

# Statistics in focus

## INDUSTRY, TRADE AND SERVICES

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Author  
Petra Sneijers

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# Basic metals and fabricated metal products

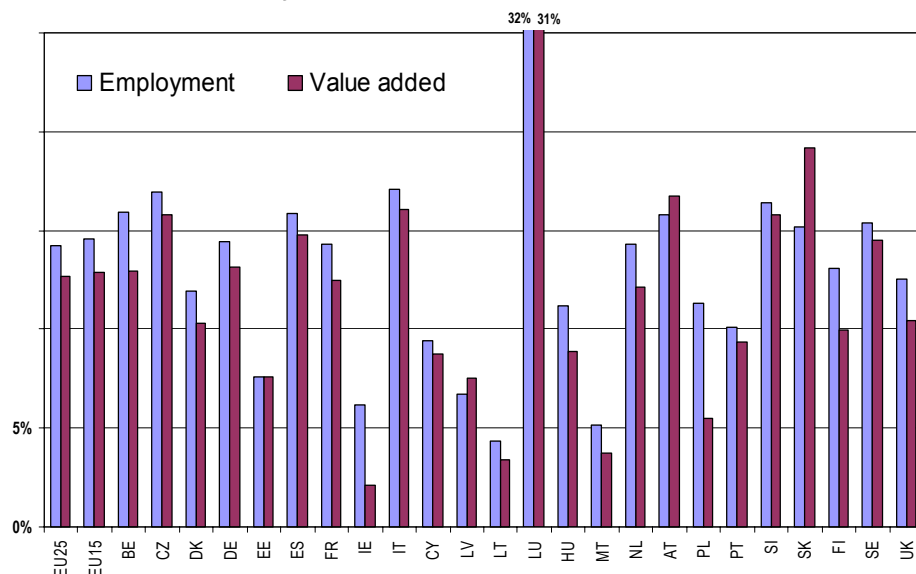
The metal industry highlighted in this publication is composed of two main divisions: the manufacture of basic metals (NACE Rev. 1, division 27) and the manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (division 28).

Within division 27, the following sectors are covered: Basic iron and steel and ferro-alloys (NACE group 27.1), Tubes (27.2), Other first processing of iron and steel (27.3), Basic precious and non-ferrous metals (27.4) and finally the Casting of metals (27.5).

With regards to division 28, the following sectors are included: Structural metal products (NACE group 28.1), Tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal (28.2), Steam generators (28.3), Forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal (28.4), Treatment and coating of metals (28.5), Cutlery, tools and general hardware (28.6) and finally Other fabricated metal products (28.7).

The production of basic metals requires a relatively heavy industrial infrastructure and equipment, often quite different from the manufacturing infrastructure needed for the manufacture of fabricated metal products. It then comes as no surprise that far more enterprises are registered in the division 'Fabricated metal products' (NACE 28) than in 'Basic metals' (NACE 27).

Graph 1: Share of metal industry (NACE division 27 and 28) in the total of manufacturing industries in 2001, by EU Member States in %



For Poland and Slovenia, employment is based on the number of employees instead of persons employed.

Source: Eurostat, SBS.

At EU-level, the metal industry contributes over 14 % to the total employment in the manufacturing industries and has a share in value-added of about one eighth (12.6 %).

The high importance of the metal industry in Luxembourg, both for value-added and for employment should be mentioned, due to the presence of a large manufacturer: it contributes for over 30 % to the entire manufacturing section, a share more than twice the EU average.

A comparison between the share of employment and value added shows similar levels within the metal industry subsections; in two EU countries the overall shares are less equally spread: in Slovakia, the value-added share is clearly more significant than the share in employment, whereas the opposite is true for Finland and especially Ireland and Poland.



