

Developments for output prices during the third quarter of 2003

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Statistics in focus

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND SERVICES

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Output prices of industrial goods (excluding construction) in the EU showed no change between the second and third quarters of 2003. The corresponding growth rate for the euro-zone was a modest increase of 0.1 %. These figures were in contrast to the fairly rapid fall in prices that was witnessed between the first and second quarters of 2003, when prices fell by 0.7 % in the EU and by 0.5 % in the euro-zone.

On the basis of a comparison with the same quarter of the previous year, output prices rose by 1.3 % in both the EU and the euro-zone. As such, price increases were slightly lower than in the previous quarter.

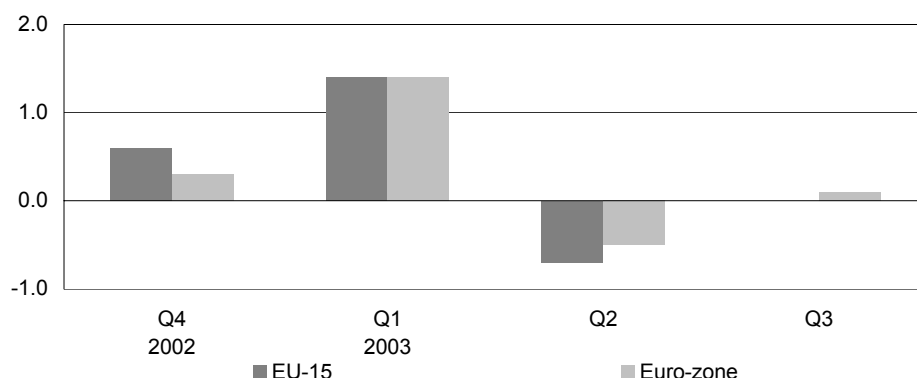


Figure 1: Output prices of the domestic market for total industry (excluding construction), price changes, compared to the previous quarter (%)

Quarter on quarter price changes, gross data				Year on year price changes, gross data			
EU-15		Euro-zone		EU-15		Euro-zone	
Q4-02	0.6	Q4-02	0.3	Q4-02	1.1	Q4-02	1.3
Q1-03	1.4	Q1-03	1.4	Q1-03	2.3	Q1-03	2.4
Q2-03	-0.7	Q2-03	-0.5	Q2-03	1.4	Q2-03	1.5
Q3-03	0.0	Q3-03	0.1	Q3-03	1.3	Q3-03	1.3

Table 1: Output prices of the domestic market for total industry (excluding construction), price changes (%)



Output prices of the domestic market

On the basis of a comparison between the second and third quarters of 2003, output prices in the EU grew in each of the MIGs with exception of intermediate goods, where prices fell by 0.5 %. This was the first reduction in the price of intermediate goods since the fourth quarter of 2001. In the remaining MIGs price increases varied between 0.1 % for capital goods and 0.4 % for energy products and consumer non-durables.

Output prices rose for all of the MIGs in the third quarter of 2003 when compared to the same period of the year before. Price increases in the EU ranged from 0.3 % for capital goods to 1.5 % for consumer durables, with the exception of energy products, where prices increased by as much as 3.6 %.

		Quarter on quarter price changes, gross data						Year on year price changes, gross data					
		Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03
Total industry (excluding construction)	EU-15	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.4	-0.7	0.0	-0.7	-0.1	1.1	2.3	1.4	1.3
	Euro-zone	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.4	-0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.0	1.3	2.4	1.5	1.3
Total industry without energy (excluding construction)	EU-15	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.7
	Euro-zone	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.6
Energy	EU-15	-1.9	-0.3	3.0	5.1	-4.6	0.4	-4.4	-2.7	1.2	6.0	3.0	3.6
	Euro-zone	1.0	0.2	1.2	5.0	-3.5	1.0	-4.1	-2.1	2.8	7.5	2.7	3.5
Intermediate goods	EU-15	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.3	-0.5	-0.6	0.5	1.2	1.8	1.4	0.5
	Euro-zone	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	-0.6	-0.8	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.2	0.2
Capital goods	EU-15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3
	Euro-zone	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Consumer durables	EU-15	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0
	Euro-zone	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.9
Consumer non-durables	EU-15	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
	Euro-zone	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4

Table 2: Output prices of the domestic market for the MIGs, price changes (%)

There was a decline in output prices in 7 of the 11 Member States for which data are available for the change in prices between the second and third quarters of 2003. By far the largest price reductions were registered in Portugal (-1.5 %) and Belgium (-1.4 %), while the remaining 5 countries for which negative values were registered reported prices falling by between 0.1 % and 0.4 %. Quarter on quarter price increases were relatively modest in the four countries that reported gains, as prices rose by either 0.1 % or 0.2 %.

