

Industry and Construction in Candidate Countries

Petra Sneijers

Statistics in focus

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND SERVICES

THEME 4 – 31/2002

Contents

More than 300 billion
production value in 1998 1

A fairly similar distribution of
the production value over the
different industrial activities 2

Employment in industry
declined in most Candidate
Countries..... 2

Various turnover levels across
countries, with little difference
between industry and
construction..... 4

Profitability and investment
show less variation across
countries than between national
sectors..... 5

This present Statistics in Focus gives a snapshot of 11 Candidate Countries' industry and construction activities. The production value of the Candidate Countries' industry and construction enterprises amounted to more than 300 billion EUR in 1998. Employment-wise, the number of employees in the industry has declined in most Candidate Countries in the three years to 1998. In terms of production value and personnel, breakdown in the various branches of industry and construction looks similar for the majority of the Candidate Countries despite the fact that turnover per head still varies widely between these countries. However, there is little difference between the turnover per head generated by the industry and by the construction sectors at national level. Conversely, profitability and investment show less variation between the Candidate Countries themselves than between industry and construction. Structural Business Statistics (SBS) provide standardised data for a whole range of economic activities within the European Union (EU). This wealth of information reflects the economic patterns and dynamics within regions, countries and (sub-)sectors. The EU's future enlargement raised the need for the extension of the SBS data coverage to the Candidate Countries. The collection process for SBS data from the Candidate Countries has recently started. Inevitably, there are still a few methodological divergences between the various Candidate Countries' data that need to be smoothed out over the coming years (see methodological notes). Also, all the Candidate Countries' data are expressed in current ECU/EUR, which does not reflect the actual purchasing power of the Candidate Countries' currencies. Nevertheless, the available data present useful gauges for an analysis of the Candidate Countries' economic sectors.

More than 300 billion production value in 1998

The total production value of the Candidate Countries' industry and construction activities added up to 310 billion EUR in 1998 (industry activities include mining and quarrying, manufacturing as well as electricity, gas and water supply activities). It is noteworthy however that the figures for the Slovak Republic refer to enterprises with 20 or more person employed and that Hungarian data only cover enterprises with 5 or more persons employed. This prevents a direct comparison with the other countries (see methodological notes on page 7).

Table 1 - Production value, 1998

(Mio EUR)

Reporting countries	Industry	Construction
Bulgaria (BU)	9 234	1 069
Cyprus (CY)	2 633	1 129
Czech Rep. (CZ)	52 752	10 946
Estonia (EE)	3 253	1 037
Hungary (HU)	30 306	2 110
Latvia (LV)	3 063	735
Lithuania (LT)	5 006	1 041
Poland (PL)	101 205	17 888
Romania (RO)	27 171	3 614
Slovak Rep. (SK)	16 035	1 828
Slovenia (SI)	15 434	2 422

Source: Eurostat/SBS



A fairly similar distribution of the production value over the different industrial activities

In terms of production value, manufacturing of food products, beverages and tobacco; manufacturing of basic metals and fabricated metal products; and electricity, gas and water supply are the most important.

In Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Poland and Romania, the manufacture of food products,

beverages and tobacco is the most important industry. In the Czech Republic, the main industry in terms of production value is the manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metals. In the Slovak Republic, the electricity, gas and water supply enterprises generate the most important production value. For the two remaining countries in Table 2, the most important industry cannot be determined because of the confidentiality of some of the data.

The production value of the industrial activities is obviously more im-

portant than for the construction branch in all of the Candidate Countries. In Cyprus and Estonia however, the construction branch is relatively more important than in the other EU applicant countries as it represents one third or more of the production value of the industry branch. Hungary has the least important construction sector in terms of production value as its industrial sector's is fourteen times higher than the production value of construction.

