

# National accounts aggregates for the EU15 and its biggest national economies

Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom

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Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom are economically and demographically the biggest members of the European Union (EU15). The first three countries are also part of the euro-zone. This publication provides key information about the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of these countries, combining data from the three independent methods to estimate GDP — the expenditure, production and income approaches. The aim of this publication is to give a short overview about movements and structures in GDP and its components (expenditure and income components, activity by branch) and employment data. Growth rates are given for the years 1998 to 2001, while the structure of GDP is indicated for 2001, the latest year available.

These four countries represent 68.6% of the population of the European Union — Germany 21.6 %, France 16.0 %, Italy 15.2 % and the United Kingdom 15.8%. Their GDP combined makes up 71.8 % of the GDP of the EU15. Germany has the biggest share (23.4 %) and is followed by the United Kingdom (18.0 %), France (16.6 %) and Italy (13.8 %). The GDP of Germany, Italy and France make up 69.6 % of GDP in the euro-zone. Among the four countries presented GDP per head <sup>(1)</sup> is highest in the United Kingdom (26 500 euros). Germany (25 100 euros) and France (24 100 euros) are also above the average, while Italy, at 21 000 euros per head, is lower than the average of the euro-zone (22 200 euros) and the EU15 (23 200 euros).

## Statistics in focus

### ECONOMY AND FINANCE

THEME 2 – 35/2002

### NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

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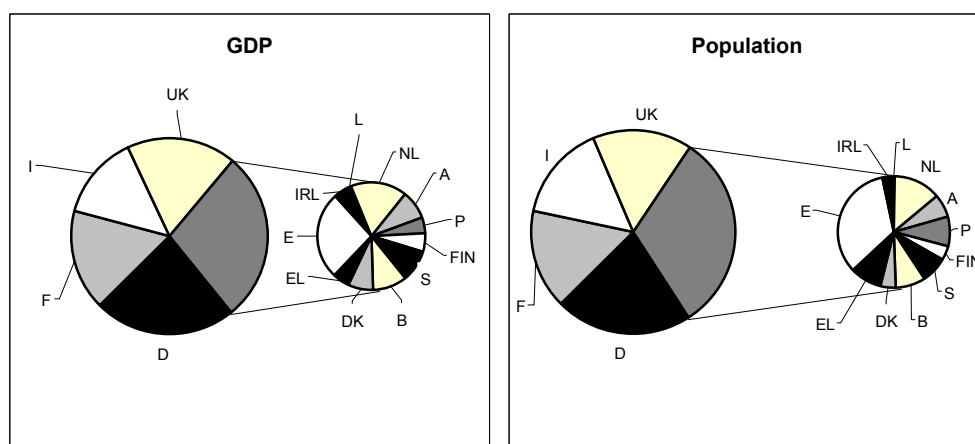
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GDP AND POPULATION, 2001

	GDP		GDP per head		Population	
	Mio Euro	% of EU15	Thousand Euro	EU15=100	Mio	% of EU15
euro-zone	6 810 603	77.2	22.2	96.0	306 185.7	80.5
EU-15	8 816 963	100.0	23.2	100.0	380 374.0	100.0
D	2 063 000	23.4	25.1	108.1	82 335	21.6
F	1 463 722	16.6	24.1	104.0	60 736	16.0
I	1 216 694	13.8	21.0	90.6	57 927	15.2
UK	1 590 763	18.0	26.5	114.5	59 935	15.8



<sup>(1)</sup> GDP per head is calculated from GDP at current prices, expressed in Euro. It is thus not adjusted for price level differences and, in the case of the United Kingdom, exchange rate movements. GDP per head expressed in Purchasing Power Standards, which allow a better comparison between countries, will be published soon.

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## **GDP and expenditure components in the euro-zone and in the European Union**

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Since 1998 GDP growth has been identical for the euro-zone and the EU15, except for 2000, when euro-zone growth was slightly higher. The growth rate for 1999 (2.7 %) was 0.2 % percentage points (p.p.) lower compared to 1998, but accelerated again in 2000 when GDP growth was 3.5 % for the euro-zone and 3.4 % for the EU15. In 2001, GDP continued to grow, but growth was down to 1.5% both in the euro-zone and in the EU15.