Compared to the same quarter of a year before, the most rapid increase in the price of industrial goods was registered in Sweden (7.9 %). However, this increase was due to high quarter on quarter price increases at the end of 2002 and the start of 2003. The next highest increase was registered in the Netherlands (2.9 %), although prices rose by 4.9 % in Luxembourg during the year to the second quarter of 2003. Two Member States reported industrial output prices falling between the third quarters of 2002 and 2003; Belgium (-0.4 %) and Portugal (-0.2 %).

	Quarter on quarter price changes, gross data						Year on year price changes, gross data					
	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03
EU-15	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.4	-0.7	0.0	-0.7	-0.1	1.1	2.3	1.4	1.3
Euro-zone	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.4	-0.5	0.1	-0.7	0.0	1.3	2.4	1.5	1.3
BE	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	-1.4	1.0	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.4	-0.4
DK	1.8	0.6	0.6	3.8	-1.7	:	1.4	1.9	3.4	7.1	3.4	:
DE	0.1	-0.4	0.3	1.7	-0.2	0.2	-0.9	-0.9	0.5	1.7	1.4	2.0
EL	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.2	-0.8	:	1.9	2.1	3.2	3.6	1.7	:
ES	1.0	0.1	0.2	1.5	-0.8	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.8	2.8	1.0	1.0
FR	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	-0.6	0.1	-1.0	0.1	1.0	2.0	0.9	0.4
IE	1.8	-0.4	0.5	0.7	-0.2	-0.4	2.3	1.7	2.7	2.6	0.5	0.5
IT	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.1	-0.5	0.2	-0.6	0.6	1.7	2.7	1.7	1.2
LU	2.1	1.8	-0.1	0.8	2.3	:	0.6	3.1	3.7	4.6	4.9	:
NL	1.1	1.4	1.2	3.6	-1.7	-0.2	-2.2	0.6	3.6	7.4	4.5	2.9
AT	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	1.1	:	:	-1.7	-1.4	-0.4	0.5	:	:
PT	1.4	0.0	-0.2	1.3	0.1	-1.5	0.4	0.3	1.4	2.6	1.3	-0.2
FI	-0.3	-0.1	1.0	1.1	-1.6	-0.1	-1.3	-1.3	0.9	1.7	0.4	0.4
SE	0.2	0.6	4.7	5.0	-1.7	-0.2	1.2	0.7	5.9	10.9	8.8	7.9
UK	-1.9	-0.3	1.2	0.8	-1.6	-0.1	-1.1	-0.6	-0.8	-0.2	0.1	0.3

Table 3: Output prices of the domestic market for total industry (excluding construction), price changes (%)

Output prices of the domestic market for the main industrial groupings (MIGs)

	Quarter on quarter price changes, gross data						Year on year price changes, gross data					
	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03
EU-15	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.7
Euro-zone	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.6
BE	1.1	0.6	0.4	-0.2	0.3	-1.3	-0.4	1.0	2.1	1.9	1.1	-0.8
DK	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.9	-0.9	:	1.7	2.9	3.4	3.6	1.7	:
DE	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2
EL	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	:	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	:
ES	0.7	0.2	-0.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3
FR	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.6	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.6
IE	0.9	-0.5	-0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	2.6	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.8
IT	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.1
LU	0.7	1.1	-0.1	0.8	0.5	:	-1.4	0.4	1.3	2.5	2.3	:
NL	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	0.5	1.9	3.4	2.6	1.8
AT	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	:	:	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	0.6	:	:
PT	0.5	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.0
FI	-1.0	-0.5	-0.9	-0.4	-1.7	-0.5	-3.8	-3.5	-3.2	-2.8	-3.5	-3.5
SE	0.5	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.0
UK	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.4

Table 4: Output prices of the domestic market for total industry without energy (excluding construction), price changes (%)