Table 2 - Share of production value within the Industry and Construction sectors (in %), 1998

	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Rep.	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia	Lithuania	Poland	Romania	Slovak Rep.	Slovenia
INDUSTRY	89.6	70.0	82.8	75.8	93.5	80.7	82.8	85.0	88.3	89.8	86.4
Mining and quarrying	4.4	1.1	2.7	2.5	0.8	0.5	1.1	5.3	12.2	2.0	1.4
- energy producing materials	2.3	:	2.2	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	4.0	11.6	1.3	1.1
- except energy producing materials	2.1	:	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.3
Manufacturing	72.7	62.3	69.9	61.8	84.0	67.6	66.1	71.7	64.8	69.3	74.7
- food products; beverages and tobacco	17.3	23.6	11.8	17.6	17.2	23.6	c	18.5	15.0	10.4	c
- textiles and textile products	4.8	5.2	3.1	6.8	3.1	5.7	7.0	3.4	4.9	2.1	5.3
- leather and leather products	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.8	1.1
- wood and wood products	1.0	3.3	2.1	6.5	1.2	11.3	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.0	2.7
- pulp, paper, paper products, publish., printing	2.7	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.7	5.2	3.3	3.9	2.1	4.5	5.9
- coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	7.2	2.9	1.6	0.1	5.3	0.1	c	4.3	3.1	4.6	0.4
- chemicals, chemical products, man-made fibres	6.9	3.5	4.4	4.4	7.0	3.3	4.8	5.2	4.8	5.4	7.1
- rubber and plastic products	1.8	1.9	2.8	1.6	3.1	0.8	1.3	2.8	1.5	2.6	3.9
- other non-metallic mineral products	3.3	5.1	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.0	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.9
- basic metals and fabricated metal products	15.7	4.8	12.7	4.3	7.5	6.0	1.6	8.1	11.2	12.2	10.2
- machinery and equipment n.e.c.	5.4	1.4	6.8	1.8	4.1	2.0	2.0	4.5	4.3	5.2	7.3
- electrical and optical equipment	2.9	0.9	5.9	3.5	15.5	2.8	4.5	5.0	3.4	5.1	7.4
- transport equipment	1.9	0.5	8.1	2.2	11.8	2.2	1.6	7.1	5.6	10.7	8.2
- Manufacturing n.e.c.	1.0	4.0	2.7	4.7	1.1	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.4	1.6	c
Electricity, gas and water supply	12.5	6.6	10.3	11.5	8.7	12.6	15.6	8.0	11.3	18.4	10.3
- Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	11.4	5.2	9.5	10.3	7.5	12.4	14.5	7.3	9.9	17.1	9.3
- Collection, purification and distribution of water	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.0
CONSTRUCTION	10.4	30.0	17.2	24.2	6.5	19.3	17.2	15.0	11.7	10.2	13.6

Source: Eurostat/SBS.

Employment in industry declined in most Candidate Countries

When the importance of the different industrial activities is calculated on the basis of the number of employees, the picture is slightly different. The figures indicate that manufacturing is the main employer within the Candidate Countries' industrial branch (also comprising mining and quarrying as well as electricity, gas and water supply) with more than 80% of the

total number of persons employed. For countries whose data are available, this ratio indeed comes close to that of the EU Member States. Mining is the smallest of the three sectors in terms of persons employed.

Although the manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco is also the most important activity in terms of employment in Estonia, Hungary, Latvia and Poland, the manufacture of textiles and textile products represents the largest employer in

Bulgaria and Romania. In the Czech Republic, the manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metals is the most important industry in terms of employment, in the Slovak Republic it is the manufacture of machinery and equipment. Again, it is difficult to draw accurate conclusions for Lithuania and Slovenia in terms of employment share due to confidentiality reasons.

