

# Sales and employment of affiliates abroad

1998 outward FATS data for eight Member States

Paolo Passerini

## Statistics in focus

### ECONOMY AND FINANCE

THEME 2 – 47/2002

### BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

## Contents

The turnover of affiliates abroad represents between 3% and 29% of the turnover of resident enterprises .....2

Employment of foreign affiliates represents between 1.5% and 27% of employment of resident enterprises.....2

Exports constitute between 12% and 24% of sales to resident enterprises ....2

The turnover of foreign affiliates of Finland is 40% higher than the exports 3

Services affiliates abroad are mostly established in the *Trade and Repair* sector.....3

61% of the staff of affiliates abroad are located outside the European Union .... 5

Outside the European Union, the preferred zones of establishment are the Candidate Countries and the United States..... 5



Manuscript completed on: 29.07.2002  
ISSN 1024-4298  
Catalogue number: KS-NJ-02-047-EN-N  
© European Communities, 2002

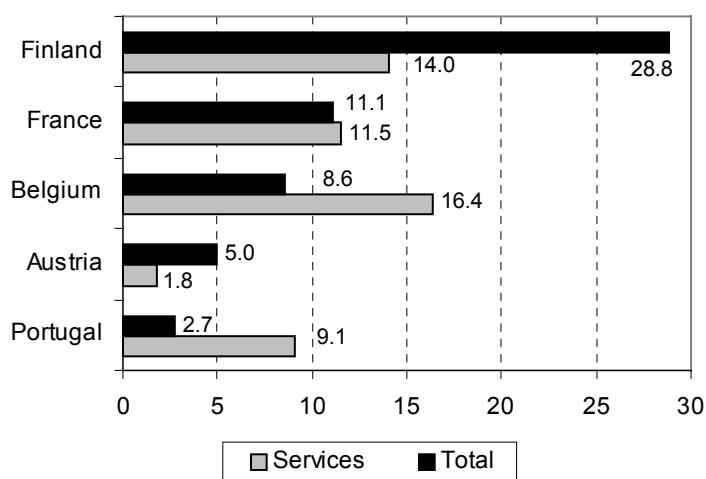
FATS<sup>1</sup> (Foreign Affiliates Trade Statistics) allow one of globalisation's aspects to be measured, and supplement the statistics of international trade in goods and services and direct investments. Unlike the balance of payments statistics based on the residence principle, outward FATS offer the advantage of assessing the national activity of non-resident agents. Furthermore, since the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) defined commercial presence as a mode of supplying services, FATS meet a new requirement for information on the activity of foreign affiliates (cf. the box on page 3).

Within the framework of Balance of Payments statistics, Eurostat collects and harmonises inward and outward FATS data. A database on outward FATS is available in New Cronos. It contains the variables turnover and employment broken down by geographical area and cross-referenced with the main services sectors as from 1995.

In 1998, affiliates abroad of the eight Member States studied generated turnover of about 800 billion ecus (not including Sweden) and employed over three million persons (not including France; data 1997 for Sweden).

The analysis refers to outward FATS and deals in particular with the services sector. The Member States studied are Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Portugal and Sweden. The availability<sup>2</sup> of the data varies according to the variables and years. The outward FATS considered in the analysis are those of the affiliates established abroad of all enterprises which are resident, national or under foreign control, except for Austria<sup>3</sup> which only considers statistics on national enterprises.

Graph 1: Turnover of affiliates abroad compared with turnover of resident enterprises in 1998 (%)



Source: OECD for the turnover of resident enterprises.

<sup>1</sup>C.f. the definition of FATS in the methodological notes on page 7.

<sup>2</sup> Not available: the turnover of affiliates abroad and 1998 data for Sweden, employment of foreign affiliates of France, the breakdown by activity sector of Luxembourg, the turnover of resident enterprises of Germany and Luxembourg.

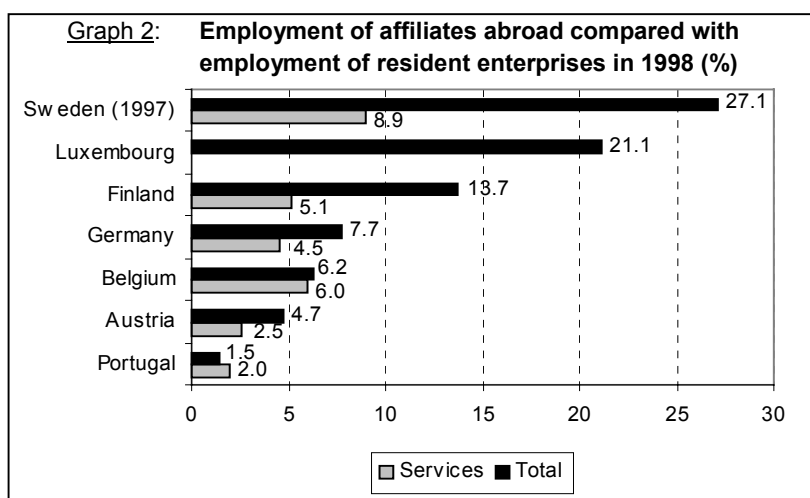
<sup>3</sup> Austria considered the affiliates of resident enterprises for 1995 and 1997 and considers the affiliates of national enterprises as from 1998.

## The turnover of affiliates abroad represents between 3% and 29% of the turnover of resident enterprises

Graph 1 shows the sales of affiliates abroad compared with those of resident enterprises for both services and all sectors in five Member States. For the analysis of turnover, the services sector includes the sectors *Hotels and restaurants, Transport and Communications, Financial Intermediation, Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities* and *Other Services*. It does not include the sector *Trade and Repair*, which is not relevant in turnover terms for the *Trade* part, since the service is only measured on the basis of the trade margin on goods purchased for resale.

