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4



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and Services

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THEME 4
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and Services

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Manuscript completed in October 1999

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It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://europa.eu.int>)

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This tenth edition of Monthly Panorama of European Business looks at the related industries of coke, refined petroleum, rubber and plastics. These industries together account for a limited share of European Union manufacturing output. Nevertheless, the refining of petroleum is a significant input to chemical, rubber and plastics' production as well as the generation of fuels. Recent developments have seen producer prices in the petroleum industry escalate by upwards of 20% in many Member States. This has been one of the main contributing effects to the upturn in price trends within the intermediate goods sector of the economy, which has fed through into the total industry data too.

We have already started to consider changes to the publication that we hope to introduce for the start of the year 2000 (we will start work on implementing these during the autumn of 1999). If any readers have suggestions concerning either the presentation of the data or the series that are covered by the publication then we would be grateful to receive their feedback as soon as possible (please contact the editor in chief, details on page 5).

**Pedro Díaz Muñoz,
Luxembourg**



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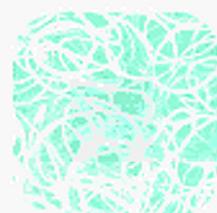
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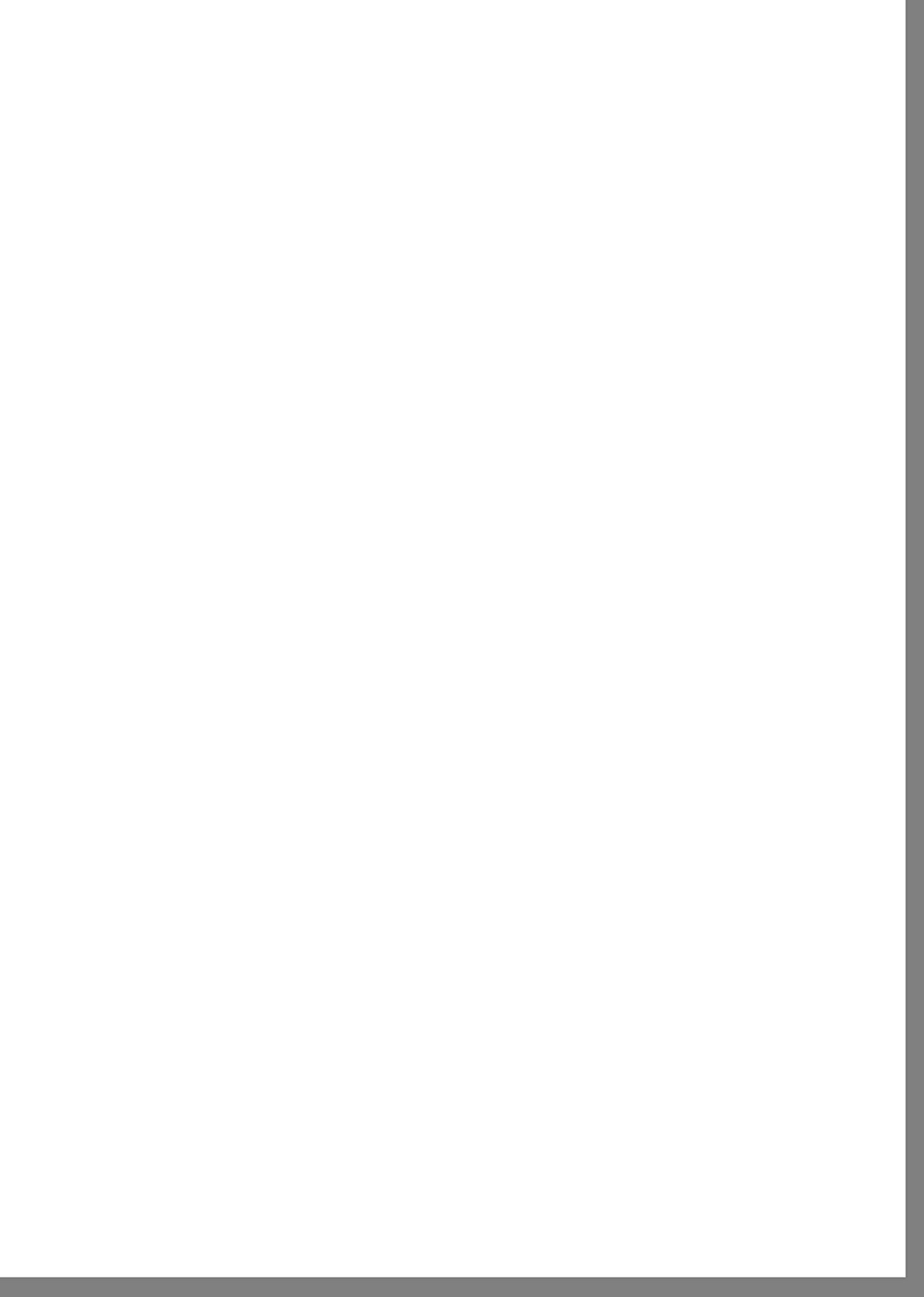
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The Monthly Panorama of European Business has the objective of furnishing readers with an instrument which will allow them to follow the evolution of short-term trends and also show the structure and activity of European business. The publication appears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

This publication is a project of Eurostat unit D3. The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the individual authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the position of the European Commission.

Next issue:

Wood and wood products
Pulp, paper and paper products

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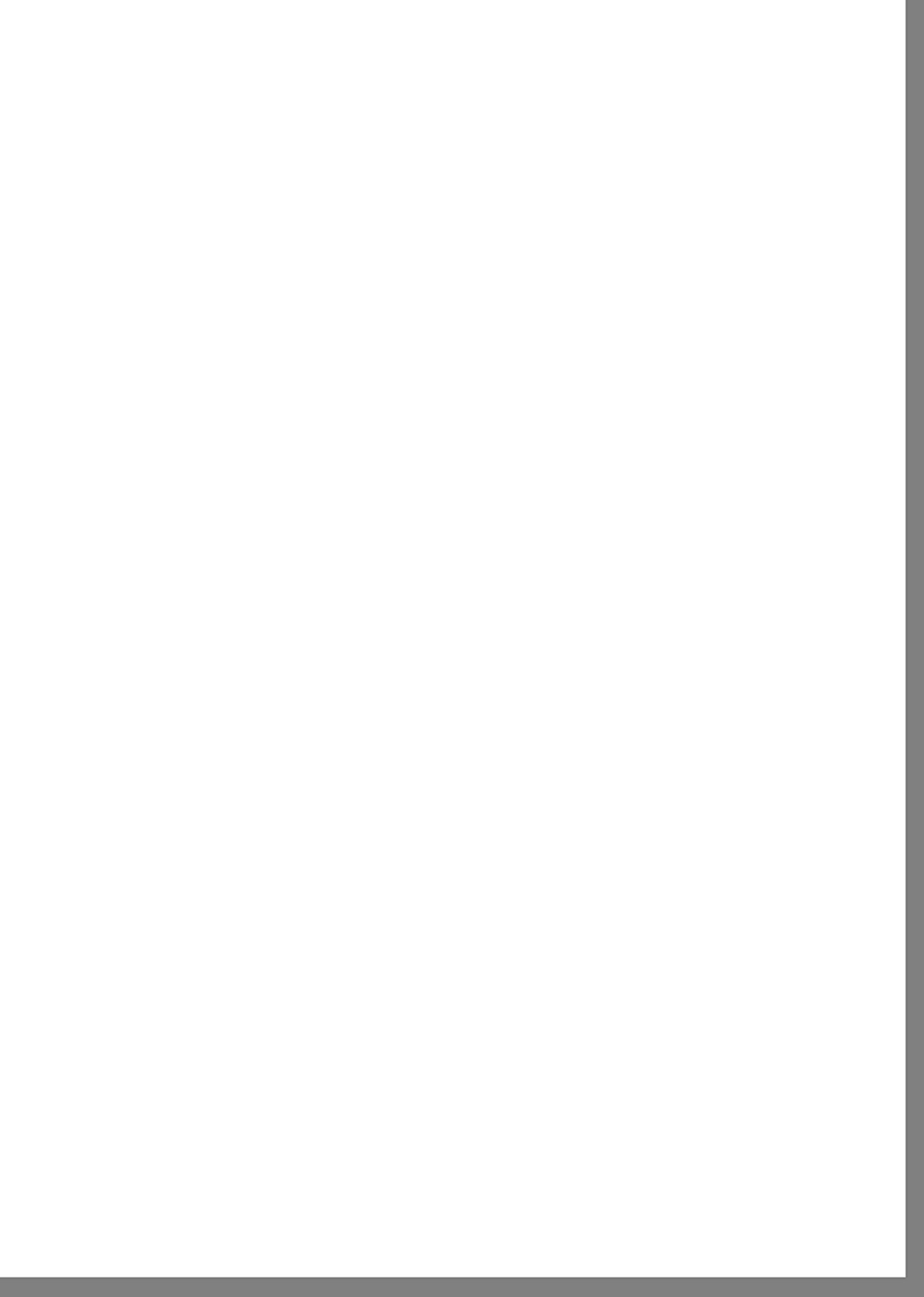
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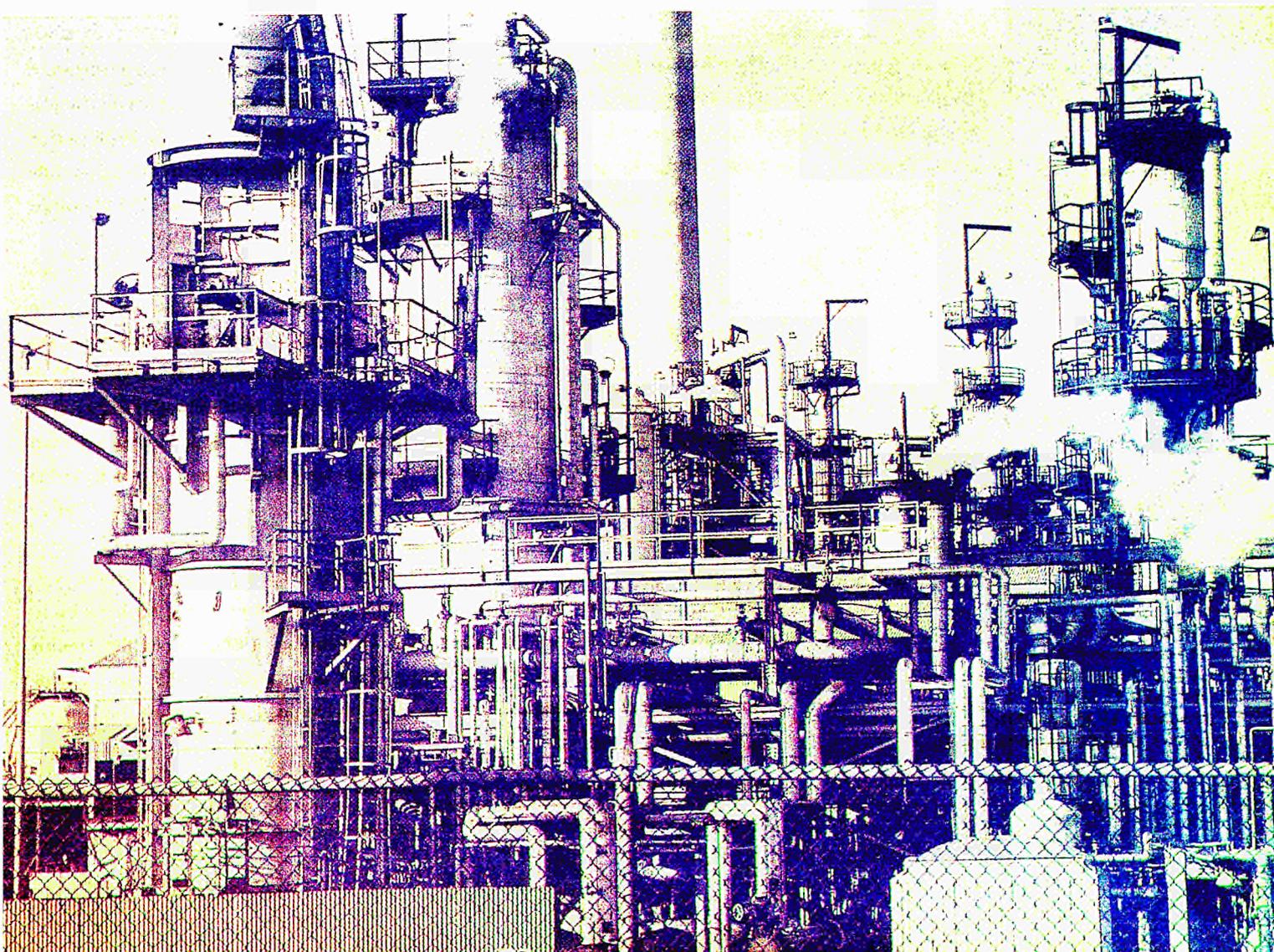


1.

Industrial commentary

Commentary 8
current situation in the EU, Japan and United States

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index of production
producer price index
new orders
trade balance



1. Industrial commentary

Industrial production

In the EU industrial production increased by 0.6% in the three months to July 1999 (compared to the same three months of the year before), which continued the moderate upward trend observed since spring 1999. In the euro-zone¹ growth was somewhat slower, rising 0.5% in July 1999. Hence, in both aggregates the production index displayed growth, an occurrence which was last observed in June 1998, interrupted by a moderate decline from October 1998 to March 1999.

If we look at the breakdown by main industrial groupings, growth was strongest in the consumer non-durable, consumer durable and intermediate goods sectors. In EU-15 the respective rates of growth were 0.4%, 0.3% and 0.3% (for July 1999) and in EUR-11 rates for consumer durables were somewhat higher (up by 0.5%, for July 1999). However, production of capital goods went down by 0.3% in EUR-11, whilst the EU-15 figure also reported a reduction of 0.3% (both for July 1999).

Industrial production within the Member States

A look at the performance of the individual Member States showed a varied picture. Whilst industrial production increased by 1.2% in the Netherlands (for July 1999), the United Kingdom reported an increase of 0.2% (for July 1999) following moderate growth of 0.1% in June 1999. A downward trend was visible in Germany (down by 0.4% in July 1999), whilst Spain and France reported strengthening growth (0.7% and 0.6% for June 1999 respectively).

Of the smaller Member States, no country reported declining industrial production. Dutch growth in July 1999 (up by 1.2%) indicated an upturn in the business cycle (compared to the -0.3% change recorded for February 1999), whilst the Finnish growth rate of 1.0% (July 1999) reflected a slowdown from early 1999 rates. A moderate acceleration in growth was also observed in Denmark and Sweden (both up by 0.2%, for July 1999).

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(1) Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland make up the EUR-11 aggregate, otherwise known as the euro-zone.

Industrial production in the EU
on a moderate upward trend

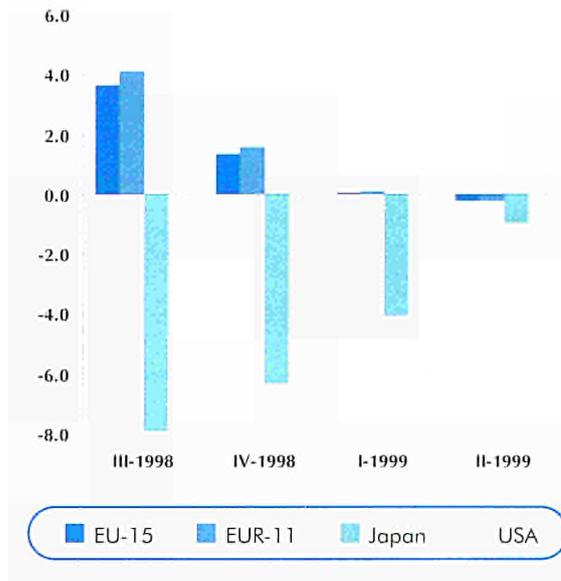


Figure 1.1

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

Source: eurostat

Main industrial groupings within the Member States

If we look at the rates by country in more detail, France recorded growth in production throughout the four main industrial groupings, ranging between 1.2% for consumer durable goods and 0.2% for intermediate goods (for June 1999). In the United Kingdom industrial production evolved in a less uniform manner. Whilst production of consumer non-durable goods increased by 2.2%, capital goods decreased by 0.2% (for July 1999).

The upward trend in the Netherlands' business cycle was supported by all four main industrial groupings, where consumer durables as well as intermediate goods increased by 1.3% (for July 1999). However, growth of consumer durables slowed down somewhat. In Belgium the recent expansion in industrial production included a rise of 1.3% for intermediate and capital goods.

Germany recorded a downward trend in all four main industrial groupings, the most pronounced fall was in the production of capital goods (down by 1.2% for July 1999). In Germany the output of non-durable consumer goods was nearly unchanged (down by 0.1%) and intermediate goods production decreased by 0.2% (both for July 1999).

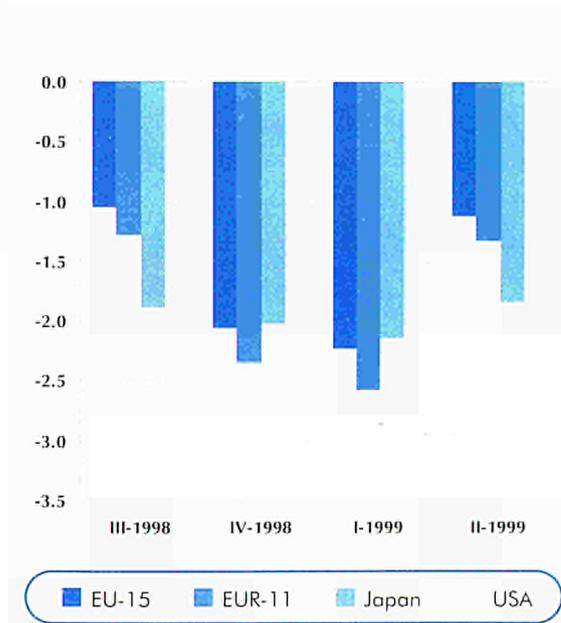


Figure 1.2

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

Source: eurostat

Annual changes of industrial production

If we compare the change in industrial production in the three months to July 1999 with the same period in 1998, the EU business cycle still reported no change, 0.0%. This rate masked diverging trends in the four main industrial groupings. Whilst there was a significant decline in the production of intermediate goods (down by 0.6%), consumer durable goods increased by 1.1% (both for July 1999). However, both groupings indicated an improvement in their business cycles.

Calculating the production index from annual changes, one can see a larger variation within the individual Member States, ranging from 3.8% in Finland to -1.8% in Italy (both for July 1999). Whilst Germany saw industrial production falling by an annual rate of 1.4%, the United Kingdom recorded a slowdown in its decline with a figure of 0.9% (both for August 1999). In most Member States the production index for 1999 reflected a recovery for industrial output, as in the Netherlands and Spain (latest figures up by 1.6% and 1.3% respectively). Exceptions to this trend were Belgium and Denmark.

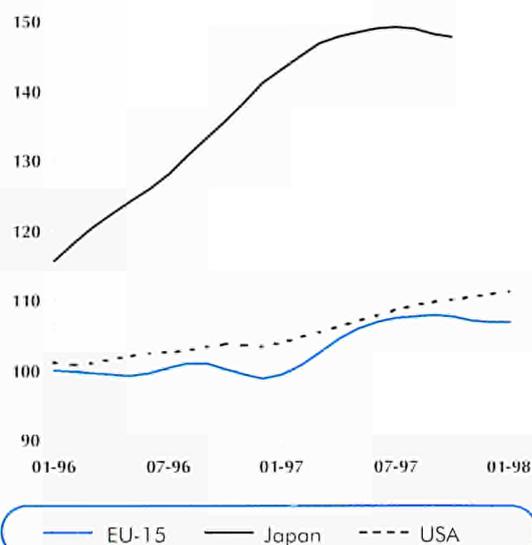
Production trends in the USA and Japan

The USA economy continued to grow at a faster pace than in the other two Triad members. Industrial production in the USA increased by 1.1% in the three months to July 1999 (compared to the three months before), whilst in Japan the rate of growth was only 0.3%. The Asian Triad member recorded growth for the fourth consecutive month, after a series of negative rates of change from September 1997. The latest growth of industrial production in Japan was explained by an increase of 0.9% in the production of intermediate goods (for July 1999), even though the rate slowed by 0.6 percentage points compared to April 1999. In the production of consumer durables there was a continued decrease of 1.6% (for July 1999).

The upward trend in the USA was based on strong growth in the production of consumer durables (up by 1.8%, for July 1999), whilst the growth rate of intermediate goods was almost half its value of March 1999 (up by 0.7% in July 1999). Contrary to the general trend, consumer non-durables growth increased moderately for the fourth consecutive month (up by 0.2%, for July 1999), following a more pronounced period of growth in the early part of the year.

Figure 1.3

New orders index
(1995 = 100)



Source:  eurostat

Industrial producer prices increased by 0.6% in the EU

Overall EU industrial producer prices increased by 0.6% in August 1999 (compared to the same month of the previous year); the first increase observed since April 1998. In the early part of 1999 there were still negative rates of change in excess of two per cent (-2.4% in February 1999).

If we look at producer prices in more detail, intermediate goods was the only main industrial grouping reporting a decline in July 1999 (-0.6%). However, it is worth noting that the rate diminished rapidly and in August 1999 stood at 0.4%. Growth rates for the other three main industrial groupings were moderate, and were similar to the rates observed during the spring: capital goods 0.0%, consumer durables 0.0% and consumer non-durables 0.1%.

Amongst the Member States, industrial producer prices evolved quite differently. Whilst Luxembourg recorded a decline of 3.4%, the Greek price index went up by 3.3% (both for July 1999). The tendency towards more moderate rates of change was observable throughout Europe, with, for example, a diminished decline in Finnish producer prices from -4.3% in January 1999 to -0.5% in August 1999.

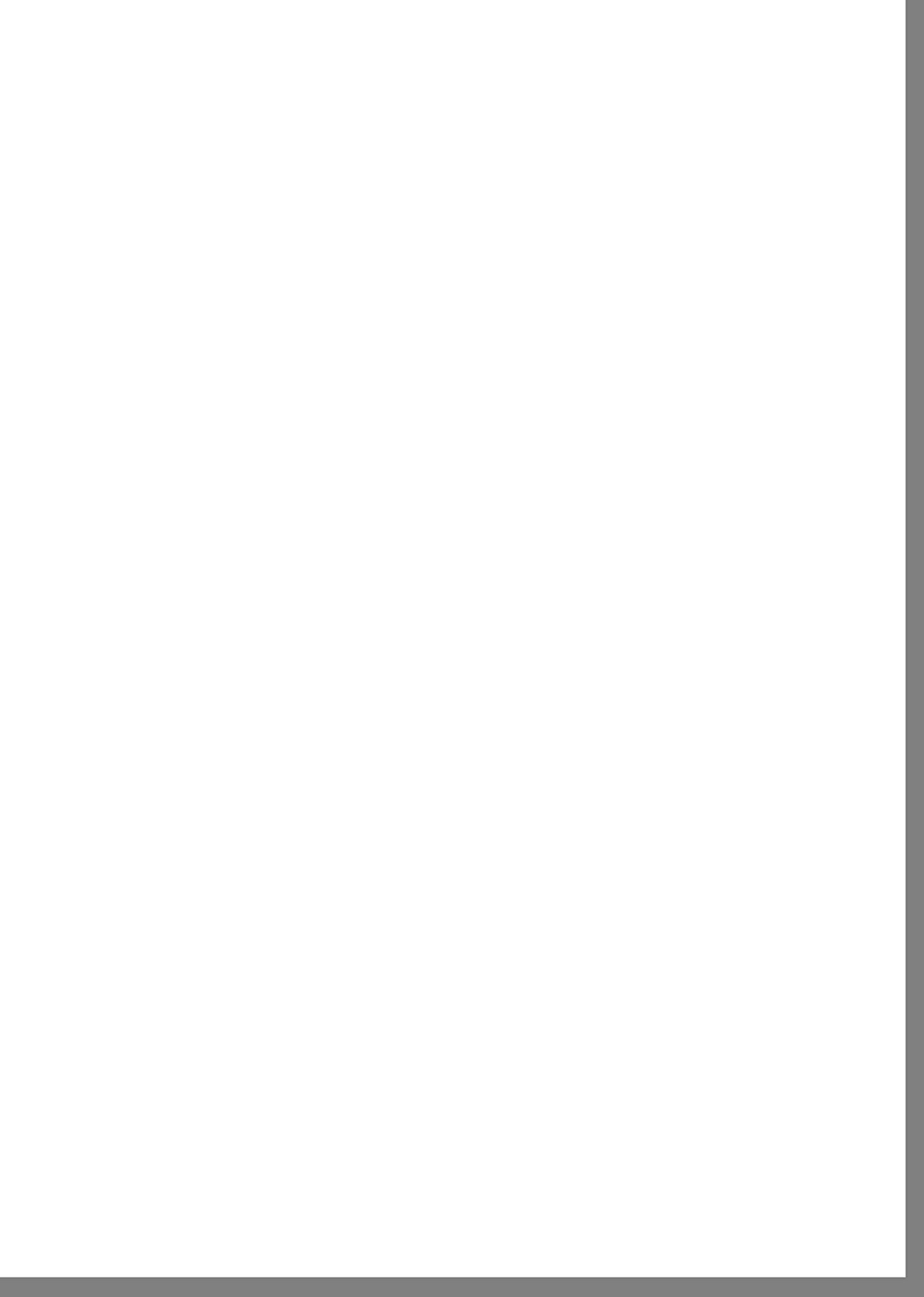
	EU-15	EUR-11	Japan	USA
08-98	4.1	4.5	-8.2	3.7
09-98	3.0	3.5	-6.8	2.5
10-98	2.1	2.5	-6.8	2.5
11-98	2.0	2.3	-6.1	1.7
12-98	-0.2	-0.2	-6.0	1.6
01-99	0.9	1.1	-6.8	1.9
02-99	-0.7	-0.7	-3.8	2.0
03-99	-0.1	-0.1	-2.0	2.1
04-99	-0.9	-0.9	-2.4	2.4
05-99	-0.2	-0.7	-0.7	1.5
06-99	0.4	0.8	0.2	3.0
07-99	-0.1	0.1	0.6	3.2

Table 1.1

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

Source:  eurostat

In Germany industrial producer prices declined on average by 0.7% in August 1999. Whilst intermediate goods and consumer non-durables fell by 1.0% and 1.1% respectively, consumer durables and capital goods increased by 0.6% and 0.1% (all for August 1999). On the contrary, the French index of industrial producer prices included negative rates of change within all main industrial groupings, the fastest decline was observed in the production of consumer durable goods (-1.8%, August, 1999). In the United Kingdom, the positive trend of the producer price index began in July 1999 and displayed growth of 0.5% in August 1999. However, the rate hid falling producer prices for intermediate goods and consumer durables (down by 1.0% and 0.3% respectively), but the change for intermediate goods was at diminishing rates.



2.

Latest outlook: industry

Business cycle at a glance 14

Short-term indicators 15

production index

expected output index

producer price index

employment index

capacity utilisation

foreign trade indices

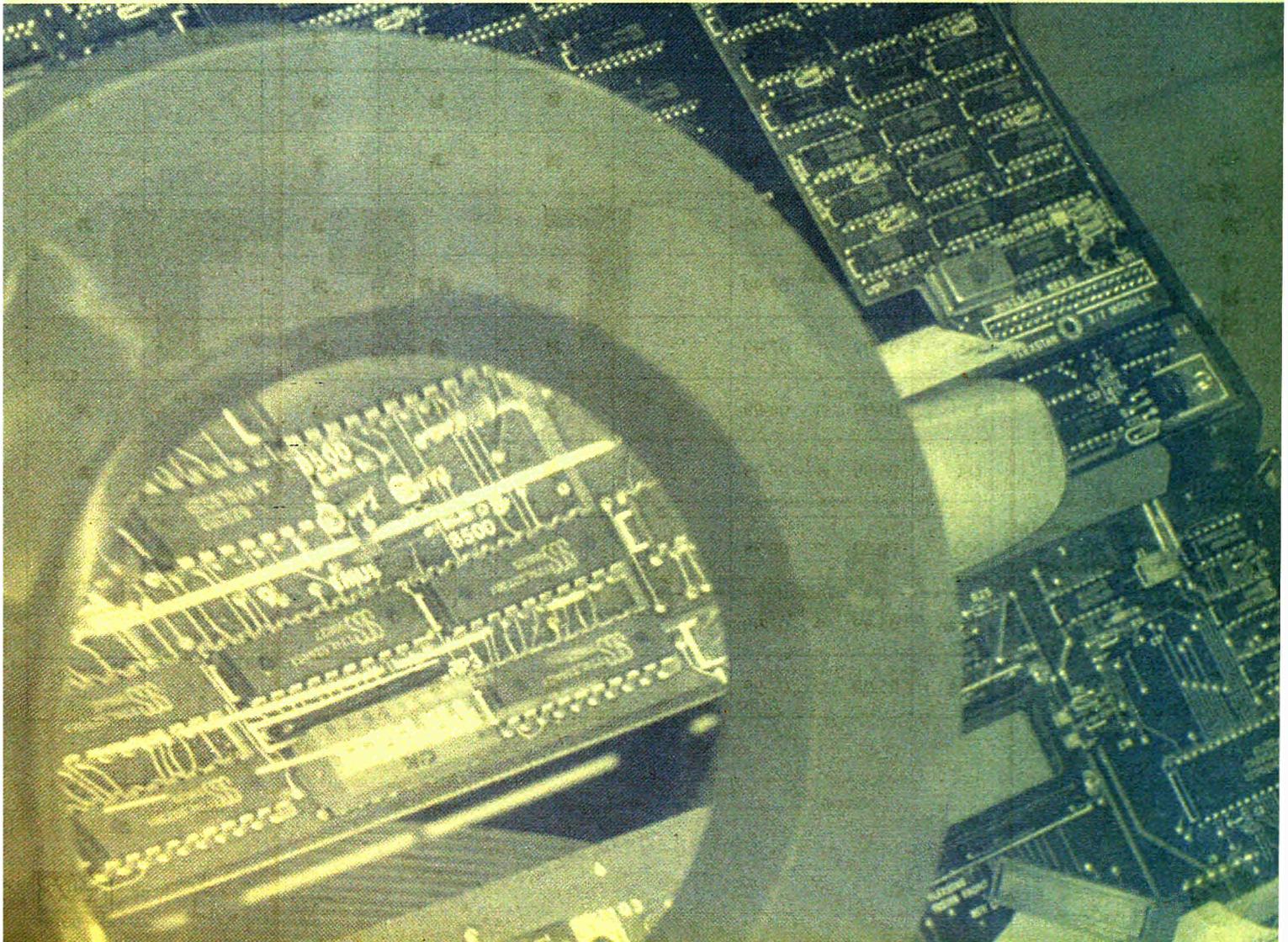


Table 2.1

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	Retail trade
EU-15	05-99 ⇔ 07-99	:	↗	↗	→	:	:
EUR-11	05-99 ⇔ 07-99	:	↗	↗	:	:	:
B	05-99 ⇔ 07-99	:	↗	↗	↗	:	:
DK	06-99 ⇔ 08-99	:	→	↗	→	↗	:
D	05-99 ⇔ 07-99	:	→	↗	↗	↗↗	→
EL	04-99 ⇔ 06-99	:	↗	↗	↗	:	:
E	04-99 ⇔ 06-99	:	↗	↗	↘	:	↗↗
F	04-99 ⇔ 06-99	:	↗	↗	↗	:	↗
IRL	03-99 ⇔ 05-99	:	↗	↗	↗	:	↗
I	05-99 ⇔ 07-99	:	→	→	↗	↗↗	:
L	03-99 ⇔ 05-99	:	↗	↘	↘	:	↗
NL	05-99 ⇔ 07-99	:	↗	↗	→	:	:
A	04-99 ⇔ 06-99	:	↗	:	↘	:	↗
P	05-99 ⇔ 07-99	:	↗	↗↗	↗	:	:
FIN	05-99 ⇔ 07-99	:	↗	↗	↗	:	:
S	04-99 ⇔ 06-99	:	→	↗	↘	:	↗
UK	05-99 ⇔ 07-99	:	→	→	↘	:	↗
NO	06-99 ⇔ 08-99	:	↗	:	:	:	:
Japan	05-99 ⇔ 07-99	:	→	→	:	:	:
USA	05-99 ⇔ 07-99	:	↗	↗	:	:	:

Key:

↗↗	>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.

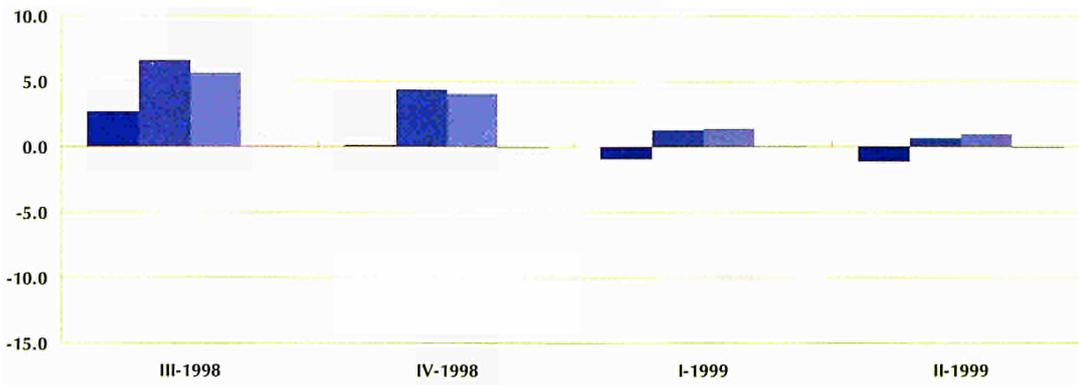
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Latest outlook: industry

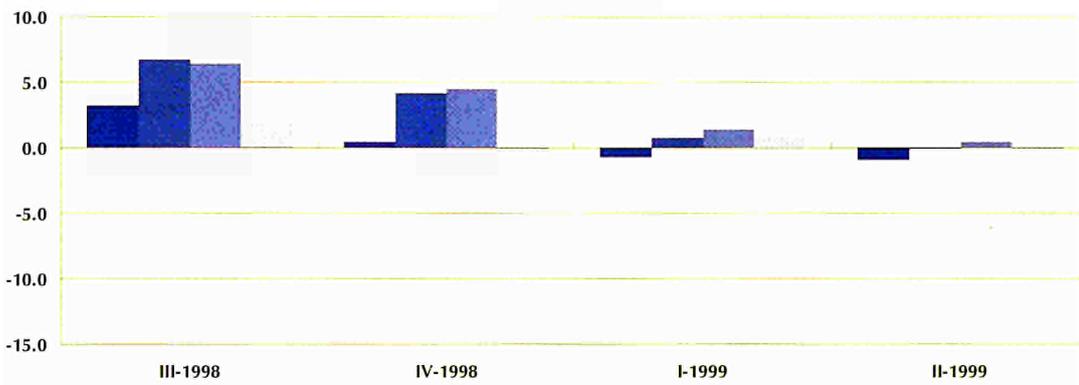
Figure 2.1

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

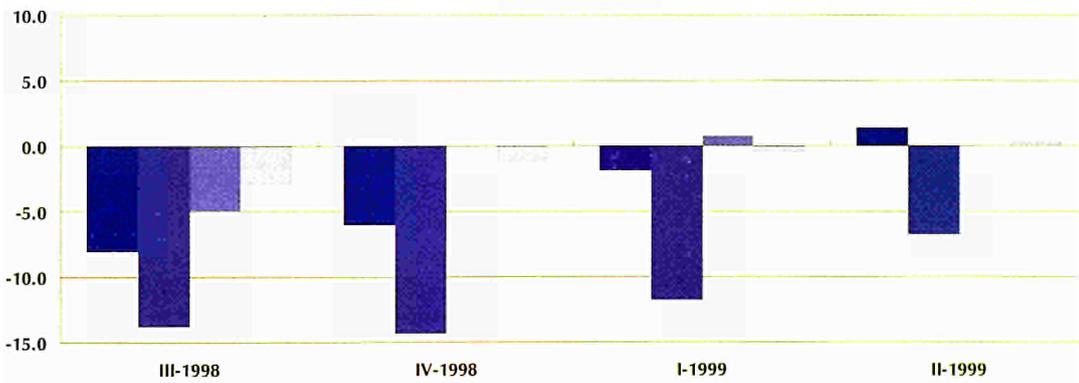
EU-15



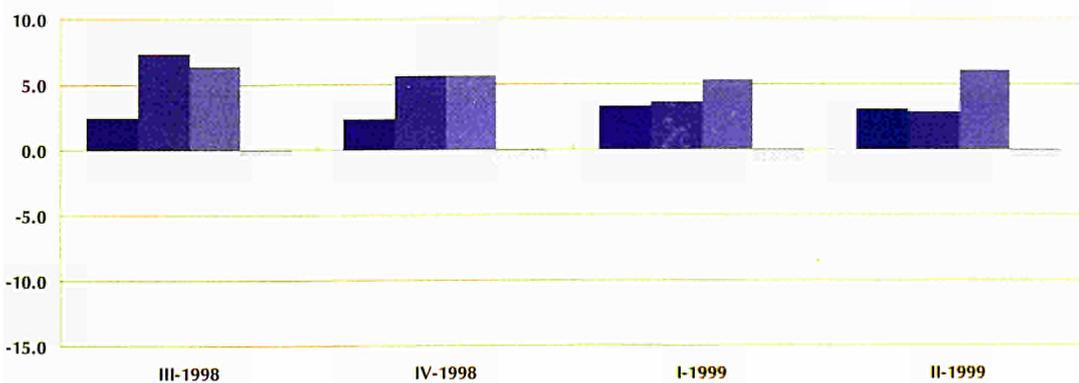
EUR-11



Japan



USA



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

Source: eurostat

Table 2.2

Industrial production:
indices
(1995 = 100)

	1996	1997	1998	03-99	04-99	05-99	06-99	07-99	08-99
EU-15	100.7	104.7	108.6	108.6	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.1	:
EUR-11	100.5	104.9	109.3	109.5	108.7	109.3	109.9	110.0	:
B	102.6	107.4	111.0	110.4	110.9	110.5	111.1	112.2	:
DK	101.6	107.0	109.3	112.2	106.2	111.5	109.8	110.5	108.8
D	100.6	104.2	108.9	107.6	107.4	107.9	108.4	106.6	:
EL	101.0	102.7	111.3	113.2	114.3	114.1	115.5	:	:
E	99.0	105.9	111.5	113.9	112.3	114.6	114.0	:	:
F	99.9	103.9	108.6	108.9	108.4	108.9	109.8	:	:
IRL	108.0	124.5	144.0	148.2	151.6	148.6	:	:	:
I	98.1	101.8	102.9	101.9	101.3	100.9	101.5	103.0	:
L	100.1	105.9	114.0	114.1	115.9	116.6	:	:	:
NL	103.8	106.6	107.7	108.3	106.3	108.9	107.7	111.7	:
A	100.9	107.4	116.0	119.3	119.6	119.9	121.4	:	:
P	105.6	108.5	114.2	115.7	116.8	117.2	116.4	118.9	:
FIN	103.8	113.3	122.2	126.5	130.3	126.8	127.1	128.7	:
S	101.7	108.9	113.4	114.5	112.7	115.5	114.6	:	:
UK	101.2	102.6	103.2	102.1	102.3	102.4	102.7	103.0	:
NO	105.4	109.0	108.3	106.9	103.9	106.2	106.8	112.8	111.3
Japan	102.1	105.8	98.9	99.9	96.8	95.8	99.0	98.0	:
USA	104.5	110.8	114.8	116.5	116.8	117.1	117.3	118.1	:

Source:  eurostat

Table 2.3

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

	1996	1997	1998	02-99	03-99	04-99	05-99	06-99	07-99
Total industry									
EU-15	100.7	104.7	108.6	108.0	108.6	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.1
Japan	102.1	105.8	98.9	97.4	99.9	96.8	95.8	99.0	98.0
USA	104.5	110.8	114.8	115.8	116.5	116.8	117.1	117.3	118.1
Intermediate goods									
EU-15	100.2	105.1	108.6	107.6	108.1	107.3	107.8	108.2	108.3
Japan	100.0	104.4	98.2	98.5	101.9	98.4	97.7	100.0	99.6
USA	102.6	106.6	109.2	111.3	111.9	112.4	112.4	112.2	113.0
Capital goods									
EU-15	101.7	106.5	113.2	113.6	113.3	113.7	113.7	113.3	113.2
Japan	106.4	109.8	96.6	89.3	97.2	86.9	88.4	91.8	92.5
USA	106.8	116.6	125.5	126.3	127.7	128.2	128.7	128.1	129.1
Consumer durables									
EU-15	100.7	103.9	109.5	109.9	110.1	109.8	110.8	110.8	110.5
Japan	102.7	111.0	105.5	106.8	110.4	101.7	104.5	104.5	102.6
USA	108.2	118.6	127.1	130.4	131.5	132.4	133.0	133.4	134.4
Consumer non-durables									
EU-15	100.2	102.6	103.6	102.9	104.0	103.8	104.1	103.4	104.7
Japan	100.1	101.0	97.8	97.7	97.6	98.5	94.8	99.4	96.8
USA	100.7	103.9	104.5	104.5	104.3	104.4	104.3	104.3	104.7

