

Monthly Panorama of European Business

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EUROPEAN
COMMISSION



THEME 4
Industry, Trade
and Services



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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>)

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This edition of the Monthly Panorama of European Business is the first to include an analysis of a service activity within the European economy. Data on services are still in their infancy and there are a large number of improvements that need to be made before the data is of comparable quality and coverage to that we have become used to for industrial activities over the past decade.

Nevertheless, we feel that the time has now come to be able to publish these data. There are unfortunately no data for European aggregates just yet, although we may expect the data to improve quickly over the next couple of years.

Developments will come on two main fronts: firstly the Structural Business Statistics Regulation will soon improve the situation as regards annual of services activity data - indeed, a large amount of data has already been received for reference years 1995 and 1996 for a wide range of countries, activities and variables (and this is used in the final article of this issue). At the same time, short-term statistics should also improve dramatically thanks to the Short-term Statistics Regulation. The first fruits of this can also be seen when looking at the data provided in this publication, which has recently expanded to include data on the retail trade sector of the economy. It can be hoped that in the medium-term this situation also improves quite substantially and the services chapter can reflect this.

Pedro Díaz Muñoz,
Luxembourg



Latest outlook - the most recent short-term indicators for European industry, page 7



Latest outlook - the most recent short-term indicators for European construction, page 45



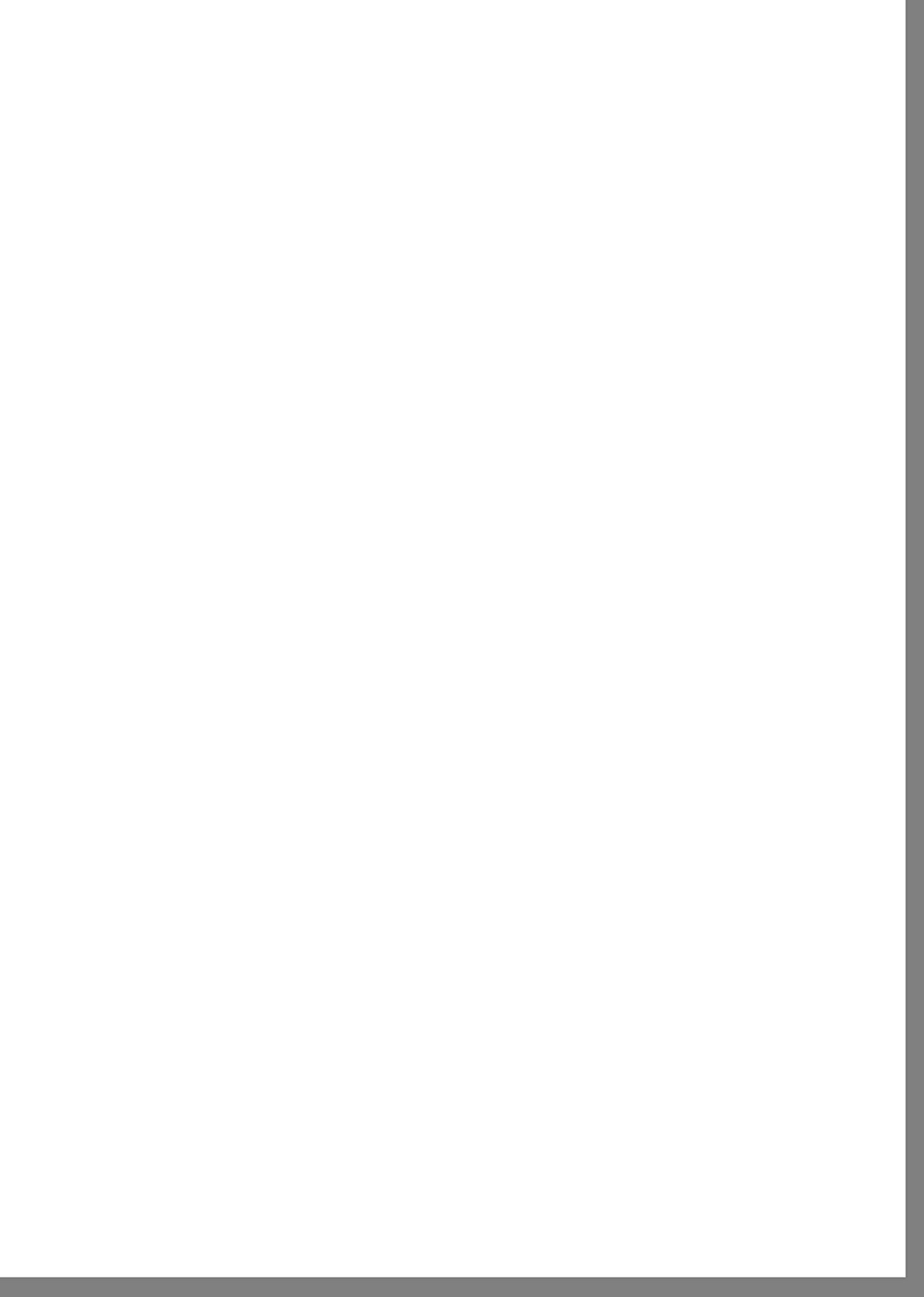
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The Monthly Panorama of European Business has the objective of furnishing readers with an instrument which will allow them to follow the evolution of short-term trends and also show the structure and activity of European business. The publication appears 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.

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Next issue:

Food, beverages and tobacco
Retail trade

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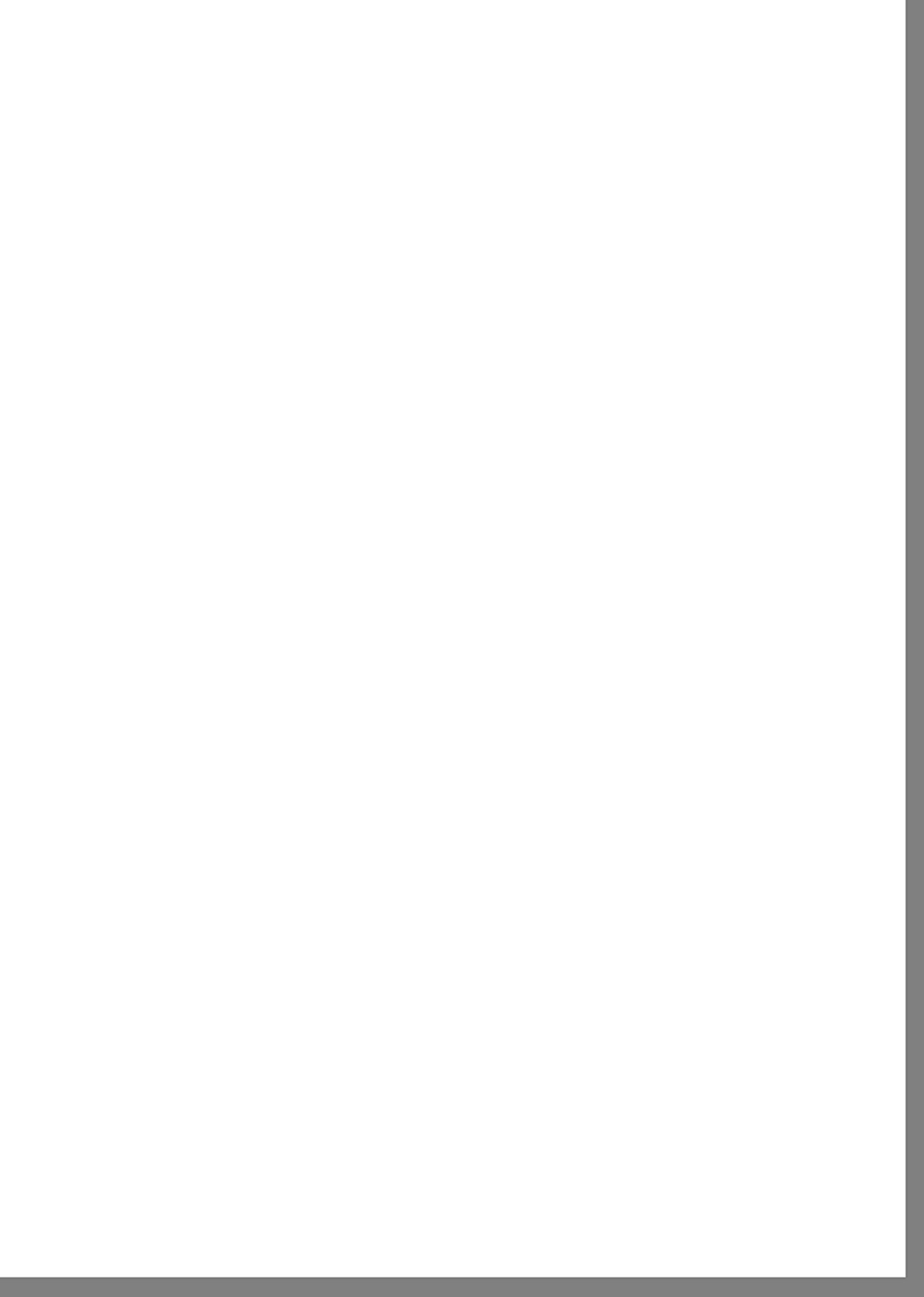
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index of production

producer price index

new orders

trade balance



1. Industrial commentary

Industrial production continues to make moderate gains

Data for the three month period to November 1998 (compared to the previous three month period) showed production was rising by 0.4% for EU-15. Corresponding data for the EUR-11⁽¹⁾ aggregate of countries that form the Euro-zone, reported the same growth rate 0.4% (during the same period). For every month of 1998, the EUR-11 growth rate had been higher than the corresponding total for the EU as a whole, until November 1998, when for the first time the EUR-11 figure was the same as the EU-15 figure.

Data for Japan and the USA was also available through to November 1998 - with respective growth rates of -0.6% and 0.3%. Japanese industrial production remained negative, although there was some cause for some optimism, as the rate of decline has slowed significantly in recent months - from a rate of nearly 3% in June 1998 to just under the one per cent level. This was the first time such a figure had been recorded since September 1997 (when the current Japanese industrial recession started).

In the United States in October 1998, output remained below the level of one per cent, a growth rate that has not been recorded since January 1998. The data for November 1998, recorded the second lowest growth rate for the whole of 1998.

Within the Member States the rates of growth for the latest month of data available ranged between -0.4% in Denmark and the United Kingdom (November 1998) and 5.0% in Ireland (data only to October 1998). No other EU country reported declining output for the latest data available. The major European industrial economies reported growth for industrial production at similar rates: France (0.9%, November 1998), Germany (0.7%, November 1998), Italy (0.5%, November 1998) and Spain (0.6%, November 1998).

Performance of the main industrial groupings

Turning attention to the main industrial groupings which divide the industrial economy into four different goods categories, it is of interest to note that the grouping with the highest growth rate in the EU was consumer durables (growth of 1.5% in the three months to November 1998 for EU-15, whilst the corresponding figure for

1) Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland.

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Industrial production and producer prices

EUR-11 was 1.1%). Consumer durables and capital goods have been the two industrial groupings that have maintained a strong positive trend in their growth rates of industrial production within the EU in recent months. Capital goods growth was equal to 0.6% in EU-15 and 0.8% in EUR-11 (data for November 1998). The corresponding growth rates for intermediate goods showed that in the EU there was no change in the level of production for November 1998, whilst EUR-11 recorded a growth rate of 0.4%. In consumer non-durables, a slight decline of 0.1% was registered for the EU-15 aggregate, whilst the latest EUR-11 figure was 0.1% growth. Within the Member States there were a number of countries reporting negative trends for the intermediate goods production index. The Scandinavian countries all had negative trends for this grouping, as did Austria (-0.3% in September 1998), Portugal (-0.6% in November 1998) and the United Kingdom (-0.7% in December 1998). Latest data in Scandinavia for November 1998 showed that these negative trends were sometimes below the one per cent level: Denmark (-1.3%), Finland (-1.3%) and Sweden (-0.8%). Growth in France (0.5%), Italy (0.3%) and Germany (0.2%, all November 1998) was moderate within this industrial grouping.

For capital goods there were a number of countries that were reporting very high rates of growth towards the end of 1998. These included Finland (6.1%), Ireland (5.2%, October 1998), Luxembourg (2.5%, also October 1998) and Portugal (2.2%) - all data for November 1998 (unless stated). Growth rates in the larger Member States were less marked (again November 1998, unless stated): for example, France (1.5%), Germany (1.4%), Italy (-0.1%) and the United Kingdom (0.3%). Along with Italy, one other Member State recorded a negative change in the production index: the Netherlands, where the latest figure for the three months to November 1998 was -0.1%.

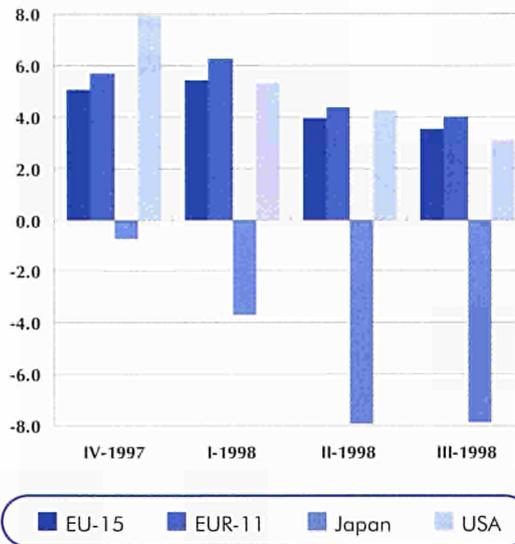


Figure 1.1

Industrial production: growth rate, year on year (%)

Source: eurostat

For consumer durables there was a somewhat different pattern to the rate of growth. Whilst in the other industrial groupings the smaller Member States are in the main responsible for the European growth, within consumer durables it is France and Germany that are largely responsible for the European average of 1.5%. French output increased by 3.1% in the three months to November 1998, whilst in Germany the latest growth rate recorded was 2.7% (again for November 1998). Growth rates for the three other major European industrial economies were: Italy (2.1%), Spain (0.6%) and the United Kingdom (-0.7%).

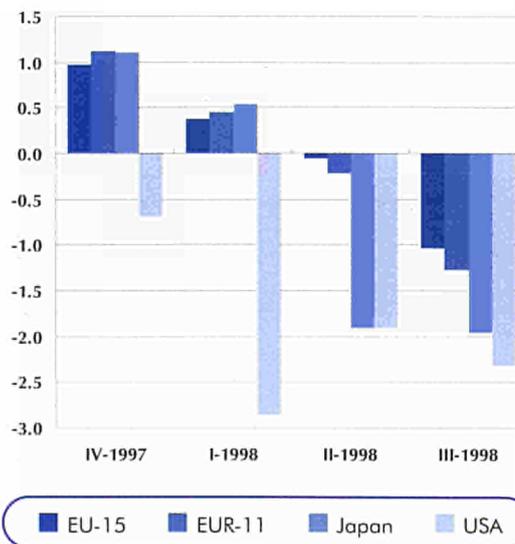


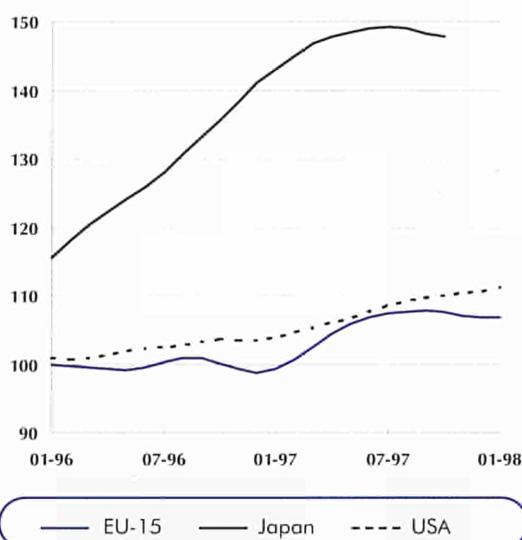
Figure 1.2

Producer prices: growth rate, year on year (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 1.3

New orders
index
(1995 = 100)



Source: eurostat

Producer price index still displaying negative trend

The EU producer price index was down by 2.0% in the twelve-month period November 1997 to November 1998. The latest figure for EUR-11 was -2.3% (also for November 1998). Hence, the last six months have shown that there is an increasingly negative tendency in the development of price changes within the EU. In October/November 1998, thirteen of the fifteen Member States reported negative price changes (when comparing the data to a year before). The exceptions were Austria (for which no data was available) and Greece (1.5%, November 1998). In December 1998, German producer prices were 1.7% below their

level of December 1997, whilst in France the negative trend was even more pronounced (down by 4.2%, also to December 1998). French producer price changes turned negative in January 1998 and have recently shown signs becoming more pronounced. In Germany the trend of increasingly negative price changes is also evident. However, this tendency started at a later date than in France and subsequently the decline in producer prices in Germany is not as marked as in France (June 1998). In Italy there is also a declining trend in the latest growth rates for producer prices, with the figure for November 1998 equal to -1.3%. This was the fourth successive month that Italy recorded a decline in its producer price index (based on a measure of annual change). A similar number of months have passed with negative rates in the United Kingdom too - with the latest figure available being the -0.9% recorded in December 1999.

Employment trends

The employment index for industrial activities is generally positive in the majority of Member States. The data presented hereafter refers to a one month on the same month of a year before growth rate, using untreated gross data for calculations. Hence, care should be taken in interpreting these figures as one-off fluctuations and irregularities could still be present within the figures. Data for the individual Member States shows that there are a number of countries with deteriorating employment indices, these include: Belgium (-4.8%, November 1998), Italy (-2.3%, October 1998) and the United Kingdom (-1.7%, October 1998). German employment was almost unchanged at the end of 1998 (0.1% in November 1998), whilst the French employment index also recorded little change (up by 0.1% in September 1998, the sixth consecutive month that a figure of 0.1% has been recorded).

Table 1.1

Industrial production:
growth rate,
year on year
(%)

	EU-15	EUR-11	Japan	USA
12-97	5.6	6.5	-2.3	7.9
01-98	4.7	5.8	-1.9	5.6
02-98	5.2	6.0	-3.8	4.9
03-98	6.4	6.9	-5.2	5.5
04-98	2.9	3.2	-6.3	3.9
05-98	5.9	6.8	-9.2	5.3
06-98	3.2	3.2	-8.3	3.5
07-98	3.8	4.2	-8.8	3.3
08-98	4.3	4.8	-8.3	3.7
09-98	2.7	3.3	-6.7	2.2
10-98	2.7	3.3	-7.0	2.4
11-98	2.4	2.8	-6.0	1.5

Source: eurostat

2.

Latest outlook: industry

Business cycle at a glance 12

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- production index
- expected output index
- producer price index
- employment index
- capacity utilisation
- foreign trade indices



Table 2.1

Business cycle at a glance: growth rate, three months compared to the previous three months (%)

	Latest 3 months available	Estimated output index (1)	Production	Producer prices	Capacity utilisation (2)	New orders
EU-15	09-98 ⇄ 11-98	:	→	↘	↘	:
EUR-11	09-98 ⇄ 11-98	:	→	↘	:	:
B	09-98 ⇄ 11-98	:	→	:	↘	:
DK	09-98 ⇄ 11-98	:	→	↘	↘	→
D	09-98 ⇄ 11-98	:	↗	↘	↘	↘
EL	09-98 ⇄ 11-98	:	↗	→	↘	:
E	09-98 ⇄ 11-98	:	↗	↘	→	:
F	09-98 ⇄ 11-98	:	↗	↘	↘	:
IRL	08-98 ⇄ 10-98	:	↗↗	↘	:	:
I	09-98 ⇄ 11-98	:	→	↘	↘↘	:
L	08-98 ⇄ 10-98	↗	↗	→	↘	↘
NL	09-98 ⇄ 11-98	:	↗	↘	↘	→
A	08-98 ⇄ 10-98	↗	→	:	↘	↘
P	09-98 ⇄ 11-98	:	→	↘	:	:
FIN	09-98 ⇄ 11-98	:	↗	↘	↘↘	:
S	09-98 ⇄ 11-98	:	↗	↘	↘	:
UK	09-98 ⇄ 11-98	:	→	→	↘	:
NO	09-98 ⇄ 11-98	:	→	:	:	:
Japan	09-98 ⇄ 11-98	:	↘	↘	:	:
USA	09-98 ⇄ 11-98	:	→	↘	:	:

Growth rates:

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

1) EOI runs two months ahead of the period given.

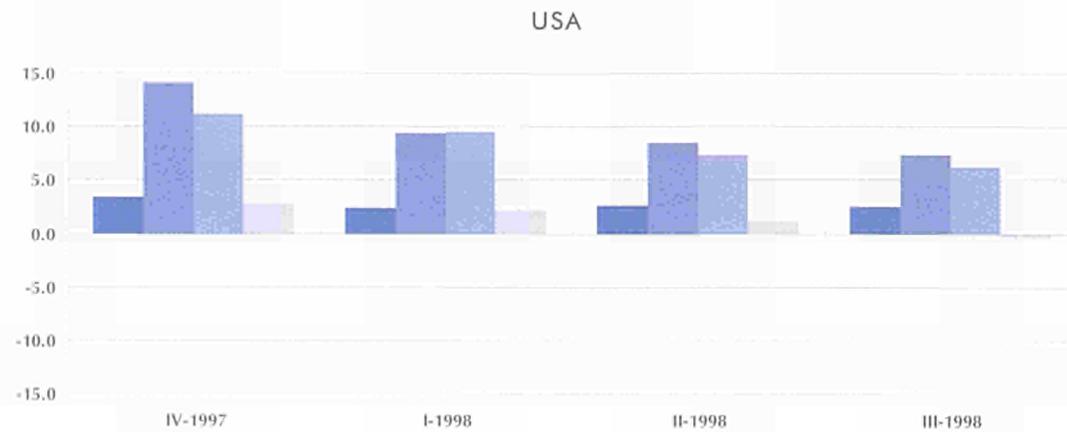
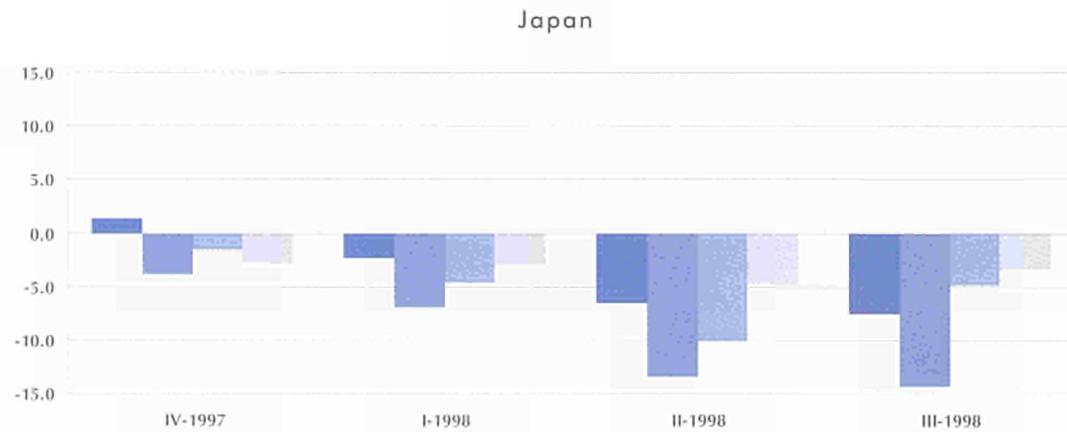
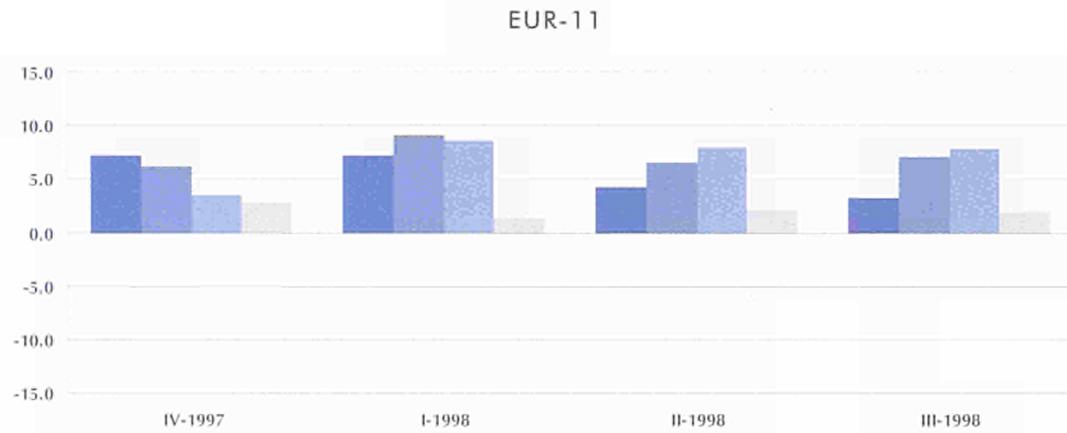
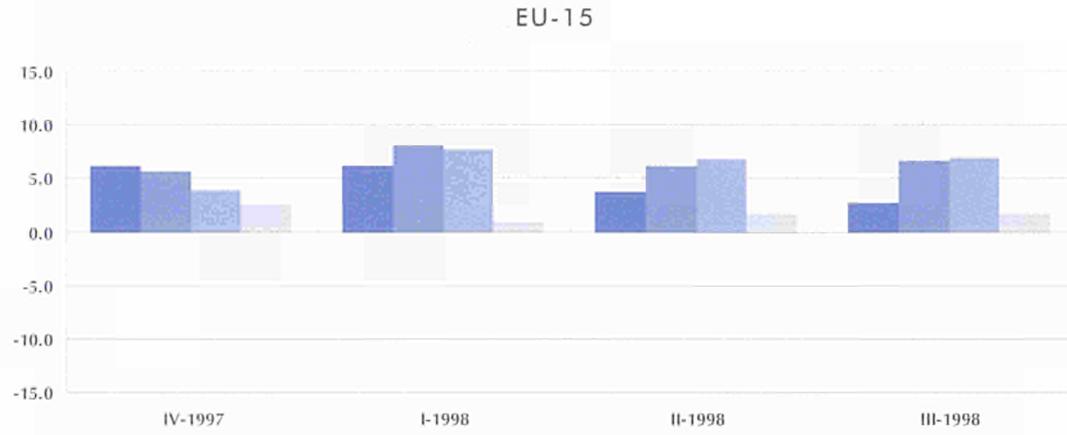
2) Capacity utilisation is fixed on the first month of the quarter of the period given.

Source:  eurostat

Production index (working day adjusted)

Figure 2.1

Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, year on year (%)



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

Source:  eurostat

Production index (seasonally adjusted)

Table 2.2

Industrial production:
indices
(1995 = 100)

	1995	1996	1997	06-98	07-98	08-98	09-98	10-98	11-98
EU-15	100.0	100.3	104.1	108.0	108.8	108.1	108.3	109.0	108.9
EUR-11	100.0	100.0	104.2	108.2	109.7	109.7	108.9	109.7	109.4
B	100.0	100.8	105.6	111.3	111.7	107.9	108.4	110.6	110.8
DK	100.0	101.1	105.5	108.2	109.0	109.4	107.5	110.1	109.6
D	100.0	100.4	103.8	108.1	109.5	110.6	109.4	110.3	110.2
EL	100.0	101.0	102.7	111.9	114.3	111.6	110.7	112.7	113.6
E	100.0	99.0	105.9	112.3	112.7	114.8	112.1	112.0	113.7
F	100.0	99.9	103.9	109.4	109.3	109.3	108.5	109.3	110.4
IRL	100.0	108.0	124.5	141.5	142.4	151.3	150.5	153.5	:
I	100.0	97.2	99.8	101.2	101.3	101.5	101.2	102.4	102.0
L	100.0	99.6	106.3	110.0	113.6	108.1	112.4	114.9	:
NL	100.0	102.7	104.7	106.2	107.8	104.7	105.7	107.2	108.4
A	100.0	100.6	106.7	111.8	110.0	106.6	109.4	111.8	:
P	100.0	101.3	103.9	107.4	108.3	111.7	106.4	109.3	108.0
FIN	100.0	103.8	113.2	118.5	124.6	121.7	121.9	122.5	123.2
S	100.0	103.1	111.2	117.3	116.0	117.0	116.1	117.9	118.9
UK	100.0	101.2	102.4	103.4	103.5	103.1	102.4	102.4	102.3
NO	100.0	105.4	109.0	108.7	106.9	106.1	110.0	107.5	107.2
Japan	100.0	102.0	105.8	98.6	97.9	96.7	99.8	98.6	96.6
USA	100.0	103.5	108.6	114.2	114.0	115.7	115.2	115.5	115.1

Source:  eurostat

Table 2.3

Industrial production
for the main
industrial groupings:
indices
(1995 = 100)

	1995	1996	1997	06-98	07-98	08-98	09-98	10-98	11-98
Total industry									
EU-15	100.0	100.3	104.1	108.0	108.8	108.1	108.3	109.0	108.9
Japan	100.0	102.0	105.8	98.6	97.9	96.7	99.8	98.6	96.6
USA	100.0	103.5	108.6	114.2	114.0	115.7	115.2	115.5	115.1
Intermediate goods									
EU-15	100.0	99.7	104.5	108.4	108.7	108.0	108.1	108.3	108.7
Japan	100.0	100.0	104.5	97.9	97.6	96.3	98.3	98.7	97.4
USA	100.0	102.4	106.3	109.3	110.3	110.2	109.5	110.0	109.6
Capital goods									
EU-15	100.0	101.9	106.0	112.8	116.0	114.5	112.5	115.6	114.4
Japan	100.0	106.4	109.8	95.9	94.4	92.9	98.9	92.2	89.7
USA	100.0	105.2	113.2	125.6	125.4	127.6	127.3	128.5	127.2
Consumer durables									
EU-15	100.0	100.5	102.1	109.2	111.7	107.5	110.5	113.4	111.4
Japan	100.0	102.7	111.0	105.8	107.8	102.4	106.3	110.1	103.9
USA	100.0	106.2	114.8	124.9	124.5	128.9	128.6	129.6	129.4
Consumer non-durables									
EU-15	100.0	99.7	101.7	102.8	103.2	103.2	102.6	102.8	102.8
Japan	100.0	100.1	101.0	98.1	97.3	97.7	97.9	98.7	98.2
USA	100.0	100.6	103.5	104.6	104.7	103.9	103.3	103.7	103.8

Source:  eurostat

Production index (trend cycle)

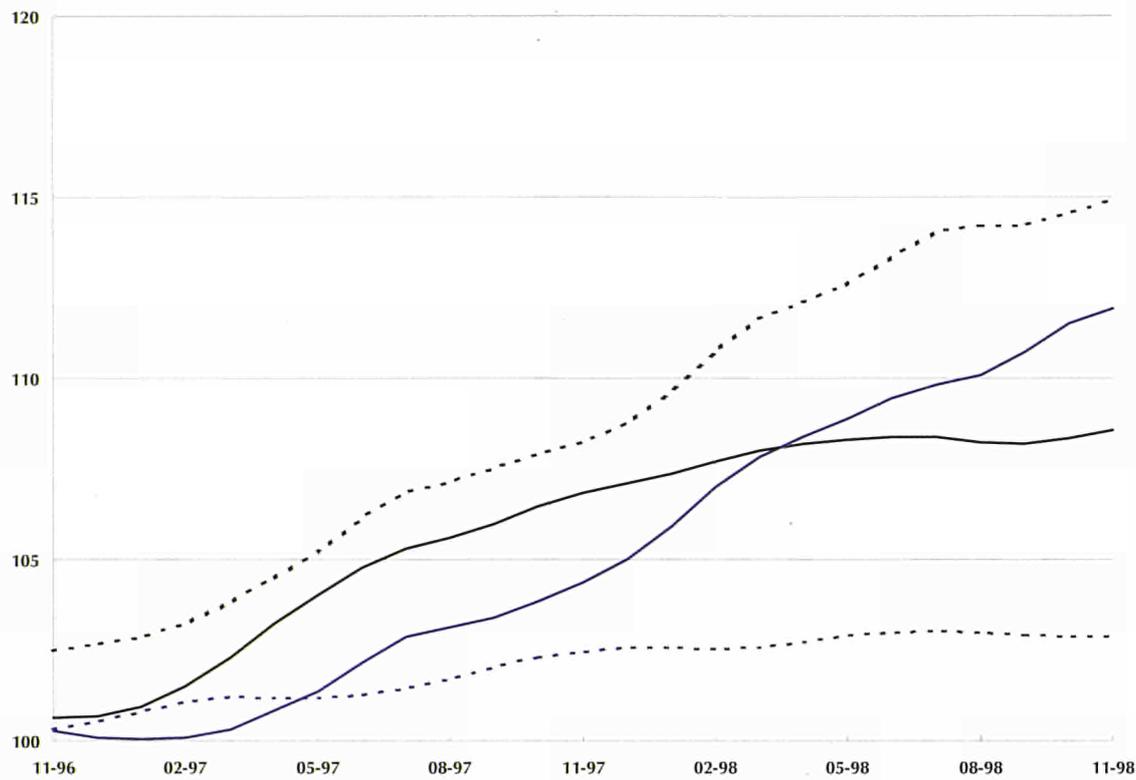


Figure 2.2

EU-15 industrial production for the main industrial groupings: indices (1995 = 100)

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

Source: eurostat

Latest 3 months available Total industry Intermediate goods Capital goods Consumer durables Consumer non-durables

	Latest 3 months available	Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EU-15	09-98 ⇨ 11-98	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.5	-0.1
EUR-11	09-98 ⇨ 11-98	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.1
B	09-98 ⇨ 11-98	0.3	0.8	0.1	-0.4	0.2
DK	09-98 ⇨ 11-98	-0.4	-1.3	1.3	-0.7	0.1
D	09-98 ⇨ 11-98	0.7	0.2	1.4	2.7	-0.2
EL	09-98 ⇨ 11-98	1.3	2.6	0.5	0.3	-0.1
E	09-98 ⇨ 11-98	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.6
F	09-98 ⇨ 11-98	0.9	0.5	1.5	3.1	0.4
IRL	08-98 ⇨ 10-98	5.0	6.4	5.2	:	1.7
I	09-98 ⇨ 11-98	0.5	0.3	-0.1	2.1	0.6
L	08-98 ⇨ 10-98	1.7	2.5	2.5	1.1	-0.8
NL	09-98 ⇨ 11-98	0.7	1.6	-0.1	0.6	-0.2
A	08-98 ⇨ 10-98	0.1	:	1.6	-0.9	-0.8
P	09-98 ⇨ 11-98	0.1	-0.6	2.2	2.5	-0.3
FIN	09-98 ⇨ 11-98	1.3	-1.3	6.1	0.3	-1.0
S	09-98 ⇨ 11-98	0.7	-0.8	1.5	3.1	0.7
UK	09-98 ⇨ 11-98	-0.4	-0.7	0.3	-0.7	-0.8
NO	09-98 ⇨ 11-98	-0.1	:	:	:	:
Japan	09-98 ⇨ 11-98	-0.6	-0.2	-2.3	2.0	0.3
USA	09-98 ⇨ 11-98	0.3	0.0	1.2	1.7	-0.6

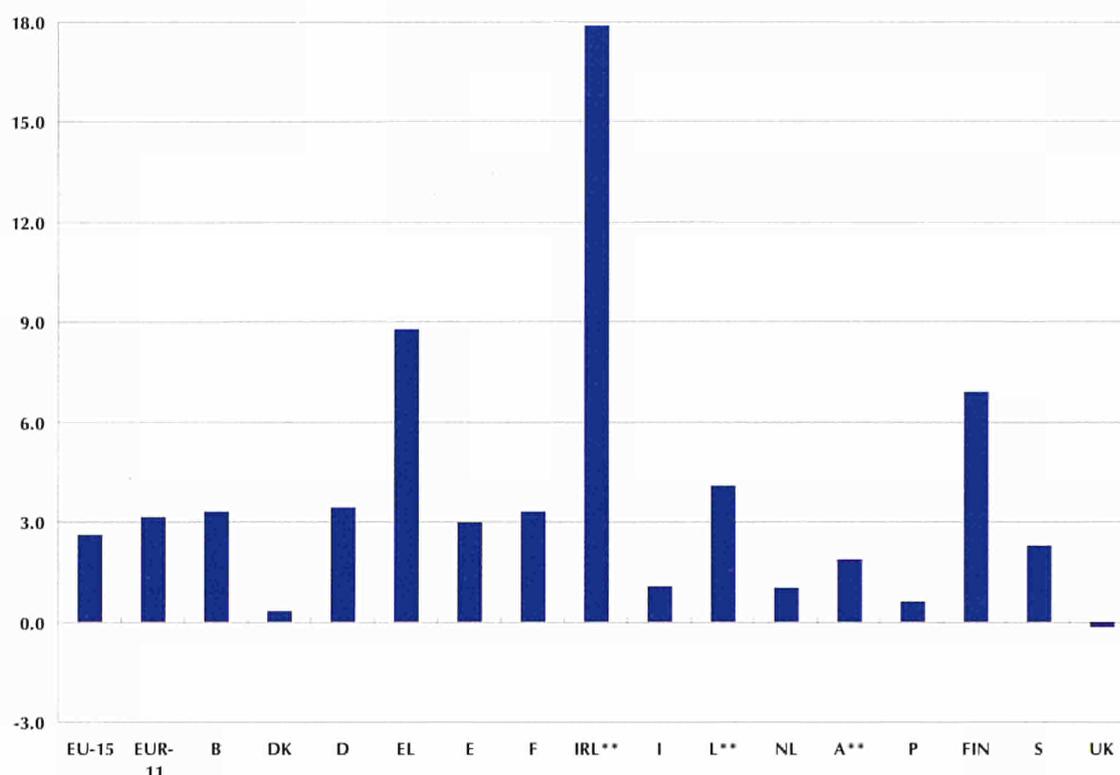
Table 2.4

Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, three months compared to the previous three months (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.3

Industrial production for total industry: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 09-98 to 11-98 (%)



Source: eurostat

Table 2.5

Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

	Latest 3 months available		Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EU-15	09-98	⇨ 11-98	2.6	1.7	5.6	6.9	0.2
EUR-11	09-98	⇨ 11-98	3.1	2.2	6.3	8.0	0.6
B	09-98	⇨ 11-98	3.3	4.0	6.4	-3.9	0.2
DK	09-98	⇨ 11-98	0.3	-1.3	2.1	7.2	-0.5
D	09-98	⇨ 11-98	3.4	2.2	6.3	11.1	-0.8
EL	09-98	⇨ 11-98	8.8	14.0	15.0	1.7	-1.5
E	09-98	⇨ 11-98	3.0	2.2	4.8	3.6	3.5
F	09-98	⇨ 11-98	3.3	1.9	6.9	12.6	1.8
IRL	08-98	⇨ 10-98	18.2	29.1	19.8	:	5.8
I	09-98	⇨ 11-98	1.0	0.9	-0.4	2.5	2.8
L	08-98	⇨ 10-98	3.2	0.8	18.5	-8.4	-2.8
NL	09-98	⇨ 11-98	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.2	0.4
A	08-98	⇨ 10-98	1.3	:	6.0	-1.0	-4.7
P	09-98	⇨ 11-98	0.6	0.2	10.4	9.6	-2.1
FIN	09-98	⇨ 11-98	6.9	-0.8	27.0	-2.7	-3.9
S	09-98	⇨ 11-98	2.3	-1.8	6.1	13.4	0.5
UK	09-98	⇨ 11-98	-0.2	-0.4	1.8	-3.0	-1.3
NO	09-98	⇨ 11-98	-2.1	:	:	:	:
Japan	09-98	⇨ 11-98	-6.6	-6.2	-13.7	-0.2	-2.1
USA	09-98	⇨ 11-98	2.0	1.7	6.2	5.6	-1.3

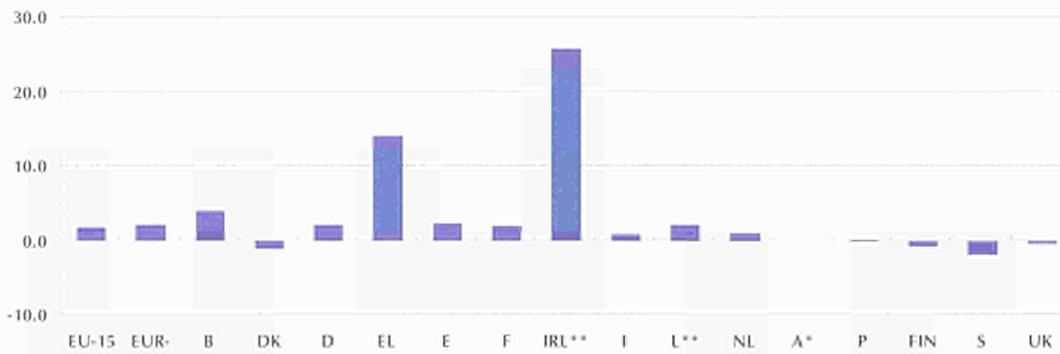
Source: eurostat

Production index (working day adjusted)

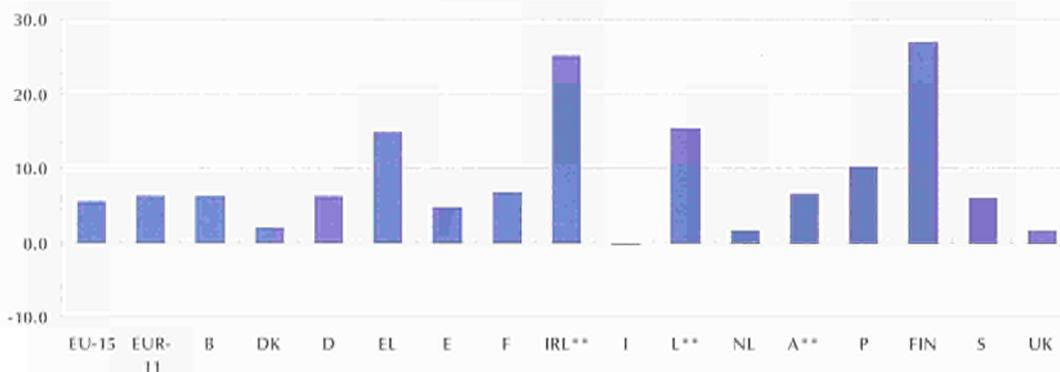
Figure 2.4

Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 09-98 to 11-98 (%)

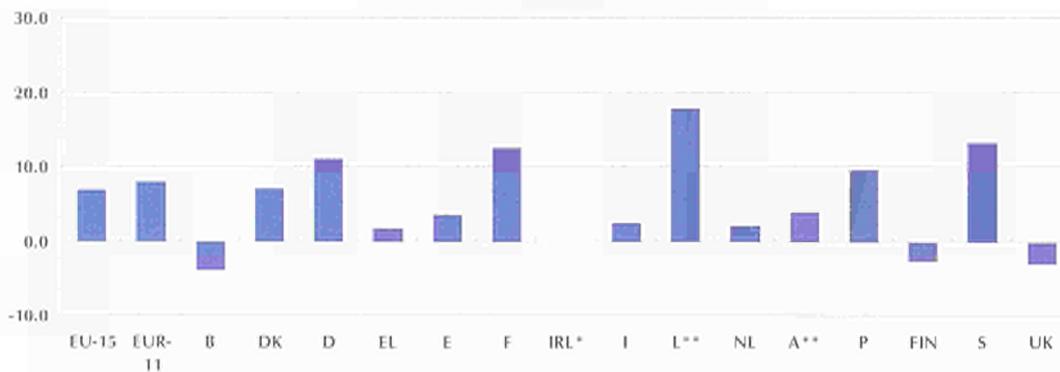
Intermediate goods



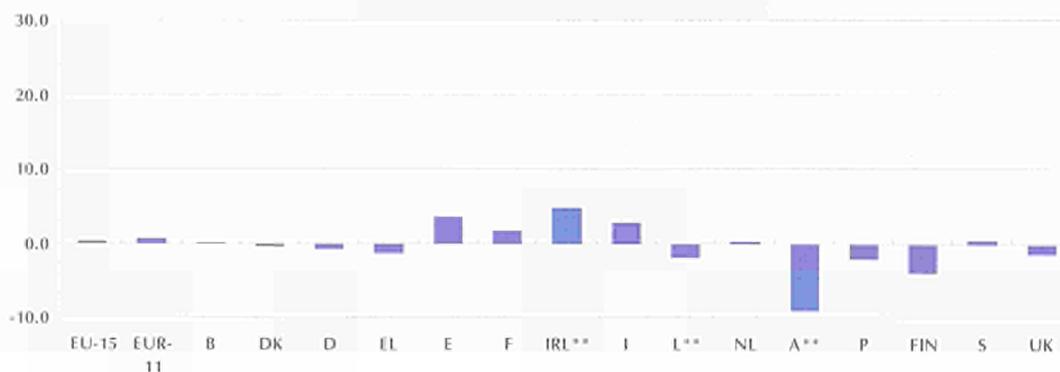
Capital goods



Consumer durables goods



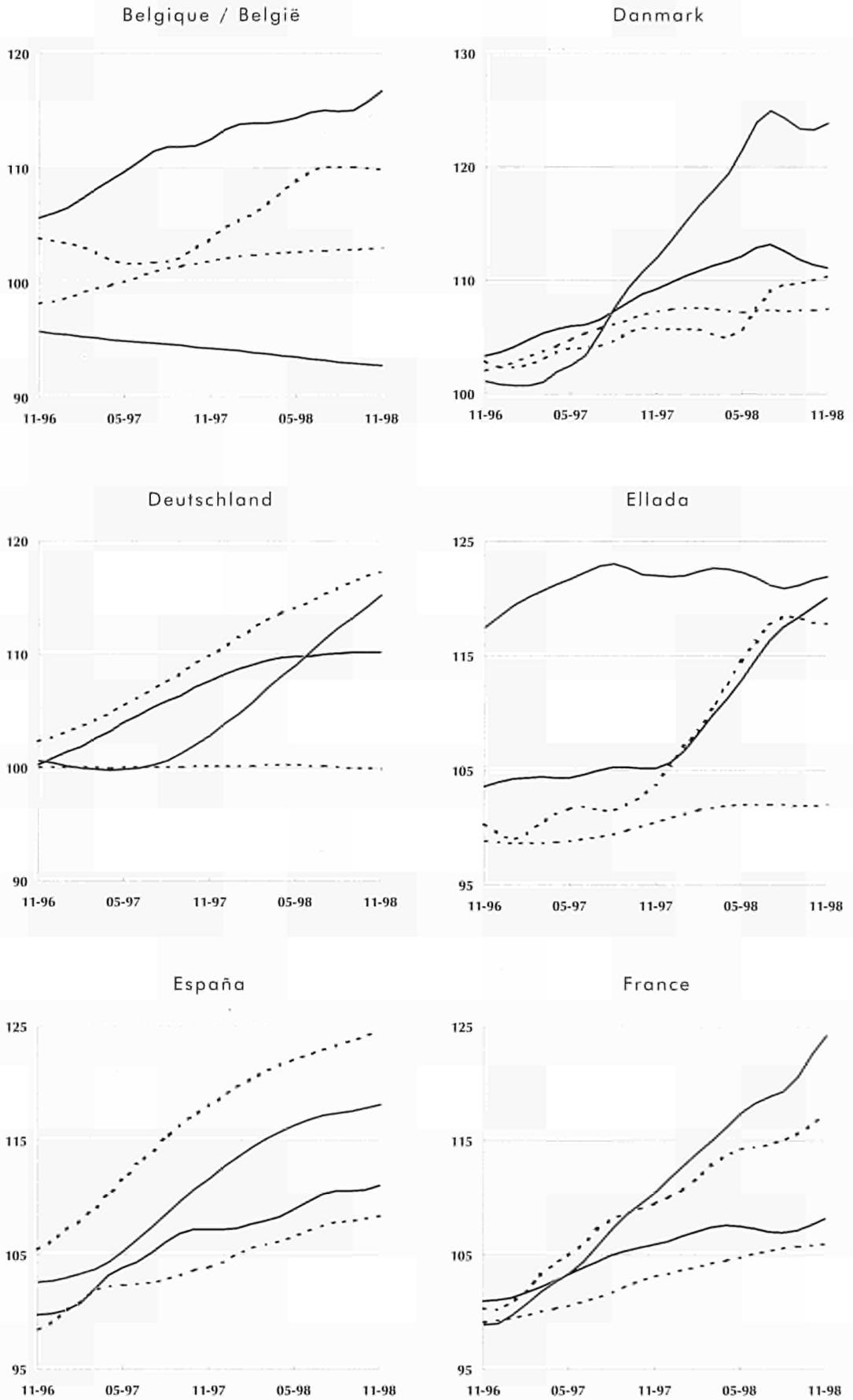
Consumer non-durables goods



Source: eurostat

Figure 2.5

Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: indices (1995 = 100)