**Table 1: Importance of the metal industry in the EU, 2001**

	Employment at EU level (in 1000)	Employment at EU level (share in %)	Value-added at EU level (in billion EUR)	Value-added at EU level (share in %)	Main contributor to value added	Member State where the sector is	
						Most important	Least important
<b>Basic metals (27)</b>	<b>1 125</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>Germany</b>	<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>Estonia</b>
<i>Basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys (27.1)</i>	369	8%	19.0	10%	Germany	Luxembourg	Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia
<i>Tubes (27.2)</i>	121	3%	6.3	3%	Germany	Cyprus	Hungary
<i>Other first processing of iron and steel (27.3)</i>	125	3%	5.4	3%	Germany	Slovakia	Cyprus, Malta
<i>Basic precious and non-ferrous metals (27.4)</i>	227	5%	14.7	8%	Germany	Luxembourg	Lithuania
<i>Casting of metals (27.5)</i>	283	6%	10.5	5%	Germany	Slovenia	Cyprus
<b>Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (28)</b>	<b>3 712</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>138.0</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>Germany</b>	<b>Italy</b>	<b>Poland</b>
<i>Structural metal products (28.1)</i>	952	20%	31.6	16%	Germany	Cyprus	Ireland
<i>Tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal (28.2)</i>	151	3%	5.9	3%	Germany	Czech Republic	Sweden
<i>Steam generators (28.3)</i>	149	3%	5.8	3%	France	France	Malta
<i>Forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal (28.4)</i>	308	6%	13.4	7%	Germany	Slovenia	Cyprus, Malta
<i>Treatment and coating of metals (28.5)</i>	988	20%	35.3	18%	Italy	Italy	Poland
<i>Cutlery, tools and general hardware (28.6)</i>	442	9%	18.3	9%	Germany	Slovenia	Poland
<i>Others fabricated metal products (28.7)</i>	722	15%	27.7	14%	Germany	Slovenia	Poland
<b>Total metal industries (27 + 28)</b>	<b>4 837</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>193.9</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Germany</b>	<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>Ireland</b>
Total manufacturing industries (D)	34 006		1 534.7				
Share of metal industries in total manufacturing industries	14.2%		12.6%				

Source: Eurostat, SBS

### Value-added and employment: high weight of 'fabricated metal products'

When looking at the metal industry as a whole, the manufacture of fabricated metal products (NACE 28) accounted for 77 % of employment and 71 % of the value-added in 2001. The sub-groups' ranking based on employment and value-added shows that the treatment and coating of metals (NACE 28.5) is the largest group followed by the manufacture of structural metal products (NACE 28.1) and other fabricated metal products (NACE 28.7). These NACE groups represent the only branches with double-digit shares in employment and – in three out of four – in value-added, the fourth being the manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys (NACE 27.1).

When considering the absolute and relative contributions by the various Member States, Germany leads in the metal industry as a whole, but also in almost all sub-groups (ten out of twelve). Only France and Italy break Germany's leadership (France for the manufacture of Steam Generators (NACE 28.3) and Italy for the Treatment and coating of metals (NACE 28.5)). When the absolute size effect is disregarded and weights are observed within a country's national manufacturing industry, the metal industry as a whole (and the manufacture of basic metals – NACE 27) is most important for Luxembourg.

**Table 2.A: Turnover, value-added, employment and productivity in the sector 'basic metals and fabricated metal products' in the EU, 2001**

Turnover - in million EUR	EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV
Basic metals (27)	236,257	13,283	4,393	1,403	62,096	12	19,606	31,802	361	36,627	48	200
% in Total metal industries	39	58	47	22	40	4	40	37	20	34	21	58
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (28)	366,401	9,486	4,981	5,071	93,017	279	29,494	53,901	1,434	71,178	180	143
% in Total metal industries	61	42	53	78	60	96	60	63	80	66	79	42
<b>Total metal industries</b>	<b>602,658</b>	<b>22,769</b>	<b>9,373</b>	<b>6,474</b>	<b>155,112</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>49,100</b>	<b>85,703</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>107,804</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>343</b>
% in Total EU25 metal industries	100.0	3.8	1.6	1.1	25.7	0.0	8.1	14.2	0.3	17.9	0.0	0.1
<b>Value-added at factor cost - in million EUR</b>												
Basic metals (27)	55,958	2,596	917	434	16,317	2	4,660	6,517	118	7,163	15	64
% in Total metal industries	29	45	39	16	30	2	30	25	17	22	19	52
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (28)	137,969	3,140	1,440	2,214	37,998	73	10,751	19,344	567	25,470	66	59
% in Total metal industries	71	55	61	84	70	98	70	75	83	78	81	48
<b>Total metal industries</b>	<b>193,928</b>	<b>5,736</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>54,315</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>15,412</b>	<b>25,861</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>32,634</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>123</b>
% in Total EU25 metal industries	100.0	3.0	1.2	1.4	28.0	0.0	7.9	13.3	0.4	16.8	0.0	0.1
<b>Number of persons employed</b>												
Basic metals (27)	1,124,500	40,496	72,842	9,093	270,429	291	76,359	124,963	2,303	140,252	342	3,213
% in Total metal industries	23	37	31	16	25	3	18	21	15	17	10	31
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (28)	3,712,100	67,495	162,862	48,044	816,008	8,999	344,344	457,820	13,165	685,969	3,147	7,164
% in Total metal industries	77	63	69	84	75	97	82	79	85	83	90	69
<b>Total metal industries</b>	<b>4,836,600</b>	<b>107,991</b>	<b>235,704</b>	<b>57,137</b>	<b>1,086,437</b>	<b>9,290</b>	<b>420,703</b>	<b>582,783</b>	<b>15,468</b>	<b>826,221</b>	<b>3,489</b>	<b>10,377</b>
% in Total EU25 metal industries	100.0	2.2	4.9	1.2	22.5	0.2	8.7	12.0	0.3	17.1	0.1	0.2
<b>Apparent labour productivity - in thousand EUR/ person employed</b>												
Basic metals (27)	49.8	64.1	12.6	47.7	60.3	6.3	61.0	52.1	51.2	51.1	44.9	19.9
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (28)	37.2	46.5	8.8	46.1	46.6	8.1	31.2	42.3	43.1	37.1	20.8	8.2
<b>Total metal industries</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>
<b>Simple wage adjusted labour productivity - in %</b>												
Basic metals (27)	143.4	115.9	158.3	127.2	134.3	161.4	177.5	133.9	136.7	149.9	:	322.3
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (28)	131.0	125.7	129.6	129.0	125.9	148.2	129.9	125.3	153.8	142.9	:	256.4
<b>Total metal industries</b>	<b>134.0</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>128.1</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>140.7</b>	<b>127.3</b>	<b>150.5</b>	<b>143.1</b>	:	<b>286.8</b>