Table 3 - Share of employment (no. of employees) within the Industry and Construction sectors (%), 1998

	Bulgaria	Czech Rep.	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia	Lithuania	Poland	Romania	Slovak Rep.	Slovenia
INDUSTRY	88.7	81.4	79.7	89.3	83.4	78.6	84.3	85.7	85.5	82.7
Mining and quarrying	6.0	4.0	4.6	1.1	0.8	0.9	8.7	7.6	3.5	2.2
- energy producing materials	3.6	3.5	4.4	0.6	30.0	0.4	7.3	5.9	2.1	1.8
- except energy producing materials	2.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	20.0	0.5	1.4	1.7	1.3	0.4
Manufacturing	76.5	72.9	66.1	79.2	73.5	66.9	68.7	71.1	73.6	76.7
- food products; beverages and tobacco	12.3	8.8	13.3	14.4	18.6	c	12.6	9.1	9.0	c
- textiles and textile products	14.5	7.1	12.1	11.9	11.5	16.0	8.7	13.4	8.2	11.0
- leather and leather products	2.4	1.4	1.5	2.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	3.1	2.9	2.9
- wood and wood products	1.6	2.9	7.1	2.1	10.8	5.3	2.7	3.3	2.2	3.9
- pulp, paper and paper products; publish.; printing	2.8	3.2	3.7	3.4	4.5	3.8	2.7	1.7	3.5	4.8
- coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	1.4	0.2	0.0	1.6	c	c	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.0
- chemicals, chemical products, man-made fibres	4.9	2.6	3.1	4.3	3.4	2.2	3.5	3.4	4.4	4.4
- rubber and plastic products	2.3	2.9	1.3	3.2	0.8	1.2	2.7	1.5	2.5	3.7
- other non-metallic mineral products	3.7	4.6	2.7	3.6	2.3	3.3	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.3
- basic metals and fabricated metal products	10.9	13.1	4.3	7.6	4.2	2.4	8.2	8.3	10.0	11.3
- machinery and equipment n.e.c.	10.2	9.1	3.1	6.4	4.4	4.0	7.0	8.6	10.9	7.6
- electrical and optical equipment	4.8	7.6	4.3	10.9	4.2	4.8	4.7	3.3	7.3	8.6
- transport equipment	2.3	5.2	2.5	4.5	4.1	2.2	5.3	6.1	4.6	3.1
- Manufacturing n.e.c.	2.3	4.3	7.0	2.7	c	3.7	4.2	4.7	2.8	c
Electricity, gas and water supply	6.2	4.5	9.0	9.0	9.1	10.8	6.9	7.0	8.4	3.8
- Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	4.2	3.2	7.8	6.4	8.7	8.9	5.7	5.0	5.7	2.6
- Collection, purification and distribution of water	2.0	1.3	1.2	2.6	0.4	1.9	1.2	2.0	2.7	1.2
CONSTRUCTION	11.3	18.6	20.3	10.7	16.6	21.4	15.7	14.3	14.5	17.3

Source: Eurostat/SBS.

Employment in industry declined in most Candidate Countries in the three years to 1998. This situation is more ambiguous for the construction branch. Romania, which counts the largest number of industrial staff, reported the most important decline in absolute numbers (-9% for 1997-1998 alone), followed by Estonia (-12%), the Slovak Republic (-8%) and Slovenia (-7%). Only in Poland did industry employment numbers barely move between 1996 and 1998. In contrast, the evolution of the employment situation in the building industry varied among the different Candidate Countries. Employment in this industry, for instance, shrank both in Bulgaria (-9% for 1996-1998 alone) and in the Czech Republic (-15%). To the contrary, Poland experienced an 11% rise in construction employment between 1996 and 1998 and more than 8,700 new jobs were created (+19%) in Slovenia between 1995 and 1998, mainly in the building and civil engineering activities

Various turnover levels across countries, with little difference between industry and construction

Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland had industrial activities yielding turnover levels above 30 thousand EUR per person employed in 1998. Hungary's construction branch also showed a turnover per head of more than 30 thousand EUR for the same year. Bulgaria's and Romania's figures were much lower, with 10 or less thousand EUR per head. However, one needs to bear in mind that the ratios for Hungary are slightly biased as they can only be calculated for the enterprises with 5 persons employed or more. Countries for which both industry and construction data are available show little difference across activities. Conversely, in most EU Member States, the average turnover per head in 1998 in the industry was double the corresponding figure for construction (about 90 thousand EUR for construction, while for the industry this

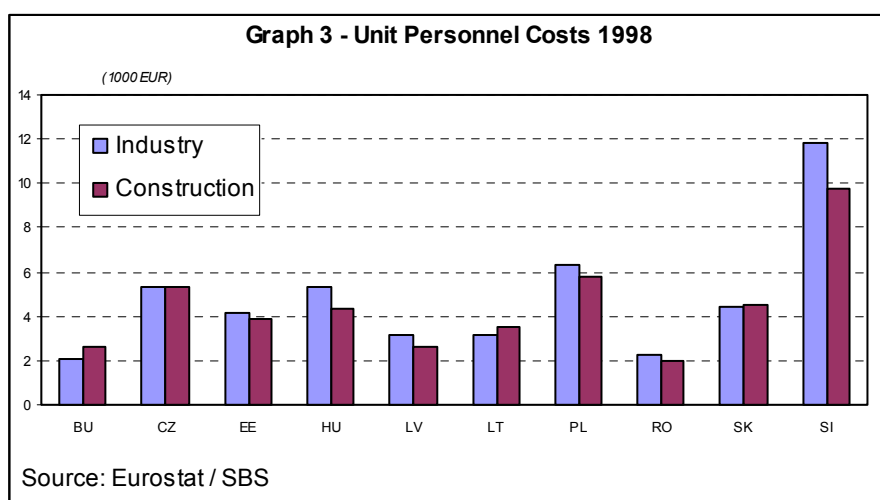
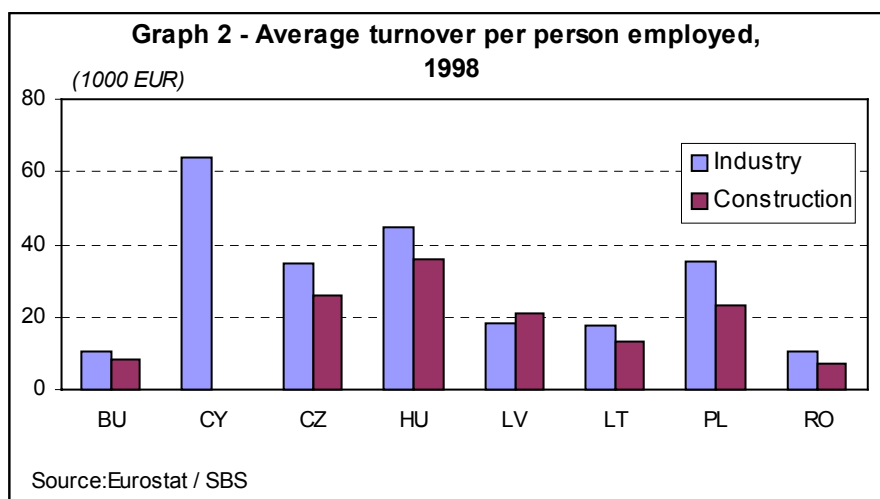
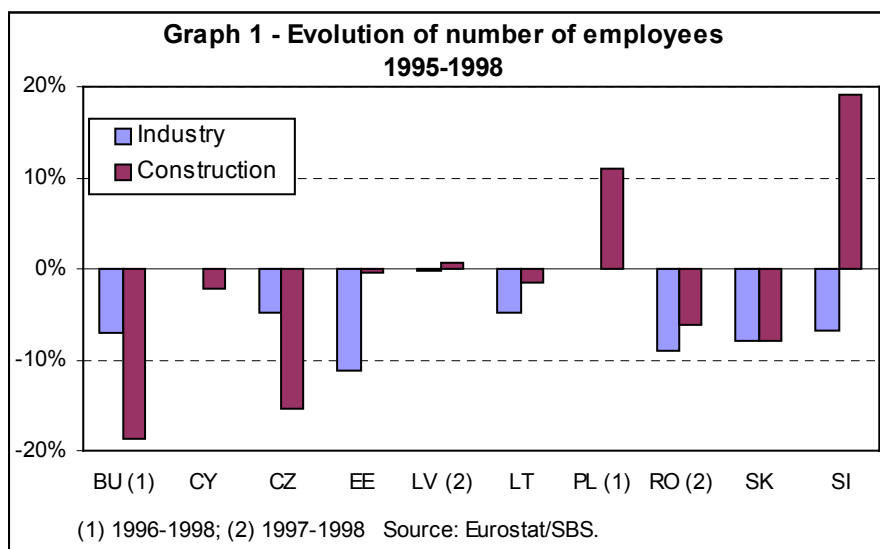