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

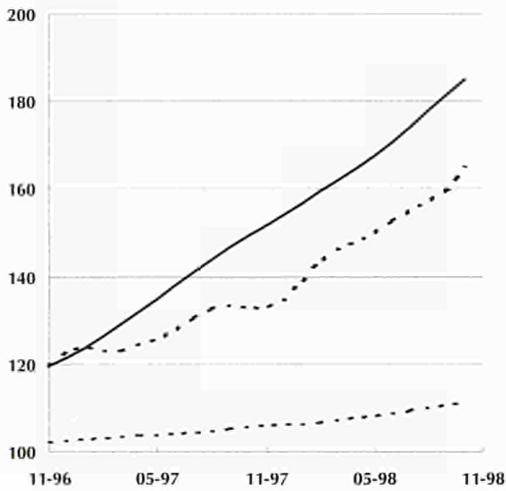
Source: eurostat

Production index (trend cycle)

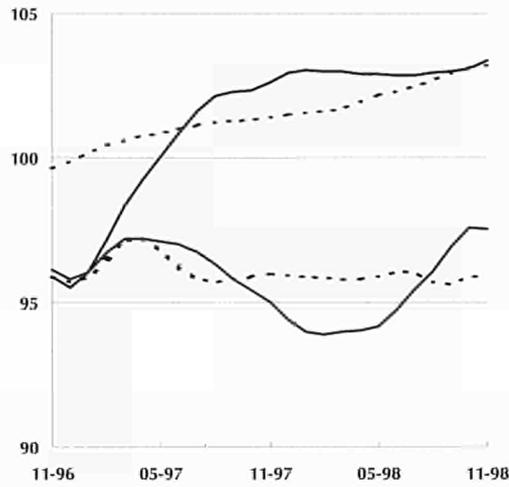
Figure 2.5

Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: indices (1995 = 100)

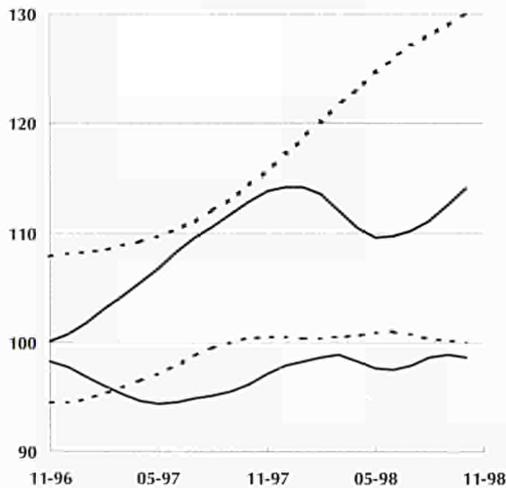
Ireland



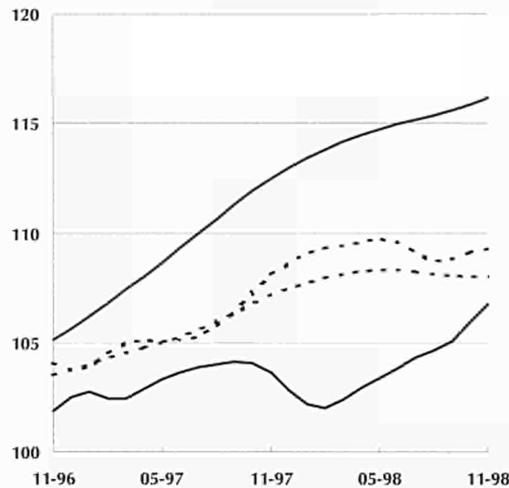
Italia



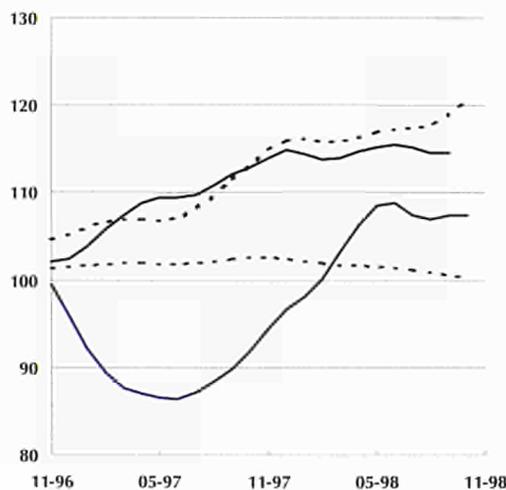
Luxembourg



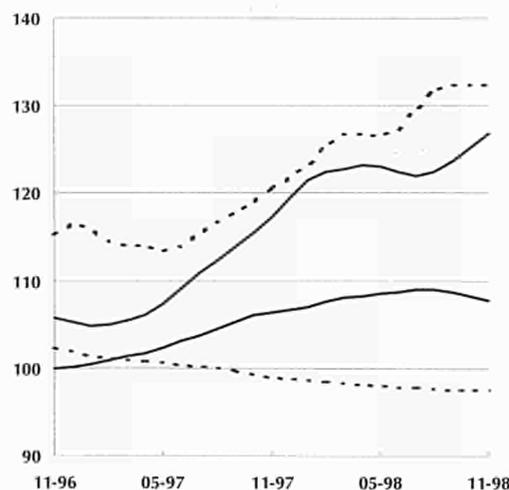
Nederland



Österreich



Portugal

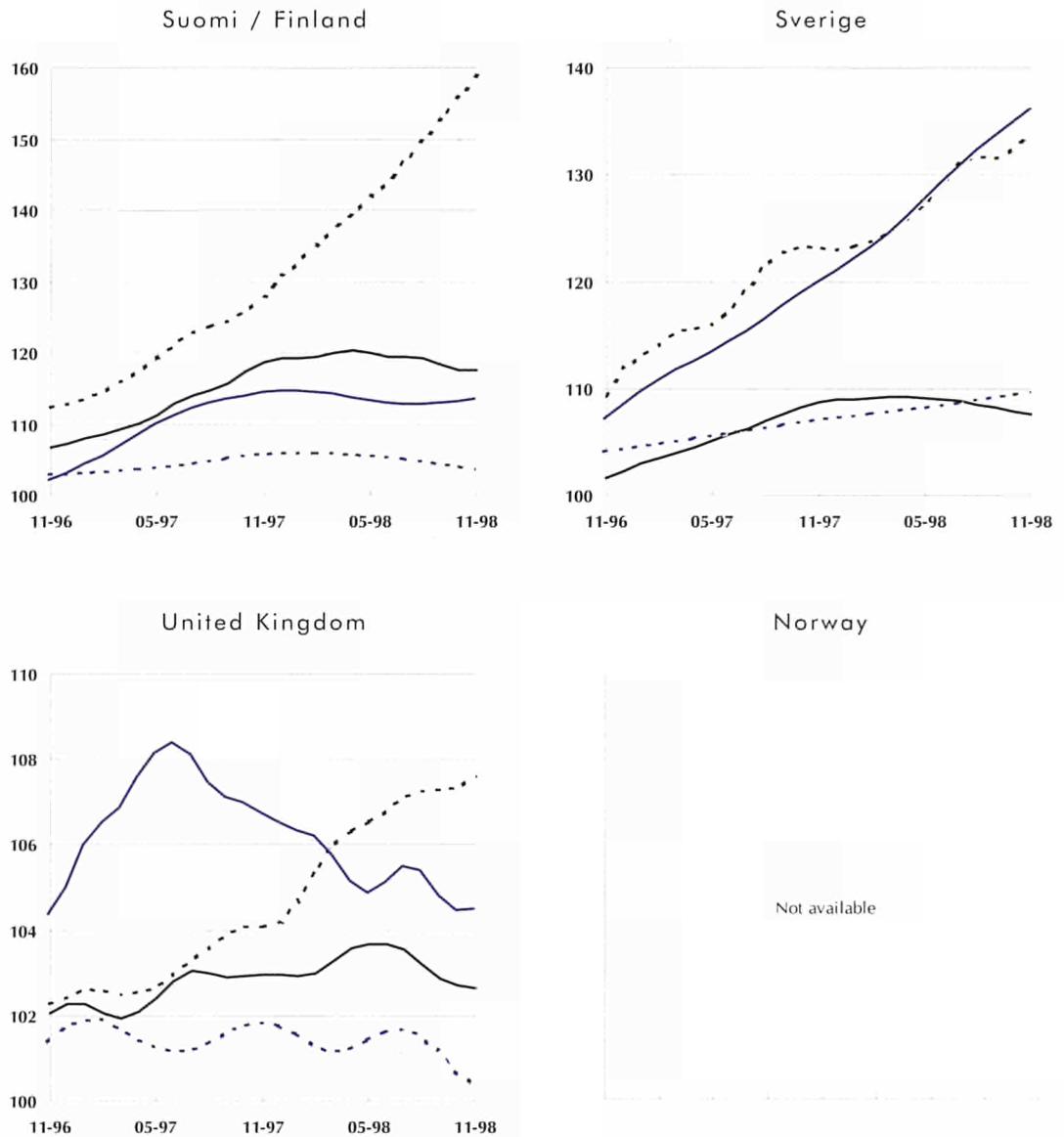


- Intermediate goods
- - - Capital goods
- Consumer durables
- Consumer non-durables

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.5

Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: indices (1995 = 100)



Intermediate goods ———

Capital goods - - - - -

Consumer durables ———

Consumer non-durables - - - - -

Further information - production index:

The index of production aims to measure 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. Since the monthly evolution of value added can not be measured, as an approximation, product output or deflated turnover is used.

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 and Spain). Secondly, for EU-15 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. For Germany, the trend and seasonally adjusted figures are calculated by the German NSO. Full methodological notes may be found on page 105.

Source: eurostat

Production index (expected output index)

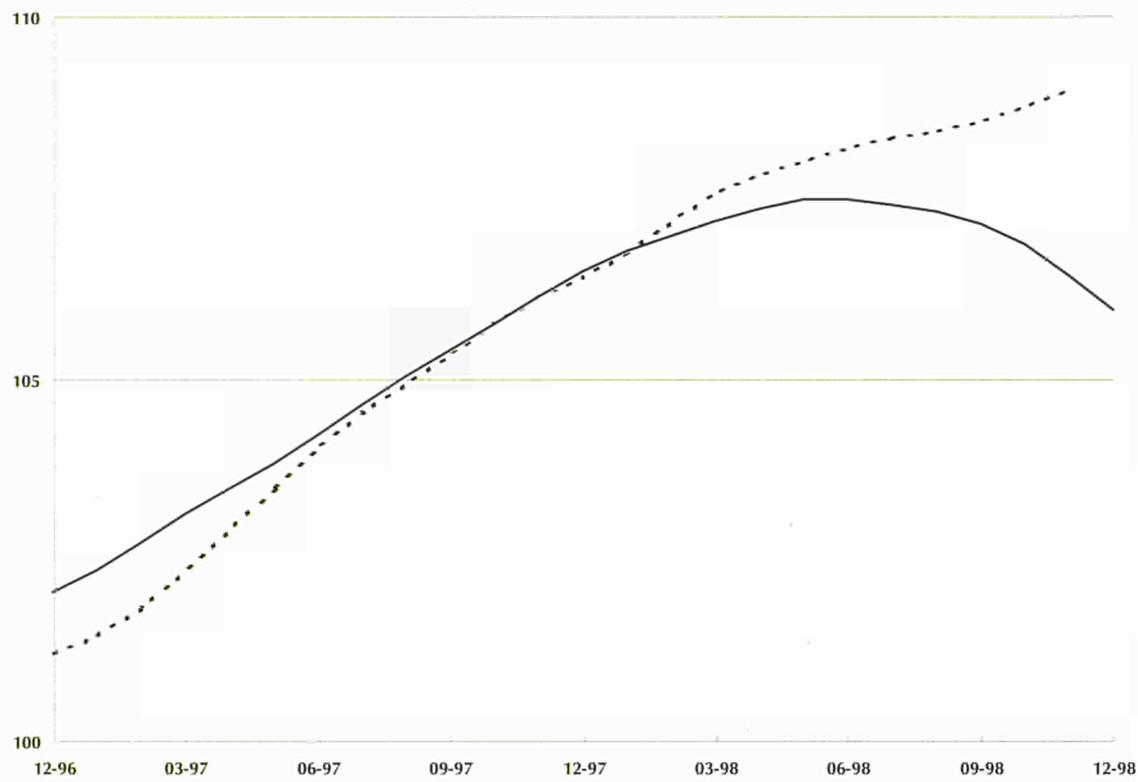


Figure 2.6

EU-15 expected output index for industry: indices (1995 = 100)

----- Production index
 ——— Expected output index

Source: eurostat

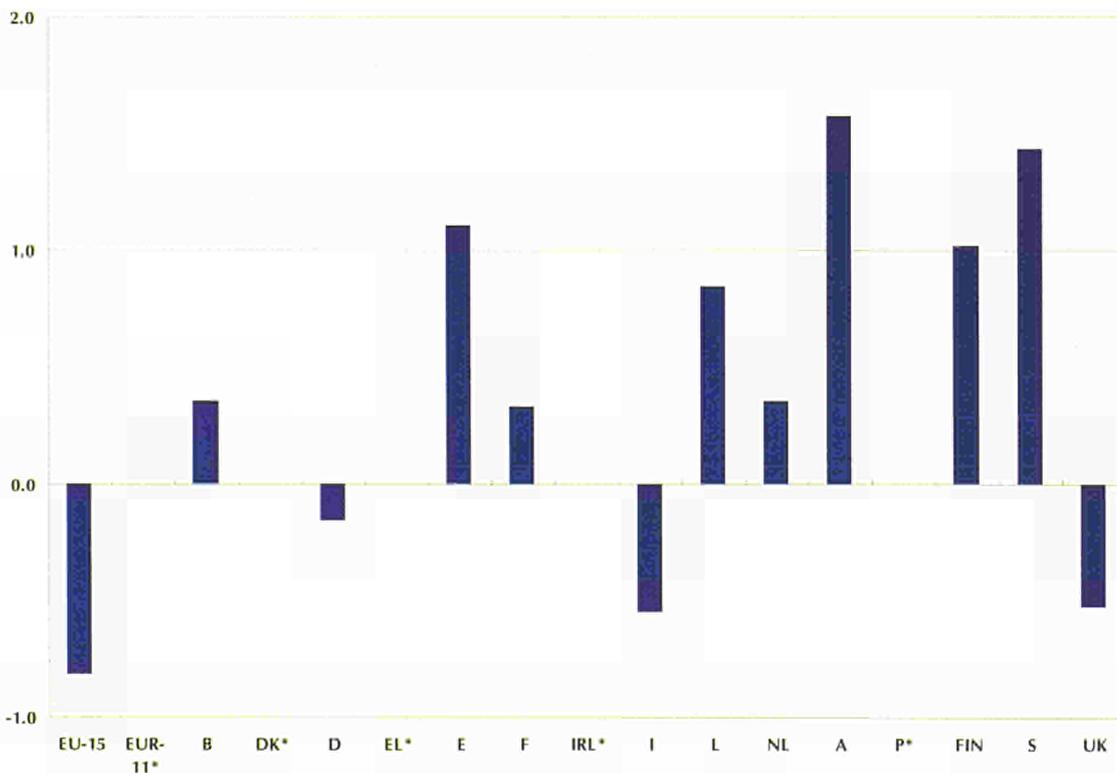


Figure 2.7

Expected output index for industry, three months compared to the previous three months, 10-98 to 12-98 (%)

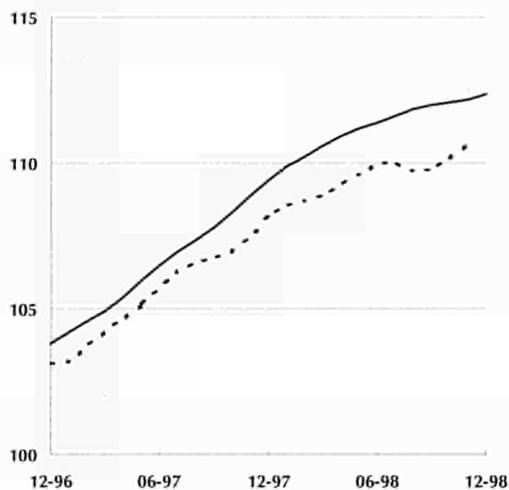
Source: eurostat

Figure 2.8

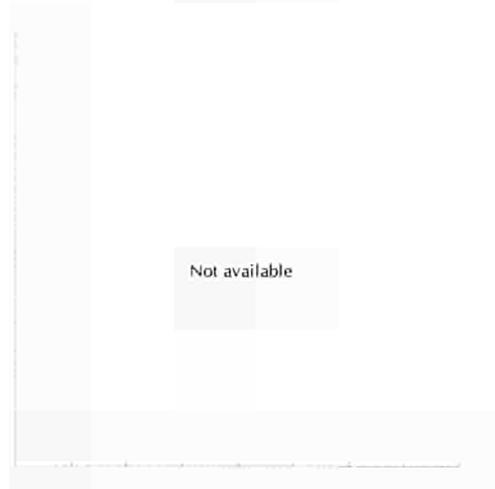
Expected output index for industry: indices (1995 = 100)

Production index (expected output index)

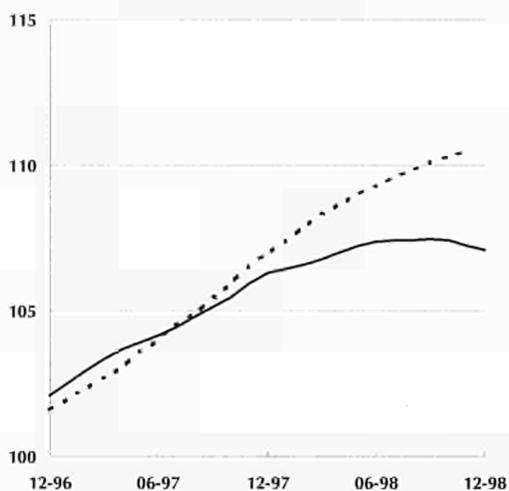
Belgique / België



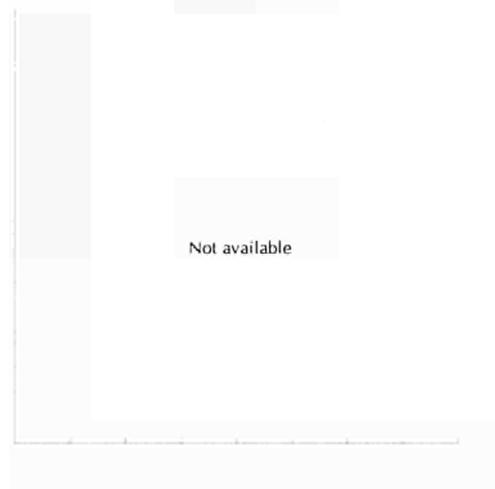
Danmark



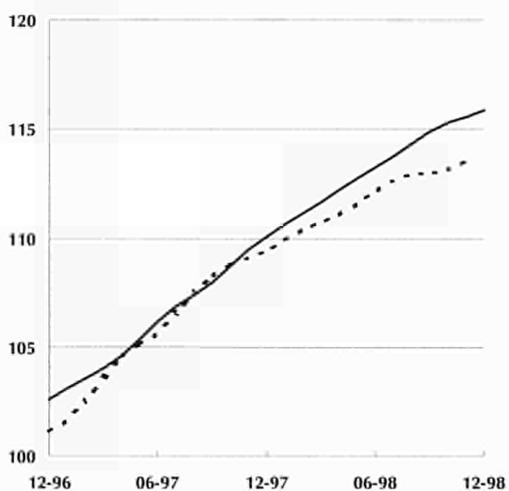
Deutschland



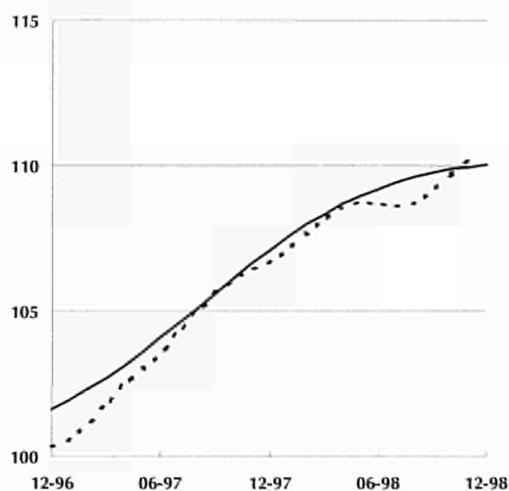
Ellada



España



France



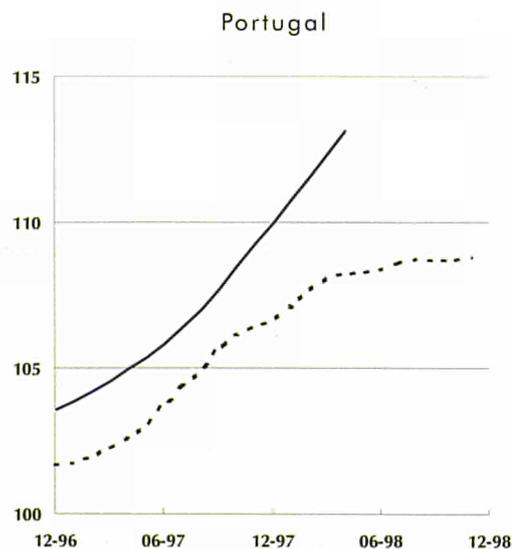
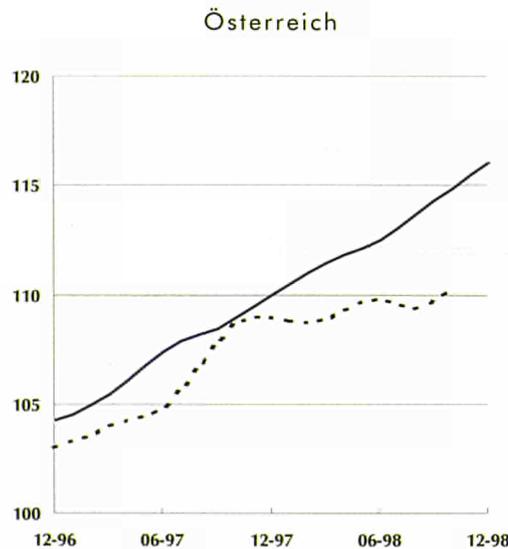
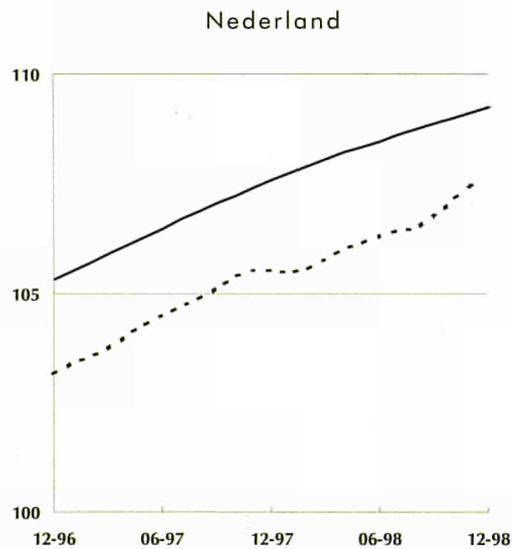
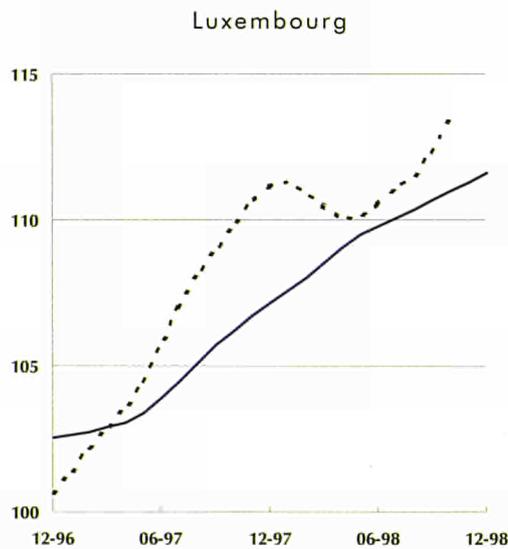
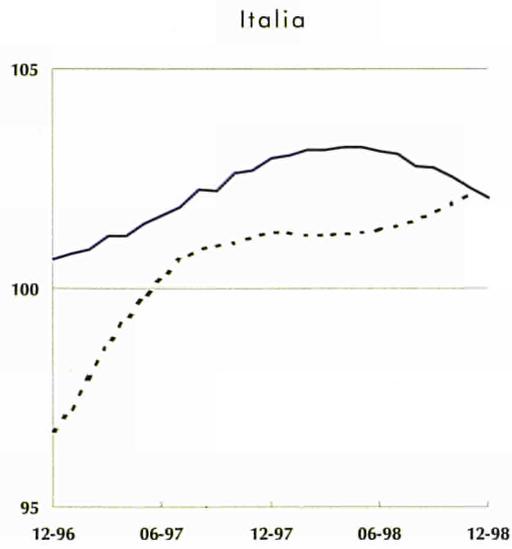
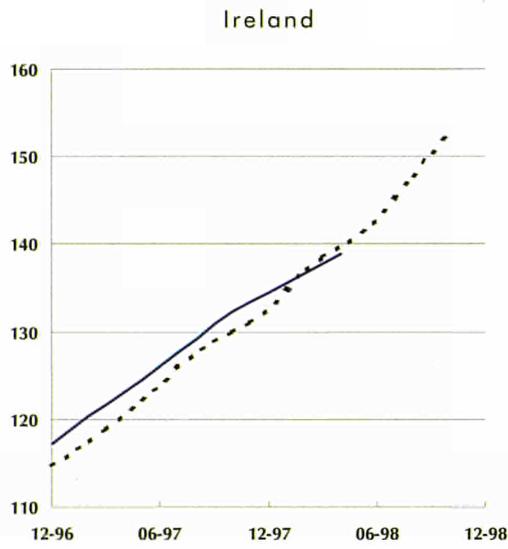
Production index - - - -
Expected output index —

Source:  eurostat

Production index (expected output index)

Figure 2.8

Expected output index
for industry:
indices
(1995 = 100)

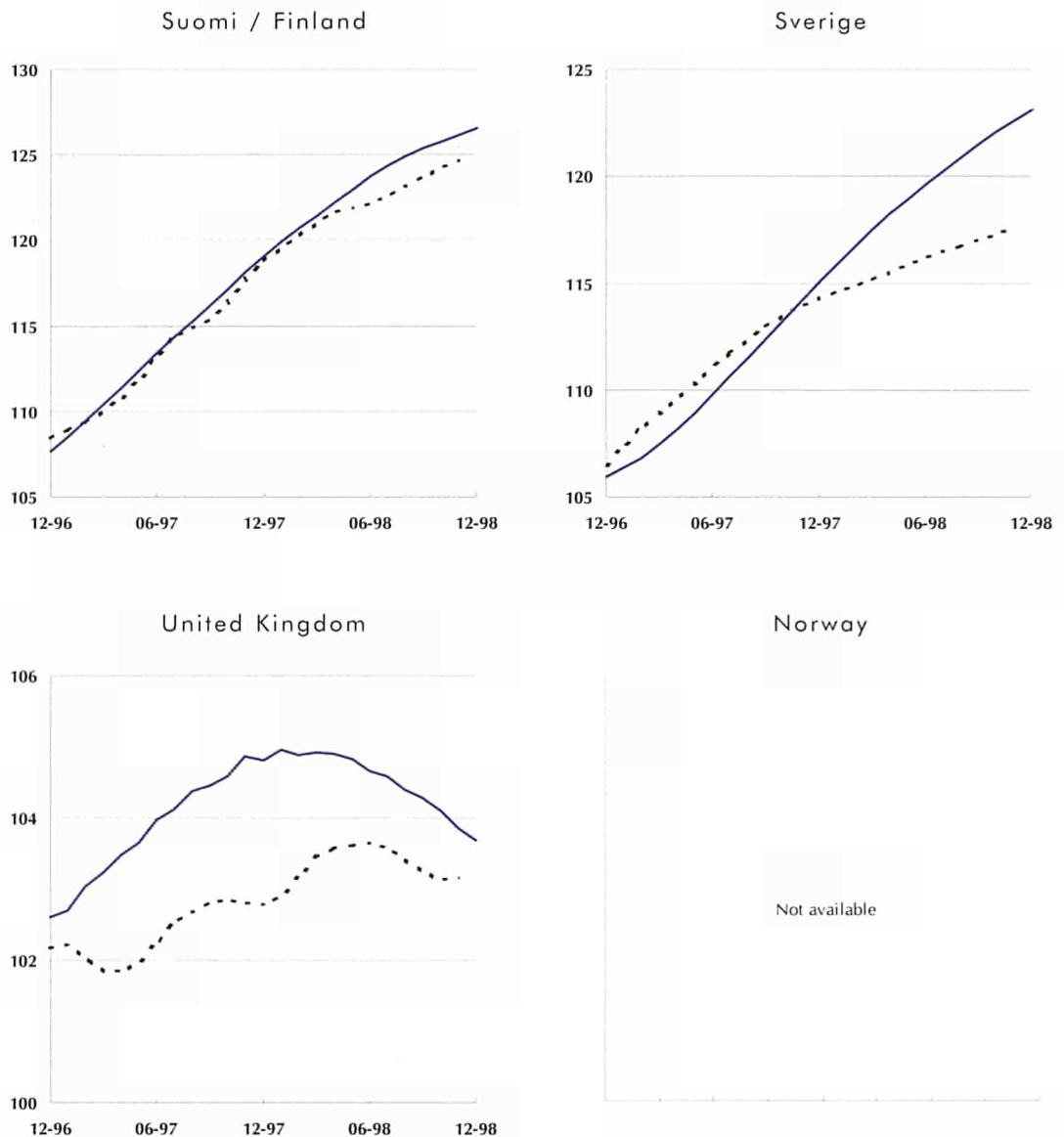


----- Production index
————— Expected output index

Source:  eurostat

Figure 2.8

Expected output index for industry: indices (1995 = 100)



Production index - - - - -
 Expected output index ———

Further information - expected output index:

The Expected Output Index (EOI) links several aspects of information from qualitative business opinion surveys (questions on order books and questions on production expectations) with the index of industrial production. As the data from the business opinion surveys are available earlier and lead the evolution of industrial production, they can be used to compute a short-term estimate of the production index.

A multiple regression is run, using the growth rate of the industrial production lagged with values of the business opinion survey data. The result of this regression is "integrated" from a growth rate to an evolution, and after that the trend cycle is calculated for a clearer interpretation of the results.

Details of the estimation method can be found in a more thorough article that was published in Special Edition 5/97 of the Monthly Panorama of the European Industry.

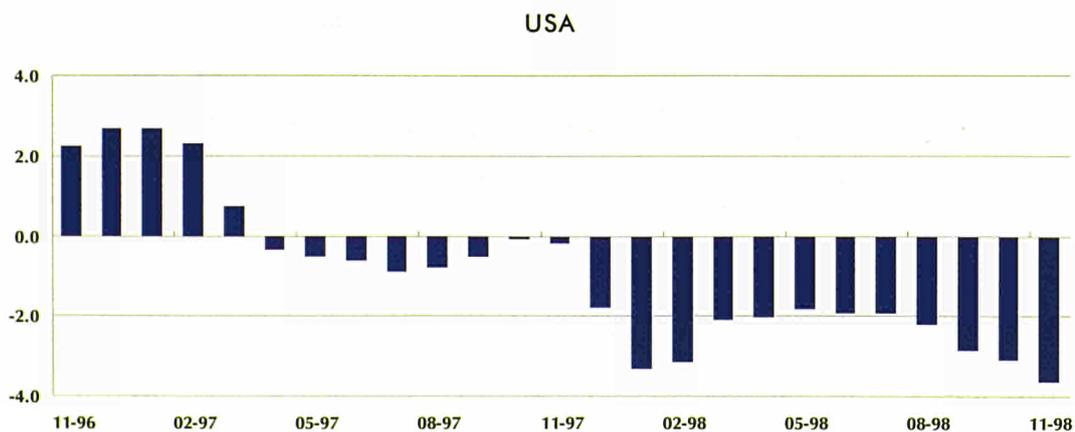
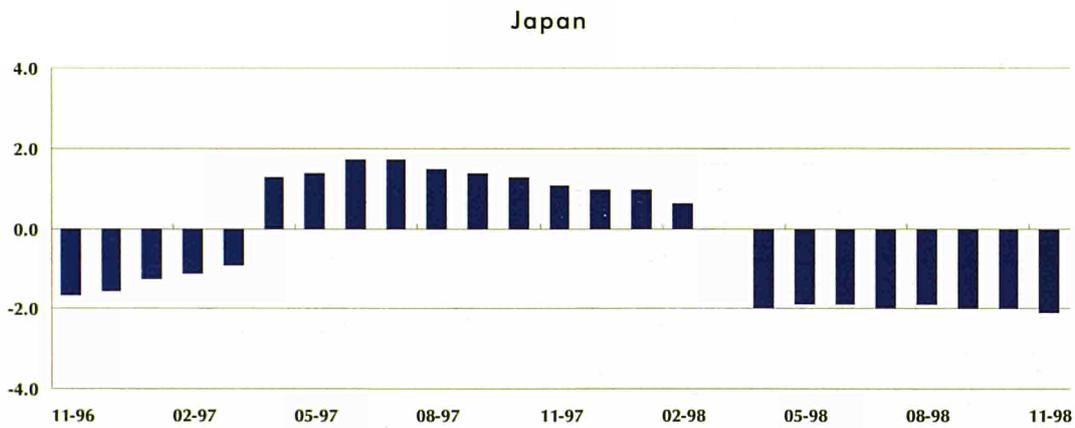
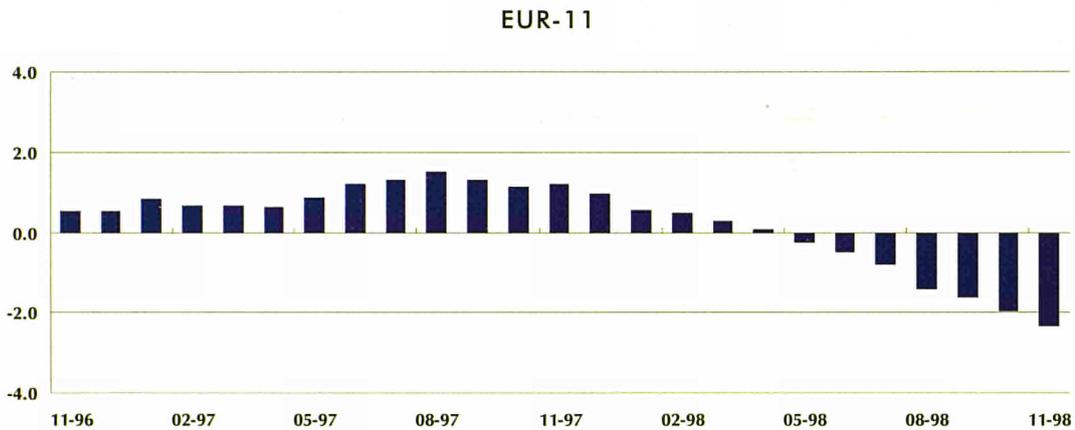
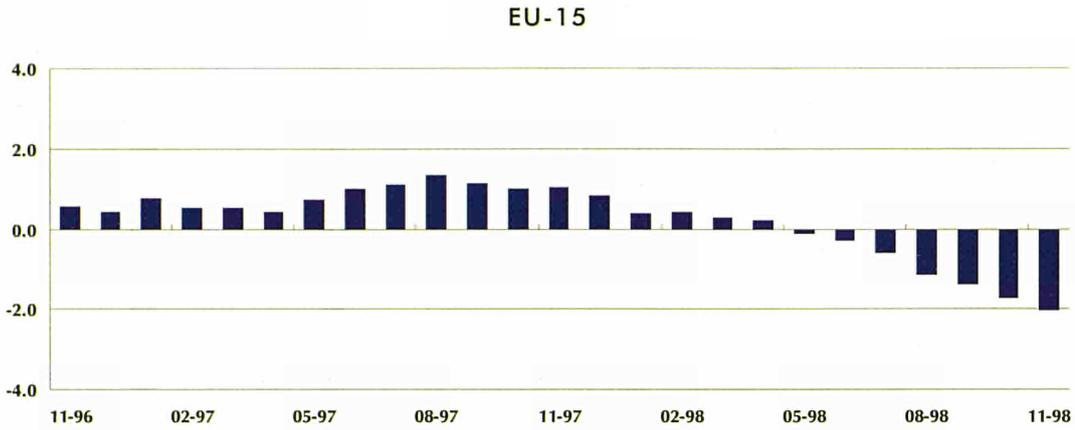
Full methodological notes may be found on page 105.

Source:  eurostat

Domestic producer price index

Figure 2.9

Domestic producer price index: growth rate, year on year (%)

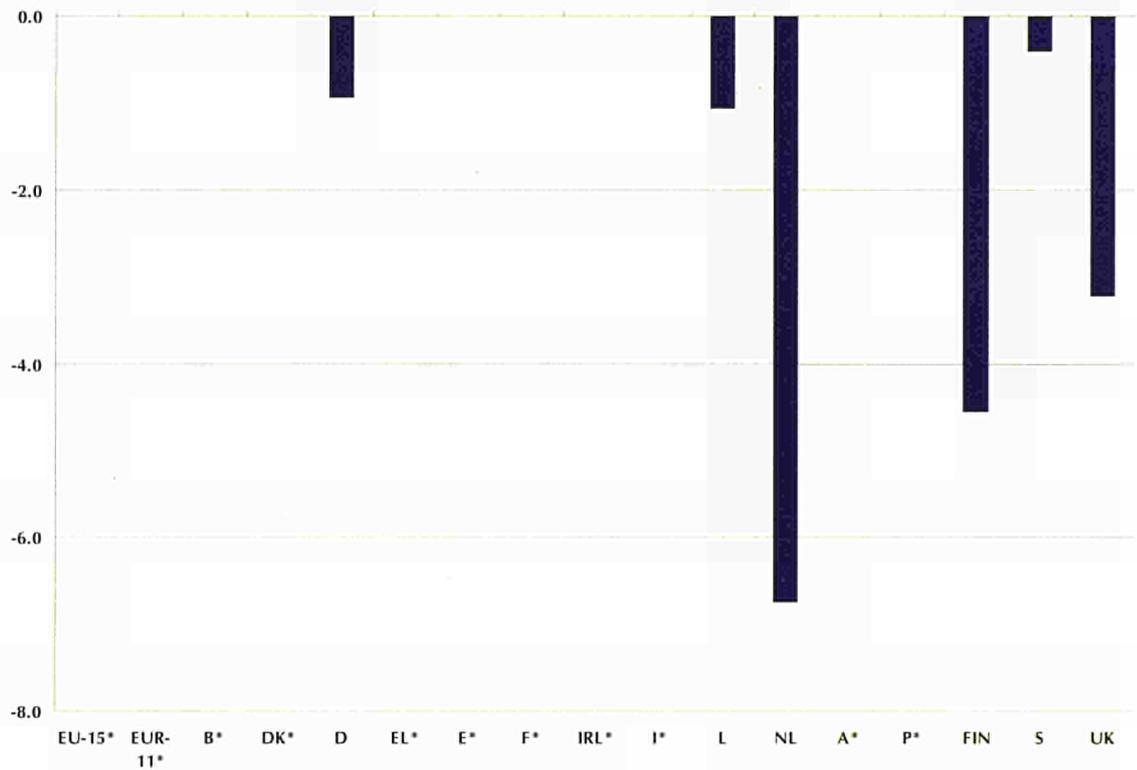


Source: eurostat

Export price index and domestic producer price index

Figure 2.10

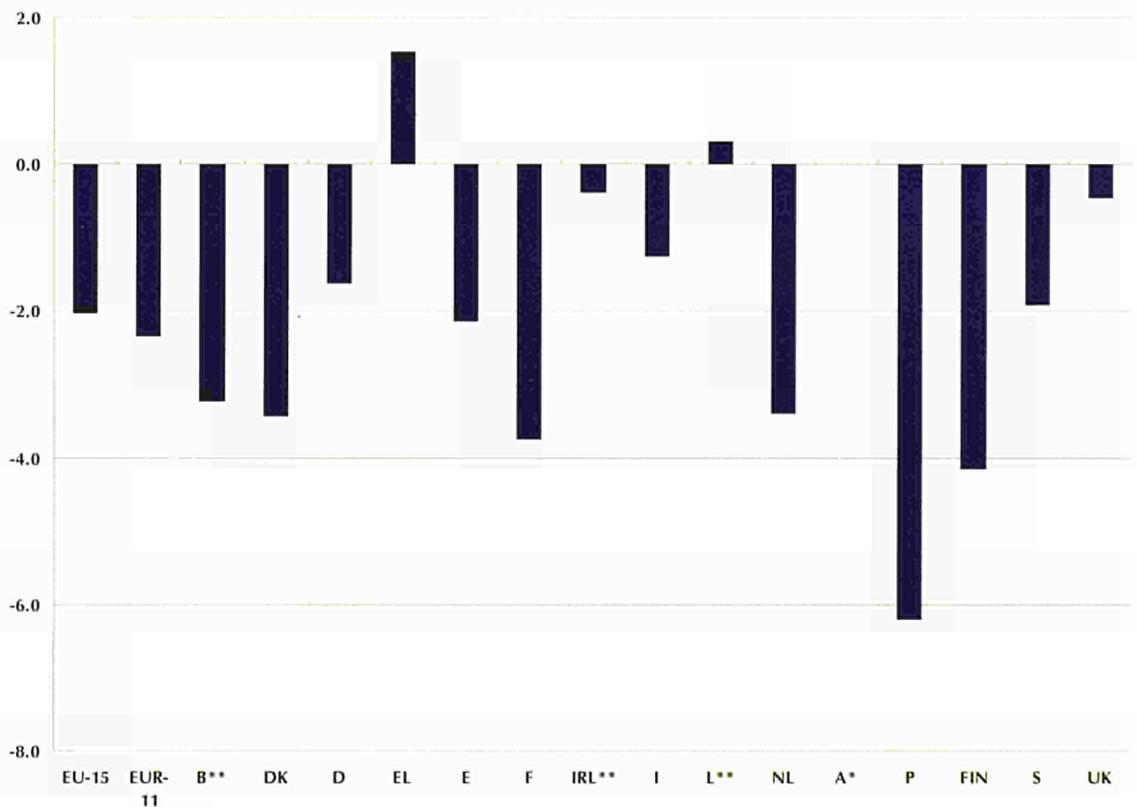
Export prices for manufacturing industry: growth rate, year on year, 10-98 (%)



Source: eurostat

Figure 2.11

Domestic producer price index: growth rate, year on year, 11-98 (%)



Source: eurostat

Export price index and domestic producer price index

Table 2.6

	1996	1997	1998	07-98	08-98	09-98	10-98	11-98	12-98
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D	100.2	101.7	:	102.0	101.8	101.5	101.2	101.1	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
I	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
L	96.2	97.6	:	99.8	99.7	99.0	98.2	:	:
NL	101.0	104.5	101.2	101.2	100.4	100.0	98.7	98.3	97.7
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	100.3	99.0	98.0	98.6	98.0	97.5	96.2	94.4	93.9
S	95.1	95.8	95.3	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.0	94.9
UK	99.5	94.2	:	91.0	91.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	:
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Export prices for
manufacturing
industry:
indices
(1995 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

