

# Monthly Panorama of European Business

4124 556 2242 10335



# 4



EUROPEAN  
COMMISSION



NUMBER 4  
Industry, Trade  
and Services



OFICINA ESTADÍSTICA DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS  
DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABERS STATISTISKE KONTOR  
STATISTISCHES AMT DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN  
ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ  
STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
OFFICE STATISTIQUE DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES  
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ISSUE 11/99

# Monthly Panorama of European Business



EUROPEAN  
COMMISSION



THEME 4

Industry, Trade  
and Services

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Manuscript completed in November 1999

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>)

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1999

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PRINTED ON WHITE CHLORINE-FREE PAPER



As well as providing the standardised information that appears on a monthly basis for industrial, construction and service activities, this issue of the MPEB looks at the related industries of wood, pulp and paper. The pulp and paper industry accounts for roughly twice the production value of the EU wood processing industry.

Both these industries see high levels of production specialisation in Finland, Sweden and Austria, particularly in the former. Portugal is also relatively specialised in the processing of wood. However, the larger EU economies have generally low levels of specialisation for both of these activities, with France and the United Kingdom (in particular) reporting large trade deficits.

Both wood processing, pulp and paper industries have witnessed a gradual move away from small and medium-sized production units towards a more multinational organisation of production. This has resulted in many new production facilities (particularly in the wood processing industry) moving to locations which can provide natural resources (both wood and water). At the same time the pulp and paper industry relies increasingly on recycled material in its production process, which has been aided by the rapid expansion of collection points for used paper throughout the EU.

**Pedro Díaz Muñoz,**  
Luxembourg



**Latest outlook** - the most recent short-term indicators for European industry, page 13



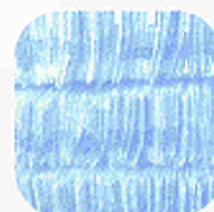
**Latest outlook** - the most recent short-term indicators for European construction, page 41



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The Monthly Panorama of European Business has the objective of furnishing readers with an instrument which will allow them to follow the evolution of short-term trends and also show the structure and activity of European business. 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.

This publication is a project of Eurostat unit D3. The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the individual authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the position of the European Commission.

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Data extracted on 15-11-99





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new orders

trade balance



# 1. Industrial commentary

## Latest figures confirm upward growth trend

EU industrial production rose by 0.8% in the three months to August 1999 compared to the previous three-month period. This figure confirms the trend towards stronger growth that has been evident since the spring of 1999, when second quarter growth amounted to 0.5%. Prior to this industrial production had fallen, with negative figures for the last quarter of 1998 (-0.2%) and the first quarter of 1999 (-0.1%). There would therefore appear to be hope that these figures support the likelihood of a sustained spell of growth within EU industry.

## Figures for the euro-zone<sup>1</sup> reflect these developments

These trends were almost identical for the euro-zone. The decline in the three months to December 1998 was slightly less at -0.3%, and the take-off in growth was fractionally less strong at 0.8% in the three months to August 1999.

## Intermediate and consumer goods industries central to this overall recovery

Growth in consumer durables, consumer non-durables and intermediate goods industrial groupings was around to 1.0% for the three months to August 1999. The most significant turn-around was that reported for intermediate goods, where there had been negative growth of -0.4% in the fourth quarter of 1998. The increase was more modest for the consumer goods groupings, which grew by around 0.5% in the first quarter of 1999.

The capital goods' grouping was still reporting a negative trend, with a growth rate for the three-month period to August 1999 of -0.4%. This represented a significant change from the rate of 0.8% reported in the third quarter of 1998 and 0.3% in the fourth quarter of 1998.

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(1) Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland make up the EUR-11 aggregate, otherwise known as the euro-zone.



Industrial commentary

**No growth in Germany**

Germany reported third quarter 1999 growth of 0.0%, the first non-negative quarterly figures for a year. German industrial production declined most strongly in the three months to March 1999 (-0.3%), following a gradual decline since September 1998. The rebound was gradual, with production falling less quickly in the second quarter of 1999 (-0.2%).

Within the main industrial groupings, growth rates were lower than for the EU, especially for consumer goods, which saw output fall by -0.1% in the third quarter of 1999. This represented a significant fall on the growth registered for the first and second quarters of 1999. Capital goods growth staged a recovery over this period, from -1.0% for the first quarter to 0.0% for the third quarter.

**... rising growth in the United Kingdom**

The 0.1% growth rate for industrial production in the United Kingdom for May 1999 was the first positive figure since summer 1998. The upturn witnessed from the lowest negative growth figure (-0.6% in November 1998) took place quite gradually. Industrial production was rising by 0.7% in the three-month period to August 1999.

There was virtually no growth in the manufacture of consumer goods in the three months to August 1999, with production of consumer non-durables up by 0.2% and consumer durables stable. Production rose for the capital goods (0.8%) and intermediate goods (0.5%) groupings. All these figures were higher than in the quarter to March 1999, especially consumer durables' production, which rose from -2.3%.

**More substantial growth in France**

French industrial production swung upwards in three months to August 1999, to stand at 0.9%. This figure represented a rapid acceleration in the growth rate, following the moderate expansion reported in the final quarter of 1998 and the first quarter of 1999 (0.4% and 0.1% respectively).

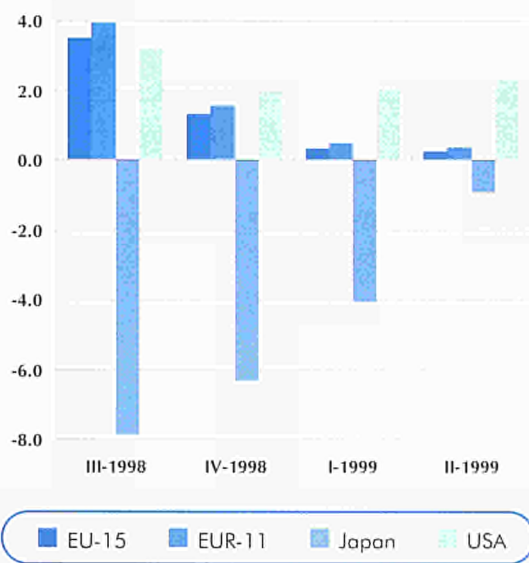


Figure 1.1

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

Source: eurostat

Consumer goods were the mainstay of French industrial output over the year to June 1999, with similar growth rates in each period. Consumer durables output grew by 1.1% in June 1999, whilst consumer non-durables production was up by 0.9%. The other main industrial groupings' growth rates have remained a few tenths of a percent above zero during 1999.

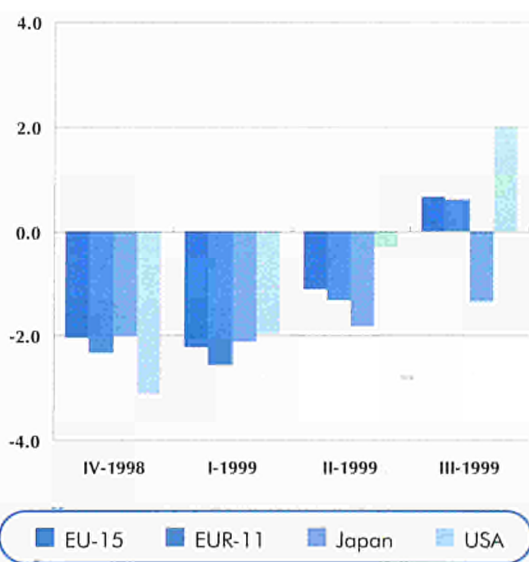


Figure 1.2

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

Source: eurostat

**...and Italy**

Italian industrial production grew by 2.1% in the three months to August 1999. Industrial output emerged from thirteen months of negative growth in the three months to April 1999, when production was stable. These figures represent a notable turnaround since the decline of -0.9% reported for the period to October 1998.

Of the main industrial groups, consumer durables (4.2%) and intermediate goods (2.7%) showed strong growth in the three months to August 1999. These figures followed significant negative growth in the first quarter of 1999 of -0.5% for both groups. Production rose by about 1% for consumer non-durables and capital goods in the three-month period ending in August 1999.

**... most other Member States had increased production**

In general, most of the smaller European economies displayed positive growth rates, with five countries registering growth of more than 1%: Austria (2.1%, three-month period to July 1999); Luxembourg (1.6%, May 1999); Spain (1.6% to August 1999); Portugal (1.4% to August 1999); and Ireland (1.2%, to June 1999). The majority of the remaining countries had rates close to the EU average, with only Sweden (-0.8%, three months to August 1999) significantly below this level.

Most of the figures reported above were higher than during the first quarter of 1999. Spring 1999 was the period when most countries moved into a period of more substantial growth, after having previously reported declining or stagnating production.

**Continued growth for Japan**

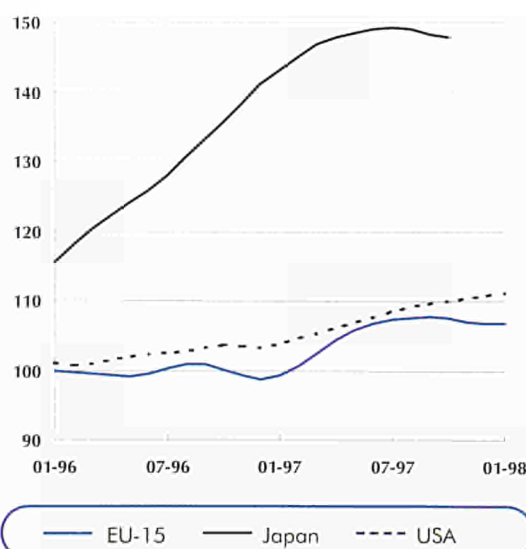
Japanese industrial production continued its recent positive trend, and growth was healthy at 1.6% for the three months to August 1999. This figure was 0.6 points higher than the second quarter of 1999. Nevertheless, these growth rates stood in contrast to the period of falling output experienced between September 1997 and February 1999. The intermediate goods grouping grew strongly (0.9% to August), but the overall figure was dragged down by a -0.7% contraction of the consumer durables grouping.

**...and a robust picture for the USA**

Total industrial production in the USA increased by 1.2% in the three months to August 1999, contributing to a period of high growth not seen since the last quarter of 1997. Intermediate and consumer goods production was roughly stable in the three-month period to August 1999, with consumer durables production growing fastest, up 2.2%, and capital goods up 1.0%.

Figure 1.3

New orders index  
(1995 = 100)



Source: eurostat

Table 1.1

	EU-15	EUR-11	Japan	USA
09-98	2.8	3.3	-6.8	2.5
10-98	2.1	2.5	-6.8	2.5
11-98	2.0	2.2	-6.2	1.7
12-98	-0.3	-0.2	-6.0	1.6
01-99	1.1	1.4	-6.8	1.9
02-99	-0.4	-0.3	-3.8	2.0
03-99	0.3	0.3	-2.0	2.1
04-99	-0.5	-0.4	-2.4	2.4
05-99	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	1.5
06-99	1.0	1.4	0.2	3.0
07-99	0.1	0.3	0.6	3.1
08-99	1.8	2.3	4.9	2.7

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

### EU producer prices rise sharply

EU producer prices increased steeply through mid-1999, leading to annualised price increases of 1.3% for September 1999. This represented a significant change from the situation seen between April 1998 and July 1999. For example, the figure for June 1999 was -0.8%. Fluctuating prices in the international oil market have been a significant factor in these movements. The figures for the euro-zone were higher than those for the EU-15, with producer prices up by 1.3% in August 1999, following a sustained period of deflation.

### Intermediate goods were central to overall EU-15 producer price inflation

The intermediate goods main industrial group was the principal cause of this take off. Prices rose by 1.5% in this grouping in August 1999, whilst the other groupings' prices were broadly unchanged. Intermediate goods prices have been the principal determining factor of the headline figure since the autumn of 1998. Since this date prices in the other three main industrial groupings have been fairly stable, whilst intermediate goods prices have varied considerably.

### ...and a rising trend in the Member States

Output prices followed an upward trend in most Member States. Nevertheless, Germany (-0.5%, September) and Luxembourg (-2.6%, August) continued to report falling producer prices (although at less pronounced rates than earlier in the year).

Rising prices of intermediate goods were the prime cause of the change in most Member States. A typical example was that of France, which in September 1999 saw overall producer prices rising by 3.8%. Likewise, the headline figure for Spain in August 1999 (2.4%) would have been lower, but for a 3.0% rise in intermediate goods producer prices.

### Continued deflation in Japan

Japanese producer prices fell by 1.1% in the year to September 1999, confirming the trend of less deflation, following the low point of -2.2% for January 1999.

### Fears of inflation in the USA

The move to rising prices in the USA was swift. Producer prices rose by an annualised rate of 3.4% in September 1999, a substantial increase from the 2.0% and 0.5% registered in the two previous months, and the -2.2% reported in February 1999.

Source:  eurostat





# 2. Latest outlook: industry

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- production index
- expected output index
- producer price index
- employment index
- capacity utilisation
- foreign trade indices

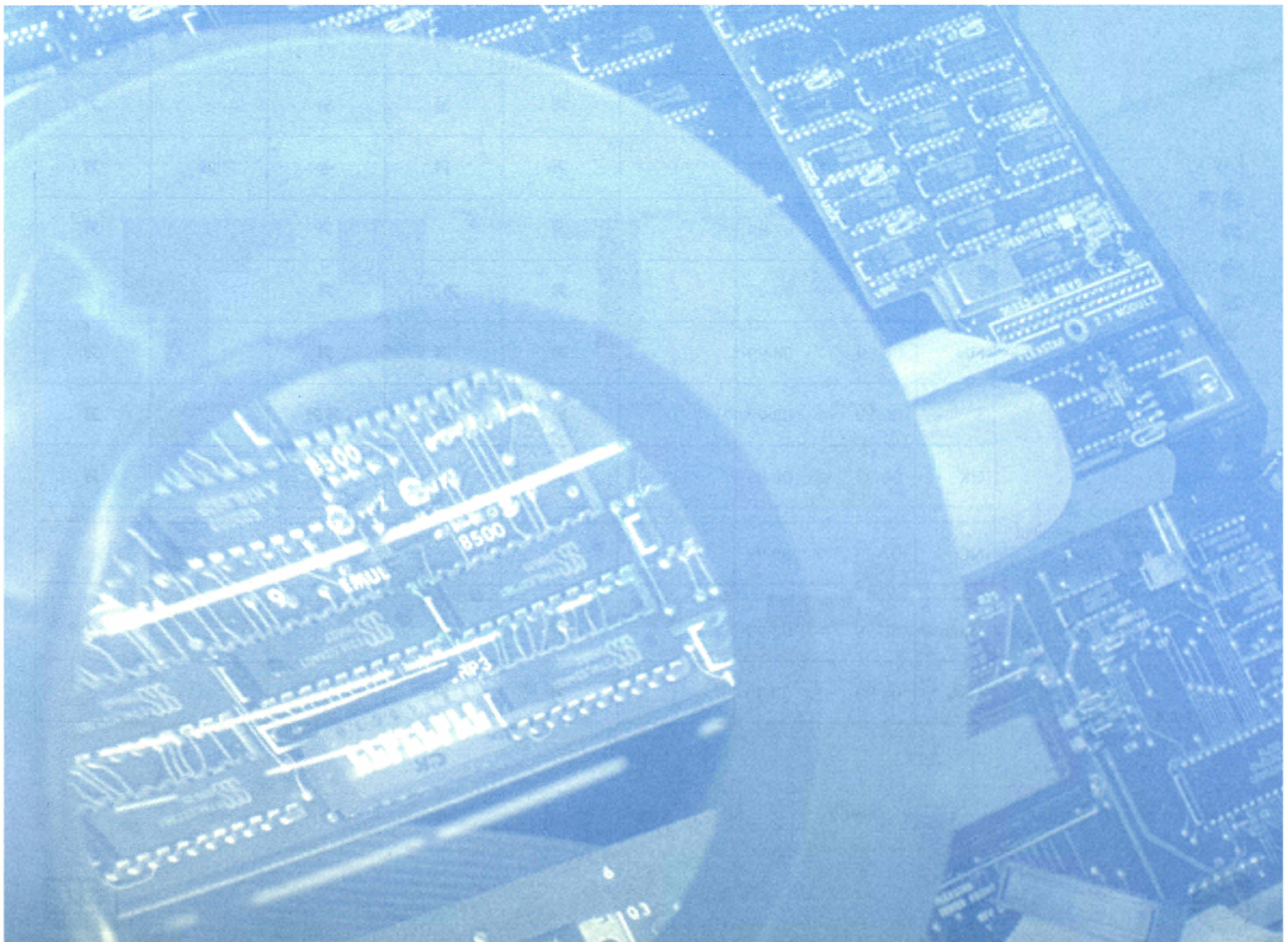


Table 2.1

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	Retail trade
EU-15	06-99 ⇌ 08-99	:	↗	↗	→	:	↗
EUR-11	06-99 ⇌ 08-99	:	↗	↗	:	:	↗
B	06-99 ⇌ 08-99	:	→	↗	↗	:	:
DK	07-99 ⇌ 09-99	:	↗	↗	→	↗	:
D	07-99 ⇌ 09-99	:	→	→	↗	↗↗	:
EL	06-99 ⇌ 08-99	:	↗	↗	↗	:	:
E	06-99 ⇌ 08-99	:	↗	↗	→	:	↗↗
F	06-99 ⇌ 08-99	:	↗	↗	→	:	:
IRL	04-99 ⇌ 06-99	:	↗	↗	↗	:	↗↗
I	06-99 ⇌ 08-99	:	↗	↗	↗	:	→
L	03-99 ⇌ 05-99	:	↗	↘	↘	:	↗
NL	06-99 ⇌ 08-99	:	↗	↗	→	↗	↗
A	05-99 ⇌ 07-99	:	↗	:	↗	:	↗
P	06-99 ⇌ 08-99	:	↗	↗↗	↗	:	:
FIN	06-99 ⇌ 08-99	:	↗	↗	↗	:	↗
S	06-99 ⇌ 08-99	:	↘	↗	↗↗	:	↗
UK	06-99 ⇌ 08-99	:	↗	→	↘	↗	↗
NO	07-99 ⇌ 09-99	:	↗	:	:	:	:
Japan	06-99 ⇌ 08-99	:	↗	→	:	:	:
USA	06-99 ⇌ 08-99	:	↗	↗	:	:	:

Key:

↗↗	>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.

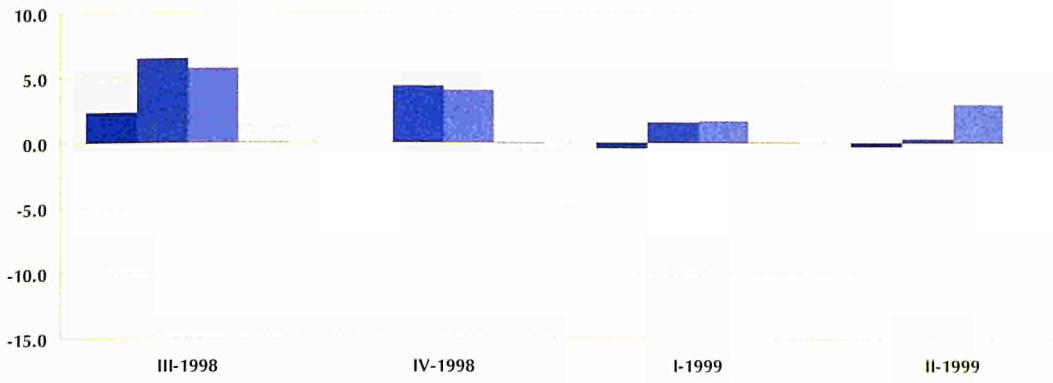
2) Capacity utilisation is fixed on the first month of the quarter of the period given.

Source:  eurostat

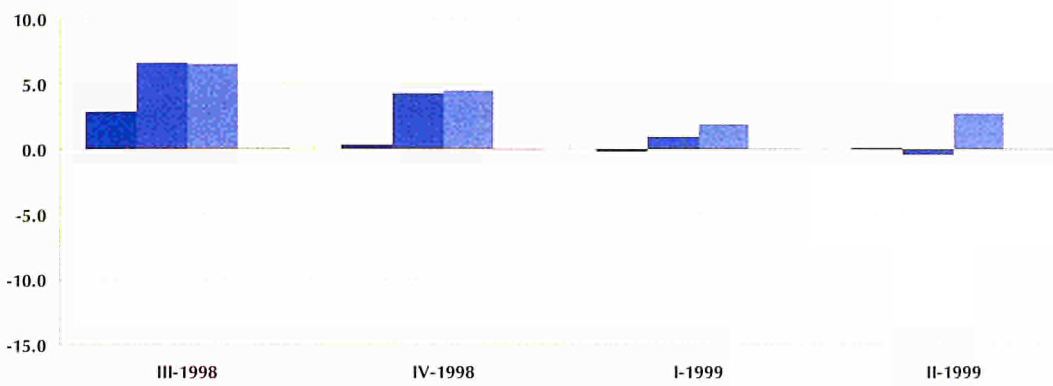


Latest outlook: industry

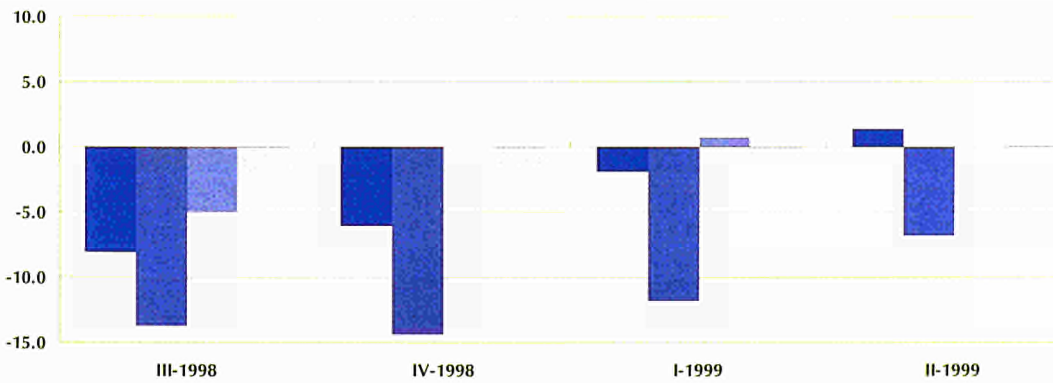
EU-15



EUR-11



Japan



USA

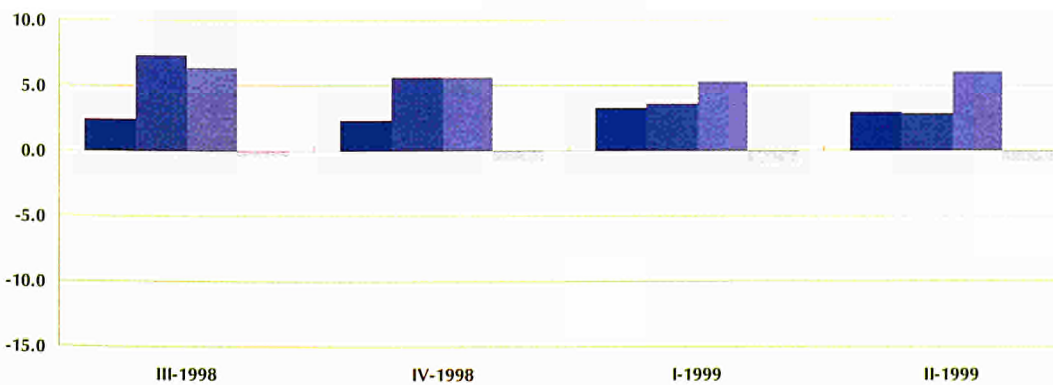


Figure 2.1

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

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

Source: eurostat

Table 2.2

Industrial production:  
indices  
(1995 = 100)

	1996	1997	1998	04-99	05-99	06-99	07-99	08-99	09-99
<b>EU-15</b>	100.7	104.7	108.4	108.2	109.0	109.4	109.3	109.8	:
<b>EUR-11</b>	100.5	104.9	109.2	109.0	109.7	110.4	110.3	110.8	:
<b>B</b>	102.6	107.4	111.0	110.7	110.6	110.7	111.6	111.1	:
<b>DK</b>	101.6	107.0	109.3	106.3	111.7	110.1	111.1	110.2	111.4
<b>D</b>	100.6	104.1	108.5	108.6	109.1	109.8	106.8	109.5	107.8
<b>EL</b>	101.0	102.7	111.3	114.7	114.6	116.3	120.5	120.4	:
<b>E</b>	99.0	105.9	111.5	112.6	115.0	114.3	115.6	117.5	:
<b>F</b>	99.9	103.9	108.6	108.4	108.9	110.1	111.8	111.8	:
<b>IRL</b>	108.0	124.5	144.0	151.7	148.8	154.4	:	:	:
<b>I</b>	98.1	101.8	102.9	101.7	101.7	102.2	103.9	109.1	:
<b>L</b>	100.1	105.9	114.0	115.9	116.6	:	:	:	:
<b>NL</b>	103.8	106.6	107.7	106.3	108.0	107.5	109.8	107.4	107.6
<b>A</b>	100.9	107.4	116.0	119.6	119.9	121.3	121.2	:	:
<b>P</b>	105.6	108.5	114.2	116.9	117.3	116.8	118.6	120.0	:
<b>FIN</b>	103.8	113.3	122.2	130.2	126.7	127.0	128.5	126.5	:
<b>S</b>	101.7	108.9	113.4	112.6	115.3	114.6	113.0	110.2	:
<b>UK</b>	101.2	102.6	103.2	102.3	102.4	102.7	103.4	103.9	103.8
<b>NO</b>	105.4	109.0	108.3	103.6	106.2	106.3	112.7	110.7	104.4
<b>Japan</b>	102.1	105.8	98.9	96.8	95.8	99.0	98.0	102.7	:
<b>USA</b>	104.5	110.8	114.8	116.8	117.1	117.3	118.1	118.5	:

Source:  eurostat

Table 2.3

Industrial production  
for the main  
industrial groupings:  
indices  
(1995 = 100)

	1996	1997	1998	03-99	04-99	05-99	06-99	07-99	08-99
<b>Total industry</b>									
<b>EU-15</b>	100.7	104.7	108.4	108.8	108.2	109.0	109.4	109.3	109.8
<b>Japan</b>	102.1	105.8	98.9	99.9	96.8	95.8	99.0	98.0	102.7
<b>USA</b>	104.5	110.8	114.8	116.5	116.8	117.1	117.3	118.1	118.5
<b>Intermediate goods</b>									
<b>EU-15</b>	100.2	105.0	108.3	108.4	107.8	108.4	108.9	109.1	109.5
<b>Japan</b>	100.0	104.4	98.2	101.9	98.4	97.7	100.0	99.7	104.9
<b>USA</b>	102.6	106.6	109.2	111.9	112.4	112.3	111.9	112.4	112.0
<b>Capital goods</b>									
<b>EU-15</b>	101.7	106.5	113.2	113.6	113.7	113.7	113.3	113.1	113.1
<b>Japan</b>	106.4	109.8	96.6	97.2	86.9	88.4	91.8	92.5	95.8
<b>USA</b>	106.8	116.6	125.5	127.7	128.2	128.8	128.2	129.4	129.8
<b>Consumer durables</b>									
<b>EU-15</b>	100.7	103.9	109.5	111.2	111.3	112.7	113.0	112.7	114.4
<b>Japan</b>	102.7	111.0	105.5	110.4	101.7	104.5	104.5	102.6	110.2
<b>USA</b>	108.2	118.6	127.1	131.5	132.4	133.0	133.6	135.2	136.2
<b>Consumer non-durables</b>									
<b>EU-15</b>	100.2	102.6	103.6	104.3	104.0	104.4	103.7	105.6	105.9
<b>Japan</b>	100.1	101.0	97.8	97.6	98.5	94.8	99.4	96.2	99.4
<b>USA</b>	100.7	103.9	104.5	104.3	104.4	104.3	103.9	103.8	103.8

Source:  eurostat

Latest outlook: industry

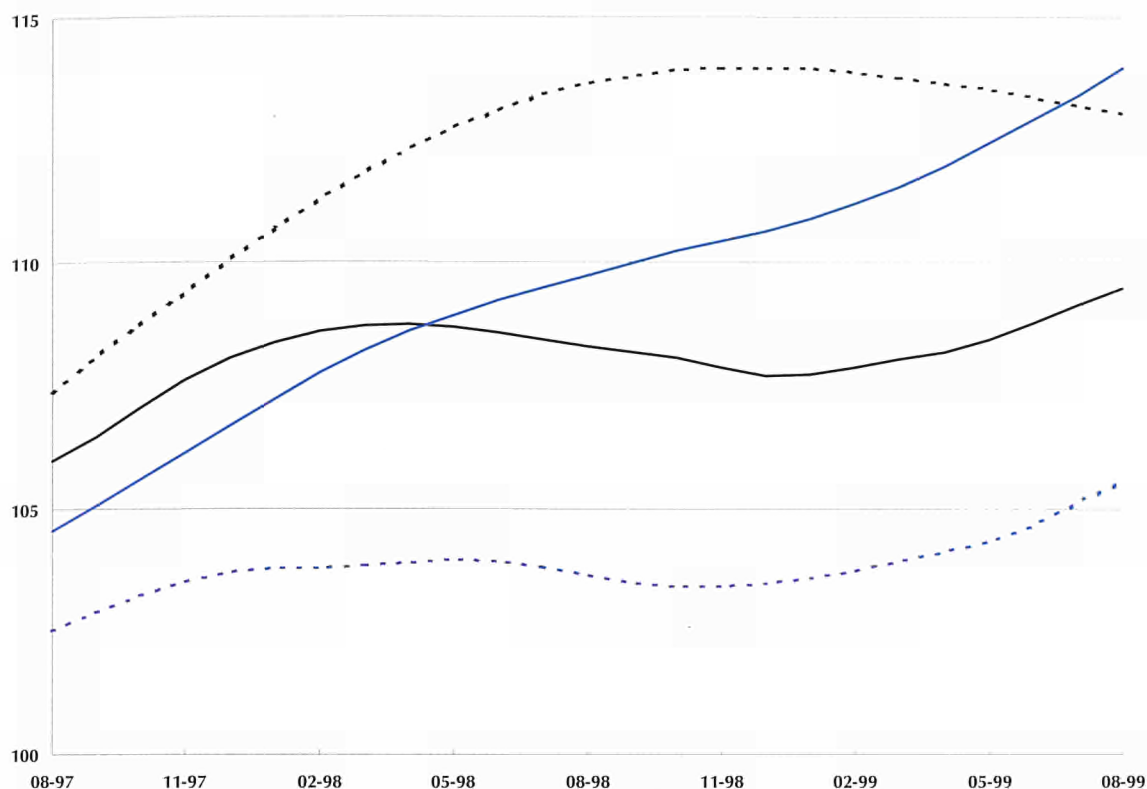


Figure 2.2

EU-15 industrial production for the main industrial groupings: indices (1995 = 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	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	0.8	0.8	-0.4	1.3	1.0
EUR-11	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	0.8	0.7	-0.3	2.4	0.7
B	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	0.5	1.1	-0.7	0.0	-1.0
DK	07-99 ⇒ 09-99	0.7	-0.1	-1.4	0.0	0.7
D	07-99 ⇒ 09-99	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
EL	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	2.2	4.1	1.2	1.5	1.0
E	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	1.6	1.9	0.7	1.1	1.3
F	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.9
IRL	04-99 ⇒ 06-99	1.2	2.2	4.1	:	1.1
I	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	2.1	2.7	1.0	4.2	0.9
L	03-99 ⇒ 05-99	1.6	2.4	2.7	:	-1.2
NL	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	0.5	0.7	-0.6	-0.6	1.1
A	05-99 ⇒ 07-99	2.1	:	1.9	:	:
P	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	1.4	1.8	-2.4	-0.4	0.5
FIN	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	0.5	1.7	0.4	-1.1	-0.3
S	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	-0.8	0.3	-3.1	-0.9	0.7
UK	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.2
NO	07-99 ⇒ 09-99	1.3	-0.4	-0.2	2.5	-0.6
Japan	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.1
USA	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	1.2	0.2	1.0	2.2	-0.2

Table 2.4

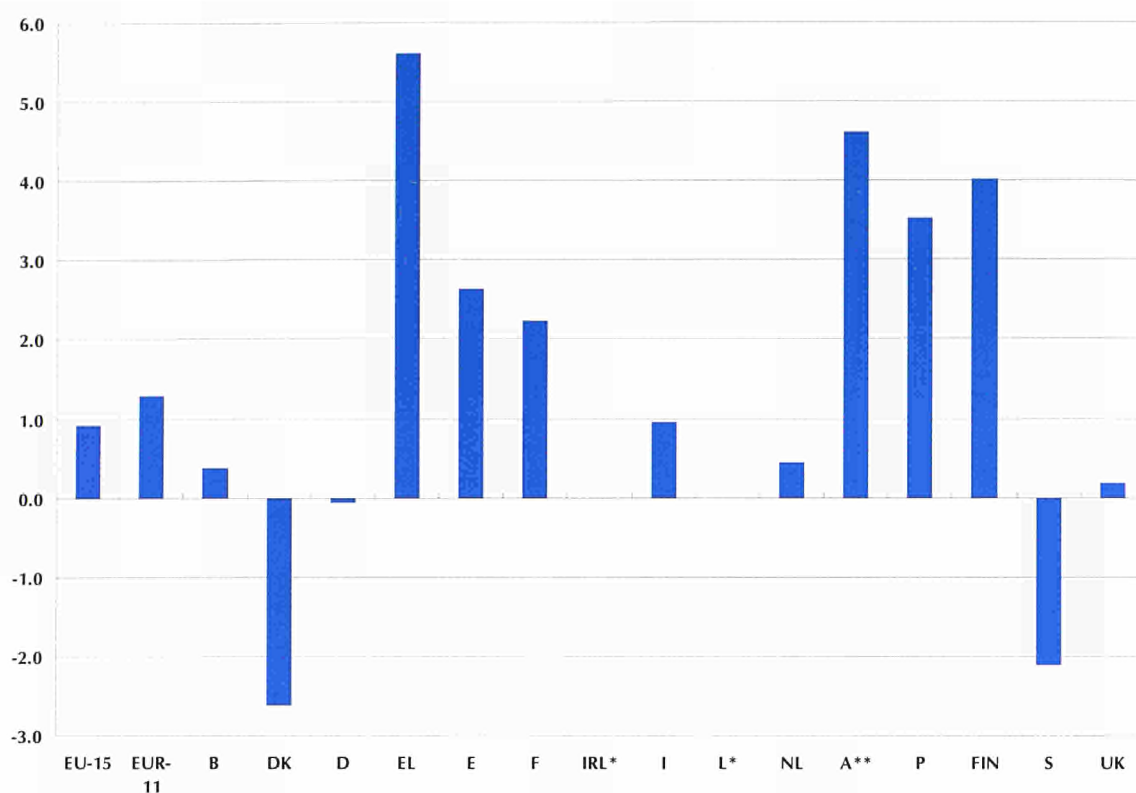
Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, three months compared to the previous three months (%)

Source: eurostat



Figure 2.3

Industrial production for total industry: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 06-99 to 08-99 (%)



Source: eurostat

Table 2.5

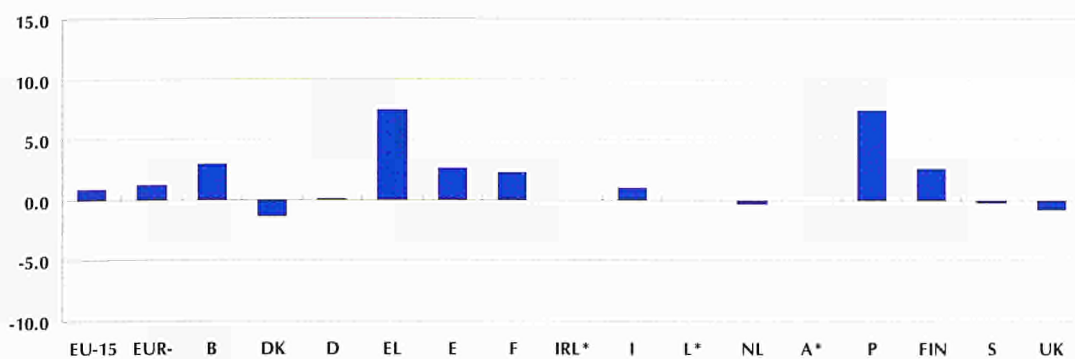
Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

	Latest 3 months available	Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EU-15	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	0.9	0.9	-0.3	4.1	1.1
EUR-11	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	1.3	1.3	-0.4	4.6	1.6
B	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	0.4	2.9	-2.3	-0.3	-4.7
DK	07-99 ⇒ 09-99	-0.5	-0.5	-7.9	0.3	3.9
D	07-99 ⇒ 09-99	-1.0	-0.5	-2.3	0.8	0.6
EL	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	5.6	7.5	4.5	11.1	2.3
E	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	2.6	2.7	2.8	0.0	3.0
F	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	2.2	2.2	1.3	5.2	3.2
IRL	04-99 ⇒ 06-99	7.9	7.9	12.5	:	3.9
I	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	1.0	1.0	-2.2	6.8	3.3
L	03-99 ⇒ 05-99	2.9	4.1	9.2	:	-2.4
NL	07-99 ⇒ 09-99	0.4	-0.7	-0.7	4.3	3.0
A	05-99 ⇒ 07-99	4.2	:	3.3	:	:
P	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	3.5	7.5	-5.4	2.5	-0.3
FIN	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	4.0	2.6	8.1	-6.7	-0.5
S	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	-2.1	-0.2	-4.2	-1.2	-3.0
UK	07-99 ⇒ 09-99	0.9	0.5	3.4	3.1	-1.0
NO	07-99 ⇒ 09-99	2.1	-4.8	-2.4	-6.5	-3.0
Japan	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	1.8	4.7	-1.8	0.1	0.3
USA	06-99 ⇒ 08-99	2.9	2.1	2.6	7.0	-0.6

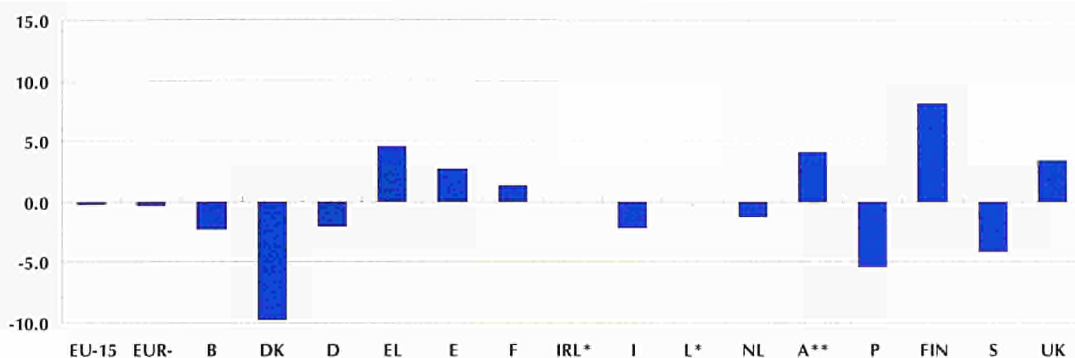
Source: eurostat

Latest outlook: industry

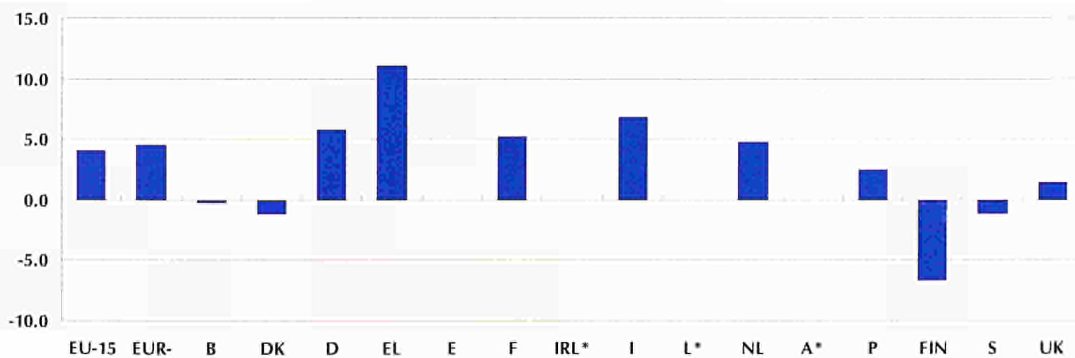
Intermediate goods



Capital goods



Consumer durables goods



Consumer non-durables goods

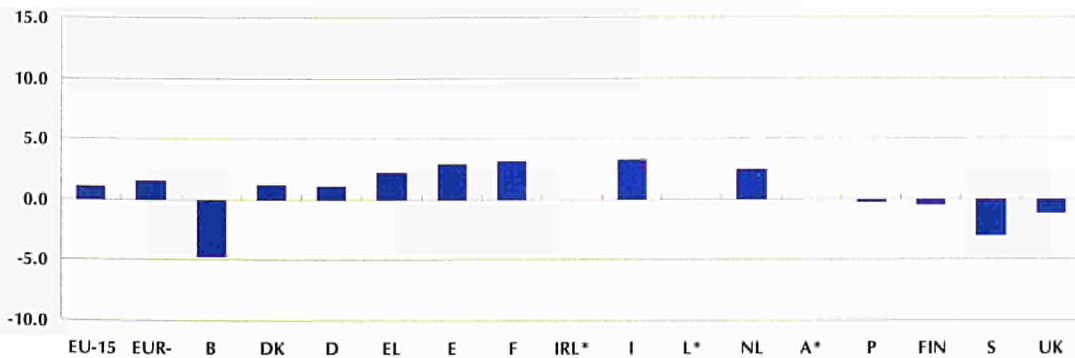
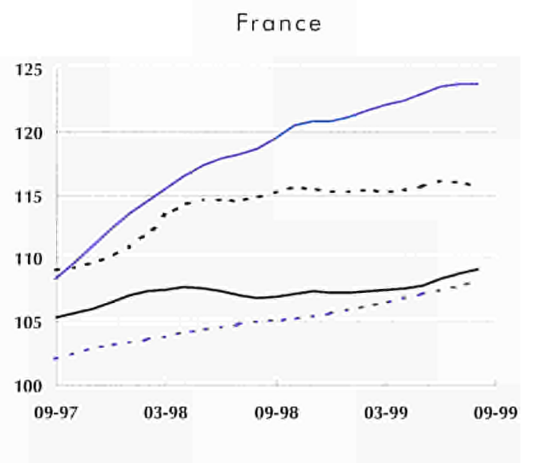
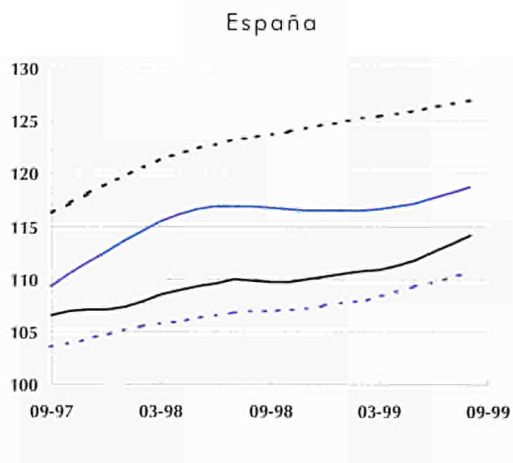
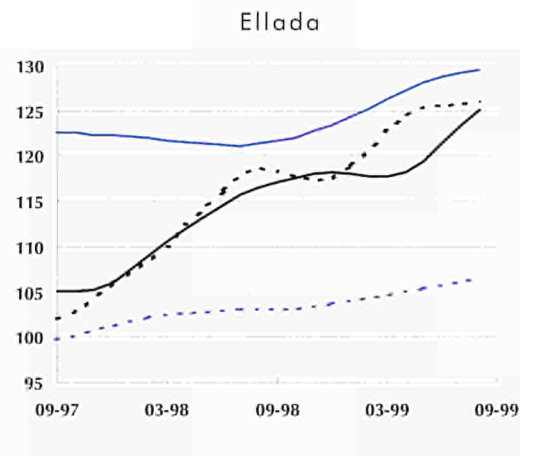
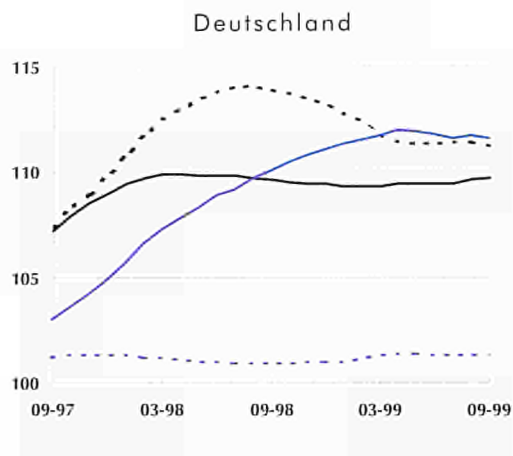
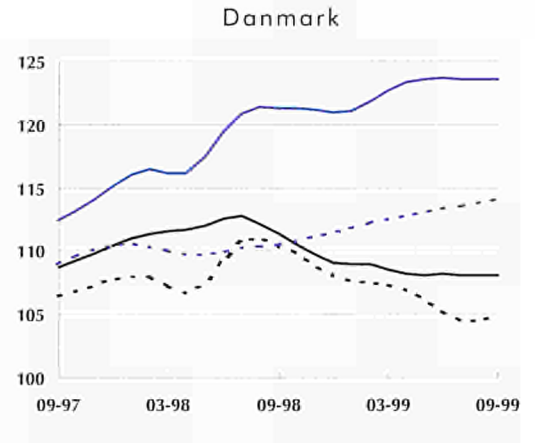
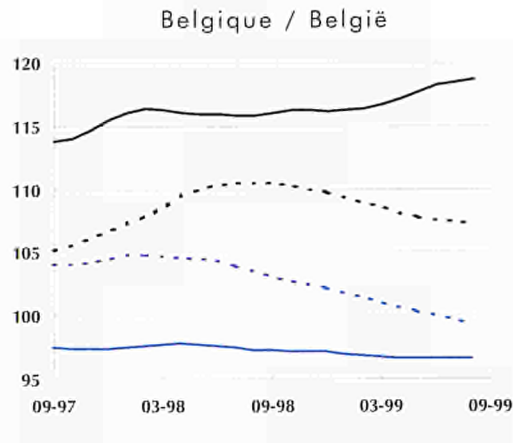


