

Food retailing in Europe

An activity dominated by non-specialised enterprises
- Jan Stensrud

Statistics in focus

INDUSTRY, TRADE
AND SERVICES

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Main results

- Specialised food retailing enterprises are in most countries more numerous than non-specialised ones.
- But non-specialised retailers account for 60% to 90% of jobs and 70% to 90% of turnover.
- Meat and meat product retailers are generally the most common type of specialised food retailing enterprise.
- Labour productivity and investment rates are higher in non-specialised enterprises.
- Germany has a low density of enterprises that are on average larger than in the rest of Europe; the opposite is true in Italy and Portugal.

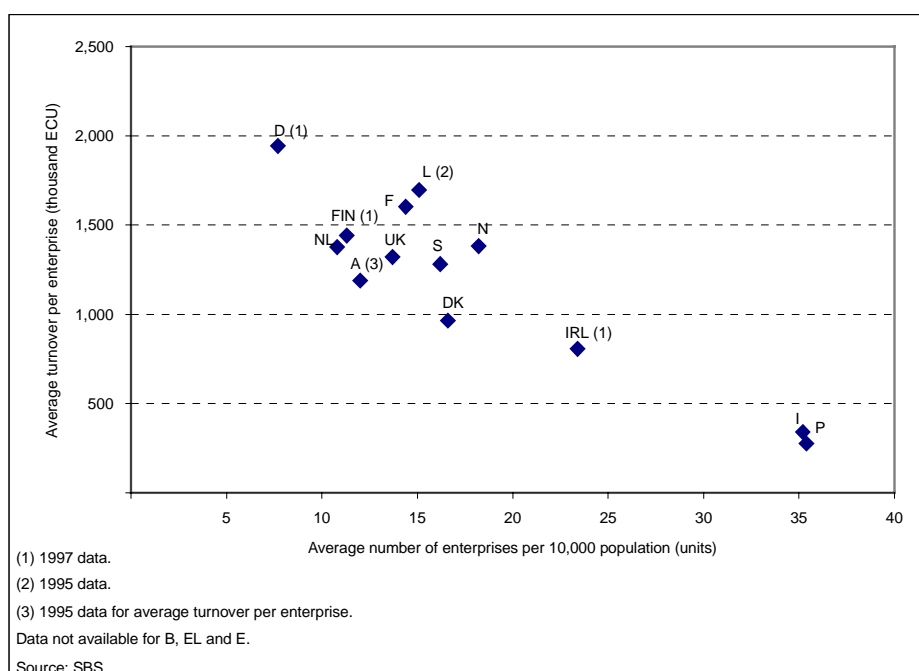


Figure 1: size and density of food retail enterprises, 1996

Activities covered in this publication:

- NACE Rev. 1 52.11: retail sale in non-specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating;
- NACE Rev. 1 52.2: retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores;
- NACE Rev. 1 52.21: retail sale of fruit and vegetables;
- NACE Rev. 1 52.22: retail sale of meat and meat products;
- NACE Rev. 1 52.23: retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs;
- NACE Rev. 1 52.24: retail sale of bread, cakes, flour and sugar confectionery;
- NACE Rev. 1 52.25: retail sale of alcoholic and other beverages;
- NACE Rev. 1 52.26: retail sale of tobacco products;
- NACE Rev. 1 52.27: other retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores.



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Introduction

This publication provides for the first time extensive statistical coverage of enterprises active in food retailing activities in the EU and Norway. This important sector accounted for more than one-quarter of all retail enterprises active in the countries covered by this publication, more than one-third of employment and almost half of total turnover.

The NACE Rev. 1 activity classification distinguishes specialised food retailing enterprises in Group 52.2 (retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores)

according to the type of products they offer. In addition, non-specialised retailing activities classified within Class 52.11 include enterprises selling a large selection of products of which food, beverages and tobacco products are predominant. This activity covers general stores which have, apart from the sale of food products, several other lines of merchandise (wearing apparel, furniture, appliances, cosmetics, etc.), and includes categories such as superettes, supermarkets, hypermarkets and discount stores.

The statistics presented in this report rely on the latest data collected under the Council Regulation concerning structural business statistics (EC, EURATOM) No. 58/97 of 20 December 1996, Annex 3 of which addresses specifically distributive trade activities. The data was extracted from the database in the second half of August 1999.

Data for Greece and Spain were unfortunately not available at the time of writing.

	B	DK	D (1)	EL	E	F	IRL (1)	I	L (2)	NL (3)	A (4)	P	FIN (1)	S	UK	N
Number of enterprises (thousands)																
Total	:	8.8	62.8	:	:	83.9	8.6	201.8	0.6	16.7	9.7	35.2	5.8	14.3	80.5	8.0
52.11	:	3.8	28.5	:	:	34.6	5.7	84.1	0.3	4.0	4.5	12.7	4.5	7.0	22.2	5.3
52.2	:	4.9	34.4	:	:	49.2	2.9	117.7	0.4	12.8	5.2	22.5	1.4	7.3	58.3	2.7
Number of persons employed (thousands)																
Total	109.6	69.3	881.1	:	:	577.4	64.9	521.0	5.9	239.5	71.4	114.8	35.8	:	:	68.2
52.11	74.9	52.4	711.0	:	:	475.3	55.3	326.3	3.8	173.5	55.3	64.5	32.4	:	:	59.5
52.2	34.7	16.9	170.1	:	:	102.1	9.7	194.7	2.1	66.0	16.0	50.3	3.3	:	:	8.7
Turnover (million ECU)																
Total	19,102	8,444	122,163	:	:	134,376	6,895	68,820	1,049	22,984	11,537	9,698	8,379	18,383	106,331	11,003
52.11	15,308	6,948	108,015	:	:	123,528	6,053	52,507	805	18,081	9,209	6,759	7,828	14,923	88,435	9,886
52.2	3,795	1,496	14,148	:	:	10,848	842	16,313	228	4,903	2,328	2,939	552	3,460	17,896	1,117
Production value (million ECU)																
Total	:	2,193	:	:	:	30,274	1,614	:	252	5,647	2,881	:	1,877	:	:	2,949
52.11	:	1,392	:	:	:	25,798	1,363	:	165	4,137	2,307	:	1,671	:	:	2,694
52.2	:	801	:	:	:	4,476	251	:	89	1,510	574	:	206	:	:	255
Value added at factor cost (million ECU)																
Total	2,900	:	:	:	:	17,118	1,104	10,178	161	3,622	1,895	1,073	1,245	2,510	:	1,518
52.11	2,223	:	:	:	:	14,549	938	7,165	102	2,651	1,474	767	1,108	2,064	:	1,360
52.2	677	:	:	:	:	2,569	167	3,014	61	971	420	306	137	445	:	158
Personnel costs (million ECU)																
Total	1,920	812	:	:	:	:	:	4,921	100	2,247	1,266	:	774	1,955	9,126	1,084
52.11	1,621	628	:	:	:	:	:	4,392	68	1,772	1,057	:	691	1,647	7,520	965
52.2	299	185	:	:	:	:	:	528	32	475	208	:	83	307	1,606	119
Gross operating surplus (million ECU)																
Total	979	284	:	:	:	5,047	:	5,258	61	1,375	629	438	471	537	:	434
52.11	601	178	:	:	:	4,083	:	2,772	34	879	417	329	418	417	:	394
52.2	378	106	:	:	:	963	:	2,485	28	496	212	109	54	120	:	39
Gross investment in tangible goods (million ECU)																
Total	:	160	1,805	:	:	2,651	202	1,830	:	666	290	:	186	261	3,613	:
52.11	:	139	1,526	:	:	2,259	185	1,409	:	490	252	:	175	206	3,420	:
52.2	:	21	279	:	:	392	18	421	:	176	38	:	11	55	193	:

(1) 1997 data.

(2) 1995 data for NACE Rev. 1 52.11 and totals.

(3) 1997 data, except number of enterprises (1996) and number of persons employed (1995).

(4) 1995 data, except number of enterprises (1996).

Source: SBS

Table 1: main indicators of food retailing, 1996

- **Number of enterprises:** a count of the enterprises registered to the population concerned in the business register. Dormant units are excluded.
- **Number of persons employed:** includes employees and unpaid persons employed. Unpaid persons covers the self-employed and unpaid family workers who live with the proprietor of a unit and work regularly for the unit, but do not have a contract of service nor receive a fixed wage or salary.
- **Number of employees:** persons who work for an employer and have an employment contract and receive compensation (wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, remuneration in kind). Includes part-time and seasonal workers.
- **Turnover:** totals invoiced including all duties, taxes and all other charges passed to the customer. Price reductions, rebates and discounts are deducted.
- **Production value:** the amount produced based on sales after deduction of the purchases of merchandise and of changes in stocks.
- **Value added at factor cost:** gross income from operating activities including operating subsidies and excluding indirect taxes = turnover + capitalised production + other operating income +/- changes in stocks - purchases of goods and services - taxes on products and production.
- **Personnel costs:** total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done by the latter including employer's social security contributions. Wages and salaries include only employees' social security contributions retained by the unit.
- **Gross operating surplus:** surplus generated by operating activities after compensation of the labour factor = value added minus personnel costs.
- **Gross investment in tangible goods:** investment in all tangible goods (new and existing) bought or produced for own use, having a useful life of more than one year. Excludes capital goods used under rental/lease contracts.
- **Wage adjusted labour productivity:** (value added / personnel costs) * (employees / persons employed).

Enterprise demography and employment

The largest number of food retailing enterprises was recorded in Italy, where more than 200 thousand were in business in 1996. France and the United Kingdom numbered more than 80 thousand food retailing enterprises, whilst Germany was clearly lagging behind the other large Member States with less than 63 thousand enterprises.

The breakdown between specialised and non-specialised enterprises shows a relative predominance of the latter in Ireland, Finland and Norway, where they represented more than two-thirds of all enterprises. In all other countries covered, specialised enterprises accounted for a majority of the food retailing enterprise population, although specialised enterprises were on average smaller in size, as will be shown.

The enterprise density of food retailers was highly variable across the EU. It ranged between an average of as little as 7.7 enterprises per 10,000 inhabitants in Germany, the lowest density recorded in the countries covered, to as many as 35 enterprises in Italy and Portugal, of which more than

20 were specialised retailers. The retail sale of meat was the most common specialised enterprise in a majority of countries, accounting for a third to a half of all specialised retail food enterprises in France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal.

The variability in enterprise density is re-inforced when studying average enterprise size. German food retail enterprises were the largest amongst the countries covered, employing on average 14 persons, practically twice the number of most other countries and five times the level recorded in Italy and Portugal. Non-specialised enterprises (NACE Rev. 1 52.11) were larger than specialised

enterprises (NACE Rev. 1 52.2) in all countries, with average employment ranging from 4 persons in Italy to 41 persons in the Netherlands. In contrast, specialised enterprises employed on average 6 or fewer persons. Whilst the very large majority of persons employed in non-specialised enterprises were employees, the share of non-employees (e.g. working proprietors, family workers, etc.) represented as much as one-third of the total number of persons employed in specialised enterprises. Italy should be singled out as the country displaying a share of non-employees particularly high across all activities, with an average of 56%.

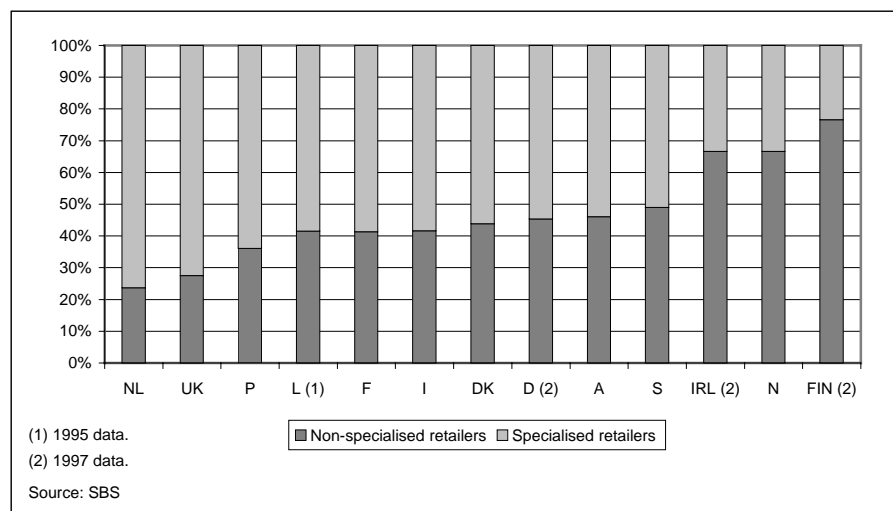


Figure 2: breakdown of number of enterprises in food retailing, 1996

Characteristics of turnover

French food retailers generated turnover in excess of 134 billion ECU in 1996, the highest level recorded amongst the countries covered in this report. France preceded Germany (122 billion ECU) and the United Kingdom (106 billion ECU). Average turnover per enterprise was highest in Germany, with almost 2 million ECU per year, against only 340 thousand ECU in

Italy and 276 thousand ECU in Portugal.