Note: no data available for Greece.

Source: Eurostat, SBS

The division NACE 28, fabricated metal products, is most important for Italy.

Table 2 contains the relative weights of the two main divisions of the metal industry (NACE 27 and 28) for four variables as well as country weights in total EU-25 metal industry. Data for another four European non-Member States are also available.

The metal industry turnover is not equally spread among the two divisions: indeed a share of 39 % is reached by Basic metals (NACE 27) and the remaining 61 % by Fabricated metal products (NACE 28). The metal industry in Germany, with over EUR

150 billion, represented more than one fourth of the total EU-25 turnover in 2001.

The EU-25 value-added is largely generated in a few Member States, the sum of the first five shares (value-added generated in Germany, Italy, France, UK and Spain) sums up to 78.4 % of total.

Among the individual Member States, all but one country (Luxembourg) have more persons employed in the manufacturing of fabricated metal products (NACE 28) than in the manufacturing of basic metals (NACE 27).

## Wage adjusted productivity: Latvian level noticeably high

The largest value of simple wage adjusted labour productivity is registered in Latvia – and this by a large margin. It stands out of the group and is approximately double the EU-25 average figure, for both NACE divisions. Slovakia finds itself significantly over the EU-25 figure too (roughly fifty per cent higher).

Simple wage adjusted labour productivity (value added divided by personnel costs) is included in Table 2 because it largely eliminates the absolute differences in wage-levels of the various countries. This is not the case for unit labour cost (= personnel costs divided by the number of employees – see also Graph 3).

Graph 2 on the next page shows that for the EU aggregates, the production value breakdown is close

to 40 % for the manufacture of basic metals (NACE 27) and 60 % for fabricated metal products (NACE 28).

Among the individual EU Member States, Slovakia and Estonia appear far from the average trend, but in a different way: in Slovakia, little over 70 % of the metal industry production value was generated by the manufacture of basic metals (NACE 27) in 2001, conversely the same division represented just 4 % in Estonia.

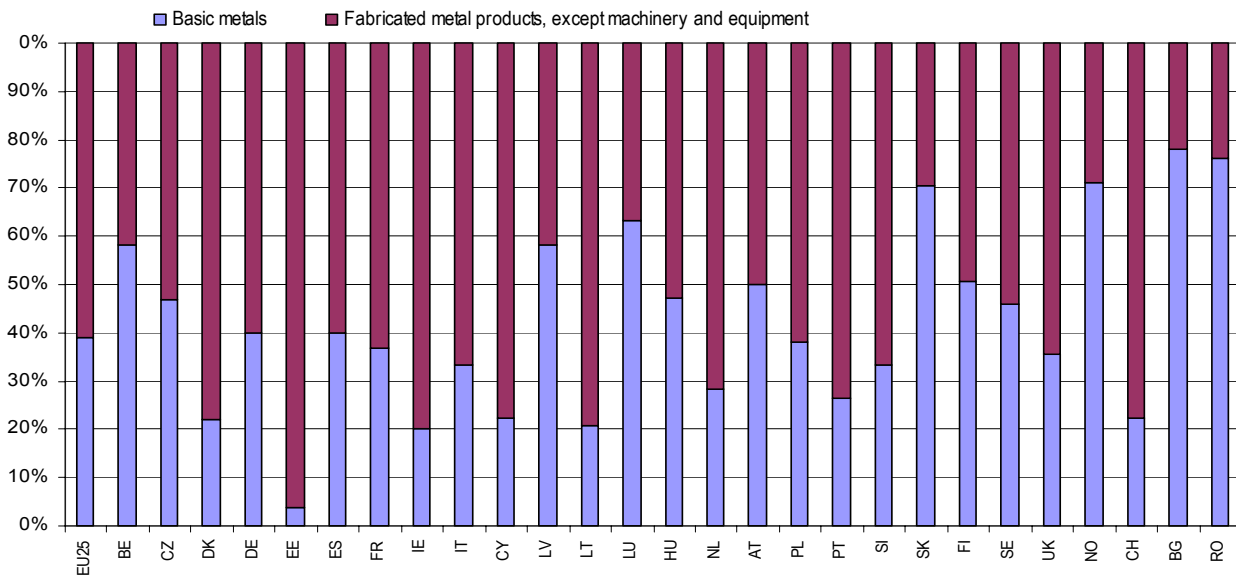
The four non-Member States show that their sub sections are less balanced than in almost all EU Member States: in three of them (Bulgaria, Romania and Norway) basic metals pass the threshold of 70 %, whereas in Switzerland, that contribution remains low (nearly 20 %).

