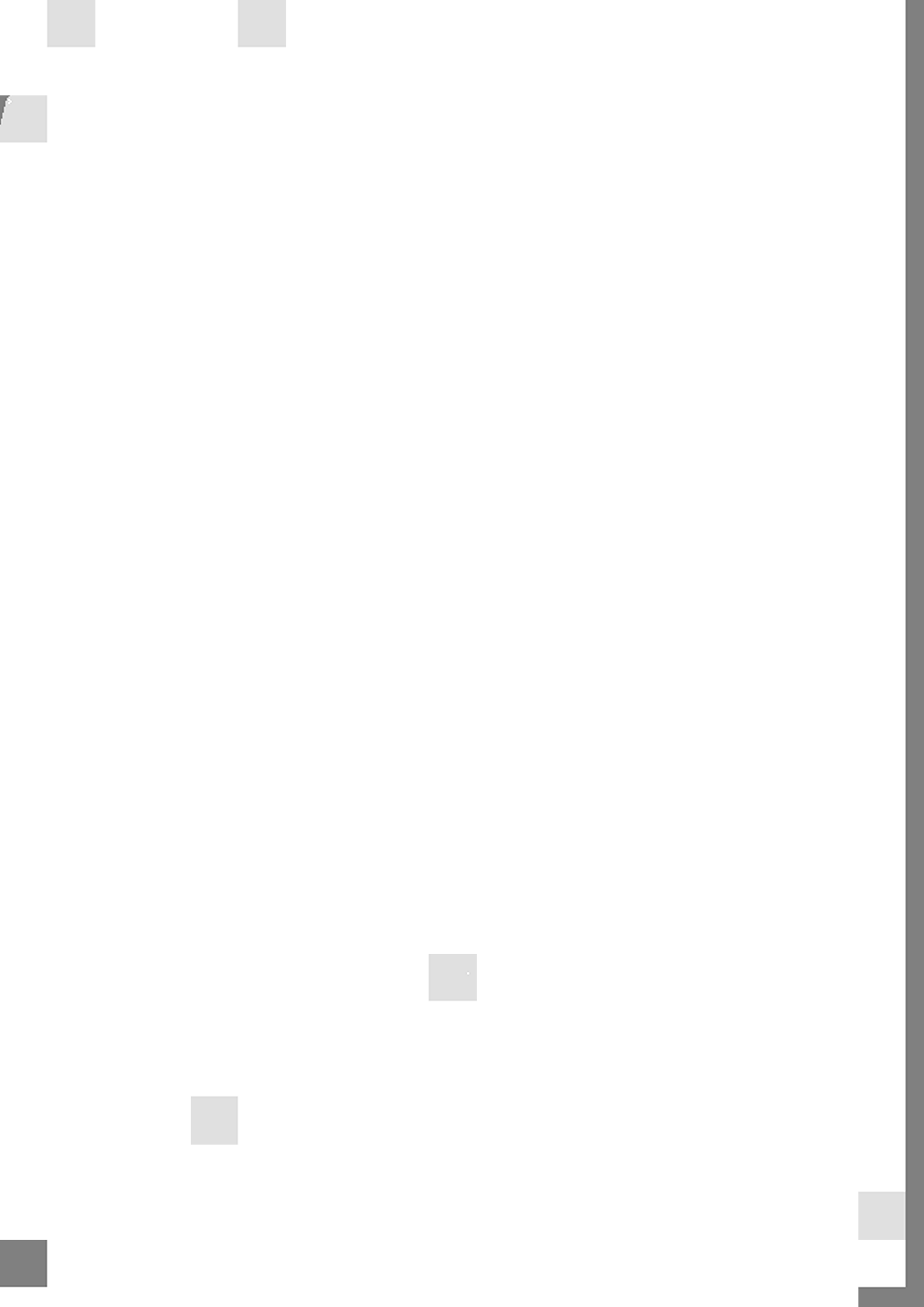
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In depth - a close look into the chemicals industry, page 51



Special focus - a feature on the pharmaceuticals industry, page 77



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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 an industry. 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, up to six of which are planned for 1998.

This publication is a joint project of Eurostat and Directorate General III (Industry policy).

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


Next issue:
Electrical machinery

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Data marked with this symbol is available on the diskette - for further details see page 72 



1.

Total industry

Commentary 8
current situation in the EU, Japan and United States

Data in this section 9
index of production
producer price index
new orders
trade balance



1. Total industry

Industrial production growing less quickly in the autumn of 1997

Data for the index of industrial production for the period to October 1997 (three months compared to the previous three months) showed that the growth of the European industrial economy experienced in the summer months was not being maintained into the autumn. After a period of rapid expansion in industrial production, the rate of increase has slowed in recent months, declining from a high of 1.5% growth in June 1997. The industrial production index for total industry fell in successive months to only 1.0% by October 1997. The rate of growth of Italian industrial production also slowed during the autumn months - moving from a peak of 1.9% in May 1997 to 1.0% by October 1997.

In the other Member States the trend did not follow that of the European average so closely. In Germany, the last three months of data available have shown little change in the rate of increase of German industrial production - growth has been around 1.0% in the months of August through to October 1997. Spain followed a similar trend to Germany - albeit it with much higher levels of growth. After four successive months of growth equal to or greater than 2.5% between April and July 1997 - there was a slight reduction in the industrial production growth rate (2.4% in October 1997). In France production growth peaked in May 1997 (when output was up by 1.8%), it then slowed during the late summer, although by October it had quickened once again to 1.8%.

Finish production was also slowing down - although this has been in evidence for the whole of 1997 - starting at a high of 2.1% in January 1997, Finish industrial production for total industry slowed to a growth rate of 1.3% by October 1997.

Greece and the Netherlands both recorded modest (if unspectacular) rates of growth throughout the whole of 1997 - growth in production ranging between 0.1% and 0.5% in Greece and 0.4% and 0.8% in the Netherlands. In the United Kingdom total industry has been expanding since the summer of 1997. In October 1997 - growth was equal to 0.6%. In Belgium, after a period of moderate growth through to August 1997 there has been a slow down in the level of industrial activity. By October 1997, the data recorded a gain of 0.9%. None of the Member States recorded negative rates of change in October 1997.



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Industrial production (trend cycle) and producer prices

The rate of growth of industrial production grows less quickly in the autumn of 1997

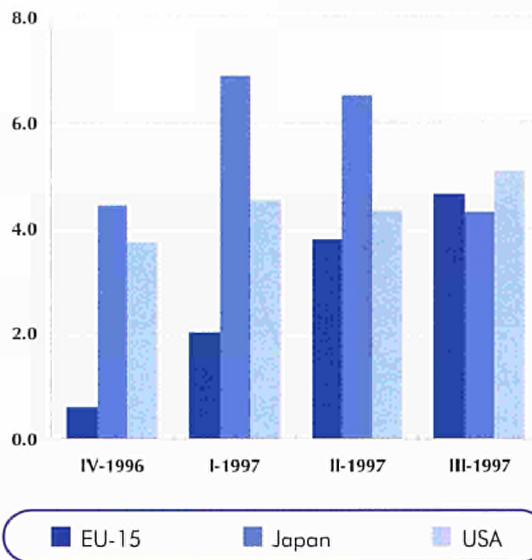


Figure 1.1

Industrial production: growth rate, three months compared to the previous three months (%)

Source: eurostat

For more positive developments in industrial production attention should be drawn to the performance of total industry in Ireland (4.4%), Luxembourg (2.9%), Portugal (1.5%) and Sweden (2.6%). The expansion seen in Portuguese output was from a much lower base than the other three countries - indeed, at the start of 1997, Portuguese industrial output was in contraction.

Industrial production compared to October 1996

Looking at the working day adjusted series we may observe the development of industrial production over time in relation to the same month of a year before. Changes between October 1996 and 1997 gave the following growth rates: for the EU there was growth of 5.2%. In Germany (same period) growth was equal to 4.9%, France (7.1%), Italy (4.7%) and the United Kingdom (2.1%).

International comparison of the production index

In Japan the high levels of growth seen in the first quarter of 1997 have not continued. In January 1997 growth in the Japanese industrial economy was equal to 2.0% and it has since declined in every successive month of the year. By September 1997 the Japanese economy was retracting, and this trend continued (and became more pronounced) in October 1997 - when the rate of change in production was equal to -0.7%.

The United States displayed growth in total industrial production during the autumn of 1997. After signs of slowing down during the summer months of 1997 - the American industrial economy has since quickened to reveal growth of 1.5% by October 1997 - compared to growth of 1.1% recorded in July 1997.

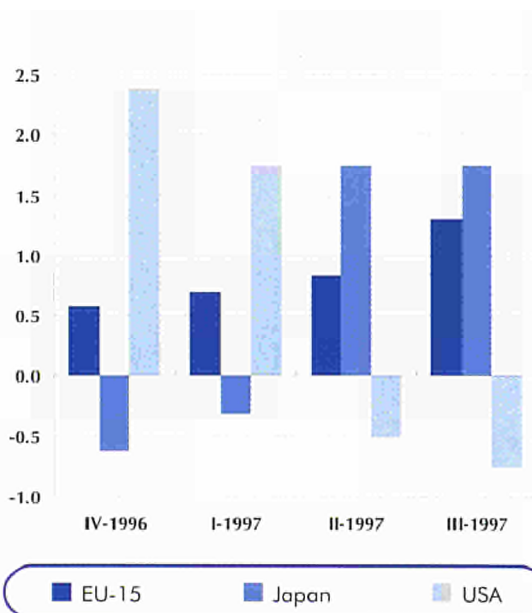


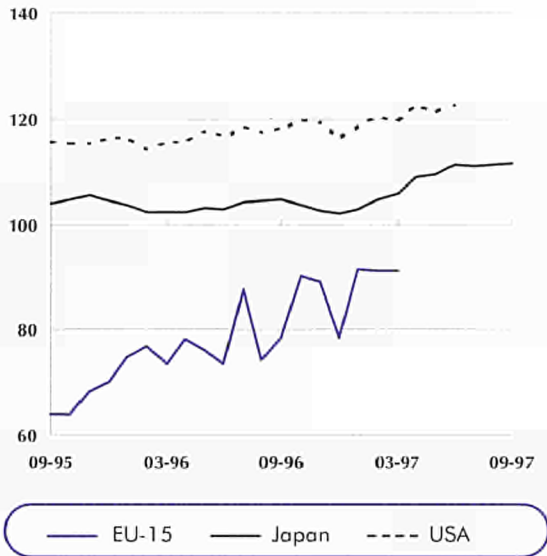
Figure 1.2

Producer prices: growth rate, year on year (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 1.3

New orders index (1990 = 100)



Source: eurostat

Gradual increase in producer prices in Europe continues

Trends in producer prices

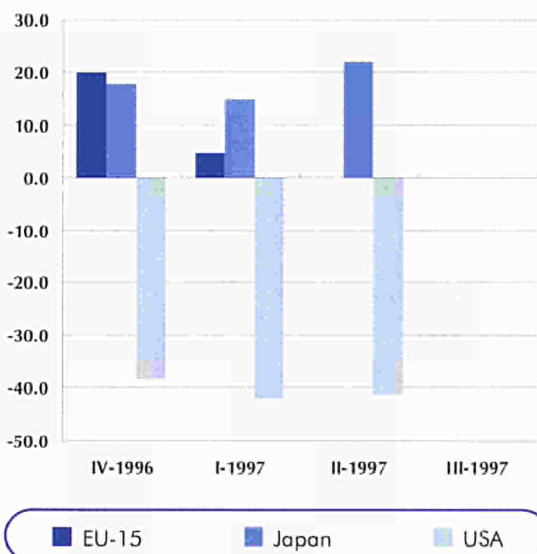
Turning our attention to producer prices for total industry for Europe, we can see a slow, but constant increase in the price level on domestic markets that started in the middle of 1996 - when producer prices were almost stationary. The gradual increase in European producer prices since, seemed to end in October 1997, producer prices were up by 1.1% (when compared to a year before). Looking at the data for Japan and the United States, we can observe that (in national currency) there has been a gradual correction in the United States after the rapid contraction seen in April 1997. Prices in

recent months in the United States have been in a period of deflation, although this would appear to be coming to an end as changes in producer prices have moved from -0.9% in July 1997 to -0.2% by October 1997. It is of interest to note that back in January 1997 American producer price increases were equal to 2.7%.

For the individual Member States there has in general been a reduction in the rate of growth of producer prices over the past 24 months. This tendency towards convergence amongst the countries of the EU has been evident across most of the continent. The slowdown in producer price growth (in the past two years) has been most evident in Greece, Spain, Italy and Sweden - where reductions of at least six percentage points have been recorded. Latest data for October 1997 in these countries showed changes (compared to the same month of the previous year) to be equal to: Greece (2.7%), Spain (1.3%), Italy (1.6%) and Sweden (1.5%). For the largest Member States producer price growth was equal to 1.2% in Germany, 0.3% in France, and 0.5% in the United Kingdom (again for October 1997).

Figure 1.4

Quarterly trade balance - manufactured goods (billion ECU)



Source: eurostat

Industrial production (working day adjusted) & trade balance

Capacity utilisation rising

When looking at the growth of capacity utilisation over the past twelve months, we may observe that in all but two of the Member States there were increases. Greece saw a reduction of 3.8% and Ireland experienced a reduction of 2.1% in October 1997 (compared to October 1996). Italian capacity utilisation rates were the lowest in the EU at 75.1%. For the largest countries of the EU, the following levels of utilisation were recorded: Germany (82.4%), France (83.4%) and the United Kingdom (82.8%).

Looking at the different goods sectors we can see that intermediate goods consistently record utilisation rates of the magnitude of 80% (with little fluctuation between the rates of the individual Member States). The utilisation rates seen in consumer goods sectors for July 1997 fluctuated far more between the countries and ranged from a high of 90% in Finland to below 70% in Greece and Luxembourg.

This text was written by: Andrew Redpath

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Table 1.1

	EU-15	Japan	USA
11-96	-5.9	-0.1	-0.9
12-96	-3.4	-11.4	0.5
01-97	3.7	13.8	2.3
02-97	6.2	5.3	-0.5
03-97	-6.2	-6.9	-0.6
04-97	-0.1	-6.3	0.6
05-97	3.8	9.3	3.8
06-97	-7.5	1.7	-3.4
07-97	-18.0	-11.5	4.7
08-97	31.5	15.8	0.2
09-97	2.2	-3.1	-1.3
10-97	5.2	1.2	5.6

Industrial production:
growth rate,
year on year
(%)

Source:  eurostat

Table 1.2

	EU-15	Japan	USA
09-96	1.2	7.0	-14.2
10-96	7.7	4.6	-12.2
11-96	6.4	6.0	-11.9
12-96	5.8	7.3	-14.2
01-97	-2.3	1.6	-14.9
02-97	3.1	6.1	-14.4
03-97	3.9	7.3	-12.9
04-97	3.2	7.0	-13.6
05-97	:	6.8	-14.2
06-97	:	8.4	-13.4
07-97	:	8.2	-15.2
08-97	:	7.2	-16.2

Monthly trade
balance -
manufactured goods
(billion ECU)

Source:  eurostat

The Panorama CD-ROM Professional Version

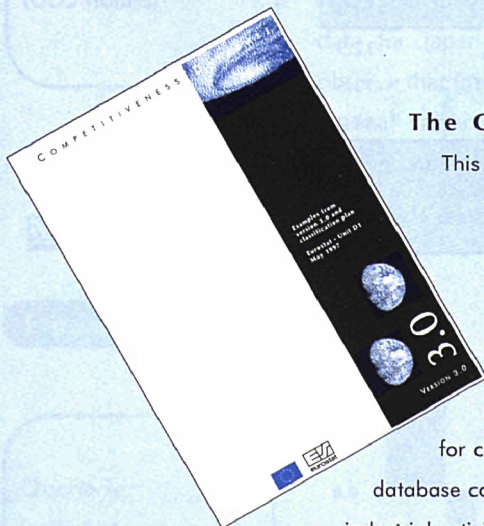
The Panorama of EU Industry has established itself as one of the major sources of data and commentary on EU industrial activity - giving a wide cross-sectional analysis of some 200 industrial and service activities. Now Eurostat has launched a database - containing not only the text and tables from the 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 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 industrial opportunities. The database covers some 30 countries in depth, 200 industrial activities and nearly 100 indicators, for the period 1985-1996. The database comes on CD-ROM and includes Eurostat standard CUB.X software for viewing and extracting the data.



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Details of other Eurostat products may be found on page 57 and an order form at the back of this publication

2.

Latest outlook

Business cycle at a glance 14

Short-term indicators 15

production index

producer price index

employment index

the construction sector

capacity utilisation

foreign trade indices

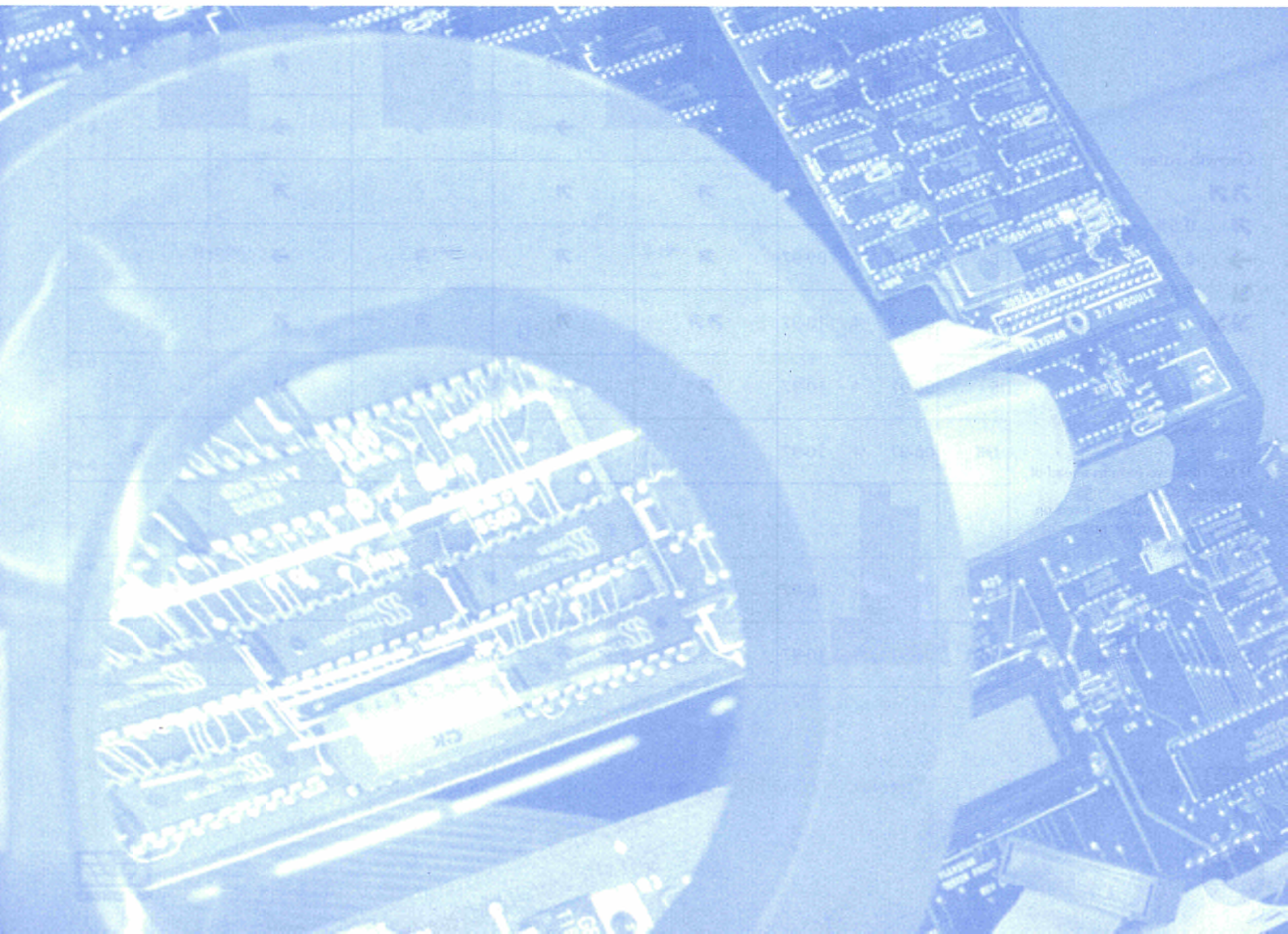


Table 2.1

Business cycle at a glance: growth rate, three months compared to the previous three months (%)

	Latest 3 months available	Estimated output index (1)	Production	Producer prices	Capacity utilisation (2)	New orders
EU-15	08-97 ⇔ 10-97	↗	↗	→	↗	:
B	08-97 ⇔ 10-97	:	↗	:	↗	:
DK	08-97 ⇔ 10-97	:	↗	→	↘	↗
D	08-97 ⇔ 10-97	↗	↗	→	↗	↗
EL	08-97 ⇔ 10-97	:	→	↗	↘↘	:
E	08-97 ⇔ 10-97	↗	↗	↗	↗	:
F	08-97 ⇔ 10-97	↗	↗	→	↗	■
IRL	06-97 ⇔ 08-97	↗↗	↗↗	→	↘↘	:
I	08-97 ⇔ 10-97	↗	↗	→	→	:
L	07-97 ⇔ 09-97	↗	↗↗	↗	↗	↗
NL	08-97 ⇔ 10-97	↗	→	→	→	:
A	03-97 ⇔ 05-97	↗	↗	:	↗	:
P	07-97 ⇔ 09-97	↗	↗	↗	→	:
FIN	08-97 ⇔ 10-97	↗↗	↗	↗	↗	:
S	08-97 ⇔ 10-97	↗	↗↗	→	↘	:
UK	08-97 ⇔ 10-97	:	↗	→	↗	↗
Japan	08-97 ⇔ 10-97	:	↘	→	:	:
USA	08-97 ⇔ 10-97	:	↗	→	:	:

Growth rates:

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

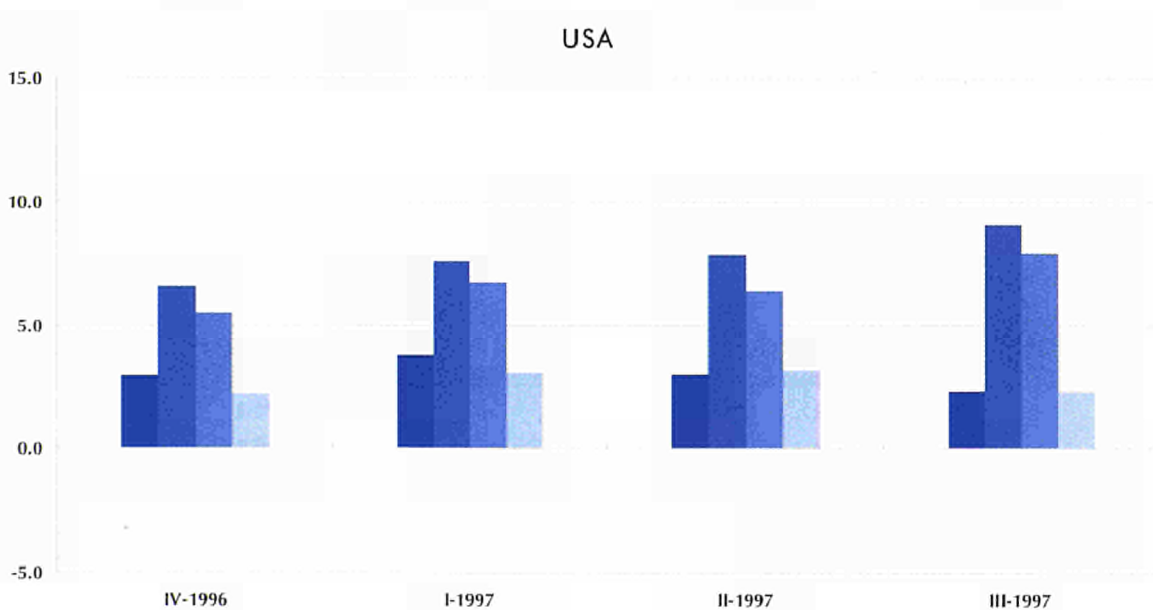
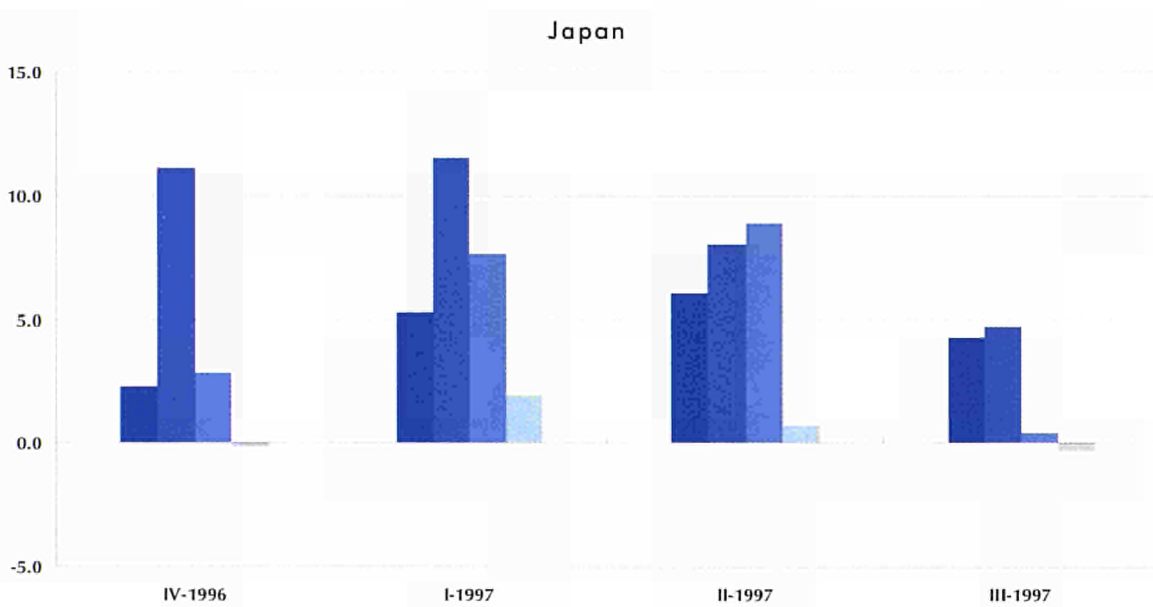
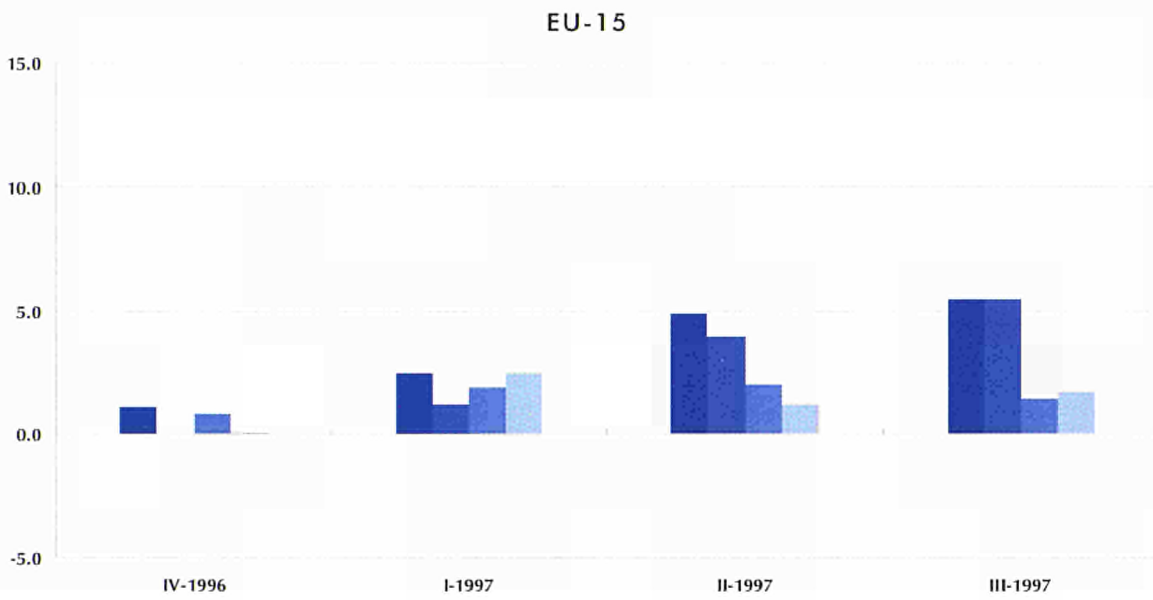
1) EOI runs two months ahead of the period given
2) capacity utilisation is fixed on the first month of the quarter of the period given

Source:  eurostat

Production index (working day adjusted)

Figure 2.1

Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, year on year (%)



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

Source: eurostat

Production index (seasonally adjusted)

Table 2.2

Industrial production:
indices
(1990 = 100)

	1994	1995	1996	05-97	06-97	07-97	08-97	09-97	10-97
EU-15	99.5	103.4	103.5	106.7	107.6	108.0	108.0	108.3	108.9
B	94.7	100.9	101.7	106.1	104.4	113.9	110.3	104.4	105.1
DK	111.1	115.8	117.1	120.8	121.1	124.6	122.1	124.1	123.0
D	93.9	95.9	96.0	98.1	102.1	102.9	99.5	101.4	101.8
EL	95.7	97.4	98.4	100.4	100.2	101.0	99.1	101.2	99.4
E	98.7	103.2	102.1	107.1	109.0	109.9	112.9	111.8	113.2
F	97.7	99.6	99.7	102.6	102.9	104.9	104.9	103.9	107.3
IRL	133.3	158.5	171.1	188.2	195.2	201.4	206.0	:	:
I	101.7	107.9	104.8	107.5	108.0	108.8	110.6	108.8	109.0
L	100.5	101.0	100.6	103.6	104.3	110.0	108.9	108.0	:
NL	105.3	108.3	111.3	112.8	113.5	113.5	113.1	112.6	113.8
A	105.9	112.3	:	117.6	:	:	:	:	:
P	94.9	99.4	100.8	100.9	103.6	103.8	103.6	105.9	:
FIN	106.5	114.1	118.3	125.0	127.3	132.6	128.4	127.0	129.3
S	103.8	116.8	120.4	126.9	128.0	128.5	129.5	134.1	131.5
UK	103.8	106.2	107.1	108.6	110.3	111.4	110.5	110.4	110.1
Japan	93.1	96.3	98.6	106.0	103.0	104.3	101.4	104.0	103.4
USA	109.8	113.4	116.5	120.9	121.3	122.2	122.9	123.5	124.1

Source:  eurostat

Table 2.3

Industrial production
for the main
industrial groupings:
indices
(1990 = 100)

	1994	1995	1996	05-97	06-97	07-97	08-97	09-97	10-97
Total industry									
EU-15	99.5	103.4	103.5	106.7	107.6	108.0	108.0	108.3	108.9
Japan	93.1	96.3	98.6	106.0	103.0	104.3	101.4	104.0	103.4
USA	109.8	113.4	116.5	120.9	121.3	122.2	122.9	123.5	124.1
Intermediate goods									
EU-15	101.8	105.1	104.3	107.8	109.3	111.0	109.2	109.6	:
Japan	95.5	99.4	99.7	105.9	103.0	104.4	102.8	104.8	104.1
USA	104.1	105.4	107.3	110.1	109.9	109.9	110.1	110.9	111.1
Capital goods									
EU-15	92.2	99.5	101.5	102.5	106.7	108.4	105.7	106.1	107.7
Japan	85.6	89.5	97.5	107.2	104.8	105.6	102.9	102.8	103.0
USA	103.7	108.6	113.7	121.6	122.9	123.5	125.7	125.4	126.1
Consumer durables									
EU-15	95.2	96.6	97.0	96.1	100.0	105.1	95.9	98.6	:
Japan	82.3	81.3	79.6	88.5	82.4	84.3	76.3	80.8	83.1
USA	114.5	120.9	127.0	134.0	135.4	136.7	138.8	139.2	140.1
Consumer non-durables									
EU-15	102.6	104.5	103.7	104.9	105.1	105.5	105.4	105.8	:
Japan	98.8	98.7	98.3	101.0	96.8	100.5	93.0	99.1	99.5
USA	107.2	108.5	108.6	111.0	110.7	111.4	111.1	111.5	112.0

Source:  eurostat

Production index (trend cycle)

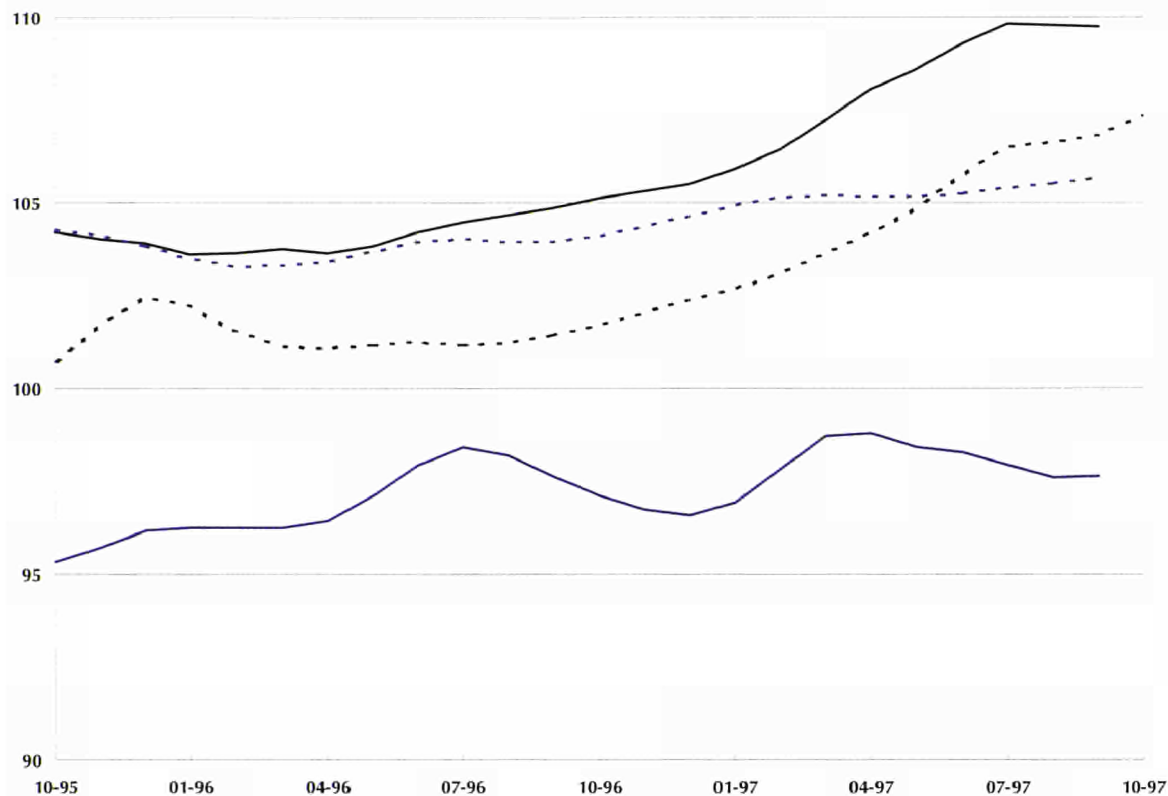


Figure 2.2

EU-15 industrial production for the main industrial groupings: indices (1990 = 100)

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

Source: eurostat

Latest 3 months available Total industry Intermediate goods Capital goods Consumer durables Consumer non-durables

	Latest 3 months available	Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EU-15	08-97 → 10-97	1.0	:	1.2	:	:
B	08-97 → 10-97	0.9	0.6	:	-1.2	0.8
DK	08-97 → 10-97	1.3	1.2	1.9	4.2	0.7
D	08-97 → 10-97	1.0	1.5	1.6	-0.6	-0.5
EL	08-97 → 10-97	0.1	0.7	-0.8	1.7	-0.3
E	08-97 → 10-97	2.4	2.5	3.3	5.9	0.7
F	08-97 → 10-97	1.7	1.4	2.5	2.8	1.1
IRL	06-97 → 08-97	4.4	5.9	4.5	:	0.8
I	08-97 → 10-97	1.0	1.4	-0.8	-4.7	0.6
L	07-97 → 09-97	2.9	3.2	0.7	-1.6	0.6
NL	08-97 → 10-97	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.0
A	03-97 → 05-97	1.2	:	0.8	-3.5	0.1
P	07-97 → 09-97	1.5	:	:	4.4	0.1
FIN	08-97 → 10-97	1.3	2.0	3.6	5.8	0.5
S	08-97 → 10-97	2.6	1.8	5.2	3.5	-0.2
UK	08-97 → 10-97	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.7
Japan	08-97 → 10-97	-0.7	-0.4	-1.2	-2.9	-0.6
USA	08-97 → 10-97	1.5	0.6	2.6	2.6	0.4

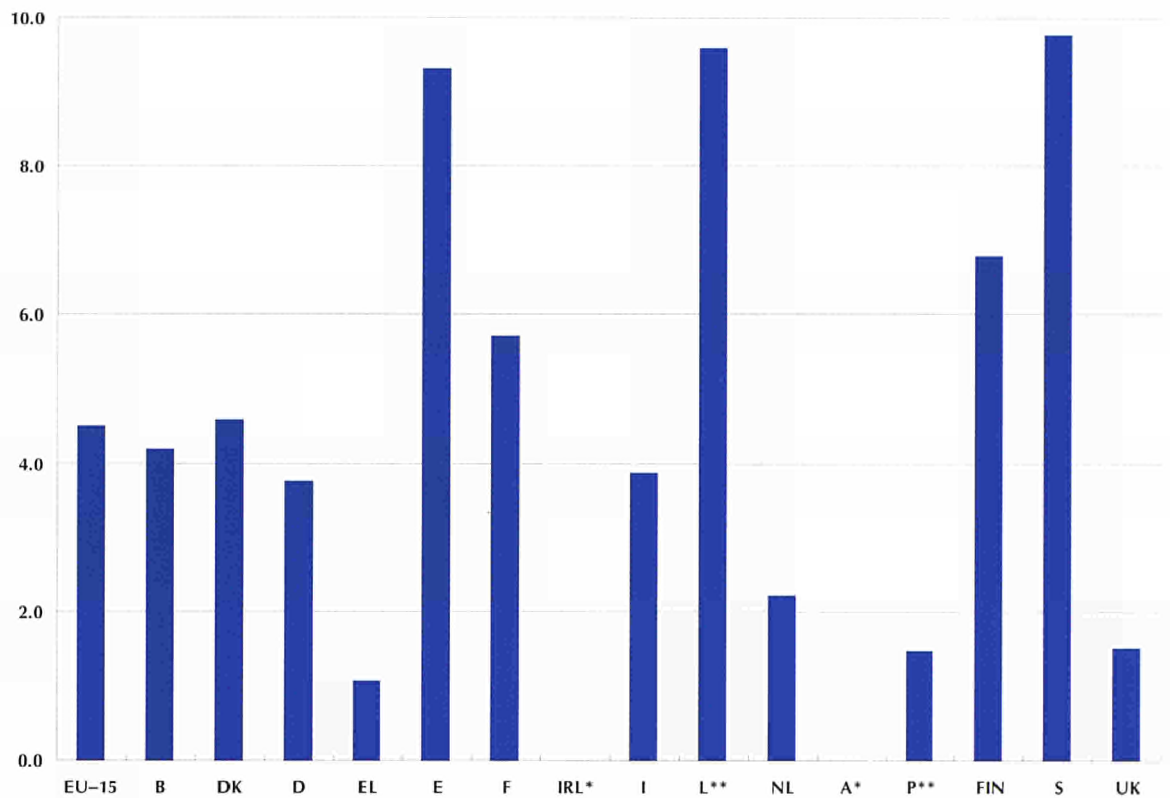
Table 2.4

Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, three months compared to the previous three months (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.3

Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 08-97 to 10-97 (%)



Source:  eurostat

Table 2.5

Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

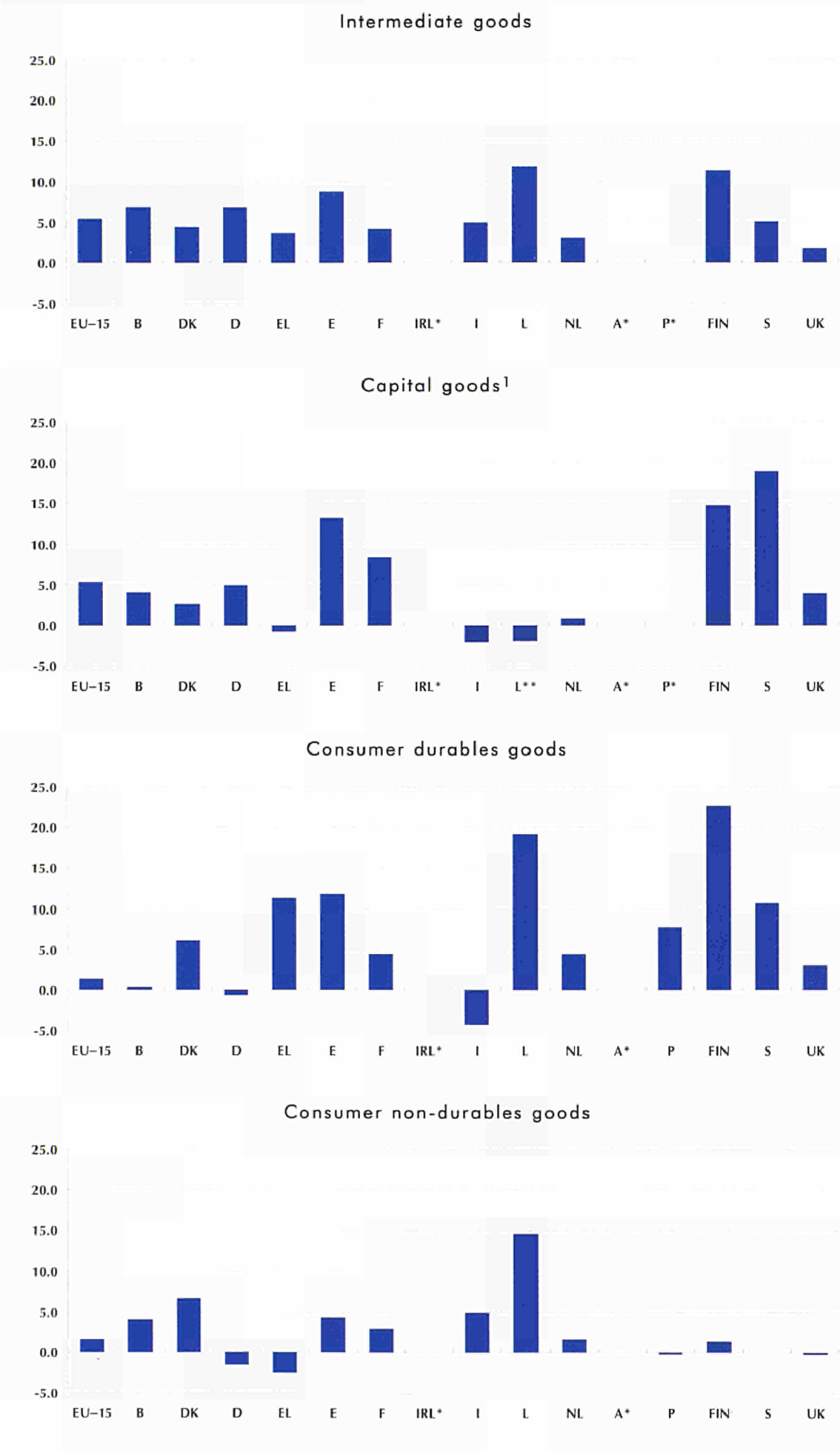
	Latest 3 months available			Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EU-15	08-97	⇒	10-97	4.5	:	5.3	:	:
B	08-97	⇒	10-97	4.2	5.0	4.0	-2.4	3.3
DK	08-97	⇒	10-97	4.6	5.1	2.7	6.5	5.1
D	08-97	⇒	10-97	3.8	:	4.9	:	:
EL	08-97	⇒	10-97	1.1	3.3	-0.7	1.7	-2.1
E	08-97	⇒	10-97	9.3	9.0	13.2	16.9	5.7
F	08-97	⇒	10-97	5.7	5.3	8.5	6.5	4.9
IRL	06-97	⇒	08-97	16.6	22.9	22.5	:	0.9
I	08-97	⇒	10-97	3.9	5.4	-2.1	-5.8	5.0
L	07-97	⇒	09-97	10.7	11.9	3.9	19.2	14.6
NL	08-97	⇒	10-97	2.2	3.3	0.8	4.9	0.7
A	03-97	⇒	05-97	5.6	:	3.9	-8.1	2.2
P	07-97	⇒	09-97	2.4	:	:	7.8	-0.1
FIN	08-97	⇒	10-97	6.8	9.8	14.8	16.8	1.7
S	08-97	⇒	10-97	9.8	6.2	19.0	9.9	-1.6
UK	08-97	⇒	10-97	1.5	0.9	4.0	3.4	1.2
Japan	08-97	⇒	10-97	3.0	3.4	2.6	-1.4	-1.0
USA	08-97	⇒	10-97	5.2	2.4	9.4	8.3	2.3

Source:  eurostat

Production index (working day adjusted)

Figure 2.4

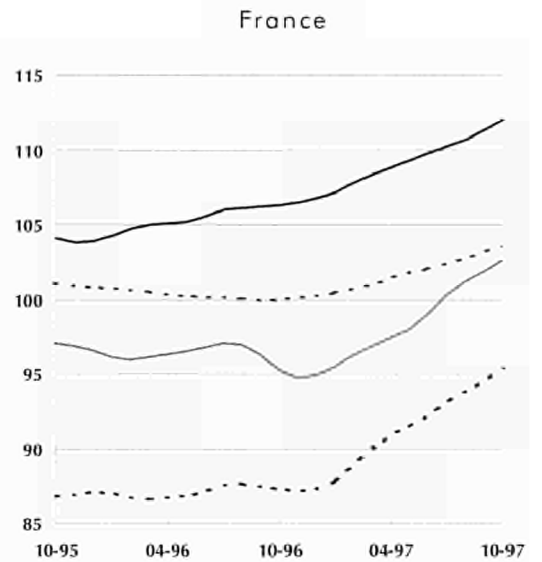
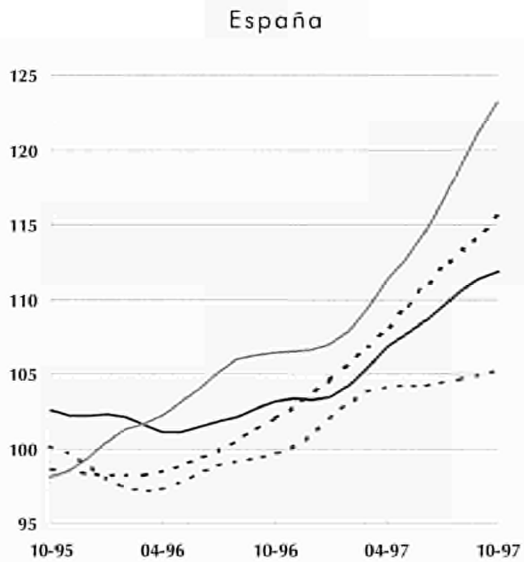
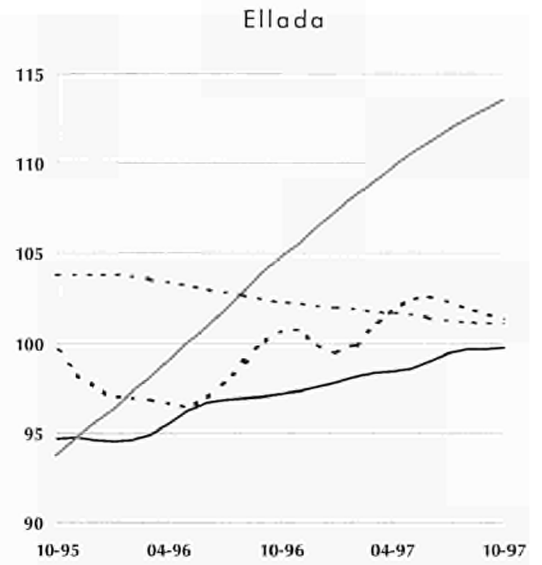
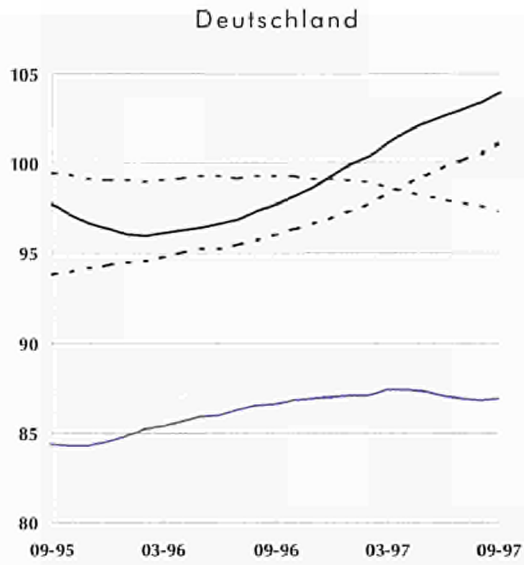
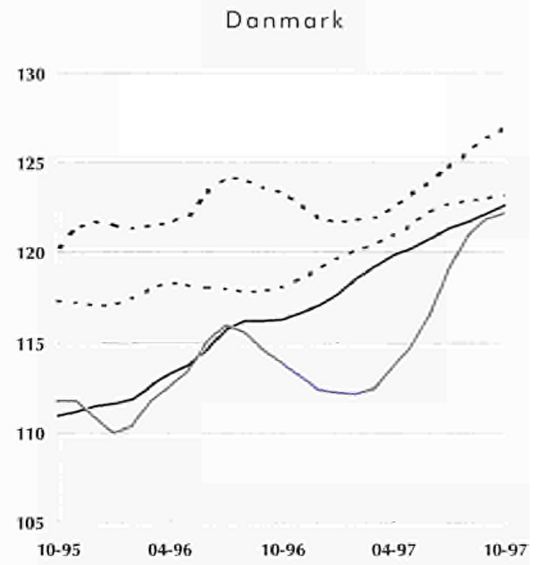
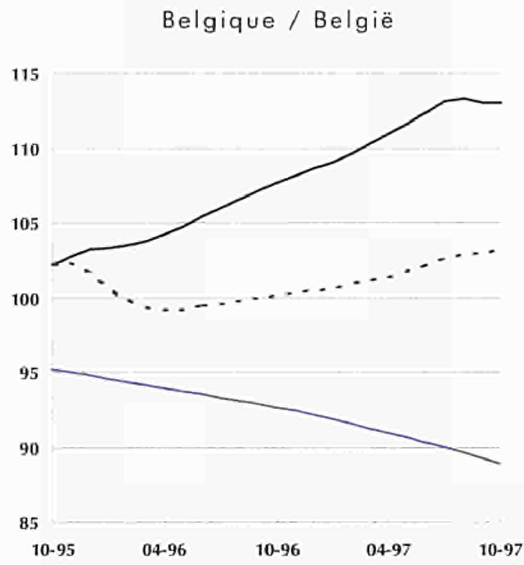
Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 07-97 to 09-97 (%)



1) data is for the months of 08-97 to 10-97

Figure 2.5

Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: indices (1990 = 100)



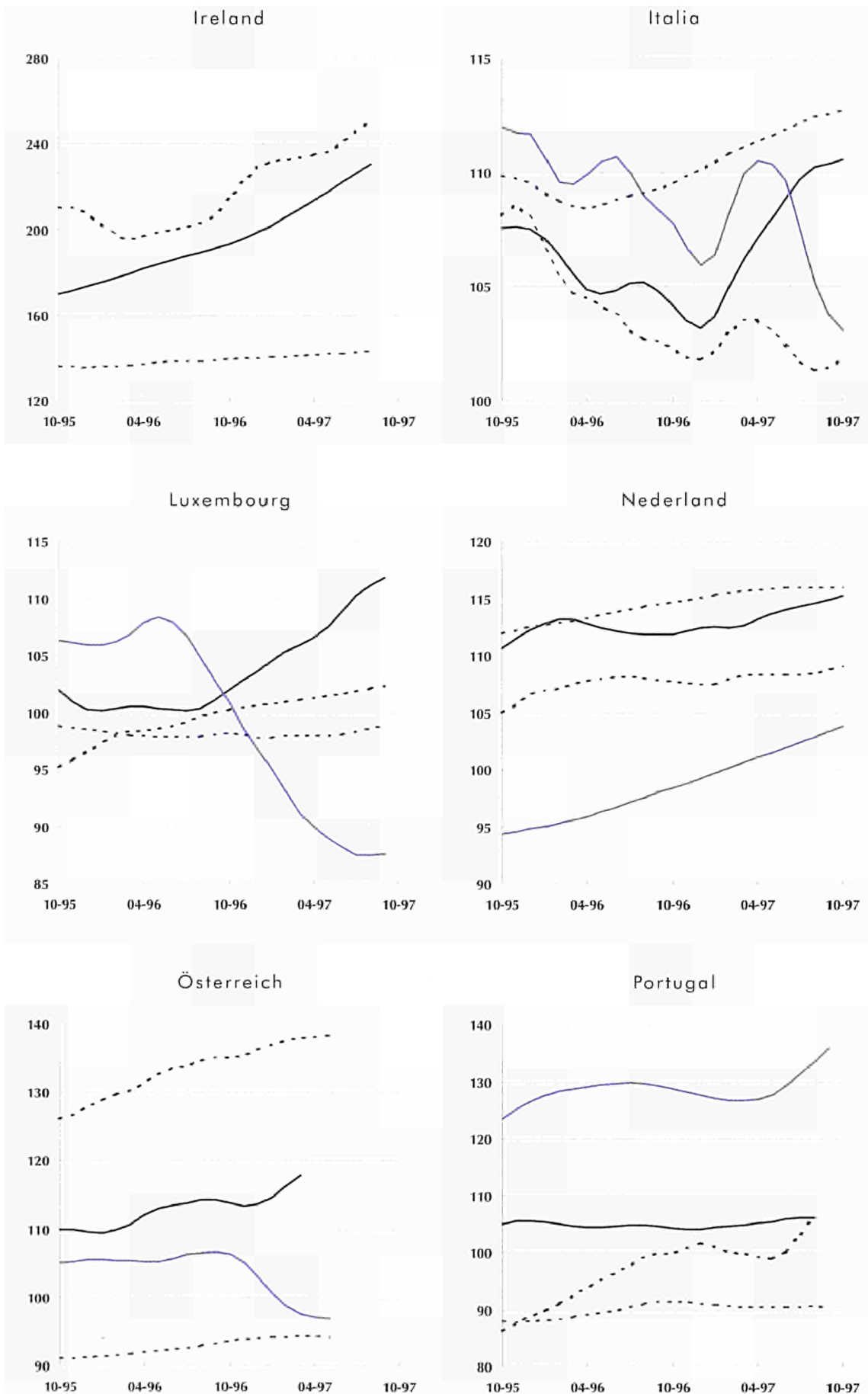
- Intermediate goods ———
- Capital goods - - - - -
- Consumer durables ———
- Consumer non-durables - - - - -

Source:  eurostat

Production index (trend cycle)

Figure 2.5

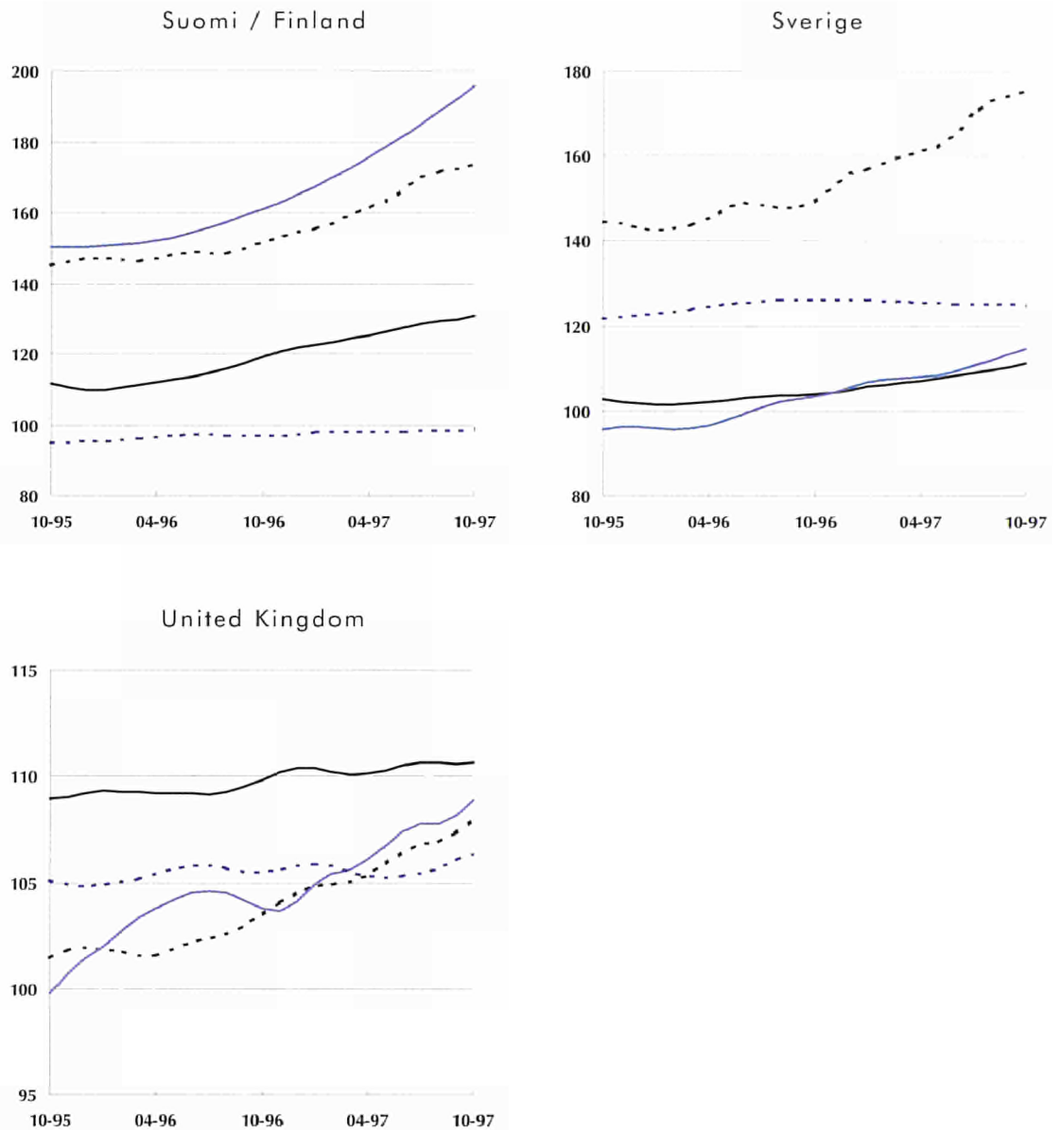
Industrial production
for the main
industrial groupings:
indices
(1990 = 100)



Source: eurostat

Figure 2.5

Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: indices (1990 = 100)



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

Further information - the production index:

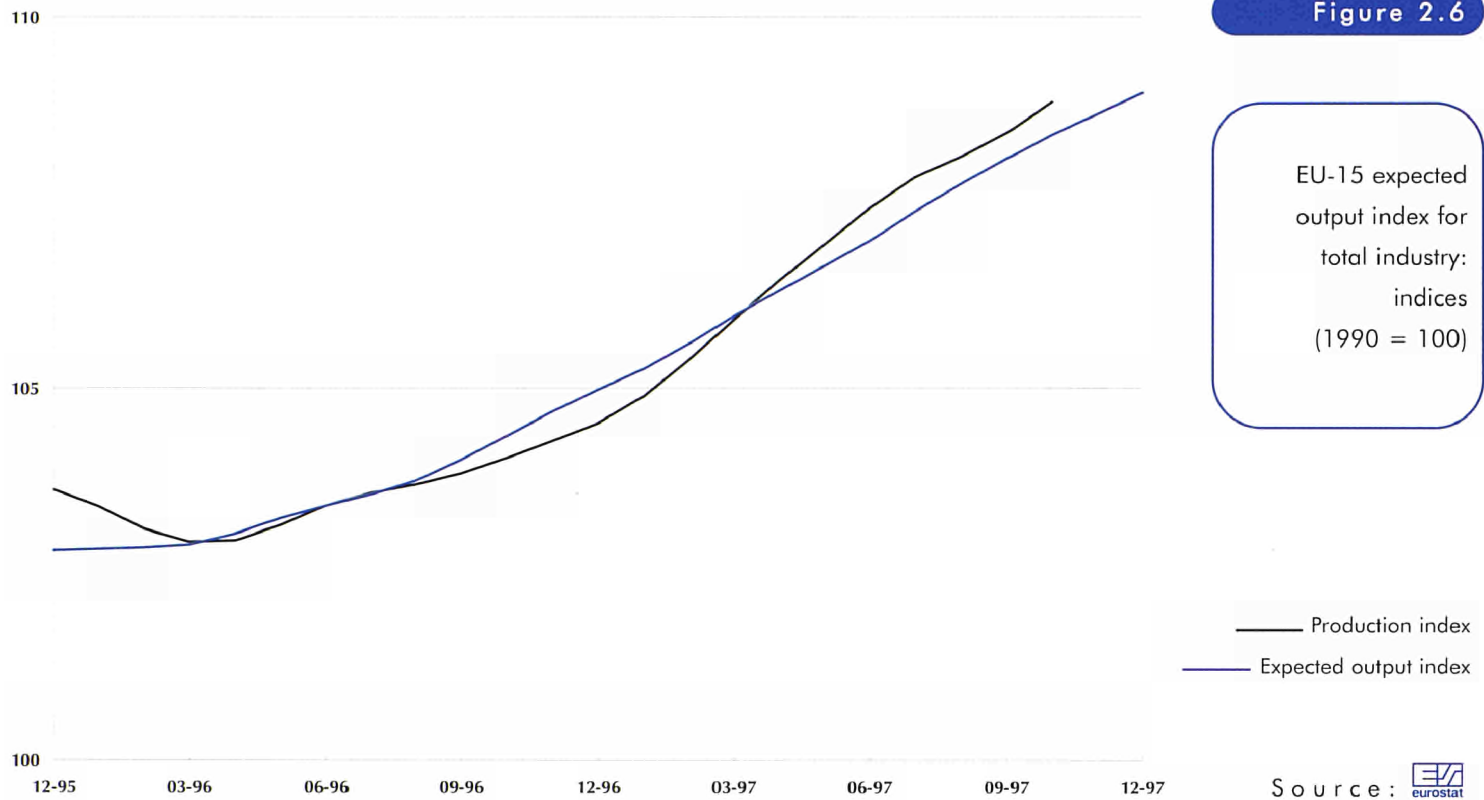
The index of production aims to measure changes in volume (at constant prices) of gross value added created by a given activity, the activity indices being aggregated (like the aggregation at Community level) by means of a system of weighting according to gross value added at factor cost. Since the monthly evolution of value added can not be measured, as an approximation, product output or deflated turnover is used.

The indices of production are adjusted in two stages. Firstly, account is taken of the variation in the number of working days in the month. The national Statistical Offices provide Eurostat with these series (except Denmark, France and Spain). Secondly, for EU-15 and most of the Member States a correction is made using seasonal adjustment with TRAMO / SEATS, a method developed by Professor Maravall and V.Gomez. For France, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, the indices are adjusted by the national statistical offices themselves. For Germany, the trend and seasonally adjusted figures are calculated by the German NSO. Full methodological notes may be found on page 73.

Source: eurostat

Production index (expected output index)

Figure 2.6



Further information - expected output index:

The Expected Output Index (EOI) links several aspects of information from qualitative business opinion surveys (questions on order books and questions on production expectations) with the index of industrial production. As the data from the business opinion surveys are available earlier and lead the evolution of industrial production, they can be used to compute a short-term estimate of the production index.

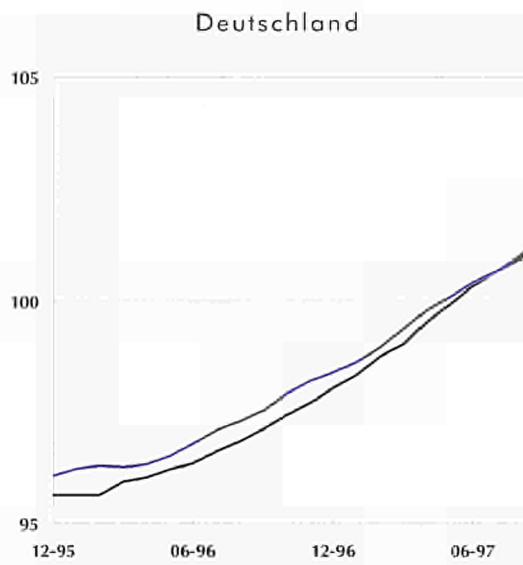
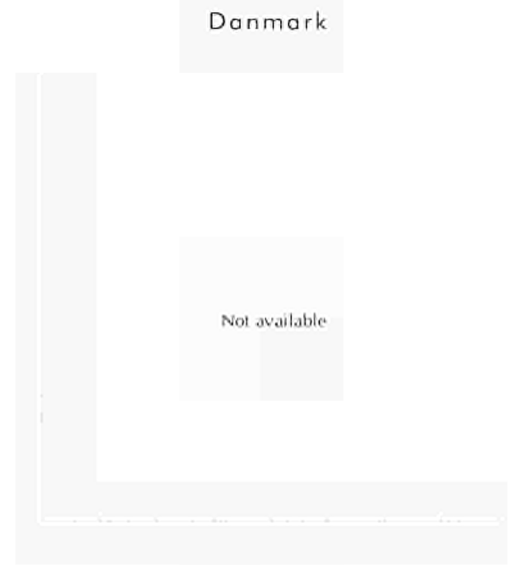
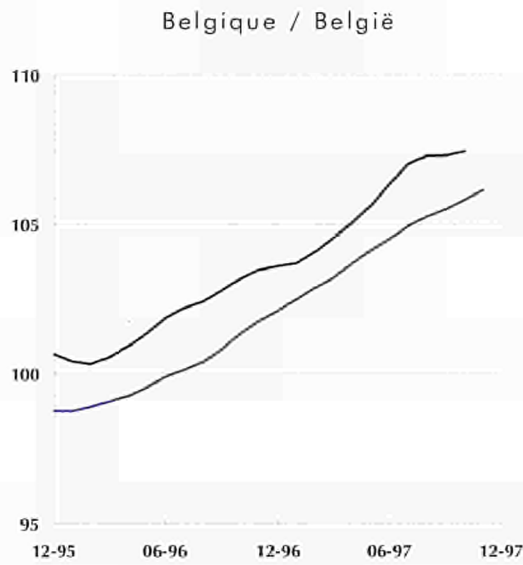
A multiple regression is run, using the growth rate of the industrial production lagged with values of the business opinion survey data. The result of this regression is "integrated" from a growth rate to an evolution, and after that the trend cycle is calculated for a clearer interpretation of the results.

Details of the estimation method can be found in a more thorough article that was published in Special Edition 5/97 of the Monthly Panorama of the European Industry.

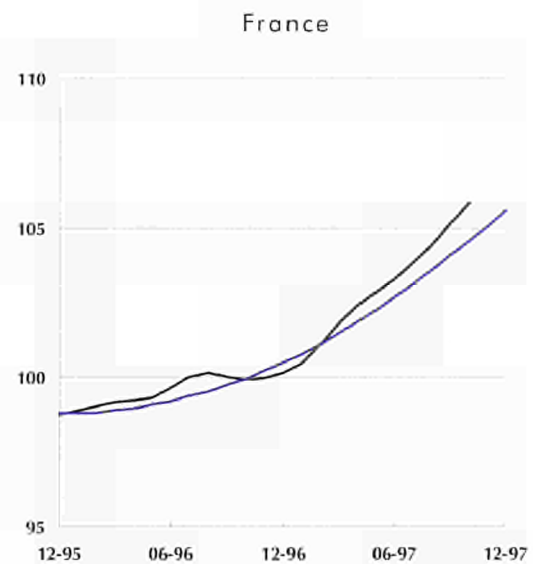
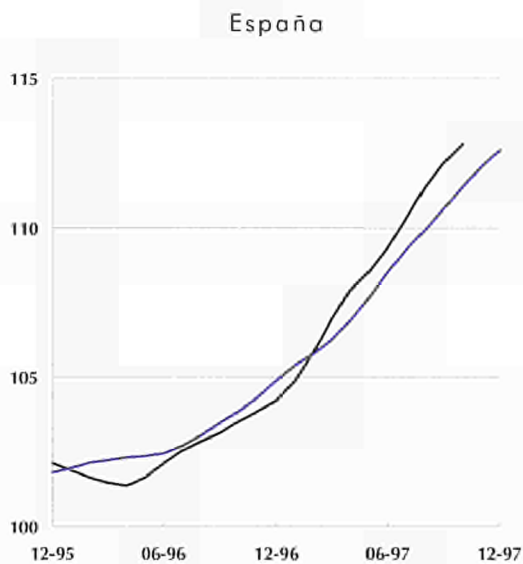
Full methodological notes may be found on page 73.

Figure 2.7

Expected output index for total industry: indices (1990 = 100)



Production index —
Expected output index —

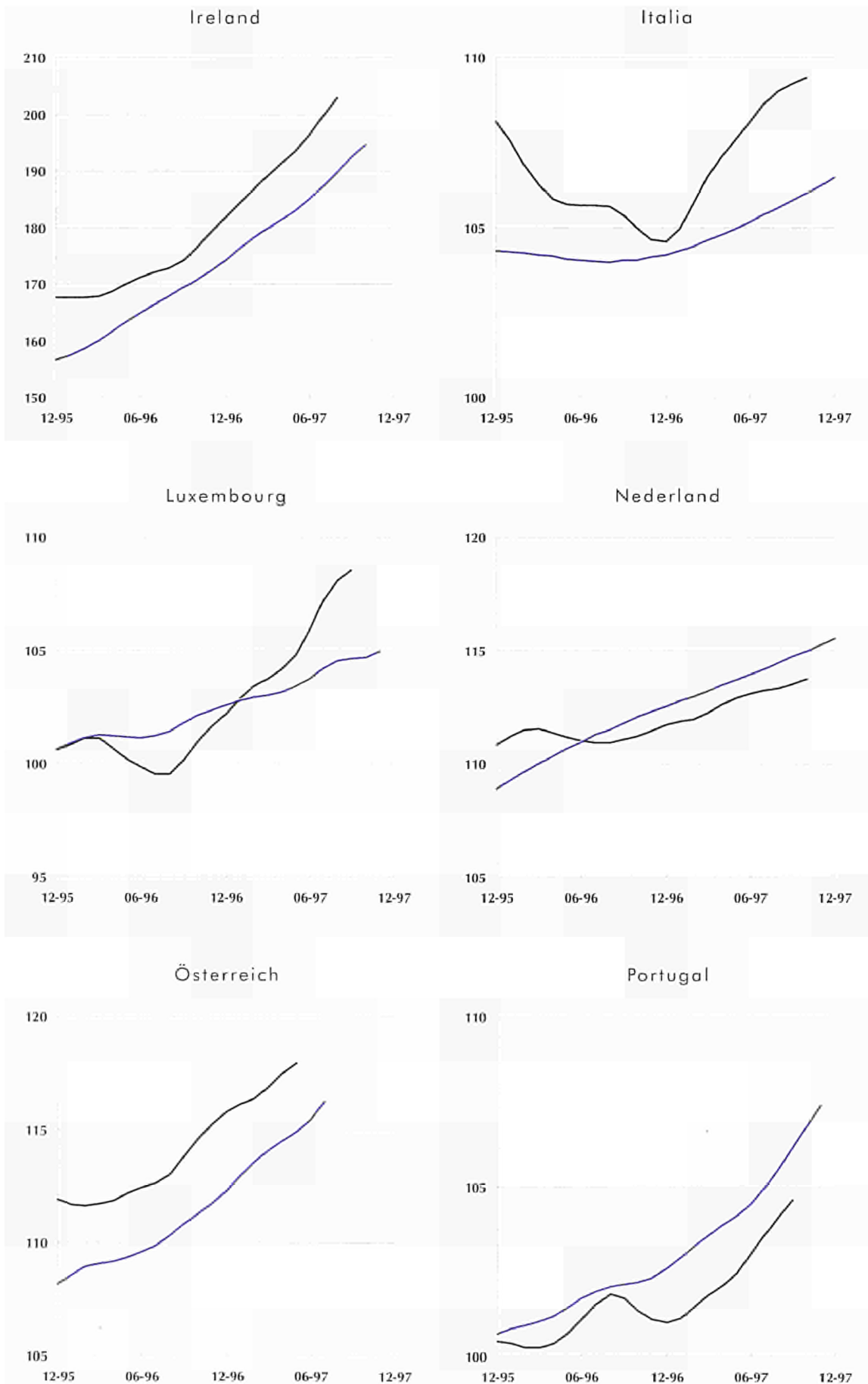


Source: eurostat

Production index (expected output index)

Figure 2.7

Expected output index
for total industry:
indices
(1990 = 100)

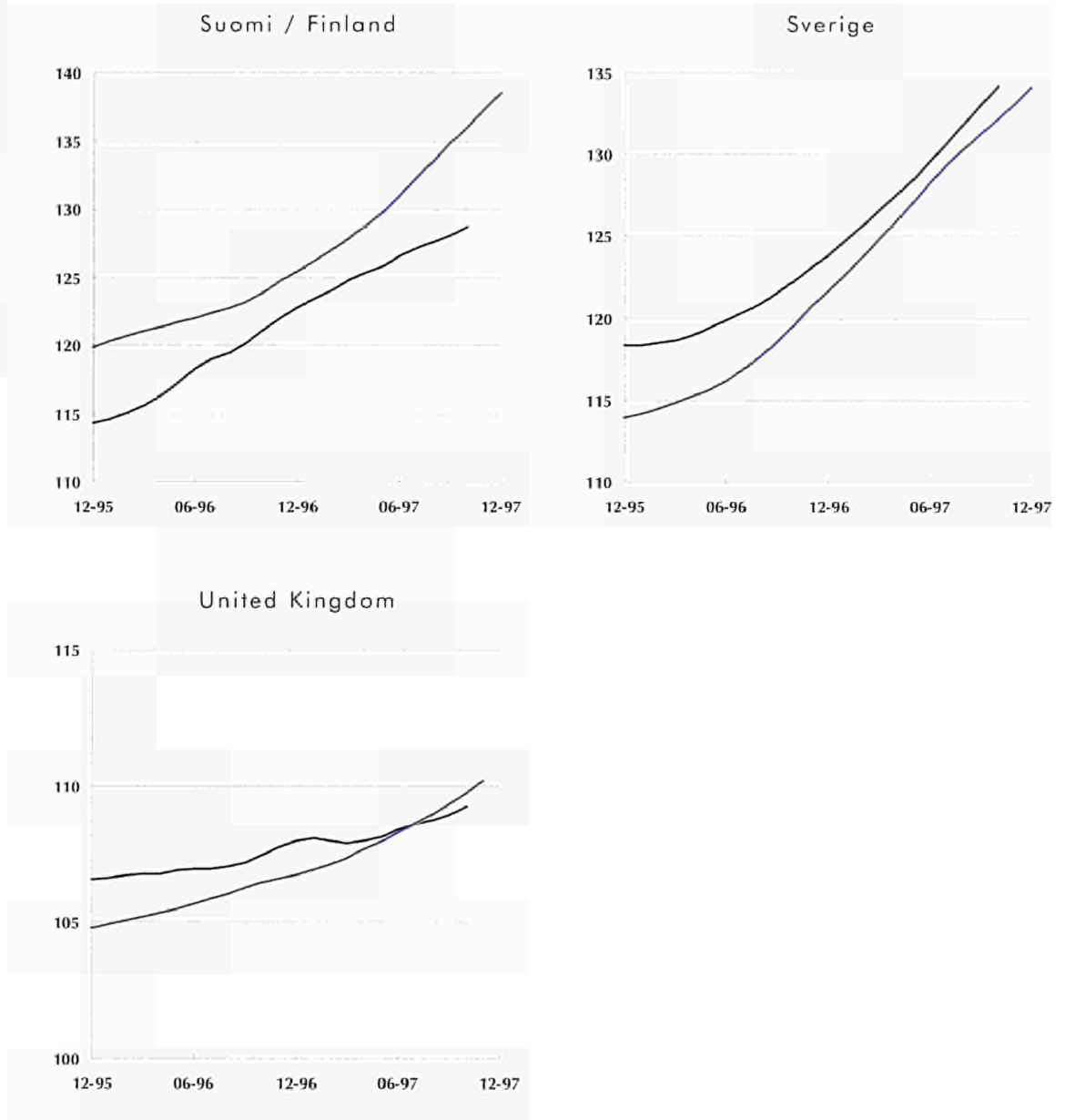


— Production index
— Expected output index


Source: eurostat

Figure 2.7

Expected output index for total industry: indices (1990 = 100)