Figure 2.4

Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 06-99 to 08-99 (%)

Figure 2.5

Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: indices (1995 = 100)

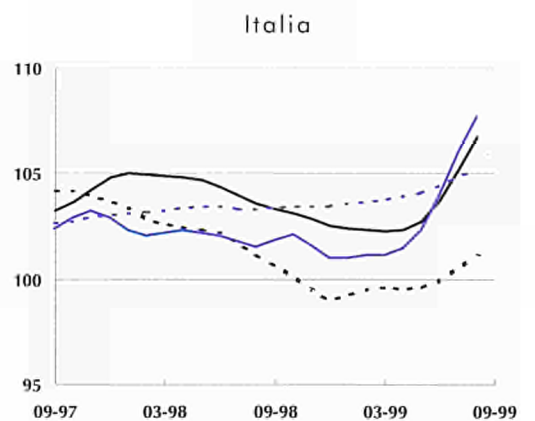
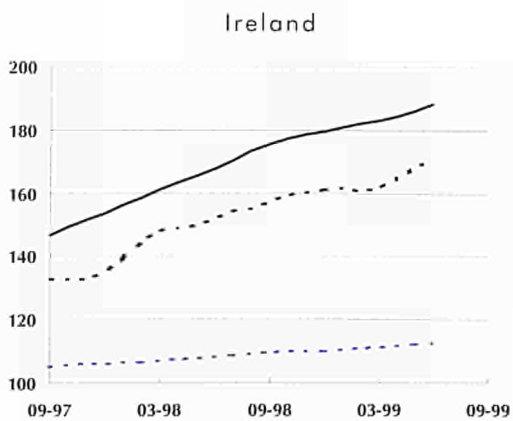


Intermediate goods —

Capital goods - - - -

Consumer durables —

Consumer non-durables - - - -



Source: eurostat



Latest outlook: industry

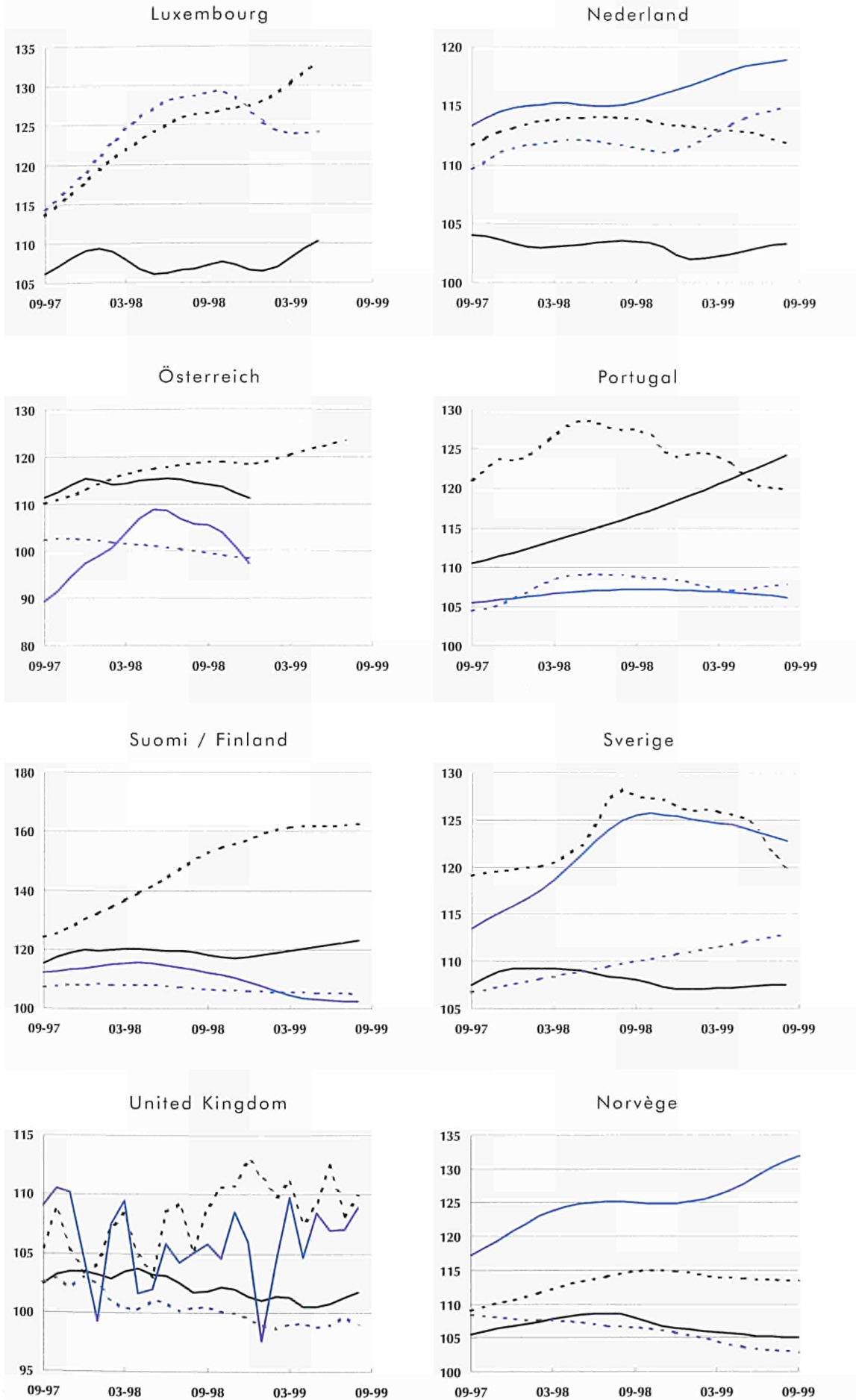


Figure 2.5

Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: indices (1995 = 100)

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

Source: eurostat

**Further information -  
production index**

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 is base year 1995. The indices are adjusted to take account of the varying number of working days in the month.

If the National Statistical Office does the seasonal adjustment, these series are used. This is currently the case for Belgium, Denmark, Greece, France, Italy, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Norway (although not necessarily for all variables). If no seasonally adjusted series are supplied, Eurostat perform the seasonal adjustment with TRAMO / SEATS, a method developed by Professor Maravall and V. Gomez. Otherwise, Eurostat calculates the trend cycle (except for Germany) seasonally adjusted series, where additionally the irregular fluctuations have been excluded (using the program TRAMO / SEATS).

Full methodological notes may be found on page 105.

Latest outlook: industry

EU-15

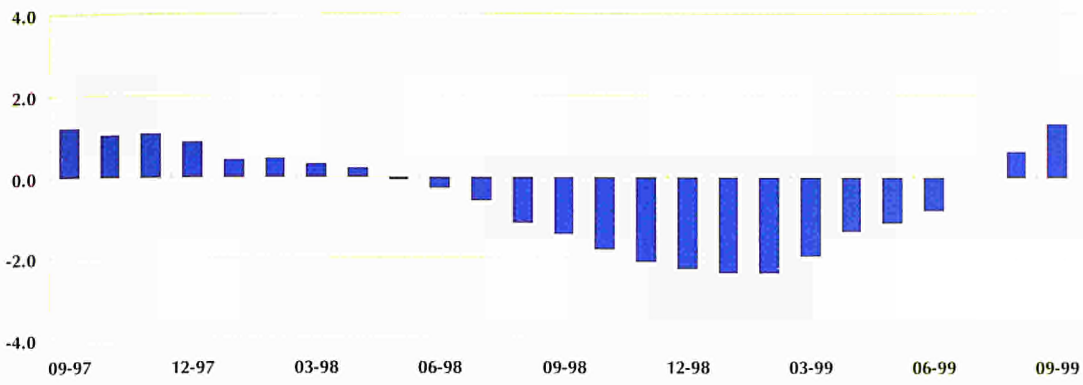
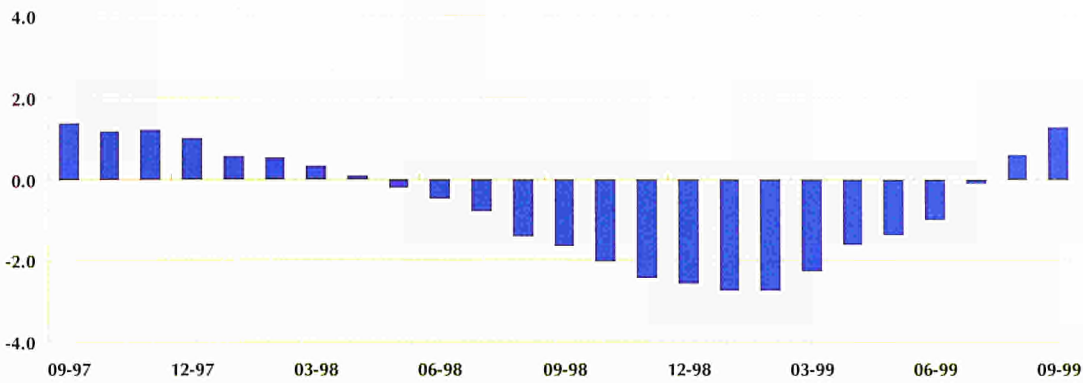


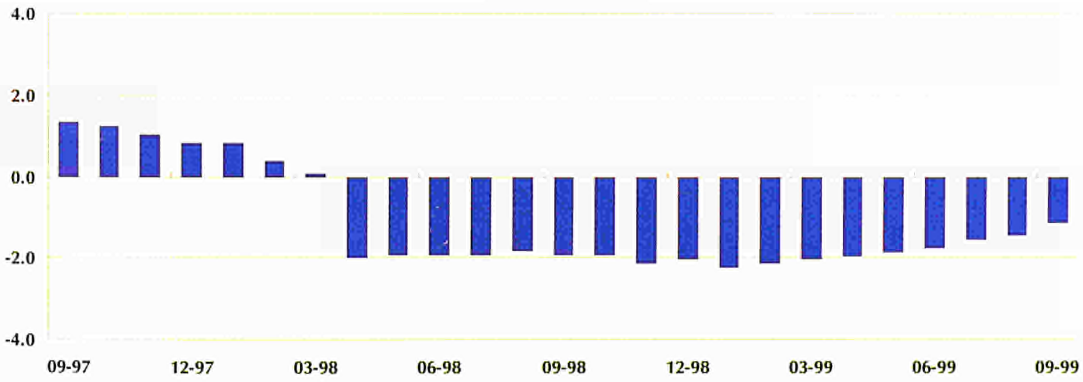
Figure 2.6

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

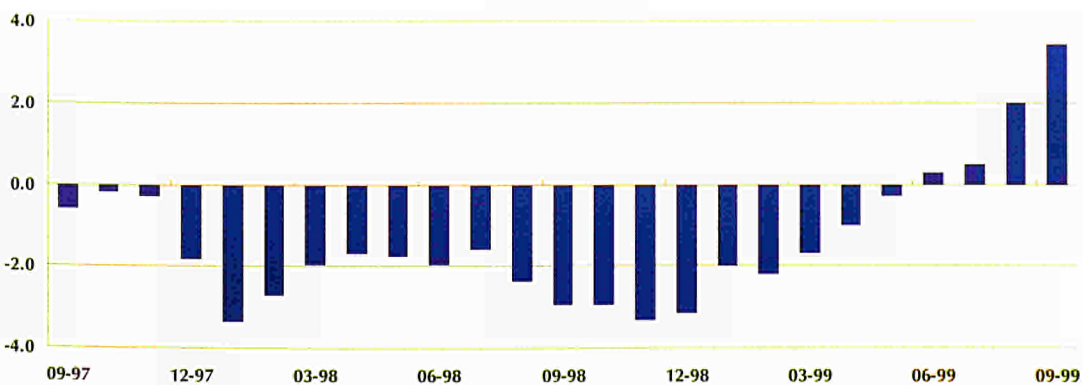
EUR-11



Japan



USA




Source:  eurostat



Figure 2.7

EU-15 domestic producer price index for the main industrial groupings (1995 = 100)

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

Source:  eurostat

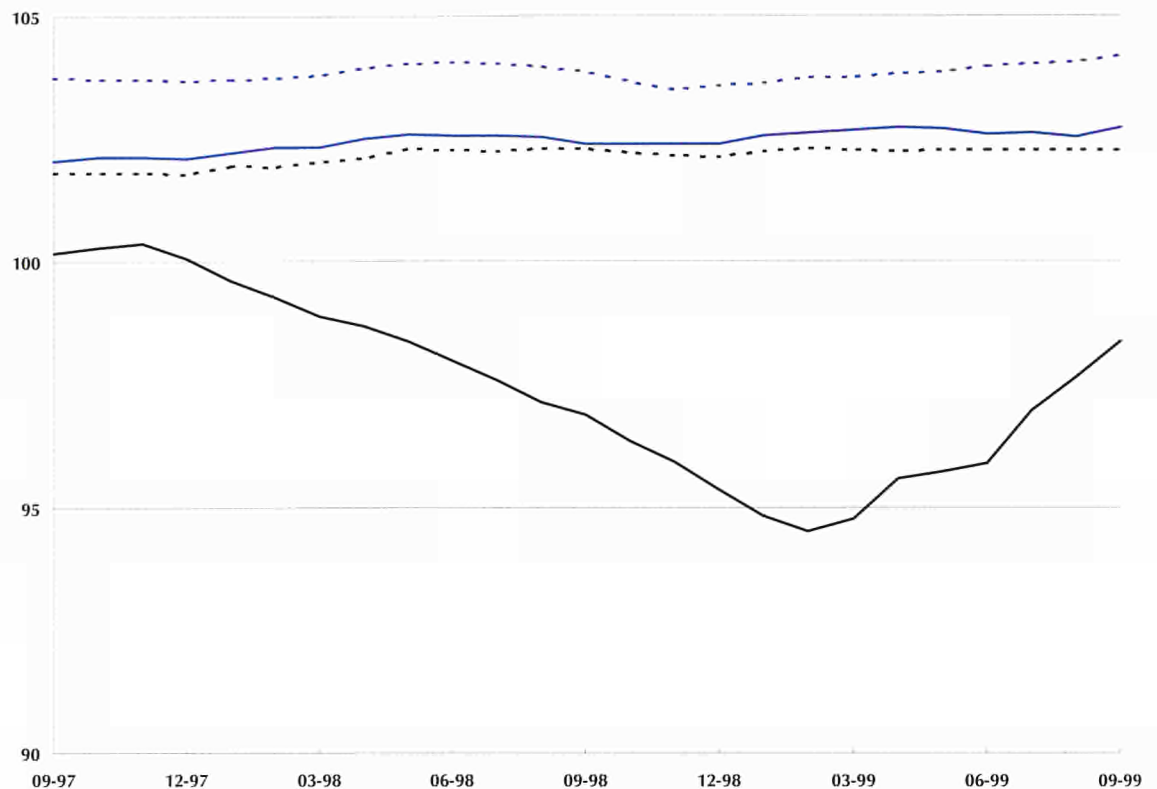



Table 2.6

Domestic producer price index for the main industrial groupings (1995 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

	1996	1997	1998	04-99	05-99	06-99	07-99	08-99	09-99
<b>Total industry</b>									
EU-15	100.4	101.4	100.7	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.6	101.0	101.5
Japan	98.2	98.9	97.6	95.9	95.9	95.9	96.0	96.0	96.1
USA	102.3	102.3	99.7	99.1	100.0	100.3	100.6	101.6	102.6
<b>Intermediate goods</b>									
EU-15	99.1	99.9	97.7	95.6	95.7	95.9	97.0	97.7	98.4
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Capital goods</b>									
EU-15	101.3	101.6	102.2	102.2	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Consumer durables</b>									
EU-15	102.0	102.2	102.4	102.7	102.7	102.6	102.6	102.5	102.7
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Consumer non-durables</b>									
EU-15	102.0	103.2	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.9	104.0	104.1	104.2
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Latest outlook: industry

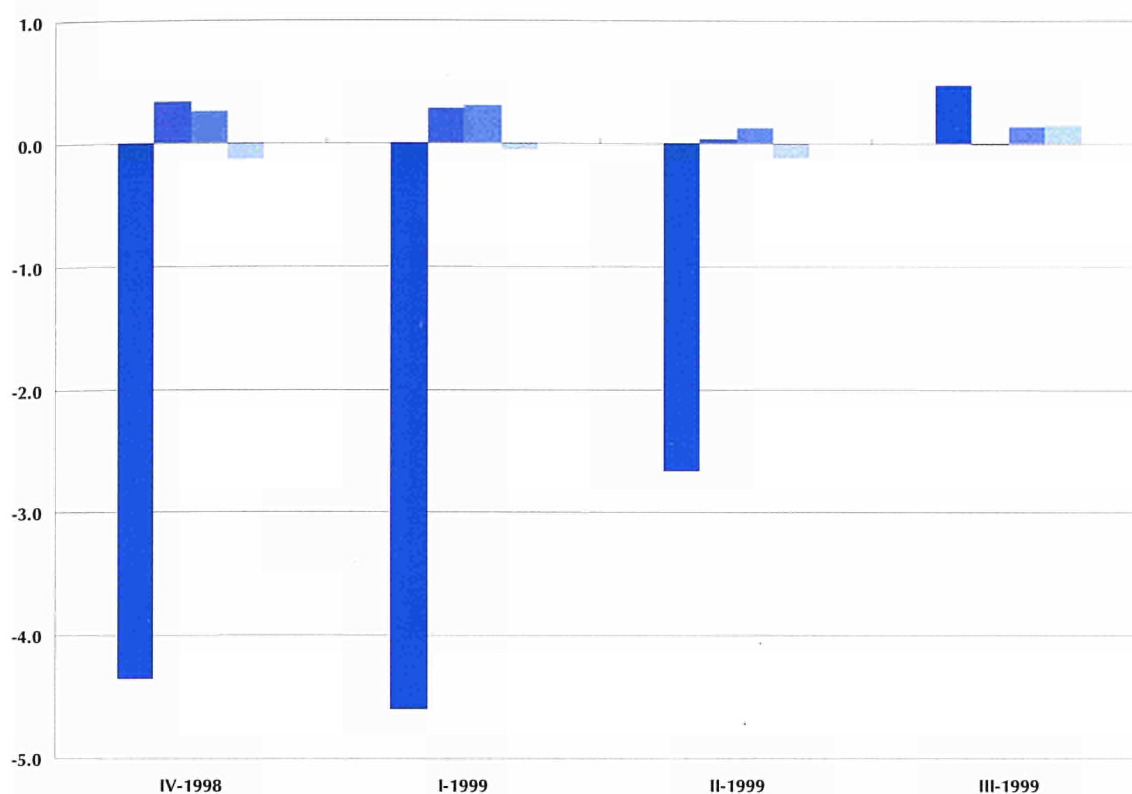


Figure 2.8

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

Latest month available      Total industry      Intermediate goods      Capital goods      Consumer durables      Consumer non-durables

	Latest month available	Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EU-15	09-99	1.3	1.5	-0.0	0.3	0.3
EUR-11	09-99	1.3	1.7	-0.1	0.3	0.2
B	08-99	0.6	1.8	-0.5	:	2.4
DK	09-99	2.4	4.6	0.6	1.1	1.1
D	09-99	-0.5	-0.6	0.0	0.6	-1.1
EL	08-99	4.1	5.7	3.4	1.8	2.3
E	09-99	2.4	3.0	0.9	1.0	3.2
F	09-99	3.8	3.8	-1.4	-0.9	-0.3
IRL	06-99	0.1	:	:	:	1.2
I	09-99	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.1
L	08-99	-2.6	-6.5	-0.4	:	0.5
NL	09-99	1.2	4.2	1.1	1.2	0.2
A		:	:	:	:	:
P	08-99	4.1	5.3	:	1.0	1.3
FIN	09-99	0.3	:	-0.2	4.2	0.1
S	09-99	1.1	2.9	0.6	-0.2	0.8
UK	10-99	1.3	0.7	-0.2	0.3	0.6
NO		:	:	:	:	:
Japan	09-99	-1.1	:	:	:	:
USA	09-99	3.4	:	:	:	:

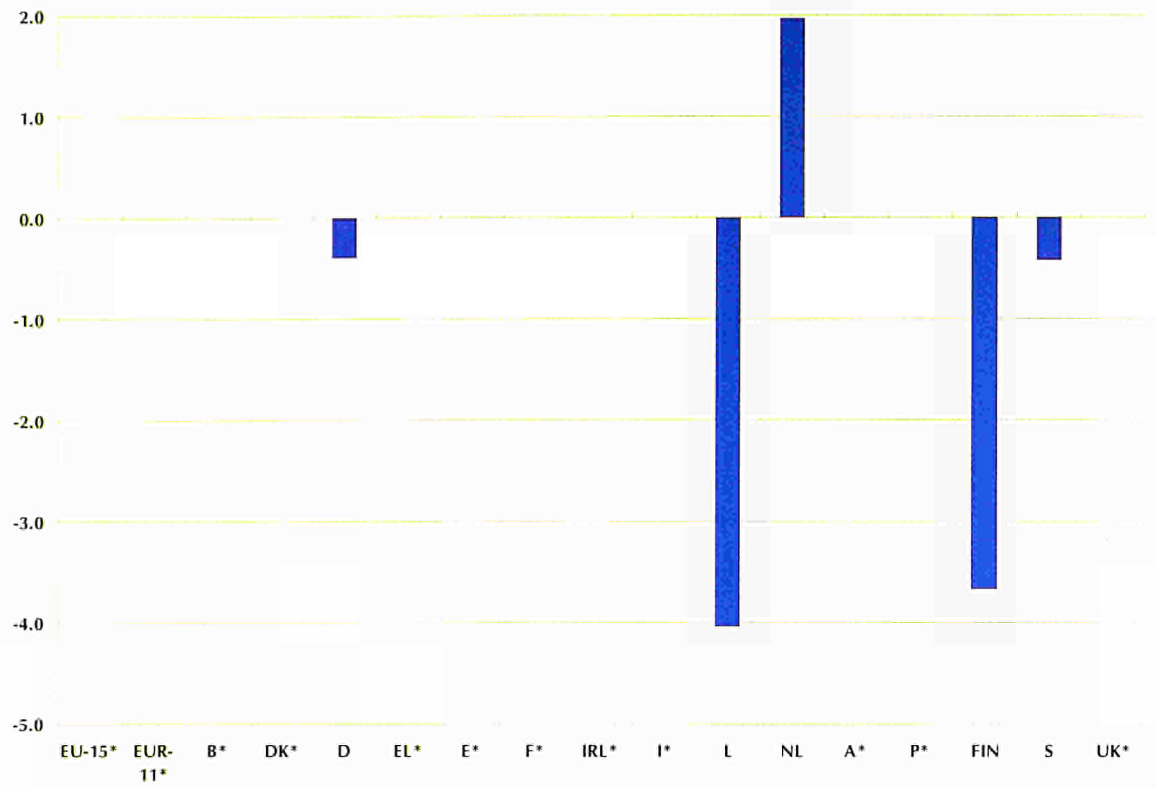
Table 2.7

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

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.9

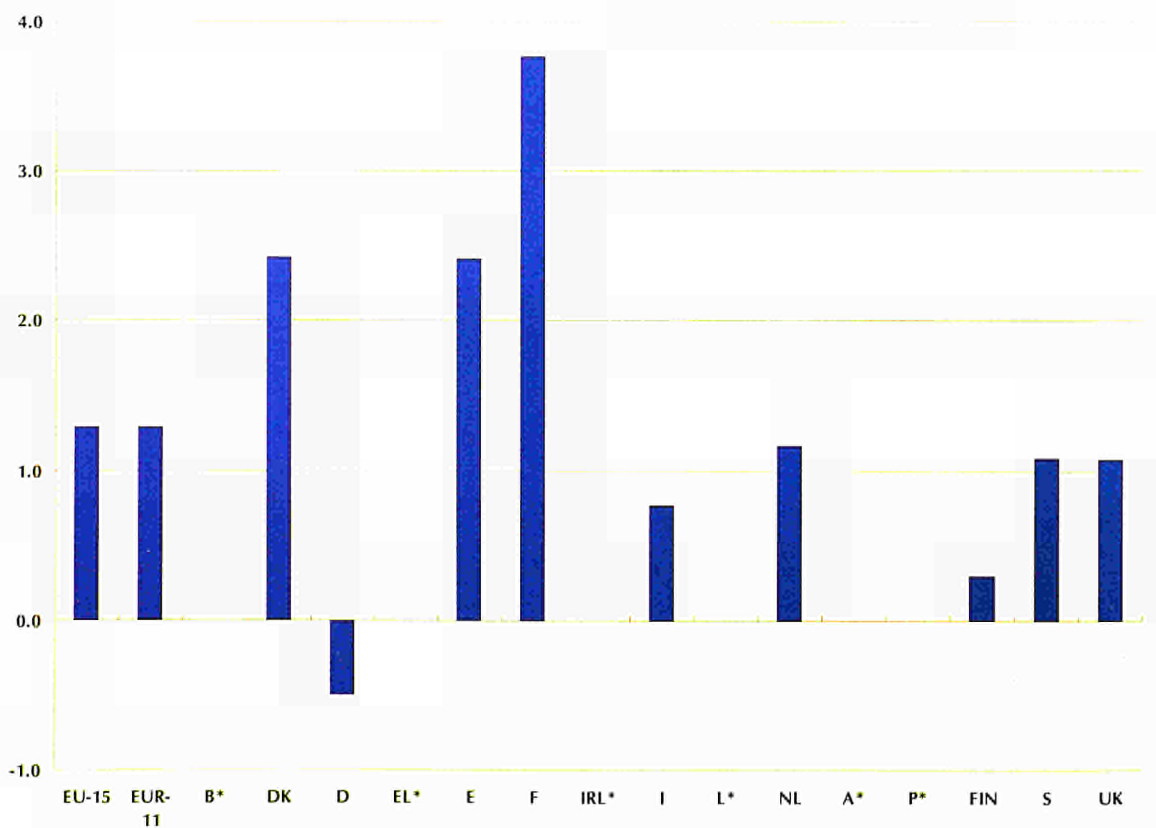
Export prices for manufacturing industry: growth rate, year on year, 08-99 (%)



Source: eurostat

Figure 2.10

Domestic producer price index: growth rate, year on year, 09-99 (%)



Source: eurostat



Latest outlook: industry

Table 2.8

	1996	1997	1998	04-99	05-99	06-99	07-99	08-99	09-99
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D	100.0	101.5	101.4	100.4	100.5	100.7	100.9	101.0	101.3
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
I	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
L	95.9	97.5	99.2	94.1	94.7	94.6	94.7	95.1	:
NL	101.3	104.8	102.3	100.2	100.3	100.9	102.7	103.4	104.7
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	100.3	99.0	98.0	93.9	93.9	93.0	94.1	94.4	93.3
S	95.0	95.7	95.3	93.4	93.8	94.1	94.1	94.6	94.6
UK	99.5	94.2	91.0	89.0	89.0	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Export prices indices  
for manufacturing  
industry  
(1995 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

Table 2.9

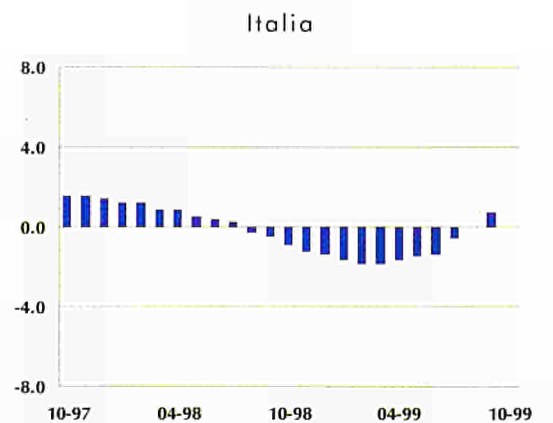
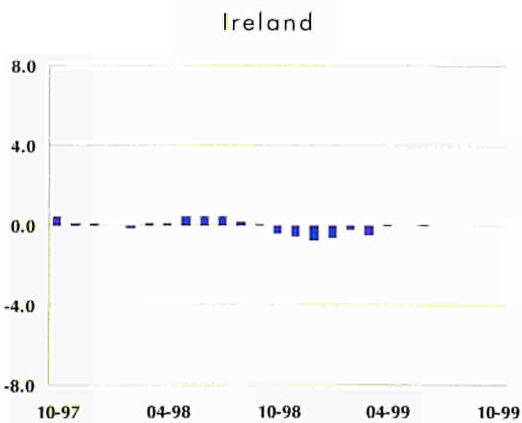
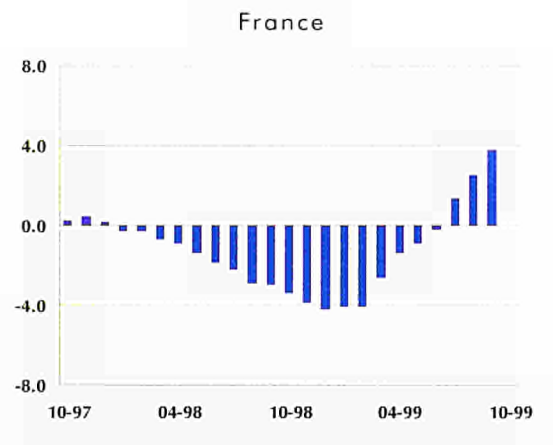
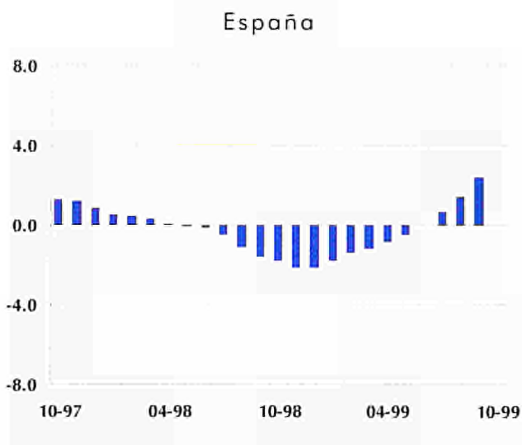
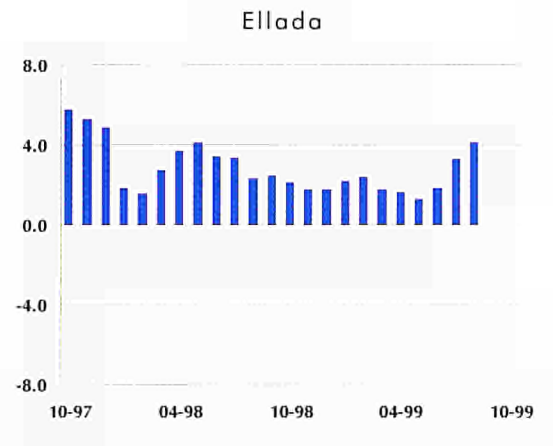
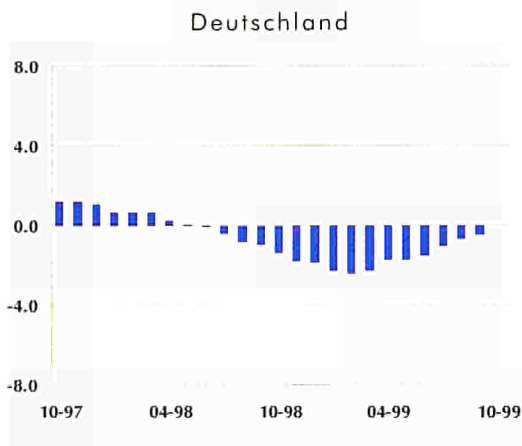
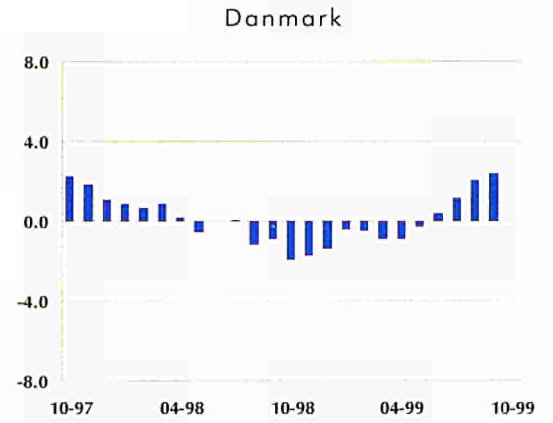
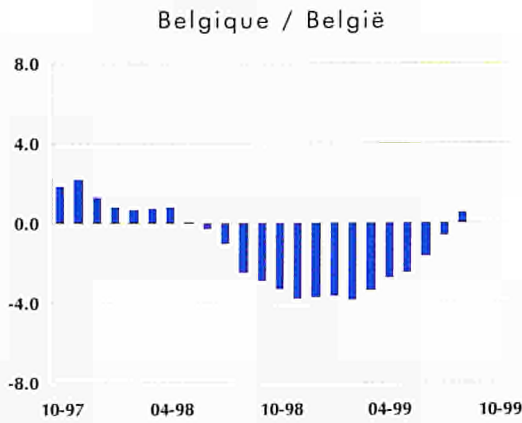
	1996	1997	1998	05-99	06-99	07-99	08-99	09-99	10-99
EU-15	100.4	101.4	100.7	99.9	100.0	100.6	101.0	101.5	:
EUR-11	100.4	101.4	100.6	99.7	99.8	100.5	100.9	101.5	:
B	100.6	102.3	101.1	99.8	100.0	100.9	101.6	:	:
DK	101.5	103.3	102.9	103.4	103.9	104.4	104.9	105.6	:
D	98.8	99.9	99.5	98.3	98.4	98.7	98.8	98.9	:
EL	105.6	110.4	113.3	115.8	116.0	117.7	118.6	:	:
E	101.7	102.7	102.0	101.9	102.2	102.8	103.4	104.1	:
F	100.5	100.7	98.6	98.3	98.5	99.7	100.5	101.5	:
IRL	101.8	101.9	101.9	102.3	102.6	:	:	:	:
I	101.9	103.2	103.3	102.1	102.1	102.8	103.1	103.8	:
L	95.7	98.5	101.1	97.3	97.8	98.2	98.7	:	:
NL	101.6	104.3	103.0	101.6	101.8	102.6	103.0	103.4	:
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	103.8	106.1	102.2	102.2	103.3	103.8	106.2	:	:
FIN	99.1	100.4	99.0	97.0	97.2	98.1	98.5	98.9	:
S	100.6	101.7	101.3	100.6	100.9	101.6	102.0	102.0	:
UK	100.6	100.3	100.2	100.0	99.7	99.8	100.0	100.4	100.7
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	98.2	98.9	97.6	95.9	95.9	96.0	96.0	96.1	:
USA	102.3	102.3	99.7	100.0	100.3	100.6	101.6	102.6	:


Domestic producer  
price index  
(1995 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

Figure 2.11

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



Source:  eurostat

Latest outlook: industry

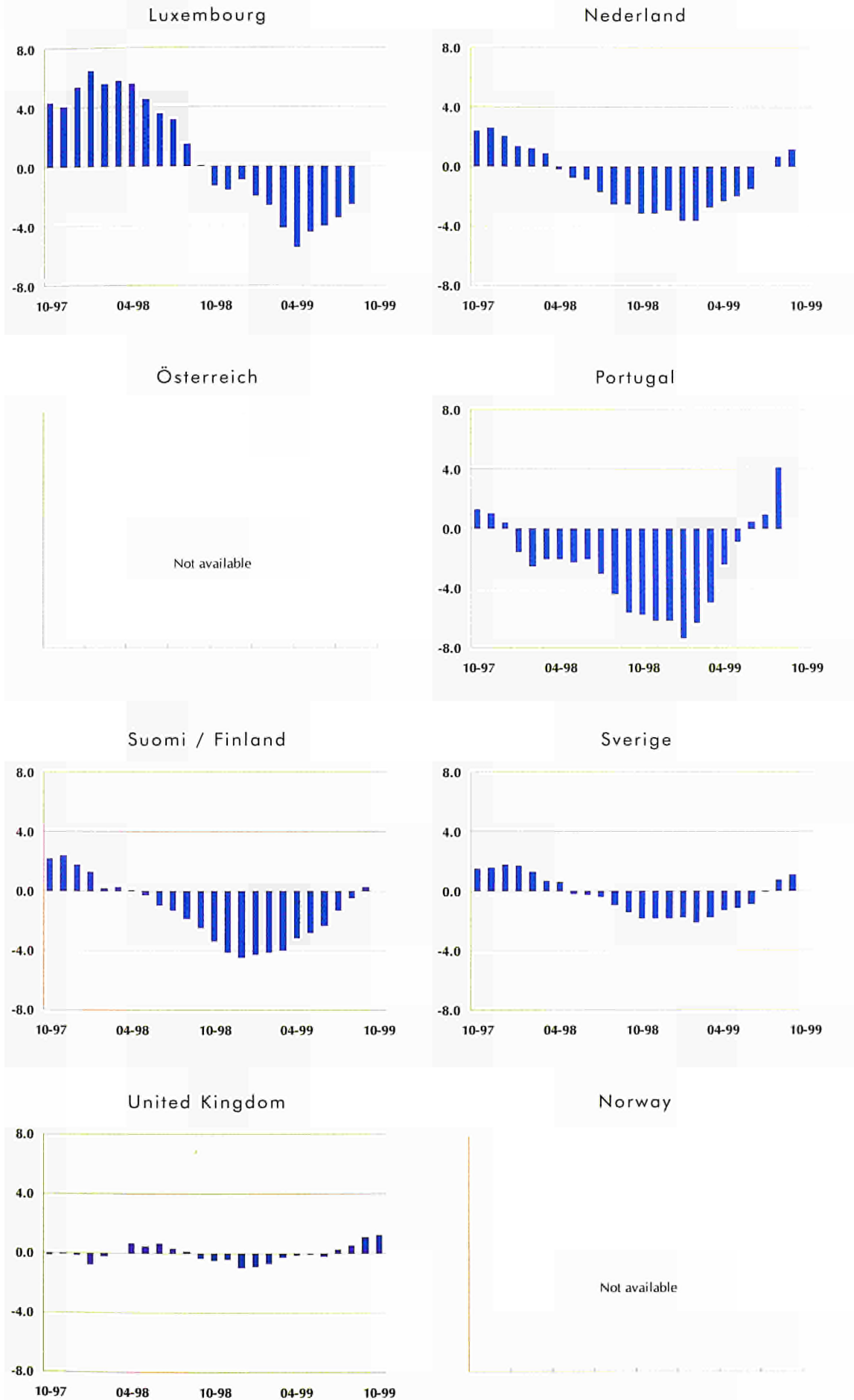


Figure 2.11

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

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

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



**Further information -  
price indices**

The index of producer prices shows the changes in the ex-works selling prices of all products sold on domestic markets of the various countries, excluding VAT and other taxes. 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.

Full methodological notes may be found on page 105.