Table 2.B: Turnover, value-added, employment and productivity in the sector 'basic metals and fabricated metal products' in the EU, 2001 (continued)

Turnover - in million EUR	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	NO	CH	BG	RO
Basic metals (27)	34	2,024	1,909	:	5,712	7,943	5,577	1,530	826	1,946	4,954	7,774	23,401	7,620	3,375	948	2,543
% in Total metal industries	20	67	45	:	28	49	46	27	33	70	51	45	36	76	22	77	74
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (28)	136	987	2,328	:	14,842	8,239	6,630	4,059	1,714	853	4,812	9,380	42,151	2,420	11,790	285	904
% in Total metal industries	80	33	55	:	72	51	54	73	67	30	49	55	64	24	78	23	26
<b>Total metal industries</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>3,012</b>	<b>4,238</b>	:	<b>20,554</b>	<b>16,182</b>	<b>12,207</b>	<b>5,589</b>	<b>2,541</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>9,766</b>	<b>17,154</b>	<b>65,552</b>	<b>10,040</b>	<b>15,165</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>3,447</b>
% in Total EU25 metal industries	0.0	0.5	0.7	:	3.4	2.7	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.6	2.8	10.9				
<b>Value-added at factor cost - in million EUR</b>																	
Basic metals (27)	8	453	277	:	1,547	2,570	1,837	325	163	503	1,201	2,298	5,284	1,512	1,191	101	437
% in Total metal industries	17	63	29	:	24	43	74	19	26	67	39	38	22	61	17	61	63
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (28)	39	265	672	:	5,013	3,416	644	1,351	472	250	1,900	3,734	18,668	977	5,624	64	260
% in Total metal industries	83	37	71	:	76	57	26	81	74	33	61	62	78	39	83	39	37
<b>Total metal industries</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>949</b>	:	<b>6,560</b>	<b>5,986</b>	<b>2,481</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>3,101</b>	<b>6,033</b>	<b>23,952</b>	<b>2,488</b>	<b>6,814</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>697</b>
% in Total EU25 metal industries	0.0	0.4	0.5	:	3.4	3.1	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.6	3.1	12.4				
<b>Number of persons employed</b>																	
Basic metals (27)	1,296	6,123	21,051	:	24,288	32,047	:	11,794	:	30,993	16,574	35,152	103,019	13,292	16,637	28,048	103,244
% in Total metal industries	12	56	21	:	18	32	:	13	:	48	29	29	21	41	17	52	56
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (28)	9,357	4,857	76,926	:	108,634	67,215	:	80,352	:	32,959	40,335	87,595	383,634	19,073	82,879	26,129	80,707
% in Total metal industries	88	44	79	:	82	68	:	87	:	52	71	71	79	59	83	48	44
<b>Total metal industries</b>	<b>10,653</b>	<b>10,980</b>	<b>97,977</b>	:	<b>132,922</b>	<b>99,262</b>	:	<b>92,146</b>	:	<b>63,952</b>	<b>56,909</b>	<b>122,747</b>	<b>486,653</b>	<b>32,365</b>	<b>99,516</b>	<b>54,177</b>	<b>183,951</b>
% in Total EU25 metal industries	0.2	0.2	2.0	:	2.7	2.1	:	1.9	:	1.3	1.2	2.5	10.1				
<b>Apparent labour productivity - in thousand EUR/ person employed</b>																	
Basic metals (27)	6.0	74.0	13.2	:	63.7	80.2	:	27.5	:	16.2	72.5	65.4	51.3	113.7	71.6	3.6	4.2
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (28)	4.1	54.7	8.7	:	46.1	50.8	:	16.8	:	7.6	47.1	42.6	48.7	51.2	67.9	2.4	3.2
<b>Total metal industries</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	:	<b>49.4</b>	<b>60.3</b>	:	<b>18.2</b>	:	<b>11.8</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Simple wage adjusted labour productivity - in %</b>																	
Basic metals (27)	119.6	140.8	140.5	:	143.0	165.4	:	169.3	:	228.9	168.5	153.7	121.5	233.1	:	95.9	107.3
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (28)	142.1	139.4	148.1	:	133.8	138.1	:	136.0	:	154.0	142.2	126.0	146.9	125.2	:	136.4	147.3
<b>Total metal industries</b>	<b>137.5</b>	<b>140.2</b>	<b>144.8</b>	:	<b>135.5</b>	<b>148.3</b>	:	<b>140.8</b>	:	<b>197.0</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>134.9</b>	<b>140.1</b>	<b>174.1</b>	:	<b>105.9</b>	<b>118.9</b>

