

Structural Business Statistics in the accession countries

*2.5 million enterprises, 15 million employees,
780 billion EUR turnover*

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This Statistics in Focus gives a snapshot of structural business statistics on Industry (consisting of NACE sections C, Mining and quarrying, D, Manufacturing, and E, Electricity, gas and water supply), Construction (NACE section F), Trade (NACE section G) and Services in the 12 accession countries. The services aggregate in this present analysis only covers NACE sections H, Hotel and restaurant services, and I, Transport, Storage and communication services and excludes NACE sections J, Financial intermediation and K, Real estate, renting and business services. This is the first publication that includes structural business statistics for Malta.

Structural Business Statistics (SBS) provide standardised data for a whole range of economic activities of the European Union (EU) and the accession countries. This wealth of information reflects the economic patterns and dynamics within regions, countries and (sub-) sectors. One needs to bear in mind however, that the accession countries' financial structural business statistics are expressed in current ECU/EUR. Average market conversion rates do not reflect the actual purchasing power of the various accession countries' currencies. When comparing data between countries, one should also take into account that data for Hungary refer to enterprises with 5 or more persons employed. Nevertheless, the available data present useful gauges for a first analysis of the accession countries' economic sectors.

Statistics in focus

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND SERVICES

THEME 4 – 21/2003

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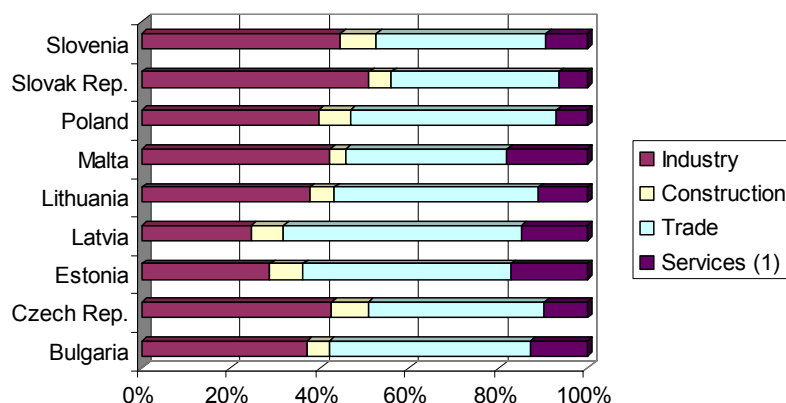
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1. Enterprises and employment

2.5 million enterprises were active in the accession countries' industry, construction, trade and services (excluding Financial intermediation and real estate, renting and business services) sectors in 2000. They employed more than 15 million people in that year. In the current EU Member States more than 10 million enterprises were active in 2000 employing about 80 million people.

Breakdown of employment by sector was fairly similar among the accession countries. Overall, Industry was by far the most important sector in terms of number of employees, ahead of Trade as well as Services. However, Malta showed a larger proportion of employees in the two latter services activities than most other accession countries.

Graph 2. Breakdown of turnover across sectors in 2000



(1) NACE branches H and I only



Table 1. Number of enterprises, 2000.

	Industry	Construction	Trade	Services (1)
Bulgaria	25170	16886	120364	74255
Czech Republic	145202	126040	234686	103723
Estonia	4452	2218	11830	3398
Cyprus	:	:	:	:
Latvia	5332	3108	19644	4513
Lithuania	9209	2740	25562	8420
Hungary	15133	7379	:	6547
Malta	3678	3518	11575	4329
Poland	222514	205047	653712	215960
Romania	42157	12021	c	:
Slovenia (2)	24053	13695	35858	21520
Slovak Republic	5803	2911	12473	1924

(1) Services here only include NACE branches H and I; (2) 1999

Table 2. Number of persons employed, 2000.

	Industry	Construction	Trade	Services (1)
Bulgaria	711293	125933	346415	294959
Czech Republic	1509881	391565	718761	502851
Estonia	138780	30942	86414	57330
Cyprus	38606	:	54180	:
Latvia	169182	40263	141118	85794
Lithuania	284915	67658	177029	110622
Hungary	834714	112095	:	278107
Malta	35006	8017	26119	28993
Poland	:	:	:	:
Romania	2205922	387255	c	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:
Slovak Republic	472757	76733	146629	134478

(1) Services here only include NACE branches H and I; (2) 1998

Table 3. Number of employees, 2000.

	Industry	Construction	Trade	Services (1)
Bulgaria	666334	98567	210683	212072
Czech Republic	1367162	275809	498100	418521
Estonia	137690	30402	82294	56018
Cyprus	:	:	44796	:
Latvia	168820	40140	139657	85517
Lithuania	280281	66722	160665	105269
Hungary	831388	111425	:	276223
Malta	31889	4600	15961	25052
Poland	2757680	574553	1212107	726084
Romania	2100671	348695	c	:
Slovenia (2)	256871	60018	99997	75831
Slovak Republic	471902	76391	144386	134176

(1) Services here only include NACE branches H and I; (2) 1999

2. Turnover and value added

The enterprises active in industry, construction, trade and services (excluding financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business services) generated over 780 billion EUR of turnover.