	Quarter on quarter price changes, gross data						Year on year price changes, gross data					
	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03
EU-15	-1.9	-0.3	3.0	5.1	-4.6	0.4	-4.4	-2.7	1.2	6.0	3.0	3.6
Euro-zone	1.0	0.2	1.2	5.0	-3.5	1.0	-4.1	-2.1	2.8	7.5	2.7	3.5
BE	1.1	-0.1	1.6	-1.8	-1.8	0.6	2.2	2.8	5.3	0.8	-2.1	-1.4
DK	3.0	-0.2	0.7	8.6	-3.1	:	0.4	-0.4	3.2	12.4	5.7	:
DE	-0.6	-1.9	1.0	7.1	-1.2	1.3	-5.1	-5.6	-0.1	5.5	4.9	8.3
EL	2.1	1.6	0.9	2.6	-5.0	:	0.7	1.5	6.2	7.5	0.0	:
ES	2.5	-0.1	1.4	4.6	-6.3	-0.1	-3.3	-2.1	4.7	8.6	-0.6	-0.7
FR	1.9	1.4	1.0	4.1	-5.0	1.1	-3.3	-0.2	4.5	8.6	1.3	1.0
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	0.6	1.0	1.3	4.0	-4.1	0.7	-6.7	-2.4	1.5	7.0	2.0	1.7
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	2.9	2.9	2.0	8.1	-6.5	2.8	-3.3	2.5	9.5	16.7	6.1	6.0
AT	2.0	-0.2	0.7	3.8	:	:	-4.8	-3.6	0.8	6.3	:	:
PT	3.1	-0.2	0.1	3.2	0.2	-4.2	0.8	0.0	2.2	6.4	3.4	-0.7
FI	-0.1	-0.2	1.6	5.4	-5.6	2.2	1.8	-0.5	2.9	6.7	0.9	3.3
SE	-0.6	2.1	25.3	22.0	-9.0	0.5	1.3	-2.4	24.0	55.1	42.0	39.7
UK	-12.2	-2.3	7.4	2.4	-8.1	-1.7	-6.9	-5.5	-7.2	-5.7	-1.3	-0.7

Table 5: Output prices of the domestic market for energy, price changes (%)

	Quarter on quarter price changes, gross data						Year on year price changes, gross data					
	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03
EU-15	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.3	-0.5	-0.6	0.5	1.2	1.8	1.4	0.5
Euro-zone	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	-0.6	-0.8	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.2	0.2
BE	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	-2.0	-0.7	1.3	2.8	3.3	2.2	-0.6
DK	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.4	:	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.7	2.9	:
DE	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	-0.5	-1.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.8	-0.1
EL	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	:	0.8	1.5	2.4	2.7	2.2	:
ES	0.7	0.2	-0.3	0.8	0.2	-0.6	-0.2	0.8	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.1
FR	0.4	0.4	-0.4	0.5	0.3	-0.7	-1.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.9	-0.3
IE	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.0
IT	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.2	-0.6	-0.1	0.9	1.7	2.4	1.9	0.6
LU	0.2	1.5	-0.1	0.5	0.3	:	-3.2	-1.2	-0.1	2.2	2.2	:
NL	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.1	-0.3	-1.9	-0.1	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.1
AT	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.6	:	:	-1.9	-1.2	-0.7	-0.2	:	:
PT	0.6	0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.7	-0.7	-0.1	0.5	0.8	0.0	-0.9
FI	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.1	-1.1	-6.0	-2.4	-0.3	0.4	1.9	0.3
SE	0.7	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.8	-0.4	0.5	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.9	0.9
UK	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.5	1.3	1.7	2.5	2.1	1.8

Table 6: Output prices of the domestic market for intermediate goods, price changes (%)

Output prices of the domestic market for the main industrial groupings (MIGs)

	Quarter on quarter price changes, gross data						Year on year price changes, gross data					
	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03
EU-15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3
Euro-zone	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
BE	-0.3	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.9	-0.5	-0.7	-0.3	-0.1	1.0	2.2	1.2
DK	1.4	0.1	-1.6	1.8	1.2	:	5.0	4.2	2.5	1.6	1.5	:
DE	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
EL	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	:	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.5	:
ES	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.1
FR	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
IE	-0.9	-2.5	-1.5	-2.2	-2.5	-2.5	-0.3	-3.1	-4.4	-6.9	-8.4	-8.4
IT	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.9
LU	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.3	:	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.7	:
NL	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.1	-1.0	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.1
AT	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	0.3	:	:	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	:	:
PT	0.2	-0.1	0.1	1.1	-0.9	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.5
FI	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-0.2	-4.5	-0.1	-1.4	-2.2	-2.4	-2.2	-6.1	-5.5
SE	0.4	0.2	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	-0.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	-0.2	-0.6	-1.4
UK	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	-0.4	0.0	0.2	-1.3	-1.4	-1.1	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1