Table 2.7

	1996	1997	1998	07-98	08-98	09-98	10-98	11-98	12-98
EU-15	100.7	101.6	:	100.8	100.6	100.4	100.2	100.0	:
EUR-11	100.6	101.7	:	100.9	100.6	100.4	100.1	99.8	:
B	100.6	102.3	:	101.6	101.0	100.4	100.1	:	:
DK	101.6	103.7	:	102.4	102.1	102.2	101.0	100.6	:
D	99.6	100.7	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.1	99.7	99.4	99.2
EL	107.4	111.0	:	114.5	114.4	115.0	115.0	114.4	:
E	101.7	102.7	102.0	102.1	102.0	101.6	101.4	101.2	100.9
F	100.5	100.7	98.6	98.4	98.0	97.9	97.6	97.2	96.4
IRL	101.8	101.9	:	102.4	102.2	101.8	101.5	:	:
I	101.9	103.2	:	103.4	103.1	103.0	102.8	102.6	:
L	99.6	101.4	:	103.8	103.6	103.3	103.1	:	:
NL	101.8	104.5	103.1	102.7	102.4	102.3	101.8	101.5	101.3
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	103.8	106.1	:	102.8	102.0	101.7	101.2	99.8	:
FIN	99.1	100.4	99.0	99.4	99.0	98.6	97.8	97.0	96.5
S	100.6	101.7	101.3	101.7	101.2	100.9	100.5	100.1	100.2
UK	100.6	100.3	100.2	99.5	99.5	99.3	99.5	100.4	101.0
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	98.2	98.9	:	97.4	97.3	97.1	96.9	96.7	:
USA	102.4	102.3	:	99.8	99.8	99.3	99.4	98.8	:

Domestic producer
price indices
(1995 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

Figure 2.12

EU-15 domestic producer price index for the main industrial groupings: indices (1995 = 100)

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

Source: 

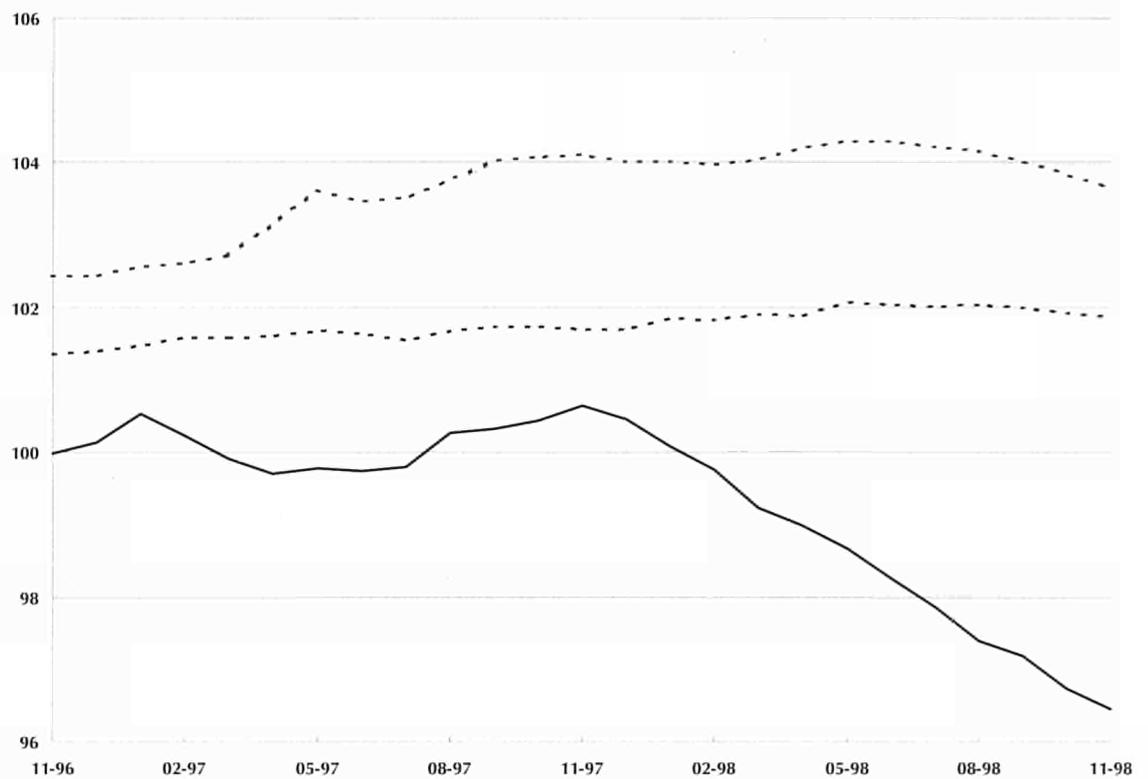


Table 2.8

Domestic producer price index for the main industrial groupings: indices (1995 = 100)

Source: 

	1995	1996	1997	06-98	07-98	08-98	09-98	10-98	11-98
Total industry									
EU-15	100.0	100.7	101.6	101.1	100.8	100.6	100.4	100.2	100.0
Japan	100.0	98.1	98.8	97.5	97.4	97.3	97.1	96.9	96.7
USA	100.0	102.4	102.4	100.1	99.8	99.8	99.3	99.4	98.8
Intermediate goods									
EU-15	100.0	99.5	100.1	98.3	97.9	97.4	97.2	96.7	96.4
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Capital goods									
EU-15	100.0	101.4	101.6	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	101.9	101.9
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumer durables									
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumer non-durables									
EU-15	100.0	102.1	103.5	104.3	104.2	104.2	104.0	103.8	103.7
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Domestic producer price index

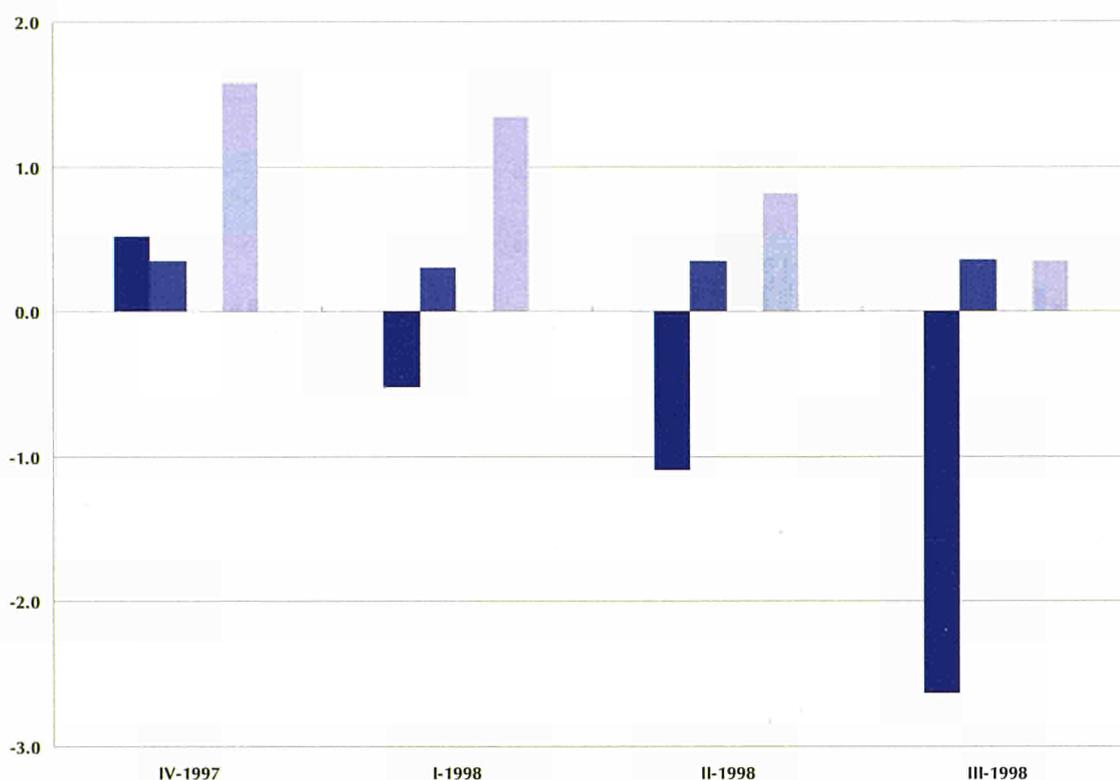


Figure 2.13

EU-15 domestic producer price index for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, year on year (%)

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

Source: eurostat

Table 2.9

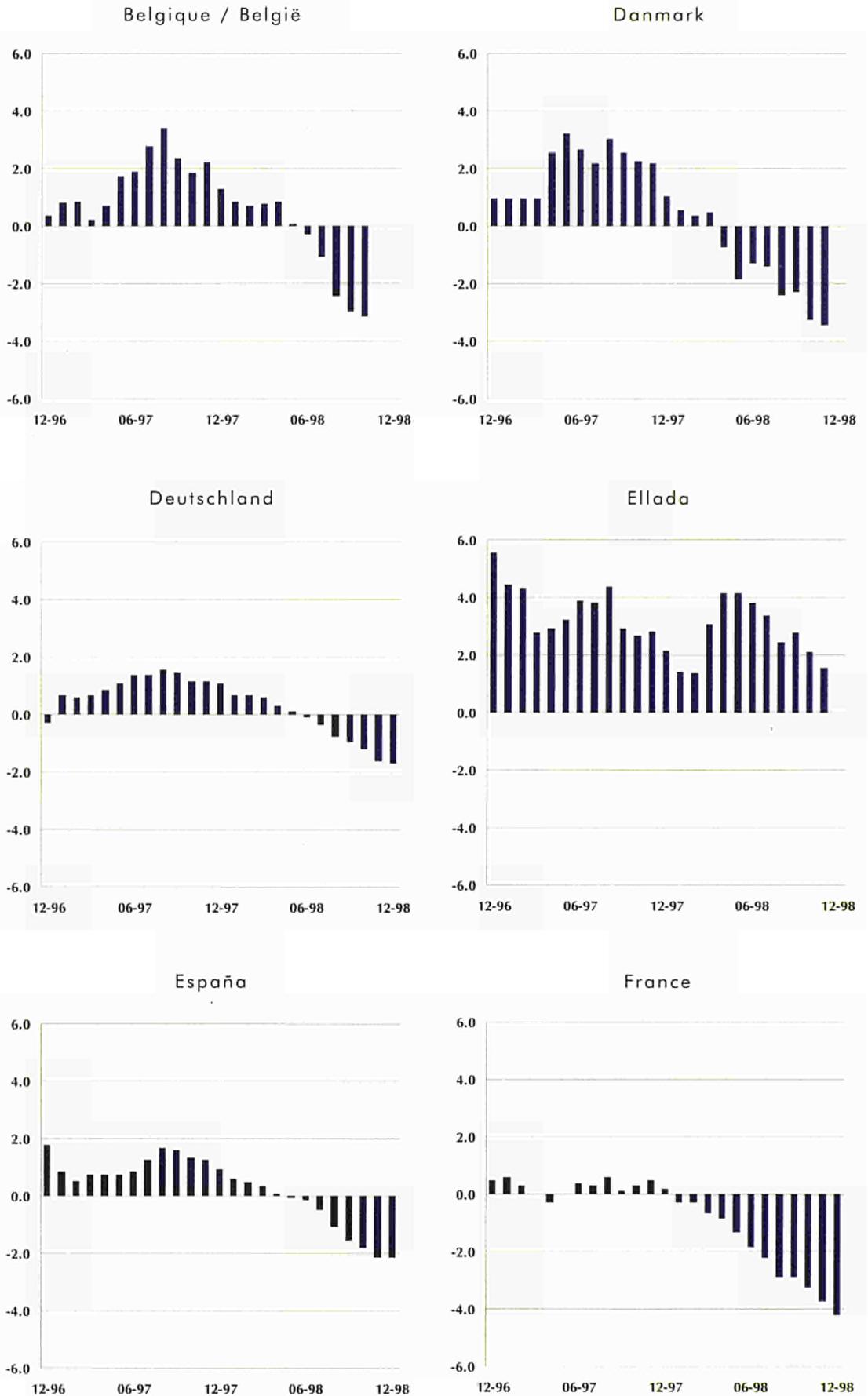
	Latest month available	Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EU-15	11-98	-2.0	-4.2	0.2	:	-0.4
EUR-11	11-98	-2.3	-4.1	0.2	:	-0.6
B	10-98	-3.2	-4.3	-0.1	:	0.9
DK	11-98	-3.4	-2.8	2.9	1.9	-7.5
D	12-98	-1.7	-3.4	0.5	0.4	-0.6
EL	11-98	1.5	-1.4	8.8	4.4	3.8
E	12-98	-2.1	-4.9	0.3	1.7	-0.3
F	12-98	-4.2	-6.3	-2.3	-1.5	-1.7
IRL	10-98	-0.4	:	:	:	0.3
I	11-98	-1.3	-3.9	1.6	:	0.9
L	10-98	0.5	-1.3	3.3	-3.1	-1.8
NL	12-98	-3.1	-4.0	1.5	1.3	-2.4
A		:	:	:	:	:
P	11-98	-6.2	-8.7	:	1.2	-0.8
FIN	12-98	-4.5	:	-2.8	3.0	-1.2
S	12-98	-1.9	-9.2	1.8	1.5	-1.0
UK	12-98	-0.9	-4.7	-0.8	0.1	1.0
NO		:	:	:	:	:
Japan	11-98	-2.1	:	:	:	:
USA	11-98	-3.6	:	:	:	:

Domestic producer price index for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, year on year (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.14

Domestic producer price index: growth rate, year on year (%)



Source:  eurostat

Domestic producer price index

Figure 2.14

Domestic producer price index: growth rate, year on year (%)

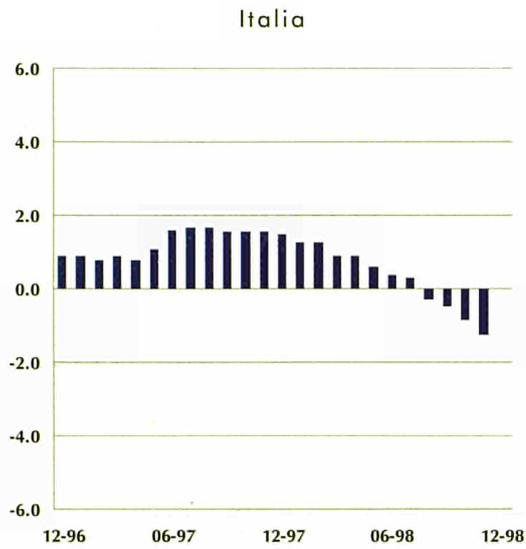
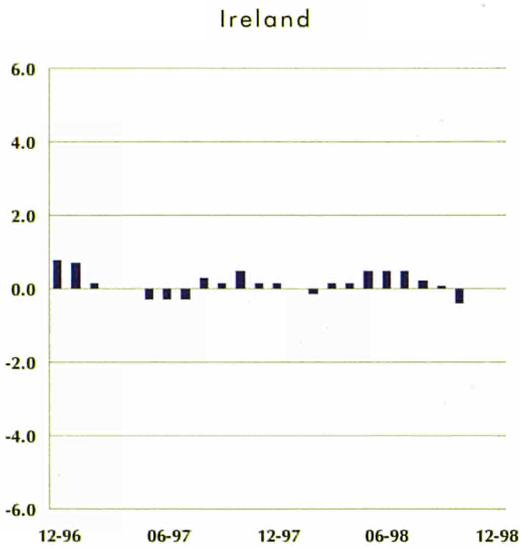
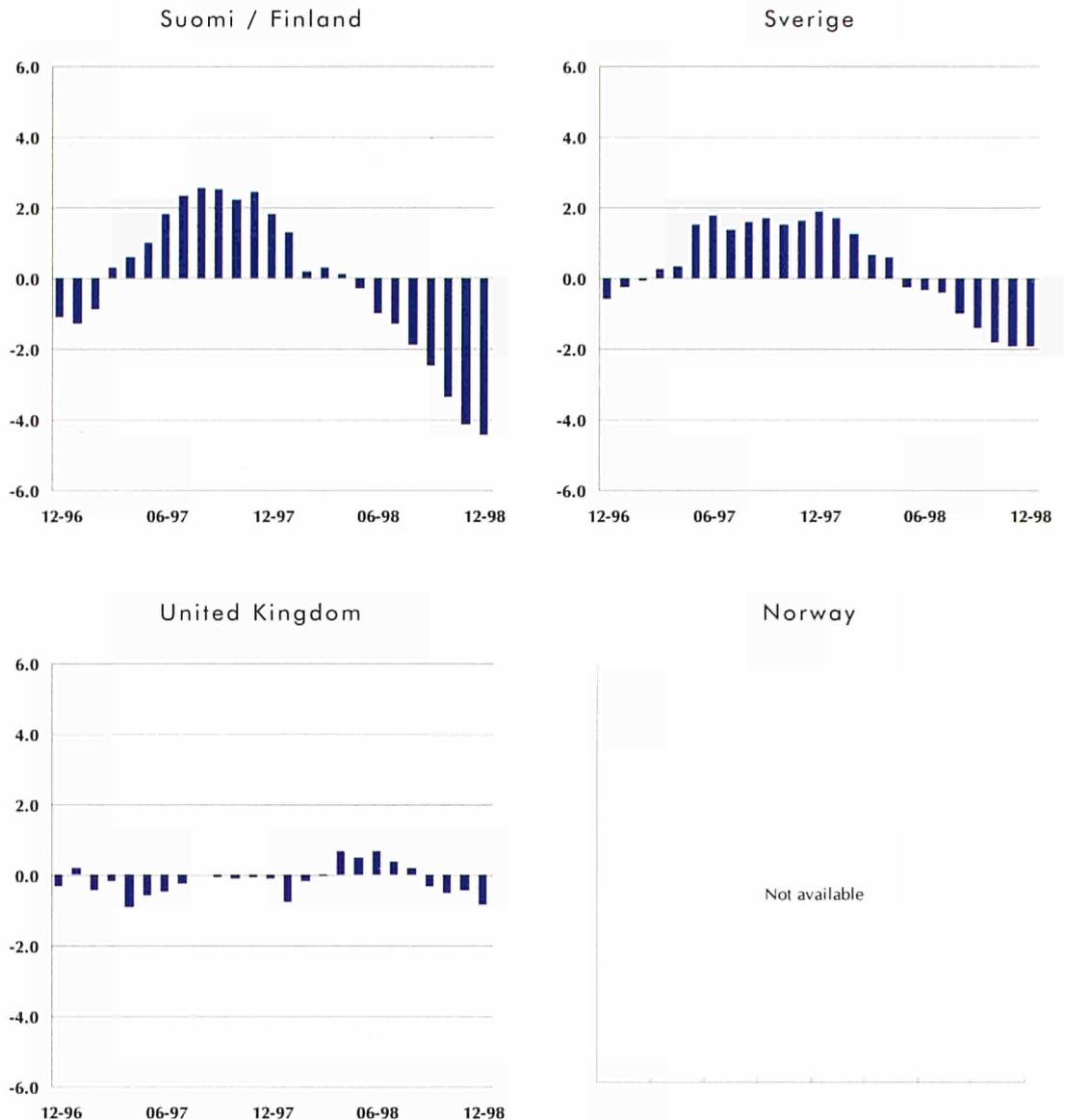


Figure 2.14

Domestic producer price index: growth rate, year on year (%)



Further information - price indices:

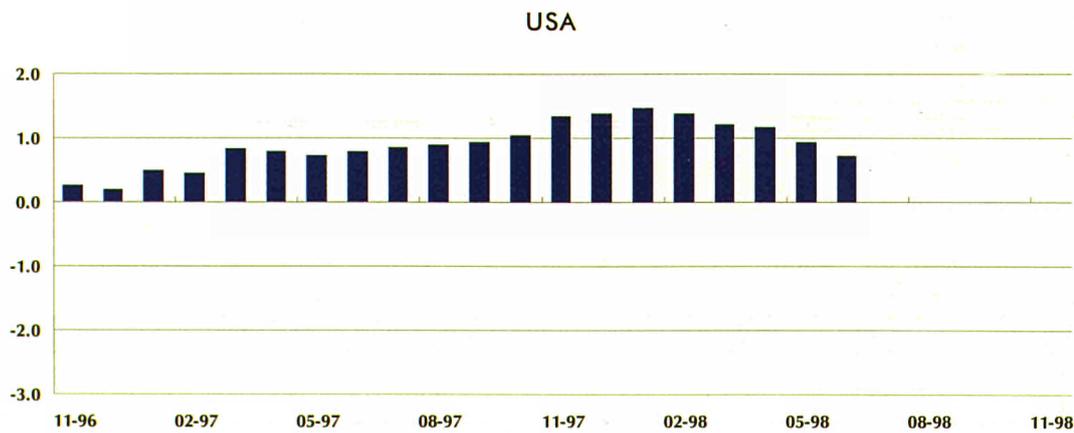
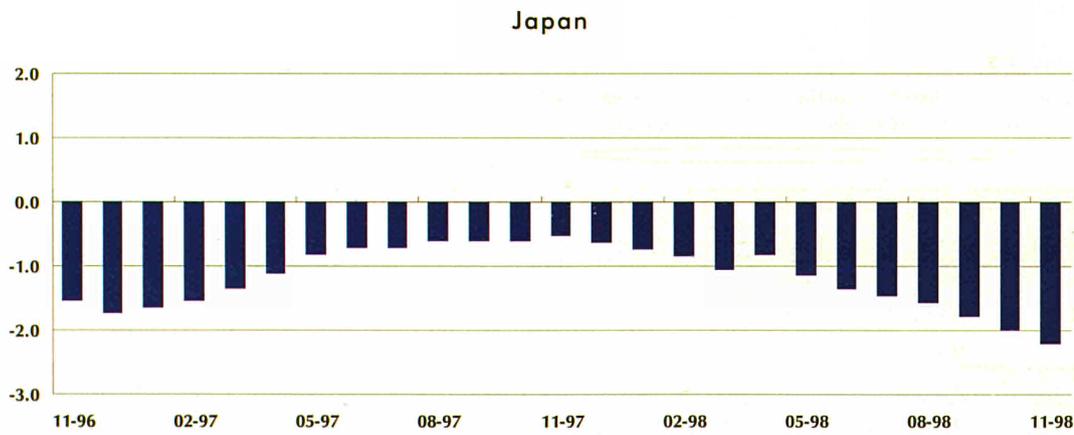
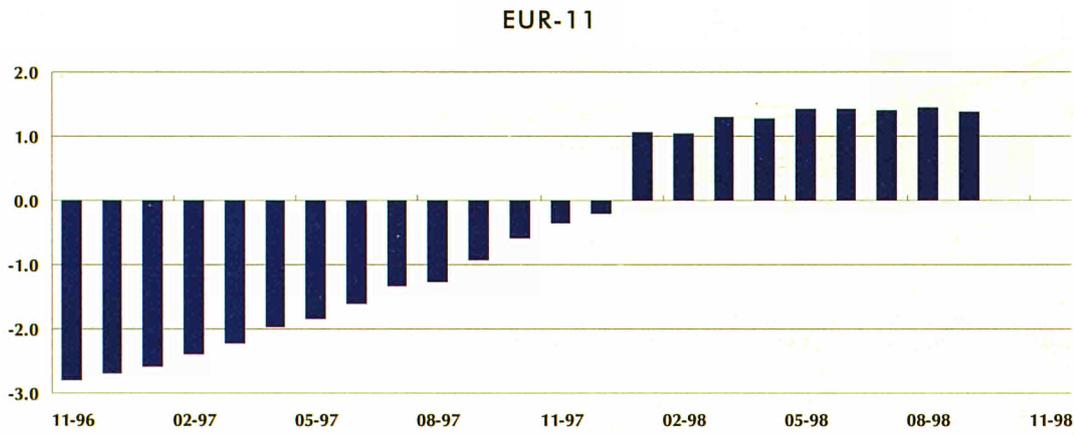
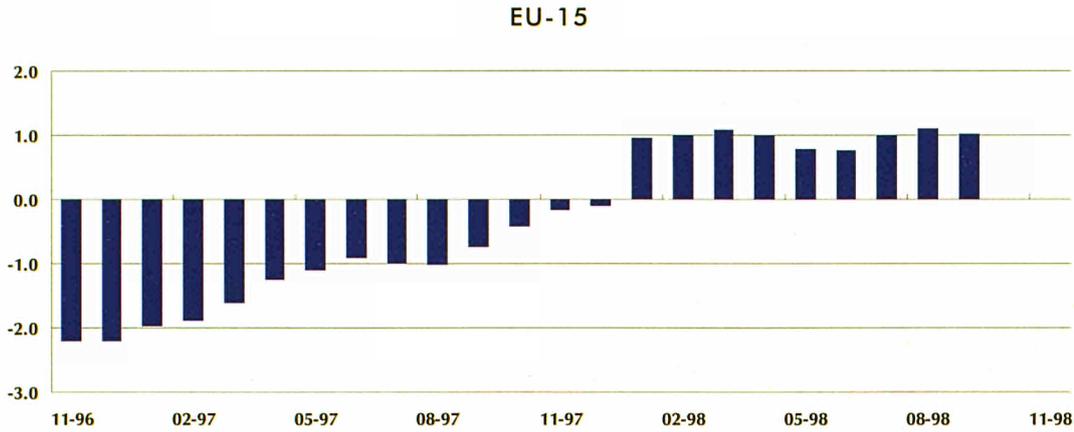
The index of domestic producer prices shows (in the national currency of the Member State in question) changes in the ex-works selling prices of all products sold on the domestic market. Since we deal with producer prices, imports are not included in these price indices. The Community indices (EU-14, since there are no producer price indices for Austria yet) 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. Full methodological notes may be found on page 105.

Source: eurostat

Employment index

Figure 2.15

Employment index:
growth rate,
year on year
(%)

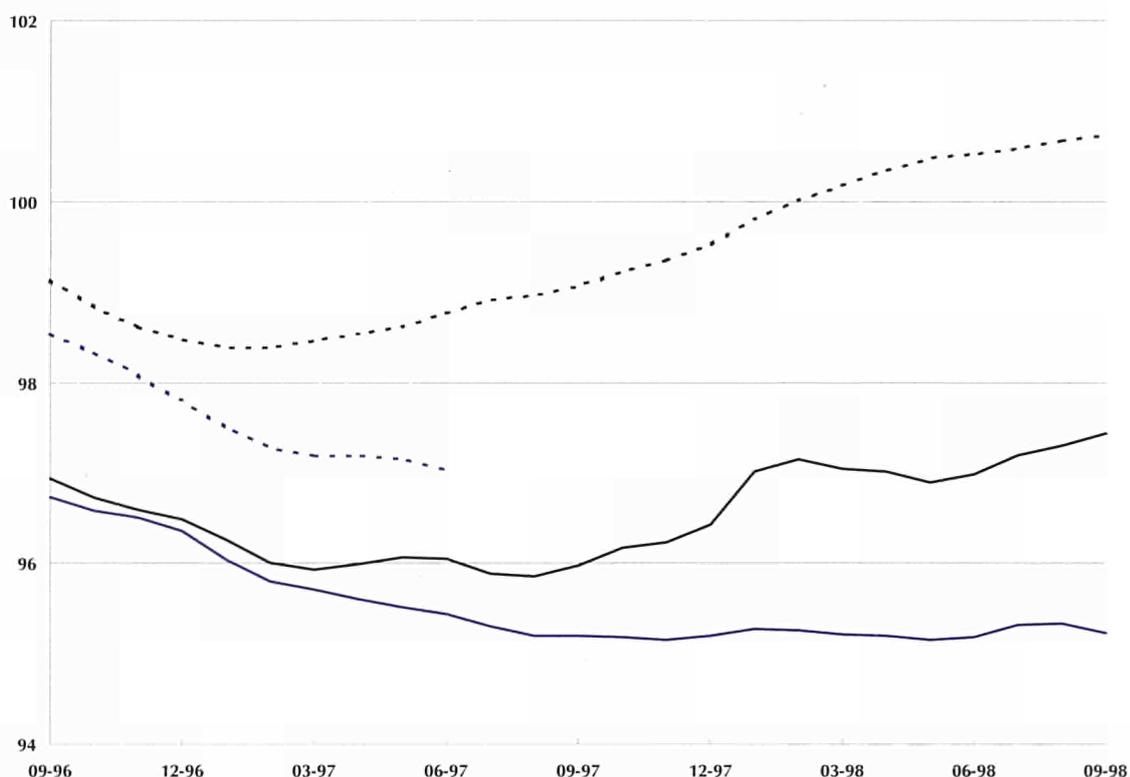


Employment index: growth rate, year on year (%)

Figure 2.16

EU-15 employment index for the main industrial groupings: indices (1995 = 100)

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



Source: eurostat

Table 2.10

Employment index for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, three months compared to the previous three months (%)

	Latest 3 months available	Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EU-15	07-98 ⇌ 09-98	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	:
EUR-11	07-98 ⇌ 09-98	0.3	0.7	0.2	-0.1	:
B	09-98 ⇌ 11-98	-1.4	:	:	0.3	0.3
DK	07-98 ⇌ 09-98	4.5	:	7.2	3.3	5.4
D	09-98 ⇌ 11-98	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.7	-0.4
EL	01-98 ⇌ 03-98	-0.1	-1.1	-0.3	0.5	0.9
E	07-98 ⇌ 09-98	1.1	3.7	1.1	-0.4	-0.5
F	07-98 ⇌ 09-98	0.0	:	:	:	:
IRL	04-98 ⇌ 06-98	1.0	0.1	2.3	:	:
I	08-98 ⇌ 10-98	-0.3	-0.6	-0.5	0.3	0.3
L	08-98 ⇌ 10-98	0.1	-0.4	1.5	0.4	0.3
NL	07-98 ⇌ 09-98	0.2	-0.2	0.8	0.0	0.4
A	08-98 ⇌ 10-98	-0.4	0.3	-0.7	1.9	0.1
P	09-98 ⇌ 11-98	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.9	1.5
FIN	10-98 ⇌ 12-98	-2.2	:	:	:	:
S	07-98 ⇌ 09-98	1.0	:	:	:	:
UK	08-98 ⇌ 10-98	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0	-1.2	-1.6
NO	⇌	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	09-98 ⇌ 11-98	-0.7	:	:	:	:
USA	04-98 ⇌ 06-98	-0.1	:	:	:	:

Source: eurostat

Employment index

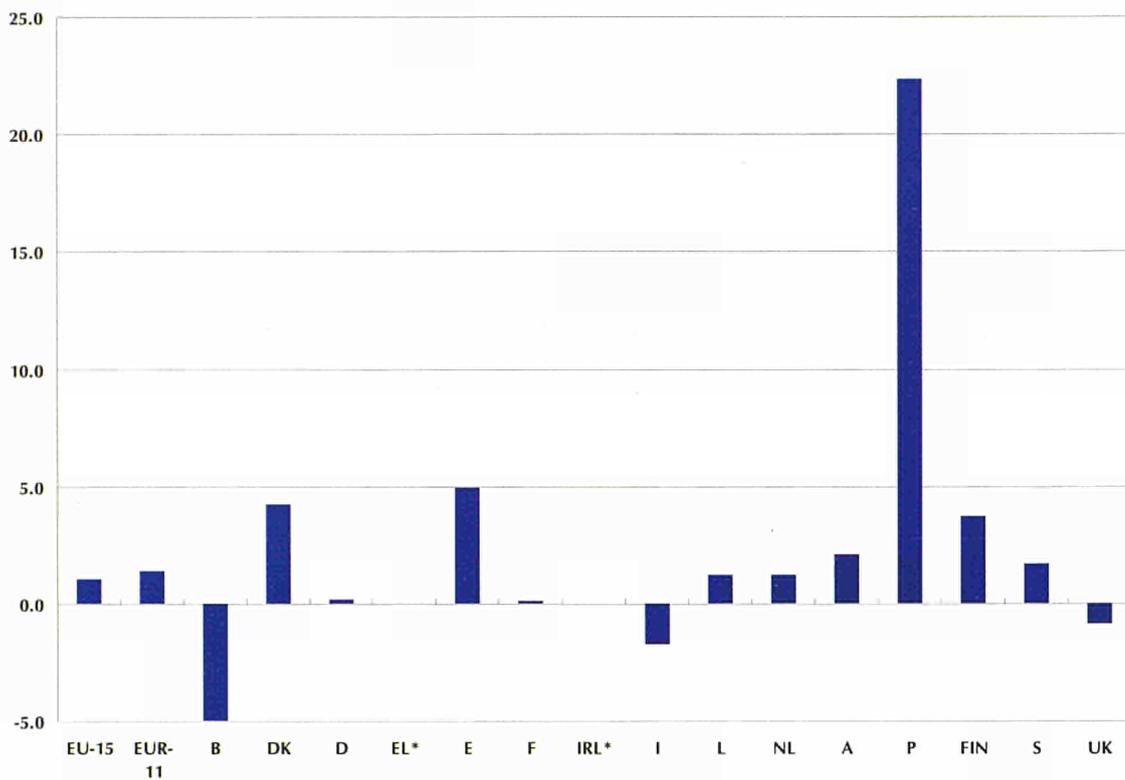


Figure 2.17

Employment index: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 07-98 to 09-98 (%)

Source: eurostat

Latest 3 months available Total industry Intermediate goods Capital goods Consumer durables Consumer non-durables

	Latest 3 months available	Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EU-15	07-98 ⇒ 09-98	1.0	1.5	1.7	-0.3	:
EUR-11	07-98 ⇒ 09-98	1.4	2.1	2.0	-0.4	:
B	09-98 ⇒ 11-98	-4.8	:	:	1.0	1.4
DK	07-98 ⇒ 09-98	4.2	:	5.3	8.9	2.2
D	09-98 ⇒ 11-98	0.1	0.4	1.3	-2.1	-1.3
EL	01-98 ⇒ 03-98	-1.2	-1.4	-6.6	3.1	0.1
E	07-98 ⇒ 09-98	4.9	8.3	7.1	-0.4	2.0
F	07-98 ⇒ 09-98	0.1	:	:	:	:
IRL	04-98 ⇒ 06-98	3.6	2.3	6.2	:	:
I	08-98 ⇒ 10-98	-1.8	-2.1	-2.3	-0.6	-0.6
L	08-98 ⇒ 10-98	0.9	-1.0	8.3	5.5	-1.2
NL	07-98 ⇒ 09-98	1.2	0.2	2.3	0.8	1.5
A	08-98 ⇒ 10-98	2.1	3.0	2.6	3.7	1.1
P	09-98 ⇒ 11-98	22.3	26.6	31.0	18.5	16.3
FIN	10-98 ⇒ 12-98	2.2	:	:	:	:
S	07-98 ⇒ 09-98	1.7	:	:	:	:
UK	08-98 ⇒ 10-98	-1.1	-1.8	-0.4	-0.8	-1.3
NO	⇒	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	09-98 ⇒ 11-98	-2.0	:	:	:	:
USA	04-98 ⇒ 06-98	0.9	:	:	:	:

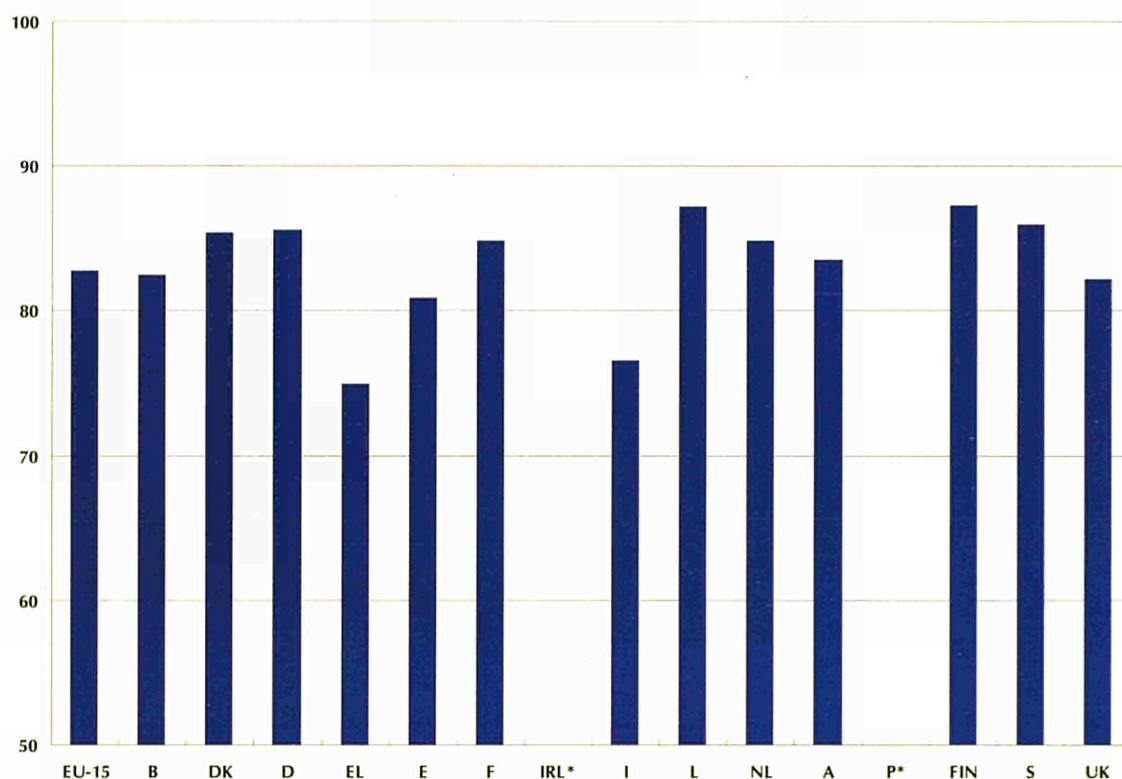
Table 2.11

Employment index for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.18

Capacity utilisation rates:
10-98
(%)



Source: DG II,
Business Survey

Table 2.12

Capacity utilisation rates
(%)

	Growth rate: latest month, t / t-12 (%)	01-98	04-98	07-98	10-98
EU-15	-0.5	83.2	83.3	83.8	82.8
B	-0.8	81.9	82.6	83.5	82.5
DK	1.7	85.4	83.9	86.8	85.4
D	0.8	84.7	85.3	86.1	85.6
EL	0.9	75.0	77.0	76.0	75.0
E	0.5	79.4	80.0	81.1	80.9
F	0.0	84.0	85.2	85.6	84.8
IRL	-0.4	76.6	:	:	:
I	-1.4	79.0	78.2	79.5	76.6
L	2.8	87.5	87.9	88.3	87.2
NL	-0.5	85.3	85.6	85.5	84.8
A	-0.6	83.1	83.3	84.7	83.5
P	-1.1	80.5	:	:	:
FIN	-1.9	89.0	88.0	89.8	87.3
S	1.2	87.0	86.0	87.0	86.0
UK	-3.4	84.7	84.1	83.0	82.2

Source: DG II,
Business Survey

Capacity utilisation rates

Intermediate goods

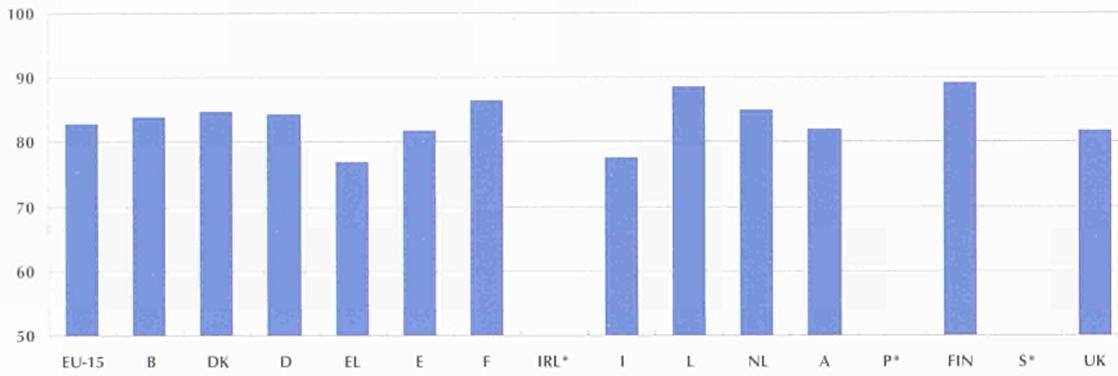
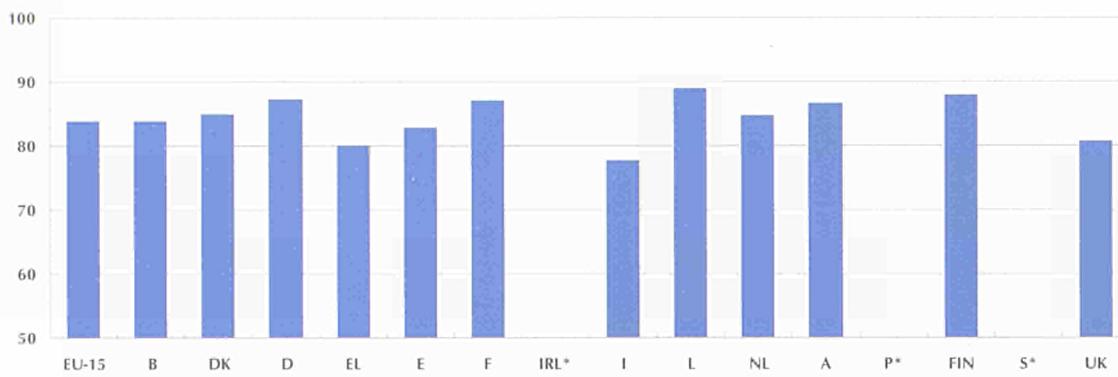


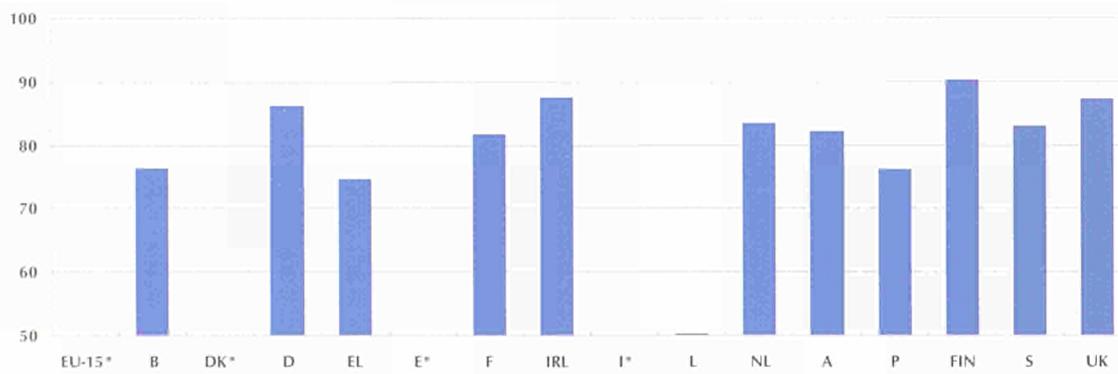
Figure 2.19

Capacity utilisation rates for the main industrial groupings, 10-98 (%)

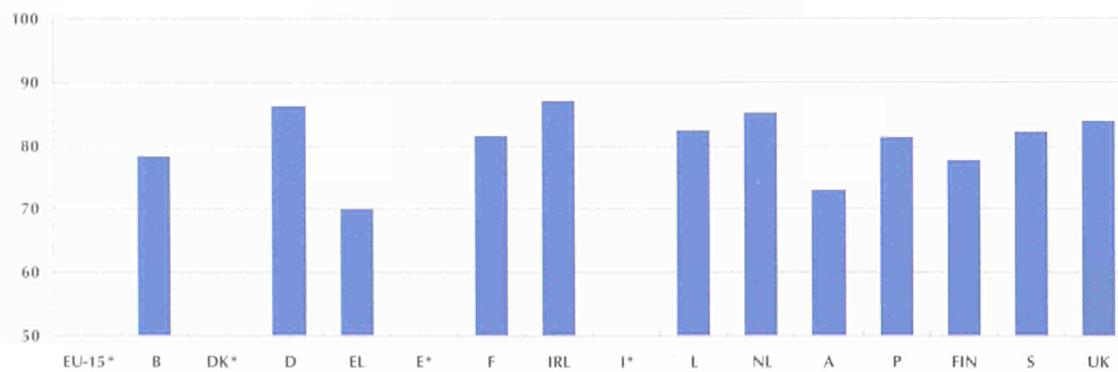
Capital goods



Consumer durables goods¹



Consumer non-durables goods¹



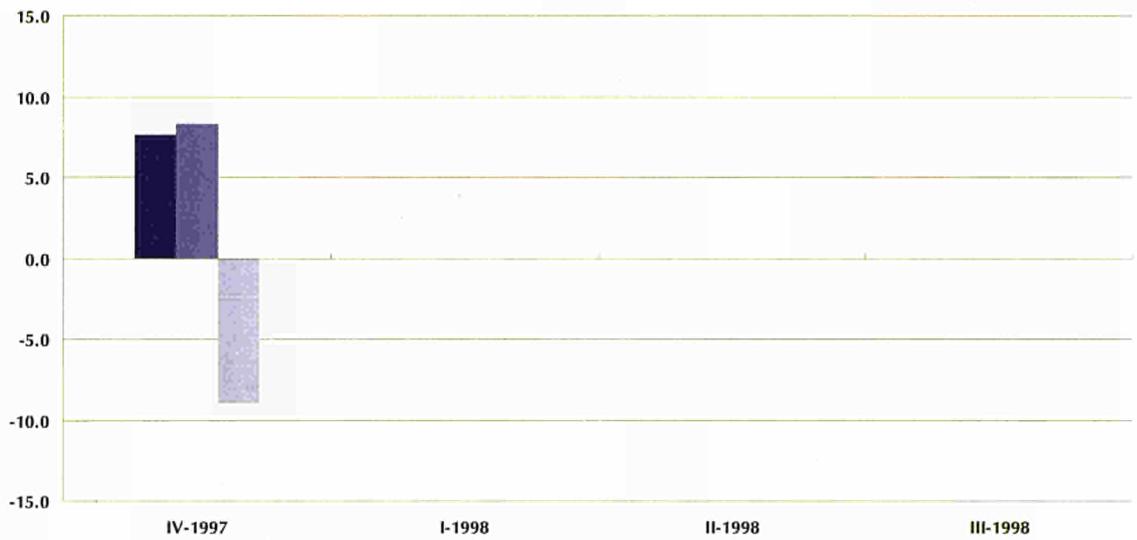
1) 04-97.

