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European Business

Facts and Figures

Part 2: Distributive trades and repair

(NACE Section G)

Data 1990-2000

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

eurostat

THEME 4
Industry, trade and services

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It can be accessed through the Europa server (http://europa.eu.int).

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European Business, Facts & Figures
This publication has been produced by unit D2 of Eurostat, responsible for structural business statistics. The opinions expressed are those of the individual authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the position of the European Commission.

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Table of contents

Guide to the publication

CONTENTS OF THE PUBLICATION

European Business aims to provide a standard set of information for industrial and service activities within the European Union. The data provided in European Business traces the major developments of output, employment and external trade. The commentaries concentrate largely on the 3-digit level of the NACE Rev. 1 classification of economic activities[1].

Publication format

The publication is available as a paper or electronic product (CD-ROM). The paper publication contains a descriptive text of the evolution of the EU's business economy - it is available in German, English and French versions.

Structure of the publication

European Business is divided into three main sections:

1. The first provides a general overview of the structure of the EU's business economy, looking at the changes in output, employment and external trade.

2. The second provides a sectoral breakdown of industrial activities into 14 separate chapters, each of which contains a number of sub-chapters usually based on the 3-digit level of the NACE classification. Each chapter concludes with a statistical annex based on structural business statistics and external trade statistics.

3. The third section provides a sectoral breakdown of service activities into 7 separate chapters (again with sub-chapters and a statistical annex usually based on structural business statistics or alternatively a functional database specific to the subject area).

The chapters in European Business are structured largely on the basis of their NACE code, starting with energy and the extractive industries and finishing with business services, the information society and community and personal services. Each chapter begins with a preliminary section explaining the sectoral coverage of the data provided.

NACE is a hierarchical classification made up of Sections (1-letter codes), Sub-sections (2-letter codes), Divisions (2-digit codes), Groups (3-digit codes) and Classes (4-digit codes). NACE establishes a direct link between the European classification and the internationally recognised ISIC Rev.3 developed under the auspices of the United Nations. These two classifications are directly compatible at the 2-digit level and the lower levels of ISIC Rev.3 can be calculated by aggregating the more detailed levels of NACE.

The compilation of industry and services data has followed a different historical development, and furthermore it is generally easier to compile activity and product statistics about goods/merchandise than it is to collect information relating to knowledge or information-based services. Hence, the balance of this publication reflects to some degree the information that is currently available from official statistical sources. For this reason, a different form of presentation is employed for industrial and service chapters.

It should be noted that there has already been a rapid improvement in data availability for services during the last few years and most EU Member States now compile annual statistics for the majority of the service activities covered in this publication. Clearly it will take a number of years to build up robust time-series and considerable work still needs to be done in the area of product statistics for services. The (non-) availability of services' data often renders it difficult to provide a standard set of information and where this is the case, Eurostat's functional databases have been used to complement structural business statistics. Non-official sources have also been used more extensively in several services' chapters where little official data exists.

(1) Published by Eurostat, ISBN 92-826-8767-8, available from the usual outlets for Commission publications.

GUIDE TO THE STATISTICS

Two main data sources should be distinguished when using this publication: those originating from official sources (collected by the national statistical institutes in each Member State and harmonised by Eurostat) and those provided by trade associations (representative organisations of manufacturers and service providers) and other non-official bodies. Non-official sources are easily recognised as they always appear in a shaded box, as does background information on Community legislation.

Time frame

The data within this publication was extracted from various Eurostat databases during October 2001. The accompanying text was written during the fourth quarter of 2001 and the first quarter of 2002.

The time-series for industrial activities are ideally presented for the EU between 1990 and 2000. Individual country data are generally available up until 1997, 1998 or 1999 depending upon the country and activity in question. EU totals have been estimated for 1998, 1999 and 2000 for industrial activities. The estimation procedures do not currently extend to cover services (other than distributive trades). Services data are usually presented in the form of a snapshot for the latest year available.

Exchange rates

All data are reported in ECU/EUR terms, with national currencies converted using average exchange rates prevailing for the year in question. As of 1 January 1999, eleven of the Member States entered into an economic and monetary union (EMU). These countries formed what has become known as the euro-zone. Technically data available prior to that date should continue to be denominated in ECU terms, whilst data available afterwards should be denominated in euro (EUR). However, as the conversion rate was equal to 1 ECU = 1 EUR, for practical purposes the terms may be used interchangeably and this publication denotes all such monetary series in euro. On 1 January 2001, Greece also became a member of the euro-zone.

Whilst the conversion of data expressed in national currencies to a common currency facilitates comparison, large fluctuations in currency markets are partially responsible for movements identified when looking at the evolution of a series in EUR terms (especially at the level of an individual country).

Geographical coverage

EU totals given in this publication cover all 15 Member States. Footnotes are added when a partial total is created from an incomplete set of country information.

Figures for Germany are on a post-unification basis, unless otherwise stated.

Non-availability

The colon (:) is used to represent data that is not available, either because it has not been provided to Eurostat or because it is confidential. In figures (charts), missing information is footnoted as not available.

OFFICIAL DATA SOURCES USED IN THIS PUBLICATION

SBS

The bulk of the information contained within European Business is derived from the SBS (Structural Business Statistics) database. This data has been collected within the legal framework provided by the SBS Regulation[2]. There are three main collections of SBS data that have been used in this publication.

The first (see table 1) covers long time-series[3] for enterprises with 20 or more persons employed (often available from 1985 onwards). These series are only published for industrial activities and they are used predominantly in the second section of this publication[4]. However, not all Member States have transmitted data relating to the enterprise as the statistical unit and the specified size threshold. The table below presents the main discrepancies with respect to these standards.

Table 1

Country	Year	Population covered
Belgium	1985-1994	Enterprises with 20 employees or more
	1995-1999	Enterprises with 1 person employed or more
Greece	1985-1998	Local kind-of-activity units employing 20 persons or more
Spain	1985-1999	Enterprises with 1 employee or more
France	1985-1999	Enterprises with 20 employees or more
Ireland	1985-1999	Enterprises with 3 persons employed or more for NACE Divisions 10 to 41
Luxembourg	1985-1994	Kind-of-activity units with 20 persons employed or more
	1995-1997	Kind-of-activity units with 1 person employed or more
Netherlands	1997-1998	Number of enterprises: data for this variable are rounded to multiples of 5; a “0” therefore means 2 or less enterprises
Austria	1985-1994	Establishments with 20 persons employed or more for NACE Divisions 10 to 37
Portugal	1985-1999	Enterprises with 1 person employed or more
Finland	1986-1994	Establishments with 5 persons employed or more
	1995-1999	Enterprises with 1 person employed or more

(2) Council Regulation (EC, EURATOM) No. 58/97 of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics.
(3) Public access is available via the Eurostat Datashop network: NewCronos, theme 4, domain SBS, collection Enterpr, table Ent_L_MS.
(4) Except for energy (chapter 1) and construction (chapter 14) where there is poor data availability for EU-15 totals.

The second collection covers all enterprises[5] and these series have been used for services activities[6]. The data generally start in 1995 although for some services a small number of Member States have provided longer time-series. However, not all Member States have transmitted data relating to this population. In particular, some Member States can only provide data for units with employment above a certain size threshold. Table 2 presents the main deviations from the standard population as laid down in the SBS Regulation (enterprise with 1 person employed or more).

(5) Public access is available via the Eurostat Datashop network: NewCronos, theme 4, domain SBS, collection Enterpr, table enter_ms.
(6) In addition, for industrial activities where small enterprises carry an important weight (e.g. textiles and clothing), figures from this database are also cited.

Table 2

Country	Statistical unit and size coverage used from 1995 onwards			
	Industry **(NACE Sections C, D and E)**	**Construction** **(NACE Section F)**	**Trade** **(NACE Section G)**	**Services** **(NACE Sections H to K)**
Germany	1995 to 1998 for NACE Sections C and D and 1995 to 1997 for NACE Section E; data missing because it is only available for enterprises with 20 persons employed or more	1995 to 1998 data missing because it is only available for enterprises with 20 persons employed or more	No major deviations	No major deviations
Greece	1995 to 1998 data missing because it is only available for enterprises with 10 persons employed or more	1995 to 1998 data missing because it is only available for enterprises with 10 persons employed or more	Enterprises with a turnover of 15 million GDR or more	Enterprises with a turnover of 15 million GDR or more
Spain	Enterprises with 1 employee or more	Enterprises with 1 employee or more	No major deviations	No major deviations
France	1995 data missing because it is only available for enterprises with 20 employees or more	1995 data missing because it is only available for enterprises with 20 employees or more	No major deviations	In transport activities NACE 61.2Z and 61.2B, enterprises with 6 employees or more
Ireland	Enterprises with 3 persons employed or more	1995 to 1999 data missing because it is only available for enterprises with 20 persons employed or more	No major deviations	No major deviations
Italy	1996 turnover from the principal activity at the NACE 4-digit level: this code is supplied only for enterprises with 200 employees or more	No major deviations	No major deviations	No major deviations
Luxembourg	1996 onwards kind-of-activity units with 1 person employed or more	1996 onwards kind-of-activity units with 1 person employed or more	No major deviations	No major deviations
Netherlands	*Number of enterprises: data for this variable are rounded to multiples of 5; a "0" therefore means 2 or less enterprises*			
	Enterprises with 20 employees or more for NACE Section E; total intramural R&D expenditure and total number of R&D personnel refer to enterprises with 10 employees or more	No major deviations	No major deviations	Survey on holdings (NACE Class 74.11): enterprises with 5 employees or more
United Kingdom	1995 data missing because it is only available for enterprises with 20 persons employed or more	1995 data missing because it is only available for enterprises with 20 persons employed or more	No major deviations	No major deviations

Table 3

Country	Statistical unit coverage			
	Industry (NACE Sections C, D and E)	Construction (NACE Section F)	Trade (NACE Section G)	Services (NACE Sections H to K and M to 0)
Spain	1995 onwards enterprises with 1 employee or more	No major deviations	No major deviations	No major deviations
France	1995 enterprises with 20 employees or more	1995 enterprises with 20 employees or more	No major deviations	No major deviations
Ireland	1995 onwards enterprises with 3 persons employed or more	1995 onwards enterprises with 20 persons employed or more	No major deviations	No major deviations
Netherlands	1995 onwards employment size classes are defined in terms of employees; size class 250-499 has been approximated with size class 200-499 employees	1995 onwards employment size classes are defined in terms of employees; size class 250-499 has been approximated with size class 200-499 employees	1996 onwards employment size classes are defined in terms of employees; size class 1 has been approximated with size class 0 employee; size class 2-4 has been approximated with size class 1-4 employees; size class 250-499 has been approximated with size class 200-499 employees	1996 onwards employment size classes are defined in terms of employees; size class 1 has been approximated with size class 0 employee; size class 2-4 has been approximated with size class 1-4 employees; size class 250-499 has been approximated with size class 200-499 employees
Portugal	1996 onwards employment size classes are defined in terms of employees; size class 1-9 has been approximated with size class 0-9 employees	1996 onwards employment size classes are defined in terms of employees; size class 1-9 has been approximated with size class 0-9 employees	1996 onwards employment size classes are defined in terms of employees	1996 onwards employment size classes are defined in terms of employees
Sweden	1996 employment size classes are defined in terms of employees; size class 1-9 has been approximated with size class 0-9 employees	No major deviations	No major deviations	No major deviations
United Kingdom	1995 enterprises with 20 persons employed or more	1995 enterprises with 20 persons employed or more	No major deviations	No major deviations

The third collection of SBS data covers information broken down by employment size class. These series cover enterprises of all size classes. However, not all Member States have transmitted data to Eurostat that relates to this statistical unit or population. In particular some Member States can only provide data for units with employment above a certain size threshold. Table 3 summarises the main deviations from the standard statistical unit as laid down in the SBS Regulation (an enterprise with 1 person employed or more).

The series come from a combination of regular or ad hoc surveys conducted by the Member States and administrative sources. Data in this publication are generally available at the 3-digit NACE level, whilst more detailed information is available within the SBS Enter table covering 4-digit activity codes.

The definitions are standardised, and so the figures are largely comparable across industries and countries. Variable definitions do however vary somewhat between the countries. Until the reference year 1994 inclusive, EU Member States transmitted the data to Eurostat according to either the previous legal basis for industry or on a voluntary basis for services. As far as possible Eurostat and Member States have converted these data in line with the variable definitions as implemented in the SBS Regulation. However, the results of the conversion are not of the same quality as the data collected from the 1995 reference year onwards. For France, this conversion is applied until the reference year 1995 inclusive. For Greece, this conversion is applied until the reference year 1996 inclusive. Table 4 presents the main discrepancies with the standard variable definitions.

Estimates

EU-15 data for 1998-2000 are estimated. Estimates are made using individual country information and short-term indicators such as indices of production, output prices and employment. The individual country estimates are not published and as a result the information by Member State is only available up until 1997, 1998 or 1999 depending upon the country in question. Estimates are only made for series concerning 20 or more persons employed (SBS ent_l_ms). As such, the time-series presented for industrial activities normally underreport absolute values. This can be particularly important in industries where small and medium-sized enterprises play an important role (for example, textiles).

Table 4

SBS ent_l_ms: enterprises employing 20 or more persons			
Country	**Year**	**Variable**	**Discrepancy**
Denmark	1990-1998	Value added at factor cost Gross operating surplus	Value added at basic prices Value added at basic prices - personnel costs
Spain	1985-1999	Gross investment in tangible goods	Gross investment in land and gross investment in machinery and equipment
Ireland	1985-1999	Value added at factor cost	Irish value added is calculated at market prices excluding VAT; for sectors where other indirect taxes play an important role, for example where there are taxes on petroleum products, Irish value added is disproportionately large; this non-standard definition of value added influences the Irish manufacturing total (through aggregation of NACE), EU totals (through aggregation across countries) and ratios, notably labour productivity measures.
		Gross operating surplus	Value added at market price excluding VAT - personnel costs
Italy	1992-1995	Number of persons employed	Number of employees
Finland	1986-1995	Value added at factor cost Gross operating surplus	Value added at market price Value added at market price - personnel costs
SBS enter_ms: Enterprises employing 1 or more persons			
Country	**Year**	**Variable**	**Discrepancy**
Germany	1999	Value added at factor cost for NACE Sections I to K	Value added at factor cost BUT does not include subsidies
Spain	1995-1998	Gross investment in tangible goods	Gross investment in land and gross investment in machinery and equipment
Ireland	1995-1999	Value added at factor cost	Irish value added is calculated at market prices excluding VAT; for sectors where other indirect taxes play an important role, for example where there are taxes on petroleum products, Irish value added is disproportionately large; this non-standard definition of value added influences the Irish manufacturing total (through aggregation of NACE), EU totals (through aggregation across countries) and ratios, notably labour productivity measures.
	1998	Personnel costs for NACE Sections H, I and K	Wages and salaries
Finland	1995	Value added at factor cost Gross operating surplus	Value added at market price Value added at market price - personnel costs
Sweden	1995-1996	Number of persons employed: since self-employed are not included and since the variable collected for enterprises with less than 10 employees is the number of employees in full time equivalents then the number of persons employed and number of employees are very close	
United Kingdom	1996-1999 1997	Gross investment in existing buildings and structures Turnover from trading and intermediary activities	Includes gross investment in land Turnover from trading activities of purchase and resale

Table 4 (continued)

SBS sizclass/indus_ms - Industry (Sections C, D and E)			
Country	**Year**	**Variable**	**Discrepancy**
Denmark	1995-1996	Number of employees	Employees in full-time equivalents
Ireland	1995-1998	Value added at factor cost	Irish value added is calculated at market prices excluding VAT; for sectors where other indirect taxes play an important role, for example where there are taxes on petroleum products, Irish value added is disproportionately large; this non-standard definition of value added influences the Irish manufacturing total (through aggregation of NACE), EU totals (through aggregation across countries) and ratios, notably labour productivity measures.
Sweden	1996	Number of persons employed: since self-employed are not included and since the variable collected for enterprises with less than 10 employees is the number of employees full time equivalent, then the number of persons employed and number of employees are very close	
SBS sizclass/const_ms - Construction (Section F)			
Country	**Year**	**Variable**	**Discrepancy**
Denmark	1995-1996	Number of employees	Employees in full-time equivalents
Ireland	1995-1998	Value added at factor cost	Irish value added is calculated at market prices excluding VAT; for sectors where other indirect taxes play an important role, for example where there are taxes on petroleum products, Irish value added is disproportionately large; this non-standard definition of value added influences the Irish manufacturing total (through aggregation of NACE), EU totals (through aggregation across countries) and ratios, notably labour productivity measures.
SBS sizclass/trade_ms - Trade (Section G)			
Country	**Year**	**Variable**	**Discrepancy**
Denmark	1995-1996	Number of employees	Employees in full-time equivalents
Ireland	1996-1997	Value added at factor cost	Irish value added is calculated at market prices excluding VAT; for sectors where other indirect taxes play an important role, for example where there are taxes on petroleum products, Irish value added is disproportionately large; this non-standard definition of value added influences the Irish manufacturing total (through aggregation of NACE), EU totals (through aggregation across countries) and ratios, notably labour productivity measures.
SBS sizclass/servi_ms - Services (Sections H to K and M to O)			
Country	**Year**	**Variable**	**Discrepancy**
Ireland	1995-1997	Value added at factor cost	Irish value added is calculated at market prices excluding VAT; for sectors where other indirect taxes play an important role, for example where there are taxes on petroleum products, Irish value added is disproportionately large; this non-standard definition of value added influences the Irish manufacturing total (through aggregation of NACE), EU totals (through aggregation across countries) and ratios, notably labour productivity measures.

PRODCOM

The legal basis of the data is Council Regulation (EEC) No 3924/91 on the establishment of a Community survey of industrial production (Prodcom Regulation).

This Regulation requires that production be recorded according to the product headings of the Prodcom list. The list is based on the Community's external trade nomenclature, the Combined Nomenclature (CN). The list does not, however, cover all products. The list is divided into Divisions corresponding to the (2-digit) Divisions of NACE Rev. 1. Each Prodcom code is identified by an eight-digit code. The first six digits are the CPA code (Community Classification of Products by Activity). The last two digits normally provide a reference to the Combined Nomenclature (CN), although there are exceptions to this rule.

The physical volume and the value of production are normally recorded for the products in the Prodcom list. Different production concepts are used in the survey, namely:
a) production sold during the survey period;
b) actual production (total production) during the survey period. This includes any production which is incorporated into the manufacture of other products. Such production is normally taken to mean own products which are either processed into another product or fitted into another product in the reporting unit itself, in another plant belonging to it, or under contract in another unit;
c) production during the survey period which is intended for sale.

The value of production sold/production intended for sale should be calculated on the basis of the ex-works selling price obtained/-obtainable during the reporting period. It also includes packaging costs, even if they are charged separately. However, the following are not included:
any turnover tax and consumer tax charged;
separately charged freight costs;
any discounts granted to customers.

The particular physical units of the CN classification have normally been adopted for recording the volume of production. In exceptional cases a different and/or supplementary unit is recorded. All units belonging to the individual Prodcom headings are specifically indicated in the data set.

The Prodcom statistics normally cover all enterprises/local units which manufacture products contained in the Prodcom list. Among the rules on representativeness the Regulation stipulates that all enterprises in Sections C, D and E of NACE Rev. 1 employing at least 20 persons must be included. In addition, at least 90% of production in each (4-digit) Class of NACE Rev. 1 must also be recorded.

External trade

EU external trade statistics are available in the Comext database, broken down according to the product classification (CPA). The analysis focuses on trade data for the period between 1990 and 2000. No estimates are made for external trade statistics, although it is possible that subsequent revisions may occur. The data are processed by summing together product statistics (using a conversion table from CN to CPA). The data for EU-15 are reported in terms of trade flows with the rest of the world, in other words extra-EU trade. However, for the individual Member States total trade flows are used (in other words intra-EU and extra-EU trade). All trade figures are given in current ECU/EUR terms.

European Business Trends

Tracking the business cycle is indispensable for many economic actors. The European Business Trends (EBT) database provides politicians, government agencies, bankers, business owners, consumers and trade unionists with information that is crucial when making decisions on whether industries grow, stagnate or decline. The legal base of the European system of quantitative Short Term Statistics is the Council Regulation No. 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics, which was adopted on 19th May 1998 and is in the process of being implemented.

One variable from the EBT database is directly presented in this publication, namely the domestic output price index. Output price indices report the short-term changes in the prices of commodities produced and sold in a given Member State. Converted to an annual series, this index has also been used to deflate SBS turnover, production value and value added data, using appropriate activity indices to create series in constant price terms. Production and employment indices from the EBT database also provide valuable information that is used to "nowcast" structural business statistics for the latest years, extending time-series.

All price-determining characteristics of the products should be taken into account, including quantity of units sold, transport provided, rebates, service conditions, guarantee conditions and destination. The specification must be such that in subsequent reference periods, the observation unit is able to identify the product and to provide the appropriate price per unit. The appropriate price is the ex-factory price that includes all duties and taxes on the goods and services invoiced by the unit but excludes VAT invoiced by the unit vis-à-vis its customer and similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover.

Labour Force Survey

The methodological basis and the contents of this survey are described in the publication "Labour Force Survey - Methods and Definitions", 1998 edition. The main statistical objective of the Labour Force Survey is to divide the population of working age (generally 15 years and above[7]) into three mutually exclusive and exhaustive groups - persons in employment, unemployed persons and inactive persons - and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Respondents are assigned to one of these groups on the basis of the most objective information possible, obtained through a survey questionnaire, which relates principally to their actual activity within a defined reference week.

(7) For the classification of the labour force by educational attainment, use was made of the age group 25-59.

It is important to note that the information is not collected from enterprises (as with the SBS database) but through a survey addressed to individual households. The National Statistical Institutes are responsible for selecting the sample, preparing the questionnaires, conducting the interviews and forwarding the results to Eurostat in accordance with a common coding scheme. Eurostat devises the programme for analysing the results and is responsible for processing and disseminating the information.

The Community Labour Force Survey[8], is based upon a sample of the population. The results are therefore subject to the usual types of errors associated with sampling techniques. Eurostat implement basic guidelines intended to avoid the publication of figures which are statistically unreliable. Figures below these thresholds are not published. A second threshold is applied to data that may only be published with a warning concerning its reliability. These data are footnoted in the tables that use LFS data. In the case that non-response (unknown) for a breakdown characteristic of the labour force (for example, educational attainment, gender or full-time/part-time) exceeds 5% of the total, data have not been published.

There was a methodological change between 1998 and 1999 in the collection of Belgian Labour Force Survey data. As such there may well be a rupture in the series in 1999.

National Accounts

The European System of National and Regional Accounts (1995 ESA, or simply: ESA) is an internationally compatible accounting framework for a systematic and detailed description of a total economy (that is a region, country or group of countries), its components and its relations with other economies.

The 1995 ESA, replaces the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts published in 1970 (1970 ESA; a second, slightly modified, edition appeared in 1978).

(8) Council Regulation (EC) No. 577/98 of 9 March 1998 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community.

Table 5

Sample thresholds for the publication of LFS data (minimum sample size)

	A	B
EU-15	63,500	-
Belgium	2,500	4,500
Denmark	2,500	4,500
Germany	8,000	-
Greece	2,500	4,500
Spain	2,500	5,000
France	3,500	8,500
Ireland	2,500	4,500
Italy	3,500	7,500
Luxembourg	500	1,500
Netherlands	4,500	10,000
Austria	2,000	-
Portugal	7,500	15,000
Finland	2,500	4,500
Sweden	9,000	-
United Kingdom	10,000	-

A: threshold for publishing data.
B: threshold for reliable data.

The 1995 ESA is fully consistent with the revised world-wide guidelines on national accounting, the System of National Accounts (1993 SNA, or simply: SNA; these guidelines have been produced under the joint responsibility of the United Nations, the IMF, the Commission of the European Communities, the OECD and the World Bank). However, the ESA is focused more on the circumstances and data needs of the European Union. Like the SNA, the ESA is harmonised with the concepts and classifications used in many other, social and economic statistics. Cases in point are statistics on employment, statistics on manufacturing and statistics on external trade. The ESA can therefore serve as the central framework of reference for the social and economic statistics of the European Union and its Member States.

The ESA framework consists of two main sets of tables: (a) the sector accounts and (b) the input-output framework and the accounts by industry.

The sector accounts provide, by institutional sector, a systematic description of the different stages of the economic process: production, generation of income, distribution of income, redistribution of income, use of income and financial and non-financial accumulation. The sector accounts also include balance sheets to describe the stocks of assets, liabilities and net worth at the beginning and the end of the accounting period.

The input-output framework and the accounts by industry describe in more detail the production process (cost structure, income generated and employment) and the flows of goods and services (output, imports, exports, final consumption, intermediate consumption and capital formation by product group).

Foreign Direct Investment

FDI is cross-border investment for which a direct investor has the objective of a lasting interest in an enterprise resident in another economy (direct investment enterprise). Constitutional characteristics for a direct investment are the intention for a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise, and a significant influence in the management of the enterprise. These are assumed to be fulfilled when an investor owns ten per-cent or more of ordinary shares or voting power in an incorporated or unincorporated enterprise respectively (OECD benchmark definition).

Equity capital: includes equity in branches and ordinary shares in subsidiaries and associates.

Other capital: covers inter-company debt (including short-term loans such as trade credits) between direct investors and subsidiaries, branches and associates.

Reinvested earnings: consist of the direct investor's share (in proportion to direct equity participation) of earnings not distributed as dividends by subsidiaries or associates and earnings of branches not remitted to the direct investor.

Disinvestment: is formally defined as withdrawal of direct investment capital. The most frequent cases are those where the direct investor sells participation (e.g. shares) it had invested in the direct investment enterprise or where intercompany debt (e.g. loans) is paid back.

Reporting economy: is the country or economic zone from whose view data are reported.

Partner economy: is the country or economic zone that has a foreign direct investment relationship with the reporting economy.

FDI flows and positions: by direct investment flows the investor builds up a foreign direct investment position, making part of his balance sheet. The FDI position (referred to in this publication as FDI stocks) differs from accumulated flows because of revaluation (changes in prices or exchange rates, and other adjustments such as the rescheduling or cancellation of loans, debt forgiveness or debt-equity swaps with differing values).

Research and Development

These data were provided by the OECD. They are intended to provide internationally comparable indicators of resources devoted to R&D at an industry level. The business enterprise sector covers private and public enterprises and institutes serving such enterprises.

As from 1987, the classification is based on the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev. 3). The breakdown between industries is, in principle, made at the enterprise level, although some countries are able to break down R&D data for multi-product enterprises between their main lines of business. National statistical regulations prevent publication of results where there are very few firms in the given category, hence the many gaps in the tables.

Community Innovation Survey

The second Community Innovation Survey (CIS2) was launched in the EEA Member States in 1997/1998. All the participating countries have agreed on a common set of methodology and a core questionnaire aimed at providing comparable, harmonised and representative data on a pan-European scale. The survey is based on the Oslo-manual. In general, it is either the National Statistical Institute or a Ministry that is directly responsible for the survey at the national level.

The reference year for the survey is 1996 for most of the countries. The data for Norway and Portugal refer to 1997. The results can deviate from national published results, mainly due to different target population.

The target population

The statistical unit is the enterprise.

The following economic activities have been included in the target population:

- all manufacturing industries
- electricity, gas and water supply
- service sectors: wholesale trade, transport, telecommunications, financial intermediation, computer and related activities and engineering services.

In Spain and Italy the survey was only done for manufacturing industry. In France the wholesale sector was not surveyed.

The cut off point for inclusion in the target population is 20 employees in the manufacturing sector and 10 employees in the service sector. Some Member States used lower cut-off points, but these enterprises are not included here. The sampling frames are business registers with as good quality as possible. Official statistical business register have been used whenever available.

The Survey method

A combination of sampling and census has been used; census down to a certain threshold of employees depending upon the country's enterprise population, and sampling for the rest. The samples have been selected by using a simple random selection in each stratum (defined by size class according to number of employees and economic activity based on NACE Rev. 1 at the 2-digit level). A full census was applied if the total number of enterprises in the frame population in a particular stratum was less than 5.

The results are based on answers from 39,500 enterprises. In total the response rate was about 57%, nationally the response rate varies from 24% to over 90%. To secure an acceptable response rate, at least two reminders were made to the enterprises. If the response rate was below 70% of the active enterprises in the sample in the manufacturing and service sectors respectively, a non-response analysis was performed. The non-response analysis was made on the basis of a simple random sample of the non-respondent population.