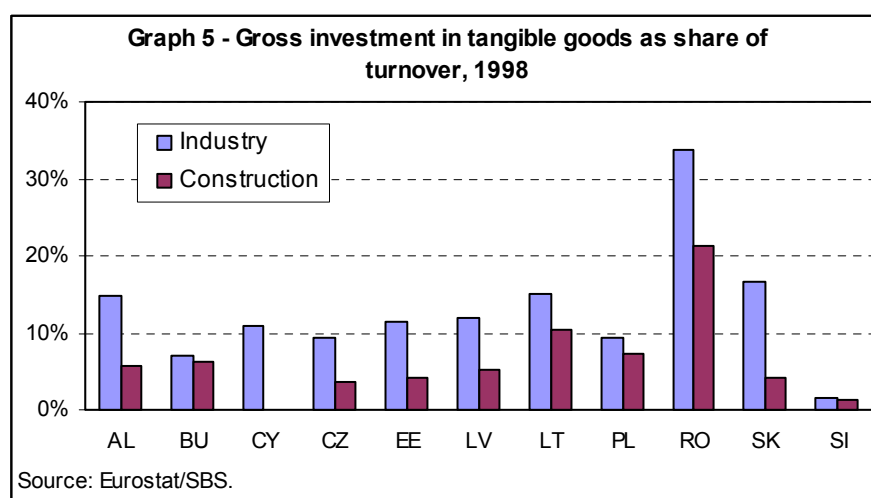
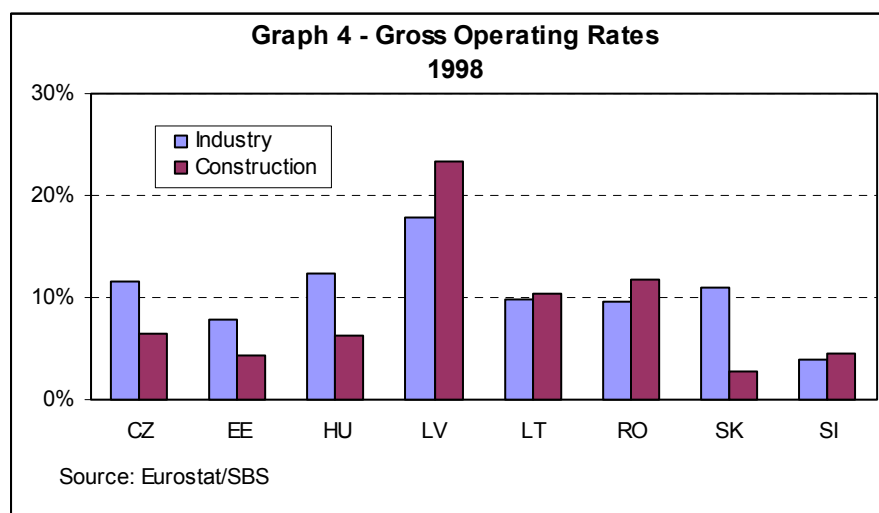
figure is almost 200 thousand EUR). Similarity with the EU lies in the strong performance of the electricity, gas and water supply activities, for which most countries display a

much higher turnover per head than for the other industry and construction branches.