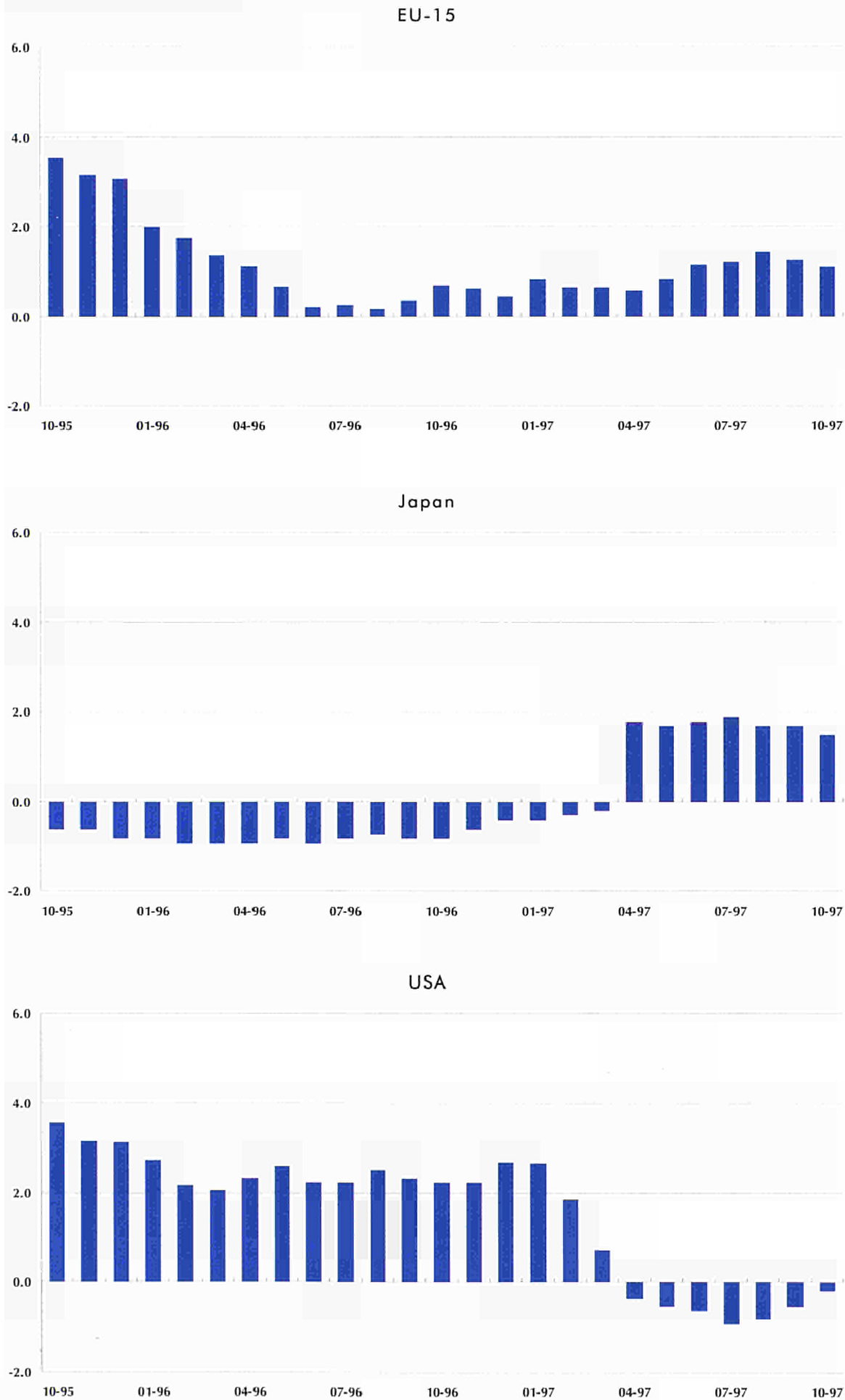
Production index —
Expected output index —

Source:  eurostat

Domestic producer price index

Figure 2.8

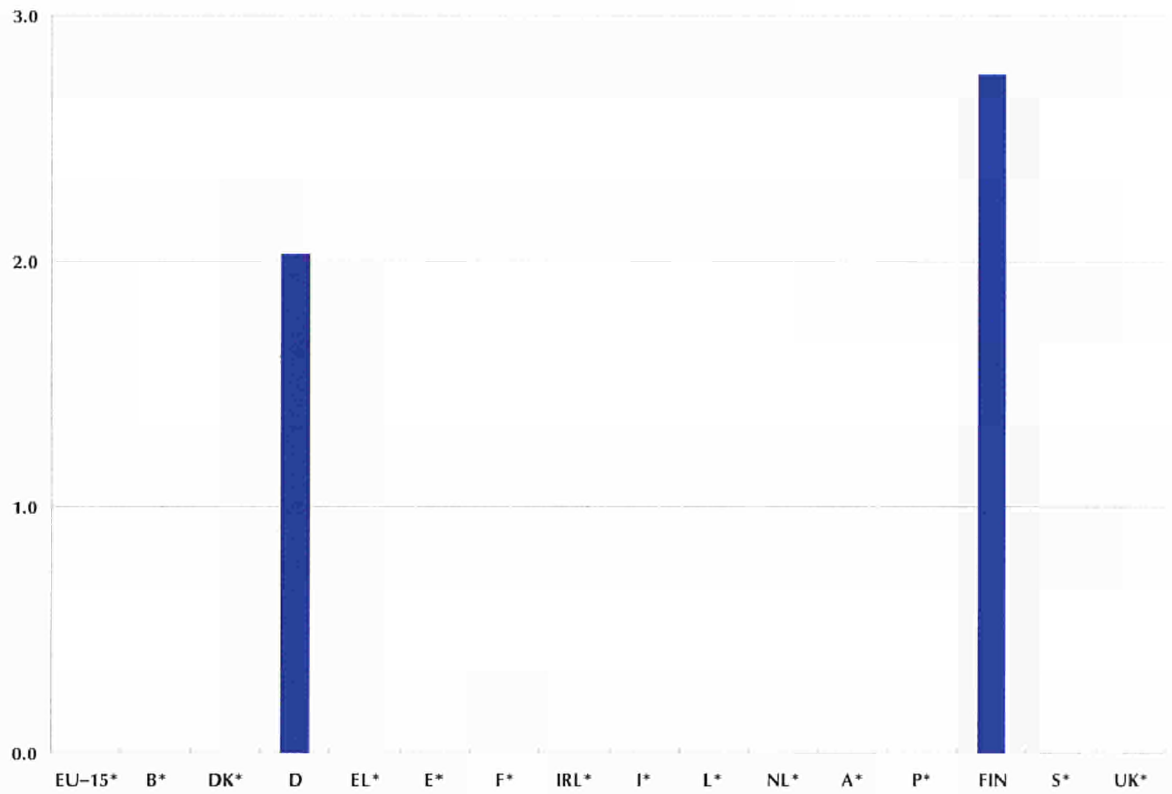
Domestic producer price index: growth rate, year on year (%)



Source: eurostat

Figure 2.9

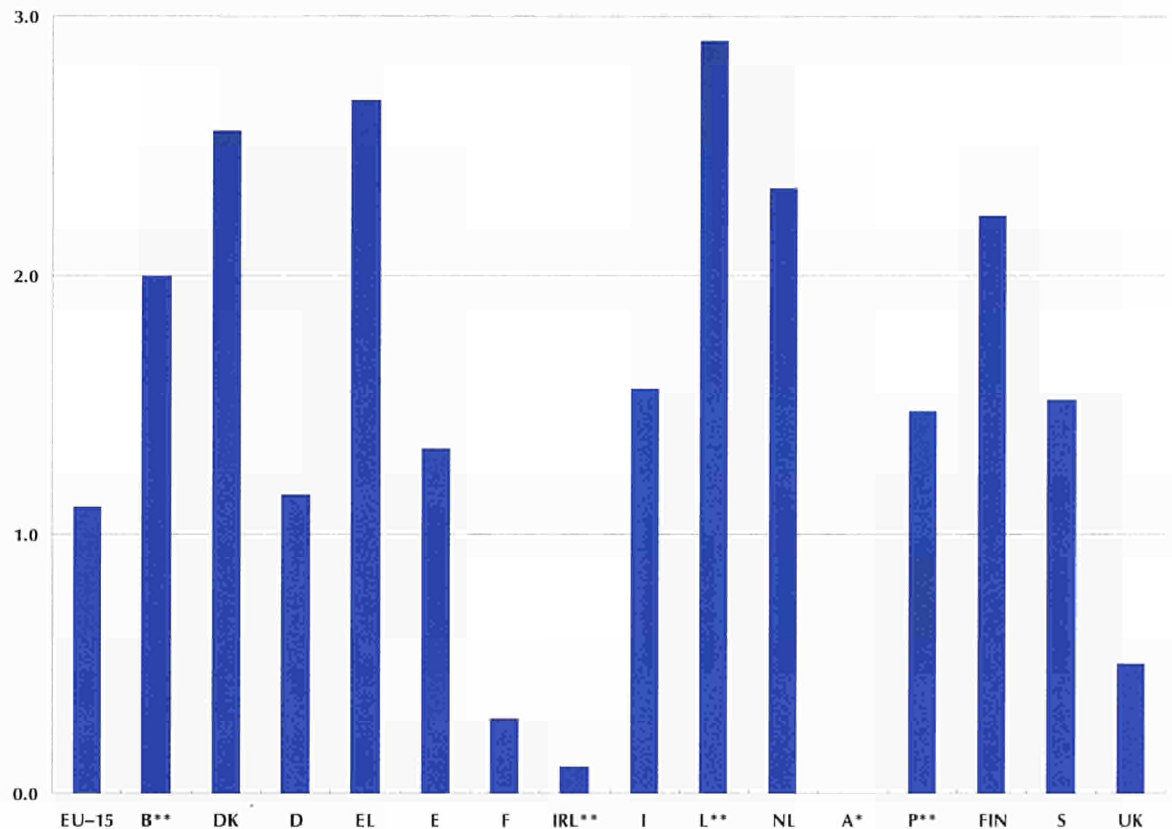
Export prices for manufacturing industry: growth rate, year on year, 11-97 (%)



Source: eurostat

Figure 2.10

Domestic producer price index: growth rate, year on year, 10-97 (%)



Source: eurostat

Domestic producer price index

Table 2.6

	1994	1995	1996	06-97	07-97	08-97	09-97	10-97	11-97
EU-15	108.2	112.4	113.3	114.2	114.3	114.6	114.7	114.8	:
B	99.5	101.7	102.4	103.7	104.5	105.4	105.2	:	:
DK	99.7	103.4	105.1	108.0	107.7	108.5	108.4	108.3	:
D	104.7	106.5	106.0	107.2	107.3	107.5	107.6	107.5	107.5
EL	156.6	171.4	184.1	189.5	189.9	191.4	191.8	193.0	:
E	109.8	116.8	118.7	119.6	119.9	120.4	120.6	120.7	:
F	100.9	103.1	103.5	103.6	103.7	104.0	103.9	104.0	104.1
IRL	107.6	111.6	113.6	113.8	113.7	113.8	113.5	:	:
I	113.3	122.2	124.5	126.0	126.0	126.3	126.5	126.7	:
L	107.2	110.9	110.4	112.4	112.5	113.2	113.7	:	:
NL	100.9	103.9	105.8	108.6	108.7	109.4	109.3	109.3	:
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	112.3	116.6	120.2	121.4	121.9	122.7	123.2	:	:
FIN	105.8	107.7	107.6	109.1	109.3	109.9	110.0	110.0	110.0
S	108.6	117.3	118.0	119.8	119.8	119.9	120.1	120.1	:
UK	114.2	118.5	119.4	118.8	118.8	118.9	119.5	119.8	:
Japan	96.8	96.1	95.4	97.0	97.0	96.8	96.7	96.5	:
USA	103.6	107.3	109.8	109.4	109.1	109.4	109.6	109.9	:

Domestic producer
price index:
indices
(1990 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

Table 2.7

	1994	1995	1996	06-97	07-97	08-97	09-97	10-97	11-97
EU-15	102.4	104.2	106.5	109.0	109.5	109.7	109.7	109.8	:
B	106.4	112.0	110.5	108.6	108.5	109.6	109.9	:	:
DK	103.8	110.9	112.2	113.5	112.3	113.3	113.7	113.6	:
D	111.6	116.6	113.9	112.1	111.3	111.7	112.2	112.1	111.8
EL	109.6	114.0	121.5	122.8	123.3	124.7	124.6	125.6	:
E	89.4	92.8	95.6	93.3	92.9	93.4	94.0	94.0	:
F	106.0	109.2	110.3	108.1	107.4	108.0	108.6	108.9	108.9
IRL	104.2	105.0	110.0	115.8	118.3	118.3	117.2	:	:
I	90.1	87.3	96.8	99.5	99.5	99.7	100.2	100.0	:
L	114.7	122.0	119.2	117.7	116.8	117.8	118.7	:	:
NL	108.1	114.5	114.3	113.7	112.8	113.7	114.0	114.0	:
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	103.3	107.7	111.2	110.9	110.5	111.1	111.6	:	:
FIN	83.1	91.6	89.6	90.0	90.5	90.4	90.6	90.6	89.8
S	89.2	94.7	104.3	102.3	104.4	105.3	106.6	106.5	:
UK	105.1	102.1	104.9	122.7	128.3	126.8	124.1	124.5	:
Japan	146.5	144.2	126.9	137.1	140.0	140.5	133.7	130.7	:
USA	110.9	104.2	109.9	122.3	125.5	129.6	126.6	124.7	:

Domestic producer
price index
in ECU terms:
indices
(1990 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

Figure 2.11

EU-15 domestic producer price index for the main industrial groupings: indices (1990 = 100)

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

Source:  eurostat

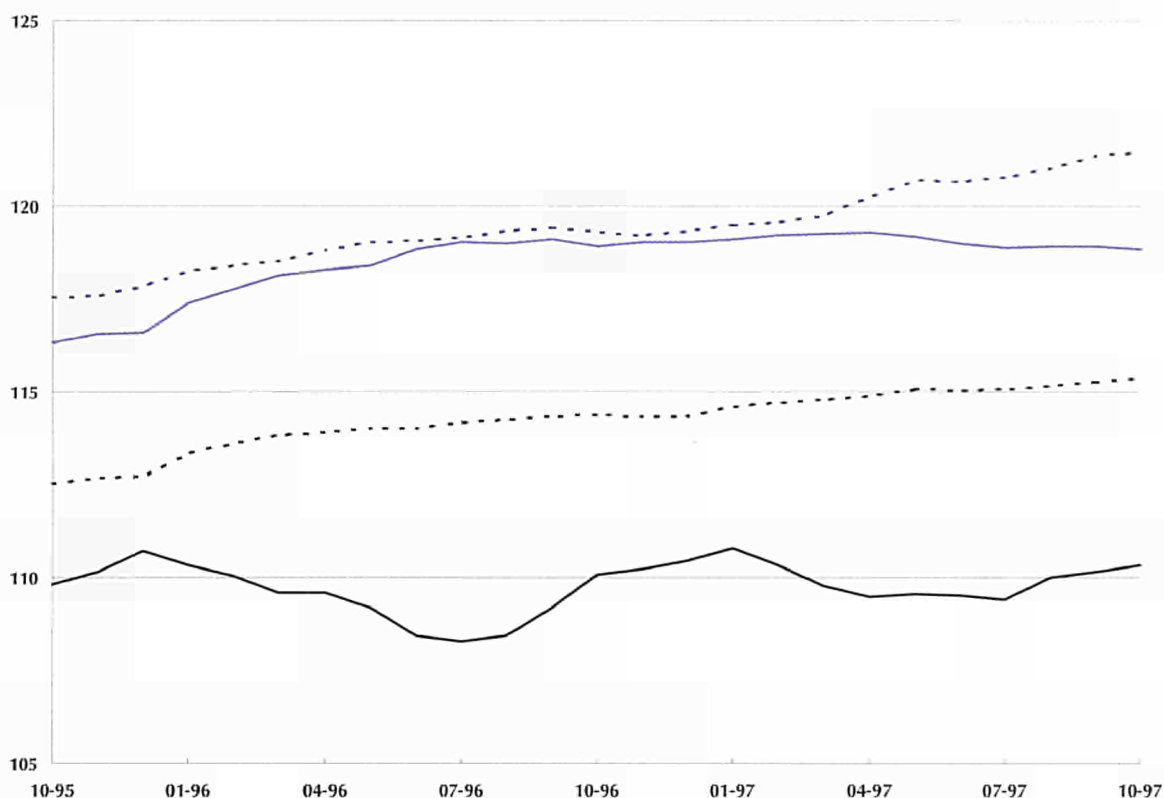


Table 2.8

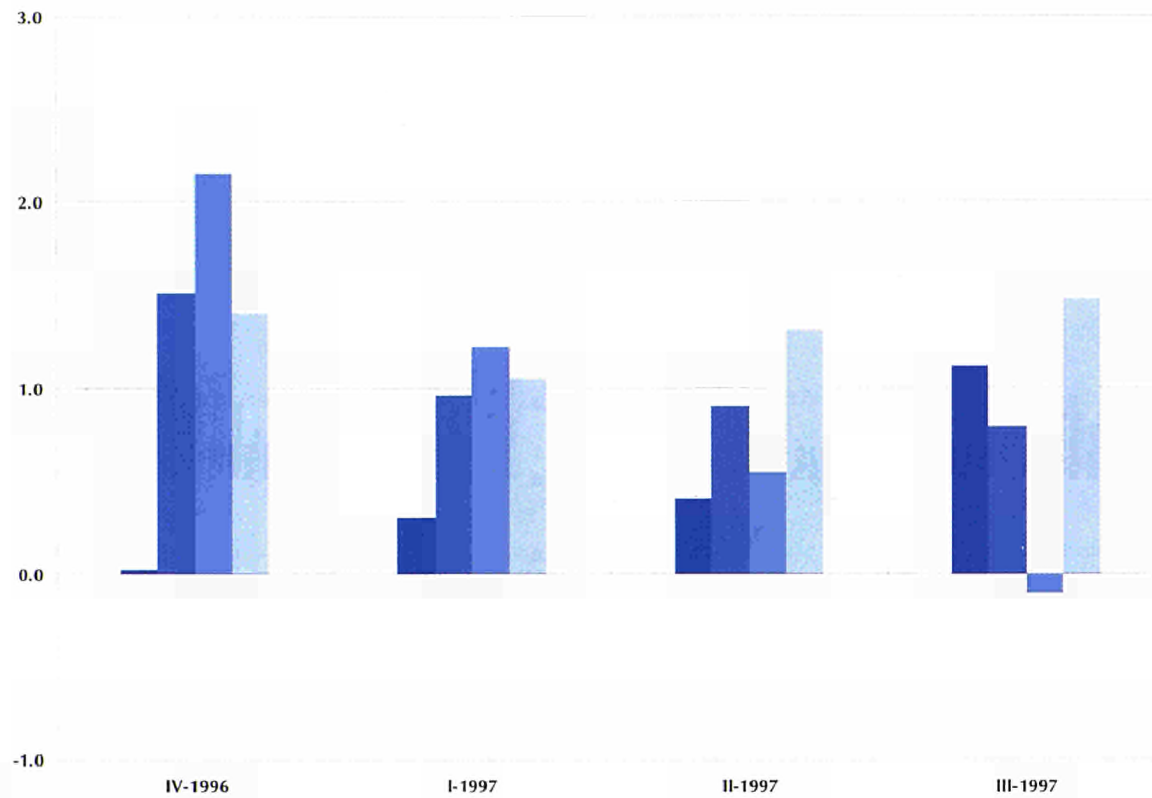
Domestic producer price index for the main industrial groupings: indices (1990 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

	1994	1995	1996	05-97	06-97	07-97	08-97	09-97	10-97
Total industry									
EU-15	108.2	112.4	113.3	114.2	114.2	114.3	114.6	114.7	114.8
Japan	96.8	96.1	95.4	97.1	97.0	97.0	96.8	96.7	96.5
USA	103.6	107.3	109.8	109.6	109.4	109.1	109.4	109.6	109.9
Intermediate goods									
EU-15	104.9	109.9	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.4	110.0	110.2	110.3
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Capital goods									
EU-15	109.0	111.8	114.0	115.1	115.0	115.1	115.2	115.3	115.4
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumer durables									
EU-15	112.7	115.6	118.6	119.2	119.0	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.8
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumer non-durables									
EU-15	113.1	116.7	119.0	120.7	120.6	120.8	121.0	121.4	121.4
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Domestic producer price index

Figure 2.12



EU-15 domestic producer price index for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, year on year (%)

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

Source: eurostat

Table 2.9

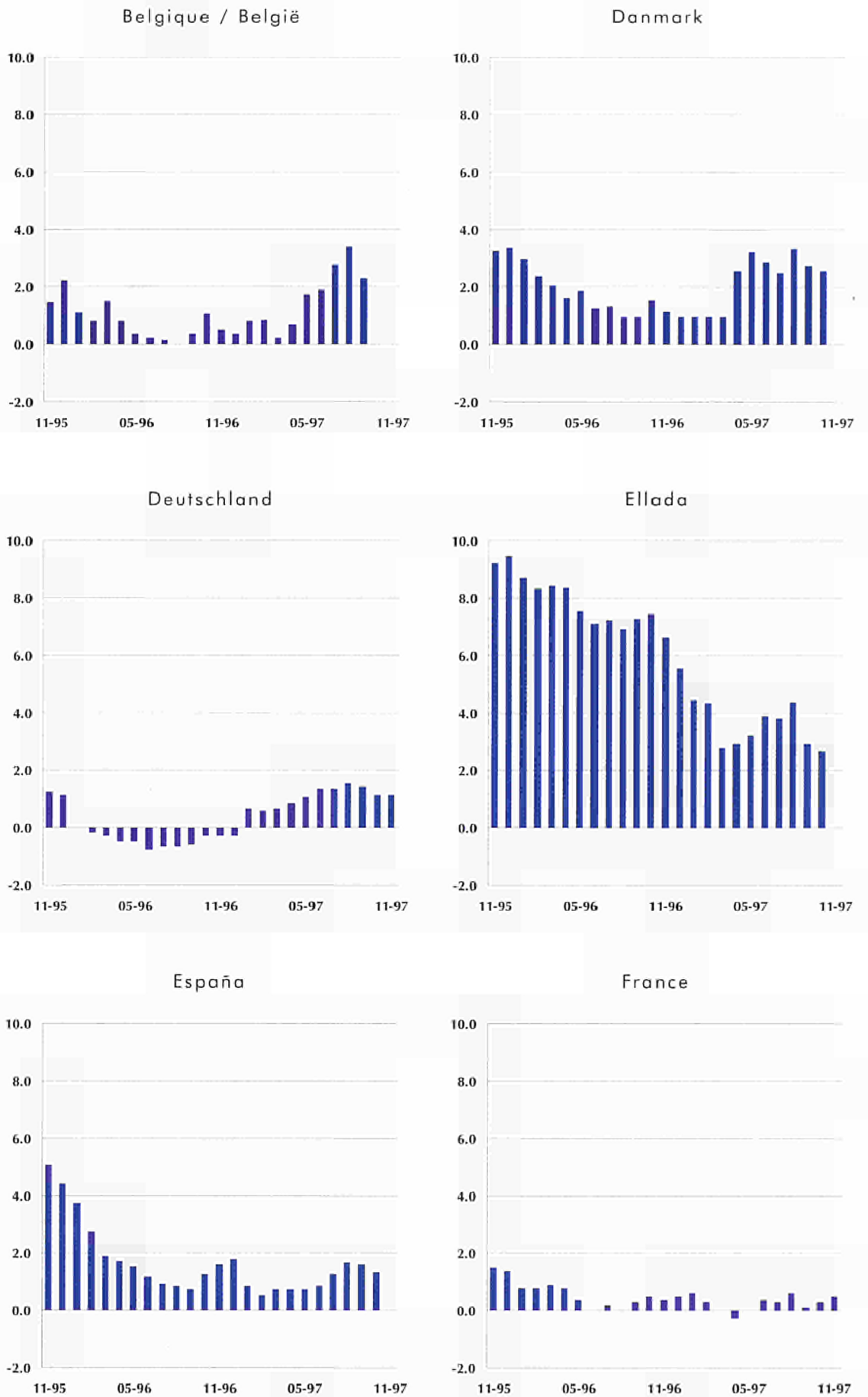
	Latest month available	Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EU-15	10-97	1.1	0.2	0.9	-0.1	1.8
B	09-97	2.3	2.7	-0.1	:	4.9
DK	10-97	2.6	0.5	3.6	1.6	4.4
D	11-97	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.5
EL	10-97	2.7	2.8	6.3	5.3	1.7
E	10-97	1.3	1.7	1.2	0.6	1.3
F	11-97	0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	1.8
IRL	09-97	0.2	6.8	:	:	0.2
I	10-97	1.6	1.9	1.1	-2.9	2.0
L	09-97	2.8	6.8	1.3	0.0	2.3
NL	10-97	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.0	4.0
A	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	09-97	2.0	2.2	:	:	1.7
FIN	11-97	2.4	3.2	0.3	1.2	2.1
S	10-97	1.5	0.5	1.8	0.6	2.7
UK	10-97	0.5	-3.9	1.1	0.4	1.5
Japan	10-97	1.5	:	:	:	:
USA	10-97	-0.2	:	:	:	:

Domestic producer price index for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, year on year (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.13

Domestic producer price index: growth rate, year on year (%)

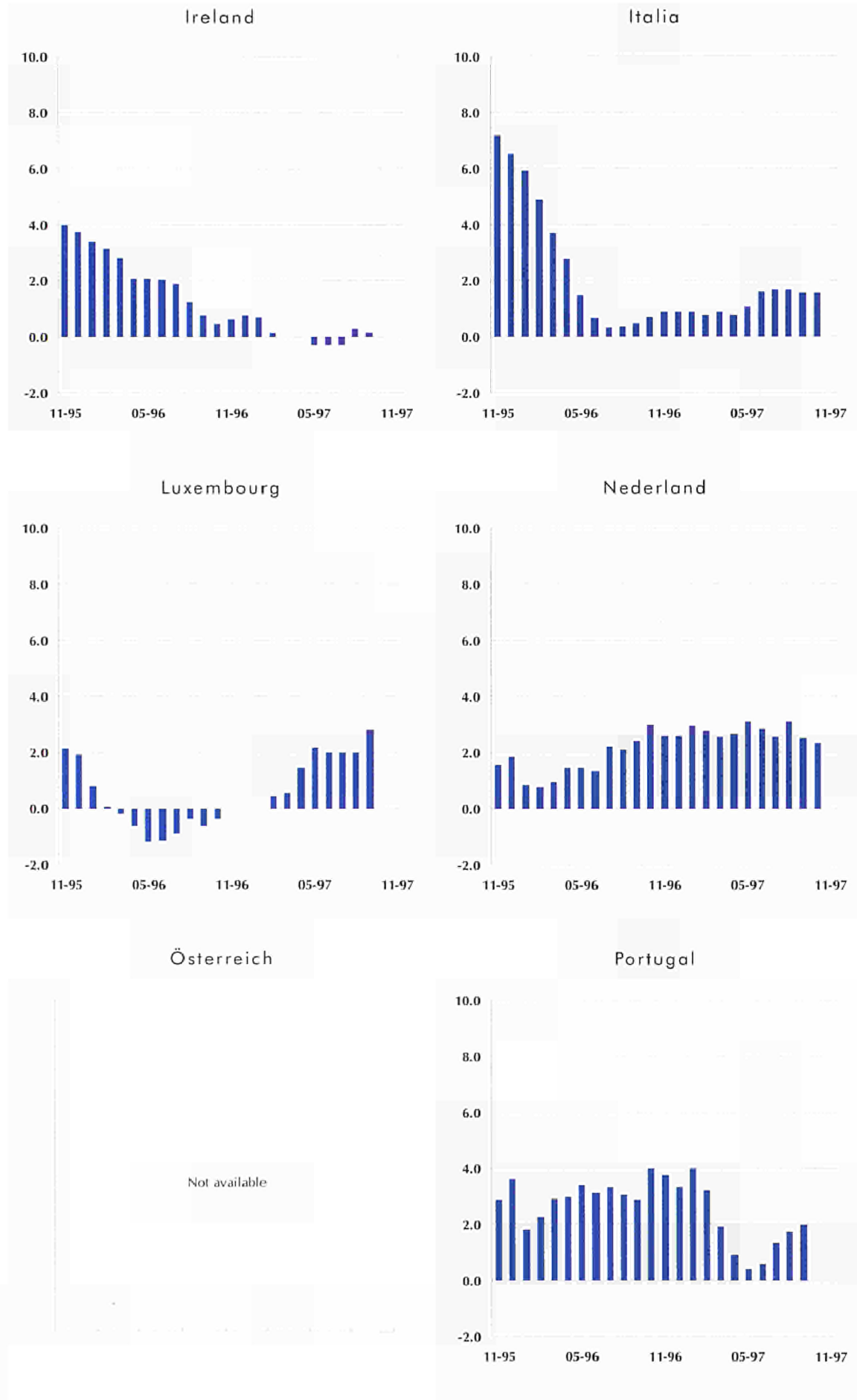


Source:  eurostat

Domestic producer price index

Figure 2.13

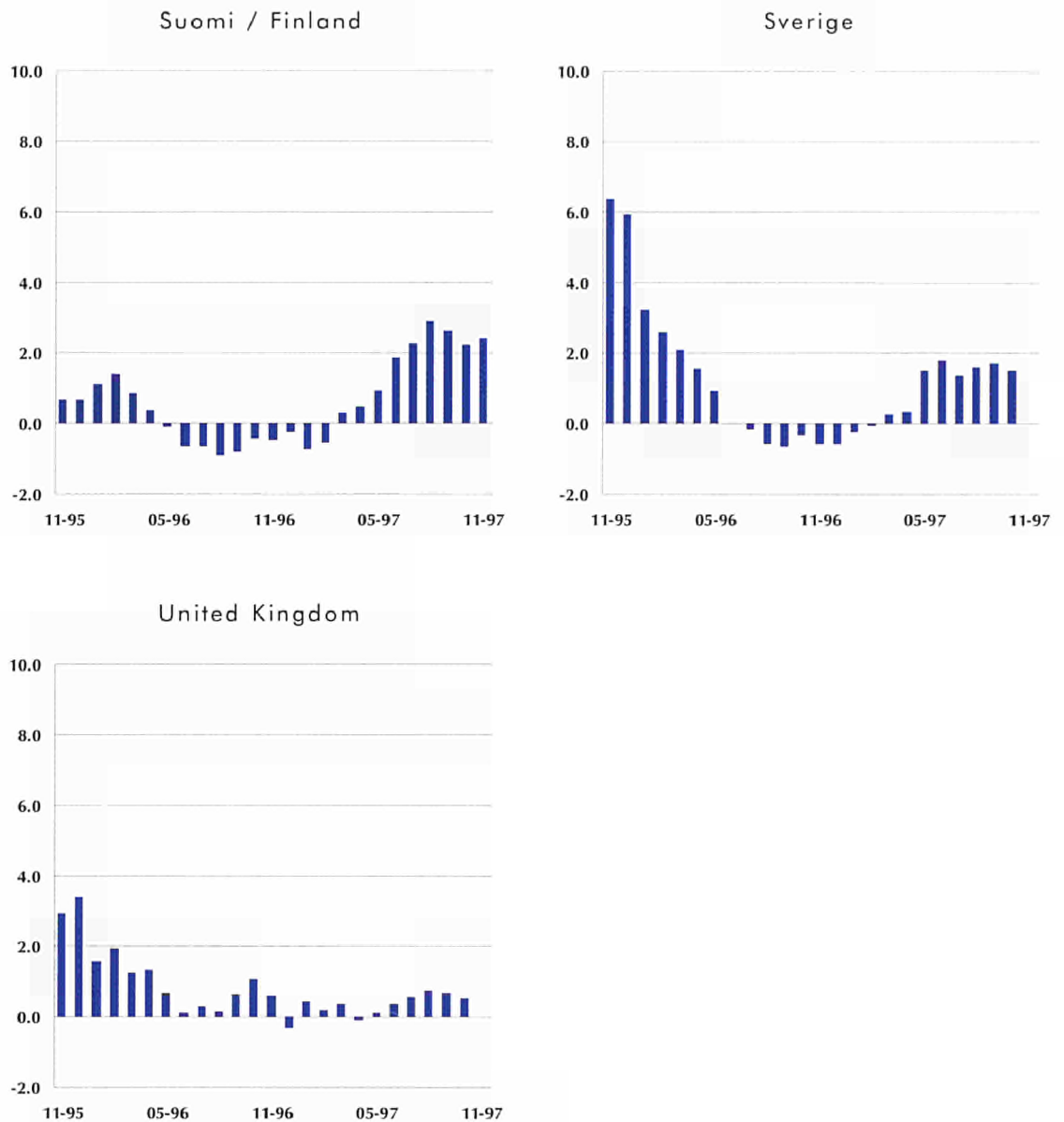
Domestic producer price index: growth rate, year on year (%)



Source: Eurostat

Figure 2.13

Domestic producer price index: growth rate, year on year (%)



Further information - price indices:

The index of domestic 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 indices. The Community indices (EU-14, since there are no producer price indices for Austria yet) refer to overall weighted price changes. Producer price indices are not seasonally adjusted. The system used for the collection of export price indices is a duplicate of the model for domestic producer price indices.

Full methodological notes may be found on page 73.