Looking across activities, non-specialised retail food enterprises generated average turnover four to sixteen times greater than specialised retailers. Those based in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom achieved the highest average turnover (4.6 million ECU

and 4.0 million ECU respectively), whilst those based in Italy (624 thousand ECU) and Portugal (532 thousand ECU) recorded the lowest averages. As for specialised retailers, the only country where the average turnover exceeded half a million ECU was Luxembourg (636 thousand ECU).

	B	DK	D (1)	EL	E	F	IRL (1)	I	L (2)	NL (3)	A (4)	P	FIN (5)	S	UK	N	
Number of enterprises (units)																	
Total	:	8,751	62,833	:	:	83,856	8,556	201,849	618	16,730	9,660	35,189	5,813	14,341	80,478	7,961	
52.11	:	3,834	28,483	:	:	34,618	5,700	84,129	254	3,955	4,453	12,702	4,453	7,025	22,157	5,308	
52.2	:	4,917	34,350	:	:	49,238	2,856	117,720	358	12,775	5,207	22,487	1,360	7,316	58,321	2,653	
52.21	:	849	4,132	:	:	6,087	357	22,368	16	2,320	551	1,958	259	631	6,841	285	
52.22	:	964	5,835	:	:	21,045	1,413	40,144	172	4,320	369	7,722	99	179	10,662	145	
52.23	:	345	809	:	:	3,349	100	5,685	11	665	51	5,887	144	445	1,997	211	
52.24	:	760	2,230	:	:	3,666	332	8,596	76	950	198	747	270	1,357	4,931	1,164	
52.25	:	204	11,866	:	:	3,850	164	4,468	42	1,000	362	814	1	2	6,313	139	
52.26	:	1,266	6,637	:	:	4,197	8	21,061	17	1,625	3,374	1,810	11	2,264	17,127	193	
52.27	:	529	2,841	:	:	7,044	482	15,398	24	1,895	302	3,549	576	2,438	10,450	516	
Average number of enterprises per 10,000 population (units)																	
Total	:	16.6	7.7	:	:	14.4	23.4	35.2	15.1	10.8	12.0	35.4	11.3	16.2	13.7	18.2	
52.11	:	7.3	3.5	:	:	5.9	15.6	14.7	6.2	2.5	5.5	12.8	8.7	7.9	3.8	12.1	
52.2	:	9.3	4.2	:	:	8.4	7.8	20.5	8.6	8.2	6.5	22.7	2.6	8.3	9.9	6.1	
52.21	:	1.6	0.5	:	:	1.0	1.0	3.9	0.4	1.5	0.7	2.0	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.7	
52.22	:	1.8	0.7	:	:	3.6	3.9	7.0	4.1	2.8	0.5	7.8	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.3	
52.23	:	0.7	0.1	:	:	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	5.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	
52.24	:	1.4	0.3	:	:	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.8	2.7	
52.25	:	0.4	1.4	:	:	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	
52.26	:	2.4	0.8	:	:	0.7	0.0	3.7	0.4	1.0	4.2	1.8	0.0	2.6	2.9	0.4	
52.27	:	1.0	0.3	:	:	1.2	1.3	2.7	0.6	1.2	0.4	3.6	1.1	2.8	1.8	1.2	
Number of persons employed (thousands)																	
Total	:	109.6	69.3	881.1	:	577.4	64.9	521.0	5.9	239.5	71.4	114.8	35.8	:	:	68.2	
52.11	:	74.9	52.4	711.0	:	475.3	55.3	326.3	3.8	173.5	55.3	64.5	32.4	:	:	59.5	
52.2	:	34.7	16.9	170.1	:	102.1	9.7	194.7	2.1	66.0	16.0	50.3	3.3	:	:	8.7	
52.21	:	2.5	1.6	13.1	:	11.8	1.2	32.2	0.0	12.2	1.4	3.3	0.2	:	:	0.5	
52.22	:	19.8	4.6	50.2	:	51.6	4.5	66.6	1.3	25.5	3.7	22.6	0.2	:	:	0.5	
52.23	:	1.7	0.9	4.1	:	7.6	0.2	8.9	0.0	3.1	0.1	8.9	0.2	:	:	0.5	
52.24	:	4.1	3.1	22.5	:	6.4	1.4	18.2	0.5	5.1	0.7	2.2	0.4	:	:	4.3	
52.25	:	3.2	0.6	41.5	:	7.2	1.0	8.4	0.1	5.8	0.9	1.7	:	:	:	1.5	
52.26	:	0.3	5.1	23.1	:	6.7	0.4	33.4	0.1	5.1	8.3	3.4	0.0	:	:	0.5	
52.27	:	3.2	1.0	15.6	:	11.0	1.1	27.1	0.1	9.3	0.9	8.2	0.8	:	:	1.0	
Average number of persons employed per enterprise (units)																	
Total	:	7.9	14.0	:	:	6.9	7.6	2.6	9.5	13.0	7.4	3.3	6.2	:	:	8.6	
52.11	:	13.7	25.0	:	:	13.7	9.7	3.9	15.0	40.8	12.3	5.1	7.3	:	:	11.2	
52.2	:	3.4	5.0	:	:	2.1	3.4	1.7	5.8	4.7	3.1	2.2	2.5	:	:	3.3	
52.21	:	1.9	3.2	:	:	1.9	3.3	1.4	2.3	4.8	2.5	1.7	0.9	:	:	1.9	
52.22	:	4.7	8.6	:	:	2.5	3.2	1.7	7.6	5.3	10.5	2.9	2.3	:	:	3.2	
52.23	:	2.6	5.1	:	:	2.3	2.3	1.6	2.7	4.4	2.8	1.5	1.5	:	:	2.3	
52.24	:	4.1	10.1	:	:	1.7	4.3	2.1	6.0	5.0	3.8	2.9	1.4	:	:	3.7	
52.25	:	3.0	3.5	:	:	1.9	6.0	1.9	3.2	4.8	2.6	2.1	:	:	:	10.9	
52.26	:	4.1	3.5	:	:	1.6	46.8	1.6	3.8	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.0	:	:	2.6	