The Trade and Industry sectors accounted for the largest share of turnover in the accession countries, compared to Construction and Services sections H and I.

In terms of turnover, 'Manufacturing of food products, beverages and tobacco', 'Manufacturing of basic metals and fabricated metal products' and 'Electricity, gas and water supply' were the most important subsections of the Industry sector.

'Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor and motorcycles' was the most important division within the wholesale and retail trade sector among the 11 accession countries for which data are available.

Within the services sector (limited to Section H and I), Transport, storage and communication accounted for the largest share of turnover in the accession countries. The bulk of turnover in this section was to be found in 'Land transport; transport via pipelines', 'Supporting and auxiliary transport activities, activities of travel agencies' and 'Post and telecommunications'.

Graph 2. Breakdown of turnover across sectors in 2000

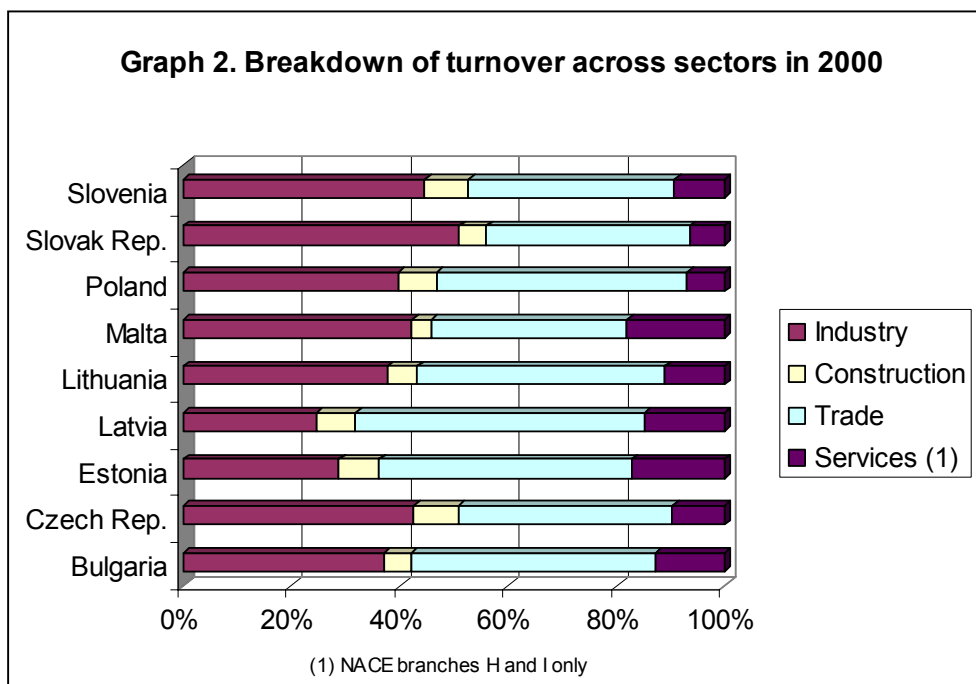


Table 4. Turnover in mio EUR, 2000.

	Industry	Construction	Trade	Services (1)
Bulgaria	11156	1479	13573	3863
Czech Republic	64245	12322	59543	14431
Estonia	4170	1073	6761	2502
Cyprus	3321	:	7394	:
Latvia	3793	1108	8236	2275
Lithuania	6788	993	8238	1985
Hungary	51509	4913	:	8738
Malta	3378	272	2895	1437
Poland	142206	25344	165076	24852
Romania	29525	3975	c	:
Slovenia (2)	16166	2908	13809	3344
Slovak Republic	20257	1996	14936	2550

(1) Services here only include NACE branches H and I; (2) 1999

Table 5. Value added (at factor cost) in mio EUR, 2000.

