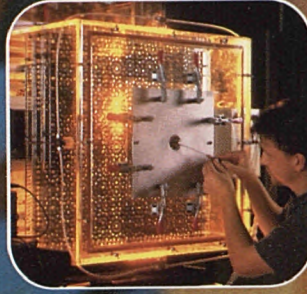
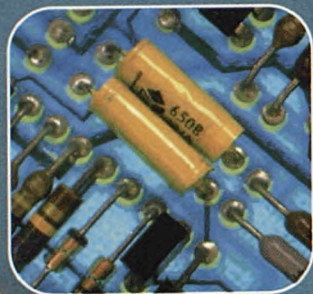


Monthly **Panorama**
of European Industry



OFICINA ESTADÍSTICA DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS
DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABERS STATISTISKE KONTOR
STATISTISCHES AMT DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN
ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ
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Monthly **Panorama**
of European Industry

ISSUE 7/97 ■ JULY 1997

Theme
Energy and industry
Series
Short-term statistics

4

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Sent to press in July 1997

A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet. It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://europa.eu.int>)

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1997

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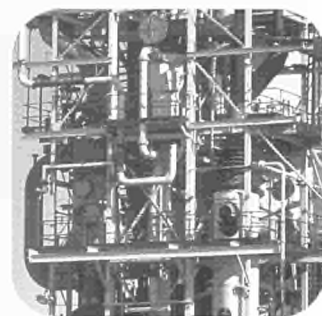
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EUR15 industrial production rose in the month of April 1997 by 4.6% compared to April 1996 (after having registered an increase of 1.0% in March 1997). Producer prices continued their pattern of moderate growth at rates below one per cent, rising only 0.6% in April 1997 (again compared to a year before).

This issue concentrates specifically on the paper, printing and publishing industries. The third section takes a general look at the evolution of the industry over the last five years. Paper, printing and publishing covers NACE Revision 1 divisions 21 and 22. Combined, these two activities accounted for 3.1% of EU manufacturing output in 1996 (compared to 4.4% in the USA). The entry of the Scandinavian countries into the European Union has led to a considerable increase in indicators such as the EU's share of world markets and the EU's trade performance. However, EUR15 production of paper fell by 8.5% in 1996 compared to a year before (with Finland, Germany and Sweden particularly affected). On the other hand, there was a slight expansion of printing and publishing activities in current ECU terms (notably in Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom).

A further article looks more closely at one particular activity: the paper and board converting industry. With changing technology and evolving environmental attitudes, the industry has been forced to adapt to changing patterns of demand. The article shows that both employment and production have stagnated in recent years, faced with such new demand patterns and increased competition from third countries and substitute products.

François de Geuser,
Luxembourg



Latest outlook - the most recent short-term indicators for European industry in tabular and graphic format, page 13



In depth - a close look into the paper, printing and publishing industry, page 49



Special focus - on the paper and board converting industry, page 75

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The Monthly Panorama of European Industry has the objective of furnishing readers with an instrument which will allow them to follow the evolution of industrial short-term trends and also show the structure and activity of industry at the sectorial level. The publication appears eleven times during the course of the year. When the occasion warrants topical articles may well be treated in the form of a special edition, five of which are planned for 1997.

This publication is a joint project of Eurostat and Directorate General III (Industry policy).

The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the individual authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the position of the European Commission.

Next issue:
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Foreign direct investment

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**Economic commentary**

current economic situation in
the EU, Japan and United States

**Data in this section**

index of production,
consumer price index, trade balance



In this section

Industrial production	9
Consumer prices	9
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**Modest signs of renewed growth in the production index...**

Industrial production in April 1997 rose by 4.6% for total industry (when compared to data for April 1996). Some of this expansion may be explained by seasonal effects, due to Easter falling in March of 1997 (whilst in 1996 Easter fell in April), even though the data has been adjusted for the difference in the number of working days. The three month moving average is a less volatile indicator, and this rose by 2.7% in the three months to April, compared with the corresponding period of 1996.

Mixed situation in the individual Member States...

In the Member States the situation showed mixed fortunes: there was positive growth in all countries, with the exception of Belgium (annual production growth compared to April 1996). The growth in the German production index reflects more the downturn a year ago rather than any marked expansion, as the German production index still remains below 1991 levels. In the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, total industrial growth rebounded to 5.0% and 2.9% (after negative growth was seen in March). In France, a rise of 2.8% was recorded (though little change has been witnessed in the trend over the past twelve months). On the other hand, the Scandinavian economies of Finland and Sweden maintained their renewed vigour, with growth equal to 6.8% and 5.8% respectively.

Evolution over the most recent months...

The annual growth rates above are volatile against the Easter effect and in addition they do not show the most recent evolution. To take account of the evolution over the last six months, a measure that uses the growth of the average of the last three months compared to the previous three months may be used. For this purpose the trend-cycle series are used, in which one-off fluctuations and outliers are removed. The reader should be aware that this data is not given in annualised format.

EUR15 data for the three months to April 1997 (compared to the previous three months) showed growth of 1.1%, after having been lower in the first quarter of 1997.

Among the Member States this growth rate was particularly high in Spain (2.5%), Sweden (2.0%) and Finland (1.5%). All Member States show a positive growth. Thus all in all the picture of renewed sustainable growth is confirmed in this analysis.

Further information:

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMER PRICES

EU production up 4.6% in the year to April 1997...

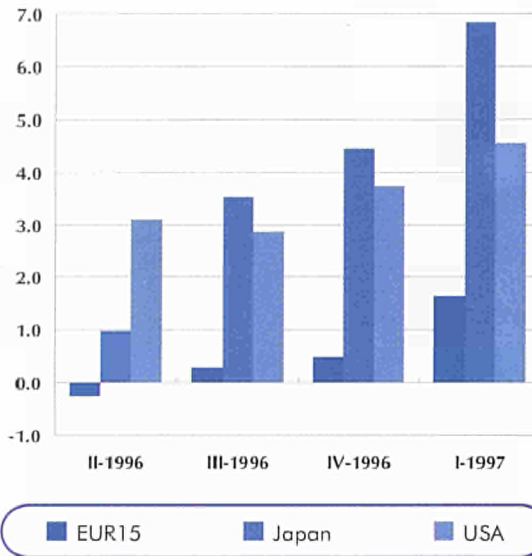


Figure 1.1

Year on year growth rates (t/t-4) for industrial production (%)

Source: eurostat

Japan and the USA continue to display high rates of production growth...

Data for Japan and the USA confirmed the recent trend of displaying higher growth in industrial production than the EU. Annual growth of total industry in Japan was 4.7% in April 1997, whilst in the USA it was equal to 4.8% (both compared to April 1996). Total industrial growth in both Japan and the USA has been equal to, or above, the three per cent level since the summer of 1996.

Thus the renewed growth in Europe seems to be driven not by the capital goods sector, but by the consumer durables industries. In particular Finland (5.7%), Greece (3.5%), Italy (3.4%) and Sweden (3.3%) show extraordinary growth rates in consumer durables industries.

When the more recent and reliable growth rate of the last three months compared to the previous three month is looked at, growth in the USA was 1.3% and in Japan 1.0%, both significant positive growth rates.

In the USA it is the capital goods industry which seems to be the motor of growth (2.6% in April compared to 2.2% in March, looking at three month on three month growth rates).

EU consumer goods production expands at a faster rate...

Looking at the performance of the individual goods sectors and their three month on three month growth rates, consumer durables recorded a notably higher rate of growth in April 1997 (2.5%) compared to data for March (1.5%). Comparable growth rates for the other goods sectors (again April 1997) were: intermediate goods (1.2%, compared to 0.9% in March), capital goods (1.1%, compared to 0.8%) and consumer non-durables (0.4%, compared to 0.5%).

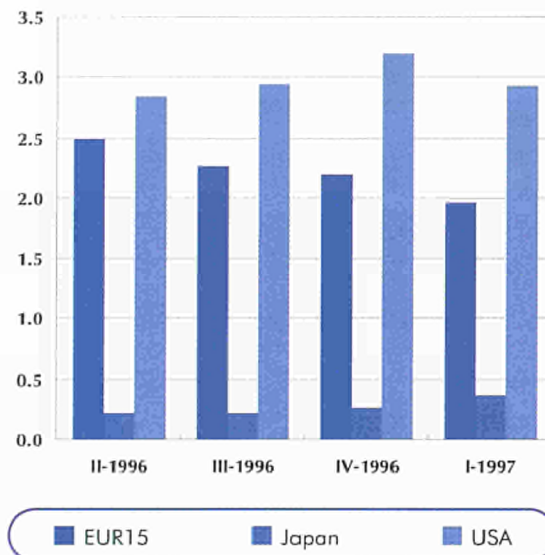


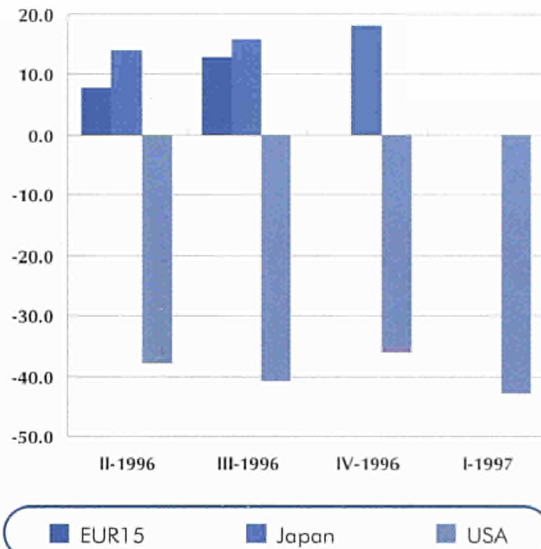
Figure 1.2

Year on year growth rates (t/t-4) for consumer prices (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 1.3

Quarterly
trade balance
(billion ECU)



Source: eurostat

Continuation of modest producer price increases...

EUR15 producer prices for total industry continued to increase at modest rates - rising at an annual rate of 0.6% in April 1997 (compared to growth of 0.7% in March). Producer prices have now gone twelve successive months of recording growth below one per cent. From the summer of 1996 onwards there has been little or no pressure on prices.

Germany has shown slight signs of an expansion of prices (though from a very low base) - with the declines seen throughout the whole of 1996 changing to positive price increases from January 1997

Japanese and American

production continues to grow at

a faster pace than in Europe...

onwards. Nonetheless, annual producer price growth expanded by only 1.1% in May 1997.

In France, a somewhat different trend was observed. Since mid-1996, producer price growth has ranged between zero and 0.6% per month. In April 1997, there was a negative rate of change for the first time in over two years, of -0.3%.

Italian producer prices have remained very stable since June 1996, fluctuating between zero and one per cent growth per annum. Data for April 1997 showed a continuation of this trend, with annual growth of 0.8%.

In the United Kingdom there has also been a very stable trend in producer prices. Figures for May 1997 showed that producer prices increased by 0.1% over the previous year (whilst in the consumer non-durables goods sector they went up by 1.2% during the same period).

Table 1.1

Year on year
growth rates (t/t-12)
for industrial
production
(%)

	EUR15	Japan	USA
05-96	-1.0	2.8	2.9
06-96	0.8	1.3	3.3
07-96	1.0	4.2	3.2
08-96	-0.3	1.5	2.8
09-96	0.1	4.6	2.6
10-96	1.3	5.3	3.2
11-96	0.7	4.9	3.9
12-96	-0.6	3.2	4.1
01-97	1.3	7.6	4.9
02-97	2.6	5.8	4.1
03-97	1.0	7.2	4.7
04-97	4.6	4.7	4.8

Source: eurostat

CONSUMER PRICES & TRADE BALANCE

The deflation observed in Japan for more than two years came to an abrupt end in April 1997, with producer price growth for total industry rising by 1.8%. In the United States the opposite situation was seen: after experiencing more than two years of producer price inflation of above two per cent, March 1997 showed the first signs of a slow down - with annual price growth of only 1%. This was reinforced by data for April 1997, when producer prices fell by 0.2%.

Industrial employment continues to decline, in particular in Germany...

The general decline in European industrial employment continued in August 1996 - down by 2.0%. More recent data is available for some of the individual Member States, with reductions in the level of industrial employment between March 1997 and 1996 equal to 4.7% in Germany and 1.6% in France.

The USA showed signs of growth in industrial employment in March (+0.2%), whilst in April 1997 there was no change - the first positive rate since August 1995.

In Japan the rate of decrease slowed somewhat. After displaying employment reductions of more than 2% per annum through most of 1996: the first four months of 1997 showed employment decreasing at a slower rate - losing 1.3% in the year to April 1997.

This text was written by: Andrew Redpath

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EUR15 Japan USA

	EUR15	Japan	USA
06-96	2.4	0.0	2.8
07-96	2.4	0.6	3.0
08-96	2.2	0.2	2.9
09-96	2.2	-0.1	3.0
10-96	2.3	0.1	3.0
11-96	2.2	0.5	3.3
12-96	2.1	0.2	3.3
01-97	2.2	0.5	3.0
02-97	2.0	0.1	3.0
03-97	1.7	0.5	2.8
04-97	1.5	1.9	2.5
05-97	1.5	1.9	2.2

Table 1.2

Year on year
growth rates (t/t-12)
for consumer
prices
(%)

Source:  eurostat

EUR15 Japan USA

	EUR15	Japan	USA
05-96	2.9	3.2	-13.6
06-96	3.7	6.8	-11.8
07-96	7.3	5.0	-13.9
08-96	4.4	3.9	-12.9
09-96	1.2	7.0	-13.9
10-96	8.0	4.7	-11.3
11-96	6.4	6.0	-11.3
12-96	:	7.4	-13.5
01-97	:	1.6	-15.3
02-97	:	:	-14.6
03-97	:	:	-12.9
04-97	:	:	-13.2

Table 1.3

Monthly
trade balance
(billion ECU)

Source:  eurostat

The Panorama CD-ROM Professional Version

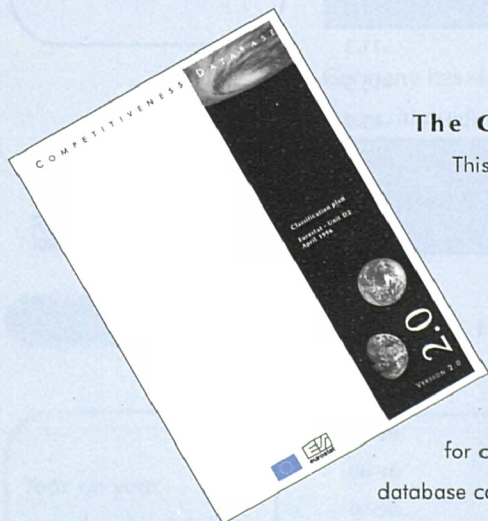
The Panorama of EU Industry has established itself as one of the major sources of data and commentary on EU industrial activity - giving a wide cross-sectional analysis of some 200 industrial and service activities. Now Eurostat has launched a database - containing not only the text and tables from the publication, but also:

- ★ country breakdowns of EU totals;
- ★ data from the SME (small and medium sized enterprises) database;
- ★ and data from National Accounts.

All this information is contained on one single, easy-to-use CD-Rom. As well as containing a pictorial representation of the publication, with powerful search facilities to enable the user to access related industries, the CD-Rom has the added facility of being able to link directly with spreadsheets and word processors. This CD-Rom is a useful tool for consultants, policy advisors, researchers and anyone generally interested in EU industry.

The Competitiveness Database

This is a new product, bringing together a wide range of indicators linked to industrial competitiveness for the EU Member States and OECD countries. This database will be vital for anyone interested in studying industrial competitiveness, for comparing industrial opportunities. The database covers some 30 countries in depth, 200 industrial activities and nearly 100 indicators, for the period 1980-1995. The database comes on CD-ROM and includes Eurostat standard CUB.X software for viewing and extracting the data.



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Business cycle at a glance



Short-term indicators

production index, producer price index,
employment index, capacity utilisation,
the construction sector, foreign trade indices



data extracted on: 07/07/97

For full methodological notes and an explanation of the signs and abbreviations used in this publication, please refer to page 71

Table 2.1

Business cycle at a glance - situation for the production index of the main industrial groupings, trend cycle

	Latest 3 months available	Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EUR15	02-97 ⇔ 04-97	↗	↗	↗	↗↗	→
B	02-97 ⇔ 04-97	→	↗	↘	↘	→
DK	02-97 ⇔ 04-97	↗	↗	→	↘	→
D	02-97 ⇔ 04-97	↗	↗	↗	↗	↘
EL	02-97 ⇔ 04-97	↗	↗	↗	↗↗	→
E	02-97 ⇔ 04-97	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗↗
F	02-97 ⇔ 04-97	↗	:	↗	→	→
IRL	11-96 ⇔ 01-97	↗↗	↗	↗↗	:	↗
I	01-97 ⇔ 03-97	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗
L	01-97 ⇔ 03-97	↗	↗	→	↘↘	→
NL	02-97 ⇔ 04-97	↗	↗	↗	↗	→
A	10-95 ⇔ 12-95	:	:	:	:	:
P	01-97 ⇔ 03-97	→	→	→	↘	↘
FIN	02-97 ⇔ 04-97	↗	↗	↗↗	↗↗	↗
S	02-97 ⇔ 04-97	↗	↗	↗↗	↗↗	↗
UK	02-97 ⇔ 04-97	→	↗	→	↗	↘
Japan	02-97 ⇔ 04-97	↗	↗	→	↗	→
USA	02-97 ⇔ 04-97	↗	↗	↗↗	↗	↗

Growth rates:

↗↗ >2.5%
 ↗ 0.5% → 2.5%
 → -0.5% → 0.5%
 ↘ -2.5% → -0.5%
 ↘↘ <-2.5%

Source:  eurostat

PRODUCTION INDEX - W.D.ADJ.

EUR15

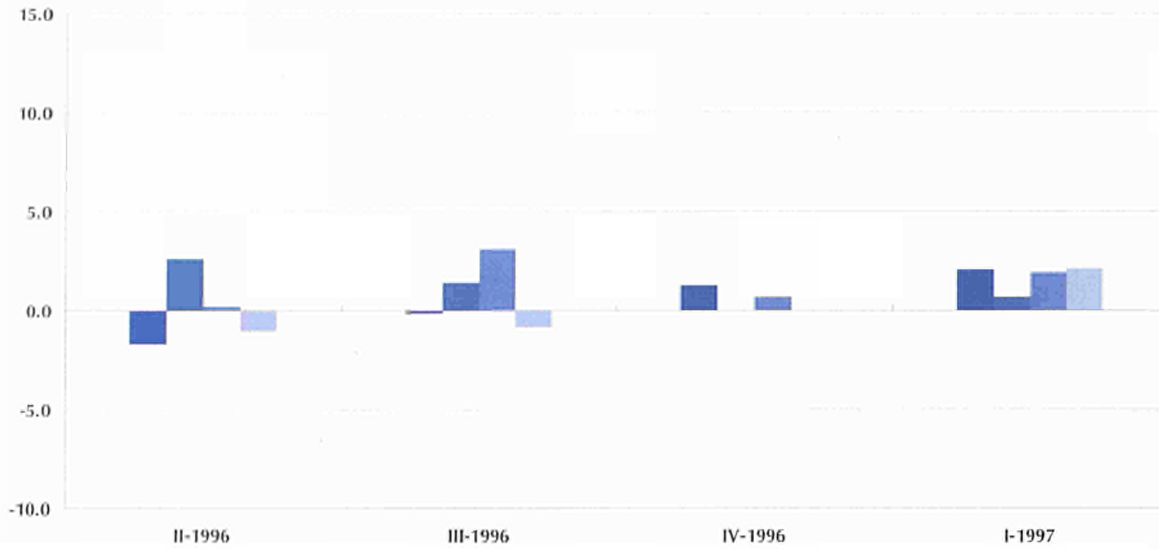
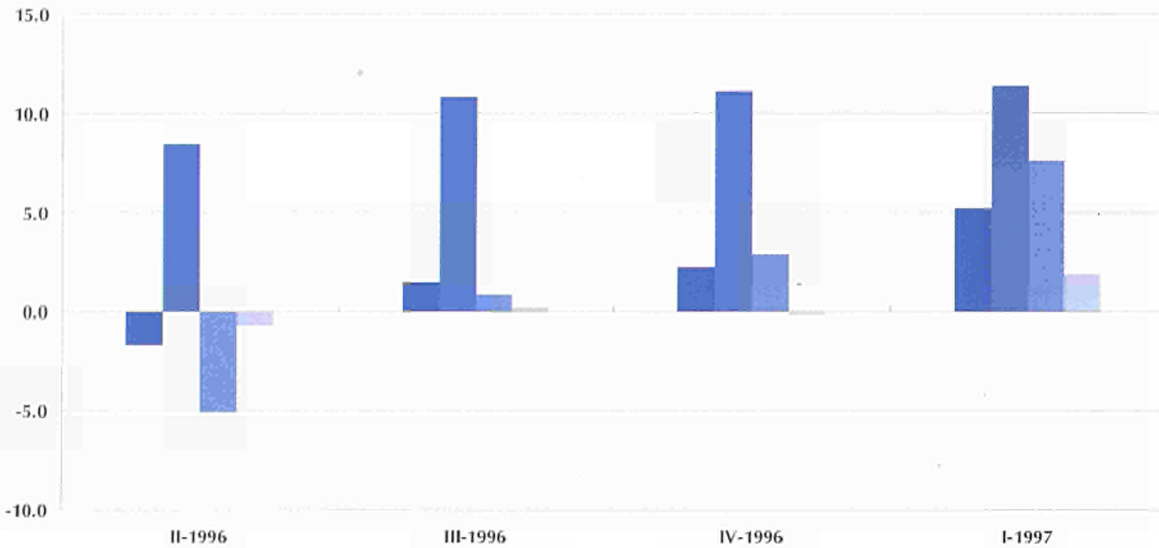


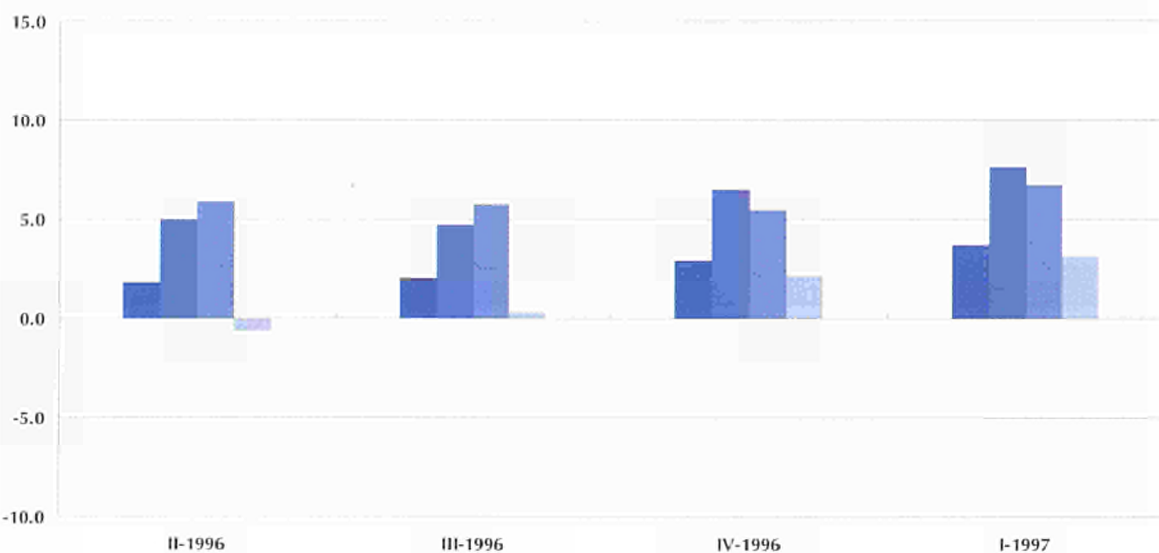
Figure 2.1

TRIAD comparison of production growth for the main industrial groupings, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year, w.d.adj. (%)

Japan



USA



- Intermediate goods
- Capital goods
- Consumer durables
- Consumer non-durables
- Consumer non-durables

Source: eurostat

PRODUCTION INDEX - W.D.ADJ.

Table 2.2

Indices of
production for total
industry, w.d.adj.
(1990 = 100)

	1994	1995	1996	11-96	12-96	01-97	02-97	03-97	04-97
EUR15	99.2	103.1	103.2	110.8	103.0	101.5	106.5	111.4	108.2
B	94.7	98.7	99.9	111.0	96.9	94.2	103.6	109.6	101.0
DK	111.2	115.8	117.1	125.2	110.7	107.8	118.1	126.0	119.7
D	93.9	95.9	96.0	102.7	97.4	91.9	94.1	102.2	98.5
EL	95.7	97.4	98.4	101.8	93.2	90.8	95.9	97.9	97.3
E	98.6	103.2	102.1	110.8	95.7	101.7	108.7	113.2	115.5
F	97.5	99.4	99.7	105.4	98.9	101.7	107.0	106.4	107.1
IRL	133.3	158.5	171.1	161.8	146.4	187.3	:	:	:
I	101.7	107.9	104.9	113.2	97.3	99.2	114.2	116.0	112.6
L	100.5	101.0	100.6	98.3	75.9	96.6	110.1	107.5	:
NL	103.2	106.7	110.2	118.1	121.5	115.9	116.3	117.4	115.3
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	94.9	99.4	100.8	105.6	74.3	102.0	105.2	104.4	:
FIN	107.3	115.3	118.0	129.1	122.8	120.8	120.4	128.5	128.0
S	103.8	113.5	116.3	126.6	135.5	114.0	120.4	129.4	126.9
UK	102.6	105.4	106.5	114.3	108.3	108.0	107.1	114.2	106.3
Japan	93.1	96.3	98.6	103.7	101.9	94.2	105.4	112.5	102.3
USA	109.8	113.4	116.5	117.4	116.6	118.1	119.9	120.0	119.4

Source:  eurostat

Table 2.3

TRIAD comparison of
indices of production
for the main
industrial groupings,
w.d.adj.
(1990 = 100)

	1994	1995	1996	11-96	12-96	01-97	02-97	03-97	04-97
Total industry									
EUR15	99.2	103.1	103.2	110.8	103.0	101.5	106.5	111.4	108.2
Japan	93.1	96.3	98.6	103.7	101.9	94.2	105.4	112.5	102.3
USA	109.8	113.4	116.5	117.4	116.6	118.1	119.9	120.0	119.4
Intermediate goods									
EUR15	101.6	104.6	104.0	110.8	100.2	105.8	109.3	113.0	110.8
Japan	95.5	99.3	99.7	104.6	101.4	96.5	105.2	108.8	104.5
USA	104.1	105.4	107.3	108.2	106.4	106.3	106.3	106.9	107.5
Capital goods									
EUR15	91.9	99.1	101.1	108.7	111.6	91.1	100.7	108.5	105.4
Japan	85.6	89.5	97.6	103.0	102.7	92.2	105.0	126.2	98.7
USA	103.7	108.6	113.7	115.6	114.0	115.0	119.6	120.2	120.4
Consumer durables									
EUR15	95.2	96.5	96.9	107.5	89.2	91.4	100.0	110.9	103.7
Japan	82.3	81.3	79.6	87.3	78.9	75.5	88.4	94.6	82.8
USA	114.5	120.9	127.0	129.0	126.1	127.4	133.0	134.0	133.9
Consumer non-durables									
EUR15	102.1	104.2	103.3	112.6	101.2	100.0	104.0	108.0	103.5
Japan	98.8	98.7	98.3	104.3	105.1	85.0	98.8	102.0	103.4
USA	107.2	108.5	108.6	109.1	107.0	107.0	107.9	108.3	109.8

Source:  eurostat

PRODUCTION INDEX - SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Table 2.4

	1994	1995	1996	11-96	12-96	01-97	02-97	03-97	04-97
EUR15	99.2	103.1	103.2	104.1	103.8	104.2	105.0	104.6	106.5
B	94.7	98.7	99.9	101.0	101.4	96.6	98.6	100.2	96.8
DK	111.2	115.8	117.1	118.3	117.9	118.6	121.2	118.2	119.9
D	93.9	95.9	96.0	97.4	96.9	97.8	99.3	97.1	99.5
EL	95.7	97.4	98.4	100.2	97.5	99.3	99.9	100.2	99.9
E	98.6	103.2	102.1	103.9	103.2	104.4	105.3	106.7	110.5
F	97.5	99.4	99.7	100.0	100.6	99.3	101.0	100.4	103.4
IRL	133.3	158.5	171.1	174.6	170.7	191.8	:	:	:
I	101.7	107.9	104.9	105.1	108.3	103.0	105.7	107.1	:
L	100.5	101.0	100.6	101.0	96.5	101.9	105.0	101.7	:
NL	103.2	106.7	110.2	110.2	111.5	111.0	110.3	111.0	112.4
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	94.9	99.4	100.8	101.0	104.6	100.2	101.9	101.8	:
FIN	107.3	115.3	118.0	121.4	121.8	122.6	121.9	124.7	123.6
S	103.8	113.5	116.3	120.4	124.2	120.9	120.5	124.1	120.9
UK	102.6	105.4	106.5	108.0	108.6	108.2	107.7	107.4	108.7
Japan	93.1	96.3	98.6	101.0	101.0	106.1	102.7	102.1	101.8
USA	109.8	113.4	116.5	118.6	119.1	119.2	119.8	120.4	120.4

Indices of production for total industry, seasonally adjusted (1990 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

Table 2.5

	1994	1995	1996	11-96	12-96	01-97	02-97	03-97	04-97
Total industry									
EUR15	99.2	103.1	103.2	104.1	103.8	104.2	105.0	104.6	106.5
Japan	93.1	96.3	98.6	101.0	101.0	106.1	102.7	102.1	101.8
USA	109.8	113.4	116.5	118.6	119.1	119.2	119.8	120.4	120.4
Intermediate goods									
EUR15	101.6	104.6	104.0	105.1	104.8	105.4	105.8	105.6	107.8
Japan	95.5	99.3	99.7	101.4	101.3	105.7	103.4	103.8	103.1
USA	104.1	105.4	107.3	109.8	109.2	109.5	109.9	109.9	110.4
Capital goods									
EUR15	91.9	99.1	101.1	101.8	102.0	101.3	102.8	101.6	104.6
Japan	85.6	89.5	97.6	101.7	101.8	106.0	103.5	101.6	100.5
USA	103.7	108.6	113.7	115.8	116.4	117.6	119.4	120.6	120.7
Consumer durables									
EUR15	95.2	96.5	96.9	96.7	95.4	96.6	97.5	100.4	100.4
Japan	82.3	81.3	79.6	81.6	80.1	89.4	81.2	82.9	82.0
USA	114.5	120.9	127.0	129.7	130.1	130.8	132.2	133.2	132.8
Consumer non-durables									
EUR15	102.1	104.2	103.3	104.0	104.2	104.5	104.8	104.5	104.5
Japan	98.8	98.7	98.3	99.3	99.1	104.0	98.1	97.5	99.3
USA	107.2	108.5	108.6	110.2	111.1	110.8	111.0	111.2	111.1

TRIAD comparison of indices of production for the main industrial groupings, seasonally adjusted (1990 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

Figure 2.2

EUR15 production index by main industrial grouping, trend cycle (1990 = 100)

Total industry —
Intermediate goods - - -
Capital goods —
Consumer durables —
Consumer non-durables - - -

Source: 

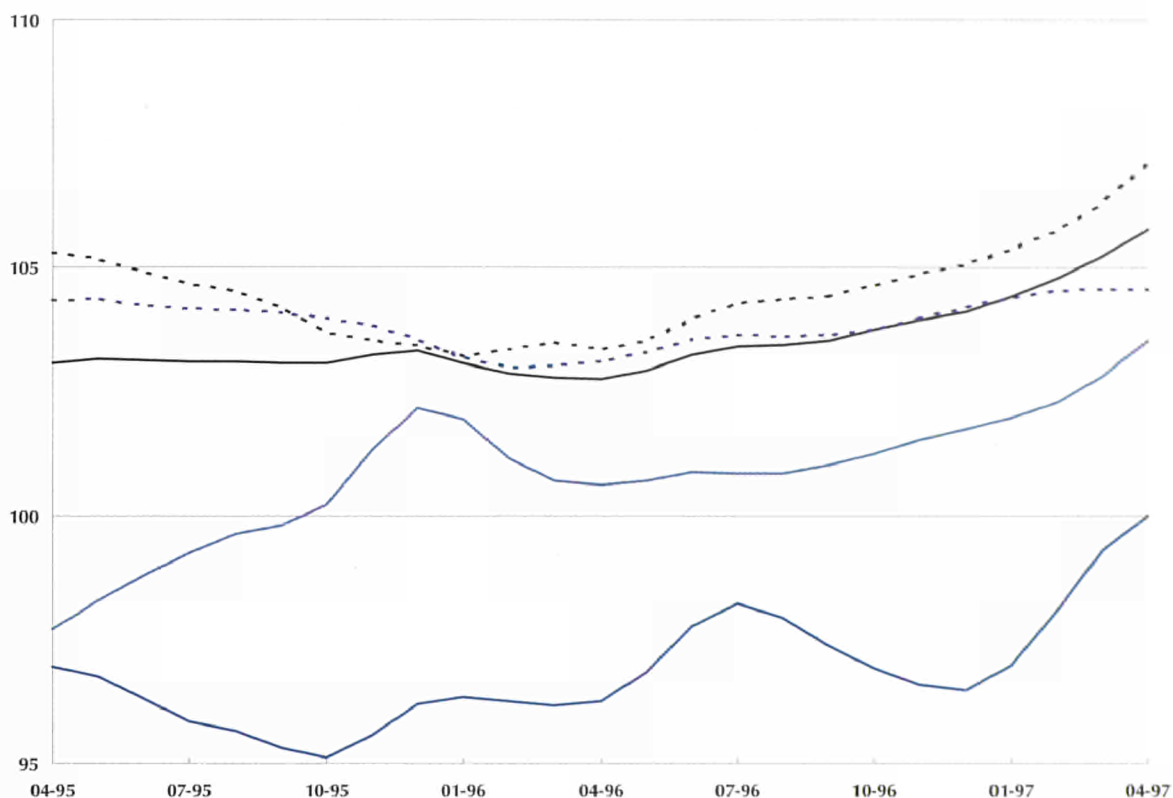


Table 2.6

Three month on three month growth rates for the production index of the main industrial groupings, trend cycle (%)

	Latest 3 months available			Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EUR15	02-97	⇒	04-97	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.5	0.4
B	02-97	⇒	04-97	0.5	0.9	-2.0	-0.7	-0.1
DK	02-97	⇒	04-97	0.8	1.9	-0.3	-0.9	0.5
D	02-97	⇒	04-97	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.4	-0.8
EL	02-97	⇒	04-97	0.5	0.7	0.6	3.5	-0.1
E	02-97	⇒	04-97	2.5	1.7	2.4	2.0	3.6
F	02-97	⇒	04-97	0.9	:	1.0	0.4	0.3
IRL	11-96	⇒	01-97	4.4	2.1	11.8	:	1.6
I	01-97	⇒	03-97	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.6	0.9
L	01-97	⇒	03-97	1.2	1.9	0.0	-4.2	-0.2
NL	02-97	⇒	04-97	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.4
A	⇒			:	:	:	:	:
P	01-97	⇒	03-97	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-1.2	-1.0
FIN	02-97	⇒	04-97	1.5	2.2	3.0	5.7	1.1
S	02-97	⇒	04-97	2.0	1.2	2.9	3.3	1.0
UK	02-97	⇒	04-97	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.2	-0.5
Japan	02-97	⇒	04-97	1.0	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.2
USA	02-97	⇒	04-97	1.3	0.8	2.6	2.2	0.7

Source: 

PRODUCTION INDEX - W.D.ADJ.