52.27	:	1.9	5.5	:	:	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.9	4.6	3.3	2.3	1.4	:	:	1.9	
Share of employees in persons employed (%)																	
Total	:	76.2	88.8	:	:	91.1	82.5	43.7	89.9	87.8	86.8	73.7	90.9	:	:	92.9	
52.11	:	88.6	93.4	:	:	96.1	84.8	60.6	93.6	95.8	91.8	83.0	92.2	:	:	95.3	
52.2	:	49.3	74.4	:	:	67.5	69.2	15.4	83.7	66.8	69.4	61.7	78.7	:	:	76.8	
52.21	:	37.4	54.8	:	:	68.7	68.1	10.4	55.6	66.0	66.8	40.8	56.3	:	:	53.9	
52.22	:	58.9	76.5	:	:	68.5	68.3	11.0	86.4	68.7	90.7	75.9	64.2	:	:	79.7	
52.23	:	33.2	65.2	:	:	72.0	56.6	15.0	60.0	62.1	59.8	34.5	76.3	:	:	66.5	
52.24	:	40.9	82.6	:	:	69.2	74.4	28.3	85.5	71.5	74.5	74.1	57.9	:	:	78.8	
52.25	:	39.7	78.6	:	:	72.6	73.2	21.0	74.4	73.6	59.1	55.5	:	:	:	95.3	
52.26	:	22.8	78.7	:	:	49.8	81.6	10.0	73.8	46.9	60.7	54.4	71.4	:	:	68.7	
52.27	:	31.0	55.3	:	:	64.7	62.0	28.3	69.6	68.1	73.8	61.4	62.3	:	:	59.6	
Share of persons employed in total food retail trade (%)																	
Total	:	100.0	100.0	:	:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	:	:	100.0	
52.11	:	68.3	75.6	:	:	82.3	85.1	62.6	65.0	72.4	77.5	56.2	90.7	:	:	87.2	
52.2	:	31.7	24.4	:	:	17.7	14.9	37.4	35.0	27.6	22.5	43.8	9.3	:	:	12.8	
52.21	:	2.3	2.4	:	:	2.0	1.8	6.2	0.5	5.1	1.9	2.9	0.6	:	:	0.8	
52.22	:	18.0	6.6	:	:	8.9	6.9	12.8	21.8	10.6	5.2	19.7	0.6	:	:	0.7	
52.23	:	1.5	1.3	:	:	1.3	0.3	1.7	0.5	1.3	0.2	7.7	0.6	:	:	0.7	
52.24	:	3.7	4.4	:	:	1.1	2.2	3.5	7.4	2.1	1.0	1.9	1.1	:	:	6.2	
52.25	:	2.9	0.9	:	:	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.4	1.3	1.5	:	:	:	2.2	
52.26	:	0.3	7.4	:	:	1.2	0.6	6.4	1.3	2.1	11.6	3.0	:	:	:	0.7	
52.27	:	2.9	1.4	:	:	1.9	1.6	5.2	1.2	3.9	1.2	7.2	2.3	:	:	1.4	
Personnel costs (million ECU)																	
Total	:	1,920	812	:	:	:	:	4,921	100	2,247	1,266	:	774	1,955	9,126	1,084	
52.11	:	1,621	628	:	:	:	:	4,392	68	1,772	1,057	:	691	1,647	7,520	965	
52.2	:	299	185	:	:	:	:	528	32	475	208	:	83	307	1,606	119	
52.21	:	12	12	:	:	:	:	61	0	64	14	:	3	12	136	3	
52.22	:	209	51	:	:	:	:	124	21	191	78	:	3	6	343	7	
52.23	:	7	8	:	:	:	:	20	0	22	1	:	4	9	18	6	
52.24	:	23	23	:	:	:	:	98	6	38	9	:	4	39	463	50	
52.25	:	28	6	:	:	:	:	33	2	67	12	:	:	111	318	40	
52.26	:	2	76	:	:	:	:	56	1	27	83	:	0	81	227	5	
52.27	:	18	8	:	:	:	:	136	1	65	11	:	11	48	100	9	
Personnel cost per employee (Unit personnel cost) (thousand ECU)																	
Total	:	23.0	13.2	:	:	:	:	21.6	19.0	10.9	20.4	:	23.8	27.3	:	17.1	
52.11	:	24.4	12.8	:	:	:	:	22.2	19.1	10.5	20.8	:	23.1	27.2	:	17.0	
52.2	:	17.5	14.7	:	:	:	:	17.7	18.5	12.2	18.7	:	31.6	27.7	:	17.8	
52.21	:	12.7	13.1	:	:	:	:	18.3	20.7	9.6	15.8	:	21.9	22.9	:	11.5	
52.22	:	18.0	14.7	:	:	:	:	16.9	19.0	13.9	22.9	:	19.0	26.2	:	17.8	
52.23	:	13.2	13.8	:	:	:	:	15.2	21.2	11.5	17.9	:	22.7	24.5	:	17.9	
52.24	:	13.6	9.1	:	:	:	:	19.1	16.7	9.3	16.3	:	18.3	21.7	:	14.8	
52.25	:	22.4	13.4	:	:	:	:	18.7	17.9	16.7	23.1	:	:	42.3	:	27.7	
52.26	:	20.0	18.7	:	:	:	:	16.7	18.6	9.6	16.5	:	:	19.8	24.7	:	14.2
52.27	:	18.2	15.1	:	:	:	:	17.8	19.4	11.0	16.6	:	:	22.1	21.6	:	15.2

(1) 1997 data.

(2) 1995 data for NACE Rev. 1 52.11, for totals and for the share of persons employed in total food retail trade.

Italy and Portugal again closed the ranking, with an average turnover under 140 thousand ECU per enterprise.

Turnover per person employed ranged from under 100 thousand ECU per head in the Netherlands (96 thousand ECU) and Portugal (84 thousand ECU) to over 200 thousand ECU in France (233 thousand ECU) and Finland (234 thousand ECU). Non-specialised retailers generally achieved a higher ratio than specialised retailers, with the exception of enterprises specialised in alcohol or tobacco sales in some countries. As a general rule, enterprises engaged in the retail sale of bread, cakes, and flour/sugar confectionery (NACE Rev. 1 52.24) were those recording the lowest turnover per head.