For total activity, Finland stands out with by far the highest ratio (29%), ahead of France (11%) and Austria<sup>4</sup> (5%), and Portugal with the lowest (3%). In the services sector, turnover of affiliates abroad represents between 2% and 16% of the turnover of resident enterprises. For Portugal, the ratio is more than three times higher in the services sector than for total activity. For Finland and Austria on the other hand it is less than half as high.

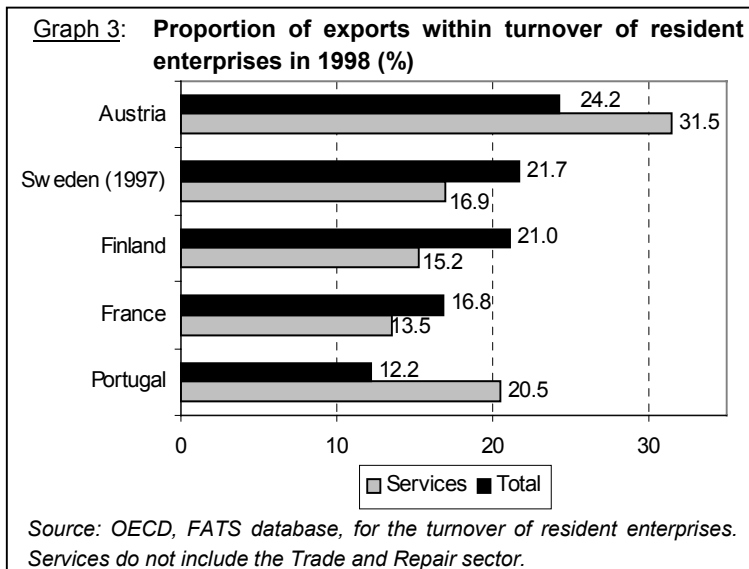
## Employment of affiliates abroad represents between 1.5% and 27% of employment of resident enterprises



Graph 2 shows the employment of affiliates abroad compared with the employment of resident enterprises in seven Member States. Unlike in the analysis of turnover, the services sector includes the sector *Trade and Repair*<sup>5</sup>. For total activity, the ratios are high for Finland (14%), Luxembourg (21%) and Sweden (27%). For six Member States, the ratios are weaker in the services sector than in the total, around two times weaker for Austria and Germany, and almost three times for Finland and Sweden.

## Exports constitute between 12% and 24% of sales to resident enterprises

Graph 3 presents the share of exports of resident enterprises within their total sales for five Member States, for goods and services on the one hand and services on the other hand. Exports of goods and services account for between 12% and 24% of the total turnover of resident enterprises. Austria has the highest percentage of exports and Portugal the lowest. The proportion of exported services is lower than that of all goods and services for Sweden, Finland and France, but higher for Portugal and Austria.

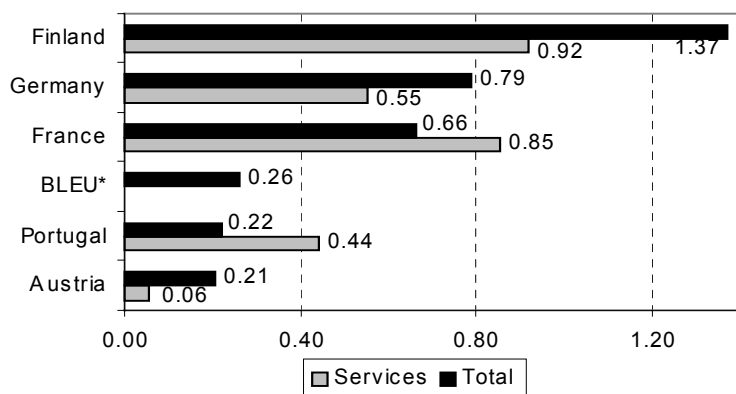


<sup>4</sup> It should be pointed out, however, that Austria's ratio is underestimated compared with the others. In fact, Austria, which considered resident enterprise affiliates for the 1997 data and considers national enterprise affiliates for the 1998 data, pointed out that this methodological change eliminated one third of the Austrian investments abroad.

<sup>5</sup> The employment of resident enterprises includes: Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas and Water, Construction, Services (Trade and Repair, Hotels and Restaurants, Transport and Communications, Financial Intermediation, Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities).

## The turnover of foreign affiliates of Finland is 40% higher than the exports

Graph 4: Turnover of affiliates abroad compared with exports in 1998



Services do not include the Trade and Repair sector.

\* Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union. Export data for Belgium and Luxembourg are not available individually.

Graph 4 provides a comparison between the turnover achieved by foreign affiliates in exports<sup>6</sup> of resident enterprises for six Member States. It shows that exports are higher than turnover of affiliates abroad, for total activity and in the services sector, for all Member States studied except Finland. The turnover of affiliates abroad of Finland is 40% higher than the exports. Even if the turnover of affiliates abroad of Portugal and France is lower than the exports, it is proportionally higher in the services sector.

The General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) is among the WTO's most important agreements. It came into force in January 1995 and is the first and only set of multilateral rules covering international trade in services. It is aimed at gradually opening up trade in services.

The first article of the GATS defines trade in services as being the supply of a service:

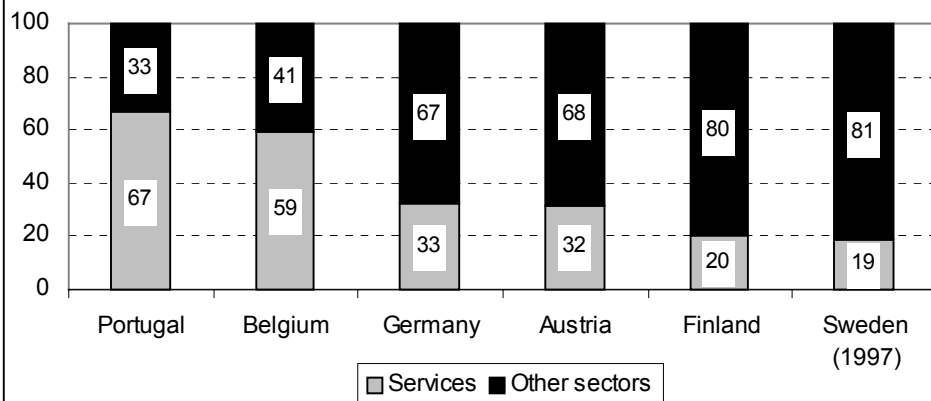
- from the territory of one Member (of the WTO) to the territory of any other Member (e.g. international telephone calls);
- in the territory of one Member to the service consumer of any other Member (e.g. tourism);
- by a service supplier of one Member through commercial presence in the territory of any other Member (e.g. a bank of one country setting up one of its affiliates in another country);
- by a service supplier of one Member, through presence of natural persons of a Member in the territory of any other Member (e.g. a doctor practising in a country other than his/her own).

These four modes of supplying services are respectively designated Mode 1 or **cross-border supply**, Mode 2 or **consumption abroad**, Mode 3 or **commercial presence** and Mode 4 or **presence of natural persons**.

The traditional concept of cross-border trade has been supplemented by three other modes of supply. The supply of many services is in fact only possible through the simultaneous physical presence of both producer and consumer. Thus there are many instances in which, in order to be commercially meaningful, trade commitments must extend to cross-border movements of the consumer or his/her goods, the establishment of a commercial presence within a market or the temporary movement of the service supplier himself.

## Services affiliates abroad are mostly established in the Trade and Repair sector

Graph 5: Distribution (%) of employment by activity sector of affiliates abroad in 1998



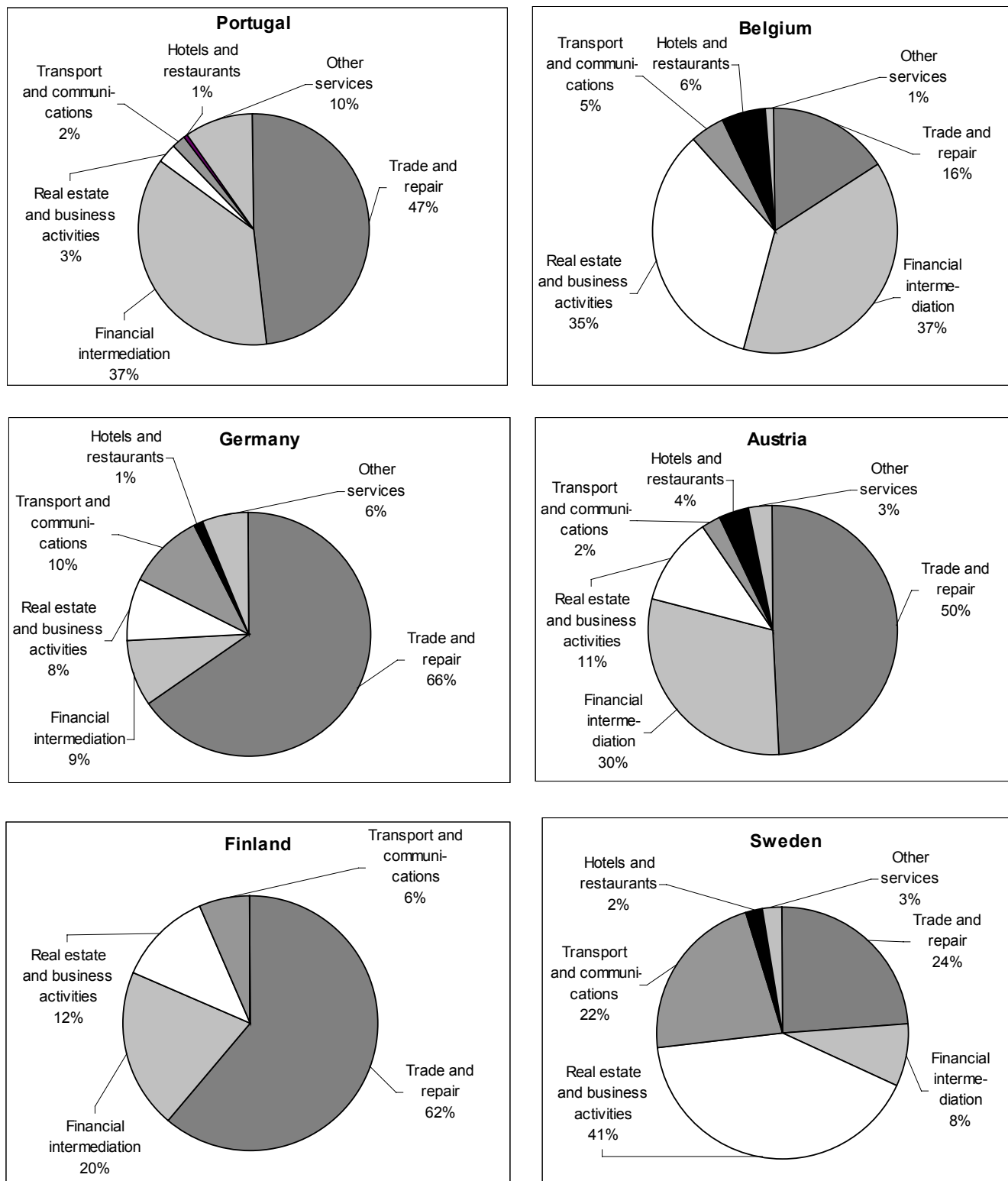
Graph 5 presents the proportion of employment of affiliates abroad in the services sector and that of the other sectors for six Member States. The proportion of employees working in the services sector varies according to Member State: one in five employees for Sweden and Finland, one in three employees for Austria and Germany and two in three employees for Portugal and Belgium.

<sup>6</sup> Strictly speaking, a comparison of exports with the turnover of affiliates abroad would require a knowledge of the exports of resident enterprises to their foreign affiliates, but these data are not available.