Source:  eurostat

Latest outlook: industry

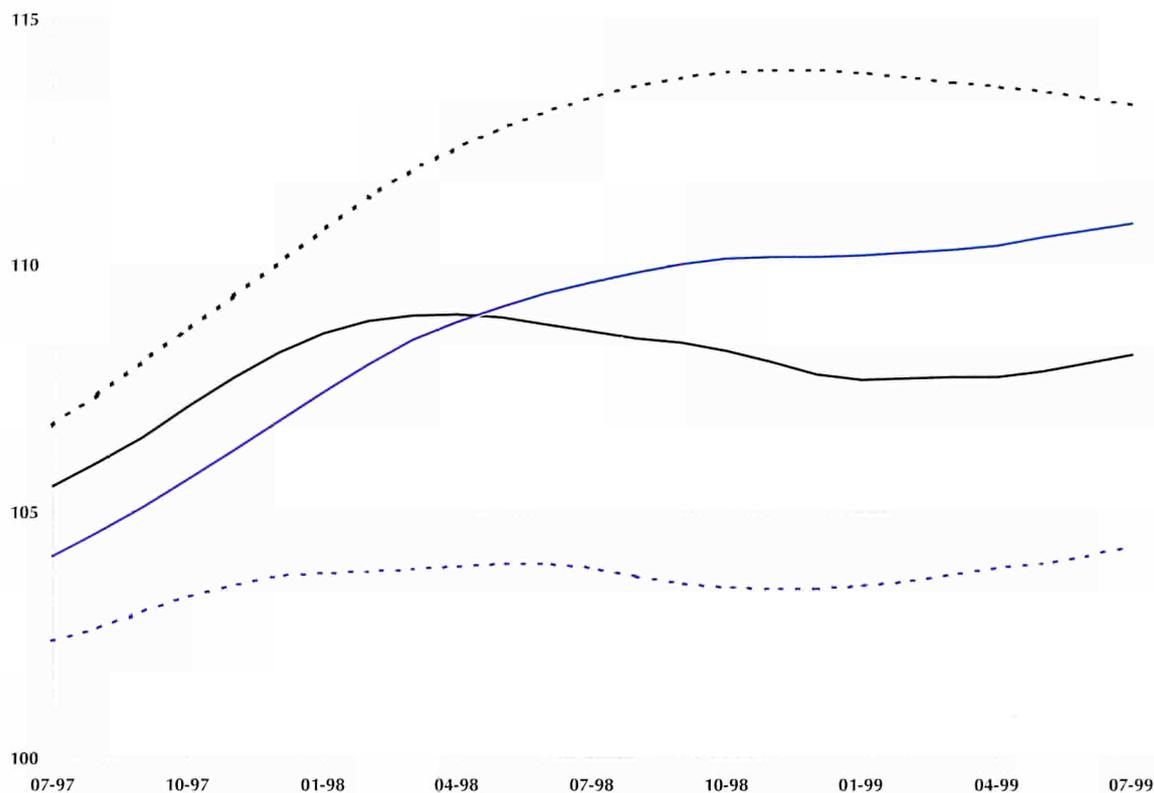


Figure 2.2

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
EU-15	05-99	⇨ 07-99	0.6	0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.4
EUR-11	05-99	⇨ 07-99	0.5	0.3	-0.3	0.5	0.1
B	05-99	⇨ 07-99	0.7	1.3	1.3	-0.6	-3.6
DK	06-99	⇨ 08-99	0.2	-0.8	-2.6	-0.1	0.4
D	05-99	⇨ 07-99	-0.4	-0.2	-1.2	-0.5	-0.1
EL	04-99	⇨ 06-99	0.9	0.2	4.3	5.1	0.4
E	04-99	⇨ 06-99	0.7	0.5	0.4	-0.6	1.0
F	04-99	⇨ 06-99	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.7
IRL	03-99	⇨ 05-99	0.6	2.0	1.9	:	1.2
I	05-99	⇨ 07-99	0.2	0.3	-0.1	1.6	-0.1
L	03-99	⇨ 05-99	1.6	2.4	2.7	:	-1.2
NL	05-99	⇨ 07-99	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.9
A	04-99	⇨ 06-99	2.4	:	1.9	:	:
P	05-99	⇨ 07-99	1.0	1.7	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1
FIN	05-99	⇨ 07-99	1.0	1.7	2.0	-1.6	-0.1
S	04-99	⇨ 06-99	0.2	-0.2	0.9	1.1	0.7
UK	05-99	⇨ 07-99	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	1.0	2.2
NO	06-99	⇨ 08-99	2.3	-0.8	0.2	0.0	-0.7
Japan	05-99	⇨ 07-99	0.3	0.9	0.2	-1.6	-0.3
USA	05-99	⇨ 07-99	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.8	0.2

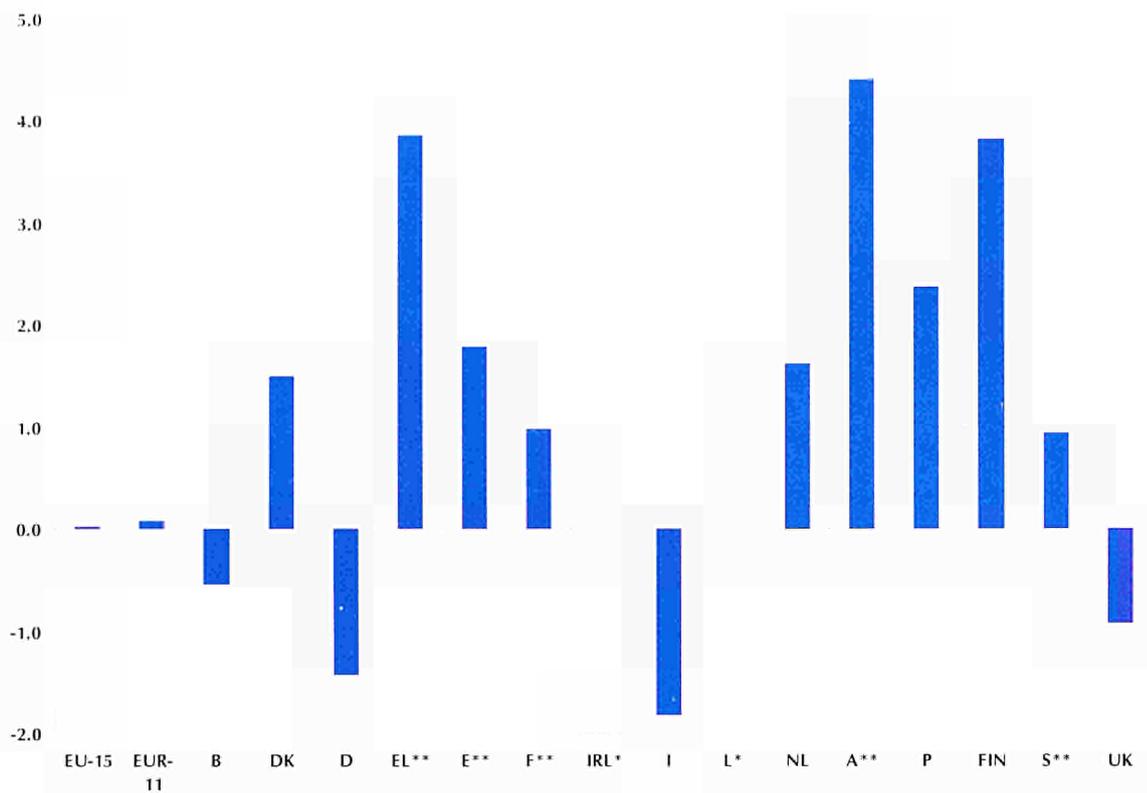
Table 2.4

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, 05-99 to 07-99 (%)



Source: eurostat

Table 2.5

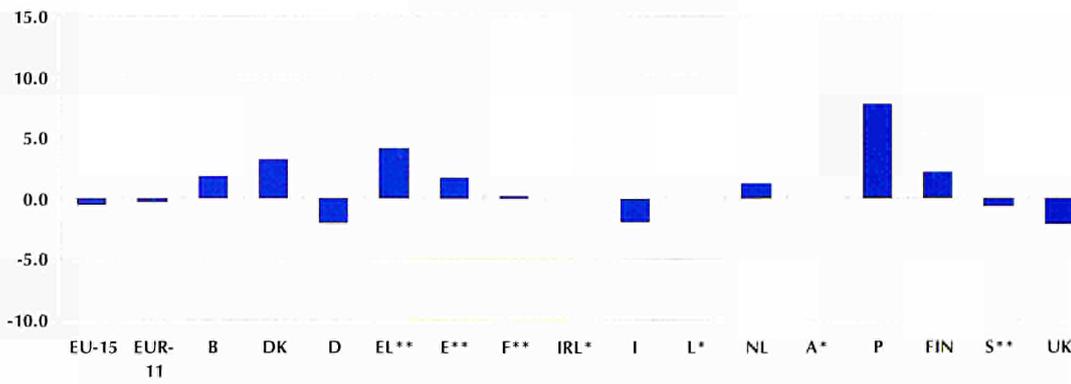
Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

	Latest 3 months available		Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EU-15	05-99	⇒ 07-99	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	1.1	0.0
EUR-11	05-99	⇒ 07-99	0.1	-0.4	-0.6	0.7	0.2
B	05-99	⇒ 07-99	-0.5	1.8	-0.7	-7.0	-8.0
DK	06-99	⇒ 08-99	-3.2	-2.4	-9.8	-2.7	0.7
D	05-99	⇒ 07-99	-1.4	-2.1	-2.1	0.8	-0.2
EL	04-99	⇒ 06-99	3.8	3.3	12.7	11.6	1.3
E	04-99	⇒ 06-99	1.3	1.3	0.2	-2.9	3.1
F	04-99	⇒ 06-99	0.2	-1.1	0.5	3.5	2.3
IRL	03-99	⇒ 05-99	6.3	5.7	10.0	:	4.9
I	05-99	⇒ 07-99	-1.8	-2.0	-3.5	0.8	-1.0
L	03-99	⇒ 05-99	2.9	4.1	9.2	:	-2.4
NL	05-99	⇒ 07-99	1.6	1.2	0.5	4.9	2.7
A	04-99	⇒ 06-99	4.5	:	3.7	:	:
P	05-99	⇒ 07-99	2.4	7.8	-8.5	-1.5	-2.7
FIN	05-99	⇒ 07-99	3.8	2.2	9.4	-7.8	-1.2
S	04-99	⇒ 06-99	0.7	-1.3	3.1	3.6	0.3
UK	05-99	⇒ 07-99	-0.9	-2.3	2.3	3.2	-1.4
NO	06-99	⇒ 08-99	2.1	-4.3	-0.1	-3.2	-2.6
Japan	05-99	⇒ 07-99	0.0	2.3	-3.8	-0.2	0.1
USA	05-99	⇒ 07-99	2.6	2.7	2.4	6.4	-0.4

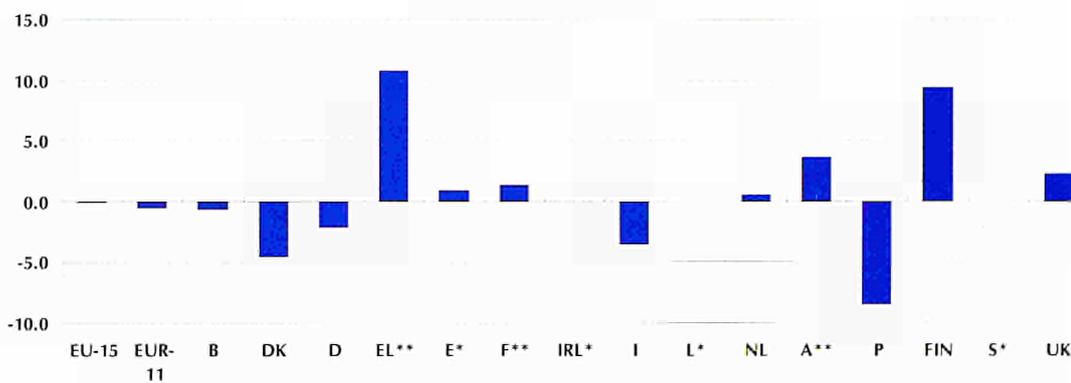
Source: eurostat

Latest outlook: industry

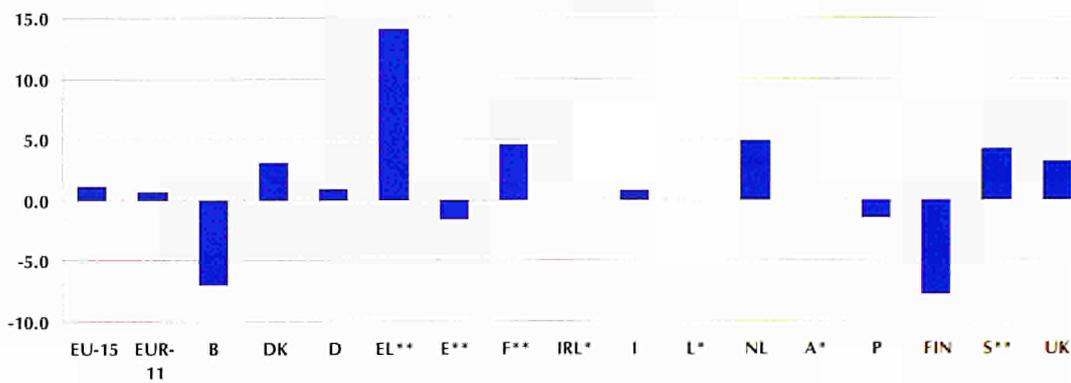
Intermediate goods



Capital goods



Consumer durables goods



Consumer non-durables goods

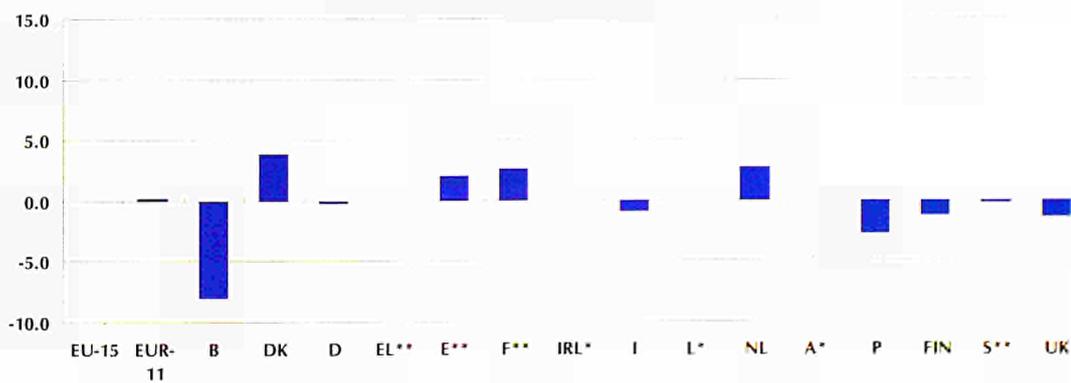


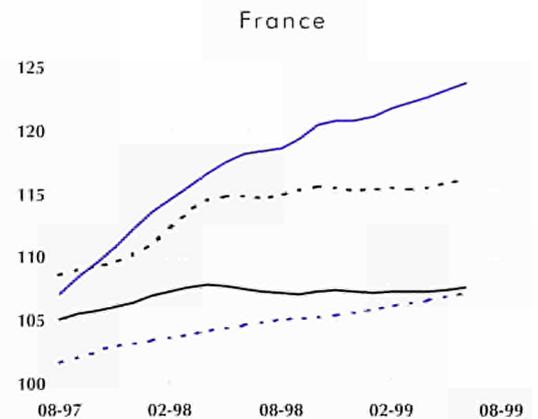
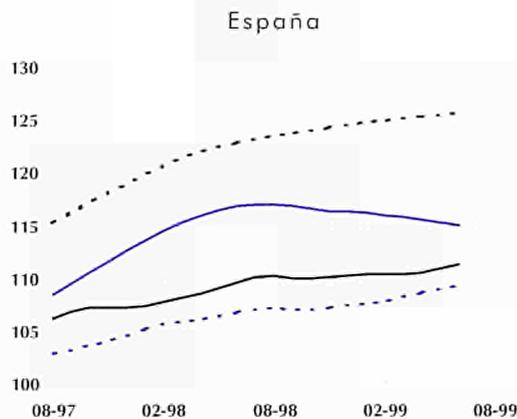
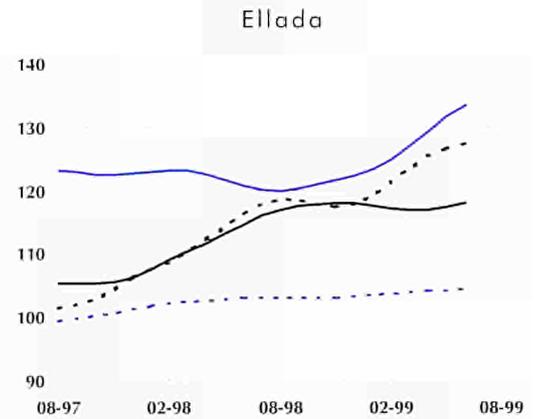
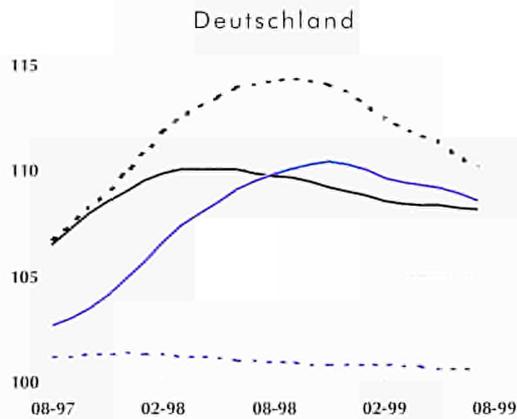
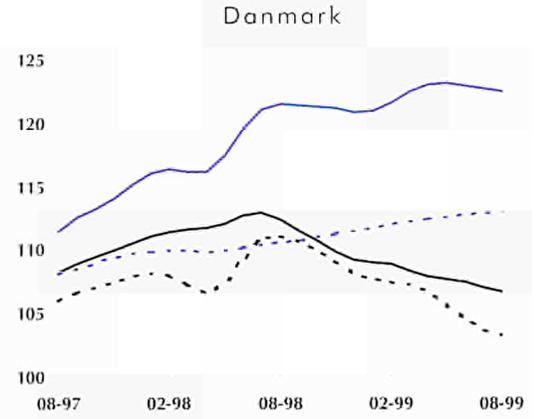
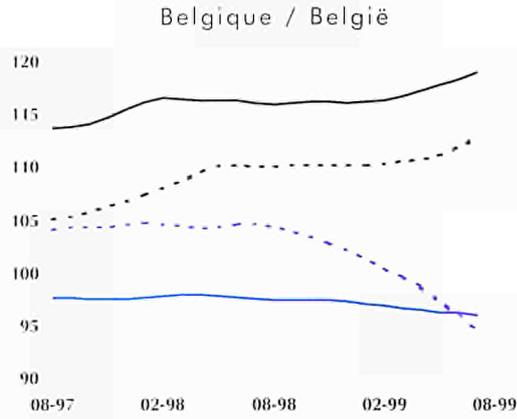
Figure 2.4

Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 05-99 to 07-99 (%)

Source: Eurostat

Figure 2.5

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

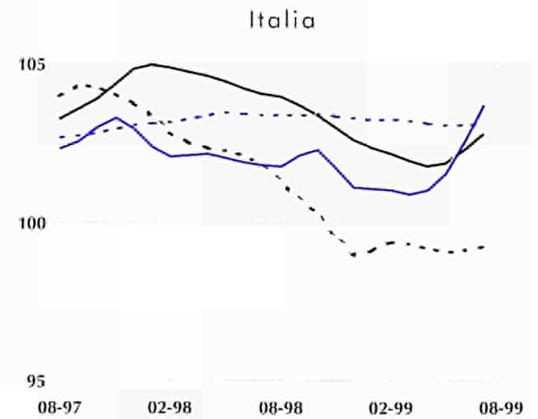
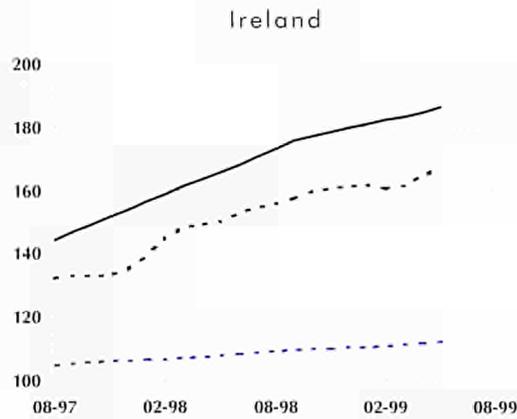


Intermediate goods —

Capital goods - - - -

Consumer durables —

Consumer non-durables - - - -

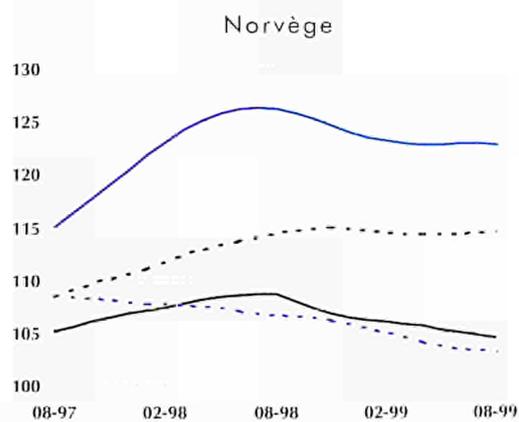
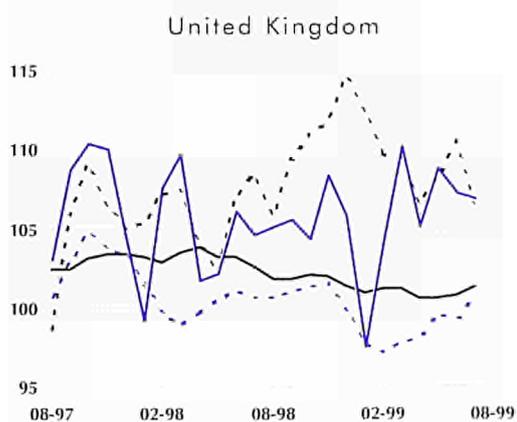
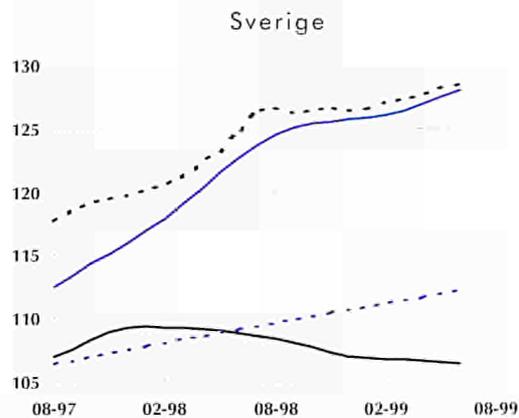
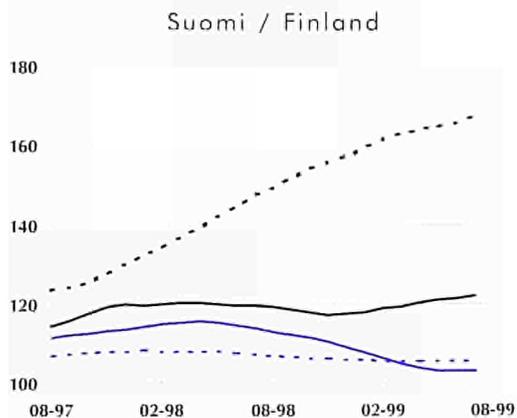
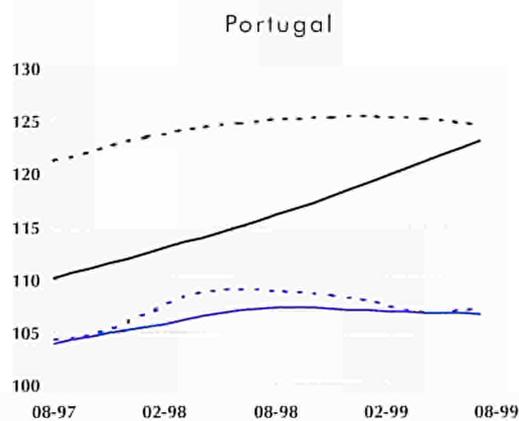
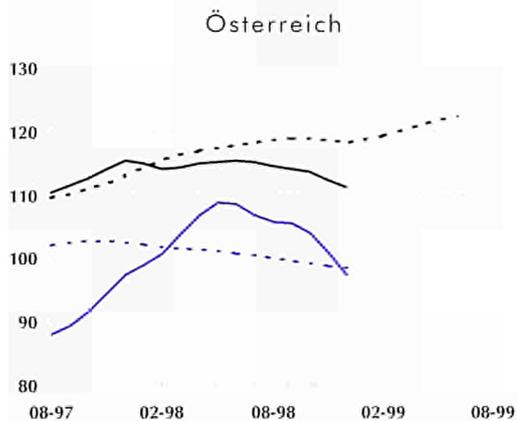
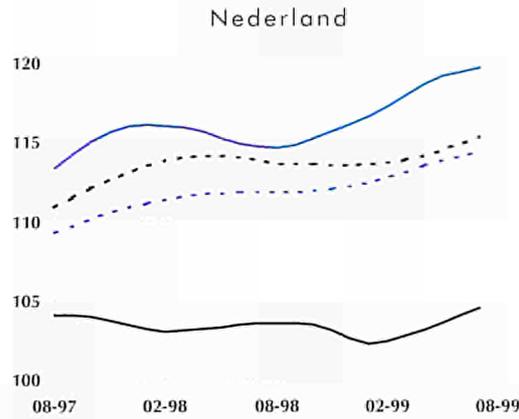
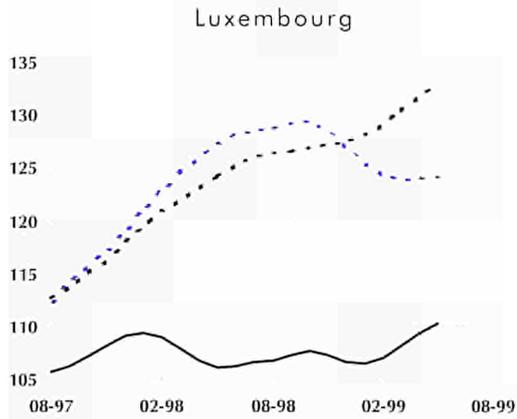


Source: eurostat

Latest outlook: industry

Figure 2.5

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



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

Source: eurostat

Further information - production index

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 is base year 1995. The indices are adjusted to take account of the varying number of working days in the month.

If the National Statistical Office does the seasonal adjustment, these series are used. This is currently the case for Belgium, Denmark, Greece, France, Italy, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Norway (although not necessarily for all variables). If no seasonally adjusted series are supplied, Eurostat perform the seasonal adjustment with TRAMO / SEATS, a method developed by Professor Maravall and V. Gomez. Otherwise, Eurostat calculates the trend cycle (except for Germany) seasonally adjusted series, where additionally the irregular fluctuations have been excluded (using the program TRAMO / SEATS).

Full methodological notes may be found on page 109.

Latest outlook: industry

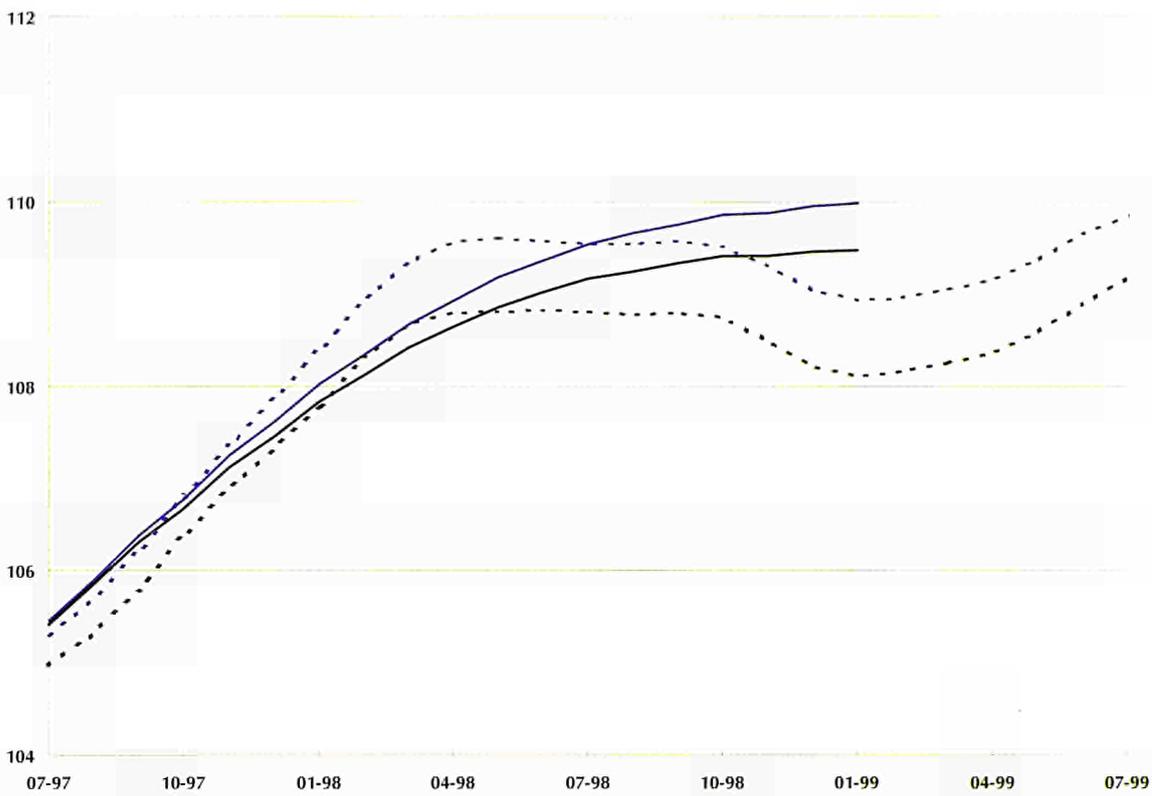


Figure 2.6

Expected output index for industry (1995 = 100)

EU-15: production index

 EU-15: expected output index

 EUR-11: production index
 - - - - -
 EUR-11: expected output index

Source: eurostat

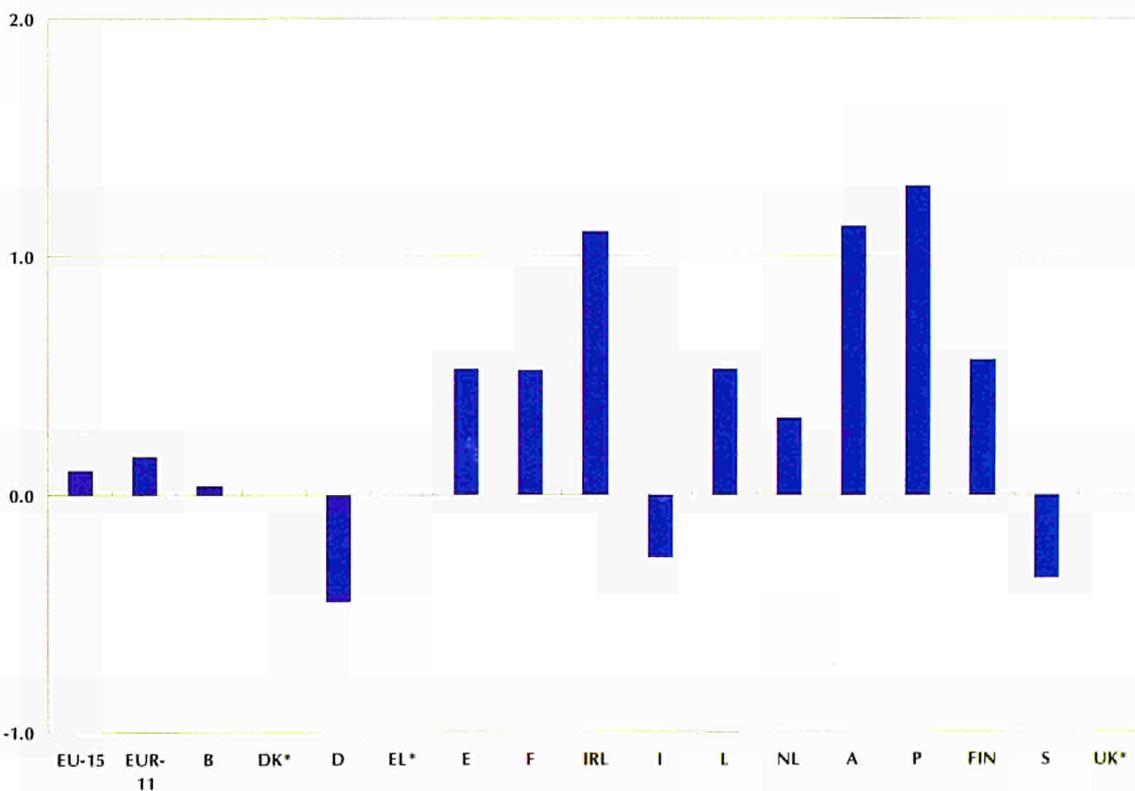


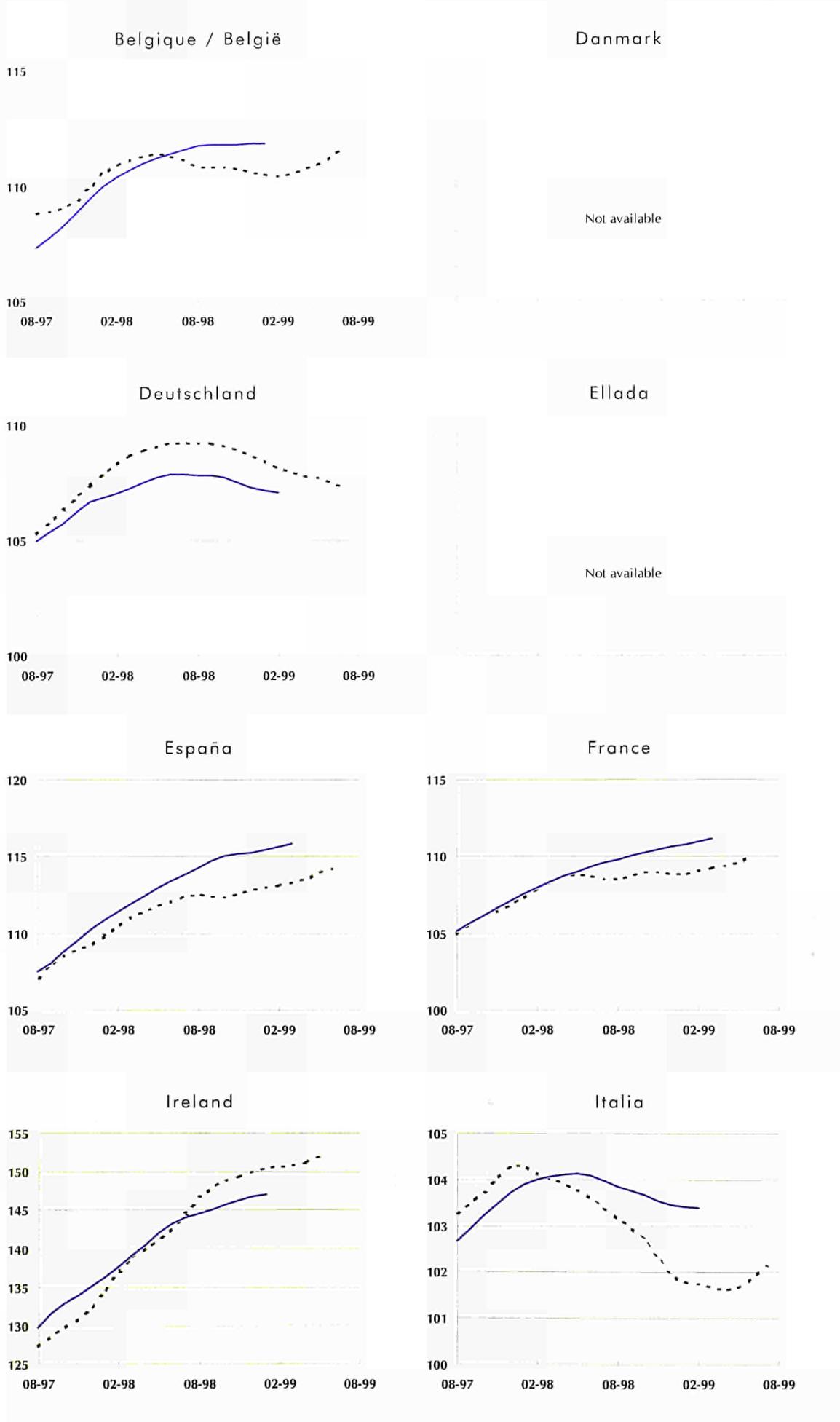
Figure 2.7

Expected output index for industry, three months compared to the previous three months, 11-98 to 01-99 (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.8

Expected output index for industry (1995 = 100)



Production index - - - -
Expected output index —

Source: eurostat

Latest outlook: industry

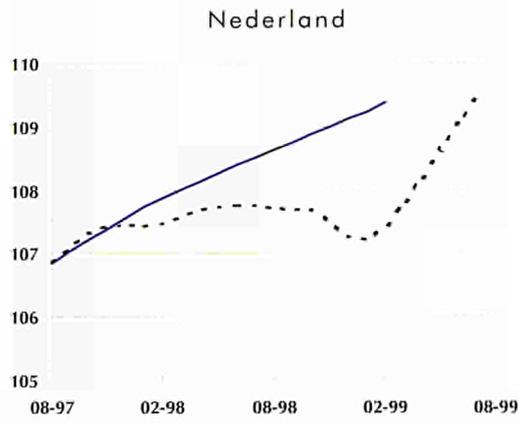
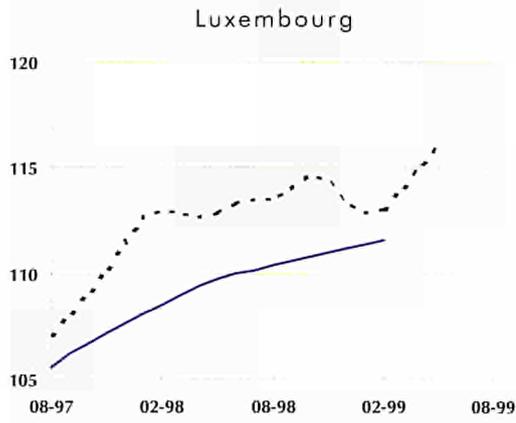
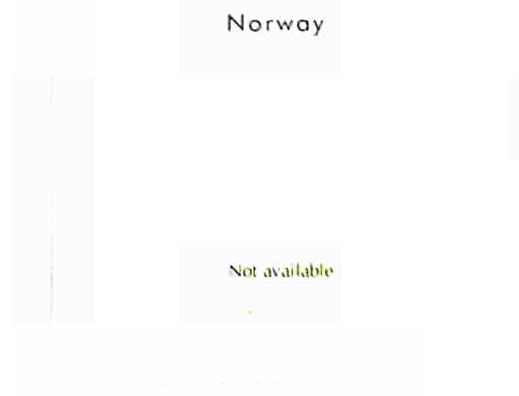
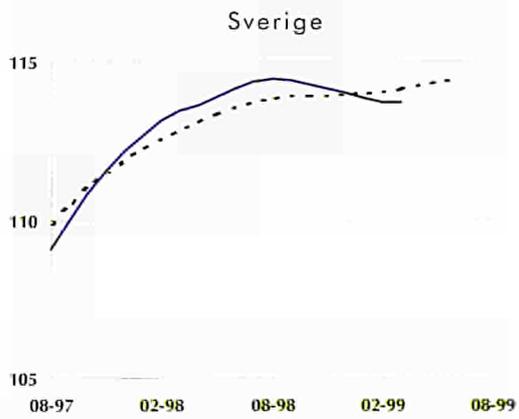
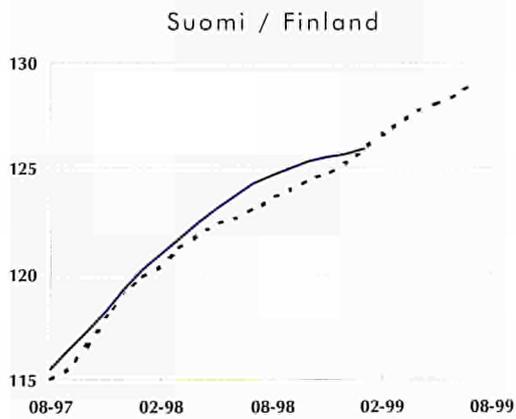
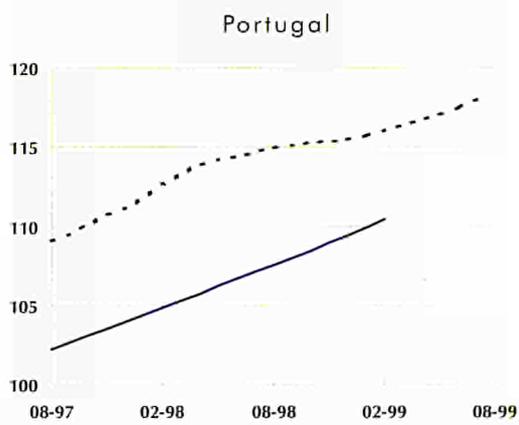
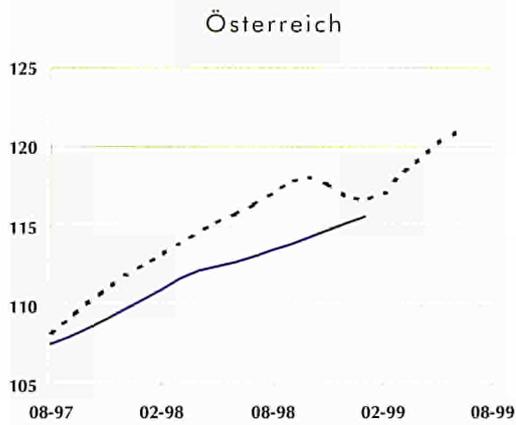


Figure 2.8

Expected output index
for industry
(1995 = 100)



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

Source: eurostat

**Further information -
expected output index**

The Expected Output Index (EOI) links several aspects of information from qualitative business opinion surveys conducted by DG II (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 109.