Source: Eurostat, SBS

Graph 2: Distribution of production value in the manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, by EU Member State, 2001



Note: No data available for Greece and Malta.

Source: Eurostat, SBS

## A large number of micro-enterprises even in basic metals

In the EU as a whole, close to 383 thousand enterprises were registered in 2001 belonging to the branch of the metal industry. Almost 80 % of these enterprises employed less than ten persons. In the Czech Republic and in Poland, the share of such small enterprises was even higher.

Nearly all enterprises of the metal industry, almost 96 %, are manufacturing fabricated metal products (NACE 28). Requiring often a considerable infrastructure, enterprises manufacturing basic metals (NACE 27) are on average much larger.

Nevertheless, more than 53 % of the enterprises belonging to those producing basic metals (NACE 27) are micro-enterprises with less than 10 persons employed and over 28 % have an employment size ranged between 10 and 50. In Austria and Latvia the share of enterprises with 20 persons or more employed reached a share of 64 % and 56 % respectively. The latter should however be read with care due to the small amount of Latvian enterprises working in this division (just 16 enterprises).

The unit labour costs, the personnel costs divided by the number of employees, reflect the difference in wage levels across the countries. Hence, the unit labour costs are obviously different comparing the values of the EU-15 group of countries and the new

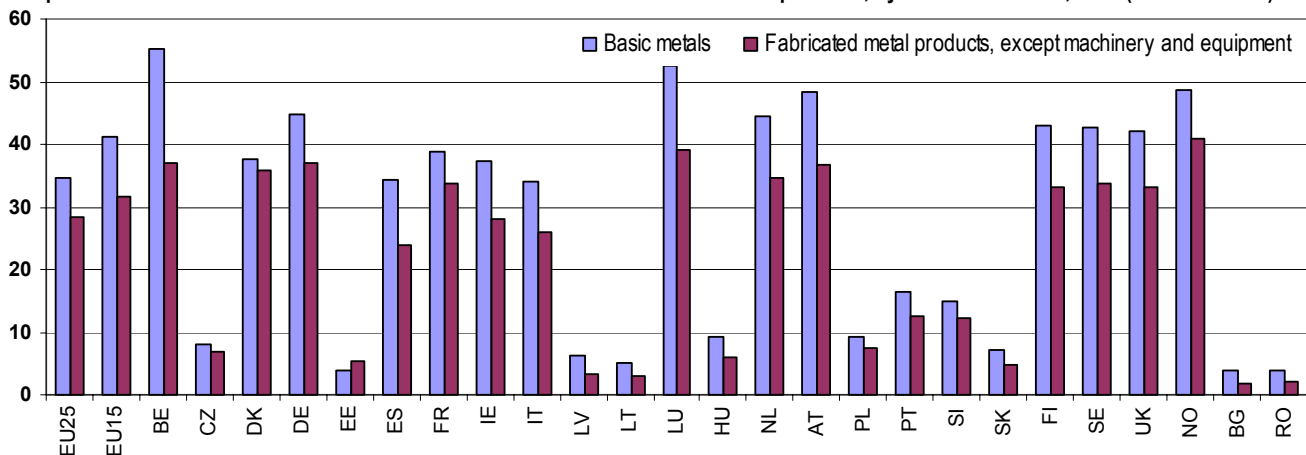
Member States. Whereas the EU-15 Member States feature unit labour costs over the threshold of EUR 30 000 per employee working in the production of basic metals (NACE 27) and over EUR 20 000 for the manufacture of metal products (NACE 28), the new Member States show unit labour costs of under EUR 20 000 for both categories of the metal industry.