	Industry	Construction	Trade	Services (1)
Bulgaria	2656	378	790	1212
Czech Republic	16370	2411	5306	3897
Estonia	1070	188	656	696
Cyprus	1203	:	1243	:
Latvia	1279	431	985	1003
Lithuania	1699	290	832	803
Hungary	10987	889	:	3481
Malta	959	118	556	946
Poland	42667	7658	19133	11912
Romania	8687	1224	c	:
Slovenia (2)	3844	716	1479	1035
Slovak Republic	4200	360	1329	1012

(1) Services here only include NACE branches H and I; (2) 1999

Table 6. Share of turnover within the Industry (in %), 2000

	Bulgaria	Czech Rep.	Estonia	Cyprus	Latvia	Lithuania	Hungary	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovenia (1)	Slovak Rep.
Mining and quarrying	4.5	2.9	2.9	1.4	0.8	1.8	0.5	0.3	4.7	12.4	1.3	1.6
- Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	1.9	2.4	2.6	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	c	c	1.0	1.1
- Mining and quarrying except energy producing materials	2.6	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	c	c	0.4	0.6
Manufacturing	76.5	85.6	80.2	87.8	81.5	81.7	87.3	95.3	81.9	71.4	87.2	80.8
- Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	19.0	13.1	18.8	32.1	c	22.6	14.1	c	c	17.1	c	11.7
- Manufacture of textiles and textile products	5.2	3.6	9.2	4.7	6.4	8.1	2.8	5.9	3.3	6.0	5.8	2.1
- Manufacture of leather and leather products	0.8	0.4	c	1.1	c	c	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.5	1.6	c
- Manufacture of wood and wood products	1.3	2.5	10.6	4.1	18.6	4.4	1.0	0.2	2.7	2.6	3.2	1.3
- Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	2.9	4.4	5.4	5.7	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.5	3.2	6.9	5.2
- Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	c	c	c	8.4	c	c	7.0	c	7.3	2.7	0.5	c
- Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	7.3	5.5	4.5	5.3	2.9	5.0	6.1	1.9	5.7	5.6	8.0	5.2
- Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	1.7	4.0	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.4	2.9	2.8	3.5	2.0	4.9	3.3
- Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	3.1	5.0	4.1	7.7	2.3	2.6	2.4	1.5	c	3.4	3.5	3.6
- Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	11.1	12.9	5.4	6.6	7.7	2.1	6.5	1.7	8.5	10.7	12.0	12.5
- Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	4.9	6.8	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.1	3.7	1.2	4.3	4.0	8.5	5.9
- Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	3.4	8.7	6.1	1.4	3.0	5.8	22.4	56.9	5.8	3.9	9.2	6.5
- Manufacture of transport equipment	c	12.3	3.1	0.7	2.6	1.7	12.6	1.6	8.2	5.1	8.5	12.0
- Manufacturing n.e.c.	1.6	c	6.0	5.7	4.2	3.1	1.3	5.1	3.6	3.5	c	2.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	19.0	11.5	17.0	10.8	17.7	16.5	12.2	4.3	13.4	16.2	11.4	17.6
- Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	17.6	10.6	c	9.6	17.5	15.3	11.2	c	c	14.8	10.4	16.7
- Collection, purification and distribution of water	1.3	1.0	c	1.2	0.2	1.2	1.0	c	c	1.4	1.1	0.9

(1) 1999

Table 7. Share of turnover within Trade (in %), 2000

	Bulgaria	Czech Rep.	Estonia	Cyprus	Latvia	Lithuania	Hungary	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovenia (1)	Slovak Rep.
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
G50 Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	11.2	13.0	13.7	15.4	10.9	13.6	:	16.5	9.9	9.7	23.6	13.1
G51 Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor and motorcycles	74.3	57.9	61.0	43.5	62.6	55.7	:	49.1	64.4	61.1	46.2	67.3
G52 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles, motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods	14.5	29.1	25.2	41.1	26.5	30.7	:	34.4	25.7	29.2	30.2	19.6

(1) 1999

Table 8. Share of turnover within Services Section H and I (in %), 2000

	Bulgaria	Czech Rep.	Estonia	Cyprus	Latvia	Lithuania	Hungary	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovenia (1)	Slovak Rep.
H Hotels and restaurants	12.8	16.4	7.3	:	8.6	8.8	11.2	33.8	11.1	c	20.5	8.3
H55 Hotels and restaurants	12.8	16.4	7.3	:	8.6	8.8	11.2	33.8	11.1	c	20.5	8.3
I Transport, storage and communication	87.2	83.6	92.7	:	91.4	91.2	88.8	66.2	88.9	c	79.5	91.7
I60 Land transport; transport via pipelines	34.3	35.0	19.7	:	23.4	34.8	33.4	4.7	c	c	29.1	33.8
I61 Water transport	c	0.2	c	:	0.3	4.2	0.5	3.6	c	c	0.5	c
I62 Air transport	c	c	c	:	c	3.6	5.1	17.2	c	c	2.8	c
I63 Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	12.6	21.8	44.7	:	41.9	24.2	15.1	29.3	c	c	23.8	19.0
I64 Post and telecommunications	26.2	c	15.2	:	23.2	24.4	34.6	11.5	c	c	23.3	37.0

(1) 1999

3. Competitiveness and productivity

Cyprus, Malta and Poland showed the highest figures in terms of apparent labour productivity and turnover per person employed among the accession countries for which

data are available. One needs to bear in mind however, that the accession countries' financial structural business statistics are expressed in current ECU/EUR.