Employment index

EU-15

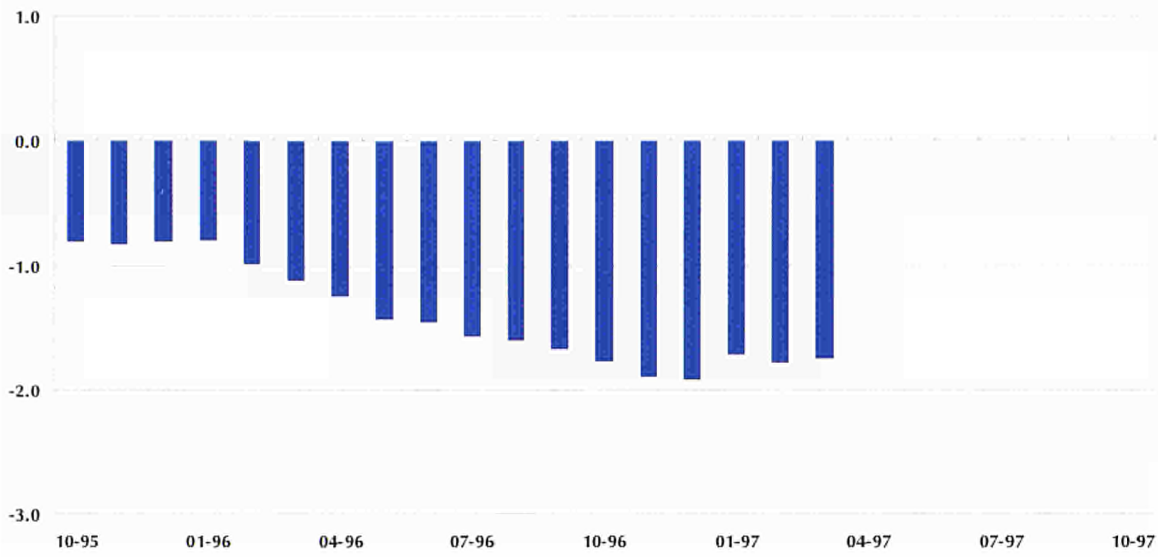
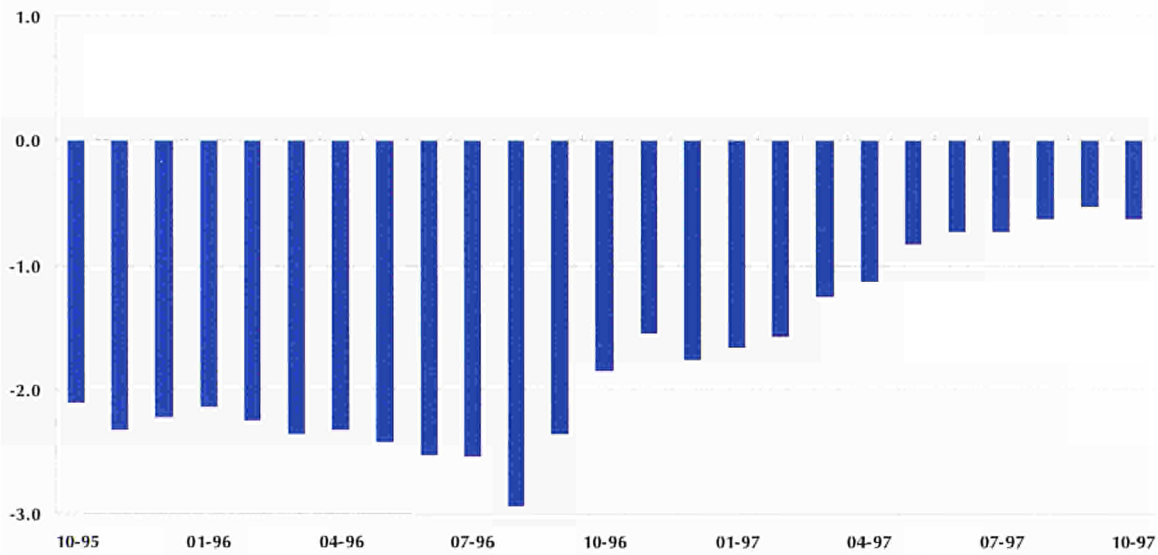


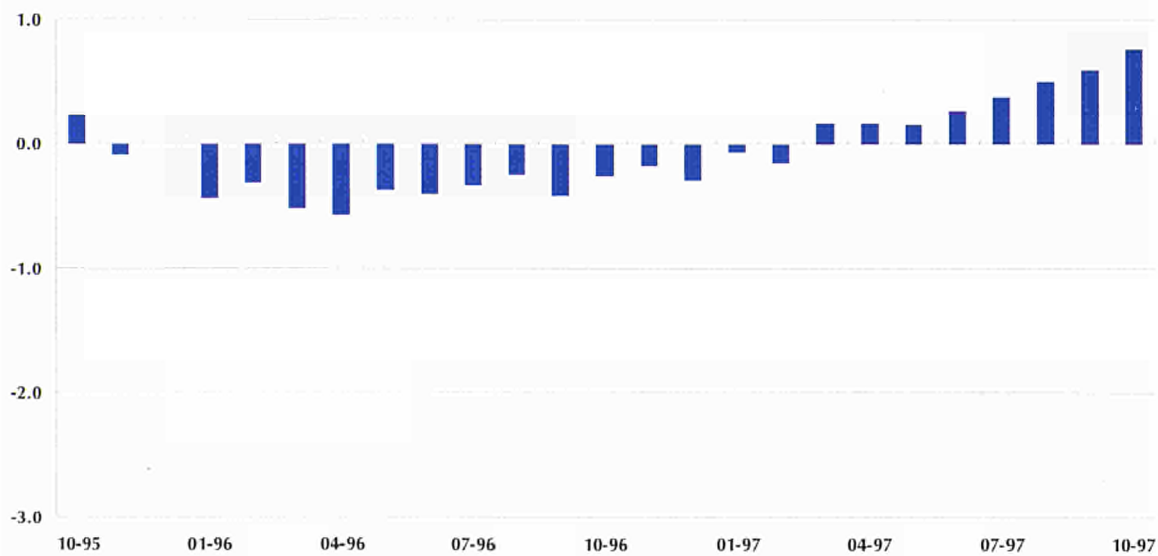
Figure 2.14

Employment index:
growth rate,
year on year
(%)

Japan



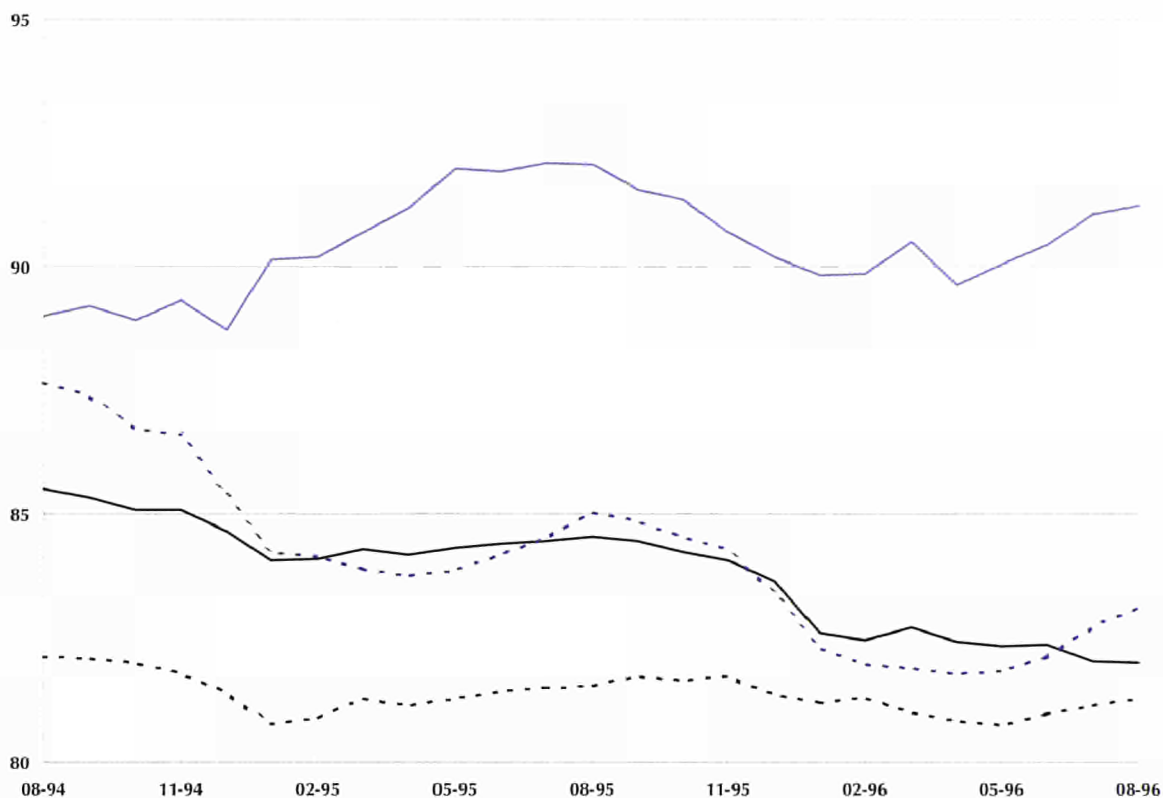
USA



Source:  eurostat

Figure 2.15

EU-15 employment index for the main industrial groupings: indices (1990 = 100)



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

Source: eurostat

Table 2.10

Employment index for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, three months compared to the previous three months (%)

	Latest 3 months available		Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EU-15	01-97	⇒ 03-97	-0.4	:	:	:	:
B	05-97	⇒ 07-97	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	:	:
DK	10-93	⇒ 12-93	0.2	0.6	-0.3	:	0.0
D	08-97	⇒ 10-97	:	:	0.0	-0.7	-1.1
EL	10-96	⇒ 12-96	-0.5	-0.4	-1.5	-2.2	-1.2
E	07-97	⇒ 09-97	2.0	:	:	2.4	0.1
F	07-97	⇒ 09-97	:	:	0.2	-0.8	-0.5
IRL	01-97	⇒ 03-97	2.0	1.3	3.7	:	:
I	06-96	⇒ 08-96	-0.5	-1.1	-0.4	0.4	-0.9
L	07-97	⇒ 09-97	0.1	-0.2	1.7	-2.2	0.4
NL	07-96	⇒ 09-96	-1.7	:	:	:	:
A	03-97	⇒ 05-97	-0.4	-0.5	1.9	-2.3	-1.2
P	07-97	⇒ 09-97	-0.7	-0.1	0.0	1.4	-0.7
FIN	04-96	⇒ 06-96	0.2	:	:	:	:
S	04-97	⇒ 06-97	0.6	:	:	:	:
UK	06-97	⇒ 08-97	0.1	-0.4	0.5	-0.4	-0.6
Japan	08-97	⇒ 10-97	-0.1	:	:	:	:
USA	08-97	⇒ 10-97	0.3	:	:	:	:

Source: eurostat

Employment index

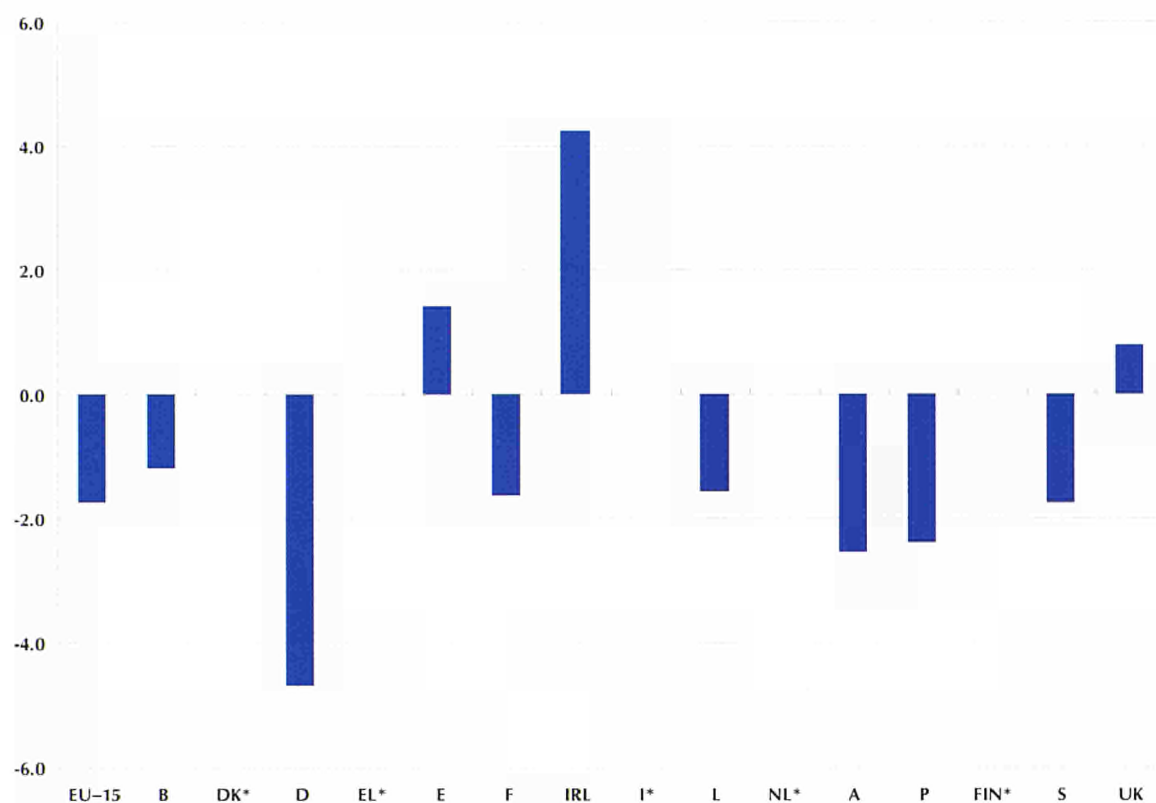


Figure 2.16

Employment index: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 01-97 to 03-97 (%)

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available		Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
	01-97	03-97					
EU-15	01-97	03-97	-1.7	:	:	:	:
B	05-97	07-97	-0.9	-0.7	0.1	:	:
DK	10-93	12-93	-4.0	-3.4	-7.5	:	-1.6
D	08-97	10-97	:	:	-3.0	-4.4	-4.3
EL	10-96	12-96	-3.6	-1.2	-6.7	0.5	-6.3
E	07-97	09-97	3.4	:	:	6.3	1.0
F	07-97	09-97	:	:	0.0	-2.8	-1.5
IRL	01-97	03-97	4.3	5.1	5.0	:	:
I	06-96	08-96	-1.9	-4.3	-2.0	1.3	-3.7
L	07-97	09-97	-0.3	-2.0	2.9	-4.2	2.0
NL	07-96	09-96	-0.4	:	:	:	:
A	03-97	05-97	-2.2	-2.7	1.9	-6.3	-4.3
P	07-97	09-97	-2.8	-0.9	-1.1	0.3	-5.4
FIN	04-96	06-96	1.1	:	:	:	:
S	04-97	06-97	-0.8	:	:	:	:
UK	06-97	08-97	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.3
Japan	08-97	10-97	-0.6	:	:	:	:
USA	08-97	10-97	0.6	:	:	:	:

Table 2.11

Employment index for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.17

EU-15 production and employment trends in construction: indices (1990 = 100)

Total industry: production index —
 Construction: production index —
 Construction: employment index - - -

Source:  eurostat

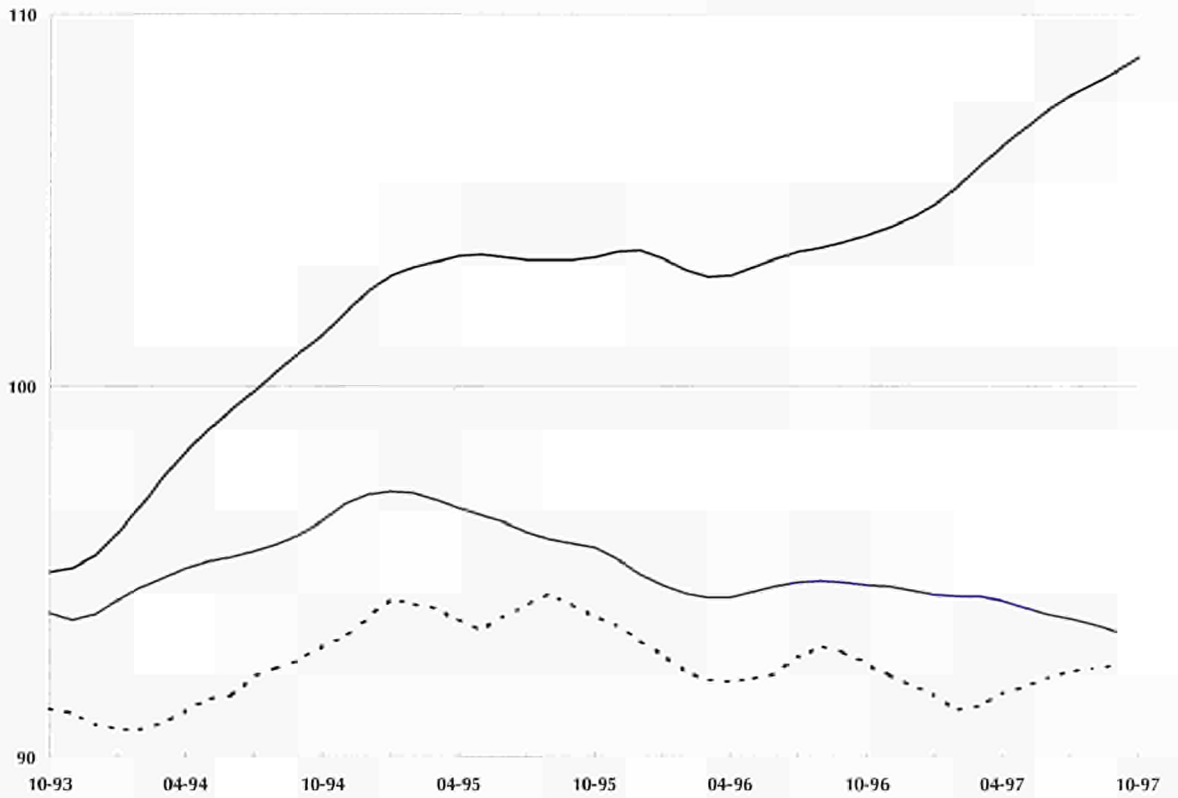

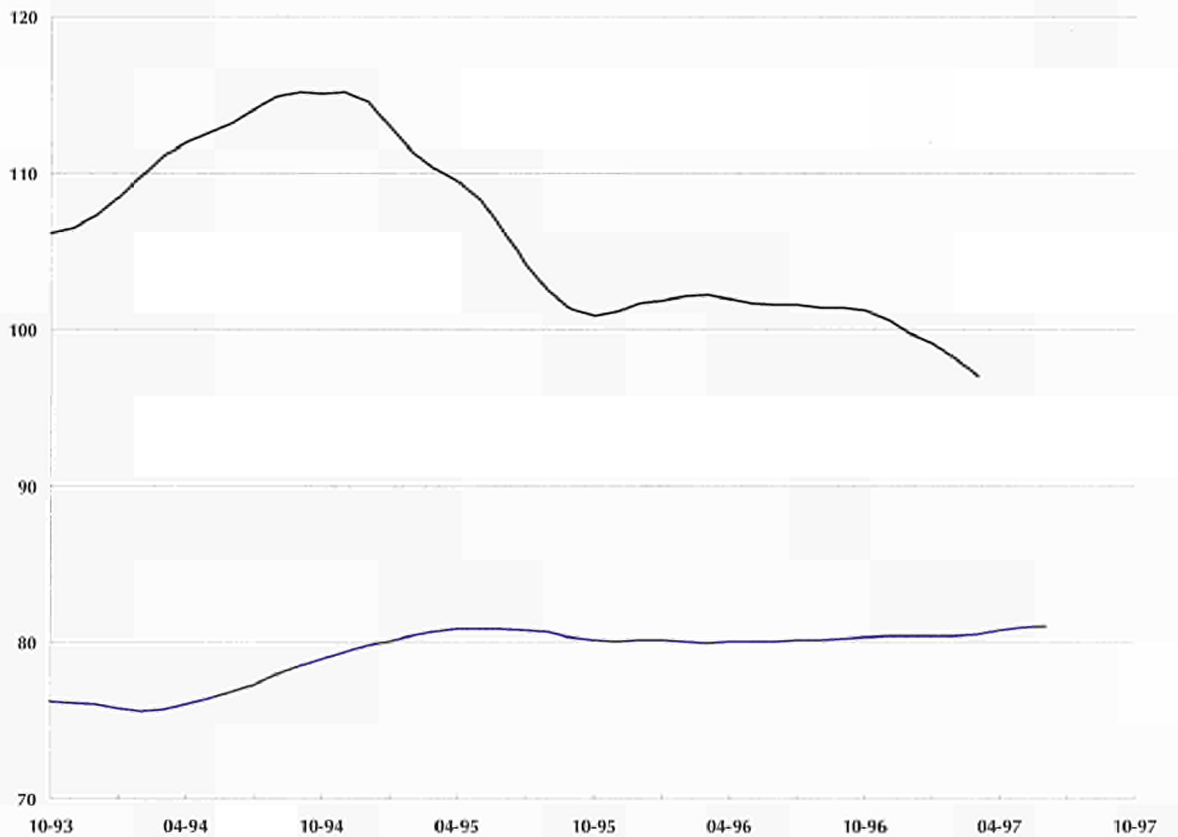


Figure 2.18

EU-15 building permits: indices (1990 = 100)

Residential —
 Non-residential —

Source:  eurostat



Production index (working day adjusted & trend cycle)

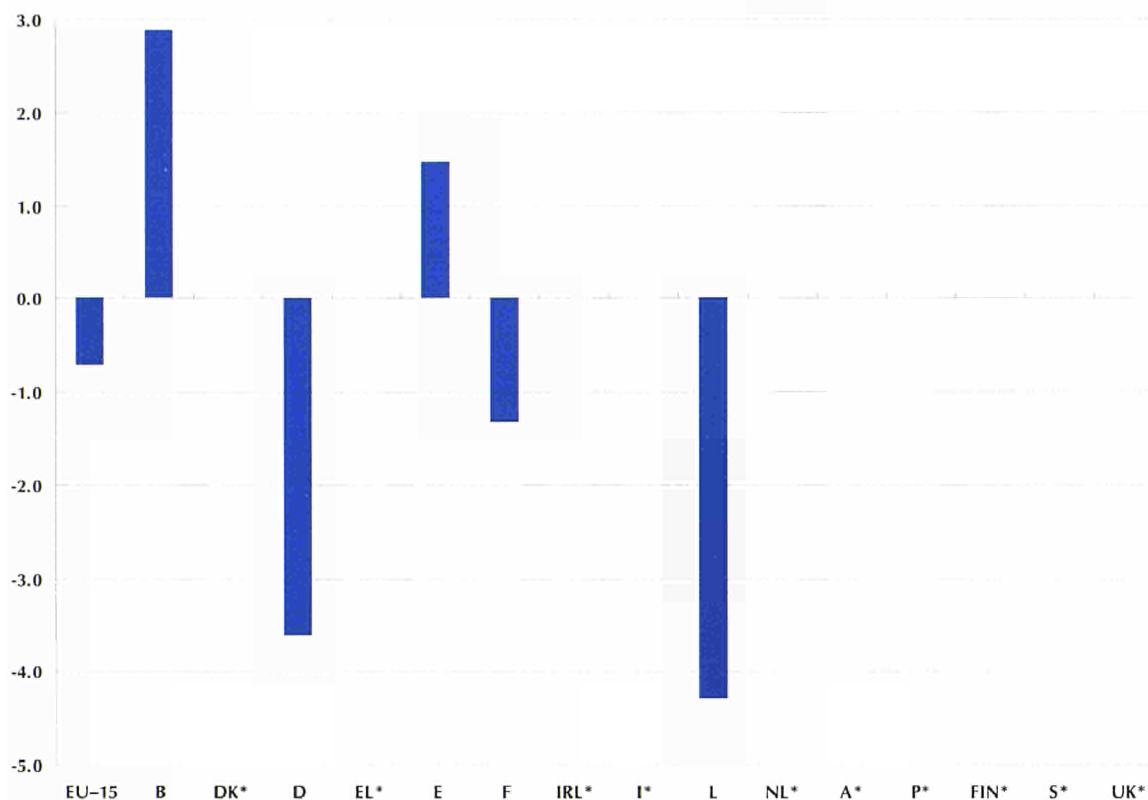


Figure 2.19

Production index for construction: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 07-97 to 09-97 (%)

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available			Building		Latest 3 months available			Civil engineering	
	t / t-1	t / t-4		t / t-1	t / t-4	t / t-1	t / t-4		t / t-1	t / t-4
EU-15	01-97	⇒	03-97	-0.4	5.0	07-97	⇒	09-97	-0.1	-1.2
B	09-94	⇒	11-94	4.1	14.0	09-94	⇒	11-94	6.2	24.4
DK	04-97	⇒	06-97	-5.2	-3.3	04-97	⇒	06-97	-4.8	-6.8
D	08-97	⇒	10-97	-0.2	-4.0	08-97	⇒	10-97	-0.6	-3.5
EL		⇒		:	:		⇒		:	:
E	07-97	⇒	09-97	0.8	4.6	07-97	⇒	09-97	3.5	-3.1
F	08-97	⇒	10-97	0.0	-1.0	08-97	⇒	10-97	0.7	0.6
IRL		⇒		:	:		⇒		:	:
I	07-97	⇒	09-97	-2.6	-6.3	01-97	⇒	03-97	1.0	:
L	07-97	⇒	09-97	-2.9	-12.0	07-97	⇒	09-97	1.7	4.0
NL	04-97	⇒	06-97	-5.1	2.9		⇒		:	:
A	01-97	⇒	03-97	-1.5	15.9	01-97	⇒	03-97	5.7	36.2
P		⇒		:	:		⇒		:	:
FIN	04-97	⇒	06-97	0.9	14.2	04-97	⇒	06-97	0.4	-2.9
S		⇒		:	:		⇒		:	:
UK	01-97	⇒	03-97	1.4	:	01-97	⇒	03-97	1.2	-3.6

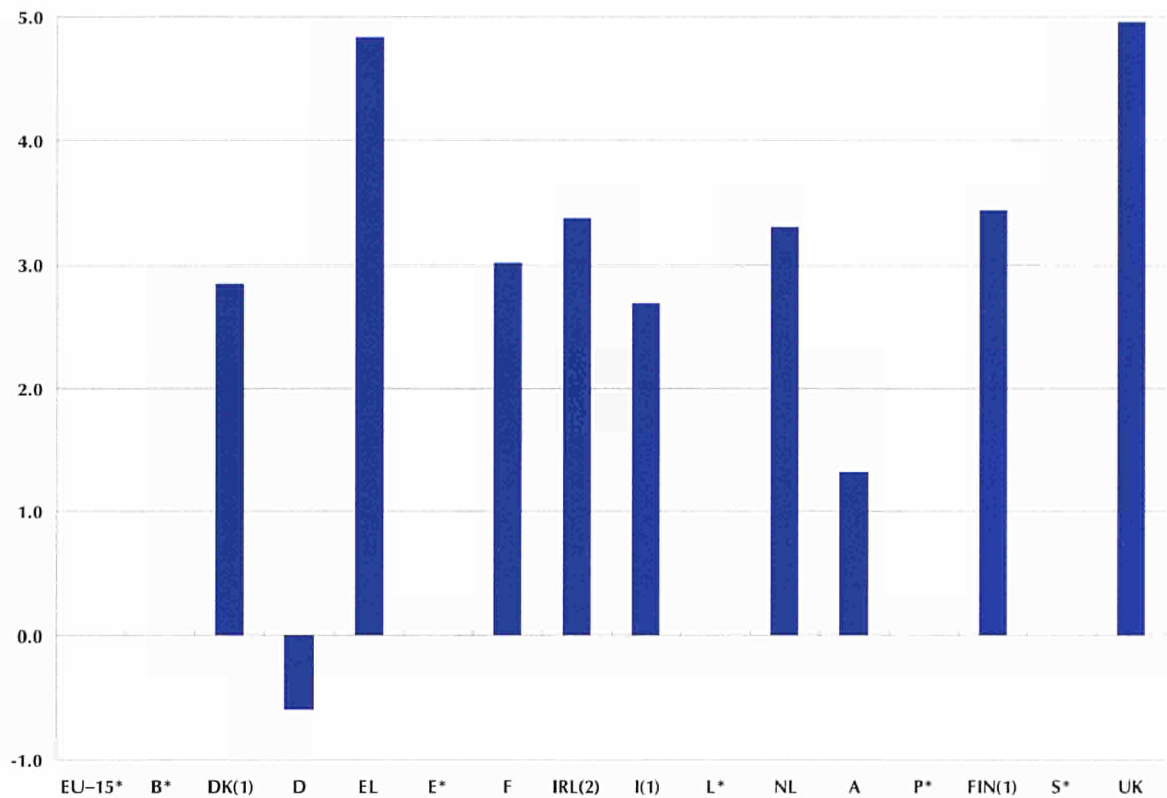
Table 2.12

Production index of building and civil engineering: growth rates (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.20

Output prices for new residential buildings: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 04-97 to 06-97 (%)



1) input prices
2) input prices and one-dwelling buildings

Source: eurostat

Table 2.13

Output prices for new residential buildings: indices (1990 = 100)

	IV-1995	I-1996	II-1996	III-1996	IV-1996	I-1997	II-1997	III-1997
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK (1)	116.8	117.6	118.5	119.3	120.2	121.0	121.8	122.7
D	124.5	124.2	124.2	124.1	123.8	123.6	123.5	123.5
EL	165.9	170.3	171.7	172.8	174.7	179.0	180.0	182.0
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F	106.7	109.3	108.4	108.5	110.2	110.3	111.6	:
IRL (3)	117.5	117.4	117.5	117.9	118.8	120.1	121.5	122.7
I (1)	123.9	123.9	124.2	126.3	127.0	127.3	127.5	129.4
L	117.7	118.0	118.0	118.4	:	:	:	:
NL	119.0	121.0	121.0	121.0	122.0	124.0	125.0	126.0
A	120.5	121.2	121.8	122.1	122.1	122.9	123.4	123.7
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN (1)	102.0	100.8	101.5	102.2	102.7	103.8	104.9	106.2
S (2)	87.6	91.5	94.0	110.6	99.5	:	:	:
UK	102.4	102.5	102.9	104.0	105.0	107.0	108.0	110.0

1) input prices
2) one-dwelling buildings
3) input prices and one-dwelling buildings

Source: eurostat

Building permits - useful floor area

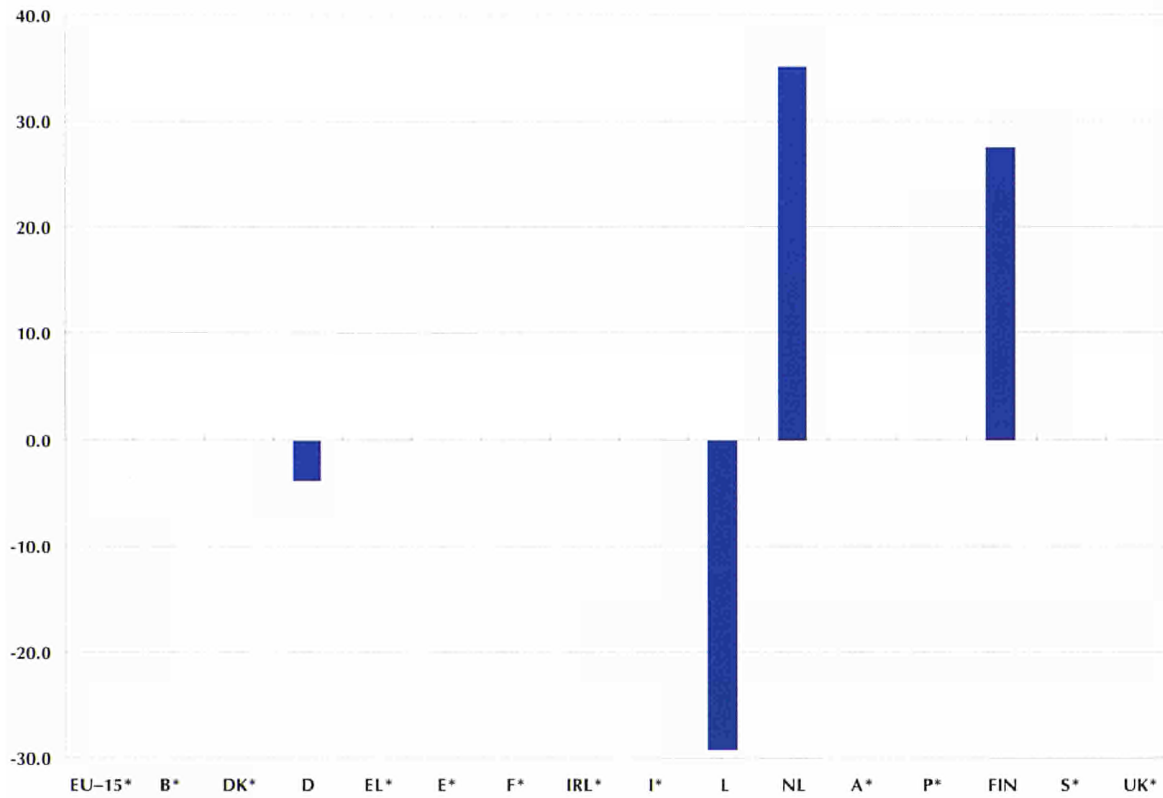


Figure 2.21

Building permits - useful floor area: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 07-97 to 09-97 (%)

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available		Residential '000m ² 1990=100		Latest 3 months available		Non-residential '000m ² 1990=100				
EU-15	⇒		:	:	04-97	⇒	06-97	:	87.2		
B	06-97	⇒	08-97	2,407	94.8	06-97	⇒	08-97	1,891	74.5	
DK	04-97	⇒	06-97	696	169.0	04-97	⇒	06-97	1,360	107.7	
D	08-97	⇒	10-97	12,751	139.2	08-97	⇒	10-97	10,568	110.7	
EL	10-97	⇒	12-95	2,288	62.9	10-97	⇒	12-95	1,028	76.6	
E	04-97	⇒	06-97	12,146	119.8	04-97	⇒	06-97	2,511	82.1	
F	⇒		:	:			07-97	⇒	09-97	9,401	71.8
IRL	04-97	⇒	06-97	1,424	188.2	04-97	⇒	06-97	852	119.1	
I	01-97	⇒	03-97	2,663	55.7	01-97	⇒	03-97	3,409	47.2	
L	08-97	⇒	10-97	:	48.5	08-97	⇒	10-97	:	30.2	
NL	08-97	⇒	10-97	4,970	151.0	08-97	⇒	10-97	5,700	114.8	
A	⇒		:	:			⇒		:	:	
P	⇒		:	:			⇒		:	:	
FIN	07-97	⇒	09-97	668	47.1	07-97	⇒	09-97	824	56.5	
S	08-97	⇒	10-97	310	:	08-97	⇒	10-97	527	:	
UK	⇒		:	:			⇒		:	:	

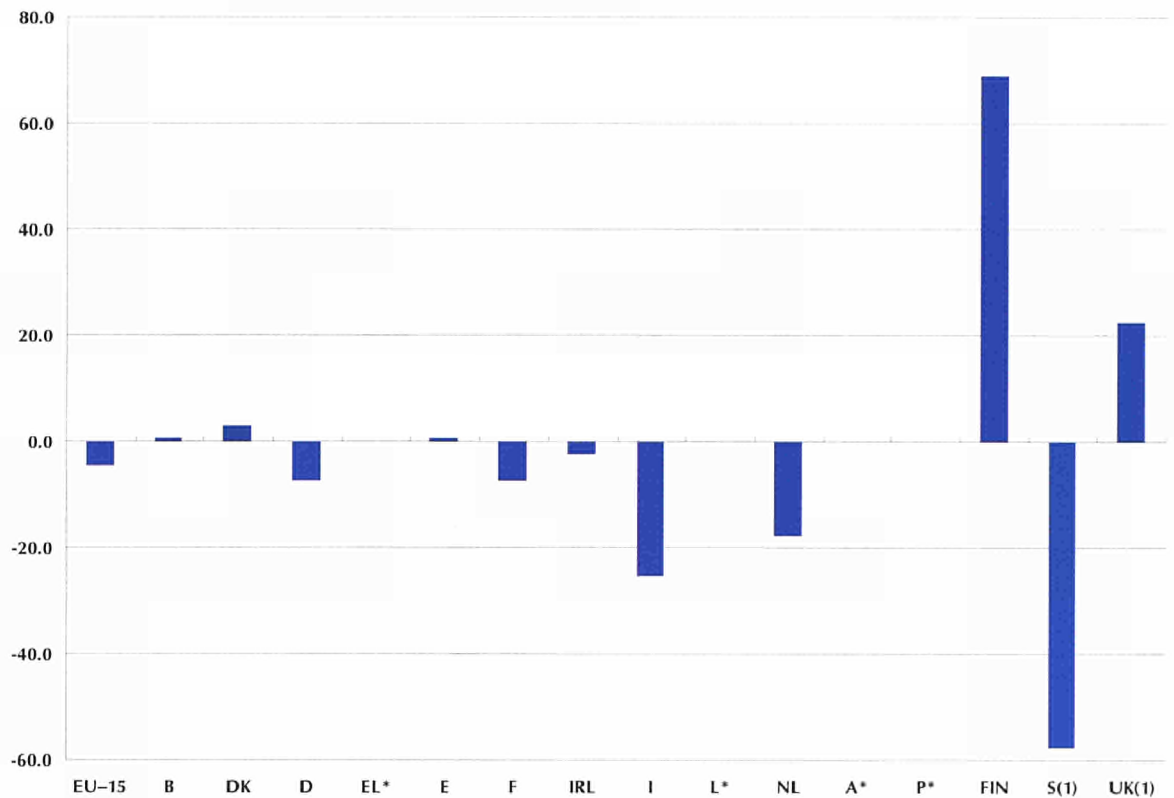
Table 2.14

Building permits - useful floor area: actual values and indices

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.22

Building permits - no. of dwellings: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 01-97 to 03-97 (%)



1) buildings starts

Source: eurostat

Table 2.15

Number of dwellings authorised (units)

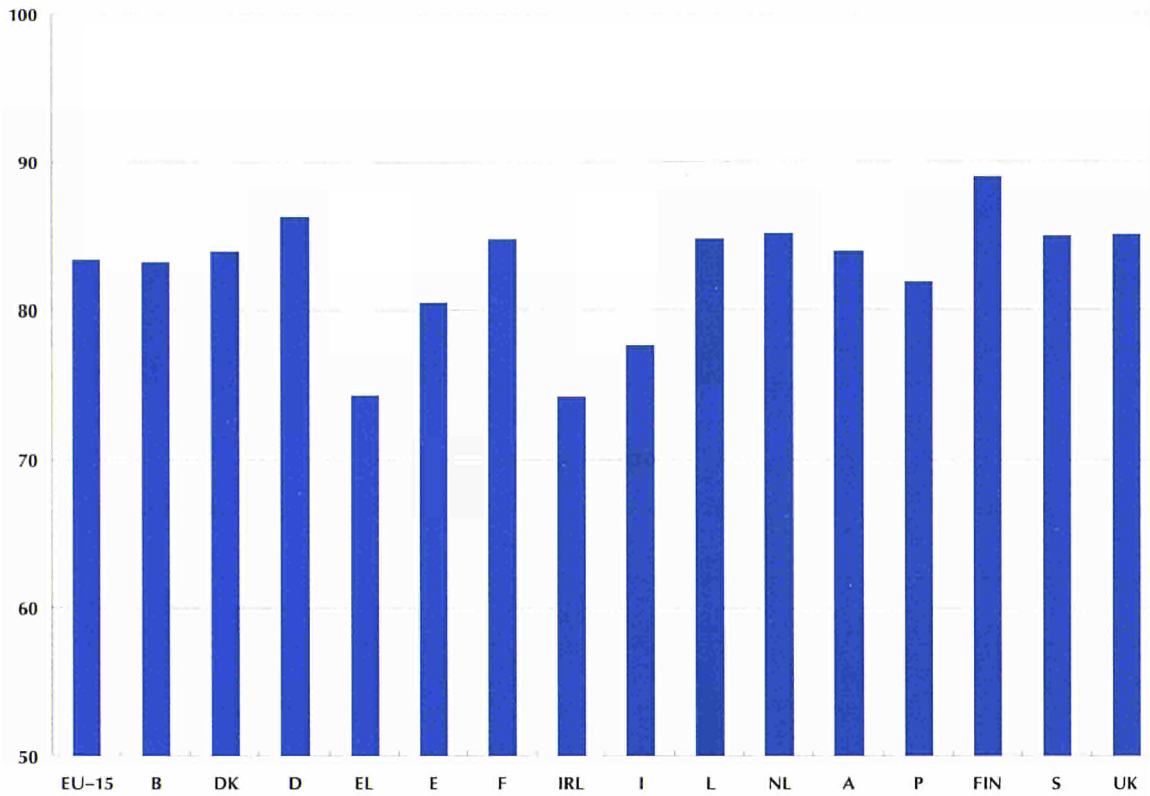
	Latest year available	no. of dwellings	Latest month available	no. of dwellings	no. of dwellings per 1,000 inhabitants	Index, 1990 = 100
EU-15	:		03-97	:	:	96.7
B	1996	48,707	05-97	3,335	0.33	76.6
DK	1996	15,809	06-97	1,910	0.37	119.9
D	1996	576,376	10-97	45,520	0.56	137.7
EL	1995	70,865	12-95	6,326	0.61	63.1
E	1996	265,956	06-97	28,100	0.72	144.5
F	1996	304,186	10-97	27,000	0.47	84.3
IRL (1)	1996	34,864	06-97	:	:	194.8
I	1996	160,553	03-97	10,560	0.18	60.2
L	1996	2,797	02-97	204	0.50	64.5
NL	1996	102,119	10-97	10,573	0.69	141.4
A	:		:	:	:	:
P	1996	84,609	07-97	8,688	0.88	:
FIN	1996	24,211	09-97	1,884	0.37	39.2
S (2)	1996	12,824	08-97	693	0.08	11.9
UK (2)	1996	173,300	09-97	15,500	0.26	113.3

1) quarterly data
2) buildings starts

Source: eurostat

Capacity utilisation rates

Figure 2.23



Capacity utilisation rates: 10-97 (%)