This remark seems valid for all countries with one exception, indeed Portugal is close to the values registered for the new Member States (see Graph 3 on the next page).

At EU level, the average unit labour cost is around EUR 35 000 per employee for the manufacture of basic metals and nearly EUR 28 500 for fabricated metal products. At country level this indicator peaks in Belgium and Luxembourg for the first division with a unit labour cost over EUR 50 000 per employee. Unit labour cost for fabricated metal products is always lower, except for Estonia, for which the gap is however marginal.

The biggest gap between the two divisions is noted for Belgium with a difference of EUR 18 300. Differences of EUR 10 000 or more have also been reported for Luxembourg (EUR 13 000), Austria (EUR 11 700), Spain (EUR 10 400) and the Netherlands (EUR 10 000).

Graph 3: Unit labour cost in the manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, by EU Member State, 2001 (thousand EUR)



Note: No data available for Greece, Cyprus and Malta.

Source: Eurostat, SBS

### A sector dominated by men

According to the ISCED classification (International Standard Classification of Education – see also Methodological Notes), at EU-level in 2002, one person out of three employed in the metal industry had a lower secondary educational background. More than half of the workforce featured an upper secondary level of education and one ninth of workforce featured a tertiary level qualification.

At Member State level, Portugal stands out as its share of workforce with lower secondary education is far above the EU-25 average (88 % of the total workforce). Conversely, the most important share in highly educated workforce was registered in Spain with a share of over 20 % in the total workforce, almost double the EU average. Nevertheless, almost

60 % of the Spanish workforce in the metal industry had a lower secondary education level.

When considering separately the two sectors of the metal industry, only marginal differences can be found, the production of basic metals having a slightly more specialized workforce.

The metal industry is a manufacturing sector clearly dominated by men. The highest shares of female employment are recorded in the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary and Slovakia with a proportion of just over 20 %. Conversely, this share is equal or very close to zero in Malta and is very low in Luxembourg, Greece, Latvia and Spain, where single-digit shares of female employment were reported for 2002.

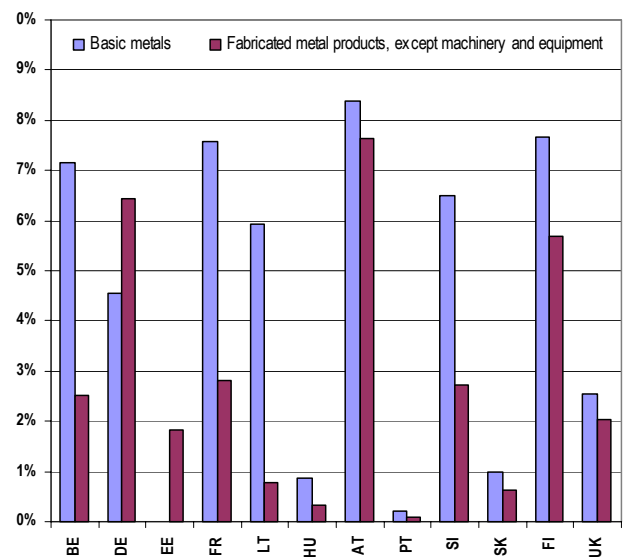
### R&D expenditure: Austria and Finland lead in the EU

Unfortunately, data on Research and Development (R & D) expenditure in 2001 is only available for a few countries.

In all countries for which data are available, the expenditure is under one percent of the total production value of the respective metal industry divisions and it is over 0.5 % in both branches only in two Member States, Austria and Finland. In general this ratio is higher for the manufacturing of basic metals (NACE 27) than for the fabricated metal products (NACE 28).