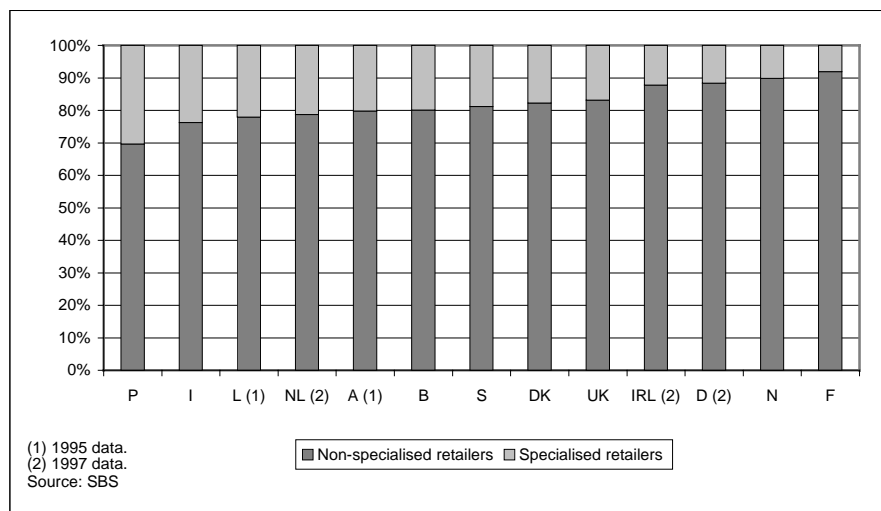


Figure 3: breakdown of turnover in food retailing, 1996

Productivity and investment

Labour productivity can be defined as the value added generated by each person employed. Data availability allows for an analysis of this indicator in ten countries. It was highest in Finland, where it reached 35 thousand ECU per head in 1997, ahead of France (30 thousand ECU in 1996). This was more than three times the productivity of the average person employed in food retailing in Portugal in 1996, 9 thousand ECU of value added. It should be noted, however, that differences in the structure of employment, such as the importance of part-time employment, may somewhat distort the comparison.

A more precise measurement of productivity should take into account the different level of personnel costs across countries. Wage adjusted labour productivity

is such an indicator. Finland and Luxembourg displayed the highest level of productivity, with value added exceeding adjusted personnel costs by more than 45%. In contrast, the difference was only 15% in Belgium. It is also worth noting the low levels recorded in Italy, where adjusted personnel costs usually exceeded value added.

Investment by food retailers reached 5,200 ECU per person employed in Finland in 1997, the highest level recorded amongst the countries covered. Germany closed the ranking with only 2,000 ECU per head. As expected, non-specialised enterprises invested as a general rule more heavily than specialised ones.