Source: DG II, Business Survey

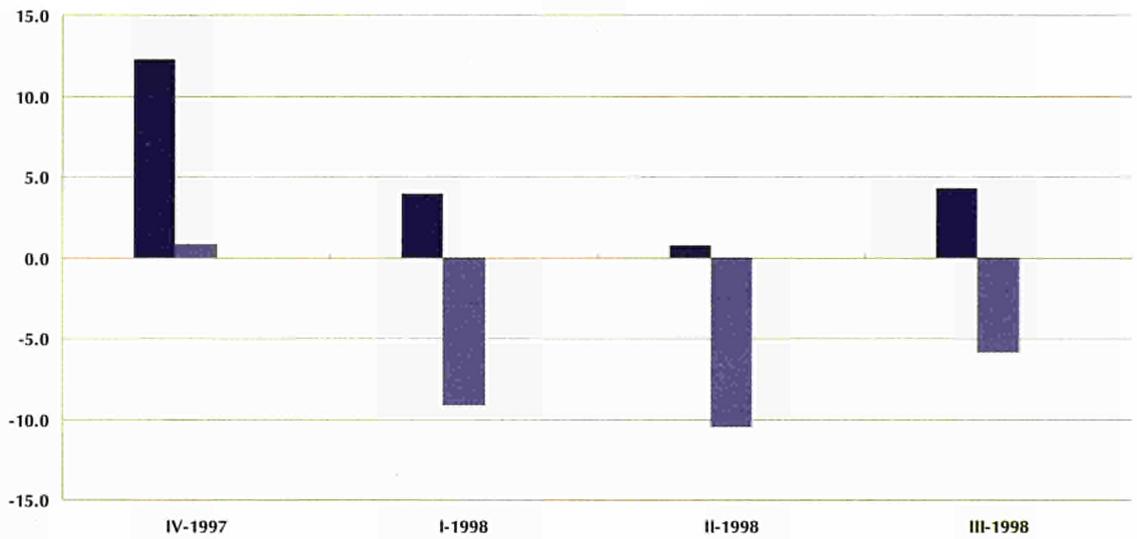
EU-15

Figure 2.20

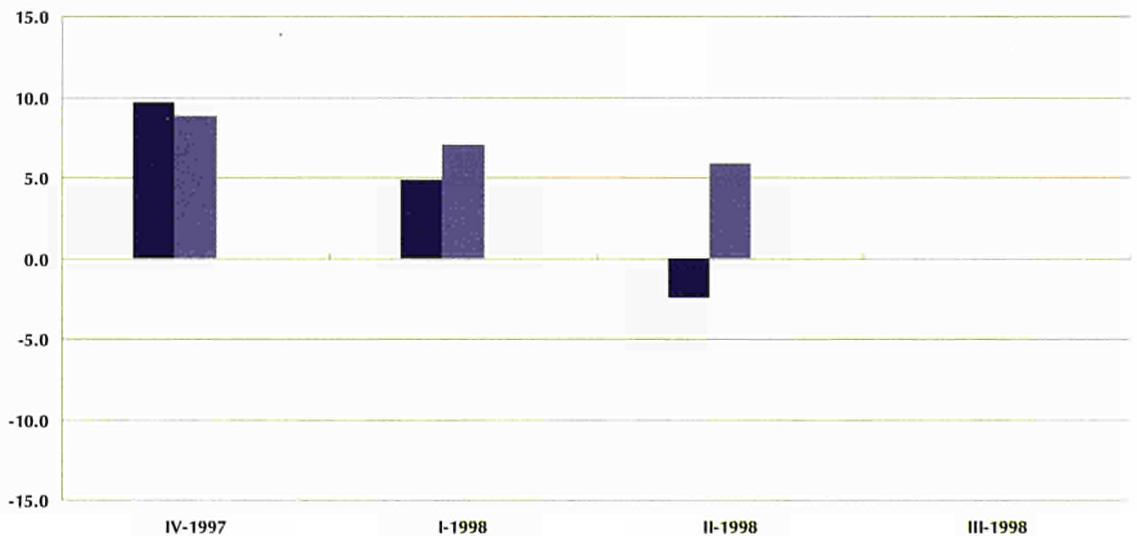
Foreign trade indices: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)



Japan



USA



Export value ■
 Import value ■
 Terms of trade ■

Source: eurostat

Foreign trade indices (trend cycle)

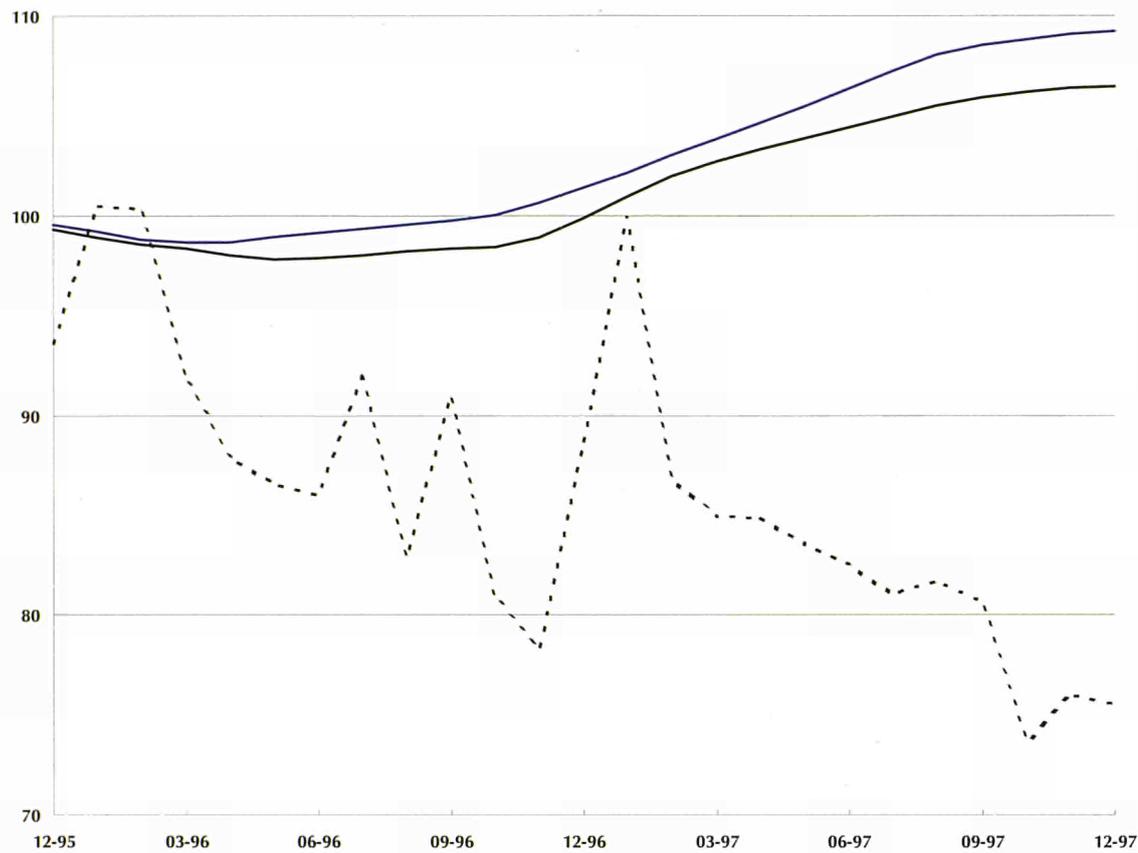


Figure 2.21

EU-15 foreign trade indices in ECU terms (1995 = 100)

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

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available			Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Start	End	Change	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EU-15	10-97	12-97	⇒	0.8	0.2	1.0	-2.4	-7.5
B/L	09-97	11-97	⇒	-3.7	0.6	-2.4	-3.3	-0.5
DK	10-97	12-97	⇒	1.4	2.7	0.5	0.0	-9.0
D	10-97	12-97	⇒	0.9	0.0	0.9	-4.2	-3.1
EL	10-97	12-97	⇒	-2.4	-2.6	0.6	-16.3	-11.8
E	10-97	12-97	⇒	0.6	2.5	3.2	1.9	-7.8
F	10-97	12-97	⇒	0.8	1.9	1.4	-0.2	-4.9
IRL	08-97	10-97	⇒	7.1	5.6	4.1	3.0	1.5
I	10-97	12-97	⇒	1.4	-0.1	:	-14.3	-2.6
NL	10-97	12-97	⇒	-0.6	1.2	0.5	-1.9	3.3
A			⇒	:	:	:	:	:
P	08-97	10-97	⇒	2.3	0.4	3.5	0.9	-0.9
FIN			⇒	:	:	:	:	:
S			⇒	:	:	:	:	:
UK	10-97	12-97	⇒	-1.9	4.7	-1.8	-2.5	-14.1

Table 2.13

Foreign trade indices (value indices are in ECU terms): growth rate, three months compared to the previous three months (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.22

Foreign trade indices (in ECU terms): growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 10-97 to 12-97 (%)

Export value ■
Import value ■

Source: 

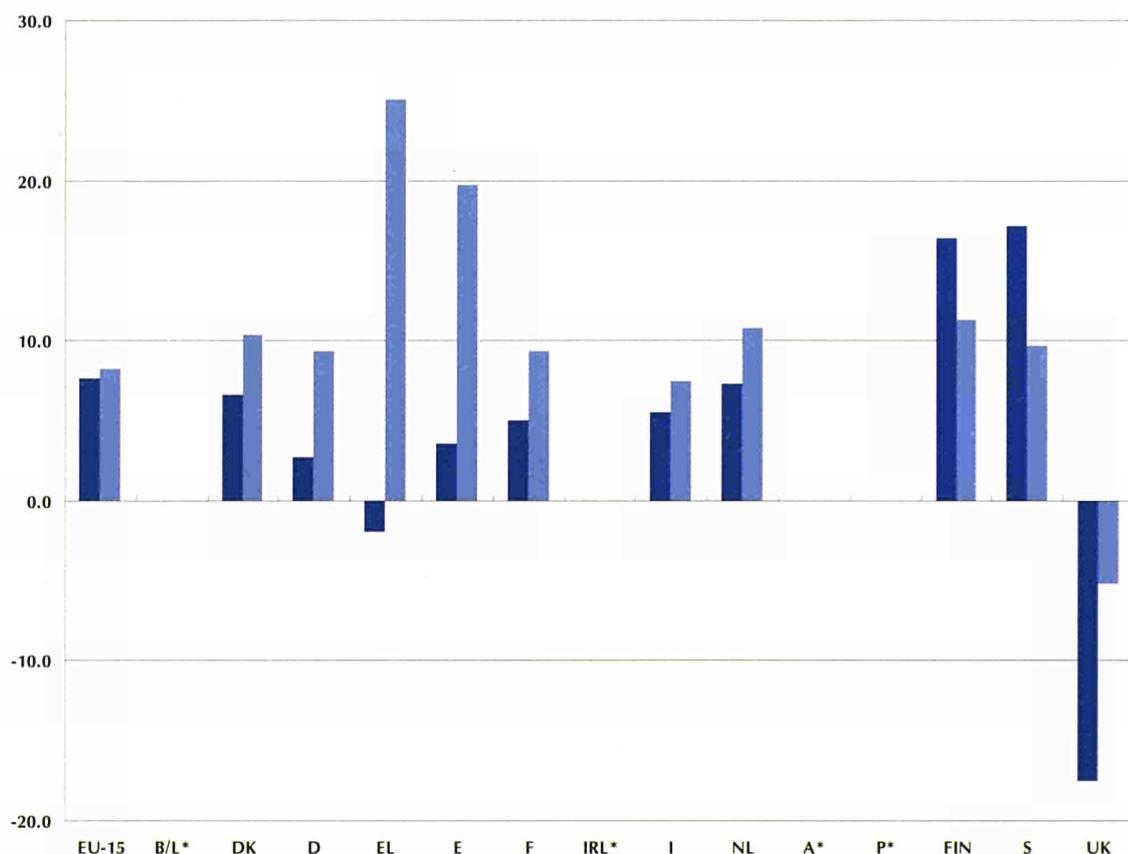


Table 2.14

Foreign trade indices (value indices are in ECU terms): three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

Source: 

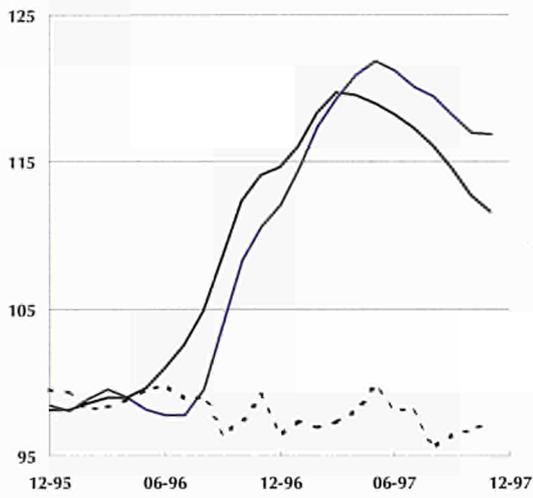
	Latest 3 months available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EU-15	10-97	⇒ 12-97	7.6	2.4	8.2	-6.0	-9.1
B/L	09-97	⇒ 11-97	3.8	-1.5	6.7	0.5	-0.8
DK	10-97	⇒ 12-97	6.6	15.1	10.4	4.8	-12.0
D	10-97	⇒ 12-97	2.7	5.2	9.4	-11.7	-21.7
EL	10-97	⇒ 12-97	-2.0	1.5	25.1	-7.4	-29.0
E	10-97	⇒ 12-97	3.5	5.1	19.7	20.4	-4.4
F	10-97	⇒ 12-97	5.0	9.2	9.4	17.6	2.3
IRL	08-97	⇒ 10-97	28.3	31.3	20.2	17.1	-5.3
I	10-97	⇒ 12-97	5.5	-0.3	7.5	-31.9	-33.6
NL	10-97	⇒ 12-97	7.3	27.9	10.8	-6.1	-28.0
A		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
P	08-97	⇒ 10-97	8.6	1.9	9.6	2.7	-0.6
FIN	10-97	⇒ 12-97	16.4	7.8	11.3	19.2	:
S	10-97	⇒ 12-97	17.2	-1.6	9.7	10.1	:
UK	10-97	⇒ 12-97	-17.5	20.9	-5.2	-2.2	-30.4

Foreign trade indices (trend cycle)

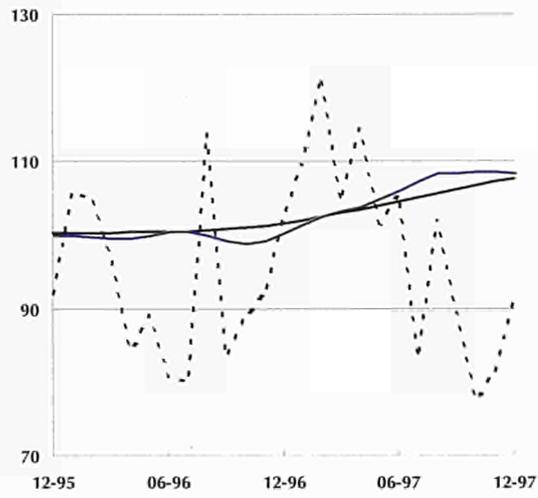
Figure 2.23

Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1995 = 100)

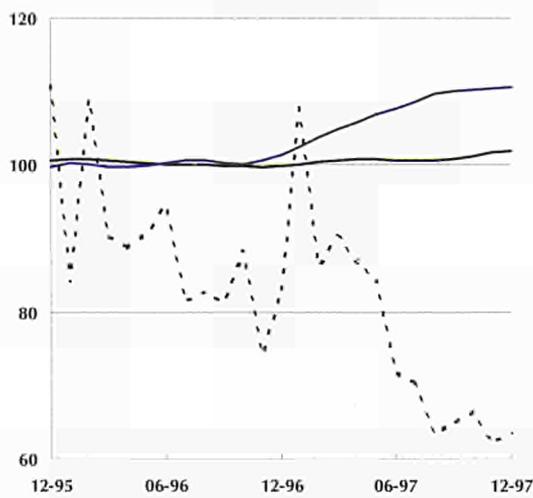
Belgique / België, Luxembourg



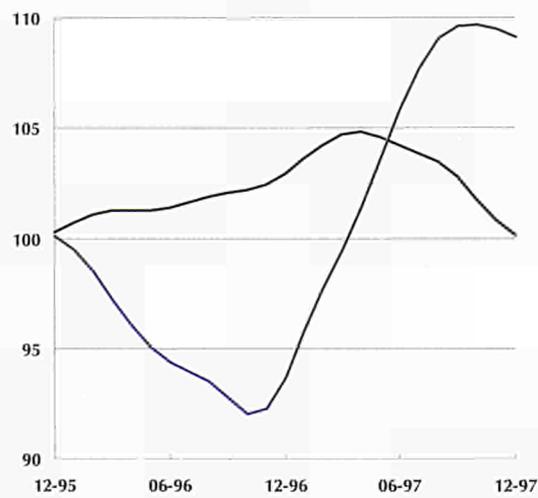
Danmark



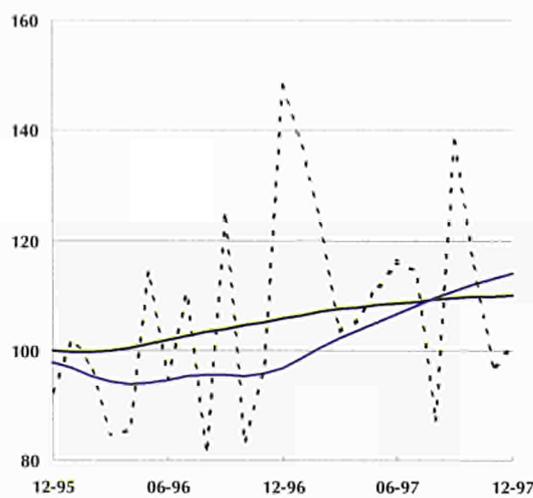
Deutschland



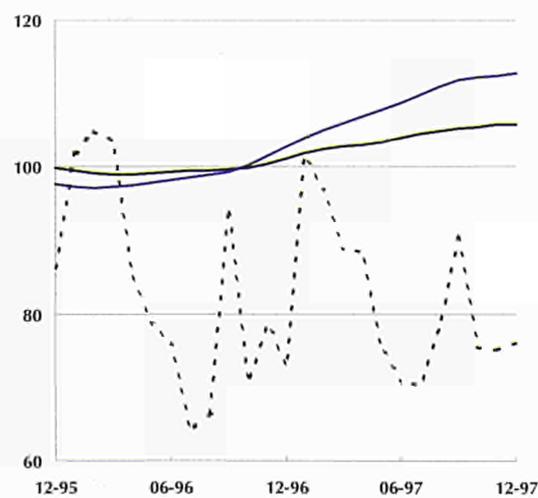
Ellada



España



France



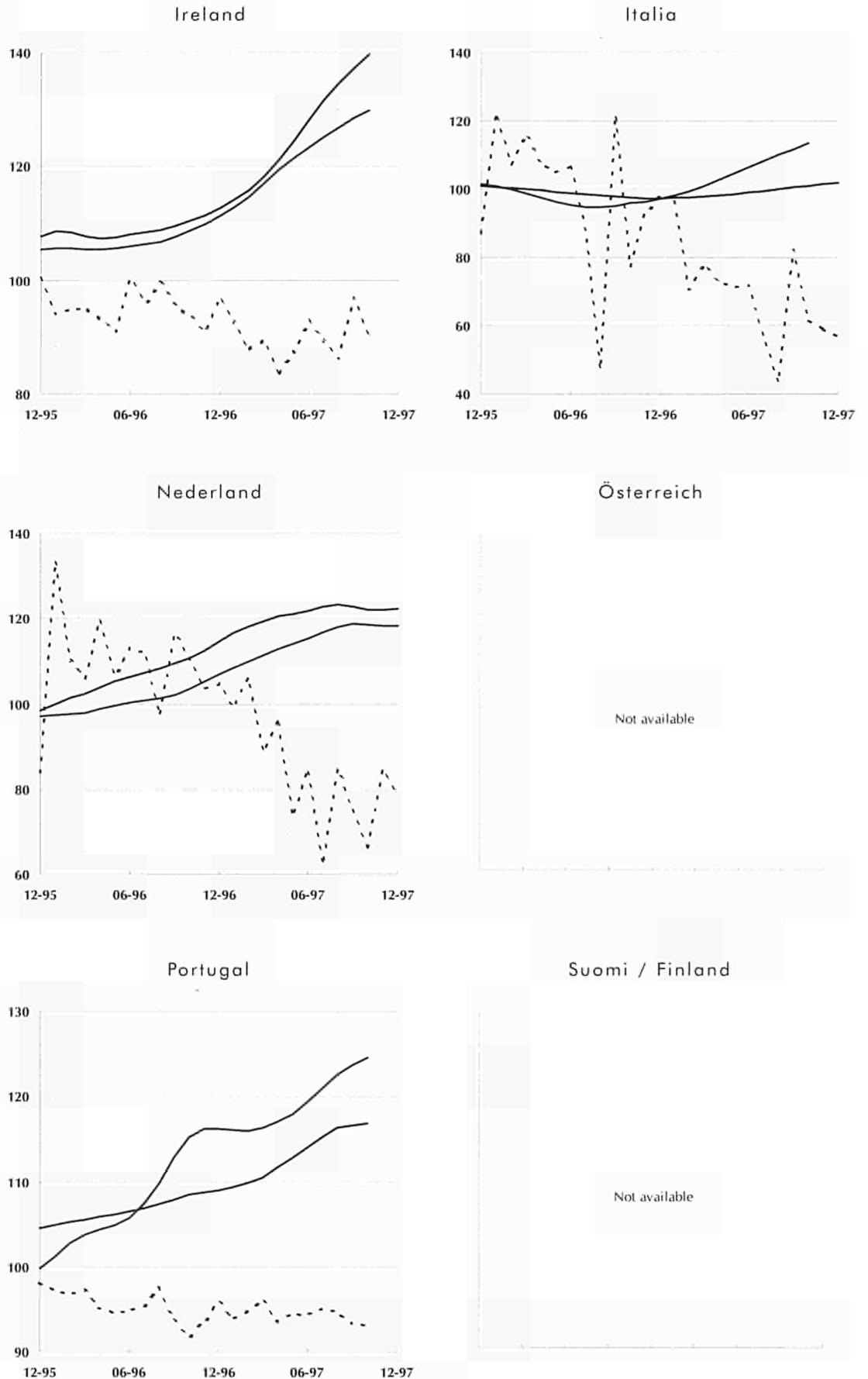
— Export value index
— Import value index
- - - Terms of trade

Source:  eurostat

Foreign trade indices (trend cycle)

Figure 2.23

Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1995 = 100)

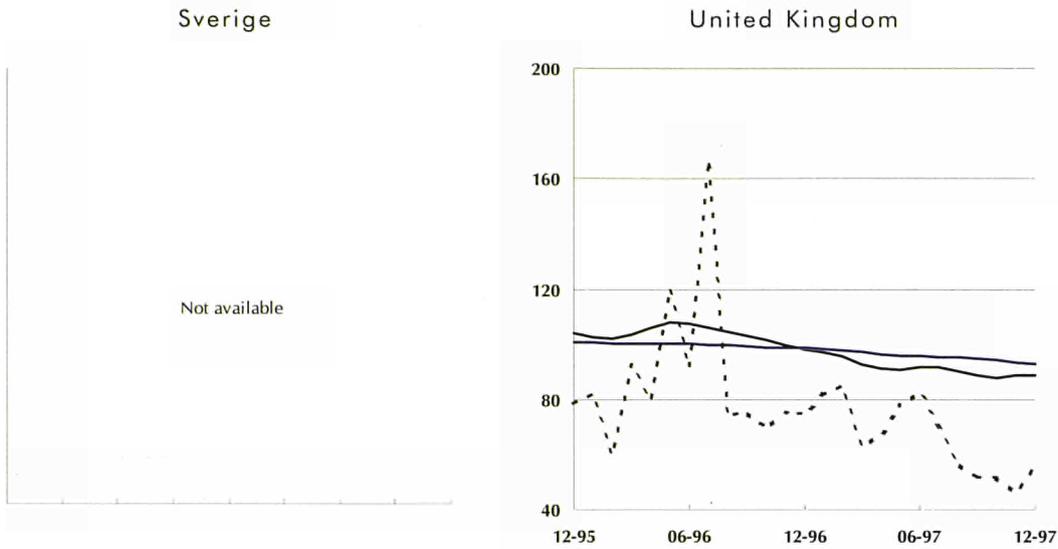


Source: eurostat

Foreign trade indices (trend cycle)

Figure 2.23

Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1995 = 100)



Further information - employment and trade indices:

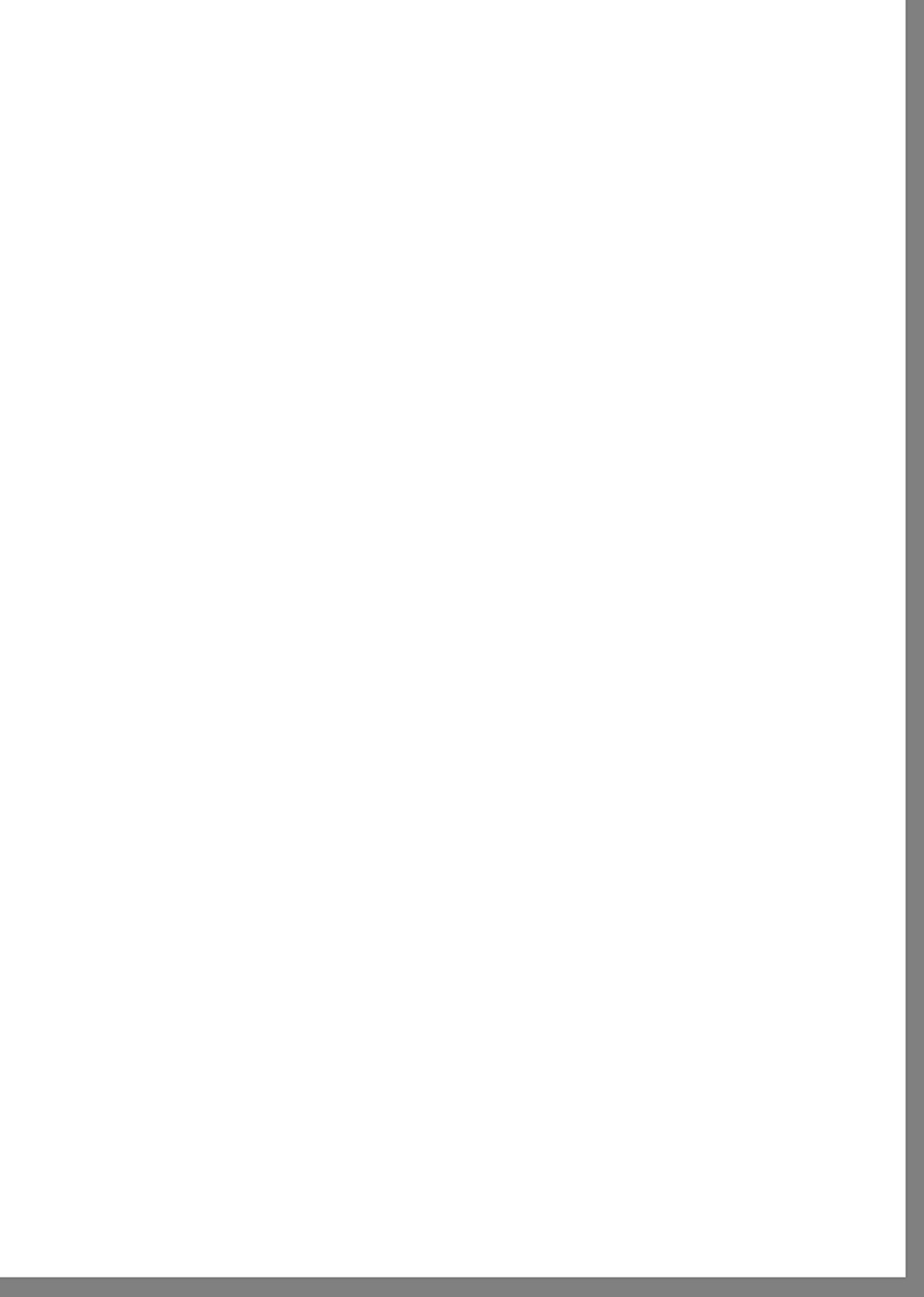
Figures showing the number of persons employed include all persons employed by the firm (manual workers and salaried employees on the firm's payroll) plus the self-employed.

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 EU-15 refer only to extra-Union trade, the indices for Member States reflect also intra-Union trade.

Full methodological notes may be found on page 105.

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

Source: eurostat



3. Latest outlook: construction

Commentary	46
Production index	47
Price indices	49
Building permits	50



3. Latest outlook: construction

Output of the construction activity in the European economy declined by 1.4% during the three months to September 1998 (when compared with the third quarter of 1997). The corresponding growth rate for the EUR-11 aggregate showed a somewhat worse picture, with a decline of 1.8% being registered. Fresher data was available in both France and Germany, where there were declines in activity reported, of the magnitude of 1.4% in France (for November 1998) and 6.0% in Germany (also for November 1998). Both countries have been recording negative rates since the first quarter of 1998. At a more disaggregated level, the latest data for France and Germany only for new buildings recorded changes of -5.0% and -5.5% (again for November 1998 compared to the same three months of 1997). The rate of change in civil engineering was equal to -1.4% and -7.1% in these two countries.

Looking at the number of building permits that are being authorised within the EU, the latest data shows that following six months of negative trends, July 1998 was the first month that recorded a positive gain in the number of square metres for which permits were being issued (2.4%). This was followed in August 1998 by another increase of 1.9% in the number of building permits. This data is based on a three-month moving average compared to the same three months of a year before (the data have not been treated for one-off fluctuations or irregularities). The corresponding EUR-11 figures were also positive (as they had been in May and June 1998), equal to some 2.6% growth in July 1998 and 2.4% in August 1998. There is fresher data available for a number of the Member States (all data for the period September to November 1998, unless stated): for example, positive gains were recorded in France (60.4% to December 1998), Portugal (10.7%) and Finland (3.3%). Negative rates of change were registered in Denmark (-2.4%, to October 1998), the United Kingdom (-10.5%) and the Netherlands (-28.8%, to October 1998).

Output prices of residential buildings (also measured on a three month compared to the same three months of the previous year basis, using gross data) were available for a limited number of EU countries. Latest data for the third quarter of 1998 showed that there was little change in output prices in Austria and Germany (1.0% and -1.1%), whilst there were quite large price increases in both Greece (5.7% to December 1998) and the United Kingdom (6.5%, also for the third quarter of 1998).

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

Eurostat Data-Shop
4, rue Alphonse Weicker
L - 2014 Luxembourg
tel: (352) 4335 2251
fax: (352) 4335 2221
e-mail: dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu

Production index (trend cycle)

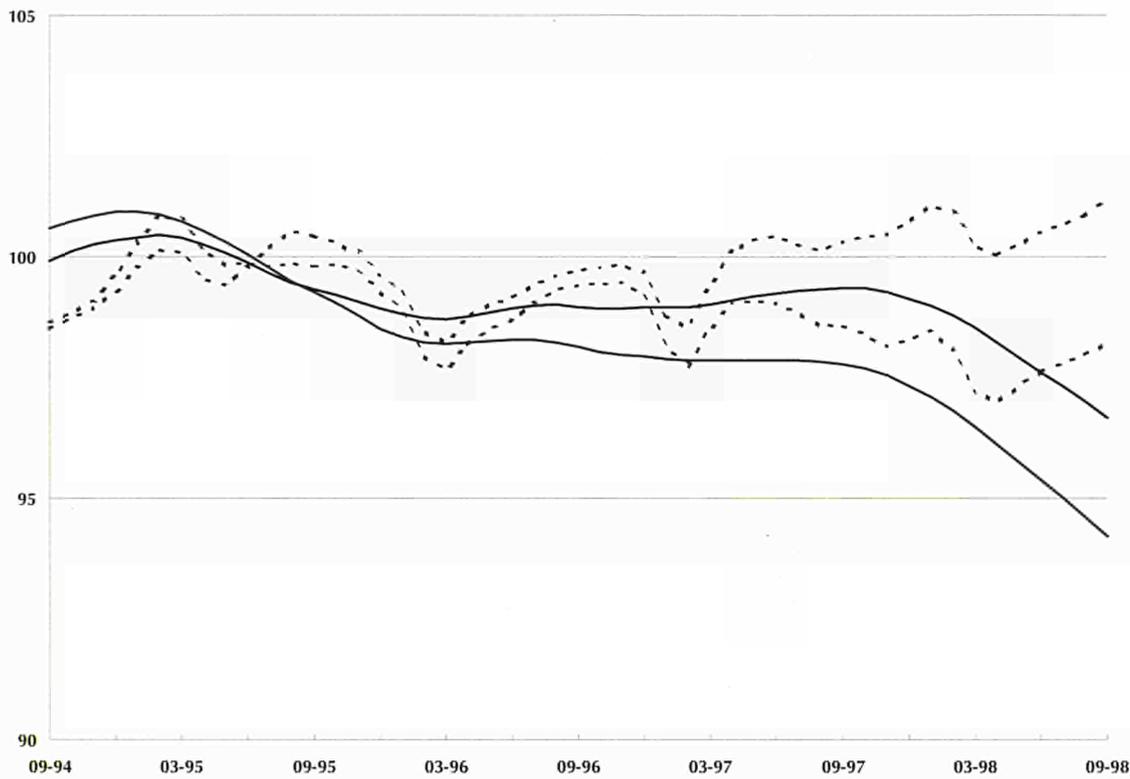


Figure 3.1

Production and employment trends in construction: indices (1995 = 100)

EU-15 construction: — production index
 EU-15 construction: - - - - employment index
 EUR-11 construction: — production index
 EUR-11 construction: - - - - employment index

Source: eurostat

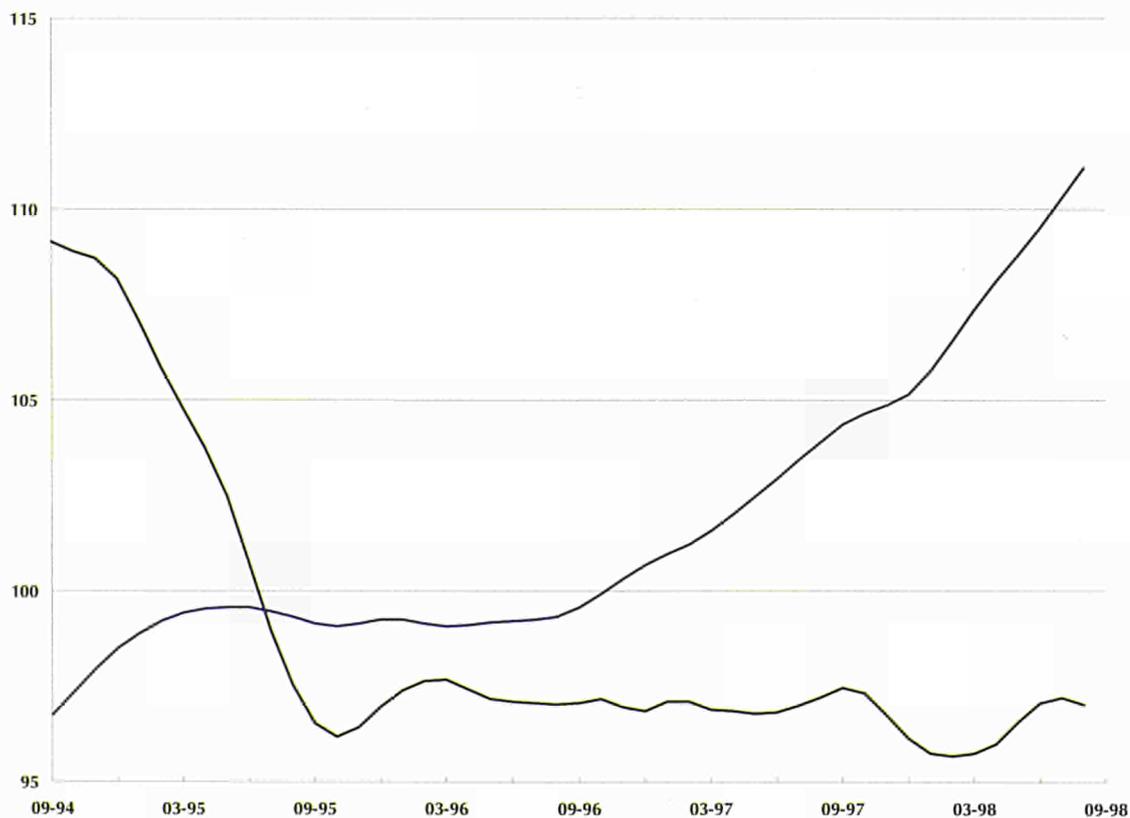


Figure 3.2

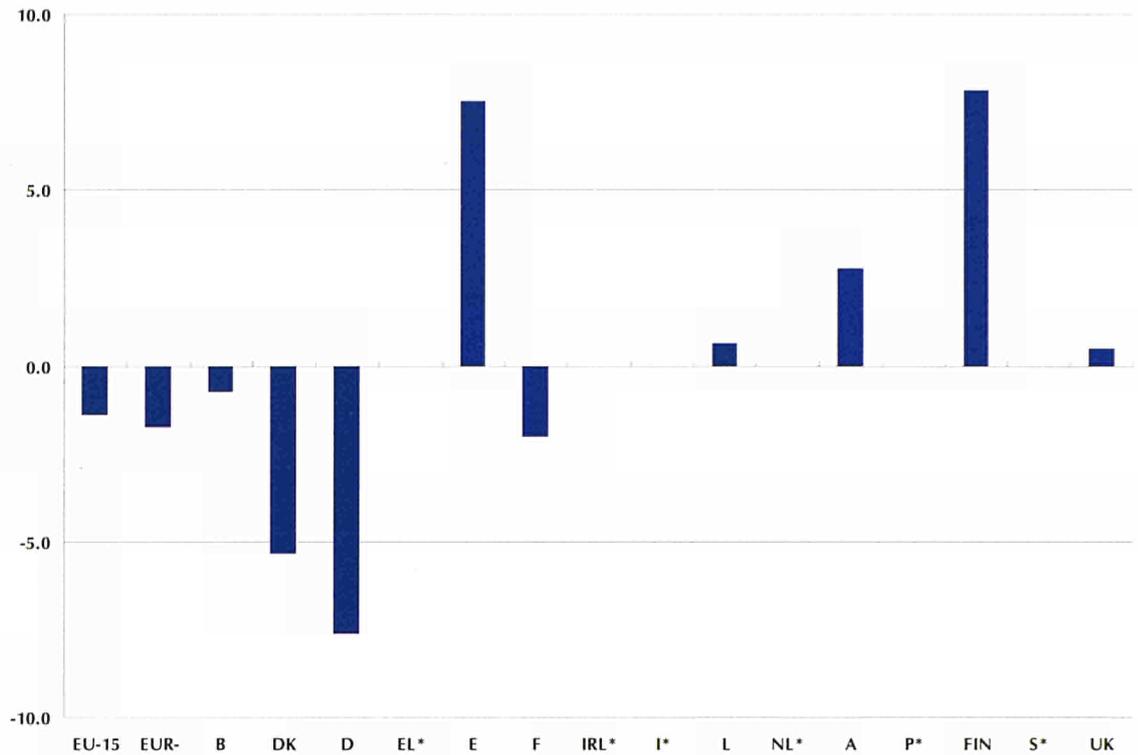
EU-15 building permits: indices (1995 = 100)

— Residential
 — Non-residential

Source: eurostat

Figure 3.3

Production index for construction: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 07-98 to 09-98 (%)



Source: eurostat

Table 3.1

Production index of building and civil engineering: growth rates (%)

	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
EU-15	04-98	⇒ 06-98	-1.8	-3.0	01-98	⇒ 03-98	1.0	:
EUR-11	04-98	⇒ 06-98	-2.1	-4.7	01-98	⇒ 03-98	0.9	:
B		⇒	:	:		⇒	:	:
DK	08-98	⇒ 10-98	-4.8	-9.7	08-98	⇒ 10-98	-0.3	-2.1
D	09-98	⇒ 11-98	0.1	-5.5	09-98	⇒ 11-98	-1.5	-7.1
EL		⇒	:	:		⇒	:	:
E	07-98	⇒ 09-98	1.2	7.2	07-98	⇒ 09-98	4.3	9.2
F	09-98	⇒ 11-98	-1.6	-5.0	09-98	⇒ 11-98	-0.4	0.2
IRL		⇒	:	:		⇒	:	:
I	04-98	⇒ 06-98	-1.5	-9.1	01-98	⇒ 03-98	-1.8	12.5
L	08-98	⇒ 10-98	-1.4	-6.5	08-98	⇒ 10-98	-2.2	-6.3
NL	01-98	⇒ 03-98	8.3	15.8		⇒	:	:
A	07-98	⇒ 09-98	1.9	3.8	07-98	⇒ 09-98	-2.0	0.2
P		⇒	:	:		⇒	:	:
FIN	07-98	⇒ 09-98	4.3	7.8	07-98	⇒ 09-98	2.5	7.5
S		⇒	:	:		⇒	:	:
UK	04-98	⇒ 06-98	-2.7	1.7	04-98	⇒ 06-98	-10.6	-12.6
NO	07-98	⇒ 09-98	-4.3	:	07-98	⇒ 09-98	0.8	:

Source: eurostat

Price indices for new residential buildings

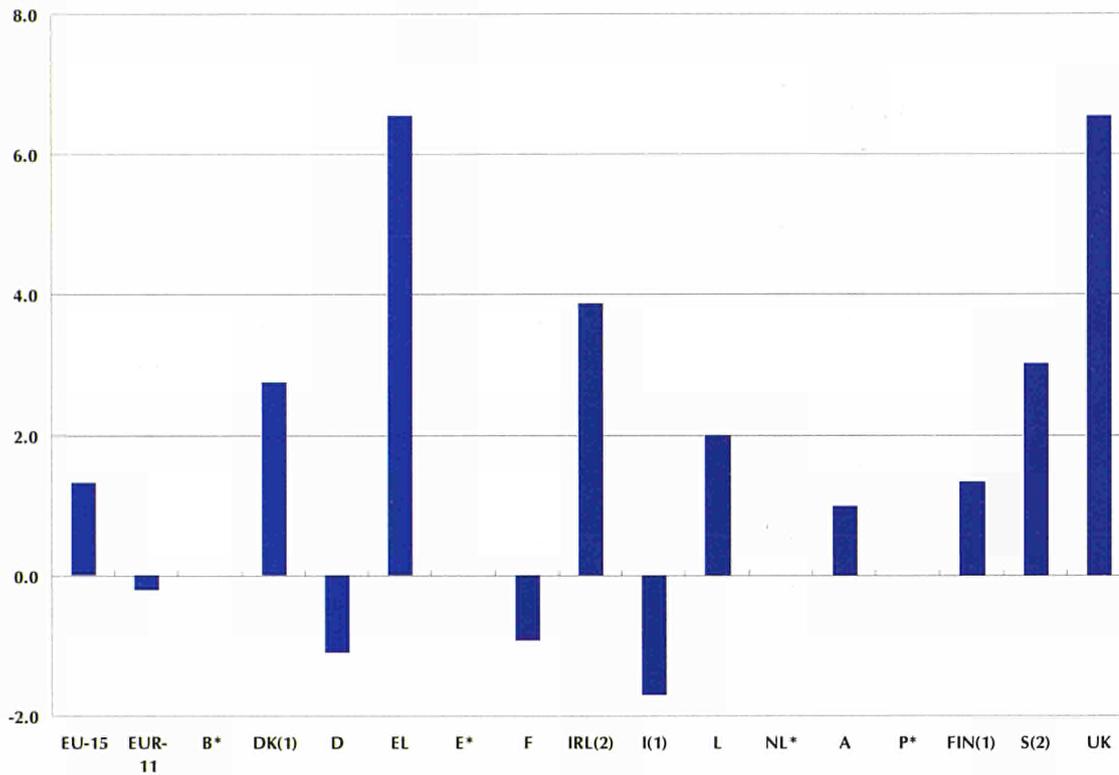


Figure 3.4

Output prices for new residential buildings: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 07-98 to 09-98 (%)

1) Input prices.
2) Input prices and one-dwelling buildings.