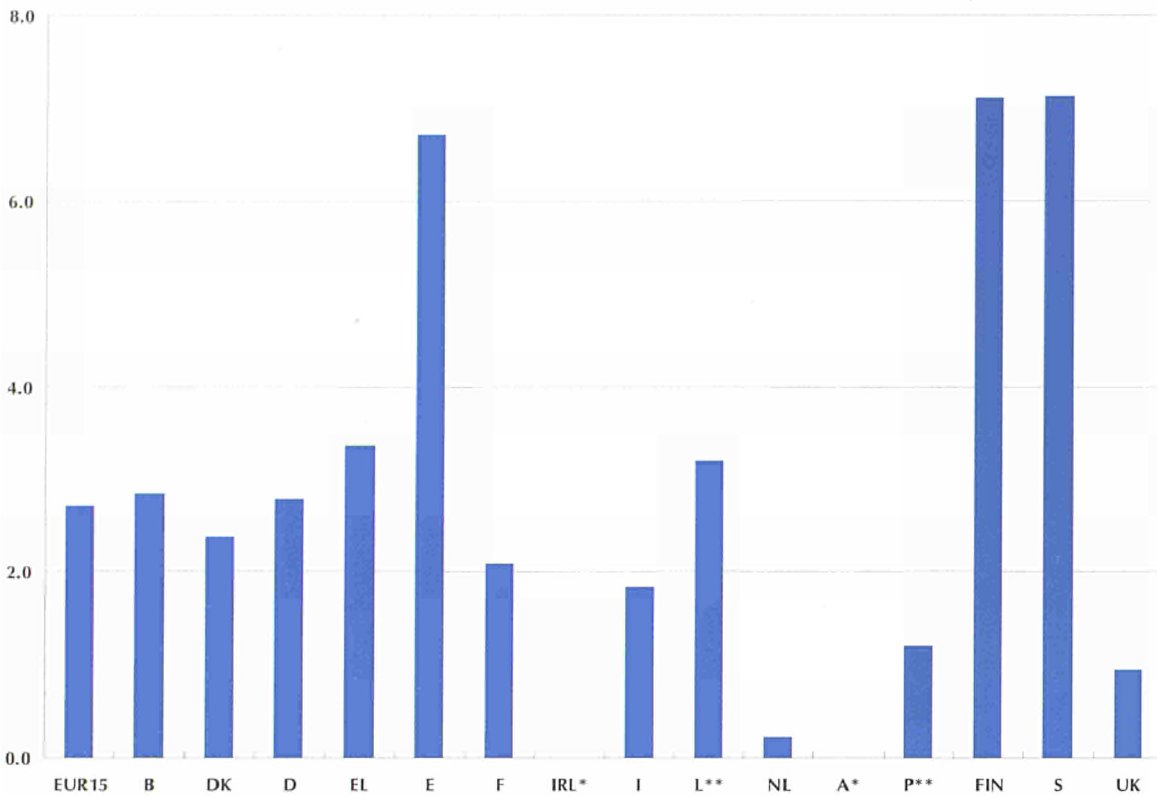


Figure 2.3

Annual growth rates for the production index of total industry, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, w.d.adj., Feb-97 to Apr-97 (%)

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available			Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EUR15	02-97	⇒	04-97	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.2
B	02-97	⇒	04-97	2.8	1.9	-0.4	1.0	4.1
DK	02-97	⇒	04-97	2.4	6.5	0.2	-0.2	0.1
D	02-97	⇒	04-97	2.8	5.0	2.6	3.9	-1.7
EL	02-97	⇒	04-97	3.4	5.4	4.6	11.2	-1.9
E	02-97	⇒	04-97	6.7	3.8	8.9	7.0	12.8
F	02-97	⇒	04-97	2.1	:	2.2	0.4	1.2
IRL	11-96	⇒	01-97	8.7	7.1	12.4	:	6.0
I	02-97	⇒	04-97	1.8	1.7	-2.5	2.0	5.3
L	01-97	⇒	03-97	1.3	4.6	-3.6	-12.9	0.2
NL	02-97	⇒	04-97	0.2	-1.4	1.5	8.5	1.7
A		⇒		:	:	:	:	:
P	01-97	⇒	03-97	0.7	0.0	9.1	-7.3	1.3
FIN	02-97	⇒	04-97	7.1	11.6	8.4	19.1	2.8
S	02-97	⇒	04-97	7.1	4.7	10.5	14.6	4.6
UK	02-97	⇒	04-97	1.0	0.6	3.8	1.9	-0.8
Japan	02-97	⇒	04-97	5.9	5.2	9.1	6.4	1.4
USA	02-97	⇒	04-97	4.5	3.8	7.8	6.8	3.4

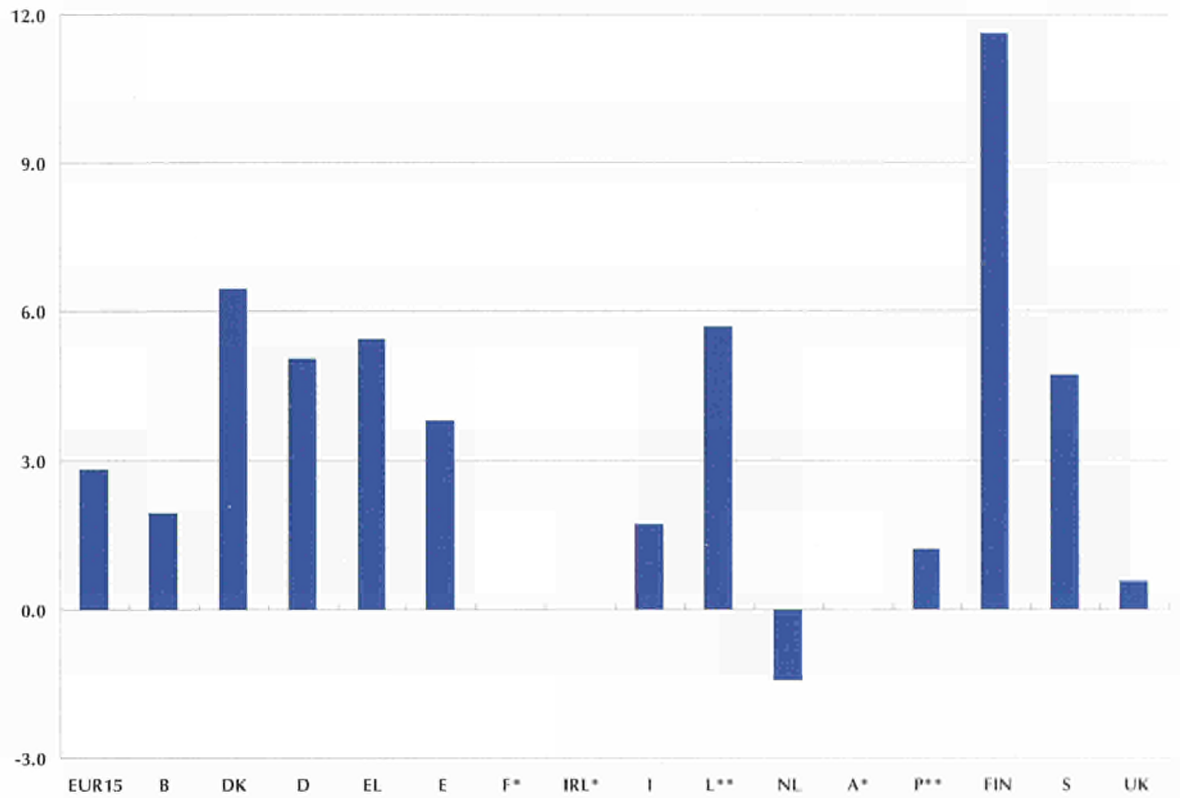
Table 2.7

Annual growth rates for the production index of the main industrial groupings, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, w.d.adj. (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.4

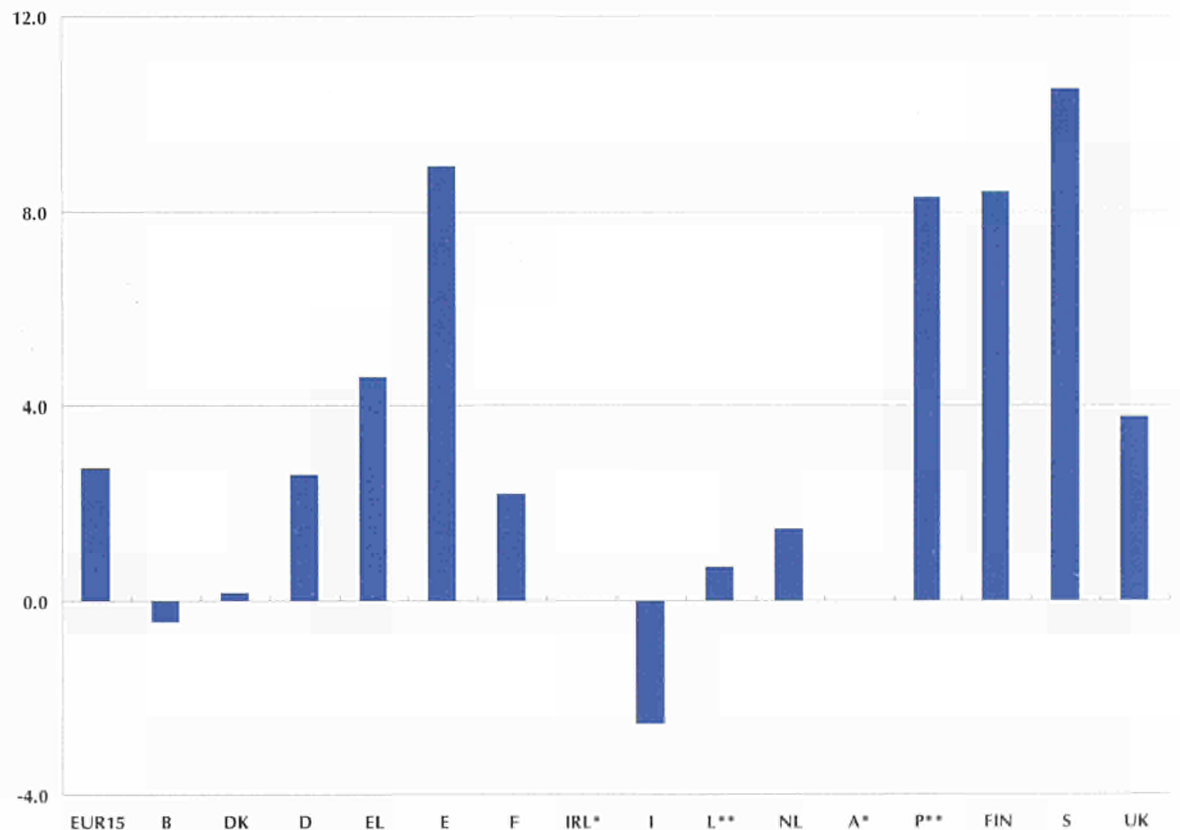
Annual growth rates for the production index of intermediate goods, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, w.d.adj., Feb-97 to Apr-97 (%)



Source:  eurostat

Figure 2.5

Annual growth rates for the production index of capital goods, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, w.d.adj., Feb-97 to Apr-97 (%)



Source:  eurostat

PRODUCTION INDEX - W.D.ADJ.

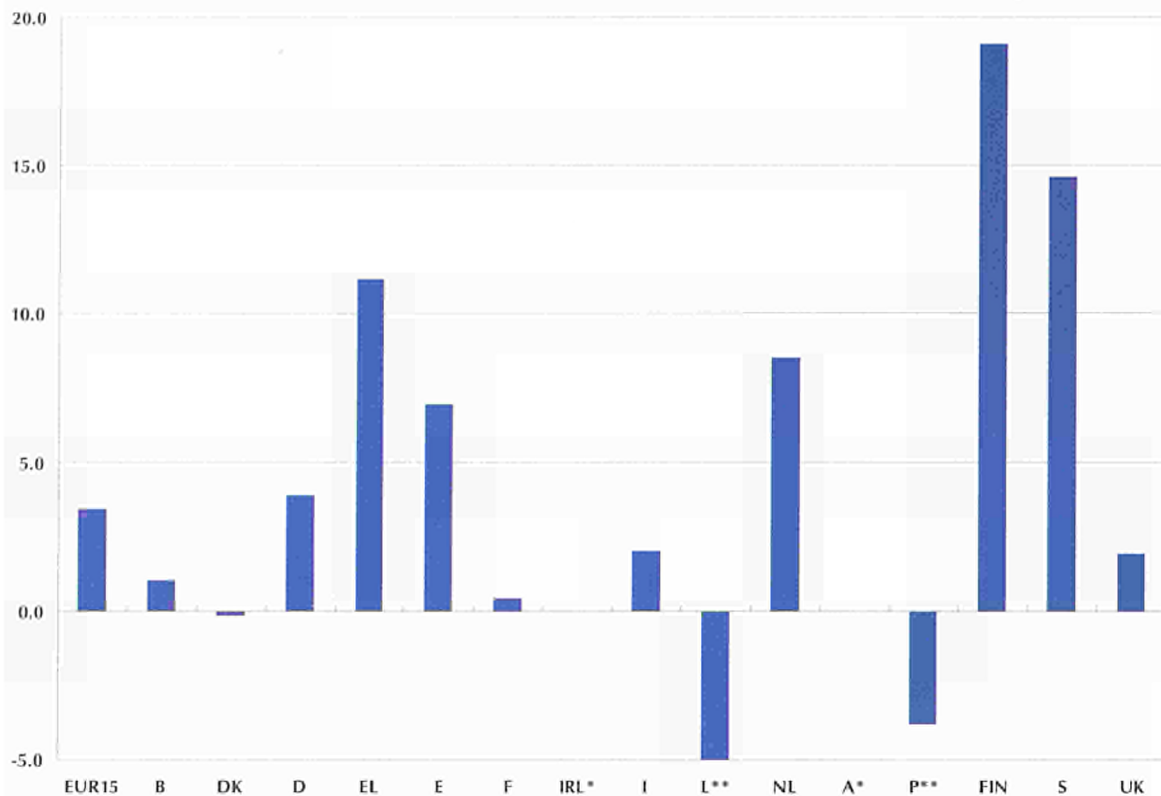


Figure 2.6

Annual growth rates for the production index of consumer durables, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, w.d.adj., Feb-97 to Apr-97 (%)

Source: eurostat

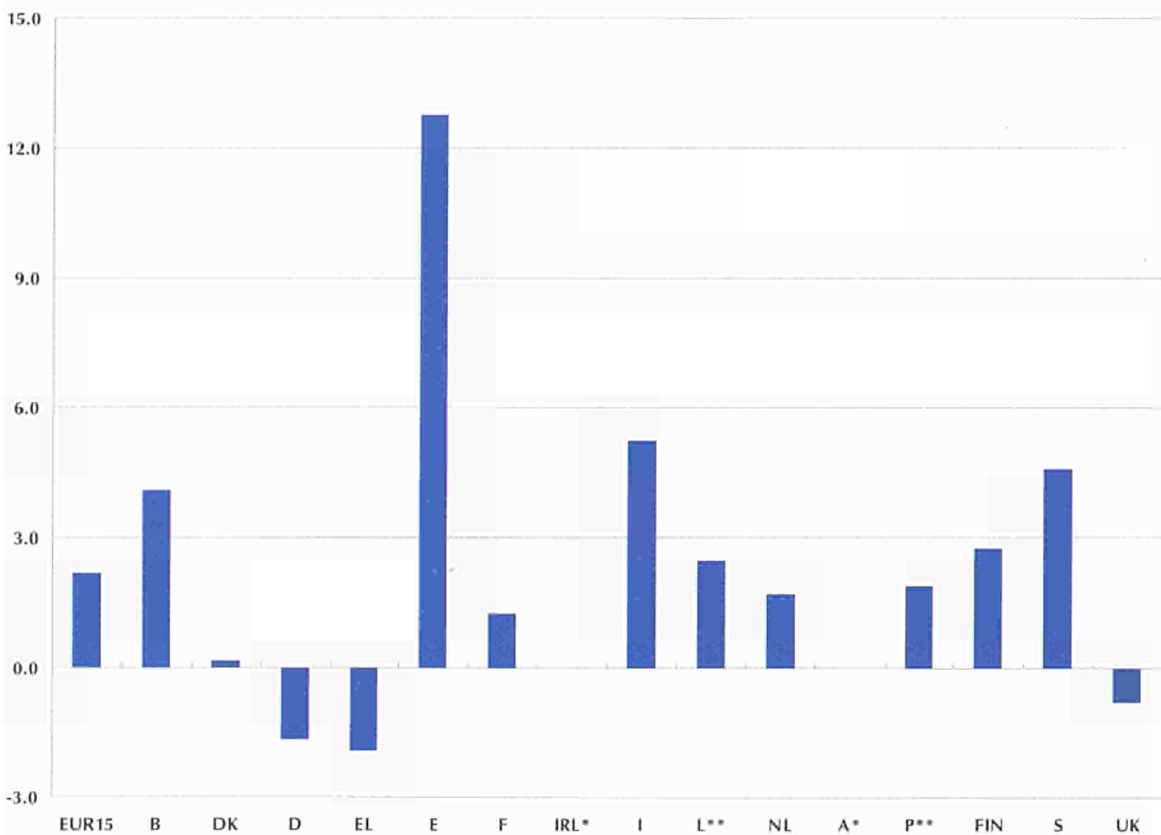


Figure 2.7

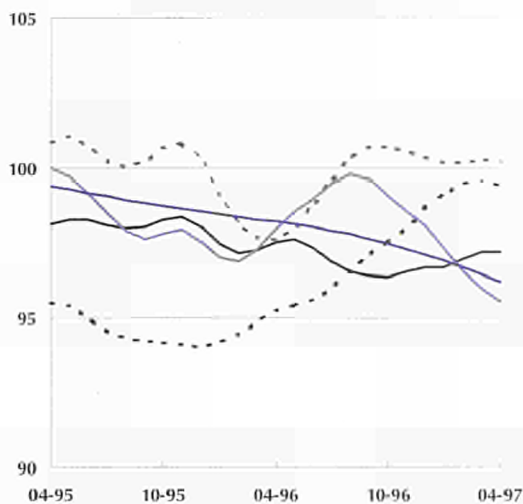
Annual growth rates for the production index of consumer non-durables, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, w.d.adj., Feb-97 to Apr-97 (%)

Source: eurostat

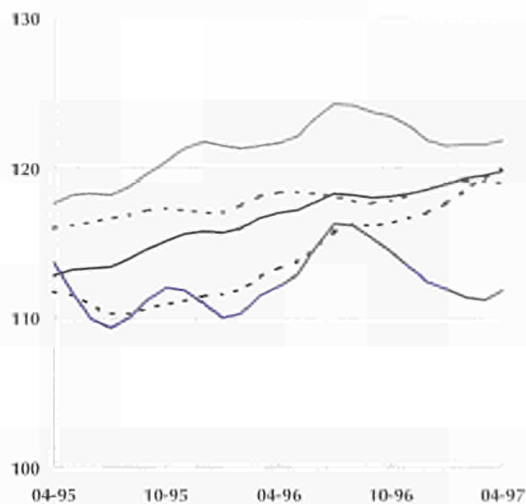
Figure 2.8

Production index by main industrial grouping, trend cycle (1990 = 100)

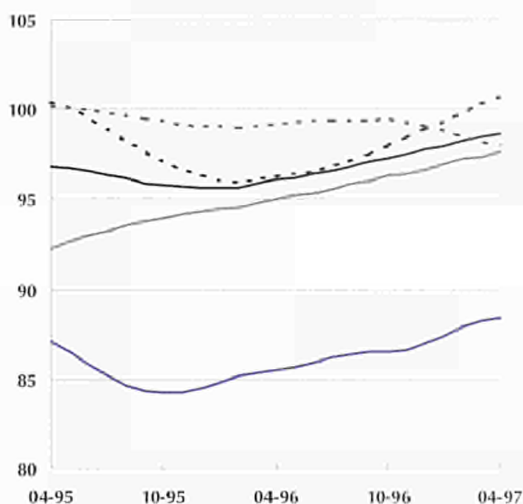
Belgique / België



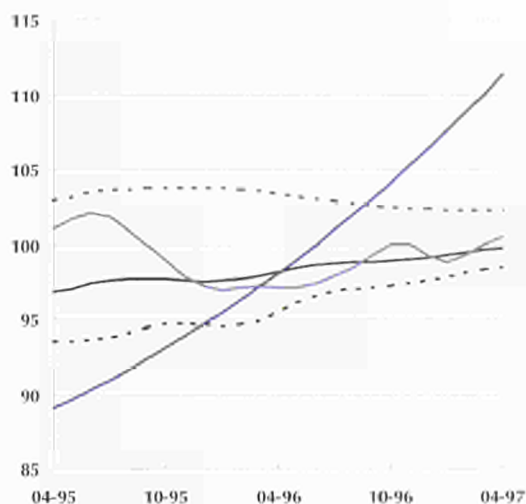
Danmark



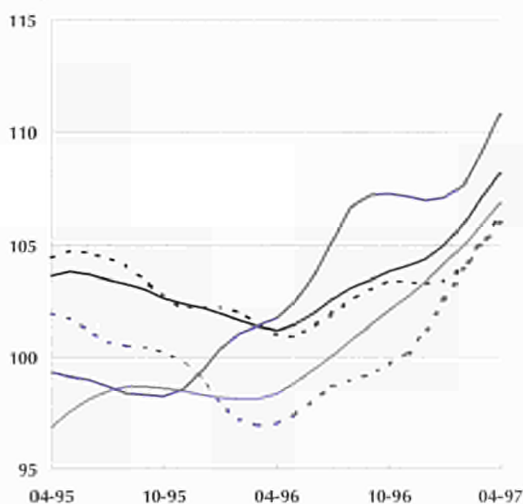
Deutschland



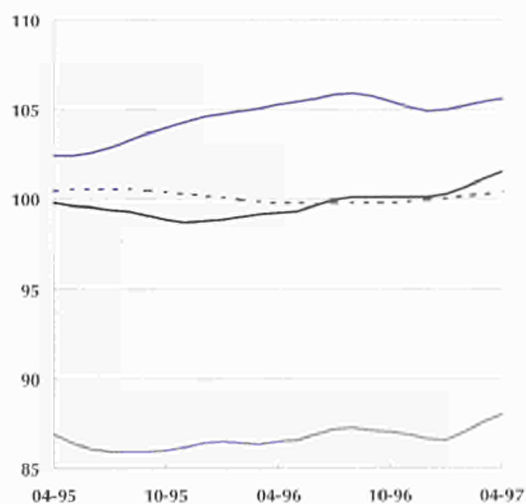
Ellada



España



France



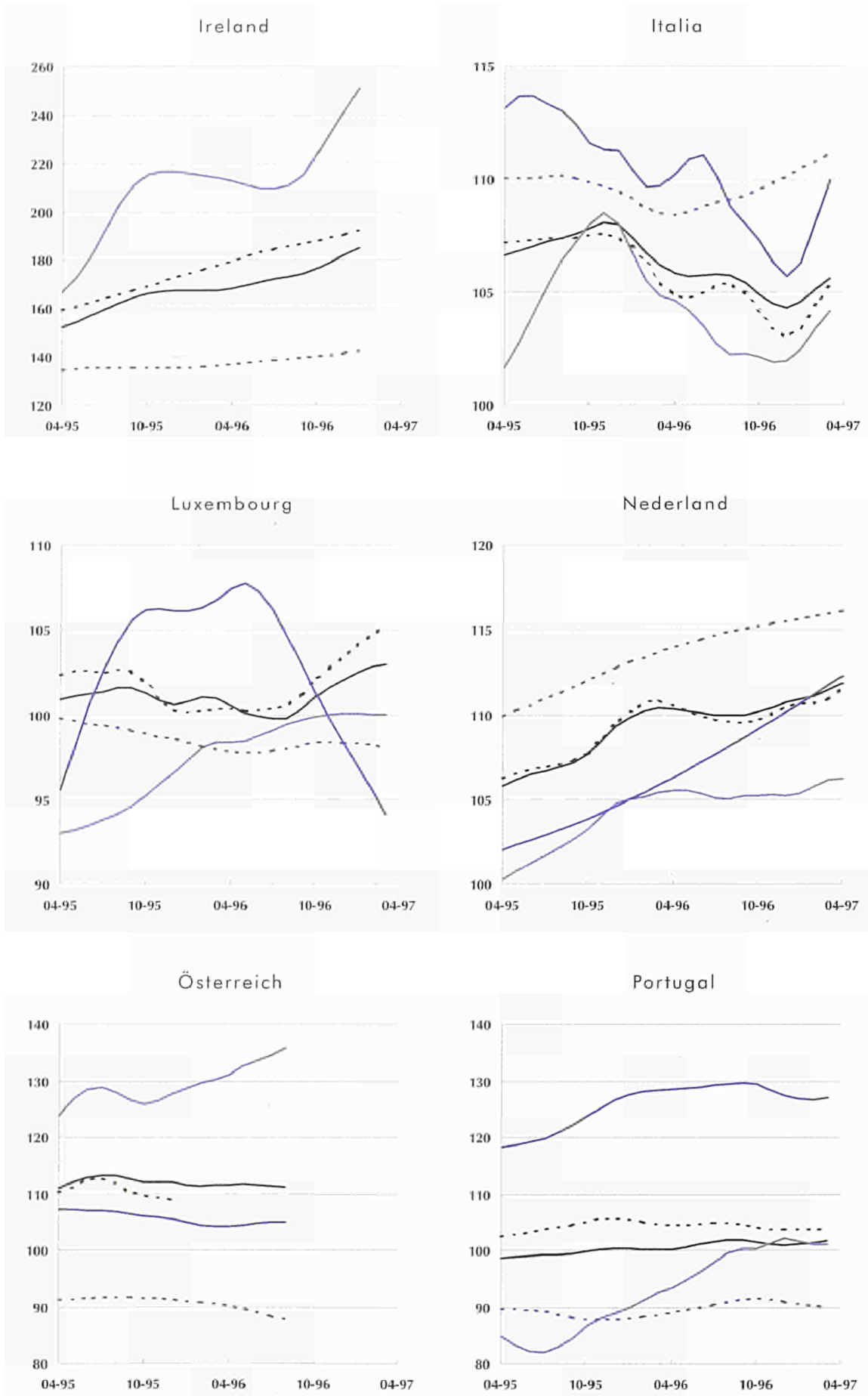
- Total industry ———
- Intermediate goods - - - - -
- Capital goods ———
- Consumer durables ———
- Consumer non-durables - - - - -

Source: eurostat

PRODUCTION INDEX - TREND CYCLE

Figure 2.8

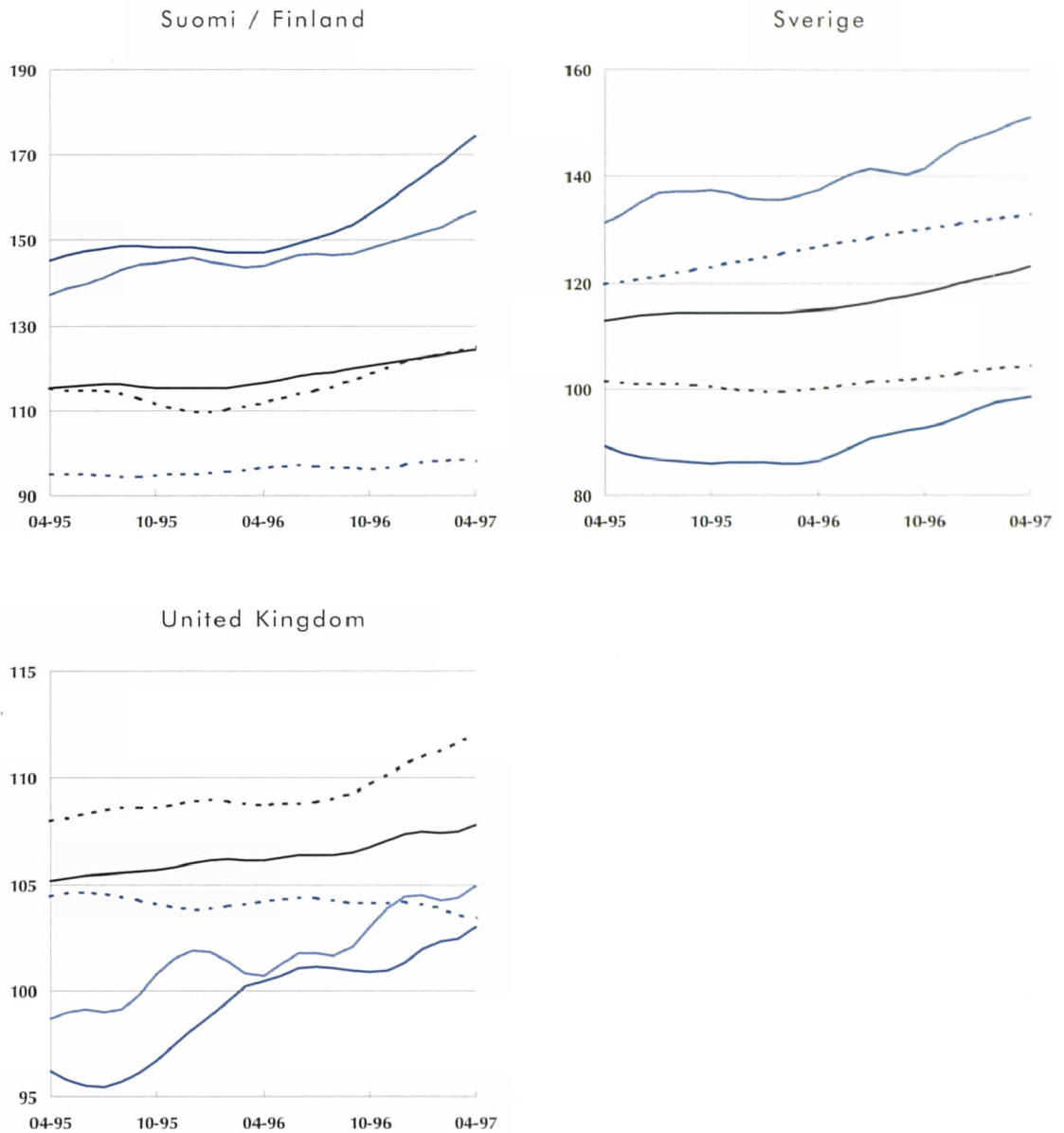
Production index by main industrial grouping, trend cycle (1990 = 100)



Source: eurostat

Figure 2.8

Production index by main industrial grouping, trend cycle (1990 = 100)



- Total industry ———
- Intermediate goods - - - - -
- Capital goods ———
- Consumer durables ———
- Consumer non-durables - - - - -

Further information - the production index:

The index of production measures changes in volume (at constant prices) of gross value added created by a given activity, the activity indices being aggregated (like the aggregation at Community level) by means of a system of weighting according to gross value added at factor cost.

The indices of production are adjusted in two stages. Firstly, account is taken of the variation in the number of working days in the month. The national Statistical Offices provide Eurostat with these series (except Denmark, France, Spain and the United Kingdom). Secondly, for EUR15 and most of the Member States a correction is made using seasonal adjustment with TRAMO / SEATS, a method developed by Professor Maravall and V.Gomez. For France, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, the indices are adjusted by the national statistical offices themselves. All data from Ireland is converted to NACE Rev.1 from the old classification NACE 1970 and is therefore less reliable.

Full methodological notes may be found on page 71.