Latest outlook: industry

EU-15

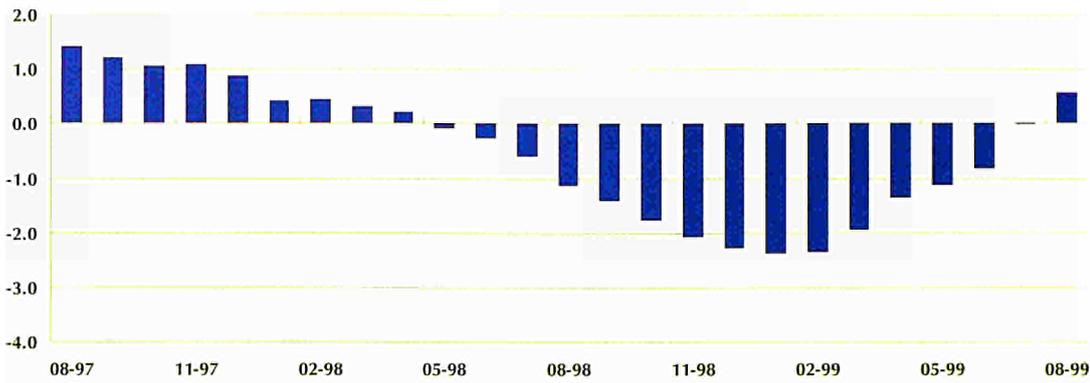
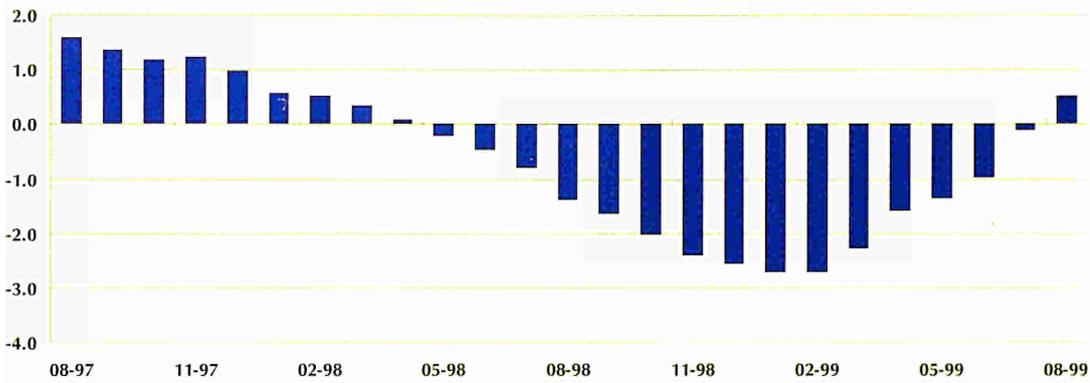


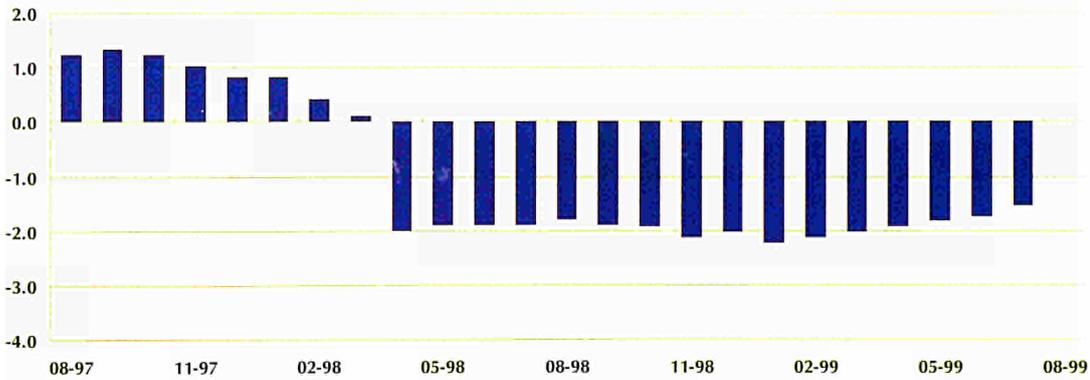
Figure 2.9

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

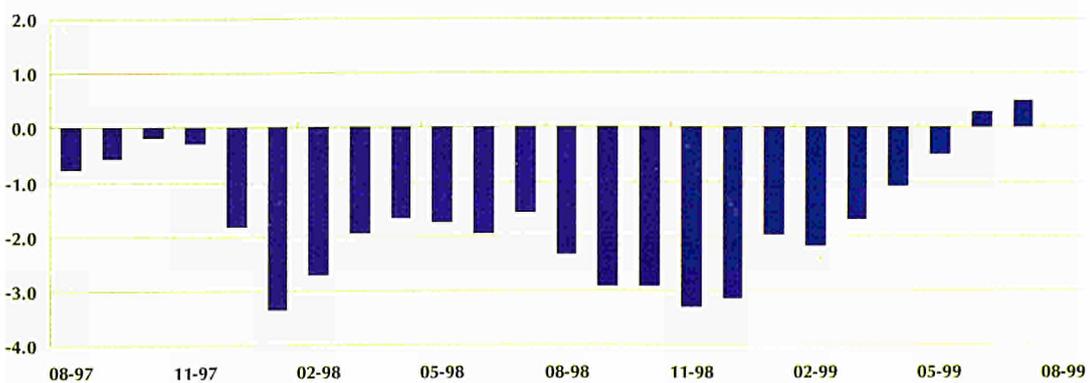
EUR-11



Japan



USA



Source: eurostat

Figure 2.10

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

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

Source:  eurostat

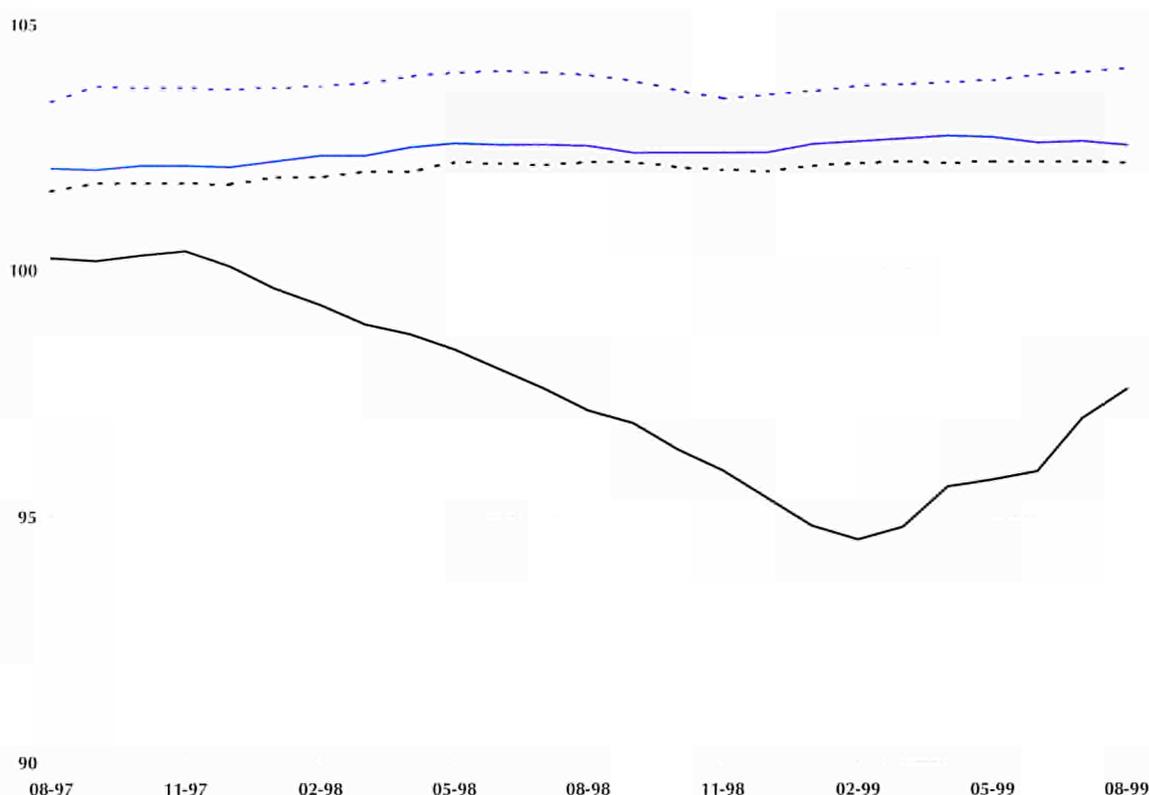


Table 2.6

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

Source:  eurostat

	1996	1997	1998	03-99	04-99	05-99	06-99	07-99	08-99
Total industry									
EU-15	100.4	101.4	100.7	99.3	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.6	100.9
Japan	98.2	98.9	97.6	96.1	95.9	95.9	95.9	96.0	:
USA	102.3	102.3	99.7	98.3	99.0	99.8	100.3	100.6	:
Intermediate goods									
EU-15	99.1	99.9	97.7	94.8	95.6	95.7	95.9	97.0	97.5
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Capital goods									
EU-15	101.3	101.6	102.1	102.2	102.1	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumer durables									
EU-15	102.0	102.2	102.4	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.6	102.6	102.5
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumer non-durables									
EU-15	102.0	103.2	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.9	104.0	104.1
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Latest outlook: industry

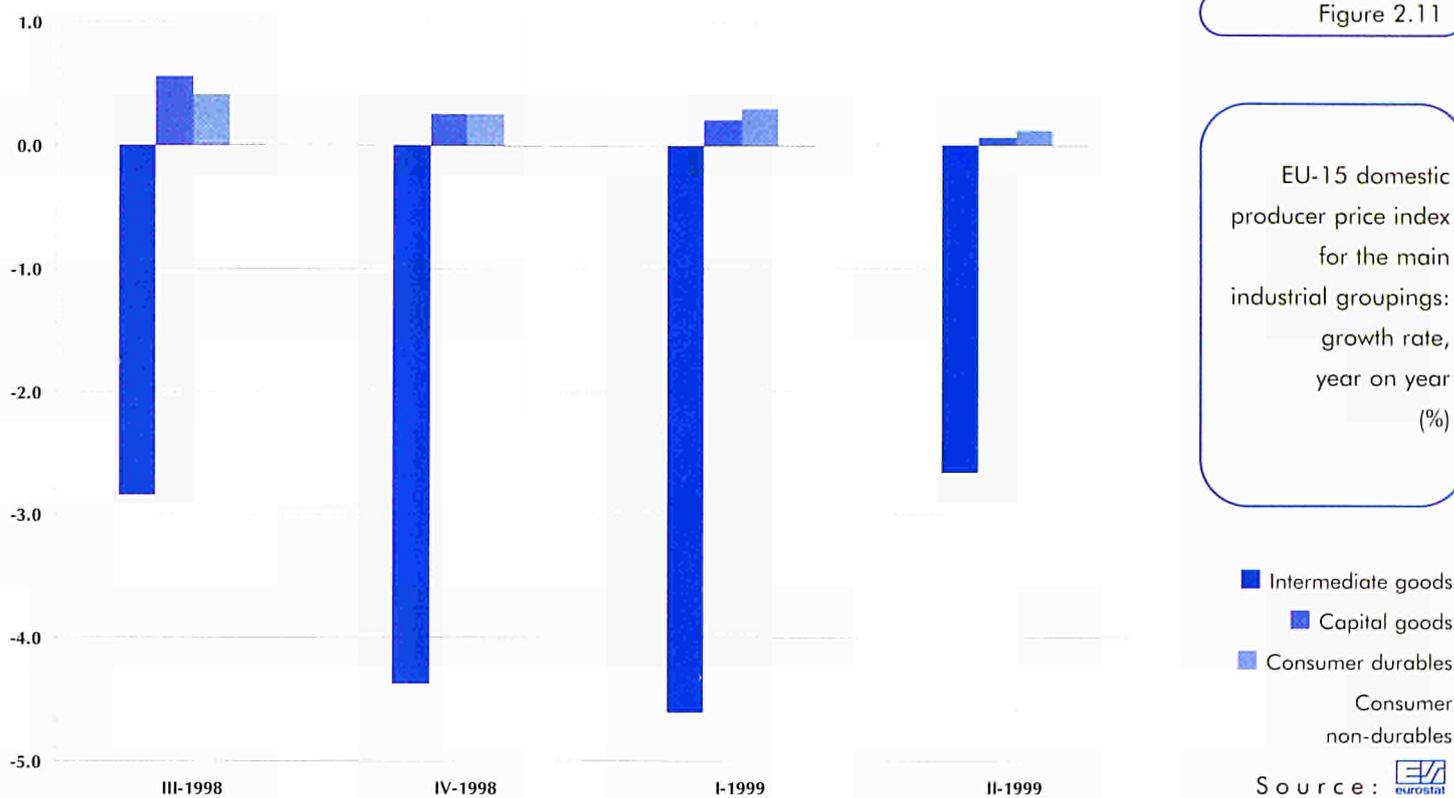


Table 2.7

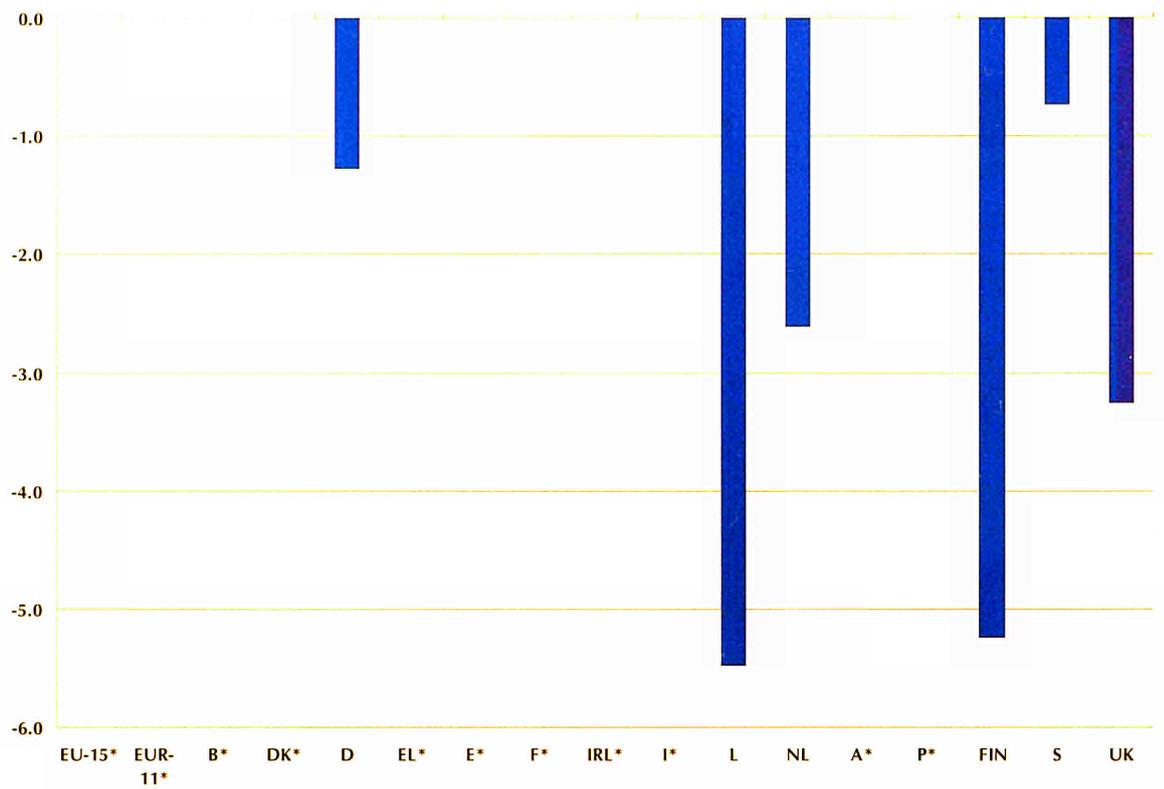
Domestic producer price index for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, year on year (%)

	Latest month available	Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EU-15	08-99	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
EUR-11	08-99	0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0
B	07-99	-0.6	-0.3	-0.7	:	2.4
DK	08-99	2.0	4.1	2.0	1.2	0.0
D	08-99	-0.7	-1.0	0.1	0.6	-1.1
EL	07-99	3.3	:	:	:	:
E	08-99	1.4	1.7	0.7	1.0	2.2
F	09-99	:	:	:	:	-0.4
IRL	06-99	0.1	:	:	:	1.2
I	08-99	0.0	-0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2
L	07-99	-3.4	-7.7	-0.8	:	-0.3
NL	08-99	0.9	3.5	1.0	1.2	-0.5
A		:	:	:	:	:
P	07-99	1.0	0.8	:	0.8	1.2
FIN	08-99	-0.5	:	0.4	4.7	-0.2
S	08-99	0.8	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.5
UK	08-99	0.5	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.3
NO		:	:	:	:	:
Japan	07-99	-1.5	:	:	:	:
USA	07-99	0.5	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat

Figure 2.12

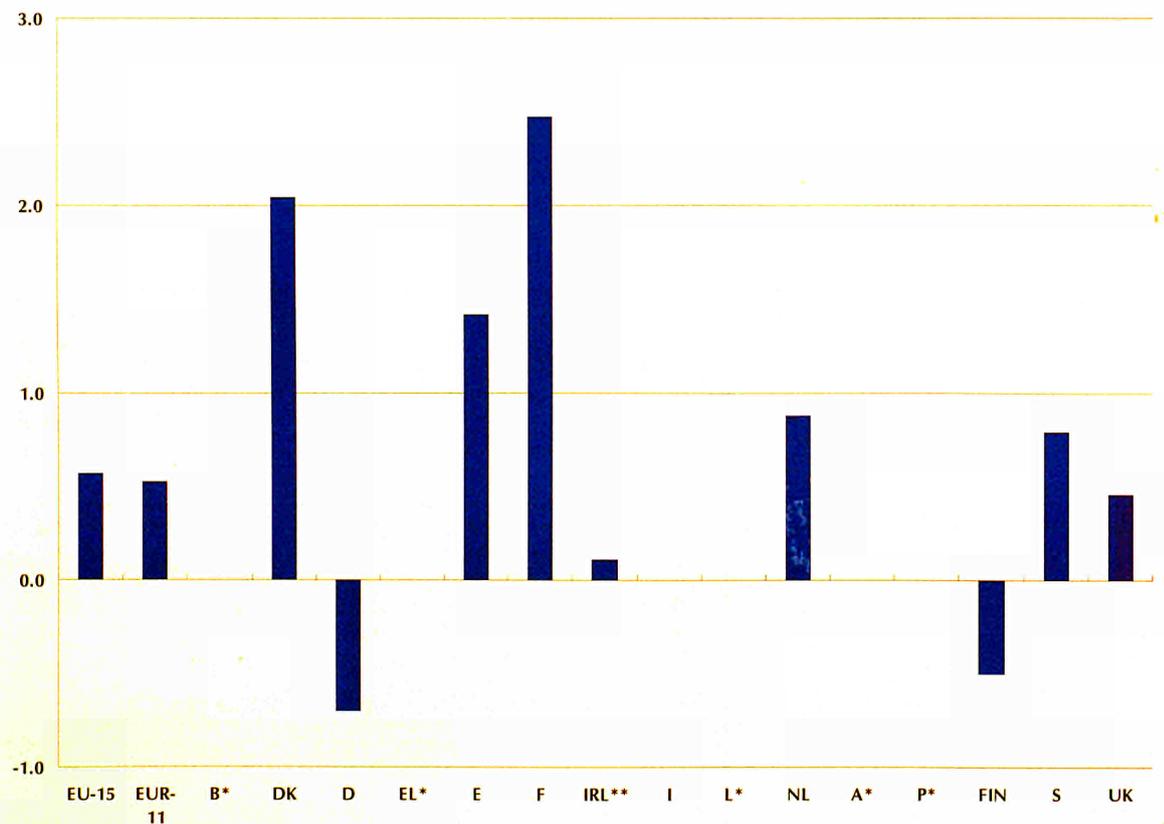
Export prices for manufacturing industry: growth rate, year on year, 05-99 (%)



Source: eurostat

Figure 2.13

Domestic producer price index: growth rate, year on year, 08-99 (%)



Source: eurostat

Latest outlook: industry

Table 2.8

	1996	1997	1998	03-99	04-99	05-99	06-99	07-99	08-99
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D	100.0	101.5	101.4	100.2	100.4	100.5	100.7	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
I	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
L	95.9	97.5	99.2	94.8	94.0	94.7	94.6	94.6	:
NL	101.3	104.8	102.3	99.4	100.1	100.3	100.9	102.7	103.8
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	100.3	99.0	98.0	93.2	93.9	93.9	93.0	94.1	94.4
S	95.0	95.7	95.3	92.8	93.4	93.8	94.1	94.1	94.6
UK	99.5	94.2	91.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Export prices indices
for manufacturing
industry
(1995 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

Table 2.9

	1996	1997	1998	03-99	04-99	05-99	06-99	07-99	08-99
EU-15	100.4	101.4	100.7	99.3	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.6	100.9
EUR-11	100.4	101.4	100.6	99.0	99.6	99.7	99.8	100.5	100.9
B	100.6	102.3	101.1	98.4	99.5	99.8	100.0	100.9	:
DK	101.5	103.3	102.9	102.2	102.9	103.4	103.9	104.4	104.9
D	98.8	99.9	99.5	97.7	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.7	98.8
EL	105.6	110.4	113.3	114.3	115.7	115.8	116.0	117.7	:
E	101.7	102.7	102.0	101.4	101.6	101.9	102.2	102.8	103.4
F	100.5	100.7	98.6	97.2	98.2	98.3	98.5	99.7	100.4
IRL	101.8	101.9	101.9	101.3	102.1	102.3	102.6	:	:
I	101.9	103.2	103.3	101.9	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.8	103.1
L	95.7	98.5	101.1	98.0	96.8	97.3	97.8	98.2	:
NL	101.6	104.3	103.0	101.3	101.4	101.6	101.8	102.9	103.2
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	103.8	106.1	102.2	97.9	99.9	102.2	103.3	103.8	:
FIN	99.1	100.4	99.0	96.0	96.6	97.0	97.2	98.1	98.5
S	100.6	101.7	101.3	99.8	100.4	100.6	100.9	101.6	102.0
UK	100.6	100.3	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.0	99.7	99.9	99.9
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	98.2	98.9	97.6	96.1	95.9	95.9	95.9	96.0	:
USA	102.3	102.3	99.7	98.3	99.0	99.8	100.3	100.6	:

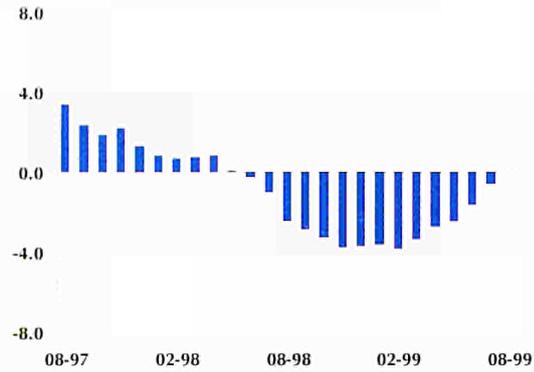
Domestic producer
price index
(1995 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

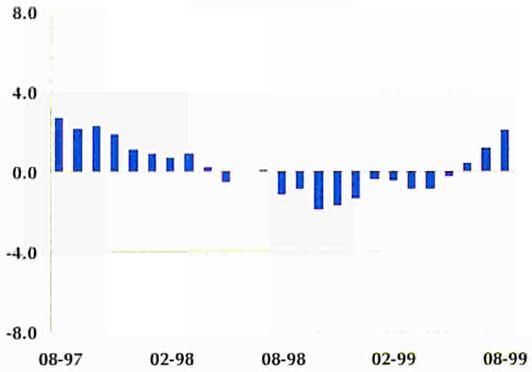
Figure 2.14

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

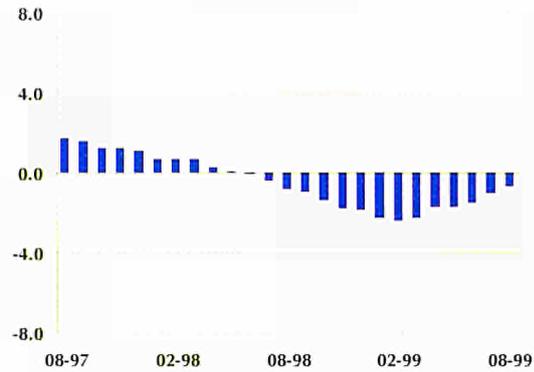
Belgique / België



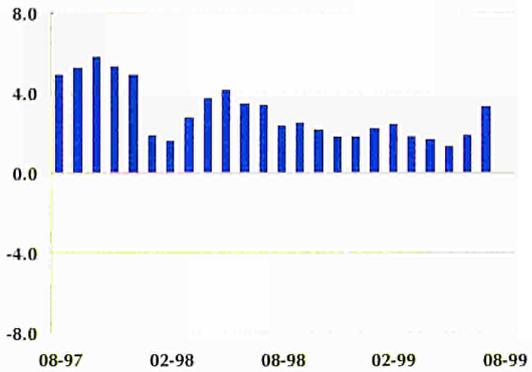
Danmark



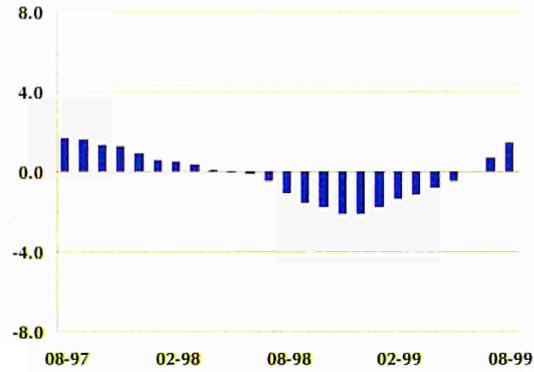
Deutschland



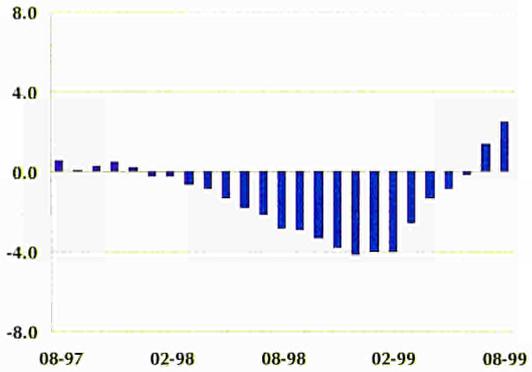
Ellada



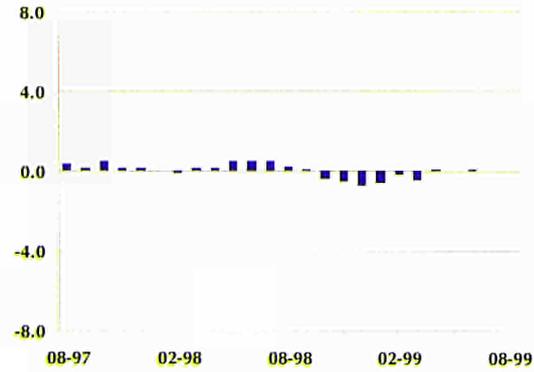
España



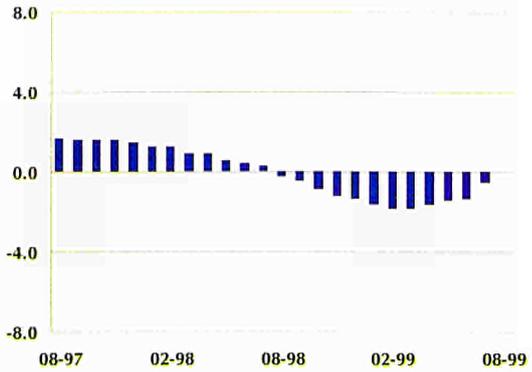
France



Ireland



Italia

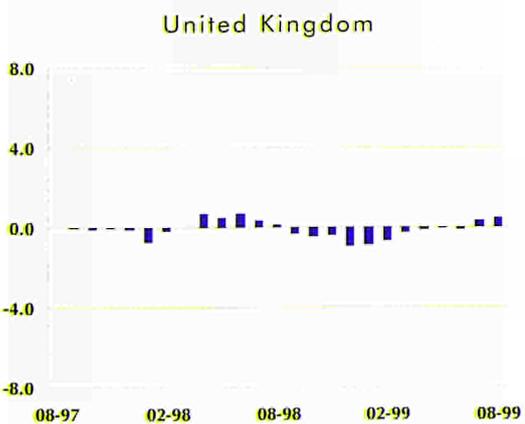
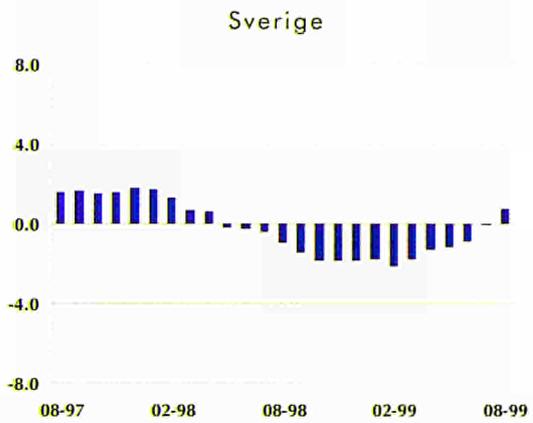
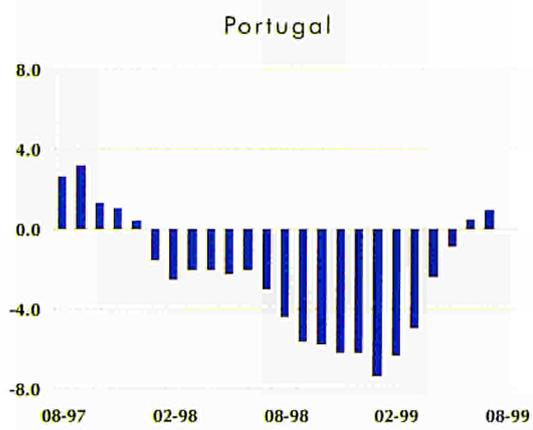
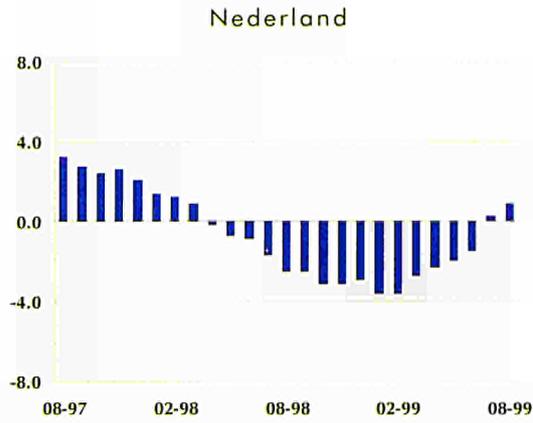
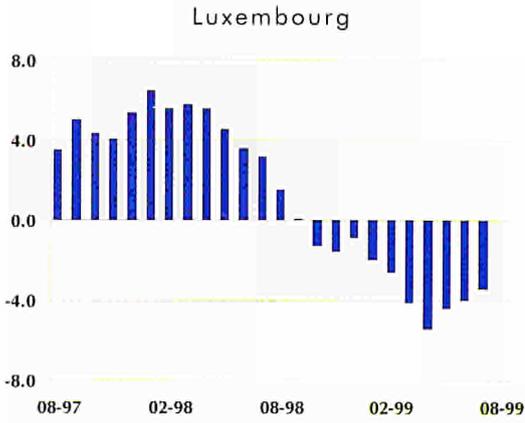


Source: eurostat

Latest outlook: industry

Figure 2.14

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



**Further information -
price indices**

The index of producer prices shows the changes in the ex-works selling prices of all products sold on domestic markets of the various countries, excluding VAT and other taxes. 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.

Full methodological notes may be found on page 109.

Latest outlook: industry

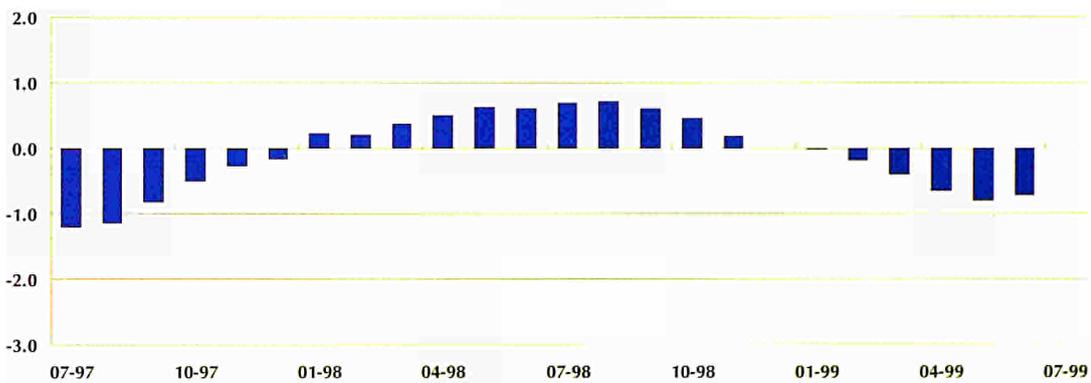
EU-15



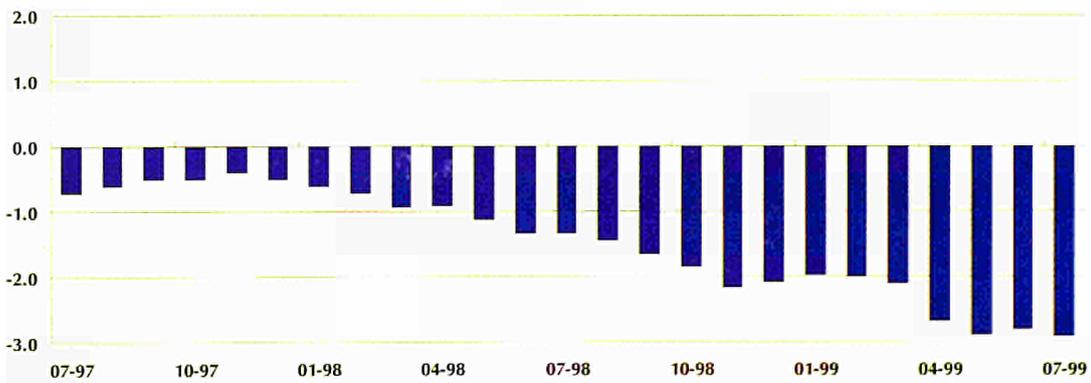
Figure 2.15

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

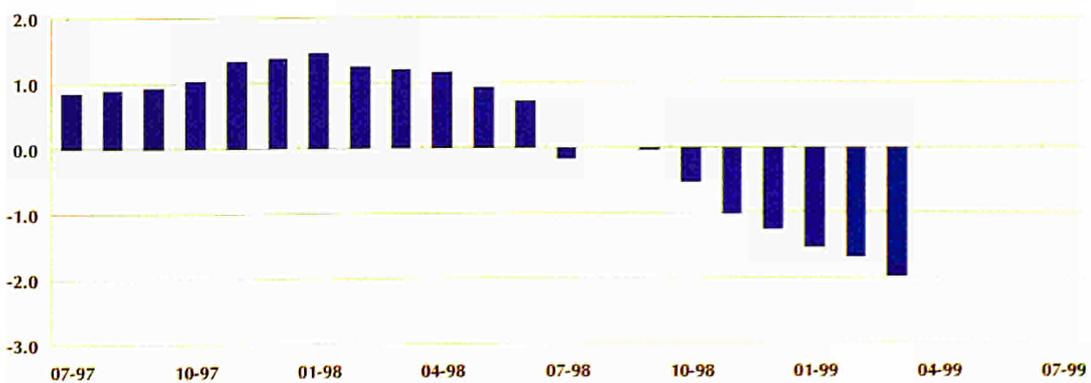
EUR-11



Japan



USA

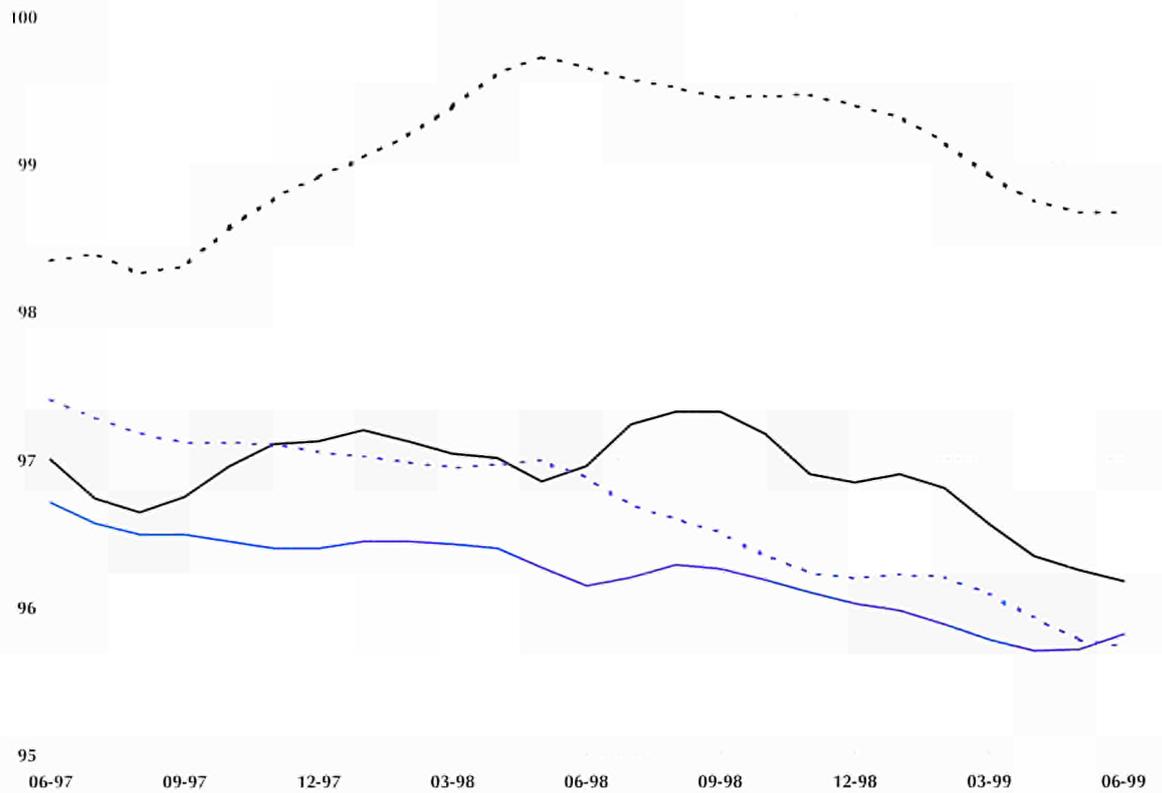


Source: 

Figure 2.16

EU-15 employment index for the main industrial groupings (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	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4
EUR-11	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1
B	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	-2.4	:	:	2.0	-0.2
DK	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	-0.2	0.0	-2.2	1.0	0.6
D	05-99 ⇨ 07-99	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-1.2	-0.1
EL	10-98 ⇨ 12-98	-0.9	-0.5	0.4	-1.8	-1.9
E	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	0.3	:	:	4.6	:
F	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	-0.3	:	:	:	:
IRL	07-98 ⇨ 09-98	0.4	0.7	-1.0	:	0.1
I	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2
L	03-99 ⇨ 05-99	0.3	0.2	1.0	:	0.4
NL	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.7	0.0
A	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	-0.6	:	0.6	-1.5	-0.8
P	05-99 ⇨ 07-99	-0.7	-0.7	0.2	0.3	-0.6
FIN	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	3.9	:	:	:	:
S	04-99 ⇨ 06-99	-0.3	:	:	:	:
UK	05-99 ⇨ 07-99	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0
NO	⇨	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	05-99 ⇨ 07-99	-0.9	:	:	:	:
USA	01-99 ⇨ 03-99	-0.7	:	:	:	:

Source: eurostat

Latest outlook: industry

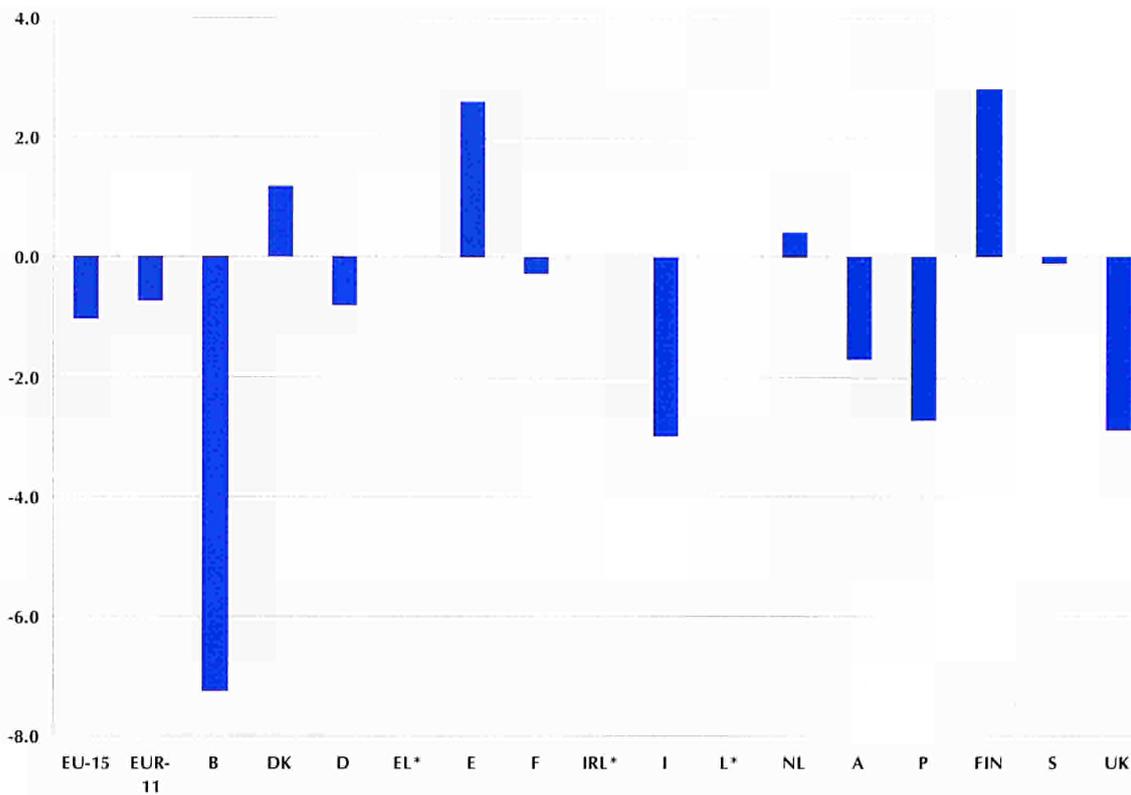


Figure 2.17

Employment index:
growth rate,
three months
compared to the
same three months of
the previous year,
04-99 to 06-99
(%)

Source: eurostat

Latest 3 months
availableTotal
industryIntermediate
goodsCapital
goodsConsumer
durablesConsumer
non-durables

Table 2.11

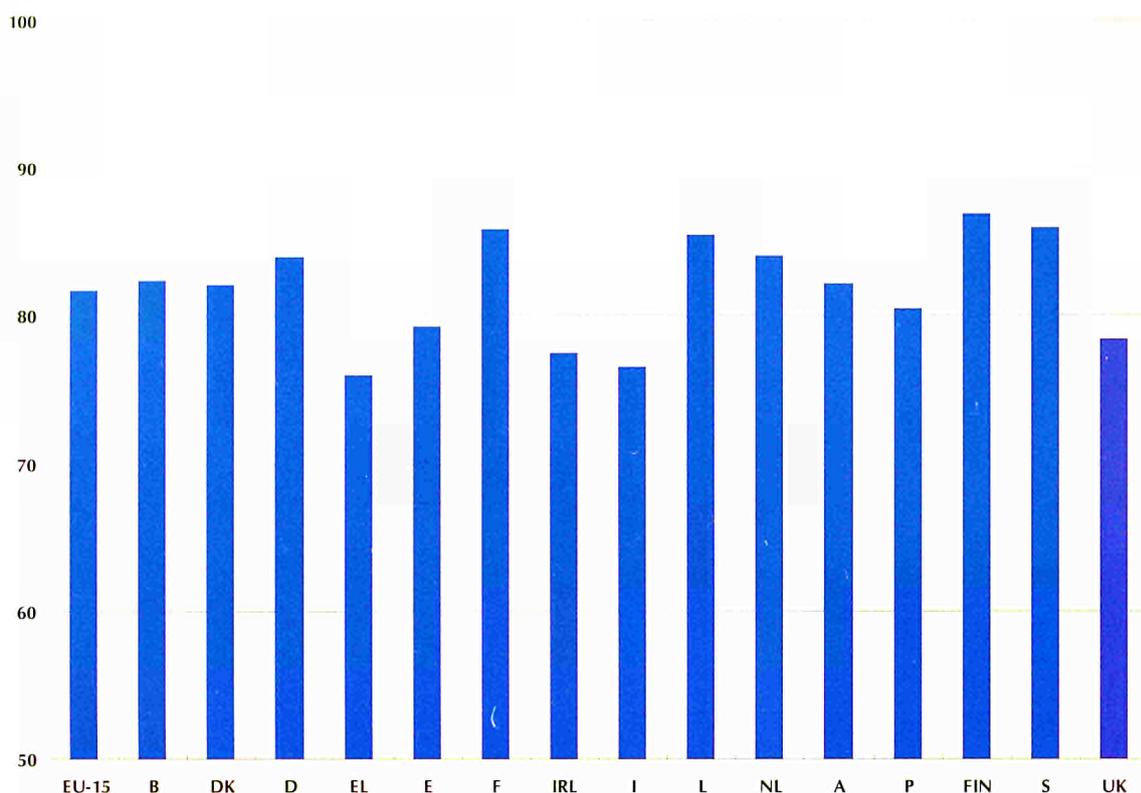
	Latest 3 months available	Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EU-15	04-99 ⇒ 06-99	-1.0	-0.7	-1.0	-0.1	-1.2
EUR-11	04-99 ⇒ 06-99	-0.7	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3
B	04-99 ⇒ 06-99	-7.3	:	:	5.7	-1.2
DK	04-99 ⇒ 06-99	1.2	3.5	-3.0	3.1	2.4
D	05-99 ⇒ 07-99	-0.9	-0.9	-0.3	-3.9	-0.4
EL	10-98 ⇒ 12-98	-1.1	-0.7	7.6	-1.0	-4.6
E	04-99 ⇒ 06-99	2.6	:	:	3.4	:
F	04-99 ⇒ 06-99	-0.3	:	:	:	:
IRL	07-98 ⇒ 09-98	1.8	2.2	1.4	:	1.3
I	04-99 ⇒ 06-99	-3.0	-3.8	-3.5	0.8	0.8
L	03-99 ⇒ 05-99	1.7	0.8	5.1	:	0.7
NL	04-99 ⇒ 06-99	0.4	-0.4	1.5	-0.3	0.5
A	04-99 ⇒ 06-99	-1.7	:	0.8	-4.7	-3.0
P	05-99 ⇒ 07-99	-2.7	-2.3	-2.7	0.5	-3.6
FIN	04-99 ⇒ 06-99	2.8	:	:	:	:
S	04-99 ⇒ 06-99	-0.1	:	:	:	:
UK	05-99 ⇒ 07-99	-2.8	-2.9	-4.2	2.6	-4.6
NO	⇒	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	05-99 ⇒ 07-99	-2.9	:	:	:	:
USA	01-99 ⇒ 03-99	-1.7	:	:	:	:

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:
07-99
(%)



Source: DG II,
Business Survey

Table 2.12

Capacity utilisation rates
(%)

	Growth rate: latest month, t / t-12 (%)	10-98	01-99	04-99	07-99
EU-15	-2.5	82.8	81.3	81.3	81.7
B	-1.3	82.5	78.7	80.7	82.4
DK	-5.4	85.4	82.7	82.0	82.1
D	-2.4	85.6	83.5	83.4	84.0
EL	0.0	75.0	74.0	75.0	76.0
E	-2.2	80.9	80.6	79.2	79.3
F	0.4	84.8	84.9	85.7	85.9
IRL	3.6	77.4	73.6	74.0	77.5
I	-3.6	76.6	76.0	76.1	76.6
L	-2.5	87.2	84.5	83.5	85.5
NL	-1.6	84.8	83.6	84.1	84.1
A	-3.0	83.5	81.4	80.7	82.2
P	-0.6	81.3	81.5	79.8	80.5
FIN	-3.2	87.3	84.7	86.1	86.9
S	-1.1	86.0	85.0	83.0	86.0
UK	-5.5	82.2	79.3	79.4	78.4

Source: DG II,
Business Survey

Latest outlook: industry

Intermediate goods

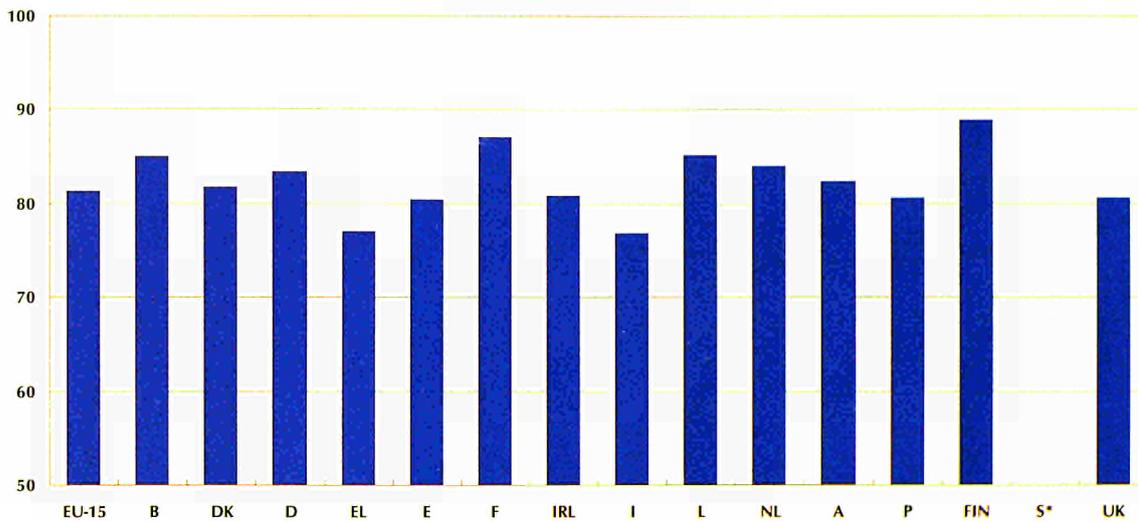
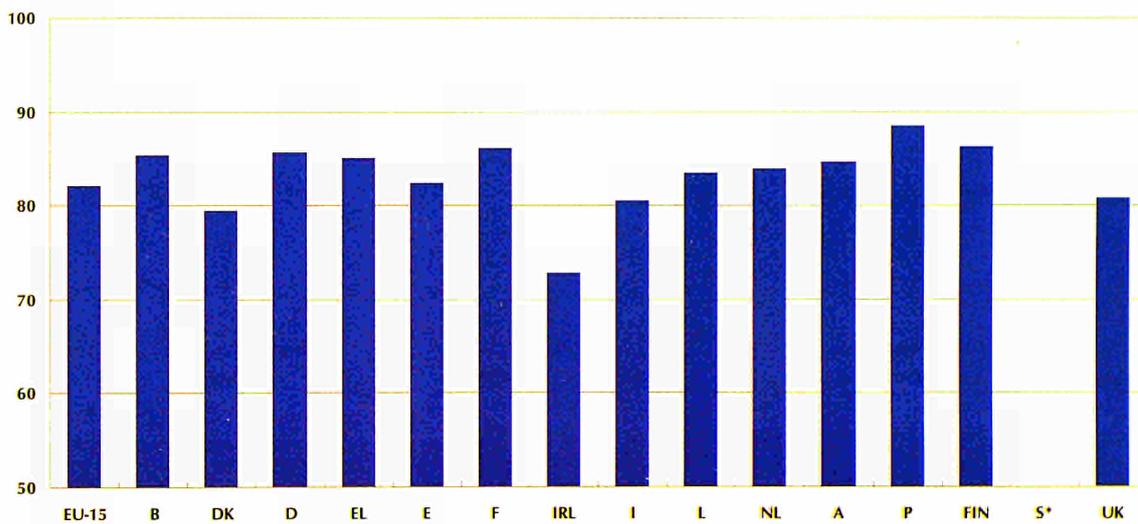


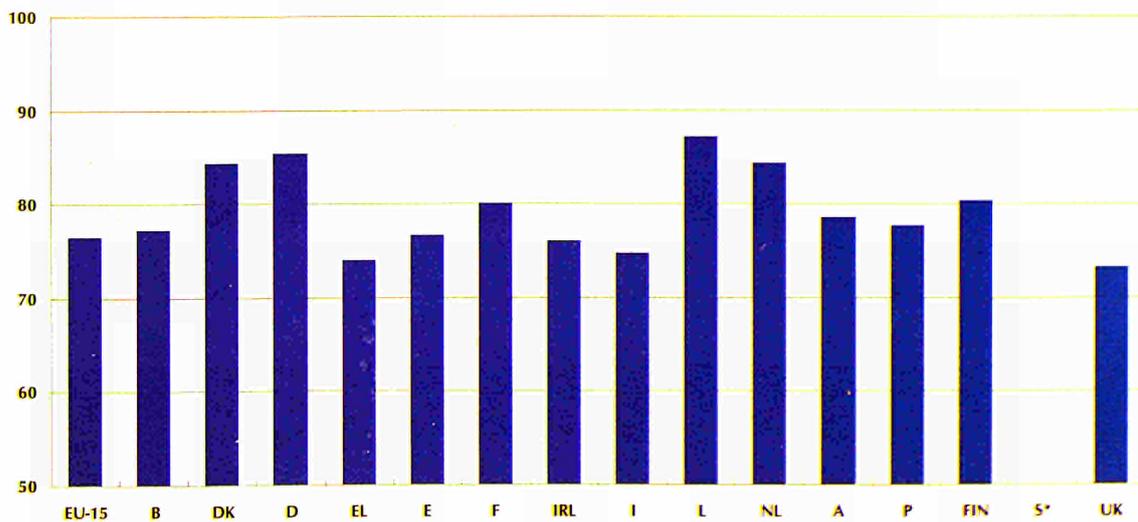
Figure 2.19

Capacity utilisation rates for the main industrial groupings, 07-99 (%)

Capital goods



Consumer goods

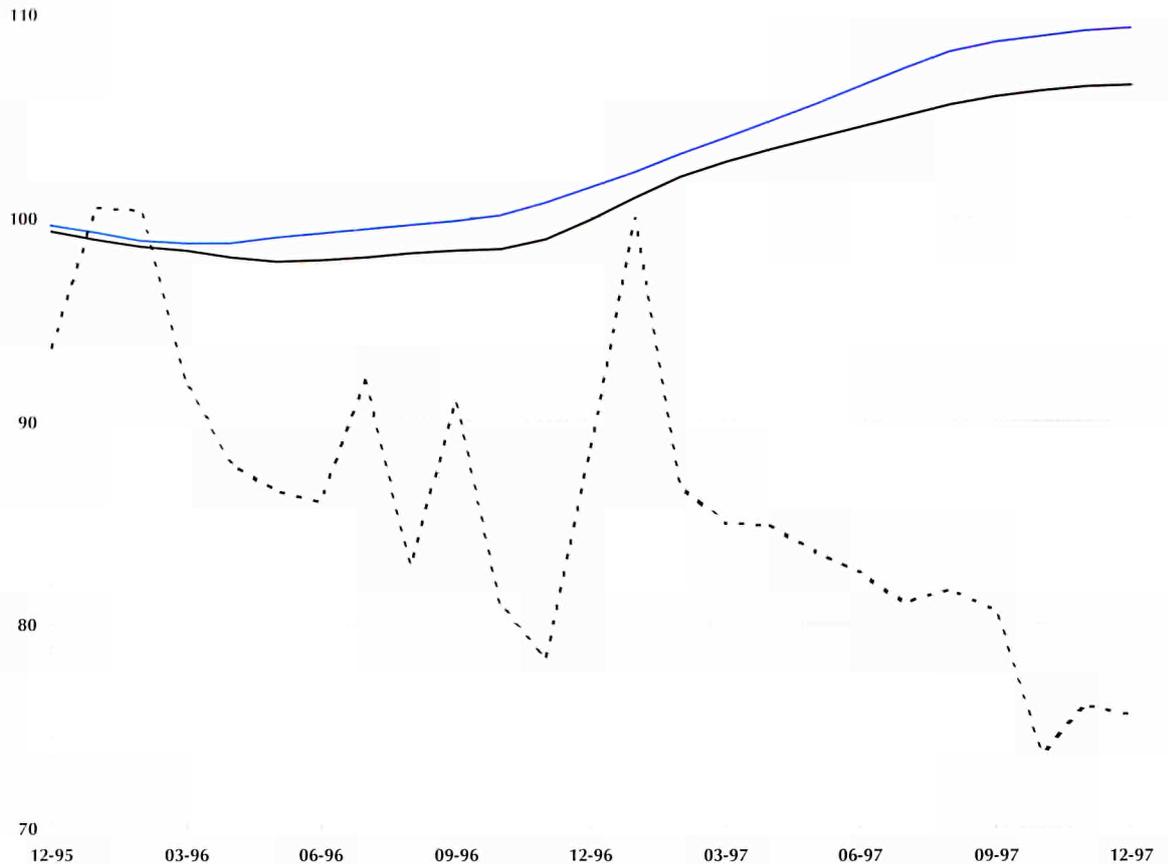


Source: DG II, Business Survey

Figure 2.20

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

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



Source: 

Table 2.13

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

	Latest 3 months available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	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	1.9	-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

Source: 

Latest outlook: industry

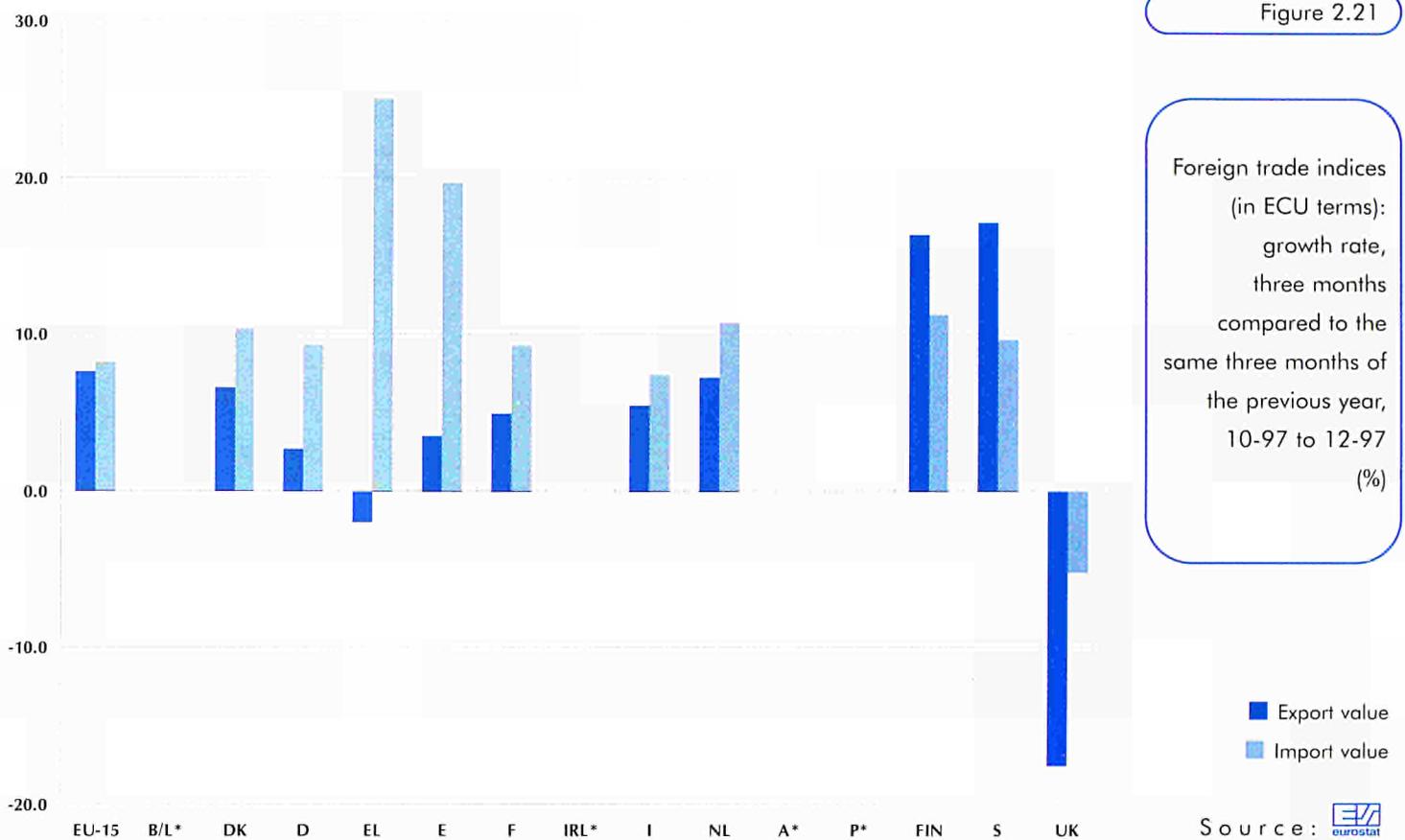


Table 2.14

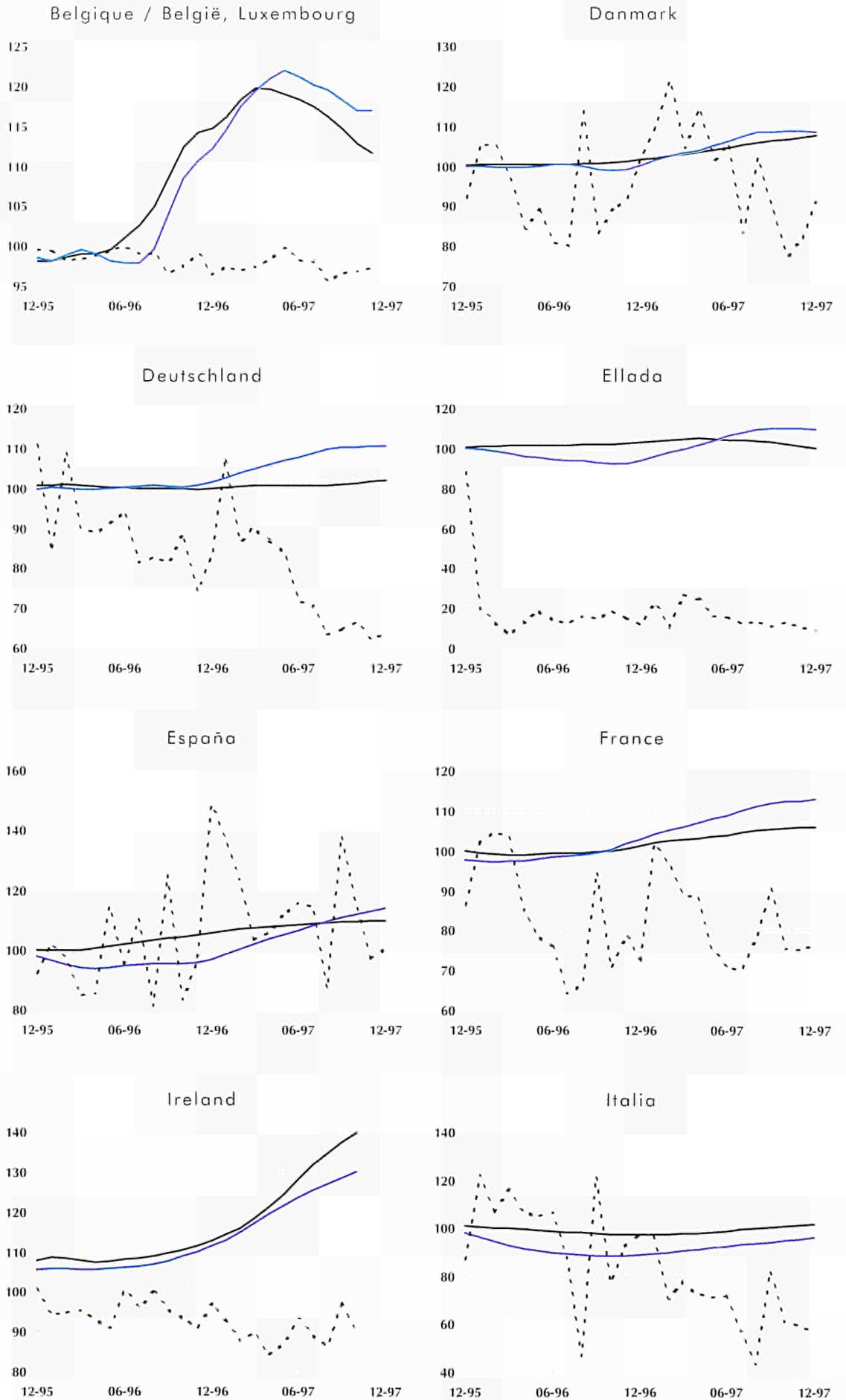
	Latest 3 months available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade	
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume		
EU-15	10-97	⇒	12-97	7.6	2.4	8.2	-6.0	-9.1
B/L	09-97	⇒	11-97	3.8	-1.5	6.7	0.5	-0.8
DK	10-97	⇒	12-97	6.6	15.1	10.4	4.8	-12.0
D	10-97	⇒	12-97	2.7	5.2	9.4	-11.7	-21.7
EL	10-97	⇒	12-97	-2.0	1.5	25.1	-7.4	-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

Source: eurostat

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

Figure 2.22

Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1995 = 100)



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

Source: eurostat

Latest outlook: industry

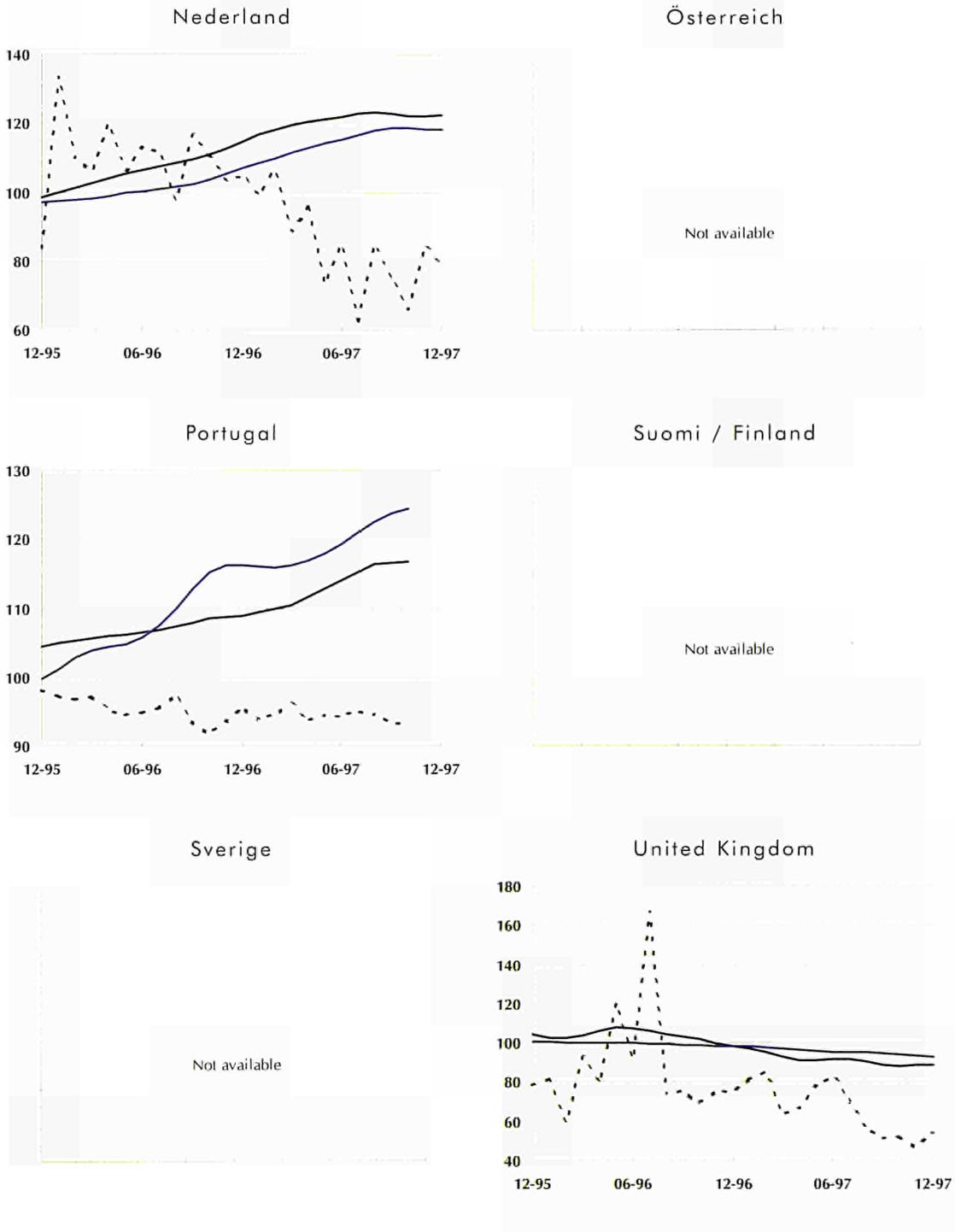


Figure 2.22
 Foreign trade indices
 in ECU terms
 (1995 = 100)

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

Source: eurostat

**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 109.

3.

Latest outlook: construction

Commentary 46

Production index 47

Price indices 49

Building permits 50



3. Latest outlook: construction

Construction activity

The European construction industry has reported decreasing activity since the summer of 1998. Construction activity for the EU taken as a whole dropped by 1.4% in the three months to March 1999 (compared to the same three months of the year before). In the euro-zone¹ (for which more recent data was available) construction activity declined by as much as 1.9% (for June 1999); an accelerated decline compared to the previous month's value (down by 1.7%).

Of the larger Member States, Germany recorded a decline of 3.0% (for July 1999), whilst in France the latest rate of change (up by 1.6%, for June 1999) supported the upward trend observed the month before. Even faster growth was observed in Spain earlier in the year when activity increased by 12.1% in the three months to March 1999.

Values recorded in the smaller Member States reflected the downward European trend. Nevertheless, the decline in Denmark was sharp (down by 22.7%, for June 1999), accelerating rapidly since the start of 1999. In Austria, construction started to show positive rates of change (up by 4.8%, June 1999), whereas in Finland the upward trend continued with 5.0% (March 1999).

Building permits

The number of building permits granted indicates future activity in construction. In France building permits granted fell by 9.6% in the three months to July 1999 (compared to the three months to July 1998). This downward trend has been observed for three months running. In the United Kingdom the value for April 1999 (up by 4.3%) indicated a turning point following a decline observed since the late part of 1997. Within the smaller Member States the number of building permits granted varied within the range of 13.4% growth in Ireland and -24.1% in Greece (both for June 1999).

Output prices for residential buildings

In EU-15, output prices for residential buildings increased by 2.1% in the three months to March 1999 (compared to the same three months of the year before). In the euro-zone, the price increase of 0.8% was more moderate (again for March 1999).

(1) Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland make up the EUR-11 aggregate, otherwise known as the euro-zone.

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

Eurostat Data-Shop
4, rue Alphonse Weicker
L-2721 Luxembourg
tel: (352) 43 35 22 51
fax: (352) 43 35 22 221
e-mail: dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu

Latest outlook: construction

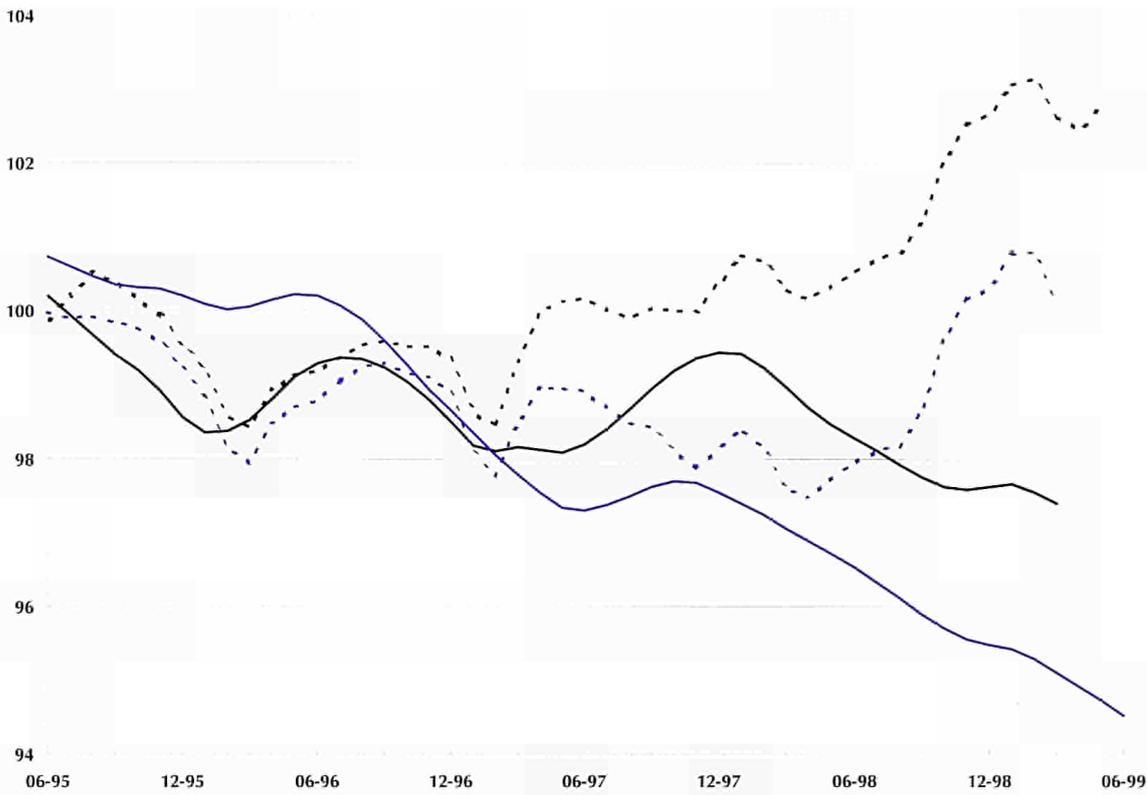


Figure 3.1

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

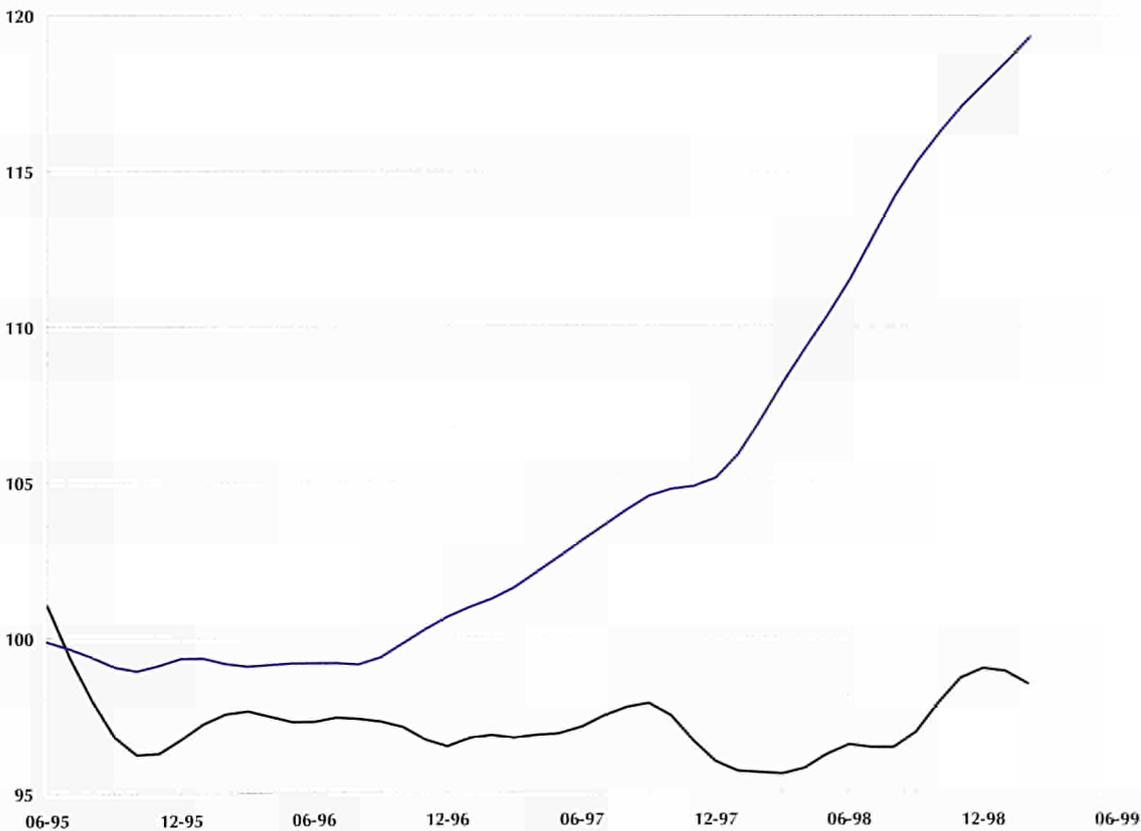


Figure 3.2

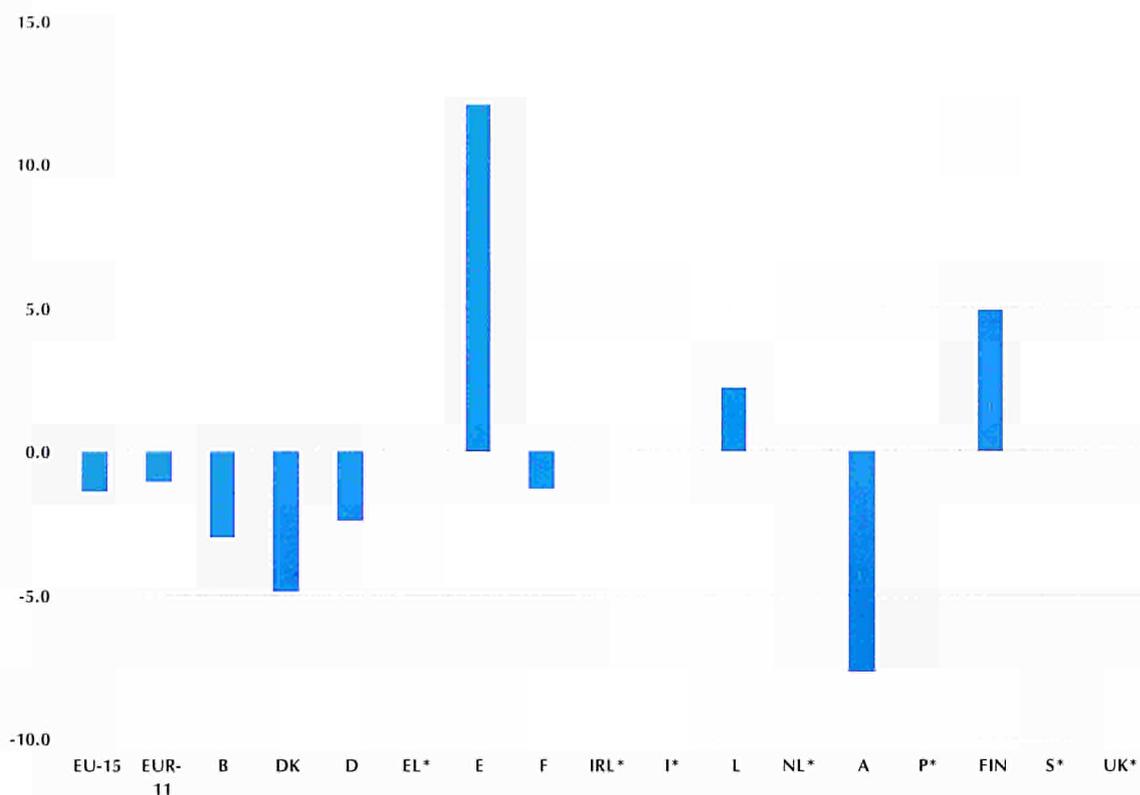
EU-15 building permits: indices (1995 = 100)

- 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, 01-99 to 03-99 (%)



Source: eurostat

Table 3.1

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

	Latest 3 months available		Building		Latest 3 months available		Civil engineering	
			t / t-1	t / t-4			t / t-1	t / t-4
EU-15	04-98	⇨ 06-98	-1.5	-1.8	01-99	⇨ 03-99	1.0	1.2
EUR-11	10-98	⇨ 12-98	-0.4	-3.1	01-99	⇨ 03-99	1.3	2.3
B		⇨	:	:		⇨	:	:
DK	04-99	⇨ 06-99	-20.8	-28.0	04-99	⇨ 06-99	-4.4	-3.4
D	05-99	⇨ 07-99	-1.2	-5.1	05-99	⇨ 07-99	0.4	0.9
EL		⇨	:	:		⇨	:	:
E	01-99	⇨ 03-99	4.7	12.2	01-99	⇨ 03-99	4.0	12.8
F	04-99	⇨ 06-99	-0.9	-1.5	04-99	⇨ 06-99	0.2	2.9
IRL		⇨	:	:		⇨	:	:
I	10-98	⇨ 12-98	0.0	-15.5	07-98	⇨ 09-98	-1.5	-0.9
L	03-99	⇨ 05-99	-1.0	-3.3	03-99	⇨ 05-99	3.1	6.8
NL	01-98	⇨ 03-98	8.3	15.8		⇨	:	:
A	04-99	⇨ 06-99	2.4	4.4	04-99	⇨ 06-99	6.0	4.3
P		⇨	:	:		⇨	:	:
FIN	01-99	⇨ 03-99	3.2	7.0	01-99	⇨ 03-99	1.9	-0.3
S		⇨	:	:		⇨	:	:
UK	04-98	⇨ 06-98	-2.7	1.7	04-98	⇨ 06-98	-10.6	-12.6
NO	01-99	⇨ 03-99	1.9	:	01-99	⇨ 03-99	-1.4	:

Source: eurostat

Latest outlook: construction

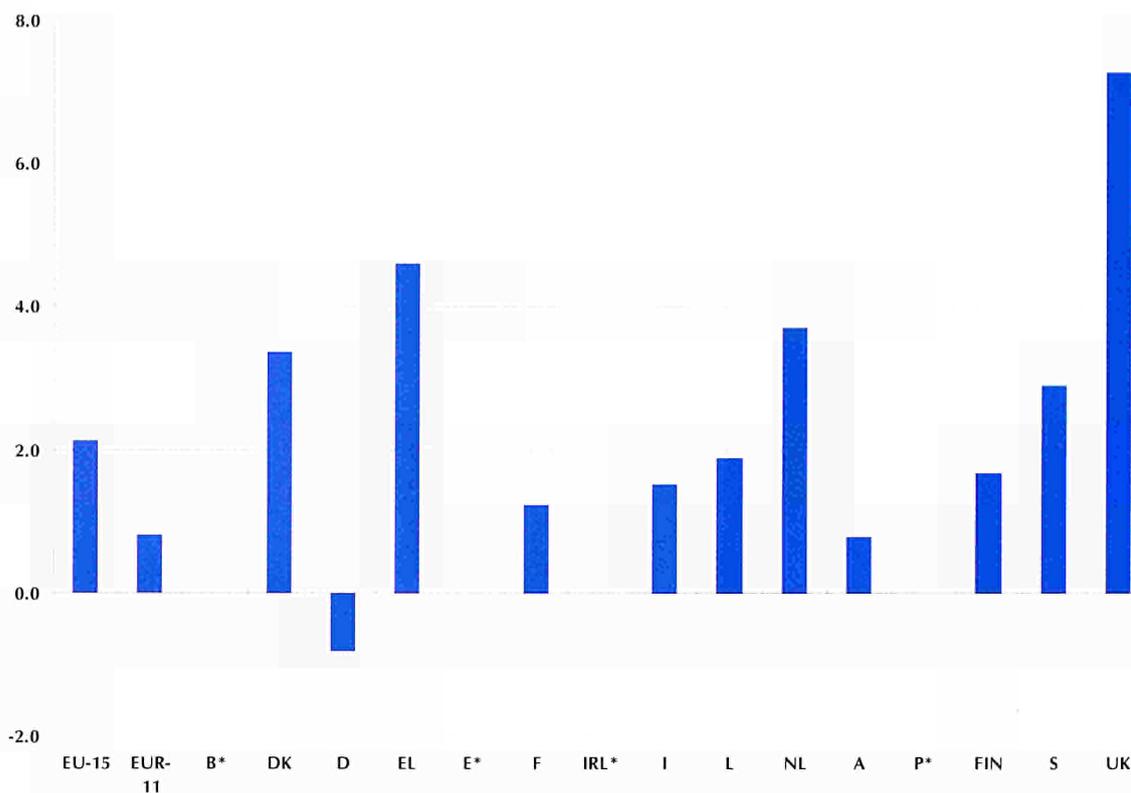


Figure 3.4

Output prices for new residential buildings: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 01-99 to 03-99 (%)

Source: eurostat

IV-1997 I-1998 II-1998 III-1998 IV-1998 I-1999 II-1999 III-1999

Table 3.2

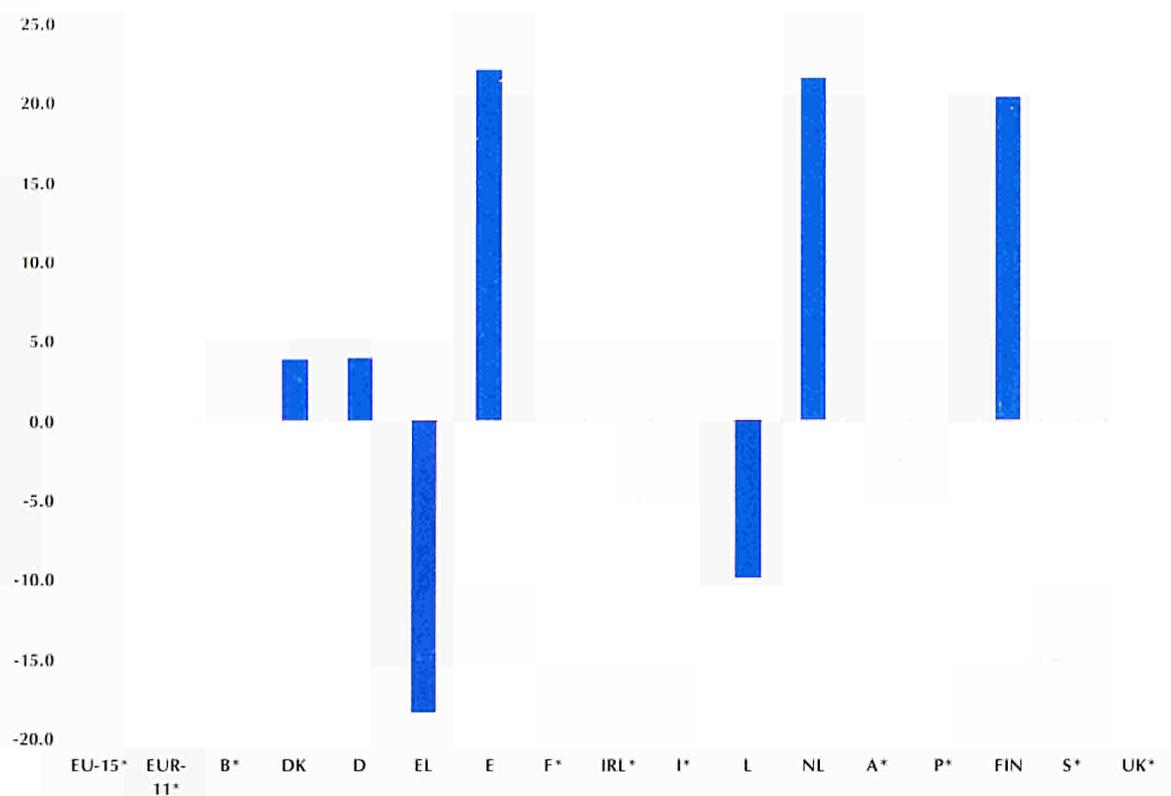
	IV-1997	I-1998	II-1998	III-1998	IV-1998	I-1999	II-1999	III-1999
EU-15	104.7	104.3	104.9	105.0	105.9	106.5	:	:
EUR-11	103.1	102.4	102.9	103.0	103.3	103.2	:	:
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	107.1	107.8	107.8	109.3	110.7	111.5	113.7	113.7
D	98.7	98.3	99.0	98.9	98.6	97.5	:	:
EL	113.2	115.8	117.2	119.2	119.6	121.1	122.0	:
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F	104.9	103.9	104.0	103.9	105.5	105.2	:	:
IRL	106.7	107.5	108.3	109.7	:	:	:	:
I	105.3	102.1	102.6	103.2	103.6	103.7	104.5	:
L	102.7	103.9	103.9	104.7	104.7	105.8	105.8	:
NL	108.0	108.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	112.0	:	:
A	103.1	103.7	104.0	104.1	104.1	104.5	104.8	:
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	103.7	103.9	104.6	105.1	105.3	105.6	106.0	:
S	106.9	107.2	108.6	109.5	109.9	110.3	111.5	:
UK	109.0	110.0	112.0	114.0	116.0	118.0	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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