Latest outlook: industry

EU-15

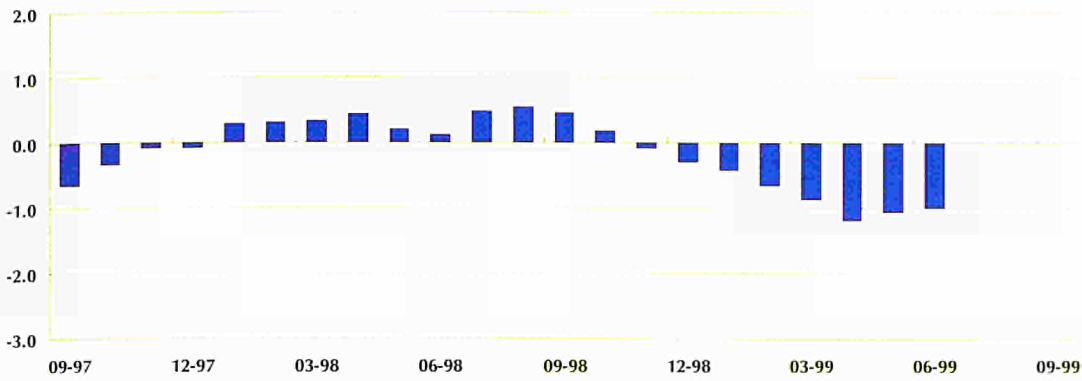
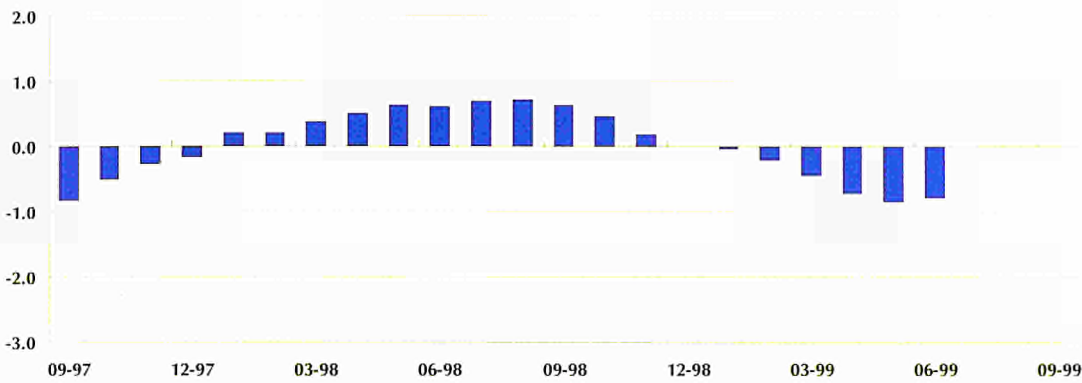


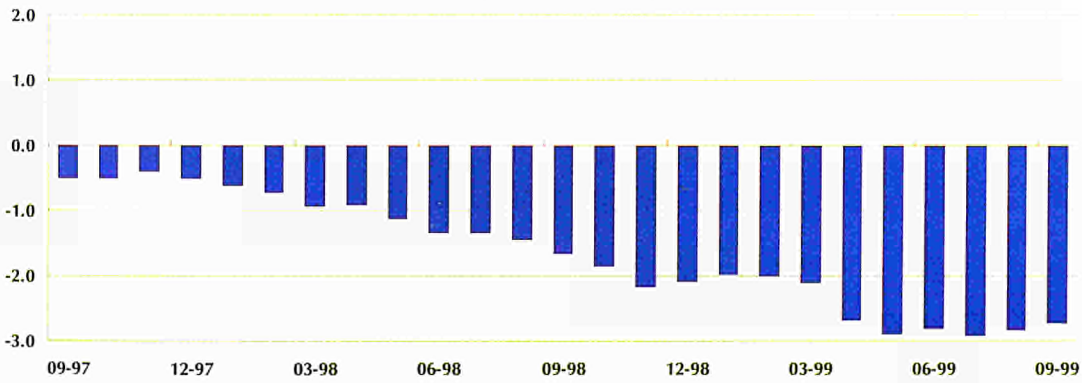
Figure 2.12

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

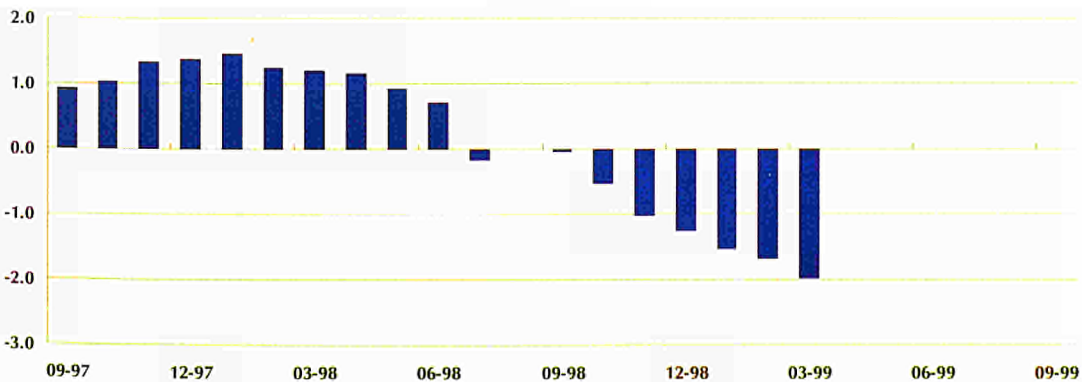
EUR-11



Japan



USA




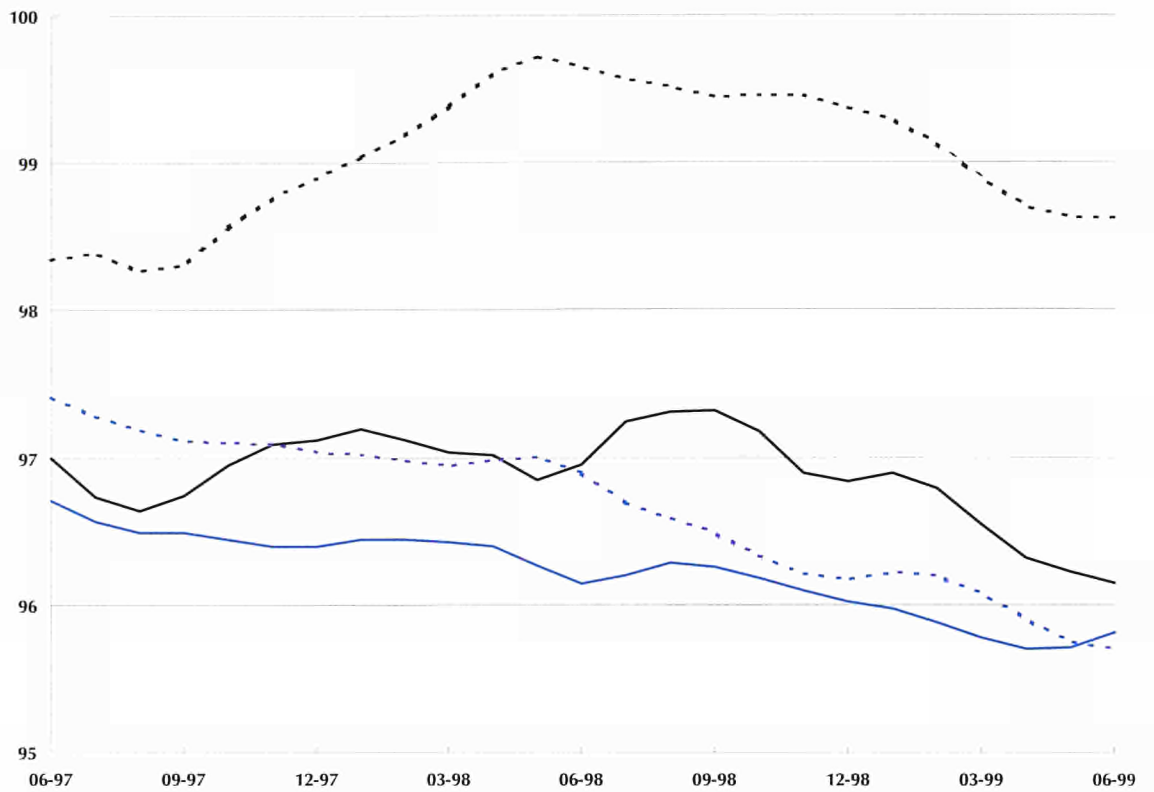
Source:  eurostat

Figure 2.13

EU-15 employment index for the main industrial groupings (1995 = 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
<b>EU-15</b>	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4
<b>EUR-11</b>	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1
<b>B</b>	05-99 ⇨ 07-99	-2.0	:	:	1.0	-0.1
<b>DK</b>	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	-0.2	0.0	-2.2	1.0	0.6
<b>D</b>	06-99 ⇨ 08-99	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-1.0	-0.1
<b>EL</b>	10-98 ⇨ 12-98	-0.9	-0.5	0.4	-1.8	-1.9
<b>E</b>	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	0.3	:	:	4.6	:
<b>F</b>	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	-0.3	:	:	:	:
<b>IRL</b>	01-99 ⇨ 03-99	-0.1	-0.5	0.5	:	-1.6
<b>I</b>	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2
<b>L</b>	03-99 ⇨ 05-99	0.3	0.2	1.0	:	0.4
<b>NL</b>	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.7	0.0
<b>A</b>	05-99 ⇨ 07-99	-0.5	:	0.7	-1.2	-0.7
<b>P</b>	06-99 ⇨ 08-99	-0.4	-0.5	0.9	1.3	-0.4
<b>FIN</b>	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	3.9	:	:	:	:
<b>S</b>	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	-0.3	:	:	:	:
<b>UK</b>	06-99 ⇨ 08-99	-0.9	-1.2	-0.8	-0.6	-0.9
<b>NO</b>	⇨	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Japan</b>	06-99 ⇨ 08-99	-0.8	:	:	:	:
<b>USA</b>	01-99 ⇨ 03-99	-0.7	:	:	:	:

Source: eurostat



Latest outlook: industry

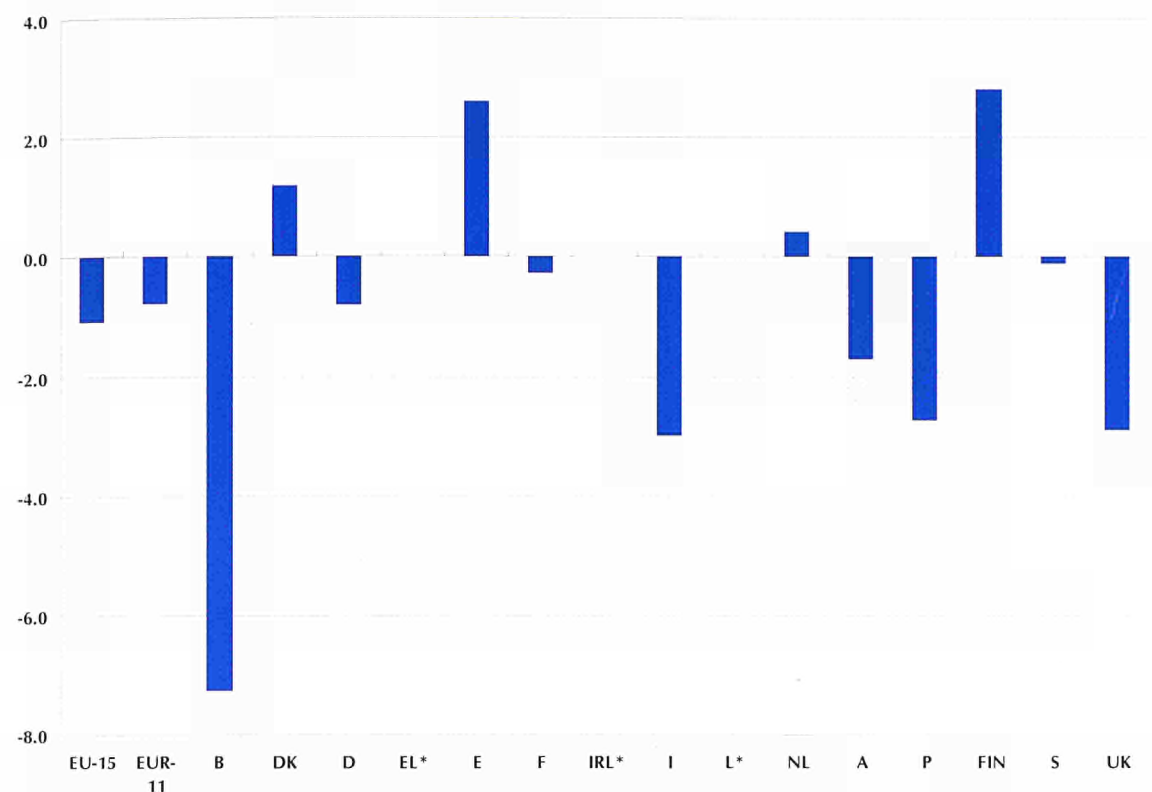


Figure 2.14

Employment index: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 04-99 to 06-99 (%)

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available		Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EU-15	04-99	⇨ 06-99	-1.1	-0.7	-1.0	-0.1	-1.3
EUR-11	04-99	⇨ 06-99	-0.8	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3
B	06-99	⇨ 08-99	-7.0	:	:	3.9	-1.0
DK	04-99	⇨ 06-99	1.2	3.5	-3.0	3.1	2.4
D	06-99	⇨ 08-99	-1.0	-1.1	-0.4	-3.9	-0.4
EL	10-98	⇨ 12-98	-1.1	-0.7	7.6	-1.0	-4.6
E	04-99	⇨ 06-99	2.6	:	:	3.4	:
F	04-99	⇨ 06-99	-0.3	:	:	:	:
IRL	01-99	⇨ 03-99	1.0	0.6	1.7	:	0.0
I	05-99	⇨ 07-99	-2.7	-3.5	-3.3	1.2	1.2
L	03-99	⇨ 05-99	1.7	0.8	5.1	:	0.7
NL	04-99	⇨ 06-99	0.4	-0.4	1.5	-0.3	0.5
A	05-99	⇨ 07-99	-1.8	:	0.9	-4.6	-3.3
P	06-99	⇨ 08-99	-2.5	-2.4	-2.3	0.5	-3.3
FIN	04-99	⇨ 06-99	2.8	:	:	:	:
S	04-99	⇨ 06-99	-0.1	:	:	:	:
UK	06-99	⇨ 08-99	-3.2	-3.4	-4.0	0.9	-4.3
NO		⇨	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	07-99	⇨ 09-99	-2.8	:	:	:	:
USA	01-99	⇨ 03-99	-1.7	:	:	:	:

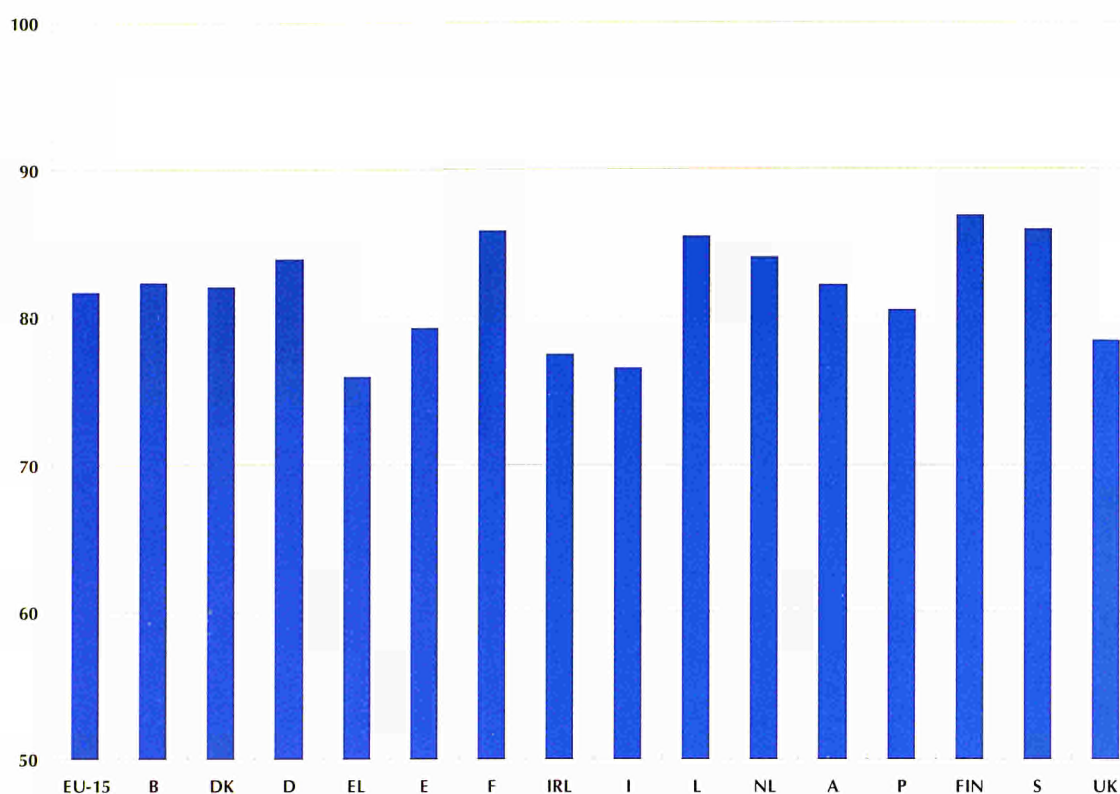
Table 2.11

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

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.15

Capacity utilisation rates:  
07-99  
(%)



Source: DG II,  
Business Survey

Table 2.12

Capacity utilisation rates  
(%)

	Growth rate: latest month, t / t-12 (%)	10-98	01-99	04-99	07-99
EU-15	-2.5	82.8	81.3	81.3	81.7
B	-1.3	82.5	78.7	80.7	82.4
DK	-5.4	85.4	82.7	82.0	82.1
D	-2.4	85.6	83.5	83.4	84.0
EL	0.0	75.0	74.0	75.0	76.0
E	-2.2	80.9	80.6	79.2	79.3
F	0.4	84.8	84.9	85.7	85.9
IRL	3.6	77.4	73.6	74.0	77.5
I	-3.6	76.6	76.0	76.1	76.6
L	-2.5	87.2	84.5	83.5	85.5
NL	-1.6	84.8	83.6	84.1	84.1
A	-3.0	83.5	81.4	80.7	82.2
P	-0.6	81.3	81.5	79.8	80.5
FIN	-3.2	87.3	84.7	86.1	86.9
S	-1.1	86.0	85.0	83.0	86.0
UK	-5.5	82.2	79.3	79.4	78.4

Source: DG II,  
Business Survey

Latest outlook: industry

Intermediate goods

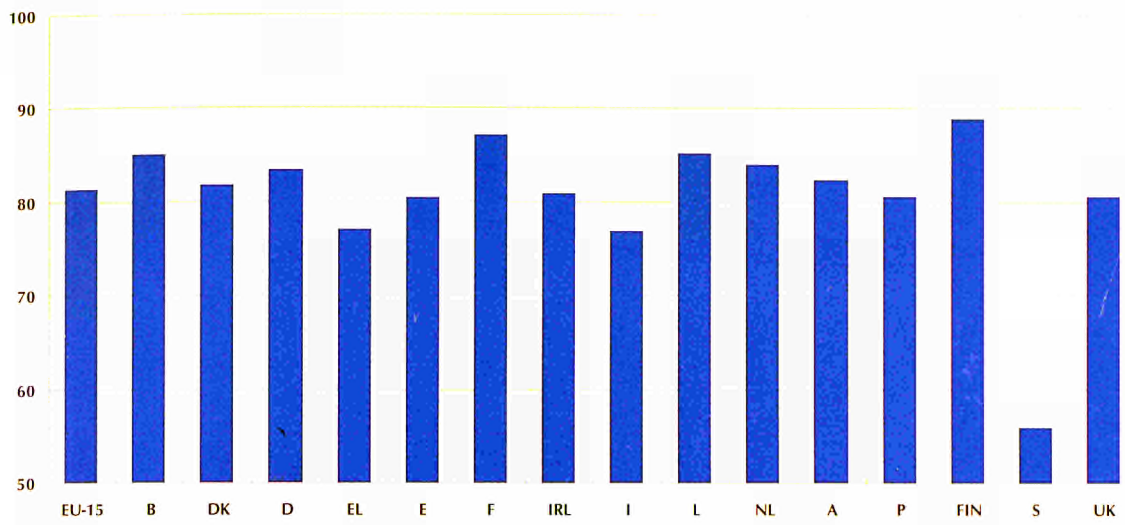
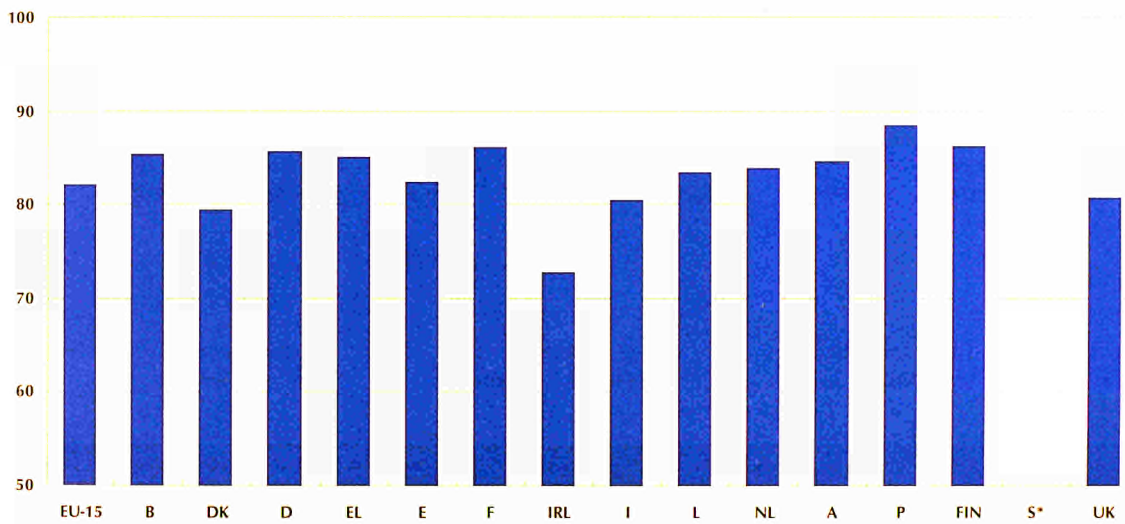


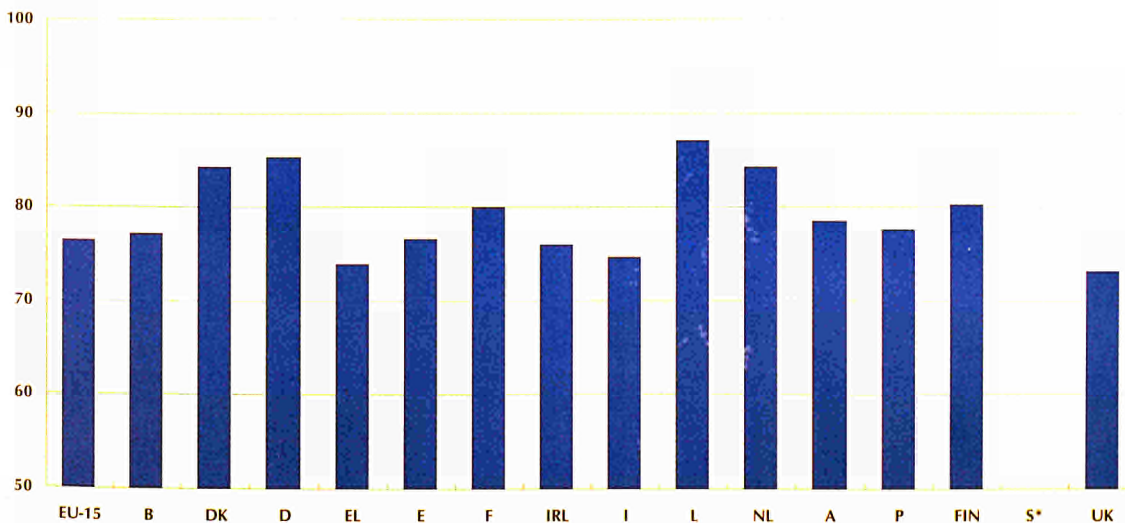
Figure 2.16

Capacity utilisation rates for the main industrial groupings, 07-99 (%)

Capital goods



Consumer goods



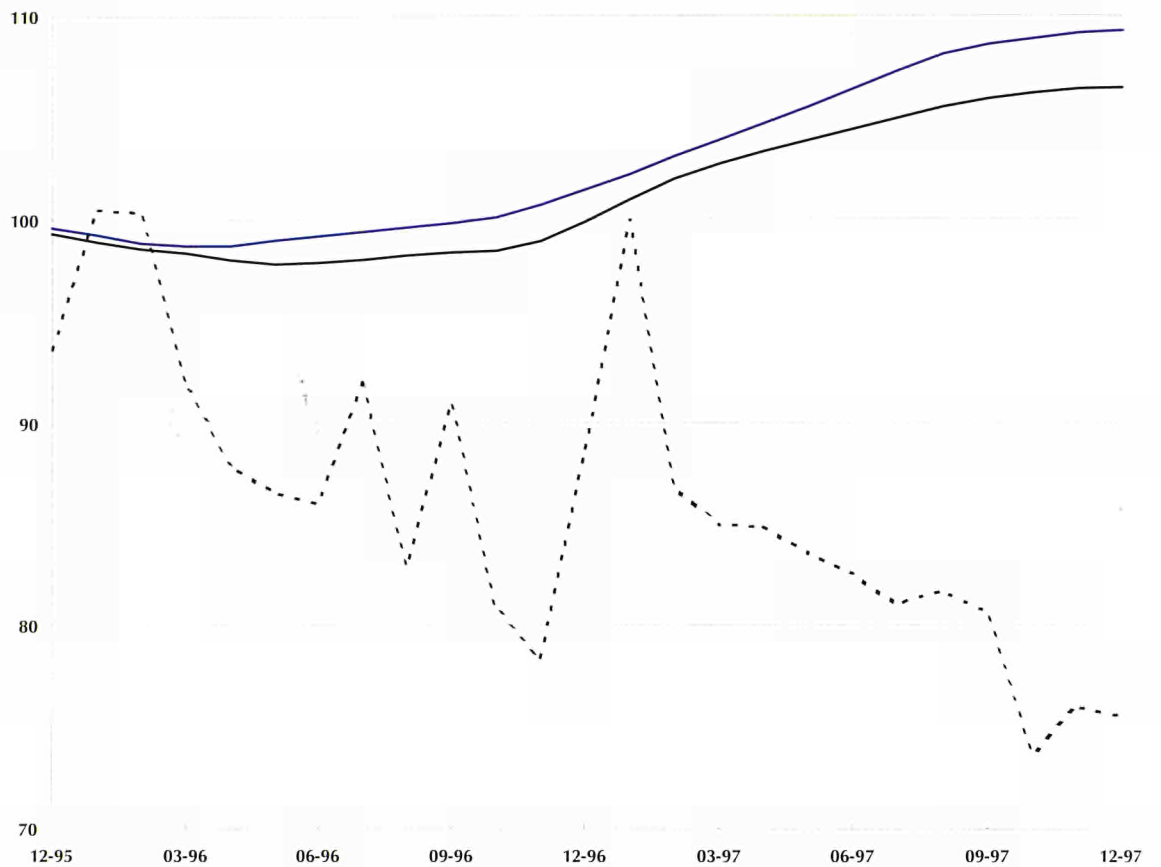
Source: DG II, Business Survey



Figure 2.17

EU-15 foreign trade indices in ECU terms (1995 = 100)

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



Source: eurostat

Table 2.13

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	
<b>EU-15</b>	10-97	⇒	12-97	0.8	0.2	1.0	-2.4	-7.5
<b>B/L</b>	09-97	⇒	11-97	-3.7	0.6	-2.4	-3.3	-0.5
<b>DK</b>	10-97	⇒	12-97	1.4	2.7	0.5	0.0	-9.0
<b>D</b>	10-97	⇒	12-97	0.9	0.0	0.9	-4.2	-3.1
<b>EL</b>	10-97	⇒	12-97	-2.4	-2.6	0.6	-16.3	-11.8
<b>E</b>	10-97	⇒	12-97	0.6	2.5	3.2	1.9	-7.8
<b>F</b>	10-97	⇒	12-97	0.8	1.9	1.4	-0.2	-4.9
<b>IRL</b>	08-97	⇒	10-97	7.1	5.6	4.1	3.0	1.5
<b>I</b>	10-97	⇒	12-97	1.4	-0.1	1.9	-14.3	-2.6
<b>NL</b>	10-97	⇒	12-97	-0.6	1.2	0.5	-1.9	3.3
<b>A</b>		⇒		:	:	:	:	:
<b>P</b>	08-97	⇒	10-97	2.3	0.4	3.5	0.9	-0.9
<b>FIN</b>		⇒		:	:	:	:	:
<b>S</b>		⇒		:	:	:	:	:
<b>UK</b>	10-97	⇒	12-97	-1.9	4.7	-1.8	-2.5	-14.1

Source: eurostat

Latest outlook: industry

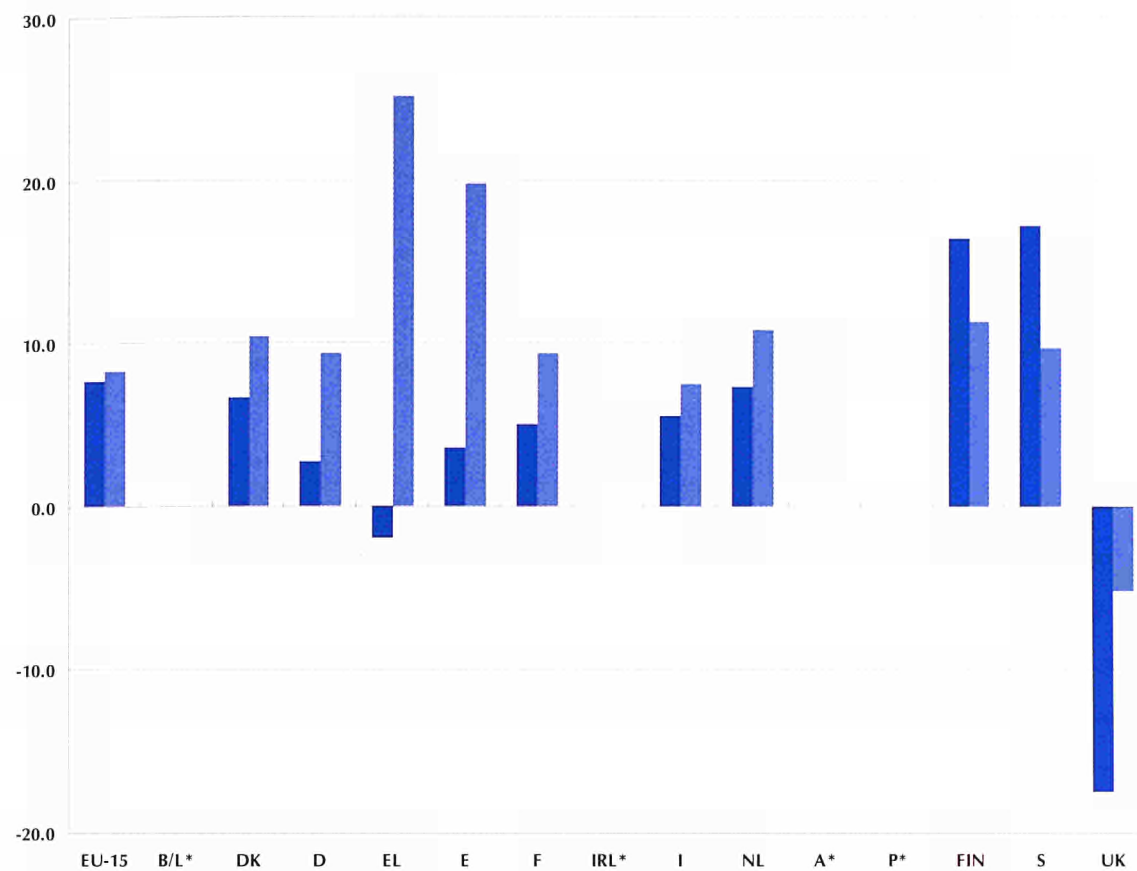


Figure 2.18

Foreign trade indices  
(in ECU terms):  
growth rate,  
three months  
compared to the  
same three months of  
the previous year,  
10-97 to 12-97  
(%)

■ Export value  
■ Import value

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available			Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume		
EU-15	10-97	⇒	12-97	7.6	2.4	8.2	-6.0	-9.1
B/L	09-97	⇒	11-97	3.8	-1.5	6.7	0.5	-0.8
DK	10-97	⇒	12-97	6.6	15.1	10.4	4.8	-12.0
D	10-97	⇒	12-97	2.7	5.2	9.4	-11.7	-21.7
EL	10-97	⇒	12-97	-2.0	1.5	25.1	-7.4	-29.0
E	10-97	⇒	12-97	3.5	5.1	19.7	20.4	-4.4
F	10-97	⇒	12-97	5.0	9.2	9.4	17.6	2.3
IRL	08-97	⇒	10-97	28.3	31.3	20.2	17.1	-5.3
I	10-97	⇒	12-97	5.5	-0.3	7.5	-31.9	-33.6
NL	10-97	⇒	12-97	7.3	27.9	10.8	-6.1	-28.0
A		⇒		:	:	:	:	:
P	08-97	⇒	10-97	8.6	1.9	9.6	2.7	-0.6
FIN	10-97	⇒	12-97	16.4	7.8	11.3	19.2	:
S	10-97	⇒	12-97	17.2	-1.6	9.7	10.1	:
UK	10-97	⇒	12-97	-17.5	20.9	-5.2	-2.2	-30.4

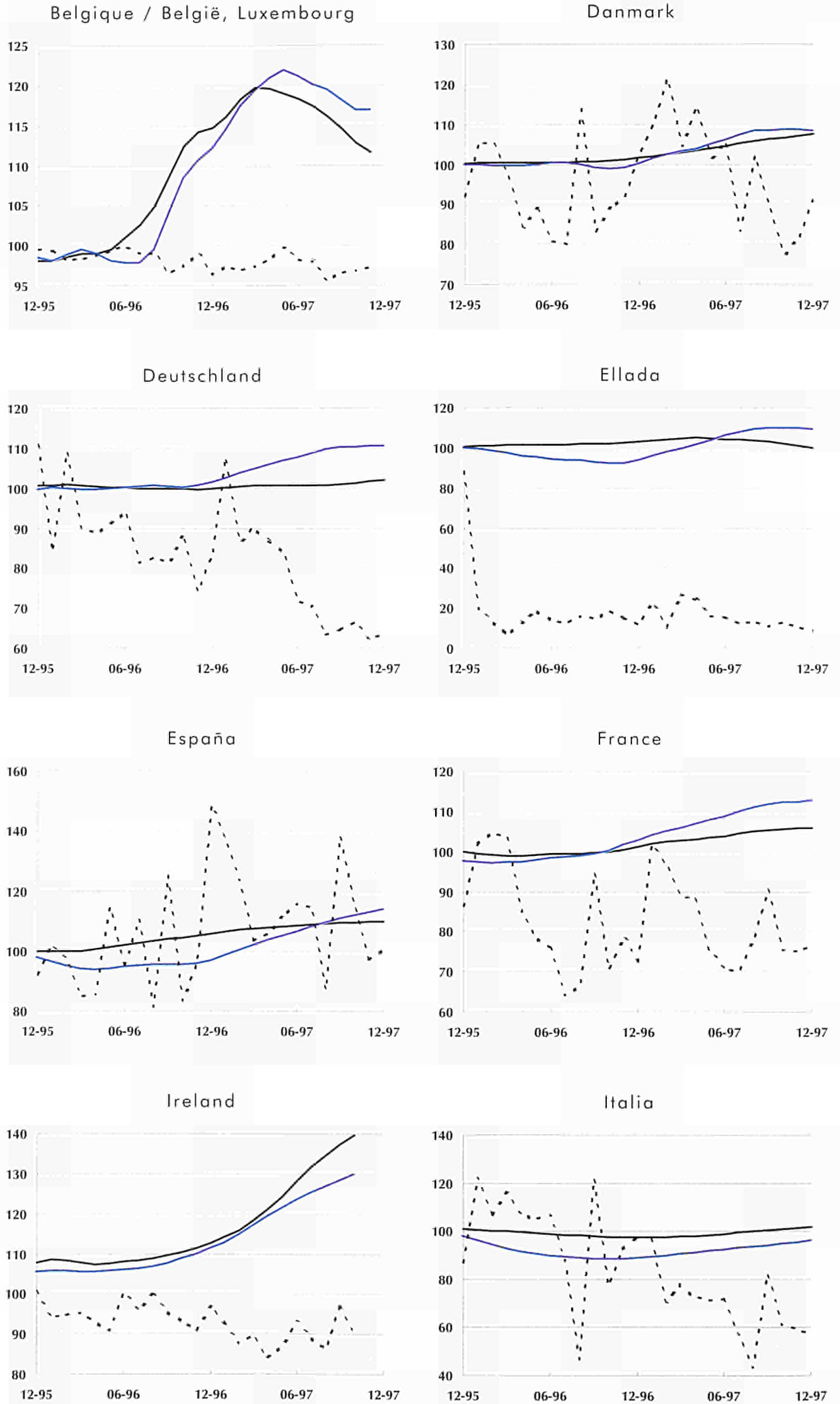
Table 2.14

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

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.19

Foreign trade indices  
in ECU terms  
(1995 = 100)

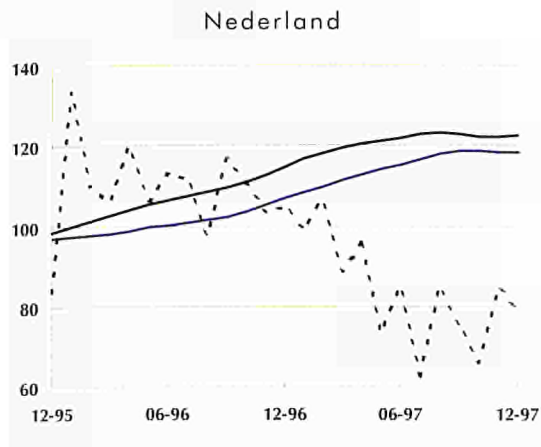


Export value index —  
Import value index —  
Terms of trade - - -

Source: eurostat



Latest outlook: industry

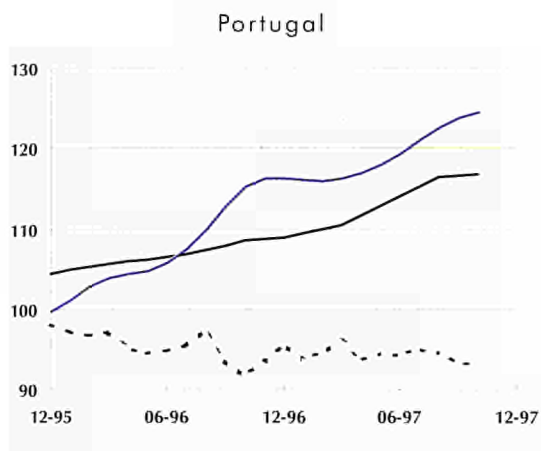


Österreich

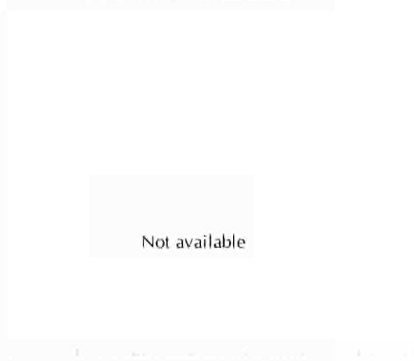


Figure 2.19

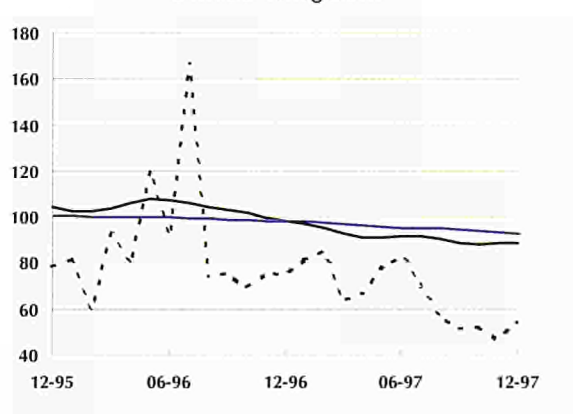
Foreign trade indices  
in ECU terms  
(1995 = 100)




Suomi / Finland



United Kingdom



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

Source:  eurostat

**Further information -  
employment 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 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 105.

# 3. Latest outlook: construction

Commentary	42
Production index	43
Price indices	45
Building permits	46





## 3. Latest outlook: construction

### EU construction industry still contracting

Construction activity in the EU declined by 2.1% in the second quarter of 1999, compared to the same quarter of a year before. As yet, there is little evidence to suggest a return to an upward trend and positive growth.

### Suggestions of recovery in some Member States

The data for some of the Member States gave a modest, but discernible impression of recovery in construction output for certain countries. France had year-on-year growth of 1.4% in August 1999, compared to -1.2% in the fourth quarter of 1998. Similar upturns could be seen in Finland, Luxembourg and Spain. Indeed, in Spain construction output rose at a rapid pace (12.1%, second quarter 1999), up from 7.3% a year before. Output was down in Germany for every period of 1999, but the negative growth trend was stable at around 2.5% (for the three months to September 1999).

### Trend of building permits slowing

The number of building permits granted is a strong indicator of future construction output, and the figures for the EU showed a marked positive trend in early 1999. 18.6% more building permits were issued in the euro-zone<sup>1</sup> for the three months to January 1999 than in the same period a year previously. This figure was in line with those posted in December 1998 and February 1999, and represented an improvement on the figures from late 1998 (0.5% for the three months to November 1998). Nevertheless, more recent data has shown a rapid slowdown (despite positive growth still being recorded). The number of building permits granted in the euro-zone rose by 4.6% in May 1999 and just 2.0% in June 1999 (again compared to a year before).

The big four EU countries all showed similar developments during this period (with rapid expansion in early 1999 followed by a slowdown in growth). More recent data for France pointed to an 8.3% reduction in the three months to September 1999 and in Germany a reduction of 9.7% was recorded in July 1999.

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

Eurostat Data-Shop  
4, rue Alphonse Weicker  
L-2721 Luxembourg  
tel: (352) 43 35 22 51  
fax: (352) 43 35 22 221  
e-mail: [dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu](mailto:dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu)

(1) Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland make up the EUR-11 aggregate, otherwise known as the euro-zone.