Source: eurostat

DOMESTIC PRODUCER PRICE INDEX - NATIONAL CURRENCY

EUR15

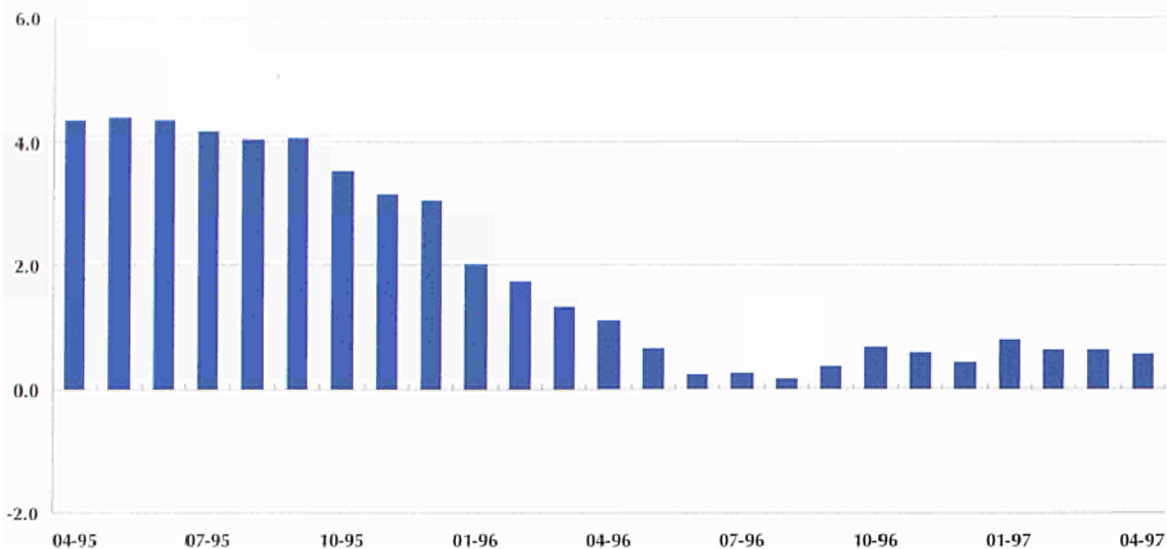
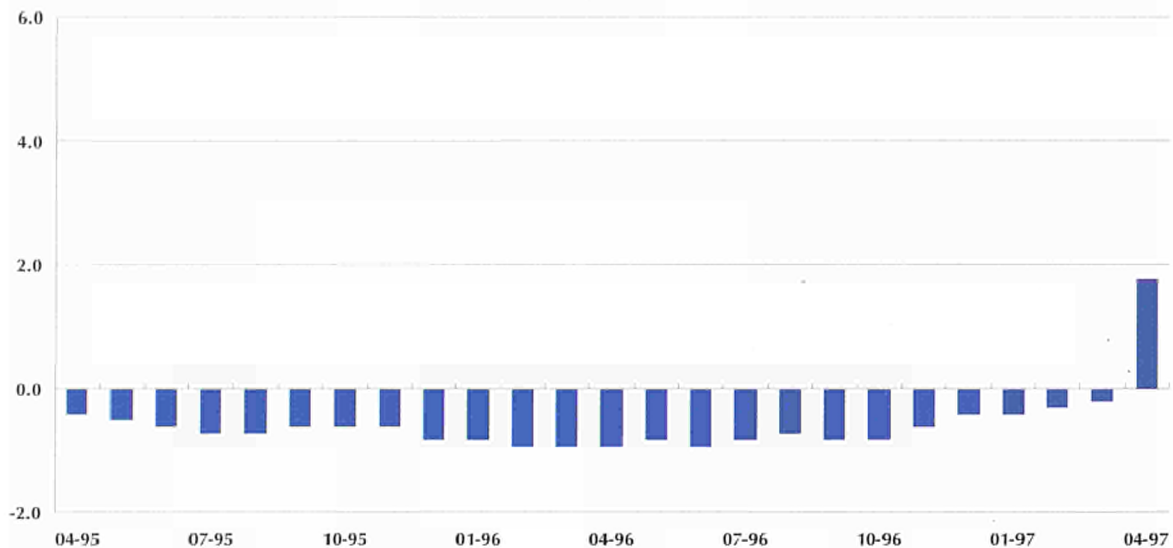


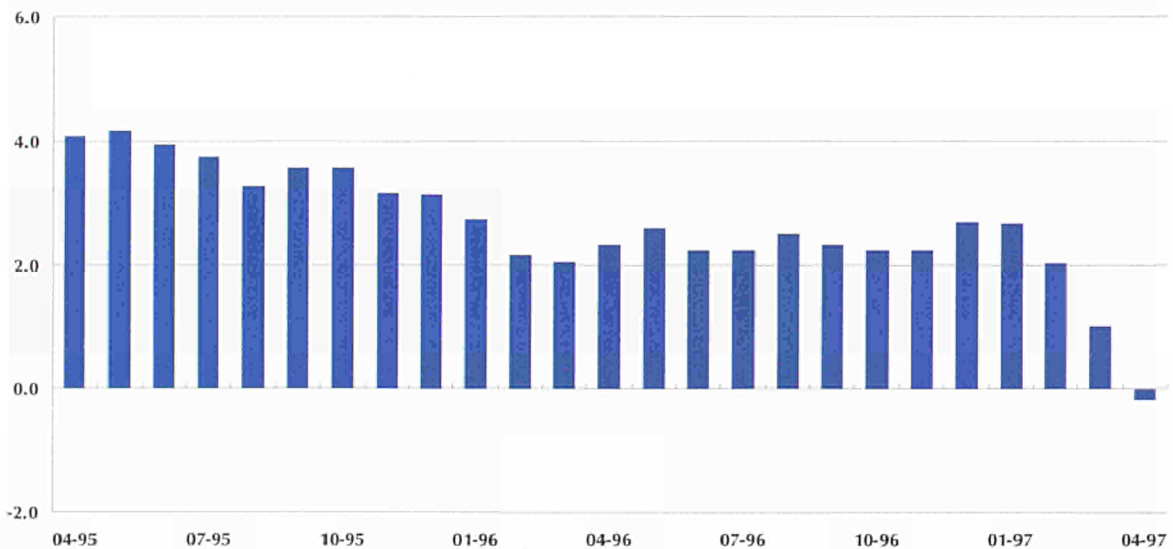
Figure 2.9

TRIAD comparison of annual growth rates of producer prices for total industry, in national currency (%)

Japan



USA

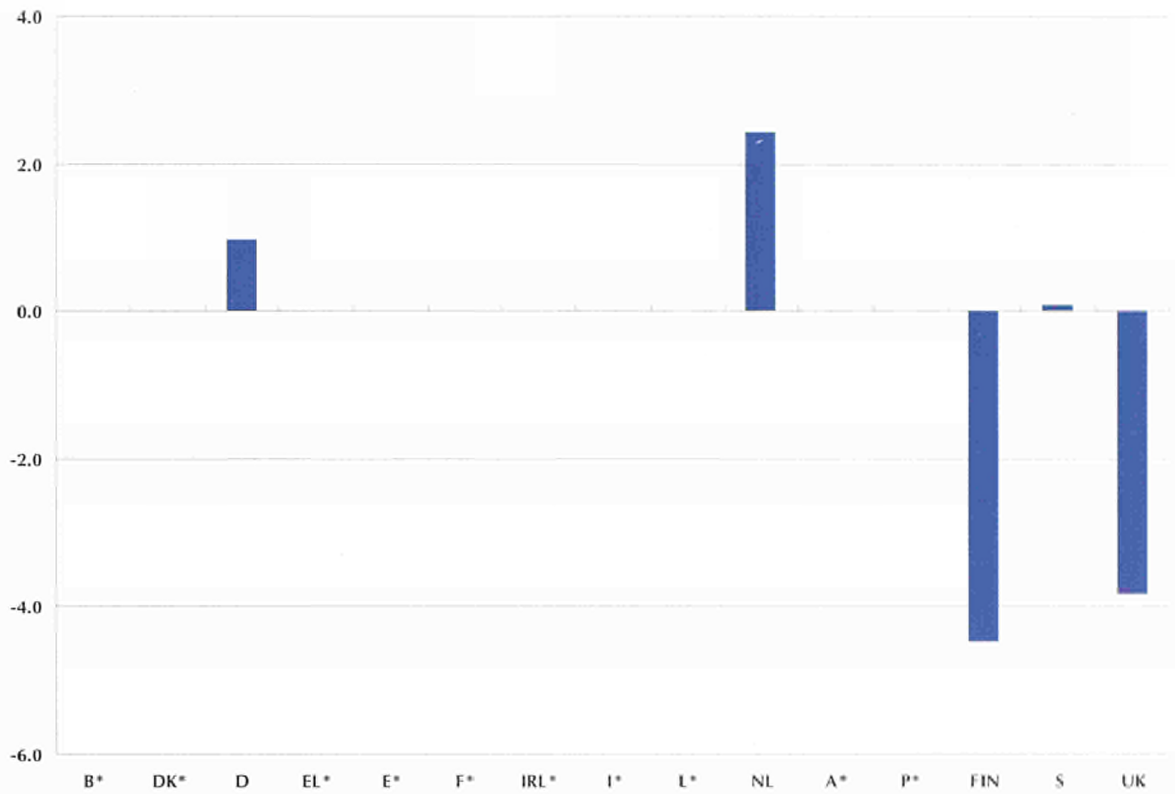


Source: eurostat

EXPORT PRICE INDEX AND DOMESTIC PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

Figure 2.10

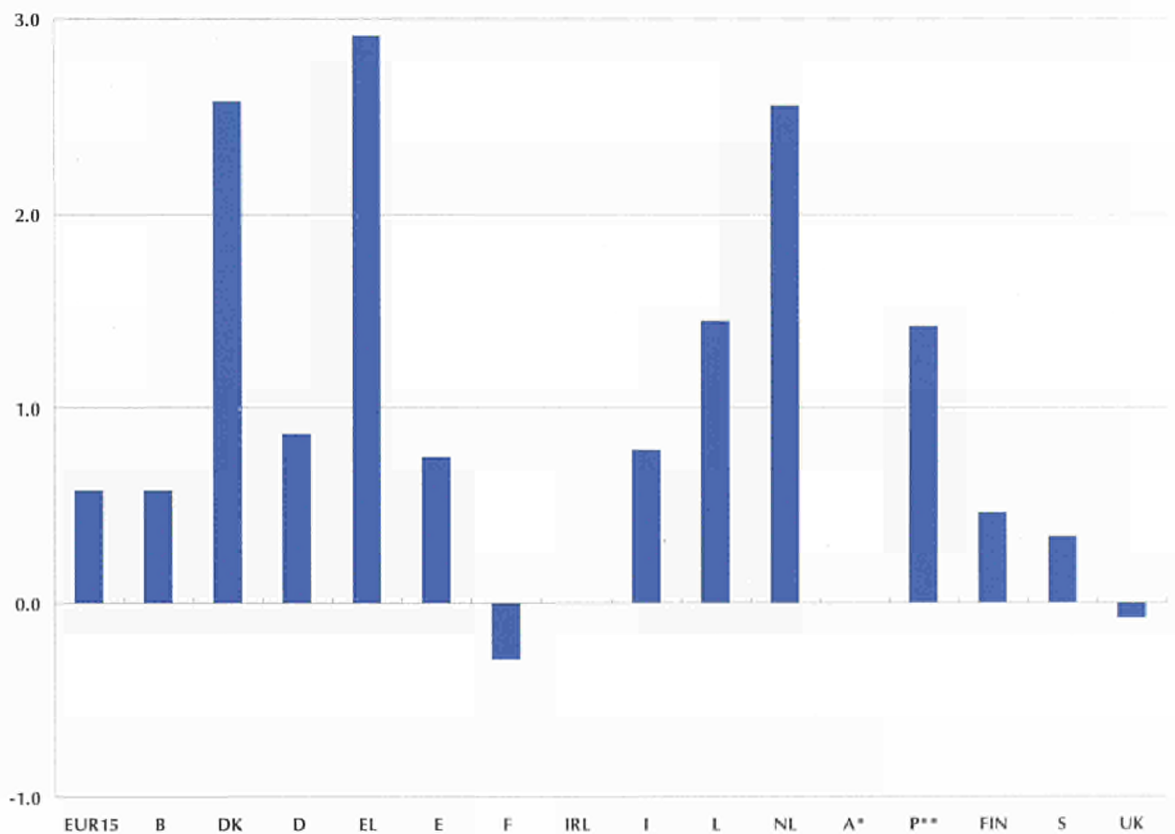
Annual growth rates of export prices for manufacturing industry, in national currency, Apr-97 (1990 = 100)



Source: eurostat

Figure 2.11

Annual growth rates of the producer price index of total industry, in national currency, Apr-97 (%)



Source: eurostat

DOMESTIC PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

Table 2.8

	1994	1995	1996	11-96	12-96	01-97	02-97	03-97	04-97
EUR15	108.2	112.4	113.3	113.7	114.0	114.3	114.1	114.0	114.0
B	99.5	101.7	102.4	102.6	102.8	102.8	103.0	102.8	103.1
DK	99.7	103.4	105.1	105.4	105.6	105.1	105.4	105.6	107.6
D	104.7	106.5	106.0	106.3	106.3	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.9
EL	156.6	171.4	184.1	187.7	188.0	188.9	188.9	187.6	188.6
E	109.8	116.8	118.7	119.3	119.4	119.4	119.3	119.4	119.6
F	100.9	103.1	103.5	103.6	103.6	103.9	103.9	103.6	103.5
IRL	107.6	111.6	113.6	113.5	113.7	113.7	113.6	113.4	113.7
I	113.3	122.2	124.5	125.0	125.0	125.4	125.4	125.7	125.7
L	107.2	110.8	110.4	110.2	110.2	110.7	111.0	111.0	111.9
NL	101.0	104.0	105.8	106.4	106.6	107.7	107.7	107.6	108.4
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	112.3	116.6	120.2	120.3	120.6	122.2	122.0	121.3	:
FIN	105.8	107.7	107.6	107.4	107.8	107.7	108.1	108.3	108.4
S	108.6	117.3	118.0	117.8	117.6	117.7	118.0	118.4	118.6
UK	114.2	118.5	119.4	120.0	121.4	121.6	120.8	119.8	119.2
Japan	96.8	96.1	95.4	95.2	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.4	97.2
USA	103.6	107.3	109.8	110.2	111.0	111.5	110.7	109.8	109.4

Indices of
producer prices for
total industry,
in national currency
(1990 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

Table 2.9

	1994	1995	1996	11-96	12-96	01-97	02-97	03-97	04-97
EUR15	102.4	104.2	106.5	107.7	108.2	108.8	108.7	108.4	108.6
B	106.4	112.0	110.5	109.4	109.1	108.5	108.5	108.4	108.2
DK	103.8	110.9	112.2	111.7	111.7	111.1	111.2	111.5	113.3
D	111.6	116.6	113.9	113.0	112.4	112.2	112.0	112.1	112.0
EL	109.6	114.0	121.5	124.3	123.5	124.6	124.5	123.2	122.7
E	89.4	92.8	95.6	95.0	94.6	94.4	93.3	93.4	93.6
F	106.0	109.2	110.3	109.6	109.3	109.2	109.0	108.9	108.5
IRL	104.2	105.0	110.0	113.6	115.9	117.3	118.7	118.4	118.2
I	90.1	87.3	96.8	98.4	99.6	100.2	98.9	98.2	98.7
L	114.7	121.9	119.2	117.5	116.9	116.8	116.9	117.0	117.5
NL	108.1	114.5	114.3	113.6	113.2	113.7	113.5	113.3	113.8
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	103.3	107.7	111.2	110.9	111.8	113.5	112.7	112.1	:
FIN	83.1	91.6	89.6	89.7	90.3	90.1	90.4	90.2	89.6
S	89.2	94.7	104.3	104.7	103.7	103.2	102.8	101.1	101.4
UK	105.1	102.0	104.9	111.5	115.3	118.5	120.2	119.4	121.1
Japan	146.5	144.2	126.9	121.9	122.9	122.1	122.1	124.2	124.1
USA	110.9	104.2	109.9	109.7	112.8	116.5	120.7	121.4	121.4

Indices of
producer prices for
total industry,
in ECU terms
(1990 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

Figure 2.12

EUR15 producer price index by main industrial grouping, in national currency (1990 = 100)

Total industry —
Intermediate goods - - -
Capital goods —
Consumer durables —
Consumer non-durables - - -

Source:  eurostat

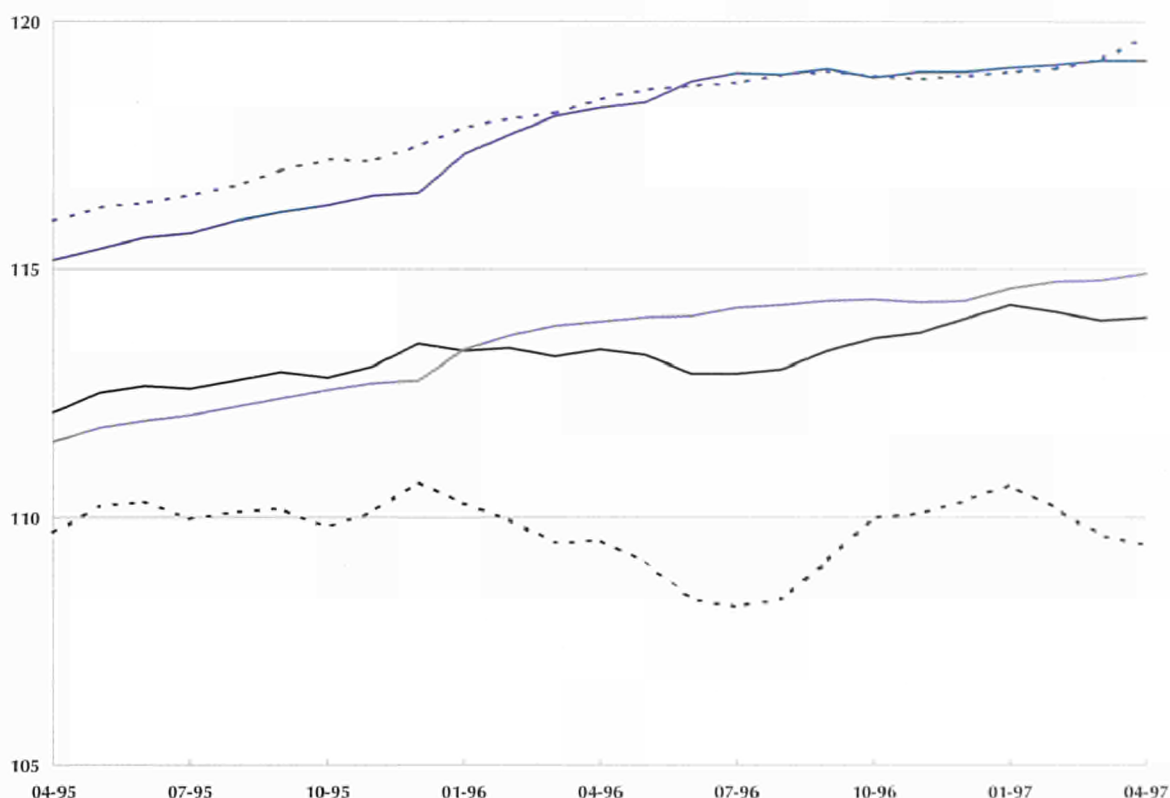


Table 2.10

TRIAD comparison of indices of producer prices for the main industrial groupings, in national currency (1990 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

	1994	1995	1996	11-96	12-96	01-97	02-97	03-97	04-97
Total industry									
EUR15	108.2	112.4	113.3	113.7	114.0	114.3	114.1	114.0	114.0
Japan	96.8	96.1	95.4	95.2	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.4	97.2
USA	103.6	107.3	109.8	110.2	111.0	111.5	110.7	109.8	109.4
Intermediate goods									
EUR15	104.9	109.8	109.4	110.1	110.3	110.6	110.2	109.6	109.4
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Capital goods									
EUR15	109.1	111.9	114.1	114.3	114.4	114.6	114.8	114.8	114.9
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumer durables									
EUR15	112.7	115.6	118.5	119.0	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumer non-durables									
EUR15	112.8	116.3	118.6	118.8	118.9	119.0	119.0	119.2	119.7
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

DOMESTIC PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

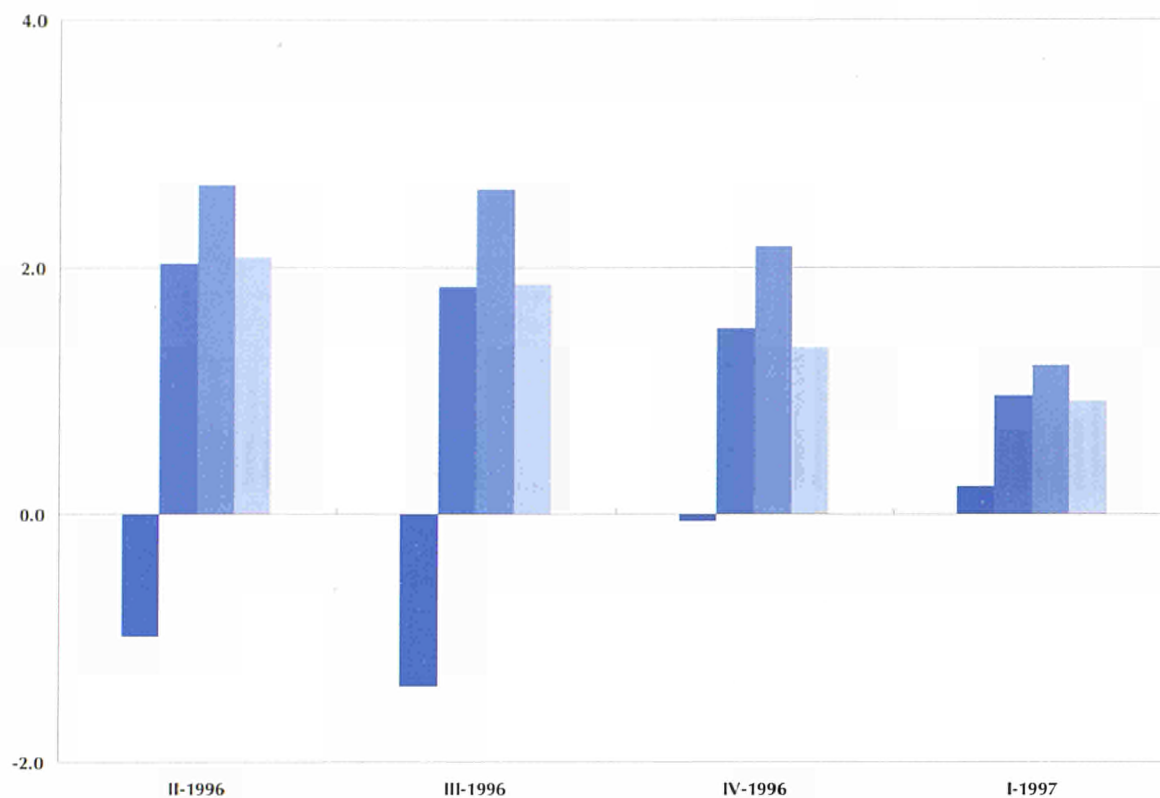


Figure 2.13

EUR15 annual growth rates of producer prices for the main industrial groupings (%)

- Intermediate goods
- Capital goods
- Consumer durables
- Consumer non-durables

Source: eurostat

Table 2.11

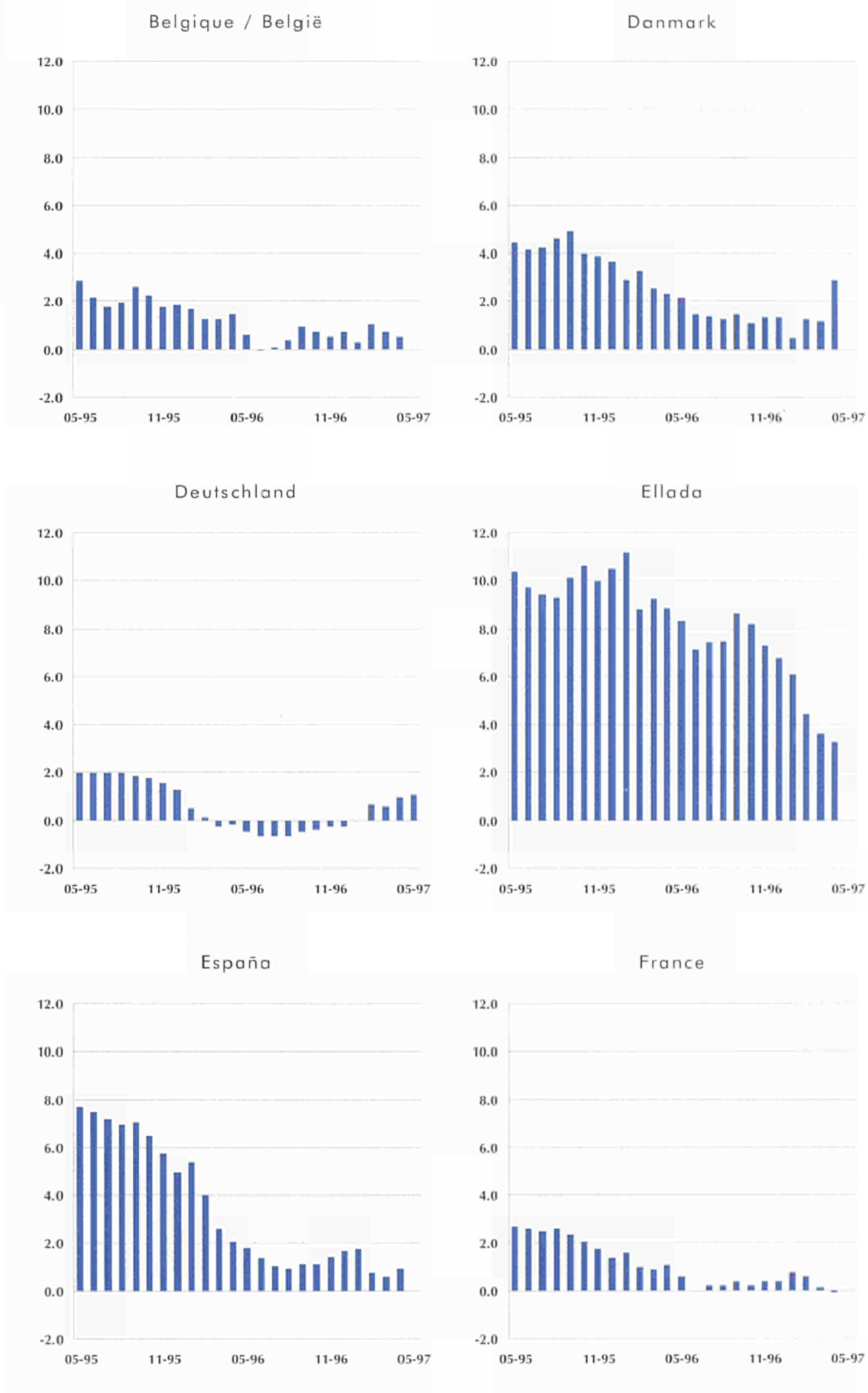
	Latest month available	Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EUR15	04-97	0.6	-0.1	0.9	0.8	1.1
B	04-97	0.6	-0.9	0.1	:	1.7
DK	04-97	2.6	0.9	6.3	1.3	3.2
D	05-97	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.5
EL	04-97	2.9	2.3	6.5	4.6	3.0
E	04-97	-0.8	0.0	1.2	1.9	1.3
F	04-97	-0.3	-0.9	:	:	-4.7
IRL	05-97	-0.3	:	:	:	-0.5
I	04-97	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.5
L	04-97	1.5	-0.7	0.8	0.1	3.2
NL	04-97	2.6	2.4	1.3	0.5	3.3
A		:	:	:	:	:
P	03-97	1.9	1.7	:	:	2.3
FIN	05-97	0.9	0.9	0.3	-1.1	1.6
S	05-97	1.5	0.4	1.0	1.1	3.0
UK	05-97	0.1	-1.7	1.4	0.3	1.2
Japan	04-97	1.8	:	:	:	:
USA	04-97	-0.2	:	:	:	:

Annual growth rates of the producer price index of the main industrial groupings, in national currency (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.14

Annual growth rates of producer prices for total industry, in national currency (%)

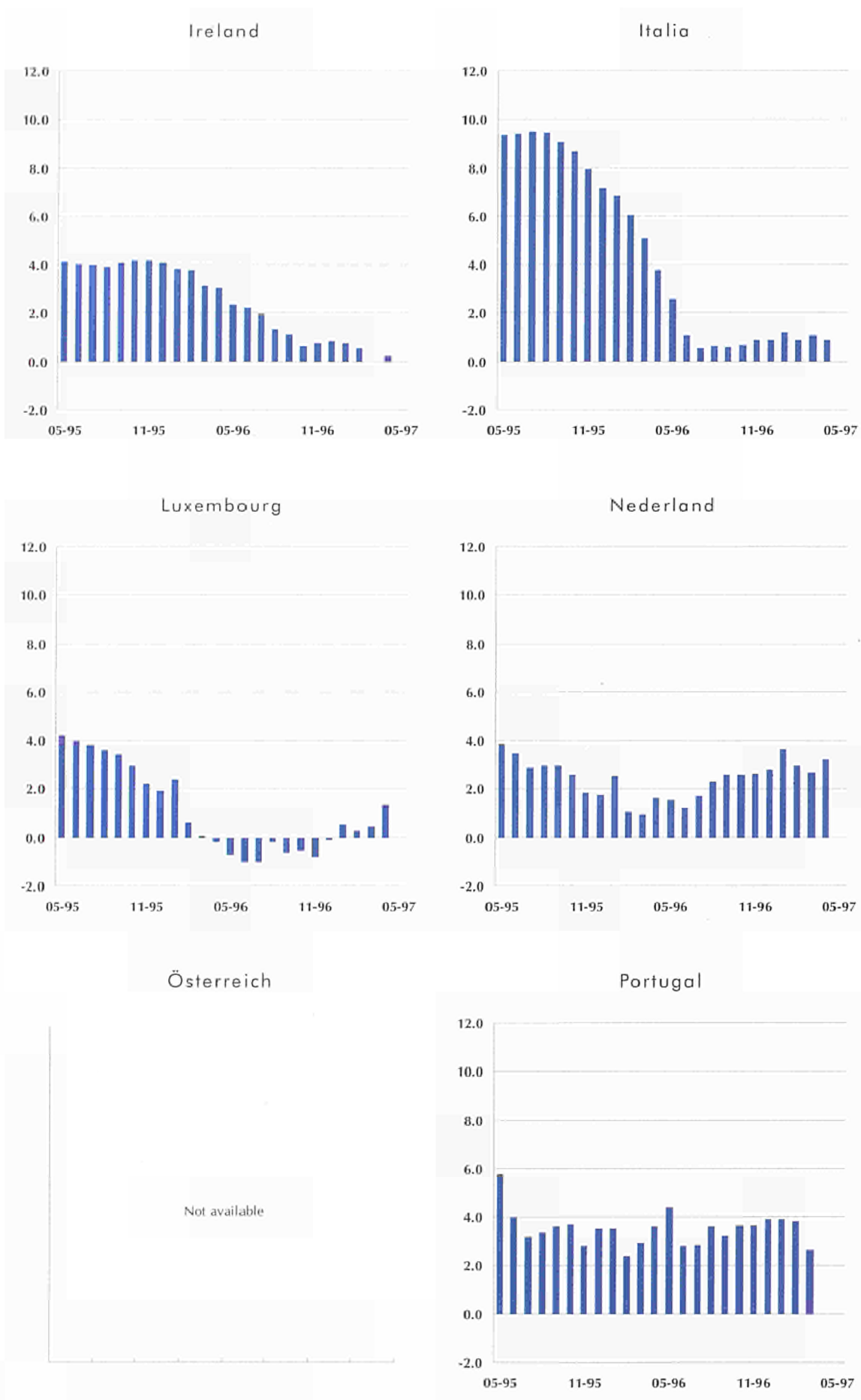


Source: eurostat

DOMESTIC PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

Figure 2.14

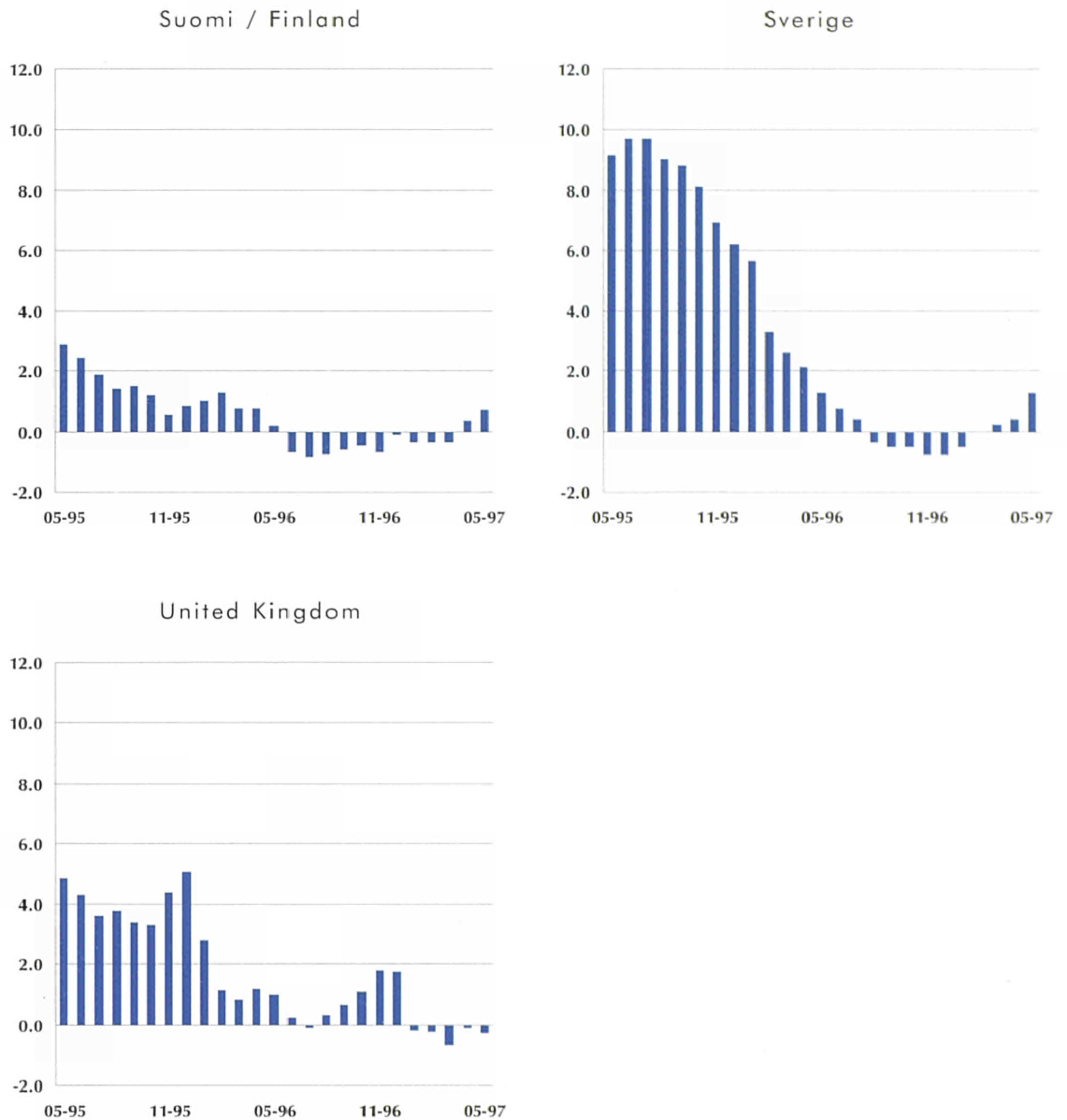
Annual growth rates of producer prices for total industry, in national currency (%)



Source: eurostat

Figure 2.14

Annual growth rates of producer prices for total industry, in national currency (%)



Further information - price indices:

The index of producer prices shows (in the national currency of the Member State in question) changes in the ex-works selling prices of all products sold on the domestic market. Since we deal with producer prices, imports are not included in these price indices. The Community indices (EUR13, since there are no producer price indices for Portugal and Austria) refer to overall weighted price changes. Producer price indices are not seasonally adjusted.

The system used for the collection of export price indices is a duplicate of the model for domestic producer price indices.