Source: eurostat

	I-1997	II-1997	III-1997	IV-1997	I-1998	II-1998	III-1998	IV-1998
EU-15	103.1	103.5	104.8	105.1	104.7	105.1	106.2	:
EUR-11	102.0	102.4	103.0	103.1	102.5	102.6	102.7	:
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK (1)	104.9	105.6	106.4	107.1	107.8	107.8	109.3	110.7
D	99.3	99.1	99.1	98.7	98.3	98.1	98.0	:
EL	110.1	110.7	111.9	113.2	115.8	117.2	119.2	119.6
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F	102.9	104.2	104.8	104.9	104.0	104.0	103.9	:
IRL (2)	103.3	104.5	105.6	106.7	107.5	108.3	109.7	:
I (1)	103.3	103.5	105.0	105.3	102.1	102.6	103.2	:
L	102.1	102.1	102.7	102.7	103.9	103.9	104.7	104.7
NL	104.6	105.5	106.3	108.0	108.0	108.9	:	:
A	102.4	102.8	103.1	103.1	103.7	104.0	104.1	:
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN (1)	101.4	102.5	103.7	103.7	103.9	104.6	105.1	105.3
S (2)	104.8	105.5	106.3	106.9	107.2	108.6	109.5	:
UK	105.0	106.0	107.0	109.0	110.0	112.0	114.0	:
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 3.2

Output prices for new residential buildings: indices (1995 = 100)

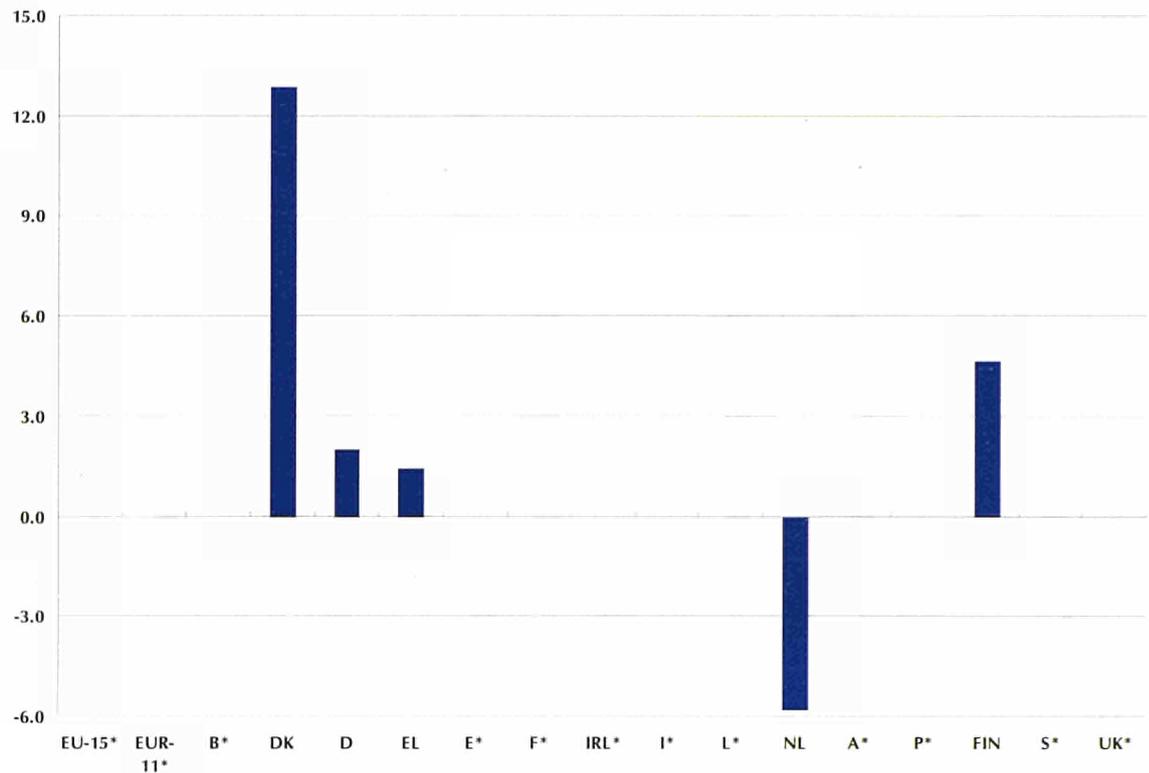
1) Input prices.
2) Input prices and one-dwelling buildings.

Source: eurostat

Building permits - useful floor area

Figure 3.5

Building permits - useful floor area: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 08-98 to 10-98 (%)



Source: eurostat

Table 3.3

Building permits - useful floor area: actual values and indices

	Latest 3 months available		Residential '000m ² 1995=100		Latest 3 months available		Non-residential '000m ² 1995=100			
EU-15	⇨		:	:	06-98	⇨	08-98	:	118.7	
EUR-11	⇨		:	:	06-98	⇨	08-98	:	115.7	
B	06-98	⇨	08-98	2,306	104.4	06-98	⇨	08-98	1,893	118.5
DK	08-98	⇨	10-98	628	164.2	08-98	⇨	10-98	1,333	125.8
D	09-98	⇨	11-98	11,880	86.1	09-98	⇨	11-98	10,572	98.1
EL	10-97	⇨	12-97	3,883	183.4	10-97	⇨	12-97	1,238	127.0
E	06-98	⇨	08-98	15,256	135.6	06-98	⇨	08-98	3,301	161.7
F		⇨		:	:	10-98	⇨	12-98	10,706	119.4
IRL	07-98	⇨	09-98	2,087	221.8	07-98	⇨	09-98	1,111	170.8
I	01-98	⇨	03-98	2,424	64.4	01-98	⇨	03-98	3,047	52.4
L	07-98	⇨	09-98	:	215.7	07-98	⇨	09-98	:	167.7
NL	08-98	⇨	10-98	3,965	100.4	08-98	⇨	10-98	6,087	172.1
A		⇨		:	:		⇨		:	:
P		⇨		:	:		⇨		:	:
FIN	09-98	⇨	11-98	667	141.6	09-98	⇨	11-98	705	120.4
S	09-98	⇨	11-98	396	:	09-98	⇨	11-98	690	:
UK		⇨		:	:		⇨		:	:
NO	09-98	⇨	11-98	886	112.9	09-98	⇨	11-98	1,093	109.6

Source: eurostat

Building permits - number of dwellings

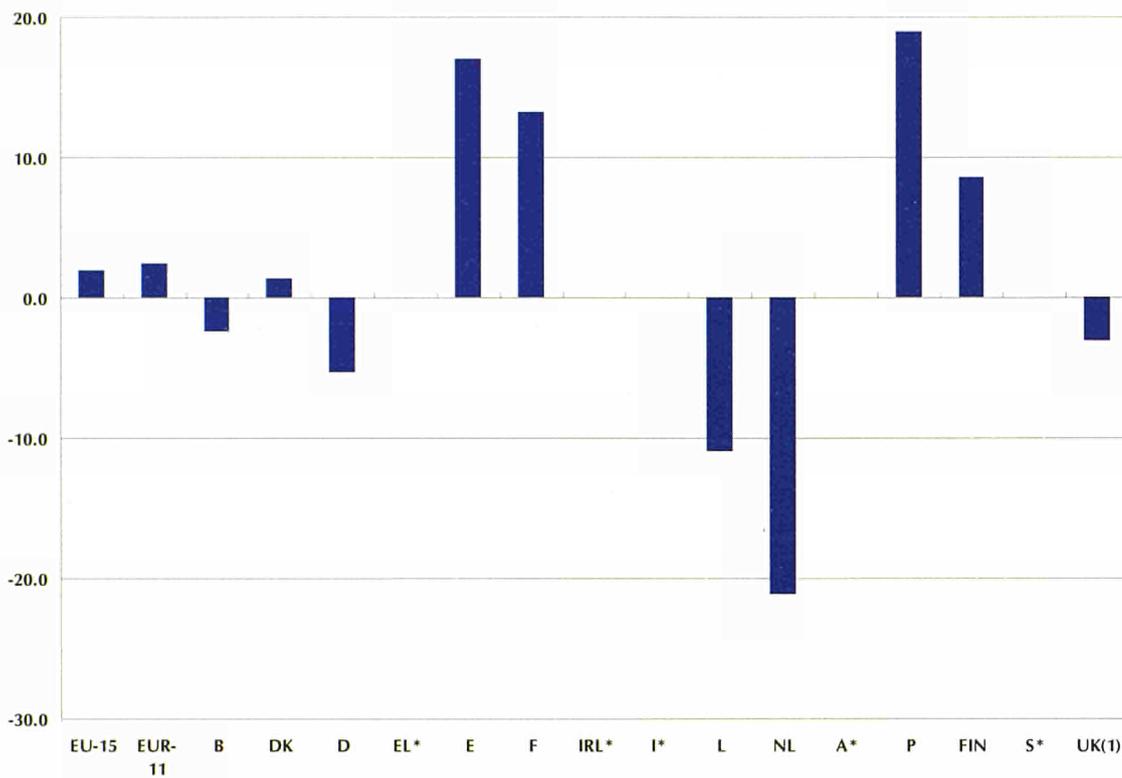


Figure 3.6

Building permits - no. of dwellings: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 06-09 to 08-09 (%)

1) Buildings starts.

Source: eurostat

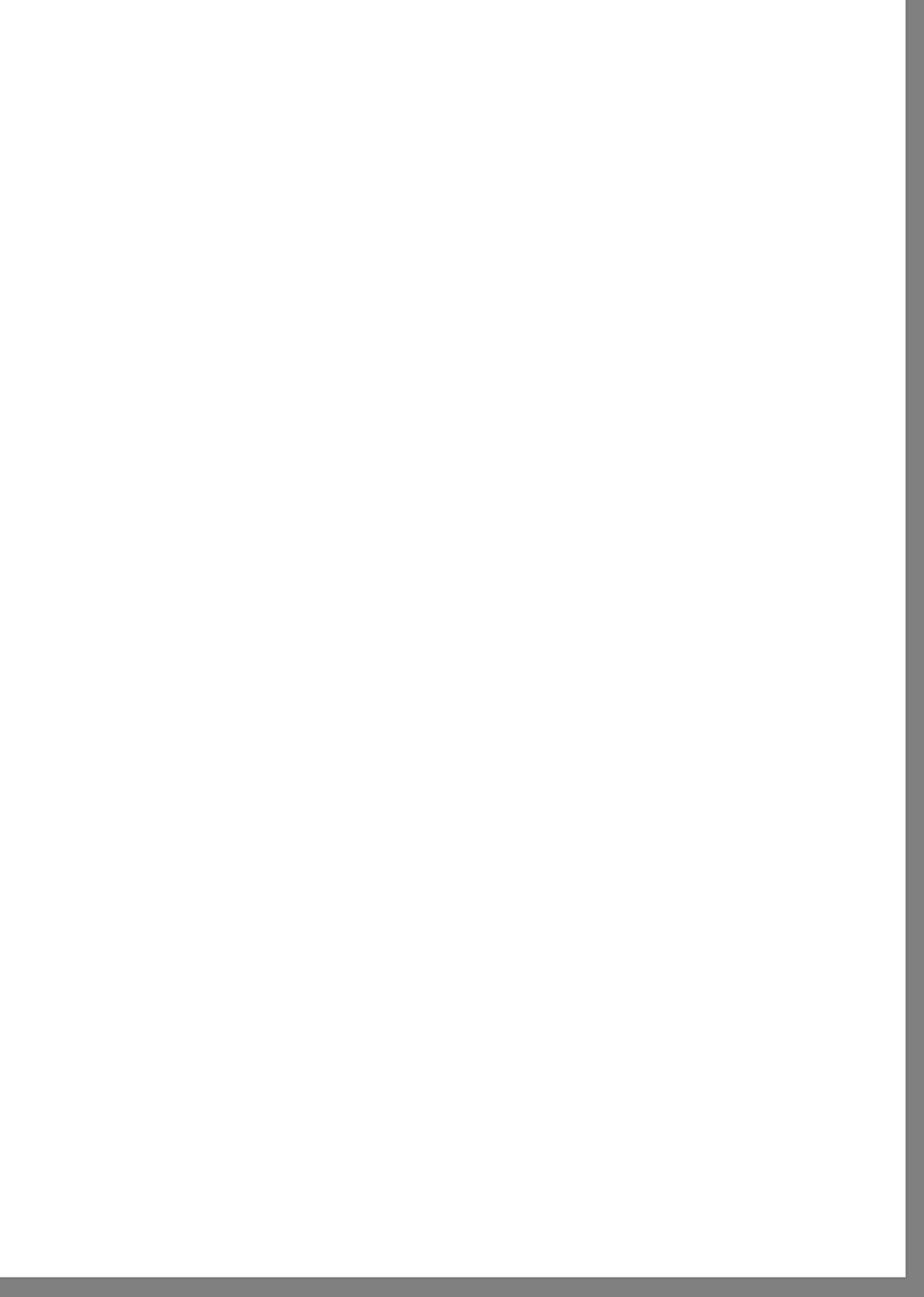
	Latest year available	no. of dwellings	Latest month available	no. of dwellings	no. of dwellings per 1,000 inhabitants	Index, 1995 = 100
EU-15		:	08-98	:	:	85.1
EUR-11		:	08-98	:	:	84.0
B	1997	50,847	08-98	4,033	:	107.7
DK	1997	16,711	10-98	1,287	:	133.7
D	1997	530,263	11-98	34,903	:	65.5
EL	1997	89,553	12-97	8,947	0.86	151.5
E	1997	304,763	08-98	18,521	:	78.7
F	1998	377,658	12-98	63,680	:	247.9
IRL (1)	1997	37,060	09-98	:	:	197.9
I	1997	145,435	03-98	10,853	:	75.0
L	1997	3,411	09-98	144	:	64.6
NL	1997	101,501	10-98	8,319	:	101.4
A		:		:	:	:
P	1997	94,786	11-98	9,300	:	145.0
FIN	1997	31,117	11-98	1,775	:	113.1
S	1997	11,891	11-98	846	:	:
UK (2)	1997	188,900	11-98	13,200	:	94.5
NO	1997	24,252	11-98	2,003	:	111.8

Table 3.4

Number of dwellings authorised (units)

1) Quarterly data.
2) Buildings starts.

Source: eurostat



4.4

Latest outlook: services

Commentary	54
Volume of retail sales	56
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Tourism	64



4. Latest outlook: services

New vehicle registrations

The latest data available for EU-15 is now available for the whole of 1998. There were more than 14 million new vehicle registrations in 1998 throughout the EU. Within the Euro-zone the number of new vehicle registrations exceeded 11 million in 1998. In comparison to the data for 1997, there was growth in the number of new vehicle registrations. The European figure rose by 5.6% in 1998, whilst the data for the EUR-11 aggregate recorded an increase of 7.1%.

Within the individual Member States there were larger gains reported in a number of countries. For example, there was growth in excess of twenty per cent registered in five of the Member States in 1998: Greece, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland. Only three countries reported negative trends in 1998, they were Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom.

Of the larger Member States the following rates of change were recorded for 1998: Germany (11.0%), Spain (17.3%), France (12.4%), Italy (-15.1%) and the United Kingdom (-4.1%). There were some 3.7 million new vehicle registrations in Germany in 1998, compared to 2.4 million in Italy and the United Kingdom and 1.9 million in France. Spain, with 1.3 million, was the only other Member State to record above one million new vehicle registrations in 1998.

Retail sales volumes

In the large Member States retail sales volumes were changing moderately corresponding to the trend in the European aggregate, where a growth rate of 2.0% (in the three months to September 1998 compared to the three previous months) was recorded. German retail sales were increasing at a very moderate rate (up by 0.2% for the period September to November 1998), whilst France continued to record growth, up by 1.0% in August 1998. Retail sales volumes in the United Kingdom also registered moderate growth (0.3%, December 1998), whilst in Italy there was a fairly rapid expansion in retail sales volumes during the summer of 1998, whereby the latest growth rate for September 1998 was equal to 3.8%. Within the smaller Member States, retail sales volumes showed signs of slowing down into the autumn, for example, the latest rates of growth recorded in Ireland (1.4%, October 1998), Finland and Sweden (0.9% and 0.5%, October and November 1998).

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

Eurostat Data-Shop
4, rue Alphonse Weicker
L - 2014 Luxembourg
tel: (352) 4335 2251
fax: (352) 4335 22221
e-mail: dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu

The retail sales volumes of food, beverages and tobacco remained nearly unchanged, with the latest data for EU-15 reporting an increase of 0.3% (for March 1998). There was fresher data available for some of the Member States, where there was some evidence of a slight increase in growth. In France consumers increased their expenditure on food, beverages and tobacco by 1.7% (for August 1998), at a faster pace than in the month before (1.3%). In Germany the volume of sales remained unchanged for the fourth consecutive month (-0.1%, July 1998 within this particular activity).

For the textiles, clothing, footwear and leather, growth also expanded during the summer to reach 2.6% by July 1998 for EU-15 and 2.7% for EUR-11. In Germany the sales volumes of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods were down by 1.2% (July 1998), continuing a trend that has been evident for some time. However, in France, retailers increased their sales for this activity by 1.1% (August 1998) and have continually reported rates above one per cent throughout the last eleven months for which data was available. There were considerably higher rates in Belgium (3.4%, September 1998) and Ireland (3.8%, October 1998).

Retail sales volumes of household equipment expanded at a rapid pace during the summer of 1998, up by 2.1% for EU-15, whilst there was a slightly higher figure for the EUR-11 aggregate, some 0.1 percentage points higher (both figures for

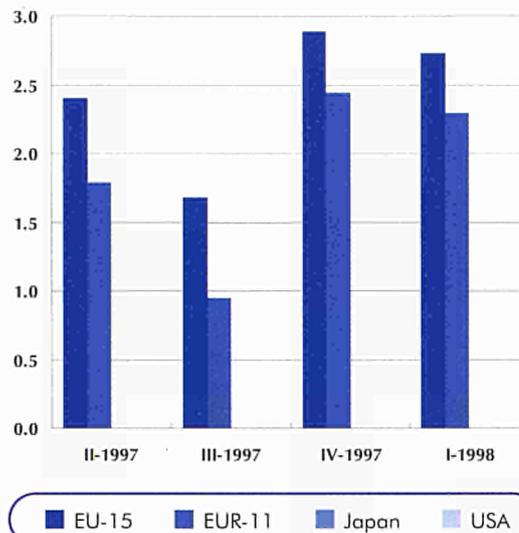


Figure 4.1

Volume of retail sales: growth rate, year on year (%)

Source: eurostat

July 1998). There were high rates of growth in the Scandinavian countries during the summer, which have slowed dramatically into the autumn of 1998: Finland up by 1.3% (October 1998) and Sweden down by 0.8% (for November 1998). Growth was high in Ireland (2.8%, October 1998) and the Netherlands (2.1%, September 1998). In Germany and France rates of change were slowing from early 1998 onwards. Nevertheless, French retailers of household equipment still recorded increased sales volumes of 1.2% (August 1998), whilst their German counterparts saw volumes rise by only 0.1% in July 1998.

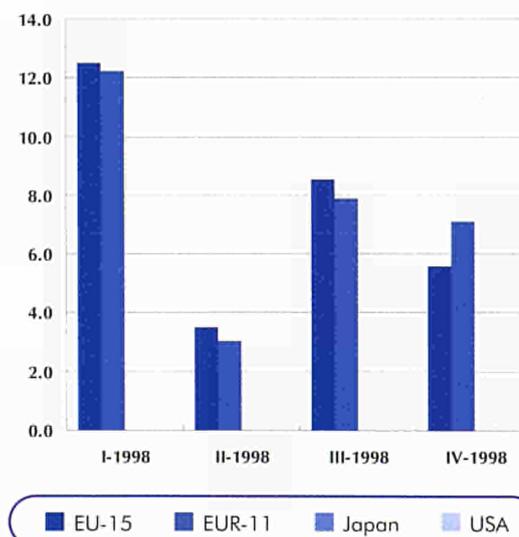


Figure 4.2

First registration of private and commercial cars: growth rate, year on year (%)

Source: eurostat

Table 4.1

Volume of
retail sales:
indices,
gross data
(1995 = 100)

	1996	1997	1998	07-98	08-98	09-98	10-98	11-98	12-98
EU-15	101.4	103.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR-11	101.2	102.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
B	108.2	111.0	:	118.5	108.2	116.6	:	:	:
DK	101.5	103.6	:	112.0	105.9	99.6	109.1	:	:
D	99.2	97.7	:	98.9	90.5	96.4	102.3	104.8	:
EL	101.4	102.4	:	110.8	91.3	100.2	107.9	:	:
E	98.7	100.6	:	116.6	98.3	107.0	113.3	102.8	:
F	101.5	104.4	:	112.4	101.7	:	:	:	:
IRL	106.6	114.9	:	130.7	125.0	119.0	121.0	:	:
I	100.6	101.7	:	121.4	102.1	122.7	:	:	:
L	98.6	104.2	:	115.9	97.3	105.4	:	:	:
NL	103.1	107.2	:	119.0	107.0	112.0	121.0	111.0	:
A	101.8	102.9	:	106.2	96.8	106.5	110.7	:	:
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	104.4	108.5	:	123.0	116.2	109.9	115.2	:	:
S	100.4	103.9	:	104.0	110.1	104.4	108.8	108.9	:
UK	102.9	108.1	111.4	111.3	108.0	105.9	111.0	122.4	146.2
NO	103.1	106.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source:  eurostat

Table 4.2

Volume of
retail sales:
indices, seasonally
adjusted data
(1995 = 100)

	1996	1997	1998	07-98	08-98	09-98	10-98	11-98	12-98
EU-15	101.4	103.6	:	109.4	109.8	109.7	:	:	:
EUR-11	101.2	102.8	:	108.6	109.4	:	:	:	:
B	108.2	111.0	:	119.8	120.7	116.6	:	:	:
DK	101.5	103.6	:	106.8	108.2	105.8	107.4	:	:
D	99.2	97.7	:	99.5	99.4	98.0	96.2	99.4	:
EL	101.4	102.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	98.7	100.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F	101.5	104.4	:	109.9	107.6	:	:	:	:
IRL	106.6	114.9	:	128.3	124.4	124.7	125.0	:	:
I	100.6	101.7	:	124.5	122.4	119.9	:	:	:
L	98.6	104.2	:	107.7	107.5	106.3	:	:	:
NL	103.1	107.2	:	113.8	111.6	112.5	:	:	:
A	101.8	102.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	104.4	108.5	:	114.4	115.4	114.3	114.3	:	:
S	100.4	103.9	:	107.7	109.6	107.2	108.1	108.5	:
UK	102.9	108.1	111.4	112.2	112.5	112.2	111.8	112.8	111.7
NO	103.1	106.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source:  eurostat

Retail sales

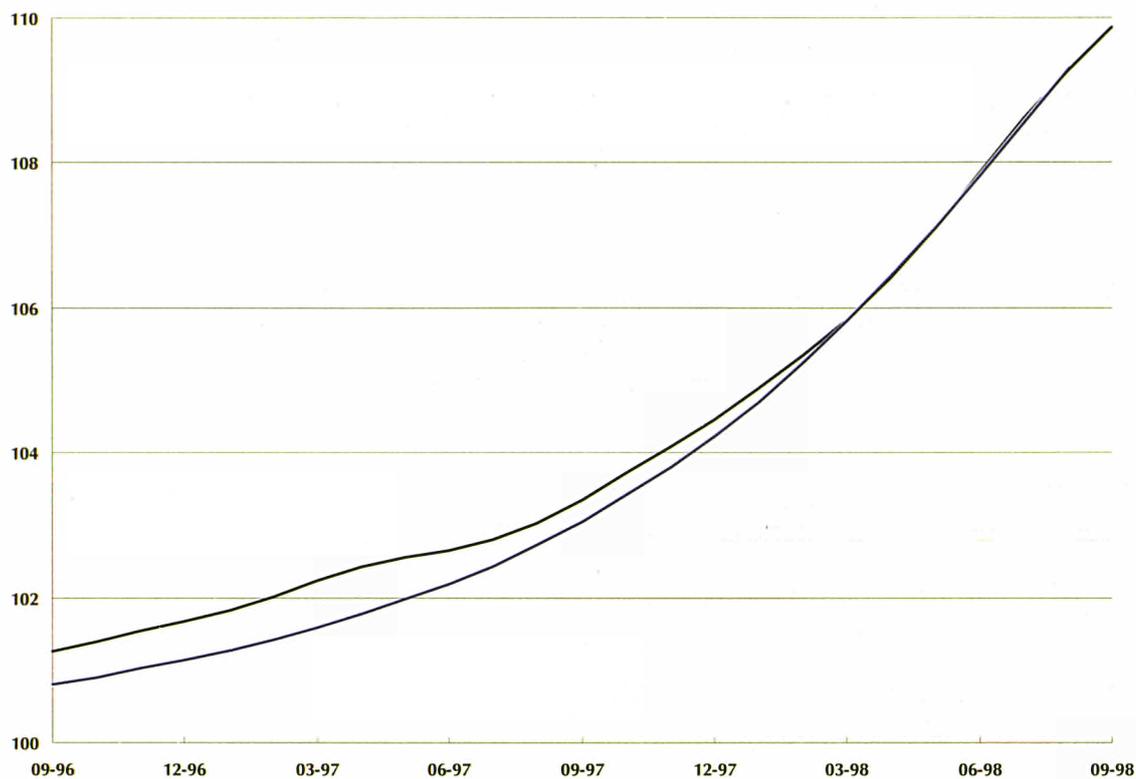


Figure 4.3

Volume of retail sales (1995 = 100)

— EU-15
— EUR-11

Source: eurostat

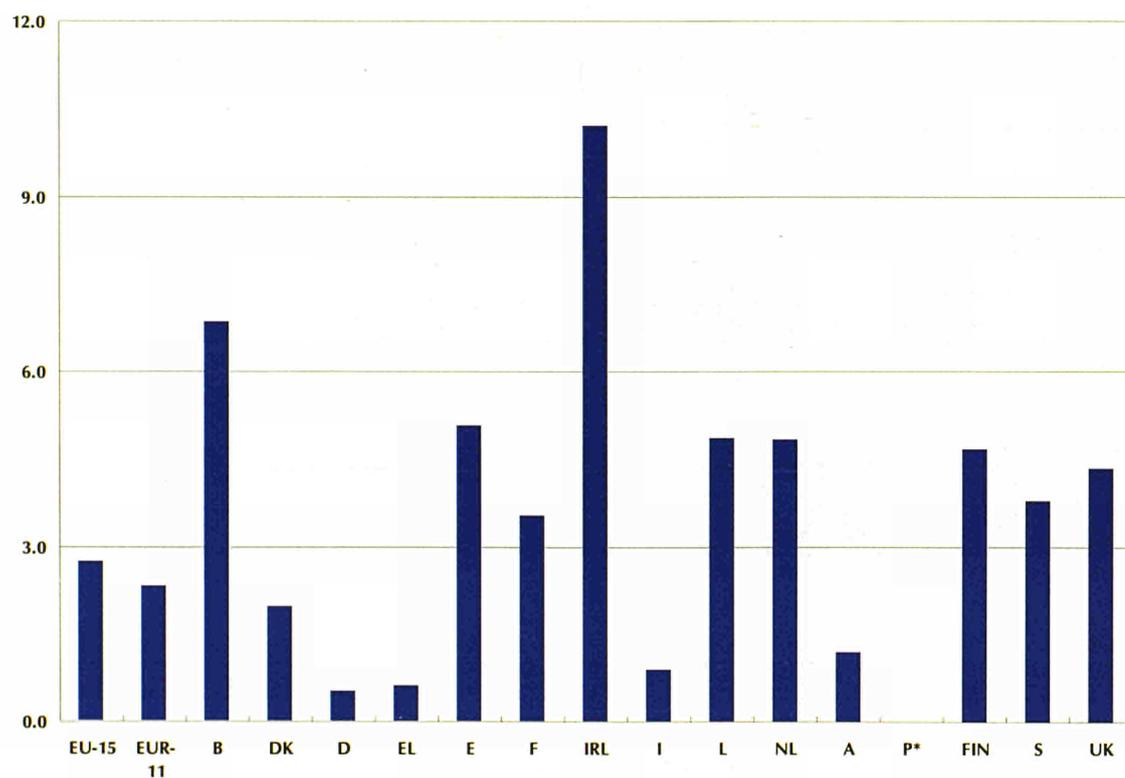


Figure 4.4

Volume of retail sales: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 01-98 to 03-98 (%)

Source: eurostat

Table 4.3

Volume of retail sales for food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores: indices and latest growth rates (1995 = 100)

	1997	07-98	08-98	09-98	10-98	11-98	12-98	Latest 3 months available	t / t-1 (%)	t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	01-98 ⇌ 03-98	0.3	:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	01-98 ⇌ 03-98	0.2	:
B	111.8	110.6	112.3	112.0	:	:	:	07-98 ⇌ 09-98	0.6	2.9
DK	101.4	107.4	103.1	95.8	103.7	:	:	08-98 ⇌ 10-98	0.4	0.3
D	97.8	99.3	:	:	:	:	:	05-98 ⇌ 07-98	-0.1	0.1
EL	102.3	98.2	94.3	101.8	111.3	:	:	08-98 ⇌ 10-98	:	3.1
E	97.2	109.2	99.6	102.3	106.7	97.1	:	09-98 ⇌ 11-98	:	5.9
F	104.8	115.2	107.0	:	:	:	:	06-98 ⇌ 08-98	1.7	4.4
IRL	106.4	114.2	113.9	109.4	110.3	:	:	08-98 ⇌ 10-98	0.9	4.0
I	105.6	119.9	110.2	124.8	:	:	:	07-98 ⇌ 09-98	3.5	22.4
L	100.8	109.1	95.8	98.0	:	:	:	07-98 ⇌ 09-98	0.1	-1.3
NL	:	107.0	100.0	99.0	110.0	98.0	:	09-98 ⇌ 11-98	:	-0.9
A	98.8	104.7	98.3	96.3	102.3	:	:	08-98 ⇌ 10-98	-0.2	-0.8
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇌	:	:
FIN	103.7	121.0	109.9	102.9	108.3	:	:	08-98 ⇌ 10-98	0.7	2.6
S	103.3	105.9	106.1	98.4	102.0	101.2	:	09-98 ⇌ 11-98	0.5	1.3
UK	105.7	108.6	107.9	105.1	106.9	111.7	122.1	10-98 ⇌ 12-98	0.3	1.6
NO	100.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇌ 12-97	0.0	-0.9
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇌	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇌	:	:

Source:  eurostat

Table 4.4

Volume of retail sales for textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores: indices and latest growth rates (1995 = 100)

	1997	07-98	08-98	09-98	10-98	11-98	12-98	Latest 3 months available	t / t-1 (%)	t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	106.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	05-98 ⇌ 07-98	2.6	:
EUR-11	105.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	05-98 ⇌ 07-98	2.7	:
B	124.1	157.5	119.8	142.7	:	:	:	07-98 ⇌ 09-98	3.4	16.1
DK	105.6	117.7	97.9	103.3	126.0	:	:	08-98 ⇌ 10-98	1.4	6.2
D	96.0	93.1	:	:	:	:	:	05-98 ⇌ 07-98	-1.2	-3.0
EL	97.0	121.5	87.9	73.0	98.3	:	:	08-98 ⇌ 10-98	:	-0.7
E	98.8	107.4	73.4	95.6	113.0	97.7	:	09-98 ⇌ 11-98	:	8.5
F	103.7	112.5	90.5	:	:	:	:	06-98 ⇌ 08-98	1.1	5.0
IRL	124.4	150.5	158.2	133.6	133.7	:	:	08-98 ⇌ 10-98	3.8	12.3
I	99.1	113.9	95.7	120.7	:	:	:	07-98 ⇌ 09-98	1.3	23.1
L	103.0	118.3	93.6	112.6	:	:	:	07-98 ⇌ 09-98	0.3	9.3
NL	104.6	119.0	104.0	121.0	128.0	104.0	:	09-98 ⇌ 11-98	:	2.2
A	102.1	99.8	85.4	117.5	117.6	:	:	08-98 ⇌ 10-98	-0.5	0.4
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇌	:	:
FIN	105.5	118.6	106.2	105.4	118.1	:	:	08-98 ⇌ 10-98	1.2	6.1
S	99.0	95.5	107.0	106.6	115.5	102.0	:	09-98 ⇌ 11-98	0.2	2.5
UK	110.4	118.5	109.0	103.1	113.2	129.4	176.2	10-98 ⇌ 12-98	0.1	-1.1
NO	111.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇌ 12-97	0.8	4.9
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇌	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇌	:	:

Source:  eurostat

Retail sales and first registration of private and commercial cars

Table 4.5

	1997	07-98	08-98	09-98	10-98	11-98	12-98	Latest 3 months available	t / t-1 (%)	t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	106.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	05-98 ⇄ 07-98	2.1	:
EUR-11	104.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	05-98 ⇄ 07-98	2.2	:
B	96.7	106.5	88.9	99.6	:	:	:	07-98 ⇄ 09-98	-0.1	3.9
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇄	:	:
D	96.6	95.9	:	:	:	:	:	05-98 ⇄ 07-98	0.1	0.3
EL	114.8	132.7	107.7	111.0	114.5	:	:	08-98 ⇄ 10-98	:	-3.0
E	103.3	128.6	101.9	109.2	119.8	116.1	:	09-98 ⇄ 11-98	:	11.9
F	105.5	113.9	106.3	:	:	:	:	06-98 ⇄ 08-98	1.2	7.2
IRL	118.0	134.1	129.0	122.7	133.4	:	:	08-98 ⇄ 10-98	2.8	10.5
I	98.4	128.4	92.5	111.3	:	:	:	07-98 ⇄ 09-98	3.8	22.3
L	114.6	130.0	104.9	118.9	:	:	:	07-98 ⇄ 09-98	0.8	3.9
NL	111.5	131.0	109.0	119.0	133.0	126.0	:	09-98 ⇄ 11-98	:	8.5
A	105.2	106.6	89.6	110.9	113.0	:	:	08-98 ⇄ 10-98	0.9	-1.3
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇄	:	:
FIN	116.4	143.7	136.5	132.9	131.6	:	:	08-98 ⇄ 10-98	1.3	5.9
S	104.1	109.6	120.7	115.9	122.9	127.2	:	09-98 ⇄ 11-98	-0.8	5.6
UK	116.7	119.6	116.0	121.4	127.8	138.0	165.5	10-98 ⇄ 12-98	0.8	4.0
NO	111.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇄ 12-97	1.6	5.7
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇄	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇄	:	:

Volume of retail sales of household equipment in specialised stores: indices and latest growth rates (1995 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

Table 4.6

	1998	08-98	09-98	10-98	11-98	12-98	01-99	Latest 3 months available	t / t-1 (%)	t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	14,306	1,246	1,083	1,157	1,090	944	:	10-98 ⇄ 12-98	:	5.6
EUR-11	11,270	697	872	951	893	793	:	10-98 ⇄ 12-98	:	7.1
B	464	30	33	40	32	22	:	10-98 ⇄ 12-98	:	17.2
DK	162	12	12	12	12	12	:	10-98 ⇄ 12-98	:	8.5
D	3,736	256	303	327	297	291	:	10-98 ⇄ 12-98	:	11.0
EL	180	12	11	13	8	18	31	11-98 ⇄ 01-99	:	35.7
E	1,263	72	79	111	103	120	:	10-98 ⇄ 12-98	:	17.3
F	1,944	144	173	174	179	170	:	10-98 ⇄ 12-98	:	12.4
IRL	131	9	7	7	3	2	:	10-98 ⇄ 12-98	:	-39.3
I	2,364	96	171	176	173	115	:	10-98 ⇄ 12-98	:	-15.1
L	36	2	2	3	2	2	:	10-98 ⇄ 12-98	:	19.0
NL	543	35	44	48	41	13	:	10-98 ⇄ 12-98	:	21.7
A	296	21	24	25	21	13	:	10-98 ⇄ 12-98	:	22.3
P	368	23	26	30	34	37	:	10-98 ⇄ 12-98	:	21.5
FIN	126	9	10	10	9	8	:	10-98 ⇄ 12-98	:	32.4
S	287	20	24	27	25	25	20	11-98 ⇄ 01-99	:	7.1
UK	2,406	505	163	155	152	96	:	10-98 ⇄ 12-98	:	-4.1
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇄ 12-97	:	3.2
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇄	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇄	:	:

First registration of private and commercial cars: units and latest growth rates (thousands)

Source:  eurostat

First registration of private and commercial cars

Figure 4.5

First registration of private and commercial cars (1995 = 100)

EU-15 —
EUR-11 —

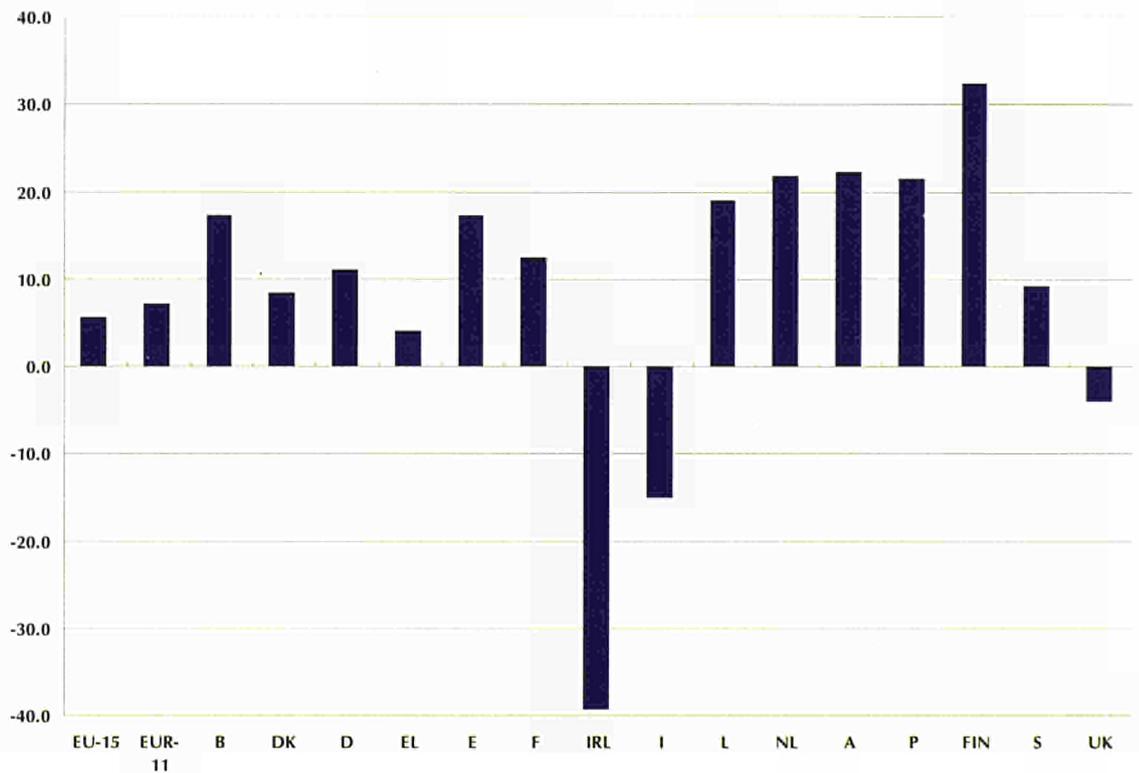
Source:  eurostat



Figure 4.6

First registration of private and commercial cars: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 10-98 to 12-98 (%)

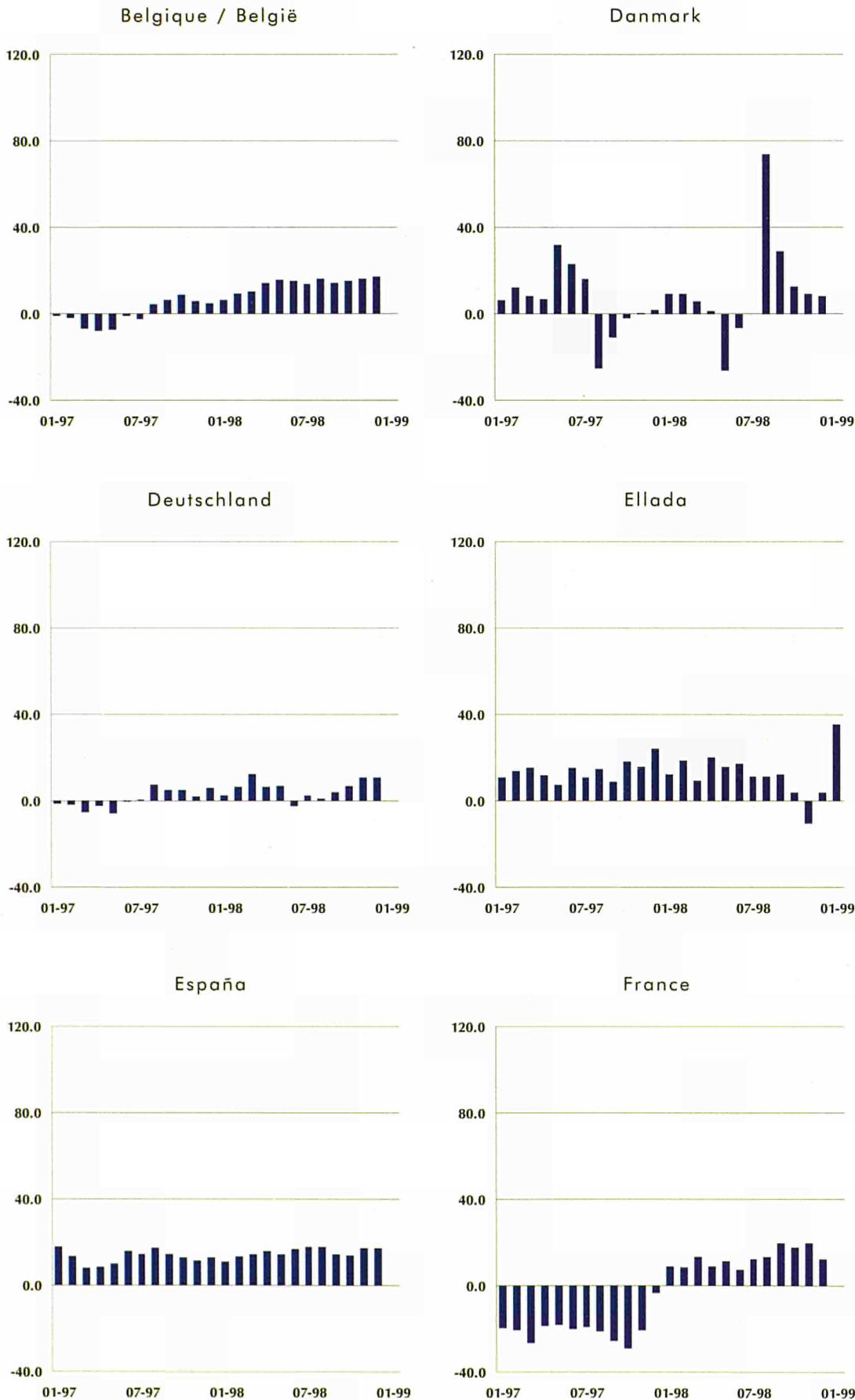
Source:  eurostat



First registration of private and commercial cars

Figure 4.7

First registration of private and commercial cars: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

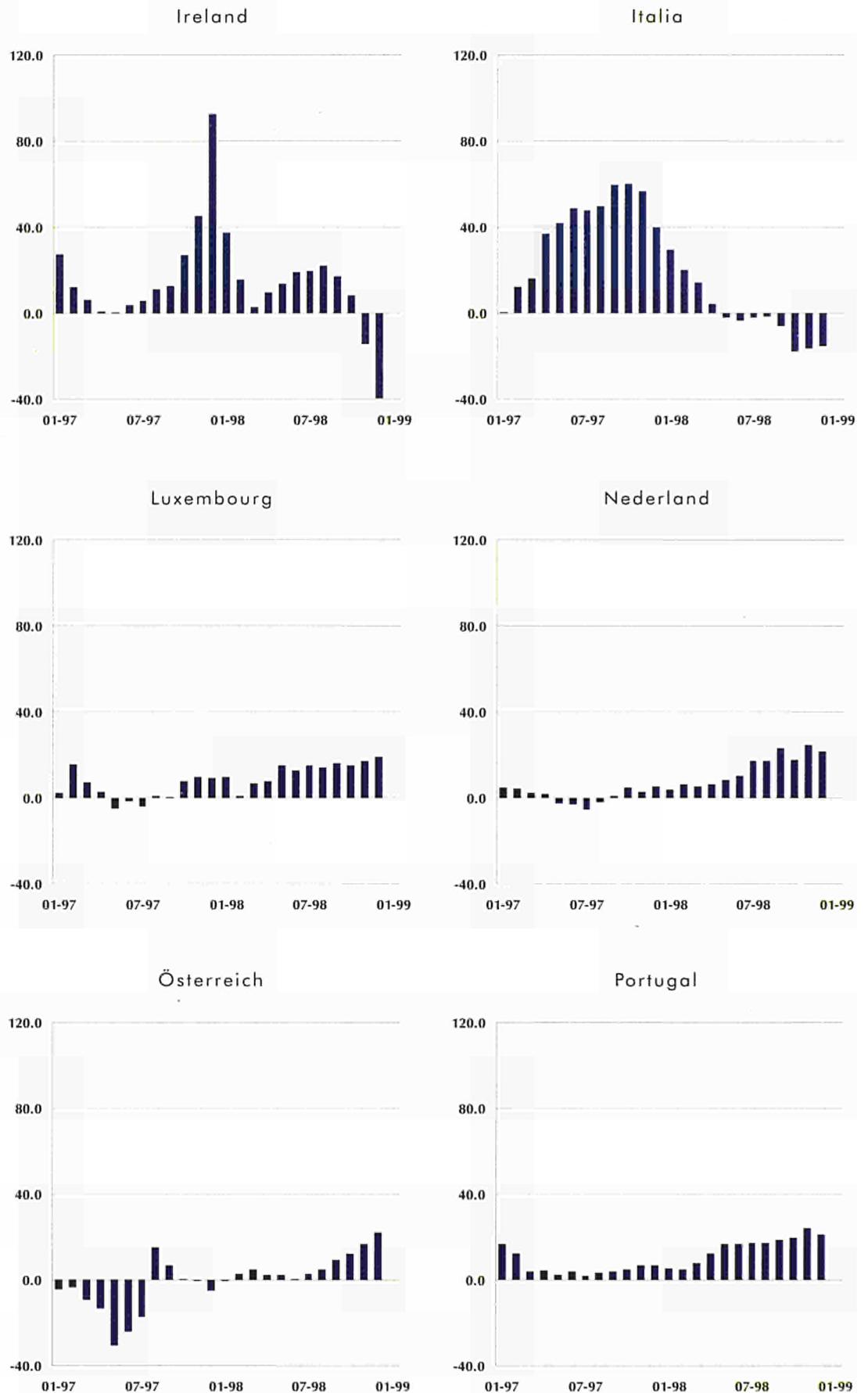


Source: eurostat

First registration of private and commercial cars

Figure 4.7

First registration of private and commercial cars: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)



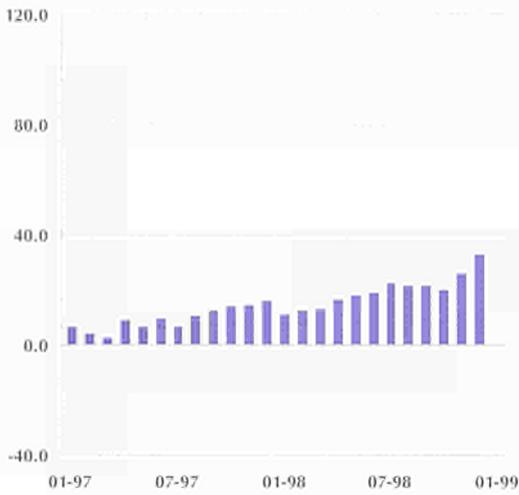
Source: eurostat

First registration of private and commercial cars

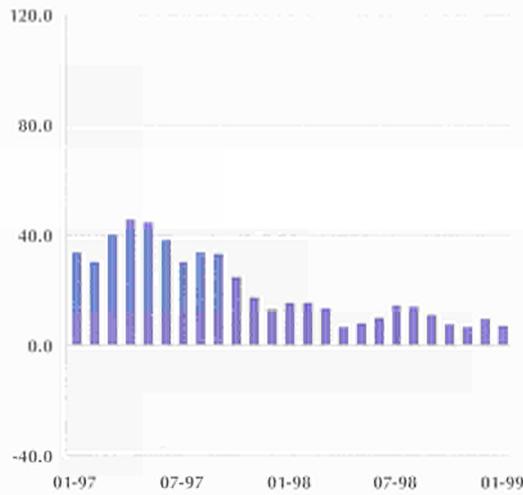
Figure 4.7

First registration of private and commercial cars: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