Source: DG II, Business Survey

Table 2.16

	Growth rate: latest month, t / t-12 (%)	01-97	04-97	07-97	10-97
EU-15	2.7	80.8	81.7	82.6	83.4
B	3.6	80.3	80.3	82.4	83.2
DK	2.4	82.0	82.0	85.0	84.0
D	4.2	82.4	84.6	85.5	86.3
EL	-3.8	75.2	72.1	76.3	74.3
E	3.7	77.1	77.3	78.9	80.5
F	2.2	83.4	82.8	83.8	84.8
IRL	-2.1	76.9	80.5	73.0	74.2
I	2.8	75.1	76.2	77.7	77.7
L	9.3	79.0	82.7	84.5	84.8
NL	0.9	83.8	83.8	84.9	85.2
A	3.2	79.8	80.7	83.5	84.0
P	6.9	81.4	80.3	80.2	81.9
FIN	4.7	85.7	86.9	87.0	89.0
S	0.0	87.0	84.0	87.0	85.0
UK	2.5	82.8	83.5	83.8	85.1

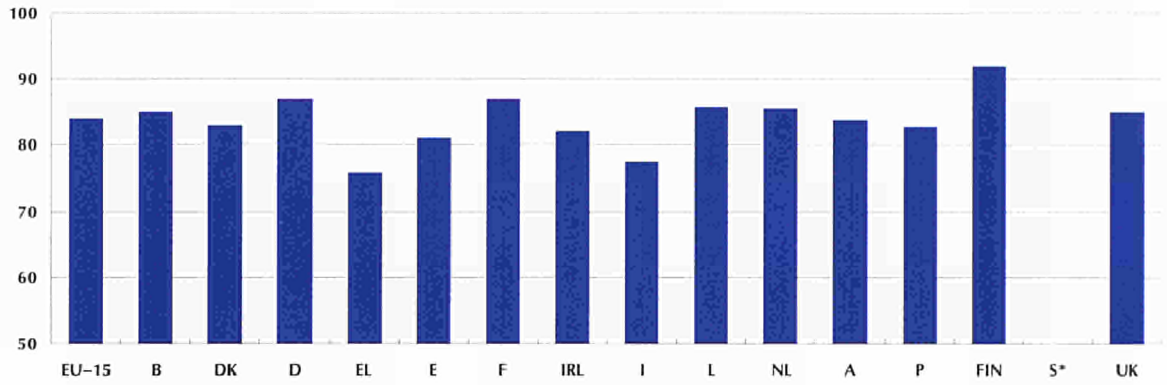
Capacity utilisation rates (%)

Source: DG II, Business Survey

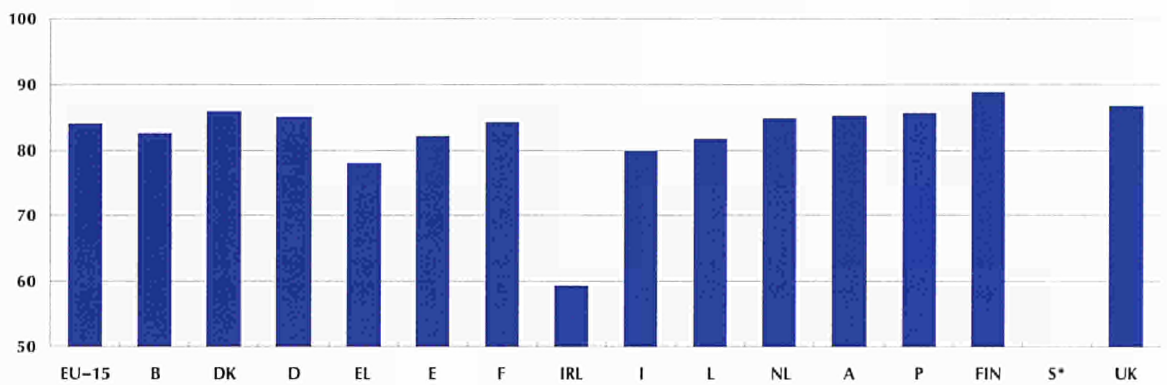
Figure 2.24

Capacity utilisation rates for the main industrial groupings, 10-97 (%)

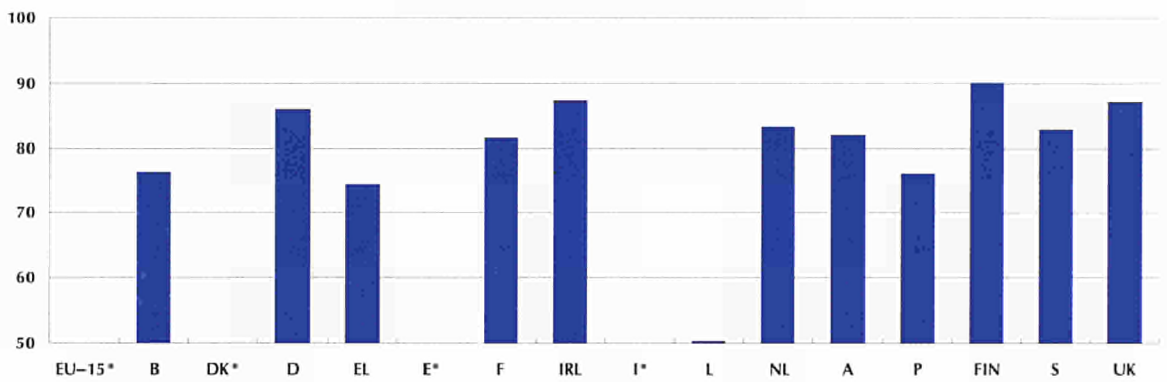
Intermediate goods



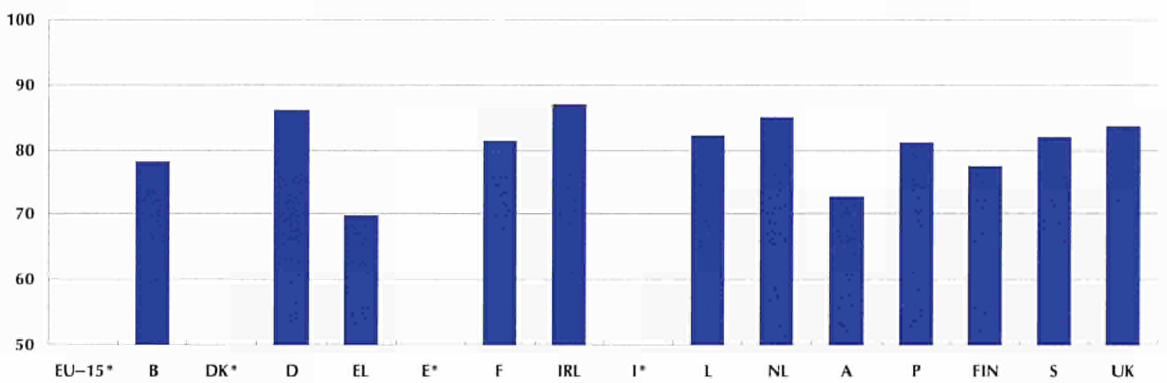
Capital goods



Consumer durables goods¹



Consumer non-durables goods¹



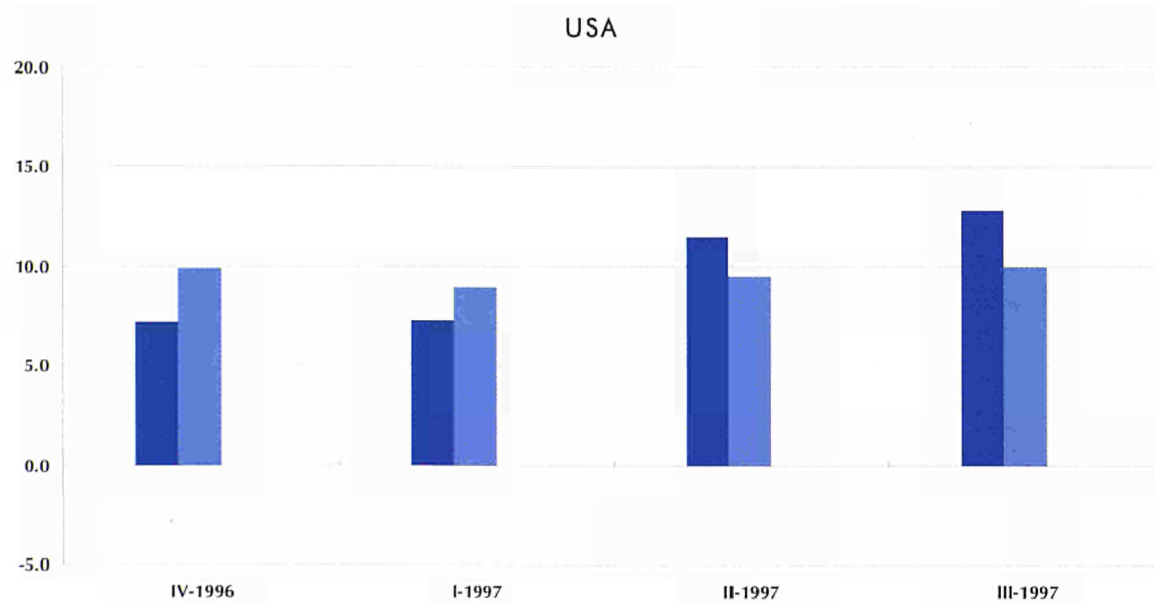
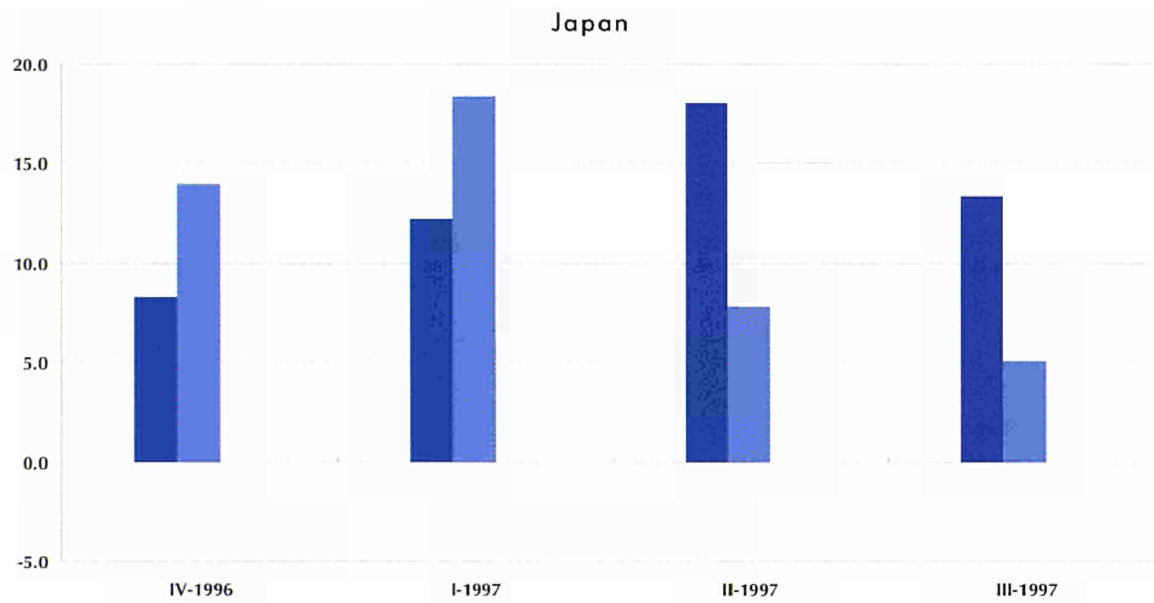
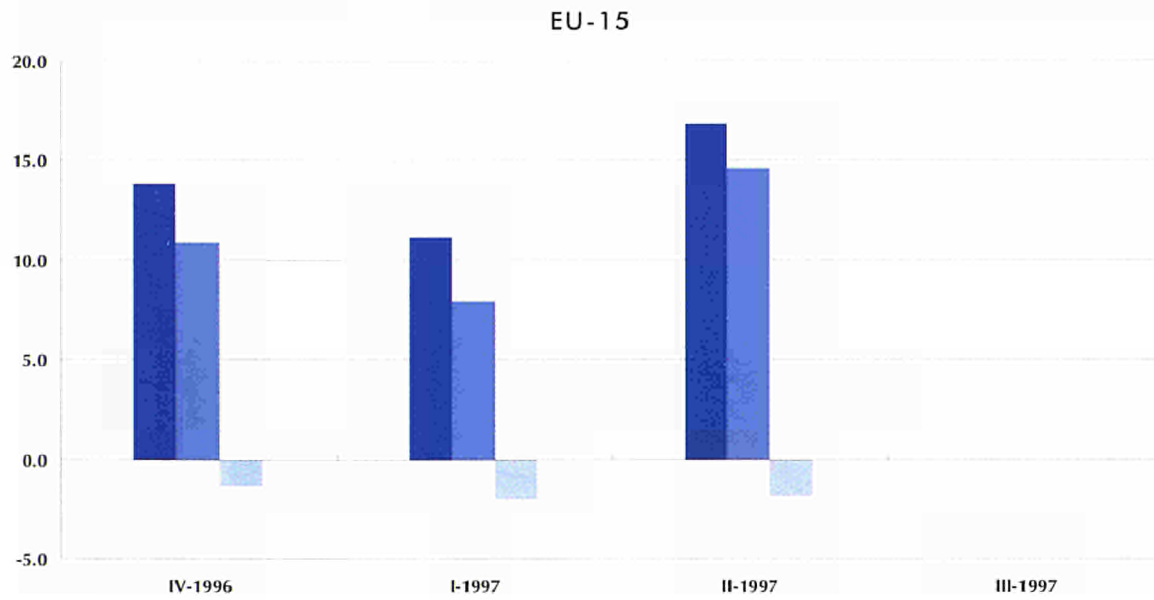
1) data is for 04-97

Source: DG II, Business Survey

Foreign trade indices

Figure 2.25

Foreign trade indices:
 growth rate,
 three months
 compared to the
 same three months of
 the previous year
 (%)

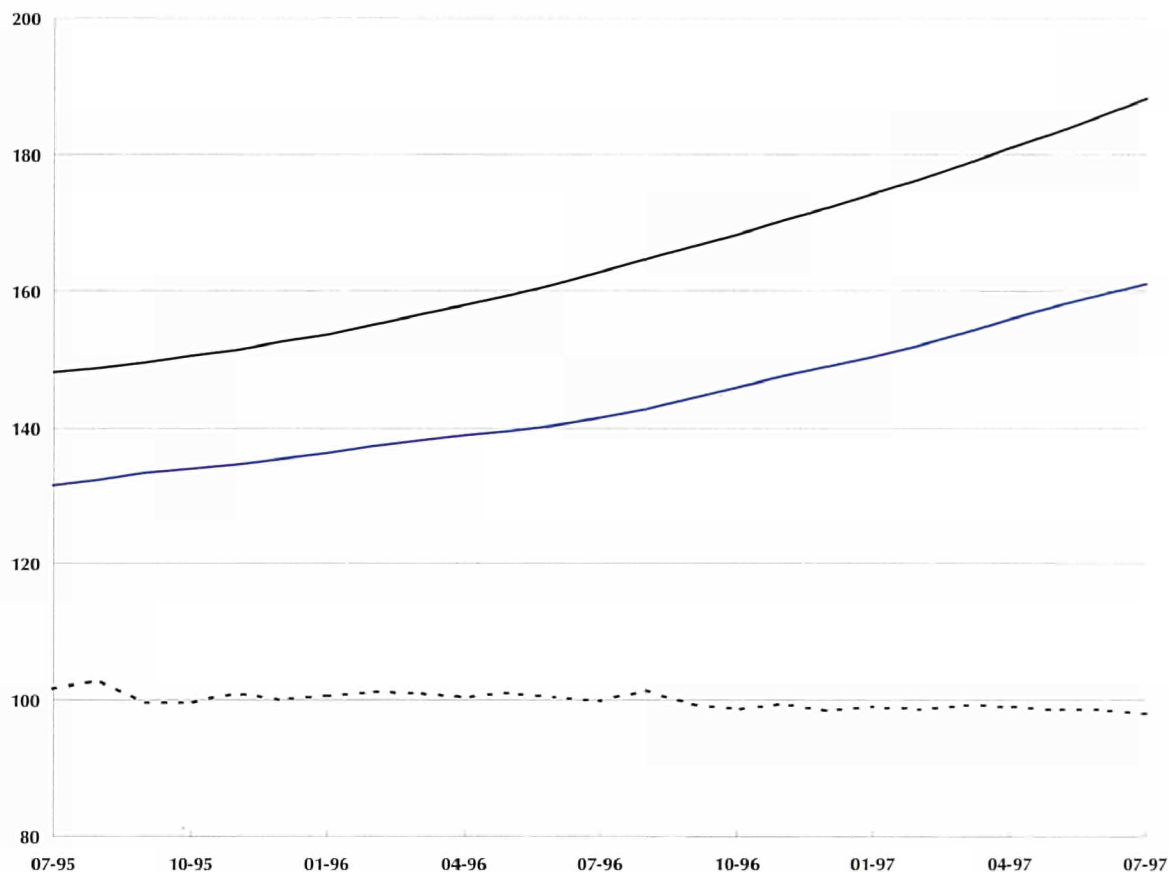


- Export value
- Import value
- Terms of trade

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.26

EU-15 foreign trade indices in ECU terms (1990 = 100)



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

Source: eurostat

Table 2.17

Foreign trade indices (value indices are in ECU terms); growth rate, three months compared to the previous three months (%)

	Latest 3 months available			Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
				Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EU-15	05-97	⇒	07-97	4.0	2.8	3.5	2.1	-0.5
B/L	05-97	⇒	07-97	6.0	4.6	4.2	3.2	1.2
DK	05-97	⇒	07-97	6.3	0.9	6.9	5.7	-0.6
D	05-97	⇒	07-97	3.6	3.4	4.6	2.0	-0.4
EL	01-97	⇒	03-97	3.3	2.5	-6.5	-8.9	-8.4
E	05-97	⇒	07-97	3.9	1.9	3.8	2.6	-0.6
F	05-97	⇒	07-97	3.9	2.1	2.9	1.7	0.3
IRL	04-97	⇒	06-97	6.0	5.6	5.3	2.9	-2.3
I	05-97	⇒	07-97	3.2	1.4	5.0	6.2	-1.0
NL	05-97	⇒	07-97	-0.1	1.0	:	-1.0	0.6
A		⇒		:	:	:	:	:
P	05-97	⇒	07-97	3.3	1.4	1.6	1.0	-0.1
FIN		⇒		:	:	:	:	:
S		⇒		:	:	:	:	:
UK	05-97	⇒	07-97	1.9	2.8	0.5	1.4	-0.8

Source: eurostat

Foreign trade indices

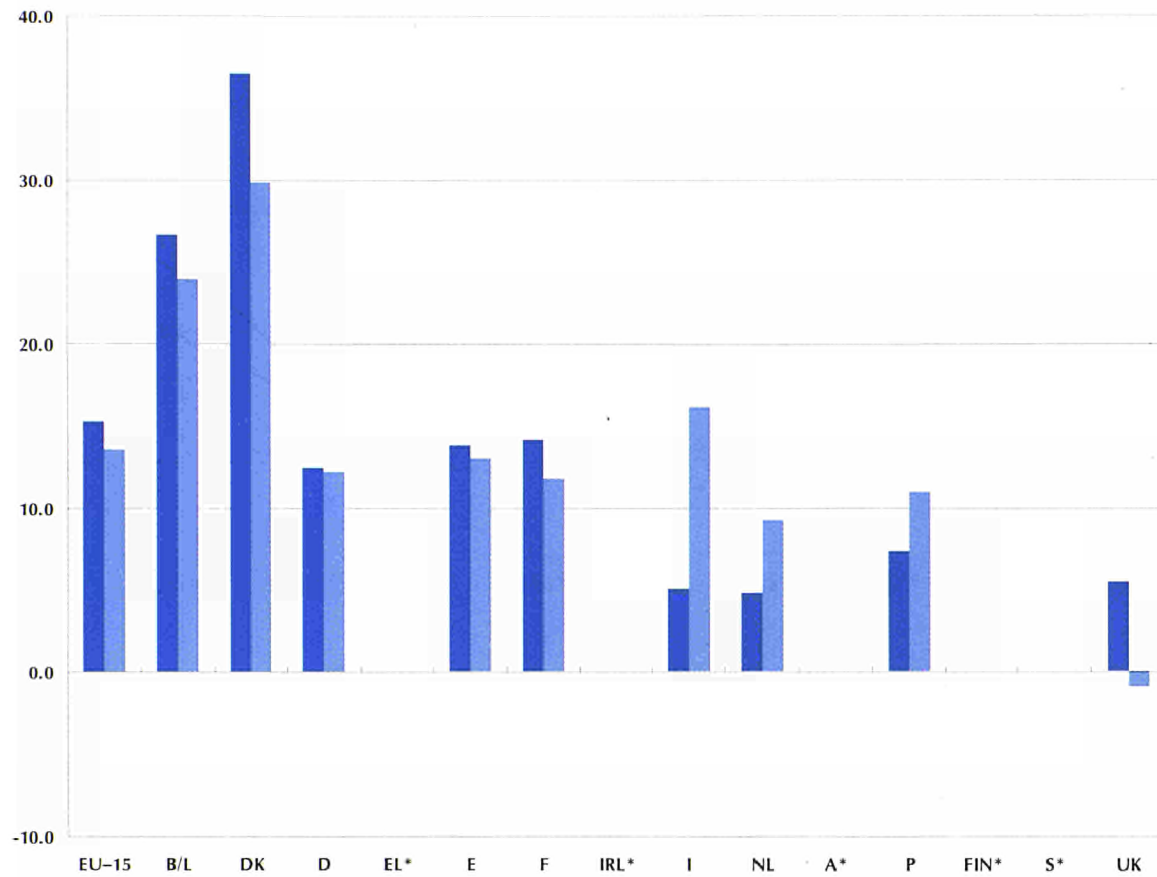


Figure 2.27

Foreign trade indices (in ECU terms): growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 05-97 to 07-97 (%)

■ Export value
■ Import value

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available	Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
		Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EU-15	05-97 ⇒ 07-97	15.2	10.5	13.6	6.8	-2.0
B/L	05-97 ⇒ 07-97	26.6	20.4	23.9	16.9	-0.7
DK	05-97 ⇒ 07-97	36.4	30.0	29.8	22.5	-1.0
D	05-97 ⇒ 07-97	12.4	8.2	12.2	6.2	-1.6
EL	01-97 ⇒ 03-97	-9.1	-13.6	1.7	-5.9	-2.8
E	05-97 ⇒ 07-97	13.8	10.7	13.1	6.7	-3.0
F	05-97 ⇒ 07-97	14.1	10.9	11.8	6.4	-2.1
IRL	04-97 ⇒ 06-97	17.5	19.2	18.1	11.5	-7.2
I	05-97 ⇒ 07-97	5.1	2.9	16.1	14.8	0.9
NL	05-97 ⇒ 07-97	4.8	-2.0	9.2	2.0	-0.2
A	⇒	:	:	:	:	:
P	05-97 ⇒ 07-97	7.4	4.3	10.9	7.5	-0.3
FIN	⇒	:	:	:	:	:
S	⇒	:	:	:	:	:
UK	05-97 ⇒ 07-97	5.5	9.2	-0.9	3.3	0.6

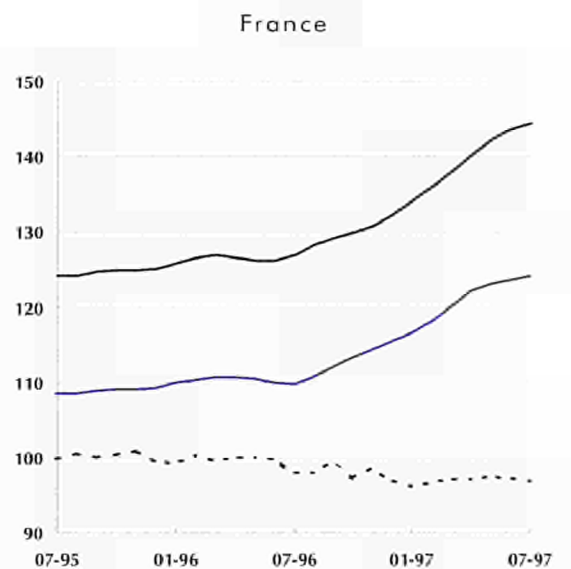
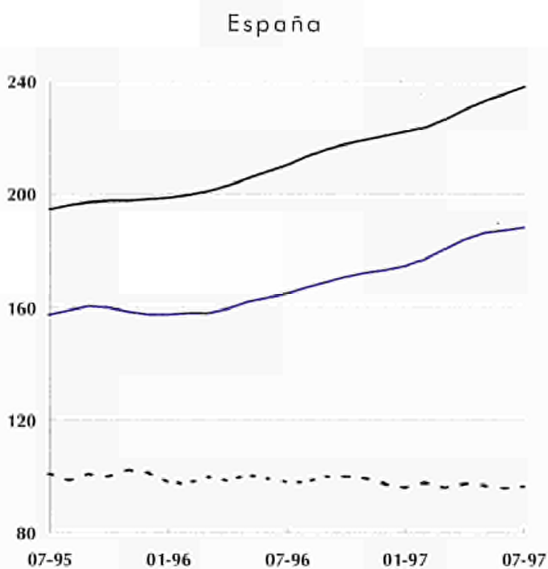
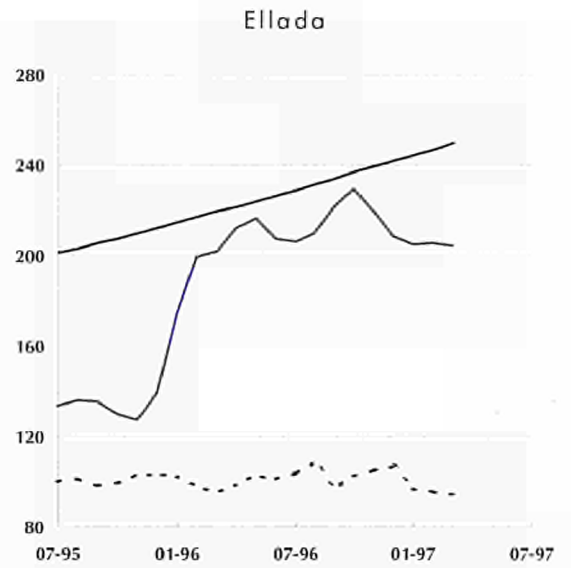
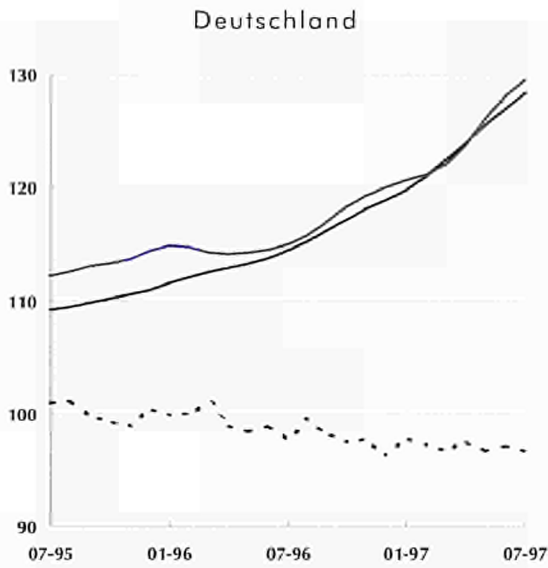
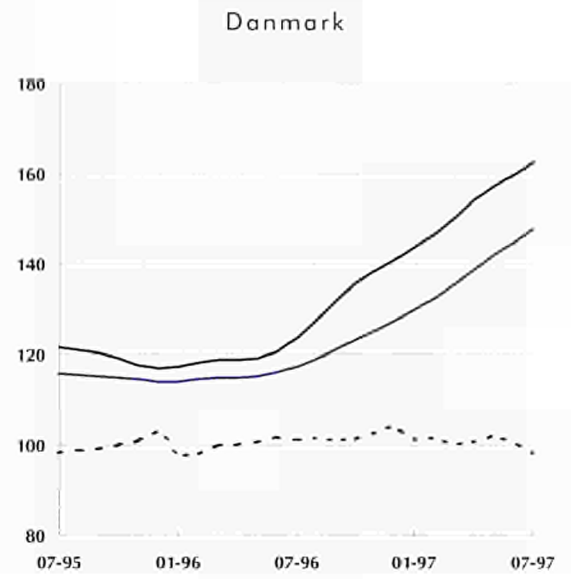
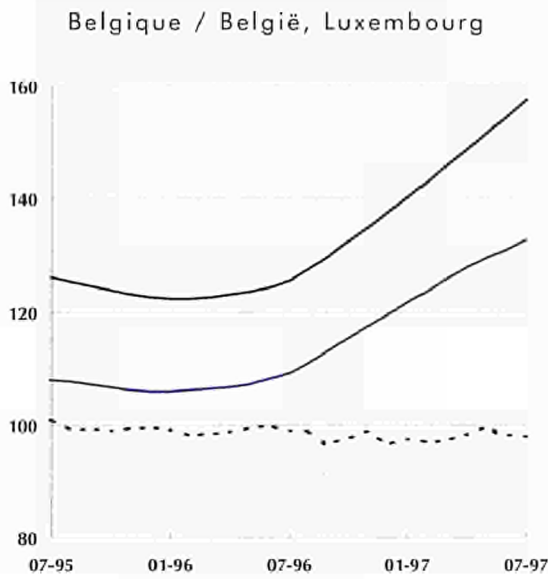
Table 2.18

Foreign trade indices (value indices are in ECU terms): three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.28

Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1990 = 100)



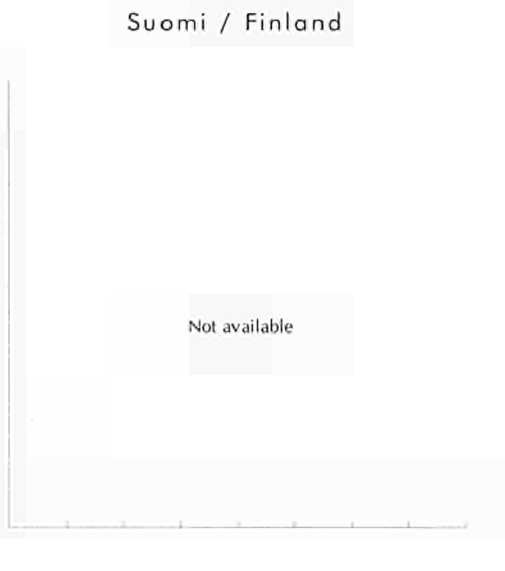
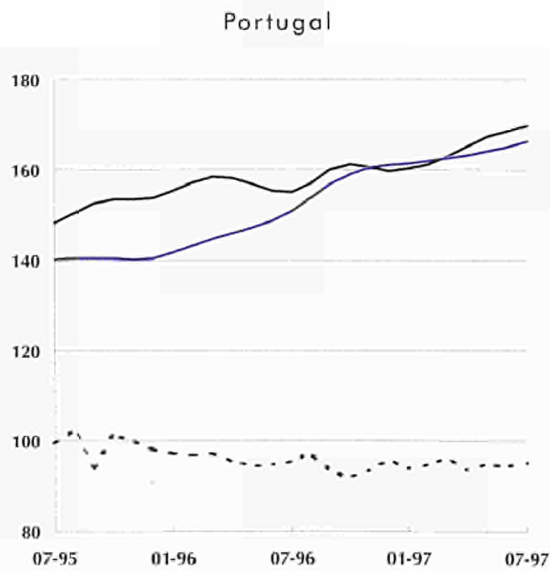
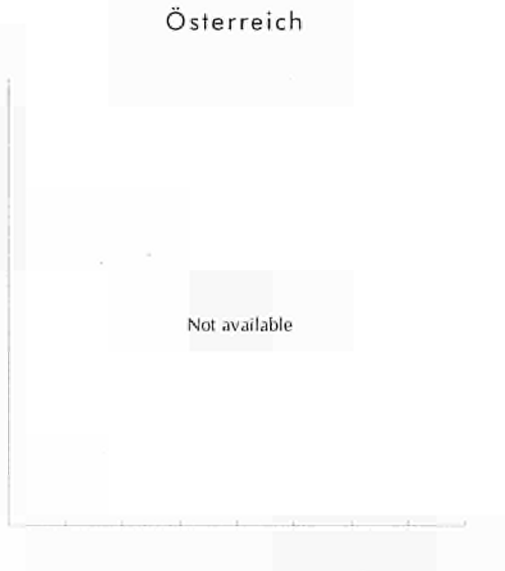
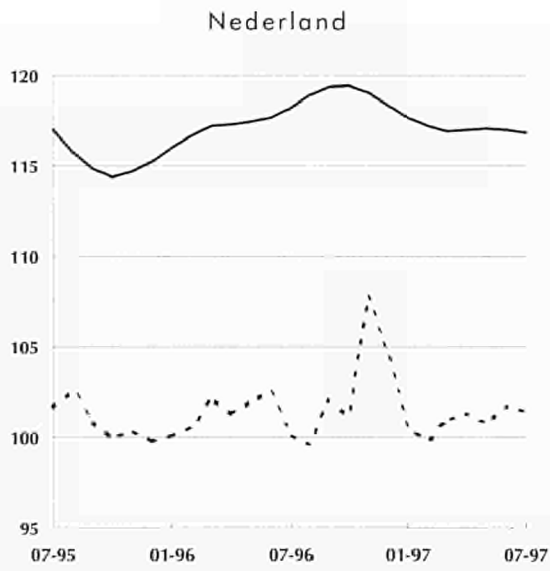
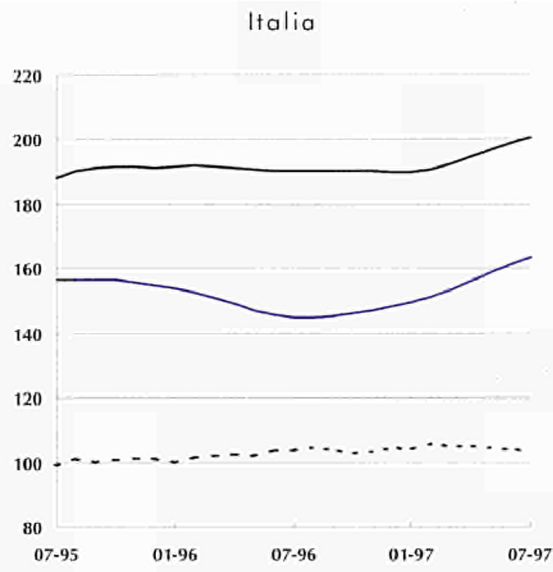
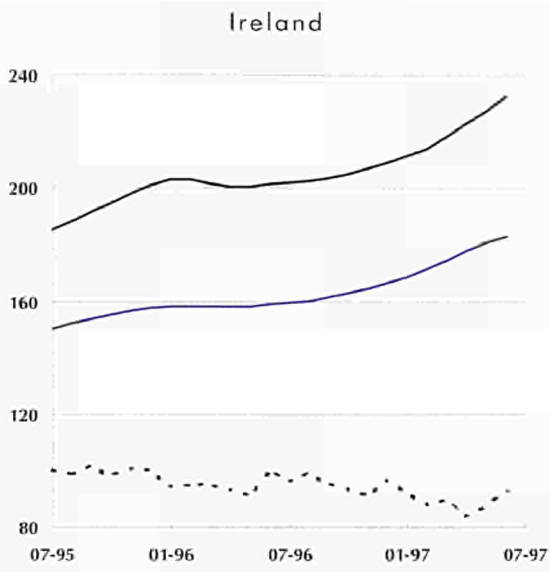
Export value index —
Import value index —
Terms of trade - - - -

Source:  eurostat

Foreign trade indices (trend cycle)

Figure 2.28

Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1990 = 100)

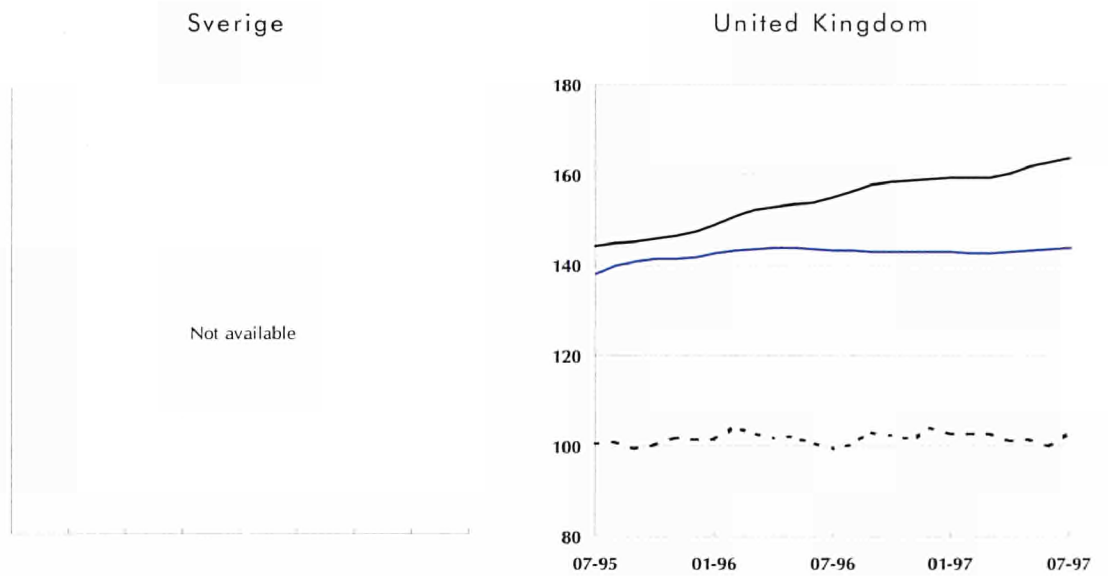


- Export value index
- Import value index
- - - Terms of trade

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.28

Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1990 = 100)



Export value index ———

Import value index ———

Terms of trade - - - - -

Further information - employment, construction and trade indices:

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

For the construction activity 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 EU-15 refer only to extra-Union trade, the indices for Member States reflect also intra-Union trade.

Full methodological notes may be found on page 73.

Source: eurostat

3. Chemicals industry

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	Structural indicators	58
	value-added, production, employment and labour costs	
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	production index, producer prices, capacity utilisation and foreign trade indices	



3. Chemicals industry

Description of the NACE Rev.1 groups in division 24:

- 24.1: manufacture of chemicals and chemicals products;
- 24.2: manufacture of pesticides and other agro-chemical products;
- 24.3: manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing inks and mastics;
- 24.4: manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products;
- 24.5: manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations;
- 24.6: manufacture of explosives;
- 24.7: manufacture of man-made fibres

Production index

In October 1997, the trend of the production index for EU-15 (for the latest three months compared to the three months before) showed an increase of 2.0%. There was a slight slowdown compared to the situation recorded in September (-0.3 percentage point change).