Quality of the data

The results presented are grossed-up figures for the whole population, using weighting factors. The weighting factors are based on shares between the numbers of enterprises in the realised sample and total number of enterprises in each stratum of the frame population.

The results of the non-response analysis were taken into account to adjust the weighting factors if the results proved to be different from the original survey results.

Whenever possible variables have been cross-checked to verify the consistency of the answers. In this process, a set of core variables has been considered to be more reliable than others.

In case of item non-response the missing values have been imputed. Other information from the same enterprise or the enterprise's NACE-group has been used to impute the missing data.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

There follows a brief list of the main terms employed within this publication

Annual average growth rate: constant rate of growth that would be required in each year to achieve the same overall growth rate as that observed between two periods.

Apparent labour productivity: value added at factor cost/number of persons employed (expressed in thousand EUR per person employed); care should be taken in the interpretation of this ratio between different activities and countries because of the use of a simple head count for the labour input measure, as a proxy for the volume of work done; values may exceptionally be negative.

Average personnel costs: personnel costs/number of employees (expressed in thousand EUR per employee).

Constant prices: data presented with the effect of price fluctuations over time removed from them (deflated series); note that, as these are expressed in EUR, time series are influenced by fluctuations in the exchange rate.

Cover ratio: exports/imports (expressed as a percentage).

Current prices: data presented including the effects of price changes.

Domestic output price index: an index of the prices of commodities produced and sold within any given country in national currency terms; output price indices are often used to deflate production and value added data (in value) in order to obtain production and value added in constant price terms; this index shows the change in ex-works selling prices of all products sold on domestic markets, excluding VAT and similar deductible taxes.

Employees: are defined as those persons who work for an employer and who have a contract of employment and receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind; employees include part-time workers, seasonal workers, persons on strike or on short-term leave, but exclude those persons on long-term leave and voluntary workers.

Enterprise: an enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units that is an organisational unit producing goods or services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources; an enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations; an enterprise may be a sole legal unit.

Extra-EU exports: goods which leave the statistical territory of a Member State bound for a non-Community country.

Extra-EU imports: goods which enter the statistical territory of a Member State from a non-Community country.

Gross operating surplus: is the surplus generated by operating activities after the labour factor input has been recompensed; it can be calculated from value added at factor cost less personnel costs.

Gross operating rate: gross operating surplus/turnover (profitability measure, expressed as a percentage).

Number of persons employed (employment): is defined as the total number of persons who work in the observation unit (inclusive of working proprietors, partners working regularly in the unit and unpaid family workers), as well as persons who work outside the unit who belong to it and are paid by it (e.g. sales representatives, delivery personnel, repair and maintenance teams); it includes persons absent for a short period (e.g. sick leave, paid leave or special leave), and also those on strike, but not those absent for an indefinite period; it also includes part-time workers who are regarded as such under the laws of the country concerned and who are on the pay-roll, as well as seasonal workers, apprentices and home workers on the pay-roll.

Personnel costs: the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee (regular and temporary employees as well as home workers) in return for work done by the latter during the reference period; personnel costs also include taxes and employees' social security contributions retained by the unit as well as the employer's compulsory and voluntary social contributions.

Production specialisation: relative index that compares the production share of a given manufacturing activity in total manufacturing production for a given country with the same ratio for the EU (expressed as a percentage - if a country displays a ratio above 100 then it is relatively more specialised than the average for the EU).

Production value: measures in value the amount actually produced by the unit, based on sales adjusted for changes in stocks and the resale of goods and services; the production value is defined as turnover, plus or minus the changes in stocks of finished products, work in progress and goods and services purchased for resale, minus the purchases of goods and services for resale, plus capitalised production, plus other operating income (excluding subsidies).

Simple wage adjusted labour productivity: value added at factor cost/personnel costs * 100 (expressed as a percentage).

Trade balance: exports - imports.

Turnover: comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, corresponding to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties; turnover includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the VAT invoiced by the unit vis-à-vis its customer and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover; it also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately in the invoice; reductions in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted.

Value added at factor cost: can be calculated from turnover, plus capitalised production, plus other operating income, plus or minus the changes in stocks, minus the purchases of goods and services, minus other taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible, minus the duties and taxes linked to production; alternatively it can be calculated from gross operating surplus by adding personnel costs; income and expenditure classified as financial or extra-ordinary in company accounts is excluded from value added.

Wage adjusted labour productivity: (value added at factor cost/personnel costs) * (number of employees/number of persons employed) * 100 (expressed as a percentage).

ABBREVIATIONS

Countries

EU	European Union
EU-15	Fifteen Member States of the European Union
B	Belgium
BENELUX	Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg
DK	Denmark
D	Germany
EL	Greece
E	Spain
F	France
IRL	Ireland
I	Italy
L	Luxembourg
NL	the Netherlands
A	Austria
P	Portugal
FIN	Finland
S	Sweden
UK	the United Kingdom
AU	Australia
CA	Canada
CH	Switzerland
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CN	China
CZ	Czech Republic
EEA	European Economic Area
EE	Estonia
HK	Hong Kong
HU	Hungary
IS	Iceland
JP	Japan
KR	South Korea
MX	Mexico
NO	Norway
PL	Poland
RO	Romania
RU	Russia
SG	Singapore
SK	Slovakia
SI	Slovenia
TH	Thailand
TR	Turkey
US	United States (of America)

Professional trade associations

ACEA	Association des Constructeurs Européens d'Automobiles (European Automobile manufacturers Association)
ACEM	Association des Constructeurs Européens de Motocycles (European Motorcycle manufacturers Association)
ACI	Airports Council International (European Region)
AEA	Association of European Airlines
AECMA	Association Européenne des Constructeurs de Matériel Aérospatial (European Association of Aerospace Industries)
AESGP	Association Européenne des Spécialités Pharmaceutiques Grand Public (Association of the European Self-Medication Industry)
AISE	Association Internationale de la Savonnerie, de la Détergence et des Produits d'Entretien (International Association of the Soap & Detergent industry)
APME	Association of Plastics Manufacturers in Europe
CAEF	Comité des Associations Européennes de Fonderie (Committee of European Foundry Associations)
CAOBISCO	Association of the Chocolate, Confectionery, Biscuit industries of the EU
CBMC	Confédération des Brasseurs du Marché Commun (Trade Confederation of the Brewing Industry in the European Union)
CCBE	Conseil des Barreaux de la Communauté européenne (Council of the Bars and Law Societies of the European Community)
CECCM	Confederation of European Community Cigarette Manufacturers
CEFIC	Conseil Européen de l'Industrie Chimique (European Chemical Industry Council)
CEI-BOIS	Confédération Européenne des Industries du Bois (European Confederation of Woodworking Industries)
Cembureau	The European Cement Association
CEPI	Confederation of European Paper Industries
CIETT	Confédération Internationale des Entreprises de Travail Temporaire (International Confederation of Temporary Work Businesses)
CLEPA	Comité de Liaison des Fabricants d'Équipements et Pièces Automobiles (Liaison Committee for Manufacturers of Car Equipment and Parts)
CLGE	Comité de Liaison des Géomètres Experts (The European Council of Geodetic Surveyors)
CONCAWE	Conservation of Clean Air and Water in Europe - the oil companies' European Organization for environmental and health protection
CPDP	Comité Professionnel du Pétrole (Association of oil refiners)
CPIV	Comité Permanent de l'Industrie du Verre de la CEE (Standing Committee of the EU Glass industries)
EAZA	European Association of Zoos and Aquaria
EBMA	European Bicycle Manufacturers Association
ECTAA	Group of National Travel Agents' and Tour Operators' Associations within the EU
EDA	European Dairy Association
EFCA	European Federation of Engineering Consultancy Associations

EFCI	Fédération Européenne du Nettoyage Industriel (European Federation of Cleaning Industries)
ELCA	European Landscape Contractors Association
EMF	European Mortgage Federation
EPF	European Panels Federation
ERMCO	European Ready-Mixed Concrete Association
ESBG	European Savings Bank Group
ESOMAR	European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research
ESTA	European Security Transport Association
ESTA	European Steel Tube Association
ETRA	European Tyre Recycling Association
EURATEX	European Apparel and Textile Organisation
EUROFINAS	European Federation of Finance House Associations
EUROPIA	European Petroleum Industry Association
EUROSPACE	Organisation of the European space industry
FBE	Fédération Bancaire Européenne (European Banking Federation)
FEACO	Fédération Européenne des Associations de Conseil en Organisation (European Federation of Management Consulting Associations)
FEDIOL	EC Seed Crushers' and Oil Processors' Federation
FEDMA	Federation of European Direct Marketing
FEE	Fédération des Experts Comptables Européens (European Federation of Accountants)
FEFCO	Fédération européenne des Fabricants de Carton Ondulé (European Federation of Corrugated Board Manufacterers)
FEFSI	Fédération Européenne des Fonds et Sociétés d'Investissement (European Federation of Investment Funds)
FEVE	Fédération Européenne du Verre d'Emballage (European Container Glass Federation)
FIBV	Fédération Internationale des Bourses de Valeurs (International Federation of Stock Exchanges)
FIEC	Fédération de l'Industrie Européenne de la Construction (European Construction Industry Federation)
GEBC	Groupement Européen des Banques Coopératives (European Association of Cooperative Banks)
GISEMES/ UNESEM	Groupement International et Union Européenne des Sources d'Eaux Minérales Naturelles (European Union Mineral Water producers)
IAAPA	International Association of Amusement Parks and Attractions
IACA	International Air Carriers Association
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization, European and North Atlantic Office
IISI	International Iron and Steel Institute
IMACE	International Federation of Margarine Associations
IPC	International Post Corporation
Leaseurope	European Federation of Leasing Company Associations
OETH	L'observatoire européen du textile et de l'habillement (European Observatory for Textiles and Clothing)
STD	Swedish Federation of Consulting Engineers and Architects (Svensk Teknik och Design)
UIC	Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer (International Union of Railways)
UITP	Union International des Transports Publics (International Union of Public Transport)
UNAFPA	Union des Associations de Fabricants de Pâtes Alimentaires de la Communauté Européene (Union of Organisations of Manufacturers of Pasta Products in the European Community)
UNESDA-CISDA	Union of EU Soft Drinks Associations
UNIFE	Union des Industries Ferroviaires Européennes (Union of European Railway Industries)
UPU	Union postale universelle (Universal Postal Union)
ZMP	Zentrale Markt- und Preisberichtstelle der Land- und Ernährungswirtschaft (German agricultural market watch)

Other organisations

CEESA	Centre européen d'Etudes pour la Santé Animale (European Animal Health Study Centre)
EIA	Energy Information Administration (US)
EITO	European Information Technology Observatory
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization (of the United Nations)
IEA	International Energy Agency
ILO	International Labour Organization
LME	The London Metal Exchange Limited
UN	United Nations
USGS	US Geological Survey
WNA	World Nuclear Association
WTO	World Trade Organization

Statistical abbreviations

CIS	Community Innovation Survey
COICOP	Classification Of Individual Consumption according to Purpose
CPA	Classification of Products by Activity
FATS	Foreign Affiliates Trade Statistics
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
HBS	Household Budget Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NACE	Nomenclature statistique des Activités économiques dans la Communauté Européenne (Statistical Classification of economic activities in the European Community)
PRODCOM	PRODucts of the European COMmunity
SBS	Structural Business Statistics
SME	Small and medium sized enterprises

Other abbreviations

ABS	Antilock Braking System
AM	After-Market
ATC	Agreement on Textiles and Clothing
ATM	Automatic Teller Machine
BSE	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (Mad-cow disease)
CAP	Common Agriculture Policy
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
DVD	Digital Versatile Disc
ECMT	European Conference of the Ministers of Transport
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
IT	Information Technology
JIT	Just In Time
MDF	Medium Density Fibreboard
MMSD	Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development Project of the International Institute for Environment and Development
NASDAQ	National Association of Securities Dealers' Quotation System
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
OE	Original Equipment
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OJ	Official Journal (of the European Communities)
OPT	Outward Processing Trade
OSB	Oriented StrandBoard
PBX	Private Branch eXchange
PC	Personal Computer
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
R&D	Research and Development
SOHO	Small Office/Home Office
TENs	Trans-European Networks
TV	Television
VAT	Value Added Tax
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

Weights and measures

AAGR	Average Annual Growth Rate
CGT	Compensated Gross Tonnes
GW	Gigawatt (10^6 kW)
Ha	Hectare (ten thousand square metres)
Hl	Hectolitre (hundred litres)
Km	Kilometre
Kms	Kilometres
MW	Megawatt (10^3 kW)
PPS	Purchasing Power Standard
RPK	Revenue Passenger Kilometres
TEU	Twenty Foot Equivalent Unit
TOE	Tonne of Oil Equivalent (41,868 kilojoules net calorific value per kilogram)
tU	tonnes of contained Uranium
TW	Terawatt (10^9 kW)

Currencies

EUR	Euro
BEF	Belgian Franc
DKK	Danish Krone
DEM	German Mark
GRD	Greek Drachma
ESP	Spanish Peseta
FRF	French Franc
IEP	Irish Pound
ITL	Italian Lira
LUF	Luxembourg Franc
NLG	Dutch Guilder
ATS	Austrian Schilling
PTE	Portuguese Escudo
FIM	Finnish Markka
SEK	Swedish Krone
GBP	Pound sterling
JPY	Japanese Yen
USD	US Dollar

Symbols

:	not available
-	not applicable

Overview - the EU's business economy

The data presented in this overview brings together information on some key determinants of the EU's competitive performance. It examines factors such as the diffusion of information and communication technologies (ICT), innovation and foreign investment and links these to the structure of the EU's business economy and developments observed for value added, employment and productivity between 1990 and 2000.

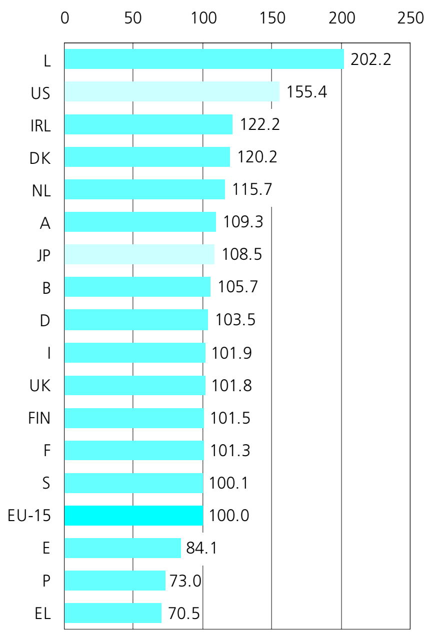
One of the most widely used economic indicators is GDP per inhabitant, which measures overall living standards. For the purpose of comparison this ratio is best adjusted to account for different price levels through use of a series expressed in PPS (see figure 1). During the 1990s the gap between living standards in the US and the EU widened. Ireland and Luxembourg were the only Member States to report that GDP per inhabitant was growing as fast as it was in the US between 1991 and 2001. Greece, Portugal, the Netherlands and Finland also reported relatively rapid growth of GDP per inhabitant, whilst Italy, Germany, Sweden, France and Denmark reported rates below the EU average.

Two key factors play an important role in the development of GDP per inhabitant: labour productivity[1] and the employment activity rate, the latter being determined by the size of the labour force and the level of employment (see table 1). During the 1990s the rapid growth of labour productivity was often more pronounced in economies that embraced ICT; with the diffusion of new technologies resulting in productivity gains across the whole economy, not just in ICT-producing sectors. Indeed, in every Member State where ICT expenditure as a percentage of GDP was above the EU average during the period 1995-2000, apparent labour productivity also grew at a faster than average pace. Lower than average levels of ICT expenditure were recorded in France, Spain, Belgium and Germany, accompanied by relatively low apparent labour productivity growth. Data for Austria, Greece and Italy does not however conform to this pattern, as labour productivity grew at a higher than average pace, whilst ICT expenditure as a share of GDP remained below the EU average. A similar analysis performed on the relationship between employment growth and levels of ICT expenditure reveals that in five out of the seven countries where ICT expenditure as a share of GDP was above the EU average, employment also grew at a faster than average pace[2].

(1) Defined as value added per person employed.
(2) IRL, NL, P, FIN and UK.

Figure 1

GDP per inhabitant, 2001 (EU-15=100) (1)



(1) At current market prices and PPS; forecasts, except for D and US.
Source: Eurostat, National Accounts - ESA95 - aggregates (theme2/aggs)

The number of persons employed in the EU's labour force increased at an average rate of 1.3% per annum between 1995 and 2000 (see table 1). The fastest growth was recorded in Ireland and Luxembourg, whilst the number of persons employed in Sweden, Germany, Austria and Greece grew on average by less than 1.0% per annum. Higher employment rates generate on the one hand more revenue for government, whilst at the same time normally removing some of the social security burden, as persons (re-)join the labour force. In 2000, the EU's activity rate (proportion of those employed between the ages of 15 and 64) averaged 63.1%, ranging from 53.7% in Italy and Spain to 76.3% in Denmark (see table SA.15 in the statistical annex to this overview). This ratio rose during the second half of the 1990s in the EU from 59.9% in 1995.

STRUCTURE OF THE EU'S BUSINESS ECONOMY

For the purpose of this publication the term business is used to cover activities classified within NACE Sections C to K, corresponding to industry and (the major part of) services. Industrial activities are grouped into three different Sections: mining and quarrying (C), manufacturing (D), electricity, gas and water supply (E), whilst data for construction (F) is provided separately. The sub-set of services covered in this publication are classified within distributive trades (G), hotels and restaurants (H), transport, storage and communication (I), financial intermediation (J) and real estate, renting and business activities (K)[3].

A breakdown of GDP by branch in 2000 (see Table 2 for the breakdown) shows that the two branches generally not covered by this publication, namely, agriculture, hunting and forestry, and public administration, community, social and personal services, accounted together for 23.6% of GDP.

(3) Selected parts of other community, social and personal services (Section O) are also covered in this publication. Agriculture, hunting and forestry; public administration, defence, social security; education; health and social work; private households with employed persons; and extra-territorial organizations are not considered as part of the business enterprise population for this publication (although some of them have market orientated enterprises).

In most developed nations, the share of industry (NACE Sections C to E) in GDP and employment peaked in either the 1960s or 1970s. From the 1970s onwards, there has been a tendency for the tertiary sector of the economy to grow faster than any other branch and this trend quickened during the 1990s. Indeed, the only two branches to report that their share of GDP rose between 1991 and 2000 were both services branches: financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities (up 2.6 percentage points); distributive trades, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication (up 0.9 points). These two branches recorded the highest growth rates for value added in constant price terms between 1991 and 2000, gaining on average 3.3% and 2.6% per annum respectively. In the remaining branches of the EU economy, value added increased by between 1.5% and 1.6% per annum, except in the construction sector where average growth of 0.2% per annum was recorded (see figure 2 and table SA.4 of the statistical annex to this overview).

Table 1

Average level of ICT expenditure as a share of GDP and annual average growth rates for labour productivity and employment, 1995-2000 (%)

	ICT expend-iture	Labour product-ivity (1)	Employ-ment
IRL	5.5	5.3	5.7
L	:	5.1	4.2
E	5.1	3.5	2.9
NL	6.0	4.1	2.6
FIN	5.6	4.2	2.3
P	5.6	4.3	1.7
UK	6.5	5.1	1.3
EU-15 (2)	5.3	3.9	1.3
F	5.1	3.1	1.3
B (3)	5.0	3.0	1.1
DK	5.6	4.9	1.0
I	4.4	4.0	1.0
S	7.0	4.2	0.8
D	4.8	3.5	0.7
A	4.7	4.7	0.6
EL	4.7	5.8	0.4

(1) At current market prices and PPS.
(2) Includes NO and CH for ICT expenditure.
(3) Includes L for ICT expenditure.
Source: EITO, Eurostat, National Accounts - ESA95 - aggregates (theme2/aggs) and Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (theme3/lfs)

Table 2

Breakdown of GDP in the EU, 2000 (%)

Agriculture; hunting & forestry (Sections A+B)	2.1
Mining & quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas & water supply (Sections C to E)	22.8
Construction (Section F)	5.4
Distributive trades; hotels & restaurants; transport, storage & comm. (Sections G to I)	21.3
Financial intermediation; real estate, renting & business activities (Sections J+K)	26.9
Public administration, community, social & personal services (Sections L to Q)	21.5

Source: Eurostat, National Accounts - Breakdowns by branch of activity (theme2/brkdowns)

According to the Labour Force Survey (LFS), there was a net increase of 10.4 million persons in the EU's level of employment between 1995 and 2000. Services (NACE Sections G to Q) accounted for practically all of the net jobs created, although there was also a net increase of 485 thousand in the EU's construction workforce. Services registered a net gain of 11.3 million persons employed, 4.6 million of which were in financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities. On the other hand the number of persons employed in agriculture; hunting and forestry fell by 870 thousand and those employed in the industrial branch by 388 thousand (see table 3).

As such, LFS employment data supports the trends observed for GDP, with a continued shift towards the service sector during the second half of the 1990s. It is important to note that rapid structural change has been confined largely to business, information and communication services.

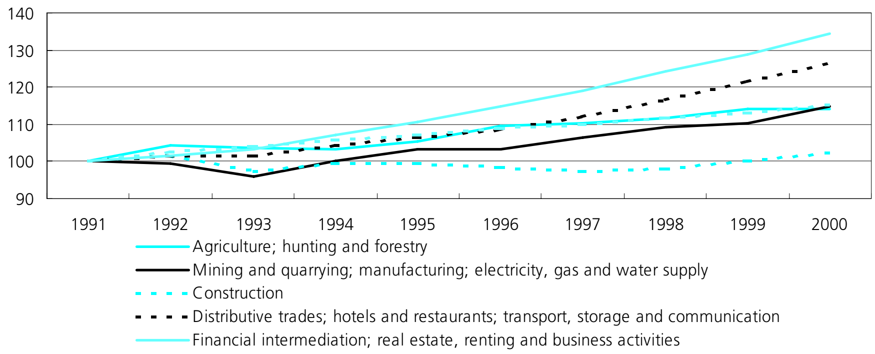
The increasing importance of the service sector may in part be attributed to industrial manufacturers switching from in-house supply to demanding external services from specialist suppliers (for example, management, financial, information and technology services, training, security, catering and cleaning), a phenomenon that is often referred to as out-sourcing.

There are a number of theories that explain why this trend has developed in recent years[4]. Firstly, changes in the structure of the EU economy favour the service sector, as efficient organisation, high-technological know-how, innovation, brand creation and customised services figure amongst sources of competitive advantage. At the same time, the EU's manufacturing sector has been restructured, with high wages and increasingly free trade driving out price sensitive segments of production to lower labour cost regions of the world (see for example, chapter 4 on the manufacture of textiles and clothing). Finally, the demand for manufactured goods is affected by physiological limits to further consumption (for example, food). As a result, many EU markets for manufactured goods are saturated, presenting little opportunity for rapid growth. On the other hand, the income elasticity of demand for immaterial sources of well-being is thought to be much higher and so as disposable income rises, consumers tend to devote an increasing share of their expenditure to services.

(4) For a more detailed explanation see, External services, structural change and industrial performance, Enterprise Papers, No 3 - 2001, Enterprise Directorate-General of the European Commission.

Figure 2

Breakdown of development of GDP in constant prices in the EU, 2000 (1991=100)



Source: Eurostat, National Accounts - Breakdowns by branch of activity (theme2/brkdowns)

Table 3

Evolution of the labour force in the EU (millions)

	1995	2000	Share (%) 1995	Share (%) 2000	Growth rate, 2000/1995 (%)	Average annual growth rate, 1995-2000 (%)
Total	154.4	164.8	100.0	100.0	6.7	1.3
Agriculture; hunting and forestry	8.0	7.1	5.2	4.3	-10.9	-2.3
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas and water supply	32.6	32.2	21.1	19.6	-1.2	-0.2
Construction	11.5	11.9	7.4	7.2	4.2	0.8
Distributive trades; hotels & restaurants; transport, storage & communication	38.6	41.9	25.0	25.4	8.8	1.7
Financial intermediation; real estate, renting and business activities	18.3	22.9	11.9	13.9	25.2	4.6
Public administration, community, social and personal services	45.3	48.6	29.3	29.5	7.2	1.4

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (theme3/lfs)

GLOBALISATION AND INTANGIBLES

The process of globalisation has had a considerable impact on the location of production, with a marked expansion in the level of economic integration within the EU. Many firms have extended their operations beyond national borders in an attempt to (amongst other things) circumvent trade barriers, increase proximity to customers, reduce costs (labour, transportation or other inputs), guarantee supply of materials and avoid regulation. Globalisation encompasses a wide range of issues, such as the development of trade in goods, international financial flows, various forms of linkages between businesses, cross-border operations and the penetration of national economies. Groups of enterprises are at the core of the globalisation process and may be seen as agents of cross-border transactions, as they control entities situated in different countries with their decisions, information flows and strategies. The qualitative nature of information required to define a group's perimeter can often make it difficult to obtain reliable statistical information (such as the statistical system stands today). One of the key constraints is that global enterprises make their decisions against a worldwide backdrop, whilst these decisions continue to be analysed using national data collections that are truncated by geographical borders.

Data on the levels of foreign direct investment stocks within NACE Sections C to K is provided in table 4. It is important to note that the data for the EU concerns only foreign direct investment with non-Community countries, where manufacturing was the most important sector in terms of FDI stocks of both inward and outward investment. On the other hand, the data for the individual Member States includes both intra-EU and extra-EU stocks. With the inclusion of fellow Member States, service sectors became considerably more attractive for FDI, suggesting that the Internal Market has been successful in encouraging enterprises in the EU to expand into service sectors beyond their national boundaries.

Traditional economic theories are based upon the exchange of tradable, physical goods in a one-to-one relationship. As noted above, this model has progressively been replaced by one where consumer demand for customisation plays an increasing role in a world of saturated commodity markets. As such, intangibles ("non-material factors that contribute to enterprise performance in the production of goods or the provision of services, or that are expected to generate future economic benefits to the entities or individuals that control their deployment"[5]) are thought to play an important role in determining economic performance. The exploitation of property rights, brands, R&D, know-how, skills and supply networks are some of the key drivers of intangible wealth creation. These changes in business structure, conduct and performance have also created significant challenges for national statistical systems.

(5) The Intangible Economy - Impact and Policy Issues, Enterprise Directorate-General of the European Commission.

Table 4

Foreign direct investment, stocks of investment abroad and in the reporting economies, 1999 (million EUR)

	EU-15 (1)	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Abroad																
Mining and quarrying	123,411	:	37	3,209	:	20,520	18,860	:	:	:	1,539	248	149	:	:	98,120
Manufacturing	401,209	:	8,899	103,976	201	16,032	91,251	20,867	51,941	:	111,132	4,844	3,132	26,066	69,255	224,607
Electricity, gas and water supply	48,412	:	9	1,757	:	11,373	46,479	:	12,977	:	633	138	318	:	1,635	17,703
Construction	8,790	:	118	1,187	217	1,429	1,455	:	:	:	1,437	399	134	:	2,920	4,319
Distributive trades	64,093	:	3,706	41,369	98	3,308	10,119	:	7,251	:	23,569	2,559	-689	456	5,489	43,791
Hotels and restaurants	8,205	:	249	577	2	1,054	5,277	:	:	:	421	124	6	:	:	4,774
Transport, storage & comm.	146,995	:	3,703	7,088	1,605	14,454	6,870	:	3,709	:	8,035	69	489	1,239	:	116,833
Financial intermediation	199,669	:	3,407	74,385	:	26,715	57,394	879	62,199	:	80,564	4,142	2,981	2,874	:	94,521
Real estate, renting & business act.	168,102	:	15,825	155,884	1,165	10,919	36,410	:	:	:	20,873	6,399	3,295	217	9,927	60,910
In the reporting economy																
Mining and quarrying	21,290	:	817	544	936	476	307	:	:	:	3,000	257	93	:	:	34,843
Manufacturing	257,435	:	3,534	45,041	6,951	49,827	41,838	85,742	41,838	:	65,547	7,095	5,756	8,248	47,182	93,138
Electricity, gas and water supply	11,263	:	:	518	1	1,177	-229	:	2,194	:	1,412	32	294	:	5,723	15,787
Construction	2,663	:	328	471	646	2,336	186	:	:	:	808	81	400	:	1,401	909
Distributive trades	77,892	:	6,727	24,947	1,425	11,147	12,714	:	8,450	:	31,366	5,290	4,446	3,164	8,526	37,552
Hotels and restaurants	8,153	:	360	644	1,263	1,876	355	:	:	:	1,660	202	491	:	:	6,379
Transport, storage & comm.	24,179	:	8,694	1,555	3,224	2,557	1,345	:	3,077	:	10,133	1,444	623	460	:	75,773
Financial intermediation	147,268	:	4,343	26,898	215	14,389	25,725	3,610	35,707	:	47,872	2,234	4,333	4,392	3,153	76,722
Real estate, renting & business act.	131,468	:	10,201	182,223	:	29,334	65,565	:	:	:	20,908	6,658	5,566	529	7,358	17,262

(1) Extra-EU investment only.
Source: Eurostat, European Union Direct Investments (theme2/bop/fdi)

Table 6 provides information on the characteristics of innovating enterprises. It shows that there were large differences between the Member States in 1996 as regards the share of enterprises engaged in innovation. The differences may in part be explained by activity specialisation, whereby innovation is more likely in research-driven sectors such as electrical machinery and electronics. Another possible reason is the average size of enterprises within each Member State, as in certain activities scale economies result in larger enterprises being more likely to innovate (table 10 provides information on the importance of micro and small sized enterprises across different manufacturing activities). Generally the lowest levels of innovation were recorded in the southern Member States.