The highest growth of final consumption expenditure was observed in 1999 when household and NPISH final consumption expenditure in the euro-zone grew by 3.3 % and government final consumption expenditure by 2.1 %. In the EU15 growth was 3.4 % and 2.2 %, respectively. Since 2000 growth of household and NPISH final consumption expenditure has been slowing down and in 2001 it was 1.7 % for the euro-zone and 2.0 % for the EU15. The growth of government final consumption expenditure accelerated compared to 2000 (1.9 % for both euro-zone and EU15), being 0.3 p.p. higher in 2001.

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) moved in opposite directions in the euro-zone and in the EU15 in 1999, when GFCF growth compared to the previous year was 0.9 p.p. higher in the euro-zone and 1.0 p.p. lower in the EU15. This decline in growth is linked to the United Kingdom where GFCF grew by 13.2 % in 1998 and by 0.9 % in 1999. In the euro-zone and in the EU15, growth of GFCF has declined since 2000, and due partly to the negative growth of investments in Germany in 2001, there was a negative growth in the euro-zone and in the EU15: - 0.5 % and - 0.4%, respectively.

A slowdown in exports in the euro-zone and in the EU15 in 1999 was followed by the highest growth rates during the period in 2000 when exports were 12.2 % up in the euro-zone and 11.9 % up in the EU15. In 2001, there was a significant decline in growth: 9.7 p.p. less in both areas. Imports moved in line with exports, but changes were of smaller size. In 1999 imports grew faster than exports, but growth was still around 2.5 p.p. lower than 1998. High growth in 2000, 10.9% in the euro-zone and 11.0 % in the EU15, was followed by much weaker results in 2001: 0.8% and 0.9 % respectively. The share of the external balance in GDP at constant prices has nevertheless been quite stable during this period, with 1999 being an exception as the share was significantly lower than in the other years both for the euro-zone and for the EU15.

The overall structure of expenditure components has been quite stable in the euro-zone and in the EU15. Only the share of exports and imports has grown significantly since 1998 (by 4.2 p.p. for exports and 4.8

p.p. for imports in the euro-zone and by 3.6 p.p. for exports and 4.1 p.p. for imports in the EU15).

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## **GDP and expenditure components in Germany, France, Italy and in the United Kingdom**

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Among the countries under consideration here, the highest overall GDP growth was registered in France. In Italy, growth was quite stable (between 1.6 % and 1.8 % per year), except for 2000 when GDP increased by 2.9 %. In 2001 GDP growth turned out to be significantly lower in all four countries. The strongest slowdown was in Germany where after 3.0 % growth in 2000, GDP grew by only 0.6 % in 2001.

Since 1999 the growth of private consumption expenditure has generally shown a declining tendency, a notable exception being Italy, where for 2000 there was an acceleration by 0.3 p.p., but in comparison to the other countries this was followed by the strongest slowdown in 2000, when growth was 1.6 % p.p. lower. For the three euro-zone countries government final consumption expenditure has been growing since 1998. The biggest change was observed in France where there was negative growth for 1998 (- 0.1 %), while in 2001, growth was higher than in Germany and Italy. In the United Kingdom this rate was uniformly higher than in the three euro-zone members.

Regarding GFCF the biggest change for the euro-zone countries was seen in Germany where a 2.3 % growth in 2000 was followed by a sizeable negative result in 2001 (- 4.8 %). Growth rates in France and Italy, while higher than in Germany, were also sinking. GFCF in the United Kingdom, on the other hand, developed differently. Having recorded high growth (13.2 %) in 1998, there was a significant slowdown by 12.3 p.p. in 1999, followed by a 3.0 p.p. acceleration in 2000. Investments then stayed virtually unchanged in 2001.

There have been bigger changes in the growth rates of exports and imports. Lower growth of exports and imports for the euro-zone countries in 1999 was countered by a strong acceleration in 2000. Exports grew 11.4 p.p. faster in Italy, imports 8.1 p.p. faster in France than in the previous year. In the United Kingdom the growth rates of exports and imports also peaked in 2000. In 2001, foreign trade experienced strong reductions in growth across all four countries.

The biggest changes in the expenditure side structure of GDP concern external trade, where the share of exports and imports grew until 2000. For 2001, these shares did not continue to rise, with the exception of Germany. Other components that increased their shares were private consumption expenditure in Germany (+ 1.4 p.p. since 1998) and investments in France and Italy (+ 1.8 p.p. and + 1.3 p.p. respectively since 1998).