Looking at the behaviour of the index of production there was a positive trend to the data. A fast period of growth was recorded to July 1996 when production rose by 1.7%. This rate of growth slowed to December 1996 when output was expanding by 0.8%. After this period, 1997 saw renewed vigour in the industry and during the winter the growth rate of the trend cycle gained 1.2 percentage points, rising to 2.0% by April 1997. The spring of 1997 showed a levelling off of this period of expansion, while the rate of change of output rose again during the summer from 1.9% in June to 2.3% growth by September 1997.

Growth rates for the individual Member States (again October 1997) that were higher than the EU average were recorded in Spain (2.6%) and Denmark (2.4%). On the contrary, lower rates of change were seen in the main EU economies, for example 1.8% in Italy, 1.3% in Germany, 1.7% in France and 0.5% in the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, output grew in every country for which data was available.

France experienced a maximum in its growth rate in early spring 1997 and again in October 1997. Whilst in Germany the highest growth rate in recent months was recorded in June 1997. Growth has since slowed down during the summer months. The general evolution followed by both the German and French indices are different from that of the European Union.

In the United States the index of production was growing at moderate rates up to June 1996, after which a period of rapid expansion was seen through to February 1997. Latest data has seen a marked slowdown in the production index for chemicals for the United States, with growth equal to or below zero for the last three months which data are available (to July 1997).

In Japan there was also a period of intermittent growth in the first half of 1996, with a quickening of growth rates to August 1996 (1.8%). The most recent data available showed that growth was again quickening (despite a temporary slowdown at the end of 1996). Data for March 1997 grew by 2.6% (again compared to the previous three months).



Data marked with this symbol is available on the diskette - for further details see page 72

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

Eurostat Data-Shop
4, rue Alphonse Weicker
L - 2014 Luxembourg
tel: (352) 4335 2251
fax: (352) 4335 2221
e-mail: agnesn@eurostat.datashop.lu

Production & activity breakdown

EU production equal to
363 billion ECU in 1996

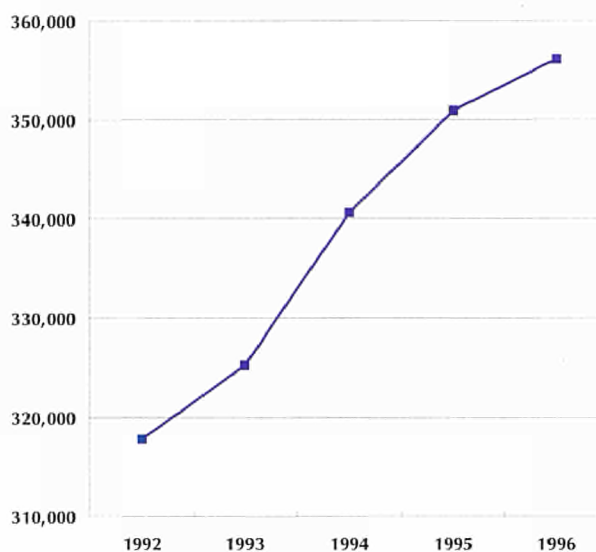


Figure 3.1

EU-15 production
in constant prices
(million ECU)

Source: eurostat

Producer price indices

During the first eight months of 1996 there was a consistent slowing down in the rate of growth of EU producer prices. Indeed, there was even a period of deflation for the chemical industry (ranging from -3.0% in August 1996 to -0.9% in December 1996). In 1997, the observation of the price index showed an increase in prices and a return to a period of inflationary growth. Indeed, the growth rate was equal to 0.2% in January 1997 and accelerated during the first eight months of 1997, reaching 1.6% by August 1997.

always below the European average for the whole chemical industry from May 1996 onwards. There was a period of quite pronounced deflation up to November 1996 (-8.4%). Since then, the deflation rate has moved in a positive direction. For the first time since March 1996, the man-made fibres industry experienced inflation in October 1997, an annual change of 0.4%.

A look at the producer price index for the different groups (3-digit Nace) of the chemical activity showed inflation increasing for basic chemicals from -0.4% (when comparing March 1996 and March 1997) to 2.4% growth in October 1997. In the meantime, the evolution of the producer price index for pharmaceuticals recorded a slowdown in the spring of 1997 to a low of 0.7% by April 1997, followed by a slight increase in the summer to finish with an annual rate of growth amounting to 1.7% in October 1997. Man-made fibres producer prices followed a very different path. As a matter of fact, the growth rates of producer prices were

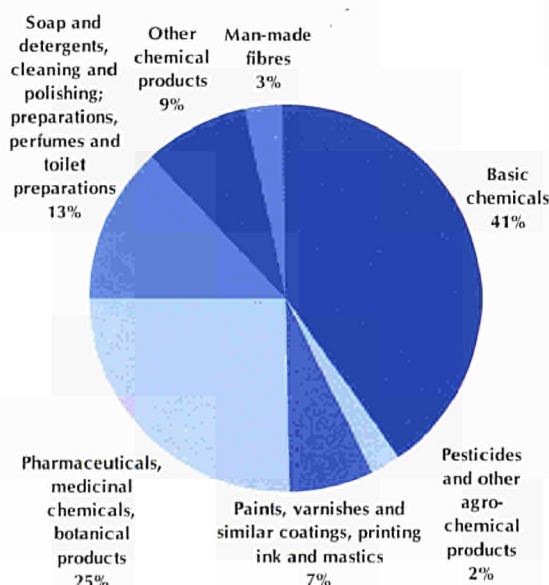


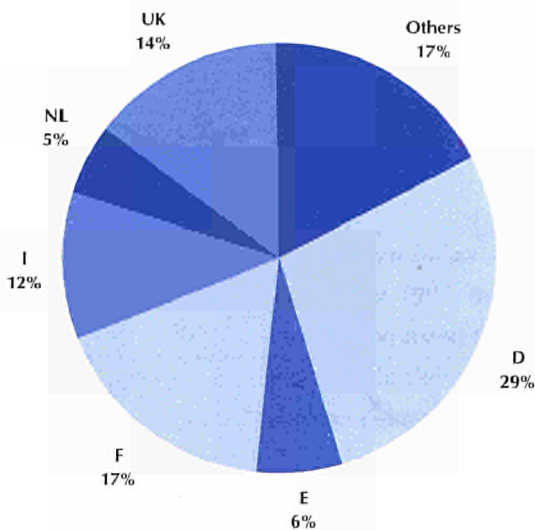
Figure 3.2

Share of
production by
industrial group,
1996

Source: eurostat

Figure 3.3

Share of EU-15
value-added
at factor cost,
1996



Source:  eurostat

The EU is the leading producer
of chemicals in the world

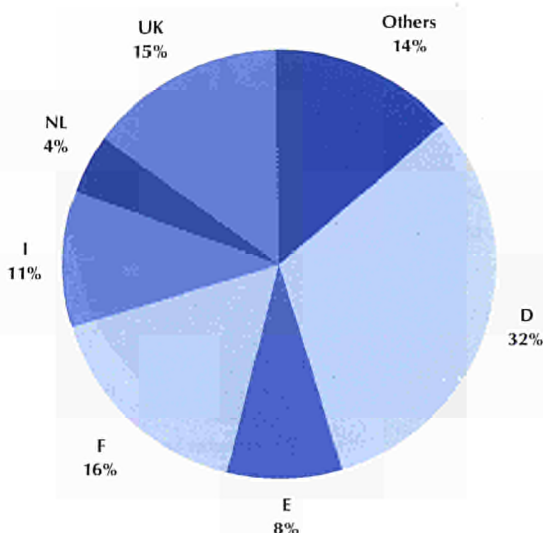
Description of the industry

The chemical industry includes the following activities: basic chemicals (40% of the EU chemicals' production in current prices in 1996); pesticides and other agro-chemical products (2%); paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing inks (7%); pharmaceuticals, medicinal and botanical products (24%); soaps, detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations (13%); other chemical products (10%); and man-made fibres (3%). Chemicals accounted for 10.8% of the EU-15 manufacturing production in current

prices in 1996, compared to 7.7% in Japan and 11.5% in the USA. In 1996, the current price production of chemicals was equal to 363.8 billion ECU in the EU. Europe was the leading world producer, followed by the USA with 333.2 billion ECU (almost 92% of the EU figure) and Japan which had 180.5 billion ECU (half of the EU production). Back in 1990, American production corresponded to 82% of the European total, whilst Japanese production amounted to 42.9%. The evolution seen in last six years for which data is available shows a 9.6 percentage point gain for the USA and a 6.7 percentage point increase for Japan.

Figure 3.4

Share of EU-15
number of persons
employed,
1996



Source:  eurostat

The structure of the chemical industry in the EU is dominated by several large companies: enterprises such as Hoechst, BASF and Bayer in Germany; ICI, Smithkline Beecham and Glaxo Wellcome in the United Kingdom; and Rhône-Poulenc in France. The chemical industry has a predominant share of large enterprises as a result of an increase in market concentration that has been evident from the early 80s - as enterprises attempt to increase productivity and increase their performance in a competitive environment. Thus, mergers and acquisitions allow economies of scale in an industry, where R&D expenditure is relatively high and important.

Labour costs & production

Specialisation in production

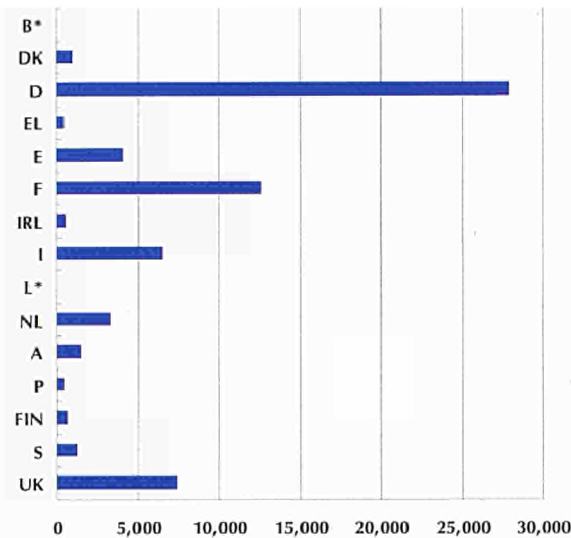
In 1996, the EU Member States relatively specialised in chemicals (share of chemicals production in total manufacturing industry larger than the average EU share) were the Netherlands (16.9% of manufacturing production), France (10.8%) and the United Kingdom (11.0%). On the other hand, countries which appeared not to be specialised in chemicals included Portugal (5.8%) Sweden, Italy and Germany (9.5%).

However, Germany is the leading European producer in the chemicals industry representing more than one quarter (25.8%) of EU production in current value in 1996. This may be compared to France (19.4%), the United Kingdom (13.2%) and Italy (13.0%). Although Germany remains the largest European producer, the difference in recent years has become smaller, with Germany losing 3.0 points in its share of European output between 1990 and 1996, while France gained 1.3 percentage points. The largest gain in this respect was recorded in Belgium, where an increase of 4.6 percentage points was witnessed (during the same period).

Production in constant prices

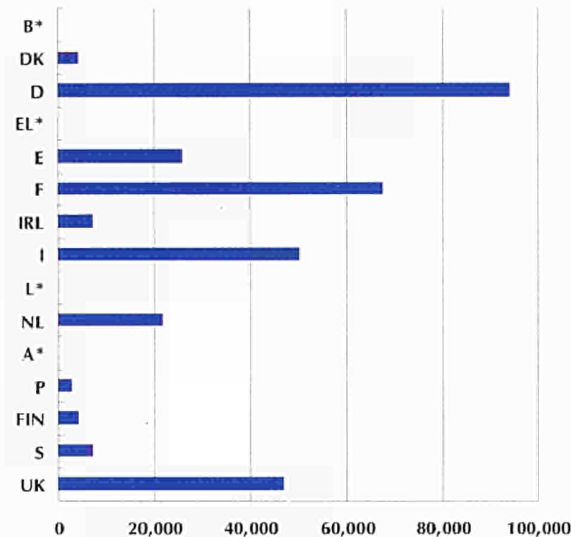
Between 1995 and 1996, EU production in constant prices grew by 1.5% the smallest recorded gain of the 90s. Indeed, previous annual growth rates were 4.7% in 1994 and 3.0% in 1995. When looking at data between 1990 and 1996, we may observe an annual average growth rate of 2.9%. The lower level of growth seen for data in 1996 was mainly a result of the reduction seen in real output in Germany - down by 3.1%. The other main European producers, the United Kingdom, France and Italy saw their production increase by, 2.7%, 3.0% and 3.4% respectively in constant prices.

Comparing the European performance to that of the other two members of the Triad - there was little difference in the situation between the countries. Japan recorded the same growth rate as the EU, whilst the USA registered an increase of 2.2% in 1996.

Figure 3.5

Labour costs,
1995
(million ECU)

Source: eurostat

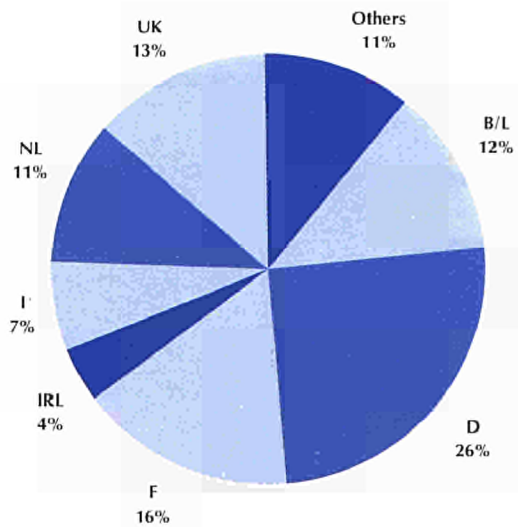
Figure 3.6

Production in
constant prices,
1996
(million ECU)

Source: eurostat

Figure 3.7

Share of European exports to the rest of the world, 1996



Source:  eurostat

Looking at the evolution of the 3-digit groups that make up the chemicals industry, the 1996 annual growth rate of the production in constant prices amounted to 2.8% for basic chemicals and 0.5% for the pharmaceuticals. At the same time, production fell by 1.9% in real terms in the soap and detergents industry and by 5.4% for man-made fibres.

Employment

In 1996, 1.7 million persons were working in the European chemical industry, down 1.7% compared to the level seen a year before. Amongst the Member States, Germany had the largest workforce with 0.5 million persons employed, 31.4% of the European total. France contributes to 16.2% of the workforce and the United Kingdom to 15.1%. As a comparison, employment in the USA represented about 55% of the European level, whilst in Japan the ratio was equal to 23.5% (all data for 1996).

Between 1995 and 1996, employment in the chemicals industry decreased at the same rate in the EU as in Japan - while it fell by 1.5% in the USA. It decreased in all the major producing countries: Germany (-3.6%), the United Kingdom (-1.4%) and France (-1.1%), although the number of persons employed rose in Sweden, Ireland and Spain. However, with the exception of Ireland (+7.3%, annual average growth), the number of persons employed deteriorated between 1990 and 1996 in all the countries for which data was available. The average annual reduction was equal to 2.1% for EU-15, 1.0% in the USA and 0.6% in Japan.

For more details, please contact:

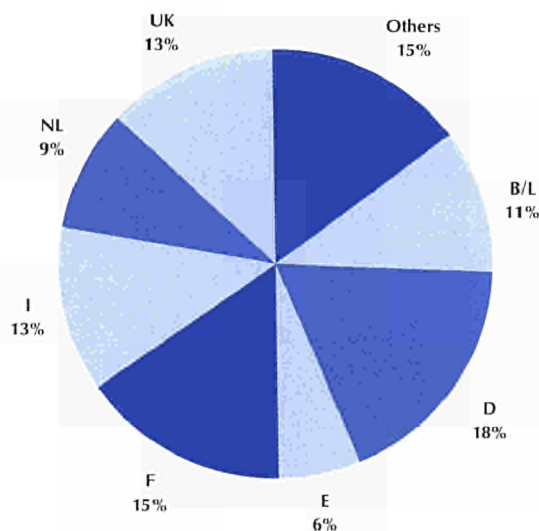
tel: (352) 42 66 40 518

fax: (352) 42 66 40 520

e-mail: xosa139@nopc.eurostat.cec.be

Figure 3.8

Share of European imports from the rest of the world, 1996



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 EU-15, employing more than 100 million people.



The publication contains several parts which present the information that has been gathered by Eurostat. Each has been designed to facilitate the rapid acquisition of the facts. The interested reader may turn to detailed country or sectoral information. Besides this information, an update of the whole SME database will be published on CD-Rom in the first half of 1998. Eurostat Data-Shops also have the most recent data and can make user-specific extractions suited to customers' needs.

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
4, rue Alphonse Weicker
L - 2014 Luxembourg

tel: (352) 4335 2251
fax: (352) 4335 2221
e-mail: agnesn@eurostat.datashop.lu

An order form may be found at the back of this publication

Table 3.1

1992 t/ t-1 (%) 1993 t/ t-1 (%) 1994 t/ t-1 (%) 1995 t/ t-1 (%) 1996 t/ t-1 (%)

Value-added at
factor cost
(million ECU)

	1992	t/ t-1 (%)	1993	t/ t-1 (%)	1994	t/ t-1 (%)	1995	t/ t-1 (%)	1996	t/ t-1 (%)
EU-15	104,589	2.4	104,161	-0.4	113,595	9.1	123,742	8.9	123,701	0.0
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	1,596	13.9	1,694	6.1	1,849	9.2	2,121	14.7	2,260	6.6
D	33,131	0.8	33,157	0.1	35,230	6.3	39,285	11.5	34,739	-11.6
EL	:	:	403	:	428	6.1	529	23.6	593	12.1
E	6,925	-1.7	6,360	-8.1	6,864	7.9	7,501	9.3	7,613	1.5
F	16,958	3.2	17,635	4.0	19,521	10.7	21,065	7.9	21,115	0.2
IRL	2,502	27.9	2,847	13.8	3,375	18.5	3,781	12.0	4,303	13.8
I	12,861	2.8	11,900	-7.5	12,552	5.5	12,879	2.6	14,377	11.6
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	5,019	-4.2	4,786	-4.6	6,505	35.9	6,809	4.7	6,651	-2.3
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	891	16.8	771	-13.5	722	-6.4	781	8.2	821	5.1
FIN	1,169	-0.6	1,073	-8.2	1,296	20.8	1,414	9.1	1,410	-0.3
S	2,478	7.3	2,416	-2.5	2,712	12.2	3,103	14.4	4,545	46.5
UK	15,395	1.9	15,520	0.8	16,644	7.2	17,304	4.0	17,920	3.6

Source:  eurostat

Table 3.2

1992 t/ t-1 (%) 1993 t/ t-1 (%) 1994 t/ t-1 (%) 1995 t/ t-1 (%) 1996 t/ t-1 (%)

Production in
constant prices
(million ECU)

	1992	t/ t-1 (%)	1993	t/ t-1 (%)	1994	t/ t-1 (%)	1995	t/ t-1 (%)	1996	t/ t-1 (%)
EU-15	317,775	3.6	325,164	2.3	340,586	4.7	350,824	3.0	356,032	1.5
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	3,189	5.9	3,145	-1.4	3,498	11.2	3,873	10.7	4,032	4.1
D	89,632	1.5	93,424	4.2	95,580	2.3	97,137	1.6	94,096	-3.1
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	22,190	0.4	22,192	0.0	25,073	13.0	25,338	1.1	25,695	1.4
F	59,918	5.1	60,681	1.3	63,587	4.8	65,441	2.9	67,414	3.0
IRL	4,380	22.9	5,302	21.1	5,994	13.1	6,453	7.7	6,997	8.4
I	45,207	4.4	46,143	2.1	47,868	3.7	48,587	1.5	50,222	3.4
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	18,790	1.0	18,744	-0.2	20,534	9.6	21,681	5.6	21,613	-0.3
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	2,703	22.3	2,497	-7.6	2,518	0.8	2,521	0.2	2,587	2.6
FIN	3,230	1.5	3,442	6.6	3,950	14.8	3,852	-2.5	4,034	4.7
S	5,402	1.1	5,943	10.0	6,733	13.3	6,665	-1.0	7,130	7.0
UK	42,091	4.4	42,820	1.7	44,012	2.8	45,798	4.1	47,039	2.7

Source:  eurostat

Number of persons employed & labour costs

Table 3.3

	1992 t/t-1 (%)		1993 t/t-1 (%)		1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)		1996 t/t-1 (%)	
EU-15	1,865,234	-1.9	1,777,273	-4.7	1,716,086	-3.4	1,703,005	-0.8	1,674,745	-1.7
B	:	:	:	:	59,111	:	61,775	4.5	60,995	-1.3
DK	21,255	7.6	21,643	1.8	22,538	4.1	23,201	2.9	:	:
D	636,213	-2.0	590,926	-7.1	555,101	-6.1	551,373	-0.7	531,728	-3.6
EL	:	:	19,105	:	19,195	0.5	19,245	0.3	19,009	-1.2
E	145,859	-4.0	138,265	-5.2	134,752	-2.5	131,776	-2.2	139,606	5.9
F	282,379	-0.1	274,087	-2.9	272,611	-0.5	274,142	0.6	271,165	-1.1
IRL	15,109	3.4	16,089	6.5	16,732	4.0	17,337	3.6	18,053	4.1
I	213,470	-2.3	204,589	-4.2	196,282	-4.1	184,560	-6.0	178,967	-3.0
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	86,931	-2.7	82,092	-5.6	78,900	-3.9	74,997	-4.9	71,668	-4.4
A	37,286	-3.5	35,423	-5.0	34,196	-3.5	33,437	-2.2	31,982	-4.4
P	30,002	6.0	27,570	-8.1	26,397	-4.3	23,168	-12.2	22,627	-2.3
FIN	18,659	-5.8	18,101	-3.0	17,695	-2.2	18,093	2.2	:	:
S	31,152	-7.0	28,773	-7.6	30,146	4.8	32,042	6.3	32,691	2.0
UK	263,531	-2.4	258,738	-1.8	251,201	-2.9	256,632	2.2	253,109	-1.4

Number of persons
employed
(units)

Source:  eurostat

Table 3.4

	1991 t/t-1 (%)		1992 t/t-1 (%)		1993 t/t-1 (%)		1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)	
EU-15	67,823	6.8	70,257	3.6	69,761	-0.7	69,768	0.0	71,056	1.8
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	714	5.2	770	7.8	833	8.2	905	8.7	990	9.3
D	25,358	4.4	26,439	4.3	27,054	2.3	26,897	-0.6	27,929	3.8
EL	:	:	:	:	362	:	378	4.4	404	6.9
E	4,536	9.7	4,666	2.9	4,146	-11.2	4,003	-3.4	4,116	2.8
F	10,610	6.1	11,289	6.4	11,876	5.2	12,152	2.3	12,596	3.7
IRL	398	26.0	435	9.3	463	6.4	492	6.4	507	2.9
I	8,508	8.7	8,826	3.7	7,688	-12.9	7,384	-4.0	6,531	-11.6
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	:	:	:	:	3,461	:	3,267	-5.6	3,303	1.1
A	1,334	:	1,363	2.2	1,416	3.9	1,433	1.2	1,518	5.9
P	418	14.5	537	28.5	487	-9.4	471	-3.3	439	-6.8
FIN	633	-2.1	527	-16.7	475	-9.9	528	11.1	630	19.4
S	1,304	10.7	1,278	-2.0	1,000	-21.8	1,094	9.4	1,207	10.4
UK	7,608	9.0	7,557	-0.7	7,461	-1.3	7,549	1.2	7,386	-2.2

Labour costs
(million ECU)

Source:  eurostat

Table 3.5

Extra-EU-15
exports
(million ECU)

	1992 t/t-1 (%)		1993 t/t-1 (%)		1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)		1996 t/t-1 (%)	
EU-15	49,589	5.6	59,053	19.1	67,223	13.8	71,311	6.1	78,506	10.1
B/L	3,399	8.0	4,008	17.9	4,993	24.6	5,711	14.4	6,692	17.2
DK	702	12.3	1,211	72.7	1,421	17.3	1,449	2.0	1,750	20.8
D	14,814	1.6	18,243	23.1	20,623	13.0	22,017	6.8	23,137	5.1
EL	132	1.2	184	39.4	180	-1.8	187	3.4	279	49.4
E	1,977	0.9	2,186	10.6	2,265	3.6	2,554	12.8	2,776	8.7
F	8,057	4.6	9,281	15.2	10,429	12.4	10,984	5.3	12,111	10.3
IRL	1,389	25.1	1,842	32.6	2,133	15.8	1,974	-7.4	2,903	47.0
I	3,910	7.1	4,569	16.8	4,996	9.4	5,859	17.3	6,455	10.2
NL	3,931	25.8	4,459	13.4	5,489	23.1	5,954	8.5	6,243	4.8
A	1,116	0.8	1,250	12.0	1,353	8.2	1,424	5.2	1,462	2.7
P	142	-0.1	154	8.6	186	20.6	201	8.4	216	7.3
FIN	620	-9.7	692	11.5	870	25.7	684	-21.3	860	25.6
S	1,281	4.7	1,458	13.8	2,247	54.1	1,962	-12.7	2,085	6.3
UK	8,120	4.6	9,516	17.2	10,037	5.5	10,349	3.1	11,539	11.5

Source:  eurostat

Table 3.6

Extra EU-15
imports
(million ECU)

	1992 t/t-1 (%)		1993 t/t-1 (%)		1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)		1996 t/t-1 (%)	
EU-15	34,211	3.0	34,022	-0.6	39,487	16.1	44,993	13.9	46,463	3.3
B/L	3,404	10.8	3,200	-6.0	3,553	11.0	4,552	28.1	4,745	4.2
DK	518	6.2	619	19.6	648	4.5	671	3.7	675	0.5
D	7,440	0.7	7,296	-1.9	8,342	14.3	9,549	14.5	9,582	0.3
EL	406	3.0	484	19.1	499	3.1	533	6.9	585	9.7
E	2,141	2.1	1,612	-24.7	2,000	24.1	2,324	16.1	2,286	-1.6
F	4,386	3.0	4,708	7.3	5,586	18.7	6,214	11.3	6,418	3.3
IRL	526	0.0	723	37.5	840	16.2	1,063	26.6	1,120	5.4
I	4,519	2.6	4,558	0.9	5,031	10.4	5,776	14.8	5,900	2.1
NL	3,781	10.6	3,226	-14.7	4,119	27.7	5,065	23.0	5,038	-0.5
A	854	-3.6	917	7.3	1,076	17.4	972	-9.6	1,096	12.7
P	361	3.2	365	0.9	393	7.8	389	-1.1	376	-3.4
FIN	491	-5.7	553	12.6	697	26.1	563	-19.3	518	-7.9
S	871	-5.5	924	6.1	1,138	23.2	1,100	-3.3	1,079	-2.0
UK	4,514	0.8	4,837	7.2	5,567	15.1	6,222	11.8	7,047	13.3

Source:  eurostat

Production (trend cycle) & producer price indices

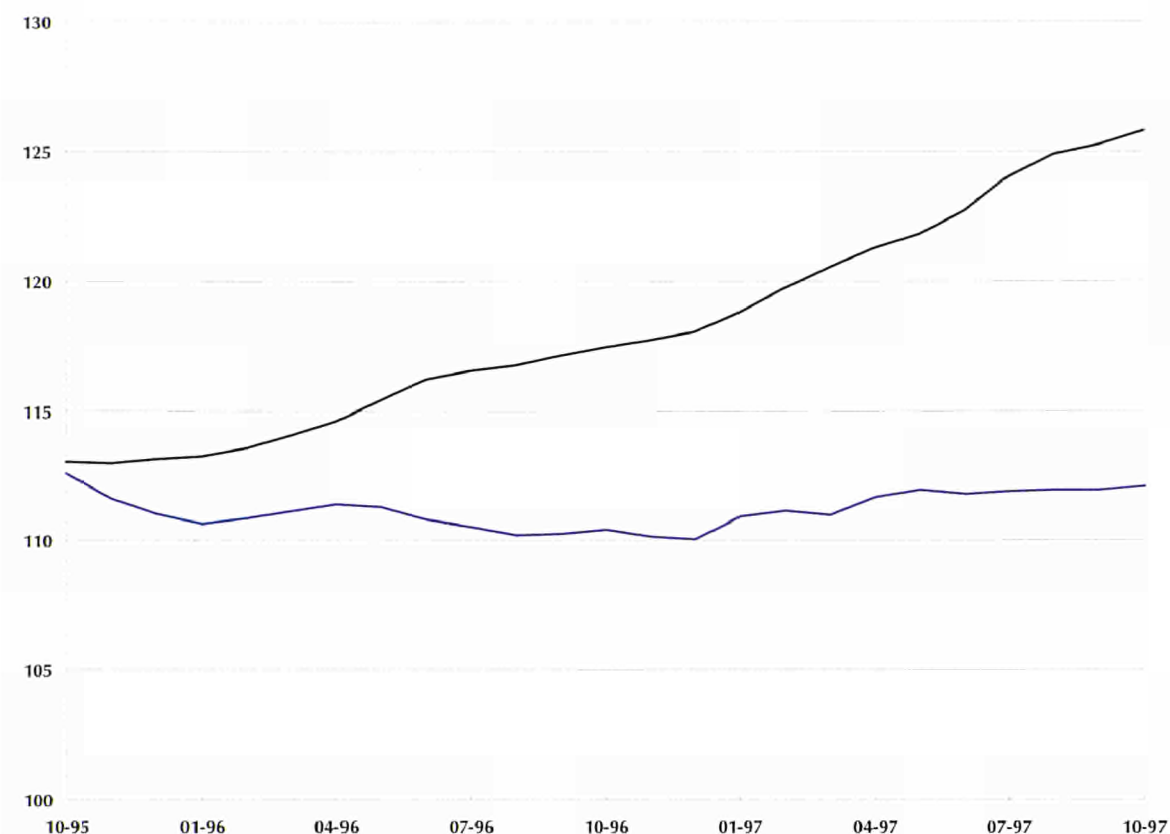


Figure 3.9

EU-15 production
and producer
price indices
(1990 = 100)

— Production index
— Producer price index

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available		Production index		Latest month available	Producer price index	
			t / t-1	t / t-4		t / t-3	t / t-12
EU-15	08-97	⇒ 10-97	2.0	7.2	10-97	0.2	1.5
B	08-97	⇒ 10-97	1.7	8.8	09-97	0.2	0.9
DK	08-97	⇒ 10-97	2.4	11.2	10-97	-1.7	-1.7
D	08-97	⇒ 10-97	1.3	6.0	11-97	0.5	2.5
EL	08-97	⇒ 10-97	0.3	-0.1	10-97	0.0	1.6
E	08-97	⇒ 10-97	2.6	9.5	10-97	0.9	4.0
F	08-97	⇒ 10-97	1.7	7.2	12-93	-0.2	:
IRL	06-97	⇒ 08-97	8.7	36.3	09-97	0.0	-1.1
I	08-97	⇒ 10-97	1.8	4.4	10-97	0.1	2.8
L	07-97	⇒ 09-97	1.0	-1.6	09-97	0.5	4.9
NL	06-97	⇒ 08-97	1.3	6.7	10-97	1.0	2.9
A	03-97	⇒ 05-97	3.2	4.6		:	:
P	07-97	⇒ 09-97	2.7	-1.3	09-97	0.6	2.7
FIN	08-97	⇒ 10-97	1.8	5.0	11-97	0.6	-1.0
S	08-97	⇒ 10-97	0.5	2.1	10-97	-0.8	-13.2
UK	08-97	⇒ 10-97	0.5	0.5	10-97	-0.3	-0.3
Japan	01-97	⇒ 03-97	2.6	6.0	10-97	0.0	3.2
USA	05-97	⇒ 07-97	-0.1	3.7	01-97	0.5	2.6

Table 3.7

Production
and producer
price indices:
growth rates
(%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 3.10

Production and producer price indices: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 08-97 to 10-97 (%)

Production ■
Producer price index ■

Source: 

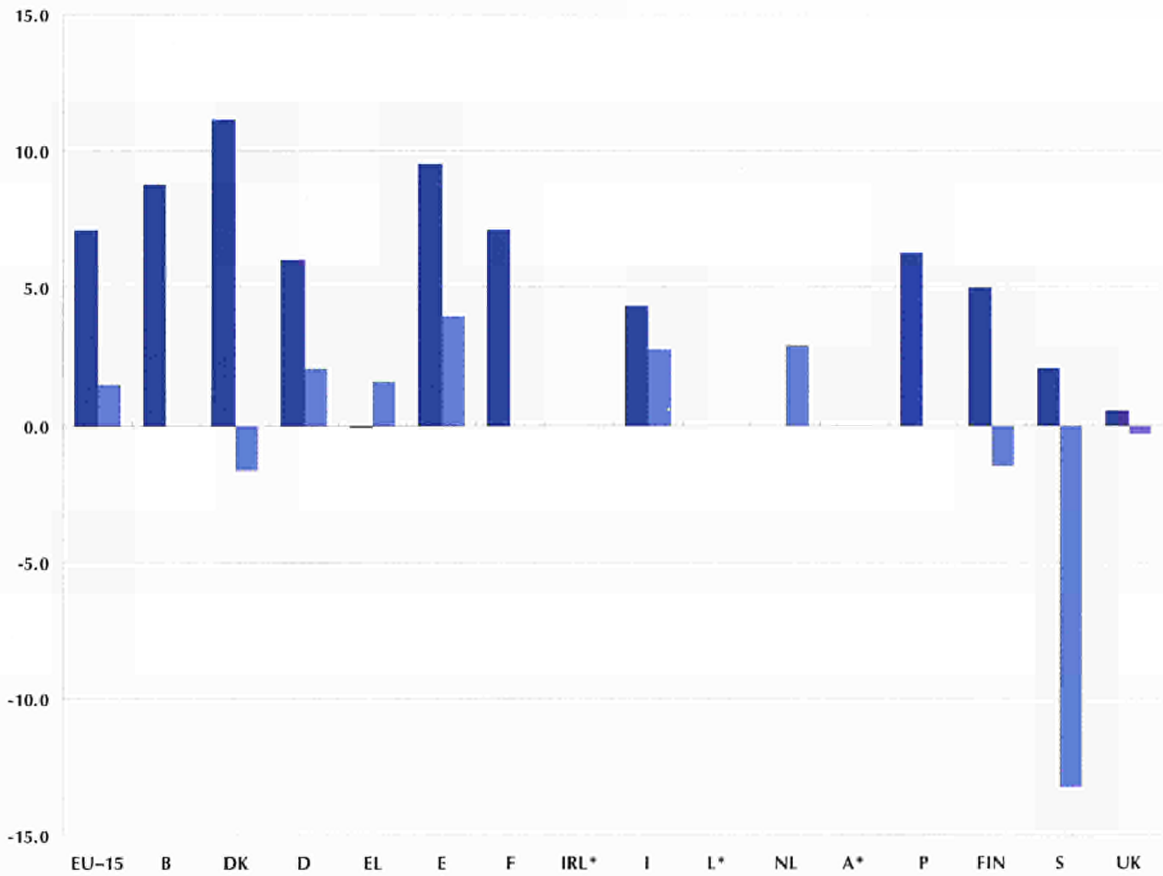

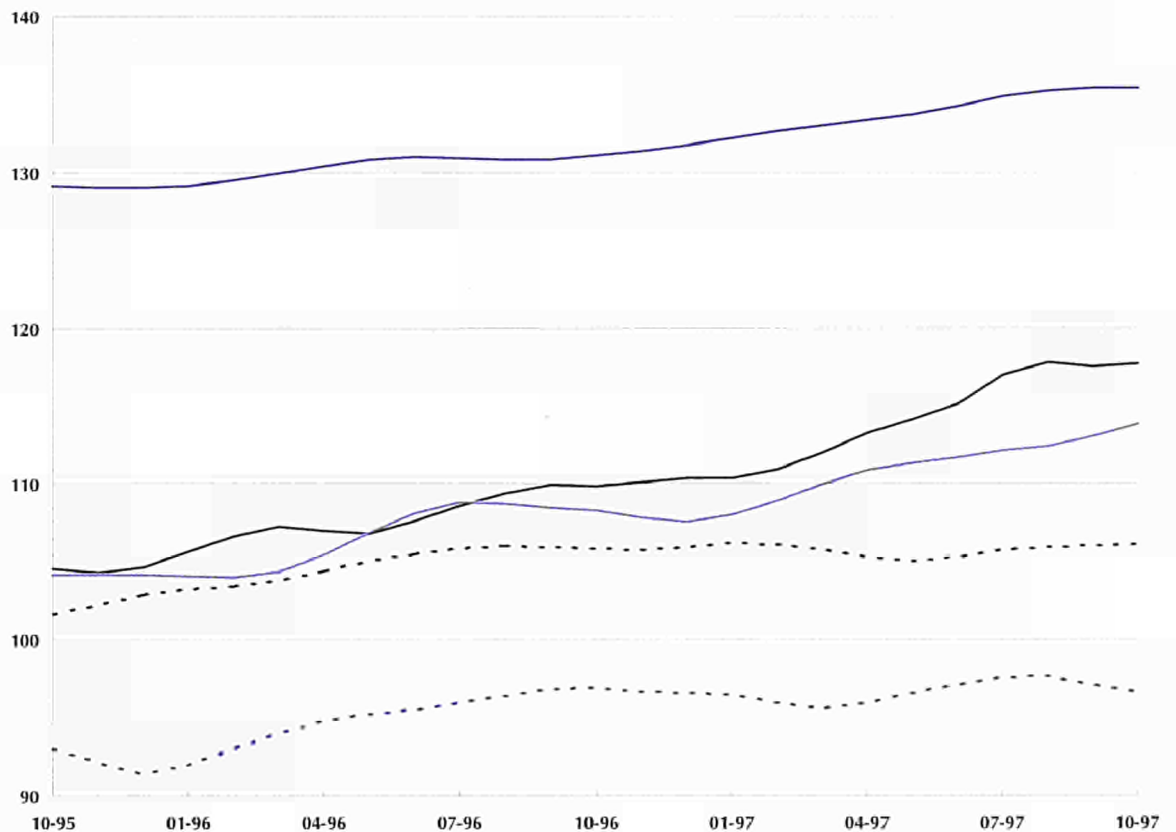


Figure 3.11

Production index for individual groups, trend cycle (1990 = 100)