Table 7: Output prices of the domestic market for capital goods, price changes (%)

	Quarter on quarter price changes, gross data						Year on year price changes, gross data					
	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03
EU-15	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0
Euro-zone	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.9
BE	0.2	-0.2	0.7	-0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.6
DK	0.9	1.7	-1.2	1.2	-1.3	:	3.3	5.2	1.6	2.6	0.3	:
DE	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9
EL	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	:	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	:
ES	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.7
FR	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.1
IE	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.5	4.7	4.4	3.8	2.7	2.6	2.4
IT	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.3	1.8	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.7
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.7	4.8	4.6	3.2	2.4	2.0	2.4
AT	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.2	:	:	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.5	:	:
PT	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	0.1	2.2	1.9	1.8	0.4	-0.5	-0.2
FI	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-1.0	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	-0.4	-1.5	-1.1
SE	0.9	-0.3	-0.8	0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
UK	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.2	-1.0	-0.8	-0.1	1.0	1.5	1.8

Table 8: Output prices of the domestic market for consumer durables, price changes (%)

	Quarter on quarter price changes, gross data						Year on year price changes, gross data					
	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03
EU-15	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Euro-zone	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
BE	1.3	0.5	-0.1	-1.1	0.5	-0.9	0.1	1.3	1.5	0.6	-0.2	-1.6
DK	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.2	-2.2	:	2.2	5.1	6.0	5.3	1.4	:
DE	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
EL	0.8	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.5	:	3.5	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.2	:
ES	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.2	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.8
FR	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.1
IE	1.6	-0.3	0.4	1.6	0.7	0.4	3.9	3.1	3.6	3.3	2.4	3.2
IT	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.7	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.0
LU	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.3	:	0.7	1.7	2.4	2.8	2.6	:
NL	0.8	1.2	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.6	4.6	5.2	5.1	6.2	5.4	4.8
AT	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	:	:	0.0	-0.5	-1.3	-1.2	:	:
PT	0.8	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.7	0.6	1.1
FI	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.3	-0.2	1.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	0.0
SE	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.1	1.9	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.8
UK	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.7

Table 9: Output prices of the domestic market for consumer non-durables, price changes (%)

Output prices for the domestic market - NACE Divisions

NACE Rev. 1 heading (code)	Weight in total industry (%)	Quarter on quarter price changes, gross data						Year on year price changes, gross data						
		Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	
Mining of coal and lignite	10	0.2	-1.8	-4.2	-0.6	1.3	-1.0	-0.9	1.0	-5.9	-6.3	-5.2	-4.5	-1.1
Mining of metal ores	13	0.0	-0.5	-2.4	0.5	0.4	-2.2	2.7	-2.5	-1.3	0.5	-2.1	-3.8	1.2
Other non-metallic mining	14	0.7	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.3	4.6	4.8	4.7	3.1	2.5	2.3
Food and beverages	15	14.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2
Tobacco	16	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	5.8	0.8	0.5	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.5
Textiles	17	1.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Clothing	18	1.5	0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8
Leather products	19	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.4
Wood products	20	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.7
Pulp & paper	21	2.4	-0.1	1.7	-0.1	-0.9	0.0	-0.9	-2.9	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	-1.9
Publishing & printing	22	5.2	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7
Refined petroleum prod.	23	7.3	5.2	-0.3	1.5	26.5	-9.7	1.8	-5.7	-1.9	8.0	34.8	15.6	18.1
Chemicals	24	7.8	1.5	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.6	-1.6	-1.6	0.7	2.0	4.1	3.1	0.3
Rubber & plastic	25	3.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.3
Non-metallic minerals	26	3.6	0.7	0.2	-0.3	0.5	0.2	-0.1	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.3
Basic metals	27	3.2	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.1	-0.3	-2.6	-1.2	1.5	3.1	2.1	1.5
Metal products	28	6.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.4
Machinery	29	6.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0
Office machinery	30	0.8	-1.4	-1.4	-1.1	-1.9	-1.5	-0.9	-5.1	-6.1	-5.3	-5.6	-5.7	-5.3
Electrical machinery	31	3.4	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Radio/TV/communication	32	2.8	-2.0	-1.0	-0.8	-1.3	-1.5	-0.4	-4.6	-5.0	-5.0	-5.1	-4.6	-3.9
Medical and optical	33	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.3
Motor vehicles	34	7.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6
Other transport	35	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0
Furniture & other manf.	36	2.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6
Elec./gas/hot water	40	8.9	-1.4	0.5	3.6	5.5	-0.5	0.5	-2.1	-2.1	2.3	8.2	9.2	9.3
Water	41	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.6	0.4	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.7	2.8