Latest outlook: construction

Figure 3.1

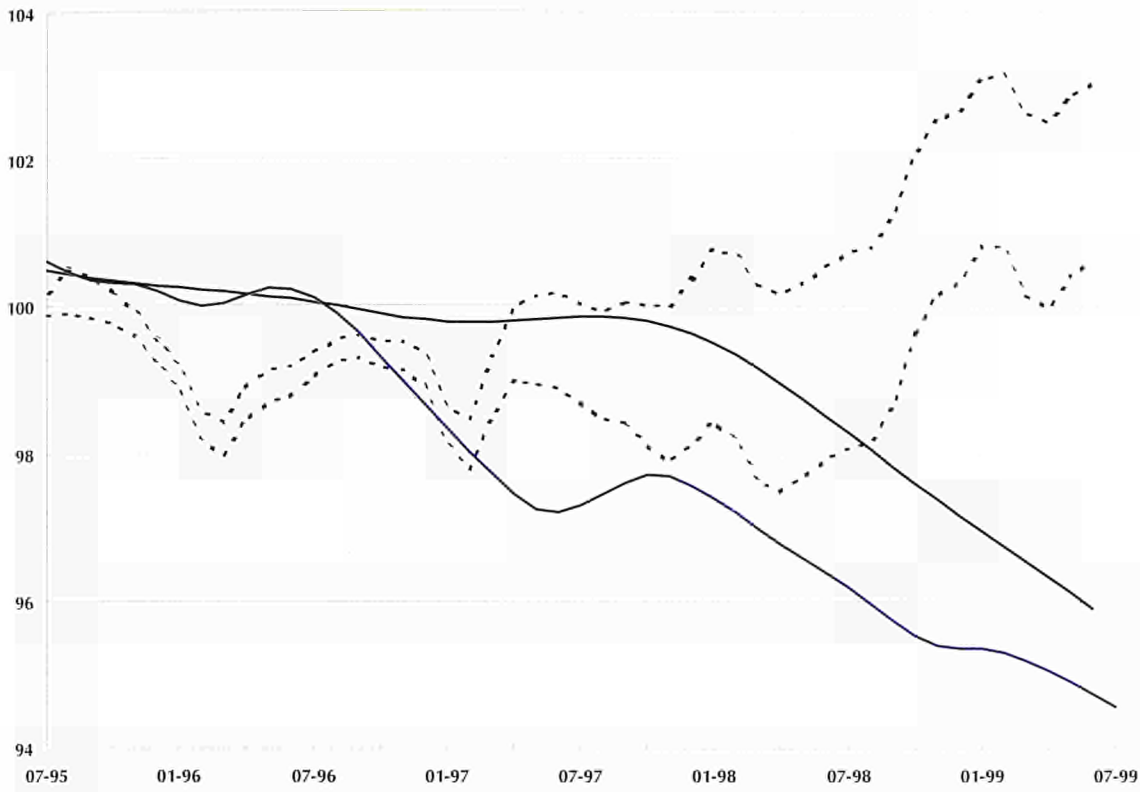


Figure 3.2

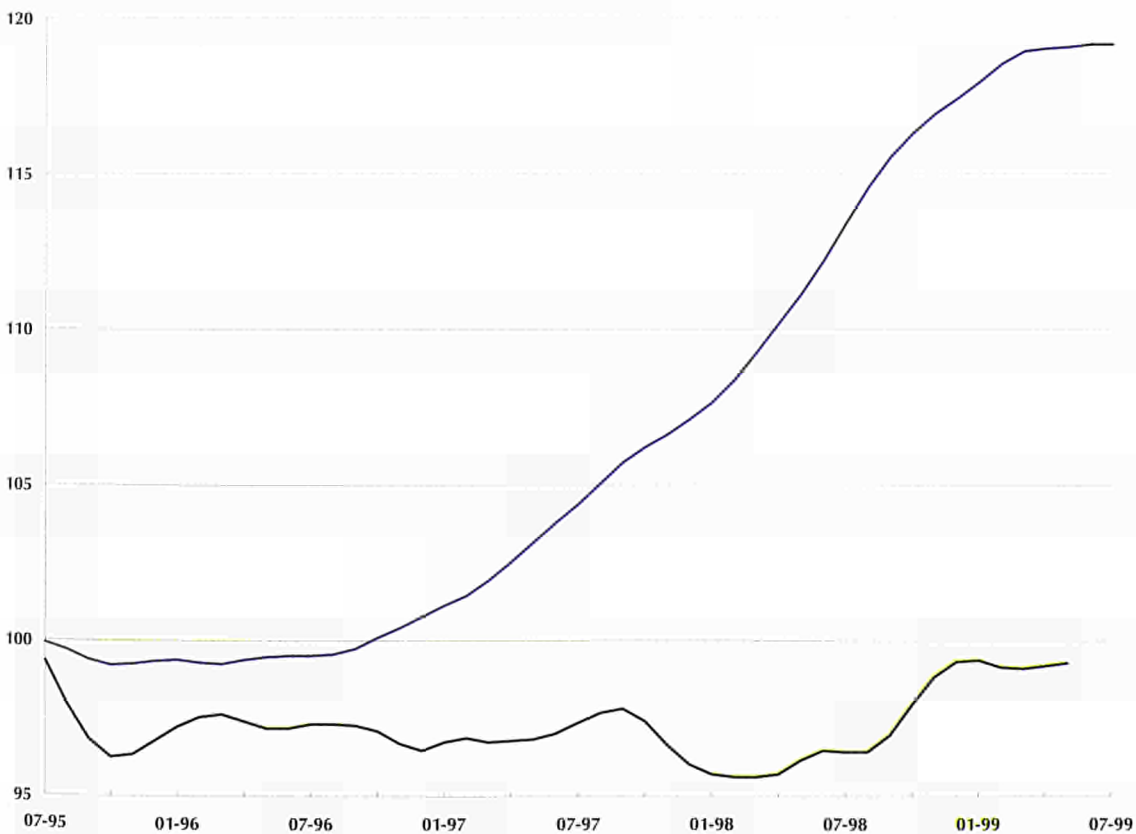
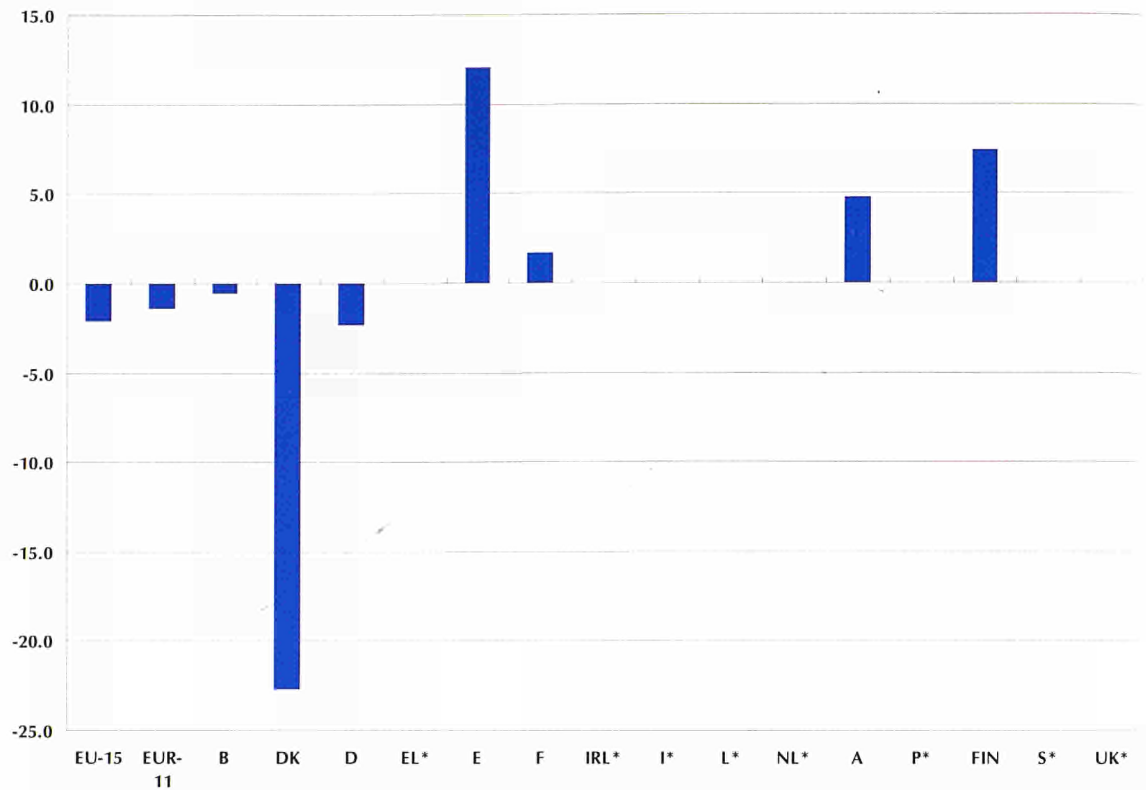


Figure 3.3

Production index for construction: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 04-99 to 06-99 (%)



Source: eurostat

Table 3.1

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

	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	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-0.1	:	01-99	⇒ 03-99	1.0	:
EUR-11	01-99	⇒ 03-99	-0.4	:	01-99	⇒ 03-99	1.3	:
B	09-94	⇒ 11-94	4.1	:	09-94	⇒ 11-94	6.2	:
DK	04-99	⇒ 06-99	-20.8	-28.0	04-99	⇒ 06-99	-4.4	-3.4
D	07-99	⇒ 09-99	:	-4.7	07-99	⇒ 09-99	:	1.6
EL		⇒	:	:		⇒	:	:
E	04-99	⇒ 06-99	:	12.7	04-99	⇒ 06-99	:	11.3
F	06-99	⇒ 08-99	1.4	1.2	06-99	⇒ 08-99	-0.5	1.6
IRL		⇒	:	:		⇒	:	:
I	10-98	⇒ 12-98	0.0	-15.5	07-98	⇒ 09-98	-1.5	-0.9
L	03-99	⇒ 05-99	-1.0	-3.3	03-99	⇒ 05-99	3.1	6.8
NL	01-98	⇒ 03-98	8.3	15.8		⇒	:	:
A	05-99	⇒ 07-99	1.6	4.3	05-99	⇒ 07-99	4.8	3.4
P		⇒	:	:		⇒	:	:
FIN	04-99	⇒ 06-99	-4.2	6.6	04-99	⇒ 06-99	2.5	9.0
S		⇒	:	:		⇒	:	:
UK	04-98	⇒ 06-98	-2.7	1.7	04-98	⇒ 06-98	-10.6	-12.6
NO	04-99	⇒ 06-99	1.6	:	04-99	⇒ 06-99	-3.0	:

Source: eurostat



Latest outlook: construction

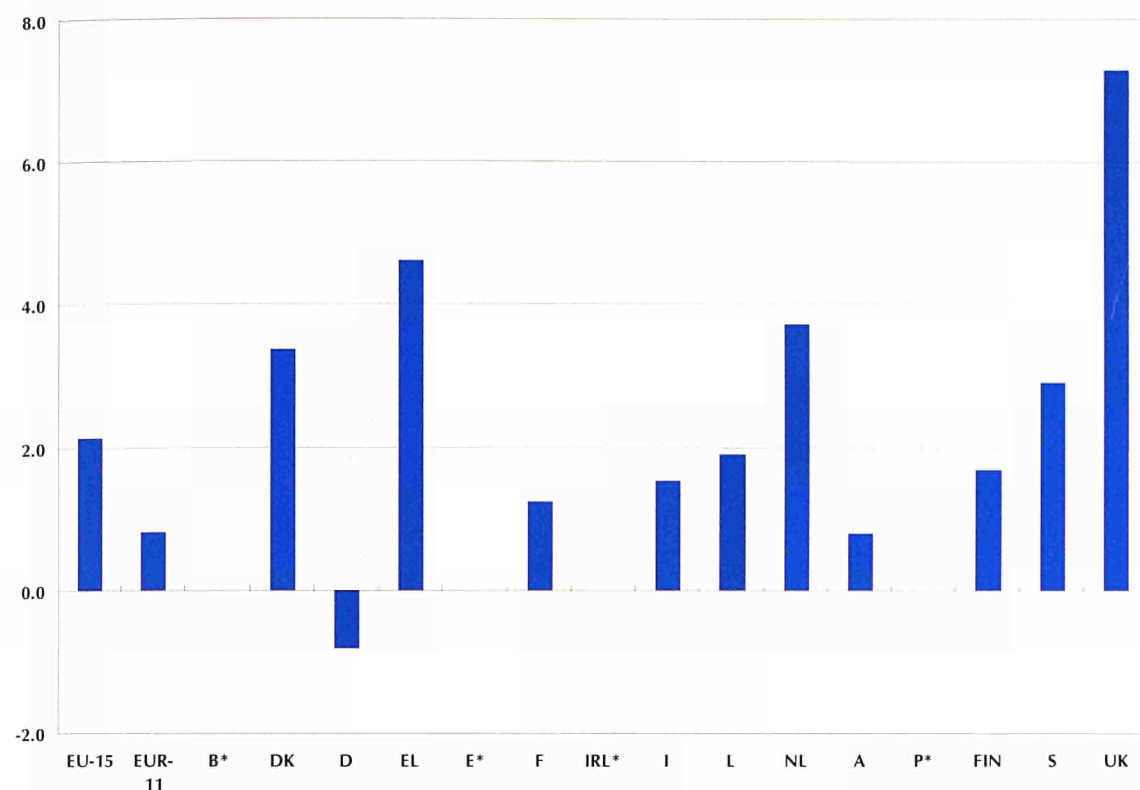


Figure 3.4

Output prices for new residential buildings: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 01-99 to 03-99 (%)

Source: eurostat

	IV-1997	I-1998	II-1998	III-1998	IV-1998	I-1999	II-1999	III-1999
EU-15	104.7	104.3	104.9	105.0	105.9	106.5	:	:
EUR-11	103.1	102.4	102.9	103.0	103.3	103.2	:	:
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	107.1	107.8	107.8	109.3	110.7	111.5	113.7	113.7
D	98.7	98.3	99.0	98.9	98.6	97.5	:	:
EL	113.2	115.8	117.2	119.2	119.6	121.1	122.0	122.7
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F	104.9	103.9	104.0	103.9	105.5	105.2	105.5	:
IRL	106.7	107.5	108.3	109.7	:	:	:	:
I	105.3	102.1	102.6	103.2	103.6	103.7	104.5	:
L	102.7	103.9	103.9	104.7	104.7	105.8	105.8	:
NL	108.0	108.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	112.0	:	:
A	103.1	103.7	104.0	104.1	104.1	104.5	104.8	105.0
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	103.7	103.9	104.6	105.1	105.3	105.6	106.0	:
S	106.9	107.2	108.6	109.5	109.9	110.3	111.5	:
UK	109.0	110.0	112.0	114.0	116.0	118.0	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

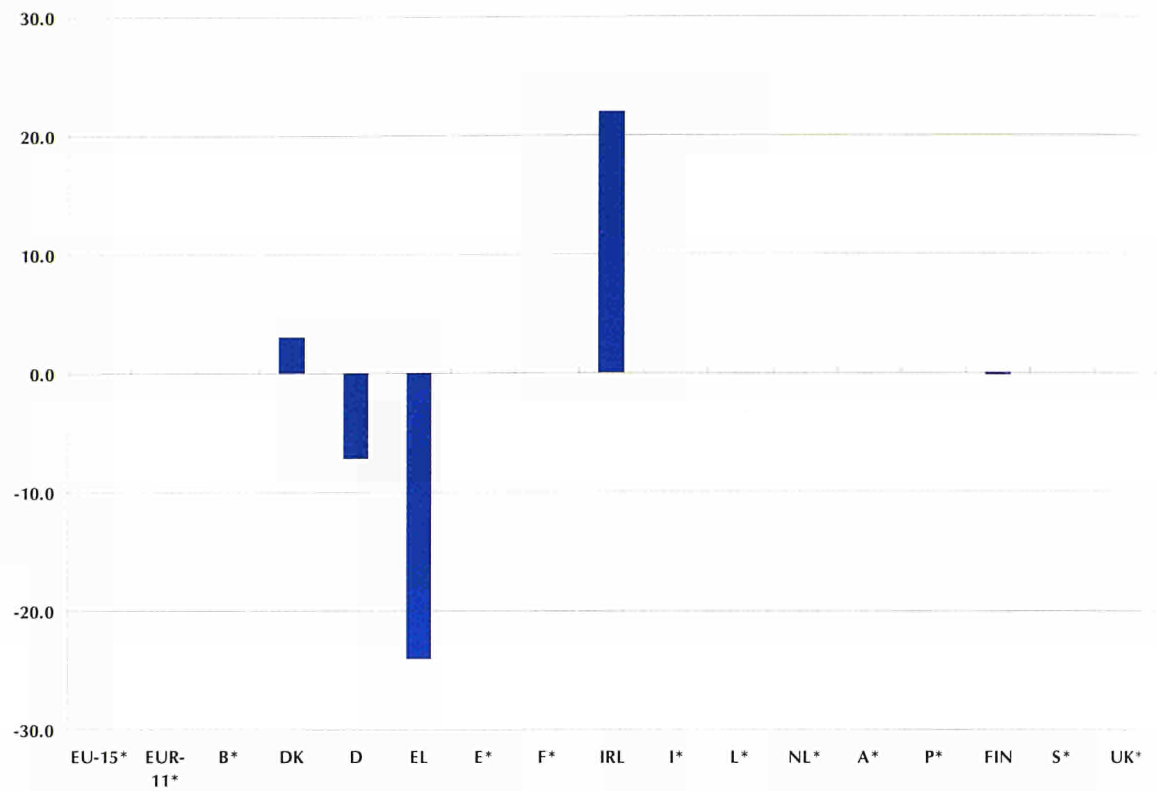
Table 3.2

Output prices for new residential buildings: indices (1995 = 100)

Source: eurostat

Figure 3.5

Building permits - useful floor area: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 04-99 to 06-99 (%)



Source: eurostat

Table 3.3

Building permits - useful floor area: actual values and indices

	Latest 3 months available		Residential '000m <sup>2</sup> 1995 = 100		Latest 3 months available		Non-residential '000m <sup>2</sup> 1995 = 100	
EU-15	⇨		:	:	05-99 ⇨ 07-99	:	129.7	
EUR-11	⇨		:	:	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	:	124.4	
B	02-99 ⇨ 04-99		2,345	106.2	02-99 ⇨ 04-99	2,020	126.5	
DK	04-99 ⇨ 06-99		790	206.5	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	1,437	135.6	
D	05-99 ⇨ 07-99		13,158	95.4	05-99 ⇨ 07-99	11,034	102.4	
EL	02-99 ⇨ 04-99		2,800	132.3	02-99 ⇨ 04-99	1,142	117.2	
E	03-99 ⇨ 05-99		18,291	162.5	03-99 ⇨ 05-99	3,838	188.0	
F	⇨		:	:	07-99 ⇨ 09-99	11,161	124.5	
IRL	04-99 ⇨ 06-99		1,855	197.2	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	940	144.5	
I	10-98 ⇨ 12-98		2,645	70.2	10-98 ⇨ 12-98	4,522	77.8	
L	02-99 ⇨ 04-99		:	97.3	02-99 ⇨ 04-99	:	182.8	
NL	02-99 ⇨ 04-99		3,612	91.5	02-99 ⇨ 04-99	6,314	178.5	
A	⇨		:	:	⇨	:	:	
P	⇨		:	:	⇨	:	:	
FIN	06-99 ⇨ 08-99		986	209.3	06-99 ⇨ 08-99	973	166.3	
S	05-99 ⇨ 07-99		374	:	05-99 ⇨ 07-99	515	:	
UK	⇨		:	:	⇨	:	:	
NO	12-98 ⇨ 02-99		660	84.1	12-98 ⇨ 02-99	776	77.8	

Source: eurostat



Latest outlook: construction

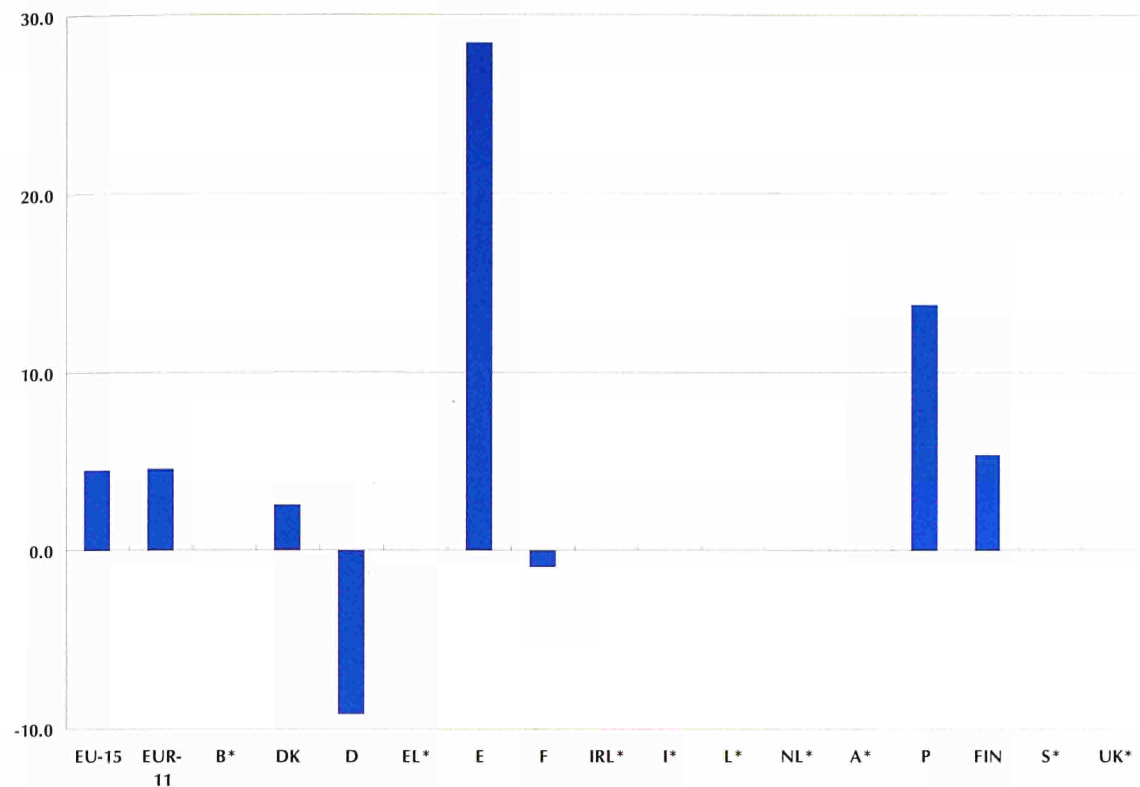


Figure 3.6

Building permits -  
no. of dwellings:  
growth rate,  
three months  
compared to the  
same three months of  
the previous year,  
03-99 to 05-99  
(%)

Source: eurostat

	Latest year available	no. of dwellings	Latest month available	no. of dwellings	no. of dwellings per 1,000 inhabitants	Index, 1995 = 100
EU-15		:	05-99	:	:	103.3
EUR-11		:	06-99	:	:	102.7
B	1998	40,048	04-99	3,489	:	93.1
DK	1998	16,349	06-99	1,501	:	155.9
D	1998	477,707	07-99	40,668	:	76.4
EL	1998	97,259	04-99	7,827	:	132.5
E	1998	364,086	05-99	40,499	:	172.0
F	1998	377,658	09-99	31,145	:	121.2
IRL	1998	47,389	06-99	:	:	175.4
I	1998	92,051	12-98	9,450	:	65.3
L	1998	3,215	04-99	158	:	70.9
NL	1998	87,673	04-99	6,880	:	83.9
A		:		:	:	:
P	1998	107,221	08-99	9,773	:	152.4
FIN	1998	32,468	08-99	2,513	:	160.1
S	1998	12,118	07-99	448	:	:
UK	1998	176,700	04-99	16,600	:	118.8
NO	1998	22,017	02-99	1,215	:	67.8

Table 3.4

Number of dwellings  
authorised  
(units)

Source: eurostat





# 4.

## Latest outlook: services

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Tourism	58



## 4. Latest outlook: services

### New vehicle registrations: EU figures edging upwards

New vehicle registration growth rates have been high throughout 1999, and the figure for the second quarter of June 1999 (compared to a year before) was one of the highest, growth of 8.6%. Such high levels of growth are partly a result of sluggish growth in the second quarter of 1998.

### Rising registrations in the larger countries may have started to tail-off

Across Europe, growth rates were generally rising: for example, in Germany (5.3%, July 1999) and France (8.6%, to the second quarter of 1999). However, these rates were lower than those seen in early 1999. In some other countries rates fell (for example, Italy, -0.4%). This deceleration may point to a changing trend, or be due to volatility caused by the traditional slow-down in vehicle sales during the summer months.

The highest percentage rise within the EU was for Greece with 40.5% in the three months to August 1999. Growth was up at a fast rate too in Sweden (16.8%, July 1999) and Finland (13.2%, over the same period).

### EU retail sales growth figures show modest growth during the summer of 1999

The EU index of retail sales' volumes pointed to broadly stable growth figures over 1999, but the 2.7% growth reported for the three months to August 1999 was the fastest rate of the year. This year-on-year measure gave similar results for the euro-zone<sup>1</sup>, with a 2.5% increase to August 1999.

### Upward trends throughout retail sales

The strongest sales growth rates were for household equipment, which were 4.2% higher in August 1999 than in the same period of 1998. Sales of textiles grew by 2.8% to August 1999, whilst food, drink and tobacco sales quickened by 3.3%.

The corresponding second quarter figures for the euro-zone were around 0.8 percentage points lower than the EU-15 averages, except for the activity of food, drink and tobacco, which was 0.4 points higher. However, for both EU-15 and EUR-11, sales' volumes were tending to grow at a faster rate during the summer of 1999.

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

Eurostat Data-Shop  
4, rue Alphonse Weicker  
L-2721 Luxembourg  
tel: (352) 43 35 22 51  
fax: (352) 43 35 22 221  
e-mail: dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu

(1) Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland make up the EUR-11 aggregate, otherwise known as the euro-zone.



**Upward trend strongest in Ireland and Sweden**

Ireland and Sweden reported the fastest expansion of retail sales' volumes in the summer of 1999. In Ireland, growth increased by more than 7.0% in every month of 1999, whilst comparable figures for Sweden showed growth in excess of 4.0% in the first eight months of 1999.

**...prices also rising in France, but a slower trend for Germany**

French retail sales grew by 4.9% in the three months to July 1999. This figure was representative of the growth rates reported over the preceding year and showed strong and consistent growth in the French retail sector. The situation was almost as stable in Germany, as the rate for August 1999 (1.7%), was in line with that reported for the final quarter of 1998 (2.0%) or the first quarter of 1999 (2.5%).

**Otherwise growth tended to be positive**

In the three months to August 1999, figures were higher than for the second quarter in Austria (4.8%), Finland (5.2%), Greece (4.3%, July 1999) and Spain (4.2%). Growth rates were stable and positive in the period to August 1999 in the Netherlands (3.2%) and the United Kingdom (3.8%, September 1999).

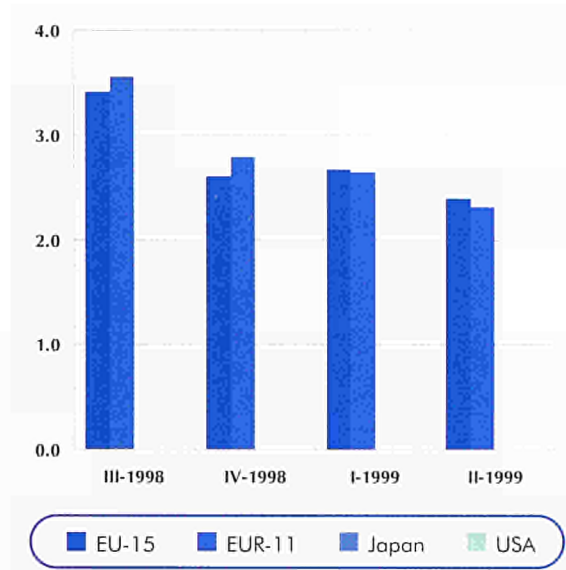


Figure 4.1

Volume of retail sales: growth rate, year on year (%)

Source: eurostat



Figure 4.2

First registration of private and commercial cars: growth rate, year on year (%)

Source: eurostat

Table 4.1

Volume of  
retail sales:  
indices, working  
day adjusted  
(1995 = 100)

	1996	1997	1998	04-99	05-99	06-99	07-99	08-99	09-99
<b>EU-15</b>	100.9	102.7	105.6	104.5	105.9	107.2	107.2	99.6	:
<b>EUR-11</b>	100.5	101.6	104.4	103.7	105.0	106.3	105.5	96.6	:
<b>B</b>	101.3	104.4	109.1	115.0	109.3	110.4	:	:	:
<b>DK</b>	101.3	103.3	105.5	96.9	109.2	106.4	108.6	106.7	:
<b>D</b>	98.7	97.1	97.8	96.2	95.4	94.5	96.0	90.9	:
<b>EL</b>	101.2	102.3	104.1	114.4	101.5	107.0	109.7	:	:
<b>E</b>	98.4	100.4	106.4	102.6	104.1	110.7	117.6	102.1	:
<b>F</b>	101.3	104.2	108.8	111.2	109.0	116.8	113.7	:	:
<b>IRL</b>	106.6	114.9	125.1	132.1	136.3	132.7	142.8	:	:
<b>I</b>	101.3	102.5	103.5	101.1	107.4	102.3	98.4	84.8	:
<b>L</b>	98.6	105.4	107.4	108.6	112.8	108.8	:	:	:
<b>NL</b>	103.1	107.0	111.6	112.3	119.6	120.5	117.1	110.7	:
<b>A</b>	101.3	102.6	105.0	104.0	103.1	106.6	108.8	:	:
<b>P</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>FIN</b>	104.3	108.6	114.3	112.1	117.6	126.2	127.5	124.0	:
<b>S</b>	100.7	103.0	106.7	105.7	112.2	112.9	109.5	118.5	:
<b>UK</b>	103.3	108.5	111.9	108.9	110.1	111.2	115.4	112.8	110.6
<b>NO</b>	102.7	106.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Japan</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>USA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source:  eurostat

Table 4.2

Volume of  
retail sales:  
indices, seasonally  
adjusted data  
(1995 = 100)

	1996	1997	1998	04-99	05-99	06-99	07-99	08-99	09-99
<b>EU-15</b>	100.9	102.7	105.6	106.7	107.8	108.5	108.4	108.8	:
<b>EUR-11</b>	100.5	101.6	104.4	105.0	106.4	107.2	107.1	107.3	:
<b>B</b>	101.3	104.4	109.1	111.1	108.8	106.3	:	:	:
<b>DK</b>	101.3	103.3	105.5	101.7	108.0	107.6	:	:	:
<b>D</b>	98.7	97.1	97.8	98.0	98.2	100.0	99.2	99.8	:
<b>EL</b>	101.2	102.3	104.1	107.0	108.8	109.3	108.6	:	:
<b>E</b>	98.4	100.4	106.4	105.5	108.0	109.9	111.4	112.3	:
<b>F</b>	101.3	104.2	108.8	112.7	112.7	116.2	114.5	:	:
<b>IRL</b>	106.6	114.9	125.1	132.7	134.1	136.6	139.2	136.5	:
<b>I</b>	101.3	102.5	103.5	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.6	103.6	:
<b>L</b>	98.6	105.4	107.4	110.2	109.9	112.1	:	:	:
<b>NL</b>	103.1	107.0	111.6	114.6	114.6	115.3	114.6	114.4	:
<b>A</b>	101.3	102.6	105.0	108.8	108.7	110.2	111.0	:	:
<b>P</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>FIN</b>	104.3	108.6	114.3	115.6	116.8	120.0	120.2	120.2	:
<b>S</b>	100.7	103.0	106.7	110.7	112.9	112.1	113.3	115.8	:
<b>UK</b>	103.3	108.5	111.9	113.5	114.8	115.0	115.4	116.1	116.2
<b>NO</b>	102.7	106.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Japan</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>USA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source:  eurostat

Latest outlook: services

Figure 4.3

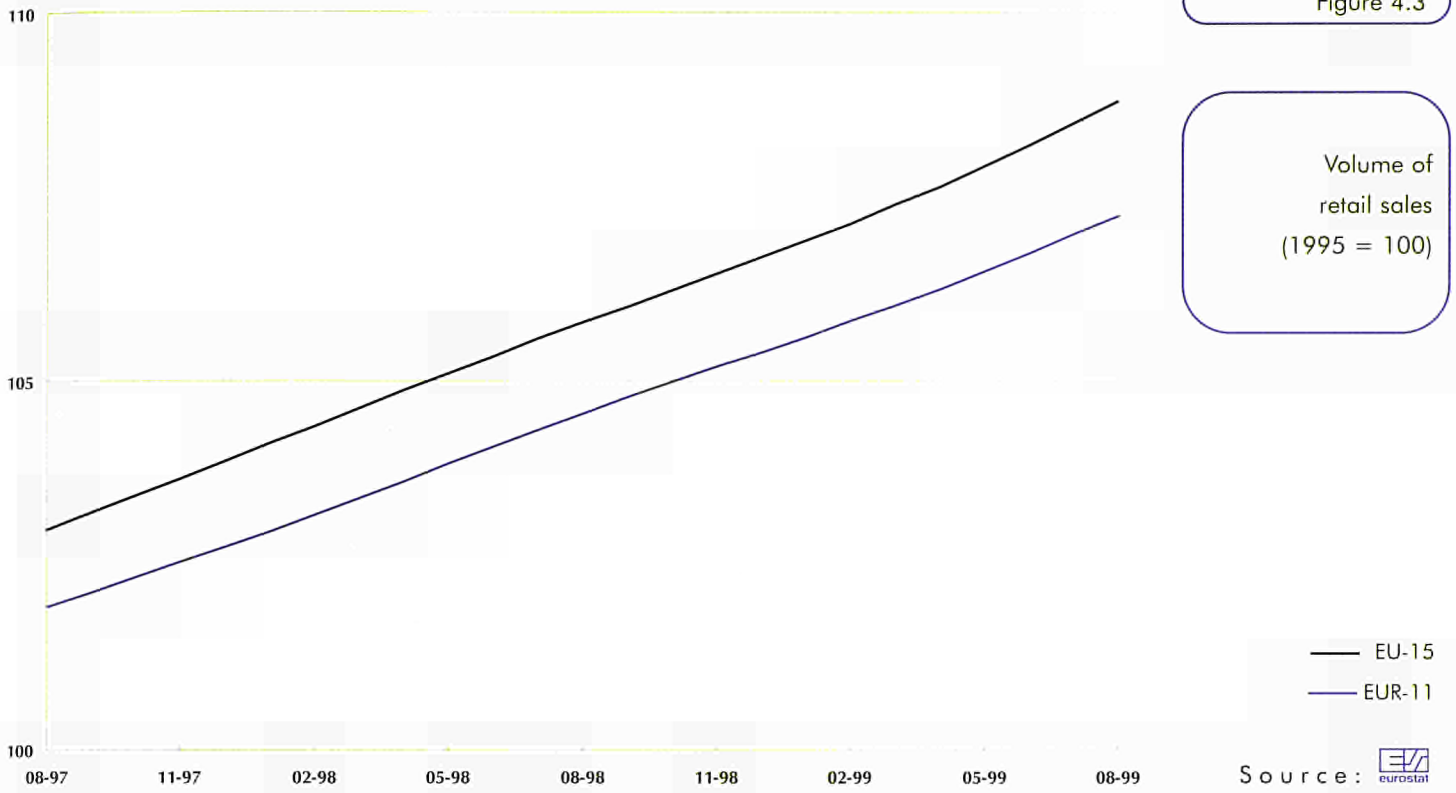


Figure 4.4

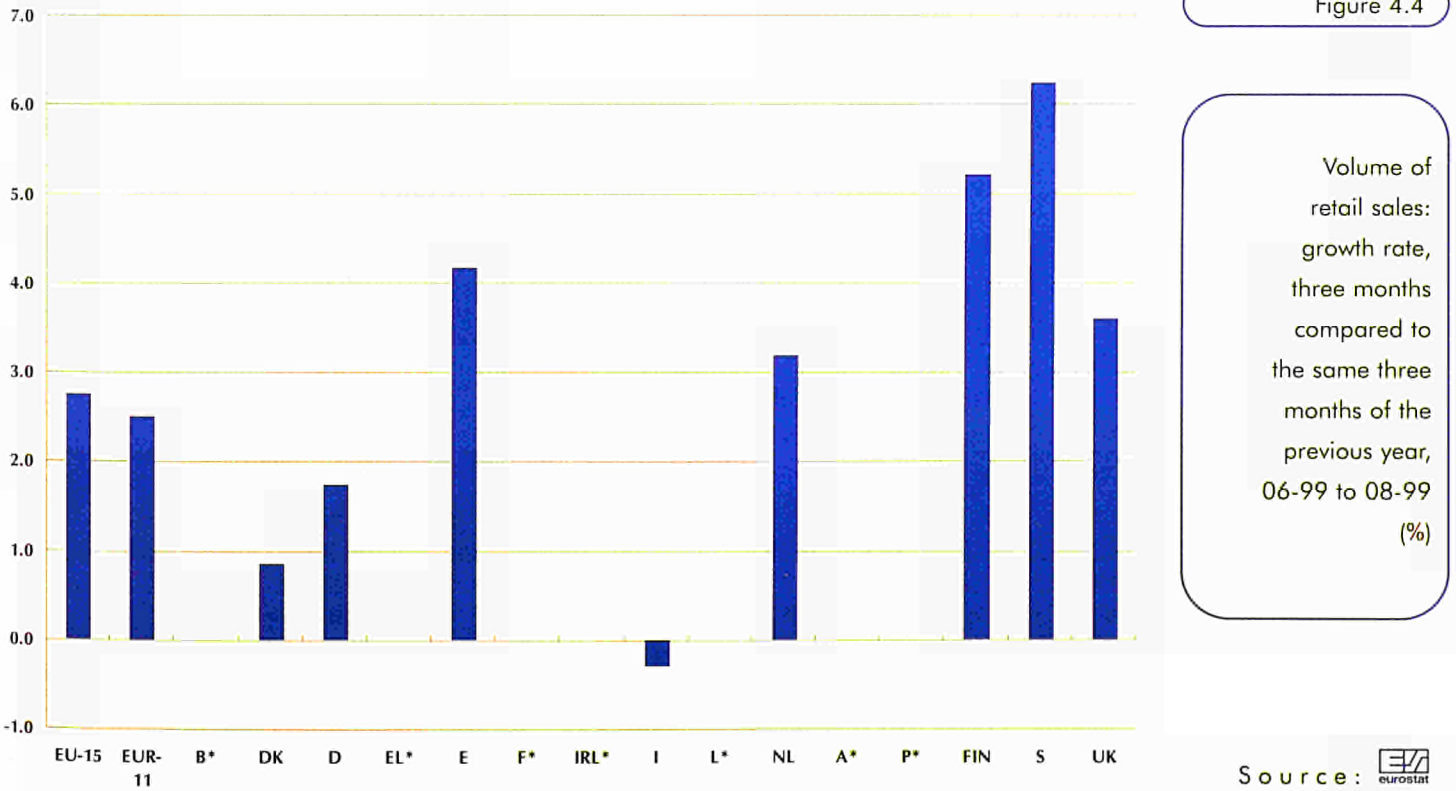




Table 4.3

Volume of retail sales (working day adjusted) for food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores: indices and latest growth rates (1995 = 100)


	1998	04-99	05-99	06-99	07-99	08-99	09-99	Latest 3 months available		t / t-1 (%)	t / t-4 (%)	
<b>EU-15</b>	104.6	105.5	103.2	109.7	106.1	102.3	:	06-99	⇔	08-99	0.7	3.3
<b>EUR-11</b>	103.8	105.1	101.9	109.7	105.2	100.8	:	06-99	⇔	08-99	0.8	3.7
<b>B</b>	109.2	113.7	106.5	111.3	:	:	:	04-99	⇔	06-99	-0.7	-0.5
<b>DK</b>	101.5	93.8	106.9	104.7	106.7	105.4	:	06-99	⇔	08-99	0.1	2.3
<b>D</b>	96.9	99.5	97.3	98.3	97.8	91.9	:	06-99	⇔	08-99	-0.4	2.7
<b>EL</b>	105.0	118.2	105.8	105.5	102.2	:	:	05-99	⇔	07-99	1.3	5.0
<b>E</b>	101.4	97.0	97.1	106.9	108.5	104.0	:	06-99	⇔	08-99	2.6	3.5
<b>F</b>	108.1	110.4	105.2	119.6	115.2	:	:	05-99	⇔	07-99	0.9	5.8
<b>IRL</b>	111.5	111.7	117.5	112.9	119.1	:	:	05-99	⇔	07-99	1.0	3.5
<b>I</b>	107.2	107.8	102.4	111.3	97.6	92.9	:	06-99	⇔	08-99	0.5	2.5
<b>L</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔		:	:
<b>NL</b>	103.7	103.4	104.6	107.5	103.2	100.5	:	06-99	⇔	08-99	0.2	0.7
<b>A</b>	99.1	100.3	100.9	105.8	110.4	:	:	05-99	⇔	07-99	2.9	5.8
<b>P</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔		:	:
<b>FIN</b>	107.6	108.6	108.7	121.9	123.3	116.7	:	06-99	⇔	08-99	1.3	4.8
<b>S</b>	101.5	100.5	103.0	108.5	108.3	108.6	:	06-99	⇔	08-99	0.7	3.2
<b>UK</b>	108.9	107.7	109.2	110.6	110.7	109.0	108.2	07-99	⇔	09-99	0.5	2.0
<b>NO</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔	12-97	0.0	-0.9
<b>Japan</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔		:	:
<b>USA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔		:	:

Source:  eurostat

Table 4.4

Volume of retail sales (working day adjusted) for textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores: indices and latest growth rates (1995 = 100)

	1998	04-99	05-99	06-99	07-99	08-99	09-99	Latest 3 months available		t / t-1 (%)	t / t-4 (%)	
<b>EU-15</b>	103.5	103.2	106.5	101.4	104.8	91.6	:	06-99	⇔	08-99	1.2	2.8
<b>EUR-11</b>	101.3	102.5	105.5	98.9	99.9	85.5	:	06-99	⇔	08-99	0.8	2.0
<b>B</b>	105.5	120.5	108.8	97.5	:	:	:	04-99	⇔	06-99	0.9	3.1
<b>DK</b>	107.6	103.9	109.4	107.5	112.5	94.7	:	06-99	⇔	08-99	0.5	0.6
<b>D</b>	94.5	97.4	95.8	88.9	93.0	87.3	:	06-99	⇔	08-99	2.6	5.9
<b>EL</b>	97.5	112.9	93.1	102.1	112.6	:	:	05-99	⇔	07-99	0.0	3.3
<b>E</b>	100.9	98.4	101.9	100.0	110.9	75.2	:	06-99	⇔	08-99	0.9	1.9
<b>F</b>	109.0	107.8	123.3	111.2	115.2	:	:	05-99	⇔	07-99	0.9	3.3
<b>IRL</b>	144.1	137.5	154.4	150.7	177.8	:	:	05-99	⇔	07-99	4.4	15.2
<b>I</b>	100.4	101.8	103.0	96.3	89.3	77.4	:	06-99	⇔	08-99	-0.3	-1.5
<b>L</b>	106.7	100.6	109.4	96.0	:	:	:	04-99	⇔	06-99	2.4	-0.5
<b>NL</b>	109.3	109.2	118.0	119.9	112.0	100.2	:	06-99	⇔	08-99	-0.7	0.9
<b>A</b>	104.0	96.5	100.0	96.6	90.2	:	:	05-99	⇔	07-99	-0.5	-2.1
<b>P</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔		:	:
<b>FIN</b>	111.9	107.3	119.4	119.2	126.3	:	:	05-99	⇔	07-99	2.1	5.0
<b>S</b>	104.8	108.3	121.1	107.9	103.9	122.6	:	06-99	⇔	08-99	2.3	7.5
<b>UK</b>	112.5	105.3	110.2	111.3	124.6	114.9	109.1	07-99	⇔	09-99	1.2	4.5
<b>NO</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔	12-97	0.8	4.8
<b>Japan</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔		:	:
<b>USA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔		:	:

Source:  eurostat



Latest outlook: services

Table 4.5

	1998	04-99	05-99	06-99	07-99	08-99	09-99	Latest 3 months available		t / t-1 (%)	t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	107.7	107.1	109.3	109.3	111.7	99.4	:	06-99	⇔ 08-99	1.5	4.2
EUR-11	105.0	104.5	107.3	107.1	109.0	94.0	:	06-99	⇔ 08-99	1.3	3.3
B	109.5	119.1	101.5	121.1	:	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	0.9	3.5
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔	:	:
D	98.9	100.2	96.0	95.9	92.9	87.9	:	06-99	⇔ 08-99	0.6	1.2
EL	113.8	108.2	105.1	116.4	125.4	:	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	2.5	-0.4
E	114.2	115.0	116.8	123.8	138.1	108.6	:	06-99	⇔ 08-99	2.6	7.6
F	112.9	117.7	114.8	113.0	119.5	:	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	1.2	5.7
IRL	130.6	135.1	135.3	129.9	152.6	:	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	3.1	12.3
I	97.9	90.1	103.5	98.8	99.9	73.4	:	06-99	⇔ 08-99	-0.2	-0.8
L	122.1	123.8	130.9	126.3	:	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	1.9	1.2
NL	123.1	124.4	135.0	135.9	133.1	122.0	:	06-99	⇔ 08-99	1.1	5.7
A	103.9	105.7	107.5	108.3	116.8	:	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	6.8	15.9
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔	:	:
FIN	126.4	112.6	138.0	141.2	149.6	:	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	2.8	5.3
S	114.7	101.2	114.1	115.2	119.6	139.0	:	06-99	⇔ 08-99	4.2	11.2
UK	125.2	126.5	122.9	122.6	128.2	130.0	130.9	07-99	⇔ 09-99	2.2	8.7
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔ 12-97	1.6	6.1
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔	:	:

Volume of retail sales (working day adjusted) of household equipment in specialised stores: indices and latest growth rates (1995 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

Table 4.6

	1998	03-99	04-99	05-99	06-99	07-99	08-99	Latest 3 months available		t / t-1 (%)	t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	2.6	:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔	:	:
B	:	56	49	:	:	:	:	02-99	⇔ 04-99	0.3	7.3
DK	:	17	13	13	14	11	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	-3.9	-16.6
D	:	430	368	334	363	341	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	2.9	5.3
EL	:	24	25	23	24	25	17	06-99	⇔ 08-99	5.7	40.5
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12-98	⇔ 02-99	4.1	18.2
F	:	206	187	148	105	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	-2.1	8.6
IRL	:	23	18	:	:	:	:	02-99	⇔ 04-99	5.4	29.7
I	:	248	217	214	229	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	1.5	-0.4
L	:	5	4	4	4	4	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	0.9	11.3
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	-1.6	21.7
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	0.1	22.3
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11-98	⇔ 01-99	5.0	24.0
FIN	:	13	14	13	13	11	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	3.4	13.2
S	:	31	27	29	31	24	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	12.3	16.8
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	2.4	4.2
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔ 12-97	4.6	3.2
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔	:	:

First registration of private and commercial cars: units and latest growth rates (thousands)