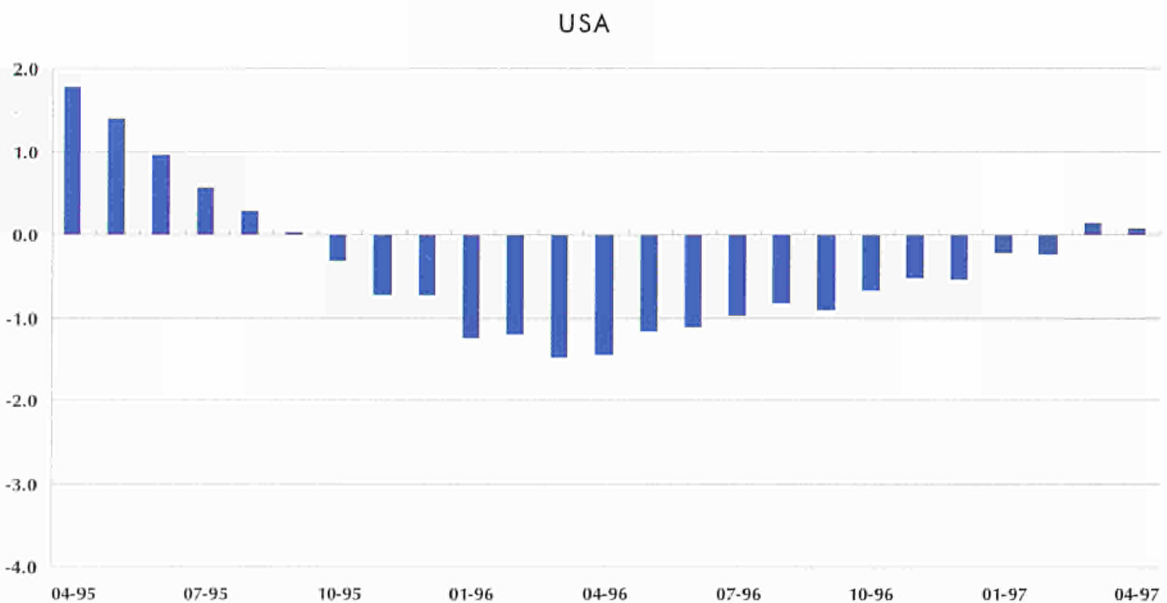
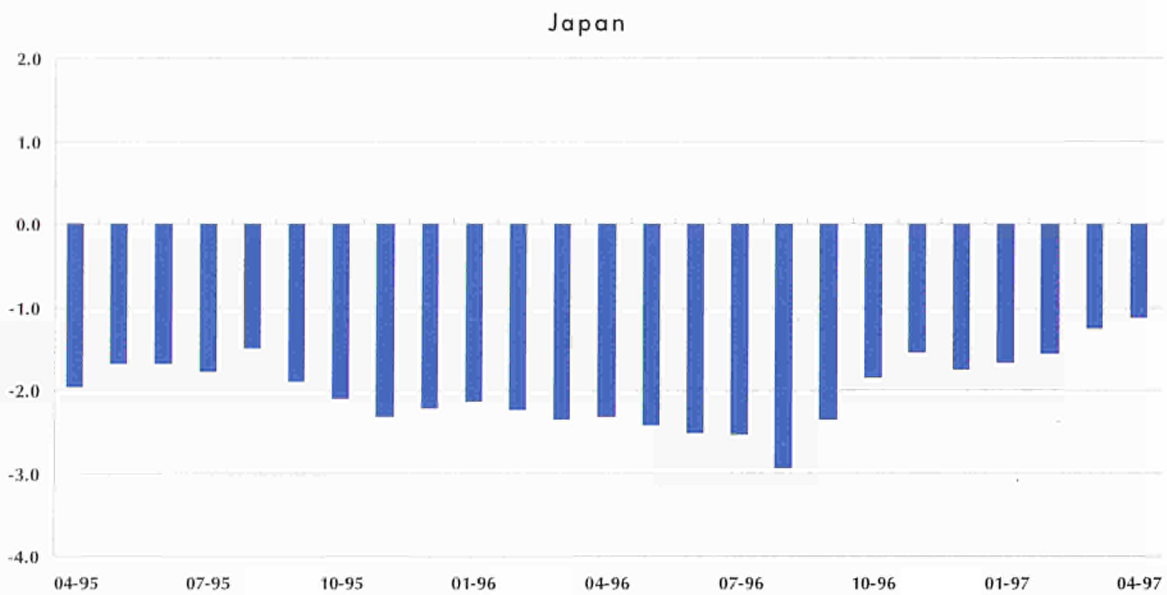
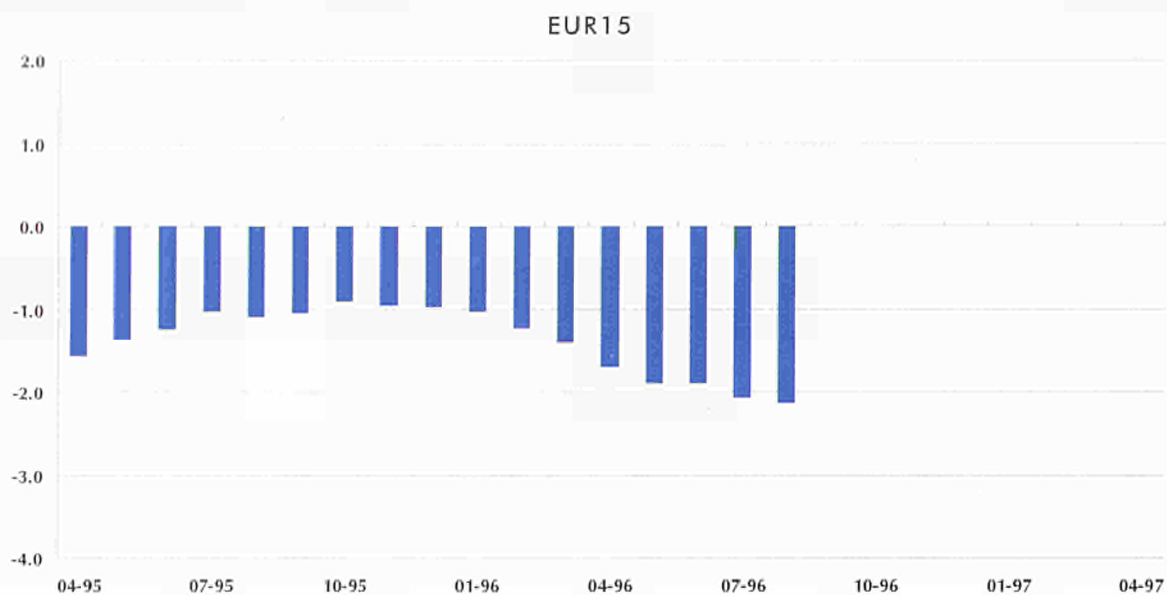
All data from Ireland is converted to NACE Rev.1 from the old classification NACE 1970 and is therefore less reliable.

Full methodological notes may be found on page 71.

EMPLOYMENT INDEX - GROSS DATA

Figure 2.15

TRIAD comparison of annual growth rates of employment for total industry, gross data (%)

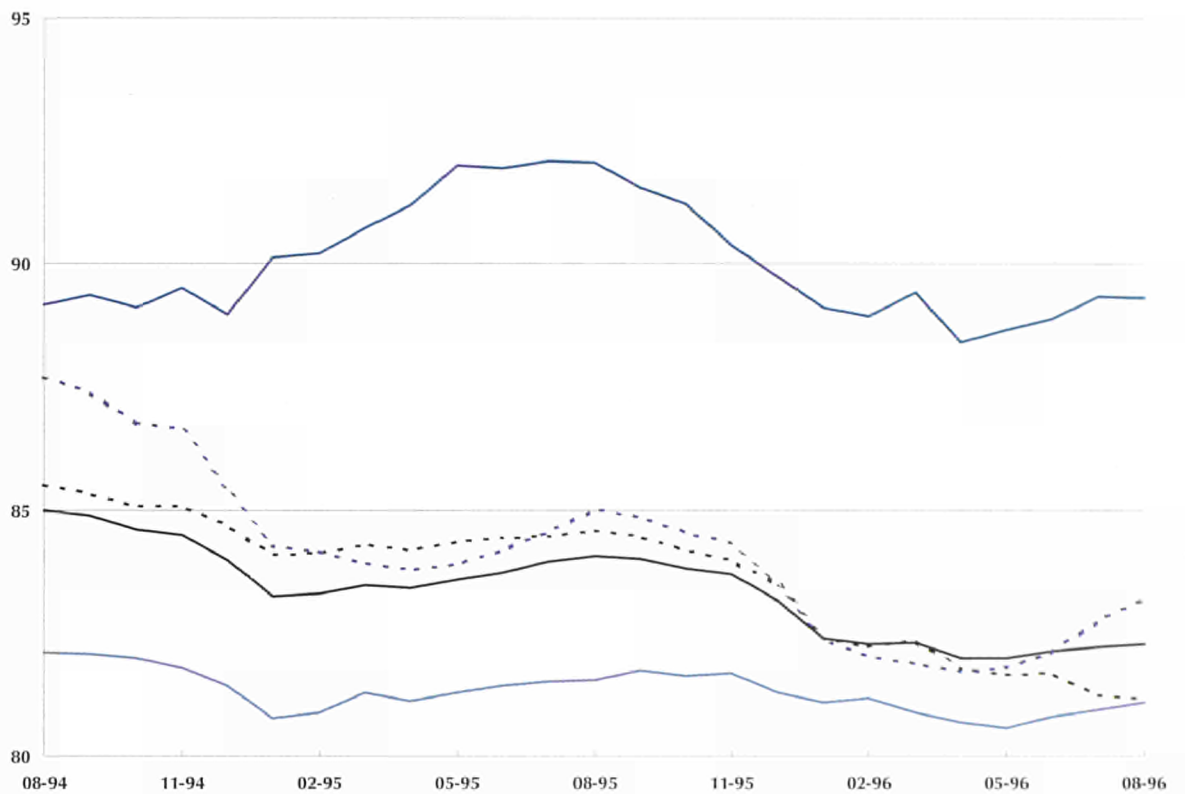


Source: eurostat

Figure 2.16

EUR15 employment index by main industrial grouping, trend cycle (1990 = 100)

Total industry —
Intermediate goods - - -
Capital goods —
Consumer durables —
Consumer non-durables - - -



Source: eurostat

Table 2.12

Three month on three month growth rates for the employment index of the main industrial groupings, trend cycle (%)

	Latest 3 months available		Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EUR15	06-96	⇒ 08-96	-0.6	-1.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5
B	12-96	⇒ 02-97	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	;	;
DK		⇒	;	;	;	;	;
D	01-97	⇒ 03-97	-1.1	-1.6	-0.7	-1.4	-1.1
EL	01-96	⇒ 03-96	-0.7	-1.7	-3.2	-1.3	0.1
E	10-96	⇒ 12-96	0.0	-0.3	-1.4	0.0	1.5
F	01-97	⇒ 03-97	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2
IRL	10-96	⇒ 12-96	0.9	0.7	1.1	;	;
I	06-96	⇒ 08-96	-0.5	-1.1	-0.4	0.4	-0.9
L	01-97	⇒ 03-97	-0.1	-0.9	-0.3	3.8	0.2
NL	07-96	⇒ 09-96	-1.7	;	;	;	;
A	06-96	⇒ 08-96	-1.1	-1.3	-0.5	-1.2	-0.3
P	01-97	⇒ 03-97	-0.6	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-2.8
FIN		⇒	;	;	;	;	;
S	01-97	⇒ 03-97	-0.7	;	;	;	;
UK	12-96	⇒ 02-97	0.0	0.3	0.2	-2.0	0.5
Japan	02-97	⇒ 04-97	-0.2	;	;	;	;
USA	02-97	⇒ 04-97	0.1	;	;	;	;

Source: eurostat

EMPLOYMENT INDEX - GROSS DATA

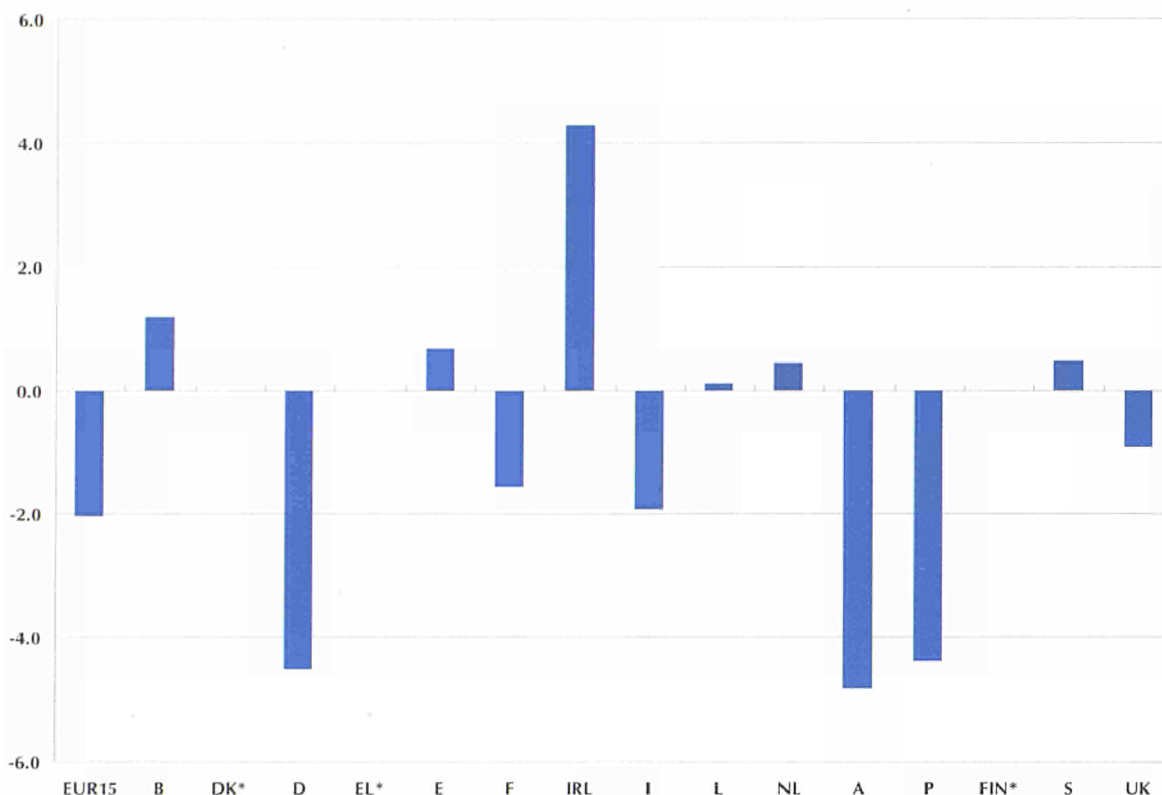


Figure 2.17

Annual growth rates for the employment index of total industry, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, gross data, June-96 to Aug-96 (%)

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available		Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EUR15	06-96	⇒ 08-96	-2.0	-3.7	-0.7	-3.1	-2.2
B	12-96	⇒ 02-97	-1.0	-1.1	0.6	:	:
DK		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
D	01-97	⇒ 03-97	-4.7	-6.4	-3.7	-7.0	-4.7
EL	01-96	⇒ 03-96	-2.0	-1.6	4.1	-4.2	-3.8
E	10-96	⇒ 12-96	1.4	-0.8	3.6	4.2	1.1
F	01-97	⇒ 03-97	-1.6	-1.9	-0.9	-2.1	-2.1
IRL	10-96	⇒ 12-96	3.2	3.9	5.5	:	:
I	06-96	⇒ 08-96	-1.9	-4.3	-2.0	1.3	-3.7
L	01-97	⇒ 03-97	-1.6	-2.7	2.0	-3.1	-1.6
NL	07-96	⇒ 09-96	-0.4	:	:	:	:
A	06-96	⇒ 08-96	-4.8	-5.3	-2.9	-8.6	-4.2
P	01-97	⇒ 03-97	-2.3	-2.1	-2.3	0.0	-3.0
FIN		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
S	01-97	⇒ 03-97	-1.7	:	:	:	:
UK	12-96	⇒ 02-97	-0.9	-2.3	0.5	-4.6	0.3
Japan	02-97	⇒ 04-97	-1.3	:	:	:	:
USA	02-97	⇒ 04-97	0.0	:	:	:	:

Table 2.13


Annual growth rates for the employment index of the main industrial groupings, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, gross data (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.18

EUR15 production and employment trends in construction, trend cycle (1990 = 100)

Total industry: production index —
 Construction: production index —
 Construction: employment index - - - -

Source:  eurostat

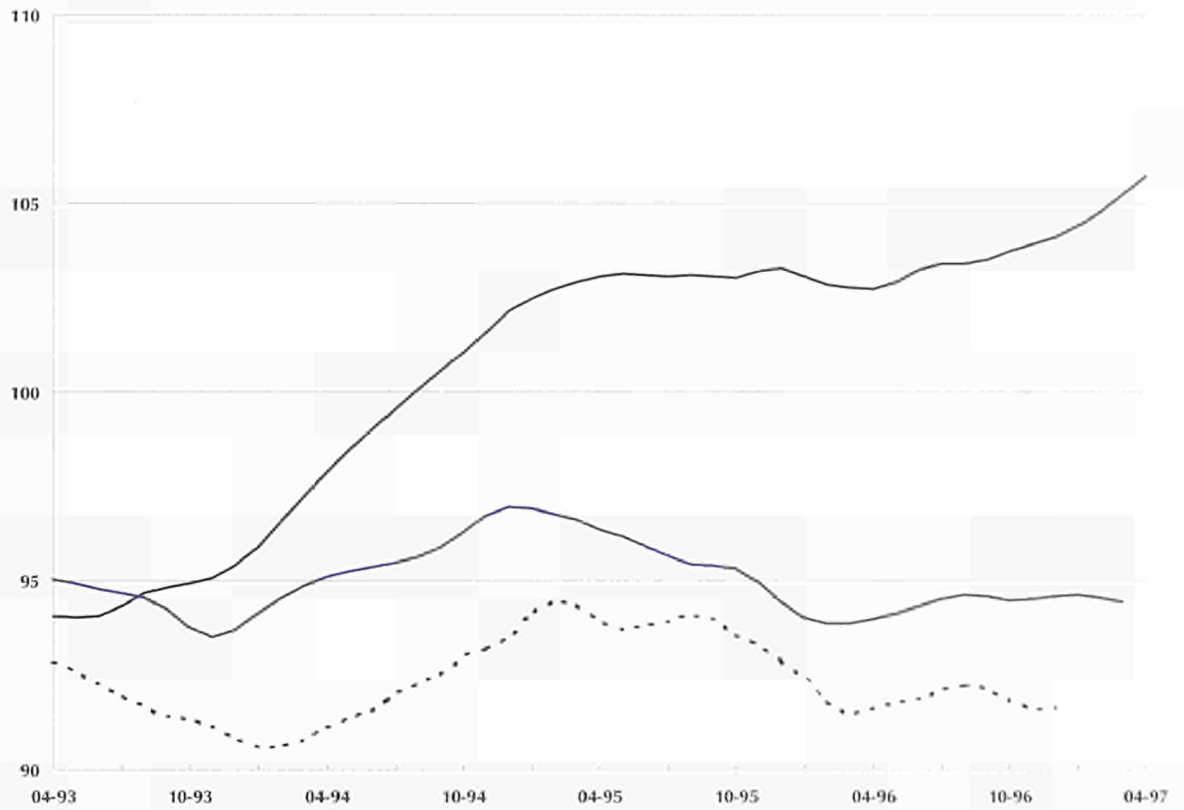
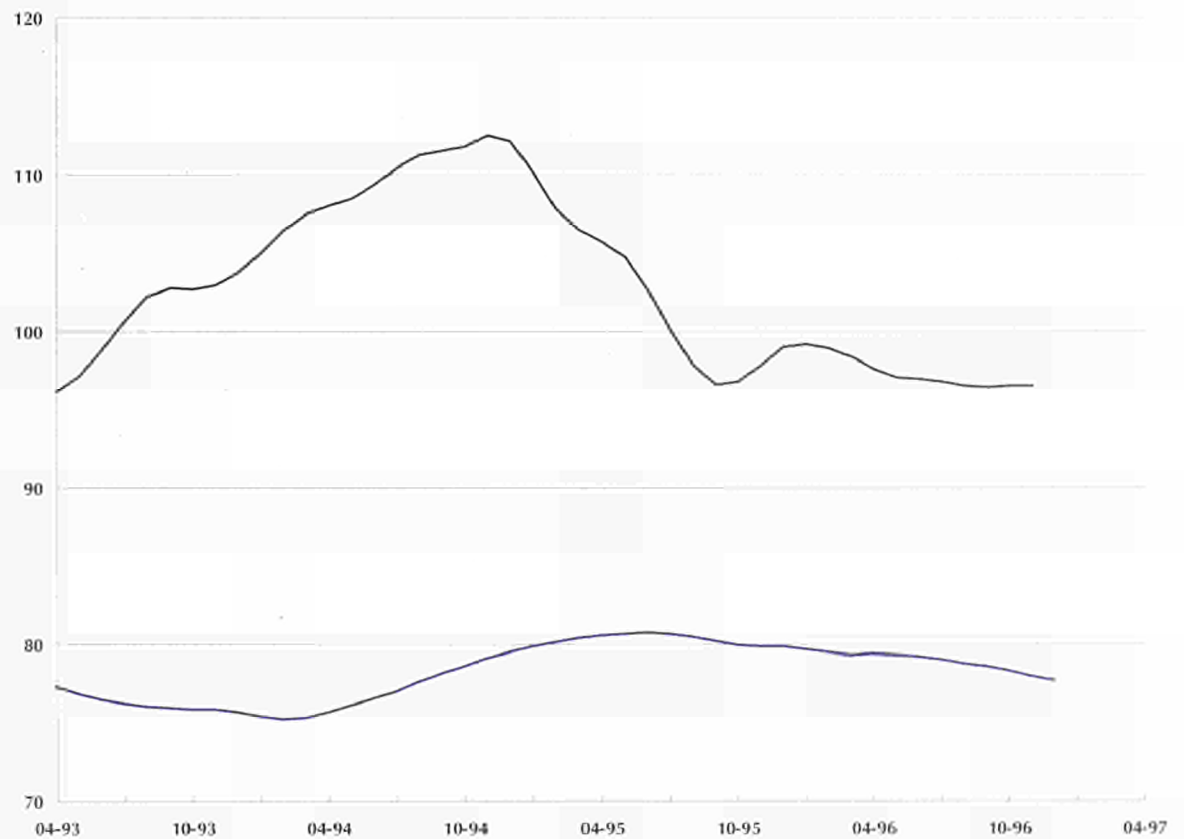


Figure 2.19

EUR15 building permits, trend cycle (1990 = 100)

Residential —
 Non-residential —

Source:  eurostat



PRODUCTION INDEX

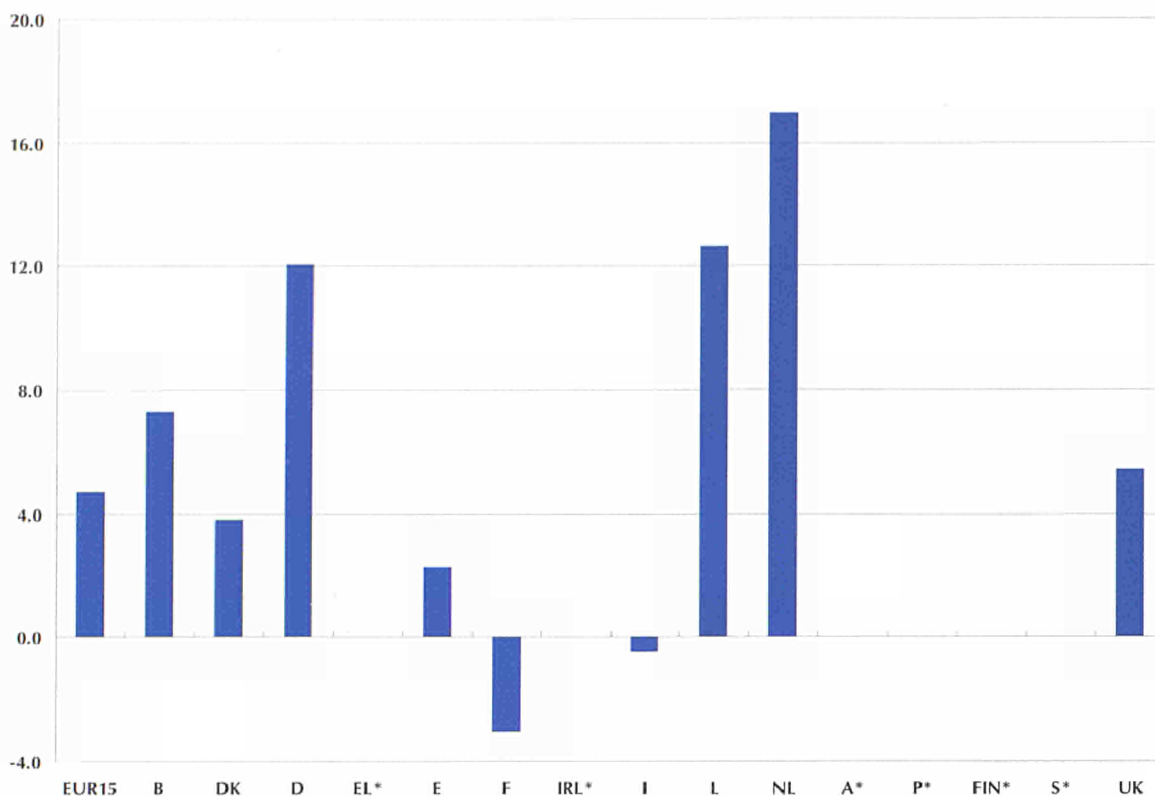


Figure 2.20

Annual growth rates for the production index of construction activity, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, w.d.adj., Jan-97 to Mar-97 (%)

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available		Building t/t-1 t/t-4		Latest 3 months available		Civil engineering t/t-1 t/t-4	
	Start	End	t/t-1	t/t-4	Start	End	t/t-1	t/t-4
EUR15	01-97	⇒ 03-97	-0.5	4.5	01-97	⇒ 03-97	-1.4	-0.1
B	09-94	⇒ 11-94	4.1	14.0	09-94	⇒ 11-94	6.2	24.4
DK	02-97	⇒ 04-97	-3.7	1.6	02-97	⇒ 04-97	-4.4	1.2
D	02-97	⇒ 04-97	-3.6	13.5	02-97	⇒ 04-97	-0.7	9.1
EL		⇒	:	:		⇒	:	:
E	01-97	⇒ 03-97	4.2	7.4	01-97	⇒ 03-97	-3.3	-6.1
F	02-97	⇒ 04-97	1.7	6.0	02-97	⇒ 04-97	-0.9	-0.7
IRL		⇒	:	:		⇒	:	:
I	01-97	⇒ 03-97	-0.8	-0.9	01-97	⇒ 03-97	-0.5	-1.2
L	01-97	⇒ 03-97	-1.6	13.7	01-97	⇒ 03-97	-2.0	11.5
NL	07-96	⇒ 09-96	2.6	-1.4		⇒	:	:
A		⇒	:	:		⇒	:	:
P		⇒	:	:		⇒	:	:
FIN	10-96	⇒ 12-96	1.9	15.5	10-96	⇒ 12-96	2.5	7.1
S		⇒	:	:		⇒	:	:
UK	01-97	⇒ 03-97	2.0	4.4	01-97	⇒ 03-97	-0.1	-3.6

Table 2.14

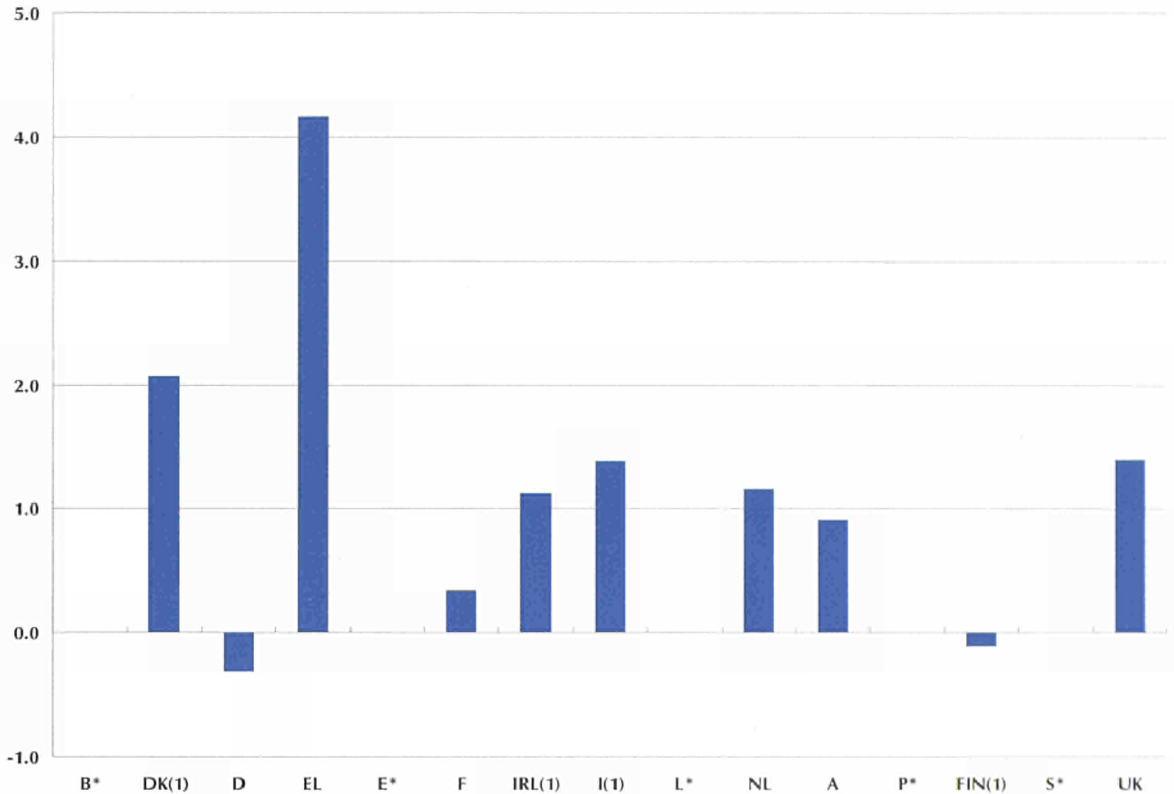
Latest growth rates for the production index of building and civil engineering (%)

Source: eurostat

PRICE INDICES FOR NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Figure 2.21

Annual growth rates of output prices for new residential buildings, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year, Jul-96 to Sep-96 (%)



1) input prices

Source: eurostat

Table 2.15

Output price indices for new residential buildings, quarterly data (1990 = 100)

	II-1995	III-1995	IV-1995	I-1996	II-1996	III-1996	IV-1996	I-1997
EUR15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK (1)	115.1	116.0	116.8	117.6	118.5	119.3	120.2	121.0
D	124.5	124.6	124.5	124.2	124.2	124.1	123.8	:
EL	161.7	163.0	165.9	170.3	171.7	172.8	174.7	179.0
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F	107.7	107.8	106.7	109.3	108.4	108.5	110.2	:
IRL (1)	115.7	116.5	117.5	117.4	117.5	117.9	118.8	120.1
I (1)	123.3	123.8	123.9	123.9	124.2	126.3	127.0	127.3
L	116.7	117.7	117.7	118.0	118.0	:	:	:
NL	118.0	119.0	119.0	121.0	121.0	121.0	122.0	123.0
A	120.0	120.5	120.5	121.2	121.8	122.1	:	:
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN (1)	102.4	102.4	102.0	100.8	101.5	102.2	102.7	103.8
S	81.7	99.7	87.7	:	:	:	:	:
UK	101.4	102.1	102.4	102.5	102.9	104.0	105.0	107.0

1) input prices

Source: eurostat

BUILDING PERMITS - USEFUL FLOOR AREA

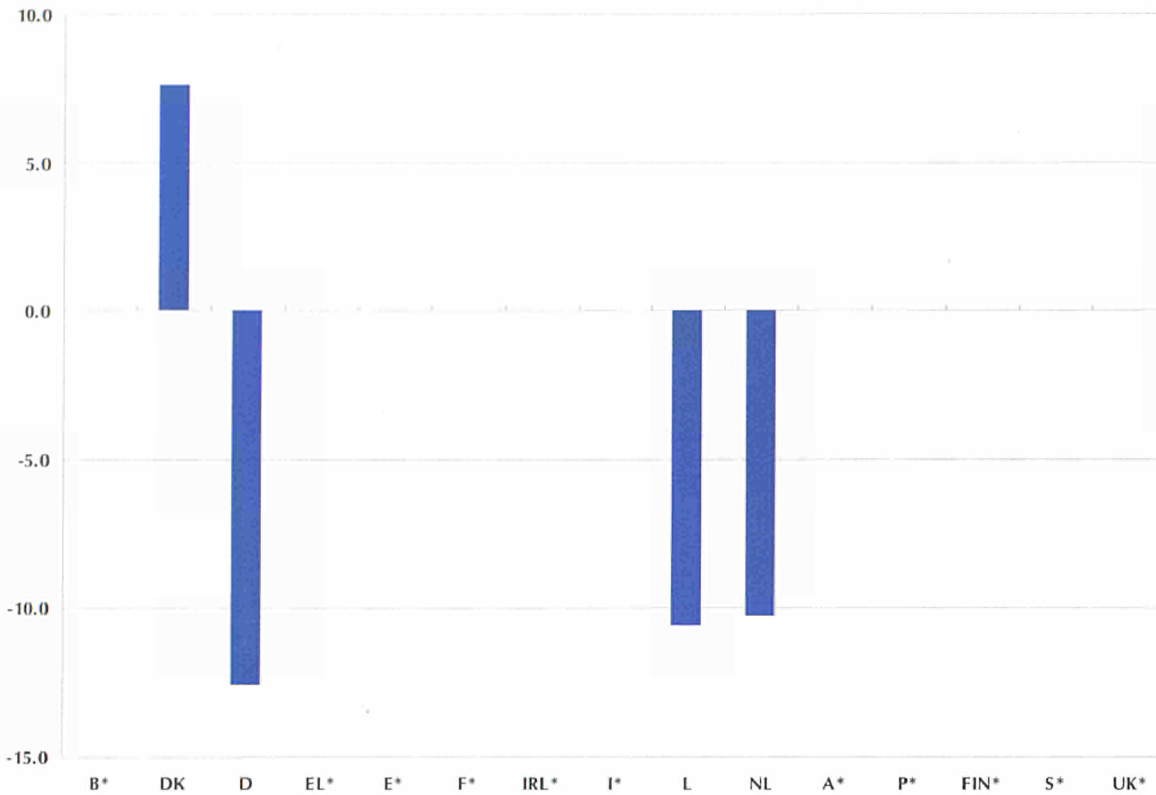


Figure 2.22

Annual growth rates of building permits (useful floor area), based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, Dec-96 to Feb-97 (%)

Source: eurostat

Latest 3 months available Residential '000m² 1990=100 Latest 3 months available Non-residential '000m² 1990=100

Table 2.16

Country	Latest 3 months available	Residential '000m ² 1990=100	Latest 3 months available	Non-residential '000m ² 1990=100
EUR15	⇨	:	10-96 ⇨ 12-96	:
B	11-96 ⇨ 01-97	1,909 75.2	11-96 ⇨ 01-97	1,806 71.1
DK	02-97 ⇨ 04-97	545 132.4	02-97 ⇨ 04-97	1,055 83.5
D	01-97 ⇨ 03-97	11,461 125.1	01-97 ⇨ 03-97	8,486 88.9
EL	⇨	:	⇨	:
E	09-96 ⇨ 11-96	11,402 112.5	09-96 ⇨ 11-96	2,140 70.0
F	⇨	:	01-97 ⇨ 03-97	7,083 54.1
IRL	10-96 ⇨ 12-96	1,115 147.4	10-96 ⇨ 12-96	602 84.2
I	10-96 ⇨ 12-96	2,164 45.2	10-96 ⇨ 12-96	3,887 53.9
L	01-97 ⇨ 03-97	:	01-97 ⇨ 03-97	:
NL	02-97 ⇨ 04-97	3,721 113.0	02-97 ⇨ 04-97	4,376 88.1
A	⇨	:	⇨	:
P	⇨	:	⇨	:
FIN	11-96 ⇨ 01-97	:	11-96 ⇨ 01-97	:
S	⇨	:	⇨	:
UK	⇨	:	⇨	:

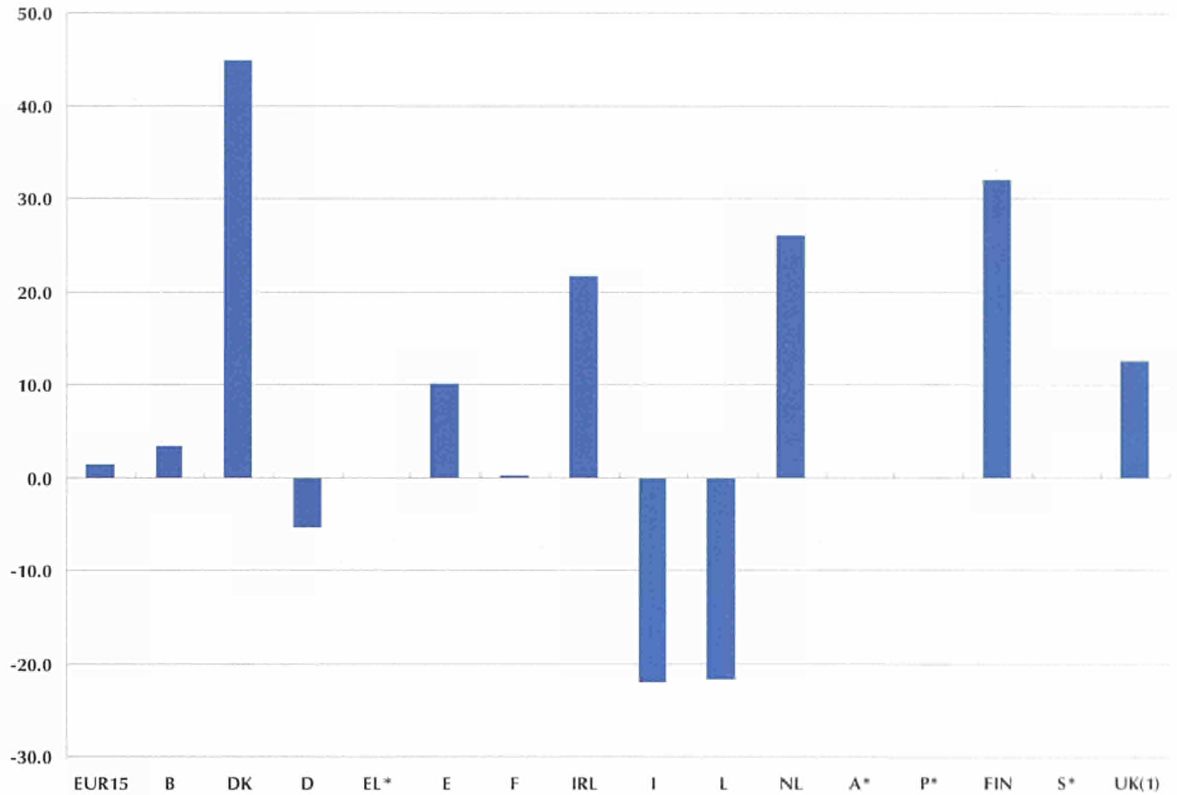
Building permits (useful floor area) for residential and non-residential buildings (thousand square metres and indices)