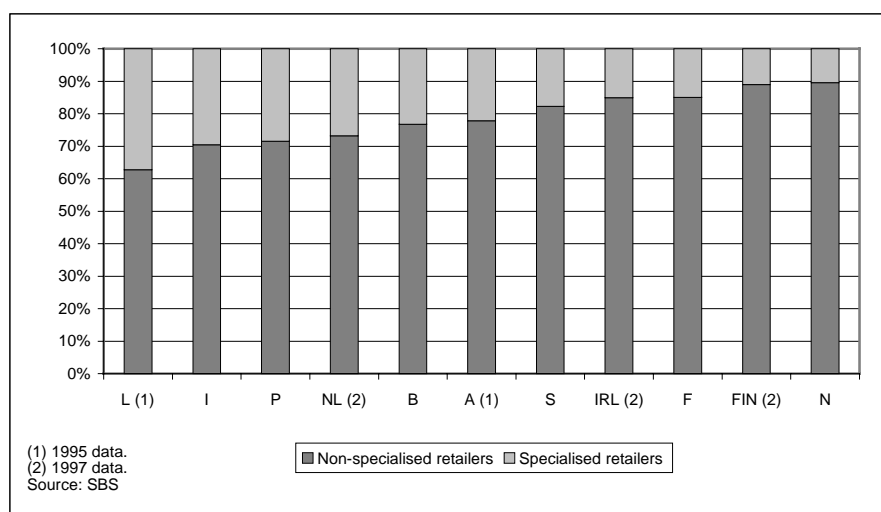


Figure 4: breakdown of value added at factor cost in food retailing, 1996

	B	DK	D (1)	EL	E	F	IRL (1)	I	L (2)	NL (3)	A (4)	P	FIN (5)	S	UK	N
Turnover (million ECU)																
Total	19,102	8,444	122,163	:	:	134,376	6,895	68,820	1,049	22,984	11,537	9,698	8,379	18,383	106,331	11,003
52.11	15,308	6,948	108,015	:	:	123,528	6,053	52,507	805	18,081	9,209	6,759	7,828	14,923	88,435	9,886
52.2	3,795	1,496	14,148	:	:	10,848	842	16,313	228	4,903	2,328	2,939	552	3,460	17,896	1,117
52.21	316	131	968	:	:	1,407	105	2,575	3	630	105	133	30	179	1,572	42
52.22	1,848	306	3,360	:	:	5,368	392	6,163	135	1,463	460	1,508	22	65	3,028	37
52.23	170	68	249	:	:	871	14	751	3	194	8	396	35	90	301	35
52.24	253	174	1,027	:	:	418	73	1,024	33	289	47	76	30	231	1,798	228
52.25	751	72	4,737	:	:	1,021	120	873	28	943	91	119	:	1,888	4,636	677
52.26	90	665	2,749	:	:	583	28	1,598	20	728	1,539	271	2	595	4,842	35
52.27	366	80	1,057	:	:	1,181	110	3,328	6	657	79	437	85	413	1,720	64
Average turnover per enterprise (thousand ECU)																
Total	:	965	1,944	:	:	1,603	806	341	1,698	1,376	1,190	276	1,442	1,282	1,321	1,382
52.11	:	1,812	3,792	:	:	3,568	1,062	624	3,170	4,546	2,039	532	1,758	2,124	3,991	1,862
52.2	:	304	412	:	:	220	295	139	636	395	449	131	406	473	307	421
52.21	:	154	234	:	:	231	295	115	193	282	196	68	118	283	230	148
52.22	:	318	576	:	:	255	278	154	784	365	1,284	195	217	360	284	258
52.23	:	198	308	:	:	260	144	132	258	299	167	67	242	202	151	164
52.24	:	229	460	:	:	114	221	119	435	299	246	102	110	170	365	196
52.25	:	354	399	:	:	265	729	195	672	963	260	146	:	944,130	734	4,869
52.26	:	525	414	:	:	139	3,454	76	1,148	463	447	150	277	263	283	181
52.27	:	151	372	:	:	168	227	216	247	327	303	123	148	169	165	123
Average turnover per person employed (thousand ECU)																
Total	174	122	139	:	:	233	106	132	179	96	162	84	234	:	:	161
52.11	204	133	152	:	:	260	110	161	212	103	166	105	241	:	:	166
52.2	109	88	83	:	:	106	87	84	109	80	145	58	165	:	:	128
52.21	125	80	74	:	:	120	90	80	86	59	77	40	137	:	:	78
52.22	94	67	67	:	:	104	88	93	103	65	123	67	94	:	:	80
52.23	102	75	61	:	:	115	64	84	95	64	61	45	159	:	:	73
52.24	62	57	46	:	:	66	52	56	73	54	65	35	76	:	:	54
52.25	237	118	114	:	:	142	122	104	212	171	100	71	:	:	:	447
52.26	263	129	119	:	:	87	74	48	300	156	186	79	277	:	:	70
52.27	116	81	68	:	:	108	103	123	86	70	91	53	103	:	:	66
Share of production value in turnover (%)																
Total	:	26.0	:	:	:	22.5	23.4	:	24.1	24.6	25.0	:	22.4	:	:	26.8
52.11	:	20.0	:	:	:	20.9	22.5	:	20.6	22.9	25.1	:	21.3	:	:	27.3
52.2	:	53.5	:	:	:	41.3	29.8	:	39.1	30.8	24.6	:	37.3	:	:	22.8
52.21	:	44.7	:	:	:	30.4	29.3	:	37.7	34.7	32.2	:	29.7	:	:	20.4
52.22	:	51.4	:	:	:	42.1	31.8	:	44.0	38.3	30.1	:	28.8	:	:	35.4
52.23	:	49.4	:	:	:	35.6	32.6	:	39.8	42.7	41.9	:	27.8	:	:	38.0
52.24	:	47.2	:	:	:	59.8	39.2	:	54.6	40.6	38.1	:	42.1	:	:	46.7
52.25	:	36.6	:	:	:	43.6	20.7	:	18.4	19.5	38.4	:	:	:	:	11.6