Table 5

Selected structural indicators relating to business enterprises, 2000

	Business enterprise R&D expenditure as a share of GDP (%) (1)	Number of patent applications at the EPO per million inhabitants (units)	Venture capital investment as a share of GDP - early stage (%)
EU-15	1.24	152.67	0.08
B	1.47	151.21	0.11
DK	1.25	169.48	0.02
D	1.72	296.78	0.08
EL	0.13	5.18	0.01
E	0.48	22.12	0.03
F	1.37	139.67	0.08
IRL	1.01	87.60	0.11
I	0.56	72.34	0.05
L	:	170.85	:
NL	1.05	217.65	0.09
A	:	154.08	0.03
P	0.17	3.89	0.03
FIN	2.18	320.29	0.10
S	2.86	346.43	0.09
UK	1.25	124.01	0.10
JP	2.15	148.46	:
US	2.00	158.21	0.31

(1) UK, 2001; DK, I, P, FIN and S, 1999; NL, 1998; EL and IRL, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural indicators (theme1/strind)

Table 6

Innovation characteristics of EU enterprises within the manufacturing sector, 1996 (%)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Innovating enterprises	34	71	69	:	29	43	73	48	42	62	67	26	36	54	59
Innovating enterprises with unsuccessful or not yet completed projects	14	40	34	:	:	38	39	16	24	38	30	8	32	39	29
Innovating enterprises with products new to the market	14	27	24	:	11	20	27	26	21	28	24	7	18	25	19
Innovating enterprises with process innovations	22	51	53	:	25	31	54	41	29	46	49	23	25	38	37
Innovating enterprises with product innovations	31	57	65	:	24	38	66	37	32	56	60	15	29	48	52
Innovating enterprises having applied for a patent	23	27	31	:	:	30	23	20	27	22	33	11	41	36	19

Source: Eurostat, Survey on innovation in EU enterprises (theme9/innovat)

THE EU'S MANUFACTURING SECTOR

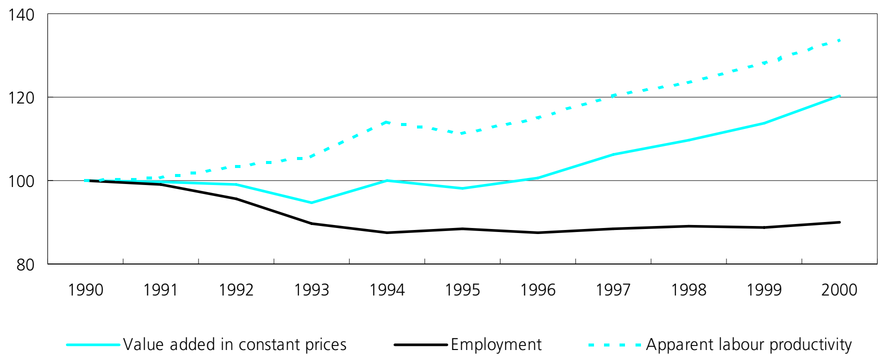
Whilst the collection of official statistics relating to some aspects of globalisation and the intangible economy are in their infancy, Structural Business Statistics (SBS) for manufacturing activities have a long established tradition. This section is based upon figures from the SBS database and traces the development of manufacturing value added and employment during the 1990s.

The manufacturing sector (NACE Section D) of the EU economy generated 1,322 billion EUR of value added in 2000. Figure 3 shows that during the first half of the 1990s constant price value added in the EU's manufacturing sector failed to rise above its 1990 level, reaching its cyclical low point in 1993. Manufacturing employment declined at a faster pace between 1990 and 1994 and did not start to grow until 1997, resulting in apparent labour productivity gains. Between 1993 and 2000 EU manufacturing value added in constant prices grew on average by 3.5% per annum.

The structure of the EU's manufacturing sector is provided in table 7; it is based upon the chapter headings that are employed in section 2 of this publication. The fastest growing sector in the second half of the 1990s (as measured by value added in constant prices) was electrical machinery and electronics (NACE Subsection DL), with average growth of 10.2% per annum between 1995 and 2000. Among the remaining sectors, transport equipment (NACE Subsection DM) and chemicals, rubber and plastics (NACE Subsections DG and DH) recorded the highest growth, whilst little or no growth was recorded for textiles, clothing and leather (NACE Subsections DB and DC). Table 8 provides information on the three most important NACE Divisions within each of the Member States; it is based on value added.

Figure 3

Evolution of main indicators for manufacturing in the EU (1990=100)



Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs)

Table 7

Share of manufacturing value added in the EU, 2000 (%)

	NACE	Share
Chemicals, rubber and plastics	Subsections DG and DH	16.2
Electrical machinery and electronics	Subsection DL	13.7
Transport equipment	Subsection DM	12.0
Food, beverages and tobacco (1)	Subsection DA	11.3
Machinery and equipment	Division 29	10.5
Wood, paper, publishing and printing	Subsections DD and DE	10.4
Metal products	Division 28	7.6
Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	Subsections DB and DC	4.5
Non-metallic mineral products	Division 26	4.4
Metals	Division 27	4.2
Other manufacturing industries (1)	Division 36	2.9
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	Division 23	2.2
Recycling	Division 37	0.1

(1) Estimate.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs)

Table 8

Three largest manufacturing sectors, 1999 (1)

	Largest	Second largest	Third largest
EU-15 (2)	Chemicals	Machinery and equipment	Food and beverages
B	Chemicals	Food and beverages	Motor vehicles
DK (3)	Food and beverages	Machinery and equipment	Chemicals
D	Machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Chemicals
EL (3)	Food and beverages	Chemicals	Non-metallic mineral products
E	Food and beverages	Metal products	Chemicals
F	Chemicals	Food and beverages	Motor vehicles
IRL (3)	Chemicals	Food and beverages	Publishing and printing
I (4)	Machinery and equipment	Chemicals	Metal products
L (5)	Metals	Rubber and plastics	Non-metallic mineral products
NL (6)	Food and beverages	Chemicals	Publishing and printing
A (7)	Machinery and equipment	Metal products	Coke, refined petroleum & nuclear
P	Food and beverages	Non-metallic mineral products	Textiles
FIN	Radio, TV & communication equip.	Pulp, paper and paper products	Machinery and equipment
S	Motor vehicles	Machinery and equipment	Chemicals
UK (5)	Food and beverages	Chemicals	Machinery and equipment

(1) Based on value added for NACE Divisions.
(2) 2000.
(3) Value added is net of VAT but not of other taxes on products; these are important in the chemicals and food and beverages sectors and are likely to have inflated the importance of these sectors.
(4) 1998.
(5) 1997.
(6) Largest, 1997; second and third largest, 1998.
(7) Third largest, 1998.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs)

It has already been suggested that the fastest growing areas of the EU's manufacturing economy are likely to be those driven by marketing, innovation and technology. Looking in more detail at the activity breakdown, the fastest growing sectors in the EU between 1994 and 1999 were office machinery and computers (NACE Group 30.0), aircraft and spacecraft (NACE Group 35.3), motor vehicles and their parts and accessories (NACE Groups 34.1 and 34.3) and pharmaceuticals (NACE Group 24.4)[6]. All of these sectors can be considered as either research-driven with a high degree of technological innovation, or alternatively marketing-driven, with brand image playing an important role in differentiating products. Table 9 provides details of the importance of marketing and technology-driven sectors in each of the Member States.

The manufacturing sectors to report the biggest percentage declines in output in the EU between 1994 and 1999 included leather luggage, handbags and the like (NACE Group 19.2), knitted and crocheted articles (NACE Group 17.7), clocks and watches (NACE Group 33.5) and the tanning and dressing of leather (NACE Group 19.1). All of these industries could be described as traditional or mainstream industries, characterised by a high degree of labour input.

(6) Analysis based on those activities where an EU total is available for both reference years; according to partial data (based on available country information) all three NACE Groups that form part of radio, television and communication equipment (NACE Division 32) also experienced high growth rates.

Table 9

Importance of marketing-driven and technology-driven sectors, 1999 (% of manufacturing) (1)

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Value added																
Marketing-driven industries (2)	19.7	20.7	31.9	16.4	32.2	24.9	20.8	:	18.9	13.3	31.3	:	23.9	14.3	13.8	25.9
Technology-driven industries (3)	23.3	22.0	17.2	25.7	8.8	13.5	29.2	:	15.7	0.6	17.8	:	9.9	25.5	32.9	24.7
Employment																
Marketing-driven industries (2)	20.9	24.9	32.7	18.5	33.1	27.1	22.7	30.2	18.0	20.1	:	20.1	25.5	20.9	16.7	24.1
Technology-driven industries (3)	18.2	16.4	12.1	22.5	7.6	9.0	22.9	27.3	14.4	1.3	:	10.6	5.1	15.4	23.4	18.9

(1) Estimates; DK, EL, IRL, I, A, P and S, 1998; EU-15, L, NL and UK, 1997.
(2) NACE 15+16+19+22+24.5+28.2+28.6+33.5+36.3+36.4+36.5+36.6.
(3) NACE 24.2+24.4+24.6+30+31.2+32+33.1+33.2+33.3+33.4+34.1+35.3.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs)

Table 10

Share of micro and small enterprises in total value added, 1999 (%) (1)

	NACE codes	B (2)	DK (3)	D	EL	E (2)	F (4)	IRL (5)	I (2)	L	NL (6)	A (7)	P (8)	FIN	S (9)	UK (10)
Mining & quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas & water supply	Sections C to E	:	:	:	:	30.9	22.0	:	38.6	:	:	18.4	30.2	16.3	18.6	17.1
Mining of metal ores	Division 13	:	:	:	:	:	15.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other mining and quarrying	Division 14	:	:	:	:	81.2	51.2	:	:	:	63.5	:	:	:	:	:
Coke, refined petroleum & nuclear	Division 23	:	:	:	:	:	2.5	:	11.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.8
Non-metallic mineral products	Division 26	22.9	24.6	:	:	32.7	16.6	21.7	42.3	:	32.2	21.9	27.4	20.3	19.5	18.5
Metals	Division 27	3.6	14.8	:	:	12.5	:	:	19.9	:	4.6	2.7	14.8	3.0	4.0	12.8
Metal products	Division 28	47.1	47.6	:	:	63.1	:	:	68.5	:	49.8	34.9	61.3	54.8	50.2	49.5
Machinery and equipment	Division 29	22.1	23.5	:	:	42.2	27.0	23.8	36.5	:	37.5	17.1	45.8	21.5	18.4	25.5
Other manufacturing industries	Division 36	:	:	:	:	:	40.8	:	65.7	:	55.4	45.6	65.7	:	31.7	38.2
Electricity, gas, steam & hot water supply	Division 40	:	:	:	:	4.6	2.2	:	3.5	:	3.8	3.8	11.3	14.8	:	:
Collection, purif. & distrbn. of water	Division 41	11.4	:	:	:	13.1	6.1	:	18.0	:	:	39.5	8.6	29.7	:	:
Food, beverages and tobacco	Subsection DA	27.8	12.7	:	:	32.8	33.8	8.2	45.7	:	17.2	:	29.5	18.3	15.4	7.7
Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	Subsections DB and DC	30.5	41.7	:	:	56.2	36.3	:	54.7	:	42.5	23.8	35.0	35.5	:	28.7
Wood, paper, publishing and printing	Subsections DD and DE	40.6	34.6	:	:	48.6	39.0	:	49.8	:	34.0	27.6	40.3	12.2	23.4	30.1
Chemicals, rubber and plastics	Subsections DG and DH	9.1	12.8	:	:	20.1	12.1	3.4	26.5	:	12.4	12.3	23.8	16.8	12.4	12.6
Electrical machinery and electronics	Subsection DL	12.2	20.8	:	:	21.2	15.6	3.9	35.4	:	16.2	9.7	12.2	5.1	10.8	16.7
Transport equipment	Subsection DM	5.8	18.8	:	:	6.8	8.4	14.1	10.8	:	18.9	3.7	9.2	16.1	4.6	6.9
Manufacturing	Section D	20.7	24.2	:	:	33.7	23.9	8.7	42.3	:	25.5	19.9	32.6	16.0	17.6	20.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	Section E	:	:	:	:	5.4	2.5	:	4.1	:	3.2	5.5	10.9	16.5	27.4	3.9

(1) Enterprises with between 1 and 49 persons employed. (2) 1998. (3) 1998, except NACE 15+16, 1997. (4) NACE 13, 14 and 15+16, 1998.
(5) 1998, except NACE 29, 30+31+32+33 and 34+35, 1997. (6) 1998, except NACE 17+18+19, 20+21+22 and 24+25, 1997. (7) NACE 30+31+32+33, 1998.
(8) NACE 36, 1997. (9) NACE 15+16, 1998. (10) 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs)

Table 11

Development of output prices in the EU (1995=100)

	NACE	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas and water supply	Sections C to E	100.0	100.4	101.3	100.7	100.4	105.3
Mining of metal ores	Division 13	100.0	87.9	99.6	89.7	86.8	:
Other mining and quarrying	Division 14	100.0	102.4	103.9	105.1	106.2	108.4
Manufacturing	Section D	100.0	101.1	101.8	100.9	101.2	106.5
Food, beverages and tobacco	Subsection DA	100.0	102.1	103.3	103.0	102.2	103.8
Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	Subsections DB and DC	100.0	101.4	102.4	103.3	103.2	104.6
Wood, paper, publishing and printing	Subsections DD and DE	100.0	99.4	98.8	99.6	99.4	103.0
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	Division 23	100.0	112.3	117.2	101.0	115.0	170.3
Chemicals, rubber and plastics	Subsections DG and DH	100.0	98.8	99.2	97.9	97.3	102.1
Non-metallic mineral products	Division 26	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.7	104.0	106.0
Metals	Division 27	100.0	95.2	95.4	95.4	90.1	98.7
Metal products	Division 28	100.0	101.5	102.0	102.9	103.5	105.1
Machinery and equipment	Division 29	100.0	102.6	104.0	105.1	106.0	107.1
Electrical machinery and electronics	Subsection DL	100.0	99.3	98.2	96.7	95.2	95.1
Transport equipment	Subsection DM	100.0	101.9	102.1	103.1	103.6	103.8
Other manufacturing industries	Division 36	100.0	102.8	103.8	105.0	106.3	107.8
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	Division 40	100.0	98.1	100.1	97.7	93.5	99.8
Collection, purification and distribution of water	Division 41	100.0	104.9	108.8	111.9	114.1	114.7

Source: Eurostat, European Business Trends (theme4/ebt)

Whilst globalisation widens the horizon for production-related decision making, it also increases the speed with which information, technology and ultimately competition can be diffused. One theory put forward to explain this shift is that smaller economies are faster at adapting their manufacturing structure. Taking the shares of each NACE Division in national manufacturing and summing their absolute differences between two periods (1994 and 1999) it is possible to create an indicator that measures adaptation. Ireland reported the most rapid change in the composition of its manufacturing sector, followed by Finland, whilst France, Germany and the United Kingdom were the slowest economies to adapt. This shift may have been encouraged by some of the smaller Member States successfully concentrating on certain high growth manufacturing sectors (for example, chemicals and computers in Ireland, telecommunications equipment in Finland). Alternatively it could have resulted from the fact that some of the more recent countries to join the EU were at an earlier stage in the process of industrialisation and so industrial activities in these countries become relatively more important, whilst the tertiary sector grew in other Member States. Finally, one should also note that exchange rate fluctuations may also contribute to shifts in the structure of output across the Member States.

COUNTRY SPECIALISATION IN MANUFACTURING

Whilst the larger Member States may often be slower at adapting the structure of their manufacturing sectors, this does not prevent them from specialising in key activities. Smaller countries will generally register much higher (and lower) relative specialisation ratios than larger countries, as some manufacturing sectors do not exist in smaller countries (which rely on imports), thus magnifying the relative importance of those that do. In addition, specialisation ratios, per se, provide no information as to whether or not an industry accounts for an important share of manufacturing value added. For this reason the data presented in table 12 has been filtered so that only sectors accounting for more than 0.5% of national manufacturing are included. France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom were all highly specialised in at least one technology-driven sector, whilst the southern Member States tended to be specialised in labour-intensive activities.

Table 12

Manufacturing specialisation in the Member States, 1999 (1)

B	DK (2)	D	EL (2)	E
Made-up textile articles	Building & repairing of ships	Electricity distribn. & control app.	Cement, lime & plaster	Ceramic tiles & flags
Other first processing of iron & steel	Fish	Machine tools	Textile fibres	Stone
Other textiles	Games & toys	Motor vehicles	Fruit & vegetables	Oils & fats
F	**IRL**	**I (2)**	**L (3)**	**NL (2)**
Aircraft & spacecraft	Electronic components	Ceramic tiles & flags	Basic iron & steel (ECSC)	Audio-visual household goods
Processing of nuclear fuel	Medical & surgical equipment	Motorcycles & bicycles	Other textiles	Prepared animal feeds
Steam generators	Office machinery & computers	Tanning & dressing of leather	Rubber products	Oils & fats
A	**P**	**FIN**	**S**	**UK (3)**
Railway rolling stock	Footwear	Pulp, paper & paperboard	Pulp, paper & paperboard	Aircraft & spacecraft
Sawmilling & planing of wood	Knitted & crocheted fabrics	Sawmilling & planing of wood	Sawmilling & planing of wood	Office machinery & computers
Sports goods	Other wood products	Telecommunications equipment	Telecommunications equipment	Refined petroleum products

(1) Three most specialised manufacturing activities per country; based on NACE Groups and their specialisation ratios in terms of value added at factor cost; excluding recycling; only NACE Groups with a share >0.5% of national manufacturing are included; activities are ranked in alphabetical order.
(2) 1998.
(3) 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs)

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

As a result of the globalisation process and the opening up of the Internal Market, the share of output destined for domestic consumption has generally declined at the expense of output for export. This trend has generally spread from manufactured goods to trade in services. Nevertheless, the value of goods exported from the EU to non-Community countries was three times that of service transactions in 2000. Travel, transportation and other business services accounted for three-quarters (74.6%) of the EU's external transactions in services in 2000. The United Kingdom had the largest share of service transactions with both EU and non-Community countries, with just under one-fifth of total credits in 2000 (see table 13) and was particularly specialised in insurance services, financial services and other business services.

Table 13

International trade in services, 2000 (million EUR)

	Credit	Debit
EU-15 (1)	298,196	292,590
B/L	47,425	41,991
DK	22,440	19,932
D	91,158	145,555
EL	20,990	12,257
E	58,227	34,011
F	88,472	67,707
IRL	18,327	31,392
I	60,796	60,806
NL	58,727	57,644
A	32,808	31,761
P	9,168	7,214
FIN	6,819	9,604
S	22,019	25,437
UK	127,402	103,347

(1) Trade with non-Community countries only.
Source: Eurostat, International trade in services, foreign direct investment, balance of payments (theme2/bop)

Table 14

EU-15 international trade in services with non-Community countries, 2000 (million EUR)

	Credit	Debit	Net balance
Services, of which	298,196	292,590	5,606
Transportation	76,381	73,332	3,049
Travel	74,658	77,694	-3,036
Communication services	5,571	6,260	-689
Construction services	9,268	6,621	2,646
Insurance services	9,095	3,747	5,347
Financial services	18,692	9,349	9,343
Computer and information services	9,370	6,302	3,068
Other business services	71,696	75,262	-3,566
Personal, cultural and recreational services	3,249	6,584	-3,335
Government services n.e.c.	6,946	6,570	376

Source: Eurostat, International trade in services, foreign direct investment, balance of payments (theme2/bop)

Table 15

Extra and intra-EU trade for manufactured goods (CPA Section D), 2000 (million EUR)

	Exports	Share in total (%)	Imports	Share in total (%)	Trade balance	Cover ratio (%)
EU-15 (1)	859,793	-	804,889	-	54,904	106.8
B	182,478	8.1	157,827	7.4	24,651	115.6
DK	47,044	2.1	44,716	2.1	2,329	105.2
D	551,932	24.4	447,473	21.0	104,459	123.3
EL	9,987	0.4	26,354	1.2	-16,367	37.9
E	114,812	5.1	143,306	6.7	-28,494	80.1
F	331,792	14.7	323,473	15.2	8,320	102.6
IRL	75,151	3.3	49,714	2.3	25,437	151.2
I	249,456	11.0	214,721	10.1	34,735	116.2
L	8,811	0.4	11,009	0.5	-2,197	80.0
NL	203,654	9.0	186,274	8.7	17,379	109.3
A	65,959	2.9	71,960	3.4	-6,002	91.7
P	25,818	1.1	37,711	1.8	-11,893	68.5
FIN	49,069	2.2	30,658	1.4	18,412	160.1
S	88,313	3.9	67,052	3.1	21,260	131.7
UK	259,156	11.4	317,617	14.9	-58,461	81.6

(1) Trade with non-Community countries only.
Source: Eurostat, Comext

External trade statistics of manufacturing goods are available within the Comext database, and can be compiled according to the Classification of Products by Activity (CPA). Germany accounted for almost one-quarter (24.4%) of the manufactured goods that were exported by Member States in 2000 and recorded the largest trade surplus (104.5 billion EUR) including both intra and extra-EU trade. However, Finland, Ireland and Sweden all recorded higher cover ratios (exports divided by imports) - see table 15. Ireland, Greece, Finland and Portugal reported the quickest change in the structure of their exports between 1990 and 2000, whilst Italy, Spain and Germany had the slowest adaptation rates.

Table 16 shows that external trade of electrical machinery and electronic products (CPA Subsection DL) with non-Community countries grew at a rapid pace between 1990 and 2000, by which time these products accounted for 21.3% of the EU's manufactured exports and 30.8% of its imports. Using the chapter breakdowns from section 2 of this publication, the other product groups to report that exports were growing at a faster pace than the manufacturing average were coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel (CPA Division 23), chemicals, rubber and plastics (CPA Subsections DG and DH) and transport equipment (CPA Subsection DM). Electrical machinery and electronic products also registered the fastest growth rates for imports, followed by metal products (CPA Division 28), non-metallic mineral products (CPA Division 26), other manufactured goods (CPA Division 36) and transport equipment.

The US accounted for 24.7% of the EU's manufactured exports in 2000, which marked a 3.6 percentage point increase on 1990. Poland, China, the Czech Republic and Hungary all moved into the top ten export destinations for EU manufactured goods between 1990 and 2000, whilst the relative share of Turkey (already in the top ten in 1990) also increased.

In 1990 approximately half of the EU's imports of manufactured goods came from just three countries; the US, Japan and Switzerland. By 2000 their share had fallen to below 40%, as China took over from Switzerland as the third most important origin of imports. Chinese imports had accounted for 3.3% of total EU imports from non-Community countries in 1990, a share that rose to 8.5% by 2000. Other countries to report noticeable increases in their relative share of EU manufactured imports during the course of the 1990s included the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland, as well as Indonesia, Malaysia and South Korea.

Table 16

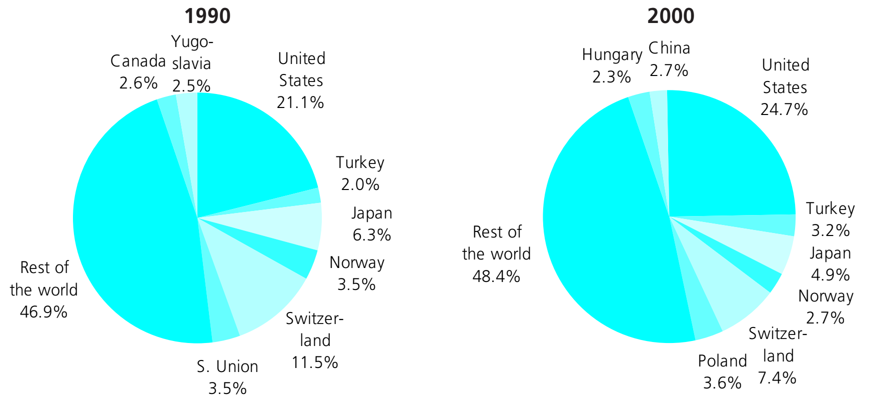
EU-15 external trade flows with non-Community countries (share of manufacturing total, %)

	CPA	Exports 1990	Exports 2000	Imports 1990	Imports 2000
Electrical machinery and electronics	Subsection DL	13.8	21.3	23.1	30.8
Transport equipment	Subsection DM	16.0	17.5	12.1	13.3
Chemicals, rubber and plastics	Subsections DG and DH	15.0	16.6	11.7	11.3
Machinery and equipment	Division 29	18.5	14.5	8.5	8.2
Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	Subsections DB and DC	7.7	6.1	12.1	10.5
Food, beverages and tobacco	Subsection DA	7.5	5.4	7.4	4.7
Metals	Division 27	6.0	4.3	8.5	6.8
Wood, paper, publishing and printing	Subsections DD and DE	3.9	3.7	5.0	3.7
Other manufacturing industries	Division 36	4.0	3.4	4.0	4.5
Metal products	Division 28	3.2	2.8	1.9	2.2
Coke, refined petroleum & nuclear	Division 23	2.0	2.4	4.8	2.8
Non-metallic mineral products	Division 26	2.3	1.9	1.0	1.1

Source: Eurostat, Comext

Figure 4

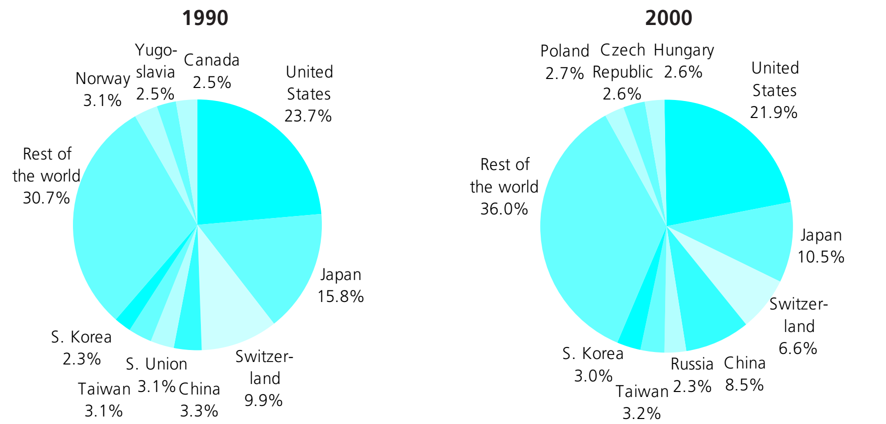
Destination of EU manufacturing exports (CPA Section D)



Source: Eurostat, Comext

Figure 5

Origin of EU manufacturing imports (CPA Section D)



Source: Eurostat, Comext

Statistical annex

There follows a short set of tables giving some general information which may be of use in interpreting the data that follows in the remaining chapters. This data is of a horizontal nature and may prove relevant for a number of chapters