Source: eurostat

BUILDING PERMITS - NUMBER OF DWELLINGS

Figure 2.23

Annual growth rates of building permits (no. of dwellings), based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, Sep-96 to Nov-96 (%)



1) buildings starts

Source: eurostat

Table 2.17

Number of dwellings authorised (units)

	Latest year available	no. of dwellings	Latest month available	no. of dwellings	no. of dwellings per 1000 inhabitants	Index, 1990 = 100
EUR15		:	11-96	:	:	94.7
B	1996	48,707	01-97	3,167	0.31	72.8
DK	1996	15,809	04-97	1,480	0.28	92.9
D	1996	576,376	03-97	42,918	0.53	129.8
EL		:		:	:	:
E	1995	282,530	11-96	27,480	0.70	141.3
F	1996	304,186	05-97	22,500	0.39	70.3
IRL	1996	34,864	12-96	2,718	0.76	147.8
I	1996	138,439	12-96	5,818	0.10	33.2
L	1996	2,797	02-97	204	0.50	64.5
NL	1996	102,119	04-97	7,742	0.50	103.5
A		:		:	:	:
P	1996	84,609	02-97	6,708	0.68	:
FIN	1996	25,122	03-97	2,300	0.45	47.0
S (1)	1995	12,044	09-96	699	0.08	12.0
UK (1)	1996	173,300	04-97	18,000	0.31	131.6

1) buildings starts

Source: eurostat

CAPACITY UTILISATION RATES

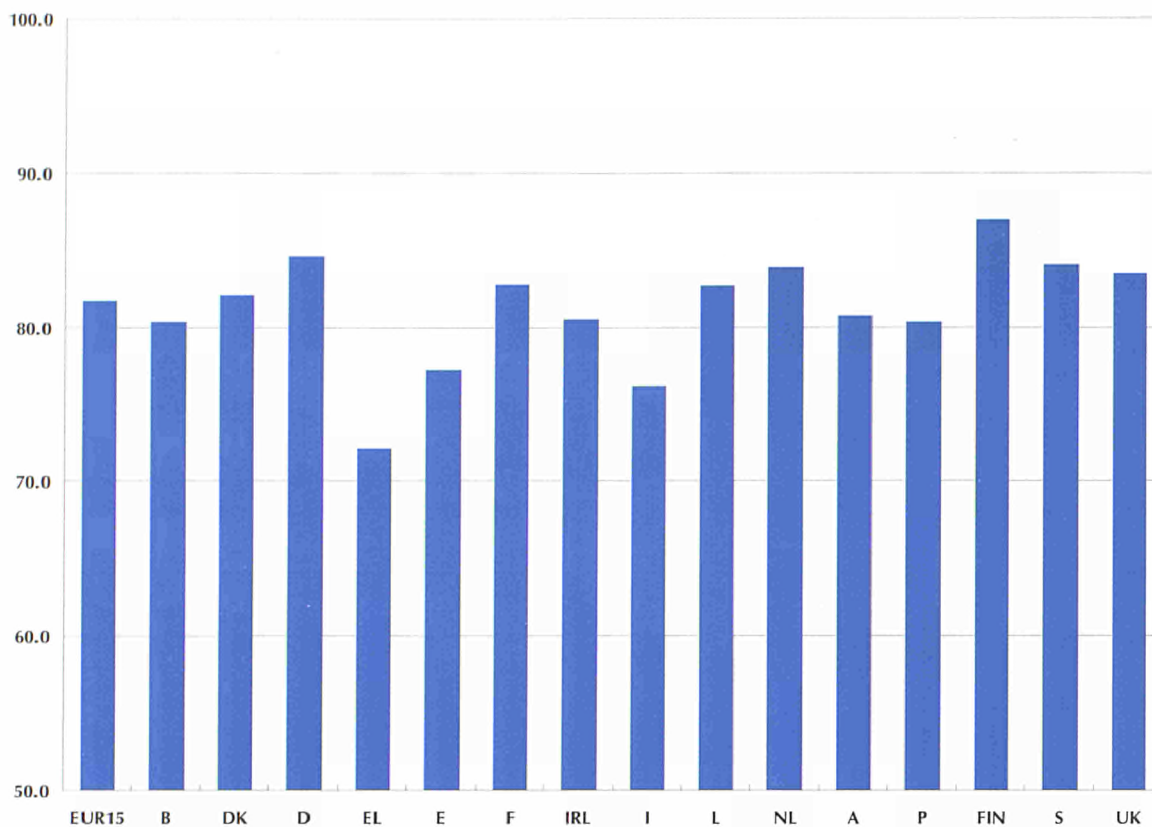


Figure 2.24

Capacity utilisation rates for total industry, second quarter 1997 (%)

Source: DG II, Business Survey

Annual growth rate:
latest quarter, t / t-4

III-1996

IV-1996

I-1997

II-1997

Table 2.18

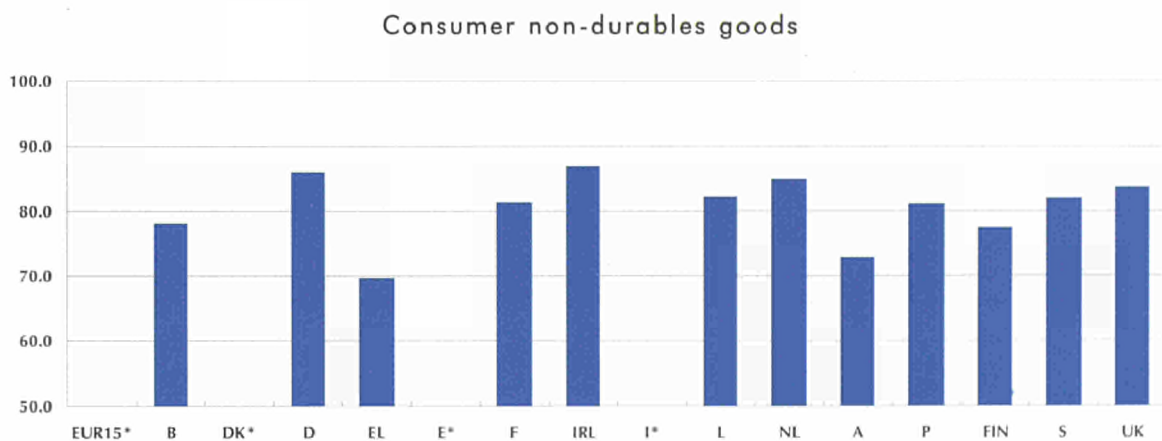
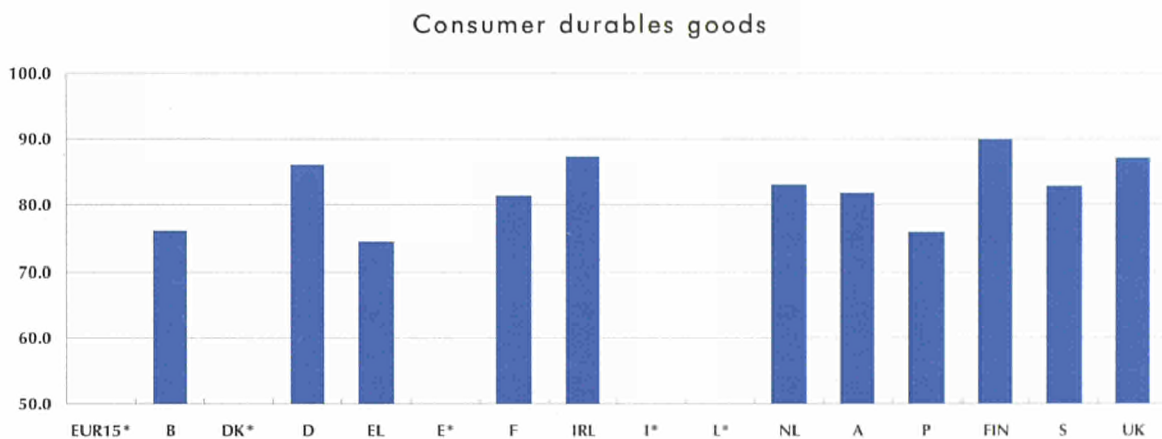
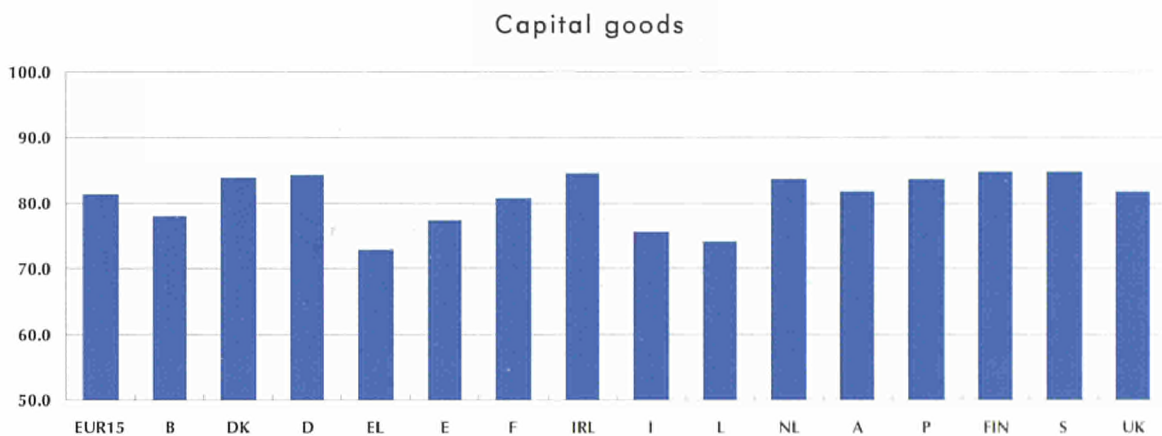
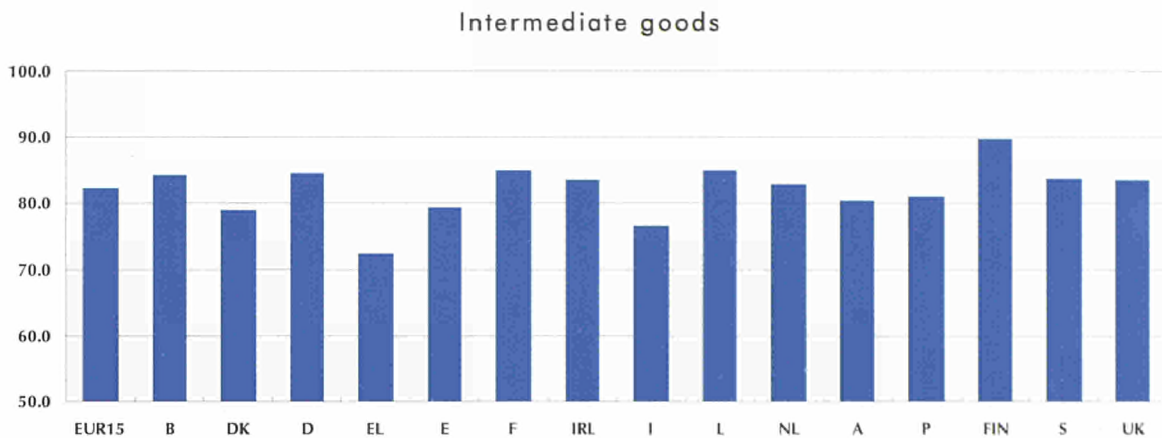
	Annual growth rate: latest quarter, t / t-4	III-1996	IV-1996	I-1997	II-1997
EUR15	1.2	81.1	81.2	80.8	81.7
B	1.5	79.7	80.3	80.3	80.3
DK	2.5	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0
D	3.2	82.6	82.8	82.4	84.6
EL	-1.9	75.1	77.2	75.2	72.1
E	1.6	77.1	77.6	77.1	77.3
F	-1.2	83.4	83.0	83.4	82.8
IRL	8.2	76.3	75.8	76.9	80.5
I	0.3	75.8	75.6	75.1	76.2
L	2.5	79.0	77.6	79.0	82.7
NL	0.4	84.2	84.4	83.8	83.8
A	2.7	80.6	81.4	79.8	80.7
P	4.6	78.2	76.6	81.4	80.3
FIN	7.0	83.0	85.0	85.7	86.9
S	-1.2	85.0	85.0	87.0	84.0
UK	1.7	82.4	83.0	82.8	83.5

Capacity utilisation rates for total industry (%)

Source: DG II, Business Survey

Figure 2.25

Capacity utilisation rates for the main industrial groupings, second quarter 1997 (%)



Source: DG II, Business Survey

FOREIGN TRADE INDICES - GROSS DATA

EUR15

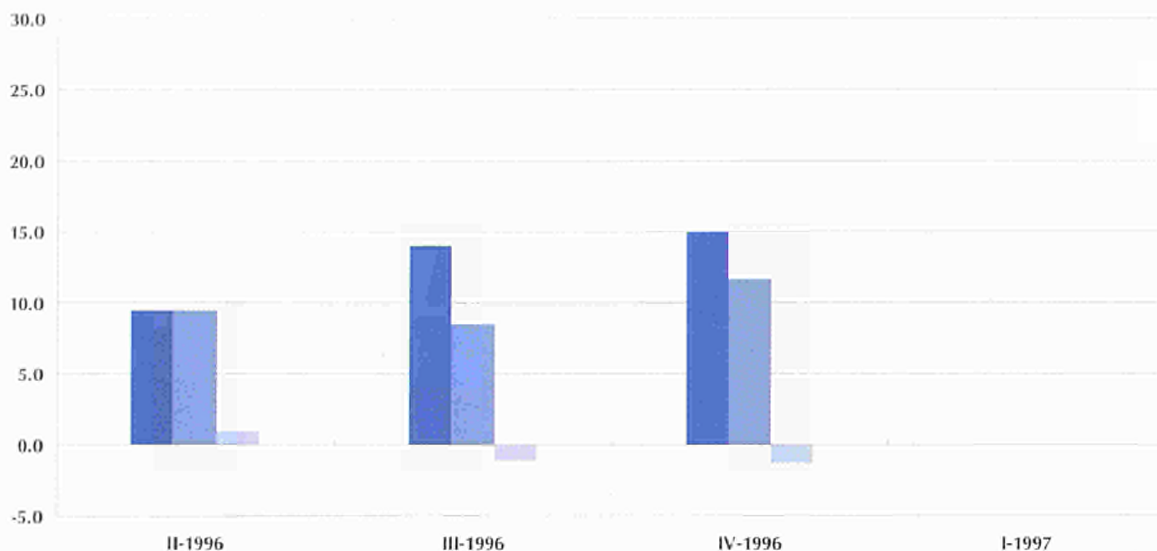
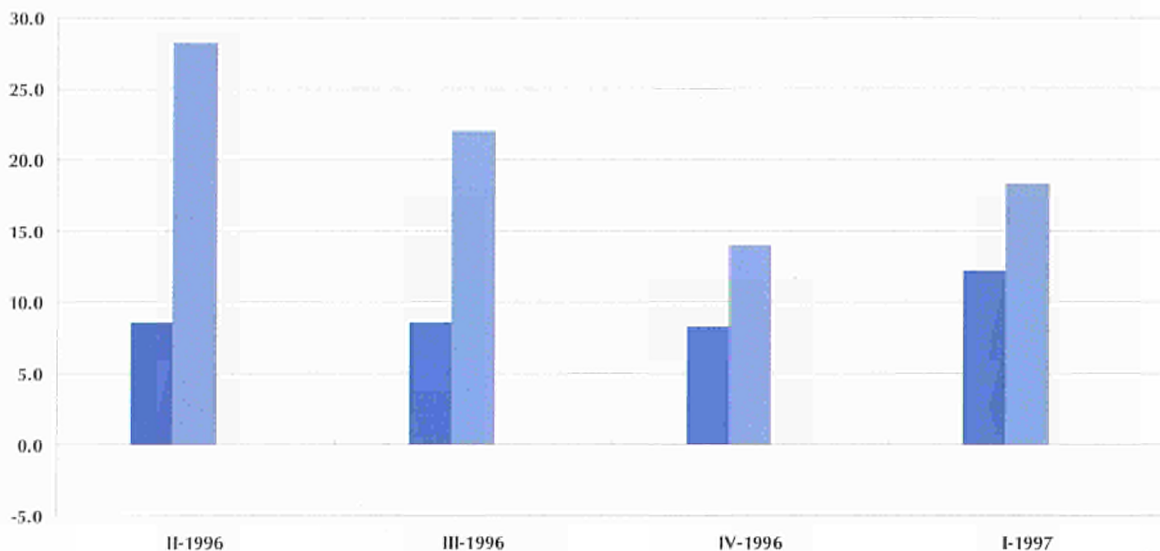


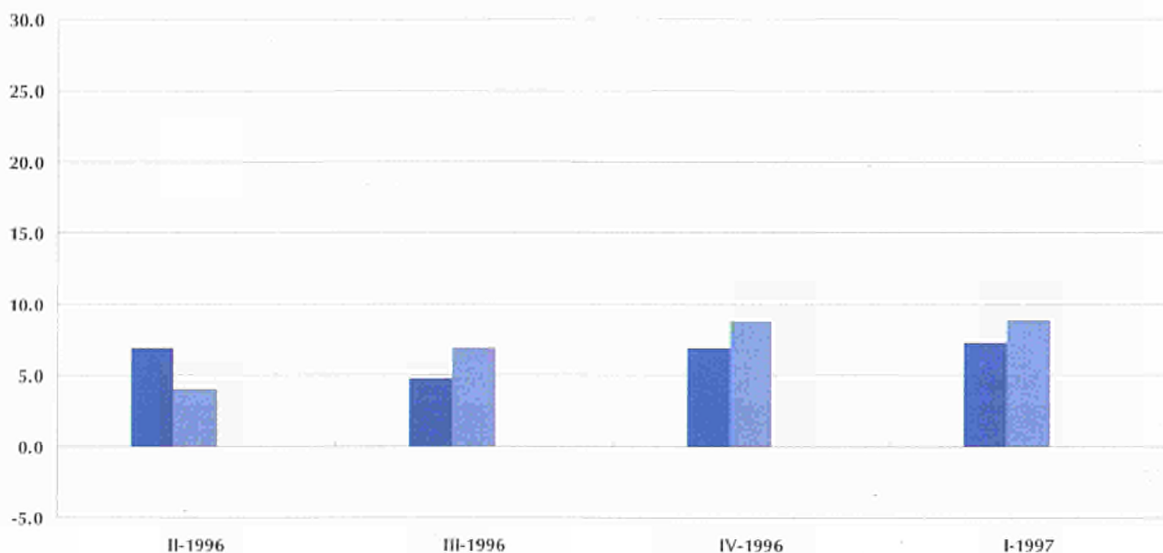
Figure 2.26

TRIAD comparison of foreign trade indices for total industry, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year, gross data (%)

Japan



USA



■ Export value
■ Import value
■ Terms of Trade

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.27

EUR15 foreign trade indices for total industry, trend cycle, in ECU terms (1990 = 100)

Export value index —
 Import value index —
 Terms of trade - - -

Source:  eurostat

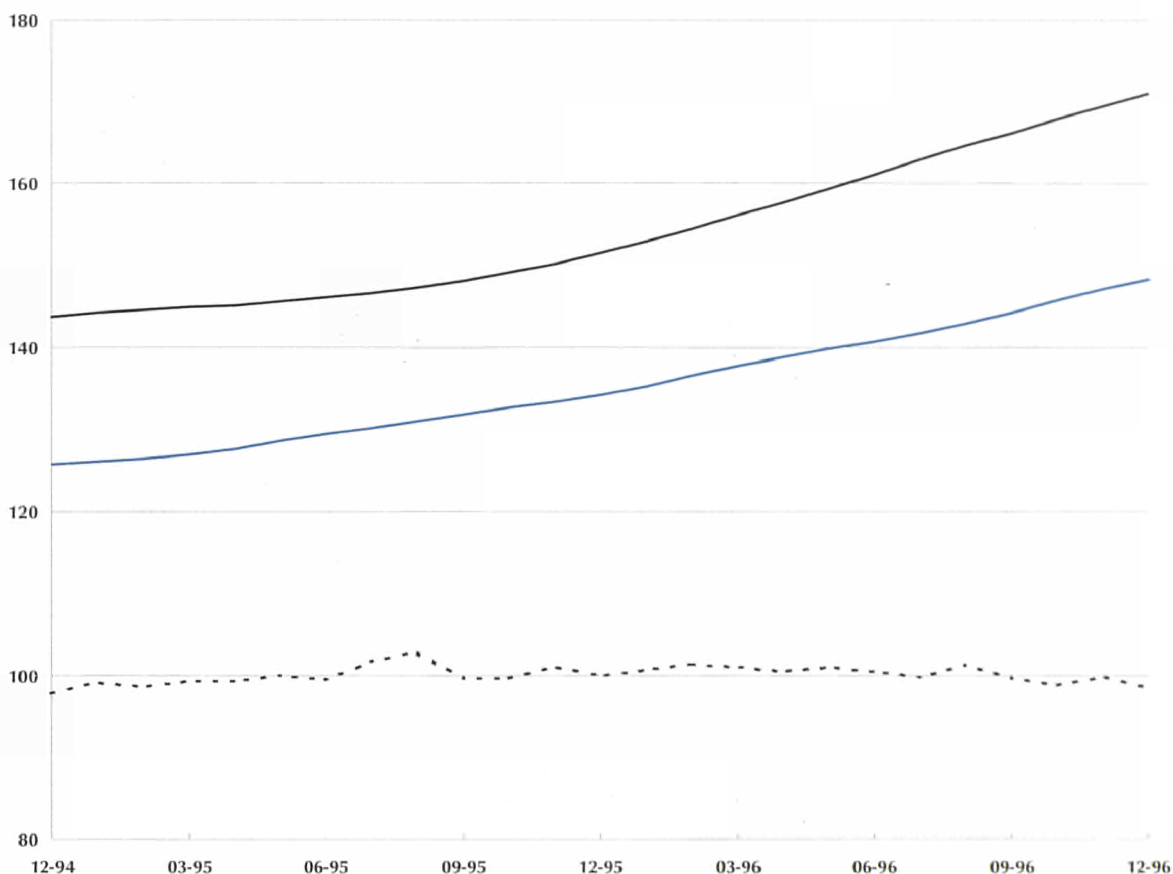


Table 2.19

Three month on three month growth rates for foreign trade indices, trend cycle, value indices are in ECU terms (%)

	Latest 3 months available			Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume		
EUR15	10-96	⇨	12-96	3.0	1.0	2.9	1.7	-1.3
B/L	10-96	⇨	12-96	2.9	1.9	0.0	-1.2	-0.5
DK	10-96	⇨	12-96	5.2	0.7	1.8	1.0	1.5
D	10-96	⇨	12-96	2.1	0.7	2.2	1.2	-1.2
EL		⇨		:	:	:	:	:
E	10-96	⇨	12-96	4.5	1.8	2.9	1.4	0.3
F	10-96	⇨	12-96	1.2	1.1	3.0	0.7	-1.0
IRL	09-96	⇨	11-96	0.8	0.3	0.6	-1.9	-5.2
I	10-96	⇨	12-96	-0.3	0.0	-1.4	1.5	-0.6
NL	10-96	⇨	12-96	2.7	-1.0	:	3.8	3.9
A		⇨		:	:	:	:	:
P	10-96	⇨	12-96	1.6	1.9	4.9	3.7	-1.9
FIN		⇨		:	:	:	:	:
S		⇨		:	:	:	:	:
UK	10-96	⇨	12-96	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.6

Source:  eurostat

FOREIGN TRADE INDICES - GROSS DATA

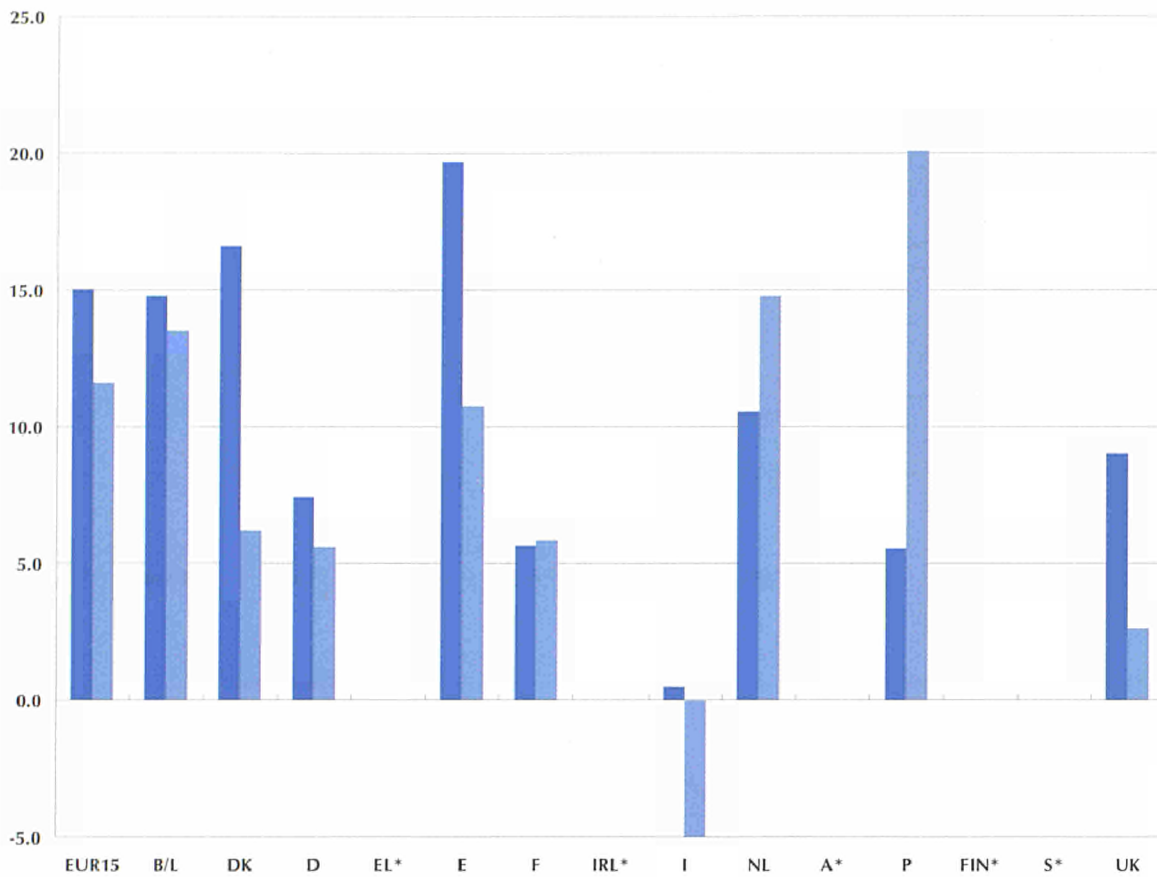


Figure 2.28

Annual growth rates for foreign trade indices of total industry, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, in ECU terms, gross data Oct-96 to Dec-96 (%)

■ Export value
■ Import value

Source: eurostat

Latest 3 months available

Exports
Value Volume

Imports
Value Volume

Terms of trade

	Latest 3 months available			Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume		
EUR15	10-96	⇒	12-96	15.0	10.6	11.6	5.9	-1.2
B/L	10-96	⇒	12-96	14.8	10.8	13.5	7.8	-1.6
DK	10-96	⇒	12-96	16.6	11.3	6.2	2.9	1.5
D	10-96	⇒	12-96	7.5	6.6	5.6	2.4	-2.3
EL		⇒		:	:	:	:	:
E	10-96	⇒	12-96	19.7	17.0	10.7	5.8	-2.3
F	10-96	⇒	12-96	5.7	4.9	5.8	2.3	-2.7
IRL	09-96	⇒	11-96	4.6	3.2	2.9	-5.5	-6.8
I	10-96	⇒	12-96	0.5	3.4	-5.1	0.0	2.5
NL	10-96	⇒	12-96	10.6	6.6	14.8	15.7	4.5
A		⇒		:	:	:	:	:
P	10-96	⇒	12-96	5.6	8.4	20.1	15.5	-6.1
FIN		⇒		:	:	:	:	:
S		⇒		:	:	:	:	:
UK	10-96	⇒	12-96	9.1	6.6	2.6	1.7	1.4

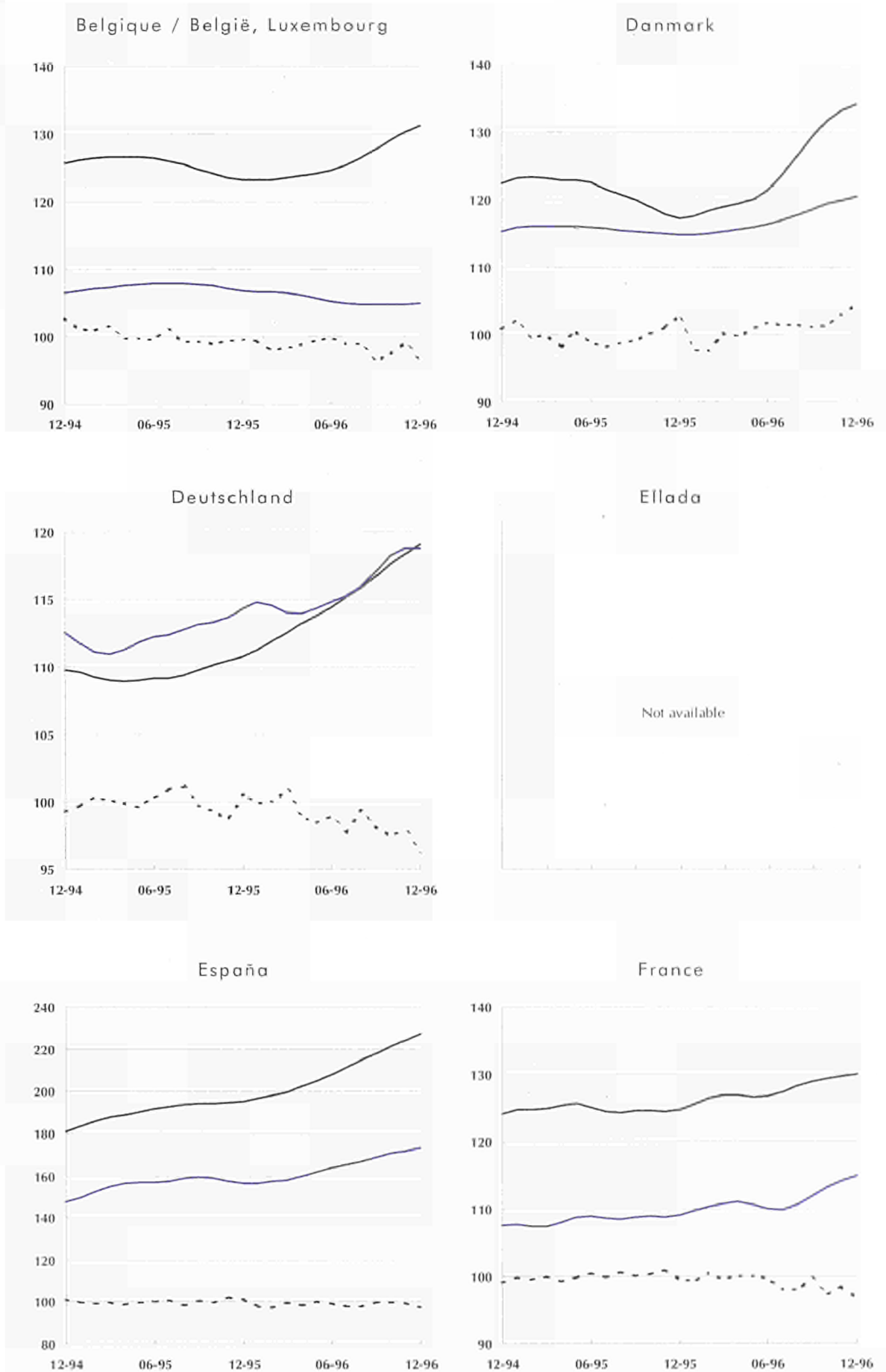
Table 2.20

Annual growth rates for foreign trade indices, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, value indices are in ECU terms, gross data (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.29

Foreign trade indices in ECU terms, trend cycle (1990 = 100)



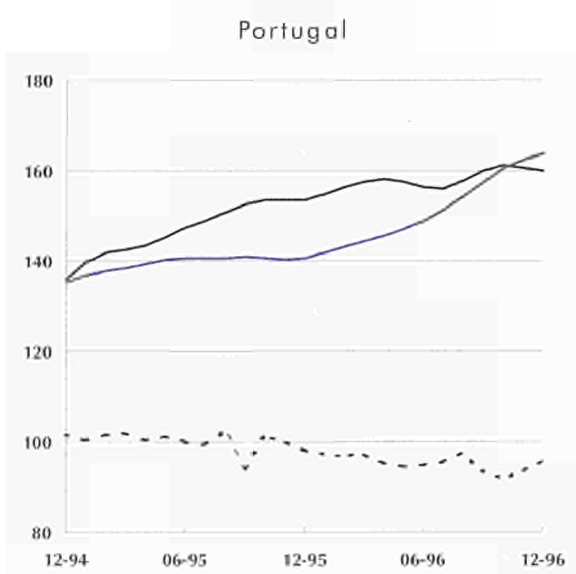
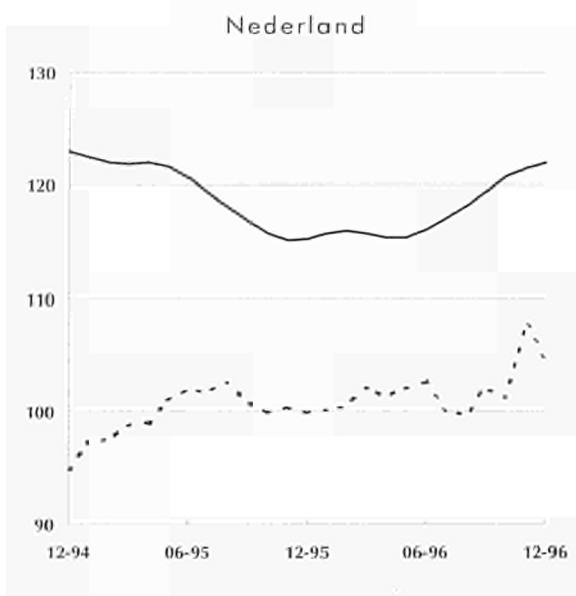
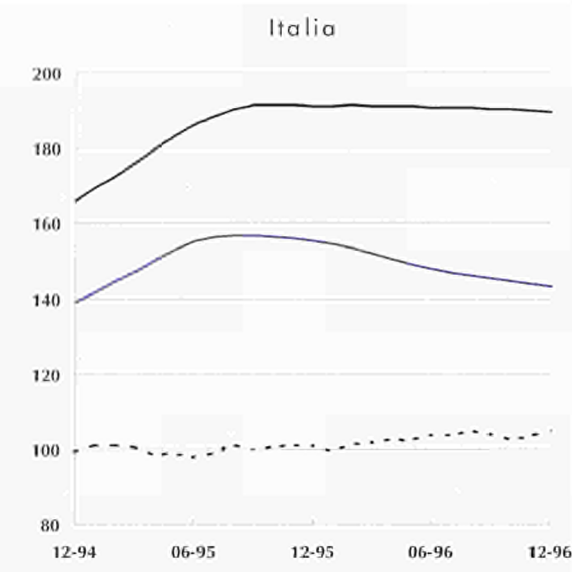
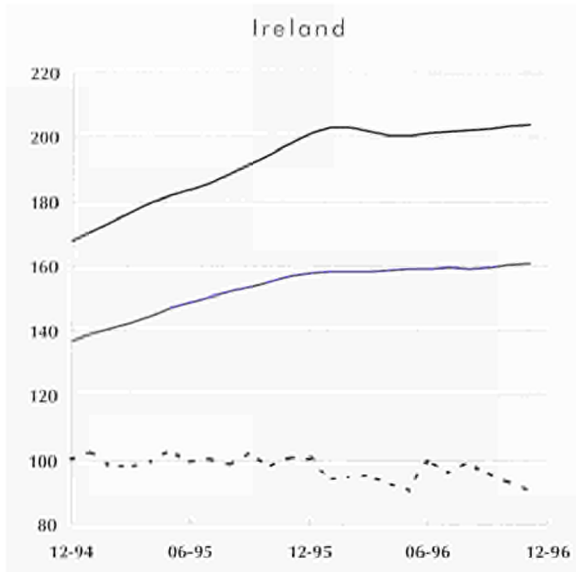
Export value index —
 Import value index —
 Terms of trade - - - -

Source: eurostat

FOREIGN TRADE INDICES - TREND CYCLE

Figure 2.29

Foreign trade indices in ECU terms, trend cycle (1990 = 100)

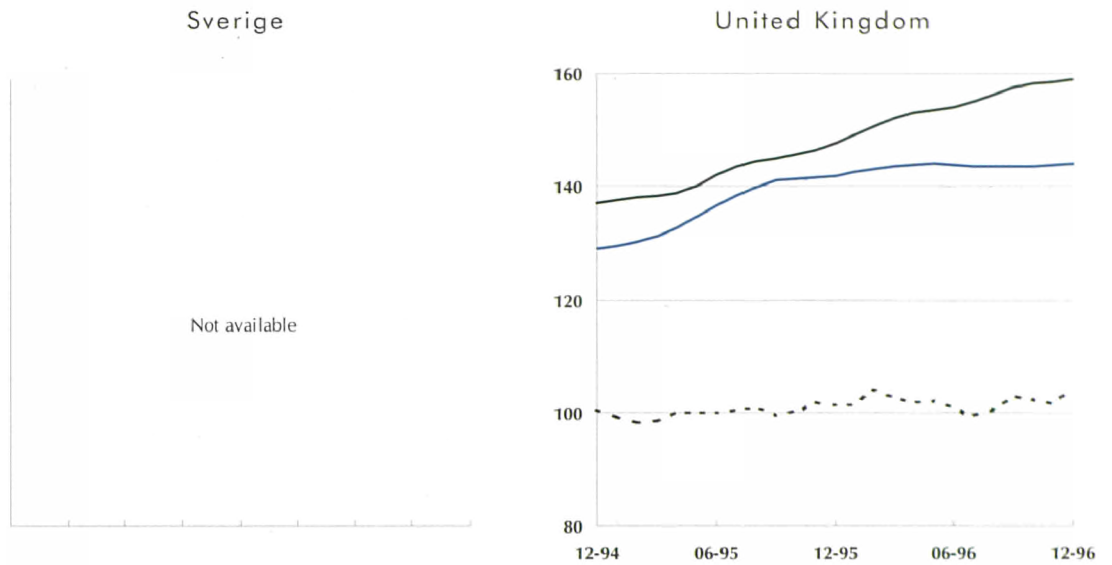


- Export value index
- Import value index
- - - Terms of trade

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.29

Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms,
trend cycle
(1990 = 100)



Export value index ———

Import value index ———

Terms of trade - - - - -

Further information - employment, construction and trade indices:

Figures showing the number of employees include all persons employed by the firm (manual workers and salaried employees on the firm's payroll).