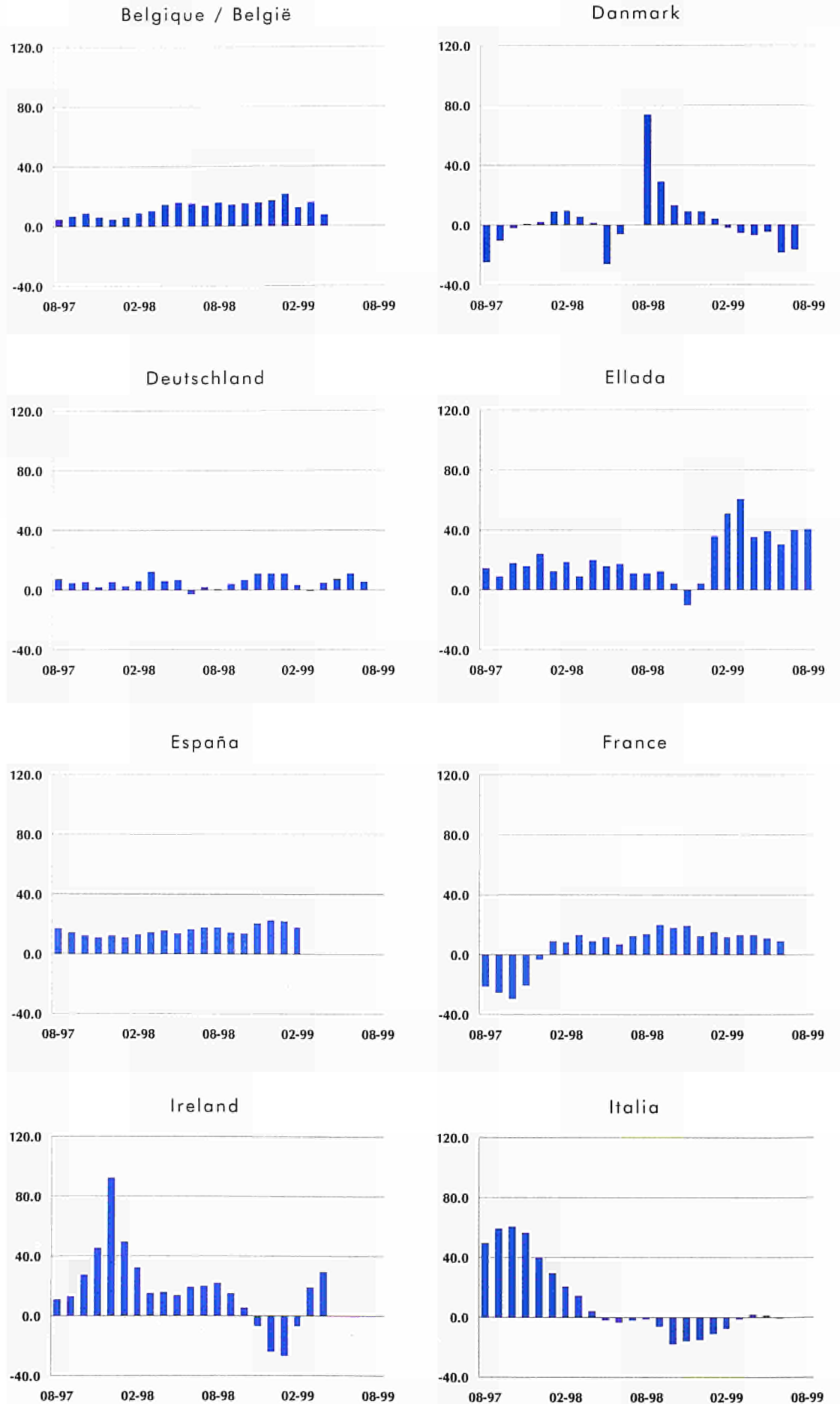
Source:  eurostat

Figure 4.5

First registration of private and commercial cars: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)



Source:  eurostat



Latest outlook: services

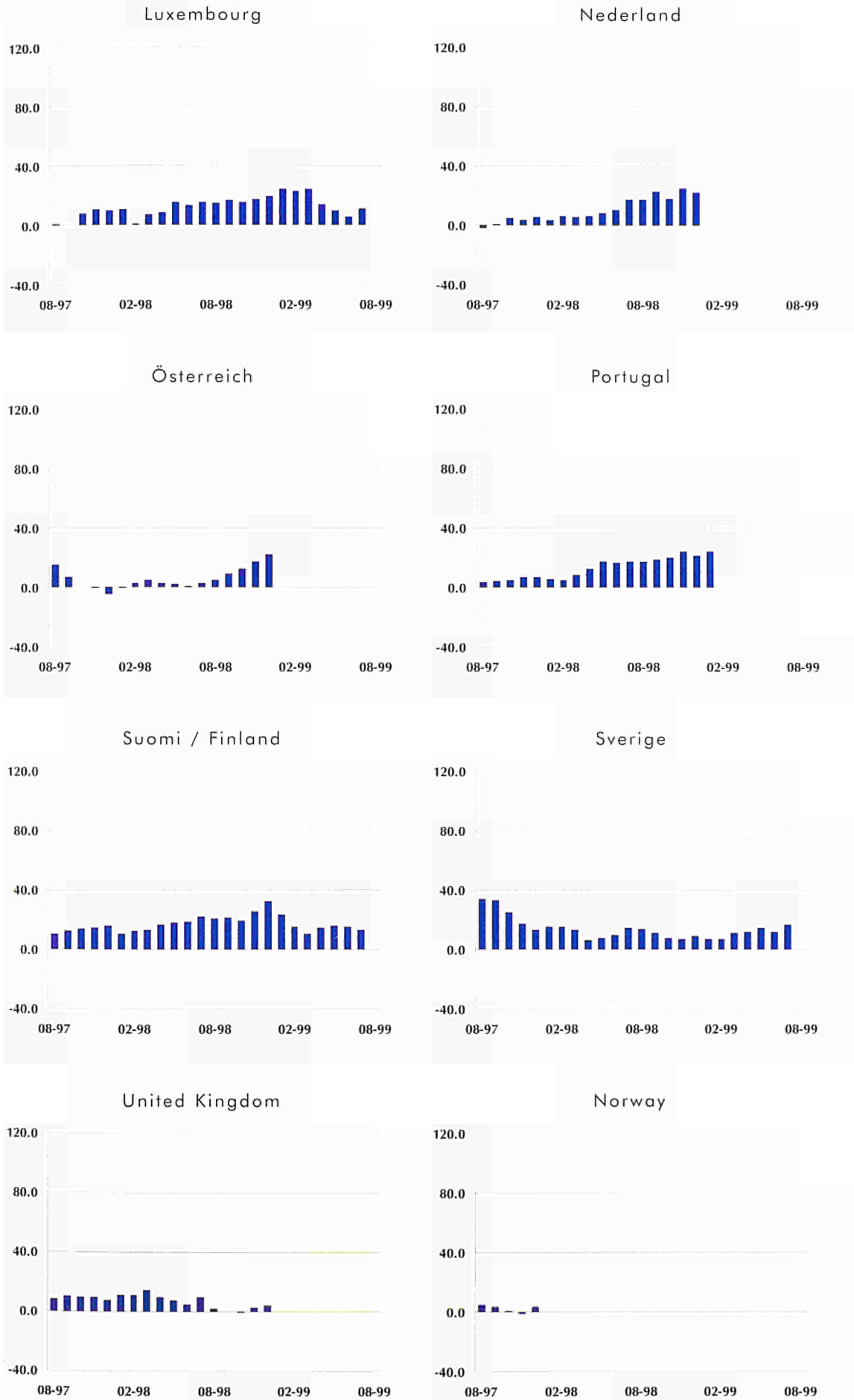


Figure 4.5

First registration of private and commercial cars: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

Table 4.7

Guest flows in hotels and similar establishments, residents in the country: units and latest growth rates (thousands)

	1998	12-98	01-99	02-99	03-99	04-99	05-99	Latest 3 months available		t / t-4 (%)
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒		:
<b>EUR-11</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒		:
<b>B</b>	3,498	236	150	204	173	:	:	01-99	⇒ 03-99	-7.8
<b>DK</b>	4,339	239	266	289	356	324	392	03-99	⇒ 05-99	8.0
<b>D</b>	147,276	9,119	8,242	8,955	10,095	:	:	01-99	⇒ 03-99	5.9
<b>EL</b>	13,984	761	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-2.9
<b>E</b>	66,471	3,721	3,942	4,568	5,812	7,052	6,284	03-99	⇒ 05-99	23.0
<b>F</b>	96,696	5,929	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇒ 12-98	3.9
<b>IRL</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇒	:
<b>I</b>	125,603	5,829	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇒ 12-98	3.9
<b>L</b>	81	5	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-12.8
<b>NL</b>	12,622	899	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇒ 12-98	21.4
<b>A</b>	16,483	979	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇒ 12-98	6.3
<b>P</b>	9,164	518	503	560	637	710	641	03-99	⇒ 05-99	-3.3
<b>FIN</b>	9,420	567	565	666	856	:	:	01-99	⇒ 03-99	-1.1
<b>S</b>	15,643	908	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇒ 12-98	3.0
<b>UK</b>	81,093	4,870	3,380	5,080	6,940	8,100	7,600	03-99	⇒ 05-99	17.4
<b>NO</b>	11,252	632	735	883	1,035	:	:	01-99	⇒ 03-99	4.0



Source:  eurostat

Table 4.8

Guest flows in hotels and similar establishments, non-residents in the country: units and latest growth rates (thousands)

	1998	01-99	02-99	03-99	04-99	05-99	06-99	Latest 3 months available		t / t-4 (%)
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒		:
<b>EUR-11</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒		:
<b>B</b>	9,483	531	582	667	:	:	:	01-99	⇒ 03-99	-4.2
<b>DK</b>	4,462	173	186	238	284	416	:	03-99	⇒ 05-99	5.3
<b>D</b>	29,698	1,663	2,059	2,304	:	:	:	01-99	⇒ 03-99	7.1
<b>EL</b>	42,565	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇒ 12-98	5.6
<b>E</b>	111,738	6,354	6,849	8,290	10,243	15,566	:	03-99	⇒ 05-99	34.5
<b>F</b>	66,330	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇒ 12-98	6.7
<b>IRL</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇒	:
<b>I</b>	86,398	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇒ 12-98	3.6
<b>L</b>	1,089	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-0.2
<b>NL</b>	14,415	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇒ 12-98	30.3
<b>A</b>	53,499	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇒ 12-98	0.5
<b>P</b>	23,018	989	1,221	1,664	1,847	2,205	:	03-99	⇒ 05-99	-0.5
<b>FIN</b>	3,141	220	177	221	:	:	:	01-99	⇒ 03-99	-3.9
<b>S</b>	4,379	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇒ 12-98	5.7
<b>UK</b>	86,630	3,700	3,270	4,590	5,550	6,470	9,200	04-99	⇒ 06-99	-2.1
<b>NO</b>	5,168	297	436	406	:	:	:	01-99	⇒ 03-99	1.7

Source:  eurostat



Latest outlook: services

Table 4.9

	1998	12-98	01-99	02-99	03-99	04-99	05-99	Latest 3 months available		t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:
B	9,687	433	208	392	352	:	:	01-99	⇔ 03-99	-19.4
DK	10,543	100	119	207	365	715	1,191	03-99	⇔ 05-99	4.5
D	89,095	2,975	3,148	3,530	4,378	:	:	01-99	⇔ 03-99	8.7
EL	469	0	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	-75.4
E	13,442	131	135	126	329	926	:	02-99	⇔ 04-99	-3.5
F	62,153	:	:	:	:	:	:	07-98	⇔ 09-98	0.5
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔	:
I	52,411	1,077	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	-5.7
L	184	5	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	-3.5
NL	39,127	1,421	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	17.6
A	7,939	345	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	3.8
P	6,162	81	75	98	137	222	215	03-99	⇔ 05-99	4.7
FIN	2,106	34	39	49	89	:	:	01-99	⇔ 03-99	13.9
S	13,825	214	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	2.3
UK	83,890	990	850	1,540	3,020	6,230	9,590	03-99	⇔ 05-99	12.4
NO	5,393	107	104	128	197	:	:	01-99	⇔ 03-99	0.1

Guest flows in other collective accommodation establishments, residents in the country: units and latest growth rates (thousands)

Source:  eurostat

Table 4.10

	1998	01-99	02-99	03-99	04-99	05-99	06-99	Latest 3 months available		t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:
B	5,356	200	270	138	:	:	:	01-99	⇔ 03-99	-13.6
DK	5,825	22	35	88	253	463	:	03-99	⇔ 05-99	1.9
D	7,377	229	439	299	:	:	:	01-99	⇔ 03-99	5.1
EL	717	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	5.3
E	9,193	326	307	339	383	:	:	02-99	⇔ 04-99	16.8
F	33,013	:	:	:	:	:	:	07-98	⇔ 09-98	4.6
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔	:
I	34,166	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	2.4
L	1,206	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	1.0
NL	10,312	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	13.7
A	9,697	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	21.5
P	1,873	38	48	74	74	82	:	03-99	⇔ 05-99	-14.0
FIN	340	12	8	12	:	:	:	01-99	⇔ 03-99	8.5
S	865	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	16.9
UK	38,190	2,380	1,850	3,130	2,060	2,360	4,380	04-99	⇔ 06-99	-1.3
NO	2,700	40	54	48	:	:	:	01-99	⇔ 03-99	25.2

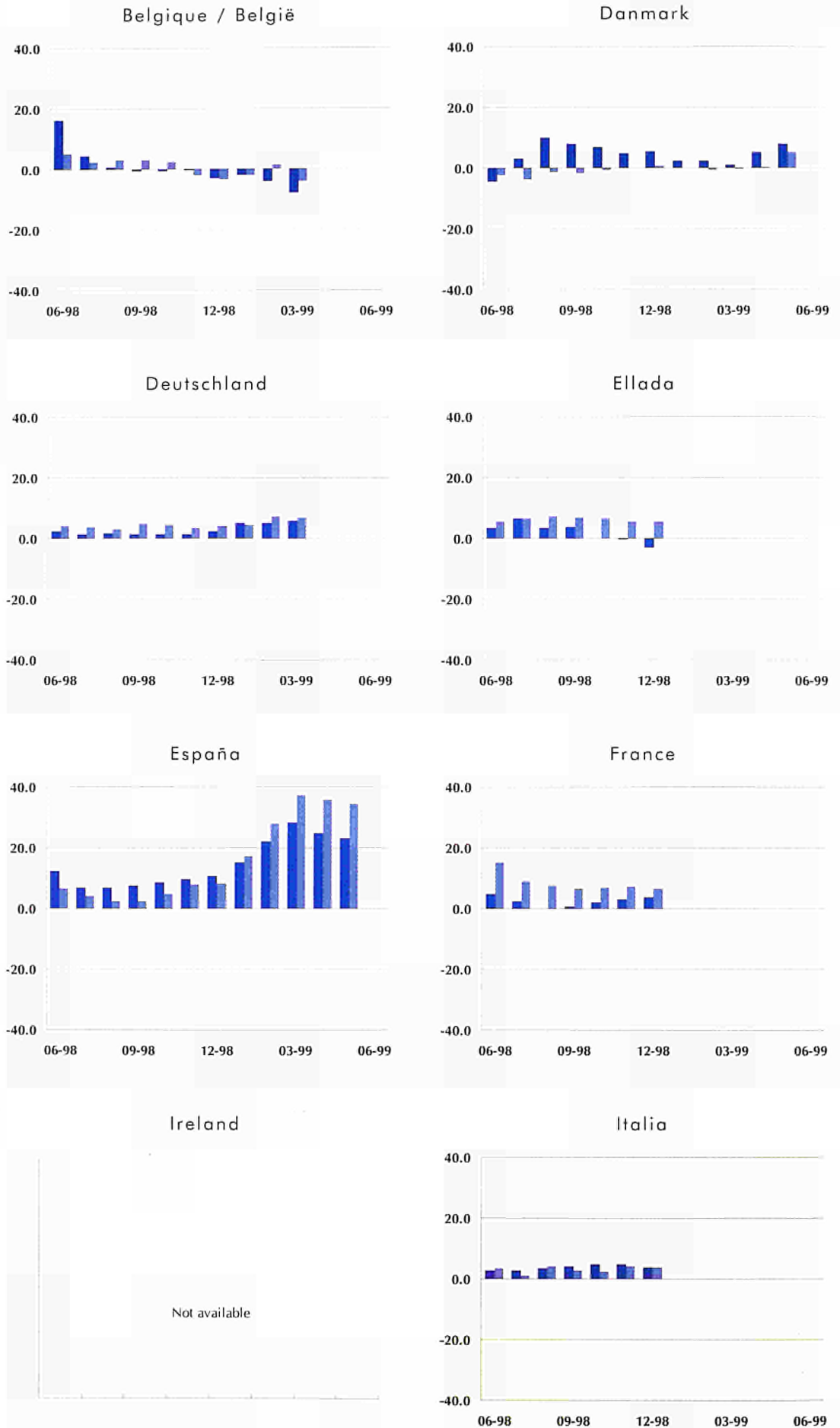
Guest flows in other collective accommodation establishments, non-residents in the country: units and latest growth rates (thousands)

Source:  eurostat



Figure 4.6

Guest flows in hotels and similar establishments: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)



Residents ■  
Non-residents ■

Source: eurostat

Latest outlook: services

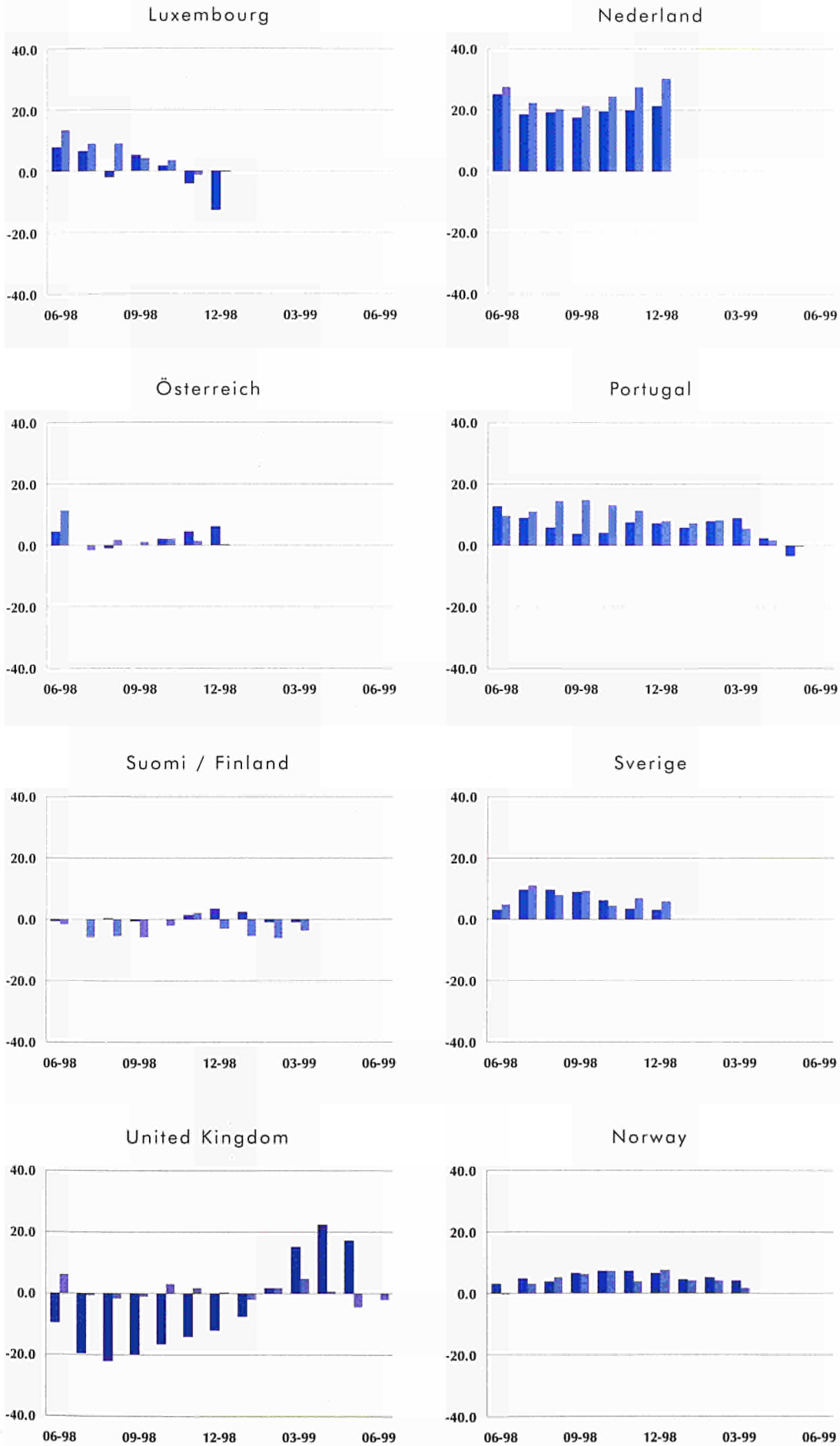


Figure 4.6

Guest flows in hotels and similar establishments: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

■ Residents  
■ Non-residents

Source: eurostat





# 5. Wood and wood products

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# 5. Wood and wood products

## Description of the NACE Rev. 1 Groups in Division 20:

- 20.1: sawmilling and planing of wood; impregnation of wood;
- 20.2: manufacture of veneer sheets; manufacture of plywood, laminboard, particle board, fibre board and other panels and boards;
- 20.3: manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery;
- 20.4: manufacture of wooden containers;
- 20.5: manufacture of other products of wood.

## Restructuring in the EU timber industry

The 1990s have seen a tendency towards rationalisation in the manufacture of wood products industry (NACE Rev. 1 20). The United Nations Economic Committee for Europe (UN/ECE) Timber Committee stated that "corporate restructuring and mergers are creating larger, multi-national corporations with greater market shares"<sup>1</sup>. Clearly, this is not a recent phenomenon for most industries, but this represents a significant shift in the way the timber industry is being organised. The UN/ECE report that products from industries such as sawmilling and the planing of wood, impregnation of wood (NACE Rev. 1 20.1) and the manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery (NACE Rev. 1 20.3) "are being produced in fewer but larger mills".

## New products and environmental concerns are central to the industry's future

Within the manufacture of panels and boards (NACE Rev. 1 20.2) activity, new technologies have been the motor behind the changing situation, for instance, with increased efficiency coming from moving plywood production away from traditional production areas. Solid wood faces increased competition from newer products such as medium density fibre board (MDF).

The wood products industry has a potentially strong advantage over competing materials such as plastics, metals and concrete in that it is a renewable, recyclable raw material. However, as ownership in the wood products sector tends to be fragmented, the industry has been less able to promote its products. This situation may change as the industry consolidates, and as larger corporations are able to afford substantial public relations budgets.

(1) United Nations Economic Committee for Europe (UN/ECE) Timber Committee Forest Products Annual Market Review 1998-1999 (Timber Bulletin , Vol. LII).

### Further information

For industrial activities the 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). Gaps in the data have been filled by estimates made by Eurostat. Thus, EU-15 and EUR-11 totals often contain estimates for missing countries. Estimates are shown in bold.

## Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

Eurostat Data-Shop  
4, rue Alphonse Weicker  
L-2721 Luxembourg  
tel: (352) 43 35 22 51  
fax: (352) 43 35 22 221  
e-mail: [dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu](mailto:dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu)



Wood and wood products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 20

**The health of the construction industry is central**

The construction industry is the principal market for wood and wood products. The wood activity most closely linked to the building trade is the manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery (NACE Rev. 1 20.3). This was the largest activity in the wood division (16.2 billion ECU, or 33.1% of total EU production in 1994). One can add to this the products from other activities destined for construction and industries such as furniture.

**Finland, Portugal, Austria, Sweden: the most specialised producers in the EU (1998)**

Finland had the highest level of production relative to total manufacturing (5.8%), with production of 4.1 billion ECU in 1998. Portugal (5.4%, 3.3 billion ECU), Austria (4.5%, 3.6 billion ECU) and Sweden (4.3%, 5.2 billion ECU) were the next most specialised.

Total EU production was equal to 61.2 billion ECU (1.6% of total EU manufacturing). The large countries accounted for the majority of output (despite the fact that the United Kingdom and, to a lesser extent, France, were relatively unspecialised in wood activities). Of the smaller Member States the introduction of the three latest Member States clearly changed the structure of the EU wood industry considerably, whilst countries such as Luxembourg (0.03 billion ECU), the Netherlands (1.3 billion ECU) and Ireland (0.5 billion ECU) were relatively unspecialised.

**The United States of America, the largest Triad producer**

With 77.3 billion ECU of production in 1997, the USA had the largest presence in this industry amongst the Triad countries. American output represented 45% of total Triad production, significantly above the USA share of total Triad manufacturing. This dominance was consistent throughout the three main groups of the wood industry, with particular strength in the activity of sawmilling and planing of wood (NACE Rev. 1 20.1). Triad production

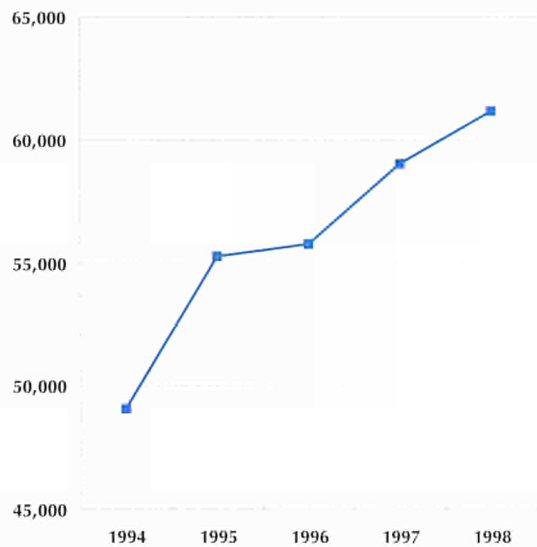


Figure 5.1

EU-15 production in constant prices (million ECU)

Source: eurostat

shares for both the EU and Japan were around 5 points lower than overall manufacturing averages.

**EU output slower in 1998...**

Following strong growth of 4.3% for this industry in both 1996 and 1997, output increased at the slower rate in 1998 (1.9%). The slowdown was more marked in the activity of sawmilling and planing of wood (NACE Rev. 1 20.1), where output growth fell from 10.6% in 1996, through 4.7% in 1997 to 1.5% by 1998.

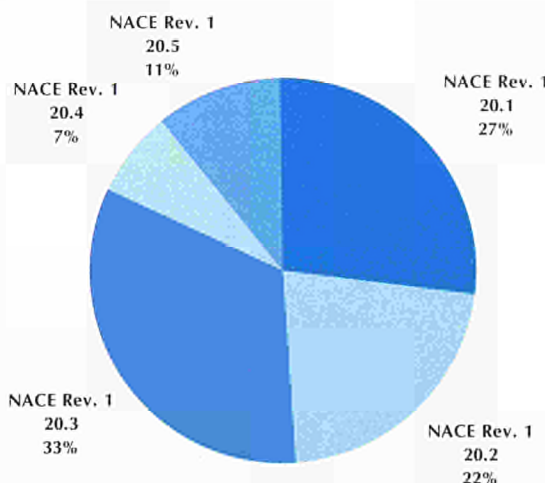


Figure 5.2

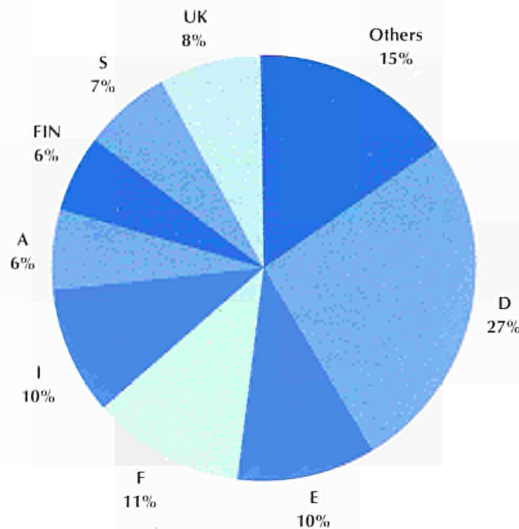
EU-15 share of production by industrial group, 1994

Source: eurostat



Figure 5.3

Share of EU-15 value-added at factor cost, 1998



Source: eurostat

**...but wide variance in the Member States' growth rates**

In Finland the wood industry grew by 3.5% in 1998, a substantial change on the 12% increase reported in 1996 and 1997. Nordic neighbours, Sweden, saw production fall by -0.5% in 1998, the lowest figure reported in the EU. However, to underline the volatile nature of growth in this industry, Sweden had growth rates close to 10% in the preceding 3 years.

**The highs and lows of EU growth rates in 1998**

The wood industry in Portugal grew by 6.4% in both 1997 and 1998, the highest reported figure of the Member States. Italy (4.9%) reported the next fastest rate of growth, followed by Spain (3.9%).

As we have seen, Sweden had the lowest growth rate, but the -0.3% reported by the Netherlands was only a little higher. Otherwise, rates were grouped around the EU average (just above zero percent in 1998).

**Finland had the highest share of industry employment in total manufacturing (1998)**

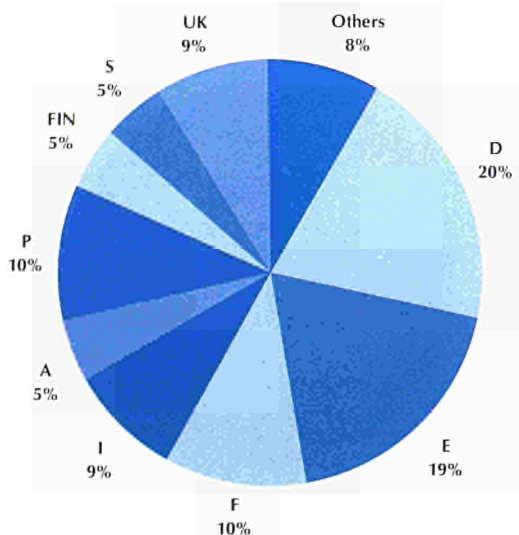
The Finnish economy employed 25.8 thousand people, and this represented 6.4% of national manufacturing employment, the highest figure in the EU. The 1990s have seen significant rationalisation in this industry in Finland. From a high point of 30.8 thousand persons employed in 1990, employment shrank to 22.9 thousand by 1993, the equivalent of a 9.5% yearly reduction. This trend was reversed between 1994 and 1997, with average growth of 4.3%. However, in 1998 with lower growth rates, employment contracted by 4.6% during 1998.

**...followed by Portugal and Austria**

Portuguese employment has been relatively stable over the last decade, with the 1998 figures of 57.0 thousand employed accounting for 5.6% of total manufacturing employment. 1992 saw Portuguese employment in this industry fall by 11.3%, however, this was compensated by figures for 1996, an increase of 17.6% to 61.2 thousand persons employed. Austria saw employment in this industry gain in relative importance, with a 3.4% share of manufacturing employment in 1990 becoming 5.0% by 1998 (principally due to a 9.6% increase in 1991 and a 19.2% increase in 1995). There were 26.1 thousand persons employed in the Austrian wood industry in 1998.

Figure 5.4

Share of EU-15 number of persons employed, 1998



Source: eurostat

Wood and wood products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 20

**EU unit personnel costs (1996) around 20% lower than manufacturing average**

The Member States' unit personnel costs were relatively homogenous, with few varying greatly from the EU average for 1995 of 27.1 thousand ECU per employee. The figure for Portugal was much lower at 7.7 thousand ECU, but this was only around 20% lower than the national manufacturing average, and this difference was typical for most EU countries.

**Specialist producers had relatively strong labour productivity**

Austria (47.8 thousand ECU), Sweden (47.3 thousand ECU) and Finland (45.4 thousand ECU) had three of the four highest labour productivity figures in the EU, and also reported labour productivity levels close to national manufacturing averages. The German wood industry (46.1 thousand ECU) also had a figure close to its national manufacturing average.

**...but diverging wage adjusted productivity**

Austria (146.9%) and Portugal (144.1%) both had wage adjusted productivity figures slightly higher than the EU norm, and close to national manufacturing averages. The German wood industry (124.0%) also had an adjusted productivity figure close to its national average. Sweden posted an identical figure (124.0%) and Finland was slightly higher (133.4%), with both of these figures representing productivity below EU averages. However, Spain was one of the more specialised countries in this industry, whilst showing gross productivity figures considerably below average (19.4 thousand ECU of value added and an adjusted ratio of 126.0%).

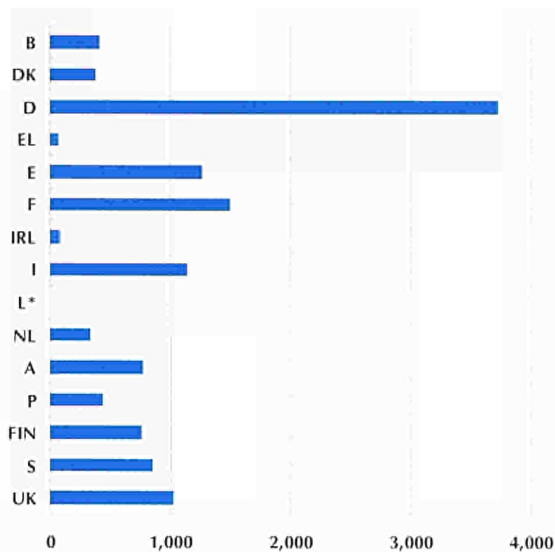


Figure 5.5

Labour costs, 1998 (million ECU)

Source: eurostat

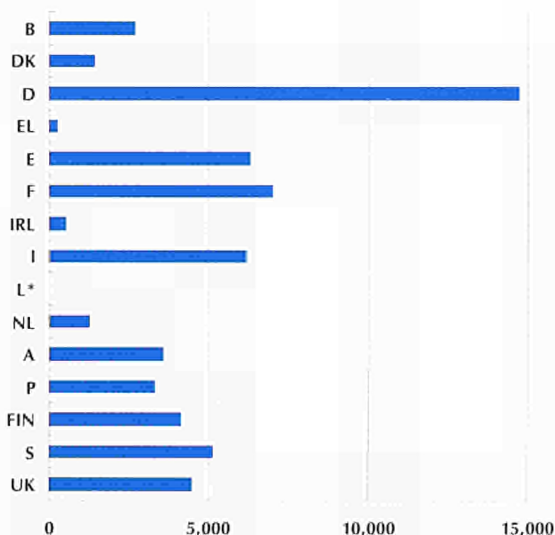


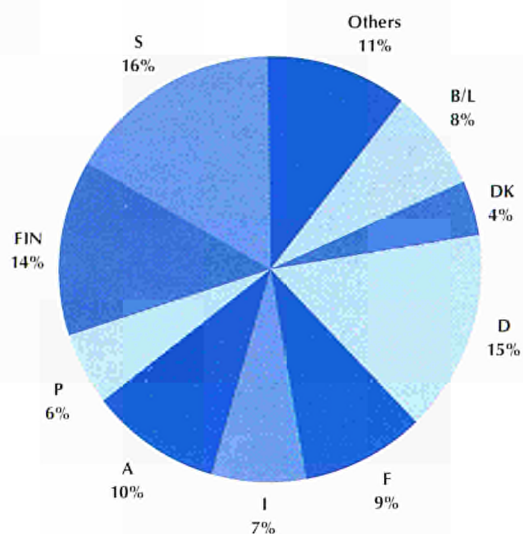
Figure 5.6

Production in constant prices, 1998 (million ECU)

Source: eurostat

Figure 5.7

Share of European exports to the rest of the world, 1998



Source: eurostat

**All but four Member States had trade deficits**

Only Sweden (2.4 billion ECU), Finland (2.2 billion ECU), Austria (1.0 billion ECU) and Portugal (0.7 billion ECU) ran a trade surplus in 1998. The United Kingdom (-2.9 billion ECU), Germany (-2.1 billion ECU) and Italy (-1.5 billion ECU) had the largest deficits, otherwise the Member States imported between -0.1 billion ECU and -0.6 billion ECU more than they exported. All these figures were relatively stable over the 1996-1998 period.

**Clear trend of faster EU production growth in the summer of 1999**

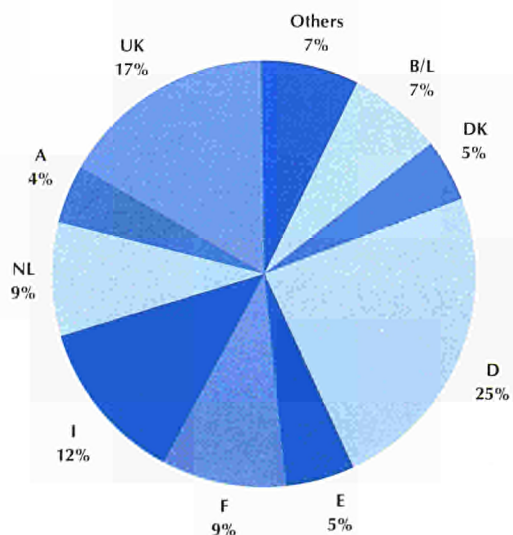
EU production in the manufacture of wood and wood products (NACE Rev. 1 20) grew by 1.8% in the three months to August 1999 compared with the previous three-month period. This rate of growth was considerably higher than the 0.6% registered for the first quarter of 1999 or the -0.7% for the fourth quarter of 1998. Growth was stronger in the second quarter of 1999 (2.3%), but the August figure may have been distorted by the low production volumes prevalent during summer months.

**Most Member States were in-step with this trend**

Nearly all Member States had higher comparative growth rates in the summer of 1999 than in the winter of 1998. From Spain, where the growth rate for the three months to August 1999 was 6.8%, to Germany with growth of just 0.5% (September 1999), production was rising at a faster rate in the majority of Member States. The exceptions to this rule were Denmark (-2.3%, September 1999) and Portugal (-1.6%).

Figure 5.8

Share of European imports from the rest of the world, 1997



Source: eurostat

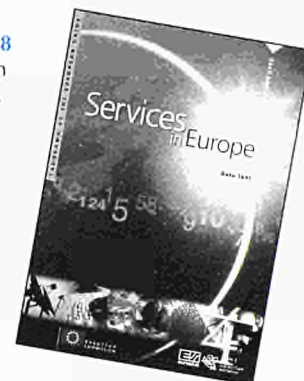


### SERVICES IN EUROPE 98

There are more than four million enterprises in the area of distributive trades. German enterprises generate on average three times more turnover than their European counterparts. Financial services account for some 3% of total employment in the EU. In Luxembourg this rises to 8.8%, but in Portugal the sector employs only 1.8%.

Small family businesses predominate in transport services, especially in southern Member States. In Greece and Spain there are, on average, only 3.6 and 3.7 employees per enterprise.

Some six million people work in hotels and restaurants, 94% of which have between 0-9 employees. In Belgium, for each person employed in an hotel there are six employed in a restaurant or bar - well above the European average.



The publication says that services now account for 65% of the wealth created in the EU and have transformed the working environment. In the foreword, Eurostat Director-General Yves Franchet says: "One of the major success stories of the services economy is the considerable number of new jobs that have been created. Women have taken many of these jobs and many posts offer employment opportunities to those members of society who choose or need to work part-time". "Such a flexible system contrasts with the constraints of shift work that are still found in many industrial enterprises. It would appear that these trends will continue: with even leaner, more specialised workforces on the productive-side of the economy and more jobs and value-added in the services economy".

Mr Franchet said of the electronic publication, with its thematic, sectoral and country analyses of the EU service sector that it is "representative of an evolving dissemination policy within Eurostat, as it is one of the first examples of what

I hope will be a succession of electronic information tools that combine a variety of different sources of data and information in a seamless manner".

"It is hoped that this comprehensive survey of the state of European services is of interest to a broad spectrum of users and that it marks the start of a more extensive coverage of services by official statistics".

The data come in a new publication "Services in Europe", also available on CD-ROM. It gives an overview of employment, value-added and household consumption, and an in-depth look at the industries that make up the European services economy. This is the first major review of the service sector from Eurostat.

Services in Europe, 200 pages or CD-ROM, available through Eurostat Data Shops and European Commission sales agents. The CD-ROM contains more data, a glossary, information on the data sources and other general information (not included in the paper publication).