Basic chemicals —
Pesticides and other agro-chemical products - - -
Paints and varnishes —
Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals, botanical products —
Man-made fibres - - -

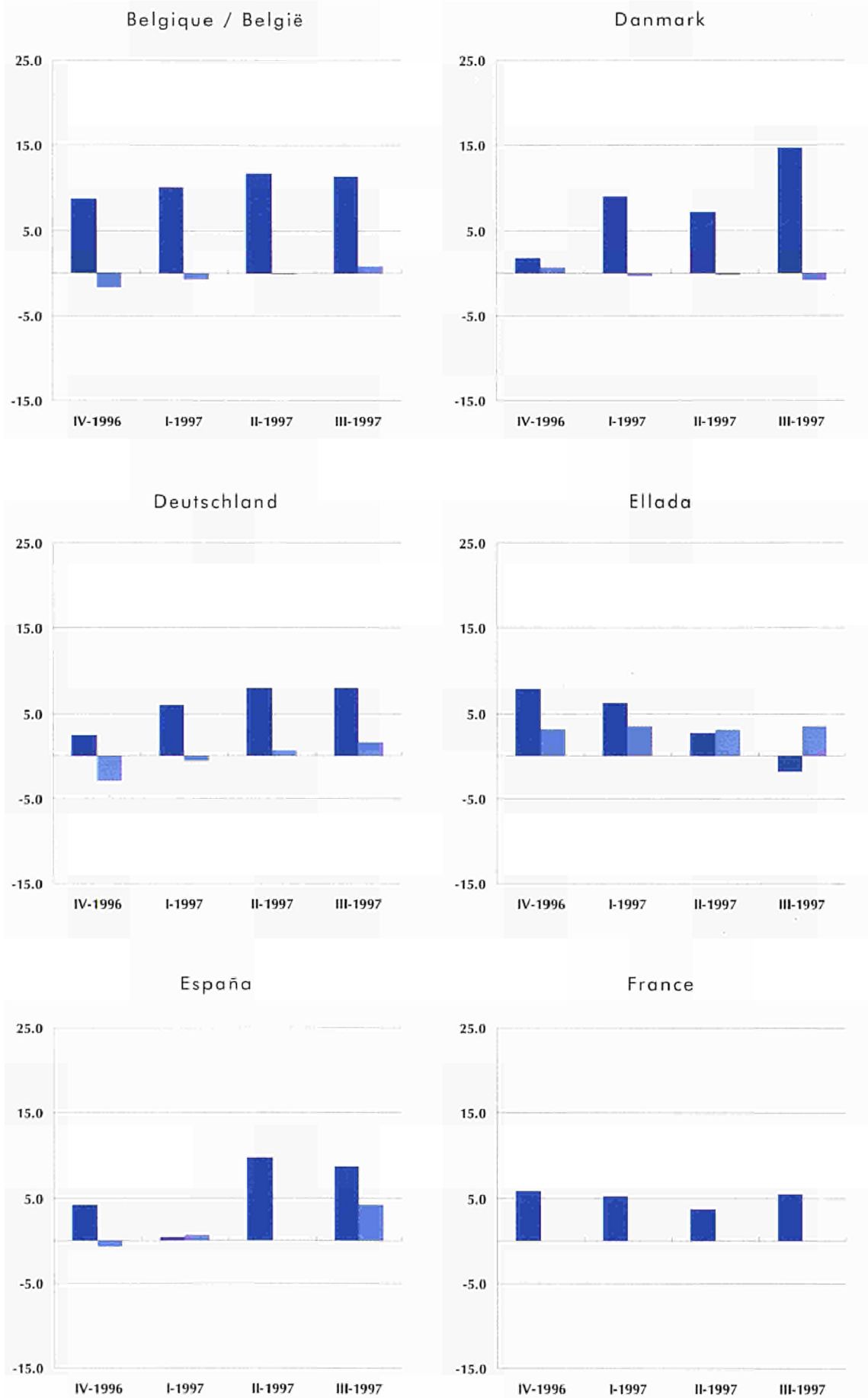
Source: 



Production & producer price indices

Figure 3.12

Production and producer price indices: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

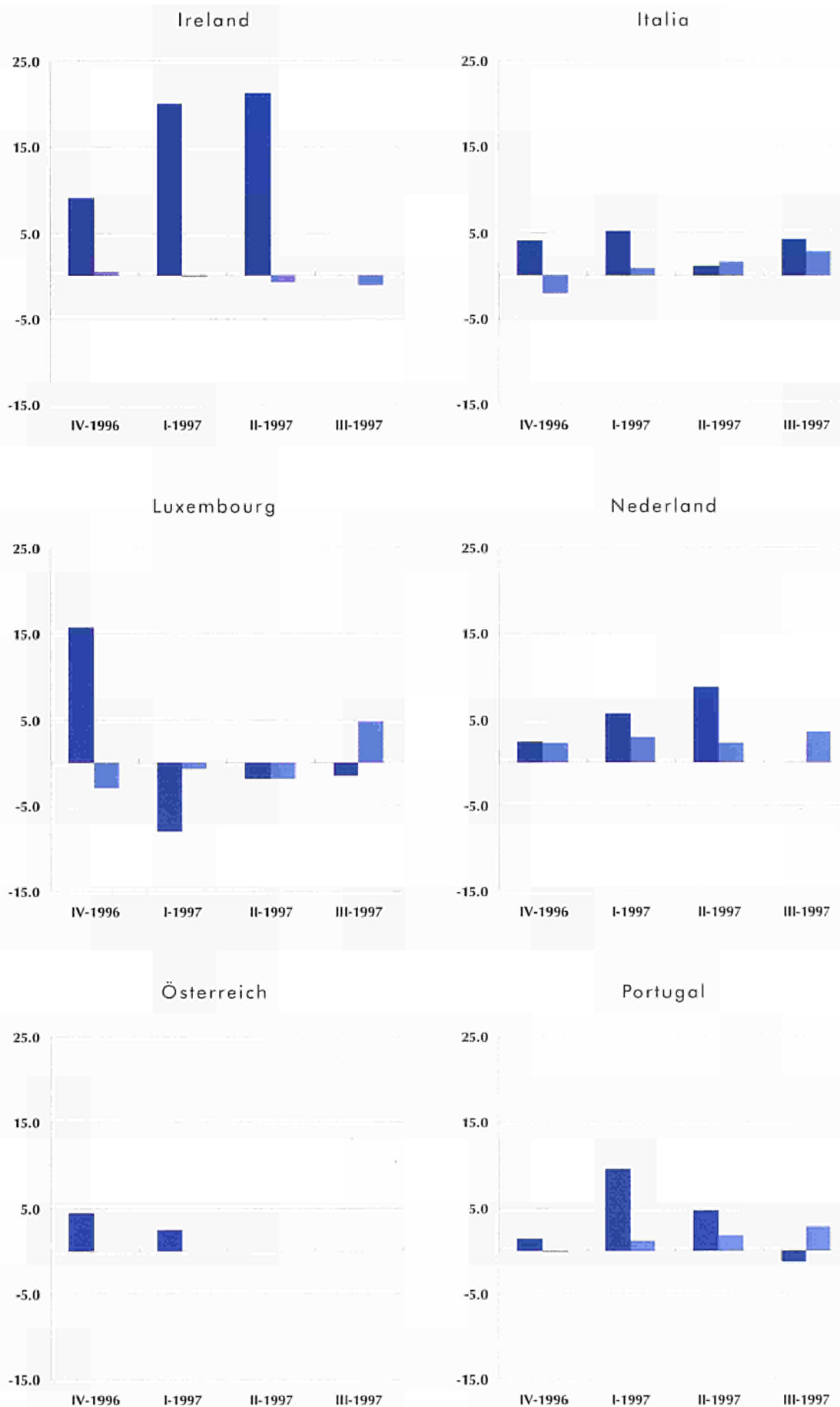


■ Production index
■ Producer price index

Source: eurostat

Figure 3.12

Production and producer price indices: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

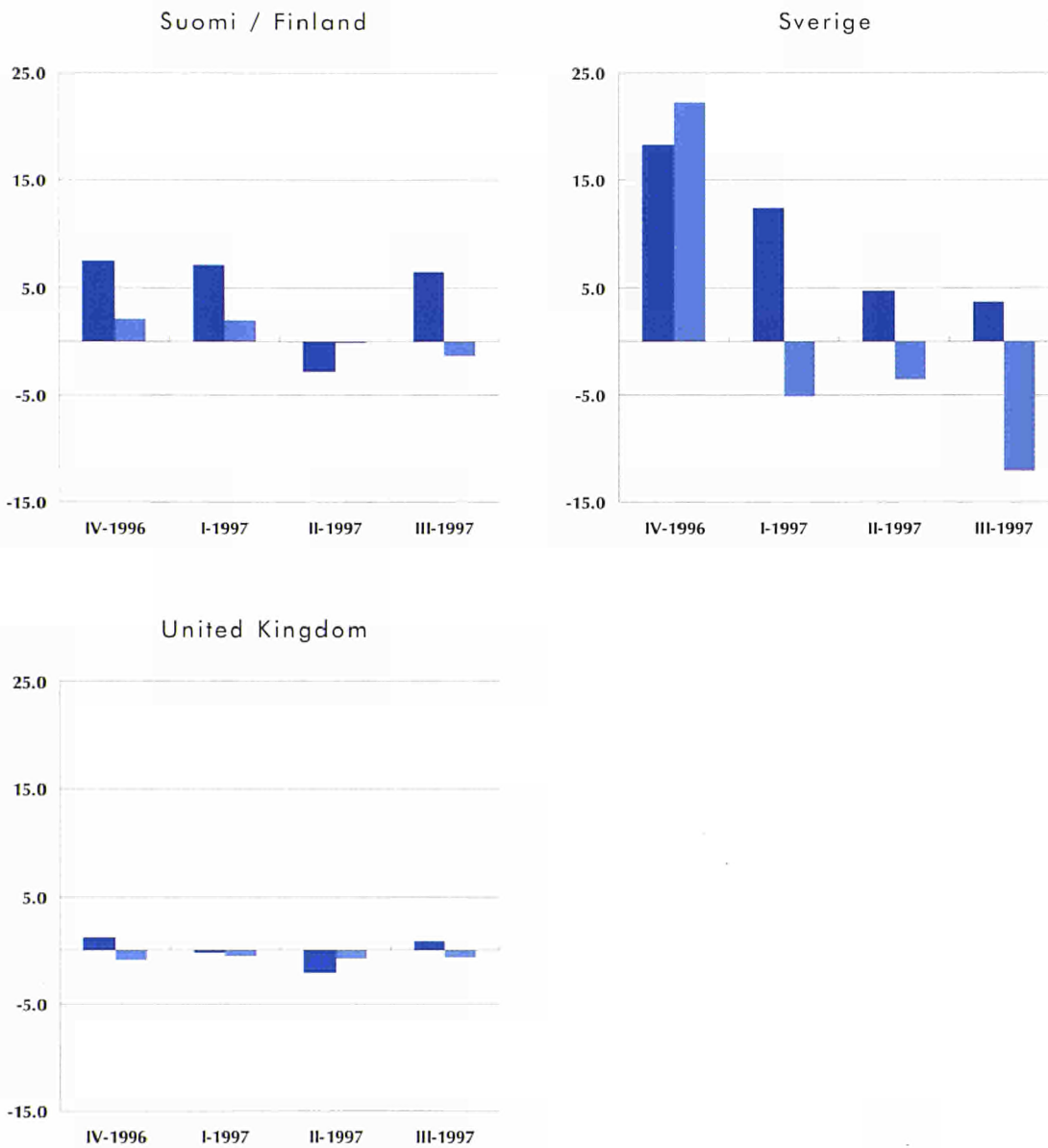


Production index ■
 Producer price index ■

Source: eurostat

Production & producer price indices

Figure 3.12



Production and producer price indices: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

■ Production index

■ Producer price index

Further information - the production and producer price indices:

The indices of production are adjusted in two stages. Firstly, account is taken of the variation in the number of working days in the month. The national Statistical Offices provide Eurostat with these series (except Denmark, France and Spain). Secondly, for EU-15 and most of the Member States a correction is made using seasonal adjustment with TRAMO / SEATS, a method developed by Professor Maravall and V. Gomez. For France, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, the indices are adjusted by the national statistical offices themselves. For Germany, the trend and seasonally adjusted figures are calculated by the German NSO.

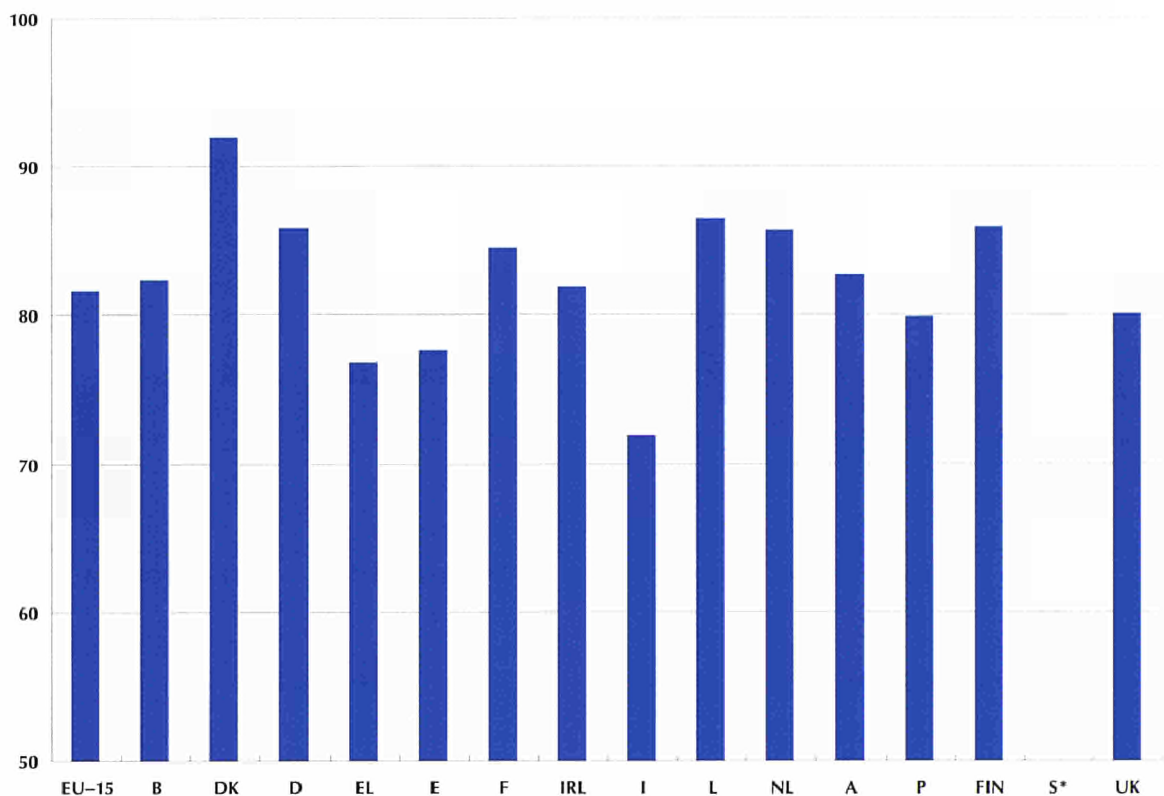
The index of producer prices shows (in the national currency of the Member State in question) changes in the ex-works selling prices of all products sold on the domestic market. Since we deal with producer prices, imports are not included in these price indices. Producer price indices are not seasonally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

Full methodological notes may be found on page 73.

Source: eurostat

Figure 3.13

Capacity
utilisation rates,
10-97
(%)



Source: DG II,
Business Survey

Table 3.8

Capacity
utilisation rates
(%)

	Growth rate: latest month, t / t-12 (%)	01-97	04-97	07-97	10-97
EU-15	1.2	80.7	82.8	82.4	81.7
B	-1.1	84.2	87.3	84.9	82.4
DK	2.2	93.0	93.0	93.0	92.0
D	6.0	80.1	85.3	86.2	85.9
EL	0.7	76.0	77.0	72.2	76.8
E	-2.4	82.9	80.0	79.2	77.7
F	-1.1	85.4	86.3	85.8	84.6
IRL	3.7	88.4	88.0	77.6	81.9
I	11.6	69.0	70.5	68.8	71.9
L	-2.1	89.2	88.3	88.1	86.5
NL	-0.9	85.2	85.8	86.0	85.8
A	2.5	77.2	78.7	81.3	82.8
P	:	:	:	:	79.9
FIN	1.2	85.6	85.4	87.0	86.0
S	:	89.0	85.0	88.0	:
UK	-8.6	83.2	84.7	84.6	80.1

Source: DG II,
Business Survey

Foreign trade indices (trend cycle)

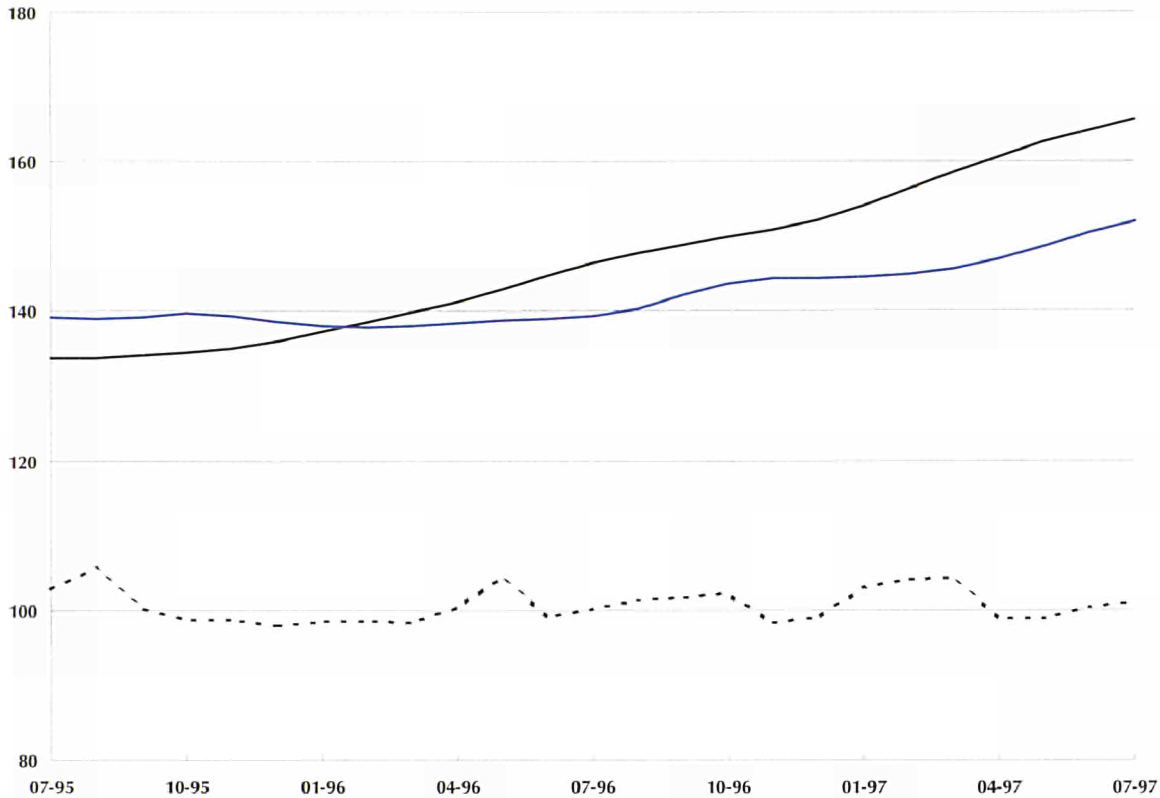


Figure 3.14

EU-15 foreign trade indices 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	
EU-15	05-97	⇒ 07-97	3.5	1.1	3.1	3.7	-2.3
B / L	05-97	⇒ 07-97	6.6	6.4	4.4	2.1	-0.7
DK	05-97	⇒ 07-97	5.8	7.1	10.4	6.3	-2.5
D	05-97	⇒ 07-97	0.6	-0.6	6.9	3.1	-3.9
EL	01-97	⇒ 03-97	-0.3	0.1	-1.9	-7.4	-9.4
E	05-97	⇒ 07-97	7.1	4.2	2.5	2.7	0.2
F	05-97	⇒ 07-97	2.9	1.4	5.2	2.4	-4.6
IRL	04-97	⇒ 06-97	4.4	8.7	4.0	4.2	-7.9
I	05-97	⇒ 07-97	5.2	2.6	4.9	0.8	-0.1
NL	05-97	⇒ 07-97	0.0	-1.6	:	-0.4	0.3
A		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
P	05-97	⇒ 07-97	3.8	-0.5	1.9	-1.3	-1.3
FIN		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
S		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
UK	05-97	⇒ 07-97	-1.2	-0.7	-0.5	0.3	4.0

Table 3.9

Foreign trade indices (value indices are in ECU terms): growth rate, three months compared to the previous three months (%)

Source:  eurostat

Figure 3.15

Foreign trade indices in ECU terms: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 05-97 to 07-97 (%)

Export value ■
Import value ■

Source:  eurostat

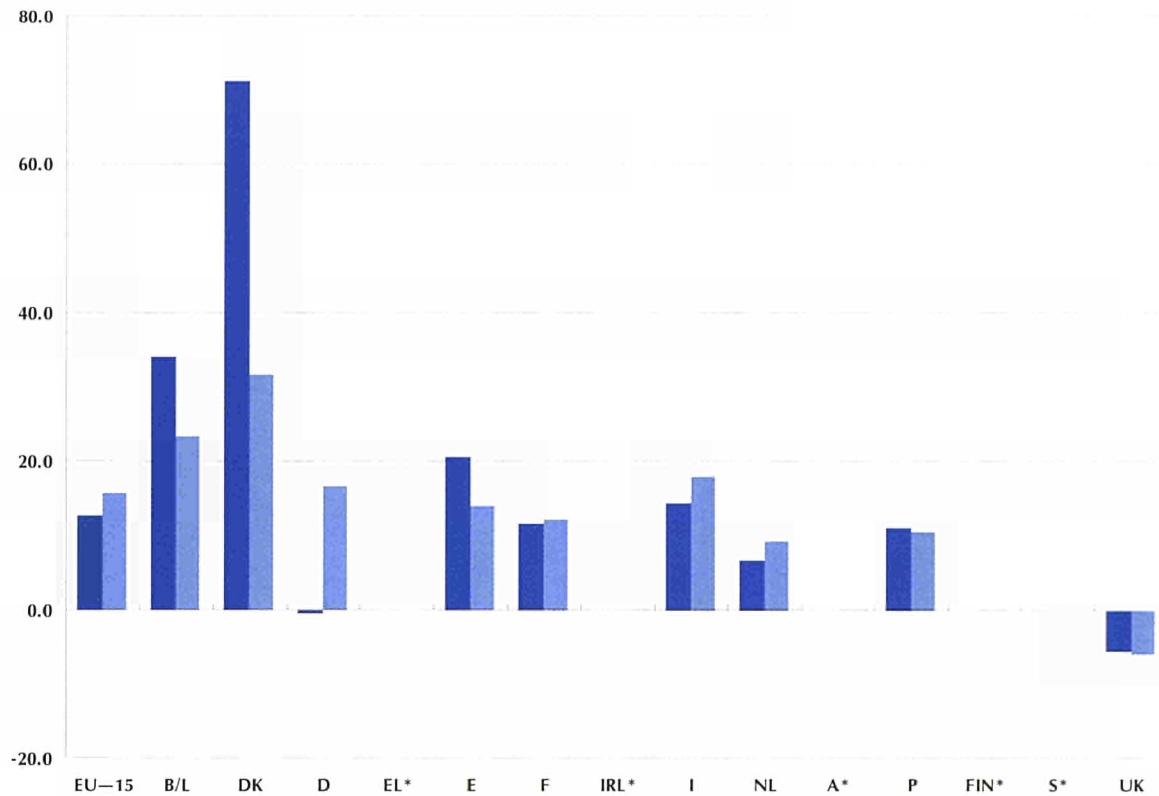


Table 3.10

Foreign trade indices (value indices are in ECU terms): growth rates (%)

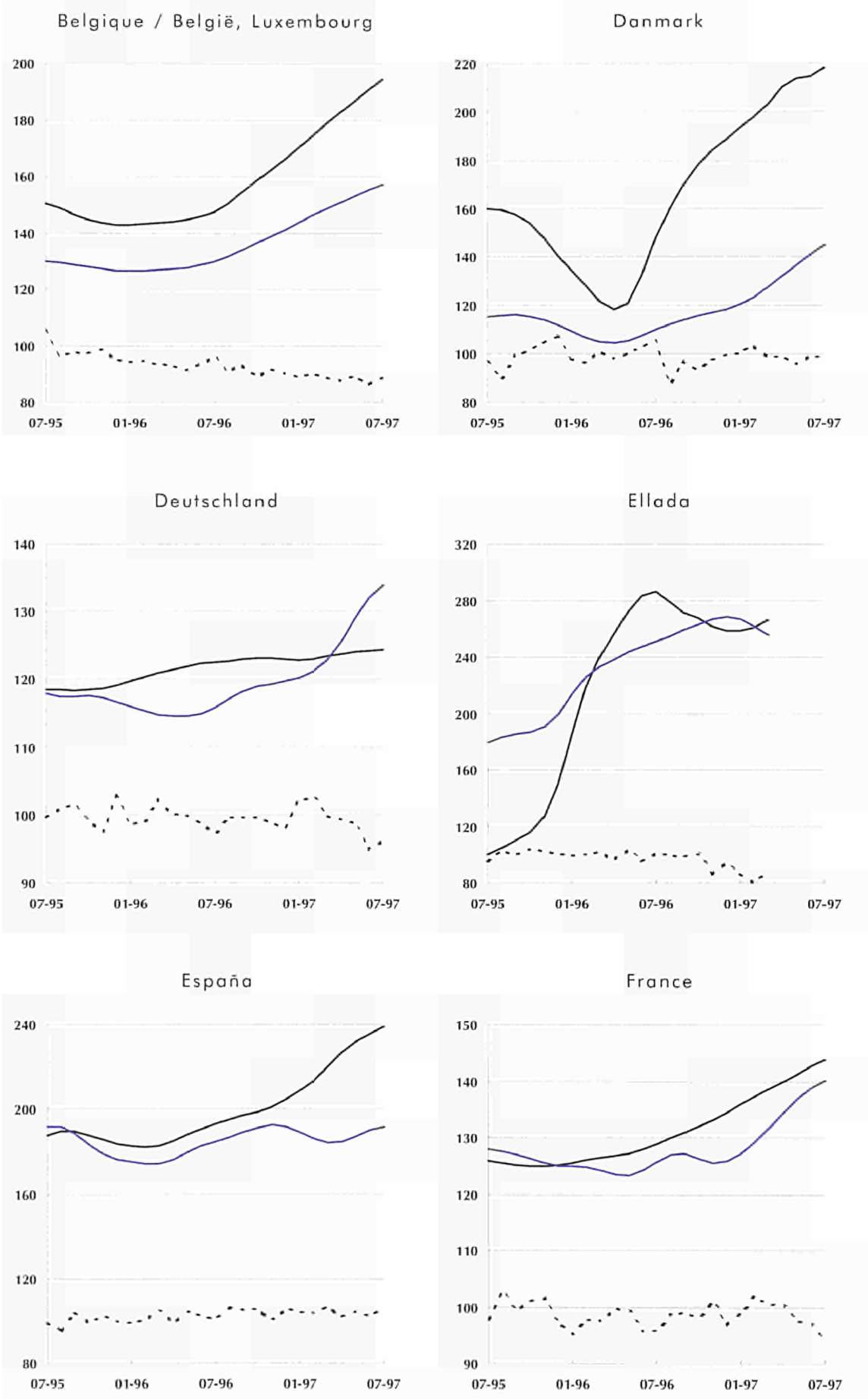
Source:  eurostat

	Latest 3 months available	Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
		Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EU-15	05-97 ⇒ 07-97	12.8	7.4	15.8	9.0	-1.2
B / L	05-97 ⇒ 07-97	34.2	28.2	23.4	11.1	-5.9
DK	05-97 ⇒ 07-97	71.1	63.9	31.7	20.1	-4.7
D	05-97 ⇒ 07-97	-0.4	-6.0	16.7	7.8	-2.1
EL	01-97 ⇒ 03-97	11.3	14.9	11.2	-2.7	-15.4
E	05-97 ⇒ 07-97	20.6	14.3	13.9	10.2	2.1
F	05-97 ⇒ 07-97	11.6	6.6	12.2	6.4	-0.7
IRL	04-97 ⇒ 06-97	42.8	53.5	22.5	16.5	-11.6
I	05-97 ⇒ 07-97	14.4	12.3	17.9	16.4	0.5
NL	05-97 ⇒ 07-97	6.7	1.0	9.4	0.4	-3.4
A	⇒	:	:	:	:	:
P	05-97 ⇒ 07-97	11.0	2.1	10.4	0.1	-1.7
FIN	⇒	:	:	:	:	:
S	⇒	:	:	:	:	:
UK	05-97 ⇒ 07-97	-5.5	-1.6	-5.9	1.0	3.3

Foreign trade indices (trend cycle)

Figure 3.16

Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1990 = 100)

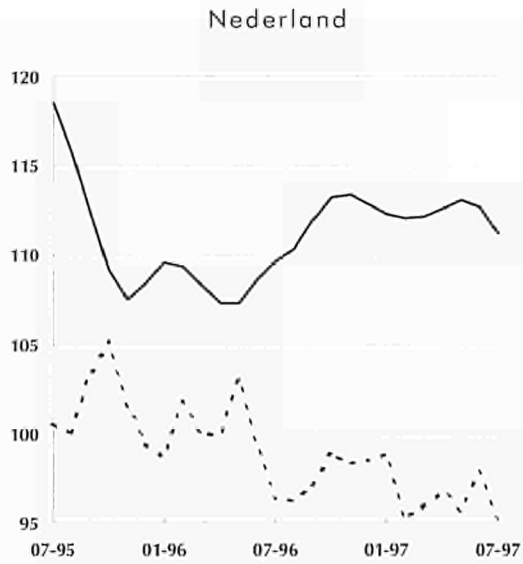
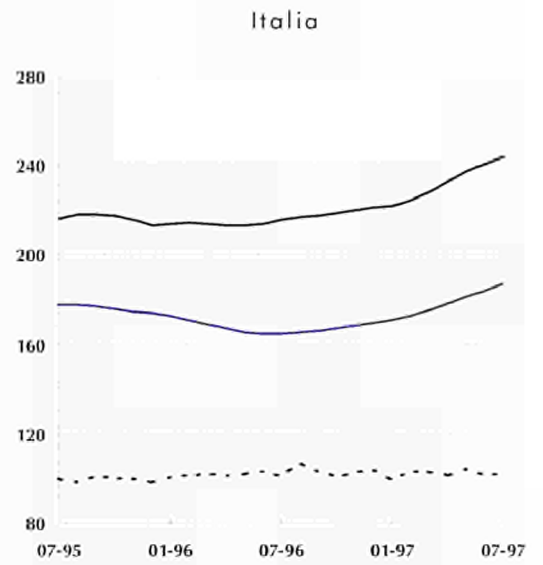
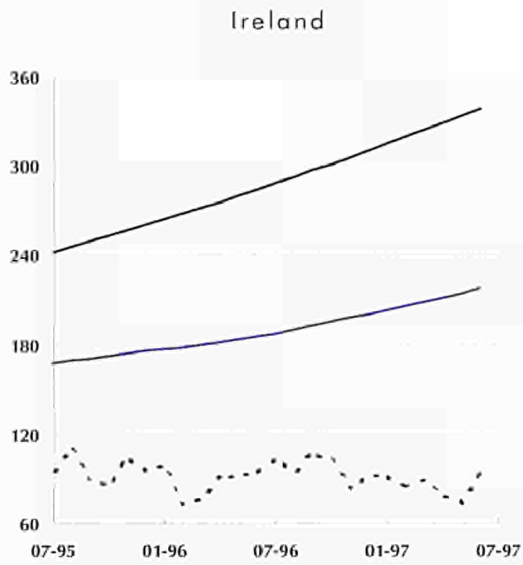


— Export value index
— Import value index
- - - Terms of trade

Source: eurostat

Figure 3.16

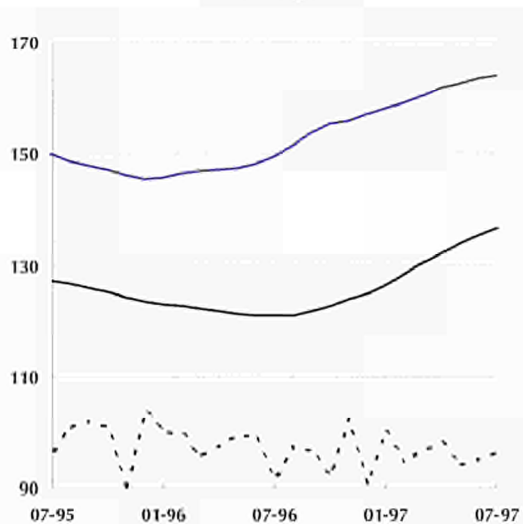
Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1990 = 100)



Österreich

Not available

Portugal



Suomi / Finland

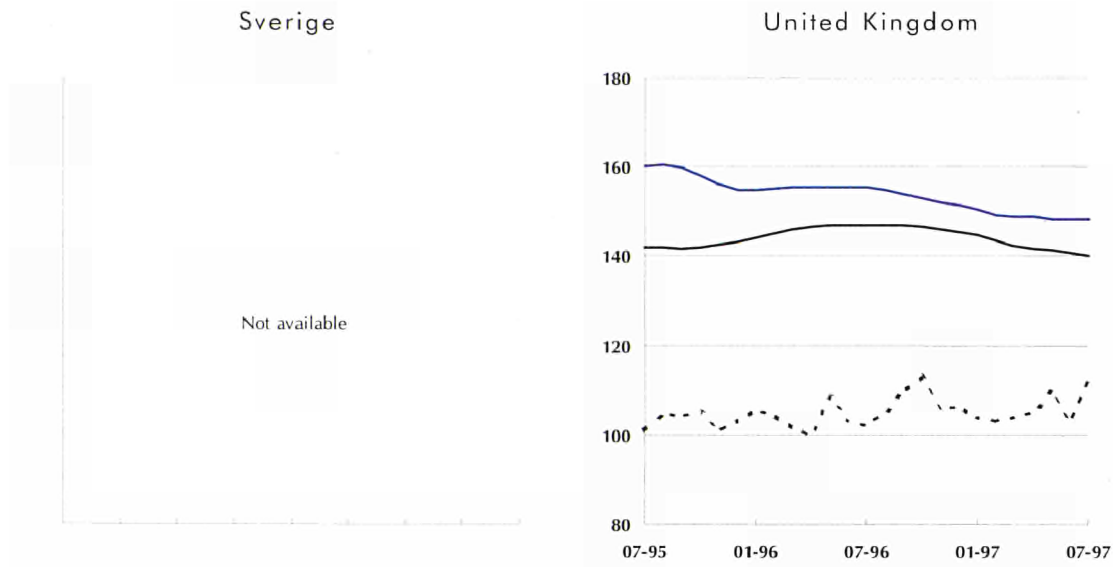
Not available

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

Source: eurostat

Foreign trade indices (trend cycle)

Figure 3.16



Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1990 = 100)

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

Further information - the foreign trade indices:

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 EU-15 refer only to extra-Union trade, the indices 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 73.

Source: eurostat

4.

Data diskette



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

datatype, flag, data,

e.g. EF;PROD;B0020;M;S;*;85.14164...

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

1. Copy the file MPEI1.EXE (English number format) or MPEI2.EXE (continental European number format) 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 <F5> 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 (MPEI1.EXE or MPEI2.EXE) and press <ENTER>, the files will self-extract and be placed in the same directory as the .EXE file.

4. The files are simple, plain text files, with the .TXT extension. The files are semi-colon 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.

7. Furthermore, there are two files called STRUCT1.EXE (English number format) and STRUCT2.EXE (continental European number format) with the structural data, for the industry covered in section 3 of the publication. It is also detailed in the README.TXT file.

If you would like to receive the data by e-mail as soon as it is extracted, please send a message to Raffaella Turci (raffaella.turci@eurostat.cec.be) requesting the data.

Divisions:

B0020	Total Industry excluding Construction	B2400	Chemical Industry
B0040	Intermediate Goods Industry	B2500	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
B0050	Capital Goods Industry	B2600	Manufacture of other Non-Metallic Mineral Products
B0060	Durable Consumer Goods Industry	B2700	Manufacture of Basic Metals
B0070	Non-Durable Consumer Goods Industry	B2800	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products
B1000	Mining of Coal and Lignite; Extraction of Peat	B2900	Mechanical Engineering
B1100	Extraction of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas; Service Activities Incidental to Oil and Gas Extraction, excluding Surveying	B3000	Manufacture of Office Machinery, Computers
B1200	Mining of Uranium and Thorium Ores	B3100	Manufacture of Electrical Machinery
B1500	Food and Drink Industry	B3200	Manufacture of Radio, TV and Communication Equipment
B1600	Tobacco	B3300	Manufacture of Medical, Precision and Optical Instruments
B1700	Manufacture of Textiles	B3400	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles
B1800	Clothing Industry	B3500	Manufacture of Other Transport Equipment
B1900	Leather and Shoe Industry	B3600	Manufacture of Furniture; Manufacturing not elsewhere classified
B2000	Manufacture of Wood and Products of Wood	B4000	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Supply
B2100	Paper Industry	B4500	Construction
B2200	Publishing, Printing, Reproduction of Recorded Media		
B2300	Manufacture of Coke, Refined Petroleum Products, Nuclear Fuel		

5.

Methodological notes

Industry classification	74
Nace Rev.1, definitions of main industrial groupings	
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sources and methods used for short-term indicators and structural data; notes on series used and calculation methods	
Signs and abbreviations	75
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.

Main industrial groupings that are used in Section 2 of this publication have the following definitions in terms of NACE Rev.1.

Total industry

C + D + E,

i.e. mining, manufacturing and energy supply

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

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

If Member States dispose of more detailed data series at the 4 digit level of NACE Rev.1, a more elaborate definition at this level of disaggregation is used.

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 sub-contractors to Eurostat;
- 3) the data for the USA and Japan, which are supplied by the OECD.

Every effort has been made to include data for the EU-15 Member States. The indices from 1991 onwards are on a post-unification basis and include East-Germany.