**T1 GDP AND EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS**  
**EURO-ZONE, EU-15, GERMANY, FRANCE, ITALY, UNITED KINGDOM**  
 t/t-1 Percentage change over previous year, at constant prices (1995)

	GDP				Household & NPISH final consumption expenditure				Government final consumption expenditure				Gross Fixed Capital Formation				Change in Inventories <sup>(1)</sup>				Domestic Demand				Exports				Imports				External Balance <sup>(1)</sup>			
	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01
<b>euro-zone</b>	2.9	2.7	3.5	<b>1.5</b>	3.0	3.3	2.5	<b>1.7</b>	1.2	2.1	1.9	<b>2.2</b>	5.1	6.0	4.7	<b>-0.5</b>	0.5	0.2	0.3	<b>-0.2</b>	3.6	3.4	2.9	<b>0.8</b>	7.3	5.3	12.2	<b>2.5</b>	9.9	7.5	10.9	<b>0.8</b>	2.2	1.5	2.1	<b>2.5</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	2.9	2.7	3.4	<b>1.5</b>	3.1	3.4	2.8	<b>2.0</b>	1.4	2.2	1.9	<b>2.2</b>	6.3	5.3	4.8	<b>-0.4</b>	0.5	0.3	0.3	<b>-0.2</b>	3.8	3.3	3.1	<b>1.1</b>	6.7	5.5	11.9	<b>2.2</b>	9.9	7.4	11.0	<b>0.9</b>	1.4	0.8	1.2	<b>1.6</b>
EU MEMBER STATES																																				
<b>D</b>	2.0	1.9	3.0	<b>0.6</b>	1.8	3.1	1.5	<b>1.1</b>	1.2	1.6	1.2	<b>1.7</b>	3.0	4.2	2.3	<b>-4.8</b>	0.2	-0.2	0.2	<b>-0.7</b>	2.4	2.6	2.0	<b>-1.0</b>	6.8	5.6	13.2	<b>4.7</b>	8.9	8.5	10.0	<b>0.1</b>	1.5	0.8	1.8	<b>3.4</b>
<b>F</b>	3.4	3.2	3.8	<b>1.8</b>	3.4	3.2	2.5	<b>2.6</b>	-0.1	2.0	2.2	<b>2.5</b>	7.0	8.3	7.7	<b>2.3</b>	0.7	0.4	0.9	<b>0.1</b>	4.0	3.7	4.0	<b>1.7</b>	8.3	4.3	12.7	<b>0.5</b>	11.6	6.2	14.3	<b>0.1</b>	2.4	2.0	1.8	<b>1.9</b>
<b>I</b>	1.8	1.6	2.9	<b>1.8</b>	3.2	2.4	2.7	<b>1.1</b>	0.2	1.3	1.7	<b>2.2</b>	4.0	5.7	6.5	<b>2.4</b>	0.8	0.9	-0.2	<b>-0.2</b>	3.1	3.0	2.1	<b>1.6</b>	3.4	0.3	11.7	<b>0.8</b>	8.9	5.3	9.4	<b>0.2</b>	2.4	1.1	1.8	<b>1.9</b>
<b>UK</b>	3.0	2.1	3.0	<b>2.2</b>	3.8	4.2	4.1	<b>3.9</b>	1.6	2.8	3.3	<b>2.7</b>	13.2	0.9	3.9	<b>0.1</b>	0.6	0.7	0.3	<b>0.1</b>	5.1	3.4	3.6	<b>2.8</b>	3.1	5.4	10.3	<b>1.0</b>	9.6	8.9	10.9	<b>2.8</b>	-3.5	-4.8	-5.3	<b>-6.0</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Percentage of GDP at constant prices.