Table 10: Output prices of the domestic market for selected NACE Divisions in the EU, price changes (%)

Developments in Iraq influenced the output price of refined petroleum products considerably as a result of speculation regarding the availability and supply of oil onto world markets. In the third quarter of 2003, there was a quarter on quarter increase of 1.8 % in the price of refined petroleum products in the EU. In comparison to the fluctuations in prices observed during the first half of 2003 (+26.5 % and -9.7 % in the first and second quarters), this latest figure was subdued. Nevertheless, in comparison to the data presented for the other NACE Divisions in the table above, the price increases experienced in the third quarter of 2003 in the refined petroleum products industry were the second highest recorded. The highest price increases were registered for the mining of metal ores, where prices rose by 2.7 % from the second to the third quarter of 2003, having declined by 2.2 % in the previous quarter.

Quarter on quarter price increases for the remainder of the NACE Divisions never rose above the threshold of 1.0 %, with the next highest increase being registered in the food and beverages sector (0.7 %). There were ten NACE Divisions where output prices fell from the second to the third quarters of 2003. The majority of these sectors reported prices falling at the most by 0.4 %. However, the price of coal and lignite, pulp and paper and office machinery fell by 0.9 % from the second to the third quarter of 2003. By far the most significant price decreases were registered for chemicals (-1.6 %), probably as a result of the falling price of refined petroleum in the second quarter of 2003 being passed down the production chain.

Output prices of the non-domestic and total market

	Quarter on quarter price changes, gross data						Year on year price changes, gross data					
	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03
EU-15 (1)	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	1.3	-2.0	-0.1	-1.2	-1.3	-0.6	0.3	-1.5	-1.3
Euro-zone (1)	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	0.8	-1.5	-0.1	-1.3	-1.3	-0.4	0.1	-1.4	-1.2
BE	1.0	0.1	-0.2	-1.4	0.1	-0.9	-0.9	-0.3	0.5	-0.5	-1.4	-2.4
DK (2)	-1.1	-1.6	-0.6	18.8	-18.4	:	2.5	-0.3	-1.1	15.0	-5.1	:
DE	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	-0.1
FR	0.4	-1.0	-2.0	2.1	-1.8	:	-2.6	-3.8	-4.2	-0.5	-2.7	:
IE	-1.5	-3.8	-1.4	-3.6	-4.0	-0.9	-2.1	-4.9	-5.8	-9.9	-12.3	-9.6
IT (2)	-2.1	-0.4	0.5	2.5	-3.3	:	0.8	-0.1	2.7	0.4	-0.9	:
LU	-0.1	1.1	0.0	0.6	-0.3	:	-2.7	-1.3	-0.5	1.6	1.4	:
NL	1.8	1.5	0.6	2.7	-4.1	0.3	-5.5	-0.7	3.5	6.8	0.6	-0.6
AT	0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.5	:	:	-1.2	-0.7	-0.6	0.5	:	:
FI	0.4	-0.7	-0.3	-0.6	-2.6	-0.4	-4.8	-2.9	-0.8	-1.2	-4.1	-3.8
SE	-0.9	-0.2	-0.9	0.6	-1.3	-1.3	-1.0	-1.7	-3.0	-1.4	-1.8	-2.8

Table 11: Output prices of the non-domestic market for total industry (excluding construction), price changes (%)³

	Quarter on quarter price changes, gross data						Year on year price changes, gross data					
	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03	Q2-02	Q3-02	Q4-02	Q1-03	Q2-03	Q3-03
EU-15	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	:	:	-1.2	-0.7	0.4	1.6	:	:
Euro-zone (1)	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	-0.8	0.0	-1.3	-0.8	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.4
BE	0.9	0.2	0.2	-0.9	0.2	-1.2	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.4	-0.4	-1.7
DK	0.5	-0.4	0.1	1.9	-2.1	:	1.9	1.0	1.4	2.2	-0.5	:
DE	0.2	-0.2	0.2	1.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.7	-0.6	0.5	1.4	1.1	1.4
FR	0.4	0.1	-0.5	1.2	-1.0	:	-1.5	-1.1	-0.6	1.2	-0.2	:
IE	-0.8	-2.9	-0.9	-2.6	-3.1	-0.7	-0.8	-3.0	-3.5	-7.0	-9.2	-7.1
LU	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	:	-2.1	-0.4	0.4	2.2	2.2	:
NL	1.5	1.5	0.9	3.1	-3.1	0.1	-4.1	-0.2	3.6	7.2	2.3	0.9
AT	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.8	:	:	-1.5	-1.0	-0.5	0.4	:	:
FI	0.0	-0.4	0.5	0.3	-2.0	-0.2	-2.9	-2.0	0.2	0.4	-1.7	-1.5
SE	-0.1	0.2	1.7	2.7	-1.7	-0.6	-0.3	-0.7	1.2	4.5	2.9	2.1