Graph 6 gives the breakdown of employment of affiliates abroad in the main services sectors for six Member States. The main area of the services sector in which affiliates abroad are established is in *Trade and Repair*. This sector accounts for two thirds of employment in services for Germany and Finland and half for Portugal and Austria. In terms of employment, this sector is more important at the affiliate level than at national activity level.

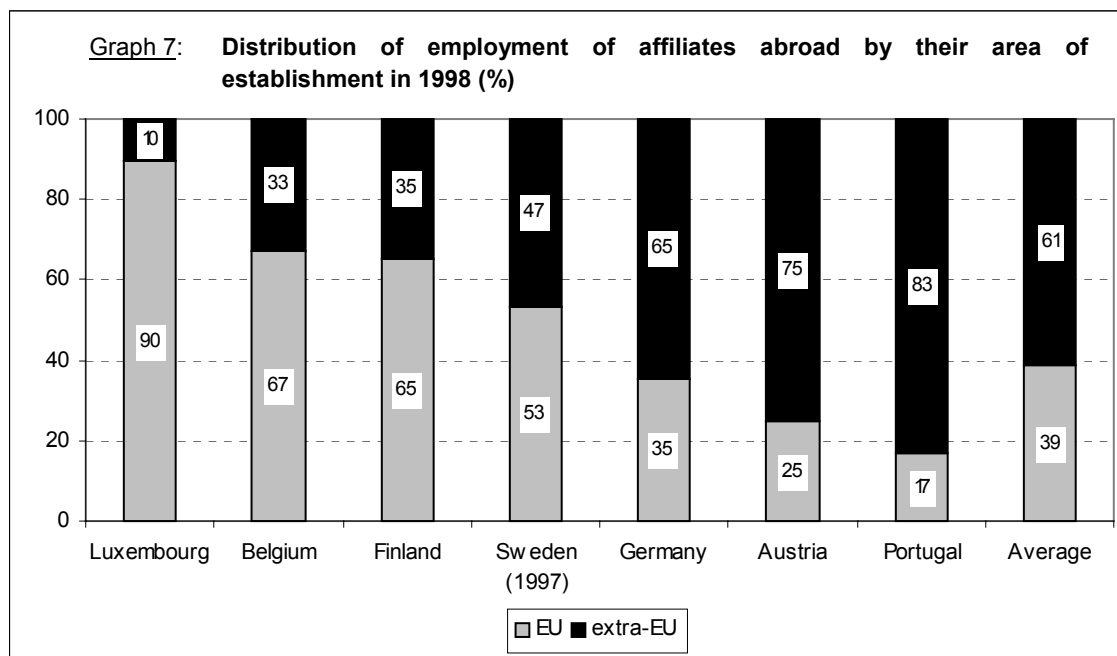
It is followed by the *Financial Intermediation, Real Estate, Renting and business activities* and *Business Services* sectors.

**Graph 6: Breakdown by services sector of employment of affiliates abroad in 1998**



## 61% of the staff of affiliates abroad are located outside the European Union

Graph 7 presents the breakdown of employment of affiliates abroad of seven Member States according to whether they are established within or outside the European Union. In employment terms, it is evident that affiliates are located more outside the EU than within it. Nevertheless, 90% of the staff of Luxembourg's affiliates abroad, 67% of Belgium's, 65% of Finland's and 53% of Sweden's are located in the European Union. On the other hand, 83% of the staff of Portugal's affiliates abroad, 75% of Austria's and 65% of Germany's are located outside the European Union.



## Outside the European Union, the preferred zones of establishment are the Candidate Countries and the United States

Graph 8 details the breakdown of employment of affiliates outside the EU. The Candidate Countries are the main area of establishment of Austrian enterprises. They accommodate 86% of the staff of Austrian affiliates outside the EU, in other words almost two thirds of their staff. It is also the main area of establishment of German enterprises after the EU, representing one third of employment outside the EU. The Candidate Countries take second place in the areas of establishment outside the EU of Belgium and Finland. Swedish affiliates are also present there.