**T2 GDP AND EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS**  
**EURO-ZONE, EU-15, GERMANY, FRANCE, ITALY, UNITED KINGDOM**  
 Percentage of GDP, 2001, at current prices

	GDP				Household & NPISH final consumption expenditure				Government final consumption expenditure				Gross Fixed Capital Formation				Change in Inventories				Domestic Demand				Exports				Imports				External Balance			
	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01
<b>euro-zone</b>	100	100	100	100	56.6	57.0	56.9	57.3	20.0	20.0	19.9	20.0	20.4	21.0	21.5	21.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	97.6	98.3	98.9	98.3	33.1	33.4	37.4	37.3	30.8	31.8	36.4	35.6	2.4	1.7	1.1	1.7
<b>EU-15</b>	100	100	100	100	57.9	58.3	58.3	58.5	19.9	20.0	19.9	20.1	19.9	20.3	20.7	20.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	98.3	98.9	99.4	98.8	32.2	32.4	36.0	35.8	30.5	31.3	35.3	34.6	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.2
EU MEMBER STATES																																				
<b>D</b>	100	100	100	100	57.6	58.2	58.4	59.0	19.2	19.2	19.0	19.1	21.4	21.6	21.6	20.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	-0.3	98.5	99.1	99.6	98.1	29.0	29.7	33.7	35.0	27.6	28.9	33.3	33.1	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.9
<b>F</b>	100	100	100	100	54.8	54.8	54.5	55.0	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.3	18.4	19.2	20.1	20.2	0.6	0.4	0.8	-0.1	97.3	97.7	98.7	98.4	26.1	25.9	28.5	27.9	23.5	23.7	27.2	26.3	2.7	2.3	1.3	1.6
<b>I</b>	100	100	100	100	59.4	60.2	60.4	60.2	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.5	18.5	19.1	19.8	19.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	-0.1	96.6	97.9	99.0	98.4	26.4	25.5	28.4	28.3	22.9	23.5	27.4	26.7	3.4	2.1	1.0	1.6
<b>UK</b>	100	100	100	100	64.9	65.5	65.4	65.8	18.0	18.5	18.8	19.2	17.6	17.2	17.3	17.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	101.1	101.8	101.7	102.2	26.6	26.3	28.1	27.1	27.7	28.0	29.8	29.3	-1.1	-1.8	-1.7	-2.2

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## Gross Value Added by industry in the euro-zone and in the EU15

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Both in the euro-zone and in the EU15 the growth of value added (VA) for agriculture, hunting and fishing has been decreasing since 1999. There was negative growth for this branch in 2000 and 2001, and due to strong negative growth in the United Kingdom (– 11.4 %), the decline in the EU15 (– 1.4 %) in 2001 was twice that of the euro-zone (– 0.7 %).

The growth of VA in industry was lower in the EU15 than in the euro-zone as the United Kingdom had weaker increases in this branch than the three euro-zone countries for 1998, 2000 and 2001. Only in 1999 was growth in the EU15 0.1 % higher than in the euro-zone. The growth of VA in construction has been decreasing since 1999. In 2001 a negative result was observed (– 0.5 %) in the euro-zone, which is connected to a reduction in Germany (– 6.6 %). In the EU15 the level in 2001 was broadly unchanged with respect to 2000.

Trade, transport and communication services saw accelerating growth from 1998 to 2000 (4.0 % for both areas in 1998, 4.6 % in the euro-zone and 4.7 % in the EU15 in 2000). In 2001 growth declined by 2 p.p. in both areas. The growth rate in business activities and financial services in the euro-zone and in the EU15 differed significantly in 1998 and 2001, by 0.5 p.p. and 0.4 p.p. respectively, as the United Kingdom had higher growth rates than the euro-zone countries. Other services have been growing steadily over the same period, even if for 2001, a decline in the rate by 0.7 p.p. in the euro-zone and by 0.5 p.p. in the EU15 was observed.

Despite growth rates differing by branches, growth rates of total Gross Value added were roughly the same in the euro-zone and in the EU15, with the EU15 rate usually being slightly higher.

The share of Agriculture, hunting and fishing in GDP has decreased by 0.2 p.p. since 1998 both in the euro-zone and in the EU15. The decrease is even bigger for industry, where the share in 1998 had been 21.7% in the euro-zone and 21.5 % in the EU15, but was reduced to 20.9 % and 20.6 %, respectively, in 2001. Construction has been stable over the four years (around 5 % of GDP for both). Branches with growing relative importance were trade, transport and communication services as well as business activities and financial services. Since 1998 the share of trade, transport and communication activities in GDP has grown by 0.3 p.p. both in the euro-zone and in the

EU15, and the increase in the share of business activities and financial services was even bigger (+ 0.7 p.p. in the euro-zone and + 0.9 p.p. in the EU15).