Table 5.1

Value-added at  
factor cost  
(million ECU)

	1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)		1996 t/t-1 (%)		1997 t/t-1 (%)		1998 t/t-1 (%)	
EU-15	16,090	5.5	17,227	7.1	17,150	-0.4	17,784	3.7	19,190	7.9
EUR-11	13,000	2.6	14,232	9.5	14,243	0.1	14,657	2.9	15,853	8.2
B	:	:	572	:	597	4.4	650	8.9	699	7.6
DK	416	18.4	435	4.5	460	5.8	493	7.0	500	1.5
D	5,030	-3.8	5,457	8.5	4,985	-8.6	4,978	-0.2	5,035	1.2
EL	38	-28.8	65	70.1	74	13.6	74	-0.5	71	-3.3
E	1,486	-2.4	1,672	12.5	1,789	7.0	1,849	3.4	1,972	6.6
F	1,869	8.9	1,939	3.8	1,974	1.8	2,037	3.2	2,201	8.0
IRL	114	12.8	118	3.3	129	9.5	185	43.0	154	-16.6
I	1,427	3.7	1,511	5.9	1,687	11.7	1,776	5.2	1,871	5.4
L	9	24.3	8	-7.2	8	2.3	:	:	:	:
NL	386	0.2	433	12.4	421	-2.8	416	-1.4	429	3.3
A	867	8.5	1,057	21.9	1,059	0.3	1,054	-0.5	1,246	18.2
P	:	:	:	:	676	:	694	2.7	:	:
FIN	1,169	37.5	919	-21.4	916	-0.3	1,317	43.7	1,171	-11.1
S	1,289	34.0	1,268	-1.6	1,106	-12.7	1,096	-0.9	1,272	16.1
UK	1,347	10.6	1,228	-8.8	1,266	3.1	1,465	15.7	1,493	1.9
Japan	16,672	7.2	16,371	-1.8	14,679	-10.3	14,009	-4.6	:	:
USA	25,960	7.4	23,337	-10.1	24,715	5.9	29,458	19.2	:	:

Source:  eurostat

Table 5.2

Production in  
constant prices  
(million ECU)

	1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)		1996 t/t-1 (%)		1997 t/t-1 (%)		1998 t/t-1 (%)	
EU-15	49,038	8.2	55,275	12.7	55,787	0.9	59,035	5.8	61,153	3.6
EUR-11	39,684	6.1	45,440	14.5	45,668	0.5	47,632	4.3	49,800	4.5
B	1,283	5.4	2,155	68.0	2,309	7.1	2,513	8.9	2,703	7.6
DK	1,051	16.9	1,328	26.3	1,233	-7.2	1,396	13.2	1,453	4.1
D	13,545	-1.6	15,604	15.2	14,248	-8.7	14,740	3.4	14,738	0.0
EL	249	-14.9	284	14.3	286	0.7	285	-0.5	276	-3.3
E	4,624	3.1	5,431	17.5	5,718	5.3	5,909	3.4	6,302	6.6
F	6,206	12.9	6,698	7.9	6,828	1.9	6,911	1.2	7,003	1.3
IRL	377	:	417	10.7	455	8.9	597	31.4	522	-12.5
I	5,194	10.4	5,121	-1.4	5,719	11.7	5,792	1.3	6,191	6.9
L	22	15.1	22	0.0	29	31.6	:	:	:	:
NL	1,136	3.8	1,304	14.7	1,252	-4.0	1,265	1.1	1,276	0.8
A	2,819	11.8	3,121	10.7	3,104	-0.6	3,182	2.5	3,585	12.6
P	2,197	9.3	2,357	7.3	2,634	11.8	2,920	10.9	3,291	12.7
FIN	3,097	35.9	3,209	3.6	3,373	5.1	4,410	30.8	4,131	-6.3
S	3,864	25.3	4,529	17.2	4,767	5.3	5,298	11.1	5,150	-2.8
UK	4,190	15.1	3,694	-11.8	3,832	3.8	4,424	15.4	4,475	1.1
Japan	44,034	5.6	42,645	-3.2	38,658	-9.3	36,490	-5.6	:	:
USA	66,838	9.4	61,266	-8.3	65,376	6.7	77,327	18.3	:	:

Source:  eurostat



## Wood and wood products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 20

Table 5.3

	1994 t / t-1 (%)		1995 t / t-1 (%)		1996 t / t-1 (%)		1997 t / t-1 (%)		1998 t / t-1 (%)	
EU-15	504,020	0.4	528,391	4.8	543,106	2.8	545,265	0.4	545,413	0.0
EUR-11	413,707	-0.7	439,612	6.3	453,775	3.2	456,559	0.6	455,751	-0.2
B	9,153	-1.2	14,514	58.6	15,335	5.7	15,181	-1.0	15,752	3.8
DK	9,332	11.3	11,530	23.6	10,953	-5.0	11,495	4.9	11,728	2.0
D	119,095	-7.1	122,445	2.8	116,335	-5.0	116,770	0.4	109,318	-6.4
EL	4,010	-10.1	3,778	-5.8	3,724	-1.4	3,569	-4.2	3,537	-0.9
E	85,942	-2.6	89,800	4.5	94,078	4.8	101,601	8.0	101,938	0.3
F	54,916	4.5	55,275	0.7	57,453	3.9	56,614	-1.5	57,042	0.8
IRL	4,099	0.0	4,473	9.1	4,535	1.4	5,084	12.1	4,619	-9.1
I	41,285	2.5	40,550	-1.8	44,429	9.6	44,309	-0.3	47,719	7.7
L	238	1.3	242	1.7	324	33.9	:	:	:	:
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
A	20,656	-1.0	24,626	19.2	25,088	1.9	24,972	-0.5	26,049	4.3
P	52,448	-0.2	52,058	-0.7	61,205	17.6	60,345	-1.4	57,011	-5.5
FIN	24,180	5.8	25,171	4.1	25,552	1.5	27,378	7.1	25,809	-5.7
S	26,319	12.1	27,390	4.1	26,828	-2.1	26,051	-2.9	26,878	3.2
UK	50,652	3.3	46,081	-9.0	47,826	3.8	47,591	-0.5	47,519	-0.2
Japan	288,836	-2.8	284,598	-1.5	308,787	8.5	271,373	-12.1	:	:
USA	542,650	5.5	560,300	3.3	565,200	0.9	573,260	1.4	:	:

Number of persons  
employed  
(units)


Source:  eurostat

Table 5.4

	1994 t / t-1 (%)		1995 t / t-1 (%)		1996 t / t-1 (%)		1997 t / t-1 (%)		1998 t / t-1 (%)	
EU-15	11,018	1.5	12,142	10.2	12,541	3.3	12,514	-0.2	12,759	2.0
EUR-11	9,029	-0.6	10,167	12.6	10,390	2.2	10,215	-1.7	10,442	2.2
B	:	:	389	:	390	0.2	389	-0.4	410	5.5
DK	279	15.8	350	25.4	343	-1.9	360	4.7	380	5.8
D	3,619	-6.7	4,216	16.5	3,995	-5.2	3,909	-2.1	3,728	-4.6
EL	56	-10.8	59	3.6	63	7.4	65	3.8	64	-2.5
E	1,028	-7.2	1,118	8.7	1,205	7.8	1,231	2.2	1,267	2.9
F	1,390	6.3	1,442	3.7	1,534	6.4	1,484	-3.2	1,498	0.9
IRL	63	:	71	11.3	79	11.4	98	24.9	86	-12.4
I	900	1.9	882	-2.0	1,054	19.5	1,067	1.3	1,141	6.9
L	5	4.5	5	4.5	9	60.3	:	:	:	:
NL	298	-1.2	332	11.4	313	-5.8	318	1.5	335	5.4
A	559	3.8	713	27.5	731	2.5	717	-1.9	768	7.1
P	335	4.3	351	4.8	419	19.4	435	3.9	440	1.2
FIN	555	23.6	648	16.9	662	2.1	726	9.7	758	4.4
S	706	15.5	779	10.4	892	14.5	877	-1.7	854	-2.7
UK	948	10.8	786	-17.1	852	8.4	997	17.0	1,019	2.2
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Labour costs  
(million ECU)


Source:  eurostat



Table 5.5

1994 t/t-1 (%)      1995 t/t-1 (%)      1996 t/t-1 (%)      1997 t/t-1 (%)      1998 t/t-1 (%)

Extra-EU-15  
exports  
(million ECU)

<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	4,840	:	4,934	1.9
<b>B/L</b>	67	44.5	68	2.5	97	41.1	114	18.1	98	-14.5
<b>DK</b>	96	14.7	108	12.7	113	4.6	121	6.4	122	1.4
<b>D</b>	508	24.7	611	20.3	683	11.7	908	33.0	1,022	12.5
<b>EL</b>	:	:	:	:	33	:	34	1.5	29	-13.9
<b>E</b>	172	14.7	190	9.9	219	15.4	222	1.3	213	-3.9
<b>F</b>	262	16.1	305	16.6	335	9.8	385	14.7	400	4.1
<b>IRL</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	14	25.7
<b>I</b>	335	25.3	383	14.3	415	8.5	478	15.1	503	5.3
<b>NL</b>	41	32.1	46	12.4	49	5.9	85	74.6	73	-14.4
<b>A</b>	369	30.2	384	4.2	425	10.7	455	6.9	494	8.5
<b>P</b>	216	13.4	232	7.6	274	18.2	314	14.5	341	8.5
<b>FIN</b>	429	43.1	538	25.4	525	-2.5	693	32.0	665	-3.9
<b>S</b>	551	25.8	682	23.8	729	6.8	912	25.2	850	-6.8
<b>UK</b>	68	10.4	67	-1.7	88	30.8	109	23.8	109	-0.1



Source:  eurostat

Table 5.6

1993 t/t-1 (%)      1994 t/t-1 (%)      1995 t/t-1 (%)      1996 t/t-1 (%)      1997 t/t-1 (%)

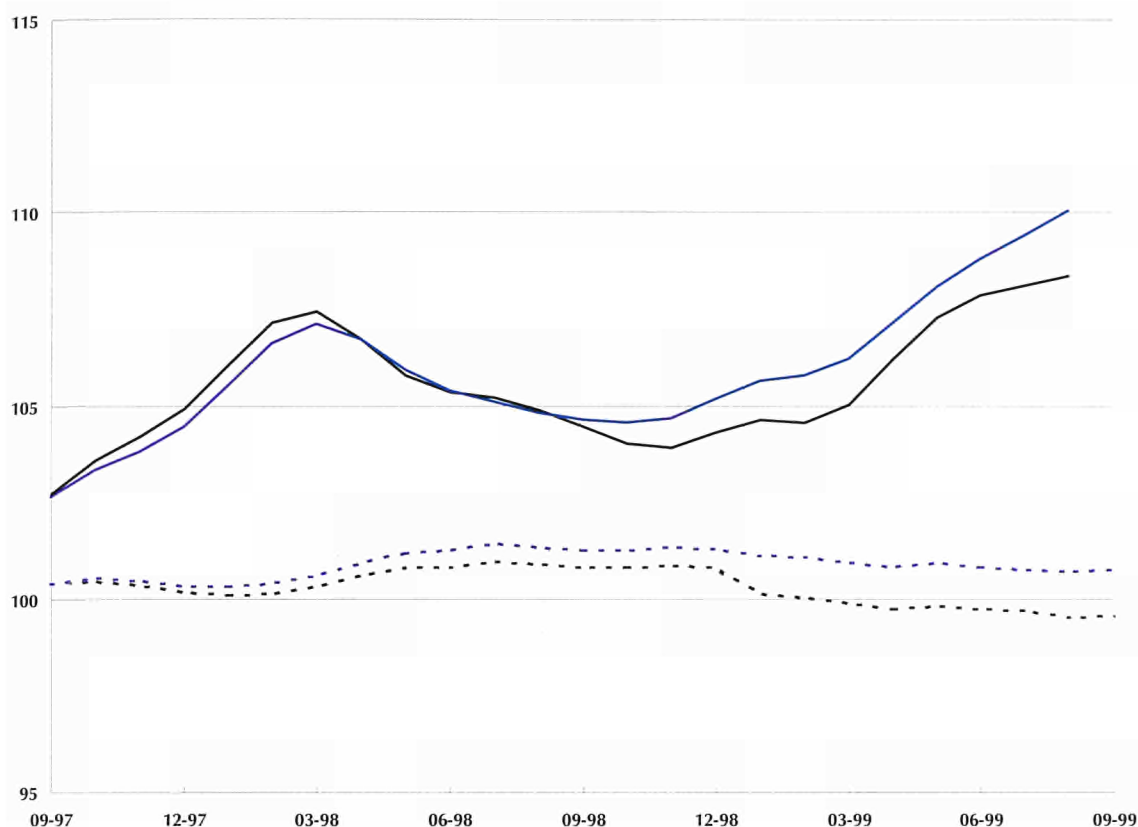
Extra EU-15  
imports  
(million ECU)

<b>EU-15</b>	6,847	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>B/L</b>	497	20.6	601	20.9	598	-0.5	556	-7.0	686	23.4
<b>DK</b>	151	-1.3	193	27.5	216	11.7	205	-5.1	255	24.6
<b>D</b>	1,846	8.5	2,208	19.6	2,352	6.5	2,157	-8.3	2,484	15.2
<b>EL</b>	85	-13.8	96	12.4	106	10.5	107	0.7	142	33.0
<b>E</b>	265	-23.5	313	18.4	358	14.2	365	1.9	499	36.7
<b>F</b>	476	-4.6	546	14.8	559	2.4	506	-9.6	652	29.0
<b>IRL</b>	65	:	85	30.6	77	-9.4	104	34.8	111	6.7
<b>I</b>	999	-7.1	1,125	12.6	1,204	7.1	1,082	-10.2	1,215	12.3
<b>NL</b>	738	19.3	759	2.8	713	-6.0	711	-0.3	801	12.6
<b>A</b>	231	6.5	273	18.4	292	6.9	302	3.5	353	16.7
<b>P</b>	56	6.1	62	10.7	:	:	:	:	104	:
<b>FIN</b>	52	-25.3	68	29.2	79	17.7	77	-2.7	111	43.7
<b>S</b>	129	-14.4	:	:	212	:	212	-0.4	:	:
<b>UK</b>	1,257	-6.5	1,491	18.6	1,374	-7.8	1,366	-0.6	1,707	24.9

Source:  eurostat

## Wood and wood products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 20

Figure 5.9



Production and  
producer price  
indices  
(1995 = 100)

EU-15 production  
—— index  
EU-15 producer  
----- price index  
EUR-11 production  
—— index  
EUR-11 producer  
----- price index

Source: eurostat

Table 5.7

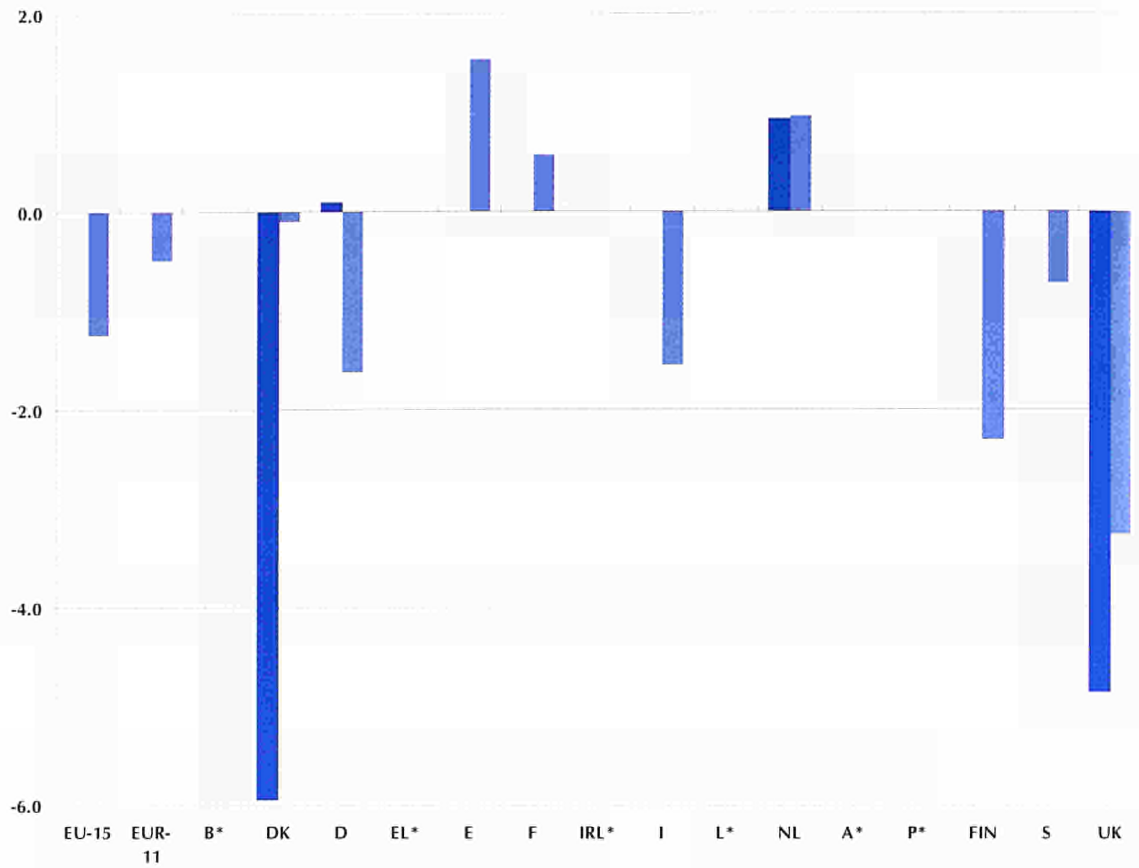
	Latest 3 months available			Production index		Latest month available	Producer price index	
				t / t-1	t / t-4		t / t-3	t / t-12
EU-15	06-99	⇨	08-99	1.8	2.8	09-99	-0.2	-1.2
EUR-11	06-99	⇨	08-99	2.1	4.3	09-99	-0.1	-0.5
B	06-99	⇨	08-99	1.4	4.5		:	:
DK	07-99	⇨	09-99	-2.3	-5.9	09-99	0.0	-0.1
D	07-99	⇨	09-99	0.5	0.1	09-99	-0.2	-1.6
EL		⇨		:	:	08-99	0.1	:
E	06-99	⇨	08-99	6.8	15.3	09-99	0.0	1.5
F	06-99	⇨	08-99	1.1	1.9	09-99	0.1	0.6
IRL		⇨		:	:		:	:
I	06-99	⇨	08-99	1.7	10.0	09-99	-0.6	-1.6
L	03-99	⇨	05-99	3.2	9.7		:	:
NL	07-99	⇨	09-99	:	0.9	09-99	0.0	1.0
A	01-99	⇨	03-99	1.4	5.7		:	:
P	06-99	⇨	08-99	-1.6	-3.6	08-99	0.1	3.2
FIN	06-99	⇨	08-99	1.0	0.9	09-99	1.1	-2.3
S	06-99	⇨	08-99	0.0	-0.8	09-99	0.2	-0.7
UK	07-99	⇨	09-99	:	-4.9	10-99	-0.9	-2.9
NO	07-99	⇨	09-99	-0.8	-7.0		:	:
Japan		⇨		:	:		:	:
USA		⇨		:	:		:	:

Production  
and producer  
price indices:  
growth rates  
(%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 5.10

Production and producer price indices: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 07-99 to 09-99 (%)

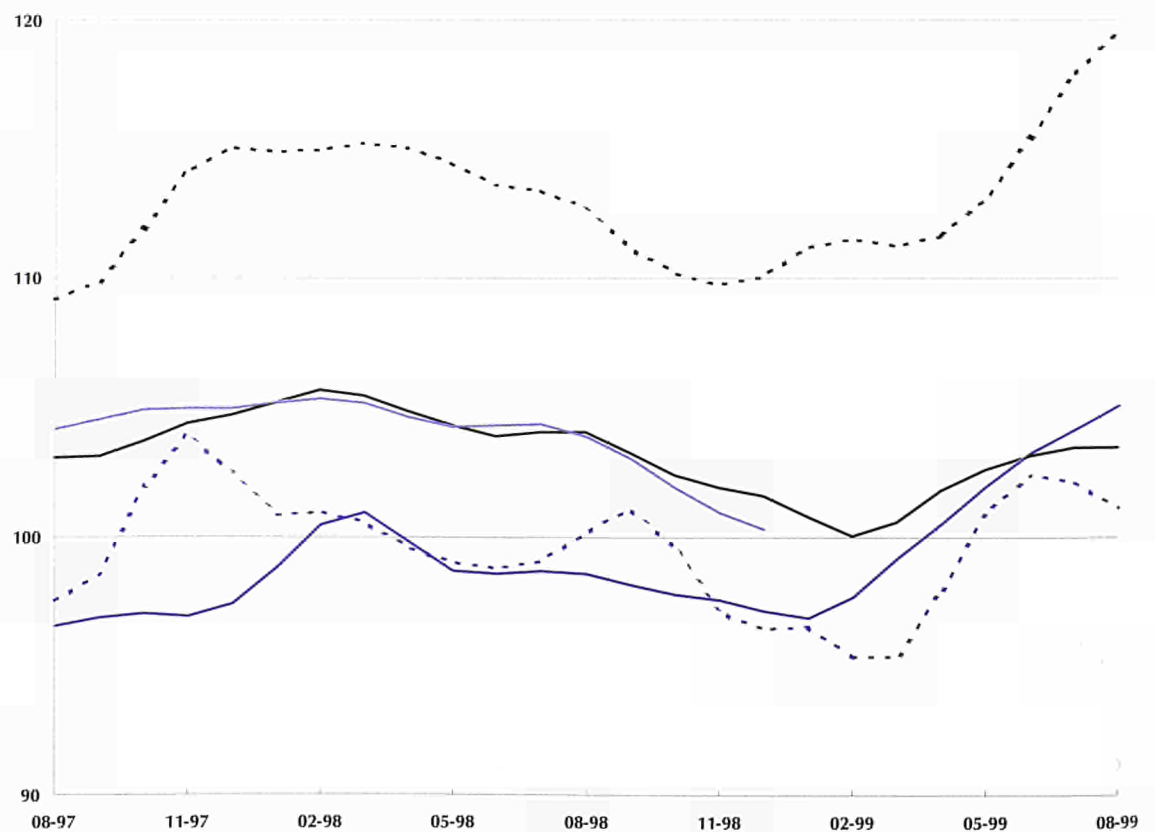


Production ■  
Producer price index ■

Source: eurostat

Figure 5.11

EU-15 production index for individual groups, trend cycle (1995 = 100)



Source: eurostat



Wood and wood products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 20

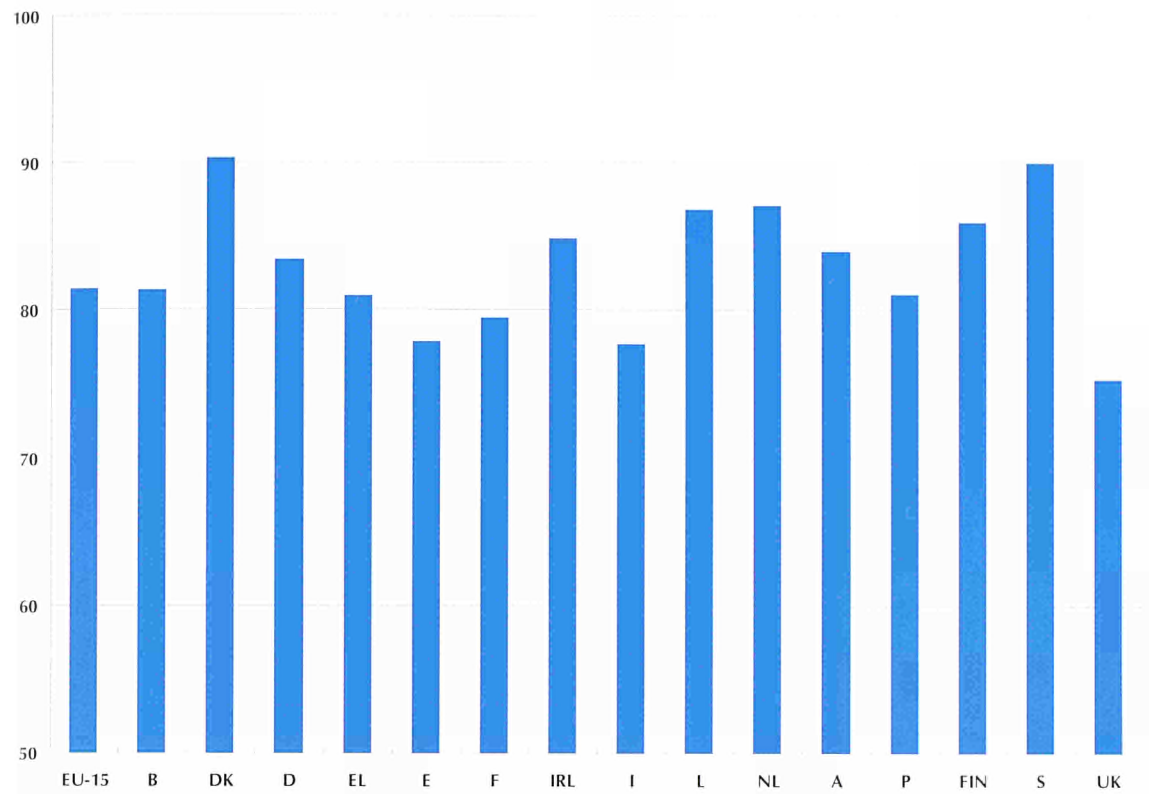


Figure 5.12

Capacity  
utilisation rates,  
07-99  
(%)

Source: DG II,  
Business Survey

	Growth rate: latest month, t / t-12 (%)	10-98	01-99	04-99	07-99
EU-15	-2.4	82.4	78.9	81.5	81.4
B	1.6	82.4	82.1	81.1	81.4
DK	0.1	90.5	85.4	87.0	90.3
D	-1.2	84.8	79.7	82.0	83.4
EL	1.3	63.0	77.0	73.0	81.0
E	-7.3	81.0	:	78.2	77.9
F	-6.8	80.9	78.6	80.3	79.5
IRL	-8.2	93.8	86.6	91.2	84.8
I	-1.8	77.8	77.1	77.9	77.7
L	23.6	90.3	91.2	86.8	86.8
NL	-1.0	88.1	84.2	85.6	87.1
A	0.5	82.1	78.4	81.7	84.0
P	1.1	80.1	82.1	85.2	81.1
FIN	-4.9	90.2	83.8	84.8	86.0
S	1.1	90.0	87.0	88.0	90.0
UK	-4.7	77.7	68.6	84.1	75.3

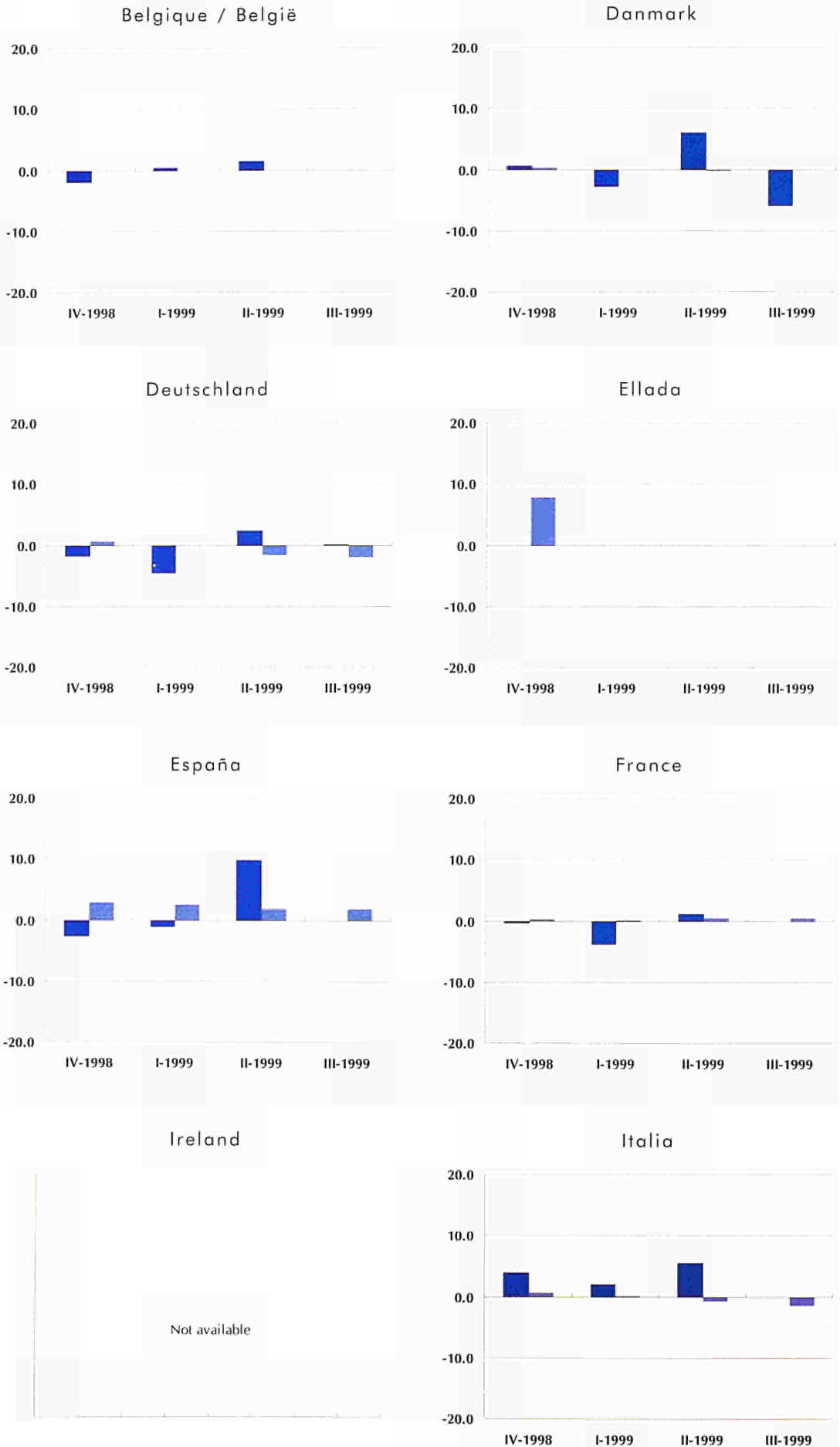
Table 5.8

Capacity  
utilisation rates  
(%)

Source: DG II,  
Business Survey

Figure 5.13

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

Wood and wood products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 20

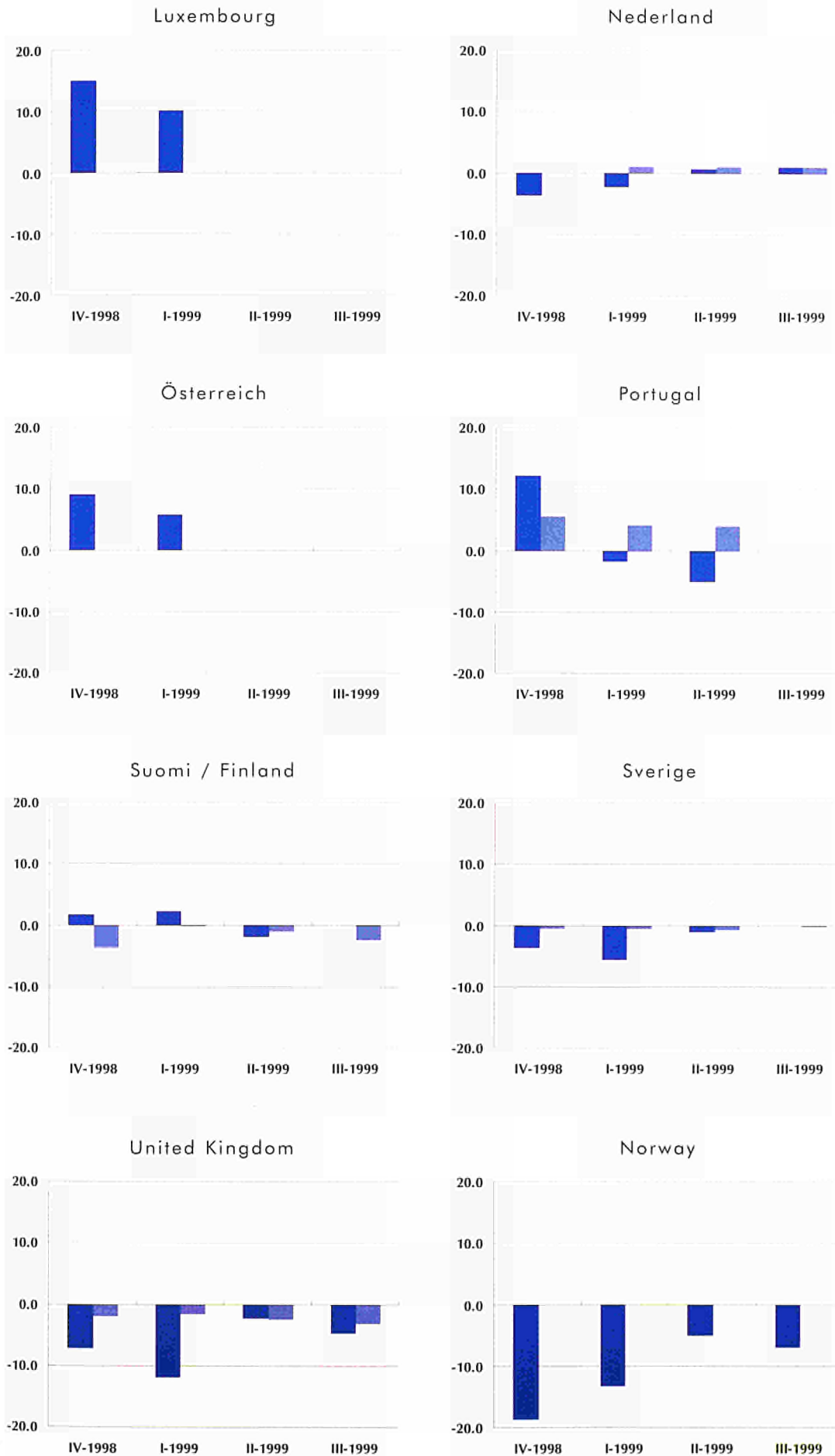


Figure 5.13

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

■ Production index  
■ Producer price index

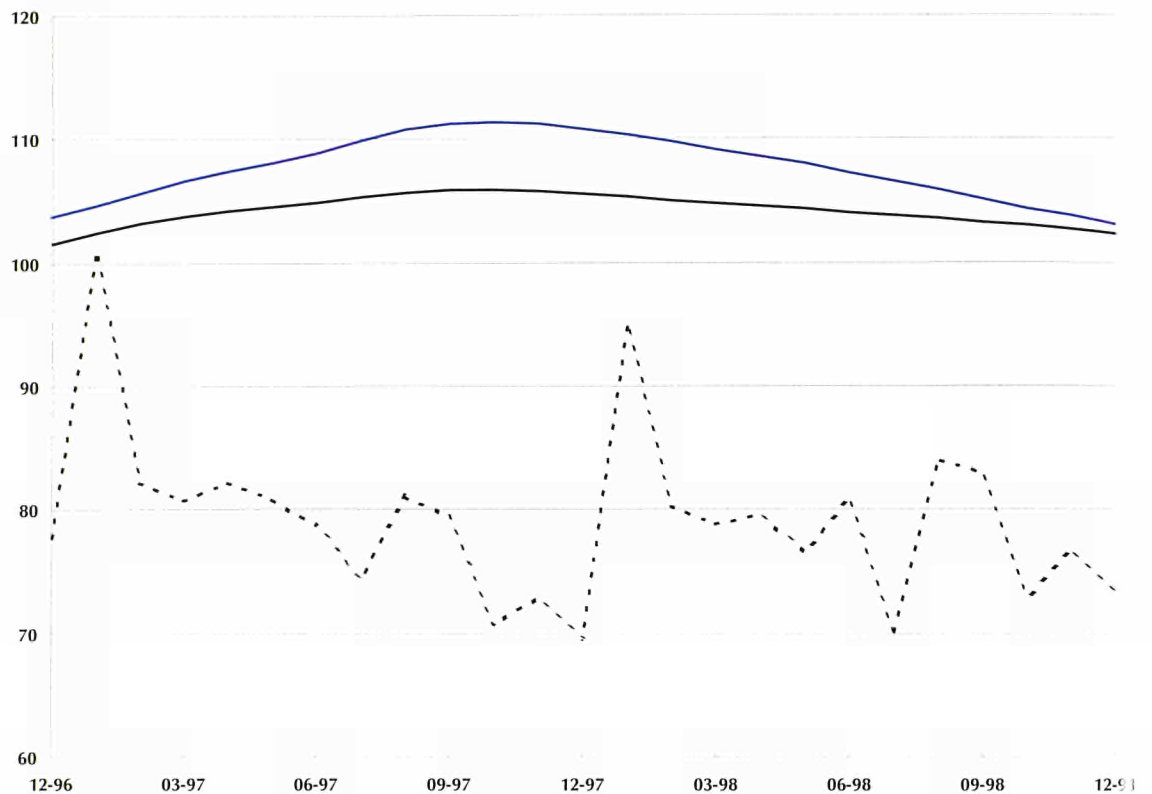
Source: eurostat



Figure 5.14

EU-15 foreign trade indices in ECU terms (1995 = 100)

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



Source:  eurostat

Table 5.9

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	10-98 ⇨ 12-98	-0.8	0.7	-2.0	0.4	-6.0
B / L	10-98 ⇨ 12-98	-0.6	-2.0	0.2	0.7	3.8
DK	10-98 ⇨ 12-98	2.6	-2.3	0.2	-4.1	21.6
D	10-98 ⇨ 12-98	0.9	-0.2	-0.6	-5.6	-7.9
EL	10-98 ⇨ 12-98	:	:	-1.1	0.6	4.6
E	10-98 ⇨ 12-98	1.0	-2.4	-0.6	2.2	9.9
F	10-98 ⇨ 12-98	0.4	0.9	-1.1	1.4	-6.9
IRL	10-98 ⇨ 12-98	-2.3	1.3	-1.7	4.8	0.7
I	10-98 ⇨ 12-98	-0.2	-1.2	-0.6	-1.6	6.2
NL	10-98 ⇨ 12-98	0.4	-10.3	-2.5	-4.4	26.0
A	10-98 ⇨ 12-98	-0.6	3.5	1.4	0.0	:
P	10-98 ⇨ 12-98	1.7	-2.5	-1.5	0.1	-17.5
FIN	10-98 ⇨ 12-98	-2.3	1.0	-0.1	3.6	:
S	10-98 ⇨ 12-98	-4.2	-1.2	-1.0	-1.7	:
UK	10-98 ⇨ 12-98	-1.6	2.8	-1.3	-0.2	-3.1

Source:  eurostat

Wood and wood products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 20

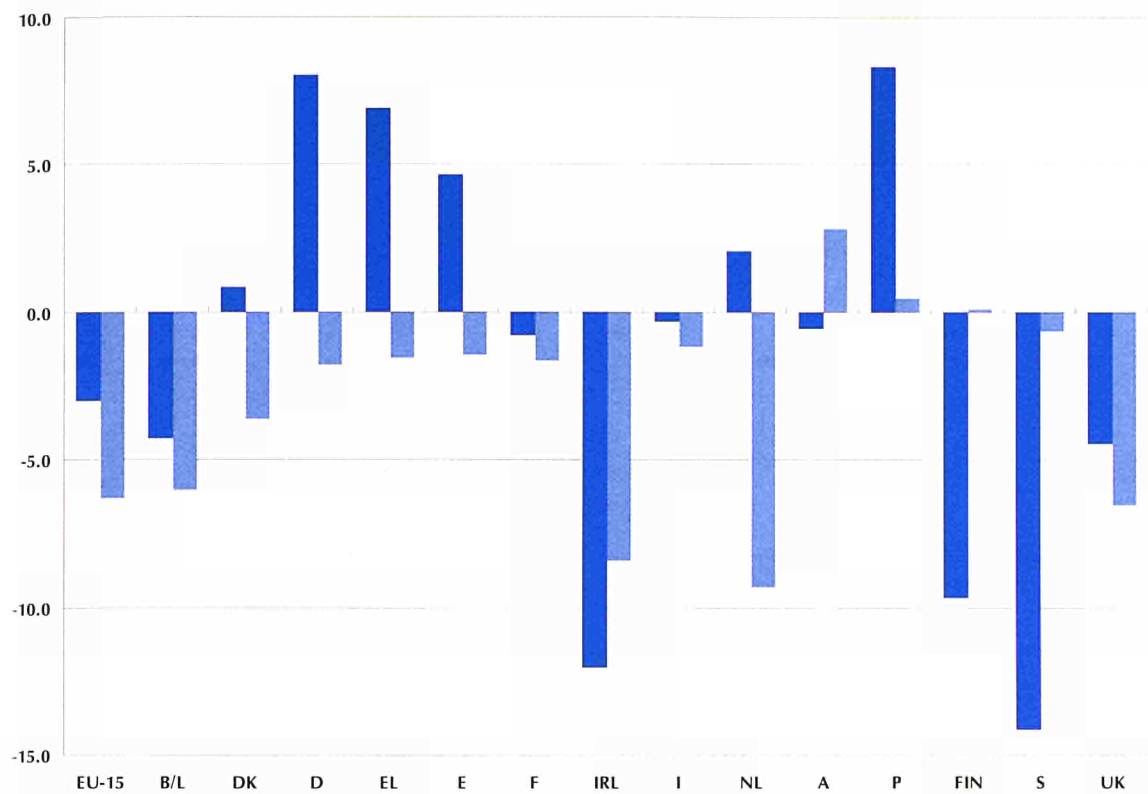


Figure 5.15

Foreign trade indices in ECU terms: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 10-98 to 12-98 (%)

■ Export value  
■ Import value

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EU-15	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-3.0	2.9	-6.3	3.9	4.6
B / L	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-4.3	-2.3	-6.0	1.1	5.6
DK	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		0.8	-11.3	-3.6	1.5	18.9
D	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		8.0	-0.7	-1.8	-3.3	6.9
EL	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		6.9	-25.7	-1.6	2.6	54.8
E	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		4.6	-9.2	-1.5	8.5	27.5
F	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-0.8	1.0	-1.6	7.9	7.8
IRL	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-12.0	14.7	-8.4	32.2	8.5
I	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-0.3	-0.4	-1.2	2.1	3.4
NL	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		2.1	-35.1	-9.3	-19.4	41.4
A	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-0.6	13.3	2.8	0.5	:
P	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		8.3	-4.9	0.4	15.8	30.5
FIN	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-9.7	3.4	0.1	9.0	:
S	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-14.1	2.3	-0.6	-3.0	:
UK	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-4.5	2.7	-6.6	-2.0	-3.1

Table 5.10

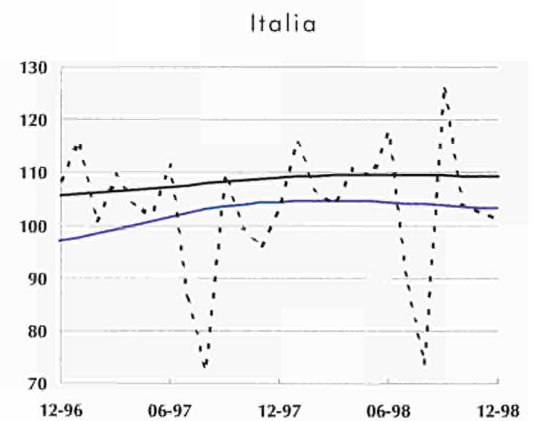
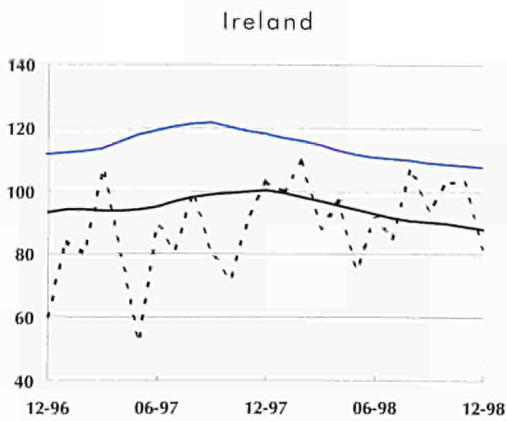
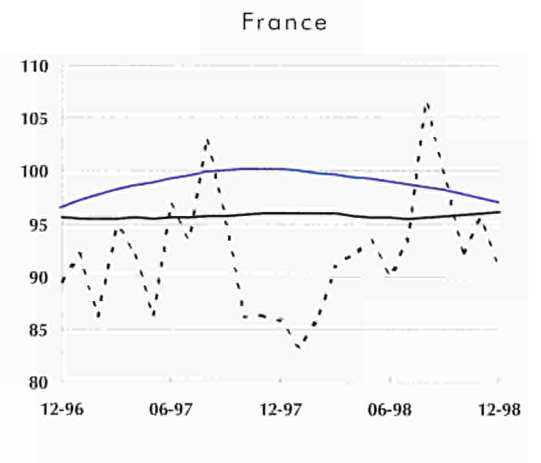
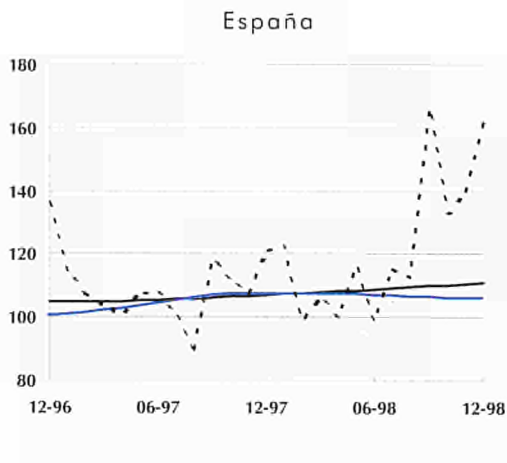
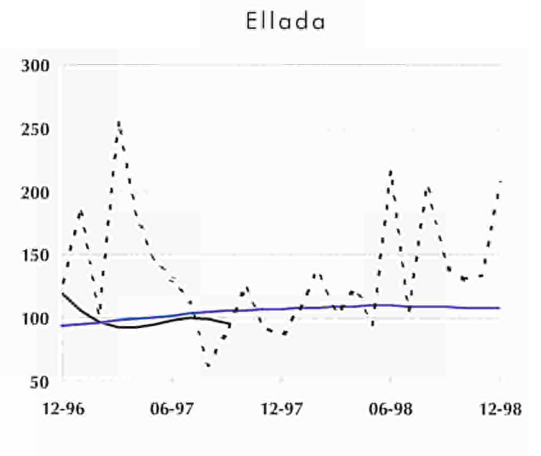
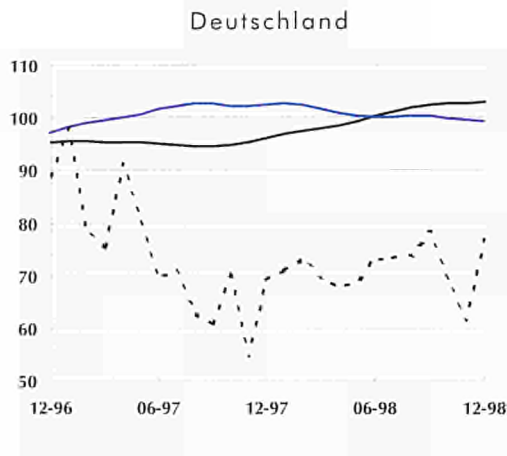
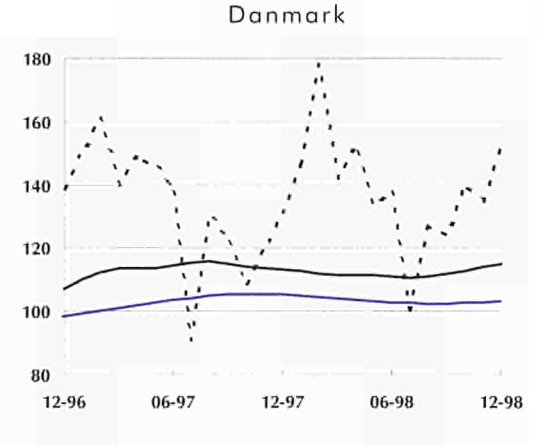
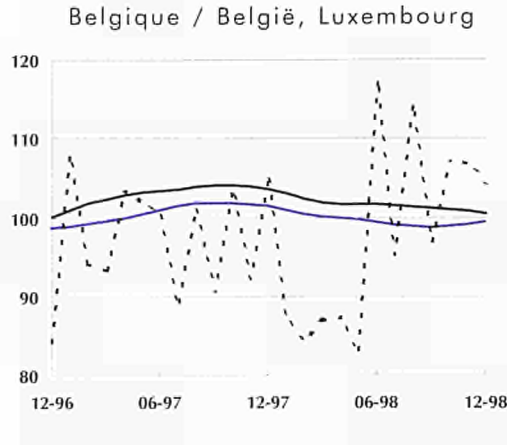
Foreign trade indices (value indices are in ECU terms): growth rates, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