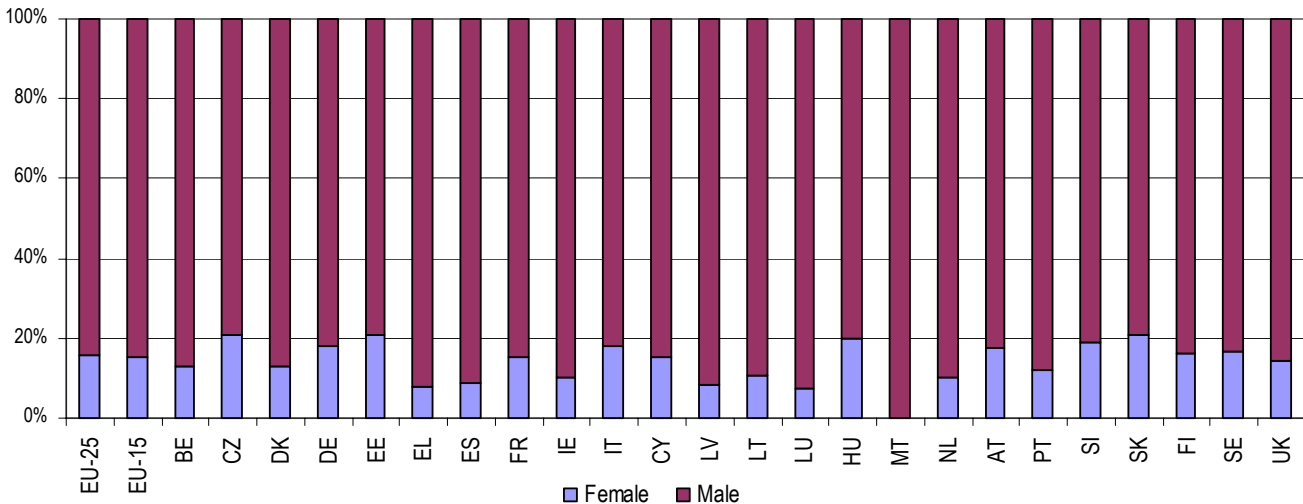
In Spain, for which R & D data are available for the year 2000, the expenditure in the metal industry as a whole (NACE 27 and 28) amounted to 0.2 % of the total production value.

Graph 4: Share of total intra-mural R&D expenditure of the manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, as percentage of production value, by EU Member State, 2001



Note: No data available for CZ, CY, DK, EL, ES, IE, IT, LV, LU, MT, NL, PL, SE.  
Source: Eurostat, SBS

**Graph 5: Employment by gender in the metal industry, by EU Member State, 2002**



Note: No data available for Poland.

Source: Eurostat, LFS

### Trade performance: Surplus for basic metals, deficit for metal products

In 2003 a trade deficit of 7.2 %, calculated as the ratio between the external trade balance and the sum of imports and exports, was registered in EU-25 for the metal industry as a whole, corresponding to a value of EUR 7.9 billion. It resulted from almost symmetrical variations, -20.3 % in NACE 27 (basic metals) and +20.2 % in NACE 28 (fabricated metal products). The entire sector is however not balanced due to the different relative branch weights, resulting in a EUR 15.1 billion deficit for basic metals and a EUR 7.2 billion surplus for fabricated metal products.

At country level, nine Member States featured a global surplus, four of them in both divisions, i.e. Germany, Austria, Finland and Sweden. As seen in Graph 4, these countries (except Sweden, for which no data are available) hold the first positions with regards to R & D expenditure.

The largest surplus was recorded in Slovakia and Finland (both for the metal industry as a whole and for basic metals (NACE 27). Concerning the manufacture of fabricated metal products (NACE 28), Italy and Germany were the countries that featured the highest surpluses, with 44 and 28 percentage points respectively.

**Table 3: Trade performance in the metal industry, by NACE sub sector, 2003**

Exports-Imports as % of exports+imports

	Total basic metals (NACE 27)	Total fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (NACE 28)	TOTAL METAL INDUSTRY (NACE 27 and 28)
BE	11.6	-0.9	8.3
CZ	-5.0	17.1	4.9
DK	-24.4	0.2	-13.0
DE	6.2	28.0	14.7
EE	-35.4	-30.9	-33.2
EL	-19.6	-39.5	-24.9
ES	-23.9	-4.3	-17.2
FR	1.8	-6.2	-0.9
IE	-27.2	-37.6	-32.1
IT	-29.7	43.9	-5.5
CY	-76.6	-94.8	-83.8
LV	-21.0	-58.6	-37.0
LT	-40.9	-48.7	-44.4
LU	18.1	-25.2	11.8
HU	-20.1	-35.0	-26.7
MT	-83.5	-46.7	-64.4
NL	2.2	-0.9	1.3
AT	10.9	3.8	8.0
PL	-1.7	-1.9	-1.8
PT	-54.6	-3.9	-35.0
SI	-25.0	6.0	-13.1
SK	38.5	-3.3	24.7
FI	26.1	5.9	21.7
SE	14.2	15.1	14.5
UK	-25.2	-16.3	-22.4
EU-25	-20.3	20.2	-7.2

Note: In order to increase readability, the divisions for which a trade surplus was generated are marked in bold.

Source: Eurostat, COMEXT

## ➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

### ABBREVIATIONS

**EU:** European Union, including the 25 Member States (EU-25): Belgium (BE), the Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE) and the United Kingdom (UK).

**EU-15:** European Union, including 15 Member States (BE, DK, DE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE, UK).

### SYMBOLS

“.” non available or confidential.