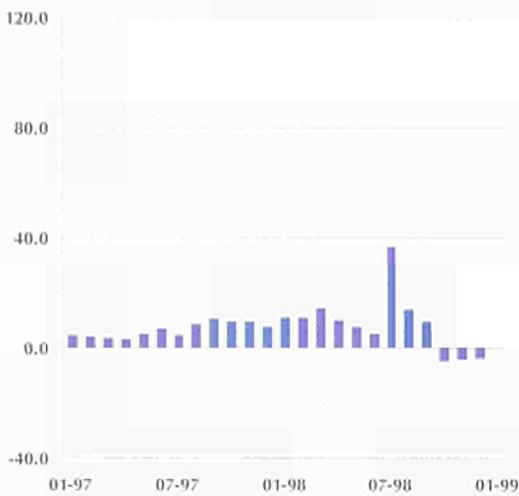
Suomi / Finland



Sverige



United Kingdom



Norway

Not available

Table 4.7

Guest flows in hotels and similar establishments, residents in the country: units and latest growth rates (thousands)

	1997	05-98	06-98	07-98	08-98	09-98	10-98	Latest 3 months available	t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	599,173	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔	:
EUR-11	471,915	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔	:
B	3,338	327	314	:	:	:	:	04-98 ⇔ 06-98	12.4
DK	4,171	348	:	:	:	:	:	03-98 ⇔ 05-98	-39.4
D	144,469	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇔ 12-97	-0.6
EL	13,373	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇔ 12-97	21.1
E	61,298	5,168	5,683	7,869	10,228	7,394	:	07-98 ⇔ 09-98	7.5
F	92,666	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇔ 12-97	1.3
IRL	5,583	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔	:
I	120,920	:	:	:	:	:	:	11-97 ⇔ 01-98	-0.9
L	83	7	5	7	8	:	:	06-98 ⇔ 08-98	-8.3
NL	9,861	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇔ 12-97	13.7
A	16,083	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇔ 12-97	7.1
P	8,499	646	745	935	:	:	:	05-98 ⇔ 07-98	0.9
FIN	9,115	678	891	990	816	769	759	08-98 ⇔ 10-98	0.2
S	14,815	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇔ 12-97	4.5
UK	94,900	7,330	6,900	:	:	:	:	04-98 ⇔ 06-98	-9.6
NO	10,680	:	:	:	:	:	:	12-97 ⇔ 02-98	6.2

Source:  eurostat

Table 4.8

Guest flows in hotels and similar establishments, non-residents in the country: units and latest growth rates (thousands)

	1997	05-98	06-98	07-98	08-98	09-98	10-98	Latest 3 months available	t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔	:
EUR-11	391,356	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔	:
B	9,267	992	866	:	:	:	:	04-98 ⇔ 06-98	3.9
DK	4,505	376	:	:	:	:	:	03-98 ⇔ 05-98	-4.5
D	28,576	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇔ 12-97	2.6
EL	39,992	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇔ 12-97	13.3
E	105,435	11,723	12,942	14,484	15,440	13,840	:	07-98 ⇔ 09-98	2.5
F	60,624	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇔ 12-97	9.5
IRL	13,220	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔	:
I	84,565	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇔ 12-97	-2.4
L	1,026	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇔ 12-97	16.4
NL	11,245	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇔ 12-97	18.8
A	53,376	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇔ 12-97	0.2
P	20,851	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇔ 12-97	6.9
FIN	3,171	236	388	430	406	263	181	08-98 ⇔ 10-98	-2.2
S	4,051	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇔ 12-97	7.2
UK	88,200	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇔ 12-97	-0.4
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇔ 12-97	7.6

Source:  eurostat

Tourism

Table 4.9

	1997	05-98	06-98	07-98	08-98	09-98	10-98	Latest 3 months available		t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒		:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒		:
B	10,394	742	595	:	:	:	:	04-98	⇒ 06-98	-10.1
DK	10,937	297	:	:	:	:	:	03-98	⇒ 05-98	80.3
D	127,263	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	-12.3
EL	461	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	-23.3
E	19,367	609	:	:	:	:	:	03-98	⇒ 05-98	6.9
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒		:
IRL	3,076	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒		:
I	51,418	:	:	:	:	:	:	11-97	⇒ 01-98	-2.0
L	117	28	26	26	16	:	:	06-98	⇒ 08-98	22.0
NL	32,492	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	-4.8
A	7,388	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	7.8
P	6,208	262	400	984	:	:	:	05-98	⇒ 07-98	-4.4
FIN	2,150	68	343	718	248	69	34	08-98	⇒ 10-98	-20.0
S	14,454	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	-16.5
UK	90,700	9,590	8,520	:	:	:	:	04-98	⇒ 06-98	-8.8
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒		:

Guest flows in other collective accommodation establishments, residents in the country: units and latest growth rates (thousands)

Source:  eurostat

Table 4.10

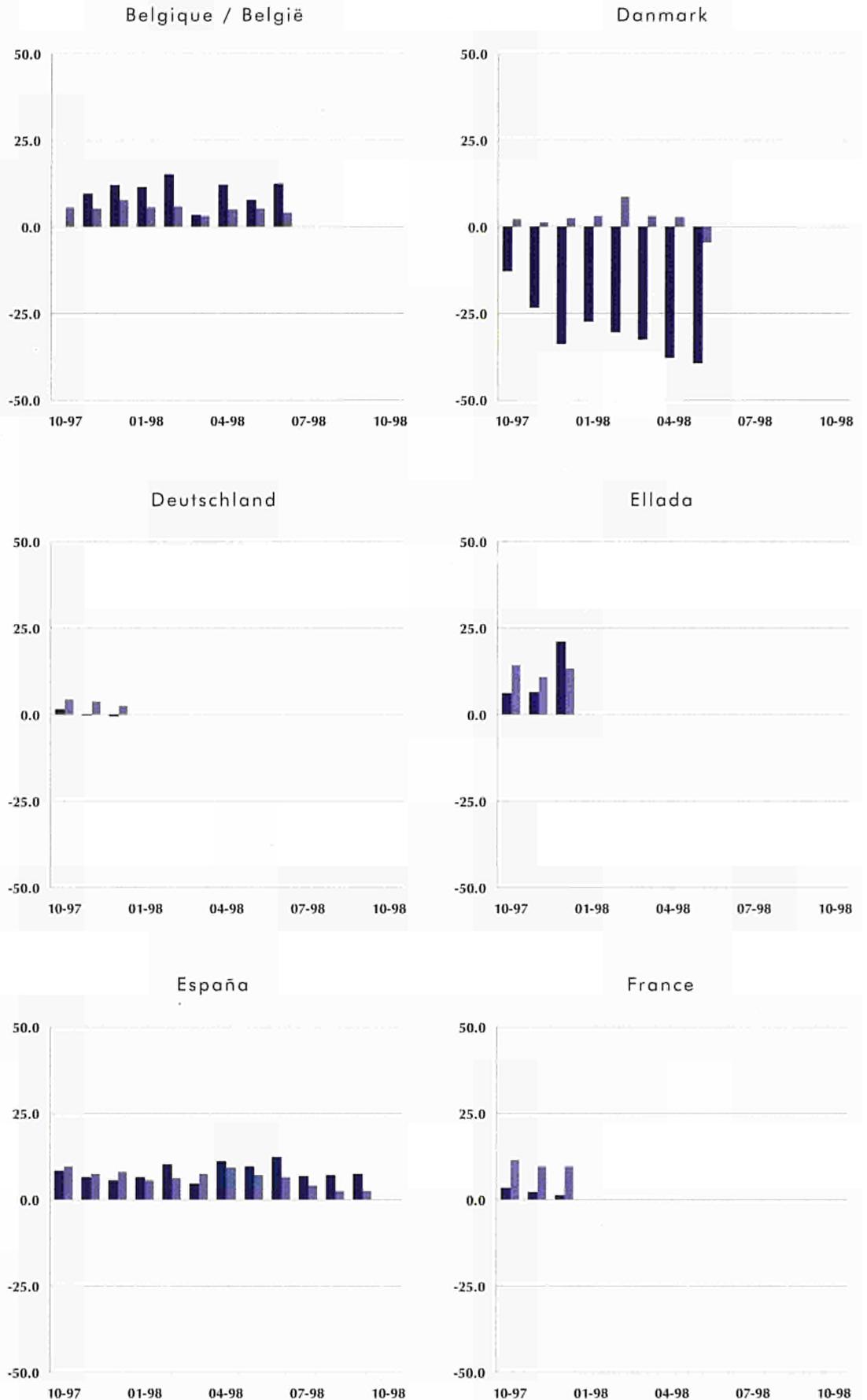
	1997	05-98	06-98	07-98	08-98	09-98	10-98	Latest 3 months available		t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒		:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒		:
B	5,495	468	436	:	:	:	:	04-98	⇒ 06-98	-7.2
DK	6,414	159	:	:	:	:	:	03-98	⇒ 05-98	5.4
D	7,672	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	-5.9
EL	676	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	-4.0
E	7,767	344	:	:	:	:	:	03-98	⇒ 05-98	24.7
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒		:
IRL	4,200	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒		:
I	32,636	:	:	:	:	:	:	11-97	⇒ 01-98	5.5
L	1,249	124	102	354	369	:	:	06-98	⇒ 08-98	-8.1
NL	9,608	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	12.9
A	6,918	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	24.9
P	1,615	92	112	434	:	:	:	05-98	⇒ 07-98	14.5
FIN	474	13	46	125	83	13	5	08-98	⇒ 10-98	-27.9
S	814	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	-19.3
UK	39,420	2,560	4,130	5,380	:	:	:	05-98	⇒ 07-98	-3.5
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒		:

Guest flows in other collective accommodation establishments, non-residents in the country: units and latest growth rates (thousands)

Source:  eurostat

Figure 4.8

Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)



Residents ■
Non-residents ■

Source: eurostat

Tourism

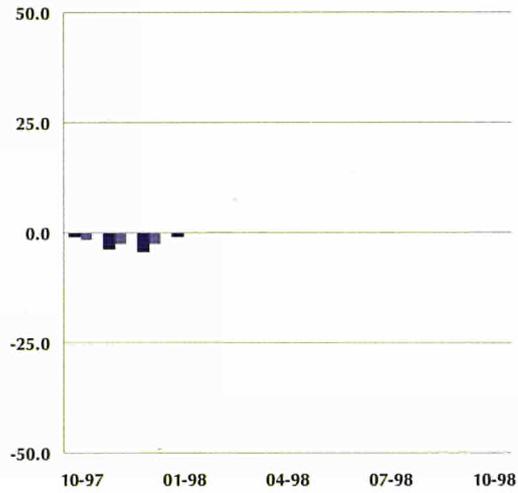
Figure 4.8

Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

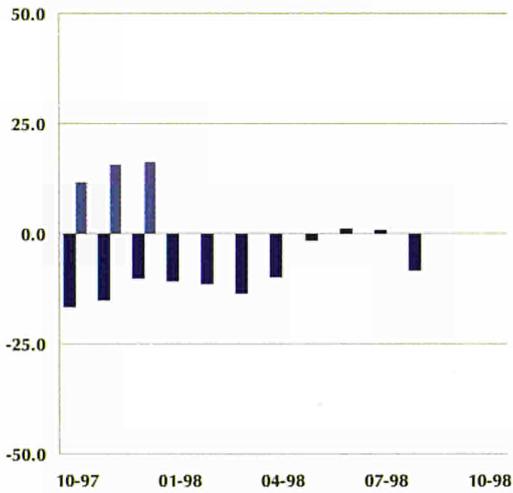
Ireland



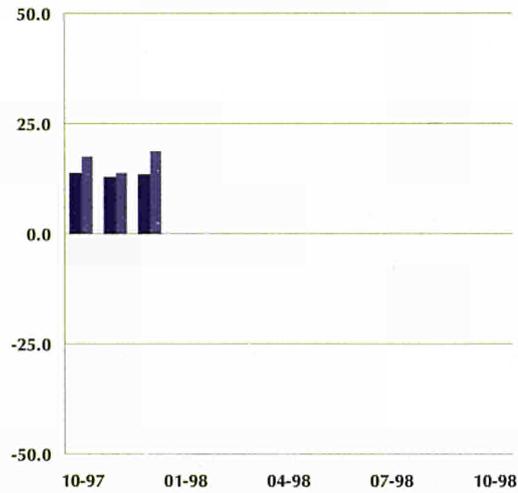
Italia



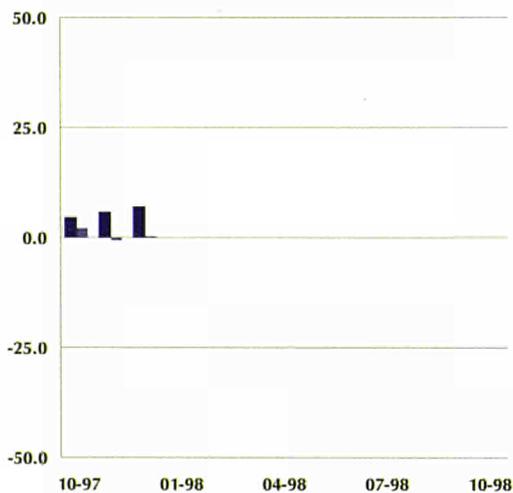
Luxembourg



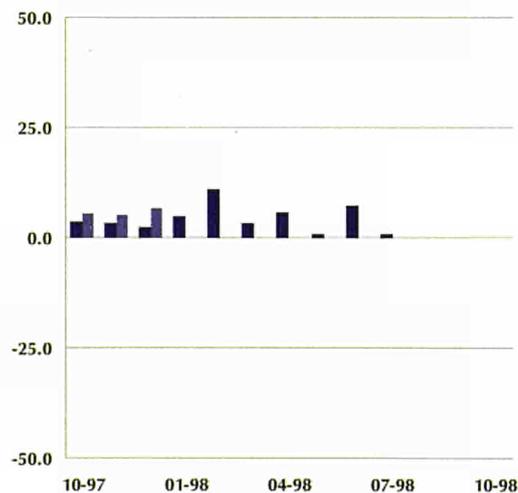
Nederland



Österreich



Portugal

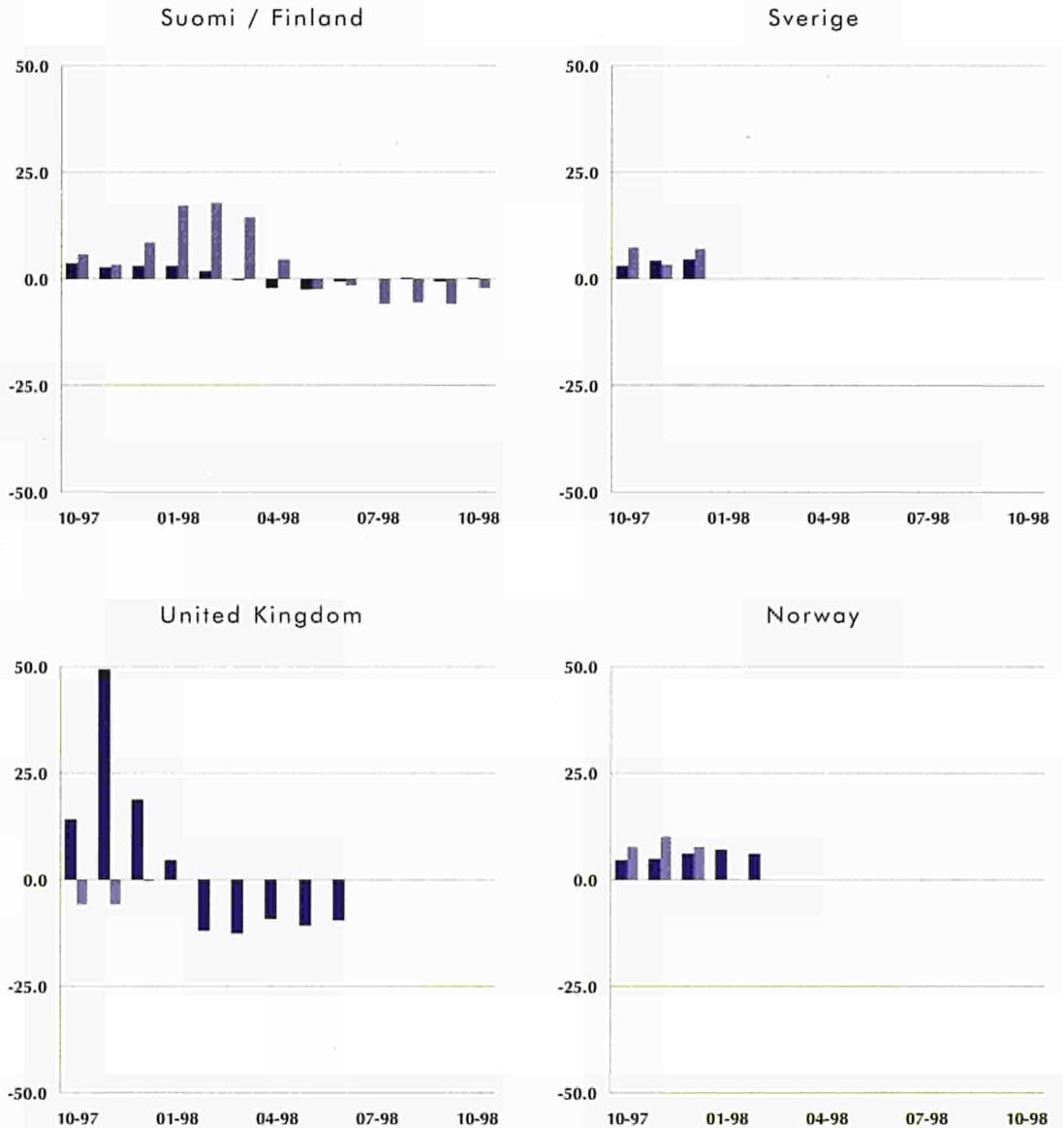


■ Residents
■ Non-residents

Source: eurostat

Figure 4.8

Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)



Residents ■

Non-residents ■

Source: eurostat

5. Transport equipment

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5. Transport equipment

Description of the NACE Rev. 1 Groups in Divisions 34 and 35:

- 34.1: manufacture of motor vehicles;
- 34.2: manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers;
- 34.3: manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines;
- 35.1: building and repairing of ships and boats;
- 35.2: manufacture of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock;
- 35.3: manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft;
- 35.4: manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles;
- 35.5: manufacture of other transport equipment n.e.c.

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

Eurostat Data-Shop
4, rue Alphonse Weicker
L - 2014 Luxembourg
tel: (352) 4335 2251
fax: (352) 4335 22221
e-mail: dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu

Year-on-year changes in production

The manufacture of transport equipment (NACE Rev. 1 subsection DM) covers motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (NACE Rev. 1 34) and other transport equipment (NACE Rev. 1 35). The former activity accounts for 81% and the latter for 19% in terms of production value, with the manufacture of motor vehicles (59%) and manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft (11%, in 1994).

The share of transport equipment in the production value of EU manufacturing increased from 10.5% in 1985 to 12.9% by 1997. Indeed, this tendency is also reflected in the latest annual growth rate, up by 9.1% in 1997, the fourth consecutive year that a growth rate above that of total manufacturing industry was recorded.

In 1997 the evolution of production value (in current prices) was somewhat different to the long-term trend: other transport equipment grew at a faster pace (12.0%) than motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (up 8.5%).

International comparisons showed that the US transport equipment industry was buoyant in 1997, with an increase in the production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers equal to some 16.2%. The corresponding growth rate for other transport equipment was 41.2%. On the other hand, output in Japan was decreasing (with growth rates of -3.7% and -2.6% respectively).

The transport equipment industry in the United Kingdom recorded higher rates of growth than the other large Member States, with increases of 25.7% in 1997, spread across most activities, with output rising in the motor vehicle industry (up by 22.0%) and also in other transport equipment (by 33.3%).

In comparison to these rates, Germany and France reported moderate growth in the motor vehicles industry (up by 5.2% and 4.8% respectively) and weaker rates for the activity of other transport equipment (-3.3% and 0.7% respectively). In Spain, output increased by 40.4% in 1997, which was only bettered by Dutch producers - where production rose by 45.6%.

Production & activity breakdown

In EU-15 the increase may be attributed to the growth in output of the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers that accounted for 10.4% of the production value of total manufacturing in 1997. This activity recorded an average increase in production value (measured in constant prices) of 2.7% per annum between 1990 and 1997, whilst the corresponding rate for the manufacture of other transport equipment was 0.7%.

Employment

The EU-15 transport equipment industry employed 2.5 million persons in 1997, almost 90 thousand more than in 1996, an increase of 3.6%. Employment levels were rising for the third consecutive year, although there was a downward trend if looking at the data over the longer-term (-0.9% per annum on average between 1987 and 1997).

In Europe the transport equipment industry employed more persons than its counterparts in the USA (65.8% of the EU figure) and Japan (34.5% of the EU figure). However, American employment increased at a faster pace in 1997 (up by 4.1%), whilst in Japan employment was decreasing (down by 1.6%).

Employment in motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers accounted for 73.5% of the total employment found in transport equipment, somewhat below the share of this activity in production value.

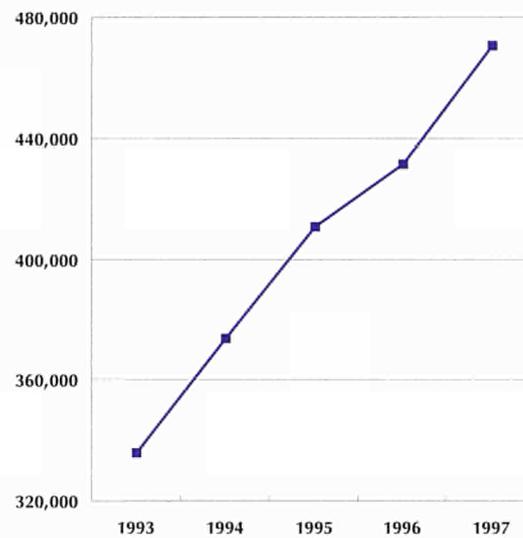


Figure 5.1

EU-15 production in constant prices (million ECU)

Source: eurostat

In Germany and France employment in other transport equipment was decreasing in 1997 (down 6.9% and 2.1% respectively), whilst in the United Kingdom there was positive growth (7.8%). The rate of change for employment in the Italian and Spanish motor vehicle industries was well above the rates seen in the other large Member States (14.4% and 5.2% respectively).

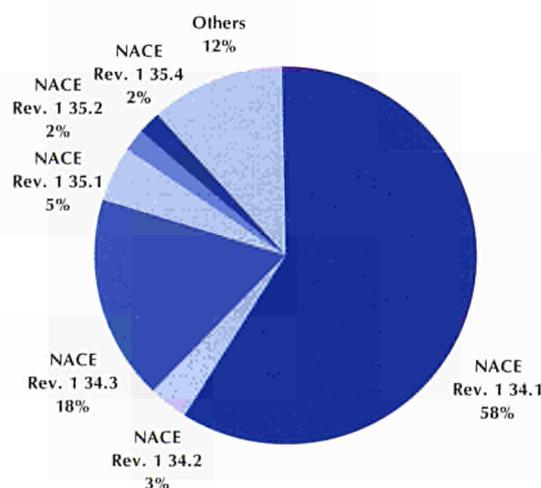


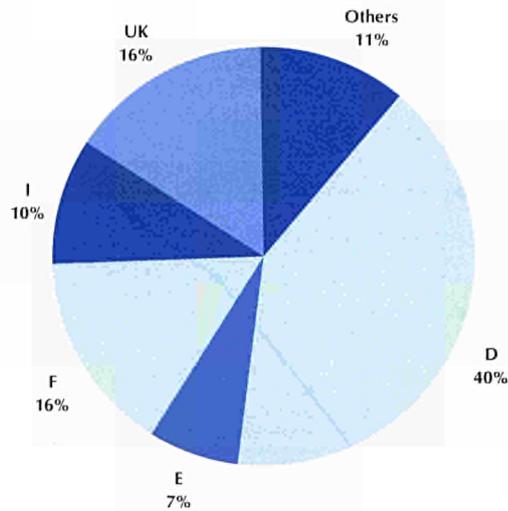
Figure 5.2

EU-15 share of production by industrial group, 1997

Source: eurostat

Figure 5.3

Share of EU-15 value-added at factor cost, 1997



Source: eurostat

ket has become saturated, with growing competitive pressure to restructure the production process. At the same time costly research is devoted to safety and environmental concerns. These factors often lead to further global integration through increased activity in co-operations and merger activity.

Other transport equipment

The manufacture of other transport equipment encompasses a varied range of industries. The manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft contribute the largest part in terms of production value (54.3%, 1994 data), followed by building and repairing of ships and boats (24.8%), the manufacture of railway and tramway locomotive and rolling stock (12.5%) and the manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles (8.3%).

In 1997, this activity was largely growing thanks to the 15.9% growth observed for the manufacture of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock and the 10.9% increase seen for the manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles. Building and repairing of ships and boats grew at a slower pace, up by 6.1%. In the activity of ships and boats there were high growth rates in the third and fourth largest producing countries, Spain (up by 59.3%) and the Netherlands (up by 29.9%), whilst German and French production levels fell by -13.6% and -8.8% respectively.

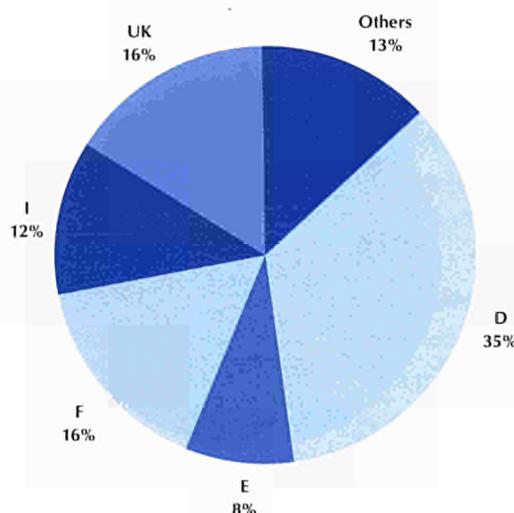
The Netherlands also displayed strong growth in the production of aircraft and spacecraft, up by 123.4% in 1997 (after a decline of 58.4% in 1996). The situation in the other Member States varied quite dramatically - with the United Kingdom reporting growth of 38.4% and Italy growth of 21.9%, whilst the German and French aerospace industries reported declines of 2.8% and 0.8% respectively.

Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers

The manufacture of motor vehicles accounts for around three quarters of the output of NACE Rev. 1 Division 34. In 1997 the production of parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines increased by 10.6%, faster than the growth seen in the motor vehicles industry as a whole (growth of 7.9%). International comparison showed that there were higher rates of growth in the USA, whilst in Japan output was down. The motor vehicles market has faced over-capacity in recent years and the mar-

Figure 5.4

Share of EU-15 number of persons employed, 1997



Source: eurostat

Labour costs & production

Recent production trends

In the three months to November 1998 the production index of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers in the EU increased by 1.7% (compared to the three months before). In comparison, the production index of other transport equipment reported growth of only 0.2%. A similar trend could be observed for the EUR-11 aggregate for NACE Rev. 1 Division 34, with growth of 1.8% (again to November 1998), whilst for other transport equipment the EUR-11 figure was considerably above that recorded for the EU-15 (at 1.1%).

Looking at the larger Member States: latest data for motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers displayed the highest growth rates being recorded in Germany (up 5.1%, November 1998) and France (up 4.5%, also in November 1998), whilst production in the United Kingdom decreased by 2.5% (November 1998). Production of just motor vehicles (NACE Rev. 1 34.1) was unchanged in the United Kingdom in November 1998.

In the manufacture of other transport equipment there was a varied picture: production was down in the United Kingdom (by -0.8%, November 1998) and almost unchanged in France (0.1%, November 1998). In Germany the production index recorded growth equal to 3.5% in November 1998, whilst it had only been equal to 1.3% in January 1998.

Evolution of the producer price index

In November 1998 the producer price index for the manufacture of transport equipment in EU-15 continued its upward trend, increasing by 1.1% (compared to the same month of the year before). Producer prices for the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers went up at a slower pace (0.6%, also November 1998).

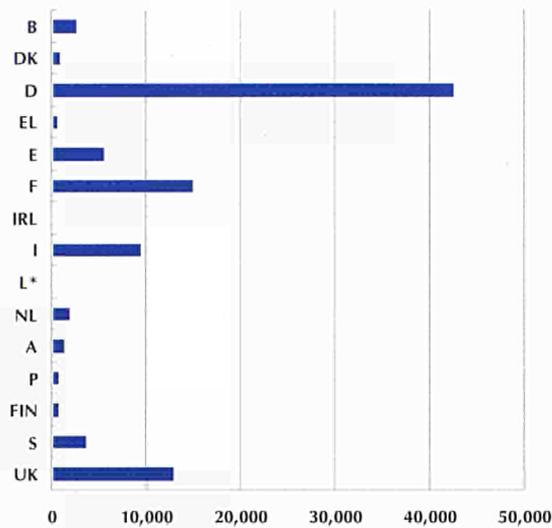


Figure 5.5

Labour costs,
1997
(million ECU)

Source: eurostat

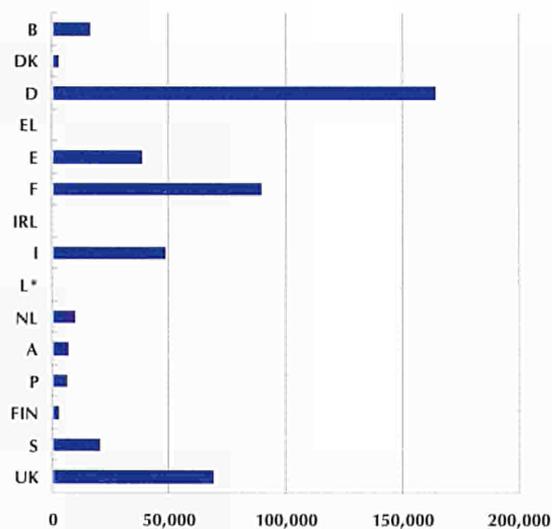


Figure 5.6

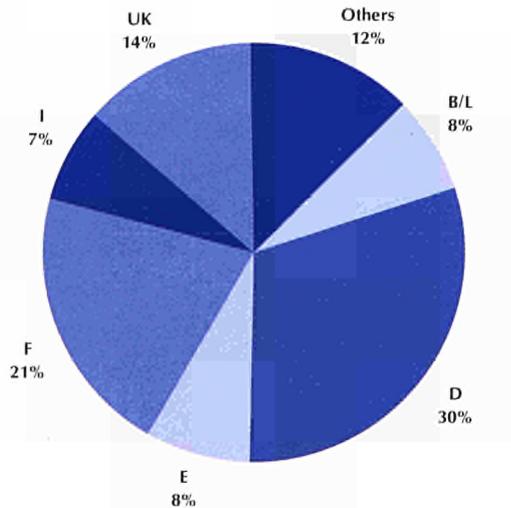
Production in
constant prices,
1997
(million ECU)

Source: eurostat

In the manufacture of transport equipment there have been faster price increases in the United Kingdom (1.9%, December 1998) than in Germany (1.0%, December 1998). The Spanish producer price index slowed down from 2.1% (in September 1998) to 1.6% (by November 1998) - before increasing again to 1.9% in December 1998. A similar price increase could be observed in the Netherlands (1.8%, November 1998), whilst moderate rates were reported in Finland (0.6%, December 1998) and Denmark (0.8%, November 1998).

Figure 5.7

Share of European exports to the rest of the world, 1997



Source: eurostat

In the manufacture of motor vehicles, rates of change for producer price indices of the EU were falling, down by 0.8% (September 1998). Nevertheless, there were increases in Italy (3.1%, November 1998), the United Kingdom (2.0%, September 1998) and Germany (1.3%, December 1998).

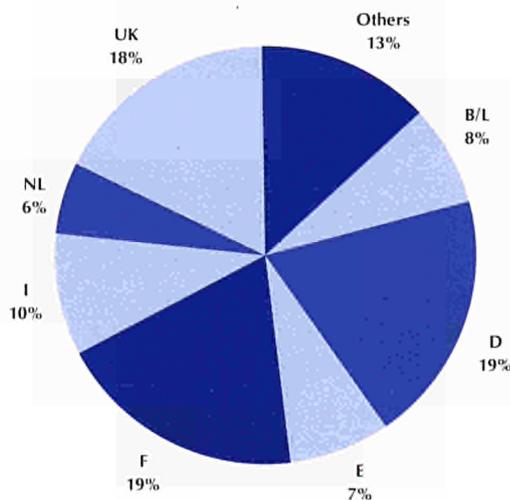
Foreign trade

The EU-15 trade balance of motor vehicles, trailer and semi-trailers reported a growing trade surplus (some 37 billion ECU in 1997). The same is true for the Japanese trade balance (where a surplus of 63 billion ECU existed in 1997), whilst in the USA there was a deficit (of some 53 billion ECU). Other transport equipment reports a surplus in all three triad countries. In Europe, at a more disaggregated level there is only one exception to this rule, the manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles, where imports exceed exports.

In 1997, the import penetration ratio for motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (8.8%) is lower than in other transport equipment (45.2%). This may be explained to a large degree by the fact that foreign investors have established many production facilities within Europe (both Japanese and American car companies). On the US domestic market there were more imported products of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (28% in 1997). A fairly large share of Japanese output was still exported in this activity (27.9% in 1997).

Figure 5.8

Share of European imports from the rest of the world, 1997



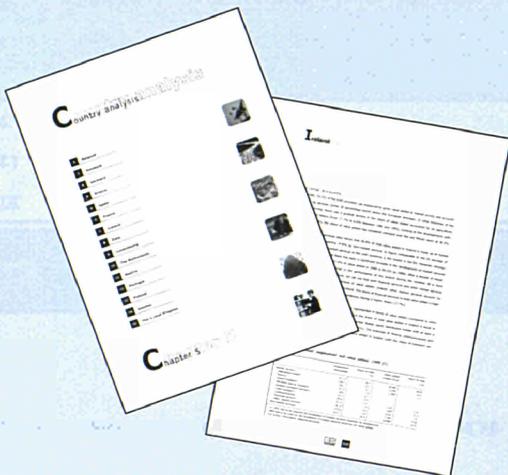
Source: eurostat

SERVICES IN EUROPE 98

There are more than four million enterprises in the area of distributive trades. German enterprises generate on average three times more turnover than their European counterparts. Financial services account for some 3% of total employment in the EU. In Luxembourg this rises to 8.8%, but in Portugal the sector employs only 1.8%.

Small family businesses predominate in transport services, especially in southern Member States. In Greece and Spain there are, on average, only 3.6 and 3.7 employees per enterprise.

Some six million people work in hotels and restaurants, 94% of which have between 0-9 employees. In Belgium, for each person employed in an hotel there are six employed in a restaurant or bar - well above the European average.



The publication says that services now account for 65% of the wealth created in the EU and have transformed the working environment. In the foreword, Eurostat Director-General Yves Franchet says: "One of the major success stories of the services economy is the considerable number of new jobs that have been created. Women have taken many of these jobs and many posts offer employment opportunities to those members of society who choose or need to work part-time". "Such a flexible system contrasts with the constraints of shift work that are still found in many industrial enterprises. It would appear that these trends will continue: with even leaner, more specialised workforces on the productive-side of the economy and more jobs and value-added in the services economy".

Mr Franchet said of the electronic publication, with its thematic, sectoral and country analyses of the EU service sector that it is "representative of an evolving dissemination policy within Eurostat, as it is one of the first examples of what

I hope will be a succession of electronic information tools that combine a variety of different sources of data and information in a seamless manner".

"It is hoped that this comprehensive survey of the state of European services is of interest to a broad spectrum of users and that it marks the start of a more extensive coverage of services by official statistics".

The data come in a new publication "Services in Europe", also available on CD-ROM. It gives an overview of employment, value-added and household consumption, and an in-depth look at the industries that make up the European services economy. This is the first major review of the service sector from Eurostat.

Services in Europe, 200 pages or CD-ROM, available through Eurostat Data Shops and European Commission sales agents. The CD-ROM contains more data, a glossary, information on the data sources and other general information (not included in the paper publication).

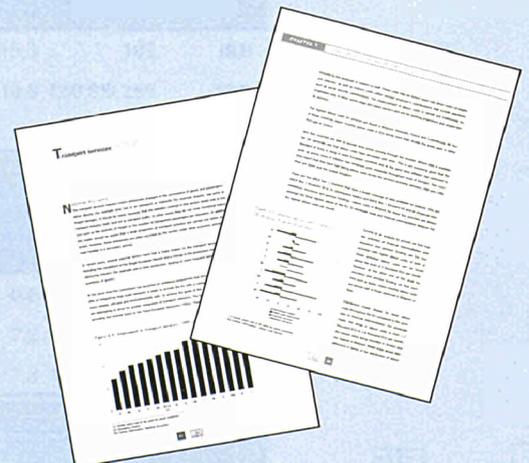


Table 5.1

1993 t/t-1 (%) 1994 t/t-1 (%) 1995 t/t-1 (%) 1996 t/t-1 (%) 1997 t/t-1 (%)

Value-added at
factor cost
(million ECU)

EU-15	102,570	-11.2	112,124	9.3	117,426	4.7	125,552	6.9	140,440	11.9
EUR-11	82,474	-13.9	90,386	9.6	96,968	7.3	102,673	5.9	112,267	9.3
B	:	:	:	:	3,613	:	3,573	-1.1	3,493	-2.2
DK	763	-0.8	694	-9.1	758	9.3	858	13.2	790	-7.9
D	42,703	-12.4	46,111	8.0	50,203	8.9	52,938	5.4	57,117	7.9
EL	259	-6.4	271	4.6	302	11.8	339	12.0	327	-3.6
E	6,601	-27.0	7,069	7.1	7,660	8.4	8,432	10.1	9,590	13.7
F	17,123	-8.1	19,579	14.3	19,546	-0.2	20,230	3.5	21,978	8.6
IRL	215	0.5	199	-7.2	232	16.8	239	2.7	294	23.4
I	7,657	-27.2	8,670	13.2	10,685	23.2	11,965	12.0	14,023	17.2
L	7	-25.3	7	6.2	7	-4.3	:	:	:	:
NL	1,735	-14.7	1,796	3.5	1,820	1.3	1,934	6.3	2,085	7.8
A	1,436	-8.8	1,577	9.9	1,714	8.6	1,697	-1.0	1,890	11.4
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	615	-19.2	752	22.2	771	2.6	766	-0.8	793	3.5
S	3,031	9.2	3,747	23.6	3,979	6.2	4,280	7.6	4,884	14.1
UK	16,044	1.4	17,027	6.1	15,419	-9.4	17,403	12.9	22,172	27.4
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source:  eurostat

Table 5.2

1993 t/t-1 (%) 1994 t/t-1 (%) 1995 t/t-1 (%) 1996 t/t-1 (%) 1997 t/t-1 (%)

Production in
constant prices
(million ECU)

EU-15	335,771	-11.6	373,636	11.3	410,444	9.9	431,353	5.1	470,729	9.1
EUR-11	279,276	-12.8	308,975	10.6	342,122	10.7	356,600	4.2	379,453	6.4
B	15,563	5.0	16,772	7.8	16,558	-1.3	16,319	-1.4	15,841	-2.9
DK	1,928	-6.2	1,867	-3.1	2,115	13.3	2,067	-2.3	2,077	0.5
D	123,270	-11.8	132,503	7.5	151,050	14.0	157,132	4.0	163,892	4.3
EL	659	-12.5	616	-6.6	577	-6.3	618	7.2	593	-4.0
E	23,368	-26.3	27,217	16.5	30,942	13.7	34,158	10.4	37,844	10.8
F	72,573	-6.5	81,860	12.8	84,689	3.5	85,858	1.4	89,218	3.9
IRL	:	:	527	:	572	8.5	665	16.3	692	4.1
I	29,053	-24.6	33,834	16.5	37,787	11.7	41,488	9.8	48,089	15.9
L	20	-24.1	21	5.6	21	-1.9	:	:	:	:
NL	6,704	-17.8	7,225	7.8	8,492	17.5	7,771	-8.5	9,552	22.9
A	4,568	-4.0	4,922	7.7	5,658	15.0	5,614	-0.8	6,256	11.4
P	:	:	3,318	:	4,016	21.0	4,855	20.9	5,769	18.8
FIN	1,490	-19.9	1,912	28.3	2,338	22.3	2,306	-1.4	2,300	-0.3
S	8,777	-16.9	11,121	26.7	16,032	44.2	17,293	7.9	19,738	14.1
UK	45,131	-2.7	51,057	13.1	49,598	-2.9	54,775	10.4	68,868	25.7
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source:  eurostat

Number of persons employed & labour costs

Table 5.3

	1993 t/t-1 (%)		1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)		1996 t/t-1 (%)		1997 t/t-1 (%)	
EU-15	2,529,480	-7.6	2,430,170	-3.9	2,467,120	1.5	2,475,430	0.3	2,565,260	3.6
EUR-11	2,014,764	-7.2	1,925,520	-4.4	1,965,098	2.1	1,954,509	-0.5	2,013,415	3.0
B	61,672	-6.2	58,644	-4.9	61,894	5.5	61,135	-1.2	60,723	-0.7
DK	16,793	-7.2	18,023	7.3	19,642	9.0	19,455	-1.0	20,264	4.2
D	903,400	-9.2	854,658	-5.4	895,895	4.8	880,846	-1.7	888,359	0.9
EL	17,721	-15.4	17,257	-2.6	16,802	-2.6	15,654	-6.8	18,654	19.2
E	194,301	-8.4	188,067	-3.2	191,171	1.7	195,120	2.1	210,922	8.1
F	425,573	-1.9	412,954	-3.0	411,104	-0.4	405,410	-1.4	403,801	-0.4
IRL	8,146	12.9	6,124	-24.8	7,457	21.8	7,475	0.2	7,767	3.9
I	290,428	-6.3	277,092	-4.6	269,181	-2.9	274,017	1.8	311,536	13.7
L	355	-17.4	367	3.4	355	-3.3	:	:	:	:
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
A	28,469	-6.7	28,938	1.6	27,935	-3.5	28,248	1.1	28,477	0.8
P	:	:	36,420	:	39,831	9.4	39,879	0.1	37,543	-5.9
FIN	21,404	-3.9	21,964	2.6	18,749	-14.6	19,370	3.3	20,661	6.7
S	77,768	-10.2	79,515	2.2	85,666	7.7	83,809	-2.2	97,112	15.9
UK	402,434	-8.7	389,855	-3.1	379,912	-2.6	402,003	5.8	415,815	3.4
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Number of persons
employed
(units)

Source:  eurostat

Table 5.4

	1993 t/t-1 (%)		1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)		1996 t/t-1 (%)		1997 t/t-1 (%)	
EU-15	85,765	-6.0	86,494	0.9	91,281	5.5	92,017	0.8	95,669	4.0
EUR-11	72,383	-4.5	72,774	0.5	77,639	6.7	77,420	-0.3	78,335	1.2
B	:	:	:	:	2,630	:	2,547	-3.1	2,454	-3.7
DK	520	-3.2	570	9.8	658	15.4	649	-1.4	660	1.7
D	38,846	-2.9	38,225	-1.6	43,532	13.9	42,486	-2.4	42,253	-0.5
EL	332	-8.4	347	4.4	353	1.8	352	-0.4	373	6.2
E	4,982	-13.3	4,775	-4.1	4,925	3.1	5,304	7.7	5,305	0.0
F	14,700	3.5	15,156	3.1	15,270	0.8	15,114	-1.0	14,763	-2.3
IRL	:	:	148	:	170	15.2	203	19.3	189	-6.9
I	7,462	-20.3	7,470	0.1	7,237	-3.1	8,017	10.8	9,269	15.6
L	7	-22.6	7	7.7	7	0.0	:	:	:	:
NL	1,534	-7.0	1,486	-3.1	1,570	5.6	1,414	-10.0	1,786	26.3
A	989	1.7	1,045	5.6	1,090	4.3	1,119	2.6	1,136	1.5
P	:	:	519	:	609	17.3	612	0.4	568	-7.2
FIN	464	-19.8	571	23.2	598	4.7	594	-0.8	613	3.3
S	2,363	-23.4	2,459	4.1	2,850	15.9	3,056	7.2	3,485	14.0
UK	10,167	-11.1	10,344	1.7	9,781	-5.4	10,540	7.8	12,815	21.6
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Labour costs
(million ECU)

Source:  eurostat

Table 5.5

Extra-EU-15
exports
(million ECU)

	1993 t / t-1 (%)		1994 t / t-1 (%)		1995 t / t-1 (%)		1996 t / t-1 (%)		1997 t / t-1 (%)	
EU-15	74,350	23.1	81,539	9.7	86,843	6.5	94,592	8.9	112,911	19.4
B/L	2,538	52.2	3,184	25.5	3,323	4.4	3,021	-9.1	3,871	28.1
DK	1,058	-10.4	1,191	12.6	863	-27.6	853	-1.1	857	0.5
D	22,126	12.2	26,262	18.7	28,471	8.4	30,784	8.1	37,433	21.6
EL	87	42.0	94	8.7	128	36.3	144	11.8	177	23.4
E	2,491	17.5	3,080	23.6	3,856	25.2	4,365	13.2	4,254	-2.6
F	22,354	23.5	22,139	-1.0	22,050	-0.4	22,541	2.2	25,785	14.4
IRL	108	31.1	102	-4.9	152	48.2	124	-18.5	161	30.1
I	5,598	19.9	6,118	9.3	7,010	14.6	7,890	12.5	8,075	2.3
NL	2,822	9.6	2,147	-23.9	2,410	12.3	1,986	-17.6	2,291	15.4
A	855	8.9	1,033	20.8	1,548	49.9	1,948	25.8	2,188	12.3
P	199	8.4	196	-1.8	271	38.8	227	-16.3	262	15.2
FIN	773	49.1	821	6.2	1,351	64.7	1,571	16.2	1,463	-6.8
S	3,626	6.7	4,442	22.5	4,762	7.2	5,080	6.7	5,426	6.8
UK	9,717	81.8	10,731	10.4	10,647	-0.8	14,059	32.0	20,668	47.0