Looking at the personnel costs per employee (unit personnel cost), one can see that they broadly follow each country's level of wages. Slovenia has the highest wages among the Candidate Countries, with values at a similar level as Portugal. It should be noted however that personnel costs for Slovenia also include payments for contract work by persons that are not included in the number of employees. Wages in the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland are about three times higher than those of Romania and Bulgaria, and about one third higher than those of the Baltic States and the Slovak Republic. The personnel costs of the Czech Republic include the costs of workers with special contracts, which are not included in the number of employees. The unit personnel cost calculated for the Czech Republic is therefore overestimated.

Profitability and investment show less variation across countries than between national sectors

The operating rate (share of gross operating surplus to turnover) is a useful indicator of success of an economic activity. Latvia reports one of the highest operating rates among the Candidate Countries as both the industrial and construction industry ratios in this country exceed the EU's average. Latvian industry benefits from a profitable manufacturing sector (with an operating rate of 16%) and an even more profitable electricity, gas and water supply sector (with an operating rate of 28%). The rest of the Central European applicant countries (apart from Slovenia) display identically high gross operating rates of between 9% and 12%. In the Slovak Republic and to a lesser extent in the Czech Republic, the performance of the electricity, gas and water supply sector actually raises the global industry rate. Disparities between the



various countries are more pronounced in the construction activity. With the exception of Lithuania and Romania, most countries display a lower ratio than in the EU countries. Slovenia stands out with a low level of profitability for both industry and construction.

Investment is a key factor for maintaining and improving competitiveness. For those countries for which data are available, investment is concentrated in industry rather than in construction. Romania shows the highest investment-to-turnover ratio. In most other countries, this gross investment in tangible goods amounts to between 10% and 15% of turnover. These ratios tend to be

smaller in countries having more rapidly restructured their industry, such as the Czech Republic. For most Candidate Countries, the construction sector's gross investments represent an average 5% of turnover. Lithuania's and Romania's are higher, and Slovenia reports the lowest gross investment ratios (2%) of the Candidate Countries. It should be noted that this ratio for Slovenia is underestimated as the variable gross investment in tangible goods does not cover entirely the same population as the variable turnover.

Table 4- Summary of the Basic SBS variables in 1998

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Number of employees	Turnover / person employed	Production Value	Turnover	Value added at factor cost	Gross operating surplus	Personnel costs	Gross investment	Apparent labour productivity	Unit personnel cost	Gross operating rate
	(1000)			(1000 EUR)	(Million EUR)					(1000 EUR)		(%)	
INDUSTRY													
Bulgaria	26	853	823	10	9 234	8 939	:	:	1 678	618	:	2	:
Cyprus	:	41	:	64	2 633	2 633	1 002	:	:	289	24	:	:
Czech Rep.	129	1 582	1 459	35	52 752	54 916	:	6 397	7 781	5 157	:	5	12
Estonia	4	:	145	:	3 253	3 487	870	270	600	401	:	4	8
Hungary	13	834	827	45	30 306	37 360	9 007	4 617	4 389	:	11	5	12
Latvia	5	180	180	18	3 063	3 252	1 133	583	561	389	6	3	18
Lithuania	8	293	289	18	5 006	5 224	1 437	515	921	785	5	3	10
Poland	237	3 271	2 998	35	101 205	114 663	36 483	:	18 953	10 632	11	6	:
Romania	39	2 552	2 393	11	27 171	26 956	9 447	2 581	5 485	9 090	4	2	10
Slovak Rep.	2	:	483	:	16 035	16 852	3 995	1 853	2 139	9 090	:	4	11
Slovenia	24	:	262	:	15 434	16 043	3 710	614	3 097	255	:	12	4
CONSTRUCTION													
Bulgaria	14	127	105	8	1 069	1 071	:	:	273	66	:	3	:
Cyprus	:	24	21	:	1 129	:	621	243	:	:	26	:	:
Czech Rep.	112	430	332	26	10 946	11 219	:	717	1 784	413	:	5	6
Estonia	2	:	37	:	1 037	1 118	192	48	144	45	:	4	4
Hungary	6	100	99	36	2 110	3 578	655	224	431	:	7	4	6
Latvia	2	36	36	30	735	1 067	264	177	95	39	7	3	17
Lithuania	2	79	79	10	1 041	759	390	112	279	112	5	4	15
Poland	204	801	559	23	17 888	18 495	5 927	:	3 251	1 336	7	6	:
Romania	11	483	399	7	3 614	3 596	1 276	425	804	766	3	2	12
Slovak Rep.	1	:	82	:	1 828	2 447	425	57	368	86	:	4	2
Slovenia	13	:	55	:	2 422	2 023	644	109	535	29	:	10	5