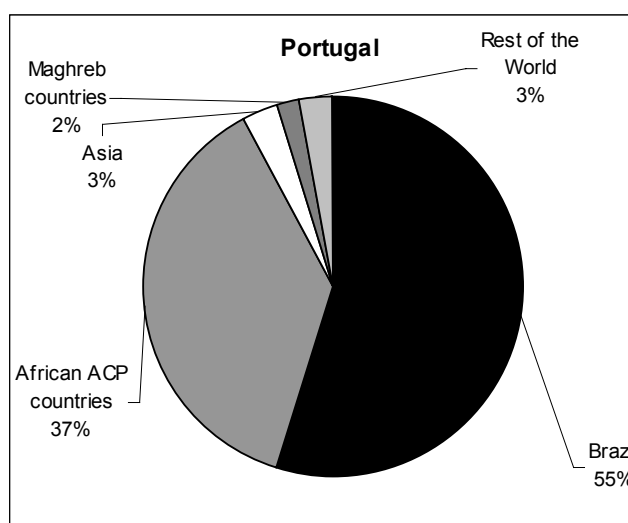
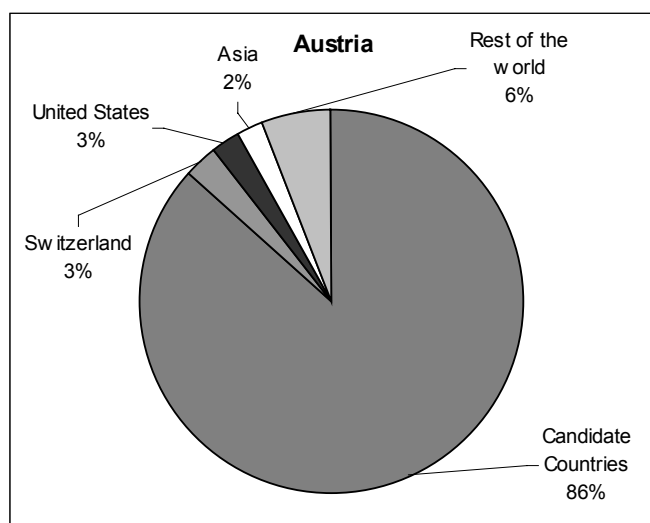
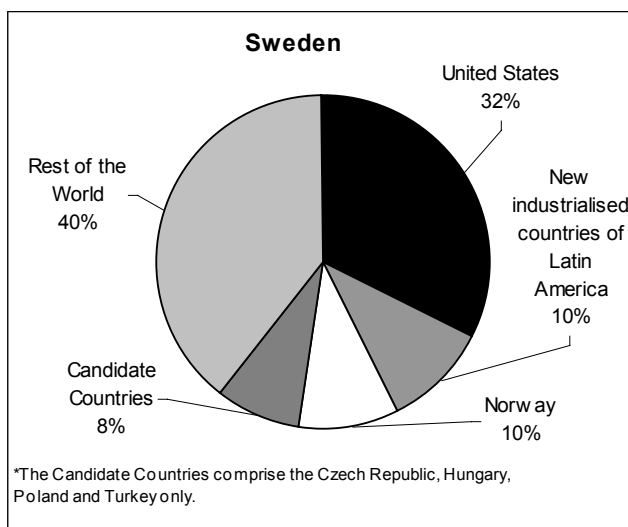
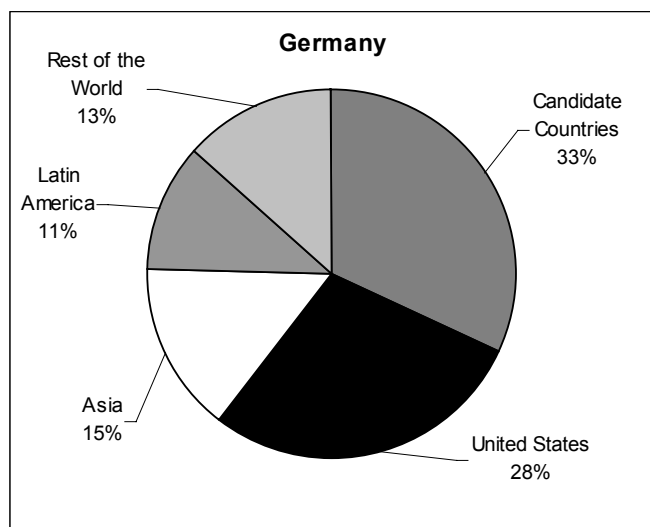
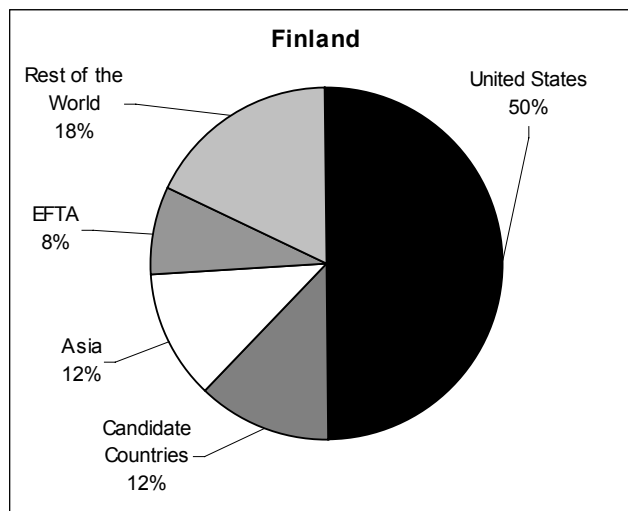
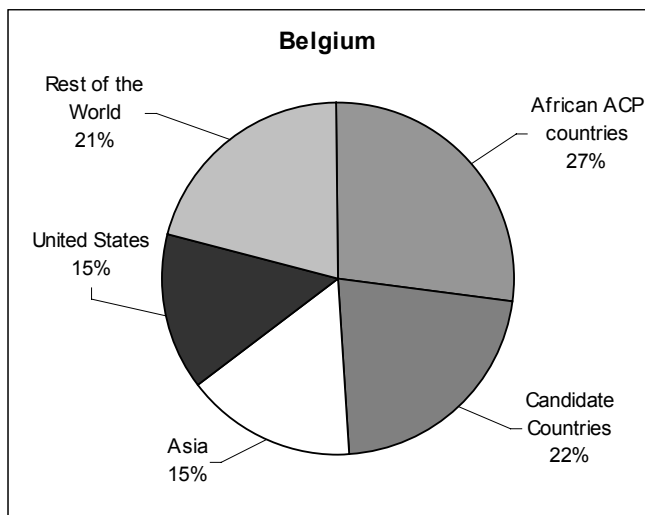
The USA is also a preferred area. It accommodates half of the staff of Finnish affiliates outside the EU and almost one third of the Swedish staff, ranking them second as areas of establishment and over one quarter of the German staff.

Finally, several areas of establishment should be noted which differ according to the Member State, such as Brazil and the African ACP countries for Portugal, with 55% and 37% respectively of the staff outside the EU, the African ACP countries for Belgium (27%), Asia (15%) and Latin America (11%) for Germany, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) for Finland (8%) and finally Norway for Sweden (10%).

Comparing the extra-EU breakdown of employment of affiliates abroad with that of stocks of direct investments abroad, we find notable differences for Germany<sup>7</sup>. Investment stocks in the Candidate Countries in fact only account for 10% of the investment stocks outside the EU, whereas the affiliate staff in the Candidate Countries make up 33% of the extra-EU affiliate staff. In addition, 52% of direct investment stocks outside the EU are invested in the USA whereas the USA accommodates 28% of the staff of affiliates outside the European Union.