Source:  eurostat

Table 5.6

Extra EU-15
imports
(million ECU)

	1993 t / t-1 (%)		1994 t / t-1 (%)		1995 t / t-1 (%)		1996 t / t-1 (%)		1997 t / t-1 (%)	
EU-15	49,537	14.4	49,176	-0.7	45,344	-7.8	51,159	12.8	66,764	30.5
B/L	2,998	-4.1	2,397	-20.1	2,990	24.7	2,732	-8.6	3,071	12.4
DK	815	-7.9	1,052	29.1	880	-16.4	1,040	18.2	1,018	-2.1
D	9,034	-8.6	8,784	-2.8	9,553	8.8	11,246	17.7	14,138	25.7
EL	1,923	46.6	912	-52.6	788	-13.5	1,376	74.6	1,368	-0.6
E	1,926	-10.2	2,255	17.1	2,262	0.3	2,264	0.1	2,806	23.9
F	14,899	48.3	14,415	-3.2	10,327	-28.4	11,187	8.3	14,541	30.0
IRL	529	55.1	539	1.9	541	0.4	448	-17.2	793	76.8
I	2,762	-10.0	2,755	-0.3	3,039	10.3	3,249	6.9	4,544	39.9
NL	3,245	-14.1	3,116	-4.0	3,180	2.1	3,205	0.8	3,677	14.7
A	1,337	-9.7	1,504	12.5	1,356	-9.9	1,605	18.4	1,969	22.7
P	479	-6.5	620	29.6	509	-17.9	516	1.3	824	59.6
FIN	400	-29.9	497	24.3	557	12.1	875	57.0	1,115	27.4
S	1,102	-31.8	1,309	18.8	1,364	4.2	1,660	21.7	1,947	17.3
UK	8,090	78.6	9,020	11.5	7,998	-11.3	9,755	22.0	14,955	53.3

Source:  eurostat

Production (trend cycle) & producer price indices

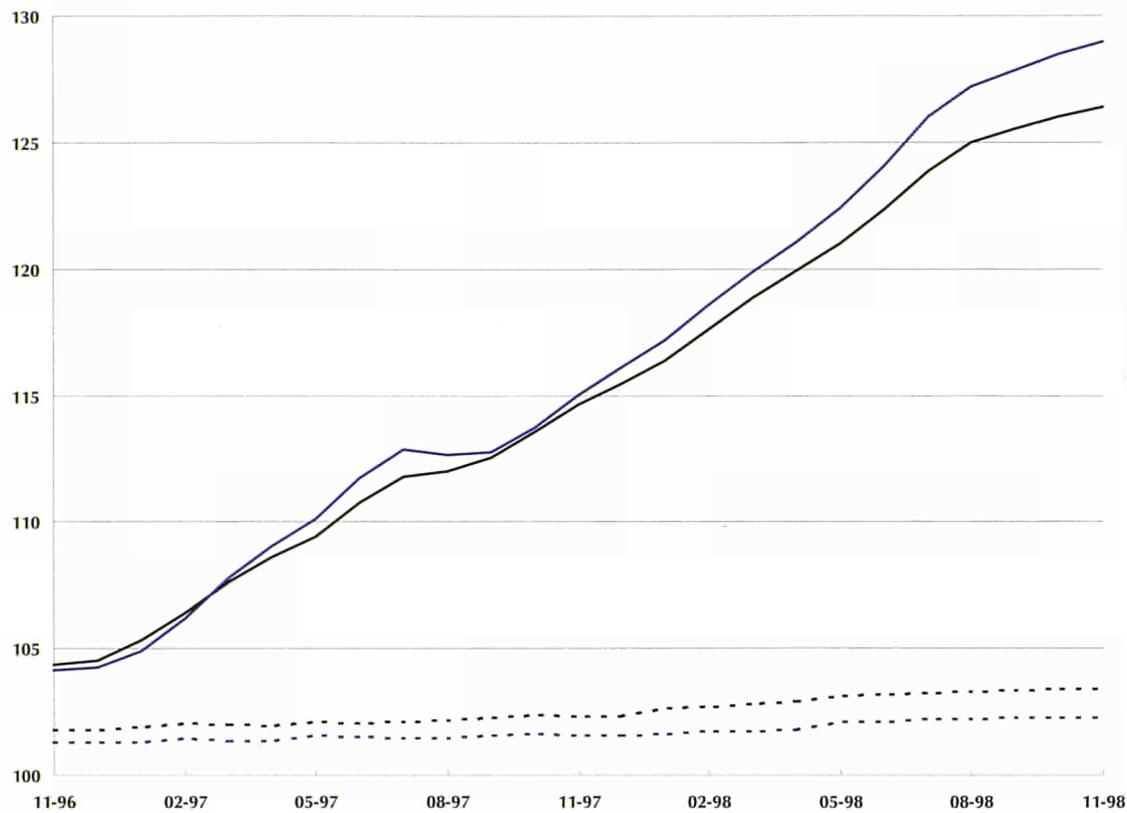


Figure 5.9

Production and
producer price
indices
(1995 = 100)

EU-15 production
—— index
EU-15 producer
----- price index
EU-11 production
—— index
EU-11 producer
----- price index

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available			Production index		Latest month available	Producer price index	
				t / t-1	t / t-4		t / t-3	t / t-12
EU-15	09-98	⇒	11-98	1.8	10.5	11-98	0.1	1.1
EUR-11	09-98	⇒	11-98	2.1	12.5	11-98	0.1	0.7
B	09-98	⇒	11-98	-0.8	11.1		:	:
DK	09-98	⇒	11-98	0.0	-0.6	11-98	0.5	0.8
D	09-98	⇒	11-98	5.0	18.9	12-98	0.0	1.0
EL	09-98	⇒	11-98	1.3	6.1	11-98	-0.4	10.3
E	09-98	⇒	11-98	1.9	6.1	12-98	0.1	1.9
F	09-98	⇒	11-98	3.7	11.5		:	:
IRL	08-98	⇒	10-98	-0.2	-1.1		:	:
I	09-98	⇒	11-98	0.5	-4.7		:	:
L	08-98	⇒	10-98	7.2	9.6		:	:
NL	08-98	⇒	10-98	0.6	6.0	12-98	0.2	1.8
A	08-98	⇒	10-98	4.4	12.7		:	:
P	09-98	⇒	11-98	-1.5	4.8		:	:
FIN	09-98	⇒	11-98	-0.9	-0.4	12-98	0.5	0.6
S	09-98	⇒	11-98	3.0	12.1	12-98	0.2	2.6
UK	09-98	⇒	11-98	-0.5	-1.6	12-98	0.2	1.9
NO	09-98	⇒	11-98	3.3	8.3		:	:
Japan	07-97	⇒	09-97	-1.7	6.9	10-97	-0.5	0.6
USA	11-97	⇒	01-98	2.9	11.5	01-98	-0.9	-1.2

Table 5.7

Production
and producer
price indices:
growth rates
(%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 5.10

Production and producer price indices: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 09-98 to 11-98 (%)

Production ■
Producer price index ■

Source:  eurostat

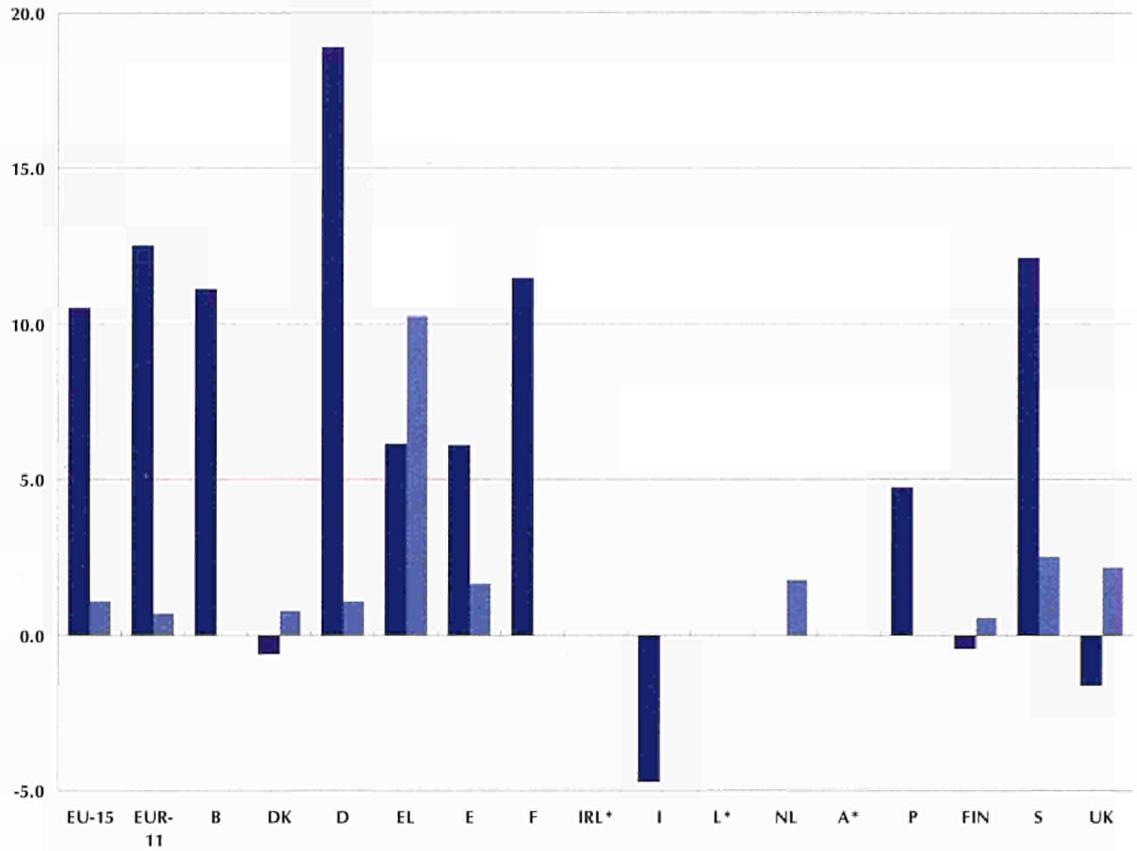
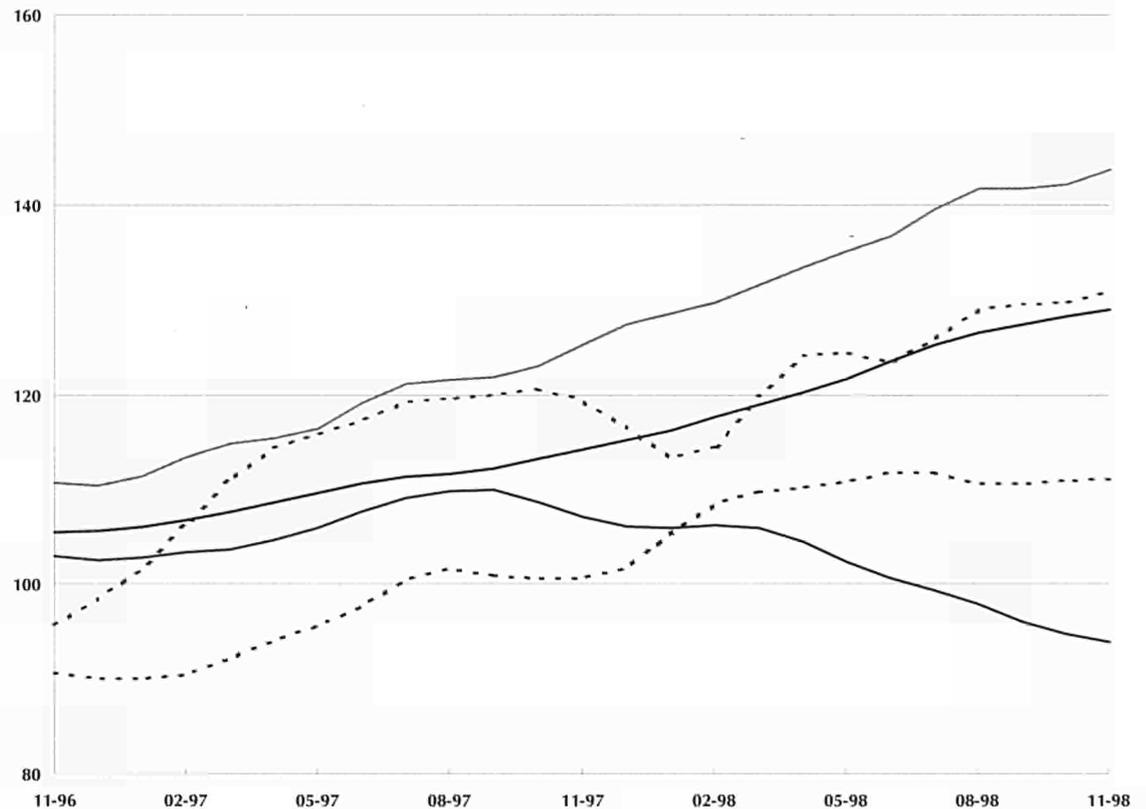


Figure 5.11

EU-15 production index for individual groups, trend cycle (1995 = 100)

Motor vehicles —
Bodies for motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers - - -
Parts and accessories for motor vehicles —
Ships and boats —
Railway rolling stock - - -

Source:  eurostat

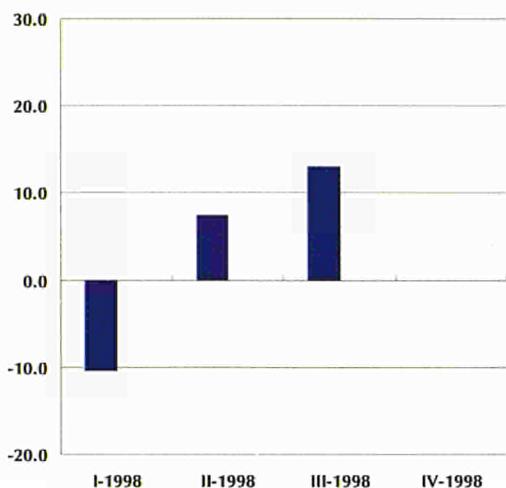


Production & producer price indices

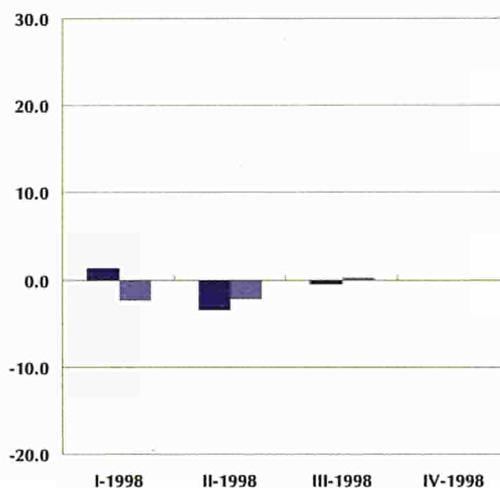
Figure 5.12

Production and producer price indices: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

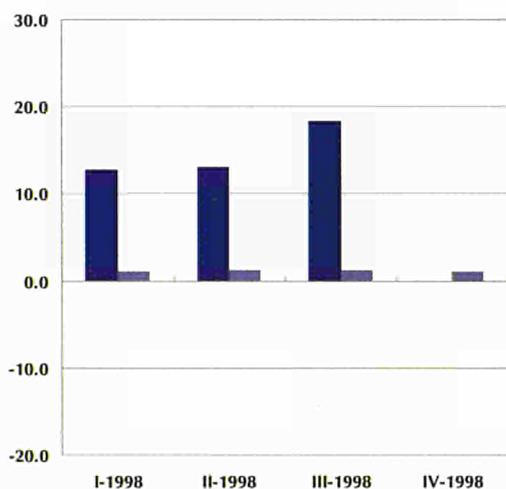
Belgique / België



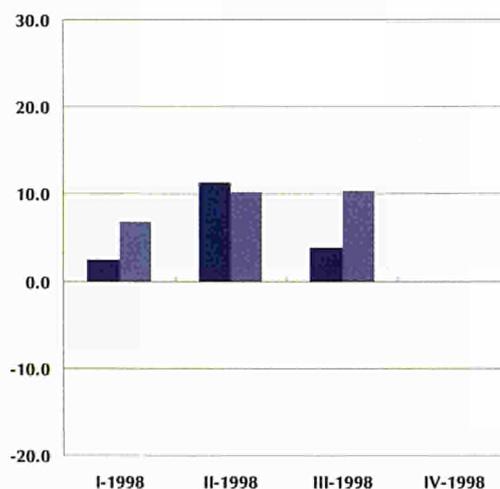
Danmark



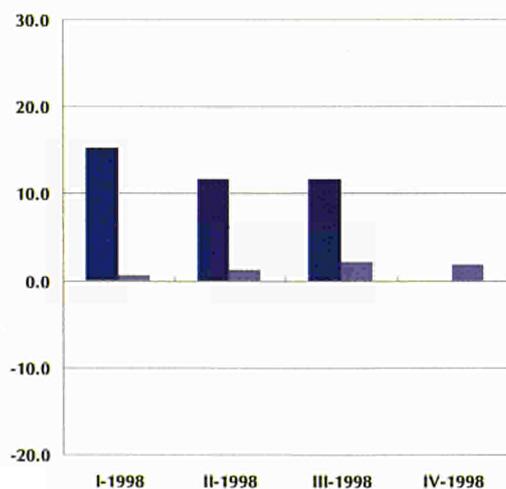
Deutschland



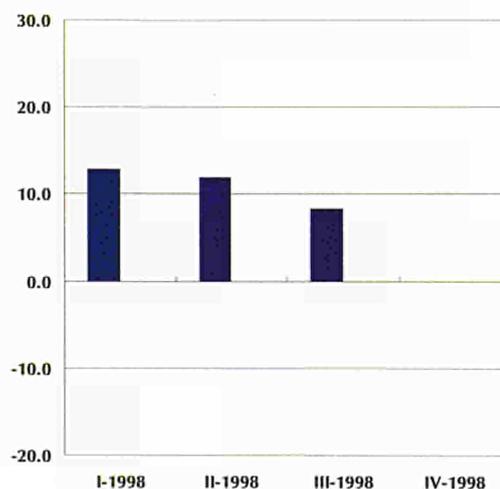
Ellada



España



France

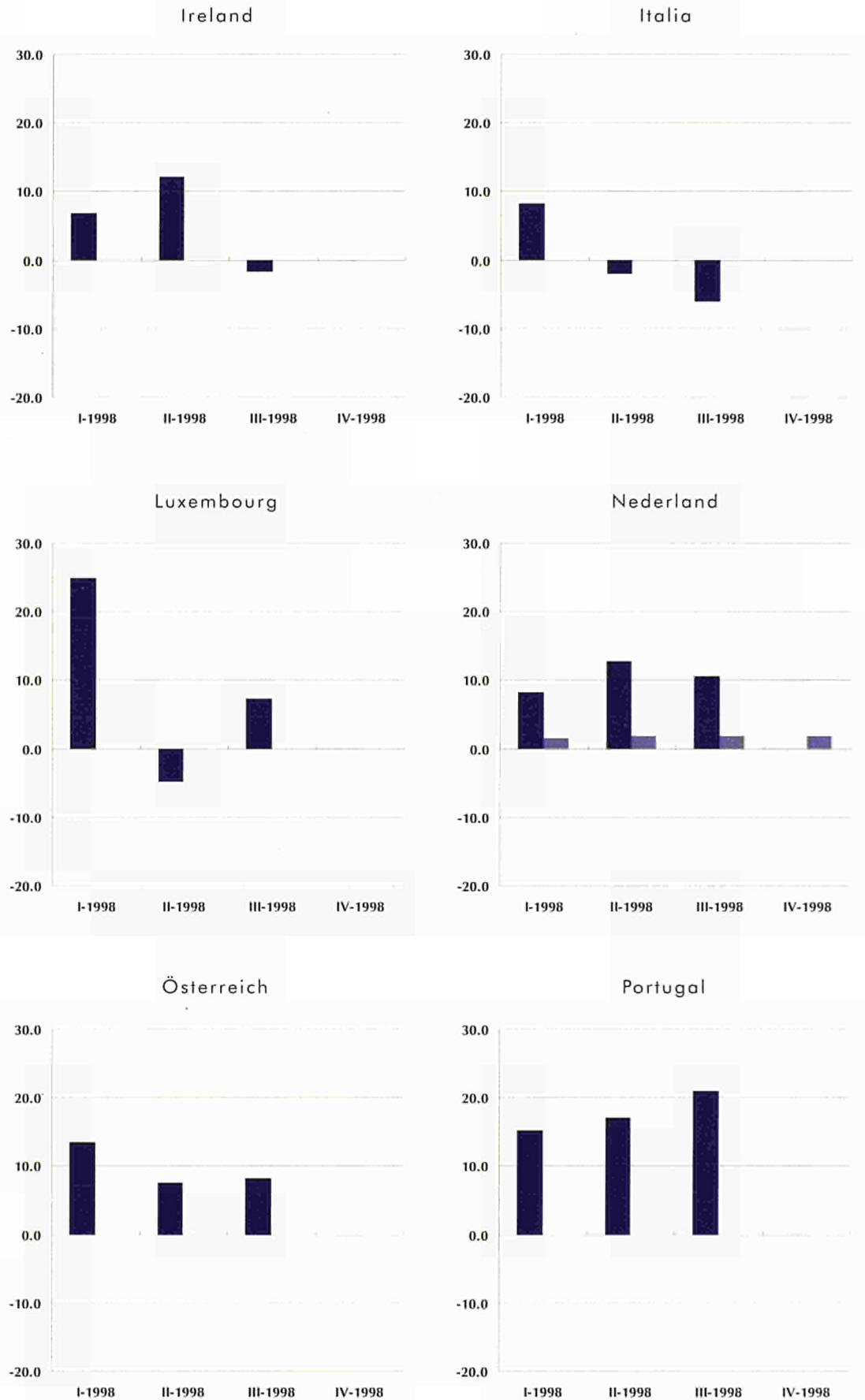


■ Production index
■ Producer price index

Source: eurostat

Figure 5.12

Production and producer price indices: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

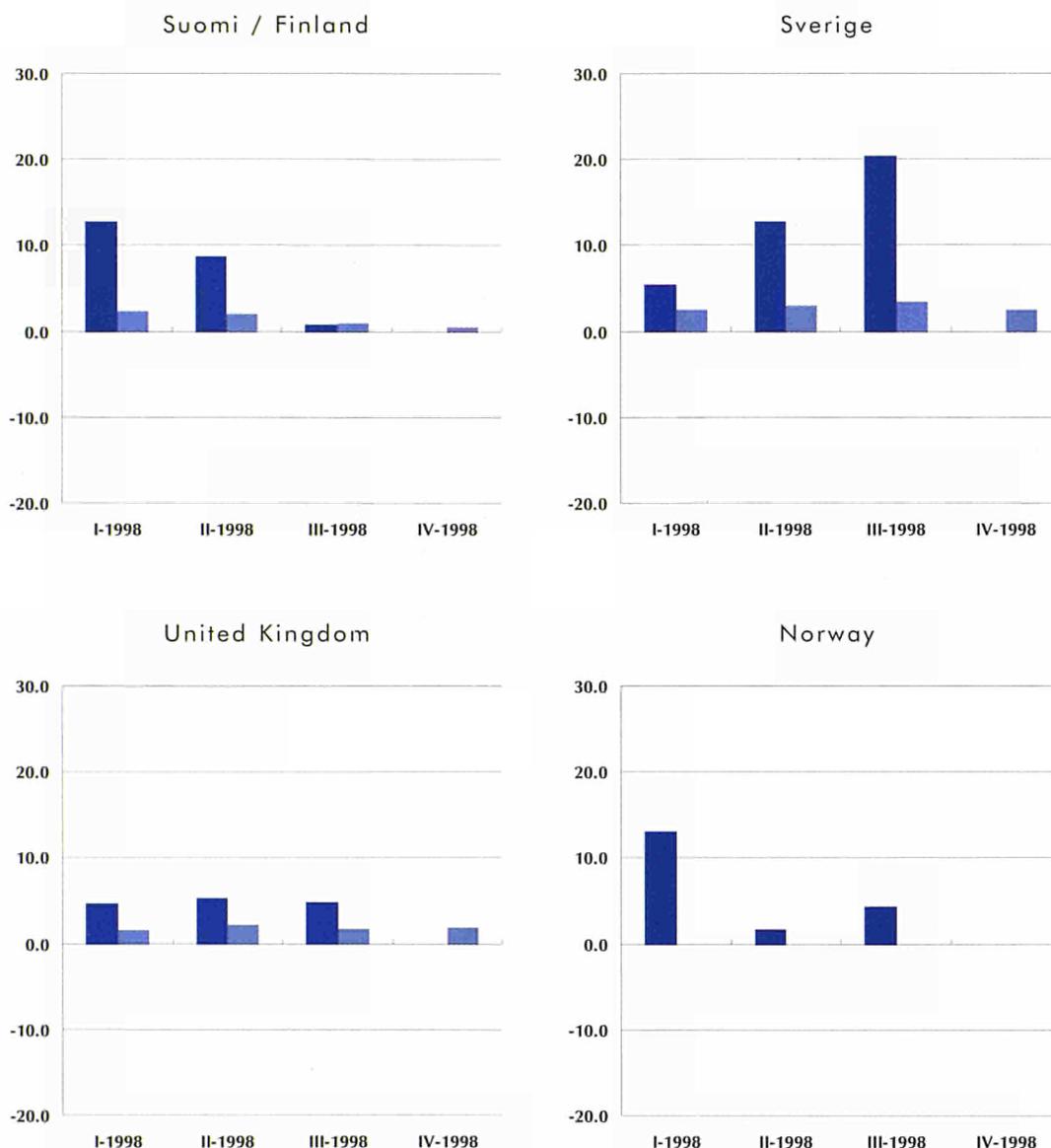


Production index ■
 Producer price index ■

Source: eurostat

Production & producer price indices

Figure 5.12



Production and producer price indices: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

■ Production index
■ Producer price index

Further information - 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 and Spain). Secondly, for EU-15 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. For Germany, the trend and seasonally adjusted figures are calculated by the German NSO.

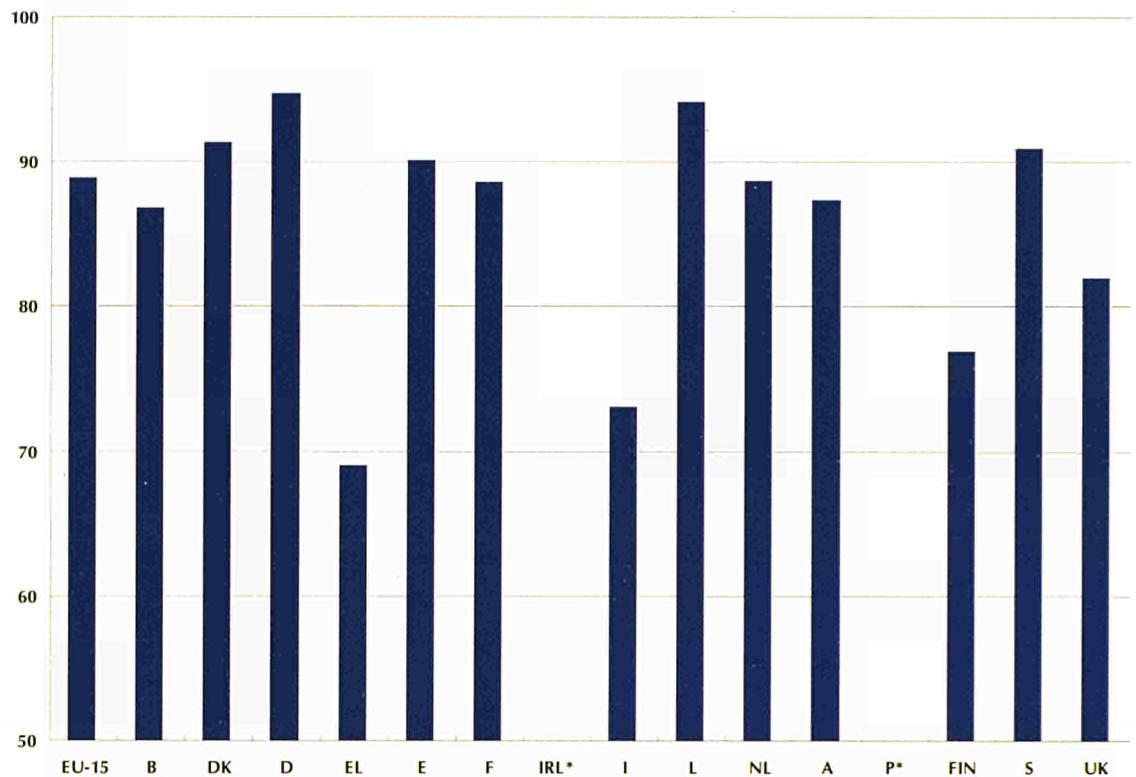
The index of producer prices shows (in the national currency of the Member State in question) changes in the ex-works selling prices of all products sold on the domestic market. Since we deal with producer prices, imports are not included in these price indices. Producer price indices are not seasonally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

Full methodological notes may be found on page 105.

Source: eurostat

Figure 5.13

Capacity utilisation rates, 10-98 (%)



Source: DG II, Business Survey

Table 5.8

Capacity utilisation rates (%)

	Growth rate: latest month, t / t-12 (%)	01-98	04-98	07-98	10-98
EU-15	0.6	87.3	89.5	90.8	88.9
B	0.2	84.7	78.8	90.7	86.8
DK	0.3	91.1	94.9	94.6	91.3
D	3.6	91.9	93.6	95.2	94.7
EL	-10.9	79.0	70.0	65.0	69.0
E	0.6	84.5	89.1	91.0	90.1
F	-0.2	86.2	93.1	92.0	88.6
IRL	:	:	:	:	:
I	-5.8	76.0	75.1	74.3	73.1
L	6.0	93.4	92.2	94.2	94.2
NL	1.3	87.9	87.7	88.8	88.7
A	-0.7	87.1	88.7	86.3	87.4
P	5.0	84.5	:	:	:
FIN	-2.7	74.0	75.0	76.7	76.9
S	9.5	86.0	84.0	92.0	91.0
UK	-6.3	85.9	88.7	88.3	82.0

Source: DG II, Business Survey

Foreign trade indices (trend cycle)

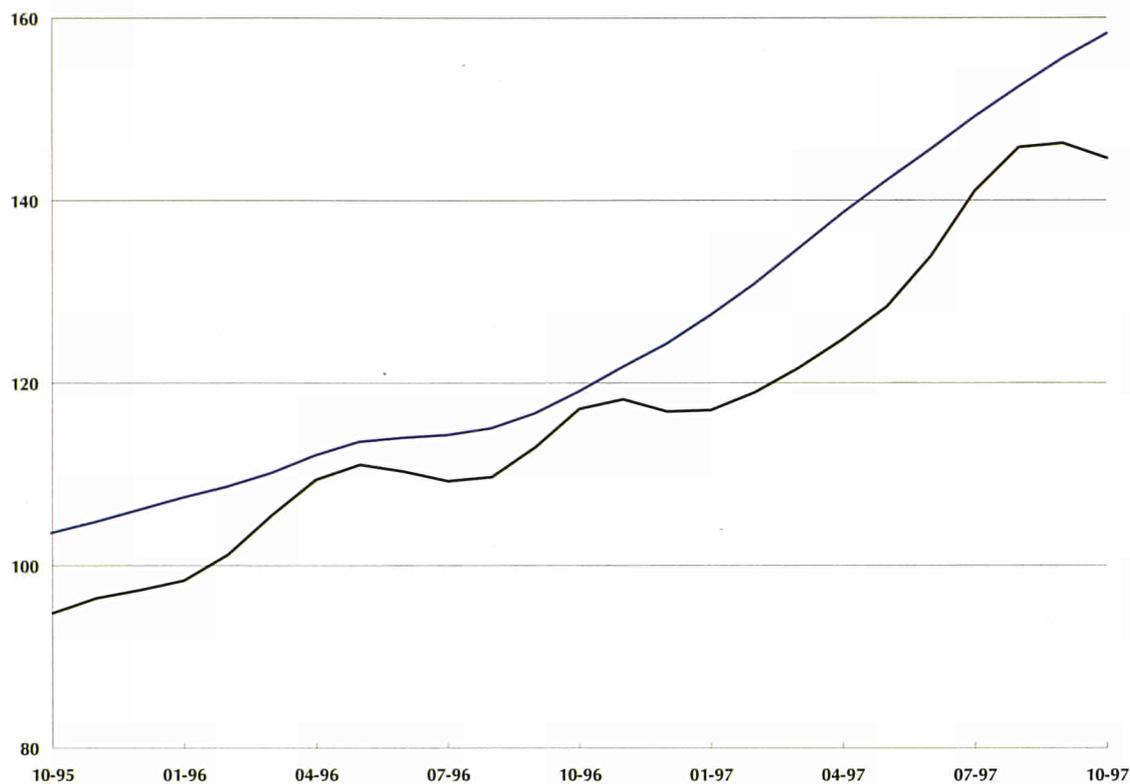


Figure 5.14

EU-15 foreign trade indices in ECU terms (1995 = 100)

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

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EU-15	08-97	⇒ 10-97	8.3	6.6	6.7	4.7	:
B / L	09-97	⇒ 11-97	1.4	0.3	2.8	0.0	-2.8
DK	09-97	⇒ 11-97	0.4	-0.4	-3.2	-1.4	0.5
D	07-97	⇒ 09-97	4.7	2.4	4.4	4.5	1.6
EL	07-97	⇒ 09-97	0.1	-6.7	5.1	-5.5	6.4
E	09-97	⇒ 11-97	3.9	2.4	6.9	5.1	5.8
F	09-97	⇒ 11-97	4.2	3.7	3.2	0.7	-3.5
IRL	08-97	⇒ 10-97	3.0	2.7	2.5	-2.4	-6.2
I	08-97	⇒ 10-97	3.1	-0.1	8.5	7.5	-1.4
NL	08-97	⇒ 10-97	0.0	0.1	1.0	-1.8	1.4
A		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
P	08-97	⇒ 10-97	6.8	6.2	2.6	1.7	-2.5
FIN		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
S		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
UK	09-97	⇒ 11-97	1.5	-3.4	1.5	2.5	0.2

Table 5.9

Foreign trade indices (value indices are in ECU terms): growth rate, three months compared to the previous three months (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 5.15

Foreign trade indices in ECU terms: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 08-97 to 10-97 (%)

Export value ■
Import value ■

Source:  eurostat

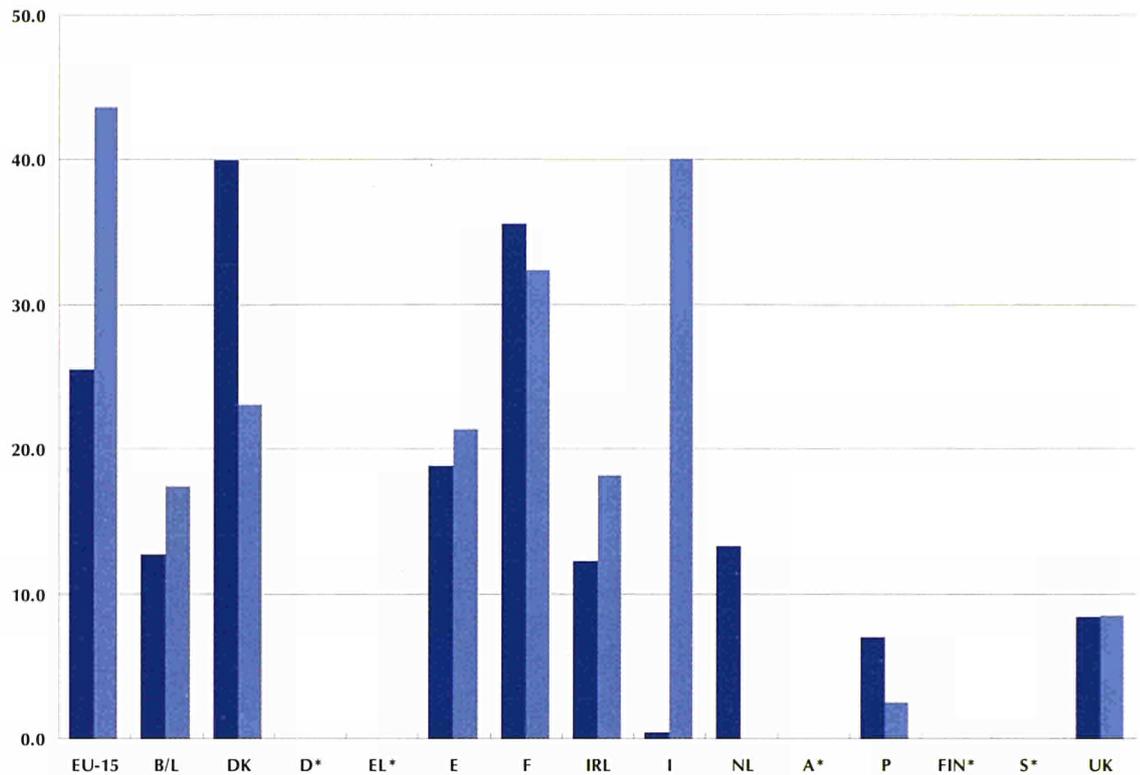


Table 5.10

Foreign trade indices (value indices are in ECU terms): growth rates, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

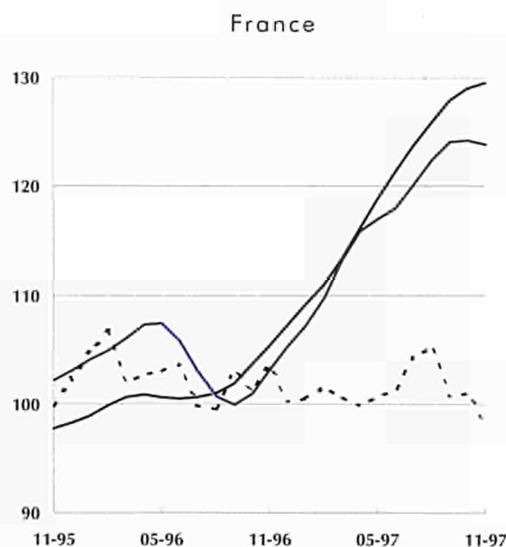
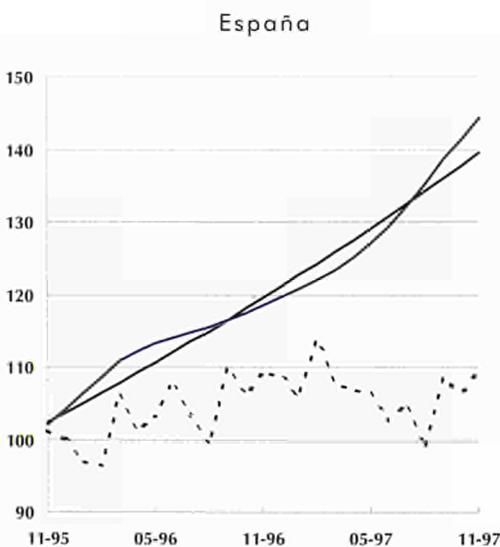
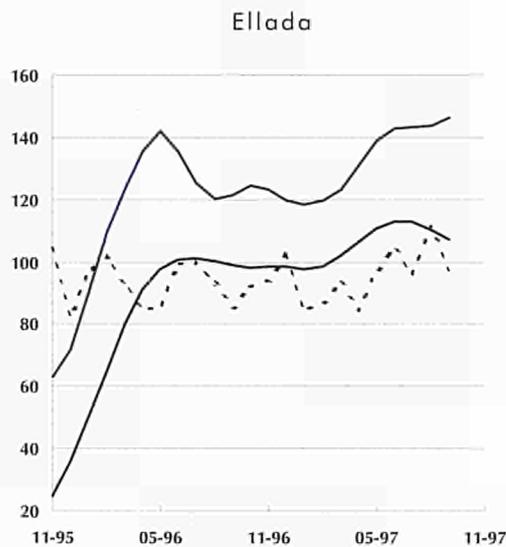
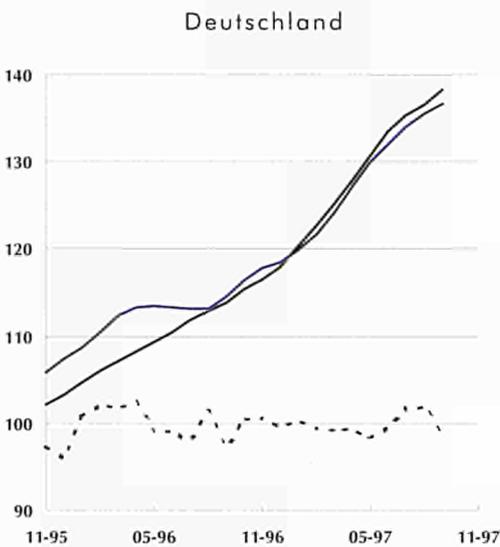
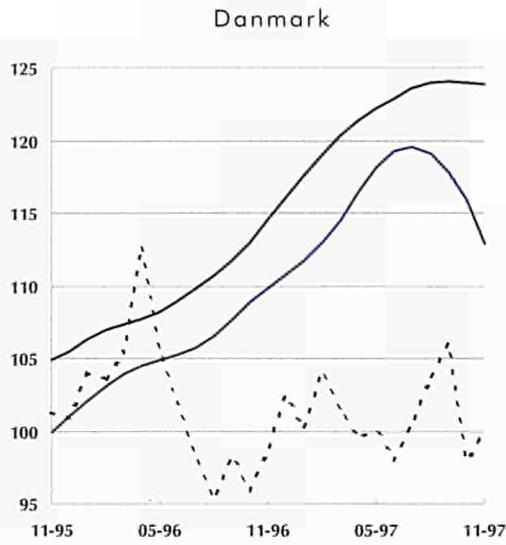
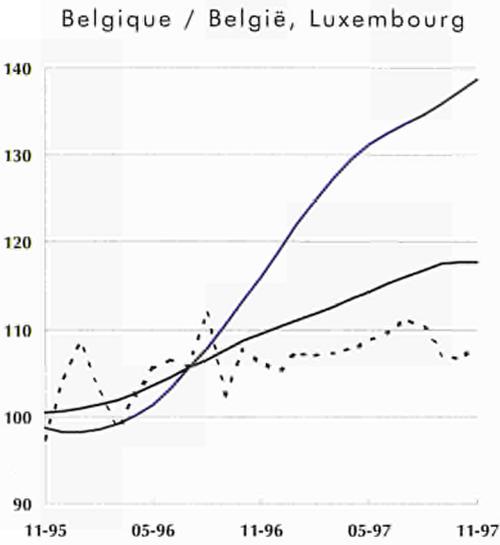
Source:  eurostat

	Latest 3 months available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EU-15	08-97	⇒ 10-97	25.5	23.4	43.7	32.8	:
B / L	09-97	⇒ 11-97	3.4	0.7	17.8	16.5	1.7
DK	09-97	⇒ 11-97	13.1	6.9	10.9	8.0	3.7
D	07-97	⇒ 09-97	24.7	20.5	24.1	22.0	1.8
EL	07-97	⇒ 09-97	22.3	4.4	22.2	11.4	9.4
E	09-97	⇒ 11-97	14.7	13.1	21.7	19.7	-0.2
F	09-97	⇒ 11-97	28.4	27.0	20.6	16.1	-2.6
IRL	08-97	⇒ 10-97	12.3	20.6	18.3	1.2	-20.9
I	08-97	⇒ 10-97	0.4	-1.3	40.1	45.0	5.3
NL	08-97	⇒ 10-97	13.4	8.2	-0.2	-4.7	0.5
A		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
P	08-97	⇒ 10-97	7.0	9.9	2.6	-2.0	-8.1
FIN		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
S		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
UK	09-97	⇒ 11-97	6.0	10.3	5.9	10.6	0.4

Foreign trade indices (trend cycle)

Figure 5.16

Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1995 = 100)