Table SA.1

Exchange rates, annual average rates (1 ECU/EUR=… national currency)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BEF/LUF	42.4257	42.2233	41.5932	40.4713	39.6565	38.5519	39.2986	40.5332	40.6207	40.3399	40.3399	40.3399
DKK	7.85652	7.90859	7.80925	7.59359	7.54328	7.32804	7.35934	7.48361	7.49930	7.43556	7.45382	7.45207
DEM	2.05209	2.05076	2.02031	1.93639	1.92453	1.87375	1.90954	1.96438	1.96913	1.95583	1.95583	1.95583
GRD	201.412	225.216	247.026	268.568	288.026	302.989	305.546	309.355	330.731	325.820	336.678	340.750
ESP	129.411	128.469	132.526	149.124	158.918	163.000	160.748	165.887	167.184	166.386	166.386	166.386
FRF	6.91412	6.97332	6.84839	6.63368	6.58262	6.52506	6.49300	6.61260	6.60141	6.55957	6.55957	6.55957
IEP	0.767768	0.767809	0.760718	0.799952	0.793618	0.815525	0.793448	0.747516	0.786245	0.787564	0.787564	0.787564
ITL	1,522.0	1,533.2	1,595.5	1,841.2	1,915.1	2,130.1	1,959.0	1,929.3	1,943.7	1,936.3	1,936.3	1,936.3
NLG	2.31212	2.31098	2.27482	2.17521	2.15827	2.09891	2.13973	2.21081	2.21967	2.20371	2.20371	2.20371
ATS	14.4399	14.4309	14.2169	13.6238	13.5396	13.1824	13.4345	13.8240	13.8545	13.7603	13.7603	13.7603
PTE	181.109	178.614	174.714	188.370	196.896	196.105	195.761	198.589	201.695	200.482	200.482	200.482
FIM	4.85496	5.00211	5.80703	6.69628	6.19077	5.70855	5.82817	5.88064	5.98251	5.94573	5.94573	5.94573
SEK	7.52051	7.47927	7.53295	9.12151	9.16308	9.33192	8.51472	8.65117	8.91593	8.80752	8.44519	9.25511
GBP	0.713851	0.701012	0.737650	0.779988	0.775903	0.828789	0.813798	0.692304	0.676434	0.658735	0.609478	0.621874
JPY	183.6600	166.4930	164.2230	130.1480	121.3220	123.0120	138.0840	137.0770	146.4150	121.3170	99.4748	108.6820
USD	1.273430	1.239160	1.298100	1.171000	1.189520	1.308010	1.269750	1.134040	1.121090	1.065780	0.921937	0.895630

Source: Eurostat, Monetary and other financial statistics (theme2/mny)

Table SA.2

Population, as of 1 January (thousands)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (1)
EU-15	363,763	365,435	367,073	368,994	370,433	371,589	372,670	373,717	374,584	375,346	376,455
B	9,948	9,987	10,022	10,068	10,101	10,131	10,143	10,170	10,192	10,214	10,239
DK	5,135	5,146	5,162	5,181	5,197	5,216	5,251	5,275	5,295	5,314	5,330
D	79,113	79,753	80,275	80,975	81,338	81,539	81,817	82,012	82,057	82,037	82,163
EL	10,121	10,200	10,294	10,349	10,410	10,443	10,465	10,487	10,511	10,522	10,543
E	38,826	38,875	38,965	39,051	39,121	39,177	39,242	39,299	39,348	39,394	39,442
F	56,577	56,893	57,218	57,530	57,779	58,020	58,258	58,492	58,728	58,977	59,226
IRL	3,507	3,521	3,547	3,569	3,583	3,598	3,620	3,652	3,694	3,735	3,777
I	56,694	56,744	56,757	56,960	57,138	57,269	57,333	57,461	57,563	57,613	57,680
L	379	384	390	395	401	407	413	418	424	429	436
NL	14,893	15,010	15,129	15,239	15,342	15,424	15,494	15,567	15,654	15,760	15,864
A	7,690	7,769	7,868	7,962	8,015	8,040	8,055	8,068	8,075	8,083	8,103
P	9,920	9,877	9,865	9,869	9,892	9,912	9,921	9,934	9,957	9,979	9,998
FIN	4,974	4,998	5,029	5,055	5,078	5,099	5,117	5,132	5,147	5,160	5,171
S	8,527	8,591	8,644	8,692	8,745	8,816	8,837	8,844	8,848	8,854	8,861
UK	57,459	57,685	57,907	58,099	58,293	58,500	58,704	58,905	59,090	59,391	59,623

(1) E, F, IRL and L, estimates.
Source: Eurostat, Population and social conditions - demography (theme3/demo)

Table SA.3

Gross domestic product in constant prices, annual rate of change (%)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (1)
EU-15 (2)	:	:	1.3	-0.4	2.8	2.4	1.6	2.5	2.9	2.6	3.3	2.7
B	2.9	1.8	1.6	-1.5	2.8	2.6	1.2	3.6	2.2	3.0	4.0	3.0
DK	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	5.5	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.1	3.2	2.1
D	:	:	2.2	-1.1	2.3	1.7	0.8	1.4	2.0	1.8	3.0	2.2
EL	0.0	3.1	0.7	-1.6	2.0	2.1	2.4	3.5	3.0	3.4	4.3	4.4
E	:	:	:	:	:	2.9	2.4	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.2
F	2.6	1.0	1.5	-0.9	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.9	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.9
IRL	:	1.9	3.3	2.7	5.8	10.0	7.8	10.8	8.6	10.8	11.5	7.5
I	2.0	1.4	0.8	-0.9	2.2	2.9	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.9	2.5
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.6	9.1	5.9	5.7	9.5	5.6
NL	4.1	2.5	1.7	0.9	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.8	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.4
A	4.7	3.3	2.3	0.4	2.6	1.6	2.0	1.6	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.5
P	4.0	4.4	1.1	-2.0	1.0	4.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.3	2.6
FIN	0.0	-6.3	-3.3	-1.1	4.0	3.8	4.0	6.3	5.3	4.0	5.7	4.0
S	:	:	:	:	4.1	3.7	1.1	2.1	3.6	4.1	3.6	2.7
UK	0.8	-1.4	0.2	2.5	4.7	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.0	2.1	2.9	2.7

(1) Forecasts.
(2) 1992 to 1995, estimates.
Source: Eurostat, National Accounts - ESA95 - aggregates (theme2/aggs)

Table SA.4

Gross domestic product in constant prices in the EU, annual rate of change (%)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	1.3	-0.4	3.0	2.4	1.6	2.5	2.9	2.5	3.5
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4.3	-0.6	-0.4	2.1	4.4	0.7	1.1	2.1	0.1
Industry	-0.6	-3.5	4.3	3.0	0.0	3.0	2.8	0.8	4.2
Construction	1.5	-4.1	2.2	-0.2	-1.3	-1.1	0.8	2.3	2.0
Distributive trades; hotels and restaurants; transport, storage & communication	1.4	0.1	2.6	2.3	1.5	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.1
Financial intermediation; real estate, renting and business activities	1.5	1.6	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.5
Public administration; education; health; other community, social and personal services; private households with employees	2.6	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.6

Source: Eurostat, National Accounts - Breakdowns by branch of activity (theme2/brkdowns)

Table SA.5

Long-term interest rate for government bond yields following the Maastricht Treaty, annual average rates (%)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
EU-15 (1)	11.1	10.2	9.8	8.3	8.5	8.9	7.5	6.3	4.9	4.7	5.4	5.0
B	10.0	9.3	8.7	7.2	7.8	7.5	6.5	5.8	4.8	4.8	5.6	5.1
DK	10.7	9.2	8.9	7.3	7.8	8.3	7.2	6.3	4.9	4.9	5.6	5.1
D	8.7	8.5	7.9	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.2	5.6	4.6	4.5	5.3	4.8
EL	:	:	24.1	23.3	20.7	17.0	14.5	9.9	8.5	6.3	6.1	5.3
E	14.6	12.3	11.7	10.2	10.0	11.3	8.7	6.4	4.8	4.7	5.5	5.1
F	9.9	9.0	8.6	6.8	7.2	7.5	6.3	5.6	4.6	4.6	5.4	4.9
IRL	10.1	9.3	9.3	7.7	7.9	8.3	7.3	6.3	4.8	4.7	5.5	5.0
I	12.1	13.1	13.3	11.2	10.5	12.2	9.4	6.9	4.9	4.7	5.6	5.2
L	8.6	8.1	7.9	6.9	7.2	7.2	6.3	5.6	4.7	4.7	5.5	4.9
NL	8.9	8.7	8.1	6.4	6.9	6.9	6.2	5.6	4.6	4.6	5.4	5.0
A	8.7	8.6	8.3	6.7	7.0	7.1	6.3	5.7	4.7	4.7	5.6	5.1
P	15.1	14.2	11.7	11.2	10.5	11.5	8.6	6.4	4.9	4.8	5.6	5.2
FIN	:	11.3	12.0	8.8	9.1	8.8	7.1	6.0	4.8	4.7	5.5	5.0
S	13.2	10.8	10.0	8.5	9.7	10.2	8.0	6.6	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.1
UK	11.0	9.9	9.1	7.6	8.2	8.3	7.9	7.1	5.6	5.0	5.3	5.0

(1) Excluding EL and FIN, 1990; excluding EL, 1991.
Source: Eurostat, Monetary and other financial statistics (theme2/mny)

Table SA.6

Harmonised consumer price indices, annual rate of change (%)

	1990 (1)	1991 (1)	1992 (1)	1993 (1)	1994 (1)	1995 (1)	1996 (2)	1997 (2)	1998	1999	2000	2001 (3)
EU-15	5.3	5.2	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.1	2.4
B	:	:	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.3	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.1	2.7	2.4
DK	2.5	2.2	1.9	0.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.3	2.1	2.7	2.3
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.6	2.1	2.4
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.9	5.4	4.5	2.1	2.9	3.7
E	:	:	:	4.9	4.6	4.6	3.6	1.9	1.8	2.2	3.5	3.7
F	:	3.4	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.8	1.8
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.2	1.2	2.1	2.5	5.3	4.0
I	6.2	6.2	5.0	4.5	4.2	5.4	4.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.6	2.7
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	3.8	2.4
NL	2.4	3.2	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.3	5.1
A	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.2	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.5	2.0	2.3
P	13.3	11.4	8.9	5.9	5.0	4.0	2.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.8	4.4
FIN	5.8	4.5	3.3	3.3	1.6	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	3.0	2.7
S	10.2	8.7	1.3	4.8	2.9	2.7	0.8	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.3	2.7
UK	7.0	7.5	4.2	2.5	2.0	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.2

(1) EU-15, B, DK, E, F, I, P, FIN, S and UK, estimates.
(2) EU-15 and IRL, estimates.
(3) EU-15, F, L and NL, provisional.
Source: Eurostat, Harmonized indices of consumer prices (theme2/price)

INDEX

Table SA.7

Share in total mean consumption expenditure by households, 1999 (%)

	EU-15 (1)	B	DK	D	EL	E	F (1)	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P (1)	FIN	S	UK
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	16.1	13.3	13.1	11.1	16.6	18.3	16.2	:	19.0	10.1	10.5	13.4	21.2	14.2	15.4	10.5
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	2.8	2.3	4.2	2.8	3.5	2.7	2.7	:	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
Clothing and footwear	6.9	5.4	5.5	5.7	8.6	7.4	5.6	:	7.5	5.9	6.0	6.6	6.3	4.6	5.2	5.5
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	24.6	26.2	28.4	31.2	21.9	27.5	23.2	:	24.7	27.4	26.7	23.9	19.9	28.1	26.8	28.3
Furnishings, household equipment & maintenance	7.0	6.5	6.4	7.4	7.5	5.0	7.6	:	7.6	8.2	7.2	7.2	6.7	4.5	5.0	7.3
Health	3.1	4.7	2.4	3.6	6.3	2.5	5.2	:	4.4	2.4	1.1	2.4	4.6	3.7	3.0	1.1
Transport	13.1	12.5	14.1	13.3	11.2	12.5	14.5	:	13.7	15.4	10.3	14.4	15.7	17.0	13.4	13.6
Communication	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.3	2.0	2.0	:	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.3
Recreation and culture	9.4	10.7	11.2	11.9	4.5	6.2	7.6	:	6.3	8.7	10.4	12.3	3.7	10.7	14.6	13.4
Education	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	2.4	1.4	0.5	:	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.3
Restaurants and hotels	6.4	5.7	4.1	4.9	8.8	9.3	6.9	:	4.6	9.6	7.0	5.4	9.2	4.1	3.8	7.9
Miscellaneous goods and services	7.9	10.0	8.1	5.0	5.5	5.1	8.1	:	7.1	8.0	15.3	8.9	6.5	7.1	7.2	5.8

(1) 1994.
Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey (theme3/hbs)

Table SA.8

Consumer confidence (balance)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
EU-15 (1)	-9.6	-16.2	-19.3	-25.7	-13.5	-8.0	-14.3	-9.7	-3.9	-2.9	1.0	-4.3
B	0.8	-6.5	-13.3	-24.7	-10.3	-8.6	-13.1	-12.8	1.7	2.6	13.5	0.6
DK	-6.8	-4.0	-2.4	-2.6	11.3	14.3	8.0	14.0	10.3	4.3	11.3	9.2
D	-1.7	-10.8	-15.4	-25.3	-10.9	-6.0	-19.9	-18.0	-5.1	-1.6	2.9	-3.3
EL	-26.2	-33.3	-37.0	-31.1	-29.6	-37.3	-27.3	-29.9	-34.8	-27.0	-15.3	-26.6
E	-10.7	-13.4	-25.9	-30.9	-16.3	-12.8	-9.4	-2.9	0.1	1.7	2.3	-4.0
F	-15.3	-28.2	-27.3	-29.9	-18.6	-13.8	-29.8	-21.5	-11.6	-8.7	-2.8	-11.1
IRL	-9.9	-23.8	-25.7	-20.8	-10.3	-4.6	-0.2	11.7	12.4	14.0	12.5	-1.6
I	-9.8	-15.4	-21.9	-31.9	-13.1	-5.3	-12.0	-14.1	-7.7	-9.9	-7.6	-2.8
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	6.2	-5.3	-4.5	-15.6	-2.3	7.2	7.9	19.5	23.2	19.3	24.4	3.8
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	-12.7	-9.2	-1.7	4.7	5.9	3.0
P	-6.4	-3.8	-13.7	-33.2	-30.9	-22.8	-25.1	-17.4	-14.8	-13.8	-17.9	-24.2
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	:	12.0	18.3	18.2	17.4	19.7	11.9
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	-4.8	4.4	10.0	12.4	21.8	5.0
UK	-20.8	-17.3	-17.0	-17.8	-15.8	-10.4	-5.5	3.2	-1.8	-3.6	-3.8	-4.6

(1) Average of available data.
Source: Eurostat, European and national short term indicators (theme1/euroind)

Table SA.9

Gross fixed capital formation as a percentage of GDP (%)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 (1)	2000 (1)	2001 (2)
EU-15 (3)	:	21.1	20.8	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.6	21.1	21.3	21.6
B	21.4	20.1	20.2	19.9	19.3	19.9	19.9	20.5	20.9	21.0	20.7	20.9
DK	18.7	17.9	17.4	16.8	17.1	18.6	18.9	20.3	21.3	21.2	22.6	22.4
D	:	22.9	23.4	22.6	23.0	22.4	22.1	21.9	22.1	22.6	22.5	22.5
EL	:	:	:	:	:	18.6	19.7	21.5	22.6	23.4	24.6	26.0
E	24.4	24.2	22.9	21.0	21.0	22.0	21.9	22.1	23.2	24.3	24.6	24.9
F	21.1	20.5	19.9	18.8	18.7	18.8	18.6	18.2	18.9	19.5	20.0	20.7
IRL	19.3	17.6	17.1	15.8	16.7	17.2	18.6	19.8	21.0	21.6	20.8	20.7
I	20.8	20.7	20.2	18.2	17.8	18.3	18.8	18.8	19.3	19.8	20.5	20.7
L	:	:	:	:	:	21.7	21.4	22.4	21.7	24.6	21.8	21.8
NL	21.7	21.3	21.1	20.2	20.1	20.3	20.9	21.5	21.5	22.3	22.4	22.5
A	22.9	23.6	23.2	22.9	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.4	23.1	23.6	23.6
P	22.3	22.0	22.8	22.0	22.3	22.4	23.0	25.4	26.6	27.5	28.0	28.5
FIN	25.9	22.5	19.4	16.3	15.3	16.3	17.0	17.9	18.6	18.4	18.3	18.4
S	:	:	:	14.4	14.7	15.5	16.1	15.6	16.3	16.9	17.1	17.6
UK	18.1	16.8	16.7	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.7	17.2	19.0	18.7	19.1	19.2

(1) EU-15 and EL, estimates.
(2) Estimates.
(3) Average of available data.
Source: Eurostat, National Accounts - ESA95 - aggregates (theme2/aggs)

Table SA.10

Business enterprise expenditure on R&D as a percentage of GDP (%)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
EU-15 (1)	1.27	1.24	1.22	1.22	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.25	1.24	:
B (2)	:	1.08	1.16	1.23	1.22	1.23	1.30	1.34	1.35	1.42	1.47	:
DK (3)	0.90	0.96	0.98	1.02	:	1.05	1.13	1.19	1.32	1.25	:	:
D (4)	1.80	1.76	1.66	1.58	1.51	1.50	1.49	1.54	1.57	1.69	1.72	:
EL	:	0.09	:	0.13	:	0.14	0.12	0.13	:	:	:	:
E (5)	0.47	0.47	0.44	0.42	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.47	0.46	0.48	:
F (6)	1.43	1.46	1.49	1.48	1.45	1.41	1.41	1.39	1.35	1.38	1.37	:
IRL (1)	0.50	0.59	0.67	0.80	0.91	0.96	1.01	1.01	:	:	:	:
I (7)	0.75	0.68	0.66	0.61	0.56	0.53	0.54	0.52	0.52	0.56	:	:
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	1.09	0.98	0.93	0.95	1.01	1.04	1.06	1.11	1.05	:	:	:
A	:	:	:	0.82	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P (8)	0.14	:	0.13	:	:	0.12	:	0.14	:	0.17	:	:
FIN	1.18	1.16	1.21	1.27	1.42	1.45	1.68	1.79	1.94	2.18	:	:
S (9)	:	1.91	:	2.23	:	2.57	:	2.75	2.85	2.86	:	:
UK	1.50	1.39	1.40	1.42	1.36	1.30	1.25	1.20	1.21	1.27	1.26	1.25

(1) Estimates.
(2) 1992, estimate.
(3) 1990, 1992, 1996 and 1999, estimates.
(4) 1990, 1996 and 1998 to 2000, estimates.
(5) 1996, estimate; 2000, provisional.
(6) 2000, estimate.
(7) 1999, estimate.
(8) 1990 and 1992, estimates.
(9) 1991 and 1998, estimates.
Source: Eurostat, Research and Development - expenditure and personnel (theme9/rd_ex_p)

Table SA.11

Industrial confidence (balance)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
EU-15 (1)	-3.4	-13.2	-18.4	-25.4	-5.4	-0.9	-14.2	-3.7	-3.0	-8.4	3.7	-9.4
B	-3.2	-15.0	-20.4	-28.8	-6.3	-9.1	-17.8	-2.9	-7.8	-8.6	1.9	-14.0
DK	-3.9	-7.8	-7.3	-9.5	12.5	5.4	-8.7	5.5	-0.8	-12.9	5.7	-1.7
D	8.4	0.7	-17.3	-33.3	-14.8	-5.9	-21.2	-10.1	-5.0	-14.4	-2.3	-14.8
EL	-1.8	-6.6	-3.7	-6.0	-0.1	3.8	-2.4	3.6	4.3	1.3	8.8	4.3
E	-13.5	-21.8	-24.8	-34.8	-8.7	-3.3	-14.4	-1.4	1.4	-3.1	3.2	-4.2
F	-4.8	-21.0	-21.2	-34.4	-3.3	-2.3	-17.5	-5.3	5.3	-2.2	11.8	-4.2
IRL	-0.3	-8.8	-3.9	-12.8	2.5	7.1	-1.1	3.3	3.2	5.0	9.8	-7.7
I	-0.7	-12.6	-15.4	-17.6	1.3	6.4	-11.5	-0.3	0.3	-4.0	11.7	-2.8
L	-2.9	-24.1	-27.7	-25.0	-7.7	9.7	-22.0	4.2	6.7	-11.0	5.3	-15.5
NL	-0.2	-4.4	-6.3	-10.3	-0.9	1.5	-2.4	2.5	1.7	-0.4	4.1	-3.5
A	4.6	-8.8	-17.4	-27.2	-7.5	-12.2	-23.9	-9.5	-8.6	-13.8	-2.8	-13.3
P	-4.9	-7.3	-11.8	-24.8	-3.9	-3.9	-9.6	0.4	2.2	-4.3	2.1	-5.8
FIN	:	:	:	-4.5	18.2	7.8	-11.3	11.2	2.0	-3.8	17.4	-6.8
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	-15.9	-0.9	3.1	-7.1	10.8	-18.7
UK	-17.8	-31.8	-23.6	-10.9	1.8	2.6	-5.1	-1.4	-15.5	-14.3	-6.6	-15.6

(1) Average of available data.
Source: Eurostat, European and national short term indicators (theme1/euroind)

Table SA.12

Capacity utilisation rates for total industry (%)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
EU-15 (1)	84.9	82.9	81.1	78.1	79.3	82.8	81.0	81.6	83.1	81.6	83.4	82.7
B	81.1	79.4	77.4	74.8	77.6	80.9	79.5	81.4	82.7	80.9	84.0	82.3
DK	82.3	81.0	79.7	77.7	81.8	83.4	81.7	83.3	85.5	82.2	82.5	82.8
D	89.2	88.2	84.8	78.8	80.2	84.6	82.2	83.2	85.5	84.0	85.9	85.1
EL	77.0	77.2	78.3	76.0	74.5	76.6	75.6	74.4	75.8	75.7	78.1	77.6
E	80.0	77.6	76.6	72.8	74.5	78.4	77.1	78.3	80.3	79.7	80.6	79.6
F	88.7	86.0	84.3	81.4	80.4	85.4	83.5	82.3	83.8	85.3	87.5	87.6
IRL	76.7	75.5	77.1	73.6	74.9	79.9	77.6	75.9	76.6	75.9	78.6	78.4
I	79.9	77.3	76.3	74.4	75.2	78.1	76.5	76.4	78.5	76.0	78.8	78.9
L	83.3	82.1	79.8	80.1	81.3	82.9	79.0	82.4	88.0	84.9	87.8	88.7
NL	86.0	84.6	83.5	81.0	82.4	84.4	83.9	84.4	85.3	84.0	84.7	84.6
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	80.2	82.0	83.7	81.9	84.5	83.1
P	80.6	79.1	77.4	73.9	77.3	79.7	78.9	80.9	81.4	80.8	81.2	81.7
FIN	:	:	:	82.3	86.9	87.7	83.2	87.2	88.9	86.1	86.8	85.7
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	85.0	85.8	85.0	85.8	87.5	83.6
UK	83.9	79.2	78.5	80.0	82.8	84.4	82.5	83.8	83.7	79.4	81.3	79.7

(1) Average of available data.
Source: Eurostat, European and national short term indicators (theme1/euroind)

Table SA.13

Trade balance of goods at constant prices (million EUR) (1)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EU-15	:	:	-34,709	11,946	21,293	28,225	43,040	70,137	44,985	12,874	-53,541
B/L	:	1,674	2,879	5,039	5,740	7,297	6,848	6,909	11,326	10,919	10,636
DK	3,922	4,135	5,738	6,672	6,397	5,093	6,077	4,741	3,450	6,309	7,862
D	54,485	15,405	21,563	35,171	42,970	48,814	54,737	62,097	68,556	65,836	61,762
EL	-7,994	-8,160	-8,939	-9,015	-9,556	-11,092	-12,278	-13,647	-12,364	-16,901	-21,935
E	-23,271	-24,924	-23,304	-12,764	-12,426	-14,046	-12,818	-11,838	-18,391	-28,585	-35,642
F	-10,344	-7,602	1,857	6,349	6,719	8,417	11,784	23,728	23,437	18,791	1,717
IRL	3,142	3,391	5,434	6,927	7,844	10,359	12,391	16,472	20,809	22,733	27,698
I	924	-155	2,414	28,236	29,865	33,680	47,796	41,412	31,854	22,051	11,773
NL	:	:	9,523	14,482	15,739	16,862	16,007	20,663	18,873	19,170	21,046
A	:	:	-7,900	-7,706	-8,924	-5,087	-5,734	-3,761	-3,268	-3,376	-2,984
P	-5,343	-6,350	-7,274	-6,806	-6,788	-6,860	-7,120	-8,709	-10,852	-12,951	-15,319
FIN	:	:	2,915	5,342	6,339	9,443	8,856	10,136	11,157	11,453	14,896
S	:	:	5,216	6,442	8,059	12,301	14,660	16,067	15,180	15,806	16,460
UK	-26,349	-14,670	-17,765	-17,257	-13,959	-13,975	-16,862	-17,827	-32,247	-41,783	-49,846

(1) EU-15, trade with non-Community countries; Member States, trade with all partners (intra-EU and extra-EU).
Source: Eurostat, Balance of payments (theme2/bop)

Table SA.14

Trade balance of services at constant prices (million EUR) (1)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EU-15	:	:	13,840	12,904	11,852	12,017	12,837	16,183	10,207	5,785	5,606
B/L	:	1,381	2,065	2,591	3,015	1,806	2,297	3,272	3,630	4,689	5,434
DK	1,407	2,240	1,775	1,397	447	544	1,020	293	-502	1,564	2,508
D	-14,582	-18,208	-24,366	-28,878	-34,509	-35,012	-34,866	-36,445	-41,002	-48,669	-54,397
EL	4,349	4,887	4,963	6,898	7,892	6,580	7,012	9,253	6,073	6,852	8,733
E	9,224	10,292	9,598	10,002	12,515	14,224	16,100	17,636	19,532	21,524	24,216
F	11,798	12,864	13,573	13,749	15,622	13,712	12,821	16,176	16,837	17,930	20,765
IRL	-980	-945	-2,354	-2,526	-3,463	-4,808	-6,048	-7,945	-11,859	-10,688	-13,065
I	-1,592	-641	-2,688	706	1,594	1,301	1,599	1,772	3,582	1,104	-10
NL	:	:	206	587	1,162	1,690	3,054	3,737	3,272	2,341	1,083
A	:	:	9,053	8,471	8,346	3,527	3,586	870	2,107	1,647	1,047
P	1,088	937	817	1,198	1,064	1,234	1,118	1,292	1,716	1,645	1,953
FIN	:	:	-1,896	-1,700	-1,189	-1,618	-987	-1,056	-930	-1,574	-2,785
S	:	:	-2,191	-657	-838	-1,136	-1,421	-2,179	-1,952	-2,197	-3,419
UK	5,194	4,766	6,632	6,885	5,587	8,440	11,793	18,096	18,725	17,701	24,055

(1) EU-15, trade with non-Community countries; Member States, trade with all partners (intra-EU and extra-EU).
Source: Eurostat, Balance of payments (theme2/bop)

Table SA.15

Labour force characteristics, 2000

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Number of persons employed (thousands)																
Total	158,372	4,120	2,716	36,324	3,946	14,450	23,388	1,672	20,930	181	7,860	3,683	4,898	2,367	4,125	27,711
Male	90,923	2,378	1,451	20,423	2,457	9,060	12,904	990	13,223	110	4,492	2,061	2,686	1,244	2,150	15,294
Female	67,448	1,742	1,266	15,901	1,489	5,390	10,484	682	7,708	71	3,367	1,622	2,211	1,123	1,976	12,418
Activity rate (% share of persons employed aged 15-64)																
Total	63.1	61.3	76.3	65.0	55.4	53.7	60.5	66.2	53.7	62.2	73.0	67.2	72.1	68.4	72.5	71.1
Male	72.4	70.3	80.5	71.9	69.0	67.3	66.9	78.1	67.8	74.2	82.3	74.7	80.7	71.1	74.4	77.7
Female	53.8	52.2	72.0	57.8	41.8	40.1	54.2	54.1	39.5	49.7	63.5	59.6	63.9	65.6	70.6	64.4
Full-time and part-time work (% share of persons employed)																
Part-time	18.0	20.7	21.7	19.4	4.6	8.2	16.9	16.8	8.8	11.3	41.2	17.0	10.7	12.2	22.8	24.9
Full-time	82.0	79.3	78.3	80.6	95.4	91.8	83.1	83.2	91.2	88.7	58.8	83.0	89.3	87.8	77.2	75.1
Educational attainment (% share of persons employed) (1)																
Lower secondary education	35.0	31.7	16.1	13.9	44.1	53.9	30.4	41.7	45.1	32.8	27.1	18.1	76.8	22.0	19.7	14.2
Upper secondary education	41.6	34.1	55.1	57.7	34.5	17.7	43.8	29.0	41.8	44.8	43.9	64.5	12.1	41.0	48.2	54.1
Higher education degree	23.4	34.2	28.7	28.4	21.4	28.4	25.8	29.3	13.2	22.3	29.0	17.4	11.2	37.0	32.1	31.7
Unemployment rate (% share of labour force aged 15-64)																
Total	8.4	6.6	4.5	7.9	11.1	14.0	10.2	4.3	10.8	2.3	2.7	4.7	3.9	11.1	5.5	5.6
Male	7.2	5.3	4.0	7.6	7.3	9.7	8.6	4.3	8.3	1.8	2.2	4.8	3.1	10.4	5.9	6.1
Female	9.9	8.3	5.0	8.3	16.7	20.4	12.2	4.2	14.9	3.1	3.5	4.6	4.8	12.0	5.0	4.9