<sup>7</sup> FATS and FDI do not cover the same set of enterprises (see methodological notes on page 7). In addition, Germany considers only enterprises under direct control in the case of FATS, whereas it also considers indirect investment in the case of FDI.

**Graph 8: Breakdown by extra-EU geographical area of affiliate abroad employment in 1998**



## Turnover and number of jobs of affiliates abroad broken down by country of establishment in 1998

(T in Mio ECU, E in thousands)

	Belgium		Germany		France		Luxembourg		Portugal		Finland		Austria	
	T	E	T	E	T	E	T	E	T	E	T	E	T	E
T: turnover, E: employment														
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>40 302</b>	<b>146.2</b>	<b>441 932</b>	<b>2002.0</b>	<b>228 588</b>	:	<b>10 636</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>6 729</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>61 368</b>	<b>182.2</b>	<b>16 916</b>	<b>115.6</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>34 296</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>202 464</b>	<b>706.0</b>	<b>140 882</b>	:	<b>8 171</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>2 817</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>41 305</b>	<b>119.2</b>	<b>7 647</b>	<b>28.9</b>
<b>EXTRA-EU-15</b>	<b>6 006</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>239 468</b>	<b>1296.0</b>	<b>87 717</b>	:	<b>2 465</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3 912</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>20 063</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>9 268</b>	<b>86.7</b>
Norway	197	0.7	1 784	6.0	547	:	:	:	6	0.0	1 061	3.2	:	:
Switzerland	404	1.0	15 143	40.0	6 097	:	:	:	9	0.0	602	1.8	1 589	2.4
Russia	25	0.4	1 245	18.0	120	:	0	0.0	0	0.0	60	0.4	6	0.5
<i>Candidate Countries</i>	<i>1 108</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>36 731</i>	<i>413.0</i>	:	:	<i>104</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1 243</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>6 059</i>	<i>75.1</i>
Poland	331	5.1	9 339	101.0	964	:	:	:	1	0.1	556	4.2	501	5.2
Baltic countries	15	0.2	271	6.0	0	:	0	0.0	0	0.0	343	2.1	28	0.3
Czech Republic	193	0.9	10 737	115.0	371	:	11	0.2	4	0.1	41	:	1 698	20.4
Slovakia	17	0.6	2 523	26.0	21	:	0	0.0	0	0.0	:	:	780	6.8
Hungary	378	2.3	8 727	97.0	462	:	78	0.8	15	0.1	:	:	2 380	32.3
Romania	17	0.1	576	25.0	218	:	:	:	0	0.0	:	:	166	7.2
Bulgaria	0	0.0	197	10.0	16	:	0	0.0	0	0.0	:	:	3	0.2
Slovenia	:	0.0	494	5.0	1 113	:	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	437	2.8
Turkey	153	1.2	3 597	26.0	910	:	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	0.2	:	:
<b>Africa</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>7 290</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>3 766</b>	:	:	:	<b>325</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<i>North Africa</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>1 207</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>1 071</i>	:	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>0.1</i>	:	:
<i>Other African countries</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>6 082</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>2 695</i>	:	:	:	<i>245</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>1.0</i>	:	:
Republic of South Africa	124	1.3	5 755	34.0	277	:	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	:	:
<b>America</b>	<b>2 542</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>145 550</b>	<b>537.0</b>	<b>64 306</b>	:	<b>1 883</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2 969</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>12 166</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<i>North America</i>	<i>2 058</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>123 170</i>	<i>387.0</i>	<i>52 509</i>	:	<i>1 827</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>11 151</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>1 070</i>	<i>2.9</i>
United States	1 799	7.0	118 357	369.0	48 664	:	:	:	233	0.1	9 827	31.4	921	2.2
Canada	259	1.1	4 813	18.0	3 845	:	:	:	10	0.0	1 324	4.3	150	0.7
<i>Central America</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>8 311</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>3 676</i>	:	<i>7</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>471</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Mexico	0	0.0	7 329	39.0	767	:	0	0.0	0	0.0	99	0.3	:	:
<i>South America</i>	<i>481</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>14 069</i>	<i>107.0</i>	<i>8 121</i>	:	<i>49</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>2 256</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>658</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>0.8</i>
Colombia	:	:	521	5.0	158	:	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	:	:
Venezuela	14	0.0	363	5.0	42	:	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	:	:
Brazil	163	1.1	7 901	67.0	5 860	:	:	:	2 237	19.5	516	2.2	33	0.4
Chile	24	0.0	556	7.0	149	:	:	:	0	0.0	109	1.1	:	:
Argentina	215	0.6	4 265	18.0	1 724	:	:	:	18	0.5	33	0.1	:	:
<b>Asia</b>	<b>1 041</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>25 782</b>	<b>193.0</b>	<b>5 616</b>	:	<b>259</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4 251</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<i>Near and Middle East</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>839</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>622</i>	:	:	:	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>0.0</i>	:	:
Gulf Arabian countries	100	0.1	373	3.0	27	:	:	:	0	0.0	:	:	:	:
Other Near and Middle-East countries	1	0.0	253	1.0	578	:	0	0.0	0	0.0	:	:	0	0.0
<i>Other Asian countries</i>	<i>925</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>24 944</i>	<i>187.0</i>	<i>4 994</i>	:	:	:	<i>175</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>4 242</i>	<i>7.5</i>	:	:
India	34	0.9	1 258	35.0	73	:	0	0.0	0	0.0	71	1.6	5	0.2
Thailand	3	0.1	640	8.0	31	:	0	0.0	0	0.0	:	:	:	:
Malaysia	5	0.1	1 721	18.0	60	:	:	:	0	0.0	45	0.2	0	0.0
Indonesia	44	1.5	483	13.0	49	:	0	0.0	0	0.0	:	:	18	0.8
Singapore	55	0.4	4 684	15.0	1 244	:	:	:	0	0.0	387	0.9	10	0.0
Philippines	7	0.1	528	7.0	26	:	0	0.0	0	0.0	:	:	0	0.0
China	60	1.0	1 581	40.0	193	:	0	0.0	0	0.0	:	:	38	0.6
South Korea	87	0.3	1 249	8.0	306	:	:	:	0	0.0	:	:	:	:
Japan	352	0.9	8 445	17.0	1 782	:	:	:	0	0.0	647	0.3	28	0.1
Taiwan	43	0.2	639	3.0	240	:	0	0.0	0	0.0	:	:	0	0.0
Hong Kong	220	1.4	3 434	11.0	896	:	:	:	0	0.0	1 514	1.0	:	:
<b>Oceania and Polar regions</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4 760</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>1 804</b>	:	:	:	<b>11</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Australia	213	1.1	4 464	15.0	1 748	:	:	:	10	0.0	552	1.4	86	0.3
New Zealand	2	0.0	295	1.0	45	:	0	0.0	0	0.0	:	0.2	0	0.0

### ➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

#### Definitions

FATS, or Foreign Affiliates Trade Statistics, describe the activities of enterprises under foreign control residing in the country under study (inward FATS) as well as the activity of enterprises under national control residing abroad (outward FATS).

In this definition, the term "foreign" refers to a non-resident entity and the term "national" refers to a resident entity.

Control over a corporation is defined as the ability to determine general corporate policy by choosing appropriate directors if necessary. In practice, an entity is considered to control a corporation when it owns more than 50% of the corporation's capital.

#### The link between FATS and FDI

A direct foreign investment enterprise is an enterprise in which an investor resident in another economy holds 10% or more of the capital.

FATS therefore constitute a sub-set of direct foreign investment enterprises.

#### Methodological notes on outward FATS

The sector of activity corresponds to the affiliate's main activity, except for Belgium and France, where it corresponds to the parent company's main activity.

# Further information:

## ➤ Databases

NewCronos,  
Domain Theme2/bop/eu\_fats

To obtain information or to order publications, databases and special sets of data, please contact the **Data Shop** network:

BELGIQUE/BELGIË	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	ITALIA – Roma
<b>Eurostat Data Shop</b> Bruxelles/Brussel Planistat Belgique Rue du Commerce 124 Handelsstraat 124 B-1000 BRUXELLES / BRUSSEL Tel. (32-2) 234 67 50 Fax (32-2) 234 67 51 E-mail: datashop@planistat.be URL: http://www.datashop.org/	<b>DANMARKS STATISTIK</b> Bibliotek og Information Eurostat Data Shop Sejrogade 11 DK-2100 KØBENHAVN Ø Tlf. (45) 39 17 30 30 Fax (45) 39 17 30 03 E-mail: <a href="mailto:bjb@dst.dk">bjb@dst.dk</a> Internet: <a href="http://www.dst.dk/bibliotek">http://www.dst.dk/bibliotek</a>	<b>STATISTISCHES BUNDESAMT</b> Eurostat Data Shop Berlin Otto-Braun-Straße 70-72 (Eingang: Karl-Marx-Allee) D-10178 BERLIN Tel. (49) 1888 644 94 27/28 Fax (49) 1888-644 94 30 E-Mail: datashop@destatis.de URL: <a href="http://www.eu-datashop.de/">http://www.eu-datashop.de/</a>	<b>INE Eurostat Data Shop</b> Paseo de la Castellana, 183 Despacho 011B Entrada por Estébanez Calderón E-28046 MADRID Tel. (34) 91 583 91 67/91 583 95 00 Fax (34) 91 583 03 57 E-mail: datashop.eurostat@ine.es URL: <a href="http://www.datashop.org/">http://www.datashop.org/</a>	<b>INSEE Info Service</b> Eurostat Data Shop 195, rue de Bercy Tour Gamma A F-75582 PARIS CEDEX 12 Tél. (33) 1 53 17 88 44 Fax (33) 1 53 17 88 22 E-mail: datashop@insee.fr	<b>ISTAT</b> Centro di Informazione Statistica Sede di Roma, Eurostat Data Shop Via Cesare Balbo, 11a I-00184 ROMA Tel. (39) 06 46 73 31 02/06 Fax (39) 06 46 73 31 01/07 E-mail: dipdiff@istat.it
ITALIA – Milano	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	NORGE	PORTUGAL	SCHWEIZ/SUISSE/SVIZZERA
<b>ISTAT</b> Ufficio Regionale per la Lombardia Eurostat Data Shop Via Fieno 3 I-20123 MILANO Tel. (39) 02 80 61 32 460 Fax (39) 02 80 61 32 304 E-mail: <a href="mailto:mileuro@tin.it">mileuro@tin.it</a>	<b>Eurostat Data Shop Luxembourg</b> 46A, avenue J.F. Kennedy B.P. 1452 L-1014 LUXEMBOURG Tel. (352) 43 35-2251 Fax (352) 43 35-22221 E-mail: <a href="mailto:dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu">dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu</a> URL: <a href="http://www.datashop.org/">http://www.datashop.org/</a>	<b>STATISTICS NETHERLANDS</b> Eurostat Data Shop-Voorburg Postbus 4000 2270 JM VOORBURG Nederland Tel. (31-70) 337 49 00 Fax (31-70) 337 59 84 E-mail: <a href="mailto:datashop@cbs.nl">datashop@cbs.nl</a>	<b>Statistics Norway</b> Library and Information Centre Eurostat Data Shop Kongens gate 6 Boks 8131 Dep. N-0033 OSLO Tel. (47) 21 09 46 42/43 Fax (47) 21 09 45 04 E-mail: <a href="mailto:Datashop@ssb.no">Datashop@ssb.no</a>	<b>Eurostat Data Shop Lisboa</b> INE/Serviço de Difusão Av. António José de Almeida, 2 P-1000-043 LISBOA Tel. (351) 21 842 61 00 Fax (351) 21 842 63 64 E-mail: <a href="mailto:data.shop@ine.pt">data.shop@ine.pt</a>	<b>Statistisches Amt des Kantons</b> Zürich, Eurostat Data Shop Bleicherweg 5 CH-8090 Zürich Tel. (41) 1 225 12 12 Fax (41) 1 225 12 99 E-mail: <a href="mailto:datashop@statistik.zh.ch">datashop@statistik.zh.ch</a> Internet: <a href="http://www.statistik.zh.ch">http://www.statistik.zh.ch</a>
SUOMI/FINLAND	SVERIGE	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
<b>STATISTICS FINLAND</b> Eurostat Data Shop Helsinki Tilastokirjasto PL 2B FIN-00022 Tilastokeskus Työpajakatu 13 B, 2.Kerros, Helsinki P. (358-9) 17 34 22 21 F. (358-9) 17 34 22 79 Sähköposti: <a href="mailto:datashop@stat.fi">datashop@stat.fi</a> URL: <a href="http://www.tilastokeskus.fi/ttk/kk/datashop/">http://www.tilastokeskus.fi/ttk/kk/datashop/</a>	<b>STATISTICS SWEDEN</b> Information service Eurostat Data Shop Karlavägen 100 - Box 24 300 S-104 51 STOCKHOLM Tfn (46-8) 50 69 48 01 Fax (46-8) 50 69 48 99 E-post: <a href="mailto:infoservice@scb.se">infoservice@scb.se</a> Internet: <a href="http://www.scb.se/info/datashop/eudatashop.asp">http://www.scb.se/info/datashop/eudatashop.asp</a>	<b>Eurostat Data Shop</b> Office for National Statistics Room 1.015 Cardiff Road Newport South Wales NP10 8XG United Kingdom Tel. (44-1633) 81 33 69 Fax (44-1633) 81 33 33 E-mail: <a href="mailto:eurostat.datashop@ons.gov.uk">eurostat.datashop@ons.gov.uk</a>	<b>HAVER ANALYTICS</b> Eurostat Data Shop 60 East 42nd Street Suite 3310 NEW YORK, NY 10165 USA Tel. (1-212) 986 93 00 Fax (1-212) 986 69 81 E-mail: <a href="mailto:eurodata@haver.com">eurodata@haver.com</a>		