Source: eurostat

Figure 3.5

Building permits - useful floor area: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 11-98 to 01-99 (%)



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	⇨		:	:	12-98	⇨	02-99	:	107.2	
EUR-11	⇨		:	:	12-98	⇨	02-99	:	106.8	
B	10-98	⇨	12-98	1,866	84.5	10-98	⇨	12-98	2,086	130.6
DK	04-99	⇨	06-99	790	206.5	04-99	⇨	06-99	1,437	135.6
D	12-98	⇨	02-99	10,645	77.2	12-98	⇨	02-99	9,623	89.3
EL	02-99	⇨	04-99	2,800	132.3	02-99	⇨	04-99	1,142	117.2
E	11-98	⇨	01-99	15,304	136.0	11-98	⇨	01-99	3,476	170.3
F		⇨		:	:	05-99	⇨	07-99	11,578	129.2
IRL	04-99	⇨	06-99	1,855	197.2	04-99	⇨	06-99	940	144.5
I	10-98	⇨	12-98	2,645	70.2	10-98	⇨	12-98	4,522	77.8
L	02-99	⇨	04-99	:	97.3	02-99	⇨	04-99	:	182.8
NL	02-99	⇨	04-99	3,612	91.5	02-99	⇨	04-99	6,314	178.5
A		⇨		:	:		⇨		:	:
P		⇨		:	:		⇨		:	:
FIN	05-99	⇨	07-99	1,112	235.0	05-99	⇨	07-99	1,166	187.3
S	05-99	⇨	07-99	374	:	05-99	⇨	07-99	515	:
UK		⇨		:	:		⇨		:	:
NO	12-98	⇨	02-99	660	84.1	12-98	⇨	02-99	776	77.8

Source: eurostat

Latest outlook: construction

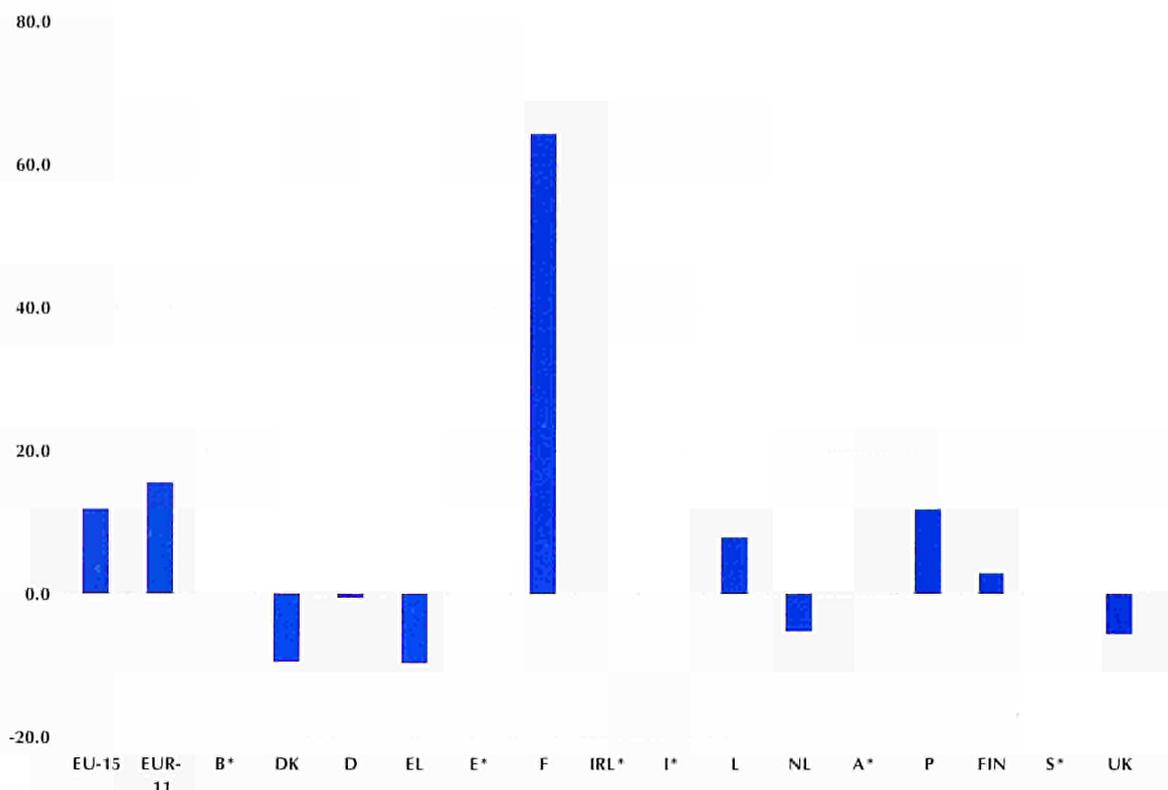


Figure 3.6

Building permits -
no. of dwellings:
growth rate,
three months
compared to the
same three months of
the previous year,
12-98 to 02-99
(%)

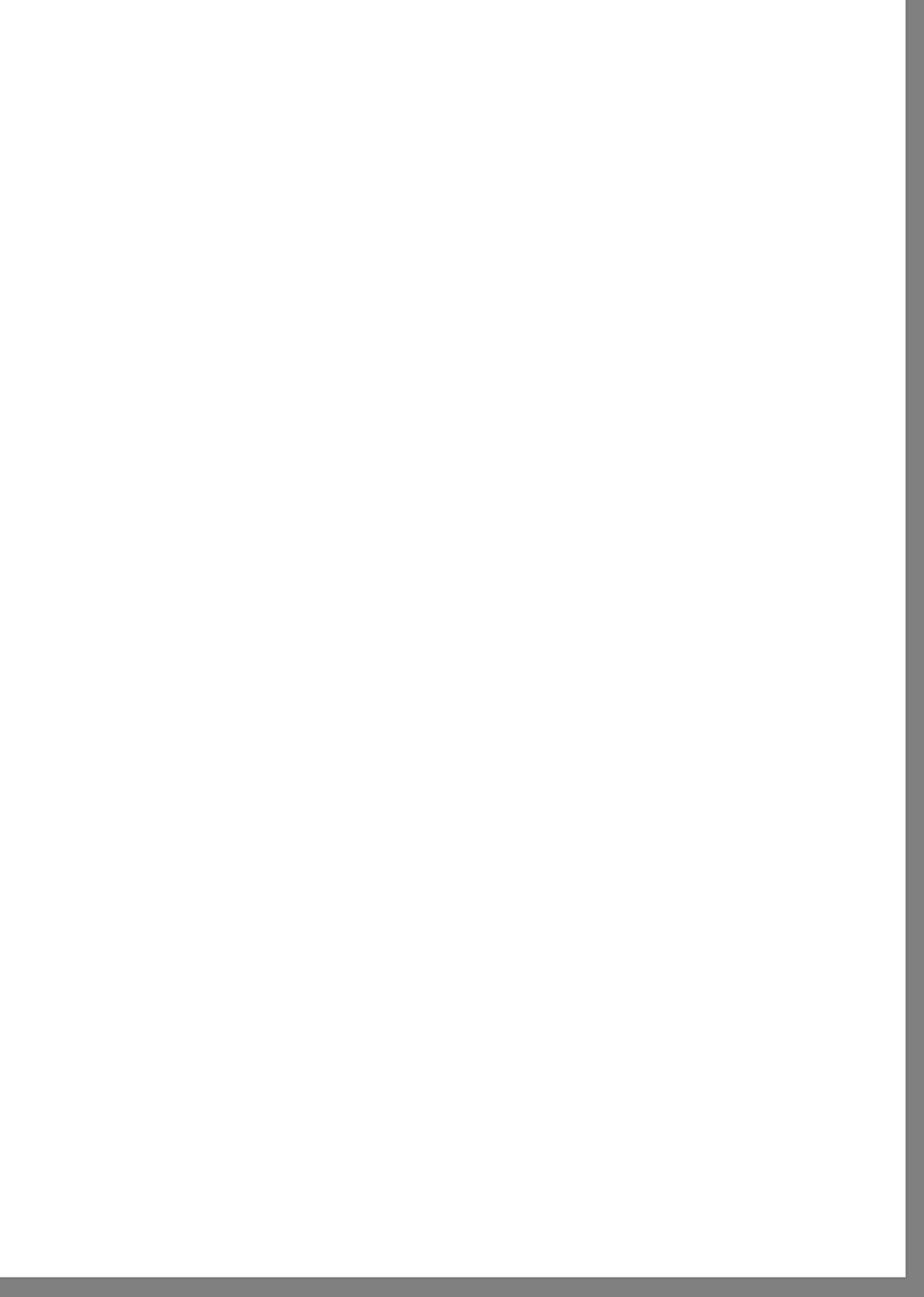
Source: eurostat

	Latest year available	no. of dwellings	Latest month available	no. of dwellings	no. of dwellings per 1,000 inhabitants	Index, 1995 = 100
EU-15		:	02-99	:	:	87.4
EUR-11		:	02-99	:	:	83.8
B	1997	50,847	11-98	2,637	:	70.4
DK	1998	16,349	06-99	1,501	:	155.9
D	1998	477,707	02-99	28,652	:	53.8
EL	1998	97,259	04-99	7,827	:	132.5
E	1998	364,086	01-99	22,407	:	95.2
F	1998	377,658	07-99	25,277	:	98.4
IRL	1998	47,389	06-99	:	:	175.4
I	1998	92,051	12-98	9,450	:	65.3
L	1998	3,215	04-99	158	:	70.9
NL	1998	87,673	04-99	6,880	:	83.9
A		:		:	:	:
P	1998	107,221	07-99	10,140	:	158.1
FIN	1998	32,468	07-99	2,180	:	138.9
S	1998	12,118	07-99	448	:	:
UK	1998	176,700	04-99	16,600	:	118.8
NO	1998	22,017	02-99	1,215	:	67.8

Table 3.4

Number of dwellings
authorised
(units)

Source: eurostat



4.

Latest outlook: services

Commentary	54
Volume of retail sales	56
First registration of private and commercial cars	59
Tourism	62



4. Latest outlook: services

New vehicle registrations

In the EU, the number of new vehicle registrations increased by 8.6% in the three months to June 1999 (compared to the same three months of the year before), with the index continuing its upward trend at a somewhat faster pace.

Some Member States recorded fewer registrations of new vehicles, for example in Denmark there has been a downward trend since February 1999 (with the latest figure available down by 16.6% in July 1999). In Italy the decrease of 0.4% in June 1999 was moderate, but appeared to confirm the general downward trend in 1999.

On the other hand, the number of new vehicle registrations increased at a faster pace in Greece, Sweden and Luxembourg (up by 40.5%, 16.8% and 11.3% respectively). Greece has experienced particularly high rates since January 1999, whilst in Finland growth levelled off at 13.2% (July 1999). France reported an increase of 8.6% in June 1999.

Retail trade

The European index of retail sales volumes displayed growth rates of 2.0% for EU-15 and 1.8% for EUR-11¹ in the three months to June 1999 (compared to the same three months of the year before). In both aggregates, the index confirmed a long-term upward trend. If we look in more detail at the retail sector, sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods we can see above average growth for the whole retail sector (2.6% in EU-15 and 1.9% in EUR-11 respectively, for June 1999). Sales of household equipment increased faster in EU-15 than in EUR-11 (up by 3.4% and 2.7% respectively, for June 1999).

Within the larger Member States, retail sales volumes increased at a fast pace in France (up by 5.0%, for June 1999) and the United Kingdom (3.0%, for July 1999). In Germany the index described moderate growth (0.4%, for July 1999). At 0.3%, growth was also moderate in Italy (June 1999). Several smaller Member States reported rates of growth above the European average, such as Ireland (up by 7.9%, for July 1999) or Sweden (up by 5.7%, for July 1999).

(1) Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland make up the EUR-11 aggregate, otherwise known as the euro-zone.

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

Eurostat Data-Shop
4, rue Alphonse Weicker
L-2721 Luxembourg
tel: (352) 43 35 22 51
fax: (352) 43 35 22 221
e-mail: dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu

Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco increased fastest in France with 6.0% (for June 1999). The Italian activity reported an increase of 2.4% after a moderate decline in May 1999 (down by 0.6%).

In the retail trade of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods, there were a variety of growth rates, from 15.6% in Ireland to a decrease of 1.0% in Luxembourg. The United Kingdom and France reported growth rates above the European average (up by 5.4%, August 1999 and 4.1%, June 1999 respectively).

If we look at the retail sales volumes of household equipment, the individual Member States offered a more varied picture than for other activities of retail sales. Whilst in Austria sales volumes shot up by 16.8% (June 1999), the Italian activity showed a continuing downward tendency (down by 1.0%, for July 1999). Whilst Spain recorded a moderate increase of 2.2% (July 1999), in the United Kingdom and France rates of growth were again above the European average (up by 8.4%, for August 1999 and 6.0%, for June 1999 respectively).

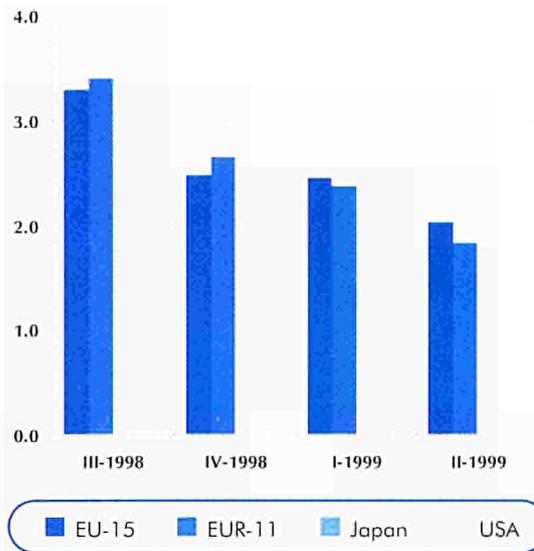


Figure 4.1

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

Source: eurostat



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, working
day adjusted
(1995 = 100)

	1996	1997	1998	02-99	03-99	04-99	05-99	06-99	07-99
EU-15	100.8	102.6	105.4	96.8	104.9	104.3	105.5	106.7	:
EUR-11	100.3	101.4	104.2	95.2	104.5	103.3	104.5	105.6	:
B	101.4	104.4	109.2	100.4	111.3	114.6	:	:	:
DK	101.3	103.3	105.5	94.7	104.3	96.9	109.2	106.4	:
D	98.9	97.0	97.6	89.1	103.6	94.9	94.6	93.4	95.3
EL	101.2	102.3	104.1	101.8	92.8	114.3	101.5	107.0	:
E	98.3	100.3	106.4	99.9	102.9	103.0	103.8	110.6	118.1
F	101.2	104.2	108.8	104.7	106.9	111.4	108.8	115.8	:
IRL	106.7	114.9	125.1	129.5	131.0	132.3	136.3	132.5	138.6
I	100.7	101.9	102.9	89.3	99.7	100.7	106.3	101.7	:
L	98.6	105.4	107.1	106.2	107.6	108.8	112.9	:	:
NL	103.0	107.0	111.5	96.9	111.9	112.9	119.1	120.5	:
A	101.3	102.6	105.0	96.4	104.0	104.2	103.1	106.5	:
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	104.1	108.3	113.9	97.6	112.4	112.4	116.7	126.8	:
S	100.7	103.0	106.6	95.8	111.8	105.7	112.2	112.9	109.5
UK	103.3	108.5	111.9	105.4	107.5	108.9	110.0	111.3	115.4
NO	102.7	106.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source:  eurostat

Table 4.2

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

	1996	1997	1998	02-99	03-99	04-99	05-99	06-99	07-99
EU-15	100.8	102.6	105.4	106.6	107.7	106.8	107.6	108.4	:
EUR-11	100.3	101.4	104.2	105.1	106.4	105.2	106.0	106.9	:
B	101.4	104.4	109.2	108.8	109.3	110.0	:	:	:
DK	101.3	103.3	105.5	107.8	112.2	101.7	108.0	107.6	:
D	98.9	97.0	97.6	98.6	102.4	96.3	98.1	99.4	97.6
EL	101.2	102.3	104.1	106.7	107.0	106.7	108.0	:	:
E	98.3	100.3	106.4	108.0	111.2	105.6	108.5	109.9	112.5
F	101.2	104.2	108.8	111.6	113.5	112.7	112.7	115.1	:
IRL	106.7	114.9	125.1	133.6	137.2	132.7	134.1	136.6	:
I	100.7	101.9	102.9	103.4	103.3	103.3	103.6	103.6	:
L	98.6	105.4	107.1	108.3	109.9	109.7	109.1	:	:
NL	103.0	107.0	111.5	112.1	115.1	114.8	114.8	115.4	:
A	101.3	102.6	105.0	102.5	108.3	108.7	108.3	109.8	:
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	104.1	108.3	113.9	114.5	119.8	115.5	116.6	120.0	:
S	100.7	103.0	106.6	110.6	112.6	110.5	112.7	111.7	112.7
UK	103.3	108.5	111.9	113.0	113.7	113.5	114.8	114.9	115.1
NO	102.7	106.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source:  eurostat

Latest outlook: services

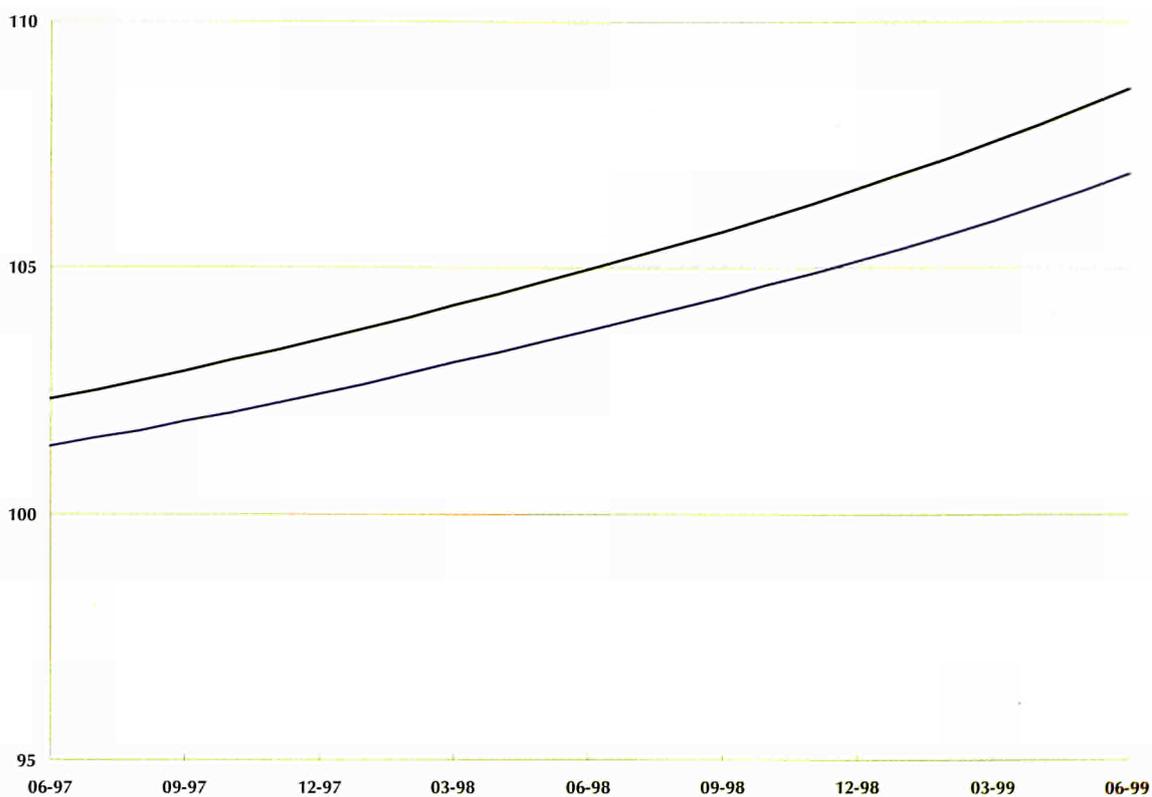


Figure 4.3

Volume of retail sales (1995 = 100)

— EU-15
— EUR-11

Source: eurostat

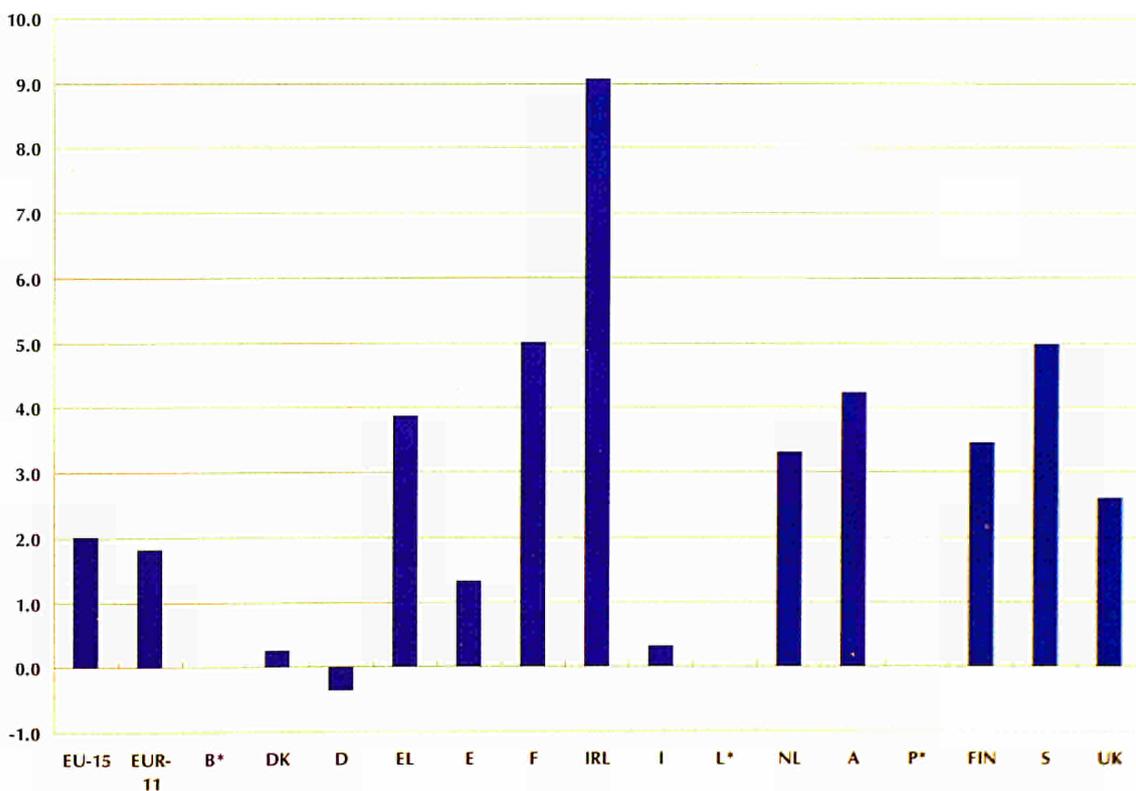


Figure 4.4

Volume of retail sales: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 04-99 to 06-99 (%)

Source: eurostat

Table 4.3

	1998	03-99	04-99	05-99	06-99	07-99	08-99	Latest 3 months available		t / t-1 (%)	t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	104.6	104.9	105.3	103.3	109.3	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	0.9	2.3
EUR-11	103.8	104.1	104.9	102.0	109.2	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	1.0	2.9
B	109.1	106.5	114.4	:	:	:	:	02-99	⇔ 04-99	0.4	0.9
DK	101.5	104.1	93.8	106.9	104.7	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	0.3	0.1
D	96.9	103.8	99.3	97.2	98.3	96.3	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	0.1	2.4
EL	105.0	104.2	118.2	105.8	105.6	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	1.3	4.2
E	101.3	95.2	98.9	94.5	108.5	107.5	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	2.0	1.6
F	108.1	105.0	110.4	105.2	117.5	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	1.4	6.0
IRL	111.5	109.0	111.7	117.5	112.9	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	1.0	3.5
I	107.2	108.0	106.4	103.7	110.6	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	0.8	2.4
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:	:
NL	103.7	100.4	103.2	105.3	107.7	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	0.8	0.7
A	99.1	100.3	100.5	100.8	105.8	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	1.6	3.3
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:	:
FIN	107.3	104.9	108.0	108.3	123.2	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	0.8	2.8
S	101.5	104.7	100.5	103.0	108.5	108.3	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	0.4	2.0
UK	108.9	109.1	107.6	109.2	110.6	110.7	109.7	06-99	⇔ 08-99	0.6	1.5
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔ 12-97	0.0	-0.9
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:	:

Source:  eurostat

Table 4.4

	1998	03-99	04-99	05-99	06-99	07-99	08-99	Latest 3 months available		t / t-1 (%)	t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	103.4	96.9	103.0	107.0	101.1	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	1.0	2.6
EUR-11	101.3	97.6	102.2	106.1	98.5	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	0.8	1.9
B	105.8	111.3	122.4	:	:	:	:	02-99	⇔ 04-99	1.4	6.7
DK	107.6	90.5	103.8	109.4	107.5	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	0.7	1.7
D	94.5	98.5	97.5	96.0	89.0	92.6	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	1.2	2.1
EL	97.5	63.1	112.7	93.1	102.2	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	0.1	-0.4
E	100.9	95.2	98.3	101.9	100.1	111.6	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	1.1	1.7
F	109.0	98.4	107.8	123.3	110.4	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	1.0	4.1
IRL	144.1	123.3	137.6	154.4	150.6	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	4.1	15.6
I	100.4	93.6	100.8	104.0	95.4	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	0.1	0.3
L	105.8	98.7	99.4	108.6	:	:	:	03-99	⇔ 05-99	0.3	-1.0
NL	109.3	104.5	108.6	117.9	119.4	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	1.4	3.2
A	104.0	97.0	96.1	100.5	96.2	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	0.7	0.8
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:	:
FIN	111.6	100.3	109.3	117.3	120.4	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	1.0	3.8
S	103.7	100.5	107.8	120.7	107.6	103.9	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	1.8	7.1
UK	112.5	96.7	105.3	110.2	111.3	123.6	115.9	06-99	⇔ 08-99	1.4	5.4
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔ 12-97	0.8	4.8
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:	:

Source:  eurostat

Latest outlook: services

Table 4.5

	1998	03-99	04-99	05-99	06-99	07-99	08-99	Latest 3 months available		t / t-1 (%)	t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	107.7	106.4	107.4	109.2	109.4	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	1.1	3.4
EUR-11	105.0	104.0	104.8	107.1	107.2	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	1.0	2.7
B	109.2	106.7	120.6	:	:	:	:	02-99	⇔ 04-99	2.0	6.9
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔	:	:
D	98.9	101.2	100.0	95.7	95.8	93.0	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	0.5	0.7
EL	113.7	98.0	107.3	105.2	116.9	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	1.6	1.1
E	114.3	113.5	117.4	114.8	123.7	134.1	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	2.2	2.2
F	112.9	113.6	117.8	115.2	113.3	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	1.3	6.0
IRL	130.6	121.2	135.2	135.3	129.8	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	2.6	10.7
I	98.0	91.8	90.1	103.8	99.0	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	-0.3	-1.0
L	122.1	118.1	122.7	129.7	:	:	:	03-99	⇔ 05-99	0.1	-1.8
NL	123.3	130.1	124.3	134.6	135.7	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	1.5	7.6
A	104.0	101.8	105.8	107.5	108.3	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	8.5	16.8
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔	:	:
FIN	125.9	117.7	114.7	136.5	141.3	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	1.4	4.4
S	114.9	117.9	101.5	114.5	115.6	120.1	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	2.3	10.5
UK	125.2	121.8	126.5	122.9	122.6	127.9	129.4	06-99	⇔ 08-99	2.3	8.4
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔ 12-97	1.6	6.1
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔	:	:

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

Source:  eurostat

Table 4.6

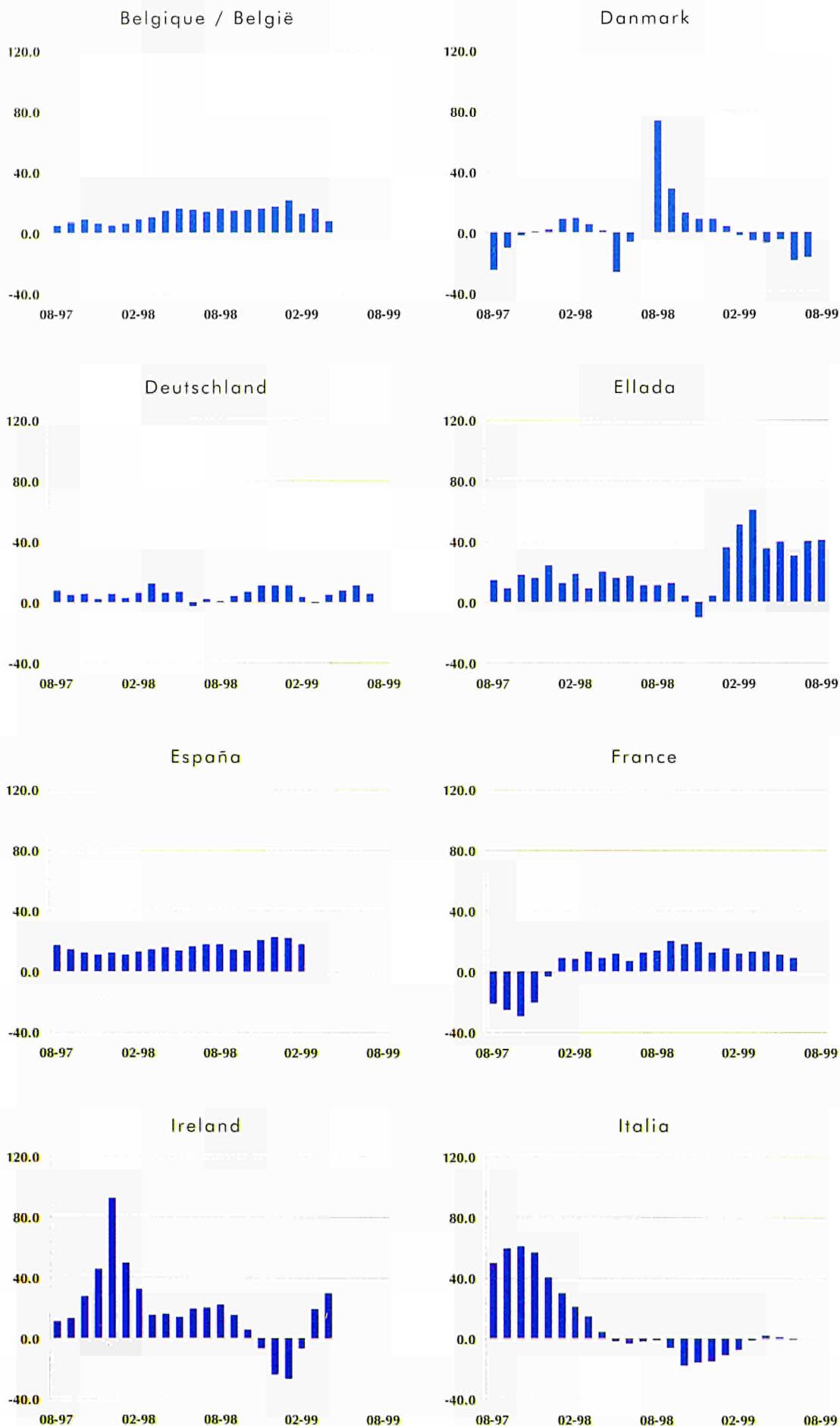
	1998	03-99	04-99	05-99	06-99	07-99	08-99	Latest 3 months available		t / t-1 (%)	t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	2.6	:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔	:	:
B	:	56	49	:	:	:	:	02-99	⇔ 04-99	0.3	7.3
DK	:	17	13	13	14	11	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	-3.9	-16.6
D	:	430	368	334	363	341	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	2.9	5.3
EL	:	24	25	23	24	25	17	06-99	⇔ 08-99	5.7	40.5
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12-98	⇔ 02-99	4.1	18.2
F	:	206	187	148	105	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	-2.1	8.6
IRL	:	23	18	:	:	:	:	02-99	⇔ 04-99	5.4	29.7
I	:	248	217	214	229	:	:	04-99	⇔ 06-99	1.5	-0.4
L	:	5	4	4	4	4	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	0.9	11.3
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	-1.6	21.7
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	0.1	22.3
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11-98	⇔ 01-99	5.0	24.0
FIN	:	13	14	13	13	11	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	3.4	13.2
S	:	31	27	29	31	24	:	05-99	⇔ 07-99	12.3	16.8
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	2.4	4.2
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔ 12-97	4.6	3.2
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔	:	:

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

Source:  eurostat

Figure 4.5

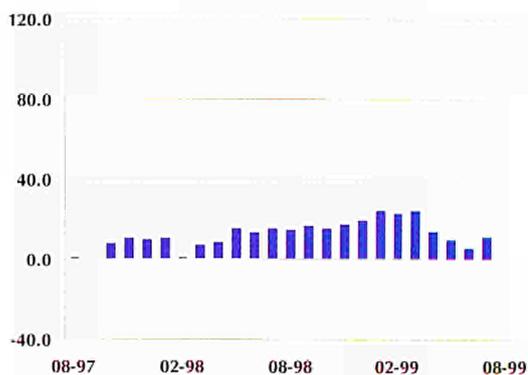
First registration of private and commercial cars: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)



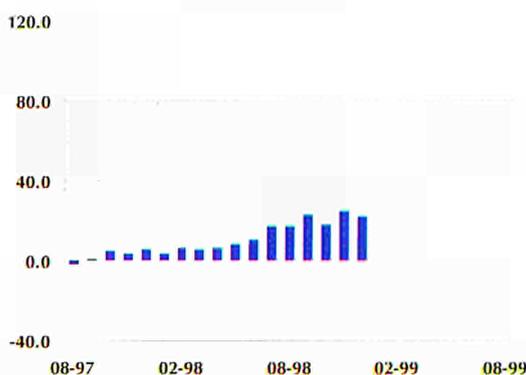
Source:  eurostat

Latest outlook: services

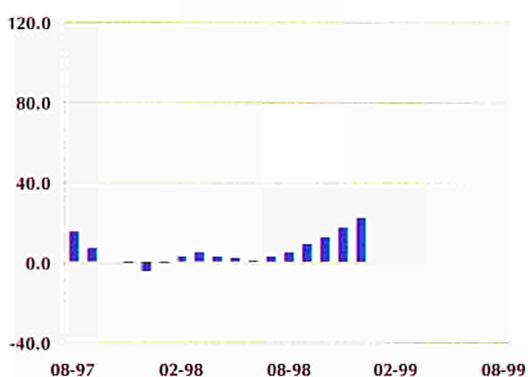
Luxembourg



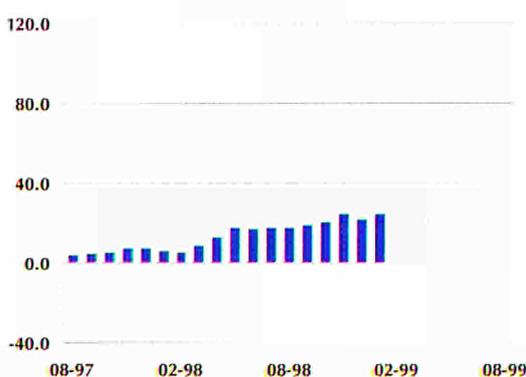
Nederland



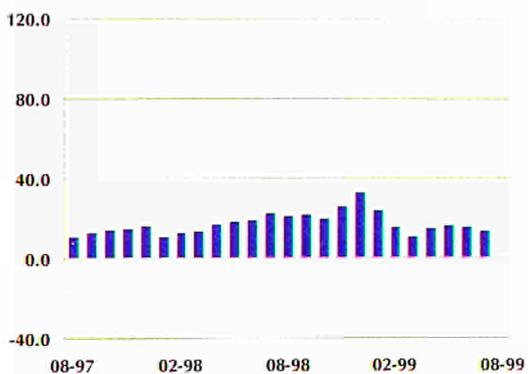
Österreich



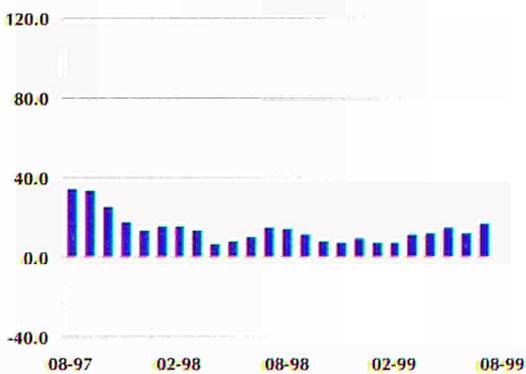
Portugal



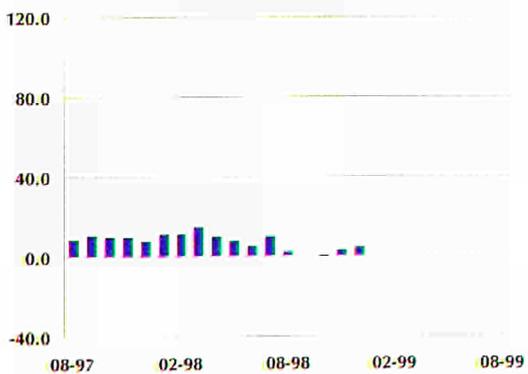
Suomi / Finland



Sverige



United Kingdom



Norway



Figure 4.5

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

Source: eurostat

Table 4.7

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

	1998	10-98	11-98	12-98	01-99	02-99	03-99	Latest 3 months available		t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:
B	3,451	255	230	230	150	204	173	01-99	⇔ 03-99	-6.8
DK	4,339	417	390	239	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	5.5
D	147,276	14,553	9,291	9,119	8,242	8,955	10,095	01-99	⇔ 03-99	5.9
EL	13,984	827	767	761	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	-2.9
E	66,471	5,402	3,998	3,721	3,942	4,568	5,812	01-99	⇔ 03-99	28.1
F	96,696	7,926	5,810	5,929	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	3.9
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔	:
I	125,603	6,666	4,860	5,829	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	3.9
L	81	6	6	5	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	-12.8
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔ 12-97	13.7
A	16,483	1,110	800	979	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	6.3
P	9,164	668	523	518	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	7.1
FIN	9,420	759	720	567	565	666	:	12-98	⇔ 02-99	-1.2
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔ 12-97	4.5
UK	81,060	7,700	5,270	4,870	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	-12.1
NO	11,252	989	926	632	735	883	1,035	01-99	⇔ 03-99	4.0

Source:  eurostat

Table 4.8

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

	1998	10-98	11-98	12-98	01-99	02-99	03-99	Latest 3 months available		t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:
B	9,360	848	643	574	531	582	667	01-99	⇔ 03-99	-3.5
DK	4,462	318	251	195	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	0.6
D	29,738	2,805	1,979	1,732	1,663	2,059	2,304	01-99	⇔ 03-99	7.1
EL	42,565	3,814	409	269	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	5.6
E	111,738	10,837	4,903	4,362	6,354	6,849	8,290	01-99	⇔ 03-99	37.2
F	66,330	5,656	3,034	3,348	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	6.7
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇔	:
I	86,399	7,788	3,142	2,734	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	3.6
L	1,089	:	:	:	:	:	:	06-98	⇔ 08-98	4.4
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔ 12-97	18.8
A	53,499	2,715	1,156	4,169	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	0.5
P	23,241	2,110	1,210	958	:	:	:	10-98	⇔ 12-98	7.9
FIN	3,211	181	200	214	220	177	:	12-98	⇔ 02-99	-6.3
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔ 12-97	7.2
UK	86,631	7,900	4,370	4,350	3,700	3,270	:	12-98	⇔ 02-99	1.6
NO	5,168	181	146	196	297	436	406	01-99	⇔ 03-99	1.7

Source:  eurostat

Latest outlook: services

Table 4.9

	1998	10-98	11-98	12-98	01-99	02-99	03-99	Latest 3 months available		t / t-4 (%)	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	↕		:	
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	↕		:	
B	9,514	521	432	394	208	392	352	01-99	↕	03-99	-13.6
DK	10,543	545	201	100	:	:	:	10-98	↕	12-98	8.1
D	89,095	7,604	2,922	2,975	3,148	3,530	4,378	01-99	↕	03-99	8.7
EL	469	0	0	0	:	:	:	10-98	↕	12-98	-75.4
E	13,442	269	129	131	135	126	329	01-99	↕	03-99	-4.0
F	62,153	:	:	:	:	:	:	07-98	↕	09-98	0.5
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	↕		:	
I	52,411	971	672	1,077	:	:	:	10-98	↕	12-98	-5.6
L	184	11	8	5	:	:	:	10-98	↕	12-98	69.1
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	↕	12-97	-4.8
A	7,939	424	317	345	:	:	:	10-98	↕	12-98	3.8
P	6,162	190	119	81	:	:	:	10-98	↕	12-98	1.6
FIN	2,106	34	25	34	39	49	:	12-98	↕	02-99	0.1
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	↕	12-97	-16.5
UK	83,900	5,260	1,770	990	:	:	:	10-98	↕	12-98	-3.4
NO	5,393	153	123	107	104	128	197	01-99	↕	03-99	0.1