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## Gross Value Added by industry in Germany, France, Italy and in the United Kingdom

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After accelerated growth in 1999 in agriculture, hunting and fishing, all four countries saw activity decline in 2000. The decrease continued in 2001, except in Germany (+ 1.2 %), while the United Kingdom was exceptional for the size of the reduction (– 11.4 %).

The VA growth rate in industry differs significantly between countries, exhibiting the highest growth rates in France and the lowest in the United Kingdom (– 2.1 % in 2001). After a relatively high positive growth in Germany in 2000 (5.4 %) growth decreased by 5.6 p.p. in this branch in 2001. While the growth rate in construction for Germany and France was decreasing it was increasing in Italy and in the United Kingdom. The biggest decrease was in Germany in 2001 (– 6.6 % change over 2000), with a marked effect also on the growth in the euro-zone. As the United Kingdom increased by 3.6 % compared to 2000, the EU15 level stayed roughly unchanged.

In 2000 the four countries showed very similar growth in trade, transport and communication services (between 4.5 % in France and Italy and 4.7 % in the United Kingdom). In 2001 there was a decline in growth for all four, the biggest decline being observed in Germany (– 2.3 p.p.), while at the same time the United Kingdom reached almost the same level of growth as in 2000. For business activities and financial services there is a similar movement of growth rates in the euro-zone countries. In 2001 growth was declining in the euro-zone countries but accelerating in the United Kingdom. The growth in other services has been quite stable, only 2000 was notable for relatively higher growth in this branch, while in the same year, Italy was exceptional for a negative growth rate (– 0.1 %).

The structure of GVA by activities has not changed significantly over the period considered. In Germany the biggest change was a reduction in the share of construction by 0.8 p.p. In the United Kingdom the share of industry has decreased by 2 p.p. since 1998. In all countries except Germany the share of business activities and financial services has increased (by around 1.5 p.p.). The ratio of total GVA to GDP has, however, remained almost unchanged.

**T3 GDP AND GROSS VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY**  
**EURO-ZONE, EU-15, GERMANY, FRANCE, ITALY, UNITED KINGDOM**  
 t/t-1 Percentage change over previous year, at constant prices (1995)

	GDP				Agriculture, hunting and fishing				Industry, incl. energy				Construction				Trade, transport and communication services				Business activities and financial services				Other services				Total Gross Value Added			
	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01
<b>euro-zone</b>	2.9	2.7	3.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	-0.4	-0.7	3.1	1.2	4.6	0.7	0.7	2.3	2.1	-0.5	4.0	4.3	4.6	2.6	3.7	3.6	4.7	3.0	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.1	2.9	2.6	3.8	1.7
<b>EU-15</b>	2.9	2.7	3.4	1.5	1.5	2.2	-0.4	-1.4	2.9	1.3	4.3	0.3	1.1	2.2	2.2	0.0	4.0	4.4	4.7	2.7	4.2	3.6	4.7	3.4	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.3	3.0	2.6	3.7	1.8
EU MEMBER STATES																																
<b>D</b>	2.0	1.9	3.0	0.6	2.5	3.5	-0.4	1.2	1.6	-1.3	5.4	-0.2	-2.0	-0.3	-2.7	-6.6	2.4	6.1	4.6	2.3	5.0	3.9	4.7	2.9	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.4	2.3	2.0	3.6	1.0
<b>F</b>	3.4	3.2	3.8	1.8	1.7	3.7	-0.8	-0.7	5.2	3.0	3.9	1.8	-0.4	2.2	6.8	0.7	5.7	4.5	4.5	2.4	2.0	3.4	4.2	3.0	1.8	1.3	2.3	0.5	3.2	3.0	3.7	1.9
<b>I</b>	1.8	1.6	2.9	1.8	1.2	5.8	-2.9	-1.0	1.8	0.4	2.7	0.6	-0.2	1.1	2.3	4.4	2.7	0.8	4.5	3.0	2.0	2.4	5.3	3.0	1.0	1.0	-0.1	1.0	1.8	1.3	3.1	2.0
<b>UK</b>	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.2	1.7	2.4	-2.0	-11.4	1.0	0.8	1.6	-2.1	1.2	0.8	1.8	3.6	4.6	4.0	4.7	4.4	7.2	3.3	4.6	5.4	1.9	1.4	2.2	1.9	3.6	2.3	3.2	2.3

Differences between GDP and GVA growth rates are attributable to the other two components of GDP: Taxes less subsidies on production and FISIM.