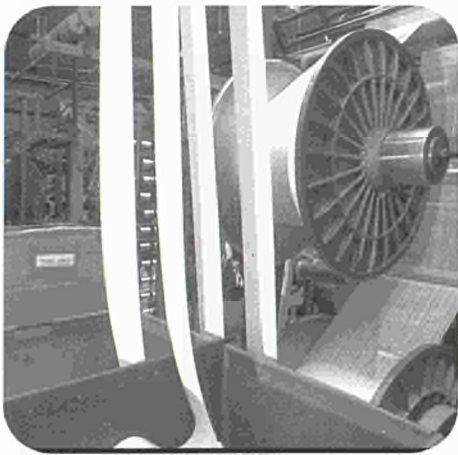
For the construction activity there are some very specific variables: for details of these please refer to the Eurostat publication "Methodology of Industrial Short-term Indicators" - CA-97-96-079-EN-C.

For the indices of imports and exports, foreign trade data of industrial products (following the nomenclature of the Harmonised System) were grouped according to the industrial NACE Rev.1 activity to which they belong. This grouping of products causes inevitably certain inaccuracies which can reduce the reliability of these foreign trade series. The indices for EUR15 refer only to extra-Union trade, the indices for Member States reflect also intra-Union trade.

Full methodological notes may be found on page 71.

Source: eurostat

3 Paper, printing and publishing



Structural indicators

value-added, production,
employment and labour costs



External trade

extra-EU exports and extra-EU imports

Short term indicators

production index, producer prices,
capacity utilisation, foreign trade indices



data extracted on: 07/07/97

For full methodological notes and an explanation of the signs and abbreviations used in this publication, please refer to page 71

In this section

Commentary 50

Structural indicators 56

value-added, production,
employment and labour costs

External trade 58

extra-EU exports and
extra-EU imports

Short term indicators 59

production index, producer prices,
capacity utilisation and
foreign trade indices



Structure of the industry: publishing activity is influenced by the paper industry

The paper industry includes the manufacture and processing of pulp, paper and paperboard, the latter two being manufactured chiefly from waste paper and cellulose. With the increasing integration of waste paper into production, vertical integration from forestry management to marketing has gradually lost ground to horizontal integration. The rise in the price of paper - the

main product - has had substantial repercussions on printing and publishing (the industry which also includes the reproduction of recordings) by pushing production costs up. In order not to hamper competitive pricing, the increase in costs upstream has not been systematically passed on in final prices; producers have sought productivity gains in reduced costs, such as labour costs. This notwithstanding, unit prices for newspapers and magazines have increased, affecting demand and average print runs as rising prices have pushed down demand for publications.

Industrialists have also accelerated the process of concentration by mergers and buy-outs as they have abandoned ancillary activities for specialisation and the benefits of economies of scale, even though the industry remains relatively fragmented.

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

Eurostat Data-Shop
tel: (352) 4335 2251
fax: (352) 4335 22221



Data marked with this symbol is available on the diskette - for further details see page 70

PRODUCTION & ACTIVITY BREAKDOWN

In April 1997, EUR15 output rose by 6.0% in annual terms...

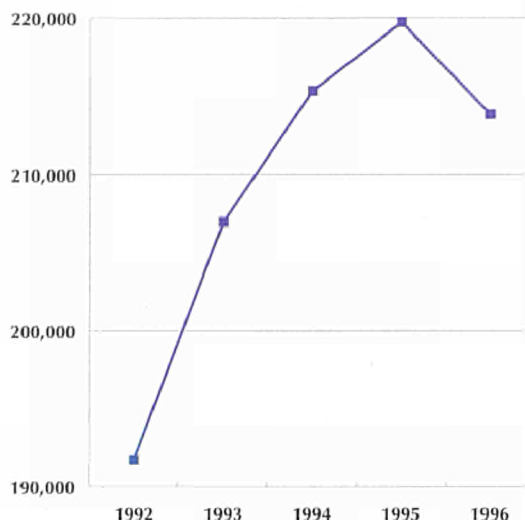


Figure 3.1

EUR15 production in constant prices (million ECU)

Source: DEBA GEIE

Latest trends: output in the EU has gone up again since last autumn

In April 1997, the annual year-on-year growth rate in the weighted production index of the paper and printing industry was 6.0% for EUR15. The increase was markedly higher than the Community average in Portugal (20.9%), Italy (10.9%) and Spain (16%), and lower in Germany (2.9%), France (4.4%) and the United Kingdom (3.2%). Since October 1996, the year-on-year growth rate has been positive and apparently rising. Previously, between September 1995 and September 1996, it had been constantly negative, as first attested by the visible slowdown as of early 1995. The changes in Germany and France are comparable to those seen in Europe as a whole, although growth was less lively. The most pronounced downturns were recorded in December 1995 and May 1996. The United Kingdom, for its part, has followed a course at considerable odds with the general trend since last autumn. While the most pronounced decline in production was observed in April 1996, there has been no recovery since, despite a slight upturn in the autumn. Thus, the first quarter of 1997 was marked by further falls in output. At international level, the United States saw an improvement in October 1996, when output rose for the first time in fifteen months. Growth seemed to continue through the winter.

The price index for EUR15 in April 1997 was down 1.7% over twelve months. This was also the case in Sweden (-0.2%), Germany (-1.4%) and the United Kingdom (-2.0%). Nevertheless, the rate of deflation has slowed down considerably since October 1996, when the annual decline in prices reached 4.8%. The last inflation dates back to April 1996, when it was 0.6%.

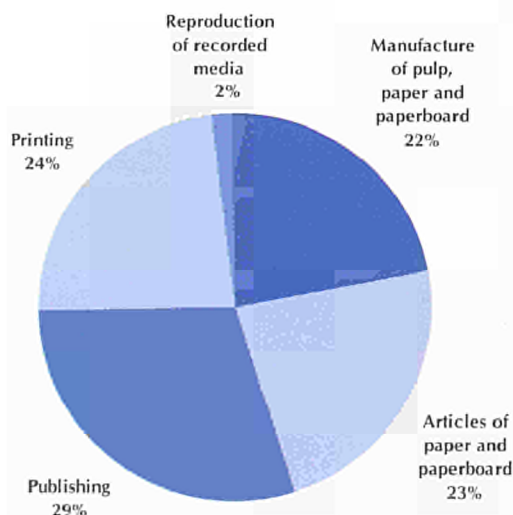


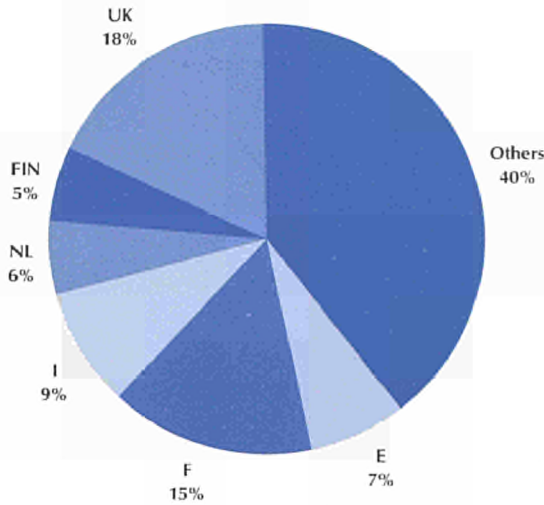
Figure 3.2

Share of production by industrial activity, 1996

Source: DEBA GEIE

Figure 3.3

Share of EUR15 value-added at factor cost, 1996



Source: DEBA GEIE

Finland and Sweden are relatively specialised in paper production...

The environment: increasing penetration of recycled paper

The paper industry has the advantage of recycling its own raw materials, and the recovery and use of recycled paper continue to grow. Nevertheless, while the packaging branch has proved sensitive to ecological considerations by using recycled materials and taking steps to limit the volume and weight of packaging, such efforts have not been applied to health and hygiene. Producers are working towards environmental protection, as demonstrated by investment in technologies intended to improve the ecological impact of emissions. The extent of recy-

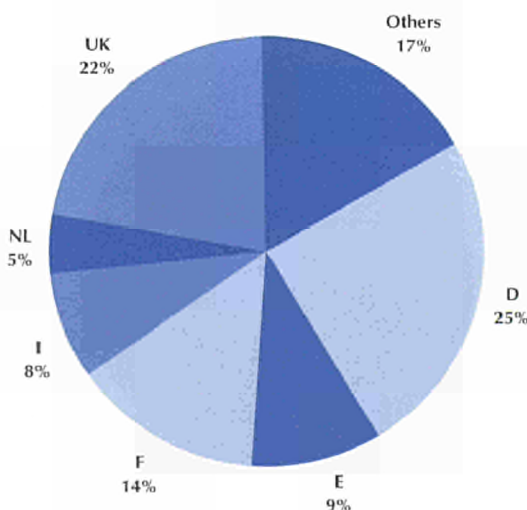
cling in the paper industry has had the effect of shifting production sites towards centres of population, where large quantities of waste paper are generated. This holds more for newspaper than other types of printed paper.

Germany is still the leading producer in the EU paper industry

In 1996, the paper industry contributed 3.1% of total manufacturing output in EUR15, 2.9% in Japan and 4.4% in the United States. The printing industry accounted for 3.8%, 4.5% and 5.0% respectively. The Member States which are relatively specialised in producing pulp, paper and board are Finland (529%) and Sweden (366%). Ireland, Italy and Denmark, on the other hand, rank lowest. In publishing and printing, Sweden comes last with 6%, while the United Kingdom, Finland and the Netherlands lead the field. This industry is, nevertheless, decidedly less specialised than the paper industry.

Figure 3.4

Share of EUR15 number of employees, 1995



Source: DEBA GEIE

LABOUR COSTS & PRODUCTION

Between 1995 and 1996, at current prices, paper output fell in value by 8.5% in EUR15 (-4.2% at constant prices). This fall was recorded in Finland (-19.0%) Germany (-9.9%) and Sweden (-6.7%). However, countries like the United Kingdom and Italy managed to increase their output, by 1.1% and 3.9% respectively. In 1996, output in the printing industry in Europe rose by a meagre 0.8% but fell by 1.2% at constant prices due to downturns in Denmark, France and Austria which were offset by increases in the United Kingdom (3.9%), Italy (6.4%) and Sweden (13.2%). In Japan, for its part, output was down 7.9%, in sharp contrast to the United States, where output rose by 4.4%.

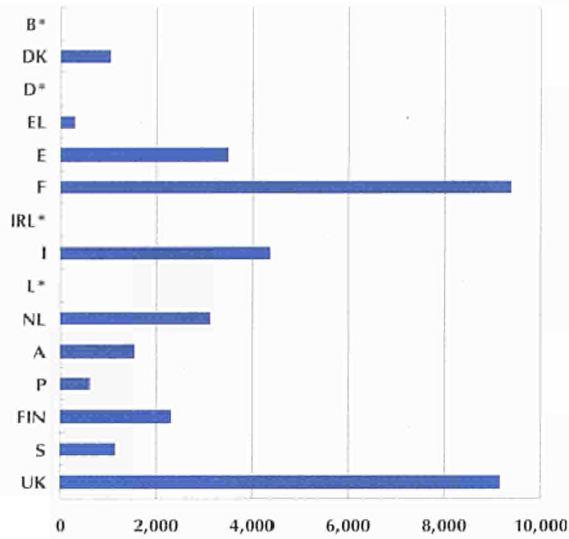


Figure 3.5

Labour costs, 1995 (million ECU)

Source: DEBA GEIE

In 1996, Germany led the Community paper industry, with 24.6% of EU output. It was followed by France (14.8%), the United Kingdom (13.9%), Italy, Finland and Sweden (7.7%). Japanese and American output were the equivalent of 64.2% and 125.5%, respectively, of EUR15 output. Germany is still Europe's Number-One papermaking pulp producer (22.1%), followed by Finland (17.3%) and Sweden (15.2%), but the United States leads the world. The manufacture of paper and board articles is dominated by Germany, the United Kingdom and France, while the Scandinavian countries account for less than 3.5%.

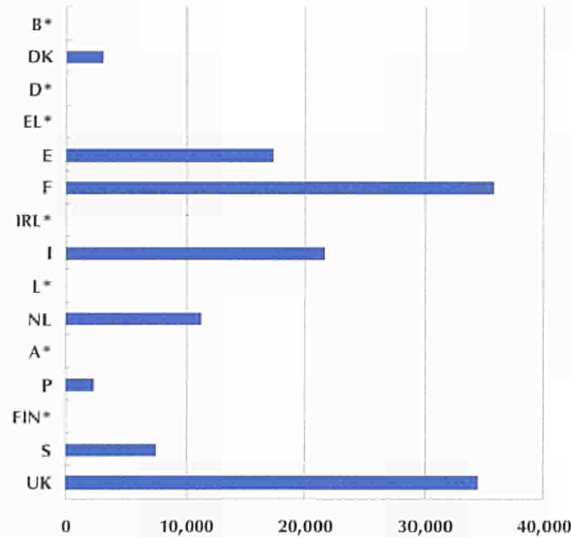


Figure 3.6

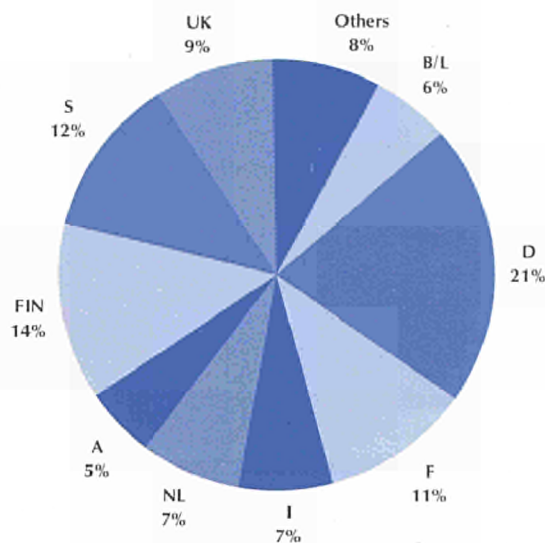
Production in constant prices, 1996 (million ECU)

Source: DEBA GEIE

The United States also dominates printing and publishing, with output 18% higher than EUR15 output in 1996, while Japan trailed behind by slightly more than 17%. Germany accounts for nearly 30% of Community printing output, ahead of France and the United Kingdom with 16%. On the other hand, in recording output, Ireland leads the field with 31.2% of the output of EUR15. It is followed by Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

Figure 3.7

Share of
world exports,
1995



Source: eurostat

Rising employment in Sweden

The trimming of margins to offset rising paper prices has brought increased efforts to improve labour productivity. Thus, between 1995 and 1996, employment in the paper industry was cut back by 13.0% in Spain, 2.1% in the United Kingdom, 1.7% in Germany and 1.6% in France. This reduction was mirrored in Japan (1.9%) and the United States (1.6%). In Sweden, on the other hand, employment rose by some 1.8%. Demanning was also implemented in publishing and printing, more particularly in Germany (-4.4%). The cuts were less significant in Japan (-0.6%) and the United States (-0.5%), while employment rose in Sweden and Spain.

Sweden and Finland's accession to the EU has considerably changed the balance of trade in the paper industry

While the accession of the Scandinavian countries has considerably changed the Community balance of trade in paper and board, the effect on the pulp branch has not been the same. There is a deficit in papermaking pulp, and the United States, which provides two-thirds of imports, is the main supplier. One of the reasons for this state of affairs is that papermaking pulp, unlike paper and board, is a standardised product bulk-produced in large industrial units, whereas European production is less concentrated. Paper consumption in China and south-east Asia is booming, and offers prime opportunities for exporters from across the world.

The cover rate for the paper industry in 1995 was 1665% in Finland and 771% in Sweden. Austria and Portugal also recorded surpluses, and Germany came close to balancing out. The surplus and external balance of the EU points to the extent of trade between the Member States. In publishing and printing, cover rates are particularly high in Italy (252%), Finland and Germany, as in extra-Community trade for EUR15 (203%).

This text was written by: Catherine Dailleau

For more details, please contact:

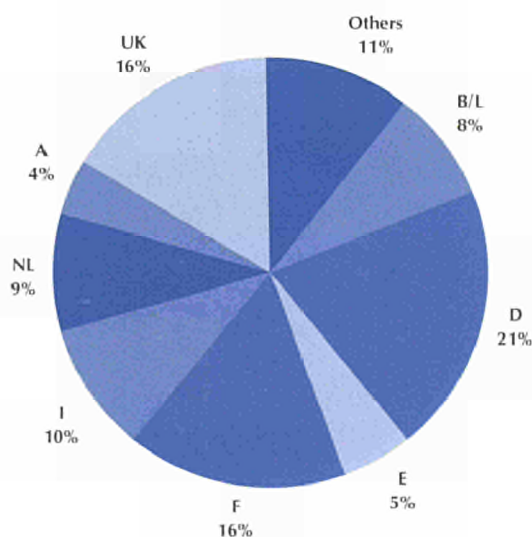
tel (352) 42 22 44 523

fax (352) 42 22 44 520

e-mail: xosa090@nopc.eurostat.cec.be

Figure 3.8

Share of
world imports,
1995



Source: eurostat

**Enterprises in Europe:
Fourth report**

This is a biennial publication produced by Eurostat in co-operation with DG XXIII of the European Commission.

There were around 16 million small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in 1992 in the countries of EUR15, employing more than 100 million people.



The publication contains several parts which present the information that has been gathered by Eurostat. Each part has been designed to facilitate the rapid acquisition of the facts. The interested reader may turn to detailed country or sectoral information. Furthermore, there is a supplementary diskette publication, which contains the SME tabular database.

The paper publication is broken down into the following sections:

- Part 1: main information on European enterprises;
- Part 2: specific analyses, such as enterprise creation, the innovative behaviour of SMEs or regional analyses;
- Parts 3 & 4: sectoral and country analyses.

The sources used are normally existing business registers in the European countries. The following economic indicators are provided: employment, turnover and sometimes value added and labour costs.

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

Eurostat Data-Shop
2, rue Jean Engling
L-1466
Dommeldange
Luxembourg

tel: (352) 4335 2251
fax: (352) 4335 2221

An order form may be found at the end of this publication

VALUE ADDED & PRODUCTION

Table 3.1

Value-added at
factor cost
(million ECU)

	1992	t/t-1 (%)	1993	t/t-1 (%)	1994	t/t-1 (%)	1995	t/t-1 (%)	1996	t/t-1 (%)
EUR15	71,469.7	-0.2	74,939.1	4.9	81,055.4	8.2	89,585.7	10.5	86,929.0	-3.0
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	1,399.8	3.3	1,358.7	-2.9	1,402.7	3.2	1,731.2	23.4	1,658.7	-4.2
Share (%)	2.0		1.8		1.7		1.9		1.9	
D	13,939.5	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	19.5		:		:		:		:	
EL	:	:	285.5	:	285.7	0.1	319.8	11.9	360.0	12.6
Share (%)	:		0.4		0.4		0.4		0.4	
E	6,060.3	1.3	5,413.0	-10.7	5,576.9	3.0	6,490.6	16.4	6,139.7	-5.4
Share (%)	8.5		7.2		6.9		7.2		7.1	
F	11,137.1	2.3	11,363.1	2.0	12,258.2	7.9	13,857.2	13.0	13,198.6	-4.8
Share (%)	15.6		15.2		15.1		15.5		15.2	
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
I	8,151.4	-5.0	7,370.8	-9.6	7,485.9	1.6	7,247.7	-3.2	7,643.7	5.5
Share (%)	11.4		9.8		9.2		8.1		8.8	
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
NL	4,363.3	4.0	4,506.1	3.3	4,686.1	4.0	5,061.8	8.0	5,096.9	0.7
Share (%)	6.1		6.0		5.8		5.7		5.9	
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
P	944.3	11.8	876.3	-7.2	952.5	8.7	1,060.8	11.4	1,056.8	-0.4
Share (%)	1.3		1.2		1.2		1.2		1.2	
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	:	5,491.9	:	4,736.9	-13.7
Share (%)	:		:		:		6.1		5.4	
S	2,053.2	-4.1	1,846.8	-10.1	2,276.9	23.3	3,087.8	35.6	2,907.5	-5.8
Share (%)	2.9		2.5		2.8		3.4		3.3	
UK	14,675.1	-1.0	14,349.9	-2.2	14,956.6	4.2	15,344.0	2.6	15,787.6	2.9
Share (%)	20.5		19.1		18.5		17.1		18.2	

Source: DEBA GEIE

Table 3.2

Production in
constant prices
(million ECU)

	1992	t/t-1 (%)	1993	t/t-1 (%)	1994	t/t-1 (%)	1995	t/t-1 (%)	1996	t/t-1 (%)
EUR15	193,342.0	-0.8	200,452.6	3.7	212,419.0	6.0	237,524.9	11.8	228,895.4	-3.6
B	:	:	:	:	5,801.4	:	6,836.9	17.8	6,739.2	-1.4
Share (%)	:		:		2.7		2.9		2.9	
DK	2,913.1	-1.3	2,764.5	-5.1	2,855.2	3.3	3,522.6	23.4	3,359.5	-4.6
Share (%)	1.5		1.4		1.3		1.5		1.5	
D	39,944.4	-1.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	20.7		:		:		:		:	
EL	:	:	932.9	:	921.6	-1.2	1,025.2	11.2	1,136.3	10.8
Share (%)	:		0.5		0.4		0.4		0.5	
E	15,894.7	-0.4	14,414.5	-9.3	15,374.5	6.7	18,129.4	17.9	17,102.0	-5.7
Share (%)	8.2		7.2		7.2		7.6		7.5	
F	32,714.7	3.9	33,051.4	1.0	35,613.3	7.8	40,457.6	13.6	38,063.3	-5.9
Share (%)	16.9		16.5		16.8		17.0		16.6	
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
I	23,203.1	-3.5	21,031.7	-9.4	21,450.9	2.0	20,801.3	-3.0	21,887.7	5.2
Share (%)	12.0		10.5		10.1		8.8		9.6	
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
NL	11,336.4	2.0	10,944.1	-3.5	11,529.0	5.3	13,039.0	13.1	13,085.8	0.4
Share (%)	5.9		5.5		5.4		5.5		5.7	
A	5,499.8	-0.1	5,277.9	-4.0	5,851.1	10.9	6,597.1	12.7	5,933.9	-10.1
Share (%)	2.8		2.6		2.8		2.8		2.6	
P	2,824.2	10.8	2,663.4	-5.7	2,871.9	7.8	3,192.1	11.1	3,171.0	-0.7
Share (%)	1.5		1.3		1.4		1.3		1.4	
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	:	14,940.5	:	12,741.0	-14.7
Share (%)	:		:		:		6.3		5.6	
S	6,446.7	-5.7	5,423.9	-15.9	6,500.8	19.9	8,698.5	33.8	8,147.7	-6.3
Share (%)	3.3		2.7		3.1		3.7		3.6	
UK	33,378.6	-2.8	33,120.8	-0.8	34,616.8	4.5	35,793.1	3.4	36,790.1	2.8
Share (%)	17.3		16.5		16.3		15.1		16.1	

Source: DEBA GEIE

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES & LABOUR COSTS

Table 3.3

	1991	t/ t-1 (%)	1992	t/ t-1 (%)	1993	t/ t-1 (%)	1994	t/ t-1 (%)	1995	t/ t-1 (%)
EUR15	1,698,065.0	0.2	1,649,799.0	-2.8	1,679,812.0	1.8	1,694,519.0	0.9	1,686,672.0	-0.5
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	39,229.0	:	41,685.0	6.3
Share (%)	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.3	:	2.5	
DK	26,966.0	-0.7	25,809.0	-4.3	24,562.0	-4.8	24,665.0	0.4	23,857.0	-3.3
Share (%)	1.6		1.6		1.5		1.5		1.4	
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	425,688.0	:	417,063.0	-2.0
Share (%)	:	:	:	:	:	:	25.1	:	24.7	
EL	:	:	:	:	16,012.0	:	16,556.0	3.4	16,416.0	-0.8
Share (%)	:	:	:	:	1.0	:	1.0		1.0	
E	188,852.0	-0.8	184,048.0	-2.5	164,898.0	-10.4	161,347.0	-2.2	158,779.0	-1.6
Share (%)	11.1		11.2		9.8		9.5		9.4	
F	241,195.0	1.8	240,142.0	-0.4	234,527.0	-2.3	237,640.0	1.3	239,295.0	0.7
Share (%)	14.2		14.6		14.0		14.0		14.2	
IRL	18,891.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	1.1		:		:		:		:	
I	:	:	153,018.0	:	150,810.0	-1.4	142,577.0	-5.5	136,937.0	-4.0
Share (%)	:		9.3		9.0		8.4		8.1	
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
NL	91,637.0	8.4	90,993.0	-0.7	85,012.0	-6.6	80,393.0	-5.4	81,185.0	1.0
Share (%)	5.4		5.5		5.1		4.7		4.8	
A	42,877.0	:	41,400.0	-3.4	39,049.0	-5.7	37,474.0	-4.0	36,208.0	-3.4
Share (%)	2.5		2.5		2.3		2.2		2.1	
P	46,844.0	-5.3	47,240.0	0.8	44,316.0	-6.2	44,716.0	0.9	42,246.0	-5.5
Share (%)	2.8		2.9		2.6		2.6		2.5	
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	65,500.0	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		3.9	
S	39,567.0	-5.3	36,259.0	-8.4	31,593.0	-12.9	31,473.0	-0.4	33,961.0	7.9
Share (%)	2.3		2.2		1.9		1.9		2.0	
UK	:	:	:	:	355,481.0	:	366,720.0	3.2	373,192.0	1.8
Share (%)	:		:		21.2		21.6		22.1	

Number of employees (units)

Source: DEBA GEIE

Table 3.4

	1991	t/ t-1 (%)	1992	t/ t-1 (%)	1993	t/ t-1 (%)	1994	t/ t-1 (%)	1995	t/ t-1 (%)
EUR15	48,075.0	7.5	48,770.0	1.4	51,509.4	5.6	54,378.5	5.6	55,940.8	2.9
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
DK	969.5	1.9	977.7	0.8	961.4	-1.7	982.4	2.2	1,019.1	3.7
Share (%)	2.0		2.0		1.9		1.8		1.8	
D	9,596.5	11.6	10,099.9	5.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	20.0		20.7		:		:		:	
EL	:	:	:	:	255.3	:	282.6	10.7	299.6	6.0
Share (%)	:		:		0.5		0.5		0.5	
E	4,145.7	11.0	4,268.3	3.0	3,594.8	-15.8	3,456.5	-3.8	3,509.0	1.5
Share (%)	8.6		8.8		7.0		6.4		6.3	
F	7,907.6	5.8	8,274.3	4.6	8,589.6	3.8	8,958.6	4.3	9,372.7	4.6
Share (%)	16.4		17.0		16.7		16.5		16.8	
IRL	450.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	0.9		:		:		:		:	
I	5,721.1	8.4	5,752.0	0.5	5,021.2	-12.7	4,837.1	-3.7	4,370.8	-9.6
Share (%)	11.9		11.8		9.7		8.9		7.8	
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		:	
NL	2,670.1	14.9	2,860.9	7.1	2,953.7	3.2	2,958.7	0.2	3,116.0	5.3
Share (%)	5.6		5.9		5.7		5.4		5.6	
A	1,397.0	:	1,471.5	5.3	1,474.7	0.2	1,517.7	2.9	1,544.6	1.8
Share (%)	2.9		3.0		2.9		2.8		2.8	
P	:	:	:	:	602.8	:	616.4	2.3	620.8	0.7
Share (%)	:		:		1.2		1.1		1.1	
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,317.1	:
Share (%)	:		:		:		:		4.1	
S	1,390.1	4.8	1,353.3	-2.6	979.4	-27.6	1,009.0	3.0	1,137.4	12.7
Share (%)	2.9		2.8		1.9		1.9		2.0	
UK	8,987.9	3.5	8,588.3	-4.4	8,482.2	-1.2	9,209.6	8.6	9,174.7	-0.4
Share (%)	18.7		17.6		16.5		16.9		16.4	

Labour costs (million ECU)

Source: DEBA GEIE

Table 3.5

Extra-EUR15
exports
(million ECU)

	1991	t / t-1 (%)	1992	t / t-1 (%)	1993	t / t-1 (%)	1994	t / t-1 (%)	1995	t / t-1 (%)
EUR15	11,981.3	-0.8	11,950.6	-0.3	13,547.8	13.4	15,356.8	13.4	17,967.4	17.0
B/L	233.4	-4.9	248.0	6.3	273.5	10.3	332.0	21.4	387.7	16.8
Share (%)	1.9		2.1		2.0		2.2		2.2	
DK	166.9	11.8	171.7	2.9	177.4	3.3	198.4	11.8	214.6	8.2
Share (%)	1.4		1.4		1.3		1.3		1.2	
D	2,461.6	8.1	2,605.0	5.8	2,886.0	10.8	3,407.0	18.1	4,465.0	31.1
Share (%)	20.5		21.8		21.3		22.2		24.9	
EL	29.4	19.5	42.0	42.9	53.4	27.1	55.9	4.7	262.0	368.7
Share (%)	0.2		0.4		0.4		0.4		1.5	
E	512.2	4.3	532.8	4.0	718.8	34.9	794.6	10.5	910.9	14.6
Share (%)	4.3		4.5		5.3		5.2		5.1	
F	1,368.4	-0.4	1,422.2	3.9	1,477.2	3.9	1,605.4	8.7	1,881.2	17.2
Share (%)	11.4		11.9		10.9		10.5		10.5	
IRL	13.2	-18.5	14.8	12.1	16.8	13.5	26.5	57.7	71.5	169.8
Share (%)	0.1		0.1		0.1		0.2		0.4	
I	714.6	7.1	735.0	2.9	794.1	8.0	933.8	17.6	1,167.2	25.0
Share (%)	6.0		6.2		5.9		6.1		6.5	
NL	431.1	3.9	546.1	26.7	591.2	8.3	702.2	18.8	720.2	2.6
Share (%)	3.6		4.6		4.4		4.6		4.0	
A	737.3	7.6	752.2	2.0	772.6	2.7	898.5	16.3	995.9	10.8
Share (%)	6.2		6.3		5.7		5.9		5.5	
P	123.3	11.9	111.9	-9.2	105.1	-6.1	101.5	-3.4	141.8	39.7
Share (%)	1.0		0.9		0.8		0.7		0.8	
FIN	1,463.4	-24.7	1,413.0	-3.4	1,780.9	26.0	2,087.8	17.2	2,735.9	31.0
Share (%)	12.2		11.8		13.1		13.6		15.2	
S	1,391.8	-5.3	1,330.3	-4.4	1,326.9	-0.3	1,504.0	13.3	1,760.1	17.0
Share (%)	11.6		11.1		9.8		9.8		9.8	
UK	1,560.8	0.6	1,617.6	3.6	2,005.7	24.0	2,214.2	10.4	2,253.3	1.8
Share (%)	13.0		13.5		14.8		14.4		12.5	