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

Source:  eurostat

Table 4.10

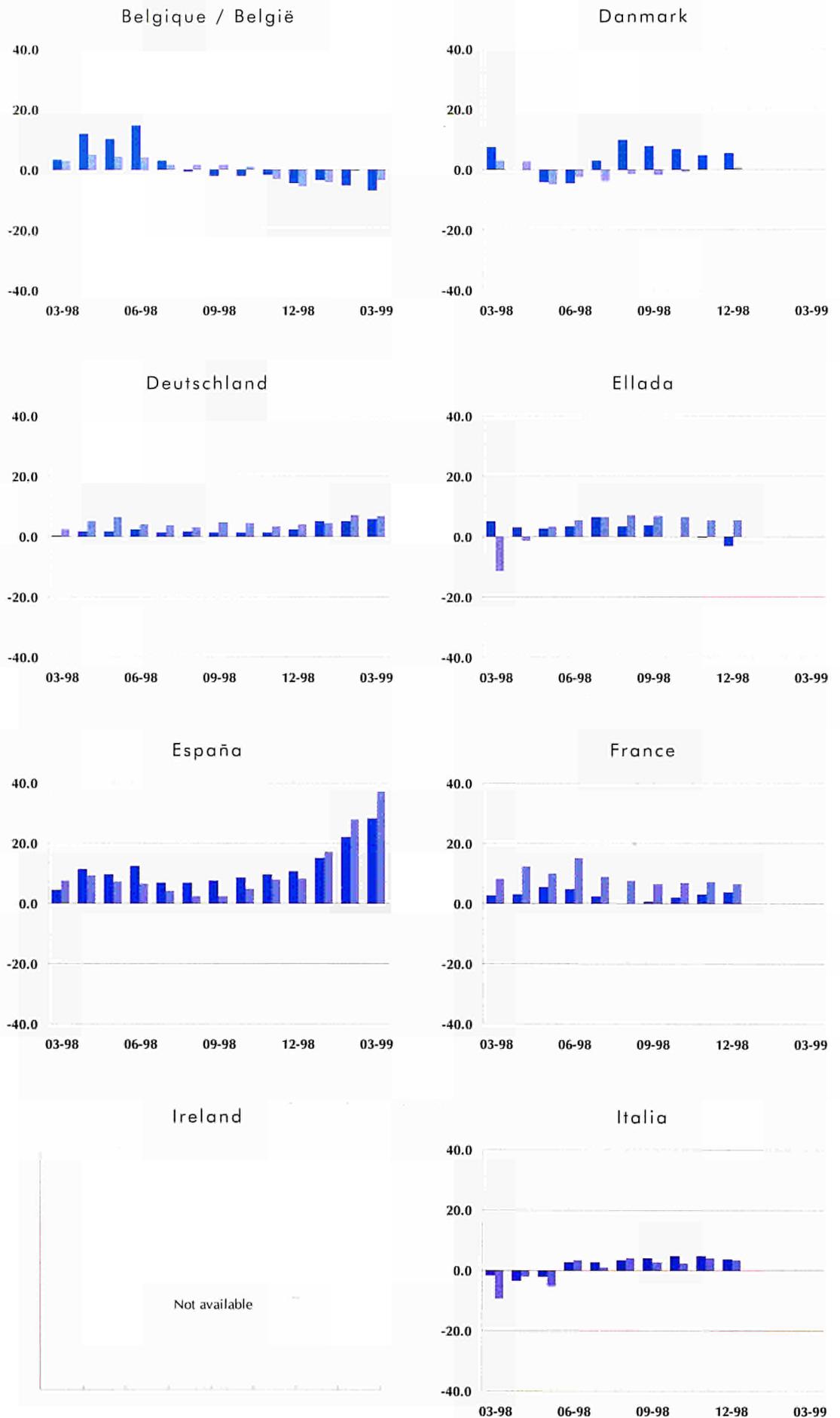
	1998	10-98	11-98	12-98	01-99	02-99	03-99	Latest 3 months available		t / t-4 (%)	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	↕		:	
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	↕		:	
B	5,264	470	190	232	200	270	138	01-99	↕	03-99	-12.8
DK	5,825	230	32	46	:	:	:	10-98	↕	12-98	-6.1
D	7,357	440	221	260	229	439	299	01-99	↕	03-99	5.1
EL	717	5	1	1	:	:	:	10-98	↕	12-98	5.3
E	9,193	321	216	279	326	307	339	01-99	↕	03-99	25.5
F	33,013	:	:	:	:	:	:	07-98	↕	09-98	4.6
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	↕		:	
I	34,166	1,024	200	279	:	:	:	10-98	↕	12-98	2.3
L	1,206	:	:	:	:	:	:	06-98	↕	08-98	-9.3
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	↕	12-97	12.9
A	9,697	293	78	673	:	:	:	10-98	↕	12-98	21.5
P	2,032	67	39	28	:	:	:	10-98	↕	12-98	10.7
FIN	467	5	6	11	12	8	:	12-98	↕	02-99	9.2
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	↕	12-97	-19.3
UK	38,186	1,720	2,170	3,150	2,380	1,850	:	12-98	↕	02-99	1.1
NO	2,700	32	18	23	40	54	48	01-99	↕	03-99	25.2

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

Source:  eurostat

Figure 4.6

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



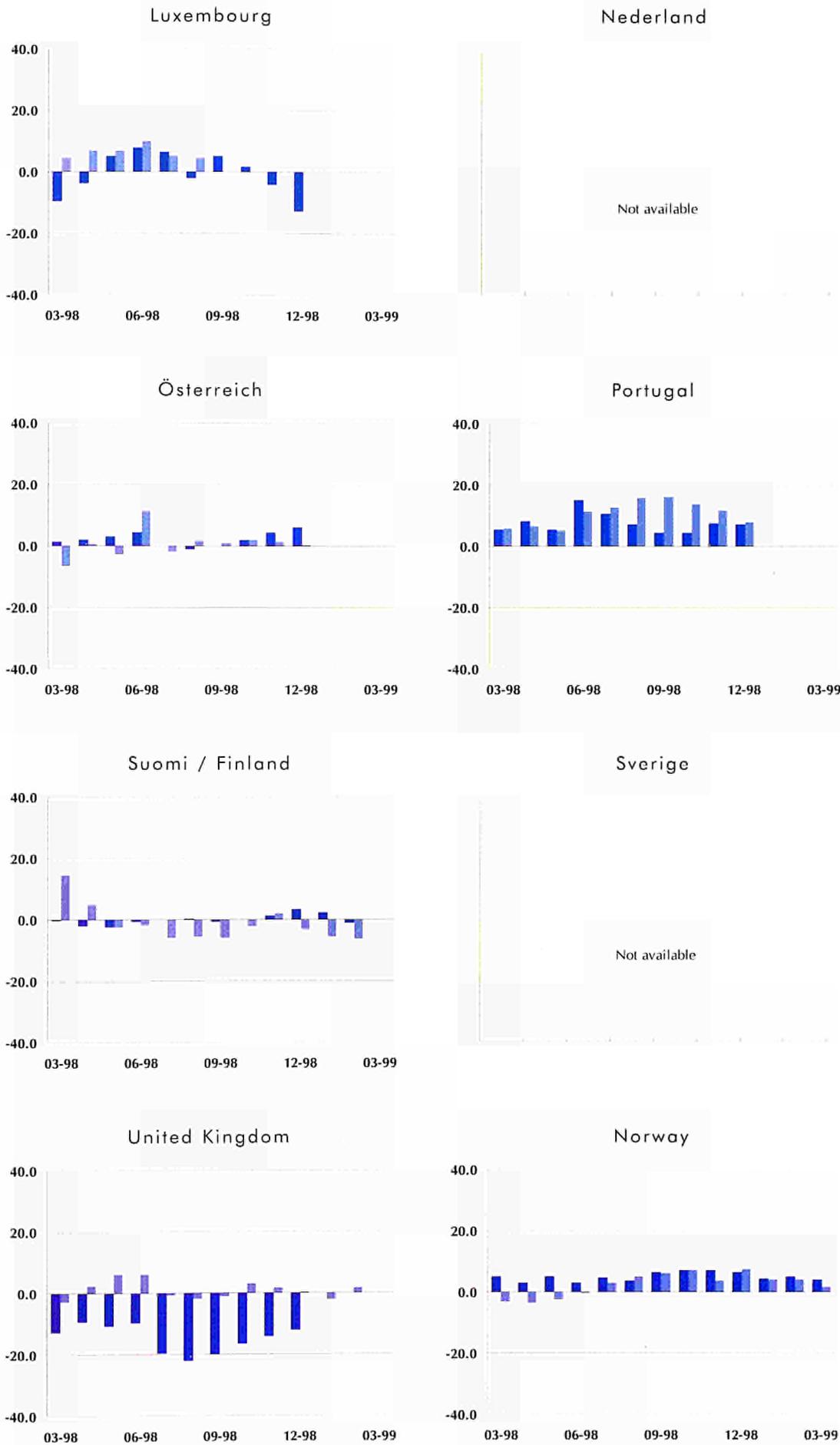
Residents ■
Non-residents ■

Source: eurostat

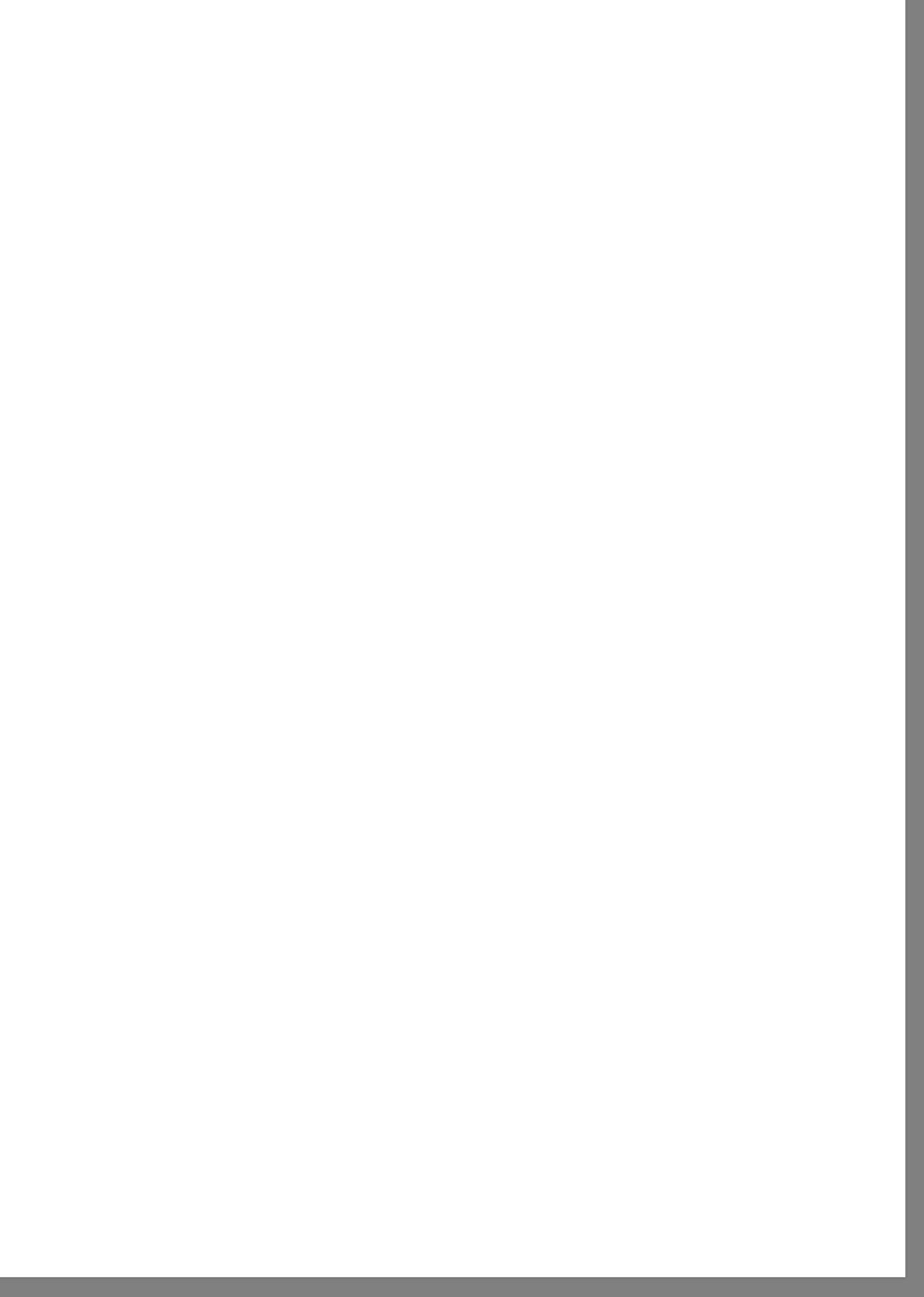
Latest outlook: services

Figure 4.6

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



Source: eurostat



5.

Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel

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5. Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel

Description of the NACE Rev. 1 Groups in Division 29:

- 23.1: manufacture of coke oven products;
- 23.2: manufacture of refined petroleum products;
- 23.3: Processing of nuclear fuel.

Division 23 of NACE Rev. 1 includes coke oven products, refined petroleum products and processing of nuclear fuel. In the middle of the nineties, these activities accounted for almost 6% of all EU manufacturing (since when, this figure may have increased due to higher production levels in several Member States). Coke oven products or coke, coke oven gas, crude coal and lignite tars accounted for more than 10% of the Division's production value. The main downstream industry of coke was the steel industry using blast furnaces. However, in the latter part of 1998 of the steel demand weakened, especially in the major coke importing countries such as Japan, Korea and Brazil. In the EU the coke industry faced increased imports from Eastern European countries in addition to the tendency towards electric arc furnaces. Coke oven gas is a by-product of coking, and is used in power plants (heating value is 12,000 kWh per tonne).

The production value of refined petroleum products such as motor fuel, lubricating oils or road coverings accounted for around 80% of the total activity (or 162.1 billion ECU in 1995). EU refinery capacity¹ accounted for 12.6 million barrels per day, which increased by only 1.5% between 1988 and 1998. In comparison, during the same period EU consumption of crude oil increased by 12.4% to 13.4 million barrels per day. In 1998 the petroleum refining industry saw the price of crude oil falling steeply, almost throughout the year. Eventually, the annual average Brent price (\$13.11) fell to its lowest price since 1976, and this was also responsible for an increase in refinery throughputs of nearly 3% in Western and Central Europe². In the medium-term, the production process of a refinery is closely linked to certain types of crude oil (such as lighter and heavy crude oil) as each requires specialised equipment.

(1) Capacity is defined as atmospheric distillation capacity on a calendar-day basis.
(2) Figures from: Statistical Review of World energy 1999, BP Amoco.

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

Eurostat Data-Shop
4, rue Alphonse Weicker
L-2721 Luxembourg
tel: (352) 43 35 22 51
fax: (352) 43 35 22 221
e-mail: dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu

Further information

For industrial activities the 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). 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.

The processing of nuclear fuel was the smallest group within Division 23 (less than 5% in terms of production value) including enrichment of uranium, production of fuel elements and treatment of nuclear waste. The French fuel cycle was mainly controlled by the state-owned company COGEMA, which had long-term contracts including reprocessing of spent fuel from Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Japan. In Germany, anti-nuclear organisations had become stronger following the Chernobyl accident, and this led to plans for an eventual phasing-out of nuclear power production, and the possibility of ceasing the reprocessing of plutonium. In the United Kingdom, reprocessing of uranium and partly plutonium was less disputed than in Germany, and in the past 30 years more than 50 thousand tonnes of nuclear fuel have been treated. With technological and scientific progress, it became possible to use the same quantity of fuel for longer periods, so reducing demand. This, combined with a continued oversupply on the world market lead to falling prices and increased pressure to reduce production costs. World consumption of nuclear energy increased by 1.6% in 1998, after a decline in 1997. Whilst consumption in the USA rose by 7.2% to 183.0 million tonnes oil equivalent, consumption in the EU fell by 1.3% to 218.9 million tonnes oil equivalent, mainly due to falling demand in Germany, France and Belgium³.

Trends in production

In 1998 production value (at current prices) of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel was on a downward trend throughout the European Union. In Germany and France year-on-year production values decreased by 6.6% to 40.3 billion ECU and by 10.5% to 40.1 billion ECU respectively. The United Kingdom, with the largest sector in the EU (56.3 billion ECU of production value),

(3) Figures from: Statistical Review of World energy 1999, BP Amoco.

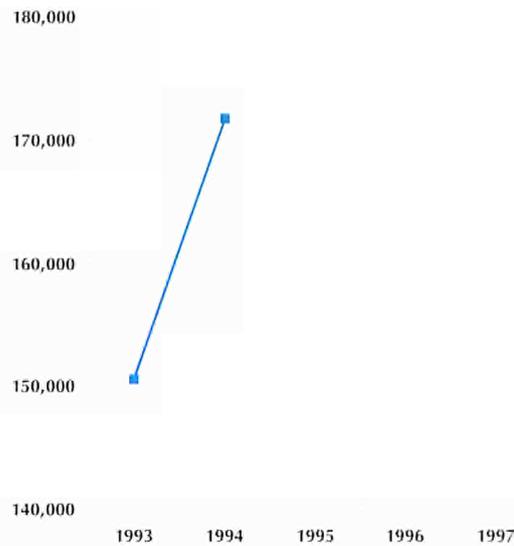


Figure 5.1

EU-15 production
in constant prices
(million ECU)

Source: eurostat

recorded a slight decline of 0.3%, whilst several smaller Member States observed change rates above 10% (i.e. the Netherlands down by 16.6%). In 1997 there had still been an increase in European production, mainly due to high rates of growth in the United Kingdom and Italy.

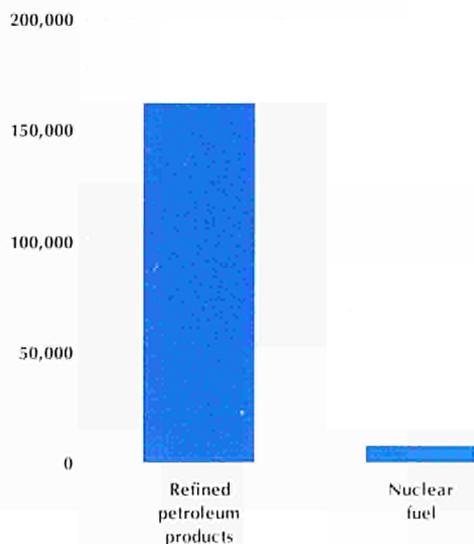


Figure 5.2

EU production,
1995
(million ECU)

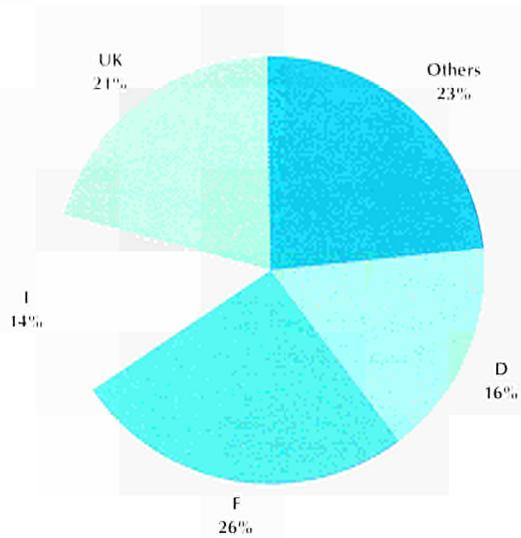
Source: eurostat

Figure 5.3

Share of EU-15 value-added at factor cost, 1997¹

(1) Excluding IRL, L, A and P.

Source: 



As the refining of petroleum products were responsible for around 80% of the total sector's output, the sharp drop in the crude oil price was a main cause for the falling production value at current prices. The deflated production value indicated an increase in the produced quantity (for example in France production value at constant prices increased by 3.6% and in Germany by 2.9% in 1998).

If we look at the production index of refined petroleum products, in the long run the Member States reported diverging trends. Whilst in the course of the nineties, production value (at constant prices) increased moderately (1.9% per annum) in France, the sector in the United Kingdom saw output increase by 9.7% per annum (1990-1998). In both countries the majority of this growth occurred after 1995, which was also the case in Spain and Germany. Some of the smaller Member States, such as Belgium and Sweden, reported a decline in the latter part of the nineties.

Trends in employment and labour productivity

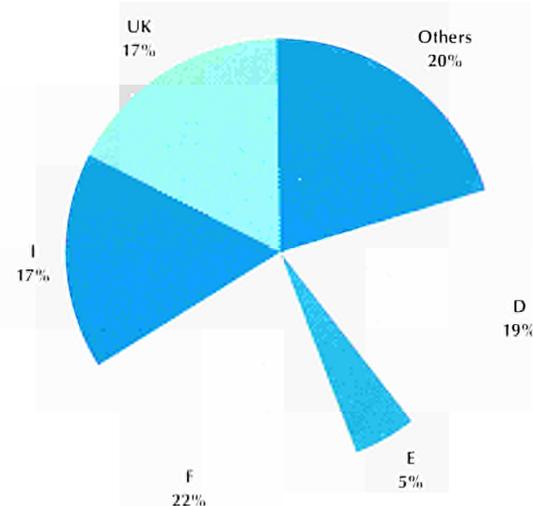
The nature of manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel is essentially capital intensive. In the EU the number of persons employed per ten million ECU of production value (at current prices) varied within a range from 5 to 10 persons (with the exception of Finland and Greece where the ratio was 24 and 14 respectively, for 1998). Since 1990 European manufacturers restructured production processes, at which time in most Member States the ratio had been above 10 persons. Between 1990 and 1998 the number of persons employed was reduced on average by 1.6% per annum in the United Kingdom and by 5.3% per annum in France. In 1998 some Member States reported further reductions, for example Germany (down by 5.5% compared to 1997), whilst employment in the United Kingdom and Belgium increased by 3.1% and 1.3% respectively.

In the refining of petroleum products (NACE Rev. 1 23.2) capital intensity was even higher. In 1998 the ratio of persons employed per ten million ECU of production value ranged from 2 persons in the United Kingdom to 8 persons in Spain.

Figure 5.4

Share of EU-15 number of persons employed, 1994

Source: 



Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; NACE Rev. 1 Division 23

If we look at labour productivity (measured as value added per person employed), several countries showed an improved ratio compared to the early part of the nineties. For example, in France the figure went from 100.9 thousand ECU in 1990 to 158.0 thousand ECU per person employed in 1998. However, the United Kingdom recorded a decrease of 7.1% over the same period (1990-1998) to 139.9 thousand ECU despite an increase in production and in capital intensity.

Production in the Triad

The structure of Division 23 of NACE Rev. 1 (coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel) was significantly different in the EU than in the USA and Japan. Whilst coke oven products accounted for more than 10% of the European production value, the share was 3.2% in Japan and 1.7% in the USA. In the latter two economies refining of petroleum products made up more than 95% of the Division total compared to around 80% in the EU.

The USA reported a production value (at current prices) of 142.6 billion ECU of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel in 1997, which was around one third less than in the EU. The sector in the USA grew by 11.9% in 1997 (compared to 1996) and by 1.6% per annum between 1990 and 1997 (both at current prices). In 1997 the Japanese sector reported a decrease in production value of 11.5% to 51.4 billion ECU, which was even faster than observed in the previous two years. Employment was down throughout the Triad; in the USA and Japan by 1.4% and 0.7% per annum respectively (1990-1997).

Foreign trade

In the EU, several Member States, including Germany and France, relied on imports of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel. However, in both countries the gap between imports over exports fell throughout the nineties. The United Kingdom reported a positive trade balance of 1.4 billion ECU in 1998. In most Member

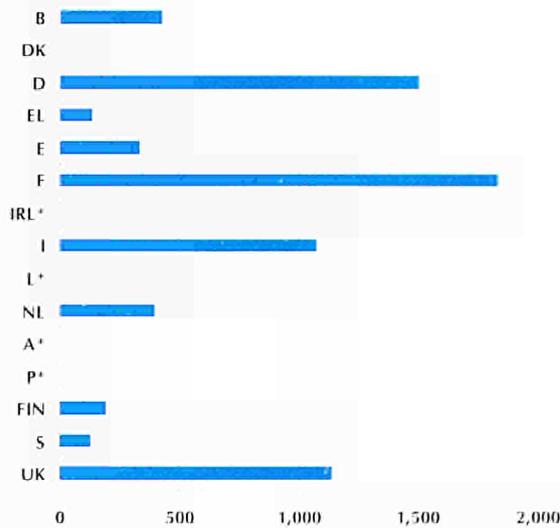


Figure 5.5

Labour costs,
1997
(million ECU)

Sources:

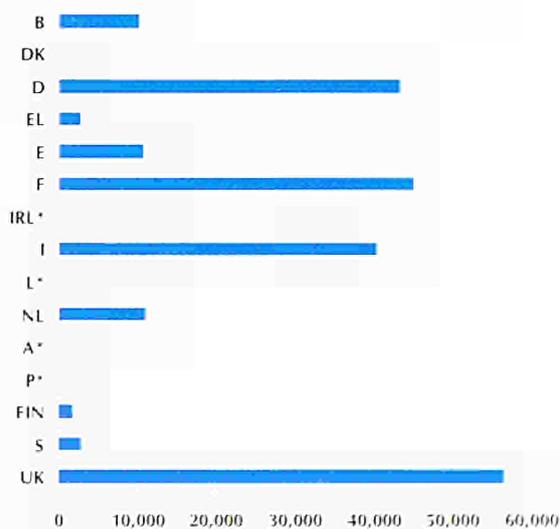


Figure 5.6

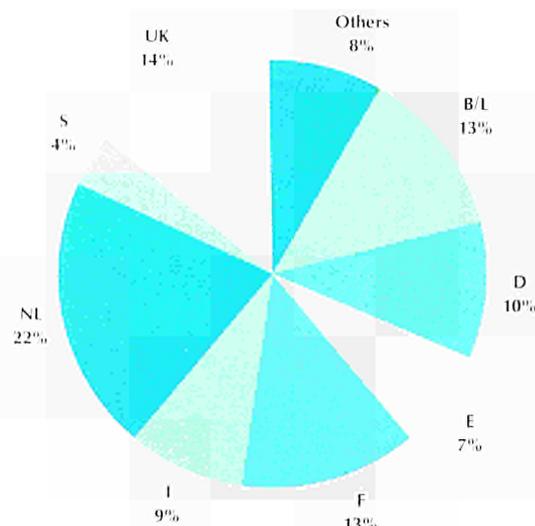
Production in
constant prices,
1997
(million ECU)

Sources:

States the export ratio was within the range of 6% to 25%, except for the Netherlands, Sweden and Finland with 62.6%, 49.3% and 42.5% respectively in 1998. The activities of the port of Rotterdam and the Shell oil company explain the Dutch figure, and Sweden demonstrated strong performance in the nuclear fuel industry.

Figure 5.7

Share of European exports to the rest of the world, 1998



Source: eurostat

If we look at the individual Member States, the fall in the production of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel was within the range of 0.0% in Finland (July 1999) and -2.5% in Sweden (June 1999), except for the United Kingdom (down by 4.9%, July 1999), Denmark (up by 3.4%, August 1999) and France, where an increase of 2.8% in June 1999 was recorded.

Pronounced upward trend of producer prices

In the euro-zone⁴, producer prices of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel increased by 18.8% in August 1999 (compared to August 1998), a figure that was considerably higher than in April 1999 when the first increase was observed for one and a half years (2.1%). The evolution of the price index was largely influenced by refined petroleum products producer prices, which in EU-15 increased by 25.8% in the year to August 1999. Until April 1999 producer prices for these products had shown negative year on year change rates which, in December 1998 for example, were greater than 20%.

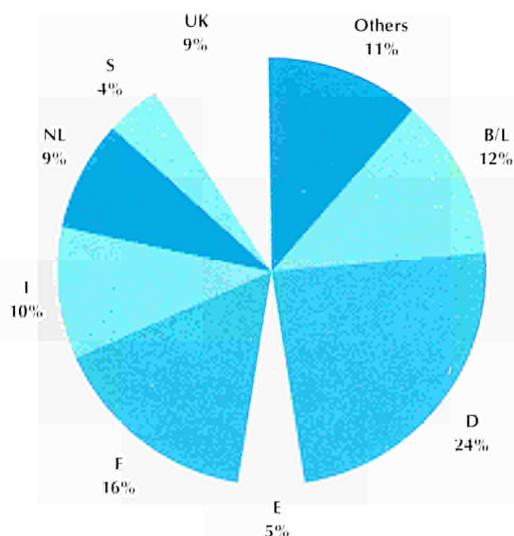
Expansion in Denmark; sharp decline in the United Kingdom

In the EU, the production index of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel continued the downward trend observed for more than a year, but at a somewhat slower pace. In the three months to July 1999 the change rate was -2.0% compared to the previous three months. The breakdown of the activity indicated a slower decrease in the manufacture of coke oven products and of refined petroleum products (down by 1.3%, both for June 1999).

In Germany the increase in producer prices of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel was 18.6%, whilst in Italy it was 12.4% in August 1999. Several smaller Member States reported even faster increases: 38.8% in the Netherlands and 39.2% in Finland (August 1999). The United Kingdom recorded a large rise of 29.8% in producer prices of refined petroleum products in August 1999.

Figure 5.8

Share of European imports from the rest of the world, 1998



Source: eurostat

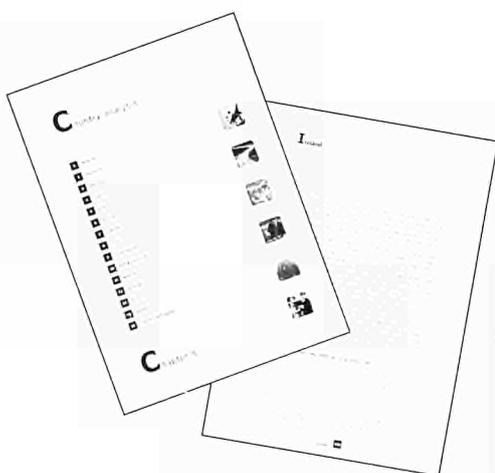
(4) Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland make up the EUR-11 aggregate, otherwise known as the euro-zone.

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).

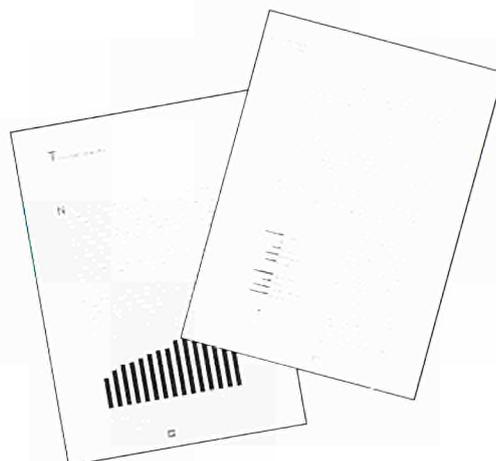


Table 5.1

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)

	1993	t/t-1 (%)	1994	t/t-1 (%)	1995	t/t-1 (%)	1996	t/t-1 (%)	1997	t/t-1 (%)
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
B	:	:	:	:	844	:	886	5.0	918	3.6
DK	121	6.6	142	17.3	:	:	14	:	12	-10.3
D	2,708	:	2,577	-4.8	2,060	-20.0	3,016	-46.4	2,927	-2.9
EL	272	-6.9	260	-4.5	323	24.0	275	-14.9	397	44.4
E	1,180	-16.7	894	-24.3	1,110	24.2	1,154	3.9	1,235	7.0
F	3,576	33.2	3,579	0.1	3,769	5.3	4,432	17.6	4,641	4.7
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
I	:	:	:	:	2,186	:	2,486	13.7	2,520	1.3
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	867	28.5	951	9.7	905	-4.9	1,106	22.2	1,216	9.9
A	604	1.7	649	7.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	410	:	:	:
FIN	332	-2.7	429	29.3	240	-44.1	214	-10.7	200	-6.8
S	285	42.1	244	-14.2	:	:	219	:	238	8.8
UK	2,984	1.0	2,868	-3.9	3,355	17.0	3,000	-10.6	3,736	24.5
Japan	10,515	41.2	12,859	22.3	9,737	-24.3	7,060	-27.5	8,483	20.2
USA	17,124	9.6	20,887	22.0	21,215	1.6	21,711	2.3	28,277	30.2

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)

	1993	t/t-1 (%)	1994	t/t-1 (%)	1995	t/t-1 (%)	1996	t/t-1 (%)	1997	t/t-1 (%)
EU-15	150,425	5.1	171,705	14.1	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR-11	130,494	15.9	152,610	16.9	:	:	:	:	:	:
B	:	:	:	:	8,717	:	9,769	12.1	10,124	3.6
DK	373	-14.9	398	6.7	:	:	35	:	31	-9.9
D	23,301	:	23,965	2.9	44,357	85.1	44,418	0.1	43,114	-2.9
EL	1,847	-0.7	1,829	-1.0	2,160	18.1	2,712	25.5	2,654	-2.1
E	7,380	-11.4	7,121	-3.5	7,697	8.1	9,890	28.5	10,582	7.0
F	33,839	9.7	34,770	2.8	36,168	4.0	42,152	16.5	44,838	6.4
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
I	21,689	99.2	37,562	73.2	32,444	-13.6	30,567	-5.8	40,210	31.5
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	8,677	14.2	8,416	-3.0	8,361	-0.7	10,318	23.4	10,943	6.1
A	3,131	4.9	3,053	-2.5	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	4,229	:	:	:
FIN	1,844	-4.1	2,004	8.7	1,990	-0.7	1,917	-3.6	1,788	-6.8
S	2,241	5.6	1,938	-13.5	:	:	2,490	:	2,753	10.5
UK	15,469	-40.8	14,930	-3.5	24,383	63.3	45,313	85.8	56,428	24.5
Japan	58,694	17.9	61,535	4.8	58,939	-4.2	58,018	-1.6	51,351	-11.5
USA	113,785	6.1	110,593	-2.8	106,732	-3.5	127,450	19.4	142,571	11.9

Source:  eurostat

Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel: NACE Rev. 1 Division 23

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	159,776	-3.2	156,161	-2.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR-11	122,782	-3.7	120,697	-1.7	:	:	:	:	:	:
B	4,685	-3.1	4,595	-1.9	6,096	32.7	6,112	0.3	5,652	-7.5
DK	1,761	0.2	1,689	-4.1	:	:	144	:	156	8.3
D	32,256	:	30,155	-6.5	24,679	-18.2	22,893	-7.2	21,353	-6.7
EL	4,108	0.0	4,181	1.8	4,032	-3.6	:	:	3,579	:
E	8,048	2.7	7,437	-7.6	7,447	0.1	8,174	9.8	7,765	-5.0
F	34,784	-1.5	33,681	-3.2	33,259	-1.3	31,802	-4.4	28,721	-9.7
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
I	23,789	2.8	26,124	9.8	23,418	-10.4	22,742	-2.9	26,287	15.6
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
A	5,614	-3.7	5,509	-1.9	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	3,382	:	:	:
FIN	3,420	-4.0	3,218	-5.9	4,419	37.3	4,548	2.9	4,790	5.3
S	2,030	40.2	2,402	18.3	:	:	2,573	:	2,890	12.3
UK	29,095	-3.6	27,192	-6.5	25,491	-6.3	26,892	5.5	25,837	-3.9
Japan	29,232	1.7	29,148	-0.3	27,423	-5.9	26,831	-2.2	26,624	-0.8
USA	83,155	-2.7	81,505	-2.0	80,500	-1.2	76,800	-4.6	75,375	-1.9

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	7,909	2.3	8,068	2.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR-11	6,678	3.3	6,796	1.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
B	:	:	:	:	441	:	457	3.6	426	-6.7
DK	62	7.2	62	0.8	:	:	8	:	8	6.5
D	2,012	:	1,968	-2.2	1,744	-11.4	1,575	-9.7	1,501	-4.7
EL	97	7.7	113	15.8	124	10.5	127	1.7	133	4.9
E	341	-2.2	309	-9.4	315	1.9	362	14.9	334	-7.8
F	2,028	4.7	2,080	2.6	2,085	0.2	2,062	-1.1	1,829	-11.3
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
I	942	-8.7	1,082	14.8	902	-16.6	963	6.8	1,073	11.5
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	474	29.3	408	-13.9	414	1.5	415	0.1	396	-4.5
A	373	5.6	432	15.9	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	126	:	:	:
FIN	110	-12.9	114	3.8	189	65.4	189	0.0	193	1.8
S	73	11.3	90	23.6	:	:	119	:	131	10.6
UK	999	-5.0	1,007	0.8	907	-9.9	1,007	11.0	1,138	12.9
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Labour costs (million ECU)

Source:  eurostat

Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel: NACE Rev. 1 Division 23

Table 5.5

1994 t/t-1 (%) 1995 t/t-1 (%) 1996 t/t-1 (%) 1997 t/t-1 (%) 1998 t/t-1 (%)

Extra-EU-15
exports
(million ECU)

	1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)		1996 t/t-1 (%)		1997 t/t-1 (%)		1998 t/t-1 (%)	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
B/L	1,002	16.3	509	-49.2	660	29.7	1,299	96.7	1,242	-4.4
DK	86	-16.8	73	-15.4	133	81.5	111	-16.2	87	-22.2
D	1,526	-4.1	1,710	12.1	2,540	48.5	1,432	-43.6	1,306	-8.8
EL	712	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	825	-11.1	908	10.0	1,341	47.8	1,466	9.3	1,297	-11.5
F	1,362	-11.3	1,306	-4.2	1,569	20.2	1,837	17.1	1,557	-15.2
IRL	:	:	:	:	7	:	:	:	22	:
I	1,955	-10.9	1,669	-14.6	1,832	9.8	2,036	11.1	1,536	-24.6
NL	1,864	33.2	1,410	-24.4	1,247	-11.5	1,413	13.3	1,143	-19.1
A	:	:	147	:	218	47.7	267	22.6	223	-16.3
P	297	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	:	:	276	:	413	50.0	395	-4.5	252	-36.1
S	319	-14.3	451	41.6	737	63.2	870	18.1	355	-59.2
UK	2,072	-13.1	1,650	-20.4	2,205	33.6	2,068	-6.2	1,228	-40.6

Source:  eurostat

Table 5.6

1994 t/t-1 (%) 1995 t/t-1 (%) 1996 t/t-1 (%) 1997 t/t-1 (%) 1998 t/t-1 (%)

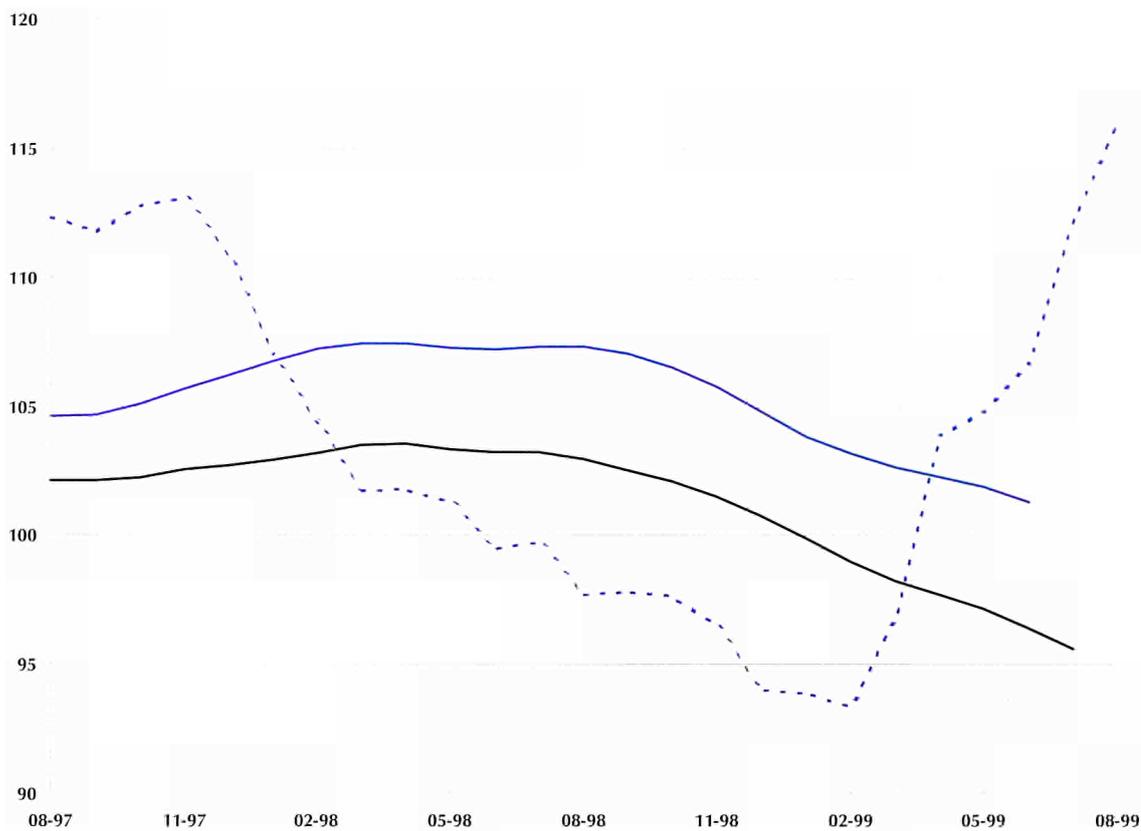
Extra EU-15
imports
(million ECU)

	1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)		1996 t/t-1 (%)		1997 t/t-1 (%)		1998 t/t-1 (%)	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
B/L	753	59.5	633	-15.9	600	-5.2	739	23.1	445	-39.8
DK	269	:	:	:	:	:	256	:	235	-8.0
D	1,558	-14.2	1,279	-17.9	1,417	10.8	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	146	:	:	:	178	:
E	699	-33.5	729	4.2	745	2.3	857	15.0	593	-30.8
F	2,067	3.1	3,423	65.6	2,095	-38.8	2,307	10.1	1,874	-18.8
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
I	2,203	0.9	2,514	14.1	2,653	5.5	2,499	-5.8	1,773	-29.0
NL	1,160	13.1	949	-18.2	1,582	66.6	1,704	7.8	1,122	-34.2
A	:	:	:	:	360	:	:	:	:	:
P	161	:	:	:	:	:	193	:	114	-40.6
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
S	397	25.6	620	56.3	:	:	774	:	:	:
UK	1,223	-0.3	1,102	-9.9	1,294	17.4	1,589	22.8	1,262	-20.6

Source:  eurostat

Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel: NACE Rev. 1 Division 23

Figure 5.9



Production and producer price indices (1995 = 100)