Media Support Eurostat (for professional journalists only):  
Bech Building Office A4/017 • L-2920 Luxembourg • Tel. (352) 4301 33408 • Fax (352) 4301 35349 • e-mail: [eurostat-mediasupport@cec.eu.int](mailto:eurostat-mediasupport@cec.eu.int)

## For information on methodology

Paolo Passerini, Eurostat/B5, L-2920 Luxembourg, Tel. (352) 4301 33754, Fax (352) 4301 33859, E-mail: [paolo.passerini@cec.eu.int](mailto:paolo.passerini@cec.eu.int)  
ORIGINAL: French  
Gaëlle Coz carried out the data processing and statistical analysis.

Please visit our web site at [www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/) for further information!

A list of worldwide sales outlets is available at the **Office for Official Publications of the European Communities**.

2 rue Mercier – L-2985 Luxembourg  
Tel. (352) 2929 42455 Fax (352) 2929 42758  
URL: <http://publications.eu.int>  
e-mail: [info-info-opoce@cec.eu.int](mailto:info-info-opoce@cec.eu.int)

BELGIQUE/BELGIË – DANMARK – DEUTSCHLAND – GREECE/ELLADA – ESPAÑA – FRANCE – IRELAND – ITALIA – LUXEMBOURG – NEDERLAND – ÖSTERREICH  
PORTUGAL – SUOMI/FINLAND – SVERIGE – UNITED KINGDOM – ÍSLAND – NORGE – SCHWEIZ/SUISSE/SVIZZERA – BALGARJIA – ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA – CYPRUS  
EESTI – HRVATSKA – MAGYARORSZÁG – MALTA – POLSKA – ROMÂNIA – RUSSIA – SLOVAKIA – SLOVENIA – TÜRKIYE – AUSTRALIA – CANADA – EGYPT – INDIA  
ISRAËL – JAPAN – MALAYSIA – PHILIPPINES – SOUTH KOREA – THAILAND – UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## Order form

I would like to subscribe to Statistics in focus (from 1.1.2002 to 31.12.2002):  
(for the Data Shop and sales office addresses see above)

**Formula 1:** All 9 themes (approximately 180 issues)

Paper: EUR 360

Language required:  DE  EN  FR

**Formula 2:** One or more of the following nine themes:

Theme 1 'General statistics'

Theme 6 'External trade'

Theme 7 'Transport'

Theme 9 'Science and technology'

Paper: EUR 42

Theme 2 'Economy and finance'

Theme 3 'Population and social conditions'

Theme 4 'Industry, trade and services'

Theme 5 'Agriculture and fisheries'

Theme 8 'Environment and energy'

Paper: EUR 84

Language required:  DE  EN  FR

Statistics in focus can be downloaded (pdf file) free of charge from the Eurostat web site. You only need to register. For other solutions, contact your Data Shop.

Please send me a free copy of 'Eurostat mini-guide' (catalogue containing a selection of Eurostat products and services)

Language required:  DE  EN  FR

I would like a free subscription to 'Statistical References', the information letter on Eurostat products and services

Language required:  DE  EN  FR

Mr  Mrs  Ms

(Please use block capitals)

Surname: \_\_\_\_\_ Forename: \_\_\_\_\_

Company: \_\_\_\_\_ Department: \_\_\_\_\_

Function: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Post code: \_\_\_\_\_ Town: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Tel.: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

**Payment on receipt of invoice, preferably by:**

Bank transfer

Visa  Eurocard

Card No: \_\_\_\_\_ Expires on: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

**Please confirm your intra-Community VAT number:**

If no number is entered, VAT will be automatically applied. Subsequent reimbursement will not be possible.