Source:  eurostat

Table 3.6

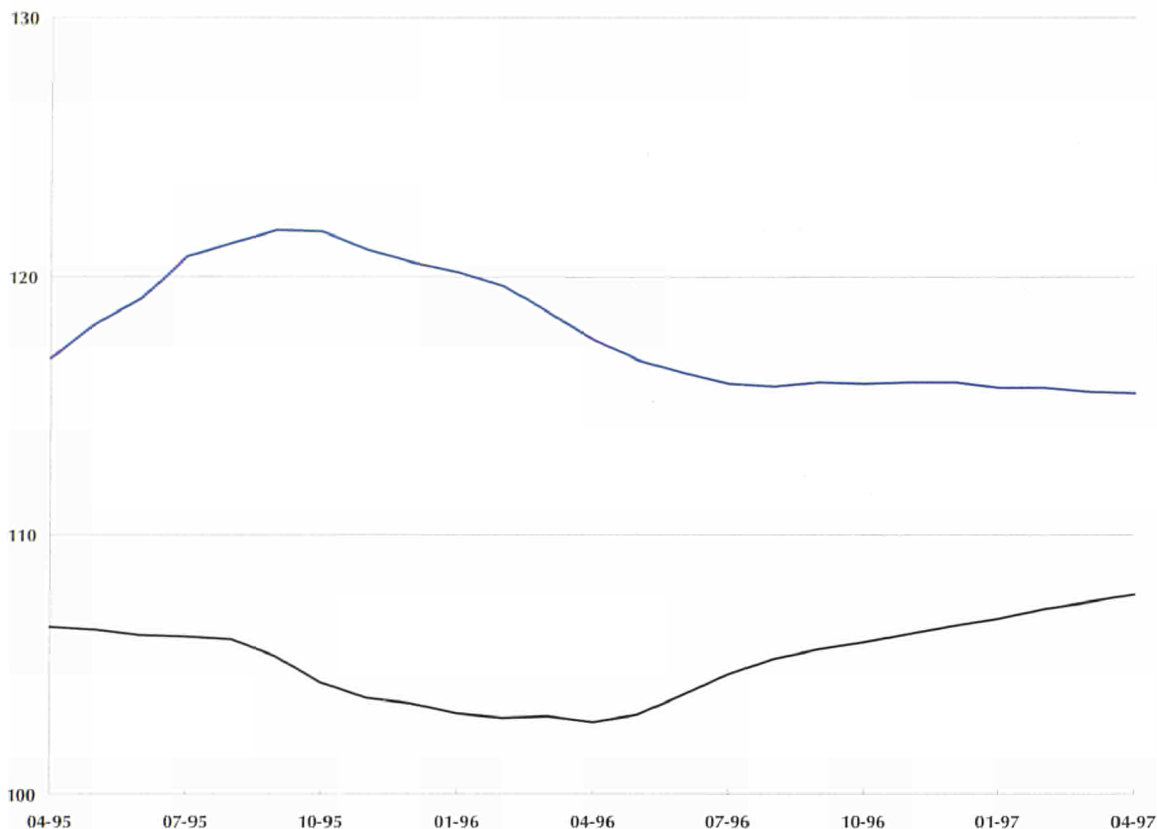
Extra-EUR15
imports
(million ECU)

	1991	t / t-1 (%)	1992	t / t-1 (%)	1993	t / t-1 (%)	1994	t / t-1 (%)	1995	t / t-1 (%)
EUR15	9,378.6	1.4	9,191.8	-2.0	8,585.5	-6.6	10,196.4	18.8	12,893.6	26.5
B/L	392.4	-1.2	348.9	-11.1	342.5	-1.8	429.3	25.3	579.1	34.9
Share (%)	4.2		3.8		4.0		4.2		4.5	
DK	142.2	-1.0	158.6	11.5	154.1	-2.8	161.5	4.8	180.7	11.9
Share (%)	1.5		1.7		1.8		1.6		1.4	
D	2,413.7	1.8	2,316.4	-4.0	2,151.2	-7.1	2,490.3	15.8	3,071.2	23.3
Share (%)	25.7		25.2		25.1		24.4		23.8	
EL	145.1	10.3	112.9	-22.2	90.0	-20.3	115.1	27.9	198.6	72.5
Share (%)	1.5		1.2		1.0		1.1		1.5	
E	331.2	11.3	326.1	-1.5	326.5	0.1	358.8	9.9	488.4	36.1
Share (%)	3.5		3.5		3.8		3.5		3.8	
F	1,254.2	-0.9	1,183.9	-5.6	1,088.4	-8.1	1,262.6	16.0	1,608.2	27.4
Share (%)	13.4		12.9		12.7		12.4		12.5	
IRL	76.2	31.4	68.5	-10.1	68.9	0.6	70.1	1.7	78.9	12.6
Share (%)	0.8		0.7		0.8		0.7		0.6	
I	1,152.7	0.8	1,161.4	0.8	1,004.3	-13.5	1,346.5	34.1	1,969.0	46.2
Share (%)	12.3		12.6		11.7		13.2		15.3	
NL	566.6	2.7	589.0	4.0	599.9	1.9	715.5	19.3	997.5	39.4
Share (%)	6.0		6.4		7.0		7.0		7.7	
A	290.0	-6.1	297.3	2.5	292.8	-1.5	332.5	13.6	341.5	2.7
Share (%)	3.1		3.2		3.4		3.3		2.6	
P	61.6	4.6	66.9	8.6	57.5	-14.1	48.9	-15.0	68.7	40.5
Share (%)	0.7		0.7		0.7		0.5		0.5	
FIN	116.6	7.7	139.8	19.9	114.0	-18.5	129.8	13.9	136.8	5.4
Share (%)	1.2		1.5		1.3		1.3		1.1	
S	289.8	-6.9	302.6	4.4	267.0	-11.8	344.0	28.8	333.4	-3.1
Share (%)	3.1		3.3		3.1		3.4		2.6	
UK	1,972.8	3.9	1,982.3	0.5	1,997.5	0.8	2,370.2	18.7	2,841.5	19.9
Share (%)	21.0		21.6		23.3		23.2		22.0	

Source:  eurostat

PRODUCTION & PRODUCER PRICE INDICES

Figure 3.9



EUR15 production and producer price indices (1990 = 100)

— Production index
— Producer price index

Source: eurostat

Table 3.7

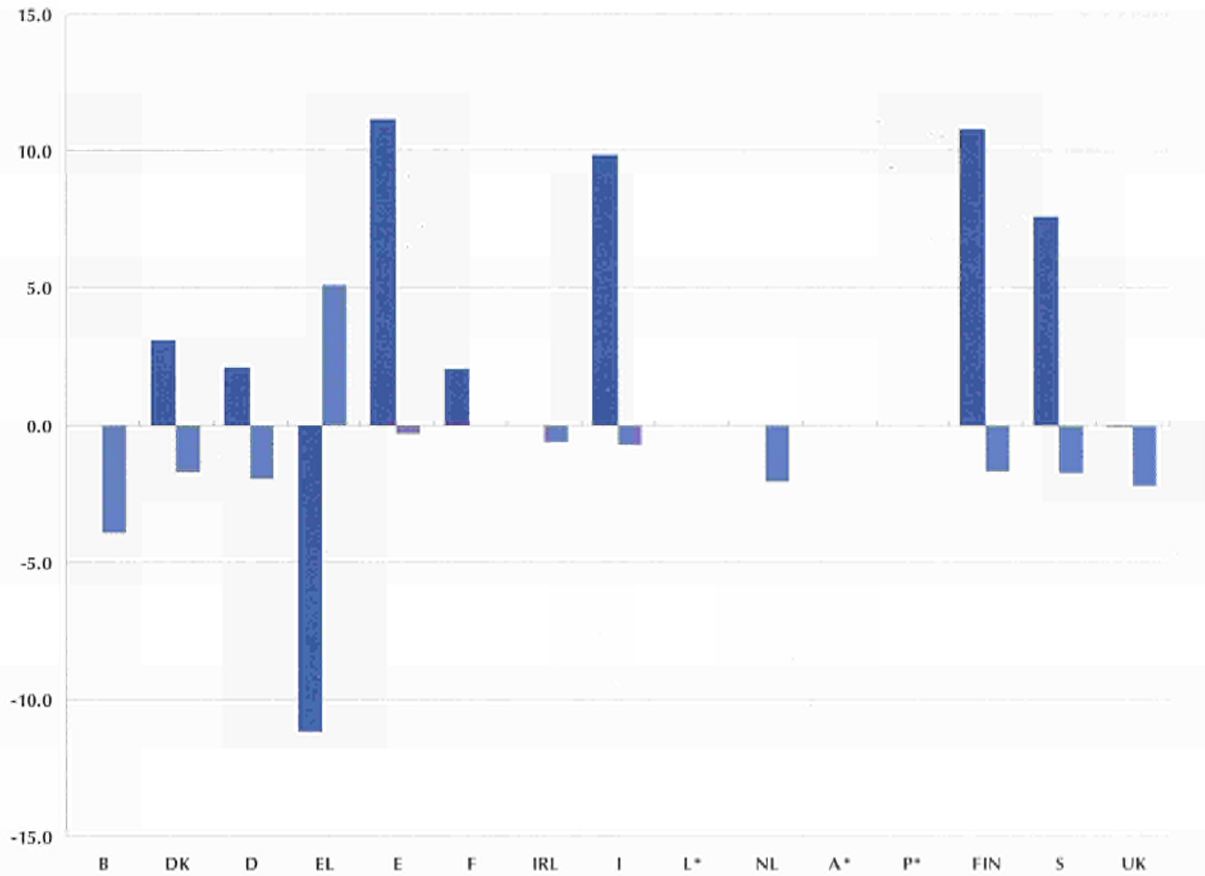
	Latest 3 months available		Production index		Latest month available	Producer price index		
	t-2	t-1	t / t-1	t / t-4		t / t-3	t / t-12	
EUR15	02-97	⇒	04-97	0.9	4.6	04-97	-0.2	-1.7
B		⇒		:	:	04-97	0.4	-3.9
DK	02-97	⇒	04-97	0.4	3.1	04-97	0.4	-1.7
D	02-97	⇒	04-97	0.6	2.1	05-97	-0.1	-1.4
EL	02-97	⇒	04-97	-2.4	-11.2	04-97	2.9	5.1
E	02-97	⇒	04-97	3.6	11.2	04-97	0.0	-0.3
F	02-97	⇒	04-97	0.4	2.1	12-93	-0.5	-5.5
IRL	11-96	⇒	01-97	2.3	8.9	05-97	-0.5	-0.7
I	01-97	⇒	03-97	2.1	11.0	04-97	-0.1	-0.7
L	01-97	⇒	03-97	-0.5	13.2	07-96	-0.1	3.6
NL	10-96	⇒	12-96	0.1	0.9	04-97	-0.1	-2.1
A	06-96	⇒	08-96	2.3	3.1		:	:
P	01-97	⇒	03-97	0.7	6.4		:	:
FIN	02-97	⇒	04-97	2.0	10.8	05-97	-0.2	-0.1
S	02-97	⇒	04-97	0.6	7.6	05-97	0.7	-0.2
UK	02-97	⇒	04-97	-1.0	-0.1	05-97	-0.7	-2.0
Japan	07-96	⇒	09-96	0.6	1.7	09-96	0.0	0.4
USA	11-96	⇒	01-97	1.2	2.2	01-97	0.4	-3.8

Latest growth rates for production and producer price indices (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 3.10

Annual growth rates for production and producer price indices, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, Feb-97 to Apr-97 (%)

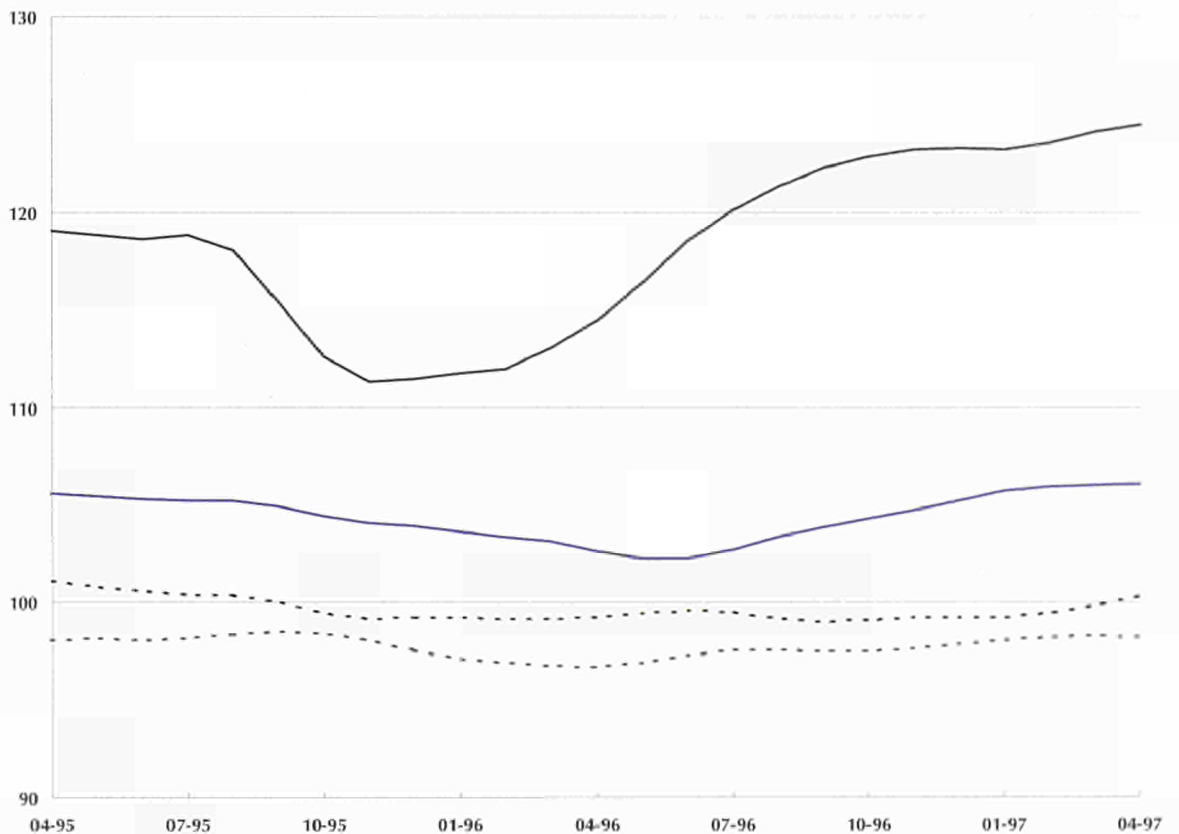


Production ■
Producer price index ■

Source: eurostat

Figure 3.11

Production index for individual activities, trend cycle (1990 = 100)



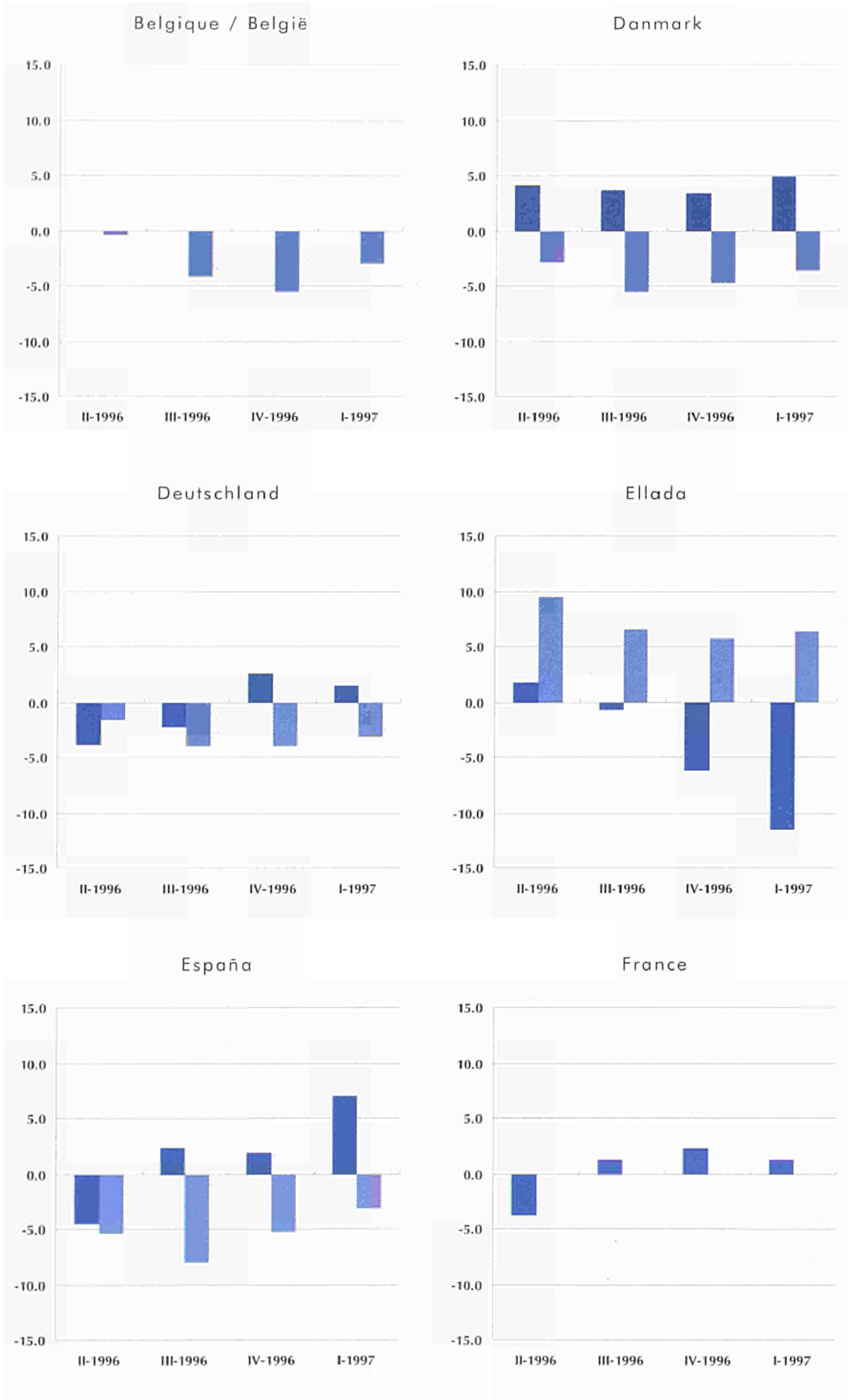
Pulp, paper and paperboard —
Articles of paper and paperboard - - -
Publishing - - -
Printing —

Source: eurostat

PRODUCTION & PRODUCER PRICE INDICES

Figure 3.12

Annual growth rates for production and producer price indices, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year (%)

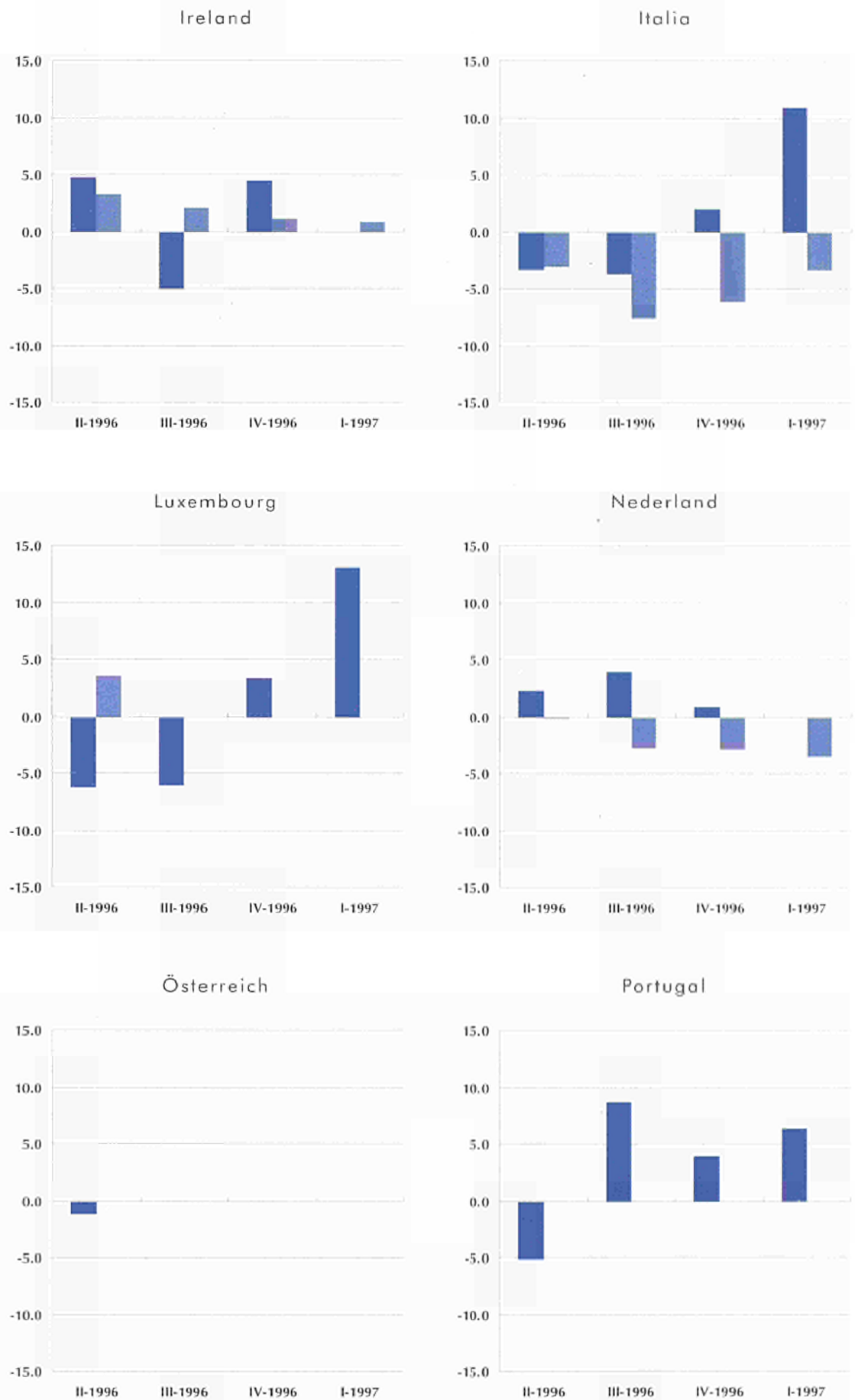


■ Production index
■ Producer price index

Source: eurostat

Figure 3.12

Annual growth rates for production and producer price indices, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year (%)



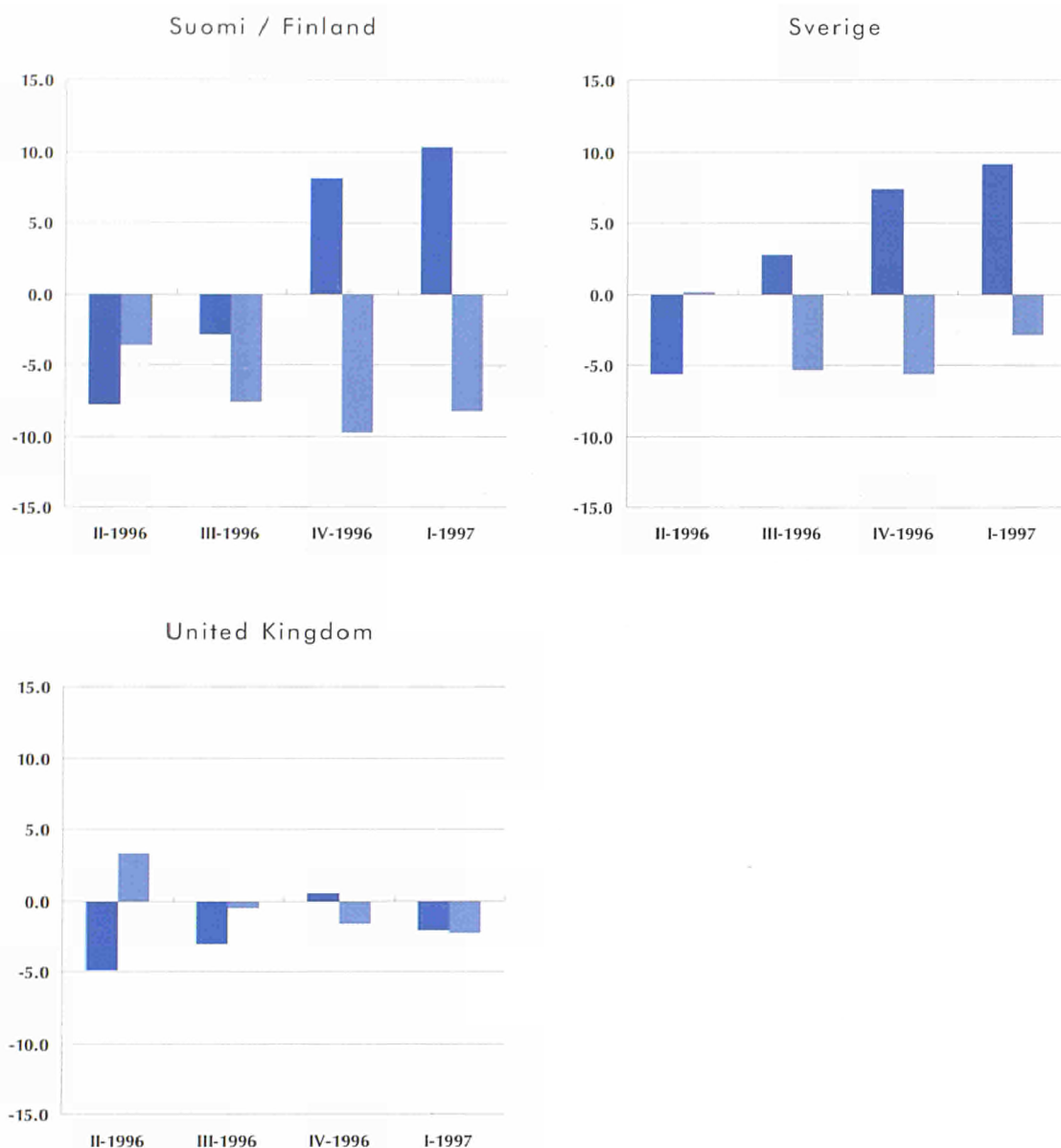
Production index ■

Producer price index ■

Source: eurostat

PRODUCTION & PRODUCER PRICE INDICES

Figure 3.12



Annual growth rates for production and producer price indices, based on changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year (%)

■ Production index
■ Producer price index

Further information - the production and producer price indices:

The indices of production are adjusted in two stages. Firstly, account is taken of the variation in the number of working days in the month. The national Statistical Offices provide Eurostat with these series (except Denmark, France, Spain and the United Kingdom). Secondly, for EUR15 and most of the Member States a correction is made using seasonal adjustment with TRAMO / SEATS, a method developed by Professor Maravall and V. Gomez. For France, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, the indices are adjusted by the national statistical offices themselves. All data from Ireland is converted to NACE Rev.1 from the old classification NACE 1970 and is therefore less reliable.

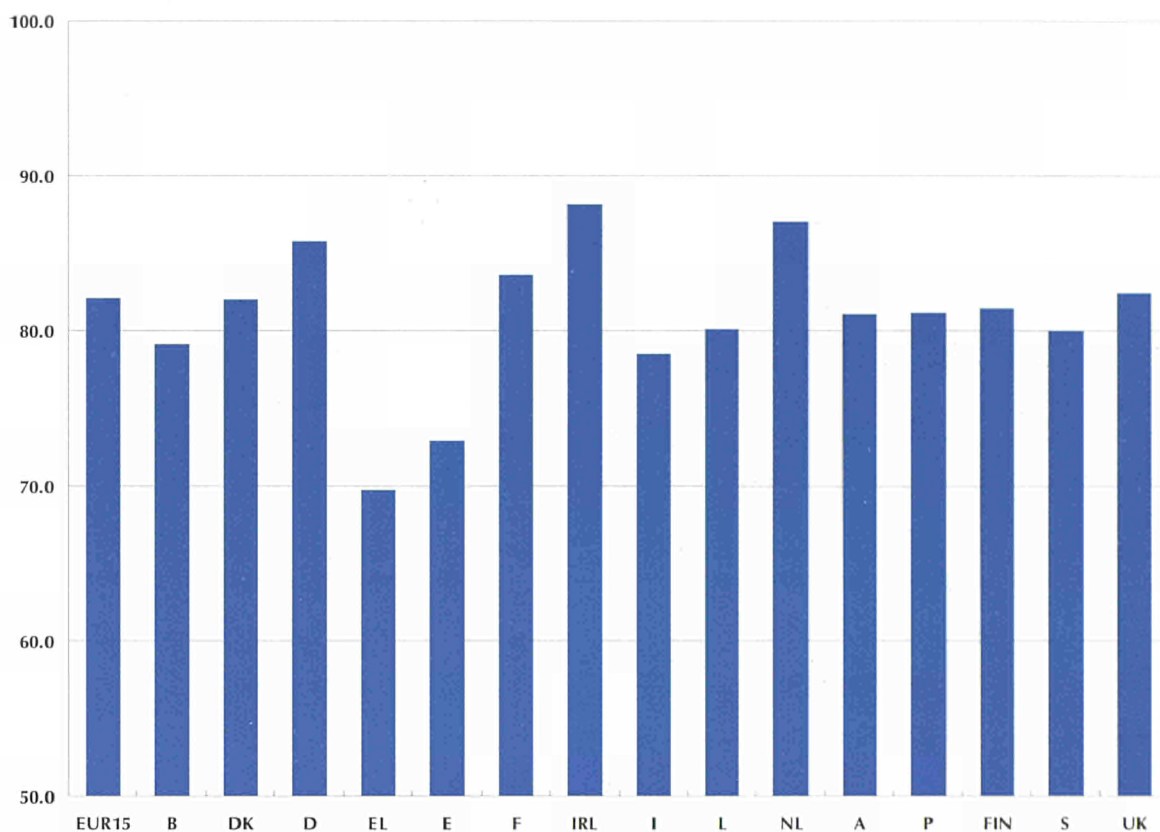
The index of producer prices shows (in the national currency of the Member State in question) changes in the ex-works selling prices of all products sold on the domestic market. Since we deal with producer prices, imports are not included in these price indices. Producer price indices are not seasonally adjusted.

Full methodological notes may be found on page 71.