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

Source: eurostat

Table 5.7

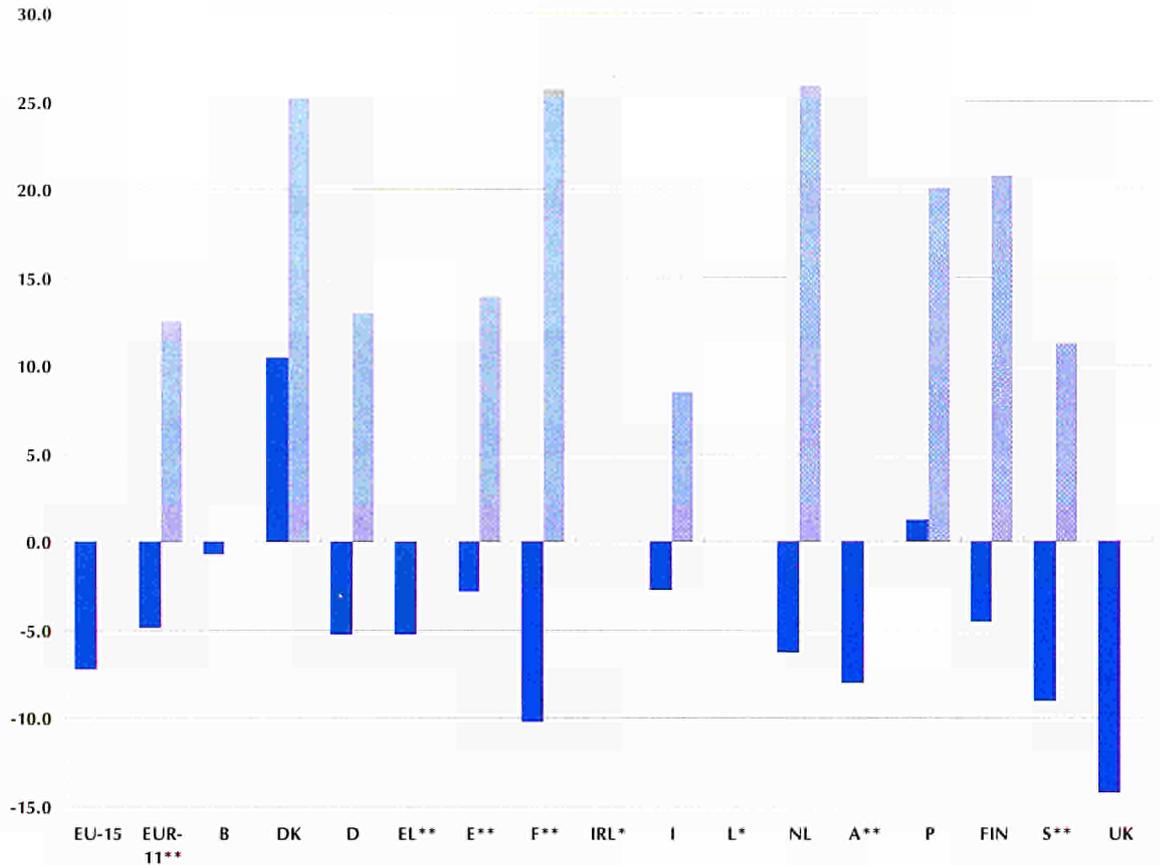
	Latest 3 months available		Production index		Latest month available	Producer price index	
			t / t-1	t / t-4		t / t-3	t / t-12
EU-15	05-99	⇒ 07-99	-2.0	-7.2		:	:
EUR-11	04-99	⇒ 06-99	-1.4	-4.2	08-99	10.7	18.8
B	05-99	⇒ 07-99	-0.5	-0.7		:	:
DK	06-99	⇒ 08-99	3.4	13.1	08-99	25.2	40.8
D	05-99	⇒ 07-99	-0.9	-5.3	08-99	10.7	18.6
EL	04-99	⇒ 06-99	:	-3.8	12-98	-6.5	-14.2
E	04-99	⇒ 06-99	-1.2	-4.3	08-99	17.8	26.5
F	04-99	⇒ 06-99	2.8	-8.9	08-99	20.5	38.1
IRL	03-97	⇒ 05-97	14.1	29.7		:	:
I	05-99	⇒ 07-99	-2.0	-2.7	08-99	7.2	12.4
L		⇒	:	:		:	:
NL	05-99	⇒ 07-99	-2.3	-6.3	08-99	19.2	38.8
A	04-99	⇒ 06-99	-1.7	-2.2		:	:
P	05-99	⇒ 07-99	:	1.3	07-99	20.9	20.1
FIN	05-99	⇒ 07-99	0.0	-4.5	08-99	25.5	39.2
S	04-99	⇒ 06-99	-2.5	-11.0	08-99	14.6	25.3
UK	05-99	⇒ 07-99	-4.9	-14.2		:	:
NO	06-99	⇒ 08-99	5.9	-6.7		:	:
Japan		⇒	:	:		:	:
USA		⇒	:	:		:	:

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, 05-99 to 07-99 (%)

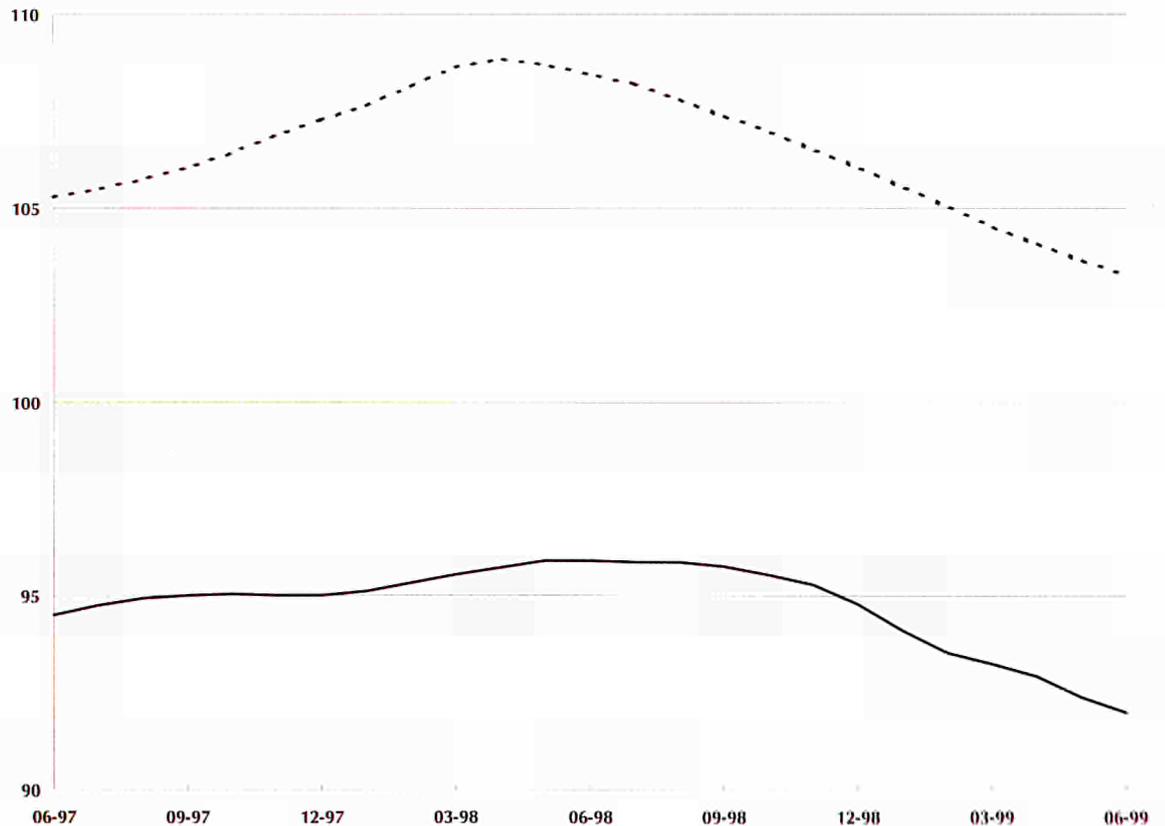


Production ■
 Producer price index ■

Source: eurostat

Figure 5.11

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



Coke and oven products —
 Refined petroleum products - - - -

Source: eurostat

Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel: NACE Rev. 1 Division 23

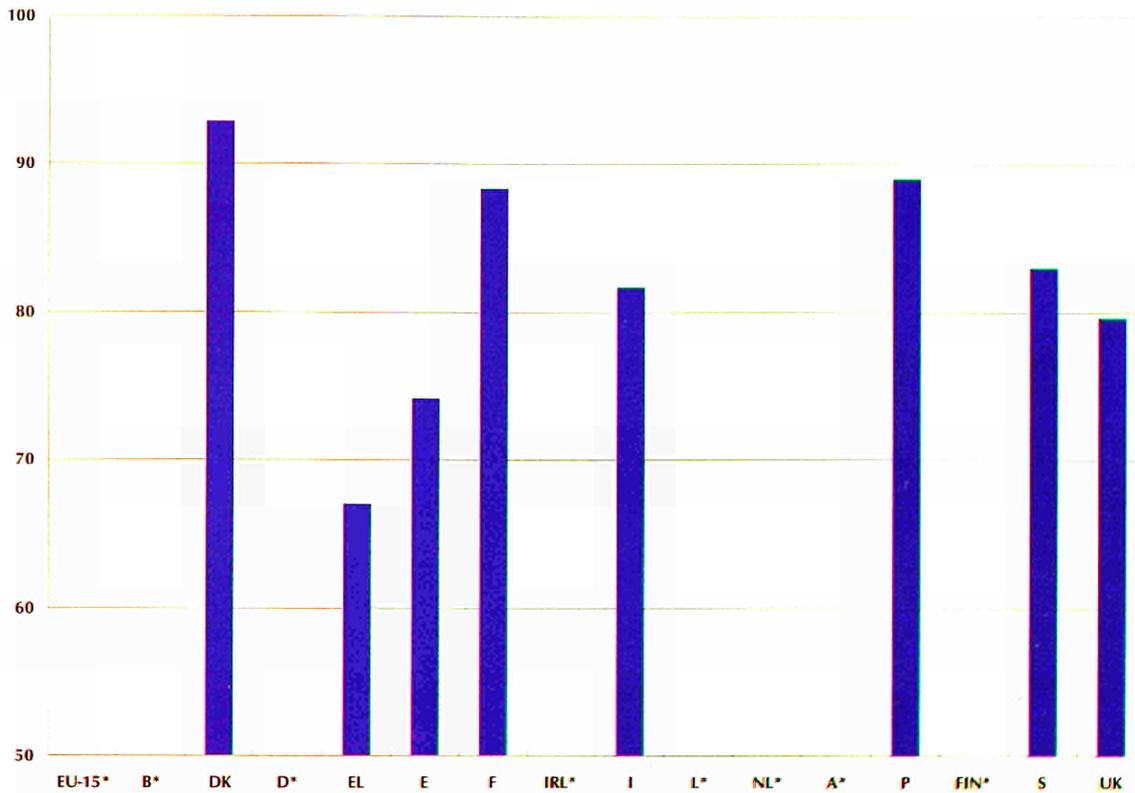


Figure 5.12

Capacity
utilisation rates,
07-99
(%)

Source: DG II,
Business Survey

	Growth rate: latest month, t / t-12 (%)	10-98	01-99	04-99	07-99
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:
B	:	:	:	:	:
DK	-3.2	89.7	97.4	93.0	92.9
D	:	:	:	:	:
EL	-15.2	72.0	81.0	71.0	67.0
E	-5.5	78.7	:	80.6	74.2
F	23.7	71.5	98.6	88.0	88.3
IRL	:	:	:	:	:
I	-4.2	85.5	86.3	81.9	81.7
L	:	:	:	:	:
NL	:	:	:	:	:
A	:	:	87.0	76.7	:
P	8.4	85.8	88.2	75.0	89.0
FIN	:	:	:	:	:
S	-7.8	87.0	92.0	95.0	83.0
UK	-13.7	93.6	:	82.5	79.6

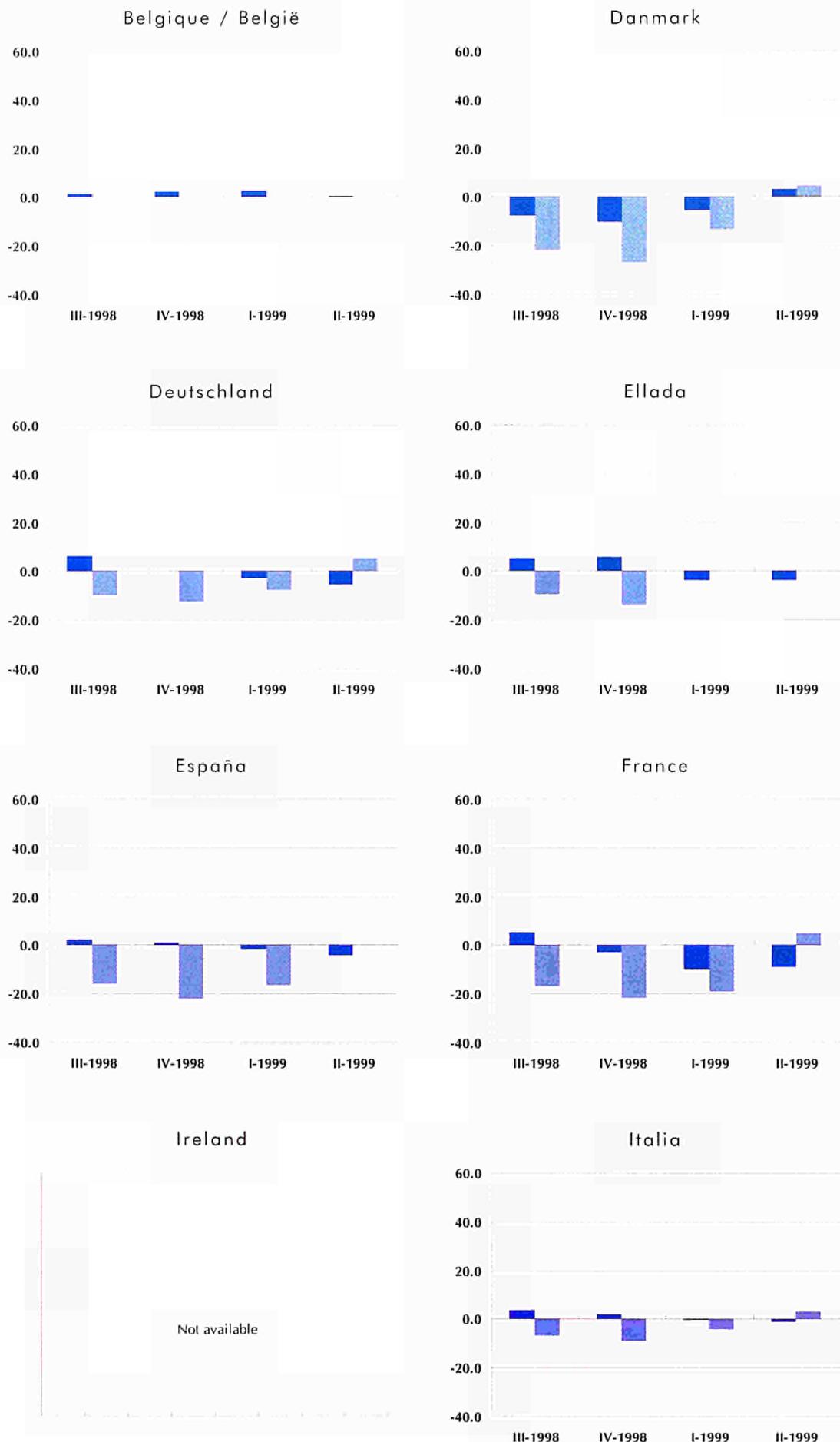
Table 5.8

Capacity
utilisation rates
(%)

Source: DG II,
Business Survey

Figure 5.13

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

Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel: NACE Rev. 1 Division 23

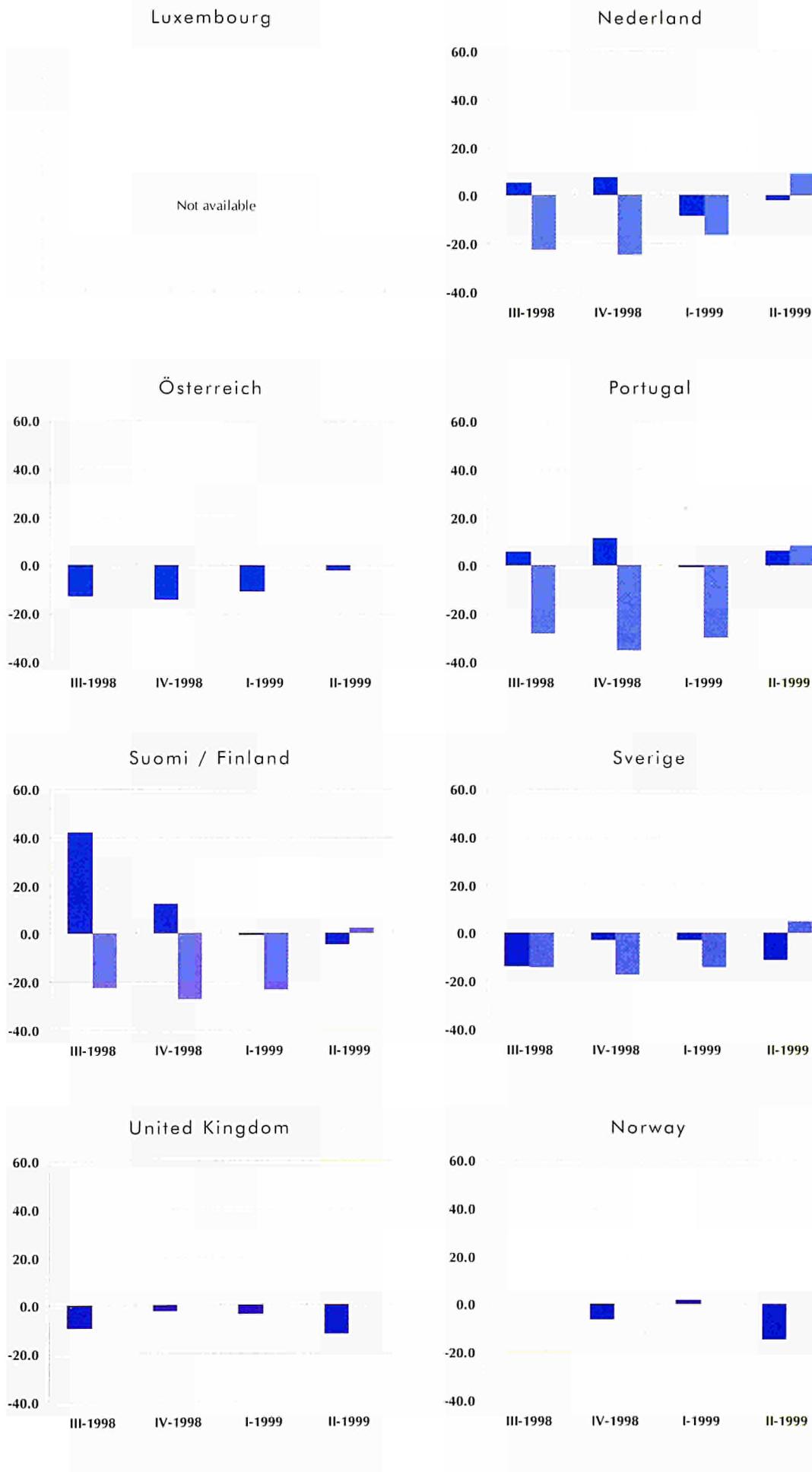


Figure 5.13

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

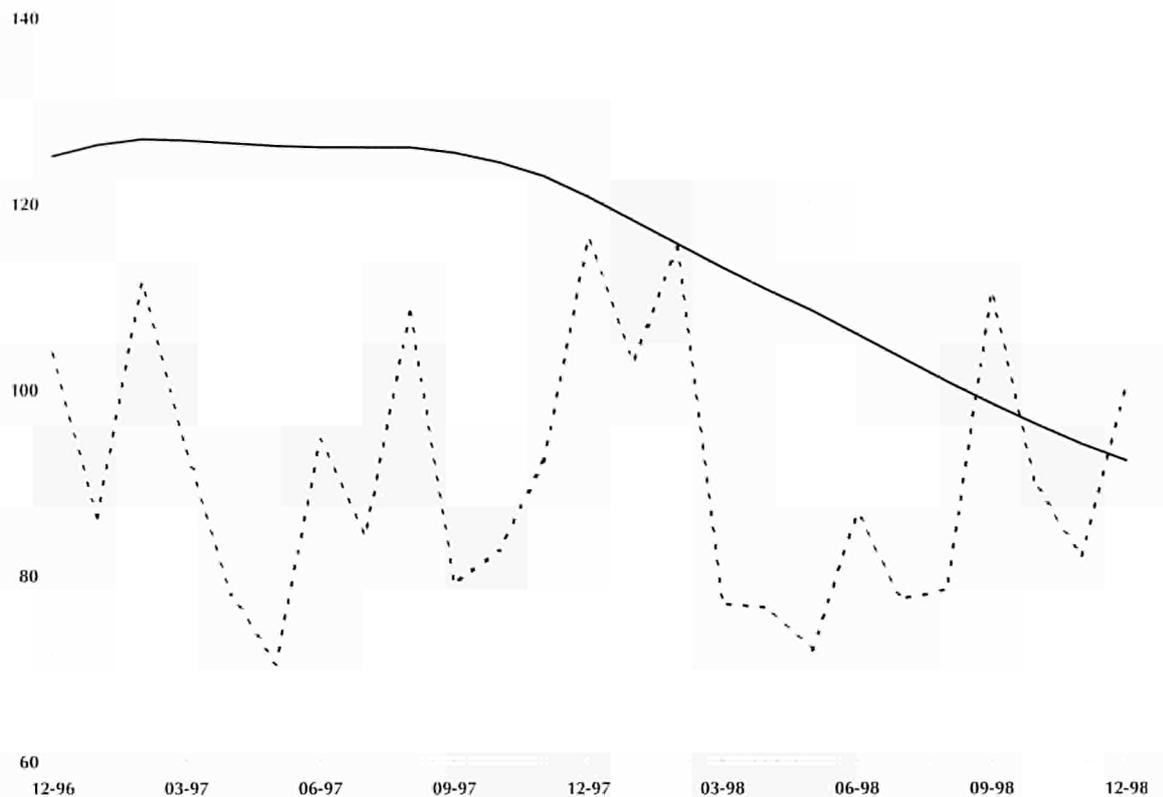
■ Production index
■ Producer price index

Source: eurostat

Figure 5.14

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

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



Source: eurostat

Table 5.9

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

	Latest 3 months available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EU-15	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-6.6	-0.2	:	-3.1	1.9
B / L	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-6.7	-1.8	-2.3	3.0	-5.0
DK	10-98	⇒ 12-98	:	:	-7.0	-5.0	96.0
D	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-3.5	0.1	-9.5	2.8	5.2
EL	10-98	⇒ 12-98	:	:	-20.0	-14.6	41.4
E	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-4.5	:	-6.9	-7.2	2.8
F	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-6.5	-0.5	:	:	13.6
IRL	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-10.3	:	:	:	-16.4
I	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-8.2	10.2	-5.1	2.0	-9.9
NL	10-98	⇒ 12-98	:	1.7	-12.5	:	-14.0
A	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-10.0	-3.0	-6.7	0.2	:
P	10-98	⇒ 12-98	:	:	-1.0	-0.7	-2.4
FIN	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-12.4	17.1	-13.2	-16.4	:
S	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-17.4	3.8	-8.7	-9.1	:
UK	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-1.1	-10.4	:	-3.6	-1.6

Source: eurostat

Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel: NACE Rev. 1 Division 23

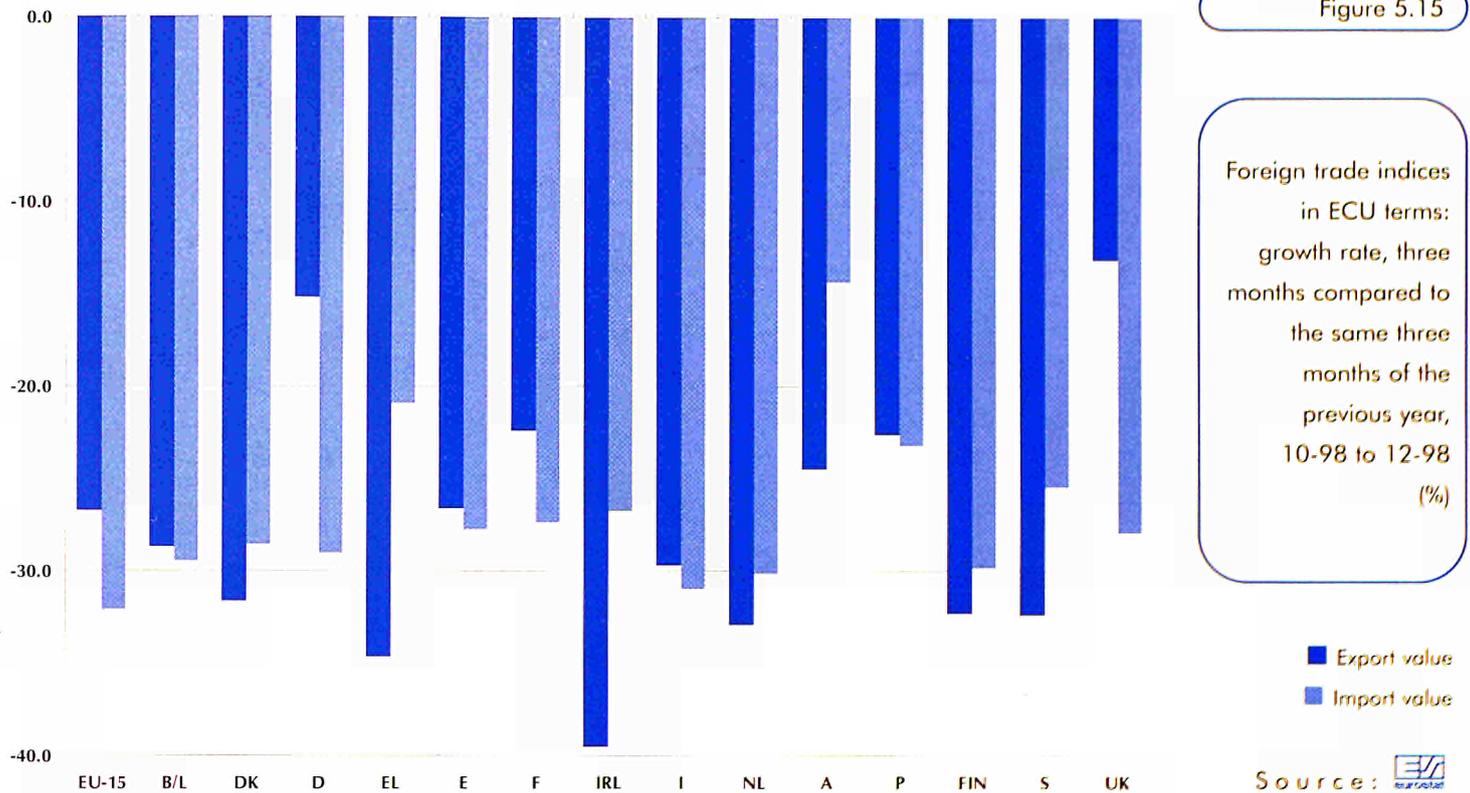


Table 5.10

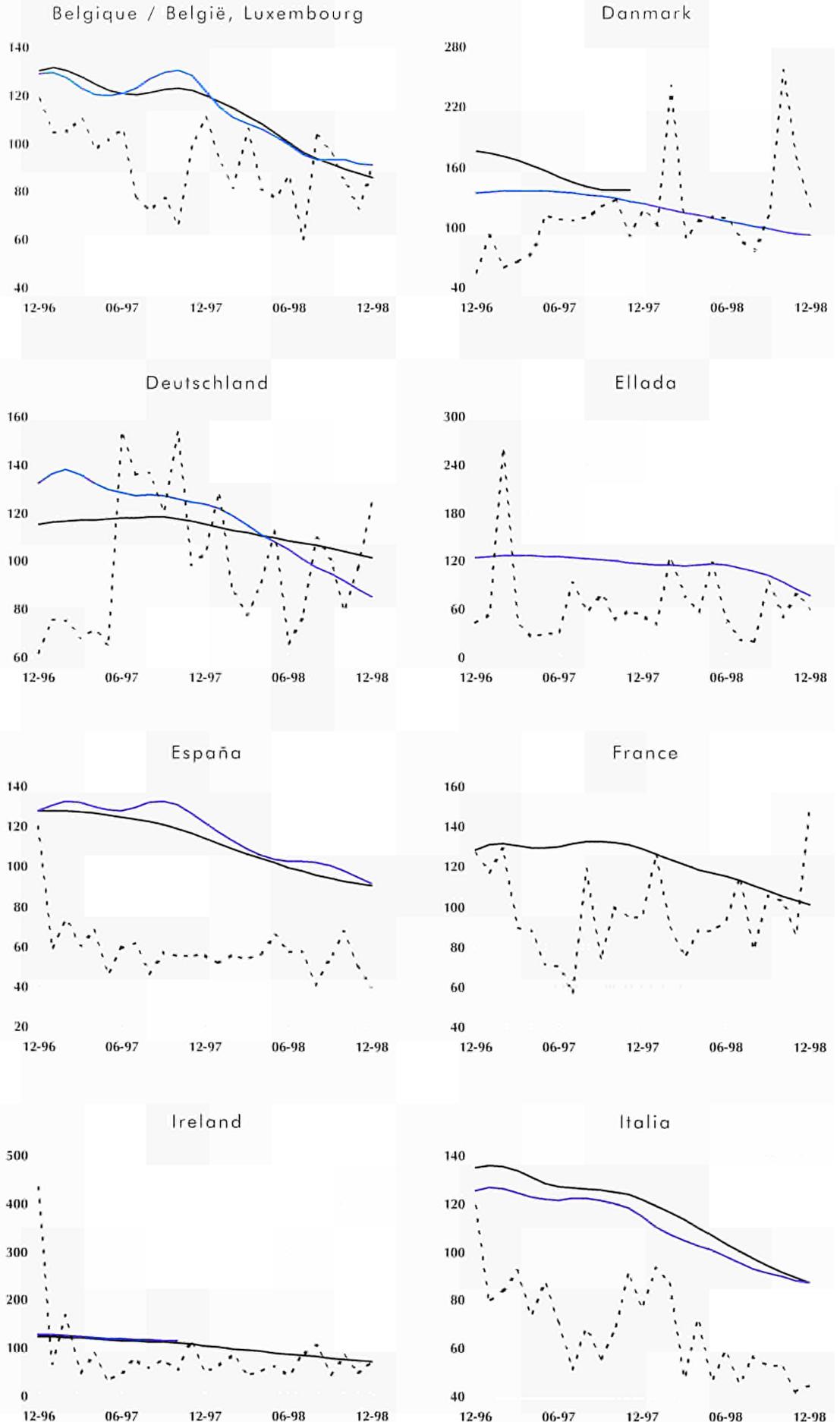
Foreign trade indices (value indices are in ECU terms): growth rates, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)

	Latest 3 months available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EU-15	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-26.8	13.6	-32.1	-1.7	-6.9
B / L	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-28.7	34.5	-29.5	23.0	-10.7
DK	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-31.7	-50.5	-28.6	-22.2	60.7
D	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-15.2	36.7	-29.1	-3.2	-15.8
EL	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-34.7	-23.1	-20.9	10.6	19.4
E	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-26.6	4.6	-27.7	-3.6	-5.8
F	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-22.4	5.7	-27.4	12.1	16.7
IRL	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-39.6	-8.5	-26.8	9.8	-9.4
I	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-29.7	26.1	-31.0	-26.4	-40.7
NL	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-32.9	-31.5	-30.1	-7.0	31.8
A	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-24.5	-12.2	-14.4	0.0	:
P	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-22.6	-14.4	-23.3	3.7	19.1
FIN	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-32.3	35.9	-29.9	-33.3	:
S	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-32.4	-9.5	-25.5	-3.6	:
UK	10-98 ⇒ 12-98		-13.2	-35.2	-28.0	-14.4	57.1

Source: Eurostat

Figure 5.16

Foreign trade indices in ECU terms (1995 = 100)



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

Source:  eurostat

Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; NACE Rev. 1 Division 23

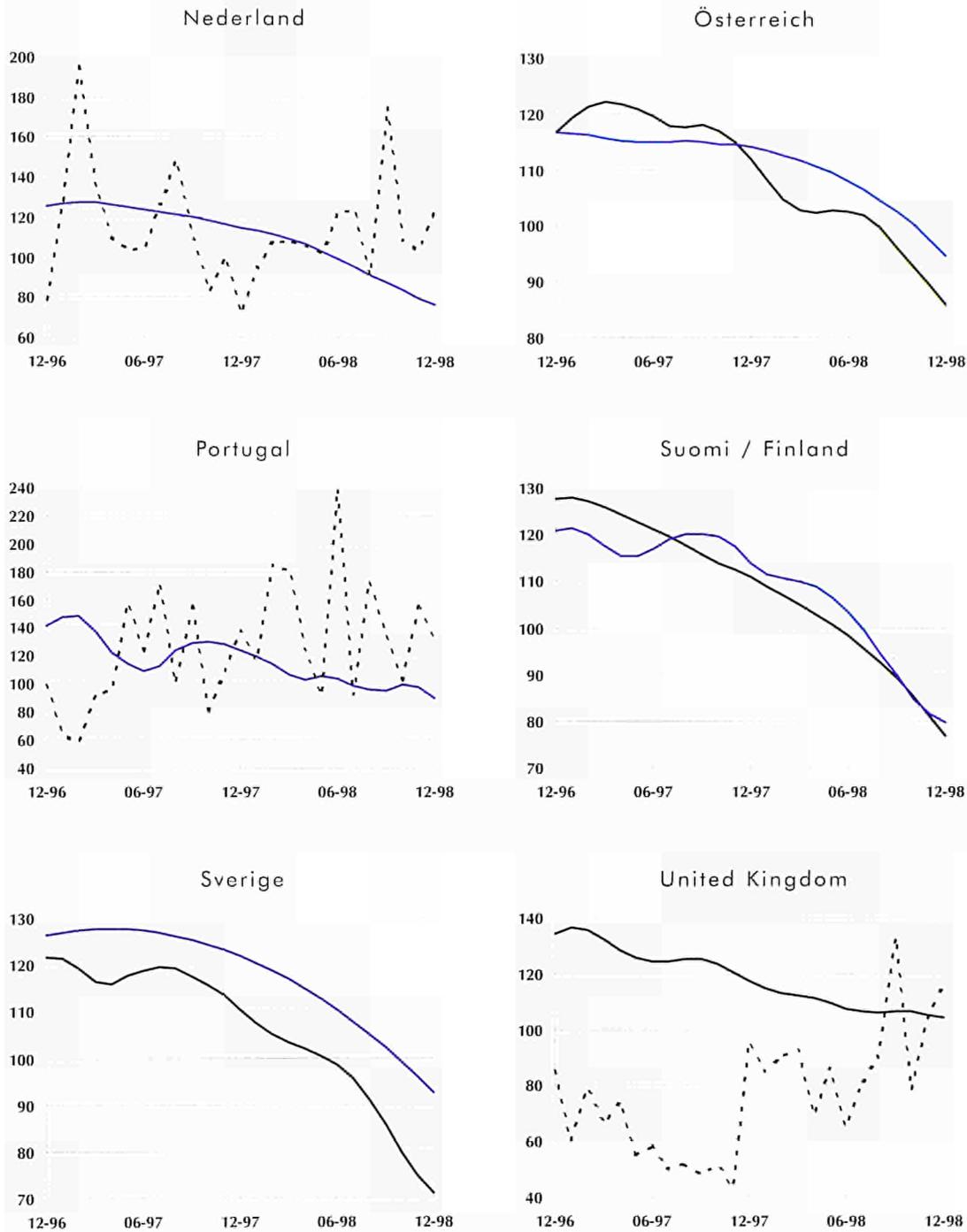


Figure 5.16

Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1995 = 100)

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

Source: eurostat

**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 Statistics" ISBN 92-828-2879-4.

Full methodological notes for this publication may be found on page 109.

6. Rubber and plastic products

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6. Rubber and plastic products

Description of the NACE Rev. 1 Groups in Division 25:

25.1: manufacture of rubber products;
25.2: manufacture of plastic products.

In the European Union, the manufacture of rubber and plastic products (NACE Rev. 1 Division 25) reported a production value of 145.7 billion ECU in 1998, which accounted for almost 4% of total manufacturing. Rubber products such as tyres, tubes, plates, hygienic or apparel articles are grouped in NACE Rev. 1 25.1 and made up slightly less than one quarter of the Division total. Rubber products are used in the automotive industry and for floorings, domestic appliances, medical goods or conveyor belts. In 1998 the European Union industry consumed 1.1 million tonnes of natural rubber (a year-on-year increase of 17.7%), and 2.1 million tonnes of synthetic rubber (year-on-year increase of 2.5%). In the EU, consumption of synthetic rubber was covered by domestic production (2.2 million tonnes in 1998)¹.

Plastic products (NACE Rev. 1 25.2) encompass items such as plates, sheets, tubes, packing goods, doors, windows or kitchenware, which are to a large extent used in the food, automotive and electronic industry as well as construction. Plastics' production is a relatively young industry, compared to other materials, and has displayed rapid, constant growth since the fifties. At the end of the nineties, the value of plastics consumption was comparable with non-ferrous metals, and plastic production made up more than 75% of the Division total (in 1990 the share was 71%).

The rubber and plastic products manufacturing industry conducted extensive research and development programmes, and so the overwhelming tendency was for it to be integrated with large chemical enterprises. The dynamism of the plastics industry is explained by the widespread use of the material in major new technologies (for example in medical equipment or communications apparatus). However, the plastics and rubber industries faced over-capacity and large customers (such as in retail trade or the automotive industry) which limited the scope for price increases. Increasing numbers of producers adapted their business structure towards the international organisation of downstream industries.

(1) Figures from IRSG, International Rubber Study Group.

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

Eurostat Data-Shop
4, rue Alphonse Weicker
L-2721 Luxembourg
tel: (352) 43 35 22 51
fax: (352) 43 35 22 221
e-mail: dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu

Further information

For industrial activities the 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). 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.

In 1998, German production value of rubber and plastic products accounted for 45.7 billion ECU or 31.3% of the European total. Within the smaller Member States, Luxembourg reported the highest production specialisation in the EU, due to the presence of a large tyre plant. With 786.2 million ECU of production value (in 1998) rubber and plastic products contributed 3.5 times more to total manufacturing in Luxembourg than the European average.

Trends in production

In the European Union, the production index of rubber and plastic products continued its upward tendency, with a yearly growth rate of 3.8% in 1998, but at a somewhat slower pace than in 1997 (up by 6.1%). The individual Member States displayed a more varied picture. Whilst Germany and Spain observed faster increases of 6.0% and 8.4% respectively in 1998, the United Kingdom and Finland recorded a decline in production values of 0.6% and 2.9% respectively.

In the medium-term, production value (at constant prices) was growing throughout Europe, ranging from 2.6% per annum in the Netherlands, to 8.4% per annum in Finland (for the period 1993 to 1998). In general, most growth occurred in 1994, immediately after the last recession in Europe, and in 1997. The production index of rubber and plastic products followed the broad trend of the business cycle in downstream industries (for example, the automotive industry in the case of the demand for tyres).

The rubber industry followed the upward trend of the Division total, where especially Germany and Belgium reported high production value growth rates at current prices in 1998 (up by 10.0% and 10.3% respectively). Between 1993 and 1998, Sweden and Finland observed rapid growth of 10.1% per annum and 10.3% per annum respectively (production value at constant prices), whilst the Netherlands were the only country with a downward trend during the same period (-1.5% per annum).

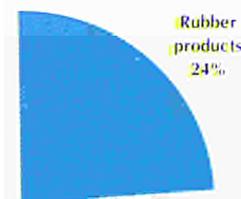


Figure 6.1

EU-15 production in constant prices (million ECU)

Source: Eurostat

In the manufacture of plastic products, the larger Member States reported an increase of production value at current prices in 1998, ranging from moderate growth of 0.5% in the United Kingdom to 8.7% in Spain. However, output fell in Italy (down by 1.7%) as was the case in several smaller Member States (fastest in Greece with -11.4%). If we look at a longer period (1993-1998) the activity achieved positive rates of change throughout the EU.



Plastic products 76%

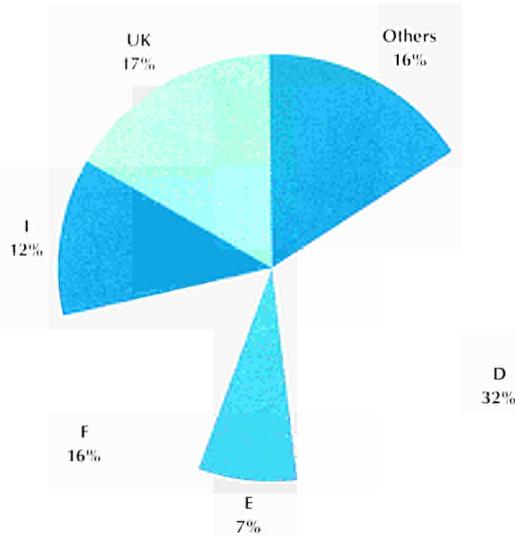
Figure 6.2

EU-15 share of production by industrial group, 1995

Source: Eurostat

Figure 6.3

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



Source: eurostat

Trends in employment and labour productivity

The EU rubber and plastics industry employed 1.2 million persons in 1998, which was 2.4% more than in 1997. The industry had increased employment, on average, by 1.2% per annum since 1993, even though this increase was below the expansion in production of 5.1% per annum during the same period. However, despite the apparent rationalisation, there was continued demand for highly qualified personnel to guarantee high technological standards.

Within the Member States, there were rates of growth of up to nearly 8% per annum (highest in Ireland with 7.9% per annum, 1993-1998), but also absolute reductions in employment (e.g. Germany down by 1.3% per annum).

Rationalisation was more pronounced in the manufacture of rubber products industry. Whilst manufacturers in the United Kingdom increased employment moderately by 0.3% per annum between 1993 and 1998, their German counterparts reported reductions of 3.3% per annum. In the manufacture of plastic products, Germany also displayed the fastest reduction, however this was less dramatic at -0.6% per annum.

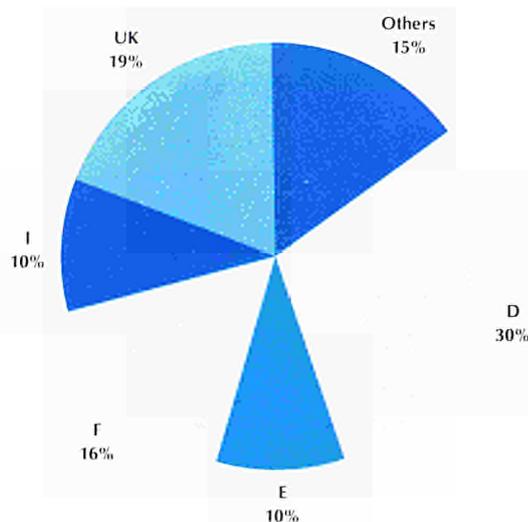
Efforts to reduce labour intensity in the rubber and plastic products production processes resulted in a higher level of labour productivity (measured as value added per person employed) in the EU, with an average increase of 16.2% to 44.4 thousand ECU between 1993 and 1998. Within the Member States, Belgium reported the highest labour productivity (61.7 thousand ECU), followed by Italy with 53.7 thousand ECU.

Rubber and plastic products in the Triad

Production value of rubber and plastic products in the Triad amounted to 409.2 billion ECU in 1997, which was distributed relatively evenly among the three Triad members: the EU (140.5 billion ECU), the USA (133.8 billion ECU) and Japan (135.0 billion ECU). In the period 1993 to 1998 the manufacture of rubber and plastic products expanded by 6.3% per annum in both the USA and Japan, and at a somewhat faster pace in the EU of 6.9% per annum.

Figure 6.4

Share of EU-15 number of persons employed, 1997



Source: eurostat

If we look at the employment figures, Japan stood out from the other Triad members. In 1997 the Japanese sector employed 555.1 thousand persons, only half as many as in the EU and the USA (1.2 million and 1.0 million persons). Throughout the Triad the labour intensity of production processes was being reduced, and this trend was most pronounced in Japan where the ratio that expresses the number of persons employed per million ECU of production value fell from 5.4 persons in 1993 to 4.1 persons in 1997. In the EU and the USA the respective ratios for 1997 were 8.3 persons and 7.7 persons. Nevertheless, between 1993 and 1997 apparent labour productivity (measured as value added per person employed) decreased slightly in Japan by 3.3% to 71.1 thousand ECU, whilst the EU and the USA reported increases of 16.2% to 44.4 thousand ECU and of 12.4% to 65.2 thousand ECU respectively.

Foreign trade

In 1998 the EU exported 11.8% of the manufactured rubber and plastic products to non-Member States. The demand for foreign rubber and plastic products was somewhat smaller, with a share of imports in apparent consumption of 9.5%, resulting in a positive trade balance of 3.7 billion ECU. Since 1993 the exports over imports surplus has increased by one third.

The individual Member States displayed close foreign trade relations within the Union. For example, in France the export and import penetration ratios were 37.1% and 35.8% respectively. Of the larger Member States the United Kingdom and Spain reported higher imports than exports, as did all of the smaller Member States except for Denmark and the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.