Source: eurostat

Wood and wood products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 20

Figure 5.16

Foreign trade indices  
in ECU terms  
(1995 = 100)



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

Source: eurostat



Wood and wood products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 20

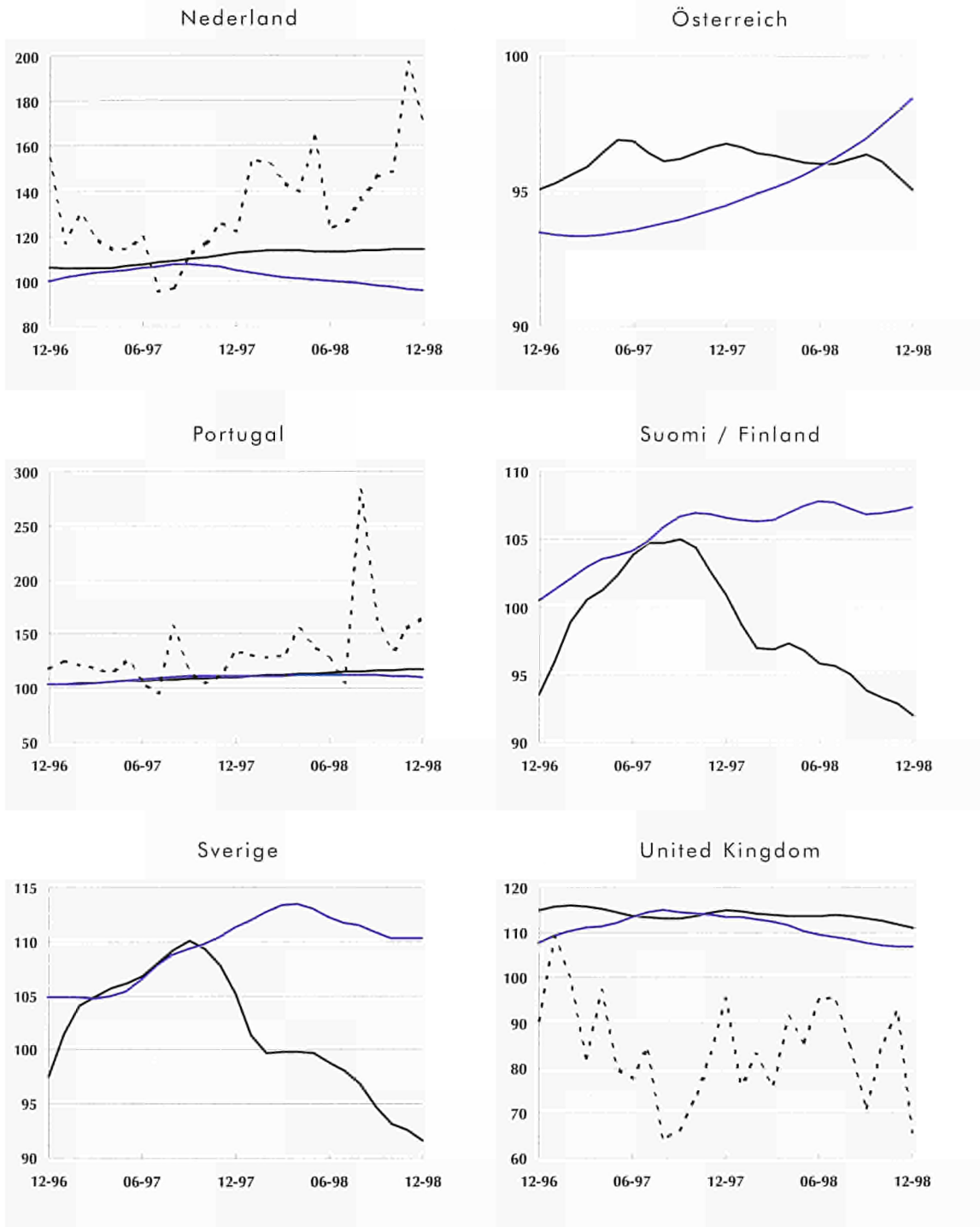


Figure 5.16

Foreign trade indices  
in ECU terms  
(1995 = 100)

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

Source: 

**Further information -  
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.

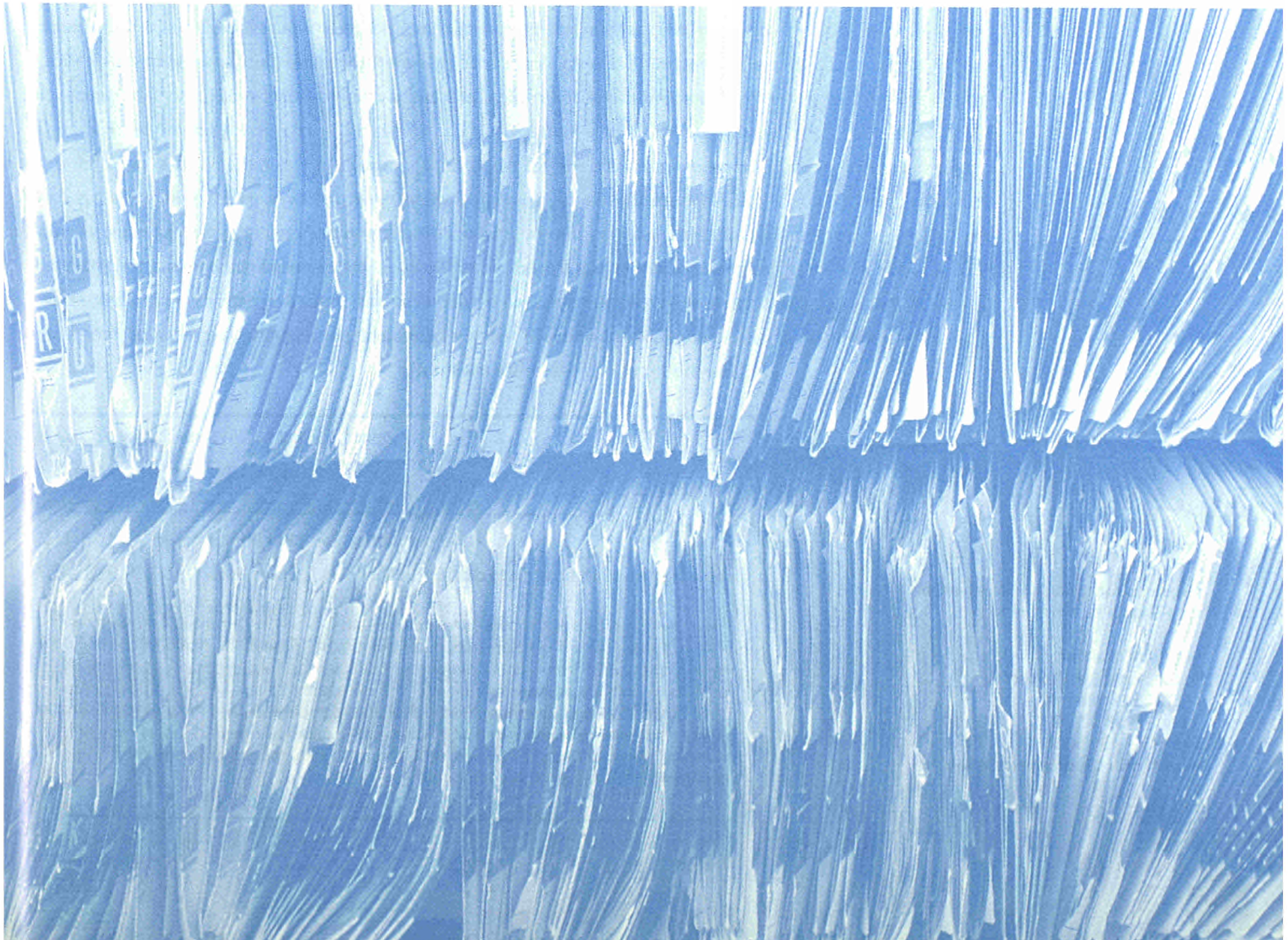
For more extensive details of the methodology of short-term indicators please refer to the Eurostat publication "Methodology of Industrial Short-term Statistics" ISBN 92-828-2879-4.

Full methodological notes for this publication may be found on page 105.

# 6.

## Pulp, paper and paper products

Commentary	84
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External trade extra EU-15 exports and extra EU-15 imports	92
Short-term indicators production index, producer prices, capacity utilisation and foreign trade indices	93





## 6. Pulp, paper and paper products

### Description of the NACE Rev. 1 Groups in Division 21:

- 21.1: manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard;
- 21.2: manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard.

### Volatile developments in the mid-nineties

Recently, the pulp, paper and paper products (NACE Rev. 1 21) industry has been relatively stable following the rapid structural changes in the mid-to-late 1990s. Prices rose dramatically, only to fall again, as noted by the United Nations Economic Committee for Europe (UN/ECE), "world pulp markets were characterised by over supply and weak prices"<sup>1</sup>. However, equilibrium was achieved as, in the words of the UN/ECE report, "production cutbacks...seem to have restored market balance...in mid-1999".

### Rationalisation prevalent in the paper industry

As with the wood production industry, paper production has been rationalised during the 1990s, with a switch to multinational organisations and larger-scale industrial processes. However, although this industry tends to be capital-intensive, the ownership of pulp and paper enterprises remains highly fragmented. The UN/ECE report points out that "for pulp, new capacity is mostly outside [Europe and North America] notably where there is a tropical plantation resource".

### Sharp increase in recycling

Pulp manufacture is increasingly reliant on supplies of recovered paper, a phenomenon made possible by advances in technology and the greater supply of used paper. Much of the increased production over the decade has come directly from this source, with reliance on home produced or imported raw materials rising more slowly. However, this trend will reach a plateau as paper cannot be recycled indefinitely, and the input of virgin fibre is essential.

(1) *ibid.*

### Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

Eurostat Data-Shop  
4, rue Alphonse Weicker  
L-2721 Luxembourg  
tel: (352) 43 35 22 51  
fax: (352) 43 35 22 221  
e-mail: [dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu](mailto:dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu)

### Further information

For industrial activities the 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). Gaps in the data have been filled by estimates made by Eurostat. Thus, EU-15 and EUR-11 totals often contain estimates for missing countries. Estimates are shown in bold.

Pulp, paper and paper products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 21

**Information technology and paper**

Predictions that the widespread use of information technology would provoke a decline in the demand for paper products have so far been unfulfilled. In reality, the prevalence of computer printers has had the reverse effect. Whether the demand for paper for the manufacture of newspapers will be reduced by widespread Internet use has yet to be seen.

**Finland by far the most specialised in the EU (1998)**

To demonstrate the relative size of Finland's production of 12.3 billion ECU (17.4% of national manufacturing), only Germany (24.3 billion ECU, 2.3% share of national manufacturing output) produced significantly more paper in 1998. Sweden also had high production figures (10.8 billion ECU, or a 9.0% share of national manufacturing). Austria (4.2 billion ECU, 5.3%) was the only other EU country to produce a significantly higher share of its manufacturing total in this industry. On the other hand, production shares in Ireland and Denmark stood out as being considerably lower than EU averages.

**Triad production almost twice that of the wood products industry**

Total Triad production amounted to 287 billion ECU in 1994, of which the USA was responsible for 42%, the EU 35% and Japan 23%. In 1997, total output in the USA amounted to 138 billion ECU, over twice that seen in Japan (61.3 billion ECU), and considerably higher than the 114.0 billion ECU recorded by 14 of the EU Member States (excluding Luxembourg).

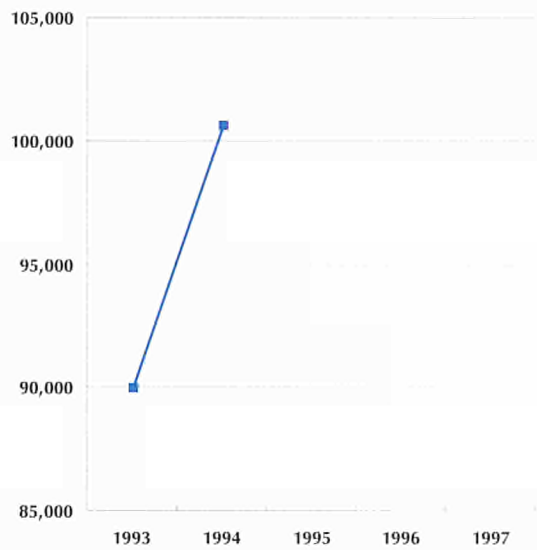


Figure 6.1

EU-15 production in constant prices (million ECU)

Source: eurostat

**Growth in Finland demonstrates these changes**

In the absence of a figure for the EU, the growth rates for Finland highlight the wider phenomenon of fluctuating growth. The paper and pulp industry in Finland grew by 3.5% in 1996, with an expansion of 14.4% a year later, which slowed in 1998 to just 1.6%. Underlying these figures was more positive growth for pulp, paper and paperboard (NACE Rev. 1 21.1), where production increased in real terms by 6.1%, 15.8% and 3.7% during the three-year period 1996-98. In the manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard (NACE Rev. 1 21.2) changes in production were equivalent to -4.7%, 5.6% and -4.8% over the same period.

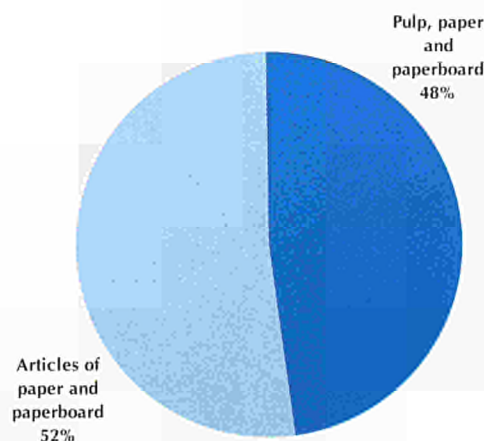


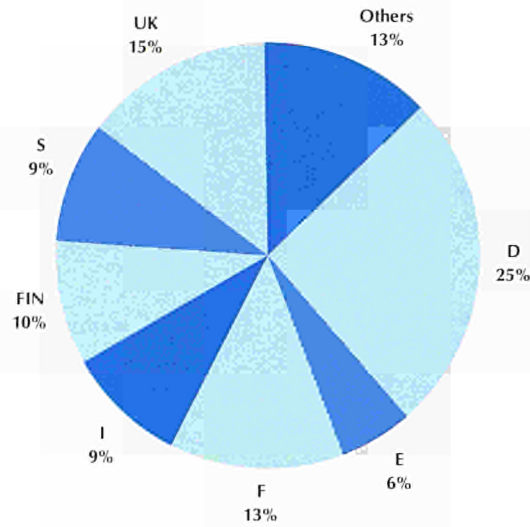
Figure 6.2

EU-15 share of production by industrial group, 1994

Source: eurostat

Figure 6.3

Share of EU-15 value-added at factor cost, 1994



Source: eurostat

**In general, output fell in 1998**

For the pulp and paper industry as a whole, the fastest rates of contraction in 1998 were recorded in Portugal (-6.3%), Denmark (-4.6%) and the Netherlands (-3.3%). In all three cases, these figures represented a reduction in annual growth rates of at least five percentage points from the results achieved in 1997.

**...with only four countries reporting growth in 1998**

Spain had exceptionally high growth for 1998, with a 5.2% rise. Germany (0.2%) and Italy (0.7%) had virtually stable production, whilst Finland reported an expansion of 1.6%.

**Reductions in total employment since 1990 of around a fifth commonplace**

The size of the workforce fell by the greatest proportion in Sweden (-27%) in the 1990s. However, similar rates of decline were observed in Austria (-24%, falling from 9.4 thousand persons to 7.4 thousand), the United Kingdom (-22%, from 132.4 thousand persons to 103.2 thousand) and Denmark (-22%, 9.4 thousand persons to 7.4 thousand). Germany, Portugal and Belgium also experienced similar declines. Only Spain (14%, 59.1 thousand persons to 67.6 thousand) and Ireland (13%, 4.2 thousand persons to 4.7 thousand) saw positive employment growth over this period.

**An important industry for Finnish employment**

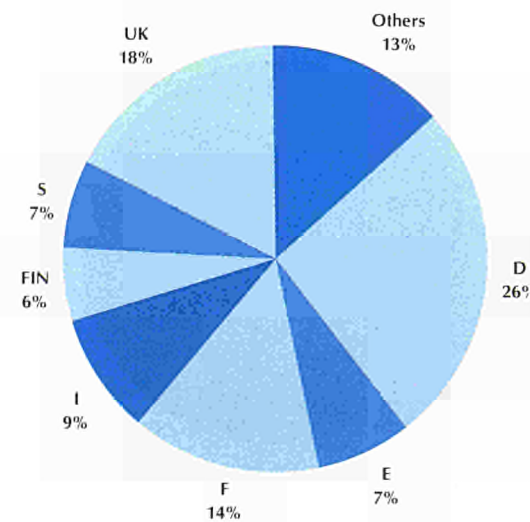
Although pulp and paper employment declined in Finland over the 1990s, its proportion of the manufacturing total remained over 10% throughout the decade, demonstrating the important position of this industry. The lowest shares were recorded in 1990 and 1998 at 10.2% of the total, with total employment in pulp and paper dropping from 44.2 thousand persons to 41.5 thousand by 1998.

**...sharp decline in Sweden**

Industry employment in Sweden fell at an annual average rate of -7.7% over the 1991-94 period, since when there has been a period of stability. In 1990, the 60.4 thousand persons employed made up 8.3% of the total manufacturing workforce, but by 1998, the equivalent figures were 44.0 thousand persons employed, accounting for just 6.8% of the total.

Figure 6.4

Share of EU-15 number of persons employed, 1994



Source: eurostat



**Portuguese and Finnish labour costs relatively high in 1996**

Unit labour costs tended to be slightly higher than manufacturing averages for all Member States. Portugal (15.2 thousand ECU) and Finland (39.5 thousand ECU) represent the lowest and highest unit personnel costs in this industry, with most EU countries having unit personnel costs of around 35 thousand ECU.

**Finland and Austria had the highest labour productivity by far in 1998**

The most recent data for the most specialised EU economies showed that labour productivity was equal to almost 96.0 thousand ECU of value added per person employed in Finland, significantly ahead of Sweden (73.2 thousand ECU) which had the next highest figure. Italy (66.0 thousand ECU) followed, and like Sweden, had a figure comfortably above the national manufacturing average. Belgium had a similar result (64.4 thousand ECU), but this was much closer to its national average.

**Finnish and Austrian wage adjusted labour productivity in 1996 was bettered only by Portugal**

High labour productivity and low personnel costs gave Portugal a wage adjusted labour productivity ratio of 226.7%, superior to both Finland (208.4%) and Austria (202.0%, 1995). These ratios were considerably above the national averages for the Portuguese and Austrian economies, but less so for Finland.

**Paper and pulp a large export earner for Finland and Sweden; neutral for most other Member States**

Finland had a trade surplus of 8.2 billion ECU in 1998, above that recorded by Sweden (6.4 billion ECU) or the third highest surplus in the EU (Austria, 1.2 billion ECU). Most Member States had a trade balance of between +/-1 billion ECU in 1998, with only the United Kingdom (-4.3 billion ECU) and France (-2.0 billion ECU) exceeding this significantly.

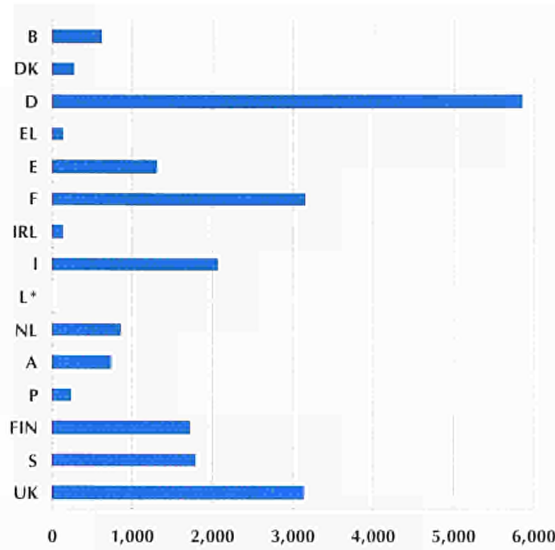


Figure 6.5

Labour costs, 1997 (million ECU)

Source: eurostat

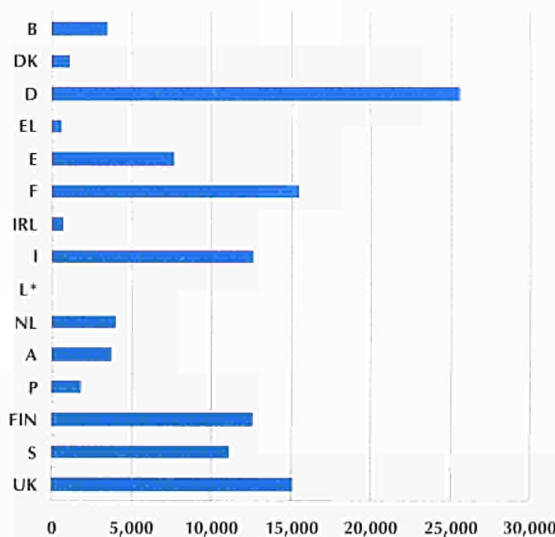


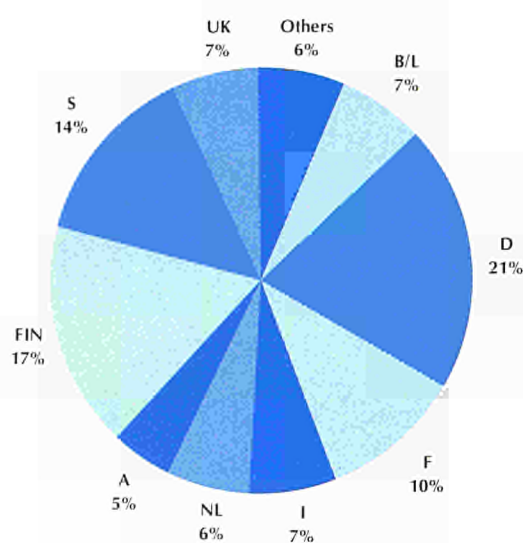
Figure 6.6

Production in constant prices, 1997 (million ECU)

Source: eurostat

Figure 6.7

Share of European exports to the rest of the world, 1998



Source:  eurostat

### ...and for the majority of the Member States

Most Member States saw a positive trend to output figures during the summer of 1999. However, Greece reported falling growth rates (-0.9% in the three months to August 1999). Germany (1.1%, September 1999), France (1.7% in the three months to August 1999) and the United Kingdom (1.6% in the three months to August 1999) all reported rates increasing. Sweden, Austria and Finland all had positive growth trends in the late summer of 1999.

### Output prices falling less slowly in the EU

Prices were 0.3% lower in September 1999 than a year before, a significant change from the figures reported for March 1999 (-3.1%) and June 1999 (-2.8%). In the euro-zone, the latest data showed prices also falling by 0.4% compared to a year before in September 1999.

### Disparate price changes amongst the Member States

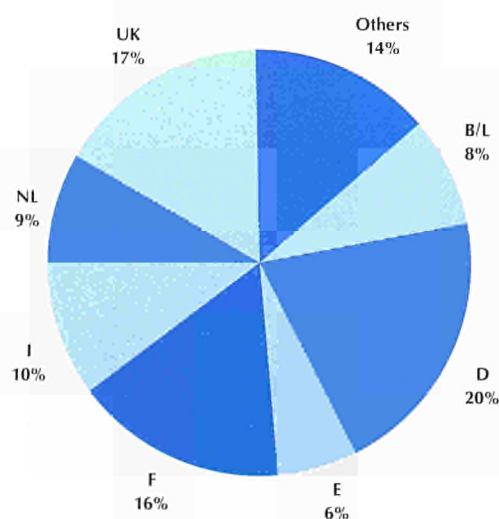
Output prices were falling in the majority of EU countries, but by varying degrees. Prices in France were down 1.6% (year-on-year for September 1999), whilst Swedish prices increased by 0.5% in the twelve months to September 1999. Prices rose by 1.3% in Denmark and 2.1% in the Netherlands (both September 1999). Otherwise producer prices were following a downward trend, although with reductions at a slower pace than in early 1999.

### Strong return to growth in the EU as a whole

Production in the manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products (NACE Rev. 1 21) grew by 2.3% in the three months to August 1999. This upward trend has been evident since the first quarter of 1999 (1.1%), followed by somewhat higher growth in the second quarter of 1999 (1.6%). The respective figures for the euro-zone<sup>2</sup> were almost identical.

Figure 6.8

Share of European imports from the rest of the world, 1998



Source:  eurostat

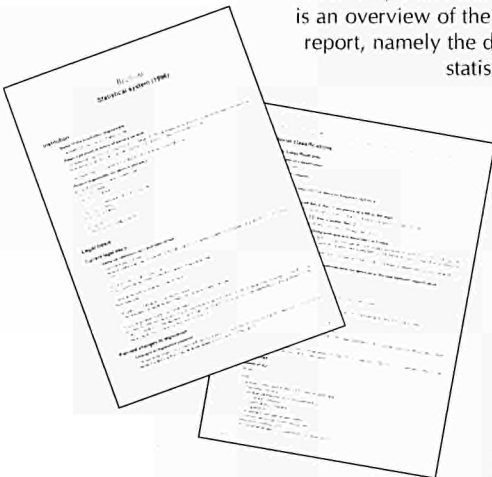
(2) Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland make up the EUR-11 aggregate, otherwise known as the euro-zone.

**MERCURE SOURCES**

This publication aims to document current practice in each of the members of the European Union (EU) and of the European Free Trade Area (EFTA) in the field of structural business statistics in the service sectors. Each country report is structured in the same way. The first part of the report explains the statistical system and the second part provides details on each national data source. There is one report on the statistical system per country and 46 different sources in total for the 17 countries currently available.



Information is provided on the following areas for the statistical system: the institution responsible, the legal framework, classifications, units, the business register and a summary of data sources. This last item is an overview of the data sources used and it serves as an introduction for the second part of each national report, namely the data sources. These sources are classified as surveys or administrative sources. As with the statistical system, the part relating to sources also has a standard structure. Some of the elements are only relevant for statistical surveys and are not relevant for sources based directly on administrative returns. The information provided for each source is: administrative and legal information, summary of the types of questionnaires used, population coverage, lists of information collected on each unit, primary data collection method including information on sample sizes and response rates, methods for the production of results, information on national quality reports and dissemination.



The contents of the CD-ROM can be viewed using most recent web browsers that support frames and JavaScript (e.g. Netscape 3 or later, Internet Explorer 4 or later). Through the browser the user can access a tailor-made interface showing the detailed methodological information. The information can be selected either by reading through the publication screen by screen or by navigating using a hierarchical tree structure made up of the full list of methodological information. The interface also provides the possibility to view the information for two different countries or two different sources from the same country on screen at the same time, which makes comparisons of the information easier to do.

This product is available in two forms, an electronic version on CD-ROM and a paper publication.

The paper publication runs to slightly more than 400 pages structured country by country and then source by source. A full list of the methodological items presented for each statistical system and each source is annexed to the publication.

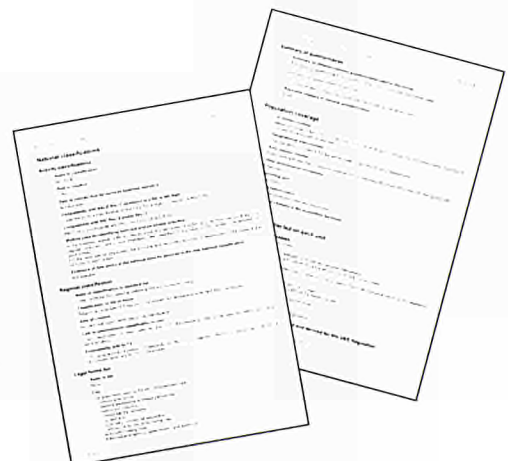




Table 6.1

Value-added at  
factor cost  
(million ECU)

	1993 t/t-1 (%)		1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)		1996 t/t-1 (%)		1997 t/t-1 (%)	
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>29,305</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>32,918</b>	<b>12.3</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUR-11</b>	<b>21,877</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>24,516</b>	<b>12.1</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>B</b>	:	:	:	:	1,087	:	927	-14.7	<b>950</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>DK</b>	411	-14.4	440	7.0	447	1.7	415	-7.4	<b>423</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>D</b>	7,784	-6.0	8,486	9.0	8,131	-4.2	8,177	0.6	8,262	1.0
<b>EL</b>	129	-5.7	128	-0.5	151	17.5	136	-9.9	<b>135</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
<b>E</b>	1,620	-13.2	1,816	12.1	2,306	27.0	2,240	-2.9	<b>2,307</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>F</b>	3,988	-5.9	4,324	8.4	4,870	12.6	4,562	-6.3	<b>4,698</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>IRL</b>	188	2.7	187	-0.3	230	22.8	224	-2.4	278	24.2
<b>I</b>	2,715	-7.9	3,065	12.9	3,622	18.2	3,799	4.9	<b>3,889</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>L</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>NL</b>	1,260	-2.8	1,315	4.4	1,438	9.3	1,387	-3.5	<b>1,370</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
<b>A</b>	902	-7.9	1,097	21.6	1,483	35.2	<b>1,407</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	1,294	-8.0
<b>P</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	529	:	<b>545</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>FIN</b>	2,458	6.9	3,200	30.2	4,591	43.4	3,525	-23.2	3,743	6.2
<b>S</b>	2,615	-4.1	3,010	15.1	:	:	3,211	:	<b>3,353</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>UK</b>	4,273	-2.0	4,823	12.9	4,907	1.7	4,771	-2.8	<b>5,239</b>	<b>9.8</b>
<b>Japan</b>	24,092	26.7	25,397	5.4	26,383	3.9	23,934	-9.3	<b>23,409</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
<b>USA</b>	50,098	9.5	52,800	5.4	60,326	14.3	56,272	-6.7	<b>63,923</b>	<b>13.6</b>

Source:  eurostat

Table 6.2

Production in  
constant prices  
(million ECU)

	1993 t/t-1 (%)		1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)		1996 t/t-1 (%)		1997 t/t-1 (%)	
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>89,959</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>100,610</b>	<b>11.8</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUR-11</b>	<b>69,043</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>77,384</b>	<b>12.1</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>B</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>3.4</b>	4,000	58.0	3,282	-17.9	<b>3,458</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>DK</b>	925	-16.1	988	6.7	1,245	26.1	1,081	-13.2	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>D</b>	23,156	-5.7	25,069	8.3	25,932	3.4	24,513	-5.5	25,597	4.4
<b>EL</b>	504	-5.2	546	8.4	684	25.2	651	-4.8	<b>645</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
<b>E</b>	5,374	-13.3	6,023	12.1	7,817	29.8	7,404	-5.3	<b>7,626</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>F</b>	13,482	-6.0	14,809	9.8	17,255	16.5	15,529	-10.0	<b>15,479</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>IRL</b>	:	:	491	:	603	22.9	622	3.2	686	10.3
<b>I</b>	9,184	-8.9	10,920	18.9	13,056	19.6	12,320	-5.6	<b>12,635</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>L</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>NL</b>	3,453	-7.3	3,738	8.3	4,463	19.4	4,075	-8.7	<b>4,011</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
<b>A</b>	2,960	-7.0	3,430	15.9	4,275	24.6	<b>4,179</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	3,714	-11.1
<b>P</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>31.1</b>	1,895	-11.9	<b>1,818</b>	<b>-4.1</b>
<b>FIN</b>	7,233	-3.1	9,018	24.7	13,079	45.0	11,185	-14.5	12,642	13.0
<b>S</b>	7,512	-13.9	8,362	11.3	:	:	11,024	:	<b>11,133</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>UK</b>	11,974	-2.3	13,330	11.3	<b>14,123</b>	<b>6.0</b>	14,112	-0.1	<b>15,170</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Japan</b>	65,348	22.3	66,983	2.5	69,126	3.2	62,650	-9.4	<b>61,336</b>	<b>-2.1</b>
<b>USA</b>	111,892	11.0	118,954	6.3	129,401	8.8	123,836	-4.3	<b>137,556</b>	<b>11.1</b>

Source:  eurostat



## Pulp, paper and paper products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 21

Table 6.3

	1993	t / t-1 (%)	1994	t / t-1 (%)	1995	t / t-1 (%)	1996	t / t-1 (%)	1997	t / t-1 (%)
EU-15	669,635	-6.9	658,759	-1.6	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR-11	491,079	-7.7	484,588	-1.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
B	15,433	-10.1	14,926	-3.3	16,314	9.3	15,211	-6.8	15,426	1.4
DK	7,545	-14.3	7,681	1.8	8,708	13.4	7,285	-16.3	7,345	0.8
D	176,651	-7.4	173,067	-2.0	154,553	-10.7	152,982	-1.0	150,826	-1.4
EL	7,173	3.1	7,324	2.1	7,619	4.0	7,652	0.4	7,706	0.7
E	47,770	-17.2	47,201	-1.2	46,926	-0.6	50,745	8.1	55,849	10.1
F	93,100	-5.5	92,270	-0.9	90,829	-1.6	89,880	-1.0	87,846	-2.3
IRL	4,214	0.8	4,203	-0.3	4,379	4.2	4,520	3.2	4,780	5.8
I	60,849	-1.9	61,531	1.1	60,840	-1.1	61,974	1.9	62,004	0.0
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
A	18,298	-5.3	17,666	-3.5	17,553	-0.6	15,376	-12.4	17,177	11.7
P	17,078	1.5	14,768	-13.5	14,439	-2.2	15,304	6.0	15,030	-1.8
FIN	38,311	-2.8	38,077	-0.6	43,872	15.2	42,796	-2.5	42,256	-1.3
S	47,685	-7.3	43,842	-8.1	:	:	44,604	:	45,010	0.9
UK	116,153	-3.4	115,324	-0.7	112,598	-2.4	109,592	-2.7	105,185	-4.0
Japan	286,048	0.1	274,797	-3.9	272,546	-0.8	268,432	-1.5	269,435	0.4
USA	627,447	0.0	628,401	0.2	627,700	-0.1	627,500	0.0	623,780	-0.6

Number of persons  
employed  
(units)

Source:  eurostat

Table 6.4

	1993	t / t-1 (%)	1994	t / t-1 (%)	1995	t / t-1 (%)	1996	t / t-1 (%)	1997	t / t-1 (%)
EU-15	20,039	-5.9	20,595	2.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR-11	15,510	-4.9	16,025	3.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
B	:	:	:	:	670	:	617	-8.0	621	0.6
DK	257	-12.8	267	3.9	300	12.3	278	-7.3	283	1.8
D	6,042	0.1	6,255	3.5	5,871	-6.1	5,938	1.1	5,844	-1.6
EL	114	10.7	115	1.4	128	10.6	137	7.6	145	5.4
E	1,103	-22.1	1,053	-4.5	1,086	3.2	1,169	7.6	1,307	11.8
F	3,067	0.8	3,138	2.3	3,187	1.6	3,240	1.7	3,161	-2.4
IRL	:	:	106	:	114	7.3	119	4.3	142	19.5
I	1,696	-12.2	1,761	3.8	1,698	-3.6	1,979	16.6	2,075	4.9
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	816	3.2	809	-0.9	843	4.3	834	-1.1	857	2.8
A	657	-4.1	697	6.1	734	5.4	774	5.5	736	-4.9
P	231	-10.6	203	-12.0	222	9.3	232	4.5	248	7.1
FIN	1,100	-12.5	1,264	14.9	1,715	35.7	1,689	-1.5	1,724	2.1
S	1,489	-21.6	1,409	-5.3	:	:	1,798	:	1,786	-0.7
UK	2,670	-1.2	2,778	4.0	2,608	-6.1	2,746	5.3	3,132	14.0
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Labour costs  
(million ECU)

Source:  eurostat

Table 6.5

Extra-EU-15  
exports  
(million ECU)

	1994 t / t-1 (%)		1995 t / t-1 (%)		1996 t / t-1 (%)		1997 t / t-1 (%)		1998 t / t-1 (%)	
<b>EU-15</b>	10,301	:	13,157	27.7	13,006	-1.1	:	:	14,057	:
<b>B/L</b>	255	22.7	302	18.1	285	-5.6	339	19.0	337	-0.7
<b>DK</b>	165	55.9	189	14.2	134	-29.1	186	38.9	140	-24.7
<b>D</b>	2,365	18.3	3,349	41.6	3,366	0.5	3,837	14.0	3,802	-0.9
<b>EL</b>	34	:	54	56.1	66	23.0	:	:	55	:
<b>E</b>	323	17.3	461	43.0	380	-17.6	473	24.5	467	-1.2
<b>F</b>	944	12.5	1,107	17.2	1,147	3.7	1,207	5.2	1,150	-4.7
<b>IRL</b>	8	:	11	42.5	55	416.4	10	-82.6	14	49.4
<b>I</b>	614	17.4	824	34.1	878	6.5	952	8.5	974	2.3
<b>NL</b>	492	25.5	569	15.7	554	-2.8	672	21.3	624	-7.0
<b>A</b>	764	20.3	874	14.3	864	-1.1	908	5.0	856	-5.7
<b>P</b>	90	-4.4	125	38.6	111	-11.5	104	-6.1	95	-8.9
<b>FIN</b>	1,994	15.6	2,592	30.0	2,324	-10.3	2,608	12.2	2,663	2.1
<b>S</b>	1,362	13.6	1,630	19.6	1,753	7.6	1,827	4.2	1,644	-10.0
<b>UK</b>	890	-3.6	1,072	20.4	1,090	1.7	1,328	21.8	1,236	-6.9

Source:  eurostat

Table 6.6

Extra EU-15  
imports  
(million ECU)

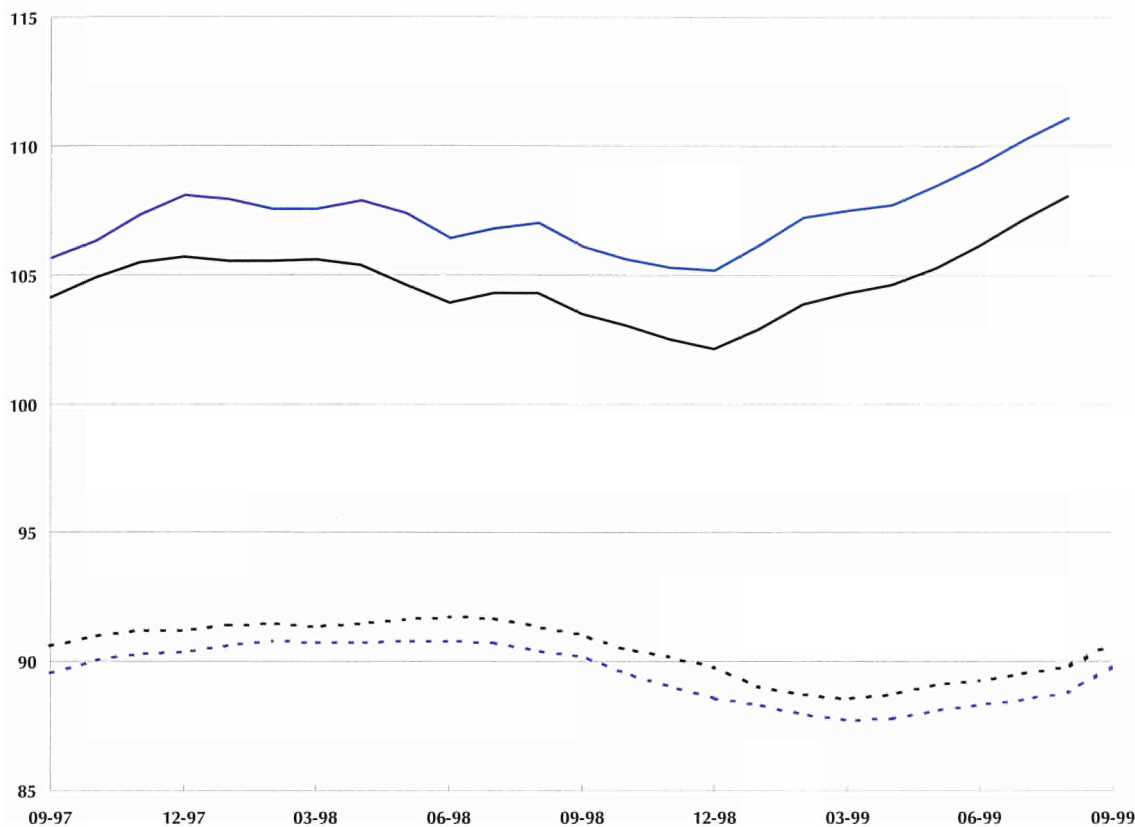
	1994 t / t-1 (%)		1995 t / t-1 (%)		1996 t / t-1 (%)		1997 t / t-1 (%)		1998 t / t-1 (%)	
<b>EU-15</b>	7,875	24.4	10,557	34.1	8,848	-16.2	9,479	7.1	9,937	4.8
<b>B/L</b>	364	30.5	503	38.1	475	-5.6	511	7.6	686	34.3
<b>DK</b>	116	2.6	134	15.7	119	-11.2	106	-11.5	106	0.4
<b>D</b>	1,961	23.6	2,497	27.3	2,047	-18.0	2,222	8.6	2,367	6.5
<b>EL</b>	100	34.3	181	80.8	154	-15.1	140	-9.3	139	-0.5
<b>E</b>	286	12.6	410	43.7	358	-12.6	436	21.6	502	15.0
<b>F</b>	965	22.7	1,278	32.5	1,029	-19.5	1,149	11.7	1,127	-1.9
<b>IRL</b>	37	-28.3	43	19.0	100	128.9	45	-54.3	55	21.3
<b>I</b>	1,256	37.9	1,867	48.6	1,344	-28.0	1,465	9.0	1,539	5.0
<b>NL</b>	614	23.9	870	41.6	799	-8.2	819	2.6	889	8.5
<b>A</b>	221	24.5	284	28.5	256	-9.9	291	13.4	339	16.6
<b>P</b>	31	-1.1	49	57.8	40	-18.2	43	7.5	49	14.1
<b>FIN</b>	85	9.3	129	51.5	61	-53.2	83	37.1	77	-6.8
<b>S</b>	184	30.5	234	27.0	228	-2.9	227	-0.4	218	-3.6
<b>UK</b>	1,654	22.3	2,076	25.5	1,839	-11.4	1,942	5.6	1,843	-5.1

Source:  eurostat



Pulp, paper and paper products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 21

Figure 6.9



Production and producer price indices (1995 = 100)

EU-15 production index  
 EU-15 producer price index  
 EUR-11 production index  
 EUR-11 producer price index