**T4 GDP AND GROSS VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY**  
**EURO-ZONE, EU-15, GERMANY, FRANCE, ITALY, UNITED KINGDOM**  
 Percentage of GDP, 2001, at current prices

	GDP				Agriculture, hunting and fishing				Industry, incl. energy				Construction				Trade, transport and communication services				Business activities and financial services				Other services				Total Gross Value Added			
	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01
<b>euro-zone</b>	100	100	100	100	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	21.7	21.1	21.2	20.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	19.4	19.3	19.4	19.7	24.5	24.8	25.1	25.2	20.0	20.0	19.7	19.7	93.0	92.5	92.6	92.8
<b>EU-15</b>	100	100	100	100	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	21.5	20.8	21.0	20.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	19.7	19.7	19.8	20.0	24.2	24.5	24.8	25.1	20.1	20.1	19.9	19.9	92.6	92.2	92.3	92.5
EU MEMBER STATES																																
<b>D</b>	100	100	100	100	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	23.6	22.9	23.6	23.4	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.4	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.6	27.4	27.7	27.7	27.9	20.1	20.0	19.6	19.6	93.8	93.1	93.1	93.1
<b>F</b>	100	100	100	100	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	19.1	18.7	18.4	18.6	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.8	26.2	26.8	27.5	27.7	21.8	21.7	21.6	21.3	91.7	91.6	91.9	92.3
<b>I</b>	100	100	100	100	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	22.2	21.7	21.5	21.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	22.6	22.2	22.2	22.4	23.0	23.6	24.2	24.6	18.0	17.9	17.7	17.9	93.0	92.5	92.7	93.3
<b>UK</b>	100	100	100	100	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	21.5	20.6	20.7	19.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	20.9	21.3	21.1	21.2	24.2	24.5	24.8	25.5	19.5	19.7	19.7	19.7	91.8	91.6	91.9	91.5

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## Income components and employment by branches in the euro-zone and in the EU15

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The relative importance of income components — compensation of employees (COE), gross operating surplus and mixed income, taxes less subsidies on production and imports — has not changed significantly since 1998. In the EU15 there have been some small changes, though. The share of COE has risen by 0.7 % mainly at the expense of gross operating surplus and mixed income, for which the share in GDP sank from 37.2 % in 1998 to 36.5 % in 2001. The share of taxes less subsidies on production and imports has stayed almost the same.

Comparing the structure of income components in the euro-zone and in the EU15, the share of COE is higher in the EU15 than in the euro-zone. The opposite is true for gross operating surplus where the share is higher in the euro-zone. The share of taxes less subsidies on production and imports is around 12 % of GDP both in the euro-zone and in the EU15.

The structure of compensation of employees in the euro-zone and in the EU15 by branches is very similar. The share of construction in the euro-zone is 0.3 p.p. higher than in the EU15, while the share of trade, transport and communication services is 0.4 p.p. higher in the EU15.

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## Income components and employment by branches in Germany, France, Italy and in the United Kingdom

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Generally, the structure of income components in GDP has not changed a lot since 1998. However the share of compensation of employees in France increased by 1.4 p.p. between 1998 and 2001. At the same time both the share of gross operating surplus and mixed income went down by 0.7 p.p. In the United Kingdom, the share of compensation of employees was 54.0 % in 1998 and increased by 1.9 p.p. reaching a share of 55.9 % in 2001. At the same time the share of gross operating surplus and mixed income decreased from 32.7 % in 1998 to 30.6 % in 2001.

Taxes less subsidies have the lowest share in Germany (around 10 %), for the other countries it is found to be between 13 to 14 %.

The highest share of compensation of employees is registered in the United Kingdom where it is steadily gaining in relative importance. The lowest share for this income component is seen in Italy, where it is slightly less than 41 %. The situation is the opposite for gross operating surplus and mixed income where Italy has the

highest share (around 45 %) and the United Kingdom the lowest. It should be noted, however, that the share of these two income components is heavily dependent on the dominant form of enterprises, i.e. whether there are more companies with employees (then the share of compensation of employees will be higher) or unincorporated enterprises of private entrepreneurs (then the share of mixed income is more significant).