### DEFINITIONS

#### Division of employment and value-added by sector of activity

Employment and value-added in the Structural Business Statistics (SBS) are divided into sectors of activity according to the NACE Rev. 1 system of classification. This categories activity by section (1-letter codes), subsection (2-letter codes), division (2-digit codes), groups (3-digit codes) and classes (4-digit codes). All activities of the metal are included under Section D. The metal industries analyzed in this publication include the following divisions and groups:

27: Manufacture of basic metals

- 27.1: Basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys
- 27.2: Tubes
- 27.3: Other first processing of iron and steel
- 27.4: Basic precious and non-ferrous metals
- 27.5: Casting of metals

28: Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment

- 28.1: Structural metal products
- 28.2: Tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal
- 28.3: Steam generators
- 28.4: Forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal
- 28.5: Treatment and coating of metals
- 28.6: Cutlery, tools and general hardware
- 28.7: Others fabricated metal products

**Number of persons employed:** defined as the total number of persons who work in the observation unit (inclusive of working proprietors and partners working regularly in the unit and unpaid family workers), as well as persons who work outside the unit who belong to it and are paid by it (e.g. sales representatives, delivery personnel, repair and maintenance teams). It includes part-time workers, seasonal workers, apprentices and home workers who are on the pay roll. The observation unit for aggregating data is the enterprise, which is defined as *‘the smallest combination of legal units that is an organisational unit producing goods or services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources’*.

**Turnover:** Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties.

**Value-added:** Value-added measured at factor cost, which is the gross income from operating activities after adjusting for operating subsidies and indirect taxes (including value-added tax).

**Degree of specialisation:** The most specialised Member State is the country for which the share of the value-added accounted for by the metal industry or a branch thereof is highest in relation to the total manufacturing of

that country. The least specialised Member State is the country where this share is the lowest.

**Apparent labour productivity:** Value-added at factor cost divided by the number of persons employed (in thousand EUR per person employed).

**Wage adjusted labour productivity:** Value-added at factor cost/ Personnel costs.

**Educational attainment levels:** Educational attainment levels are based on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), as revised in 1997. This divides education into 7 main levels, grouped into three levels in the analysis:

- lower secondary, defined as ISCED levels 0 to 2, pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education;
- upper secondary, defined as ISCED levels 3 and 4, upper secondary and post-secondary, non-tertiary education;
- tertiary, defined as ISCED levels 5 and 6, first stage of tertiary education and second stage of tertiary education.

The level upper secondary includes GSCE levels for UK.

The data are taken from the EU LFS, which classifies those employed to NACE 2-digit industries.

**Unit labour cost:** Personnel cost/number of employees in 1000 EUR.

**Personnel cost:** The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee (regular and temporary employees as well as home workers) in return from work done by the latter during the reference period.

### DATA SOURCES

**Structural Business Statistics (SBS):** collected within the framework of Council regulation on structural business statistics (EC, EURATOM) No. 58/97 of December 1996. The SBS Regulation governs the transmission of data to Eurostat from the reference year 1995 onwards and, in principle, covers all market activities in sections C to K and M to O of NACE Rev. 1, but, in practice, the data available are confined to NACE Rev. 1 sections C to K, excluding section J, financial services, with the exception of credit institutions, insurance services and pension funds. For further information, visit: [http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/bmethods/info/data/new/main\\_en.html](http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/bmethods/info/data/new/main_en.html)

The SBS data used in the analysis are taken from the SBS/ENTERPRIENTER\_MA series which cover all enterprises from 1995 onwards (though the data are less complete and less accurate for the years before 1999). The data available for Greece cover only enterprises with 20 persons or more employed and are, therefore, not included in these series. They are nevertheless available in the series ENTERPRIENTER\_L.

**EU Labour Force Survey (LFS):** a survey of private households which provides data on the population living in these by nationality and by work status as well as by sex and age. The main focus is on employment, unemployment and inactivity and the various aspects of these, including the sector of activity in which people are employed and the highest level of educational attainment reached.

**COMEXT** is Eurostat's reference database on external trade statistics. Data for Member States on exports and imports include both intra-EU trade and extra-EU trade and are broken down by detailed product group, which in the analysis have been aggregated to correspond as closely as possible with metal divisions.

The source of all figures presented in this publication is Eurostat and reflects the **state of data availability** in Eurostat's reference database NewCronos as of July 2004.

## *Further information:*

[EUROSTAT website/Industry, trade and services/Industry, trade and services - horizontal view/Structural Business Statistics \(Industry, Construction, Trade and Services\)/Annual enterprise statistics](#)

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### **European Statistical Data Support:**

Eurostat set up with the members of the 'European statistical system' a network of support centres, which will exist in nearly all Member States as well as in some EFTA countries.

Their mission is to provide help and guidance to Internet users of European statistical data.

The complete details concerning this support network can be found on our Internet site: [www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/)

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