

Statistics in focus

ECONOMY AND FINANCE

36/2005

National accounts
(incl. GDP)

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Manuscript completed on: 14.10.2005

Data extracted on: 13.10.2005

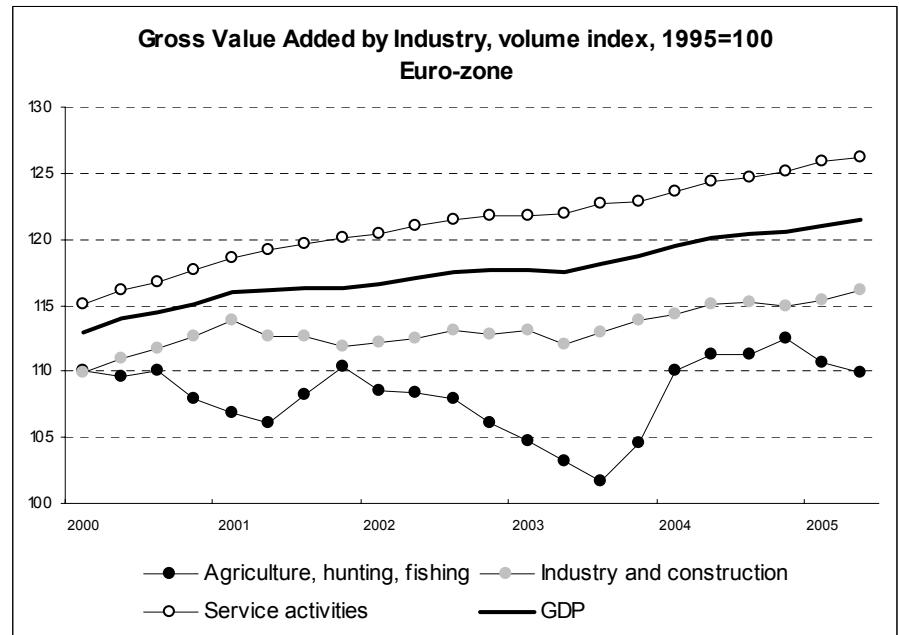
ISSN 1024-4298

Catalogue number: KS-NJ-05-036-EN-N

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QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS

Second quarter 2005 Output Side



Eurostat estimates¹ concerning the second quarter 2005 indicate that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased by +0.3% in the euro-zone² and by +0.4% in the European Union (EU25), after +0.4% growth recorded in both zones during the first quarter 2005.

Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, GDP growth was equal to +1.1% in the euro-zone and +1.3% in the EU25.

In the euro-zone, four out of six branches of economic activity gave a significant positive contribution to GDP growth, where significant means a contribution larger than 0.05 percentage points GDP growth. The contribution was +0.1 percentage points (p.p) of GDP variation for *Industry including energy, Construction, Trade, transport and communication services* and *Business activities and financial services*. For *Agriculture, hunting and fishing* and *Other services* the contribution was not significant. A similar pattern was observed in the EU25.

Looking at quarter-on-quarter growth rates for the euro-zone, *Construction* is the branch achieving the highest growth (+1.4% in the euro-zone and +1.7% in the EU25) after the negative growth observed in the previous quarter. *Industry including energy, and Trade, transport and communication services* and *Business activities and financial services* continue growing although at a smaller rate than in the previous quarter.

¹ Methodological note: data for the euro-zone, EU25 and EU15 are calculated in a coherent statistical framework, using as indicators the data of all the Member States compiling quarterly accounts. Aggregations for the euro-zone, EU25 and EU15 were carried out using the seasonally adjusted data of the Member States. These data are also corrected for working days for Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, Slovenia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

² The euro-zone consists of Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland

T4 GDP AND GROSS VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY
EURO-ZONE, EU-25, EU-15 AND EU MEMBER STATES

levels Second quarter 2005, in millions of euro, seasonally adjusted, at current prices

| | GDP | Agriculture, hunting and fishing | Industry, incl. Energy | Construction | Trade, transport and communications services | Business activities and financial services | Other services | Total Gross Value Added | Taxes less subsidies on products | FISIM |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--|--|----------------|----------------------------|--|----------|
| euro-zone | 1 951 936.3 | 38 645.2 | 373 621.6 | 109 573.6 | 376 629.5 | 507 319.2 | 405 953.4 | 1 811 742.5 | 203 625.4 | 63 431.7 |
| EU-25 | 2 652 249.6 | 44 938.3 | 505 033.5 | 145 439.1 | 528 574.7 | 677 897.4 | 570 286.2 | 2 472 169.2 | 271 463.2 | 91 382.8 |
| EU-15 | 2 517 223.7 | 40 502.4 | 473 414.5 | 138 056.6 | 497 109.2 | 656 806.5 | 546 175.1 | 2 352 064.2 | 254 556.6 | 89 397.1 |
| EU MEMBER STATES | | | | | | | | | | |
| BE | 72 492.2 | 923.3 | 12 523.2 | 3 295.7 | 13 942.4 | 19 807.2 | 16 421.5 | 66 913.4 | 7 836.3 | 2 257.5 |
| CZ | 23 908.3 | 639.1 | 6 535.0 | 1 466.7 | 5 722.3 | 3 585.0 | 3 740.5 | 21 688.4 | 2 573.6 | 448.0 |
| DK | 51 334.4 | 824.0 | 8 204.9 | 2 327.2 | 9 654.1 | 10 591.3 | 11 969.7 | 43 571.3 | 7 763.1 | : |
| DE | 557 990.0 | 5 400.0 | 130 210.0 | 19 330.0 | 90 790.0 | 146 650.0 | 113 800.0 | 506 180.0 | 51 810.0 | : |
| EE | 2 558.7 | 86.6 | 509.7 | 164.2 | 635.6 | 463.9 | 397.8 | 2 246.6 | 312.1 | : |
| EL | 44 163.0 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| ES | 223 743.0 | 6 717.0 | 36 155.0 | 23 151.0 | 52 327.0 | 41 743.0 | 41 185.0 | 201 278.0 | 22 465.0 | : |
| FR | 420 959.2 | 8 968.2 | 58 001.2 | 22 777.3 | 70 980.4 | 120 918.5 | 95 734.5 | 377 380.2 | 43 578.9 | : |
| IE | 39 311.4 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| IT | 344 851.9 | 7 515.8 | 67 442.7 | 17 726.6 | 73 464.0 | 92 623.5 | 64 841.8 | 323 614.3 | 35 371.2 | 14 133.7 |
| CY | 3 328.0 | 110.7 | 367.5 | 258.8 | 869.5 | 760.9 | 764.0 | 3 131.2 | 361.9 | 165.1 |
| LV | 3 109.7 | 117.4 | 455.0 | 169.7 | 1 032.1 | 489.1 | 503.3 | 2 766.7 | 343.1 | : |
| LT | 5 036.2 | 252.8 | 1 184.4 | 326.8 | 1 469.4 | 563.0 | 733.7 | 4 530.1 | 506.1 | 94.7 |
| LU | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| HU | 21 152.9 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| MT | 1 126.4 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| NL | 124 521.0 | 2 290.0 | 20 824.0 | 6 310.0 | 24 098.0 | 30 150.0 | 27 129.0 | 110 801.0 | 13 720.0 | : |
| AT | 61 341.8 | 938.8 | 12 599.8 | 4 106.9 | 13 493.2 | 12 493.9 | 11 220.9 | 54 804.7 | 6 189.0 | : |
| PL | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| PT | 36 191.5 | 1 203.1 | 5 923.1 | 2 042.7 | 8 004.5 | 6 897.3 | 8 577.8 | 32 648.5 | 4 879.2 | 1 312.0 |
| SI | 6 736.1 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| SK | 9 087.8 | 338.2 | 2 145.2 | 469.6 | 2 247.0 | 1 789.3 | 1 396.1 | 8 385.4 | 816.1 | 200.3 |
| FI | 37 964.0 | 974.0 | 7 438.0 | 1 837.0 | 7 726.0 | 7 127.0 | 7 744.0 | 32 846.0 | 5 118.0 | : |
| SE | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| UK | 444 081.6 | 3 363.0 | 79 941.4 | 26 307.2 | 101 582.8 | 126 756.7 | 113 933.9 | 451 883.4 | 49 889.5 | 19 539.9 |