(1) EU-15 and IRL, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (theme3/lfs)

Table SA.16

Labour cost indicators, 1999 (1)

	EU-15	B	DK	D (2)	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L (3)	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Industry and services (NACE Sections C to K)																
Hourly labour cost (EUR)	21.5	26.2	27.0	26.8	:	15.3	23.8	16.2	18.8	22.7	21.7	27.2	7.0	20.8	25.8	19.3
Direct cost (%)	:	68.3	90.4	74.7	:	74.0	67.1	84.0	65.5	84.1	75.6	70.4	76.2	75.9	67.4	87.3
Direct remuneration (%)	:	57.5	75.9	63.2	:	73.8	57.8	73.8	60.7	71.8	65.9	61.2	69.9	64.5	60.4	74.8
Indirect cost (%)	:	31.7	9.6	25.3	:	26.0	32.9	16.0	34.5	15.9	24.4	29.6	23.8	24.1	32.6	12.7
Social security (%)	:	29.9	6.4	23.1	:	24.4	28.6	13.4	32.7	14.5	22.1	25.3	20.4	21.8	29.8	12.6
Industry (NACE Sections C to E)																
Hourly labour cost (EUR)	:	27.4	25.4	28.4	9.5	16.2	23.7	15.6	17.9	22.8	24.4	25.1	6.2	20.9	25.6	19.2
Direct cost (%)	:	68.3	92.2	74.6	69.8	73.3	66.7	83.7	65.0	:	74.5	70.4	75.0	75.5	67.2	86.5
Direct remuneration (%)	:	56.4	77.7	63.1	57.6	73.2	57.4	73.4	59.3	:	64.7	61.2	68.8	64.2	:	73.7
Indirect cost (%)	:	31.8	7.8	25.4	30.2	26.7	33.3	16.3	35.0	:	25.6	29.6	25.1	24.5	32.8	13.5
Social security (%)	:	29.8	6.3	23.6	27.1	25.4	29.2	13.4	32.8	:	23.2	25.3	20.9	22.2	30.0	13.5
Services (NACE Sections G to K)																
Hourly labour cost (EUR)	:	:	:	25.4	:	14.8	:	:	21.2	24.7	20.1	:	8.3	20.6	36.3	:
Direct cost (%)	:	:	:	75.1	:	74.4	:	:	66.4	83.5	76.2	:	77.6	:	67.5	:
Direct remuneration (%)	:	:	:	63.8	:	74.0	:	:	63.5	71.4	66.9	:	71.1	:	60.5	:
Indirect cost (%)	:	:	:	24.9	:	25.7	:	:	33.7	16.5	23.8	:	22.4	:	32.5	:
Social security (%)	:	:	:	22.0	:	23.8	:	:	32.5	14.3	21.4	:	19.9	:	29.7	:

(1) Direct costs are mainly direct remuneration, payments to employees saving schemes, payments for days not worked and benefits in kind; direct remuneration are wages and salaries (in cash and in kind), irregular bonuses (before deduction of taxes and social security contributions payable by employees) and gratuities; indirect costs include social security expenses the employer must pay, vocational training expenditure, taxes, etc.; for hourly labour cost - EL, F and P, 1998; for the breakdown of costs - EL and P, 1998; I, 1997; B, DK, E, F, IRK, NL and UK, 1996.
(2) Excluding NACE Sections H, I, and K.
(3) Excluding NACE Sections I and K and Division 67.
Source: Eurostat, Statistics in Focus, EU labour costs, 1999 (Theme 3 - 3/2001)

Table SA.17

Average hours worked per week, 2001 (hours) (1)

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Total (NACE Sections A to Q)	38.4	37.5	36.1	37.1	43.2	40.0	36.8	37.7	39.1	38.4	31.8	38.3	39.7	38.4	36.6	37.7
Agriculture, hunting & forestry	44.3	43.1	42.3	46.0	45.1	45.5	44.9	52.8	42.2	50.9	38.1	48.8	36.2	46.9	38.2	45.8
Fishing	44.9	:	:	:	50.5	51.9	55.4	:	43.8	:	:	:	53.7	:	:	57.8
Mining and quarrying	39.7	38.6	:	40.3	41.4	40.1	39.0	42.0	:	:	35.5	38.0	42.1	:	37.6	50.8
Manufacturing	39.4	38.9	37.3	37.5	43.6	40.8	37.8	39.5	40.2	39.6	35.5	38.5	40.7	39.3	38.3	42.0
Electricity, gas & water supply	38.0	38.7	39.9	38.4	39.8	39.8	35.9	39.1	39.1	39.7	35.9	38.9	38.8	38.8	39.2	41.0
Construction	40.8	40.5	39.7	40.2	43.1	41.1	39.4	42.1	41.6	40.5	38.7	39.4	41.8	41.5	40.1	44.1
Distributive trades	39.9	39.6	34.0	35.9	45.9	41.5	37.8	35.4	42.1	39.2	30.5	36.4	42.7	37.4	37.2	34.4
Hotels and restaurants	41.9	42.5	31.8	40.0	50.0	43.8	41.1	34.3	42.4	45.6	25.1	39.6	48.6	36.6	36.0	30.3
Transport, storage & communication	39.6	40.1	38.7	39.6	46.8	42.3	37.2	40.2	40.2	39.5	34.7	39.8	42.4	39.7	37.1	43.1
Financial intermediation	38.1	38.3	37.5	37.8	40.4	39.5	37.2	37.8	38.6	39.5	35.0	36.8	37.2	38.4	37.5	38.7
Real estate, renting & business activities	38.2	38.3	37.4	36.9	43.2	38.1	37.8	38.1	39.2	38.0	33.5	36.1	39.0	37.2	37.2	38.9
Public admin. & defence; compulsory social security	36.7	35.6	37.1	37.0	39.6	37.9	36.8	37.2	35.8	37.1	34.3	38.5	37.3	37.5	37.4	38.3
Education	30.6	30.0	34.9	33.3	29.2	33.1	31.1	29.3	27.7	31.4	30.1	37.5	33.1	35.0	36.5	33.5
Health and social work	35.8	34.5	33.5	34.1	39.4	37.3	35.2	32.8	36.5	35.6	25.6	35.9	37.8	36.8	33.4	33.0
Other community, social, personal service activities	36.7	38.1	32.2	35.1	41.3	37.9	34.7	33.8	38.1	38.5	29.6	36.3	39.3	35.3	33.3	33.6
Private households with employed persons	27.1	21.1	25.2	19.5	37.1	27.6	25.4	27.8	30.9	23.7	:	24.6	28.4	:	:	23.9
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	39.2	39.7	:	38.0	:	:	38.8	:	38.8	38.5	:	40.3	:	:	:	43.9

(1) DK, D, EL, L, NL, P, S and UK, 2000.
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (theme3/lfs)

Table SA.18

Unemployment rate (% share of labour force aged 15-64)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.0	10.9	10.3	9.5	8.4	9.4
B	7.3	7.0	6.7	8.1	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.3	8.7	6.6	6.2
DK	8.5	9.2	9.2	10.9	8.1	7.0	6.9	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.5	:
D	4.9	5.3	6.4	7.7	8.8	8.2	8.9	9.9	9.9	8.9	8.0	:
EL	7.2	7.8	8.1	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.9	9.8	11.0	12.0	11.3	:
E	16.4	16.1	17.9	22.4	24.5	22.9	22.4	21.0	19.0	15.8	14.1	13.0
F	9.4	9.2	10.3	11.4	12.7	11.9	12.5	12.7	12.2	12.1	10.3	8.4
IRL	14.4	16.1	15.3	15.9	14.8	12.2	11.9	10.4	7.8	5.8	4.3	3.7
I	9.9	10.2	9.6	10.4	11.5	11.9	12.3	12.5	12.3	11.8	11.0	9.7
L	1.9	1.2	1.8	2.4	3.6	3.0	3.5	2.3	2.9	2.2	2.3	:
NL	7.7	7.3	5.6	6.3	7.2	7.2	6.5	5.6	4.4	3.6	2.7	:
A	:	:	:	:	:	4.4	5.3	5.2	5.5	4.7	4.7	4.0
P	4.8	4.1	4.1	5.5	6.9	7.4	7.7	6.9	4.9	4.9	4.1	:
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	17.2	15.7	15.1	13.3	11.8	11.2	10.4
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.7	10.5	9.1	7.7	5.5	:
UK	7.0	8.6	9.9	10.4	9.8	8.8	8.3	7.2	6.3	6.1	5.6	:

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (theme3/lfs)

Distributive trades

The NACE classification splits distribution into three main forms: motor trades (Division 50), wholesale trade (Division 51) and retail trade (Division 52). Commission trade is included within wholesale trade. Repair is included under motor trades for motor vehicles and motorcycles and under retail trade for personal and household goods (although this latter activity is not treated in any of the seven sub-chapters).

NACE

50: sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel;
50.1: sale of motor vehicles;
50.2: maintenance and repair of motor vehicles;
50.3: sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories;
50.4: sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories;
50.5: retail sale of automotive fuel;
51: wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles;
51.1: wholesale on a fee or contract basis;
51.2: wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals;
51.3: wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco;
51.4: wholesale of household goods;
51.5: wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap;
51.6: wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies;
51.7: other wholesale;
52: Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods;
52.1: retail sale in non-specialised stores;
52.2: retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores;
52.3: retail sale of pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles;
52.4: other retail sale of new goods in specialised stores;
52.5: retail sale of second-hand goods in stores;
52.6: retail sale not in stores;
52.7: repair of personal and household goods.

Distribution plays a pivotal role between producers and consumers, providing an interface through which consumer views can be expressed. This sector is the first to feel the impact of many consumers concerns, for example food safety, labelling and the environment. The performance of distribution and its prospects for growth are very much linked to consumer confidence (see table SA.8 of the statistical annex to the overview of this publication).

A traditional and still common model of distribution involves one or several wholesalers and retailers intervening at various stages between a product leaving the manufacturer and reaching the final consumer. However, some large manufacturers undertake their own wholesaling and retailing and these enterprises may only rely on traditional distributors for order processing and/or delivery. Equally large retailers often do their own wholesaling and some their own manufacturing, though more commonly this takes the form of sub-contracting.

A small proportion of economic activity that receives a great deal of media exposure bypasses conventional retail channels as manufacturers sell directly to consumers, for example via the Internet or through their own retail outlets (for example factory stores). In some cases these sales still rely on traditional distribution and transport enterprises to process orders and/or physically distribute and deliver merchandise.

Not only have larger retailers moved backward along the supply chain, they have also diversified, expanding their product mix to provide other services such as travel, finance and catering. Internationalisation has been another sustained trend, first towards neighbouring EU Member States, then to Eastern European countries and more recently to other continents, not always with success. Recently non-EU distributors have entered the EU market, notably Wal-Mart within the activity of retail trade. This has often brought with it an increasing level of competition putting pressure on local distributors.

Distribution is undergoing structural change, partly through the adoption of information technologies, and this has an impact on part of the workforce for whom technical skills requirements have increased. The adoption of these technologies allows distributors to make use of a broader range of distribution channels and supports their efforts to expand internationally.

Distribution is a very large sector, accounting for between 9.7% (Luxembourg) and 15.6% (Portugal) of gross value added at basic prices in 2000, according to National Accounts[1]. In employment terms it accounted for approximately 25.2 million persons across the EU, with a share of total employment ranging between 12.4% (Finland) and 17.3% (the United Kingdom).

STRUCTURAL PROFILE

National Accounts data indicate that EU value added in distribution was almost equal to 840 billion EUR in 2000[2]. Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy and France collectively accounted for 73.6% of this total, slightly more than their share of the EU population. Comparing each Member States' share of EU value added in distribution with their share of EU value added in all branches, the most specialised countries in distribution are Portugal, Greece and Italy.

SBS estimates for 1999 reveal that, in turnover terms, wholesale trade accounted for 54% of distribution, retail trade 30% and motor trades the remaining 16%. Care has to be taken when interpreting turnover data in the distribution sector. Turnover of own account wholesalers and retailers is generally high as it includes the value of the goods resold, as well as the margin on these goods. Turnover in other distribution activities may be relatively lower: wholesaling on a commission basis refers mainly to the service provided, as the goods sold are not actually bought by the wholesaler; turnover for repair services are also largely made up of the value of the repair service provided, although they may also include the value of spare parts used. The result is that a simple comparison using turnover over-estimates the relative size of own account wholesalers and retailers and other measures, such as value added, may provide a better indication of the importance of each activity in the economy.

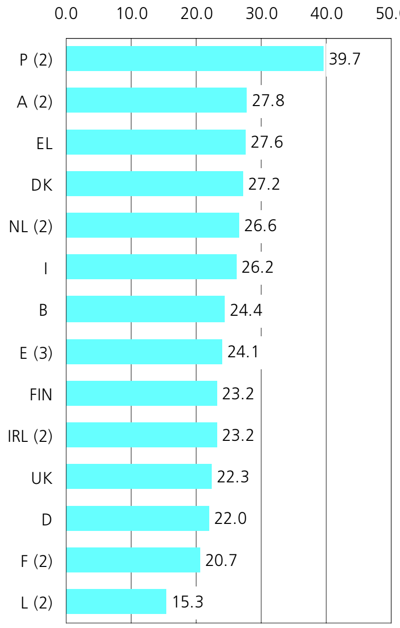
(1) F, IRL, L, NL, A and P, 1999; E, 1998; S, not available.
(2) F, IRL, L, NL, A and P, 1999; E, 1998; S, not available.

No estimates for the EU are available at a more detailed activity level, but using 1998 and 1999 data for the eleven Member States[3] which did provide data, the wholesale of intermediate products (Group 51.5) was the largest distribution activity in the EU in terms of turnover (14%). It was followed by non-specialised retailing in stores (Group 52.1, 13%) and the sale of motor vehicles (Group 50.1, 11%). These three Groups, along with retail sale through specialised stores and the wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco (Groups 52.4 and 51.3) accounted for over 60% of distribution turnover. The smallest Groups in turnover terms were the retail sale of second-hand goods (Group 52.5, 0.2%) and the repair of personal and household goods (Group 52.7, 0.2%).

(3) D, EL, IRL and NL, incomplete data.

Figure 15.1

Distributive trades (NACE Section G)
Share of services value added, 2000 (%) (1)



(1) S, not available.
(2) 1999.
(3) 1998.
Source: Eurostat, National Accounts - Breakdowns by branch of activity (theme2/brkdowns)

Table 15.1

Distributive trades (NACE Section G)
Value added, 2000

	Value added (billion EUR)	Share of services value added (%)	Share of total value added (%)
B	27.2	24.4	11.8
DK	20.1	27.2	13.2
D	197.0	22.0	10.4
EL	16.2	27.6	14.5
E (2)	54.7	24.1	11.0
F (1)	123.4	20.7	10.0
IRL (1)	7.8	23.2	10.0
I	140.8	26.2	13.1
L (1)	1.8	15.3	9.7
NL (1)	44.4	26.6	12.9
A (1)	23.5	27.8	12.8
P (1)	14.5	39.7	15.6
FIN	11.6	23.2	9.9
S	:	:	:
UK	156.5	22.3	11.6

(1) 1999.
(2) 1998.
Source: Eurostat, National Accounts - Breakdowns by branch of activity (theme2/brkdowns)

SBS data provides a time series for turnover in distribution for several Member States[4] from 1995 to 1999 and in all of these countries the sale of motor vehicles recorded the highest growth rates amongst the three largest distribution sectors (as identified above).

The distribution sector is characterised by very small and small enterprises (see table 15.3). Data from SBS for a limited selection of Member States[5] for the period 1997 to 1999 indicate that these enterprises, with less than 50 persons employed, accounted for 59% of distribution turnover and 71% of employment. In Italy, these smaller enterprises accounted for 73% of turnover and 88% of employment. At the other end of the scale enterprises with less than 50 persons employed accounted for less than half of turnover in Finland (43%) and Austria (47%).

Looking in more sectoral detail, motor trades tend to be particularly dominated by very small and small enterprises and wholesale trade by small and medium-sized enterprises. Retail trade is more complex, with very small enterprises as well as large enterprises accounting for a large proportion of activity.

(4) B, DK, L, A, FIN, S and UK.
(5) B, F, IRL, I, A, FIN and S.

Table 15.2

Distributive trades (NACE Section G)
Turnover (billion EUR)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EU-15	:	4,578	:	:	5,400	:
B	:	196	201	216	226	:
DK	98	:	:	:	121	:
D (1)	1,027	1,008	995	999	1,010	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	:	:	:	:	443	:
F	:	760	774	820	875	:
IRL	:	34	40	:	:	:
I	:	546	575	618	:	:
L	11	12	12	12	13	:
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:
A	122	119	122	125	127	:
P	66	96	101	117	:	:
FIN	:	63	68	72	76	81
S	:	139	143	145	157	:
UK	742	792	946	967	1,034	:

(1) Excluding NACE Groups 50.2, 51.1 and 52.7.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.3

Breakdown of enterprise size class data (according to number of persons employed) for distributive trades

	Latest year	Micro (1-9)	Small (10-49)	Medium (50-249)	Large (250+)
Share of turnover by size class (%)					
B	1998	34.4	28.2	17.3	20.1
F	1999	24.2	28.3	19.5	28.1
IRL	1997	24.5	30.6	24.9	19.9
I	1998	48.3	24.9	11.9	14.9
A	1999	21.8	25.5	26.2	26.5
FIN	1999	20.8	22.1	17.6	39.5
S	1998	25.2	26.0	21.6	27.3
Sum of Member States (1)					
Distribution		32.1	26.8	17.6	23.5
Motor trades		32.3	29.9	20.1	17.7
Wholesale trade		27.8	31.1	21.2	20.0
Retail trade		39.8	17.3	9.8	33.0
Share of persons employed by size class (%)					
B	1998	46.9	25.8	10.3	17.0
F	1999	35.1	25.1	15.1	24.7
IRL	1997	39.0	27.5	12.9	20.6
I	1998	72.6	15.3	5.0	7.1
A	1999	27.4	23.4	18.8	30.4
FIN	1999	32.0	22.6	13.5	31.9
S	1998	38.7	24.2	15.4	21.7
Sum of Member States (1)					
Distribution		49.9	21.3	11.1	17.8
Motor trades		54.1	27.6	11.6	6.6
Wholesale trade		41.0	28.1	17.0	13.9
Retail trade		54.6	14.9	7.0	23.4

(1) INFORMA estimates; geographical coverage is B, F, IRL, I, A, FIN and S; range of years from 1997 to 1999.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs)

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

In 1999 the EU's stock of FDI in the distributive trades sector in non-Community countries was 64.1 billion EUR, an increase of 81% compared to 1995. Of this total, 38% of the EU's foreign investment stock was in the US. Between 1995 and 1999 the stock of FDI in non-Community countries reported by the United Kingdom more than tripled and as a consequence in 1999 the United Kingdom (31.0% of the EU total) overtook Germany (30.3%) as the Member State with the largest FDI stock abroad in distributive trades.

The stock of inward foreign direct investment in distributive trades in the EU was 77.9 billion EUR in1999. The US accounted for 48% of this total. The UK recorded the highest inward stocks of FDI from outside of the EU (30.7% of the EU total), followed by the Netherlands (20.1%).

Table 15.4

Distributive trades (NACE Section G)
Foreign direct investment, 1999 (million EUR)

	In the reporting economy	Abroad	(% of investment abroad) Intra	Extra	JP	US
EU-15	77,892	64,093	:	100.0	3.6	37.5
B	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	6,727	3,706	58.6	41.4	0.6	3.2
D	24,947	41,369	53.1	46.9	4.3	17.0
EL	1,425	98	56.1	43.9	:	-1.0
E	11,147	3,308	:	:	:	:
F	12,714	10,119	66.1	33.9	0.1	11.1
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:
I	8,450	7,251	:	:	0.6	15.5
L	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	31,366	23,569	64.4	35.6	0.2	13.2
A	5,290	2,559	18.3	81.8	:	:
P	4,446	-689	173.3	-73.3	0.0	-7.7
FIN	3,164	456	60.7	39.3	:	:
S	8,526	5,489	:	:	:	:
UK	37,552	43,791	54.6	45.4	0.5	20.8

Source: Eurostat, European Union Direct Investments (theme2/bop/fdi)

LABOUR AND PRODUCTIVITY

According to National Accounts data, EU employment in distribution in 1999 was in excess of 25 million. The four largest EU economies accounted for 70% of this total, slightly less than their share of value added. The United Kingdom recorded the highest employment specialisation rate in distribution relative to the EU[6], followed by the Netherlands, Denmark and Portugal. Finland and Sweden were the least specialised in distribution by this measure.

For twelve Member States[7] National Accounts provide information on employment in distribution in 1995 as well as either 1999 or 2000. All of these Member States recorded overall employment growth during this period ranging from just under 1% in Belgium to just over 15% in Finland. Employment in the EU distribution branch is estimated to have grown by between 5% and 6% overall during the period 1995 to 1999.

SBS estimates for 1999 indicate that, in employment terms, retail trade accounted for 52% of distribution, wholesale trade 34% and motor trades 15%. Compared with the split of turnover this is a reversal in the positions of retail and wholesale trade. At a more detailed activity level, 1998 and 1999 data for eleven Member States[8] indicate that retail sale through specialised stores (Group 52.4) was the largest Group in terms of employment (23%) followed by non-specialised retailing in stores (Group 52.1, 15%). The smallest Group in employment terms was the retail sale of second-hand goods (Group 52.5, 0.3%) which was also the smallest in turnover terms. Group 52.7 which covers the repair of personal and household goods accounted for 1% of employment in distribution, which can be compared with a 0.2% share of distribution turnover.

The labour force in distribution has a number of characteristics that distinguish it from manufacturing and also from many other services: a high proportion of women in employment, a high share of part-time workers, a low proportion of paid employees and consequently a high proportion of self-employed.

According to the LFS, the share of women in employment in EU distribution in 2000 was 46.8%, 3.3 percentage points higher than the average for all services (NACE Sections G to K) and much higher than the 28.4% share for manufacturing. This high share of women in employment is concentrated in retail trade where the share was 59.4%, whilst in motor trades it was even lower than in manufacturing, at 18.1%. The share of women in employment in distribution increased in total by 1.5 percentage points between 1995 and 2000.

The share of part-time employment is also high in distribution (22.8%), again due to a high share in retailing (30.7%). Part-time employment in distribution is particularly high in the Netherlands (43.7%) and the United Kingdom (38.2%).

Three-quarters (76.7%) of the persons in employment in distributive trades were paid employees in 2000 - the self-employed and family workers together accounted for the remainder (23.3%). The share of self-employed and family workers in distribution was nearly three time higher than in manufacturing (8.2%) and was higher than the average for services (NACE Sections G to K) which stood at just under 20%. Considerable differences can be seen in the share of employees in total employment between the Member States, with both Italy and Greece recording a share of 48%, showing that more than half of the persons in employment in distribution in these countries

(6) Calculated as the share of a country in the EU employment total for distribution divided by the share of the same country in EU employment for all branches.
(7) E, IRL and S, not available.

(8) D, EL, IRL and UK, incomplete data.

were self-employed or family workers. This indicator splits the remaining EU Member States into two groups, Portugal, Belgium and Spain where employees accounted for between 60% and 70% of employment, and the remaining Member States where employees accounted for between 80% and 90%.

The proportion of persons in employment in distribution having completed higher education is lower than in manufacturing and considerably lower than the services' average, but it has risen in all Member States[9] between 1995 and 2000, except for Denmark and Portugal.

Because of the high proportion of part-time employment and the large number of self-employed and family workers, a simple calculation of labour productivity can be misleading. Wage adjusted labour productivity tries to account for both of these characteristics of distribution - it is expressed as a percentage share of value added in personnel costs, the latter being adjusted to take account of the unpaid persons in employment. This indicator is available for ten Member States[10] for 1998 or 1999 and all of them report a value in excess of 100%, showing that value added was greater than adjusted personnel costs. The highest productivity ratios according to this measure were recorded in Luxembourg (where value added represented 165% of adjusted personnel costs), Finland (154%) and Portugal (153%), whilst the lowest were in Belgium and Sweden (both 124%) and Italy (114%). Looking in more activity detail, the highest values for this productivity ratio tend to be in NACE Groups 51.5 (wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products) and 52.3 (retail sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods) and the lowest in Groups 52.5, 52.6 and 52.7 (retail sale of second hand goods in stores, retail sale not in stores and repair of personal and household goods).

(9) IRL and NL, not available.
(10) D, EL, IRL, NL and UK, not available.

The same ten Member States report that average personnel costs per employee ranged from 24.0 thousand EUR in Italy to 33.2 thousand EUR in Sweden, with Portugal (10.7 thousand EUR) and Spain (16.9 thousand EUR) falling below this range. This ratio of average personnel costs is influenced, amongst other factors, by the amount of part-time employment. The distribution activities that have the lowest average personnel costs vary greatly between Member States, but the activity with the highest average personnel costs is generally NACE Group 51.6 (wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies) or NACE Group 51.1 (wholesale on a fee or contract basis).

Table 15.5

Distributive trades (NACE Section G)
Labour force characteristics (% of total employment)

	Female		Part-time		Self-employed		Higher level of education	
	1995	2000	1995	2000	1995	2000	1995	2000 (1)
EU-15	45.3	46.8	20.1	22.8	23.6	20.6	11.6	12.3
B	46.0	48.2	17.1	29.1	30.5	28.6	18.9	19.8
DK	40.0	45.4	27.6	28.6	13.1	9.5	17.3	11.5
D	52.5	53.6	22.7	27.5	13.2	13.1	15.9	16.3
EL	36.0	37.7	3.3	3.3	48.1	43.3	11.5	13.8
E	41.4	44.7	7.5	7.8	34.7	28.8	12.7	19.7
F	44.4	44.8	15.5	17.5	16.3	14.0	13.5	17.6
IRL	42.0	46.7	17.0	26.3	22.9	16.0	15.6	18.3
I	35.0	37.7	6.5	9.3	50.4	43.9	3.8	4.8
L	43.7	45.4	9.2	11.8	15.6	14.8	8.5	11.4
NL	43.0	44.4	38.7	43.7	14.1	10.3	:	11.4
A	54.2	55.1	19.2	25.4	10.2	11.3	4.2	9.7
P	40.9	44.5	5.8	5.8	41.1	33.3	4.9	2.8
FIN	49.8	48.8	17.8	20.6	17.1	15.9	17.4	30.9
S	45.7	46.1	28.0	24.1	21.3	16.4	15.6	17.4
UK	49.2	49.7	36.8	38.2	13.3	11.1	10.7	14.3

(1) EU-15 and IRL, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey

Table 15.6

Distributive trades (NACE Section G)
Labour productivity and personnel costs, 1999

	Apparent labour productivity (thousand EUR per person employed)	Average personnel costs (thousand EUR per employee)	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)
B	39.7	31.9	124.4
DK	39.4	28.9	136.7
D	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:
E	22.6	16.9	133.3
F	39.0	30.3	128.6
IRL (1)	27.3	:	:
I (2)	27.5	24.0	114.4
L (2)	43.0	26.1	164.8
NL	:	:	:
A	37.5	28.1	133.5
P (2)	16.3	10.7	152.5
FIN	42.5	27.7	153.5
S	41.3	33.2	124.4
UK	:	:	:

(1) 1997. (2) 1998.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

15.1: SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLES

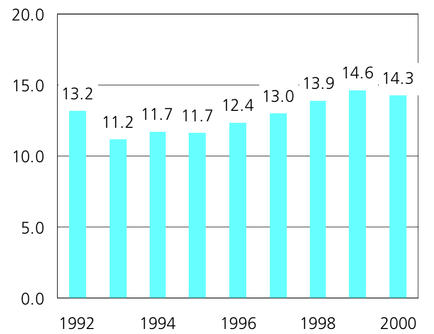
These activities cover the wholesale, retail and commission sale of new and used motor vehicles (Group 50.1) and motorcycles (Group 50.4), as well as parts and accessories (Group 50.3), including specialist vehicles, lorries, trailers and caravans. In addition, this sub-chapter also covers the maintenance and repair of motorcycles, but not of motor vehicles (see next sub-chapter). The renting of motor vehicles is covered in chapter 19.

Looking at demand measures, there are clearly two distinct markets for this sector, namely final consumers (households) and business customers, although many of the latter may purchase directly from manufacturers.