Average market conversion rates do not reflect the actual purchasing power of the various accession countries' currencies.

Table 9. Gross operating surplus in mio EUR, 2000.

	Industry	Construction	Trade	Services (1)
Bulgaria	1148	106	463	629
Czech Republic	7977	756	2418	:
Estonia	409	58	304	392
Cyprus	:	:	524	:
Latvia	627	301	628	623
Lithuania	555	64	341	377
Hungary	6015	407	:	:
Malta	505	70	396	667
Poland	21647	3574	11676	6349
Romania	1685	437	c	:
Slovenia (2)	661	129	361	:
Slovak Republic	1878	15	633	331

(1) Services here only include NACE branches H and I; (2) 1999

Table 10. Apparent labour productivity (in thousands of EUR per person employed), 2000.

	Industry	Construction	Trade	Services (1)
Bulgaria	4	3	2	4
Czech Republic	11	6	7	8
Estonia	8	6	8	12
Cyprus	31	:	23	:
Latvia	8	11	7	12
Lithuania	6	4	5	7
Hungary	13	8	:	13
Malta	27	15	21	33
Poland (*)	15	13	16	16
Romania	4	3	c	:
Slovenia (2 (*)	15	12	15	14
Slovak Republic	9	5	9	8

(1) Services here only include NACE branches H and I; (2) 1999

(*) Apparent labour productivity computed using no. of employees instead of no. of persons employed

Table 11. Turnover per person employed (in thousands of EUR), 2000.

	Industry	Construction	Trade	Services (1)
Bulgaria	16	12	39	13
Czech Republic	43	31	83	29
Estonia	30	35	78	44
Cyprus	86	:	136	:
Latvia	22	28	58	27
Lithuania	24	15	47	18
Hungary	62	44	:	31
Malta	96	34	111	50
Poland (*)	52	44	136	34
Romania	13	10	c	:
Slovenia (2) (*)	34	38	96	25
Slovak Republic	43	26	102	19

(1) Services here only include NACE branches H and I; (2) 1999

(*) Turnover per employee instead of Turnover per person employed

Malta was the most expensive accession country in terms of unit personnel costs. This is reflected in every sector. Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary and the Slovak Republic bore the next most expensive unit

personnel costs followed by the Baltic States. Bulgaria and Romania offered the least expensive unit personnel costs among the accession countries. The gross operating rate (share of gross operating surplus to

turnover) is a useful indicator of success of an economic activity. Latvia, Malta and Poland reported the highest operating rates among the accession countries.

Table 12. Unit personnel costs (in thousands of EUR per employee), 2000.

	Industry	Construction	Trade	Services (1)
Bulgaria	2	3	2	3
Czech Republic	:	6	6	6
Estonia	5	4	4	5
Cyprus	:	:	:	:
Latvia	4	3	3	4
Lithuania	4	3	3	4
Hungary	6	4	:	6
Malta	14	10	10	11
Poland	8	7	6	8
Romania	3	2	c	:
Slovenia (2)	:	:	:	:
Slovak Republic	5	5	5	5

(1) Services here only include NACE branches H and I; (2) 1999

Table 13. Gross operating rate (in %), 2000.

	Industry	Construction	Trade	Services (1)
Bulgaria	10	7	3	16
Czech Republic	12	6	4	:
Estonia	10	5	4	16
Cyprus	:	:	7	:
Latvia	17	27	8	27
Lithuania	8	6	4	19
Hungary	12	8	:	:
Malta	15	26	14	46
Poland	15	14	7	26
Romania	6	11	c	:
Slovenia (2)	4	4	3	:
Slovak Republic	9	1	4	13

(1) Services here only include NACE branches H and I; (2) 1999

4. Investments

Investment is a key factor for maintaining and improving competitiveness. For most of

those countries for which data are available, investment is concentrated in industry rather

than in services, trade or construction.

Table 14. Gross investment in tangible goods in mio EUR, 2000.

	Industry	Construction	Trade	Services (1)
Bulgaria	1014	110	522	501
Czech Republic	:	4	1316	2414
Estonia	380	37	226	258
Cyprus	:	:	:	:
Latvia	482	69	364	537
Lithuania	605	76	242	350
Hungary	153	:	:	1622
Malta	276	13	55	117
Poland	9618	1283	3736	4272
Romania	8834	21	c	:
Slovenia (2)	1213	131	426	565
Slovak Republic	1840	68	484	393

(1) Services here only include NACE branches H and I; (2) 1999

➤ 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 at 26 March 2003. 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'; '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); F (Construction); G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods); H (Hotels and restaurants); I (Transport, storage and communication).

Methodological remarks

The accession 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 in the text, there are still a number of discrepancies between the various accession 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 extra-ordinary 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, Theme 4, Domain: sbs

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

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