Source: eurostat

Table 6.7

	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	06-99	⇨	08-99	2.3	2.9	09-99		1.6	-0.4
EUR-11	06-99	⇨	08-99	2.1	3.5	09-99		1.7	-0.4
B	06-99	⇨	08-99	2.2	6.7	08-99		0.1	-3.0
DK	07-99	⇨	09-99	0.8	-1.2	09-99		3.2	1.3
D	07-99	⇨	09-99	1.1	0.8	09-99		1.5	-0.7
EL	06-99	⇨	08-99	-0.9	-6.9	08-99		0.0	:
E	06-99	⇨	08-99	0.4	2.9	09-99		1.2	-1.0
F	06-99	⇨	08-99	1.7	5.3	09-99		1.2	-1.6
IRL	04-99	⇨	06-99	-1.0	-4.3	06-99		0.2	-2.0
I	06-99	⇨	08-99	1.7	7.1	09-99		2.8	0.8
L		⇨		:	:			:	:
NL	07-99	⇨	09-99	:	0.8	09-99		1.0	2.1
A	05-99	⇨	07-99	2.2	4.5			:	:
P	06-99	⇨	08-99	0.4	8.2	08-99		2.1	-0.6
FIN	06-99	⇨	08-99	1.8	1.9	09-99		3.6	2.3
S	06-99	⇨	08-99	2.0	2.4	09-99		1.4	0.5
UK	07-99	⇨	09-99	:	-0.3	09-98		-0.3	0.7
NO		⇨		:	:			:	:
Japan		⇨		:	:			:	:
USA		⇨		:	:			:	:

Production and producer price indices: growth rates (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 6.10

Production and producer price indices: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 07-99 to 09-99 (%)

Production ■  
 Producer price index ■

Source:  eurostat

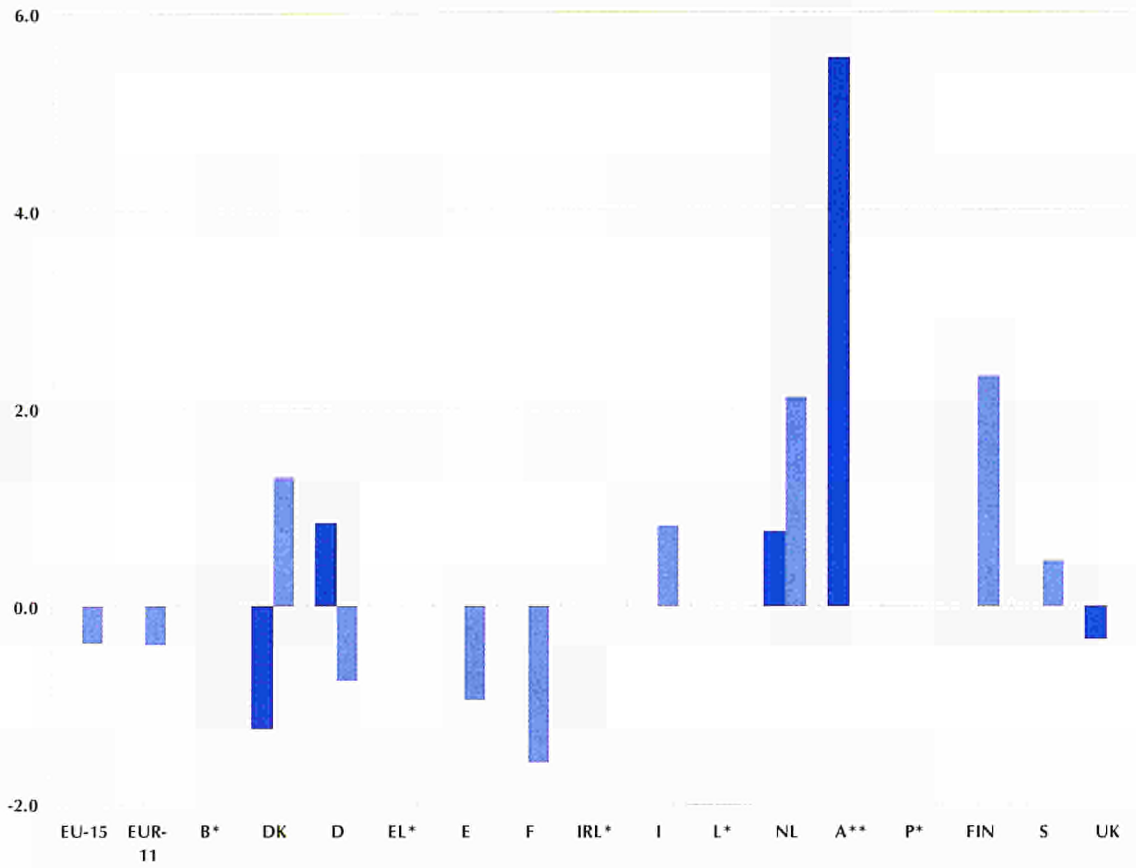

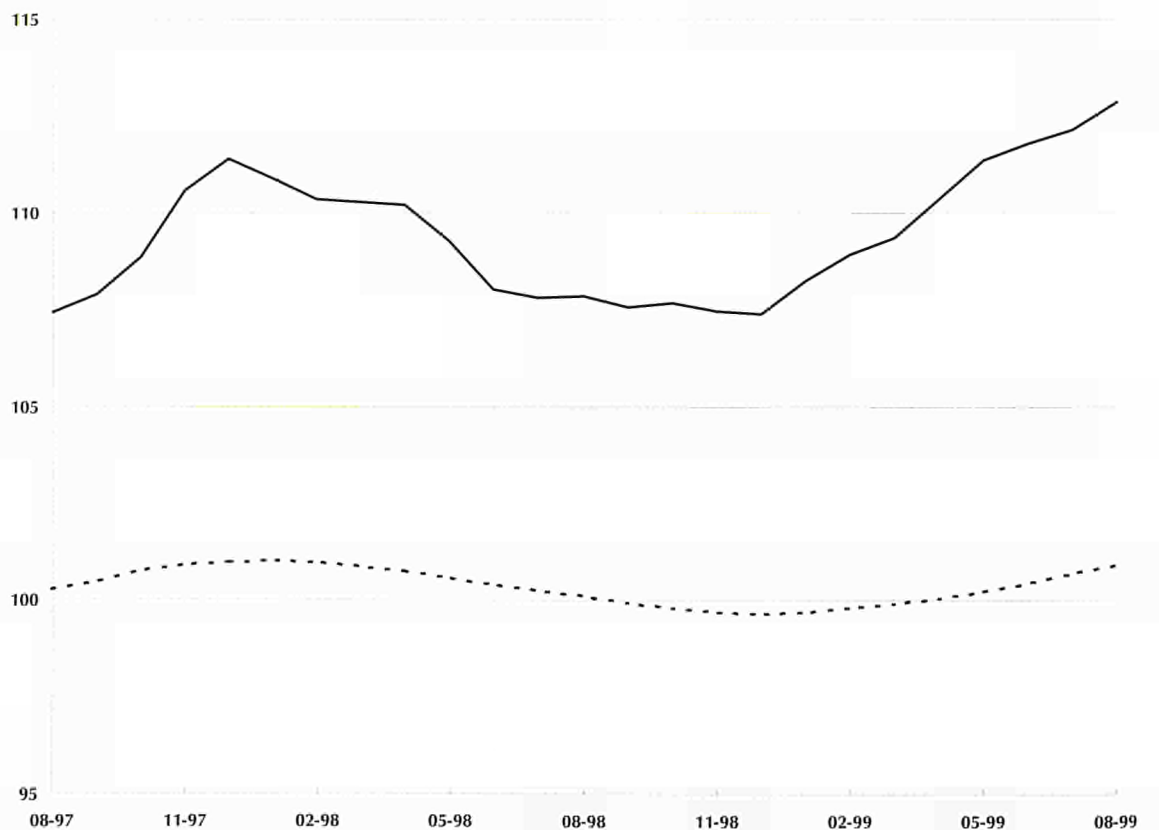


Figure 6.11

EU-15 production index for individual groups, trend cycle (1995 = 100)

Pulp, paper and paperboard —  
 Articles of paper and paperboard - - -

Source:  eurostat



Pulp, paper and paper products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 21

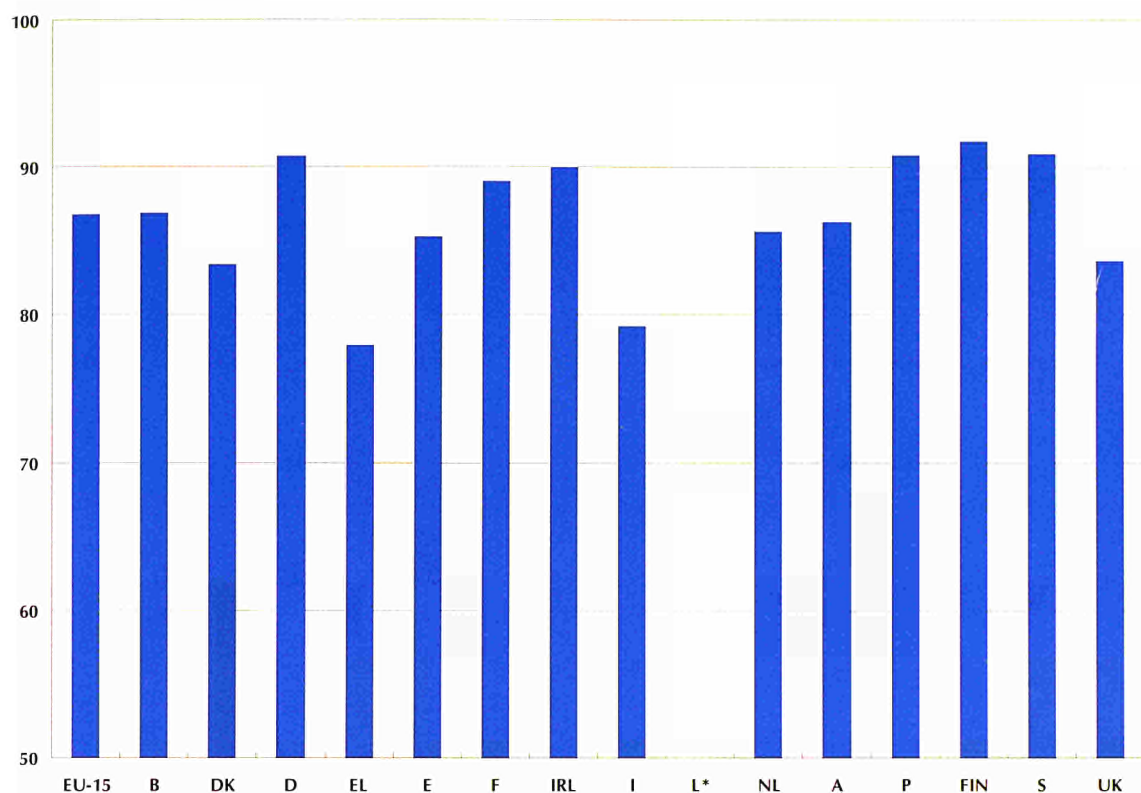


Figure 6.12

Capacity  
utilisation rates,  
07-99  
(%)

Source: DG II,  
Business Survey

	Growth rate: latest month, t / t-12 (%)	10-98	01-99	04-99	07-99
EU-15	0.2	86.3	84.7	85.0	86.8
B	0.2	85.6	81.1	87.7	86.9
DK	-2.6	84.5	82.4	80.7	83.4
D	0.3	89.6	88.7	89.5	90.8
EL	2.6	74.0	71.0	79.0	78.0
E	1.2	83.4	:	85.9	85.3
F	0.6	88.4	86.1	87.1	89.1
IRL	1.7	85.5	83.7	90.0	90.0
I	0.8	77.9	76.2	77.2	79.3
L	:	:	:	:	:
NL	-4.1	86.1	84.7	85.5	85.7
A	-0.5	87.1	85.3	82.8	86.3
P	0.2	88.4	91.2	82.7	90.9
FIN	-3.5	92.1	90.1	91.8	91.8
S	-2.2	89.0	90.0	90.0	91.0
UK	4.6	86.1	81.7	79.3	83.7

Table 6.8

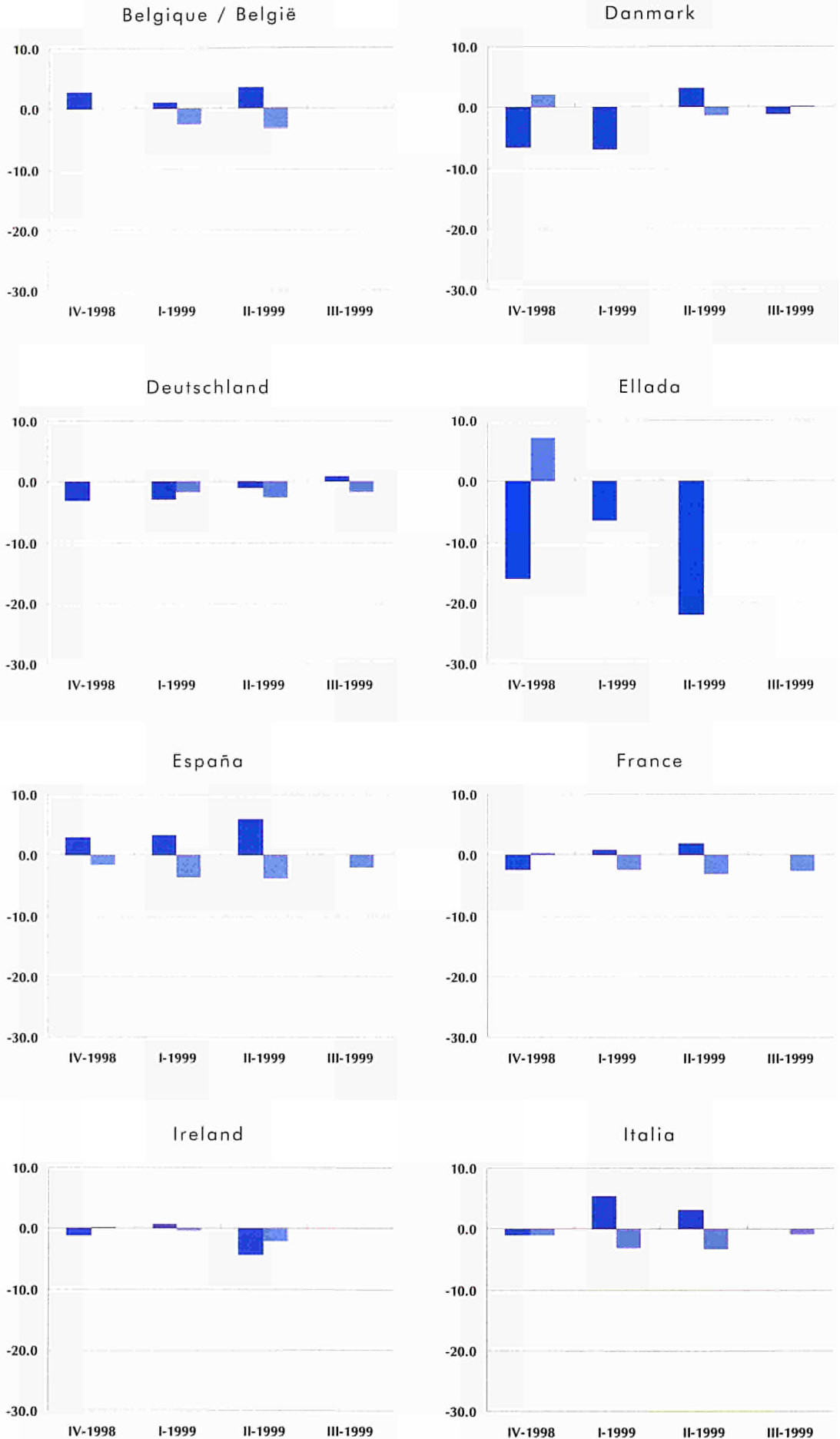
Capacity  
utilisation rates  
(%)

Source: DG II,  
Business Survey



Figure 6.13

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

Pulp, paper and paper products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 21

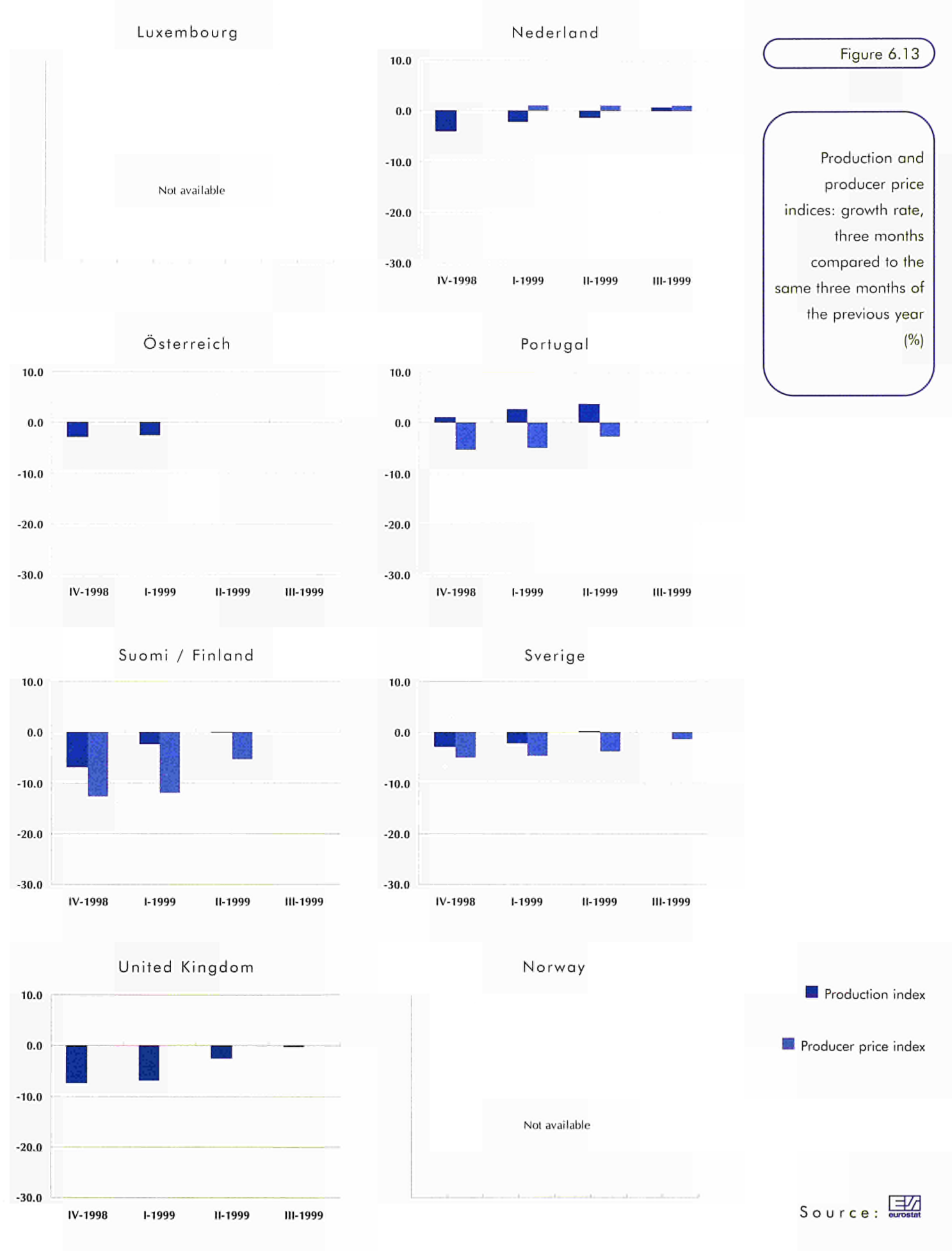
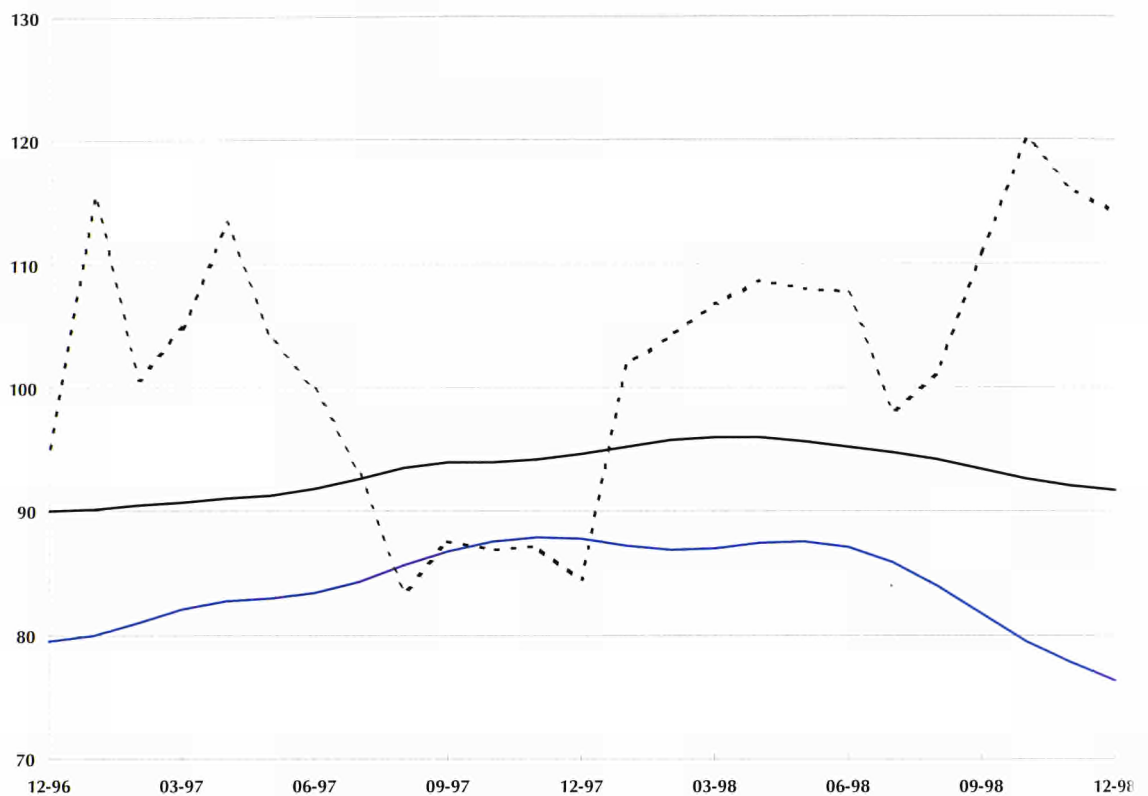


Figure 6.14

EU-15 foreign trade indices in ECU terms (1995 = 100)

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



Source: eurostat

Table 6.9

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	
<b>EU-15</b>	10-98	⇔ 12-98	-2.1	-2.0	-7.1	4.2	13.0
<b>B / L</b>	10-98	⇔ 12-98	-0.8	1.9	-0.9	1.7	0.3
<b>DK</b>	10-98	⇔ 12-98	-0.9	-1.1	-1.2	0.7	-0.3
<b>D</b>	10-98	⇔ 12-98	-0.1	-1.4	:	-1.3	1.0
<b>EL</b>	10-98	⇔ 12-98	-2.0	-12.0	-3.5	1.0	1.8
<b>E</b>	10-98	⇔ 12-98	-4.6	0.3	-2.9	-0.1	2.0
<b>F</b>	10-98	⇔ 12-98	-1.6	0.0	-1.5	0.5	-1.7
<b>IRL</b>	10-98	⇔ 12-98	-2.9	2.4	0.2	2.0	-10.1
<b>I</b>	10-98	⇔ 12-98	-1.4	0.0	-3.1	1.0	20.5
<b>NL</b>	10-98	⇔ 12-98	0.0	-9.3	-1.4	-8.1	3.4
<b>A</b>	10-98	⇔ 12-98	-1.1	-0.8	0.1	-0.4	:
<b>P</b>	10-98	⇔ 12-98	:	0.4	0.9	-4.2	-29.7
<b>FIN</b>	10-98	⇔ 12-98	-1.8	-1.7	-0.9	-6.2	:
<b>S</b>	10-98	⇔ 12-98	-3.0	-1.8	-2.0	0.3	:
<b>UK</b>	10-98	⇔ 12-98	-0.2	-2.8	-3.3	0.3	10.1

Source: eurostat



Pulp, paper and paper products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 21

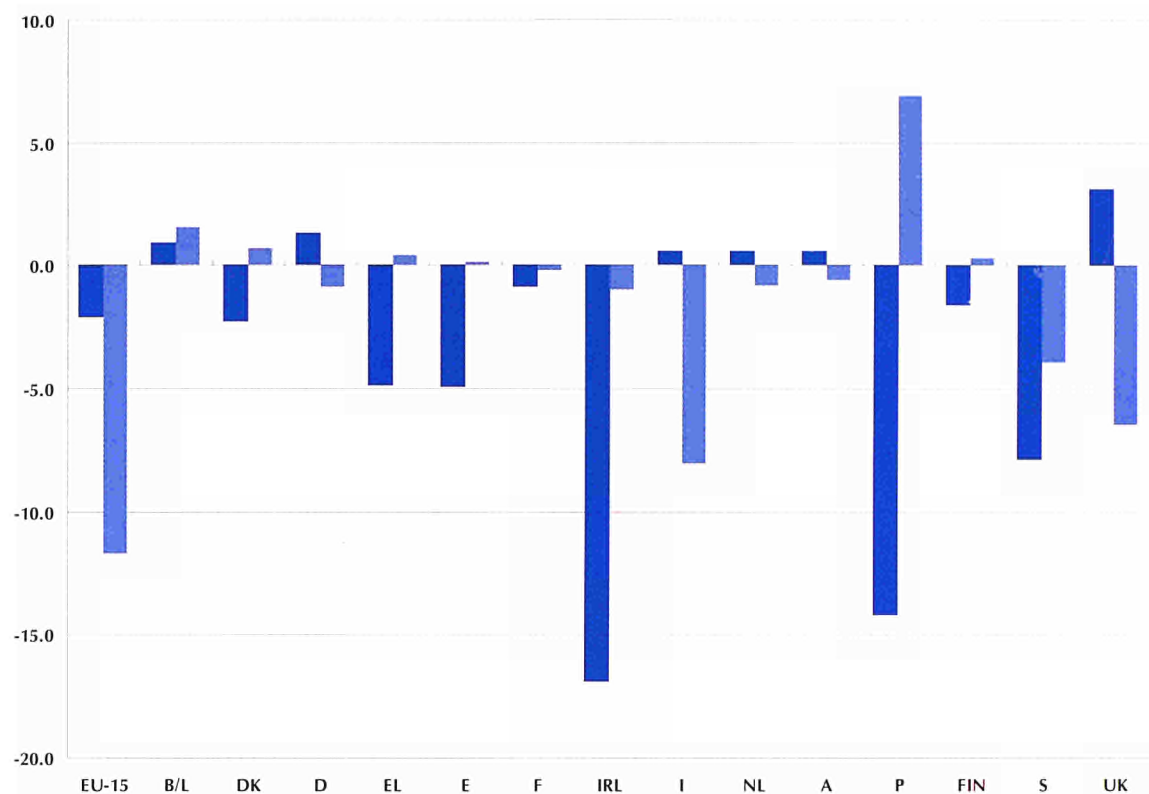


Figure 6.15

Foreign trade indices in ECU terms: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 10-98 to 12-98 (%)

■ Export value  
■ Import value

Source: eurostat

Latest 3 months available

Exports  
Value VolumeImports  
Value VolumeTerms  
of trade

Table 6.10

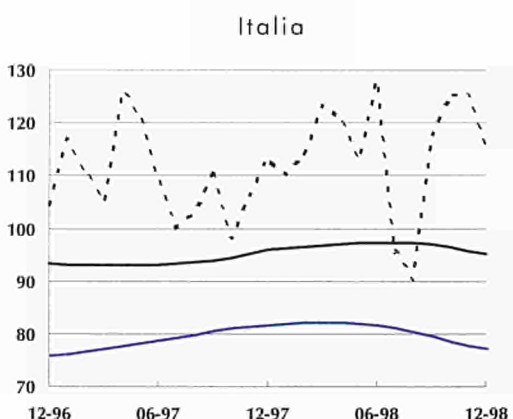
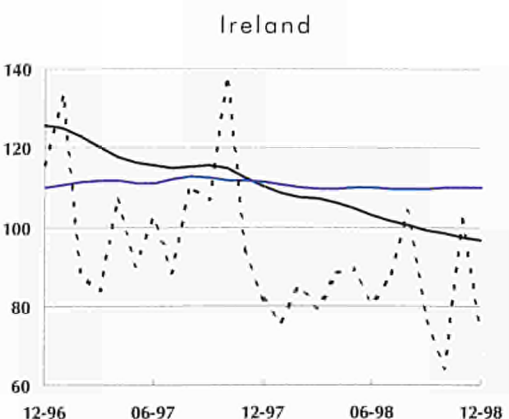
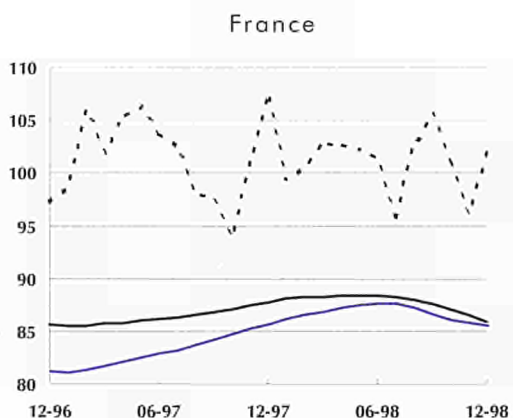
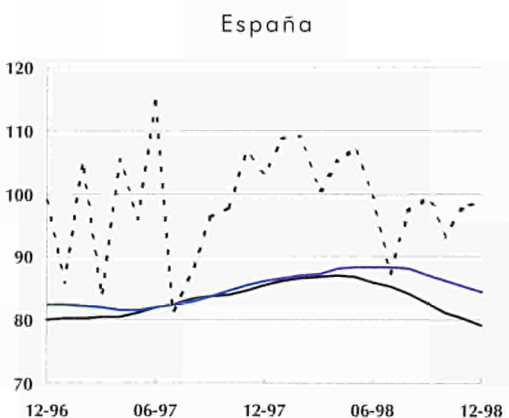
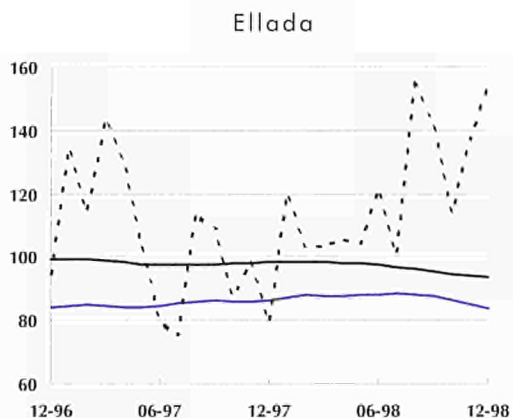
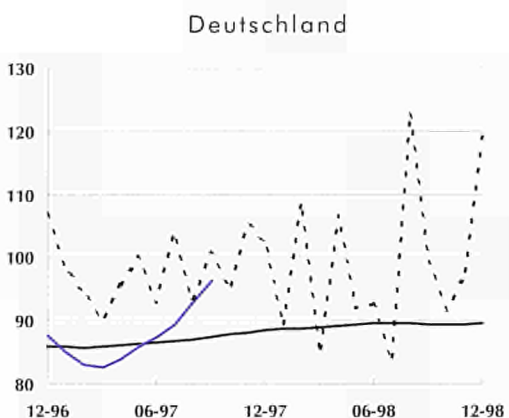
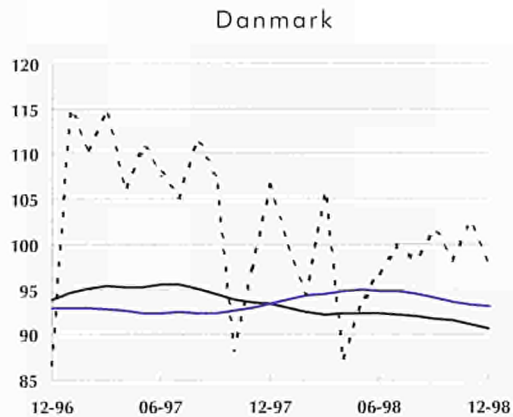
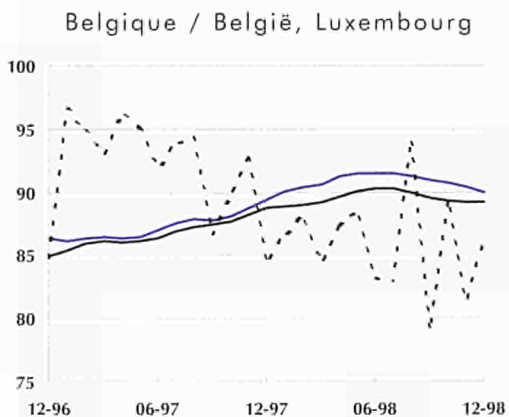
	Latest 3 months available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade	
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume		
EU-15	10-98	⇒	12-98	-2.1	-9.3	-11.7	11.1	35.5
B / L	10-98	⇒	12-98	0.9	12.5	1.5	9.0	-3.8
DK	10-98	⇒	12-98	-2.3	-3.3	0.7	2.9	2.2
D	10-98	⇒	12-98	1.3	0.9	-0.9	-0.4	2.0
EL	10-98	⇒	12-98	-4.9	-38.9	0.4	-1.7	52.6
E	10-98	⇒	12-98	-5.0	3.2	0.1	2.7	-5.7
F	10-98	⇒	12-98	-0.9	1.5	-0.2	1.3	-1.2
IRL	10-98	⇒	12-98	-16.9	21.7	-1.0	10.1	-23.4
I	10-98	⇒	12-98	0.6	-3.4	-8.1	2.4	15.3
NL	10-98	⇒	12-98	0.6	-29.7	-0.8	-24.5	9.3
A	10-98	⇒	12-98	0.6	1.1	-0.6	1.0	:
P	10-98	⇒	12-98	-14.2	6.0	6.9	-4.9	-27.7
FIN	10-98	⇒	12-98	-1.6	-3.4	0.3	-11.4	:
S	10-98	⇒	12-98	-7.9	-3.8	-3.9	3.4	:
UK	10-98	⇒	12-98	3.1	-23.0	-6.4	-2.0	39.2

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

Source: eurostat

Figure 6.16

Foreign trade indices  
in ECU terms  
(1995 = 100)



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

Source: eurostat

Pulp, paper and paper products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 21

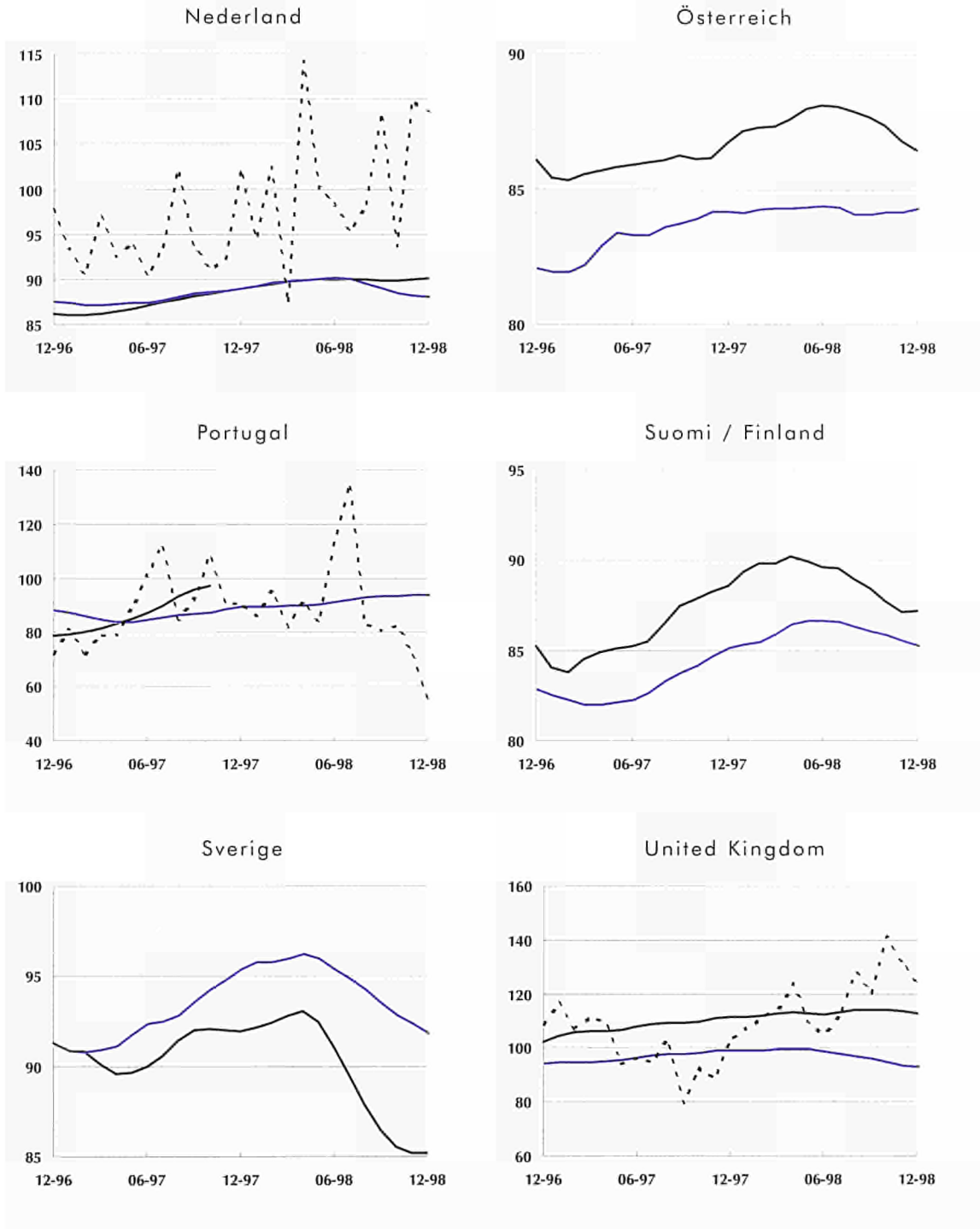


Figure 6.16

Foreign trade indices  
in ECU terms  
(1995 = 100)

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

Source: eurostat



**Further information -  
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 Statistics" ISBN 92-828-2879-4.

Full methodological notes for this publication may be found on page 105.

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As well as being available as a paper publication it is also possible to purchase a CD-ROM of the Monthly Panorama of European Business. The CD-ROM is provided with Adobe Acrobat version 3.0 files of the three language versions of the paper publication. These files can be printed or alternatively the user can perform searches for a keyword within them.

The main added value of the electronic publication is that it includes a wide range of short-terms statistics from official national sources. The data are supplied by the national statistical offices of each Member State to Eurostat. Data are then harmonised so that comparisons can be carried out between the national data. Furthermore, European totals are generated for the EU as a whole (EU-15), as well as for the euro-zone (the eleven countries that have formed Monetary Union). Data are provided for lengthy time-series on a monthly basis (often back as far as 1990). The data are normally updated on a monthly basis on the CD-ROM, although some series are only provided every quarter.



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# 7.

## Methodological notes

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**Activity 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 24<sup>th</sup> 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. Data have been based on 1995 = 100, using weights from the annual surveys of 1995.

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

**Total industry**

NACE Rev. 1 Sections

C + D + E,

i.e. mining, manufacturing and energy supply

**Intermediate goods industries**

NACE Rev. 1 Groups

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**

NACE Rev. 1 Groups

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**

NACE Rev. 1 Groups

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

**Non-durable consumer goods industries**

NACE Rev. 1 Groups

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 National Statistical Offices. 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 made by 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 data 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 is base year 1995. The indices are adjusted to take account of the varying number of working days in the month.

The index of producer prices shows the changes in the ex-works selling prices of all products sold on domestic markets of the various countries, excluding VAT and other taxes. 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.

## Methodological notes

For the construction indicators, please note that the information on prices supplied for Denmark, Italy and Finland refers to input prices for new residential buildings. Data for Ireland and Sweden also provide input prices, which are for one-dwelling buildings only. All other countries provide output prices for new residential buildings. With respect to data on building permits, the figures refer to the number of dwellings for all countries except the United Kingdom, where the data reported is for the number of building starts. Irish data for these series is in the form of quarterly and not monthly series. Danish and Italian data are estimates.

For services short-term indicators the data collection is in its infancy. There are three main areas covered in this publication. The volume of retail sales (or deflated turnover) is defined as the ratio between the indices of sales at current prices (value indices) and the corresponding price indices (deflator of sales) which are the prices of goods sold through retail outlets. For some countries this deflator of sales can only be approximately estimated. The total retail sales' index corresponds to NACE Rev. 1 52 excluding repair works (i.e. NACE Rev. 1 52.7). Volume sales' indices are available for the following groupings:

Food, beverages and tobacco (NACE Rev. 1 52.11 + 52.2)

Textiles, clothing, footwear, leather goods (NACE Rev. 1 52.41 to 52.43)

Household equipment and specialised stores (NACE Rev. 1 52.44 to 52.46)

The figures on car registrations refer to the number of the first registrations of private and commercial cars (motorised road vehicles for the transport of passengers with seats for a maximum of 9 persons). Hire vehicles for mixed use are also included (for the transport of goods and/or passengers).

Data on the number of guest flows (tourism data) is provided. The tourism data refers to the occupancy of collective accommodation establishments, both for domestic and inbound tourism (residents and non-residents).

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. The indices for the EU refer only to extra-Union trade, the indices for Member States reflect also intra-Union trade.

#### EU-15 and EUR-11 aggregates

EU-15 and EUR-11 data is estimated when 60% of the weighted national data is available. Missing data is estimated using ARIMA.

For further details of the methodology employed, please refer to the Eurostat publication "Methodology of Industrial Short-term Statistics" ISBN 92-828-2879-4. Further data on short-term indicators may be obtained by consulting the EBT domain of theme 4 in the Eurostat reference database, for details please contact the Eurostat Datashop network.



### Seasonal adjustment

All series, except prices and capacity utilisation, are seasonally adjusted. If the National Statistical Office does the seasonal adjustment, these series are used. This is currently the case for Belgium, Denmark, Greece, France, Italy, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Norway (although not necessarily for all variables). If no seasonally adjusted series are supplied, Eurostat perform the seasonal adjustment with TRAMO / SEATS, a method developed by Professor Maravall and V. Gomez. Otherwise, Eurostat calculates the trend cycle (except for Germany) 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 and graphs show three different growth rates. The first being for the latest three months data compared to the previous three months data ( $t/t-1$ , where  $t$  is the average of a three-month period) - 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 ( $t/t-4$ , where  $t$  is again the average of a three-month period) - 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 ( $t/t-12$  the average of a three-month period) - here gross data for prices is used. Estimates are sometimes made to create an EU-15 or EUR-11 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 (where available). Growth rates are either one month compared to the same month of the previous year ( $t/t-12$  the average of a three-month period) or three months compared to the same three months of the previous year ( $t/t-4$ , the average of a three-month period). For Member States where just one month is missing (and not more), this missing value is 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

There are two collections of data that are used for the presentation of data in sections 5 and 6 of the publication, one set of data is used for industrial activities and the other for services' activities. In order to obtain data with a lengthy time-series it is at present not possible to use the SBS Regulation data for enterprises of all size classes.

For industrial activities the 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 the data have been filled by estimates made by Eurostat. Thus, EU-15 and EUR-11 totals often contain estimates for

## Methodological notes

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. Further data on industrial activities may be obtained by consulting the SBS enter I and SBS Plus domains of theme 4 in the Eurostat reference database, for details please contact the Eurostat Datashop network.

For service activities that are often covered in section 6 the data covers the whole population of enterprises. Hence, data covers small and medium sized enterprises too. However, for these series it is not at present possible to estimate EU totals, nor to use short-term indicators as a proxy for extending series (nowcasting). Further data on service activities may be obtained by consulting the SBS enter domain of theme 4 of the Eurostat reference database, for details please contact the Eurostat Datashop network.

Data is provided in ECU terms before monetary union on January 1<sup>st</sup> 1999. Fixed exchange rates exist for eleven countries forming the euro-zone from this date onwards. Whilst data in both ECU and Euro terms exists jointly in a table, it is labelled as ECU.

## Signs and abbreviations

EUR-11	Monetary union participating countries
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)
1995 = 100	reference year

For more information on methodology, please contact  
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