Figure 15.2 shows the number of new car registrations in the EU, which is a rough indicator of demand for new cars. This indicates that there has been growth in this market from a low in 1993 (11.2 million registrations) through to 1999 (14.6 million registrations) with only a small fall (of less than 1%) between 1994 and 1995. New car registrations peaked in 1999 and registrations in 2000 were 2.2% lower than the year before.

Figure 15.2

New car registrations in the EU (millions)



Source: Eurostat, European Business Trends (theme4/ebt)

Box 15.1: the end of the block exemption

The European Commission is currently working on a new regulatory framework for motor trades[11] The roots of the existing framework are in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 123/85, which contained a group (or block) exemption for motor trades based on the principle that the restrictive agreements in this sector brought about overall economic advantages which outweighed the disadvantages for competition. This Regulation was replaced by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1475/95 on the application of Article 81(3) of the Treaty to certain categories of motor vehicle distribution and servicing agreements. This aimed to stimulate competition, improve the functioning of the Single Market and to re-balance conflicting interests, in particular by giving dealers greater commercial independence from manufacturers, giving independent manufacturers and distributors of parts easier market access and strengthening the position of consumers. This Regulation will expire on 30 September 2002. The European Commission has already adopted a factual analysis of the framework under the current Regulation. The conclusion of the report was that the block exemption had not achieved all of the Commission's original aims and in particular consumers do not seem to have fully benefited from the Single Market. A report prepared for the Commission was released in December 2001 on the "impact of possible future legislative scenarios for motor vehicle distribution on all parties concerned" and a decision on the way forward is expected during 2002.

There are large price differentials for consumers for motor vehicles across the EU[12]. These differentials exist on the basis of pre- or post-tax evaluations. Differentials can be explained in part by different specifications (for example left or right hand drive cars) or by different tax regimes. Indeed, manufacturers argue that their pricing policies take account of making post-tax prices affordable. Generally pre-tax prices are low in Finland, Denmark and Greece and are usually much higher in Germany, Austria and the United Kingdom. Car price differentials in the second half of the 1990s have tended to be higher for small cars, which account for 75% of the EU motor vehicles market, than they have for large and luxury cars.

(11) Latest information is available from the Directorate-General for Competition http://europa.eu.int/comm/competition/car_sector/distribution/
(12) Car price differentials within the European Union on 1 May 2001, Directorate-General for Competition, available at http://europa.eu.int/comm/competition/car_sector/price_diffs/

Another measure of the demand for the products of this sector is shown by household expenditure. The Household Budget Survey (HBS) provides information on a number of personal transport items and these are shown in table 15.7. Note that expenditure on the maintenance and repair of motor vehicles is also included in this table, although these services are covered in the next sub-chapter.

STRUCTURAL PROFILE

This sub-chapter covers the distribution of new and used motor vehicles and related parts and accessories. In 1999 these sectors generated 681 billion EUR of turnover in the EU[13]. In relative terms this sector represented between 63% of turnover in motor trades in Italy and 87% in France. The United Kingdom had the largest sector in turnover terms (23% of the EU total), followed by Germany (18%). Between 1995 and 1999 all countries[14] showed growth in turnover, ranging from 12% over the period in Germany to 93% in Denmark.

(13) FIN, 2000; I, NL and P, 1998;
EL, not available; IRL, only available for NACE 50.1.
(14) B, DK, D, L, A, FIN, S and UK.

Table 15.7

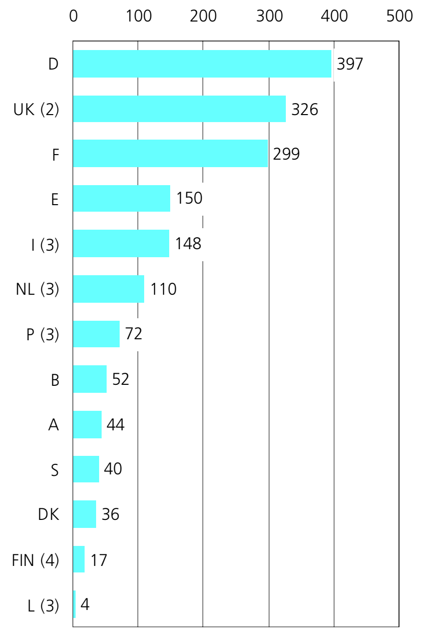
Household consumption expenditure (share of total consumption expenditure, %)

	COICOP	Year	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Purchase of motor cars	07.1.1	1994	4.9	4.2	6.0	6.0	3.6	3.4	6.3	:	3.0	7.3	2.9	7.6	7.1	5.4	4.5	4.1
		1999	:	4.5	5.8	5.7	4.2	5.7	:	:	4.2	8.3	3.8	6.4	:	8.7	5.8	5.8
Purchase of motor cycles	07.1.2	1994	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	:	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
		1999	:	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	:	:	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	:	0.3	0.1	0.1
Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	07.2.1	1994	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	:	0.2	2.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.2
		1999	:	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.1	:	:	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	:	0.7	0.6	0.5
Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment	07.2.3	1994	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.5	0.3	1.8	1.4	:	2.5	0.0	1.0	1.8	2.4	1.0	1.5	0.4
		1999	:	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.3	:	:	1.5	2.1	0.9	1.7	:	0.7	0.9	0.9

Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey (theme3/hbs)

Figure 15.3

Sale of motor vehicles (NACE Groups 50.1, 50.3 and 50.4) Number of persons employed, 1999 (thousands) (1)



(1) EL and IRL, not available.
(2) Number of employees, 1997.
(3) 1998.
(4) 2000.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.8

Sale of motor vehicles (NACE Groups 50.1, 50.3 and 50.4) Labour productivity and personnel costs, 1999

	Apparent labour productivity (thousand EUR per person employed)	Average personnel costs (thousand EUR per employee)	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)
B	46.1	35.4	130.3
DK	42.4	31.1	136.6
D	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:
E	33.3	20.7	160.9
F	38.5	30.9	124.6
IRL	:	:	:
I (1)	38.9	26.0	149.3
L (1)	47.3	28.6	165.1
NL (1)	36.7	28.6	128.3
A	46.4	31.2	148.5
P (1)	21.7	12.3	176.9
FIN	52.3	30.9	169.4
S	47.8	35.1	136.2
UK (2)	:	22.5	:

(1) 1998.
(2) 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

LABOUR AND PRODUCTIVITY

The number of persons employed in the EU in these sectors in 1999 was 1.7 million[15]. There are few time series for employment in these sectors but Germany, the largest employer, has recorded slight reductions in employment levels each year from 403 thousand persons employed in 1995 to 397 thousand in 1999.

(15) FIN, 2000; I, L, NL and P, 1998; UK, 1997; UK, number of employees; EL and IRL, not available.

Relative to other distributive trades, the sale of motor vehicles typically records high levels of wage adjusted labour productivity, comparable to those found in own account wholesaling. Looking at data for 1998 and 1999, wage adjusted labour productivity[16] was highest in Portugal (value added was 177% of adjusted personnel costs) and Finland (169%) and lowest in the Netherlands (128%) and France (125%). The high wage adjusted labour productivity in Finland was influenced by a particularly high apparent labour productivity figure (52.3 thousand EUR per person employed). Portugal's low average personnel costs (12.3 thousand EUR per employee) more than compensated for having the lowest apparent labour productivity (21.7 thousand EUR).

(16) D, EL, IRL and UK, not available.

15.2: REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles includes all types of repairs (mechanical, body-work and electrical), spraying and painting, ordinary servicing, washing and polishing, as well as the installation of replacement parts and accessories (NACE Group 50.2). Equally it covers tyre repair and fitting, towing, roadside assistance and car cleaning services. Many of the services covered in this sub-chapter are also subject to the block exemption under Commission Regulation (EC) No 1475/95 - see box 15.1 in sub-chapter 15.1.

There are a large number of generally small, independent repair shops that carry out repairs as well as services. These enterprises compete amongst themselves and with motor vehicle dealerships (classified in NACE Group 50.1). These independents face challenges posed by the growing complexity of motor vehicles and the need to invest in increasingly sophisticated equipment; indeed, access to technology has been one of the discussion points concerning the development of the new regulatory framework for the sector.

Also competing with motor sales dealers are national and international chains replacing parts that normally wear out once or more during the lifetime of a vehicle, such as tyres, filters, wiper blades, batteries and spark plugs. As well as expanding their geographical coverage, some of these motor vehicle replacement parts enterprises have expanded the range of services that they provide, notably into regular vehicle servicing. Motor vehicle manufacturers have also moved into this market too.

STRUCTURAL PROFILE

Excluding Germany, Greece and Ireland, turnover in the EU in this sector was 70 billion EUR in 1999[17]. In relative terms this sector represented between 2% of turnover in motor trades in Luxembourg and 17% in Finland. Germany aside, the sector was largest in turnover terms in Italy (18.5 billion EUR in 1998) and the United Kingdom (16.9 billion EUR in 1999), both of which recorded strong growth since 1995. Between 1995 and 1999 Belgium recorded a large fall in turnover in this sector, from 5 to 3 billion EUR.

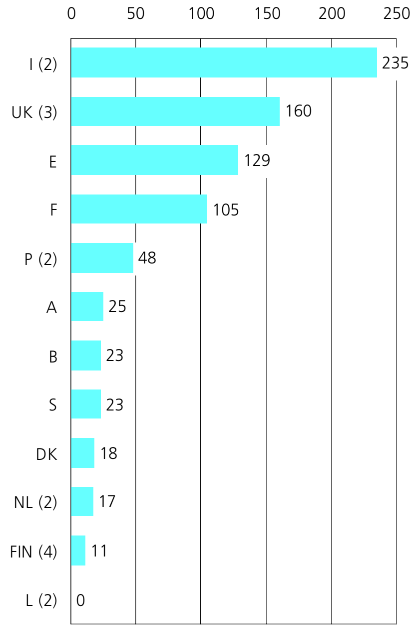
EMPLOYMENT

The number of persons employed in 1999 in the EU, again excluding Germany, Greece and Ireland, was 794 thousand[18]. The employment figures for Belgium confirmed the fall in activity in this sector that was shown above for turnover, with employment down from 28.1 thousand in 1995 to 23.0 thousand in 1999. Employment grew substantially in the Netherlands, from 15.8 thousand in 1995 to 17.4 thousand in 1998, and also in Finland, from 10.1 thousand in 1995 to 11.3 thousand in 2000.

(17) FIN, 2000; I, NL and P, 1998.
(18) FIN, 2000; I, L, NL and P, 1998; UK, 1997; UK, number of employees.

Figure 15.4

Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles (NACE Group 50.2)
Number of persons employed, 1999 (thousands) (1)



(1) D, EL and IRL, not available.
(2) 1998.
(3) Number of employees, 1997.
(4) 2000.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

15.3: RETAIL SALE OF AUTOMOTIVE FUEL

This specialist sector covers the retail sale of automotive fuel, lubricating and cooling products for motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE Group 50.5). It does not include the wholesale trade of automotive fuel, which is classified as part of Class 51.51 - the wholesale of all fuel products, regardless of their physical state or purpose.

The role of service stations in the retailing network has changed with a broader mix of goods and services being offered by service stations and increased competition, normally from other retailers such as supermarkets and hypermarkets.

As with the other motor trades sectors this sector supplies two distinct markets: namely, final consumers (households) and commercial customers, in particular the transport sector. The Household Budget Survey (HBS) provides aggregated information for household expenditure on the core product group of automotive fuel and lubricants (see table 15.9).

STRUCTURAL PROFILE

Turnover in the EU in this sector was 99 billion EUR in 1999[19]. In relative terms this sector represented between 4% of turnover in motor trades in France and 33% in Luxembourg (where fuel is generally considerably cheaper than in the neighbouring countries of Belgium, Germany and France).

In 1998 there were 113 thousand outlets retailing automotive fuels in the EU with combined retail motor fuel sales of 238 million m^3, according to EUROPIA. The largest retail outlets in terms of average sales volume were in Luxembourg (6.4 thousand m^3 on average) and the smallest were in Greece (0.9 thousand m^3) and Ireland (0.6 thousand m^3).

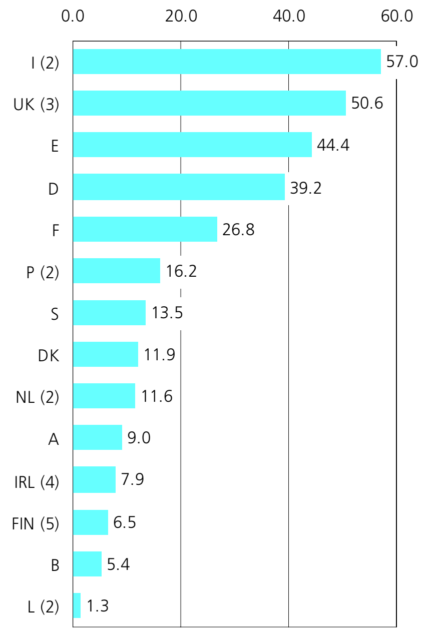
EMPLOYMENT

The number of persons employed in the EU in the retail sale of automotive fuel in 1999 was 301 thousand[20]. Germany and Italy had the highest levels of employment in 1995[21] but both saw their employment levels fall, particularly Germany, where employment halved from 78.9 thousand in 1995 to 39.2 thousand in 1999. Between 1995 and 1999 Finland (30%), Belgium (14%) and Austria (11%) all reported growth in employment in excess of 10% as did the Netherlands (21%) between 1995 and 1998.

(19) FIN, 2000; I, NL and P, 1998; IRL, 1997; EL, not available.
(20) FIN, 2000; I, L, NL and P, 1998; IRL and UK, 1997; UK, number of employees; EL, not available.
(21) EL, E, F, P, S and UK, not available.

Figure 15.5

Retail sale of automotive fuel (NACE Group 50.5)
Number of persons employed, 1999 (thousands) (1)



(1) EL, not available.
(2) 1998.
(3) Number of employees, 1997.
(4) 1997.
(5) 2000.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.9

Household consumption expenditure (share of total consumption expenditure, %)

	COICOP	Year	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	07.2.2	1994	3.6	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	:	5.5	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.7	4.3	3.8
		1999	:	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.8	4.0	:	:	5.4	2.4	3.0	3.5	:	3.7	3.7	3.7

Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey (theme3/hbs)

15.4: WHOLESALE ON A FEE OR CONTRACT BASIS

This wholesale sector covers agents trading on behalf and on account of others, those involved in bringing sellers and buyers together and those undertaking commercial transactions on behalf of a principal (NACE Group 51.1). It does not include financial intermediaries such as insurance or real estate agents, nor any retail sale by agents.

These enterprises generally make up a disproportionately small share of wholesaling in turnover terms as this measure only includes their commissions, whereas the turnover of own account wholesalers relates to the value of the goods resold not just the margin on these goods.

STRUCTURAL PROFILE

In 1999 this sector, excluding Germany and Greece, generated turnover in excess of 126 billion EUR in the EU[22]. It represented between 1% of turnover in wholesale trade in Ireland and 14% in France. This sector is so concentrated in France that turnover there was more than three times higher than in Italy and more than four times higher than in the United Kingdom. These three countries all recorded large increases in turnover during the second half of the 1990s: with a 50% increase in France between 1996 and 1999 and a similar rise in the United Kingdom between 1995 and 1999, whilst there was a 33% increase in Italy between 1996 and 1998. There was also strong growth (28%) in Austria between 1995 and 1999. Turnover in Finland was stable between 1995 and 1999, but figures for 2000 show that there was a large increase. The remaining countries for which a time series is available (Belgium, Denmark; Luxembourg and Sweden) all recorded a reduction in turnover of between 8% (Denmark) and 35% (Luxembourg).

(22) FIN, 2000; I, NL and P, 1998; IRL, 1997.

LABOUR AND PRODUCTIVITY

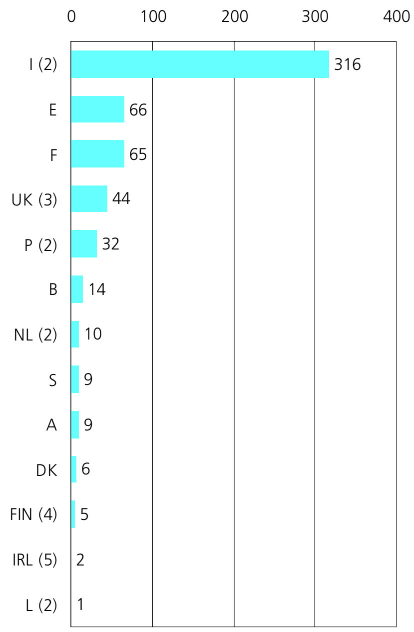
The employment figures for this sector tend to be relatively high, as it is not uncommon for wholesale agents or brokers to carry out their activity on a part-time basis. The sector is also characterised in some countries by a very high proportion of self-employment (and family workers), reaching 90% in Italy (1998), but this is not universally the case.

Excluding Germany and Greece, employment in the rest of the EU reached 580 thousand in 1999[23]. Of these, 316 thousand were in Italy alone, reflecting the high-proportion of part-time employment there.

Looking at data for 1998 and 1999, wage adjusted labour productivity[24] was highest in Luxembourg (value added was 160.5% of adjusted personnel costs). This ratio was below 100% in Belgium (88.6%) and Austria (99.8%), indicating that adjusted personnel costs exceeded value added.

(23) FIN, 2000; I, L, NL and P, 1998;
IRL and UK, 1997; UK, number of employees.
(24) D, EL, IRL, NL and UK, not available.

Figure 15.6
Wholesale on a fee or contract basis (NACE Group 51.1)
Number of persons employed, 1999 (thousands) (1)



(1) D and EL, not available.
(2) 1998.
(3) Number of employees, 1997.
(4) 2000.
(5) 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

15.5: WHOLESALING ON OWN ACCOUNT

These activities (NACE Groups 51.2 to 51.7) cover all wholesale trade except that undertaken by agents and that concerning motor trades. It covers resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods to retailers, industrial, commercial, institutional and professional users, as well as other wholesalers and is also known as merchant wholesaling.

Wholesaling on own account can be seen as "pushing" goods through the distribution network from producers to the next users or alternatively as providing an interface, a two-directional link, between producers and users (retailers or otherwise). Either way, wholesaling is more than simply a case of handling small orders (break of bulk), it may also include services such as assembling, sorting and grading of goods, labelling, coding, repackaging, bottling, storage, refrigeration, delivery and installation. As wholesaling has become more sophisticated there has been an increase in the range of services offered by wholesalers, notably to provide expertise in quality control and market information, as well as providing financing.

The ability and willingness of final consumers, retailers and industrial and professional users to order directly from manufacturers has increased, notably through access to new forms of sale. This has increased pressure on wholesalers to be more competitive, to provide other value added services and to raise productivity.

The primary distinction in this sector is between wholesalers of industrial goods and those of consumer goods, which are subject to different economic cycles as well as facing different pressures.

STRUCTURAL PROFILE

In 1999 there were just over 790 thousand own account wholesalers in the EU[25], with average size in turnover terms generally ranging from less than 0.2 billion EUR per enterprise in Portugal, Italy and Spain to over 0.5 billion EUR per enterprise in Austria, with Germany well above this range, with average turnover close to 0.8 billion EUR per enterprise (see figure 15.7).

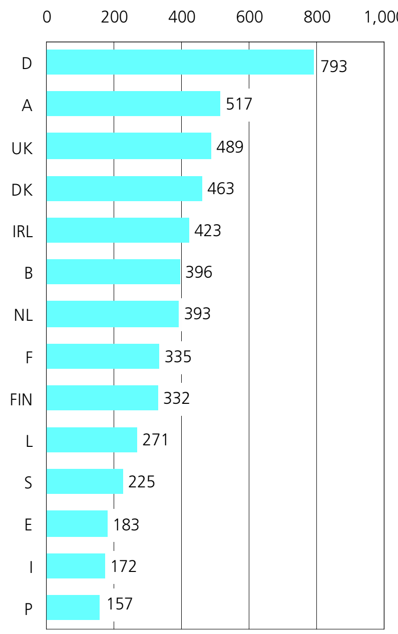
In 1999 these sectors generated turnover of 2,695 billion EUR in the EU[26]. They accounted for around 94% of turnover in wholesale trade[27] - ranging from 86% in France to 99% in Ireland - and around half of total turnover in all distributive trades - ranging from 44% in Italy to 59% in Denmark. In 1999, Germany maintained its position as having the largest own account wholesaling sector in the EU, with turnover of 570.4 billion EUR. Turnover in this sector also exceeded 500 billion EUR in the United Kingdom for the first time in 1999, having risen from 392.5 billion EUR in 1995 to 507.8 billion EUR. The Netherlands also recorded high growth over the same period from 164.6 billion EUR to 215.1 billion EUR.

Like other distribution sectors, own account wholesalers can be distinguished by the type of products that they trade. Figure 15.8 shows the breakdown of own account wholesale trade by specialisation at the Group level of NACE. Own account wholesalers of industrial goods (NACE Groups 51.2, 51.5 and 51.6) together accounted for 52.5% of the turnover in this sector in 1999, while own account wholesalers of consumer goods (NACE Groups 51.3 and 51.4) accounted for 42.6%; the remainder (4.8%) was accounted for by other wholesaling, which includes wholesalers specialised in other products as well as unspecialised wholesalers.

(25) D, I, L, NL and P, 1998; IRL, 1997; EL, not available.
(26) FIN, 2000; I and P, 1998; IRL, 1997; EL, not available.
(27) FIN, 2000; I, NL and P, 1998; IRL, 1997; D and EL, not available.

Figure 15.7

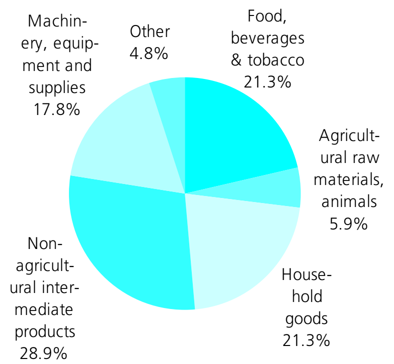
Average turnover per enterprise for own account wholesalers, 1999 (million EUR per enterprise) (1)



(1) D, I, L, NL and P, 1998; IRL, 1997; EL, not available.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs)

Figure 15.8

Breakdown of own account wholesaling turnover, 1999 (1)



(1) I and P, 1998; IRL, 1997; EL not available.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs)

LABOUR AND PRODUCTIVITY

The number of persons employed in the EU in these sectors in 1999 was in excess of 6.2 million[28]. German employment data in these sectors show a large fall in absolute and relative terms from 1.30 million in 1995 to 1.21 million in 1999 (a reduction of 6.4%). Amongst the eight Member States[29] for which 1998 and 1999 employment data are available, only France (2.3%) and Belgium (2.2%) recorded an increase in employment levels.

Own account wholesalers of industrial goods (NACE Groups 51.2, 51.5 and 51.6) together accounted for 49.6% of employment in this sector in 1999, while own account wholesalers of consumer goods (NACE Groups 51.3 and 51.4) accounted for 46.2% (see figure 15.10). Compared to turnover this indicated a smaller share of employment for wholesaling of industrial goods and a larger share for wholesaling of consumer goods.

Wage adjusted labour productivity is generally high in these sectors, ranging from 133.5% in Sweden to 184.4% in Portugal[30]. In all countries for which data was available, productivity measured in this way was higher in own account wholesaling than in distribution as a whole.

(28) FIN, 2000; I, L, NL and P, 1998; IRL and UK, 1997; UK, number of employees; EL, not available.
(29) B, DK, D, E, F, A, FIN and S.
(30) I, L, NL and P, 1998;
D, EL, IRL and UK, not available.

Table 15.10

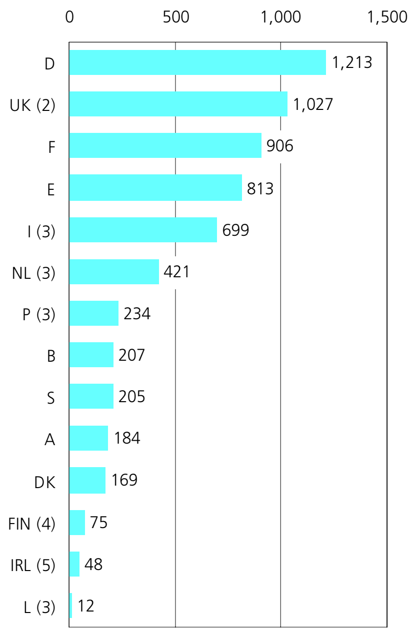
Wholesale on own account (NACE Groups 51.2 to 51.7)
Labour productivity and personnel costs, 1999

	Apparent labour productivity (thousand EUR per person employed)	Average personnel costs (thousand EUR per employee)	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)
B	58.4	42.2	138.5
DK	56.0	38.8	144.4
D	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:
E	30.5	19.9	153.6
F	50.3	37.3	134.8
IRL (1)	50.9	:	:
I (2)	44.4	28.3	156.7
L (2)	59.5	33.8	175.9
NL (2)	53.7	31.8	168.8
A	52.6	37.1	141.5
P (2)	25.0	13.5	184.4
FIN	58.7	35.4	165.9
S	54.6	40.9	133.5
UK (1)	:	28.5	:

(1) 1997.
(2) 1998.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Figure 15.9

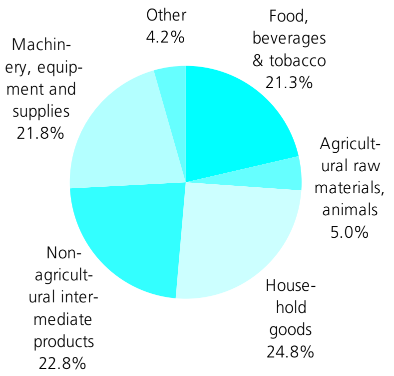
Wholesale on own account (NACE Groups 51.2 to 51.7) Number of persons employed, 1999 (thousands) (1)



(1) EL, not available.
(2) Number of employees, 1997.
(3) 1998.
(4) 2000.
(5) 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Figure 15.10

Breakdown of own account wholesaling employment, 1999 (1)



(1) I, L, NL and P, 1998; IRL, 1997; EL and UK, not available.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs)

INDEX

15.6: RETAIL TRADE OF FOOD ITEMS

These activities cover the retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco, either in specialised stores (NACE Group 52.2) or in non-specialised stores which have a predominance of these products (NACE Class 52.11). In this sub-chapter these activities are referred to as food retailing.

By definition nearly all food retailing is to final consumers and most of the items sold by this sector are essential goods of relatively low unit value which tend to be less influenced by consumer confidence than non-food items (see sub-chapter 15.7). The high proportion of household expenditure accounted for by items typically sold by this sector can be seen from the Household Budget Survey (HBS) data presented in table 15.11. In most Member States the expenditure on these items is less than that spent on housing, water and fuels, but more than that spent on transport goods and services.

Box 15.2: local shops in rural communities - not just food retailing

The European Commission has released the results of a study[31] on "Best European practice regarding local shops in disadvantaged rural areas". It stresses the important role that local shops play in rural communities that often face difficulties from a declining and ageing population. These shops supply both the local population and visitors with basic goods and services, particularly important for persons with reduced mobility. They contribute to the quality of local life, provide a point for social contact and are a prerequisite for the development of other activities and the preservation of traditional activities.

In order to achieve viability, the business format often needs to be tailored to the local environment and this may mean diversification from a food dominating non-specialised store into a provider of a broad range of services. Small businesses in rural areas are often faced with higher costs, due for example to low stock rotation because of the level of custom, low bargaining power and higher distribution costs being charged by suppliers. Participation in co-operatives or associations may help to reduce some of these costs. Furthermore, the costs of acquiring and maintaining skills levels may be higher, an increasingly important issue as the retail industry undergoes major changes, notably in the use of modern information technology.

(31) Available from the Commerce and distribution theme of the Enterprise Directorate-General's library at http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/library.

Large food retailers have been active in the growth of out-of-town retail centres which have generally had a negative impact on retailing within town centres and has increased the problems already faced by small retailers in rural communities (see box 15.2). Large food retailers have seen their domestic market shares grow, and most have attempted to expand internationally, particularly in Eastern Europe.