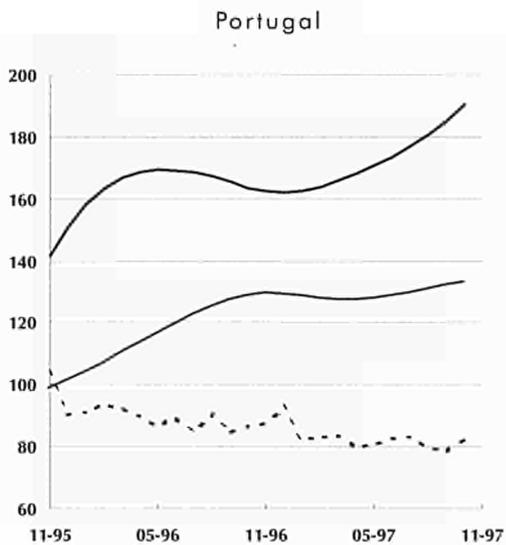
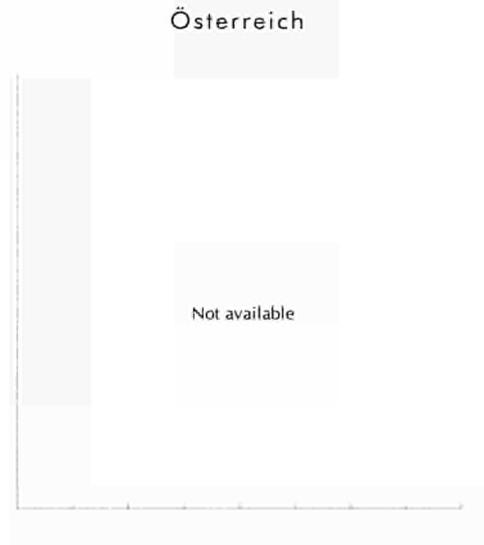
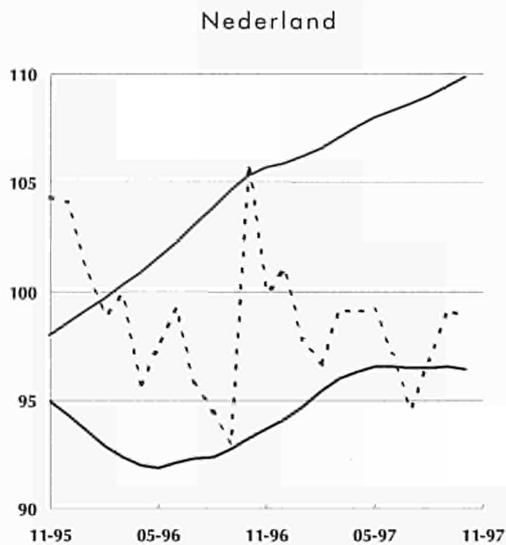
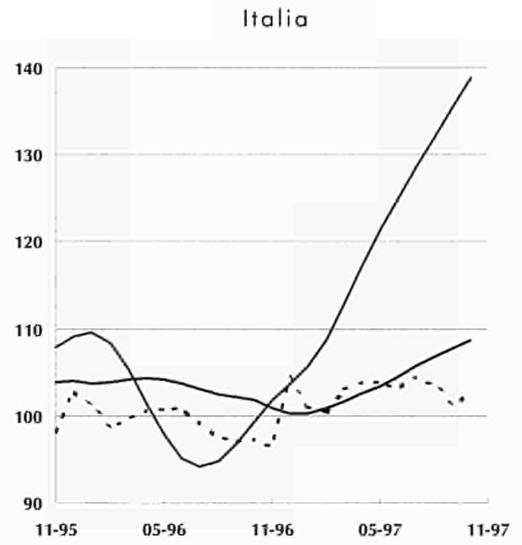
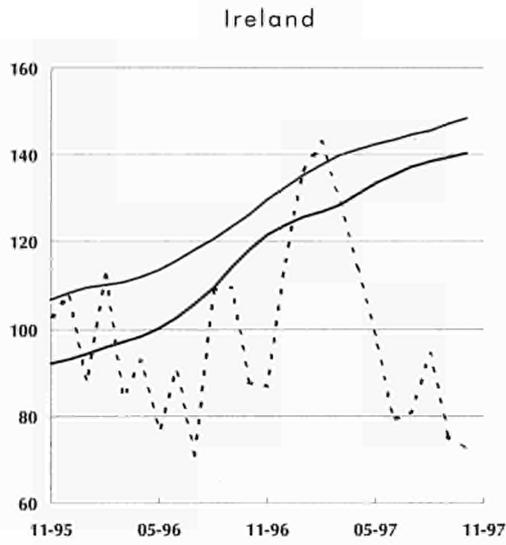


— Export value index
— Import value index
- - - Terms of trade

Source: eurostat

Figure 5.16

Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1995 = 100)



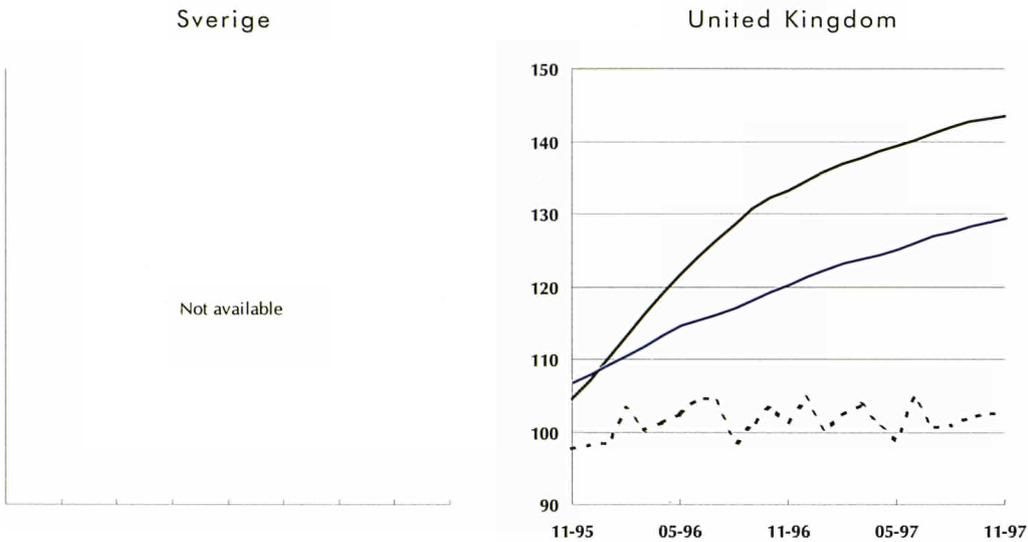
Export value index ———
Import value index ———
Terms of trade - - - - -

Source:  eurostat

Foreign trade indices (trend cycle)

Figure 5.16

Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1995 = 100)



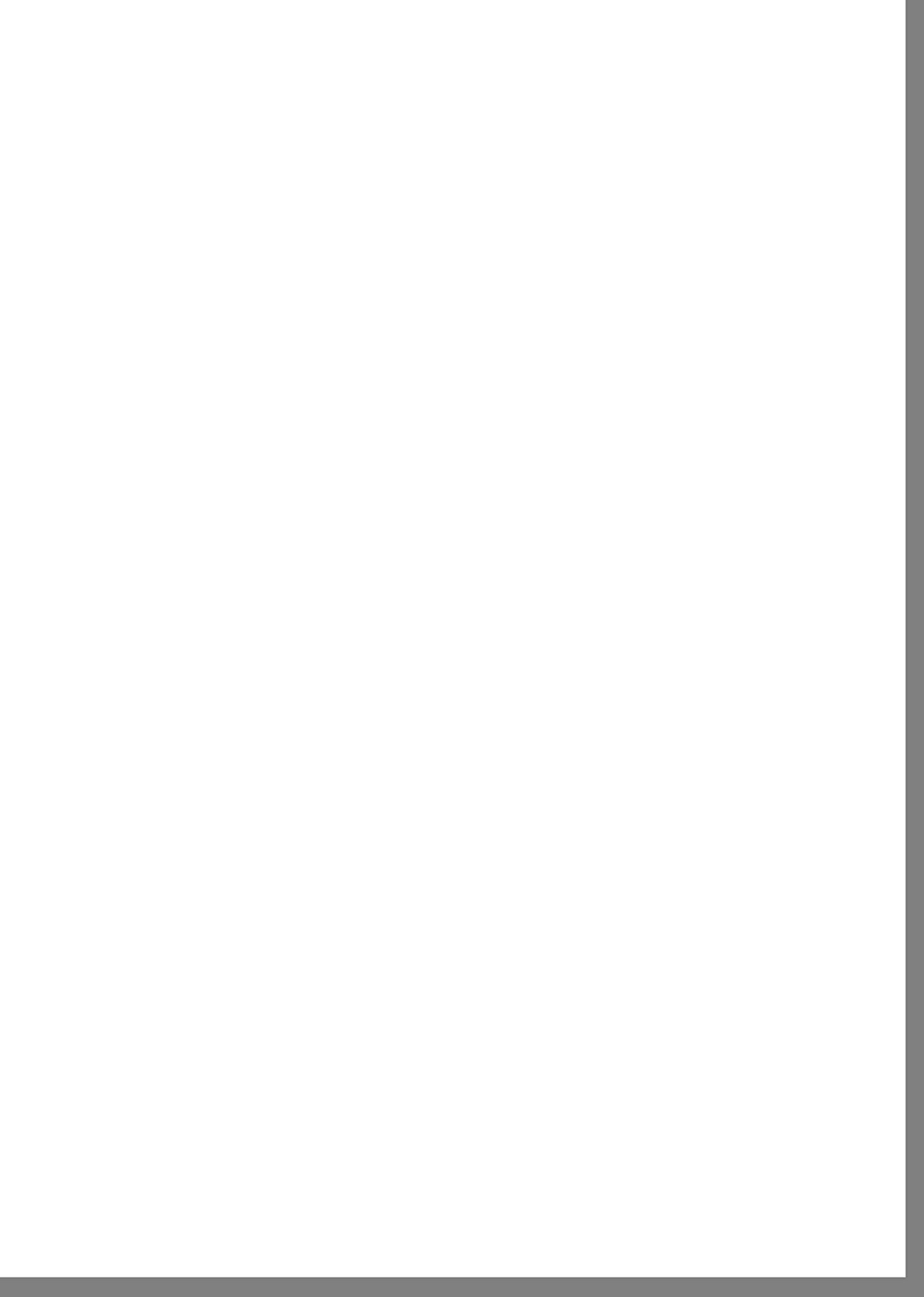
— Export value index
— Import value index
- - - - Terms of trade

Further information - 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 EU-15 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 105.

Source:  eurostat



6. Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel

Commentary 92

Structural indicators 98

Number of enterprises, turnover, value-added, personnel costs, number of persons employed, number of employees



6. Retail trade in motor vehicles, motorcycles and automotive fuel

Description of the NACE Rev. 1 Groups in Division 50:

- 50.1: sale of motor vehicles;
- 50.2: maintenance and repair of motor vehicles;
- 50.3: sale of motor vehicles parts and accessories;
- 50.4: sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories;
- 50.5: retail sale of automotive fuel.

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

Eurostat Data-Shop
4, rue Alphonse Weicker
L - 2014 Luxembourg
tel: (352) 4335 2251
fax: (352) 4335 2221
e-mail: dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu

Introduction

This activity covers the sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles as well as the sale of automotive fuel (NACE Rev. 1 50). Retail and repair services are of growing importance to the manufacturers of motor vehicles. In a report by the European Automobile Manufacturers Association (ACEA) it was stated that "today, however, as traditional means of product differentiation are disappearing, a manufacturer's competitive edge lies increasingly outside the design and production of cars and within the realm of pre- and after-sales service". Many retailers within the activity are connected to the motor vehicle industry through a franchise system, standardising marketing, product and price policy.

Nevertheless, in the EU Member States, the activity displays quite large differences in the number of enterprises per thousand inhabitants and the number of persons employed per enterprise. All data used in this comment is for 1995.

Structure of the activity

In Italy there are twice as many enterprises in the sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and retail sale of automotive fuel than in France or the United Kingdom. The Italian density of enterprises is the highest in Europe amongst the countries for which data is available (2.7 enterprises per thousand inhabitants), whilst in France and the United Kingdom there are only 1.2 retail outlets per thousand inhabitants. The lowest density is found in Austria, where there is only one enterprise for each thousand inhabitants.

Contrary to the aggregated figures, Italy has the lowest density of enterprises in the sale of motor vehicles (0.2 enterprises per thousand inhabitants), whilst at the other end of the spectrum the Netherlands and Luxembourg registered 0.9 and 0.7 enterprises per thousand inhabitants respectively.

number of enterprises

In Italy there are twice

as many enterprises

than in France or the

United Kingdom

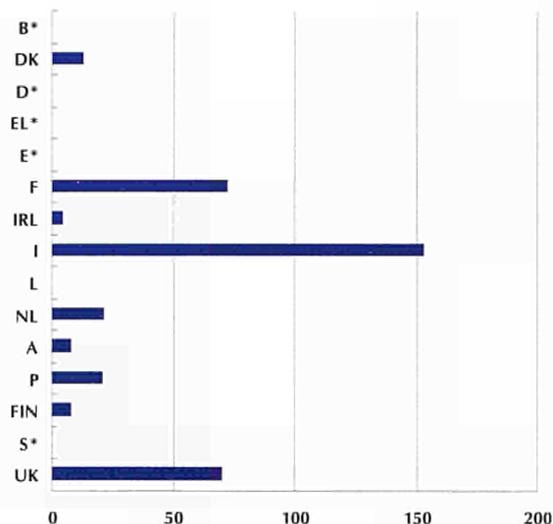


Figure 6.1

Number of enterprises, 1995 (thousands)

Source:  eurostat

However, this is an exception, as Italy reported an enterprise density of 1.7 enterprises per thousand inhabitants in the activity of the maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, well ahead of Denmark (1.3 enterprises). Furthermore, of the countries for which data was available, Italy had the second highest enterprise density in the activity of retail sale of automotive fuel (0.4 enterprises per thousand inhabitants), behind Luxembourg (0.6 enterprises).

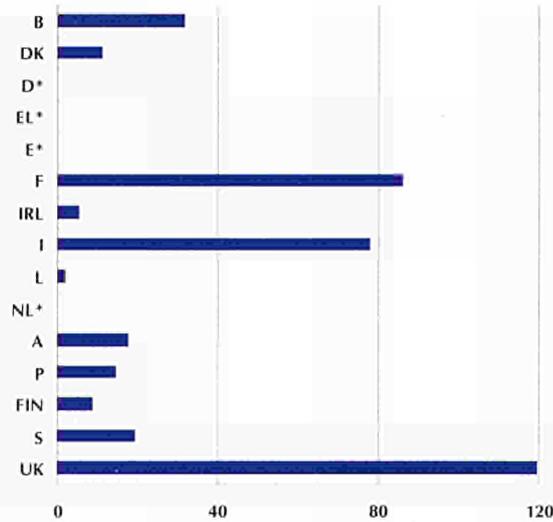
The patterns observed for the number of enterprises are largely repeated if we look at the number of persons employed per enterprise. Italy is the country with the lowest figure (2.8 persons employed per enterprise) and Austria is the highest figure (9.5 persons). There was a high average number of persons employed in Luxembourg (8.7 persons), even though its enterprise density (1.8 enterprises per thousand inhabitants) is found midway between that of Italy and Austria. This may be explained on the one hand by more large enterprises than in other European countries and by the fact that in

Luxembourg there is a higher share of enterprises engaged in the sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories as well as in the sale of motor vehicles (which both have relatively high labour intensity compared to the other activities). The second lowest number of persons employed per enterprise is found in Finland (3.8 persons), where the density of 1.5 enterprises per thousand inhabitants implies a dominance of smaller enterprises.

Throughout this NACE Rev. 1 activity, the highest number of persons employed per enterprise is in Austria and Luxembourg and the lowest in Italy, Denmark and Finland (where data is available). The only exception is seen in the retail sale of automotive fuel, where Austrian enterprises employed less (4.0 persons per enterprise on average) than their Danish (8.8 persons) or German counterparts (7.9 persons).

Figure 6.2

Turnover, 1995
(billion ECU)



Source: eurostat

In 1995, enterprises in

Luxembourg and Austria

had the highest average

turnover: 2.8 million and

2.3 million ECU respectively

Performance of the activity

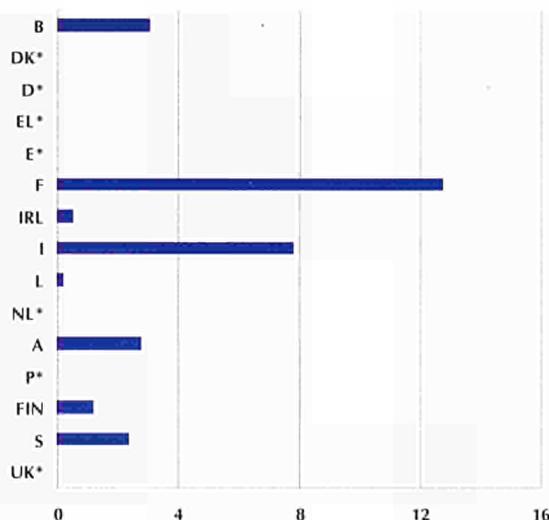
This analysis will now turn to measures of performance within the activity of NACE Rev. 1 50. This may be carried out using ratios such as turnover per enterprise and value added per person employed.

In 1995, enterprises in Luxembourg and Austria had the highest average turnover (2.8 million and 2.3 million ECU respectively), reflective of the larger average size of enterprises in these two countries. As stated, in Italy retail sale is often dominat-

ed by smaller enterprises and this results in the ratio of turnover per enterprise being the lowest within the EU (at some 0.5 million ECU per enterprise). The same is true in Portugal (0.7 million ECU per enterprise) and Denmark (0.9 million ECU per enterprise). Both of these countries also have very low enterprise density. The average turnover per enterprise in Finland was also low (1.1 million ECU), which is consistent with its low number of persons employed per enterprise.

Figure 6.3

Value added at factor
cost, 1995
(billion ECU)



Source: eurostat

The turnover per enterprise in the United Kingdom was higher than in France (1.7 million and 1.2 million ECU respectively), despite the fact that these two countries have a similar enterprise density (no data on the number of persons employed were available for the United Kingdom).

Personnel costs

Austrian turnover per enterprise was one of the highest in Europe in the sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. However, for the sale of automotive fuel Austria's average turnover (at 658 thousand ECU) accounted for only one fifth of the figure seen in Luxembourg (3.6 million ECU). The figure for Luxembourg is particularly high due to the lower levels of taxation that are applied to fuel. Furthermore, Luxembourg is on the transit route of many international hauliers, who take advantage of the low fuel prices whilst passing through the country, giving it comparatively high turnover figures.

The opposite is true in sale of motor vehicles where Austria recorded the highest ratio of turnover per enterprise, whilst the lowest was recorded in Luxembourg (6.2 million and 1.1 million ECU respectively).

The ratio of value added (at factor costs) per enterprise for NACE Rev.1 50 also reflects to some degree the size of enterprises. In Italy the average enterprise made one seventh of the value added of their Austrian counterpart (51 thousand ECU per enterprise compared to 357 thousand ECU), whilst in France the figure was somewhere in between at 177 thousand ECU. The second highest value added per enterprise was found in Luxembourg (323 thousand ECU).

Looking at value added (at factor costs) per person employed, Finland reported the highest rates of labour productivity for this particular activity (155 thousand ECU per person employed). This figure was four times higher than that seen in Belgium (39 thousand ECU), Austria (38 thousand ECU) and Luxembourg (37 thousand ECU). In Italy there was a low level of labour productivity recorded, some 18 thousand ECU per person employed. Care should be taken in the interpretation of these figures as they use the number of persons employed as the denominator of the ratio. In countries such as

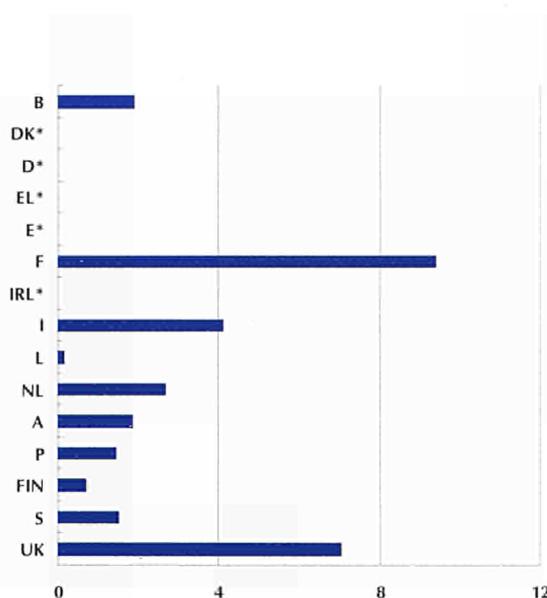


Figure 6.4

Personnel costs,
1995
(billion ECU)

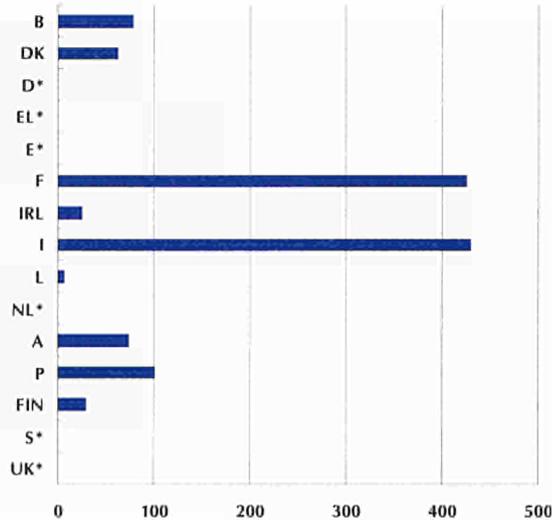
Source:  eurostat

Italy, the figures may be distorted - as there are a great number of family workers who may be unpaid. Looking at the share of the number of employees in the number of persons employed could help to explain the differences in labour productivity within Europe. The share was highest in Austria (91.9% of the total were employees). A similar high share was found in Portugal (91.3%) and Luxembourg (89.6%). This was not the case in Italy, where barely half of the persons employed were employees, 52.2%.

A breakdown of NACE Rev. 1 Division 50 shows that there were low levels of labour productivity in France and Italy compared to other Member States (for which data is available). For example, in Italy, the lowest levels of productivity were recorded in three out of the five activities (the maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, the sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories, as well as the sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories).

Figure 6.5

Number of persons employed, 1995 (thousands)



Source:  eurostat

Further analysis of the activity can be conducted by looking at personnel costs in each of the Member States for which data is available. There were high personnel costs per employee in Luxembourg (35 thousand ECU per employee), which were more than 25% higher than in Finland (27.8 thousand) or Austria (27.2 thousand ECU) and twice as high as in Portugal (16 thousand ECU) and Italy (18 thousand ECU). A comparison of the data for labour productivity and personnel costs shows that the Member States with the highest productivity are the same as those that have the highest personnel costs.

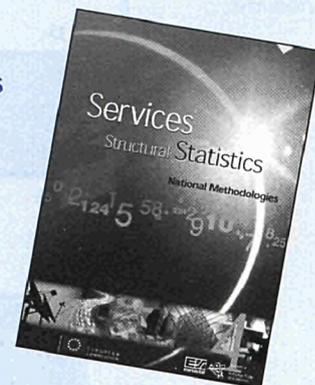
Share of investments in value added

In 1995 investments for the sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel were equal to 14.1% of the value added (at factor costs) for the European countries where data was available. The share was higher in Sweden and Italy, with ratios of 20.8% and 16.7% respectively, whilst in France only 9.9% of value added was reinvested.

A breakdown by activity displays a more varied pattern: whilst in the sale of motor vehicles a slightly higher share of 14.4% was re-invested, there was a far lower share for the sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories (7.5%) and retail sale of automotive fuel (8.7%). The low level of investment may be explained by the tendency to reduce the number of retail outlets. Austrian petrol stations followed a different investment policy by investing twice as high a share (17.9% of value added). Swedish investment shares in value added were the highest in Europe within the activity of the sale of motor vehicles, accounting for 28.5%. In Italy there were also generally high levels of investment, except in the retail sale of automotive fuel, where 7.7% was re-invested - only France recorded lower figures (5.0%).

MERCURE SOURCES

This publication aims to document current practice in each of the members of the European Union (EU) and of the European Free Trade Area (EFTA) in the field of structural business statistics in the service sectors. Each country report is structured in the same way. The first part of the report explains the statistical system and the second part provides details on each national data source. There is one report on the statistical system per country and 46 different sources in total for the 17 countries currently available.



Information is provided on the following areas for the statistical system: the institution responsible, the legal framework, classifications, units, the business register and a summary of data sources. This last item is an overview of the data sources used and it serves as an introduction for the second part of each national report, namely the data sources. These sources are classified as surveys or administrative sources. As with the statistical system, the part relating to sources also has a standard structure. Some of the elements are only relevant for statistical surveys and are not relevant for sources based directly on administrative returns. The information provided for each source is: administrative and legal information, summary of the types of questionnaires used, population coverage, lists of information collected on each unit, primary data collection method including information on sample sizes and response rates, methods for the production of results, information on national quality reports and dissemination.

The contents of the CD-ROM can be viewed using most recent web browsers that support frames and JavaScript (e.g. Netscape 3 or later, Internet Explorer 4 or later). Through the browser the user can access a tailor-made interface showing the detailed methodological information. The information can be selected either by reading through the publication screen by screen or by navigating using a hierarchical tree structure made up of the full list of methodological information. The interface also provides the possibility to view the information for two different countries or two different sources from the same country on screen at the same time, which makes comparisons of the information easier to do.

This product is available in two forms, an electronic version on CD-ROM and a paper publication.

The paper publication runs to slightly more than 400 pages structured country by country and then source by source. A full list of the methodological items presented for each statistical system and each source is annexed to the publication.

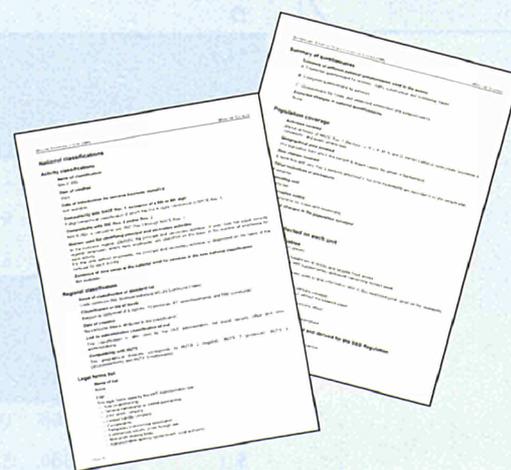


Table 6.1

Number of enterprises, 1995 (units)

	5000	5010	Share (%)	5020	Share (%)	5030	Share (%)	5040	Share (%)
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	12,726	3,670	28.8	6,738	52.9	886	7.0	142	1.1
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F	72,363	25,622	35.4	31,976	44.2	5,370	7.4	3,984	5.5
IRL	4,433	817	18.4	1,958	44.2	:	:	:	:
I	153,221	11,049	7.2	99,181	64.7	10,369	6.8	8,834	5.8
L	749	305	40.7	106	14.2	91	12.1	10	1.3
NL	21,230	13,475	63.5	3,222	15.2	2,183	10.3	687	3.2
A	7,849	1,834	23.4	3,018	38.5	764	9.7	216	2.8
P	20,785	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	7,791	1,095	14.1	4,106	52.7	1,273	16.3	150	1.9
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	70,278	39,473	56.2	17,363	24.7	4,801	6.8	1,276	1.8

Source:  eurostat

Table 6.2

Turnover, 1995 (million ECU)

	5000	5010	Share (%)	5020	Share (%)	5030	Share (%)	5040	Share (%)
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
B	31,786	20,768	65.3	4,991	15.7	3,337	10.5	493	1.6
DK	11,377	6,913	60.8	1,772	15.6	842	7.4	78	0.7
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F	86,268	64,096	74.3	8,028	9.3	9,409	10.9	2,083	2.4
IRL	5,334	3,643	68.3	561	10.5	:	:	:	:
I	77,882	35,866	46.1	9,527	12.2	7,499	9.6	2,634	3.4
L	2,105	1,037	49.2	64	3.0	137	6.5	18	0.8
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
A	17,820	11,291	63.4	2,898	16.3	2,047	11.5	258	1.4
P	14,813	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	8,768	4,605	52.5	1,627	18.6	1,266	14.4	57	0.6
S	19,386	10,458	53.9	2,673	13.8	1,890	9.8	228	1.2
UK	119,659	82,163	68.7	10,606	8.9	11,210	9.4	1,252	1.0

Source:  eurostat

Value added and personnel costs

Table 6.3

	5000	5010	Share (%)	5020	Share (%)	5030	Share (%)	5040	Share (%)
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
B	3,086	1,503	48.7	913	29.6	470	15.2	59	1.9
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F	12,801	7,063	55.2	2,762	21.6	2,122	16.6	331	2.6
IRL	524	306	58.4	103	19.6	:	:	:	:
I	7,835	2,593	33.1	2,790	35.6	1,224	15.6	368	4.7
L	243	144	59.2	17	7.0	22	9.0	2	0.9
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
A	2,807	1,407	50.1	751	26.8	416	14.8	45	1.6
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	1,209	452	37.4	340	28.2	259	21.4	8	0.7
S	2,405	1,077	44.8	616	25.6	284	11.8	32	1.3
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Value added at
factor cost, 1995
(million ECU)

Source:  eurostat

Table 6.4

	5000	5010	Share (%)	5020	Share (%)	5030	Share (%)	5040	Share (%)
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
B	1,914	958	50.1	551	28.8	329	17.2	20	1.1
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F	9,413	5,571	59.2	1,646	17.5	1,555	16.5	206	2.2
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
I	4,114	1,384	33.6	1,649	40.1	615	14.9	118	2.9
L	155	104	67.0	9	6.1	14	9.2	1	0.6
NL	2,691	1,790	66.5	306	11.4	395	14.7	39	1.5
A	1,868	933	49.9	535	28.6	249	13.3	22	1.2
P	1,482	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	712	246	34.6	214	30.0	149	20.9	5	0.7
S	1,541	678	44.0	400	26.0	172	11.2	20	1.3
UK	7,054	3,808	54.0	1,516	21.5	1,166	16.5	105	1.5

Personnel costs,
1995
(million ECU)

Source:  eurostat

Table 6.5

Number of persons
employed, 1995
(units)

	5000	5010	Share (%)	5020	Share (%)	5030	Share (%)	5040	Share (%)
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
B	78,194	32,718	41.8	28,127	36.0	10,658	13.6	1,993	2.5
DK	62,997	27,789	44.1	18,318	29.1	5,143	8.2	355	0.6
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F	425,059	216,301	50.9	112,216	26.4	57,362	13.5	12,360	2.9
IRL	25,183	10,226	40.6	6,340	25.2	:	:	:	:
I	429,873	75,186	17.5	236,189	54.9	41,408	9.6	18,023	4.2
L	6,549	4,080	62.3	507	7.7	569	8.7	51	0.8
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
A	74,769	31,643	42.3	25,091	33.6	8,883	11.9	1,007	1.3
P	101,183	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	29,830	8,609	28.9	10,069	33.8	5,762	19.3	312	1.0
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source:  eurostat

Table 6.6

Number of
employees, 1995
(units)

	5000	5010	Share (%)	5020	Share (%)	5030	Share (%)	5040	Share (%)
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
B	54,740	24,826	45.4	18,375	33.6	8,684	15.9	811	1.5
DK	40,649	22,476	55.3	10,152	25.0	4,111	10.1	231	0.6
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F	365,001	198,953	54.5	80,046	21.9	54,301	14.9	9,119	2.5
IRL	20,569	9,399	45.7	4,566	22.2	:	:	:	:
I	224,444	59,968	26.7	110,312	49.1	27,505	12.3	6,772	3.0
L	5,869	3,832	65.3	405	6.9	498	8.5	41	0.7
NL	103,260	67,132	65.0	12,247	11.9	14,098	13.7	1,569	1.5
A	68,700	30,415	44.3	22,779	33.2	8,387	12.2	831	1.2
P	92,364	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	25,631	8,000	31.2	7,990	31.2	5,113	19.9	217	0.8
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source:  eurostat

Value added and number of persons employed

Table 6.7

	5000	5010	5020	5030	5040
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:
B	39.47	45.93	32.47	44.06	29.75
DK	:	:	:	:	:
D	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:
E	:	:	:	:	:
F	30.12	32.65	24.61	36.99	26.81
IRL	20.79	29.91	16.21	:	:
I	18.23	34.49	11.81	29.56	20.42
L	37.04	35.17	33.53	38.49	45.10
NL	:	:	:	:	:
A	37.54	44.46	29.95	46.80	44.19
P	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	40.52	52.49	33.81	44.86	25.96
S	:	:	:	:	:
UK	:	:	:	:	:

Value added at
factor cost per
person employed,
1995
(thousands ECU)

Source:  eurostat

Table 6.8

	5000	5010	5020	5030	5040
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:
B	:	:	:	:	:
DK	4.95	7.57	2.72	5.80	2.50
D	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:
E	:	:	:	:	:
F	5.87	8.44	3.51	10.68	3.10
IRL	5.68	12.52	3.24	:	:
I	2.81	6.80	2.38	3.99	2.04
L	8.74	13.38	4.78	6.25	5.10
NL	:	:	:	:	:
A	9.53	17.25	8.31	11.63	4.66
P	4.87	:	:	:	:
FIN	3.83	7.86	2.45	4.53	2.08
S	:	:	:	:	:
UK	:	:	:	:	:

Number of
persons employed
per enterprise, 1995
(units)

Source:  eurostat

Table 6.9

Turnover per
enterprise, 1995
(thousand ECU)

	5000	5010	5020	5030	5040
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:
B	:	:	:	:	:
DK	894.02	1,883.76	262.91	949.89	545.77
D	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:
E	:	:	:	:	:
F	1,192.15	2,501.61	251.06	1,752.22	522.89
IRL	1,203.32	4,459.36	286.41	:	:
I	508.30	3,246.12	96.05	723.24	298.14
L	2,810.95	3,398.36	599.06	1,505.49	1,750.00
NL	:	:	:	:	:
A	2,270.38	6,156.38	960.14	2,678.66	1,193.98
P	712.65	:	:	:	:
FIN	1,125.38	4,205.11	396.20	994.66	378.67
S	:	:	:	:	:
UK	1,702.65	2,081.50	610.83	2,334.99	981.50

Source:  eurostat

Table 6.10

Share of the number
of employees in the
total number of
persons employed,
1995
(%)

	5000	5010	5020	5030	5040
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:
B	70.0	75.9	65.3	81.5	40.7
DK	64.5	80.9	55.4	79.9	65.1
D	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:
E	:	:	:	:	:
F	85.9	92.0	71.3	94.7	73.8
IRL	81.7	91.9	72.0	:	:
I	52.2	79.8	46.7	66.4	37.6
L	89.6	93.9	79.9	87.5	80.4
NL	:	:	:	:	:
A	91.9	96.1	90.8	94.4	82.5
P	91.3	:	:	:	:
FIN	85.9	92.9	79.4	88.7	69.6
S	:	:	:	:	:
UK	:	:	:	:	:

Source:  eurostat

7.

CD-ROM



Each month, the data supplied on the CD-ROM covers the Main Industrial Groupings (intermediate goods, capital goods, consumer durables and consumer non-durables), the total

industry aggregate, construction, retail trade as well as the 2-digit Divisions under the NACE Revision 1 classification system.

On the CD-ROM there are 3 directories containing data.

TEXTEN contains all the text files with English number format ("," used for decimal separator), whilst TEXTDEFR has the text files with continental European number format ("," used for the decimal separator).

The correct directory should be selected depending on your international settings in WINDOWS.

The files are semi colon delimited (;).

The text files have the following format:

country, indicator, branch, periodicity, datatype, flag, series...

e.g. EF;PROD;B0020;M;S;*;85.14164...

Each series has time running horizontally across the page.

There is a file for each branch available at the NACE Rev. 1 2-digit level, codes are given below.

It should be easy to import/open the data-files into any standard spreadsheet or database package.

Alternatively the same data is provided in the directory EXCEL. These files may be read by most spreadsheets they have been saved in MS Excel 5.0 format.

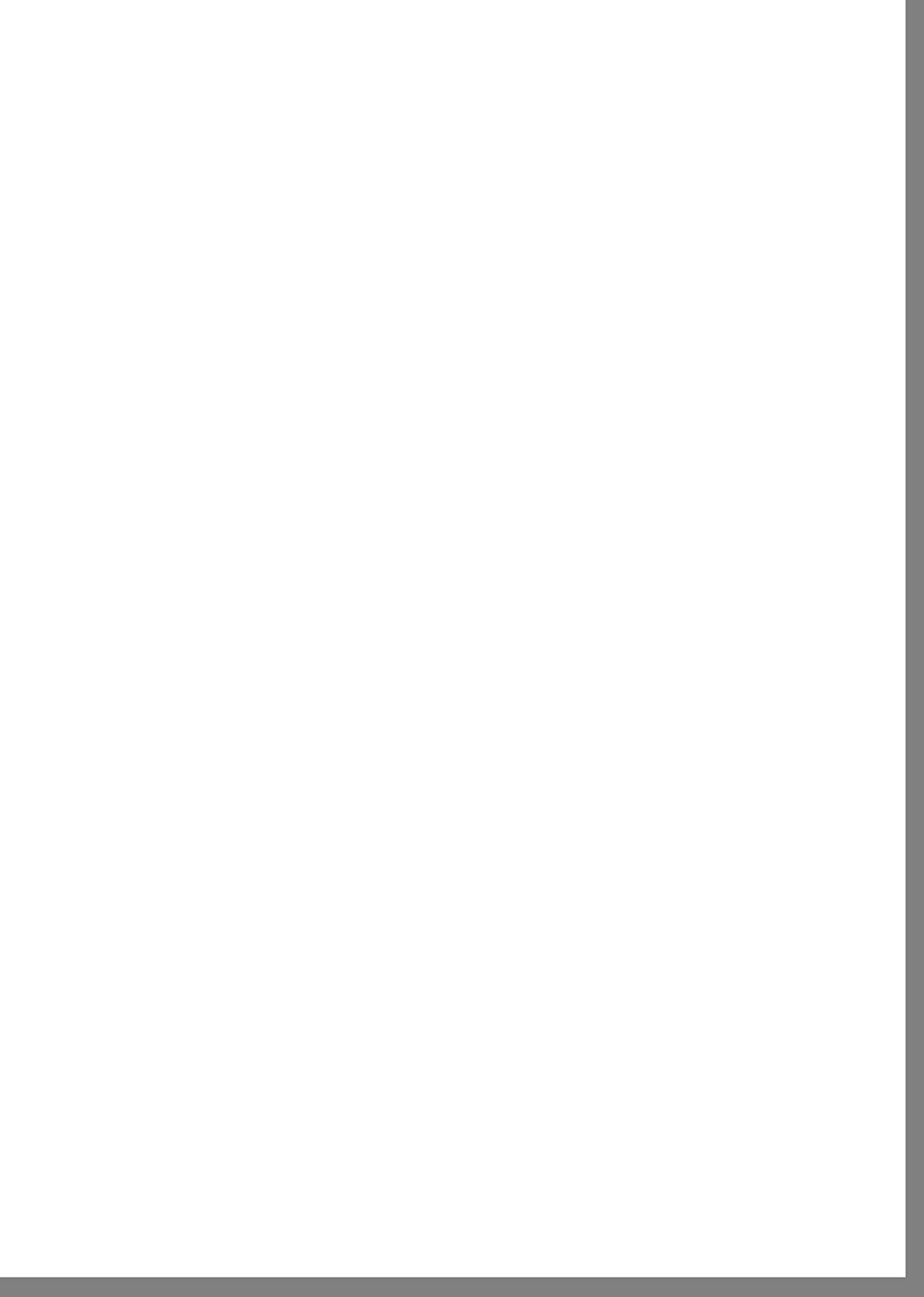
For more information about data availability please contact Giuseppe Panbianco on:

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B0020	Total Industry excluding Construction	B2600	Manufacture of other Non-Metallic Mineral Products
B0040	Intermediate Goods Industry	B2700	Manufacture of Basic Metals
B0050	Capital Goods Industry	B2800	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products
B0060	Durable Consumer Goods Industry	B2900	Mechanical Engineering
B0070	Non-Durable Consumer Goods Industry	B3000	Manufacture of Office Machinery, Computers
B1000	Mining of Coal and Lignite; Extraction of Peat	B3100	Manufacture of Electrical Machinery
B1100	Extraction of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas; Service Activities Incidental to Oil and Gas Extraction, excluding Surveying	B3200	Manufacture of Radio, TV and Communication Equipment
B1200	Mining of Uranium and Thorium Ores	B3300	Manufacture of Medical, Precision and Optical Instruments
B1500	Food and Drink Industry	B3400	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles
B1600	Tobacco	B3500	Manufacture of Other Transport Equipment
B1700	Manufacture of Textiles	B3600	Manufacture of Furniture; Manufacturing not elsewhere classified
B1800	Clothing Industry	B4000	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Supply
B1900	Leather and Shoe Industry	B4500	Construction
B2000	Manufacture of Wood and Products of Wood	B5201	Retail sales
B2100	Paper Industry	B5202	Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores
B2200	Publishing, Printing, Reproduction of Recorded Media	B5204	Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores
B2300	Manufacture of Coke, Refined Petroleum Products, Nuclear Fuel	B5206	Retail sales of household equipment in specialised stores
B2400	Chemical Industry		
B2500	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products		



8.

Methodological notes

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specific to use in this publication	

Activity 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. Data have been based on 1995 = 100, using weights from the annual surveys of 1995.

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 made by Eurostat;
- 3) the data for the USA and Japan, which are supplied by the OECD.

Every effort has been made to include data for the EU-15 Member States. The data from 1991 onwards are on a post-unification basis and include East-Germany.

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 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.

Sometimes statistics are collected at the product level. This may be the case for prices, production, imports and exports. Thus, data is not strictly speaking following an activity classification (NACE Rev. 1) but a product classification (Classification of Products by Activity "CPA"). CPA, was laid down in a Council Regulation in 1993. It is a six digit classification which for the 2-digit, 3-digit and 4-digit level is identical to NACE Rev. 1 in its coding.

For the indices of imports and exports, external trade data of 9,000 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.

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. For France, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom the indices are seasonally adjusted by the national statistical office. For Germany, the trend and seasonally adjusted figures for the production index are calculated by the national statistical office. Otherwise, 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 and graphs show three different growth rates. The first being for the latest three months data compared to the previous three months data ($t/t-1$) - 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 ($t/t-4$) - here a series only adjusted for the number of working days is used. The third is a year on year growth rate for a particular month ($t/t-12$) - here gross data for prices is used. Estimates are sometimes made to create a EU-15 or EUR-11 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 (where available). Growth rates are either one month compared to the same month of the previous year or three months compared to the same three months of the previous year. For Member States where just one month is missing (and not more), this missing value is 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 5 or more persons). The employment data relates to the number of persons employed, excluding home workers.

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.

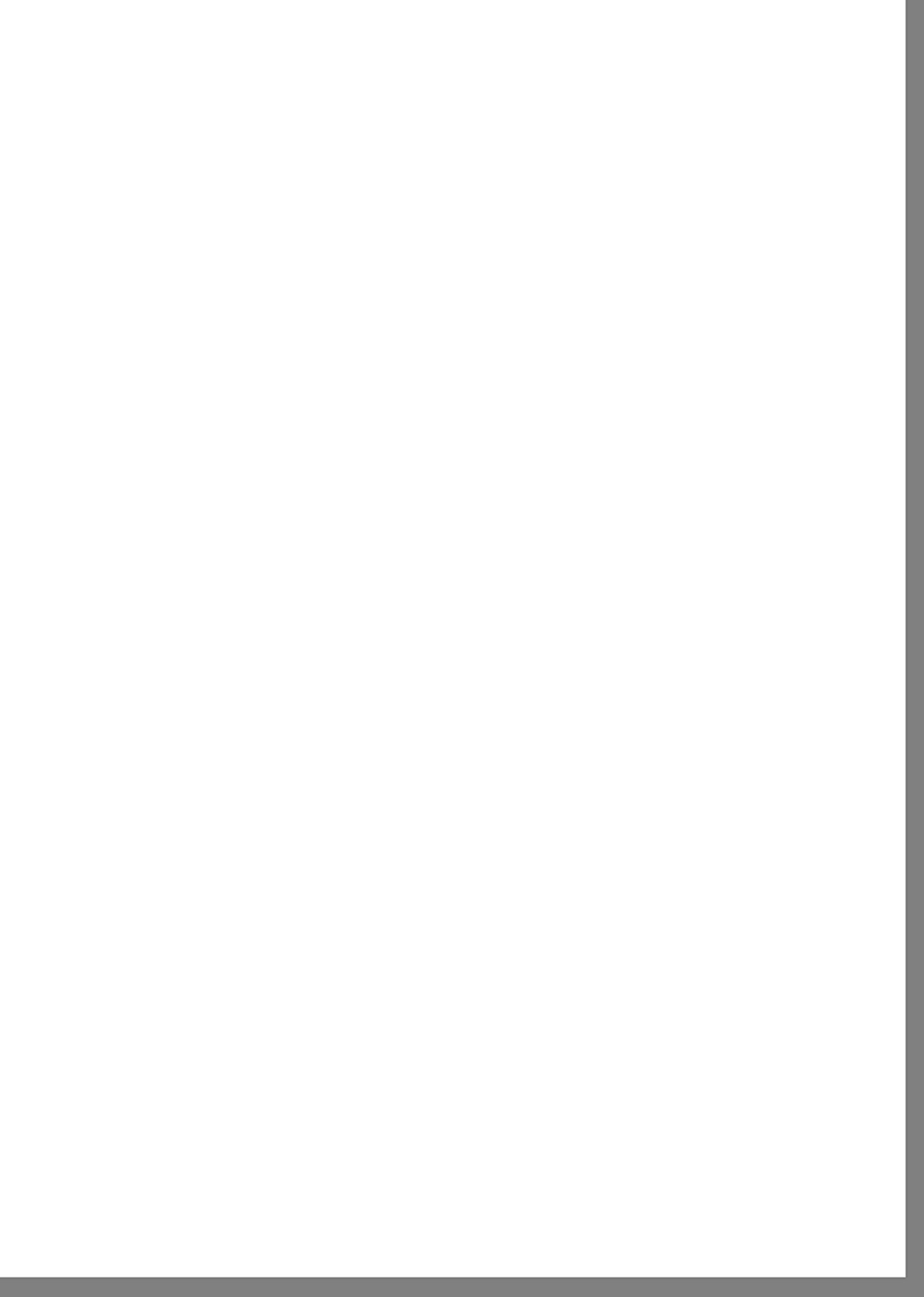
Gaps in the data have been filled by estimates made by Eurostat. Thus, EU-15 and EUR-11 totals often contain estimates for missing countries. Estimates are shown in bold. Attention should be drawn to the fact that the data has switched to the NACE Rev. 1 classification, this may result in revisions of data being made in the medium-term.

Annual foreign trade data comes from the COMEXT database. Statistical régime 4 (total trade) is used.

Signs and abbreviations

EUR-11	Monetary union participating countries
B / L	Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union
ECU	European currency unit
TRIAD	EU-15, Japan and the USA
Billion	thousand million
*	not available (in graphs)
:	not available (in tables)
**	estimation (in graphs)
data in bold	estimation (in tables)
1995 = 100	reference year

For more information on methodology, please contact Berthold Feldmann - tel: (352) 4301 34401 or e-mail: berthold.feldmann@eurostat.cec.be



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