Table 12: Output prices of the total market for total industry (excluding construction), price changes (%)⁴

¹ European aggregates for Q3-03 are created using confidential data for France that cannot be disclosed separately for that country.

² Indices are calculated on the basis of unit values in foreign trade statistics.

³ No other Member State information available; data for Germany and Sweden excludes Section E (electricity, gas and water supply).

⁴ No other Member State information available.

➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

	Market	Type of derogation	Activities not covered (NACE)	End date for the derogation
DE	Total and non-domestic	Partial	Section E	June 2003
EL	Domestic	Partial	30 and 37	June 2003
ES	Total and non-domestic	Complete		June 2003
	Domestic	Partial	37	June 2003
IT	Total and non-domestic	Complete		June 2003
PT	Total and non-domestic	Partial	19, 22, 28, 30, 32 to 35	June 2002

Derogations granted to Member States for output price indices,
as found within Commission Regulation (EC) No 606/2001

➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Growth rates for the euro-zone are shown with the euro-zone treated as a single entity. As such, growth rates before the first quarter of 2001 compare on the basis of eleven countries, whilst growth rates from the first quarter of 2001 onwards compare on the basis of twelve countries.

The **output price index** (or *producer price index*) shows monthly price changes in the industrial sector, which can be an indicator of inflationary pressure before it reaches the consumer.

Covered are mining & quarrying, manufacturing and electricity & gas & water supply¹.

The **legal basis** for the index is the **Council Regulation No 1165/98** of 19 May 1998 concerning short-term statistics², which is currently in the process of implementation.

Definition³

All price-determining characteristics of the products should be taken into account, including quantity of units sold, transport provided, rebates, service conditions, guarantee conditions and destination.

¹ *NACE Rev. 1 – Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community, Eurostat, 1996 (ISBN 92-826-8767-8).*

² *Official Journal No L 162, of 5 June 1998. Also available via the "Business Methods" Internet site: <http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/bmethods/home>. The deadline for the full implementation of the Regulation regarding the indices is mid-2003.*

³ *This abbreviated version of the definition of the indices is based on the Commission Regulation on the Definition of Variables that is currently in the process of implementation. The Member States have to comply with this definition no later than 2003.*

The specification must be such that in subsequent reference periods, the observation unit is able to identify the product and to provide the appropriate price per unit.

The appropriate price is the **ex-factory price** that includes all duties and taxes on the goods and services invoiced by the unit **but excludes VAT** invoiced by the unit vis-à-vis its customer and similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover.

The actual transaction price should be measured, and not a list price.

If transport costs are included this should be part of the product specification.

The price of period t should refer to the moment when the order is made, not the moment when the commodities leave the factory gates.

The **measured price** refers preferably to a particular day in the middle of the month. If no price information is available for the day in question, the price may represent an average over the whole period.

The **domestic market** is defined as customers resident in the same national territory as the observation unit.

The **non-domestic market** is defined as customers not resident in the same national territory as the observation unit.

The **total market** is defined as the sum of domestic and non-domestic markets.

Data transmission and calculation method

Data should be transmitted to Eurostat for the Main Industrial Groupings and for the 2-digit level of NACE Rev. 1 from all Member States. Data for the domestic output price index are used to produce aggregate indicators for the European Union as a whole, and for the group of Member States participating in the euro-zone.

The frequency for the output price index is monthly. **Data should be transmitted no later than 1 month and 5 days** after the end of the reference period for the domestic price index, as well as the price index for the non-domestic market. **The deadline for the total price index is 1 month and 15 days.** This deadline may, however, be extended by up to 15 days for those Member States whose value added in Sections C, D and E of NACE Rev. 1 for a given base year represents less than 3% of the European Union total.

Weights are based on turnover information from the Structural Business Statistics database or on information coming directly from Member States. Weights and base years are revised every five years. **The current base year is 2000.**

Dissemination

Eurostat publishes detailed data and time series in the Theme 4/EBT-domain of NewCronos.

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