Table 15.11

Structure of household expenditure, 1999 (share of total consumption expenditure, %)

	COICOP	B	DK	D	EL	E	F (1)	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P (1)	FIN	S	UK
Food, beverages and tobacco	01 + 02	15.6	17.3	13.9	20.1	21.0	18.9	:	20.9	12.1	12.6	16.0	24.0	17.1	18.3	13.5
Food	01.1	12.1	11.6	:	15.7	17.3	15.2	:	17.4	9.1	9.5	12.0	20.5	12.9	:	9.5
Bread and cereals	01.1.1	2.4	2.2	:	2.0	2.8	2.8	:	3.3	1.6	1.8	2.2	3.2	2.4	:	2.0
Meat	01.1.2	3.6	2.8	:	4.0	5.2	4.5	:	4.7	2.7	2.2	2.9	6.2	2.7	:	2.4
Fish and seafood	01.1.3	0.8	0.6	:	1.3	2.5	1.0	:	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	3.2	0.5	:	0.4
Milk, cheese and eggs	01.1.4	1.6	1.9	:	2.5	2.5	2.2	:	2.8	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.5	:	1.3
Oils and fats	01.1.5	0.3	0.4	:	1.5	0.7	0.4	:	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.4	:	0.2
Fruit	01.1.6	0.9	0.7	:	1.4	1.4	1.1	:	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.0	:	0.7
Vegetables	01.1.7	1.2	1.3	:	1.9	1.4	1.8	:	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.0	2.0	1.3	:	1.5
Sugar, jam, chocolate, confectionery	01.1.8	0.9	1.5	:	1.0	0.6	0.8	:	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.1	:	0.7
Food products n.e.c.	01.1.9	0.4	0.3	:	0.1	0.2	0.6	:	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.1	1.1	:	0.4
Non-alcoholic beverages	01.2	1.3	1.5	:	0.9	1.0	1.0	:	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.3	:	0.9
Coffee, tea and cocoa	01.2.1	0.3	0.6	:	0.3	0.4	0.3	:	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	:	0.3
Mineral waters, soft drinks, juices	01.2.2	1.0	0.9	:	0.6	0.6	0.7	:	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	:	0.6
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	02	2.3	4.2	2.8	3.5	2.7	2.7	:	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
Spirits	02.1.1	0.2	0.4	:	0.2	0.1	0.5	:	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	:	0.3
Wine	02.1.2	0.9	1.0	:	0.2	0.4	1.2	:	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.5	:	0.7
Beer	02.1.3	0.4	0.8	:	0.2	0.2	0.0	:	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	:	0.4
Tobacco	02.2	0.9	1.9	:	2.9	1.9	1.1	:	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.5

(1) 1994.

Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey (theme3/hbs)

STRUCTURAL PROFILE

In 1999 there were over 700 thousand food retailing enterprises in the EU, with an average size of just under 900 thousand EUR per enterprise (see figure 15.11). In the EU there were around 20 food retailing enterprises per 10 thousand inhabitants in 1999[32], ranging from the most dense networks in Portugal and Spain to the most sparse in Germany.

In 1999, food retailing generated turnover of 655 billion EUR in the EU[33]. It accounted for around 46% of retail turnover[34], ranging from 34% in Austria to 53% in France. In 1999 France maintained its position of having the largest food retailing sector in the EU, with turnover of 148.6 billion EUR.

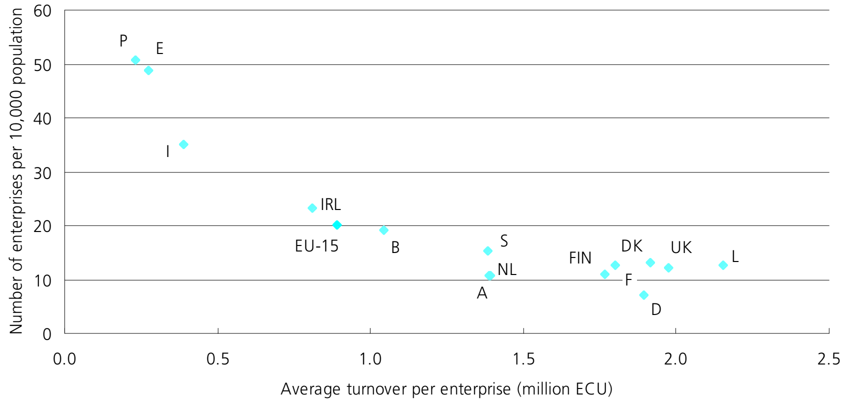
Food retailing can be distinguished between retailers specialised in a particular category of food products and non-specialised retailers with food predominating that sell a wide range of food products. In the EU in 1999, specialised food retailers accounted for 15.6% of the turnover generated by food retailers, this share ranging from 7.7% in France to 35.7% in Spain. Most Member States[35] that provide a time-series report that the share of specialised food retailers in the food retailing sector has fallen during the second half of the 1990s, although there are some exceptions, such as Austria and Finland. The largest fall in relative terms was in Denmark, where specialised food retailers generated 16.1% of turnover in 1995 (17.7% in 1996) and only 10.0% by 1999.

Table 15.12 provides a complementary view of the sector, showing the importance of certain categories of food from the retailer's perspective, as well as giving an indication of the extent to which sales of these items are undertaken by specialists. The table provides information for 1997 and is based on data from nine Member States[36]. Collectively food items accounted for 39% of turnover by retailers. Tobacco products were the most sold item through specialised stores (37%) followed by meat and meat products from butchers (25%). Only a small proportion (8%) of the retail sales of bread, cakes and confectionery products were made in specialised bakeries and cake shops; the rest of the retail sales of these products were accounted for by non-specialised retail stores or stores specialising in other product categories.

(32) D, I, L, NL and P, 1998; E and IRL, 1997; EL, not available.
(33) D, I, L, NL and P, 1998; E and IRL, 1997; EL, not available.
(34) I and P, 1998; IRL, 1997; D, EL, E and NL, not available.
(35) Data available for 3 or more years from 1995 to 1999 for all countries except EL, E and NL.
(36) DK, D, E, F, I, NL, P, S and UK.

Figure 15.11

Food retailing network, 1999 (1)



(1) D, I, L, NL and P, 1998; E and IRL, 1997; EL, not available.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs)

Table 15.12

Breakdown of retailers' sales of goods, 1997 (%) (1)

	CPA heading	Share of these goods as a proportion of all retail sales of goods by retailers	Share of sales by specialists in these goods as a proportion of all sales of these goods by retailers
All retail goods sold by retailers	52	100.0	-
All food, beverages and tobacco sold by retailers	52.1 & 52.2	39.0	-
Fruit and vegetables	52.21	4.3	11.4
Meat and meat products	52.22	6.5	24.9
Fish and shell fish	52.23	1.5	20.5
Bread, cakes and confectionery	52.24	4.2	8.3
Beverages	52.25	6.1	15.9
Tobacco	52.26	2.7	37.5
Other food products	52.27	13.7	4.1

(1) INFORMA estimates; geographical coverage is DK, D, E, F, I, NL, P, S and UK; retailers are considered to be enterprises classified within NACE Division 52, except NACE Group 52.7 excluded for D and NACE Classes 52.12, 52.31 and Group 52.5 excluded for NL; total retail sales of goods includes all goods retailed, regardless of whether they are sold through specialised or unspecialised retailers, or through in-store or distance selling.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs)

INDEX

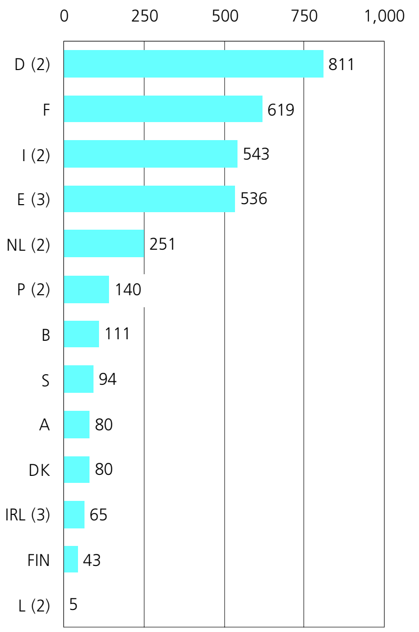
LABOUR AND PRODUCTIVITY

Excluding Greece and the United Kingdom, the number of persons employed in the EU in food retailing in 1999 was 3.4 million[37]. Wage adjusted labour productivity is generally lower in this sector than in distribution as a whole, but higher than in non-food retailing, although several countries report a different position, notably Portugal where non-food retailing has higher productivity and France where food retailing has higher productivity than distribution in general. The lowest level of wage adjusted productivity was recorded in Italy (value added representing 93.4% of adjusted personnel costs, 1998)[38], which was the only country to report a level below 100% indicating that adjusted personnel costs in Italy were higher than value added.

(37) D, I, L, NL and P, 1998; E and IRL, 1997.
(38) D, EL, IRL and UK, not available.

Figure 15.12

Retail sale of food, beverages or tobacco (NACE Class 52.11 and Group 52.2) Number of persons employed, 1999 (thousands) (1)



(1) EL and UK, not available.
(2) 1998.
(3) 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.13

Retail sale of food, beverages or tobacco (NACE Class 52.11 and Group 52.2) Labour productivity and personnel costs, 1999

	Apparent labour productivity (thousand EUR per person employed)	Average personnel costs (thousand EUR per employee)	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)
B	27.2	22.8	119.1
DK	22.0	17.1	128.6
D	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:
E (1)	15.4	11.9	128.6
F	31.5	23.5	134.0
IRL (1)	17.0	:	:
I (2)	20.1	21.5	93.4
L (2)	31.5	19.2	164.2
NL (2)	15.0	10.0	150.4
A	23.6	19.0	124.3
P (2)	9.5	8.2	115.7
FIN	32.4	22.0	147.1
S	28.3	24.5	115.4
UK	:	:	:

(1) 1997.
(2) 1998.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

15.7: RETAIL TRADE OF NON-FOOD ITEMS

These activities cover retail sale other than food, beverages and tobacco. Retail sales may be in the form of new goods from specialised stores (Groups 52.3 and 52.4), new goods from non-specialised stores (Class 52.12), used or second-hand goods in stores (Group 52.5) or sales not in stores (Group 52.6). Note that the retail sale of motor vehicles and automotive fuels is excluded, as is all renting and hiring of personal and household goods to the general public.

By definition retailers sell to final consumers although there is also a proportion of their sales that go to intermediate consumers, for example smaller enterprises purchasing office furniture and supplies. Whilst some of the goods sold by this sector are small items purchased frequently, even daily, for example newspapers, many of the items can be regarded as semi-durables or durables. The sales of durable items, such as furniture and household appliances, are cyclical and are strongly influenced by consumer confidence and purchases of replacement items tend to be postponed when confidence is low. The proportion of household expenditure accounted for by items typically sold by this sector can be seen from the Household Budget Survey (HBS) data presented in table 15.14.

As well as being cyclical, non-food retailing is also seasonal, and a large proportion of sales are made in the period leading up to Christmas, whilst a relatively low proportion of sales are made in January, February and August.

An important distinction in this sector is between retail trading through stores and remote-selling. The former consists of a number of mature retail sectors with relatively slow growth, normally but not always specialised in the sale of a particular non-food product range. Remote-selling is much smaller than trading through stores and covers a diverse range of trading forms, most notably direct sales such as mail-order catalogues and television, radio and Internet sales. In this respect it is important to note that the statistics from the SBS database used in this chapter require the data for each enterprise to be included only in its largest activity; hence enterprises that trade through stores and use remote-selling as well will be classified within their principal activity.

Table 15.14

Structure of household expenditure, 1999 (share of total consumption expenditure, %)

	COICOP	B	DK	D	EL	E	F (1)	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P (1)	FIN	S	UK
Clothing	03.1 except 03.1.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	6.4	5.9	4.6	:	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.8	3.8	4.1	4.4
Footwear	03.2.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	0.9	:	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.0
Furnishings, household equip. & maintenance products, excl. repair & domestic services	05 except 05.1.3, 05.3.3, 05.6.2	5.3	5.8	6.8	6.2	4.2	6.1	:	6.5	7.1	6.2	6.8	5.5	4.2	4.9	6.8
Furniture, furnishings, carpets, excluding repair	05.1.1 + 05.1.2	2.0	2.5	3.4	1.3	1.6	2.3	:	2.8	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.5	1.7	1.8	3.4
Household textiles	05.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5
Household appliances, excluding repair	05.3.1 + 05.3.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	:	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Tools and equipment for house and garden	05.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.9	:	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7
Medical products, appliances and equipment	06.1	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.4	2.4	:	2.4	1.1	0.8	1.2	2.1	1.8	1.1	0.7
Telephone and telefax equipment	08.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	:	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
Recreation and culture, excluding repair and maintenance services	09.1 + 09.2 + 09.3 + 09.5 except 09.1.5, 09.2.3, 09.3.5	4.7	6.6	6.0	2.8	3.4	5.0	:	3.5	5.0	6.5	5.4	2.5	6.6	7.0	6.0
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment, excluding repair	09.1 except 09.1.5	1.0	2.3	1.8	0.6	1.0	1.8	:	0.8	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.9
Newspapers, books and stationery	09.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	:	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.6	0.9	2.1	2.3	1.7
Personal care appliances and personal effects	12.1 + 12.3	1.4	1.6	3.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	:	2.0	2.3	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3

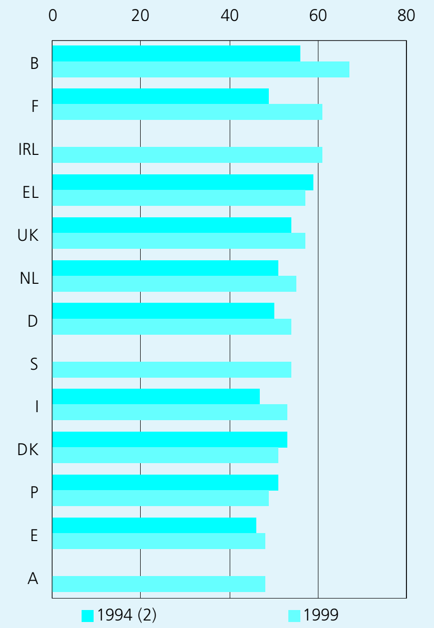
(1) 1994.
Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey (theme3/hbs)

Box 15.3: opening hours in retail trade

In 1999 the European Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs conducted a labour market survey which, amongst many other issues, compiled information on opening hours in retail trade (including food retailing). Comparative information is available for most EU Member States for 1994. Figure 15.13 shows that average opening hours have increased between 1994 and 1999 in 7 of the 10 Member States for which the comparison can be made and it is estimated that shops in the EU are open for 56 hours per week on average.

Figure 15.13

Average opening hours per week, retail trade (units) (1)



(1) L and FIN, not available.
(2) IRL, A and S, not available.
Source: European Economy, Supplement B, Business and Consumer Survey results, No. 5 - May 2000

STRUCTURAL PROFILE

In 1999 there were 1.8 million non-food retail enterprises in the EU[39], with average size in turnover terms generally ranging from less than 250 thousand EUR per enterprise in Spain and Italy to over 1 million EUR in the United Kingdom (see figure 15.14). There were approximately 50 non-food retail enterprises per 10 thousand inhabitants in the EU in 1999, ranging from the most dense networks of Spain, Italy and Portugal to the least dense in Germany and the United Kingdom.

In 1999 non-food retailing generated turnover in excess of 795 billion EUR in the EU[40]. This sector accounted for 53% of turnover in retail trade[41], ranging from 46% in France to 65% in Austria. Germany had the largest non-food retailing sector in the EU, although its turnover fell from 208.2 billion EUR in 1995 to 193.9 billion by 1999. Since 1995, Ireland (43.7% to 1997) and the United Kingdom (42.4% to 1999) recorded the highest growth rates for turnover. Looking at the latest growth rates, between 1998 and 1999, all Member States that reported data for both periods experienced growth, notably Sweden where 1999 turnover was more than 10% higher.

(39) D, I, L, NL and P, 1998; E and IRL, 1997; EL, not available.
(40) D, I, L and P 1998; E and IRL, 1997; EL and NL, not available.
(41) I and P, 1998; IRL, 1997; D, EL, E and NL, not available.

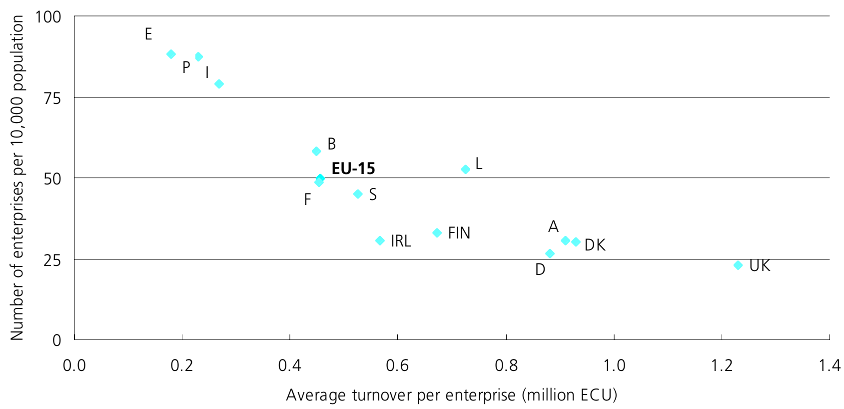
Non-food retailing can be distinguished between retailers specialised in a particular category of non-food products and non-specialised retailers that sell a wide range of non-food products. In the EU in 1999, specialised retailers accounted for 90.5% of non-food retailing, this share ranging from 70.8% in Finland to 98.9% in Portugal. Their share of non-food retailing remained relatively stable between 1995 and 1999[42], except in Denmark (14.2 percentage point increase), Belgium (12.3 points) and Finland (7.6 points).

Table 15.15 shows the importance of certain non-food categories for retailers as well as giving an indication of the extent to which sales of these items are undertaken by specialists; data is for 1997 and covers nine Member States[43]. Collectively non-food items accounted for 61% of turnover by all retailers. For most of the product categories considered, the proportion sold through specialised stores was high, generally higher than for food products. The highest proportions were recorded for pharmaceutical goods (93%) whose sale is generally regulated. The lowest rates were recorded for cosmetic and toiletries (29%) and textiles (27%).

(42) Data available for 3 or more years from 1995 to 1999 for all countries except EL, E and NL.
(43) DK, D, E, F, I, NL, P, S and UK.

Figure 15.14

Non-food retailing network, 1999 (1)



(1) D, I, L and P, 1998; E and IRL, 1997; EL and NL, no or incomplete data available.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs)

Table 15.15

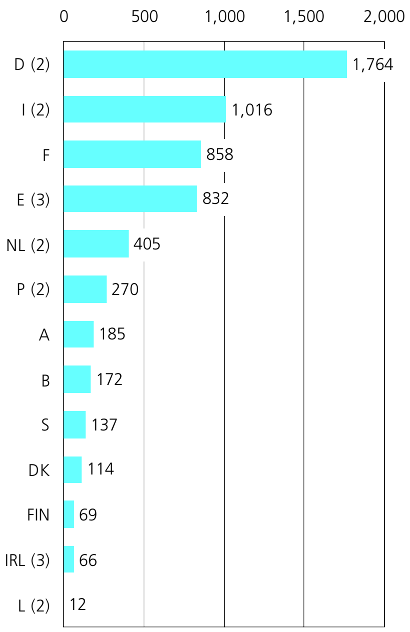
Breakdown of retailers' sales of goods, 1997 (%) (1)

	CPA heading	Share of these goods as a proportion of all retail sales of goods by retailers	Share of sales by specialists in these goods as a proportion of all sales of these goods by retailers
All retail goods sold by retailers	52	100.0	-
All retail goods excluding food, beverages & tobacco	52.3-52.7	61.0	-
Pharmaceutical goods	52.31	6.0	92.6
Medical and orthopaedic goods	52.32	0.5	38.5
Cosmetic and toilet articles	52.33	3.3	29.0
Textiles	52.41	2.0	26.6
Clothing	52.42	10.6	72.8
Footwear and leather goods	52.43	2.7	68.9
Furniture, lighting equip. & other household articles	52.44	7.6	62.8
Electrical household appliances, radios and televisions	52.45	5.2	60.0
Hardware, paint and glass	52.46	4.7	69.4
Books, newspapers and stationery	52.47	3.1	54.7
Other new goods	52.48	15.0	58.0
Second hand goods	52.5	0.3	61.3

(1) INFORMA estimates; geographical coverage is DK, D, E, F, I, NL, P, S and UK; retailers are considered to be enterprises classified within NACE Division 52, except NACE Group 52.7 excluded for D and NACE Classes 52.12, 52.31 and Group 52.5 excluded for NL; total retail sales of goods includes all goods retailed, regardless of whether they are sold through specialised or unspecialised retailers, or through in-store or distance selling.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs)

Figure 15.15

Retail sale of non-food items (NACE Class 52.12 and Groups 52.3 to 52.6) Number of persons employed, 1999 (thousands) (1)



(1) EL and UK, not available.
(2) 1998.
(3) 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.16

Retail sale of non-food items (NACE Class 52.12 and Groups 52.3 to 52.6) Labour productivity and personnel costs, 1999

	Apparent labour productivity (thousand EUR per person employed)	Average personnel costs (thousand EUR per employee)	Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)
B	25.2	21.5	117.2
DK	28.3	22.2	127.8
D	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:
E (1)	17.9	13.9	129.6
F	33.2	26.7	124.5
IRL (1)	19.7	:	:
I (2)	20.4	20.9	97.5
L (2)	29.4	20.8	141.4
NL	:	:	:
A	27.7	22.1	125.2
P (2)	12.6	8.7	144.4
FIN	31.5	21.9	144.1
S	30.3	27.4	110.7
UK	:	:	:

(1) 1997.
(2) 1998.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

LABOUR AND PRODUCTIVITY

Excluding Greece and the United Kingdom, the number of persons employed in the EU in non-food retailing in 1999 was 5.9 million[44].

Wage adjusted labour productivity is generally lower in this sector than in distribution as a whole. Like food retailing, only Italy (97.5%, 1998) recorded a level below 100%[45].

(44) D, I, L, NL and P, 1998; E and IRL, 1997.

(45) D, EL, IRL, NL and UK, not available.

Table 15.17

Sale of motor vehicles (NACE Group 50.1)
Main indicators in the EU, 1999 (1)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Number of enterprises (units) (2)	6,923	2,250	21,523	:	11,457	28,910	984	13,342	379	13,610	1,942	4,227	1,486	3,760	29,761
Turnover (million EUR) (3)	31,799	13,697	101,973	:	48,139	87,273	5,623	66,176	1,552	38,787	12,847	16,488	7,872	17,067	133,584
Purchases of goods and services (million EUR) (2)	29,966	10,184	83,366	:	45,692	79,490	5,186	65,035	1,102	31,473	11,354	15,545	7,182	15,669	118,471
Value added (million EUR)	1,881	1,225	:	:	3,814	8,701	484	3,704	166	3,310	1,555	1,213	586	1,455	15,807
Personnel costs (million EUR)	1,113	842	:	:	2,120	6,634	:	1,855	88	2,082	958	609	320	985	6,482
Number of persons employed (thousands) (4)	39.5	28.9	304.2	:	103.3	223.6	10.8	85.7	3.3	91.4	32.3	46.3	10.1	30.1	214.9
Gross investment in tangible goods (million EUR) (5)	332	210	1,811	:	917	1,330	35	474	:	695	179	564	146	448	1,864
Gross operating rate (%)	2.4	2.8	:	:	3.5	2.4	:	2.8	6.2	3.2	4.7	3.7	3.5	2.8	7.0
App. labour productivity (thous. EUR/pers. emp.)	47.6	42.3	:	:	36.9	38.9	45.0	43.2	50.3	36.2	48.2	26.2	60.0	48.4	:
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	134.0	137.6	:	:	168.5	125.6	:	160.3	179.9	125.1	152.3	192.3	179.0	138.8	:

(1) I, 1997; I, NL and P, 1998; L, 1998, except for turnover. (2) D, 1998. (3) FIN, 2000. (4) FIN, 2000; UK, number of employees, 1997. (5) D, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.18

Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles (NACE Group 50.2)
Main indicators in the EU, 1999 (1)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Number of enterprises (units)	8,298	4,878	:	:	43,691	34,615	:	99,638	126	3,390	3,111	14,908	4,849	10,195	26,089
Turnover (million EUR) (2)	2,959	2,264	:	:	6,975	11,048	:	18,512	60	1,325	3,046	1,788	2,267	2,831	16,875
Purchases of goods and services (million EUR)	2,344	1,689	:	:	4,988	8,044	:	14,145	49	548	2,249	1,337	1,815	2,130	10,988
Value added (million EUR)	638	618	:	:	2,099	3,056	:	4,557	18	562	782	458	396	737	5,668
Personnel costs (million EUR)	348	354	:	:	1,407	2,255	:	2,124	9	342	529	310	232	486	2,931
Number of persons employed (thousands) (3)	23.0	17.5	:	:	128.9	104.9	:	234.8	0.5	17.4	24.7	47.6	11.3	23.0	160.5
Gross investment in tangible goods (million EUR)	186	54	:	:	402	358	:	606	:	70	119	146	91	143	592
Gross operating rate (%)	9.8	11.6	:	:	9.9	7.2	:	13.1	13.0	16.6	8.3	8.3	7.6	8.9	16.2
App. labour productivity (thous. EUR/pers. emp.)	27.7	35.2	:	:	16.3	29.1	:	19.4	35.4	32.4	31.6	9.6	34.0	32.0	:
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	104.2	129.5	:	:	104.3	112.3	:	100.2	152.9	130.8	131.8	113.4	128.7	108.8	:

(1) I, NL and P, 1998; L, 1998, except for turnover. (2) FIN, 2000. (3) FIN, 2000; UK, number of employees, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.19

Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories (NACE Group 50.3)
Main indicators in the EU, 1999 (1)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Number of enterprises (units) (2)	2,014	558	6,956	:	7,192	6,209	:	10,978	112	2,150	827	2,873	1,428	1,742	7,630
Turnover (million EUR) (3)	3,789	1,207	18,347	:	6,067	11,680	:	9,509	152	4,666	2,249	2,002	1,504	2,601	17,613
Purchases of goods and services (million EUR) (2)	3,406	939	12,923	:	5,198	9,309	:	8,186	123	3,721	1,824	1,745	1,236	2,217	13,978
Value added (million EUR)	444	269	:	:	1,017	2,374	:	1,573	24	615	412	264	275	393	3,533
Personnel costs (million EUR)	285	189	:	:	629	1,899	:	658	20	381	279	173	168	271	1,972
Number of persons employed (thousands) (4)	10.3	6.1	84.2	:	40.0	62.1	:	41.5	0.7	15.8	10.0	17.7	6.5	8.2	99.3
Gross investment in tangible goods (million EUR) (5)	77	32	316	:	152	228	:	142	:	74	61	78	27	37	310
Gross operating rate (%)	4.2	6.6	:	:	6.4	4.1	:	9.6	2.5	5.0	5.9	4.6	7.1	4.7	8.9
App. labour productivity (thous. EUR/pers. emp.)	43.3	43.7	:	:	25.4	38.2	:	37.9	33.6	38.8	41.2	15.0	41.7	47.9	:
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	120.3	133.8	:	:	141.7	122.7	:	151.8	103.8	142.8	136.5	145.9	153.5	130.7	:

(1) I, NL and P, 1998; L, 1998, except for turnover. (2) D, 1998. (3) FIN, 2000. (4) FIN, 2000; UK, number of employees, 1997. (5) D, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.20

Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related (NACE Group 50.4)
Main indicators in the EU, 1999 (1)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Number of enterprises (units) (2)	911	119	1,857	:	2,296	4,647	:	9,464	12	705	251	2,938	181	698	2,077
Turnover (million EUR) (3)	593	187	2,557	:	1,218	3,671	:	5,024	19	814	366	713	178	483	2,527
Purchases of goods and services (million EUR) (2)	543	139	2,115	:	1,123	3,310	:	4,869	17	664	314	632	143	433	2,160
Value added (million EUR)	59	19	:	:	145	446	:	456	2	100	52	83	17	52	305
Personnel costs (million EUR)	21	13	:	:	69	317	:	171	1	51	30	44	8	31	194
Number of persons employed (thousands) (4)	2.0	0.5	8.9	:	6.4	13.4	:	20.3	0.0	2.4	1.2	8.0	0.4	1.5	12.2
Gross investment in tangible goods (million EUR) (5)	17	1	49	:	27	43	:	53	:	8	3	27	2	9	34
Gross operating rate (%)	6.4	3.0	:	:	6.2	3.5	:	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.5	5.5	4.5	4.4
App. labour productivity (thous. EUR/pers. emp.)	30.3	34.3	:	:	22.9	33.4	:	22.5	44.5	41.6	43.3	10.4	40.0	35.3	:
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	125.3	112.1	:	:	151.9	117.7	:	104.5	193.1	161.5	143.7	137.3	165.7	116.9	:

(1) I, NL and P, 1998; L, 1998, except for turnover. (2) D, 1998. (3) FIN, 2000. (4) FIN, 2000; UK, number of employees, 1997. (5) D, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.21

Retail sale of automotive fuel (NACE Group 50.5)
Main indicators in the EU, 1999 (1)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Number of enterprises (units) (2)	2,175	922	6,839	:	4,958	6,507	1,255	25,668	207	1,630	1,951	2,008	1,217	2,105	6,741
Turnover (million EUR) (3)	3,481	2,793	5,218	:	9,211	4,872	1,311	28,138	886	5,619	1,684	4,358	1,406	5,401	24,718
Purchases of goods and services (million EUR) (2)	3,286	2,604	4,271	:	8,021	4,214	1,176	26,983	818	5,049	1,412	4,182	1,166	4,964	22,945
Value added (million EUR)	190	227	:	:	1,097	668	140	1,253	60	334	265	179	187	529	1,683
Personnel costs (million EUR)	64	144	:	:	728	575	:	367	23	205	143	135	125	362	819
Number of persons employed (thousands) (4)	5.4	11.9	39.2	:	44.4	26.8	7.9	57.0	1.3	11.6	9.0	16.2	6.5	13.5	50.6
Gross investment in tangible goods (million EUR) (5)	54	43	151	:	268	58	12	64	:	23	29	59	23	287	229
Gross operating rate (%)	3.6	3.0	:	:	4.0	1.9	:	3.1	4.2	2.3	7.2	1.0	4.6	3.1	3.5
App. labour productivity (thous. EUR/pers. emp.)	35.4	19.0	:	:	24.7	25.0	17.7	22.0	44.7	28.8	29.3	11.1	28.3	39.3	:
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	154.6	147.3	:	:	143.0	107.7	:	116.8	213.4	149.6	145.3	128.2	140.0	137.8	:

(1) IRL, 1997; I, NL and P, 1998; L, 1998, except for turnover. (2) D, 1998. (3) FIN, 2000. (4) FIN, 2000; UK, number of employees, 1997. (5) D, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.22

Wholesale on a fee or contract basis (NACE Group 51.1)
Main indicators in the EU, 1999 (1)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Number of enterprises (units)	8,851	1,421	:	:	47,055	39,093	510	248,530	479	4,060	3,998	15,071	4,274	3,511	16,204
Turnover (million EUR) (2)	3,521	1,782	:	:	2,833	68,924	102	21,004	259	2,950	772	5,238	809	2,732	15,502
Purchases of goods and services (million EUR)	2,926	1,499	:	:	949	63,385	40	12,072	282	:	426	4,689	319	2,294	11,693
Value added (million EUR)	591	346	:	:	1,884	3,899	61	9,327	37	:	340	553	240	493	3,838
Personnel costs (million EUR)	236	206	:	:	551	2,602	:	925	13	:	192	258	134	285	1,589
Number of persons employed (thousands) (3)	13.7	6.4	:	:	66.0	64.7	1.9	316.4	0.6	10.1	8.8	31.9	5.3	9.2	44.4
Gross investment in tangible goods (million EUR)	99	38	:	:	153	451	2	1,528	:	:	22	91	28	49	383
Gross operating rate (%)	10.1	7.9	:	:	47.0	1.9	:	40.0	7.6	:	19.2	5.6	19.1	7.6	14.5
App. labour productivity (thous. EUR/pers. emp.)	43.2	53.9	:	:	28.5	60.2	31.6	29.5	60.4	:	38.7	17.3	43.0	53.4	:
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	88.6	145.3	:	:	120.8	142.9	:	106.3	160.5	:	99.8	134.2	136.3	136.5	:

(1) IRL, 1997; I and P, 1998; L and NL, 1998, except for turnover. (2) FIN, 2000. (3) FIN, 2000; UK, number of employees, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.23

Wholesale of agricultural raw materials, live animals (NACE Group 51.2)

Main indicators in the EU, 1999 (1)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Number of enterprises (units) (2)	3,110	789	6,441	:	11,149	7,784	200	9,682	103	4,880	949	2,415	315	937	2,976
Turnover (million EUR) (3)	5,458	5,413	30,207	:	14,661	46,571	850	10,639	218	22,035	5,209	3,016	1,339	2,896	9,701
Purchases of goods and services (million EUR) (2)	5,213	4,878	28,701	:	14,063	44,106	754	9,874	184	20,384	4,665	2,854	1,200	2,671	8,437
Value added (million EUR)	262	522	:	:	936	2,689	105	1,043	20	1,450	530	152	83	250	1,214
Personnel costs (million EUR)	115	340	:	:	437	1,829	:	319	9	833	428	81	58	214	496
Number of persons employed (thousands) (4)	7.4	10.3	51.0	:	37.2	56.1	1.6	26.6	0.4	32.5	16.6	9.8	2.1	6.7	21.4
Gross investment in tangible goods (million EUR) (5)	91	101	325	:	250	597	16	189	:	323	88	36	7	47	166
Gross operating rate (%)	2.7	3.4	:	:	3.4	1.8	:	6.8	5.2	2.8	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.2	7.4
App. labour productivity (thous. EUR/pers. emp.)	35.5	50.9	:	:	25.2	48.0	65.2	39.1	50.4	44.6	32.0	15.5	41.6	37.6	:
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	124.2	143.6	:	:	159.2	140.3	:	159.4	164.2	146.5	116.8	156.5	135.7	108.0	:

(1) IRL, 1997; I and P, 1998; L and NL, 1998, except for turnover. (2) D, 1998. (3) FIN, 2000. (4) FIN, 2000; UK, number of employees, 1997. (5) D, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.24

Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco (NACE Group 51.3)

Main indicators in the EU, 1999 (1)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Number of enterprises (units) (2)	6,306	2,029	11,619	:	41,502	20,293	1,016	38,825	332	6,380	1,469	8,134	1,126	3,871	15,134
Turnover (million EUR) (3)	22,535	14,468	115,392	:	66,805	96,919	5,468	67,340	2,055	42,006	12,336	13,804	4,511	16,126	94,962
Purchases of goods and services (million EUR) (2)	21,187	13,092	101,961	:	61,725	88,965	5,008	62,601	1,765	37,428	9,490	12,939	3,978	15,069	80,063
Value added (million EUR)	1,480	1,081	:	:	6,147	7,838	485	5,379	164	3,097	1,688	1,085	372	1,208	10,759
Personnel costs (million EUR)	897	700	:	:	3,986	5,614	:	2,423	68	1,647	1,004	558	216	851	5,267
Number of persons employed (thousands) (4)	36.8	22.1	221.1	:	284.3	175.2	11.0	161.1	2.6	66.9	35.6	56.2	7.1	25.9	185.1
Gross investment in tangible goods (million EUR) (5)	339	199	1,076	:	1,529	933	66	1,098	:	522	244	252	60	210	1,360
Gross operating rate (%)	2.6	2.6	:	:	3.2	2.3	:	4.4	5.0	3.6	5.5	3.8	3.6	2.2	5.8
App. labour productivity (thous. EUR/pers. emp.)	40.2	49.0	:	:	21.6	44.7	43.9	33.4	62.7	46.3	47.4	19.3	51.0	46.7	:
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	129.5	146.6	:	:	137.9	137.5	:	145.0	222.4	171.2	161.8	181.9	167.8	130.6	:

(1) IRL, 1997; I and P, 1998; L and NL, 1998, except for turnover. (2) D, 1998. (3) FIN, 2000. (4) FIN, 2000; UK, number of employees, 1997. (5) D, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.25

Wholesale of household goods (NACE Group 51.4)

Main indicators in the EU, 1999 (1)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Number of enterprises (units) (2)	9,381	4,344	20,954	:	31,435	36,213	850	50,686	559	14,755	4,099	9,661	3,658	12,030	27,840
Turnover (million EUR) (3)	30,681	14,286	120,731	:	55,921	77,206	3,067	69,712	747	42,537	16,301	15,059	5,618	20,218	103,273
Purchases of goods and services (million EUR) (2)	27,700	12,505	90,890	:	50,309	67,589	2,600	61,614	558	33,782	13,950	13,252	4,541	17,693	84,838
Value added (million EUR)	3,345	2,027	:	:	6,639	9,884	508	9,351	103	5,345	2,443	1,909	804	2,826	17,813
Personnel costs (million EUR)	1,950	1,261	:	:	3,886	7,063	:	4,272	48	2,716	1,655	941	478	1,896	8,304
Number of persons employed (thousands) (4)	55.5	36.2	316.3	:	192.5	185.0	9.6	217.9	1.8	92.8	45.5	68.0	14.7	53.1	249.0
Gross investment in tangible goods (million EUR) (5)	379	223	1,058	:	999	693	46	1,220	:	643	219	265	68	317	1,701
Gross operating rate (%)	4.5	5.4	:	:	4.9	3.7	:	7.3	8.4	6.7	4.8	6.4	6.1	4.6	9.2
App. labour productivity (thous. EUR/pers. emp.)	60.2	56.0	:	:	34.5	53.4	52.8	42.9	56.1	57.6	53.7	28.1	53.3	53.2	:
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	139.8	151.0	:	:	154.2	137.7	:	152.0	177.2	179.4	138.7	192.1	161.2	130.2	:

(1) I and P, 1998; IRL, 1997; L and NL, 1998, except for turnover. (2) D, 1998. (3) FIN, 2000. (4) FIN, 2000; UK, number of employees, 1997. (5) D, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.26

Wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap (NACE Group 51.5)
Main indicators in the EU, 1999 (1)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Number of enterprises (units) (2)	6,463	2,599	17,552	:	25,359	17,426	766	31,820	509	8,190	2,804	5,930	2,672	10,435	17,383
Turnover (million EUR) (3)	48,136	18,756	194,965	:	64,304	87,899	5,280	82,593	2,839	41,529	22,586	10,819	12,280	24,683	163,607
Purchases of goods and services (million EUR) (2)	43,217	14,632	156,479	:	58,573	77,800	4,712	69,566	2,328	34,055	17,853	8,690	9,866	21,796	133,994
Value added (million EUR)	3,054	2,307	:	:	5,254	10,086	593	8,564	217	4,485	2,290	1,218	1,141	3,186	15,972
Personnel costs (million EUR)	1,642	1,331	:	:	3,060	7,251	:	3,317	92	2,542	1,521	541	549	1,922	7,259
Number of persons employed (thousands) (4)	44.7	36.9	338.9	:	159.6	200.4	10.0	159.9	3.0	77.5	41.1	41.9	15.2	54.2	239.3
Gross investment in tangible goods (million EUR) (5)	622	396	2,831	:	1,505	1,112	125	1,517	:	633	352	391	164	486	1,795
Gross operating rate (%)	2.9	5.2	:	:	3.4	3.2	:	6.4	4.9	5.0	3.4	6.3	5.4	5.1	5.3
App. labour productivity (thous. EUR/pers. emp.)	68.3	62.5	:	:	32.9	50.3	59.2	53.5	72.2	57.9	55.7	29.1	69.7	58.8	:
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	157.8	168.4	:	:	155.7	138.0	:	183.7	215.1	167.6	144.4	213.6	203.9	151.9	:

(1) I and P, 1998; IRL, 1997; L and NL, 1998, except for turnover. (2) D, 1998. (3) FIN, 2000. (4) FIN, 2000; UK, number of employees, 1997. (5) D, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.27

Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies (NACE Group 51.6)
Main indicators in the EU, 1999 (1)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Number of enterprises (units) (2)	7,066	4,592	13,204	:	19,556	34,294	813	16,227	688	11,470	3,946	4,402	3,921	10,175	15,216
Turnover (million EUR) (3)	22,148	17,188	68,318	:	35,041	96,598	2,943	29,012	1,380	59,725	13,042	7,012	11,332	21,185	95,337
Purchases of goods and services (million EUR) (2)	18,634	14,024	50,751	:	30,151	82,263	2,421	24,805	1,031	43,278	10,576	6,076	8,333	17,862	75,269
Value added (million EUR)	3,639	3,252	:	:	5,510	14,785	565	4,706	188	7,191	2,590	1,034	1,734	3,675	20,005
Personnel costs (million EUR)	2,392	2,470	:	:	2,941	11,338	:	2,330	127	4,099	1,782	605	1,096	2,734	11,472
Number of persons employed (thousands) (4)	55.6	58.3	201.2	:	129.8	281.6	11.0	90.0	3.5	128.8	42.1	38.0	28.1	63.9	237.2
Gross investment in tangible goods (million EUR) (5)	533	360	840	:	634	1,172	42	679	:	726	299	216	210	722	2,266
Gross operating rate (%)	5.6	4.5	:	:	7.3	3.6	:	8.2	4.9	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.4	4.4	9.0
App. labour productivity (thous. EUR/pers. emp.)	65.5	55.8	:	:	42.4	52.5	51.2	52.3	53.6	55.9	61.5	27.2	61.3	57.5	:
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	132.3	127.9	:	:	173.1	129.1	:	148.9	134.0	165.9	136.5	166.5	155.0	126.2	:

(1) I and P, 1998; IRL, 1997; L and NL, 1998, except for turnover. (2) D, 1998. (3) FIN, 2000. (4) FIN, 2000; UK, number of employees, 1997. (5) D, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.28

Other wholesale (NACE Group 51.7)
Main indicators in the EU, 1999 (1)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Number of enterprises (units) (2)	1,001	1,124	1,583	:	1,874	5,770	759	12,103	283	4,565	540	3,695	477	462	25,219
Turnover (million EUR) (3)	2,941	1,606	40,801	:	2,280	3,006	1,023	14,838	201	7,220	1,922	4,033	8,926	333	40,885
Purchases of goods and services (million EUR) (2)	2,661	1,278	35,325	:	1,990	2,730	837	13,219	119	6,110	1,803	3,646	8,601	276	35,894
Value added (million EUR)	299	295	:	:	336	301	200	1,984	15	1,060	119	453	411	65	5,032
Personnel costs (million EUR)	180	187	:	:	184	233	:	880	12	547	80	265	277	47	2,738
Number of persons employed (thousands) (4)	6.7	5.5	85.0	:	10.0	7.6	4.9	43.3	0.5	22.7	2.9	20.4	8.1	1.7	95.0
Gross investment in tangible goods (million EUR) (5)	66	38	408	:	42	34	20	253	:	151	15	90	199	8	537
Gross operating rate (%)	4.0	6.8	:	:	6.7	2.3	:	7.4	2.3	7.2	2.0	4.6	1.6	5.5	5.6
App. labour productivity (thous. EUR/pers. emp.)	44.9	53.7	:	:	33.6	39.6	40.9	45.9	27.8	46.7	41.5	22.2	49.2	38.2	:
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	140.3	143.8	:	:	169.1	122.3	:	147.1	93.2	177.8	131.7	159.0	147.1	119.6	:

(1) I and P, 1998; IRL, 1997; L and NL, 1998, except for turnover. (2) D, 1998. (3) FIN, 2000. (4) FIN, 2000; UK, number of employees, 1997. (5) D, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.29

Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating (NACE Class 52.11)
Main indicators in the EU, 1999 (1)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Number of enterprises (units)	7,080	3,144	27,147	:	36,202	31,565	5,700	80,099	225	3,975	3,944	19,821	4,353	6,547	25,864
Turnover (million EUR)	17,059	10,993	100,424	:	33,832	137,191	6,053	60,972	926	18,923	8,995	8,251	9,268	15,363	124,555
Purchases of goods and services (million EUR)	14,707	9,615	80,028	:	29,874	120,253	5,174	54,012	809	16,094	7,627	7,774	8,146	13,399	101,640
Value added (million EUR)	2,381	1,461	:	:	5,077	16,795	938	7,488	116	2,820	1,303	962	1,235	2,160	21,502
Personnel costs (million EUR)	1,713	1,091	:	:	2,806	11,766	:	4,867	67	1,858	1,062	557	797	1,801	12,284
Number of persons employed (thousands)	78.9	66.6	646.2	:	257.6	523.3	55.3	338.6	3.8	194.5	61.3	81.8	38.8	74.9	:
Gross investment in tangible goods (million EUR) (2)	348	171	1,526	:	1,544	2,593	185	1,633	:	554	216	390	241	335	5,893
Gross operating rate (%)	3.9	3.4	:	:	6.7	3.7	:	4.3	5.3	5.1	2.7	4.9	4.7	2.3	7.4
App. labour productivity (thous. EUR/pers. emp.)	30.2	22.0	:	:	19.7	32.1	17.0	22.1	30.7	14.5	21.3	11.8	31.8	28.9	:
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	124.9	127.2	:	:	150.0	138.2	:	100.3	162.6	149.1	114.7	132.8	146.0	115.2	:

(1) D, I, L, NL and P, 1998; E and IRL, 1997. (2) D, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.30

Other retail sale in non-specialized stores (NACE Class 52.12)
Main indicators in the EU, 1999 (1)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Number of enterprises (units)	444	15	3,192	:	3,188	1,234	95	2,460	32	205	549	781	150	175	12,677
Turnover (million EUR)	943	2,988	20,555	:	6,097	4,678	811	7,483	96	:	735	222	3,351	867	26,887
Purchases of goods and services (million EUR)	774	2,514	13,158	:	4,731	3,603	638	5,711	3	:	577	195	2,958	695	19,939
Value added (million EUR)	160	535	:	:	1,488	971	181	1,882	15	:	147	29	574	173	6,545
Personnel costs (million EUR)	122	406	:	:	1,149	747	:	878	22	:	126	19	395	123	3,977
Number of persons employed (thousands)	5.8	22.8	182.5	:	56.8	27.1	8.2	40.5	1.1	39.8	6.0	3.0	17.9	5.1	:
Gross investment in tangible goods (million EUR) (2)	31	34	520	:	188	191	74	726	:	:	32	9	128	11	1,029
Gross operating rate (%)	4.0	4.3	:	:	5.6	4.8	:	13.4	-7.4	:	2.8	4.6	5.3	5.9	9.5
App. labour productivity (thous. EUR/pers. emp.)	27.8	23.5	:	:	26.2	35.8	22.1	46.5	14.2	:	24.3	9.7	32.1	33.9	:
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	116.5	131.9	:	:	123.1	128.0	:	194.1	66.3	:	106.8	125.0	144.8	138.6	:

(1) D, I, L, NL and P, 1998; E and IRL, 1997. (2) D, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.31

Retail sale of food, beverages, tobacco in specialized stores (NACE Group 52.2)
Main indicators in the EU, 1999 (1)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Number of enterprises (units) (2)	12,686	3,649	32,945	:	138,875	46,190	2,856	121,908	315	13,005	4,732	30,730	1,368	7,021	47,307
Turnover (million EUR) (3)	3,556	1,220	12,503	:	17,423	11,453	842	17,550	235	4,778	3,022	3,389	1,197	3,367	19,765
Purchases of goods and services (million EUR) (2)	2,907	955	8,845	:	14,441	8,717	678	14,363	178	3,760	2,429	3,020	700	2,910	15,602
Value added (million EUR)	630	294	:	:	3,075	2,685	167	3,421	56	949	595	369	152	489	3,954
Personnel costs (million EUR)	269	159	:	:	1,127	1,666	:	616	32	455	301	212	83	306	2,033
Number of persons employed (thousands) (3)	31.9	13.4	152.5	:	248.2	95.7	9.7	204.8	1.7	56.6	19.1	58.1	4.1	18.8	:
Gross investment in tangible goods (million EUR) (4)	164	21	279	:	206	422	18	578	:	162	45	99	13	69	399
Gross operating rate (%)	10.2	11.0	:	:	11.2	8.9	:	16.0	10.5	10.5	9.7	4.6	8.4	5.4	9.7
App. labour productivity (thous. EUR/pers. emp.)	19.8	21.9	:	:	12.4	28.1	17.2	16.7	33.3	16.8	31.2	6.4	38.3	26.1	:
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	117.0	138.4	:	:	118.1	109.7	:	93.3	167.3	150.1	150.0	91.8	154.8	119.4	:

(1) I and P, 1998; IRL, 1997; L and NL, 1998, except for turnover. (2) D, 1998. (3) FIN, 2000. (4) D, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.32

Retail sale of pharmaceutical, medical goods, cosmetic (NACE Group 52.3)
Main indicators in the EU, 1999 (1)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Number of enterprises (units) (2)	5,489	677	24,714	:	29,533	29,118	1,132	34,166	132	3,615	1,932	4,120	1,189	962	7,255
Turnover (million EUR) (3)	3,964	1,409	32,979	:	10,622	25,840	755	16,096	284	5,673	3,080	2,366	1,453	3,177	12,073
Purchases of goods and services (million EUR) (2)	3,190	1,138	20,947	:	8,303	19,509	590	13,451	137	4,035	2,319	1,925	1,094	2,676	9,824
Value added (million EUR)	763	302	:	:	2,437	6,293	173	3,145	38	1,114	782	439	304	505	2,246
Personnel costs (million EUR)	350	233	:	:	867	3,508	:	1,010	19	593	463	214	159	409	1,356
Number of persons employed (thousands) (3)	21.1	8.0	269.0	:	86.8	145.7	7.1	94.2	0.9	38.0	22.9	18.8	7.7	13.1	:
Gross investment in tangible goods (million EUR) (4)	145	18	379	:	230	461	14	302	:	:	59	51	20	40	239
Gross operating rate (%)	10.4	4.9	:	:	14.8	10.8	:	13.3	11.0	10.2	10.4	9.5	10.5	3.0	7.4
App. labour productivity (thous. EUR/pers. emp.)	36.1	37.5	:	:	28.1	43.2	24.4	33.4	43.1	29.3	34.2	23.4	40.7	38.5	:
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	154.2	120.5	:	:	188.4	157.1	:	152.5	169.8	174.0	155.0	185.9	169.8	117.4	:

(1) I and P, 1998; IRL, 1997; L and NL, 1998, except for turnover. (2) D, 1998. (3) FIN, 2000. (4) D, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.33

Other retail sale of new goods in specialized stores (NACE Group 52.4)
Main indicators in the EU, 1999 (1)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Number of enterprises (units) (2)	46,679	14,501	149,952	:	257,189	172,475	9,502	356,880	1,872	45,050	19,586	66,732	14,079	33,594	100,079
Turnover (million EUR) (3)	20,145	10,077	111,675	:	47,652	83,699	4,644	80,890	1,313	31,812	17,557	17,908	6,912	15,528	112,725
Purchases of goods and services (million EUR) (2)	17,120	7,953	68,942	:	38,186	65,142	3,819	70,131	1,016	23,060	13,750	15,100	5,257	12,514	85,759
Value added (million EUR)	3,164	2,342	:	:	10,457	18,772	894	13,795	274	6,645	3,921	2,868	1,221	3,260	25,260
Personnel costs (million EUR)	1,642	1,540	:	:	5,458	13,319	:	4,861	156	3,733	2,808	1,650	749	2,381	15,939
Number of persons employed (thousands) (3)	132.0	79.6	1,090.6	:	655.8	586.6	48.4	735.2	9.1	295.4	146.8	238.1	41.6	108.4	:
Gross investment in tangible goods (million EUR) (4)	1,016	236	2,515	:	1,586	2,921	116	2,183	:	1,060	461	661	114	403	4,568
Gross operating rate (%)	7.6	8.0	:	:	10.5	6.5	:	11.0	9.2	9.8	6.3	6.8	7.4	5.7	8.3
App. labour productivity (thous. EUR/pers. emp.)	24.0	29.4	:	:	15.9	32.0	18.5	18.8	30.3	22.5	26.7	12.0	29.9	30.1	:
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	114.2	129.5	:	:	118.4	121.9	:	92.9	148.8	145.3	121.8	143.9	140.3	113.4	:

(1) I and P, 1998; IRL, 1997; L and NL, 1998, except for turnover. (2) D, 1998. (3) FIN, 2000. (4) D, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.34

Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores (NACE Group 52.5)
Main indicators in the EU, 1999 (1)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Number of enterprises (units) (2)	2,138	406	3,265	:	2,107	14,069	412	3,240	36	2,995	983	503	775	1,646	6,236
Turnover (million EUR) (3)	231	66	509	:	127	1,711	47	330	4	:	125	53	55	90	2,931
Purchases of goods and services (million EUR) (2)	198	50	208	:	95	1,406	33	248	3	:	89	45	42	76	2,149
Value added (million EUR)	36	17	:	:	34	370	13	72	1	:	39	9	12	17	723
Personnel costs (million EUR)	12	6	:	:	20	212	:	22	0	:	18	7	5	7	213
Number of persons employed (thousands) (3)	3.0	0.9	7.2	:	3.4	13.6	1.0	4.7	0.1	6.6	1.9	1.1	0.6	1.8	:
Gross investment in tangible goods (million EUR) (4)	20	2	28	:	2	52	2	9	:	:	5	2	2	4	71
Gross operating rate (%)	10.3	16.1	:	:	11.1	9.2	:	15.1	15.5	:	16.4	3.5	13.0	11.3	17.4
App. labour productivity (thous. EUR/pers. emp.)	11.9	18.3	:	:	10.2	27.1	13.9	15.4	19.6	:	19.9	7.7	16.4	9.3	:
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	68.7	105.4	:	:	80.2	92.8	:	78.8	132.4	:	106.8	89.9	101.7	48.9	:

(1) I, NL and P, 1998; IRL, 1997; L, 1998, except for turnover. (2) D, 1998. (3) FIN, 2000. (4) D, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

INDEX

Table 15.35

Retail sale not in stores (NACE Group 52.6)
Main indicators in the EU, 1999 (1)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Number of enterprises (units) (2)	4,940	738	39,218	:	49,468	68,026	141	107,911	170	18,790	1,596	6,858	899	3,729	12,037
Turnover (million EUR) (3)	1,417	310	30,891	:	4,085	12,683	133	10,552	55	2,651	1,369	448	347	1,326	15,347
Purchases of goods and services (million EUR) (2)	1,207	283	19,614	:	3,237	10,606	107	8,813	45	2,358	1,131	397	301	1,141	11,524
Value added (million EUR)	203	37	:	:	931	2,097	29	1,849	10	619	226	56	53	204	3,615
Personnel costs (million EUR)	85	26	:	:	321	1,616	:	360	5	193	145	26	32	177	1,991
Number of persons employed (thousands) (3)	9.6	2.6	166.5	:	75.1	85.2	0.9	141.5	0.5	25.0	7.0	9.3	1.6	8.9	:
Gross investment in tangible goods (million EUR) (4)	88	6	580	:	204	238	2	423	:	78	28	8	7	27	331
Gross operating rate (%)	8.3	3.4	:	:	14.9	3.8	:	14.1	8.6	14.4	5.9	6.8	6.2	2.0	10.6
App. labour productivity (thous. EUR/pers. emp.)	21.0	13.8	:	:	12.4	24.6	32.6	13.1	21.9	24.8	32.4	6.1	29.4	22.9	:
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	93.8	65.6	:	:	104.8	89.4	:	58.0	111.7	172.1	120.3	57.7	129.1	72.7	:

(1) I and P, 1998; IRL, 1997; L and NL, 1998, except for turnover. (2) D, 1998. (3) FIN, 2000. (4) D, 1997.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)

Table 15.36

Repair of personal and household goods (NACE Group 52.7)
Main indicators in the EU, 1999 (1)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Number of enterprises (units)	2,049	1,385	:	:	15,834	17,274	815	26,798	76	3,520	1,181	6,273	1,540	3,576	5,371
Turnover (million EUR) (2)	150	236	:	:	783	1,624	54	1,667	10	341	113	209	120	418	1,312
Purchases of goods and services (million EUR)	101	131	:	:	421	891	30	1,175	2	:	56	149	78	273	632
Value added (million EUR)	54	102	:	:	369	728	25	511	6	:	56	61	50	151	658
Personnel costs (million EUR)	27	55	:	:	199	523	:	132	4	:	34	36	25	105	365
Number of persons employed (thousands) (2)	3.2	3.2	:	:	29.5	29.4	1.5	40.4	0.2	5.9	2.6	10.4	1.7	6.3	:
Gross investment in tangible goods (million EUR)	21	10	:	:	34	56	1	88	:	:	3	10	6	12	72
Gross operating rate (%)	18.0	20.2	:	:	21.7	12.6	:	22.7	27.9	:	19.6	11.9	19.8	10.8	22.4
App. labour productivity (thous. EUR/pers. emp.)	16.8	32.1	:	:	12.5	24.8	16.2	12.6	30.6	:	21.6	5.8	25.8	23.9	:
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)	70.4	109.3	:	:	89.2	86.0	:	71.3	141.9	:	92.5	72.8	111.6	79.3	:

(1) I and P, 1998; IRL, 1997; L and NL, 1998, except for turnover. (2) FIN, 2000.
Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics (theme4/sbs/enterpr/enter_ms)