The structure of compensation and employment by branches differs quite significantly between countries. Agriculture, hunting and fishing has the lowest share of COE and employment (EMP) in all countries. In this branch Italy has the highest share of total COE (1.5 %) and total EMP (4.8 %) among the countries considered. For both aggregates the lowest share is observed in the United Kingdom (COE 0.7 % and EMP 1.0 %).

Industry is one of the two branches where COE and EMP have high shares. Germany has the highest share of COE (29.8 %). In the United Kingdom it accounts for 25.9 % of COE while at the same time its employment share is only 15.4 %. The highest EMP rate is observed in Italy (22.7 %).

Comparing the shares for COE and EMP in construction reveals no huge differences. The share of COE is between 4.5 % in Italy and 5.6 % in Germany, which both are under the average of the EU15 and of the euro-zone. The share of employment is relatively low in the United Kingdom (4.7 %) and relatively high in Italy and Germany (6.7 %).

The share of trade, transport and communication services in total COE is almost the same in the three euro-zone countries (between 20.3 % in Germany and 20.8 % in France), but it is much higher in the United Kingdom (23.3 %). The same applies also for employment, where the share is lowest in France (23.7 %) and highest in the United Kingdom (29.6 %).

The shares of COE and EMP in business activities and financial services do not differ significantly (13 % to 15 %). Exceptional is France, where the share of COE (21.6 %) is higher than in the other countries, but the share of employment is only 16.7 %. Some specific characteristics are also seen for the United Kingdom, where the share of COE is 17.0 % and 19.2 % for EMP.

In all countries besides Germany other services have the highest share of COE and EMP among all branches. Among all countries Italy has the highest share of compensation of employees in this branch (32.3 %) in 2001, but its share in employment is lower (27.5 %) than in the other countries.

**T5 GDP AND INCOME COMPONENTS**  
**EURO-ZONE, EU-15, GERMANY, FRANCE, ITALY, UNITED KINGDOM**  
 Percentage of GDP, 2001, at current prices

	GDP				Compensation of employees				Gross operating surplus and mixed income				Taxes less subsidies on production and imports			
	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01	98	99	00	01
<b>euro-zone</b>	100	100	100	100	49.7	49.9	49.8	49.7	38.3	37.7	37.9	38.3	12.1	12.3	12.2	12.0
<b>EU-15</b>	100	100	100	100	50.5	50.7	50.8	51.2	37.2	36.6	36.5	36.5	12.4	12.7	12.6	12.3
EU MEMBER STATES																
<b>D</b>	100	100	100	100	53.5	53.7	53.8	53.8	36.4	35.6	35.5	35.6	10.1	10.7	10.7	10.5
<b>F</b>	100	100	100	100	51.5	51.9	52.0	52.9	34.0	33.7	33.8	33.3	14.5	14.5	14.2	13.8
<b>I</b>	100	100	100	100	40.6	40.8	40.7	40.9	45.3	45.3	45.4	45.6	14.1	13.9	13.9	13.5
<b>UK</b>	100	100	100	100	54.0	54.8	55.2	55.9	32.7	31.5	31.0	30.6	13.3	13.7	13.8	13.4

**T6 COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYMENT BY BRANCH**  
**EURO-ZONE, EU-15, GERMANY, FRANCE, ITALY, UNITED KINGDOM**  
 Percentage of total, 2001

	Total economy		Agriculture, hunting and fishing		Industry, incl. energy		Construction		Trade, transport and communication services		Business activities and financial services		Other services	
	COE	EMP	COE	EMP	COE	EMP	COE	EMP	COE	EMP	COE	EMP	COE	EMP
<b>euro-zone</b>	100	:	1.0	:	24.8	:	6.1	:	20.9	:	16.8	:	30.4	:
<b>EU-15</b>	100	:	1.0	:	24.8	:	5.8	:	21.3	:	16.8	:	30.2	:
EU MEMBER STATES														
<b>D</b>	100	100	0.9	2.4	29.8	22.0	5.6	6.7	20.3	25.4	15.5	15.2	27.9	28.3
<b>F</b>	100	100	1.0	4.1	20.0	16.5	5.3	6.2	20.8	23.7	21.6	16.7	31.4	32.9
<b>I</b>	100	100	1.5	4.8	26.9	22.7	4.5	6.7	20.4	25.1	14.4	13.1	32.3	27.5
<b>UK</b>	100	100	0.7	1.0	25.9	15.4	4.8	4.7	23.3	29.6	17.0	19.2	28.4	30.0

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