52.26	:	61.1	:	:	:	59.1	34.9	:	12.3	17.2	20.7	:	19.1	:	:	34.8
52.27	:	46.0	:	:	:	37.3	25.4	:	30.4	33.7	35.0	:	39.8	:	:	35.5
Share of value added at factor cost in turnover (%)																
Total	15.2	:	:	:	:	12.7	16.0	14.8	15.3	15.8	16.4	11.1	14.9	13.7	:	13.8
52.11	14.5	:	:	:	:	11.8	15.5	13.6	12.7	14.7	16.0	11.4	14.2	13.8	:	13.8
52.2	17.8	:	:	:	:	23.7	19.8	18.5	26.7	19.8	18.1	10.4	24.8	12.9	:	14.1
52.21	13.5	:	:	:	:	18.7	19.5	12.6	23.1	22.7	20.9	8.3	18.0	12.4	:	10.0
52.22	22.9	:	:	:	:	24.7	21.9	11.6	31.2	25.5	22.9	11.1	20.2	14.3	:	20.4
52.23	14.0	:	:	:	:	22.1	15.3	9.0	19.0	28.3	24.5	10.6	17.5	18.8	:	20.2
52.24	21.4	:	:	:	:	30.0	22.3	29.0	33.6	22.3	25.4	17.8	24.7	26.0	:	28.1
52.25	10.3	:	:	:	:	18.6	14.9	16.2	11.2	11.8	18.0	8.8	:	7.4	:	8.3
52.26	6.9	:	:	:	:	39.6	28.3	58.4	9.9	12.3	16.0	7.3	10.8	19.4	:	20.8
52.27	13.6	:	:	:	:	20.5	14.5	16.1	19.4	20.6	22.1	9.6	22.4	19.8	:	18.4
Personnel costs as a share of turnover (%)																
Total	10.1	9.6	:	:	:	:	:	7.1	9.5	9.8	11.0	:	9.2	10.6	8.6	9.9
52.11	10.6	9.0	:	:	:	:	:	8.4	8.4	9.8	11.5	:	8.8	11.0	8.5	9.8
52.2	7.9	12.3	:	:	:	:	:	3.2	14.2	9.7	9.0	:	15.0	8.9	9.0	10.6
52.21	3.8	9.0	:	:	:	:	:	2.4	13.3	10.1	13.7	:	9.0	6.8	8.7	7.9
52.22	11.3	16.8	:	:	:	:	:	2.0	15.9	13.1	16.9	:	13.0	9.6	11.3	17.8
52.23	4.3	11.9	:	:	:	:	:	2.7	13.4	11.5	17.6	:	10.8	10.5	6.1	16.4
52.24	9.0	13.3	:	:	:	:	:	9.6	19.6	13.2	18.6	:	13.8	17.0	25.8	21.8
52.25	3.7	9.0	:	:	:	:	:	3.8	6.3	7.1	13.6	:	:	5.9	6.9	5.9
52.26	1.7	11.4	:	:	:	:	:	3.5	4.6	3.7	5.4	:	5.2	13.6	4.7	14.0
52.27	4.9	10.3	:	:	:	:	:	4.1	15.7	9.9	13.4	:	13.3	11.7	5.8	13.7
Gross operating rate (share of gross operating surplus in turnover) (%)																
Total	5.1	3.4	:	:	:	3.8	:	7.6	5.8	6.0	5.4	4.5	5.6	2.9	:	3.9
52.11	3.9	2.6	:	:	:	3.3	:	5.3	4.3	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.3	2.8	:	4.0
52.2	10.0	7.1	:	:	:	8.9	:	15.2	12.5	10.1	9.1	3.7	9.8	3.5	:	3.5
52.21	9.7	10.4	:	:	:	6.2	:	10.2	9.7	12.6	7.2	2.1	9.0	5.6	:	2.1
52.22	11.6	11.2	:	:	:	9.3	:	9.5	15.3	12.4	5.9	3.7	7.2	4.7	:	2.6
52.23	9.7	12.1	:	:	:	7.3	:	6.3	5.7	16.7	6.9	5.5	6.7	8.2	:	3.8
52.24	12.4	8.7	:	:	:	9.0	:	19.4	14.0	9.1	6.8	5.6	10.8	9.1	:	6.3
52.25	6.6	4.7	:	:	:	4.7	:	12.5	4.9	4.6	4.3	3.4	:	:	:	2.4
52.26	5.2	3.4	:	:	:	24.9	:	54.9	5.3	8.6	10.6	3.1	5.8	5.8	:	6.8
52.27	8.7	11.1	:	:	:	6.9	:	12.0	3.7	10.7	8.7	2.8	9.1	8.1	:	4.7
Share of gross investment in turnover (%)																
Total	:	1.9	1.5	:	:	2.0	2.9	2.7	:	2.9	2.5	:	2.2	1.4	3.4	:
52.11	:	2.0	1.4	:	:	1.8	3.1	2.7	:	2.7	2.7	:	2.2	1.4	3.9	:
52.2	:	1.4	2.0	:	:	3.6	2.1	2.6	:	3.6	1.6	:	2.0	1.6	1.1	:
52.21	:	2.0	1.4	:	:	2.2	1.1	2.4	:	4.3	2.4	:	2.1	1.3	1.4	:
52.22	:	2.2	2.7	:	:	2.8	1.5	2.8	:	3.1	2.9	:	0.8	2.1	1.0	:
52.23	:	2.0	3.7	:	:	3.0	1.9	7.3	:	8.8	3.6	:	2.8	3.2	0.4	:
52.24	:	1.7	3.3	:	:	10.1	4.6	2.3	:	4.3	4.3	:	2.6	3.1	1.8	:
52.25	:	1.7	2.0	:	:	2.9	4.6	1.4	:	1.7	4.4	:	:	1.0	0.8	:
52.26	:	0.7	0.7	:	:	12.9	1.2	4.3	:	3.2	0.9	:	0.0	2.5	1.2	:
52.27	:	1.9	1.5	:	:	3.2	1.0	0.8	:	5.0	3.5	:	1.8	2.1	0.4	:

(1) 1997 data.

(2) 1995 data for NACE Rev. 1 52.11 and totals.

(3) 1997 data, except average turnover per enterprise (1996) and average turnover per person employed (1995).

(4) 1995 data.

(5) 1997 data, except NACE Rev. 1 52.26 (1995).

	B	DK	D (1)	EL	E	F	IRL (1)	I	L (2)	NL (3)	A (4)	P	FIN (5)	S	UK	N
Production value (million ECU)																
Total	:	2,193	:	:	:	30,274	1,614	:	252	5,647	2,881	:	1,877	:	:	2,949
52.11	:	1,392	:	:	:	25,798	1,363	:	165	4,137	2,307	:	1,671	:	:	2,694
52.2	:	801	:	:	:	4,476	251	:	89	1,510	574	:	206	:	:	255
52.21	:	58	:	:	:	428	31	:	1	219	34	:	9	:	:	9
52.22	:	157	:	:	:	2,259	125	:	59	561	138	:	6	:	:	13
52.23	:	34	:	:	:	310	5	:	1	83	3	:	10	:	:	13
52.24	:	82	:	:	:	250	29	:	18	117	18	:	13	:	:	107
52.25	:	26	:	:	:	445	25	:	5	184	35	:	:	:	:	79
52.26	:	406	:	:	:	344	10	:	2	125	318	:	0	:	:	12
52.27	:	37	:	:	:	440	28	:	2	221	27	:	34	:	:	23
Value added at factor cost (million ECU)																
Total	:	2,900	:	:	:	17,118	1,104	10,178	161	3,622	1,895	1,073	1,245	2,510	:	1,518
52.11	:	2,223	:	:	:	14,549	938	7,165	102	2,651	1,474	767	1,108	2,064	:	1,360
52.2	:	677	:	:	:	2,569	167	3,014	61	971	420	306	137	445	:	158
52.21	:	43	:	:	:	263	21	324	1	143	22	11	5	22	:	4
52.22	:	423	:	:	:	1,326	86	712	42	373	105	167	4	9	:	8
52.23	:	24	:	:	:	192	2	68	1	55	2	42	6	17	:	7
52.24	:	54	:	:	:	125	16	297	11	64	12	14	7	60	:	64
52.25	:	78	:	:	:	190	18	142	3	111	16	10	:	140	:	56
52.26	:	6	:	:	:	231	8	934	2	90	246	20	0	116	:	7
52.27	:	50	:	:	:	242	16	537	1	135	17	42	19	82	:	12
Gross operating surplus (million ECU)																
Total	:	979	284	:	:	5,047	:	5,258	61	1,375	629	438	471	537	:	434
52.11	:	601	178	:	:	4,083	:	2,772	34	879	417	329	418	417	:	394
52.2	:	378	106	:	:	963	:	2,485	28	496	212	109	54	120	:	39
52.21	:	31	14	:	:	87	:	263	0	79	8	3	3	10	:	1
52.22	:	214	34	:	:	501	:	589	21	182	27	56	2	3	:	1
52.23	:	17	8	:	:	64	:	47	0	32	1	22	2	7	:	1
52.24	:	31	15	:	:	37	:	199	5	26	3	4	3	21	:	14
52.25	:	50	3	:	:	48	:	109	1	44	4	4	:	:	:	16
52.26	:	5	23	:	:	145	:	878	1	63	163	8	0	35	:	2
52.27	:	32	9	:	:	81	:	401	0	70	7	12	8	33	:	3
Gross investment in tangible goods (million ECU)																
Total	:	160	1,805	:	:	2,651	202	1,830	:	666	290	:	186	261	3,613	:
52.11	:	139	1,526	:	:	2,259	185	1,409	:	490	252	:	175	206	3,420	:
52.2	:	21	279	:	:	392	18	421	:	176	38	:	11	55	193	:
52.21	:	3	14	:	:	31	1	62	:	27	3	:	1	2	22	:
52.22	:	7	92	:	:	150	6	173	:	46	13	:	0	1	31	:
52.23	:	1	9	:	:	26	0	54	:	17	0	:	1	3	1	:
52.24	:	3	34	:	:	42	3	24	:	12	2	:	1	7	33	:
52.25	:	1	95	:	:	30	6	13	:	16	4	:	:	18	39	:
52.26	:	4	20	:	:	75	0	69	:	24	14	:	:	15	60	:
52.27	:	2	16	:	:	38	1	27	:	33	3	:	2	9	6	:
Labour productivity (value added per person employed) (thousand ECU)																
Total	:	26.4	:	:	:	29.6	17.0	19.5	27.4	15.6	26.5	9.4	34.8	:	:	22.3
52.11	:	29.7	:	:	:	30.6	17.0	22.0	26.9	15.2	26.6	11.9	34.2	:	:	22.9
52.2	:	19.5	:	:	:	25.2	17.2	15.5	29.0	16.7	26.2	6.1	41.0	:	:	18.1
52.21	:	16.9	:	:	:	22.3	17.5	10.1	19.8	13.9	16.1	3.4	24.7	:	:	7.8
52.22	:	21.4	:	:	:	25.7	19.3	10.7	32.2	17.7	28.1	7.4	19.0	:	:	16.2
52.23	:	14.3	:	:	:	25.3	9.7	7.6	18.1	19.6	14.9	4.7	27.9	:	:	14.7
52.24	:	13.2	:	:	:	19.7	11.5	16.4	24.5	13.1	16.5	6.2	18.8	:	:	15.1
52.25	:	24.5	:	:	:	26.5	18.1	16.9	23.7	21.4	18.0	6.2	:	:	:	37.0
52.26	:	18.2	:	:	:	34.6	20.9	28.0	29.6	18.5	29.6	5.8	30.3	:	:	14.5
52.27	:	15.7	:	:	:	22.1	15.0	19.8	16.7	14.8	20.2	5.1	23.2	:	:	12.1
Investment per person employed (thousand ECU)																
Total	:	2.3	2.0	:	:	4.6	3.1	3.5	:	2.5	4.1	:	5.2	:	:	:
52.11	:	2.7	2.2	:	:	4.8	3.4	4.3	:	2.4	4.6	:	5.4	:	:	:
52.2	:	1.2	1.6	:	:	3.8	1.8	2.2	:	2.8	2.4	:	3.3	:	:	:
52.21	:	1.6	1.1	:	:	2.6	1.0	1.9	:	1.9	1.9	:	2.9	:	:	:
52.22	:	1.5	1.8	:	:	2.9	1.3	2.6	:	3.6	3.5	:	0.8	:	:	:
52.23	:	1.5	2.2	:	:	3.4	1.2	6.1	:	2.0	2.2	:	4.5	:	:	:
52.24	:	0.9	1.5	:	:	6.7	2.4	1.3	:	1.8	2.8	:	2.0	:	:	:
52.25	:	2.0	2.3	:	:	4.2	5.7	1.5	:	3.1	4.4	:	:	:	:	:
52.26	:	0.9	0.9	:	:	11.2	0.9	2.1	:	3.1	1.7	:	0.6	:	:	:
52.27	:	1.5	1.0	:	:	3.5	1.1	1.0	:	2.1	3.2	:	1.9	:	:	:
Share of wages and salaries in personnel costs (%)																
Total	:	75.9	95.2	:	:	:	:	68.0	:	88.4	77.7	:	77.6	68.1	91.6	87.2
52.11	:	75.6	95.9	:	:	:	:	68.0	:	88.6	77.7	:	77.7	71.8	91.6	87.4
52.2	:	77.4	92.8	:	:	:	:	67.7	:	87.5	77.7	:	76.7	47.9	91.7	85.7
52.21	:	80.3	89.8	:	:	:	:	66.2	:	89.6	78.1	:	80.3	71.4	91.9	87.1
52.22	:	76.8	94.0	:	:	:	:	68.6	:	84.7	77.6	:	79.9	70.4	91.4	85.5
52.23	:	73.9	92.3	:	:	:	:	67.8	:	89.7	77.3	:	80.7	71.4	93.3	86.4
52.24	:	83.6	92.7	:	:	:	:	67.2	:	89.8	78.4	:	80.3	70.9	92.3	88.4
52.25	:	73.9	87.9	:	:	:	:	67.5	:	88.6	78.2	:	:	:	90.3	82.4
52.26	:	85.3	93.1	:	:	:	:	68.8	:	90.6	77.6	:	80.0	71.2	92.4	79.6
52.27	:	81.0	90.5	:	:	:	:	67.6	:	89.6	78.1	:	79.3	70.3	92.6	87.1
Wage adjusted labour productivity (%)																
Total	:	115.0	:	:	:	:	:	90.4	144.7	143.3	129.9	:	146.3	:	:	130.1
52.11	:	121.5	:	:	:	:	:	98.9	141.1	144.2	128.0	:	147.9	:	:	134.2
52.2	:	111.7	:	:	:	:	:	87.6	157.2	136.4	140.0	:	129.8	:	:	102.0
52.21	:	132.4	:	:	:	:	:	55.0	95.4	145.1	101.7	:	112.5	:	:	68.2
52.22	:	119.0	:	:	:	:	:	63.3	169.7	127.3	122.4	:	99.8	:	:	91.5
52.23	:	108.4	:	:	:	:	:	50.0	85.6	170.5	83.3	:	123.1	:	:	81.8
52.24	:	97.3	:	:	:	:	:	85.6	146.7	141.0	101.8	:	103.3	:	:	101.6
52.25	:	109.6	:	:	:	:	:	90.4	132.7	128.8	77.9	:	:	:	:	133.8
52.26	:	90.9	:	:	:	:	:	167.2	159.6	192.5	179.3	:	152.7	:	:	102.4
52.27	:	86.2	:	:	:	:	:	111.4	86.1	133.9	121.3	:	104.9	:	:	79.9

(1) 1997 data.

(2) 1995 data for NACE Rev. 1 52.11 and totals.

(3) 1997 data, except labour productivity (also wage adjusted) and investment per person employed (1995).

(4) 1995 data.

(5) 1997 data, except NACE Rev. 1 52.26 (1995).

Source: SBS

Table 4: productivity and investment in food retailing, 1996

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➤ Reference publication

Title Distributive Trades in Europe, 1999
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