Source: eurostat

Figure 3.13

Nace Rev.1 22:
capacity
utilisation rates,
second quarter 1997
(%)



Source: DG II,
Business Survey

Table 3.8

Nace Rev.1 22:
capacity
utilisation rates
(%)

	Annual growth rate: latest quarter, t / t-4	III-1996	IV-1996	I-1997	II-1997
EUR15	4.0	77.9	82.3	80.5	82.0
B	-2.5	80.6	83.7	83.7	79.1
DK	1.2	81.0	79.0	81.0	82.0
D	4.5	81.6	85.4	85.4	85.8
EL	-6.4	74.4	70.2	64.9	69.7
E	2.2	69.9	75.1	70.6	72.9
F	6.2	84.3	86.1	84.8	83.6
IRL	17.9	60.9	78.7	80.1	88.1
I	4.8	65.0	73.4	72.5	78.5
L	1.5	78.4	79.7	78.9	80.1
NL	0.9	83.6	85.5	86.4	87.0
A	-4.1	79.5	83.0	80.8	81.1
P	1.4	76.3	75.5	83.8	81.2
FIN	-2.3	86.0	84.0	81.9	81.4
S	5.3	77.0	80.0	81.0	80.0
UK	5.5	76.7	83.2	80.7	82.4

Source: DG II,
Business Survey

FOREIGN TRADE INDICES - TREND CYCLE

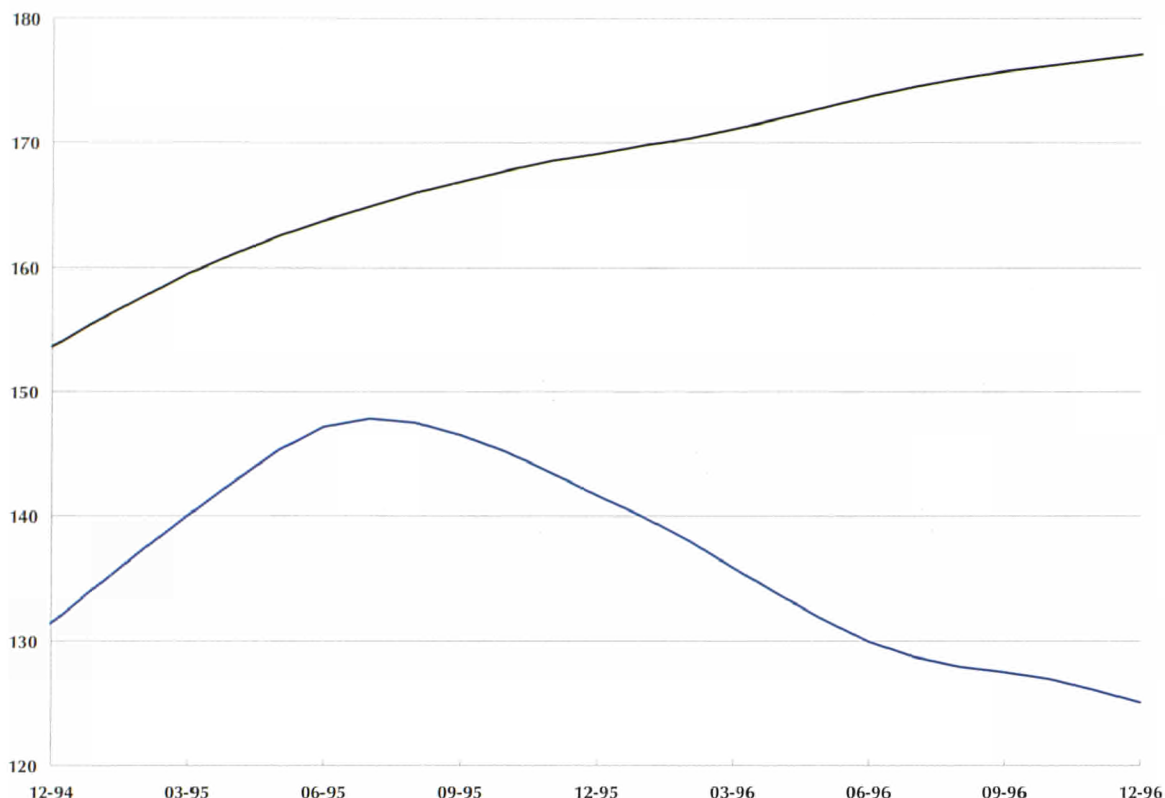


Figure 3.14

EUR15 foreign trade indices, trend cycle, in ECU terms (1990 = 100)

— Export value index
— Import value index

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EUR15	10-96	⇒ 12-96	0.9	2.3	-1.6	1.8	:
B / L	10-96	⇒ 12-96	10.3	8.3	1.1	2.1	-0.4
DK	10-96	⇒ 12-96	2.4	2.0	-1.0	-0.7	-0.9
D	10-96	⇒ 12-96	1.1	2.2	0.6	2.6	2.0
EL		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
E	10-96	⇒ 12-96	4.7	4.6	0.5	3.9	2.8
F	10-96	⇒ 12-96	2.2	1.8	0.4	1.4	-1.2
IRL	09-96	⇒ 11-96	-2.2	2.7	6.3	0.9	-8.8
I	10-96	⇒ 12-96	-0.2	1.3	4.5	3.0	-1.5
NL	10-96	⇒ 12-96	:	-1.1	-0.6	0.1	-3.5
A		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
P	10-96	⇒ 12-96	:	1.2	0.5	0.4	-0.5
FIN		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
S		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
UK	10-96	⇒ 12-96	-1.0	-2.2	1.1	3.4	2.8

Table 3.9

Three month on three month growth rates for foreign trade indices, trend cycle, value indices are in ECU terms (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 3.15

Annual growth rates for foreign trade indices, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, in ECU terms, gross data, Oct-96 to Dec-96 (%)

Export value ■
Import value ■

Source: 

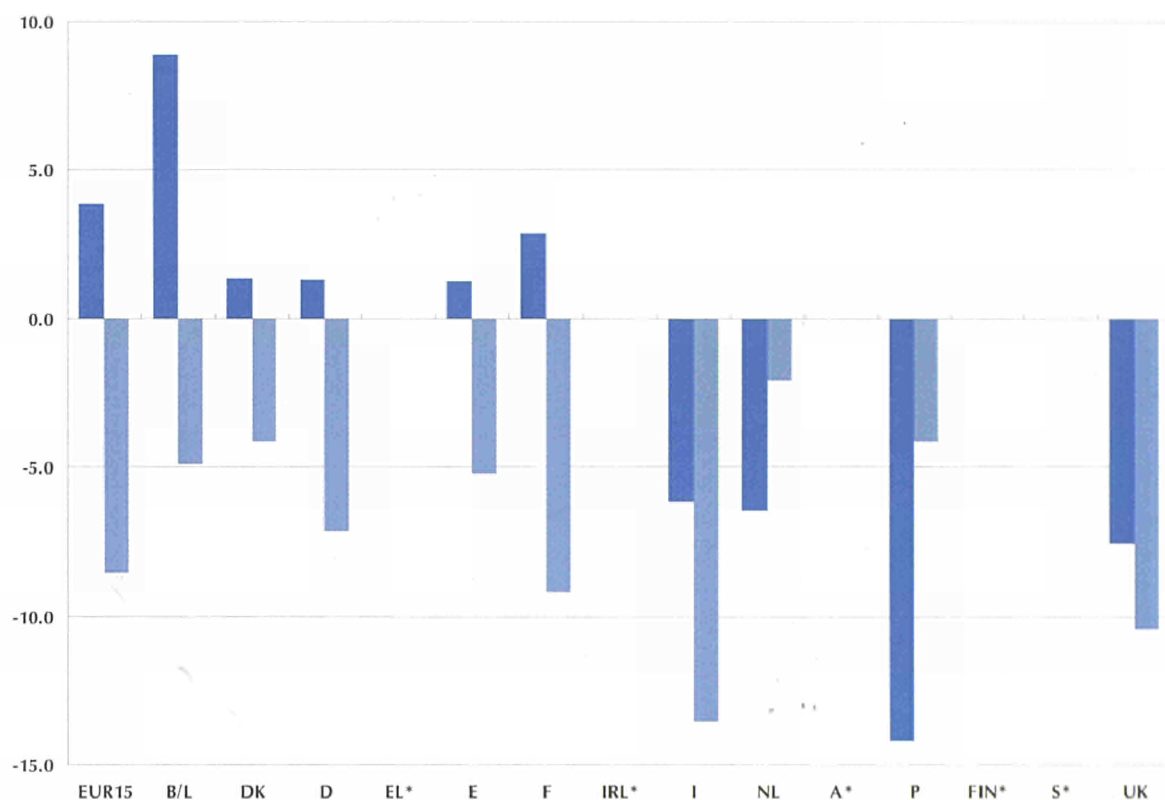


Table 3.10

Annual growth rates for foreign trade indices, based on changes from the corresponding three months of the previous year, value indices are in ECU terms, gross data (%)

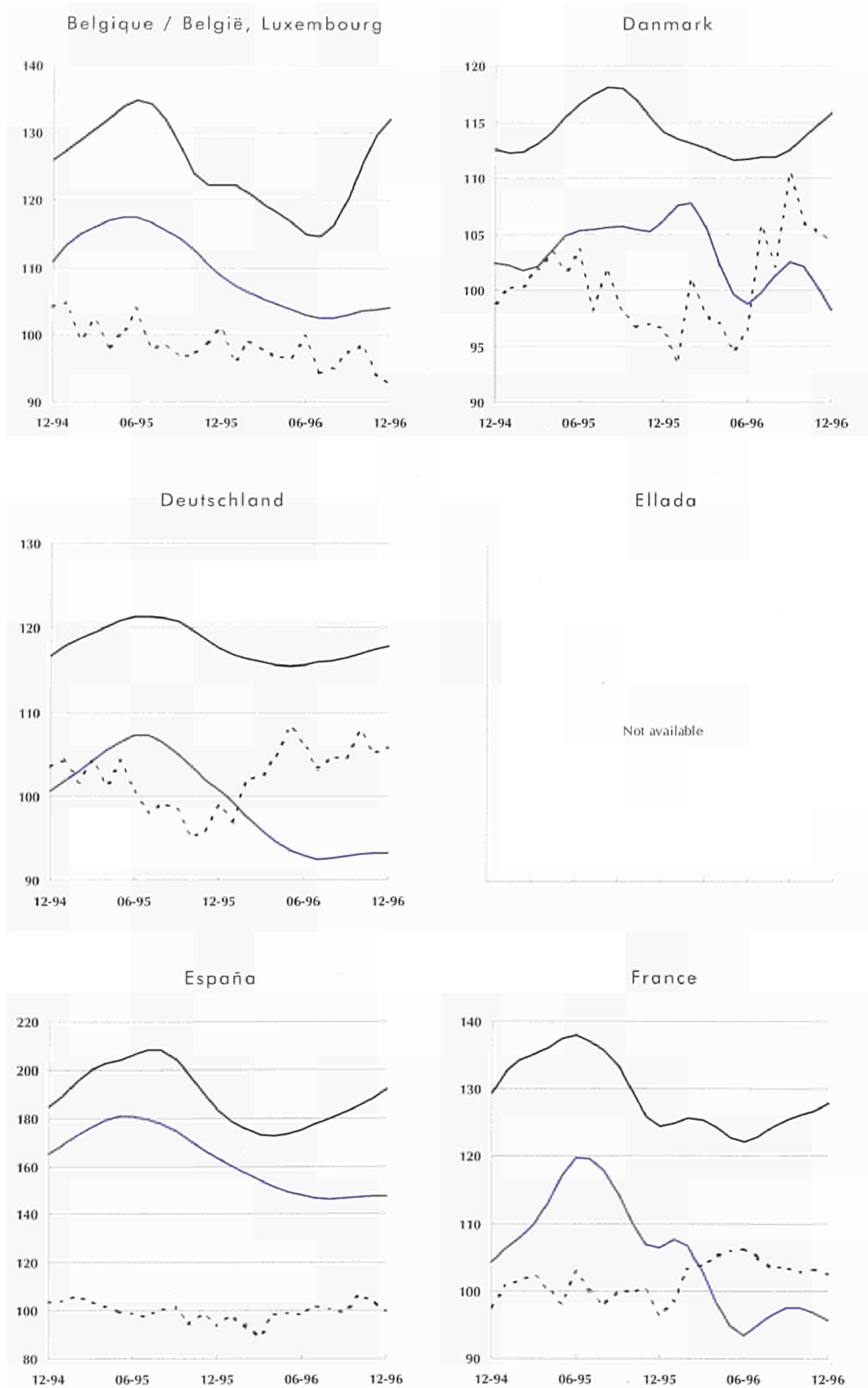
Source: 

	Latest 3 months available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EUR15	10-96	12-96	3.9	11.2	-8.6	12.0	:
B / L	10-96	12-96	8.9	19.7	-4.9	0.8	-3.8
DK	10-96	12-96	1.4	-2.4	-4.2	0.4	8.7
D	10-96	12-96	1.3	7.4	-7.1	8.3	10.0
EL			:	:	:	:	:
E	10-96	12-96	1.3	10.8	-5.2	11.7	8.0
F	10-96	12-96	2.9	16.5	-9.2	6.9	4.1
IRL	09-96	11-96	1.2	-1.2	7.1	1.0	-3.6
I	10-96	12-96	-6.2	8.6	-13.6	18.1	17.9
NL	10-96	12-96	-6.4	1.8	-2.1	7.2	0.6
A			:	:	:	:	:
P	10-96	12-96	-14.2	25.0	-4.1	7.3	-23.3
FIN			:	:	:	:	:
S			:	:	:	:	:
UK	10-96	12-96	-7.6	-5.1	-10.4	5.2	14.6

FOREIGN TRADE INDICES - TREND CYCLE

Figure 3.16

Foreign trade indices in ECU terms, trend cycle (1990 = 100)

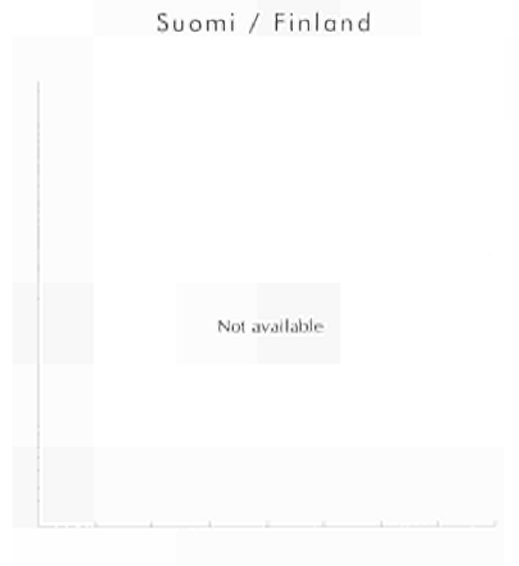
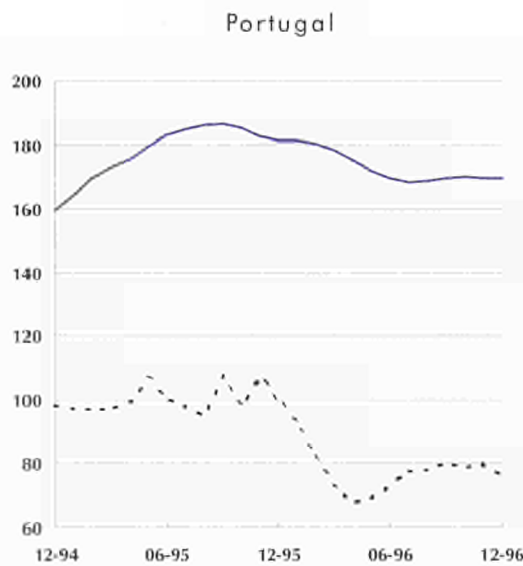
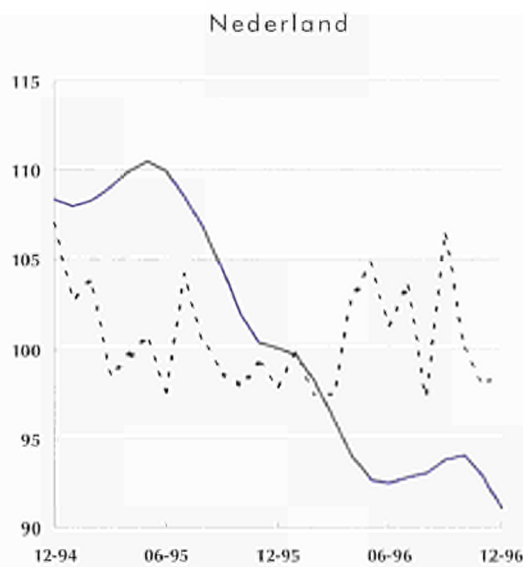
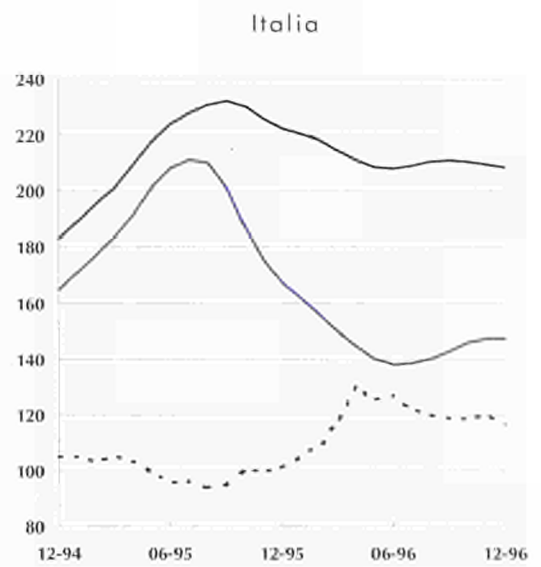
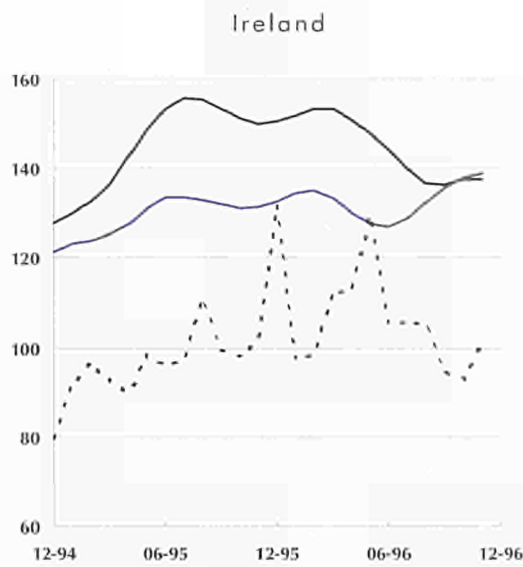


— Export value index
 — Import value index
 - - - Terms of trade

Source: eurostat

Figure 3.16

Foreign trade indices in ECU terms, trend cycle (1990 = 100)

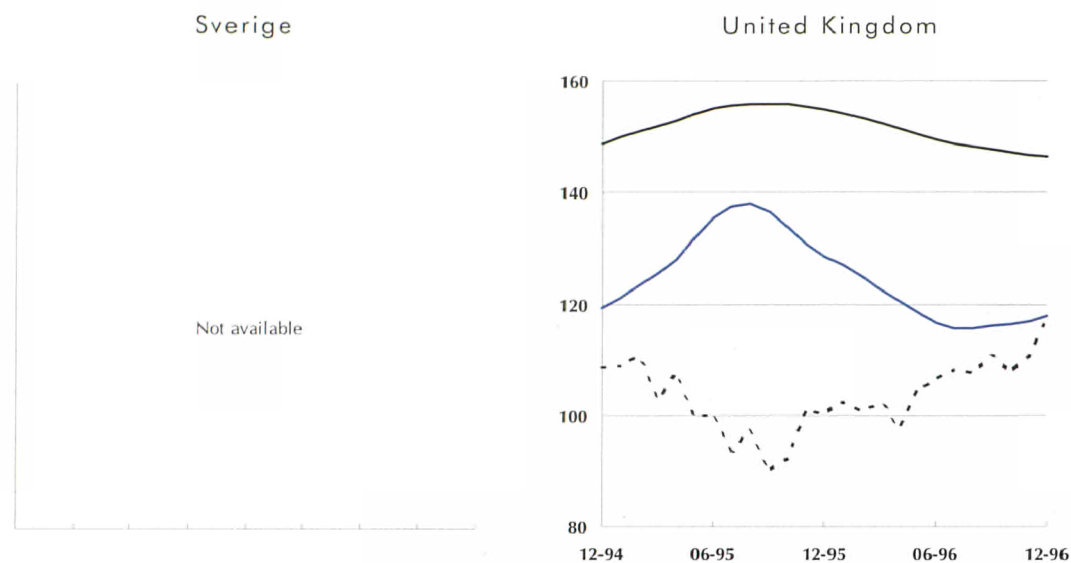


Export value index —
 Import value index —
 Terms of trade - - - -

Source: eurostat

FOREIGN TRADE INDICES - TREND CYCLE

Figure 3.16



Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms,
trend cycle
(1990 = 100)

Further information - the foreign trade indices:

For the indices of imports and exports, foreign trade data of industrial products (following the nomenclature of the Harmonised System) were grouped according to the industrial NACE Rev.1 activity to which they belong. This grouping of products causes inevitably certain inaccuracies which can reduce the reliability of these foreign trade series. The indices for EUR15 refer only to extra-Union trade, the indices for Member States reflect also intra-Union trade.

For more extensive details of the methodology of short-term indicators please refer to the Eurostat publication "Methodology of Industrial Short-term Indicators" - CA-97-96-079-EN-C.

Full methodological notes for this publication may be found on page 71.

- Export value index
- Import value index
- - - - Terms of trade

Source:  eurostat



The files on the diskette are broken down by industrial branches. Each file contains all countries and indicators for a particular industry. The files have the following format: country, indicator, branch, periodicity, datatype, flag, data,
e.g. EF;PROD;B0020;M;S*;85.14164...

Step by step guide to using the data on the diskette:

1. Copy the file MPEI1.EXE (English number format) or MPEI2.EXE (continental European number format) from the diskette to a directory on your hard disk (usually C:\....).
2. If in WINDOWS, switch to the File Manager and double-click on the file. The files will self-extract themselves (into the directory from which the program is run).

You may need to perform WINDOW - REFRESH to see the files once the procedure has finished.

3. If in DOS move to the directory you placed the file in (for example, C:\DATA>) and then type the name of the file (MPEI1.EXE or MPEI2.EXE) and press <ENTER>, the files will self-extract and be placed in the same directory as the EXE file.
4. The files are simple, plain text files, with the .TXT extension. The files are semi-colon separated (;) and use speech marks as a delimiter.
5. It should be easy to import/open the data-files into any standard spreadsheet or database package.
6. There is a file for each branch available at the NACE 2-digit level, codes are given in the readme.txt file supplied on the diskette.

Branches:

B0020 Total Industry excluding Construction
 B0040 Intermediate Goods Industry
 B0050 Capital Goods Industry
 B0060 Durable Consumer Goods Industry
 B0070 Non-Durable Consumer Goods Industry
 B1000 Mining of Coal and Lignite; Extraction of Peat
 B1100 Extraction of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas; Service Activities Incidental to Oil and Gas Extraction, excluding Surveying
 B1200 Mining of Uranium and Thorium Ores
 B1500 Food and Drink Industry
 B1600 Tobacco
 B1700 Manufacture of Textiles
 B1800 Clothing Industry
 B1900 Leather and Shoe Industry
 B2000 Manufacture of Wood and Products of Wood
 B2100 Paper Industry
 B2200 Publishing, Printing, Reproduction of Recorded Media
 B2300 Manufacture of Coke, Refined Petroleum

Products, Nuclear Fuel
 B2400 Chemical Industry
 B2500 Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
 B2600 Manufacture of other Non-Metallic Mineral Products
 B2700 Manufacture of Basic Metals
 B2800 Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products
 B2900 Mechanical Engineering
 B3000 Manufacture of Office Machinery, Computers
 B3100 Manufacture of Electrical Machinery
 B3200 Manufacture of Radio, TV and Communication Equipment
 B3300 Manufacture of Medical, Precision and Optical Instruments
 B3400 Manufacture of Motor Vehicles
 B3500 Manufacture of Other Transport Equipment
 B3600 Manufacture of Furniture; Manufacturing not elsewhere classified
 B4000 Electricity, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Supply
 B4500 Construction

Industry classification system

NACE Rev.1,
definitions of main industrial groupings

Statistical sources

sources and methods used for short-term
indicators and structural data; notes on series
used and calculation methods

Signs and abbreviations

specific to use in this publication



Industry classification system

The economic activities used in this publication are defined in the revised Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities, NACE Rev.1. This classification was laid down in a Council Regulation in 1990 (OJ L293 24th October 1990). It should be noted that many series before 1990 and a large amount of annual data even between 1990 and now had to be converted from the old classification NACE 1970. This estimation process can reduce the reliability of the data. Main industrial groupings that are used in Section 2 of this publication have the following definitions in terms of NACE Rev.1.

Total industry

C + D + E,

i.e. mining, manufacturing and energy supply

Intermediate goods industries

13.1, 13.2, 14.1-14.5, 15.6, 15.7, 17.1-17.3,
20.1-20.5, 21.1, 21.2, 24.1-24.3, 24.6, 24.7, 25.1, 25.2,
26.1-26.8, 27.1-27.5, 28.4-28.7, 31.2-31.6, 32.1, 34.3,
37.1, 37.2

Capital goods industries

28.1-28.3, 29.1-29.6, 30.0, 31.1, 32.2, 33.1-33.3, 34.1,
34.2, 35.1-35.3

Durable consumer goods industries

29.7, 32.3, 33.4, 33.5, 35.4, 35.5, 36.1-36.3

Non durable consumer goods industries

15.1-15.5, 15.8-16.0, 17.4-17.7, 18.1-18.3, 19.1-19.3,
22.1-22.3, 24.4, 24.5, 36.4-36.6

If Member States dispose of more detailed data series at the 4 digit level of NACE Rev.1, a more elaborate definition at this level of disaggregation is used.

Statistical sources

Most of the data in this publication is harmonised data supplied to Eurostat by the EU Member States. The exceptions are:

- 1) The capacity utilisation series which come from the business surveys carried out on behalf of the Directorate General for Economic Affairs of the Commission (DG II).
- 2) The estimates for the latest years' structural data, which are supplied by the DEBA European Economic Interest Group:
DEBA GEIE, 1, rue Emile Bian,
L-1235 Luxembourg;
tel: (352) 29 77 71-1.
- 3) The data for the USA and Japan, which are supplied by the OECD.

Data sources are indicated for each statistical table. Every effort has been made to include data for the EUR15 Member States. The indices from 1991 onwards are on a post-unification basis and include East-Germany. However the structural data is still on a pre-unification basis.

Short term indicators

The index of production measures changes in the volume of the gross value added created by industry, the branch indices being aggregated by means of a system of weighting according to gross value added at factor cost. The indices are adjusted to take account of the varying number of working days in the month.

The index of producer prices shows (in national currencies) the changes in the ex-works selling prices of all products sold on the domestic markets of the various countries. The EU indices refer to overall weighted price changes. There are not yet indices for Austria. No seasonal adjustment is carried out on these indices.

For the indices of imports and exports, external trade data of 9000 industrial products were grouped according to the industrial NACE Rev.1 activity to which they belong. This grouping can cause certain inaccuracies in the data, which may reduce the reliability of foreign trade series.

STATISTICAL SOURCES, SIGNS & ABBREVIATIONS

The value indices are all in ECU terms. The indices for the EU refer only to extra-Union trade, the indices for Member States reflect also intra-Union trade.

The capacity utilisation series come from quarterly European Union business surveys.

For further details of the methodology employed, please refer to the Eurostat publication "Methodology of Industrial Short-term Indicators" CA-97-96-079-EN-C.

Seasonal adjustment

All series except prices and capacity utilisation are seasonally adjusted with TRAMO / SEATS, a method developed by Professor Maravall and V. Gomez. This adjustment also takes account of one-off fluctuations (so called outliers). For France, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom the indices are seasonally adjusted by the national statistical office. In addition, Eurostat calculates the trend cycle, i.e. seasonally adjusted series, where additionally the irregular fluctuations have been excluded (using the program TRAMO / SEATS).

Growth rates

The changes which are given in the tables show two different growth rates. The first being for the latest three months data compared to the previous three months data - here the trend cycle is used. The second growth rate is for the latest three months data compared to the same three months of the previous year - here a series only adjusted for the number of working days is used. Estimates are sometimes made to create a EUR15 total.

Graphs

The line graphs show the trend cycle. The bar graphs show the annual growth of the index, using a working day adjusted series. For Member States where just one month is missing (and not more), this missing value was estimated in order to bring the growth rate for all Member States up to the same date. This estimation is indicated by ** in the graph.

Structural data

Data for structural statistics are in current ECU unless otherwise stated. Data for value added at factor cost, production, labour costs and employment come from annual enquiries conducted by Member States involving all enterprises with 20 or more employees. The exceptions to this are Spain (local units of all sizes), Portugal (enterprises with 10 or more employees) and Finland (establishments employing five or more persons). The employment data relates to the number of persons employed, excluding home workers. The definitions are standardised and so the figures are comparable across industries and countries.

Estimates are not supplied to Eurostat by Member States for the smaller firms not covered by the enquiries, and hence the figures under-report the actual values. In certain industries this may be a serious problem in the interpretation of series, especially when comparing with other industries.

Gaps in Eurostat's data have been filled by estimates supplied by DEBA GEIE. Thus, EUR15 totals often contain estimates for missing countries. Estimates are shown in bold. Attention should be drawn to the fact that the data has just switched to the NACE Rev.1 classification, this may result in revisions of data being made in the medium-term.

Signs and abbreviations

- B / L Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union
- ECU European currency unit
- TRIAD EU, Japan and the USA
- w.d.adj. working day adjusted series
- Billion thousand million
- * not available (in graphs)
- : not available (in tables)
- ** estimation (in graphs)
- data in bold, estimation (in tables)
- 1990 = 100, reference year



6 Paper and board converting industry



Foreword

Industry profile and performance

Description of branches and activities

General situation of the paper and board
converting industry and trends



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- paper sack industry 77

- folding cartons and box industry 78

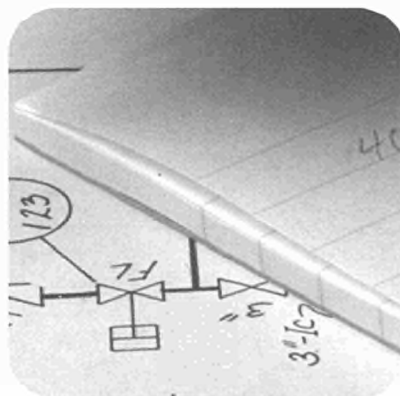
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Foreword

The Commission wishes to acknowledge the many valuable ideas and suggestions supplied by CITPA (International Confederation of Paper and Board Converters in Europe) and in particular Mr. V. Wulf - during the writing of this text.

Industry profile and performance

The paper and board converting industry in Europe is strongly influenced by the general situation of the economy in the European Union and the world market. It is however still highly dependent on domestic demand.

The industry recorded a growth rate of 11.6% in 1995, but saw output reduced by 5.0% in 1996. Articles of paper and board processing cover all kinds of applications in packaging and a wide variety of products, such as stationery and office supplies, hygienic products, wallpaper, labels, cores and tubes, impregnated and waxed composites, adhesive and similar paper, fancy paper, greeting cards, agendas and many other products.

The new Member States and the creation of the Internal Market gave a significant stimulus for production, innovation and foreign trade, though the main trade flows remain within the EU. About 75% of the total export/import trade is between EU Member States. Trade with third countries, especially those of the Central and Eastern Europe (including Russia) has become more and more important. With Sweden and Finland becoming members, the Baltic Area is a significant activity zone for paper and board converters.

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DESCRIPTION OF BRANCHES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE INDUSTRY

Description of branches and activities of the industry

The main sphere of production - about 60% of total output - is packaging of all kinds made from paper and board or in combination with other materials such as plastics, aluminium etc., followed by stationery and office supplies, such as envelopes, hygienic products etc.

Corrugated board industry

In 1995 the total shipments of corrugated products in European countries reached 28,816 million sq.m or 16,080 thousand tonnes, representing increases of 2.1% and 1.8% respectively over 1994. The total number of employees decreased to 89,552. They were employed in 683 enterprises. From 1990 to 1995 the production of the corrugated board industry increased by 19.6%. Corrugated board containers and packaging material are seldom exported over long distances. However, corrugated board material is an excellent product to be used as a transport container for all kinds of goods to be packed in. Table 6.1 presents the breakdown of shipments to end use activities as a percentage of total production.

Activity

Foodstuffs	23
Produce and fresh food	8.6
Beverages	7.9
Paper goods and printed matter	4.4
Chemicals and allied products	4.3
Detergents, soaps, toiletries, cleansing products	3.8
Ceramics, glassware etc.	3.1
Rubber and synthetic goods	2.4
Textiles and clothing	2.4

Table 6.1

Breakdown of end use activities as a percentage of total production (%)

Source: CITPA

Paper sack industry

The paper sack industry in Europe manufactured about 3.6 billion sacks in 1995, an annual gain of 3.1%. However, the average weight of sacks decreased, which is conveyed in data on total tonnages reaching 636,460 tonnes (reduction of 1.2%). The main production of paper sacks was directed to the following end uses:

- ★ building materials such as cement, gypsum, lime premixes;
- ★ mineral products;
- ★ products for human consumption such as flour, sugar, potatoes;
- ★ animal feed as pet food;
- ★ chemicals and fertilisers;
- ★ refuse sacks for rubbish and other waste;
- ★ seeds and other purposes.

Folding cartons and box industry

One other main packaging producing industry is that of European folding carton and box manufacturers. The 1,200 enterprises of this industry reach an annual turnover of 7.9 billion ECU. The companies together employ 63,500 persons. During the last couple of years the tonnage of board manufactured remained rather stable at 3.2 million tonnes. The reason for this development has to be seen mainly in the impact of the legislation on packaging and packaging waste. Apart from a few segments, where folding boxes or cartons disappeared (for instance toothpaste), an important development has been down-gauging. This means a lightweight carton-board that offers the same strength characteristics and which consequently offers more sq.m for the same weight. The folding carton industry consequently managed to meet the requirements of the market at a considerably reduced weight.

Rigid and solid board boxes and cartons

This industry supplies transport packaging material like the corrugated board industry with paperboard of 600g/sq.m and more. The industry is concentrated in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Germany and the Scandinavian countries. The total production is estimated to be 1 million sq.m of board, with 15,000 employees engaged. Turnover reached roughly 0.8 billion ECU. This activity of the paper and board converting industry faced strong competition from reusable packaging, particularly for fruit and vegetables.

Flexible packaging

The flexible packaging industry, which manufactures products from materials of paper in combination with plastic film, cellophane and/or aluminium foils, is an important segment of the packaging industry. The industry has a 27% share of the total paper and board packaging. The turnover in Europe has an estimated value of 59 billion ECU, despite having the smallest share by weight. Flexible packaging mainly serves as a primary packaging good and needs a barrier property which is mainly the case for conservation of foodstuff. The industry has attempted to leave the barrier properties intact with thinner films and consequently more sq.m and less weight, influencing the raw materials used and production techniques.

Self adhesive labels

The industry of self-adhesive label manufacturers accounts for around 1,500 enterprises in Europe, converting about 2,955 million sq.m of self-adhesive label stock. The industry has shown growth rates of over 10% during the last few years. However, since 1994 the annual growth rate has stabilised. In 1996 production increased by 5%. The reduced growth rates resulted from a more mature market, but there are areas (particularly variable information labelling) which are still growing at a rate of more than 10% per annum. In the self-adhesive labelling business quite a number of enterprises are private family-owned companies and operations. The industry employs about 25,000 persons.

DESCRIPTION OF BRANCHES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE INDUSTRY

Envelope manufacturing industry

Within the activity of office and stationery supply, the envelope manufacturing industry is one of the main producing activities. This industry manufactures around 90 billion envelopes a year. The largest envelope producing countries are Germany, France and the United Kingdom. They account for about two-thirds of the total European manufacturing volume. The estimated value of envelopes reached 1.4 billion ECU. Germany, the largest producing country, is also the largest exporter of envelopes, while the United Kingdom imports by far the most. The price of envelopes varies due to different qualities, paper weights and sizes, and also due to market structures. The highest prices are seen in Switzerland and the lowest in Italy.

The European envelope makers industry depends very much on the development of raw material markets. Furthermore, the envelope producers have to struggle with over-capacity. A general restructuring of postal services is currently taking place, bringing greater liberalisation and changes in standardisation. New information technologies i.e. electronic mail, influence production and further market developments. Lastly, changes in distribution chains are taking place. Manufacturers and distributors are moving closer together under the pressure of intra-European competition.

Table 6.2

Market value	69 billion ECU
Market volume	620,000 tonnes
Net sales in value	1.4 billion ECU
Exports in volume	90,000 tonnes
Imports in volume	50,000 tonnes

Market situation
of envelopes,
1995

Source: CITPA

General situation of the paper and board converting industry and trends

During the last few years the paper and board converters in Europe prepared themselves for the global market. Technology and communications are moving so rapidly that companies are having to fight ever harder to remain competitive. Deregulation in the main markets is freeing up competition, and traditional boundaries are disappearing, as emerging countries continue to significantly outstrip the growth rates of the developed economies.

Last year saw world trade increase by 8% in volume terms. The turnover for the European paper and board converting industry was however down from about 56.8 billion ECU in 1995 to 55.3 billion ECU in 1996, a decrease of 2.8%. Production in 1990 prices reached 49.5 billion ECU in 1994 and 49.9 billion ECU in 1995, but slowed down in

1996 to 48.9 billion ECU (a reduction of 1.9%). More than 5,500 enterprises existed in the EU industry, employing in 1995 more than 400,000 persons (including the new Member States). However, employment steadily decreased from 1992 to 1995 (from 414,000 to 385,515) excluding the new Member States.

In 1995 the paper and board converters of the 15 EU Member States exported goods to third countries amounting to 9.4 billion ECU, extra-EU imports amounted in the meantime to 9.2 billion ECU.

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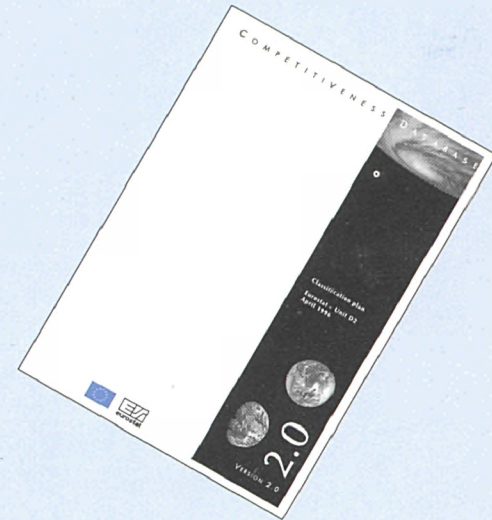
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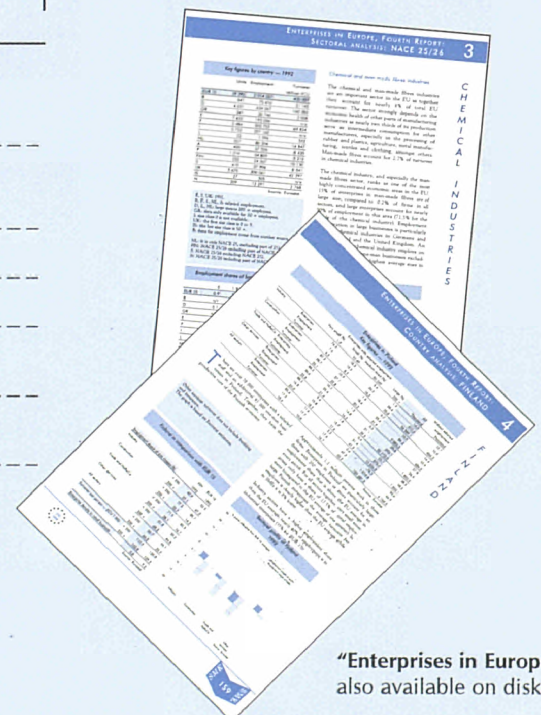
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CA-AM-97-007-EN-C