Source: Eurostat/SBS.

➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Database

This issue of Statistics in focus (SiF) is based on structural business statistics collected under the terms of Council Regulation (EC, EURATOM) No 58/97 of 20 December 1996. The reference data are stored in Eurostat's reference database NewCronos (Theme 4 -domain SBS – collection enterpr: annual enterprise statistics – dft file enter and cc).

The figures shown reflect the situation of the database as of 17 June 2002.

No data are available for those countries that are not shown in the graphs and tables.

Symbols

Throughout the publication the sign ':' stands for 'Not available' and the sign 'c' for 'Confidential'.

Statistical classification

The data are collected according to the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE Rev. 1).

This SiF deals with NACE branches C (Mining and quarrying), D (Manufacturing), E (electricity, gas and water supply) and F (Construction).

Methodological remarks

The Candidate Countries' data used in this SiF are expressed in current ECU/EUR. This means that the figures in ECU/EUR in this document do not fully reflect these countries' currency volatility, inflation rates and purchasing power.

Also, as mentioned throughout the text, there are still a number of discrepancies between the various Candidate Countries regarding the statistical population covered as well as the methodologies:

Statistical population: units and size coverage

Hungary: only enterprises with 5 persons employed or more are covered.

Slovak Republic: Population covered is enterprises with 20 persons or more employed and enterprises with fewer than 20 persons employed which were considered statistically important, based on expert judgment (1995 and 1996) or with a turnover larger than EURO 2.3 million (from 1997 onwards)

SBS variables (Structural Business Statistics)

Apparent labour productivity

Apparent labour productivity is defined as value added (at factor cost) per person employed.

Gross operating rate

Gross operating rate is defined as gross operating surplus/ turnover.

Gross operating surplus

Gross operating surplus is the surplus generated by operating activities after the labour factor input has been recompensed. It can be calculated from the value added at factor cost less the personnel costs. It is the balance available to the unit which allows it to recompense the providers of own funds and debt, to pay taxes and eventually to finance all or a part of its investment.

Gross investment in tangible goods

Investment during the reference period in all tangible goods. Included are new and existing tangible capital goods, whether bought from third parties or produced for own use (i.e. capitalised production of tangible capital goods), having a useful life of more than one year, including non-produced tangible goods such as land.

Number of employees

The number of employees is 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.

Number of enterprises

A count of the number of enterprises registered to the population concerned in the business register corrected for errors, in particular frame errors. Dormant units are excluded.