Short term indicators

The index of production measures changes in the volume of the gross value added created by industry, the branch indices being aggregated by means of a system of weighting according to gross value added at factor cost. The indices are adjusted to take account of the varying number of working days in the month.

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 indices refer to overall weighted price changes. There are not yet indices for Austria. No seasonal adjustment is carried out on these indices.

Sometimes statistics are collected at the product level. This may be the case for prices, production, imports and exports. Thus, data is not strictly speaking following an activity classification (NACE Rev.1) but a product classification (Classification of Products by Activity "CPA"). CPA, was laid down in a Council Regulation in 1993. It is a six digit classification which for the 2-digit, 3-digit and 4-digit level is identical to NACE Rev.1 in its coding.

For the indices of imports and exports, external trade data of 9,000 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.

Statistical sources, signs & abbreviations

The value indices are all in ECU terms. The indices for the EU refer only to extra-Union trade, the indices for Member States reflect also intra-Union trade.

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.

Seasonal adjustment

All series, except prices and capacity utilisation, are seasonally adjusted with TRAMO / SEATS, a method developed by Professor Maravall and V. Gomez. For France, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom the indices are seasonally adjusted by the national statistical office. For Germany, the trend and seasonally adjusted figures for the production index are calculated by the national statistical office. Otherwise, Eurostat calculates the trend cycle, i.e. seasonally adjusted series, where additionally the irregular fluctuations have been excluded (using the program TRAMO / SEATS).

Growth rates

The changes which are given in the tables show three different growth rates. The first being for the latest three months data compared to the previous three months data - here the trend cycle 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. The third is a year on year growth rate for a particular month - here gross data for prices is used. Estimates are sometimes made to create a EU-15 total.

Graphs

The line graphs show the trend cycle. The bar graphs show the annual growth of the index, using a working day adjusted series. For Member States where just one month is missing (and not more), this missing value was estimated in order to bring the growth rate for all Member States up to the same date. This estimation is indicated by ** in the graph.

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 (local units of all sizes), Portugal (enterprises with 10 or more employees) and Finland (establishments employing 5 or more persons). The employment data relates to the number of persons employed, excluding home workers.

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 sub-contractors to Eurostat. Thus, EU-15 totals often contain estimates for missing countries. Estimates are shown in bold. Attention should be drawn to the fact that the data has switched to the NACE Rev.1 classification, this may result in revisions of data being made in the medium-term.

Annual foreign trade data comes from the COMEXT database. Statistical régime 4 (total trade) is used.

Signs and abbreviations

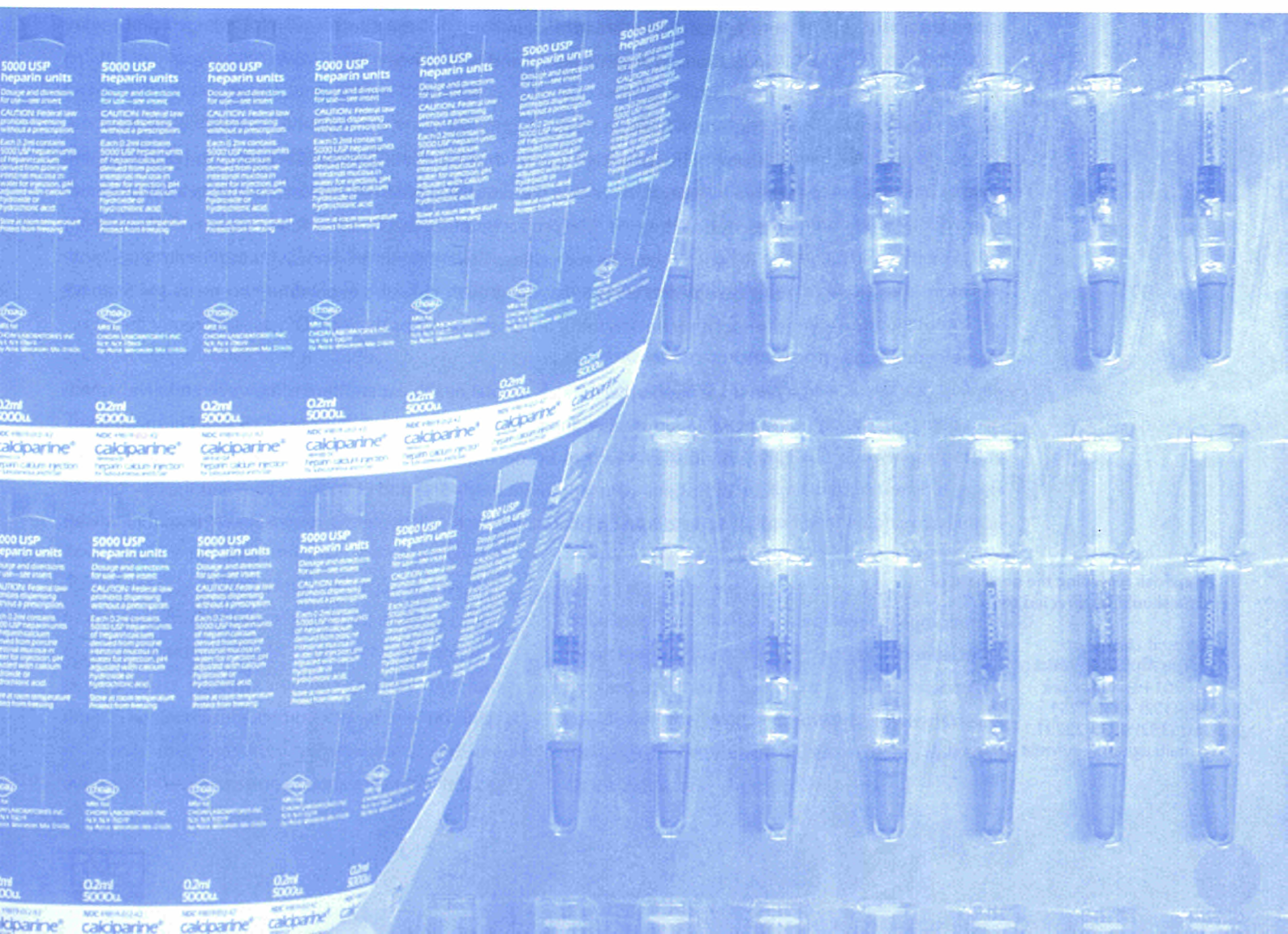
B / L	Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union
ECU	European currency unit
TRIAD	EU-15, Japan and the USA
Billion	thousand million
*	not available (in graphs)
:	not available (in tables)
**	estimation (in graphs)
data in bold	estimation (in tables)
1990 = 100	reference year



6.

Pharmaceuticals industry

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Outlook for the pharmaceutical industry	88



6. Pharmaceuticals industry

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Health and structure of the population

Health: an essential asset ...

For some years now, the European countries have had to cope with an increase in health expenditure in excess of trends in overall demand, although growth in public health expenditure since the 1980s has remained lower than the growth in total expenditure on health. This growth is due to two main factors. The first is the inexorable trend in the population's age structure, with higher life expectancy and a stagnant fertility index combining to swell the proportion of the total population aged over 65 and inverting the population pyramid. The second is the emergence of new diseases such as AIDS, which require high health expenditure on very costly forms of treatment such as tritherapy. It is worth noting, in general terms, that the average health expenditure on persons aged over 75 is seven times higher than that on young adults. Other possible factors contributing to the growth in expenditure are scientific progress - with broad dissemination of the latest research findings - and higher expectations as regards health and well-being.

... but one which has to be paid for

Because of the growing burden which health expenditure is placing on public expenditure in general, there is at the same time pressure to resort to both generic and non-prescription drugs - i.e. to products not subject to either full or partial reimbursement by the social security authorities. Governments are endeavouring to introduce policies designed to ensure that the growth in health expenditure borne by the State (or the social security system) no longer outstrips that of GDP, as is currently the case.

The share of pharmaceuticals in total health expenditure is, however, relatively modest in value terms, accounting for a non-weighted average of 15% at European level, and would even seem to be declining. It is, at any rate, markedly lower than the share of hospital care (approximately 45%) and out-patient care and therapy (almost 40%). Expenditure on pharmaceuticals has also grown more slowly than total health expenditure.

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

Eurostat Data-Shop
4, rue Alphonse Weicker
L - 2014 Luxembourg
tel: (352) 4335 2251
fax: (352) 4335 2221
e-mail: agnesn@eurostat.datashop.lu

It takes an average of twelve

years to launch a new drug

Recourse to generic drugs is recommended

In a bid to reduce public deficits and social security expenditure, government-sponsored advertising and information campaigns have endeavoured to persuade consumers to make do with generic drugs and to encourage pharmacists to recommend them. Generic drugs are less expensive than brand-name products since they are no longer subject to patent protection and consequently fall within the public domain. By promoting drugs of this kind, governments hope to reduce the deficits which continue to weigh on the finances of social security authorities.

Pharmaceutical substances are both time-consuming and costly to develop

The expiry of patent protection periods compels the large companies to launch new and innovative products on a regular basis. They therefore require substantial financial resources and a healthy cash-flow in order to cover the R&D costs, which are almost entirely industry-financed and are essential to the design, development, testing and launching of new pharmaceuticals. However, launching a new product requires not only money but also time. The increasing complexity of the products involved, the regulatory requirements and the administrative processing periods mean that it takes

approximately twelve years in Europe to develop a substance, have it approved and market it. Furthermore, only one out of every 5,000 to 10,000 laboratory products synthesised is ever actually marketed as a drug. The need for such large-scale expenditure has prompted companies to look for growth on broad international markets and to step up sectoral concentration via both mergers and acquisitions and alliances aimed at sharing the R&D burden. The net result is that innovation is largely restricted to world-market leaders.

Health, health systems and public policies

Community legislation and the EU's position in a changing pharmaceutical industry

The introduction of the Single Market and the harmonisation of rules between Member States are intended to enable companies to trade and expand with fewer obstacles at Community level, however fragmented the market remains. The problem is that the Community's health systems are not harmonised, and this is preventing completion of the standardisation process. European companies are therefore obliged to take advantage of the liberalisation in the CEECs if they are to broaden their market presence, offset their R&D costs more quickly and make the most of their unquestionable assets within an evolving and competitive pharmaceutical industry. The profitability of pharmaceutical companies is not, however, best served by government policies geared chiefly towards the consumption of medicinal products. If such policies continue to be pursued in the longer term, research potential could well be switched towards lower-risk segments to the detriment of research into rare and chronic diseases.

Better information on non-prescription pharmaceuticals

Since the population is better informed on health matters than it used to be and is increasingly demanding and self-reliant, it would seem logical to transfer the responsibility for individual health from the public health system to the patients/consumers themselves. For minor ailments - a field in which self-medication plays an important and statistically confirmed role - this would not seem to be a problem, since those concerned are ready and willing to co-operate.

By way of illustration, the annual average turnover of non-prescription pharmaceuticals between 1992 and 1996 rose by 3.9% in Germany, 4.2% in France and 34.3% in Portugal.

The pharmaceutical industry as a whole

The pharmaceutical products market (restricted here to products intended for human consumption) is usually divided into two categories: products sold exclusively on prescription and products which are freely available (whether prescribed by a doctor or not). Products within the latter category are generally referred to as "over-the-counter" or "self-medication" products.

Increase in the share of health expenditure in GDP over the past ten years

The share of health expenditure in GDP at market prices has risen steadily over the past ten years in the majority of industrialised countries, although the trend has been modest or even negative in the northern European countries. In Denmark, for example, the share remained relatively stable between 1985 and 1995, while over the same period Finland and Sweden saw rises of 0.9 and 1.2 points to 8.2% and 7.7% respectively. In Ireland, the share fell by 1.6 points between 1985 and 1989, although it rose again by 1.3 points between 1989 and 1995. In 1994-95, the rates were close to (but still below) the 10% mark in Germany (9.6% in 1995), France (9.9%), Austria and Switzerland, while the UK figure for the same period stood at

just below 7.0%. Spain recorded a substantial rise of 1.9 points over ten years to 7.6%. Finally, in the USA, the share of health expenditure in GDP rose from 10.5% in 1985 to 14.5% in 1995 (a steady increase of four points over ten years), while in Japan the figure stood at 7.2% in 1995.

The world pharmaceutical industry: companies and structures

Over 80% of the world pharmaceutical industry is concentrated in the NAFTA (North-American Free Trade Agreement) countries, i.e. the United States, Canada and Mexico, and in Europe and Japan. The world leaders for prescription sales are Glaxo Wellcome (United Kingdom), Merck (USA) and Hoechst Marion Roussel (Germany), while Roche (Switzerland), Smithkline Beecham (United Kingdom) and Rhone-Poulenc Rorer (France) also feature among the leading fifteen companies.

Up-and-coming pharmaceutical companies tend to fall into one of the following three categories: multinationals with a major R&D focus, internationally-oriented companies specialising in a number of market segments and marketing both their own products and those of other firms under licence, and, finally, SMEs filling product or market niches or manufacturing products whose substance-patents have moved into the public domain.

The pharmaceutical industry as a whole

A high valued-added industry

The ratio of value added (at factor cost) to production in the pharmaceutical industry is high, bearing out both its productivity and the quality of its investments and workforce. In 1996, the ratio stood at 40.9% for EU-15, with the UK recording 53.1%, Sweden 52.0%, Germany 44.5%, Italy 38.8% but France only 32.0%. The Japanese and American ratios were much higher (67.7% and 73.5% respectively).

Substantial growth in Europe's pharmaceutical industry

In 1996, Community production of pharmaceuticals amounted to ECU 91.4 billion at current prices, making EU-15 the leading player at world level (ahead of the USA and Japan, whose production is respectively three-quarters and one-half of the EU value). The leading Community producer was France, with a share of 25.7% in 1996, followed by Italy and Germany with 17.5% each and the UK with 12.1%. Another major European producer is Switzerland, which is home to a number of top-ranking world companies. Between 1995 and 1996, the EU's production of pharmaceuticals grew by a healthy 5.1% in value terms, outstripping the nominal growth for both the chemical industry as a whole (+0.1%) and manufacturing industry

Production in the EU's

pharmaceutical industry grew by

5.1% at current prices in 1996

1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
EU-15	39,460	41,139	44,152	50,289	55,650	60,383	68,329	74,357	75,451	78,813	86,955	91,410
B	784	805	801	905	1,033	1,133	1,444	1,730	1,754	1,864	2,400	2,486
DK	870	898	971	1,111	1,246	1,317	1,468	1,725	1,863	2,112	2,491	2,705
D	8,585	9,277	9,923	10,763	11,427	12,210	13,660	14,504	14,841	15,774	17,443	15,912
EL	254	230	232	273	306	357	366	406	456	502	601	674
E	2,439	2,514	2,718	3,251	4,097	4,624	5,448	6,019	5,721	5,569	6,272	6,452
F	9,525	10,401	10,988	12,325	13,857	15,088	16,966	18,124	20,031	20,716	22,623	23,529
IRL	426	365	365	432	555	632	732	855	980	1,244	1,509	1,947
I	7,239	7,621	8,400	9,832	10,610	12,123	13,427	14,959	13,018	12,726	13,821	15,970
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	1,282	1,290	1,419	1,584	1,703	1,772	2,132	2,335	2,475	2,643	3,051	3,080
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,308	1,341	1,526	1,558	1,848	1,873
P	254	275	316	340	353	467	579	694	603	522	558	633
FIN	:	285	328	374	439	457	478	412	343	388	461	462
S	:	:	:	:	:	1,518	1,971	2,138	2,175	2,570	3,076	4,590
UK	5,252	5,027	5,446	6,584	7,250	7,350	8,350	9,115	9,664	10,627	10,801	11,097
J	21,346	23,914	26,278	30,872	33,263	28,228	32,155	33,700	43,516	47,140	50,589	45,622
USA	41,059	34,972	34,011	37,199	44,578	42,185	49,094	52,128	60,619	64,091	62,963	69,411

Table 6.1

Evolution of production in the pharmaceutical industry (million ECU, current prices)

Source:  eurostat

(+2.7%). However, trends varied across the Member States, with substantial growth in Sweden (49.2%), Ireland (29.1%) and Italy (15.5%) but an appreciable fall in Germany (-8.8%). The UK and France came out below the Community average, with growth rates of 2.7% and 4.0% respectively. Finally, the figures for the triad reflect highly contrasting performances, with healthy growth in the United States (10.2%) and a dramatic fall in Japan (-9.8%).

Trend in turnover on the European pharmaceuticals market

At Community level (EU-15 excluding Denmark, Greece and Luxembourg), the leading pharmaceutical market in 1996 was Germany, which accounted for 31.2% of the market and generated a turnover of ECU 25.8 billion in retail price terms. Next in line were France (22.2%), Italy (13.2%) and the United Kingdom (9.1%). Community turnover has grown steadily over the past three years, rising by 6.0% between 1995 and 1996 compared with 4.3% in 1995 and 3.4% in 1994. While trends varied across the Member States, growth was everywhere in evidence. It is worth noting, however, that growth was usually below the Community average in those countries with the largest market shares (i.e., for 1996, 1.7% in France, 2.0% in the UK and 5.3% in Germany). By contrast, Sweden's pharmaceuticals market has seen four years of continuous two-digit growth, reaching 18.2% in 1996.

On the non-EU side, the Swiss market balances out on a par with its Belgian and Austrian counterparts with a turnover of ECU 2.3 billion in 1996, while the Czech and Hungarian markets, although still small, also recorded substantial growth over 1995 (9.3% and 24.1% respectively).

Table 6.2

Evolution of the pharmaceuticals market (million ECU at public price level)

	1993	1994	1995	1996
B	2,188	2,271	2,494	2,576
DK	:	:	:	:
D	22,128	23,175	24,979	25,818
EL	:	:	:	:
E	5,869	5,620	6,139	6,383
F	16,176	16,843	17,963	18,362
IRL	231	254	281	313
I	11,421	10,482	9,051	10,892
L	:	:	:	:
NL	2,564	2,658	3,086	3,080
A	1,781	1,919	2,136	2,218
P	798	1,406	1,590	1,765
FIN	589	688	821	877
S	1,786	2,060	2,282	2,955
UK	6,926	7,530	7,288	7,569
CH	1,818	2,012	2,192	2,264
CZ	:	:	742	818
HUN	:	714	682	730
N	659	704	800	916

Source: AESGP

The pharmaceutical industry as a whole

Falls in employment due to various factors

Although it had seemed to be a long-term source of employment, the pharmaceutical industry has seen a steady reduction in its workforce since 1992. Viewed against the backdrop of an average Community decline of -1.4%, the falls were particularly sharp in Italy (an annual average of -4.0% between 1992 and 1996) and Germany (-2.8%). The picture in France and Sweden was somewhat less gloomy, with increases over the same period of 0.2% and 3.1% respectively. At the same time, Japan recorded an average fall of 1.2% and the USA an increase of 0.8%. The R&D sector, too, had its share of these job losses, which can be attributed to the worldwide concentration within the pharmaceutical industry, corporate restructuring and the introduction of measures to control health expenditure and relocate producer units to countries with low labour costs.

Table 6.3

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
EU-15	392,526	396,591	403,243	412,805	425,448	440,513	456,475	465,667	455,782	443,139	447,376	439,572
B	9,920	9,344	9,062	9,141	9,800	10,350	11,589	11,873	11,805	10,896	11,203	11,639
DK	8,085	8,336	9,025	9,307	9,607	10,072	9,430	10,952	11,624	12,419	13,124	:
D	93,287	95,571	96,897	98,885	101,049	105,287	108,846	112,379	109,436	101,541	107,307	100,383
EL	5,841	5,694	5,511	5,523	5,732	6,414	6,257	6,207	6,157	6,282	6,348	:
E	37,638	36,983	37,467	38,936	40,562	41,234	42,617	43,573	41,305	38,533	37,907	40,249
F	72,847	73,601	74,060	75,700	79,063	83,251	87,621	87,226	87,512	87,438	88,538	87,796
IRL	2,394	2,609	2,837	2,997	3,255	3,595	3,843	4,127	4,858	5,197	5,489	5,858
I	63,555	64,180	65,137	67,617	68,104	70,067	72,078	74,064	71,515	68,873	64,817	62,935
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	11,688	11,613	11,737	12,060	11,958	12,111	12,576	12,885	11,963	11,541	10,991	10,533
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	7,888	8,106	8,186	7,865	7,840	7,554
P	8,121	8,075	8,206	8,109	7,848	9,114	9,274	9,683	8,767	8,632	7,657	7,518
FIN	:	3,707	3,735	3,695	3,688	4,029	3,935	3,953	3,805	3,897	3,985	:
S	:	:	:	:	:	11,185	12,490	11,489	10,957	11,845	12,677	12,996
UK	57,546	58,796	61,435	62,469	66,015	65,785	68,031	69,149	67,892	68,180	69,493	68,482
J	99,011	100,032	100,097	100,317	99,248	100,428	100,733	101,552	101,375	100,044	98,390	96,662
USA	163,700	165,900	171,900	174,600	183,800	182,900	184,200	194,000	199,500	206,300	204,032	200,450

Evolution of
employment in the
pharmaceuticals
industry
(units)

Source:  eurostat

Table 6.4

Pharmaceuticals market, 1996 (million ECU at public price level)

	Pharmaceuticals market	Non-prescription market	Self-medication market
B	2,576	545	442
DK	:	:	:
D	25,818	8,798	4,556
EL	:	:	:
E	6,383	992	793
F	18,362	6,214	3,304
IRL	313	67	65
I	10,892	1,522	858
L	:	:	:
NL	3,080	454	309
A	2,218	251	197
P	1,765	205	205
FIN	877	145	145
S	2,955	275	231
UK	7,569	2,074	1,568
CH	2,264	792	591
CZ	818	122	133
HUN	730	113	113
N	916	95	95

Source: AESGP

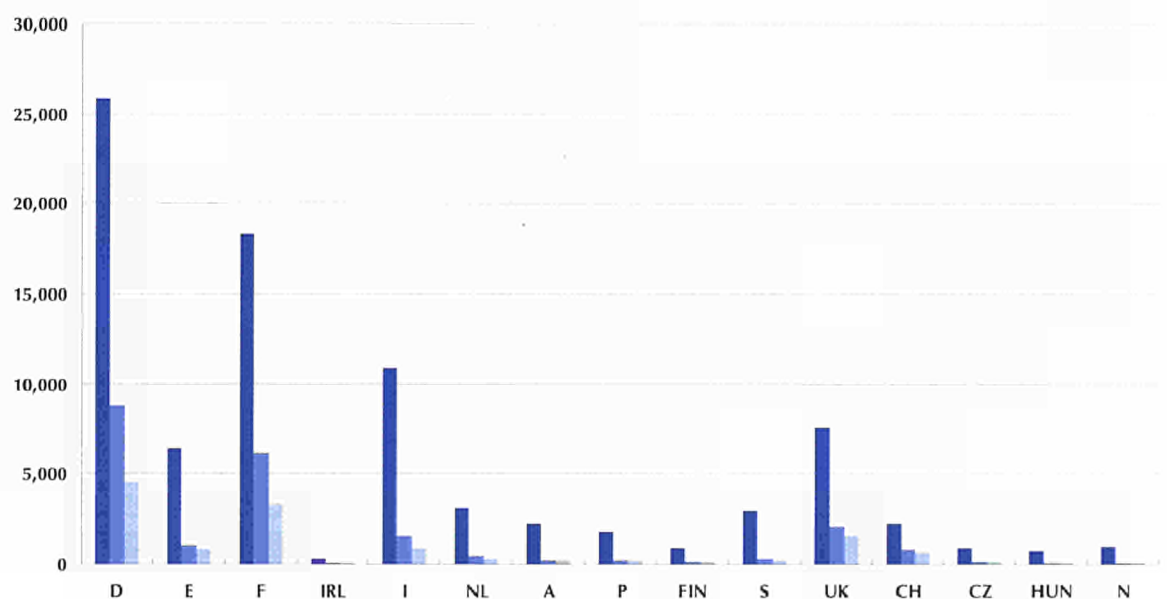
Non-prescription pharmaceuticals and self-medication

Self-medication: limitations and advantages

The main groups of self-medication products, in descending order of turnover, are as follows: cough and cold remedies, analgesics, indigestion cures and laxatives, skin treatments and, finally, vitamins and minerals. The total value of the European self-medication market is approximately ECU 12 billion. Self-medication is fairly well established in Europe, although slightly less so in the CEECs (central and eastern European countries). Its share in the overall pharmaceuticals market varies, with substantial levels of use in Switzerland (26.1% in 1996) and the British Isles (20.7%) but much lower levels in Sweden (7.8%), Italy (7.9%) and Austria (8.9%). France, Belgium and Germany, with levels between 17% and 18%, lie midway between the two.

Figure 6.1

Comparison of turnover by segment, 1996 (million ECU)



Source: AESGP

Non-prescription pharmaceuticals and self-mediation

Relative share of self-medication products by market segment

In terms of turnover (retail prices) for the countries available, the main market segment for self-medication products is - as indicated above - that of cough and cold remedies, which ranks first in value terms in Germany, France, the UK and Switzerland. In Sweden, by contrast, this segment ranks last among the five groups of products (with 4% of the total), but this is an isolated case in relation to the other countries observed. In 1996, the share of this segment was close to 30% in the UK, Germany, France and the Netherlands and as high as 36% in Switzerland, while in Hungary and the Czech Republic it hovered around the 15% mark. Growth in turnover was particularly marked in Spain and Portugal, reaching a nominal annual average of 17% between 1992 and 1996.

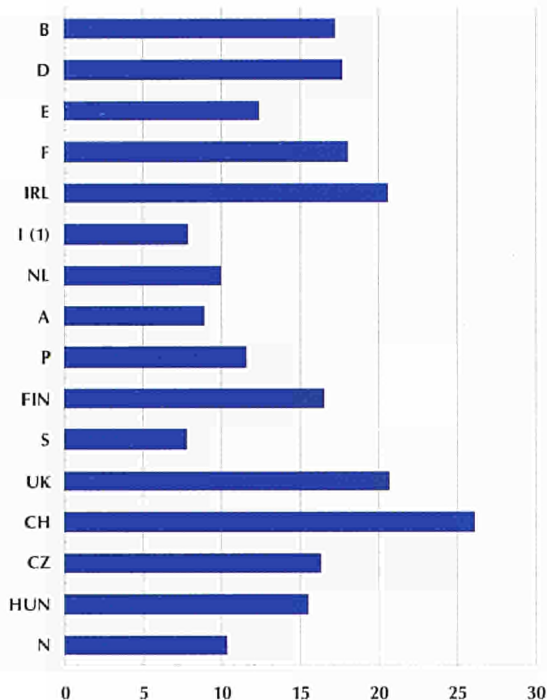


Figure 6.2

Share of self-medication turnover as a percentage of the total pharmaceuticals market, 1996 (%)

1) excluding dietetics

Source: AESGP, IMS, IHA, 1994 in AESGP

Although the share of cold and cough remedies is extremely low in Sweden, that country heads the list as regards analgesics, which account for almost 40% of its overall self-medication market, far ahead of a whole group of countries - among them Spain, the Netherlands and the Czech Republic - for which the figure is around 25%. Nevertheless, Germany is the second-ranking European market for analgesics, with a retail-price turnover of ECU 484 million in 1996, surpassed only by France with ECU 517 million. Between 1992 and 1996, the market for analgesics shrank in Germany at an annual average of 5.4% in value terms, while in Portugal and Sweden it grew at an annual average of 45.6% and 17.2% respectively.

1993 1994 1995 1996

Table 6.5

	1993	1994	1995	1996
EU-15	:	:	:	:
B	16.4	17.9	17.7	17.2
DK	:	:	:	:
D	17.5	17.7	18.2	17.7
EL	:	:	:	:
E	9.7	11.9	11.8	12.4
F	18.9	18.8	18.3	18.0
IRL	14.3	19.9	20.9	20.6
I (1)	10.0	13.5	7.4	7.9
L	:	:	:	:
NL	12.1	12.0	11.8	10.0
A	7.5	8.4	8.5	8.9
P	8.3	8.2	10.2	11.6
FIN	18.9	18.0	17.9	16.5
S	10.0	9.2	8.7	7.8
UK	22.1	20.3	20.8	20.7
CH	28.9	28.2	26.9	26.1
CZ	18.3	16.4	16.3	16.3
HUN	8.5	10.9	14.6	15.5
N	11.1	11.1	11.4	10.4

Share of the self-medication market in the total pharmaceutical market (% at public price level)

1) excluding dietetics from 1994 onwards

Source: AESGP

The leading market for indigestion cures and laxatives is Germany, with ECU 509 million in 1996, followed by France (ECU 452 million) and Italy (ECU 327 million). The country in which this segment has the highest share of the overall self-medication market (almost 40%) is Hungary, which emerges far ahead of Spain, Portugal and Italy, whose shares are around 24%. Bringing up the rear, with shares of less than 10%, are the Netherlands, Sweden and the Czech Republic.

As regards skin treatments, the Czech market is proportionately the largest, accounting for 22.9% of the country's overall self-medication market in 1996, although in size terms it corresponds to a mere 6% of that of its German neighbour. Between 1992 and 1996, turnover fell in value terms at an annual rate of 3.9% in France and 15.0% in the Netherlands.

Finally, as far as vitamins and minerals are concerned, Germany, France, the UK and Italy account, in descending order of importance, for three-quarters of the market in value terms (in relation to all the countries for which statistics are available). However, the highest market shares (over 25%) are to be found in the Czech Republic, Switzerland and

the Netherlands. Although the market for vitamins and minerals might be thought to have grown appreciably over the past few years, growth in this segment has in fact been rather modest, with annual average rates on the main European markets even verging on the low side (0.8% in the UK between 1992 and 1996, 1.1% in France and 3.1% in Germany). Only Italy stands out in this segment, with an average growth rate of 9.3%.

Recent trends on the market for non-prescription pharmaceuticals

Of the countries of Western Europe (with the exception of Denmark, Greece and Luxembourg), Sweden and Norway show the smallest shares of non-prescription pharmaceuticals in the overall pharmaceuticals market (9.3% in Sweden and 10.4% in Norway in 1996). By contrast, in France, Germany and Switzerland the corresponding shares are of the order of 34%. Among the CEECs, the Czech Republic and Hungary recorded comparable levels in 1996 but experienced inverse trends on the way to this result, with the share of non-prescription pharmaceuticals falling from 18.3% in 1993 to 14.9% in 1996 in the Czech Republic but rising over the same period by seven points to 15.5% in Hungary.

Table 6.6

Self-medication:
main product groups,
1996
(million ECU at
public price level)

	Coughs & colds	Analgesics	Digestives	Skin treatments	Vitamins & minerals
B	:	:	:	:	:
DK	:	:	:	:	:
D	764	484	509	445	423
EL	:	:	:	:	:
E	186	206	178	92	87
F	654	517	452	297	277
IRL	18	19	10	16	12
I	309	282	327	209	197
L	:	:	:	:	:
NL	71	64	20	23	60
A	53	37	38	44	32
P	36	36	41	27	25
FIN	34	55	39	29	50
S	5	49	11	28	33
UK	329	248	157	186	253
CH	150	70	65	82	47
CZ	16	30	11	27	34
HUN	15	24	38	19	0
N	:	:	:	:	:

Source: AESGP

Biotechnology and the pharmaceuticals industry

Biotechnology is one of the growth areas of the future

As far as general health care is concerned, Germans use non-prescription medicines or prescription medicines already in their possession in 27% of cases, use nothing at all in 48% of cases and turn to a doctor or dentist in 25% of cases. Consumers are increasingly well informed about the range of infections curable without resort to the medical profession and about the pharmaceutical products which their national health authorities consider suitable for the treatment of such minor ailments.

Biotechnology and the pharmaceuticals industry

Growth in biopharmaceuticals, particularly in the USA

Although the pharmaceutical industry encompasses a growing biotechnology branch, this branch is growing much less rapidly in Europe than in the United States, where conditions are more favourable as a result of the American government's support and the existence of a local market much less fragmented than in Europe. As a result, biopharmaceuticals have yet to live up to their full potential. In 1995, for example, the turnover of companies specialising in biotechnology was eight times lower in Europe than in the USA, despite the fact that almost 20% of the fifty new medicines launched each year on the world market are nowadays the result of biotechnological processes.

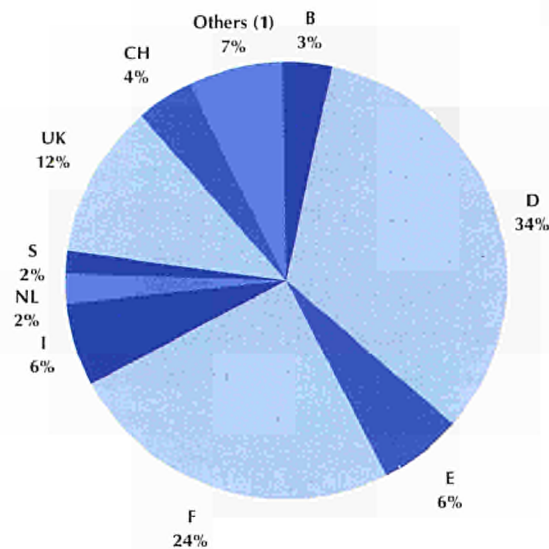


Figure 6.3

Self-medication market in Europe, 1996

1) Austria, Finland, Italy, Ireland, Norway, Hungary, Czech Republic

Source: AESGP

1993 1994 1995 1996

Table 6.7

	1993	1994	1995	1996
B	23.0	22.8	22.3	21.2
DK	:	:	:	:
D	34.1	34.8	35.0	34.1
EL	:	:	:	:
E	14.0	15.4	14.8	15.5
F	35.2	35.0	34.2	33.8
IRL	22.3	22.4	22.0	21.4
I	10.9	15.7	13.6	14.0
L	:	:	:	:
NL	13.5	13.3	13.2	14.8
A	11.5	12.9	12.2	11.3
P	8.4	8.2	10.2	11.6
FIN	18.9	18.0	17.9	16.5
S	13.7	11.0	10.3	9.3
UK	28.8	27.2	27.5	27.4
CH	39.1	37.8	36.3	35.0
CZ	18.3	16.4	16.3	14.9
HUN	8.5	10.9	14.6	15.5
N	11.1	11.1	11.4	10.4

Share of the non-prescription market in the total pharmaceuticals market (% at public price level)

Source: AESGP

Outlook for the pharmaceutical industry

In the years to come, the pharmaceutical industry will continue to depend on trends in the population pyramid and on the importance which individuals attach to their health. The ageing of the population and increases in life expectancy will inevitably lead to higher overall and average per capita health expenditure. Consumers are also buying more and more health-related products, and the borderline between pharmaceuticals and foodstuffs is becoming increasingly blurred (e.g. milk products, foods with added vitamins, fibre and minerals, and the planned dissemination of vaccines through fruit absorption). The growth of alternative medicines such as homeopathy or phytotherapy is also awakening consumer interest. A further avenue which the pharmaceutical industry will continue to explore is the treatment of malignant or still incurable diseases, such as cancer, AIDS and

Alzheimer's, and of diseases which have begun to recur as a result of the increasing resistance of infectious agents and bacterial strains. Already laboratories are having to develop new antibiotics and use new drugs against malaria, for example. Finally, the pharmaceutical industry will need to navigate its way through the uneasy relationship between commerce and health, a problem in which government and the social security bodies are centrally involved. The question which will need to be answered is whether health is a right or an economic asset like any other.

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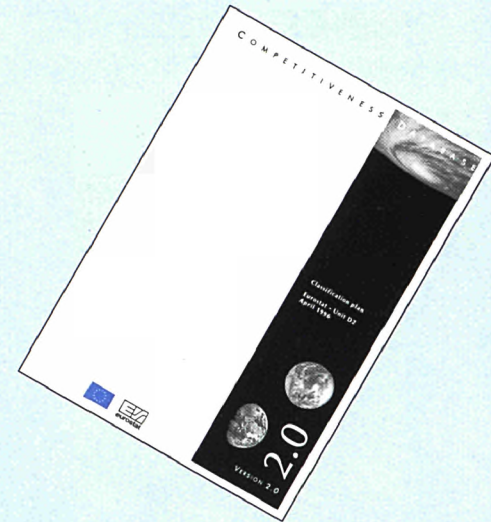
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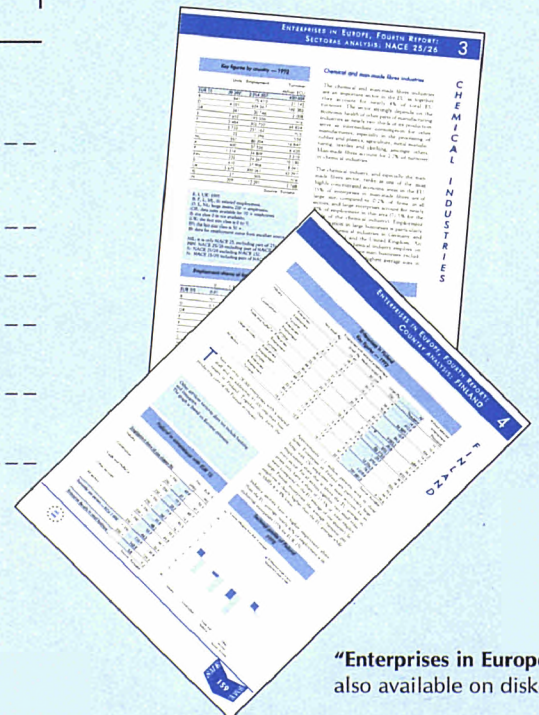
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the 1990s, the number of people with a disability in the United States has increased by 50% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000).

As a result of the increase in the number of people with disabilities, the need for accessible information has become more acute. The purpose of this study was to determine the information needs of people with disabilities in order to design accessible information systems.

The study was conducted in two phases. The first phase was to determine the information needs of people with disabilities.

The second phase was to design accessible information systems. The design process was based on the information needs of people with disabilities. The design process was iterative and involved the participation of people with disabilities.

The results of the study are presented in this paper. The paper is organized as follows. The first section is an introduction to the study. The second section is a literature review of accessible information systems. The third section is a description of the study. The fourth section is a discussion of the results. The fifth section is a conclusion.

2. Introduction

The purpose of this study was to determine the information needs of people with disabilities in order to design accessible information systems. The study was conducted in two phases. The first phase was to determine the information needs of people with disabilities.

The second phase was to design accessible information systems. The design process was based on the information needs of people with disabilities. The design process was iterative and involved the participation of people with disabilities.

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3. Literature review

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4. Description of the study

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