: Data not available.

➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

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Data are compiled in accordance with the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA) as in Council Regulation No 2223/96 of June 1996 and subsequent legal amendments.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units. It may be calculated from three different approaches:

- From the output approach, GDP is the sum of gross value added of all resident producer units plus taxes less subsidies on products.
- From the expenditure approach, GDP is the sum of final uses of goods and services by resident institutional units (total final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation) plus exports and minus imports.
- From the income side, GDP is the sum of primary income generated by resident producer units (compensation of employees, gross operating surplus and mixed income, and taxes on production and imports less subsidies.)

Using the **output approach**, GDP is obtained from the following equation:

$$\text{GDP} = \text{Total Gross value added} + \text{Taxes less subsidies on products} - \text{FISIM}.$$

Gross value added (GVA) is defined as the value of all newly generated goods and services less the value of all goods and services consumed as intermediate consumption (ESA 1995, 8.11). The depreciation of fixed assets is not deducted. GVA can be compiled by institutional sector or by economic industry that creates it. In the present publication GVA is reported by industry, using the A6 breakdown derived from NACE Rev. 1 classification (Council Regulation 3037/90 of 9 October 1990). An **industry** is an aggregation of kind-of-activity units engaged in the same, or similar, economic activity.

Taxes on products consist of compulsory, unrequited payments levied by general government or institutions of the European Union, which are payable per unit of some good or service produced or transacted (ESA, 4.14 and following). The most important of these taxes is the VAT. **Subsidies on products** are government payments with the objective of influencing levels of production, prices or remuneration of the factors of production, which are payable per unit of a good or service produced or imported (ESA 4.30 and following).

Taxes less subsidies on products must be added separately in the above equation because they are not allocated to sectors nor industries. Hence they are not included in the valuation of output in the calculation of GVA. The GDP resulting from the above equation will then be valued at market prices.

FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured) are financial intermediation services for which no explicit charges are made. The output of FISIM is measured in a conventional way (ESA, 3.63) which makes it difficult to identify the users that consume the service. Because of this, ESA does not require FISIM to be allocated to users (although it provides a short list of changes to be made if FISIM was to be allocated). When not allocated to user sectors, the whole of the value of the output of FISIM is treated as the intermediate consumption of a nominal sector with zero output and hence negative value added (ESA, 8.14). This publication presents a supplementary column for this nominal sector. The sum of value added of all industries must be reduced by this amount to give total gross value added of the economy.

Resulting from improvement work, ESA has been amended to allocate FISIM from 2005 (Council Regulation 448/98). Some Member States have already started publishing new estimates with allocated FISIM, whereas other Member States will do so by the end of 2005. Consequently, national data shown differs with respect to the treatment of FISIM, and comparability between Member States is reduced until all of them have introduced the new methodology. Eurostat publishes European aggregates without FISIM allocated until 30 November 2005. Starting from this date Eurostat will publish new estimates with allocated FISIM. At that moment no adjustment for a nominal sector will be necessary when calculating GDP from the output side.

Further information:

Databases

[EUROSTAT Website/Economy and finance/National accounts \(including GDP\)/Quarterly national accounts/Breakdowns \(main aggregates and employment by industry, investment by product and consumption by purpose\)/Breakdown by 6 branches \(NACE 6\)/Macroeconomic aggregates at current prices](#)

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