Number of persons employed

The total number of persons who work in the observation unit (employees receiving remuneration, working proprietors and unpaid family workers) as well as outside working persons who belong to the unit and are paid by it. It includes all persons who are on the payroll of the enterprise, whether they are temporarily absent (excluding long-term absences), part-time, seasonal or home workers, apprentices etc. The number of persons employed excludes manpower supplied to the unit by other enterprises and persons carrying out repair and maintenance work in the enquiry unit on behalf of other enterprises.

Personnel costs

Personnel costs are defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee 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 value

The production value measures the amount actually produced by the unit, based on sales, including 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). Income and expenditure classified as financial or extraordinary in company accounts is excluded from production value. Included in purchases of goods and services for resale are the purchases of services purchased in order to be rendered to third parties in the same condition.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, which corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties. It includes all duties and taxes on the goods and services invoiced by the unit, with the exception of the VAT invoiced by the unit vis-à-vis its customers and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover.

Unit personnel costs

Unit personnel costs are defined as personnel costs per employee.

Value added (at factor cost)

Value added at factor cost is the gross income from operating activities after adjusting for operating subsidies and indirect taxes.

The above SBS variables are laid down by Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2700/98 of 17 December 1998.

More information on business statistics methodology:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/>

or

http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/bmethods/info/data/new/main_en.html

The above-mentioned regulations and statistical classification can be downloaded under 'legal texts'

Further information:

➤ Databases

New Cronos, Domain SBS

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
Eurostat Data Shop 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/	DANMARKS STATISTIK 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: bjb@dst.dk Internet: http://www.dst.dk/bibliotek	STATISTISCHES BUNDESAMT 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: http://www.eu-datashop.de/	INE Eurostat Data Shop 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: http://www.datashop.org/	INSEE Info Service 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	ISTAT 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
ISTAT 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: mileuro@tin.it	Eurostat Data Shop Luxembourg 46A, avenue J.F. Kennedy BP 1452 L-1014 LUXEMBOURG Tel. (352) 43 35-2251 Fax (352) 43 35-22221 E-mail: dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu URL: http://www.datashop.org/	STATISTICS NETHERLANDS Eurostat Data Shop-Voorburg Postbus 4000 2270 JM VOORBURG Nederland Tel. (31-70) 337 49 00 Fax (31-70) 337 59 84 E-mail: datashop@cbs.nl	Statistics Norway 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: Datashop@ssb.no	Eurostat Data Shop Lisboa 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: data.shop@ine.pt	Statistisches Amt des Kantons Zürich, Eurostat Data Shop Bleicherweg 5 CH-8090 Zürich Tel. (41) 1 225 12 12 Fax (41) 1 225 12 99 E-mail: datashop@statistik.zh.ch Internet: http://www.statistik.zh.ch
SUOMI/FINLAND	SVERIGE	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
STATISTICS FINLAND 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: datashop@stat.fi URL: http://www.tilastokeskus.fi/ttk/kk/datashop/	STATISTICS SWEDEN 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: infoservice@scb.se Internet: http://www.scb.se/info/datashop/eudatashop.asp	Eurostat Data Shop 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: eurostat.datashop@ons.gov.uk	HAVER ANALYTICS 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: eurodata@haver.com		

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

For information on methodology

Petra Sneijers, Eurostat/D2, L-2920 Luxembourg, Tel. (352) 4301 35024, Fax (352) 4301 32600, E-mail: petra.sneijers@cec.eu.int

This 'Statistics in Focus' was produced in collaboration with Vincent Van Gompel, Catherine Pochet and Sophie Guillemain

ORIGINAL: English

Please visit our web site at 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

BELGIQUE/BELGIË – DANMARK – DEUTSCHLAND – GREECE/ELLADA – ESPAÑA – FRANCE – IRELAND – ITALIA – LUXEMBOURG – NEDERLAND – ÖSTERREICH
PORTUGAL – SUOMI/FINLAND – SVERIGE – UNITED KINGDOM – ÍSLAND – NORGE – SCHWEIZ/SUISSE/SVIZZERA – BALGARIJA – 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.