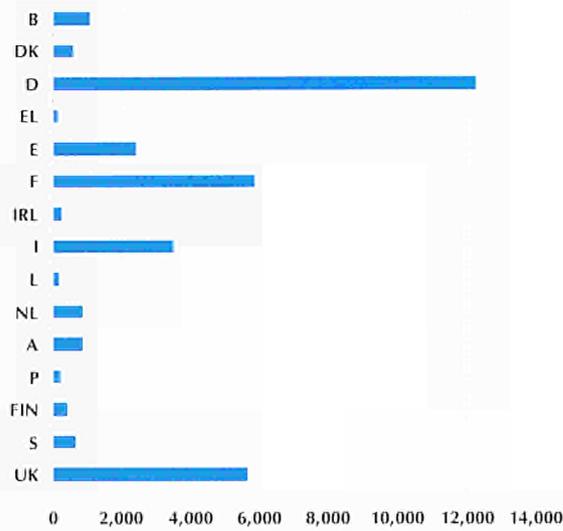


Figure 6.5

Labour costs, 1997 (million ECU)

Source: eurostat

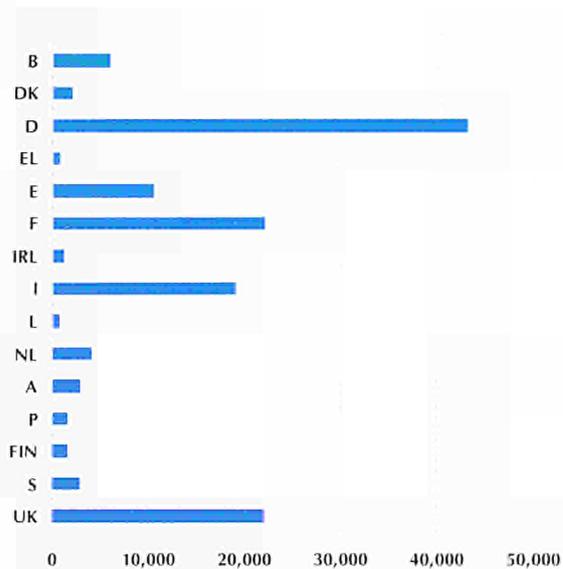


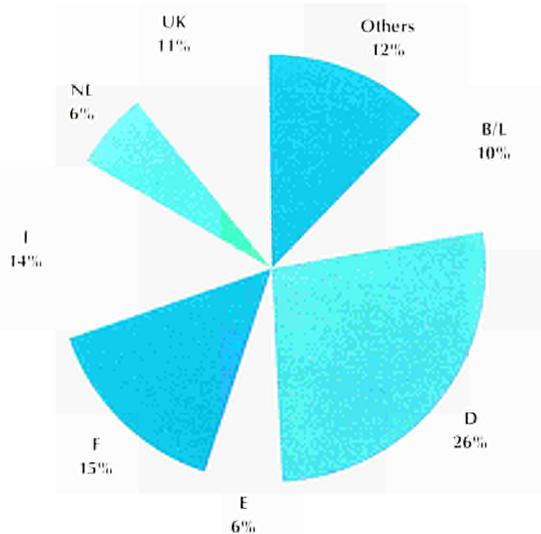
Figure 6.6

Production in constant prices, 1997 (million ECU)

Source: eurostat

Figure 6.7

Share of European exports to the rest of the world, 1998



Source: eurostat

Production went up in the United Kingdom, but fell in Germany

In the EU the production index of rubber and plastic products increased by 1.4% in the three months to July 1999 (compared to the previous three months). The upward trend was more pronounced in the manufacture of plastic products (up by 2.4%) than in the manufacture of rubber products (up by 0.4%, for June 1999). Throughout the sector growth tended to accelerate following early spring when moderate declines were still observed.

The larger Member States reported growth rates varying from 1.0% in Italy (for July 1999) to 1.9% in France (for June 1999), except for Germany where the activity continued on a downward trend with -1.0% in July 1999. The growth in the United Kingdom marked a turning point after a pronounced fall in production during spring 1999. However, the breakdown of the activity displayed continued reductions in the production of rubber products in the United Kingdom (down by 9.8%, July 1999), whilst in Germany there was an increase of 0.9% (again July 1999).

Within the smaller Member States, Sweden was the only country to record falling production in rubber and plastic products (down by 0.1% for June 1999). In several countries the global rate of change covered diverging trends in the two Groups of NACE Rev. 1 25, for example, in Greece the output of rubber products was down by 9.0%, whilst plastic products were up by 4.3% (June 1999).

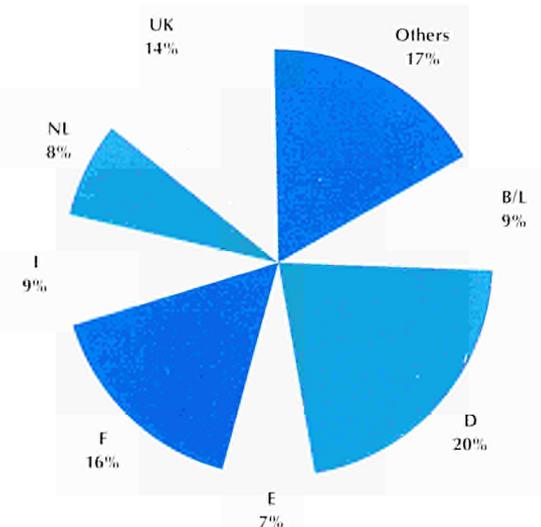
Producer price index

In the EU producer prices of rubber and plastic products went down by 0.6% in August 1999 (compared to the same month of the year before). The downward trend in prices has been observed since the middle of 1996, and was more pronounced in the manufacture of plastic products (-1.1% compared to -0.4% in rubber products, August 1999).

Whilst in the larger Member States producer prices of rubber and plastic products fell by between -2.0% in France (August 1999) and -0.2% in Spain (August 1999), some smaller Member States recorded increases, (e.g. Sweden and Denmark up by 2.4% and 1.2% respectively, August 1999).

Figure 6.8

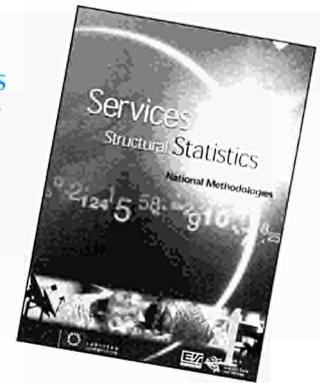
Share of European imports from the rest of the world, 1998



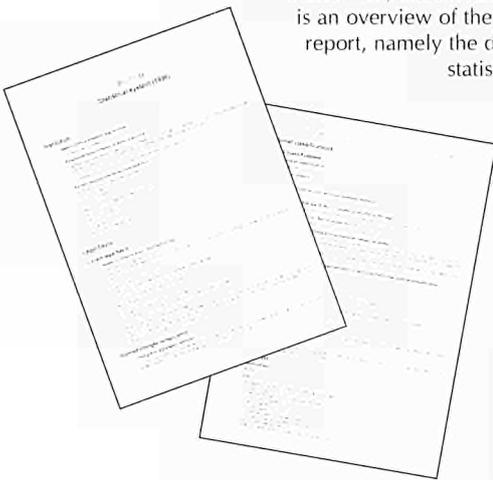
Source: eurostat

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

Value-added at
factor cost
(million ECU)

	1993 t/t-1 (%)		1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)		1996 t/t-1 (%)		1997 t/t-1 (%)	
EU-15	42,804	-2.4	45,953	7.4	48,639	5.8	49,698	2.2	51,588	3.8
EUR-11	34,463	-2.0	36,840	6.9	39,998	8.6	40,320	0.8	40,990	1.7
B	:	:	:	:	1,683	:	1,608	-4.4	1,697	5.5
DK	695	-2.0	766	10.2	744	-2.8	809	8.7	838	3.5
D	15,408	1.0	16,231	5.3	17,157	5.7	16,626	-3.1	16,565	-0.4
EL	151	2.6	159	5.0	178	11.9	187	5.3	198	6.0
E	2,770	-14.6	3,013	8.8	3,266	8.4	3,632	11.2	3,798	4.6
F	7,076	0.7	7,610	7.5	7,851	3.2	7,953	1.3	8,102	1.9
IRL	294	-7.0	346	17.7	366	5.8	386	5.6	443	14.8
I	4,654	-4.9	5,109	9.8	5,762	12.8	6,676	15.9	6,367	-4.6
L	267	-4.9	303	13.5	319	5.3	293	-8.2	296	0.8
NL	1,303	-1.2	1,396	7.2	1,393	-0.2	1,421	2.0	1,419	-0.1
A	835	5.2	879	5.2	1,225	39.4	1,188	-3.1	1,208	1.7
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	402	:	:	:
FIN	440	-6.4	523	18.9	604	15.6	642	6.2	690	7.6
S	700	-16.8	810	15.7	896	10.7	908	1.3	996	9.7
UK	6,796	-3.2	7,379	8.6	6,823	-7.5	7,473	9.5	8,566	14.6
Japan	42,367	20.2	45,664	7.8	45,274	-0.9	40,869	-9.7	39,445	-3.5
USA	54,162	19.2	58,340	7.7	55,822	-4.3	58,940	5.6	67,416	14.4

Source:  eurostat

Table 6.2

Production in
constant prices
(million ECU)

	1993 t/t-1 (%)		1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)		1996 t/t-1 (%)		1997 t/t-1 (%)	
EU-15	107,580	-2.7	117,066	8.8	131,877	12.7	132,361	0.4	140,453	6.1
EUR-11	87,776	-3.2	95,371	8.7	109,627	14.9	108,310	-1.2	112,729	4.1
B	3,269	-8.1	3,319	1.5	5,825	75.5	5,615	-3.6	5,924	5.5
DK	1,476	-2.5	1,628	10.3	1,856	14.0	1,870	0.7	1,978	5.8
D	37,331	-0.7	39,548	5.9	43,390	9.7	41,361	-4.7	43,095	4.2
EL	523	-4.3	554	6.0	662	19.5	649	-2.0	739	14.0
E	7,002	-15.7	7,948	13.5	9,423	18.6	9,993	6.0	10,473	4.8
F	18,030	-1.2	19,696	9.2	21,775	10.6	21,801	0.1	22,035	1.1
IRL	:	:	822	:	935	13.8	1,010	8.1	1,160	14.8
I	13,366	-4.5	15,233	14.0	17,477	14.7	19,116	9.4	19,030	-0.4
L	707	0.2	794	12.3	840	5.8	783	-6.8	791	1.1
NL	3,539	-1.9	3,779	6.8	4,113	8.8	3,994	-2.9	4,102	2.7
A	2,074	1.1	2,186	5.4	2,982	36.4	2,891	-3.1	2,941	1.7
P	907	-8.0	1,038	14.6	1,289	24.1	1,287	-0.2	1,552	20.6
FIN	982	-3.5	1,196	21.9	1,577	31.9	1,511	-4.2	1,626	7.6
S	1,684	-16.1	1,988	18.0	2,567	29.2	2,776	8.1	2,964	6.8
UK	16,121	2.0	17,526	8.7	17,165	-2.1	18,757	9.3	22,044	17.5
Japan	105,847	20.1	111,745	5.6	154,932	38.6	97,962	-36.8	134,985	37.8
USA	104,769	19.5	112,443	7.3	110,796	-1.5	118,091	6.6	133,803	13.3

Source:  eurostat

Rubber and plastic products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 25

Table 6.3

	1993 t/t-1 (%)		1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)		1996 t/t-1 (%)		1997 t/t-1 (%)	
EU-15	1,120,250	-4.2	1,120,190	0.0	1,149,870	2.6	1,140,380	-0.8	1,162,300	1.9
EUR-11	869,368	-4.9	869,474	0.0	899,486	3.5	:	:	896,989	:
B	23,178	-7.9	22,708	-2.0	27,992	23.3	27,414	-2.1	27,929	1.9
DK	14,242	-1.0	14,784	3.8	15,639	5.8	15,785	0.9	16,607	5.2
D	378,356	-3.8	368,099	-2.7	365,773	-0.6	352,027	-3.8	344,723	-2.1
EL	7,601	-2.0	7,603	0.0	8,038	5.7	:	:	7,749	:
E	88,786	-11.5	94,275	6.2	95,726	1.5	101,978	6.5	112,030	9.9
F	182,464	-1.6	182,795	0.2	186,235	1.9	189,236	1.6	189,750	0.3
IRL	8,423	1.2	8,936	6.1	9,594	7.4	10,329	7.7	10,851	5.1
I	111,738	0.5	115,837	3.7	121,758	5.1	133,942	10.0	120,075	-10.4
L	4,312	-2.8	4,305	-0.2	4,419	2.6	3,867	-12.5	3,834	-0.9
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
A	19,248	-2.2	19,656	2.1	24,656	25.4	24,218	-1.8	24,051	-0.7
P	21,899	-3.6	21,786	-0.5	22,247	2.1	19,895	-10.6	21,640	8.8
FIN	11,089	-6.4	11,770	6.1	13,287	12.9	12,942	-2.6	14,869	14.9
S	17,821	-12.0	18,531	4.0	19,089	3.0	19,703	3.2	19,561	-0.7
UK	211,218	-0.6	209,798	-0.7	207,618	-1.0	211,697	2.0	221,394	4.6
Japan	576,302	-0.9	575,245	-0.2	571,706	-0.6	561,357	-1.8	555,055	-1.1
USA	933,875	3.4	967,355	3.6	1,016,800	5.1	1,018,200	0.1	1,034,110	1.6

Number of persons
employed
(units)

Source:  eurostat

Table 6.4

	1993 t/t-1 (%)		1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)		1996 t/t-1 (%)		1997 t/t-1 (%)	
EU-15	31,067	-0.5	31,886	2.6	33,293	4.4	33,894	1.8	34,861	2.9
EUR-11	25,746	0.3	26,285	2.1	27,852	6.0	27,934	0.3	27,835	-0.4
B	:	:	:	:	1,095	:	1,059	-3.3	1,061	0.1
DK	444	0.7	477	7.5	522	9.4	553	5.9	572	3.5
D	12,359	4.3	12,417	0.5	13,005	4.7	12,651	-2.7	12,254	-3.1
EL	108	6.5	114	5.5	125	9.5	128	2.7	136	6.4
E	1,978	-16.5	2,016	1.9	2,040	1.2	2,268	11.2	2,414	6.5
F	5,331	5.1	5,492	3.0	5,752	4.7	5,918	2.9	5,827	-1.5
IRL	:	:	190	:	202	6.6	226	11.9	258	14.1
I	2,990	-9.6	3,131	4.7	3,199	2.2	3,924	22.7	3,484	-11.2
L	173	7.4	177	1.9	187	5.8	172	-8.1	170	-1.4
NL	892	4.6	898	0.6	905	0.7	896	-0.9	871	-2.9
A	583	5.1	621	6.5	865	39.3	882	2.0	859	-2.7
P	198	-5.1	198	0.2	221	11.6	213	-3.8	214	0.5
FIN	244	-12.0	296	21.1	379	28.0	374	-1.5	425	13.9
S	476	-25.9	525	10.2	570	8.6	682	19.6	666	-2.3
UK	4,293	-1.2	4,485	4.5	4,224	-5.8	4,597	8.8	5,651	22.9
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Labour costs
(million ECU)

Source:  eurostat

Table 6.5

Extra-EU-15
exports
(million ECU)

	1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)		1996 t/t-1 (%)		1997 t/t-1 (%)		1998 t/t-1 (%)	
EU-15	11,489	11.8	13,075	13.8	14,220	8.8	16,550	16.4	17,261	4.3
B/L	480	20.7	578	20.6	670	15.9	786	17.3	917	16.6
DK	269	8.6	299	11.3	311	4.1	343	10.1	361	5.4
D	3,848	16.5	4,361	13.3	4,771	9.4	5,587	17.1	5,954	6.6
EL	77	21.4	83	8.7	100	20.0	105	5.6	118	11.7
E	540	13.3	622	15.3	786	26.4	813	3.4	866	6.6
F	1,330	6.4	1,710	28.6	1,614	-5.6	1,815	12.5	1,967	8.4
IRL	56	11.9	61	9.0	94	53.8	80	-14.5	103	28.0
I	1,510	13.0	1,746	15.6	1,973	13.0	2,259	14.5	2,323	2.8
NL	685	4.4	752	9.7	717	-4.7	750	4.7	618	-17.6
A	618	13.1	584	-5.6	652	11.8	884	35.5	895	1.3
P	37	5.2	52	40.0	57	9.4	68	18.6	75	10.6
FIN	252	17.8	230	-8.9	238	3.7	304	27.6	299	-1.7
S	535	3.0	619	15.6	707	14.2	837	18.4	697	-16.7
UK	1,252	6.0	1,378	10.1	1,530	11.0	1,919	25.4	2,068	7.8

Source:  eurostat

Table 6.6

Extra EU-15
imports
(million ECU)

	1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)		1996 t/t-1 (%)		1997 t/t-1 (%)		1998 t/t-1 (%)	
EU-15	8,852	13.6	10,116	14.3	10,800	6.8	12,312	14.0	13,550	10.1
B/L	522	5.5	636	22.0	714	12.1	833	16.7	945	13.4
DK	174	11.9	209	20.7	204	-2.8	226	10.8	230	2.2
D	2,618	11.3	3,026	15.6	3,132	3.5	3,476	11.0	3,891	11.9
EL	100	2.8	114	13.4	137	20.4	144	5.3	142	-1.6
E	257	19.3	344	33.8	385	11.9	458	19.2	570	24.3
F	981	12.8	1,102	12.3	1,116	1.2	1,299	16.4	1,498	15.4
IRL	147	18.0	134	-8.7	210	56.6	205	-2.3	210	2.1
I	741	15.1	877	18.3	932	6.3	1,061	13.8	1,187	11.9
NL	793	16.7	963	21.4	1,017	5.7	1,203	18.3	1,219	1.3
A	308	10.0	311	0.8	372	19.8	423	13.6	489	15.6
P	65	18.9	86	33.8	106	23.3	112	4.9	131	17.3
FIN	108	26.1	98	-9.8	107	9.3	119	11.4	129	8.7
S	321	11.9	349	8.7	371	6.3	384	3.5	384	0.0
UK	1,717	18.0	1,868	8.8	1,997	6.9	2,368	18.6	2,523	6.5

Source:  eurostat

Rubber and plastic products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 25

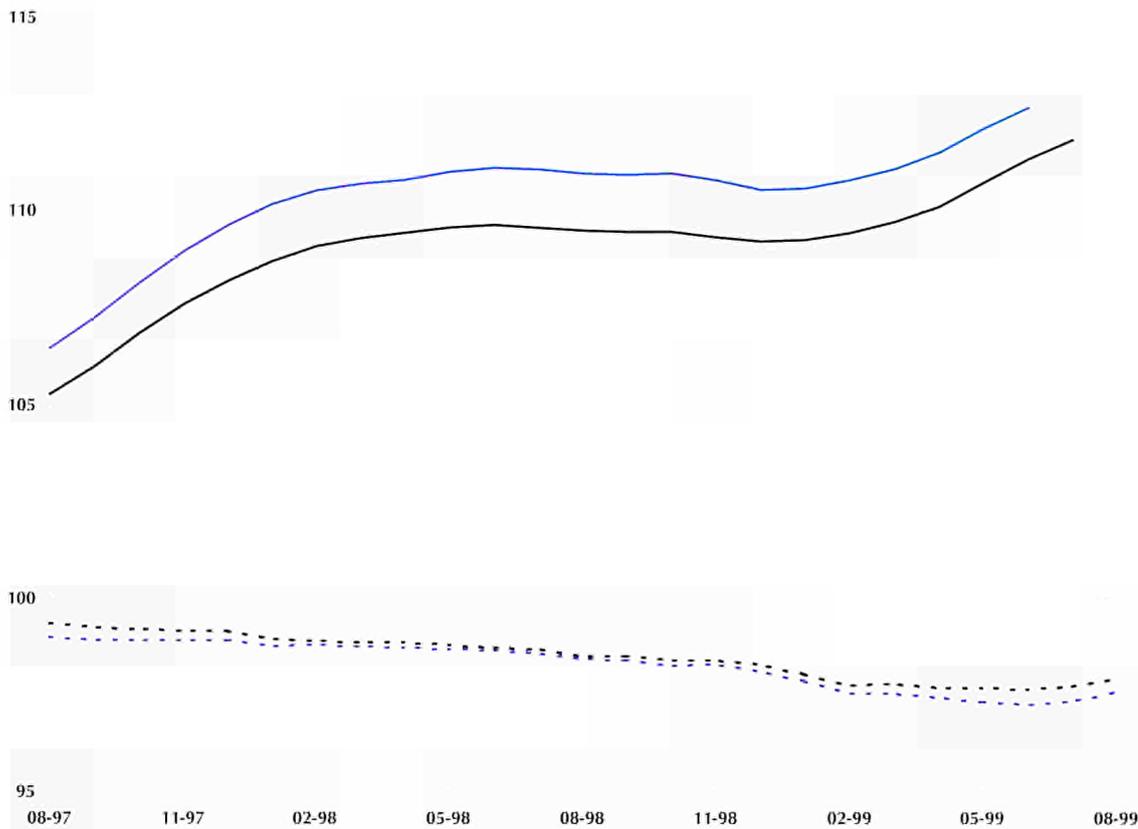


Figure 6.9

Production and producer price indices (1995 = 100)

EU-15 production index
 EU-15 producer price index
 EUR-11 production index
 EUR-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-1	t / t-4		t / t-3	t / t-12
EU-15	05-99	⇔ 07-99	1.4	1.7	08-99	0.3	-0.6
EUR-11	04-99	⇔ 06-99	1.2	1.3	08-99	0.2	-0.9
B	05-99	⇔ 07-99	1.0	15.5	07-99	-0.7	-0.7
DK	06-99	⇔ 08-99	0.8	-1.0	08-99	2.2	1.2
D	05-99	⇔ 07-99	-1.0	-2.9	08-99	0.3	-0.6
EL	04-99	⇔ 06-99	3.5	9.3	12-98	0.3	9.0
E	04-99	⇔ 06-99	3.3	9.4	08-99	0.8	-0.2
F	04-99	⇔ 06-99	1.9	5.1	08-99	-0.1	-2.0
IRL		⇔	:	:		:	:
I	05-99	⇔ 07-99	1.0	0.3	08-99	0.5	-0.7
L	03-99	⇔ 05-99	1.6	3.0	07-99	-1.2	-1.8
NL	05-99	⇔ 07-99	1.6	1.5	08-99	0.0	0.0
A	04-99	⇔ 06-99	1.4	1.5		:	:
P	05-99	⇔ 07-99	:	14.0	07-99	-1.9	-3.3
FIN	05-99	⇔ 07-99	0.7	-1.7	08-99	0.4	-2.4
S	04-99	⇔ 06-99	-0.1	-1.2	08-99	2.2	2.4
UK	05-99	⇔ 07-99	1.8	0.2	09-98	-0.3	-2.4
NO	06-99	⇔ 08-99	3.3	4.8		:	:
Japan		⇔	:	:		:	:
USA		⇔	:	:		:	:

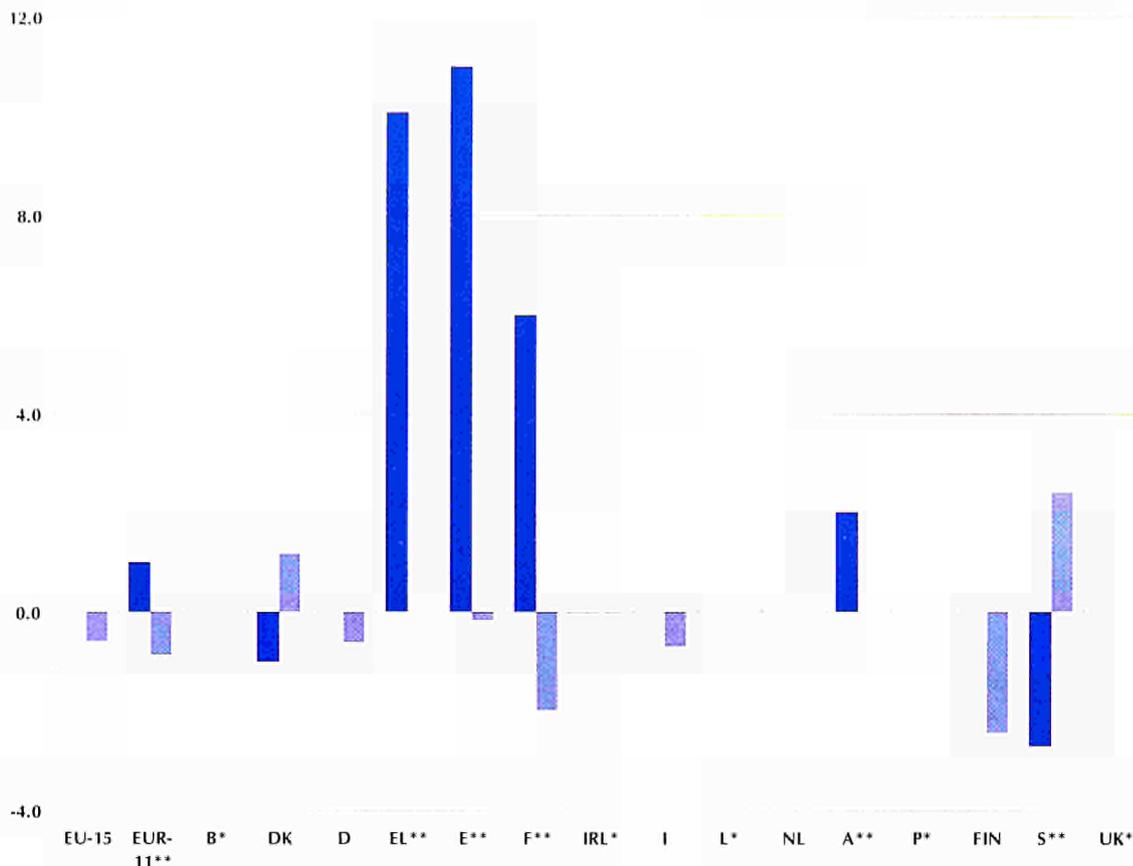
Table 6.7

Production and producer price indices: growth rates (%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 6.10

Production and producer price indices: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 06-99 to 08-99 (%)

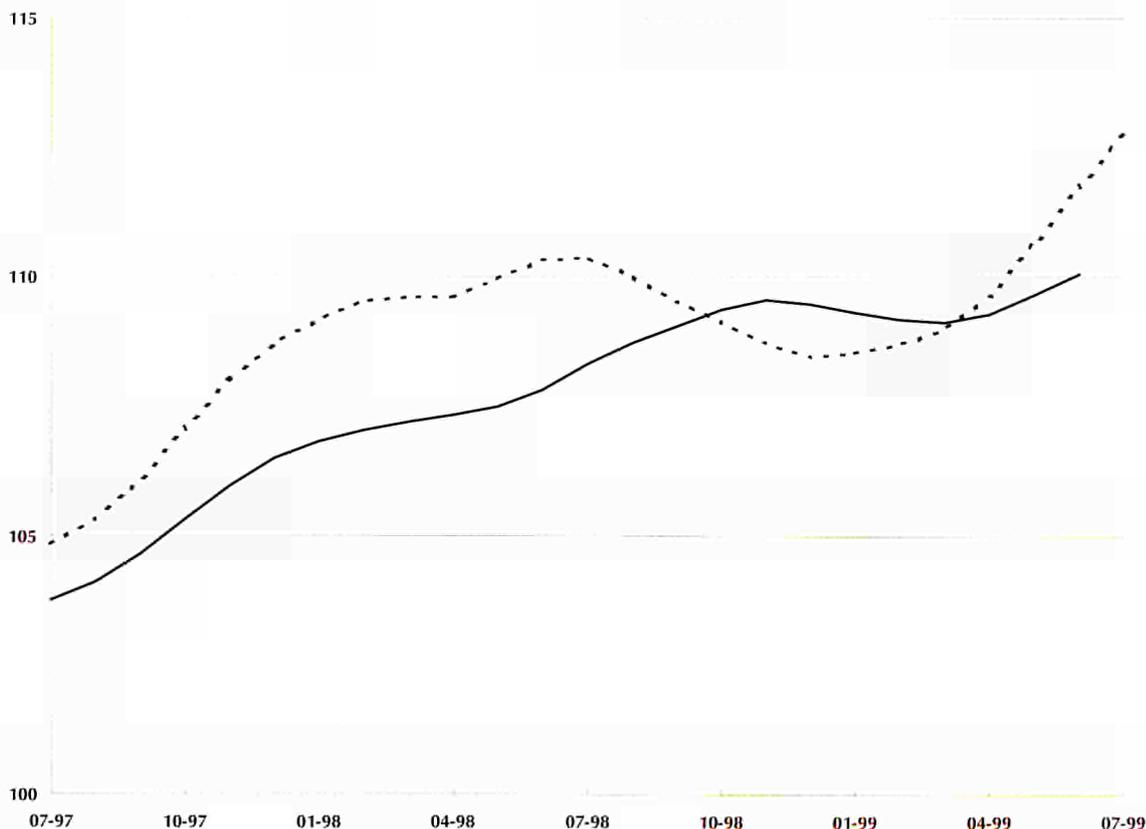


Production ■
Producer price index ■

Source: eurostat

Figure 6.11

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



Rubber products —
Plastic products - - -

Source: eurostat

Rubber and plastic products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 25

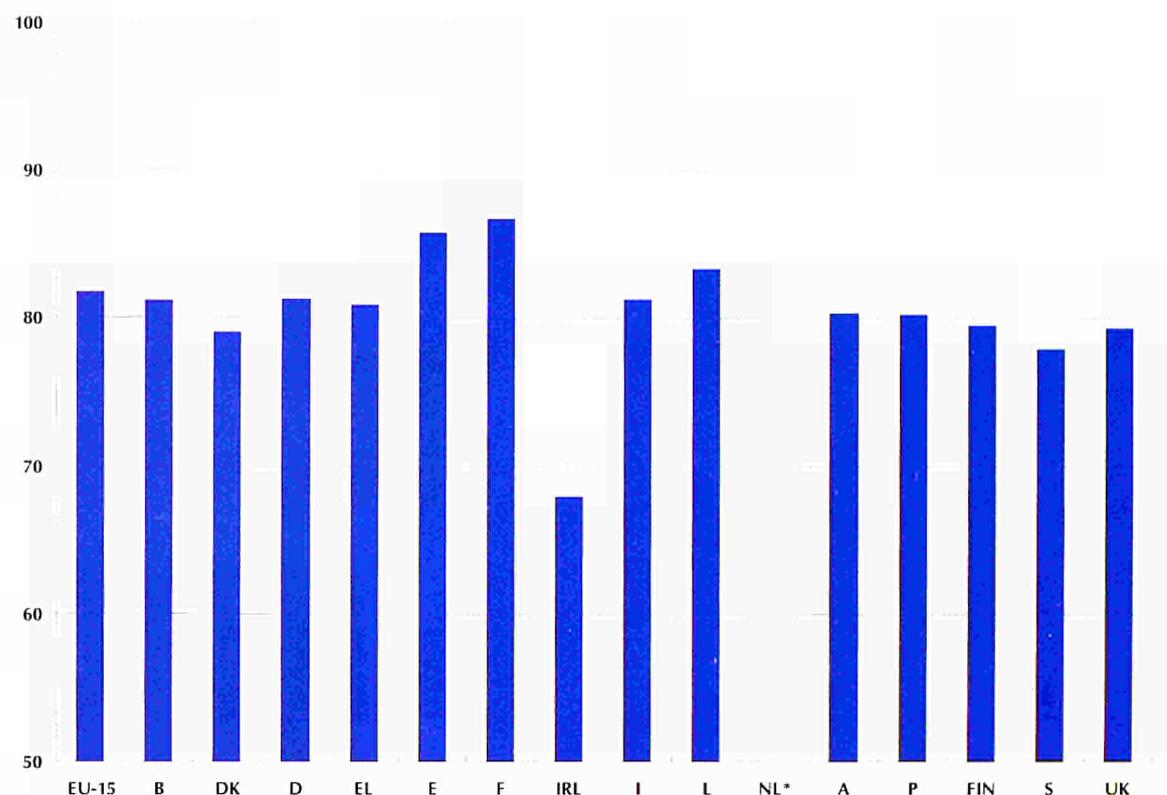


Figure 6.12

Capacity
utilisation rates,
07-99
(%)

Source: DG II,
Business Survey

	Growth rate: latest month, t / t-12 (%)	10-98	01-99	04-99	07-99
EU-15	-2.5	83.9	79.2	81.2	81.9
B	-0.4	82.8	78.4	74.6	81.3
DK	-7.3	82.3	80.1	77.6	79.1
D	-2.5	82.0	77.8	79.5	81.4
EL	3.8	85.0	80.0	75.0	81.0
E	-0.3	86.1	:	85.6	85.9
F	-3.8	89.8	86.9	85.6	86.8
IRL	0.1	77.3	64.5	65.0	68.0
I	-3.0	83.6	79.9	81.6	81.4
L	-10.7	92.2	84.6	78.4	83.4
NL	:	:	:	:	:
A	0.9	80.3	77.8	79.2	80.4
P	4.2	80.8	76.1	81.0	80.3
FIN	-5.4	80.6	82.1	75.1	79.6
S	-3.7	80.0	76.0	80.0	78.0
UK	-1.9	83.0	75.8	81.7	79.4

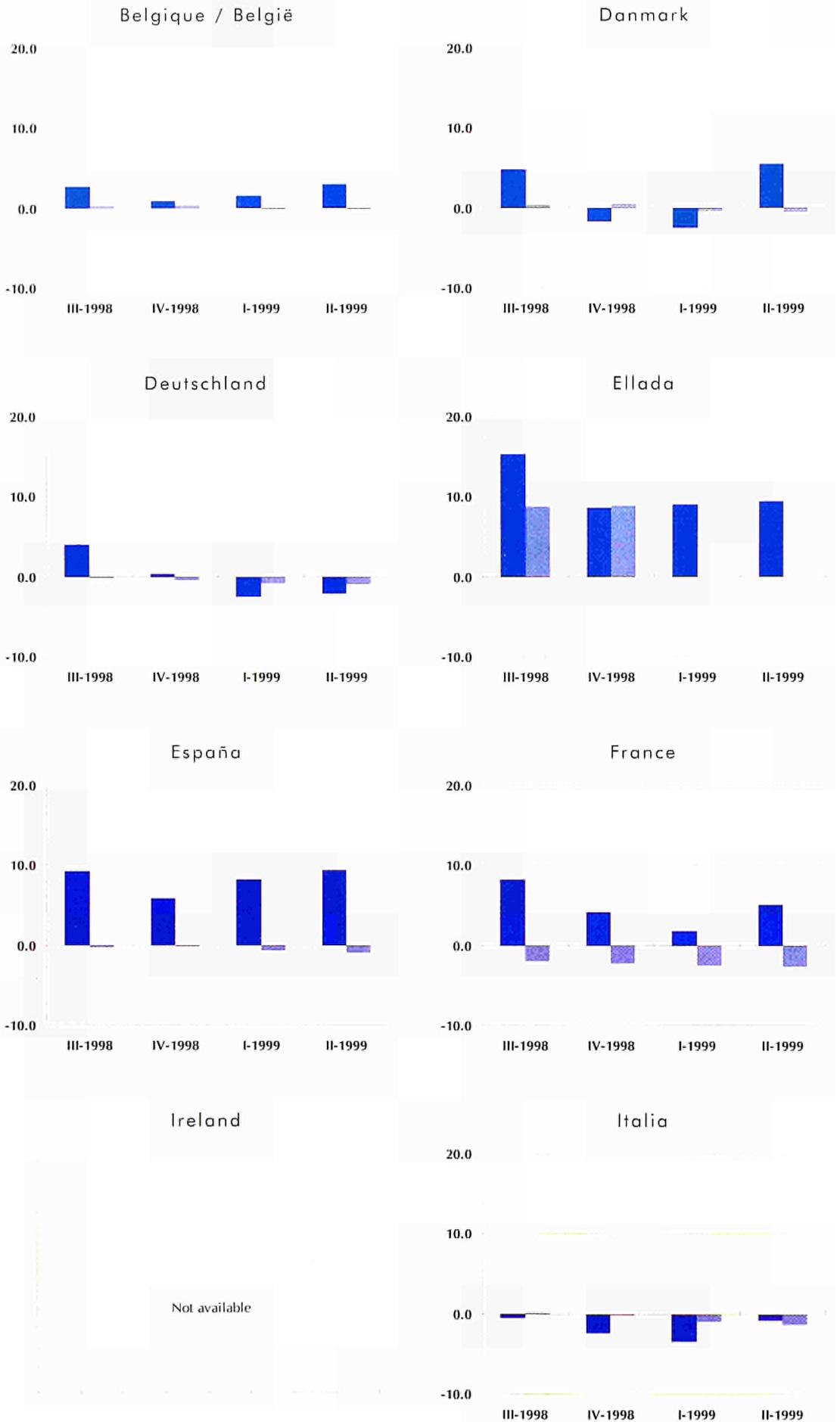
Table 6.8

Capacity
utilisation rates
(%)

Source: DG II,
Business Survey

Figure 6.13

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



Production index ■

Producer price index ■

Not available

Source: eurostat

Rubber and plastic products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 25

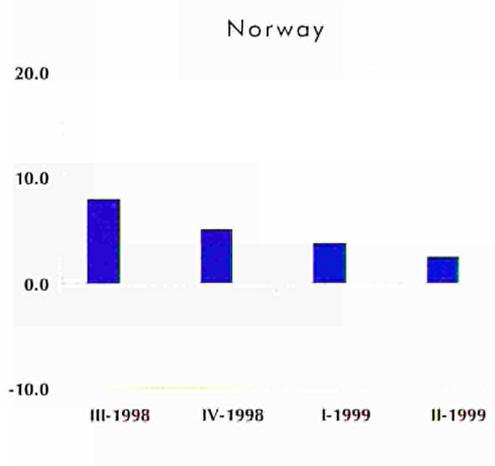
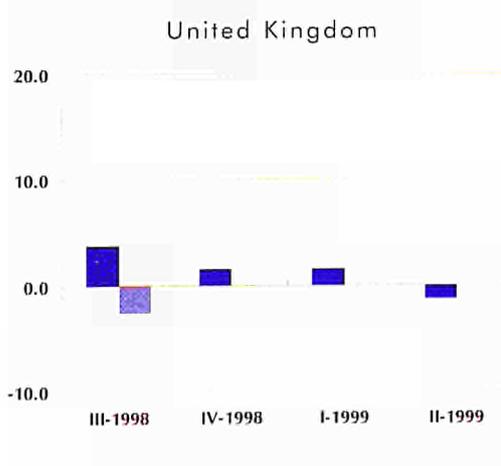
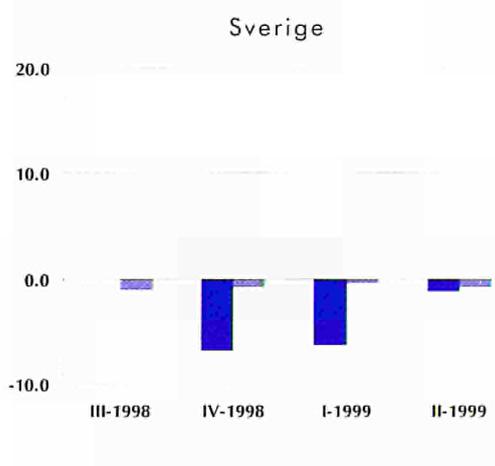
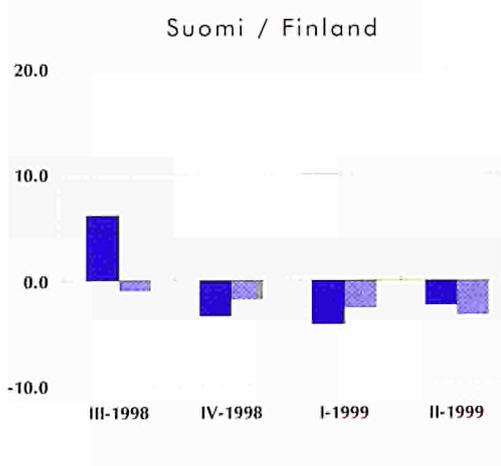
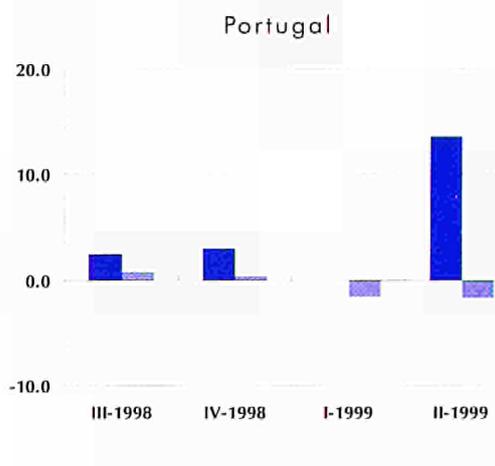
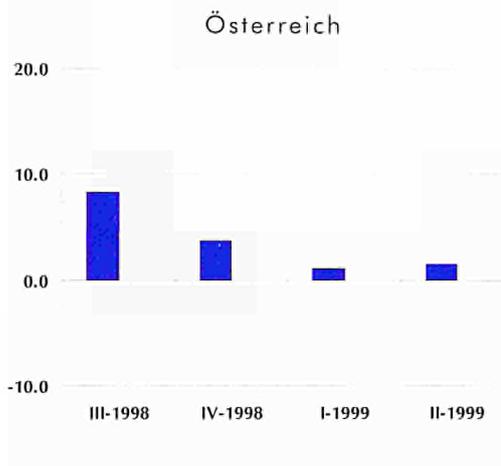
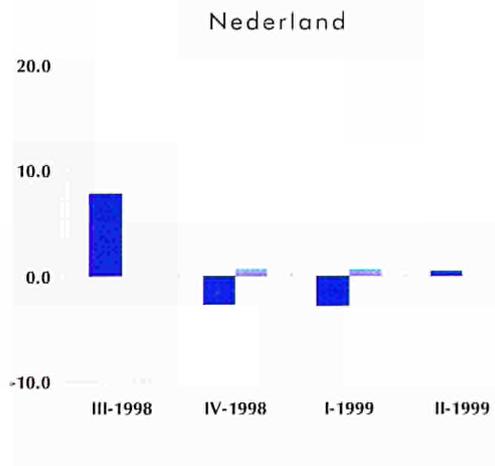
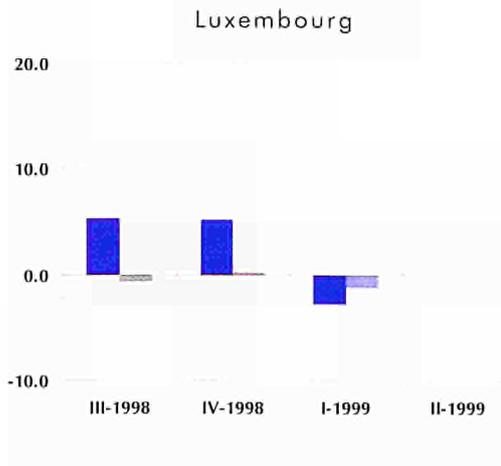


Figure 6.13

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

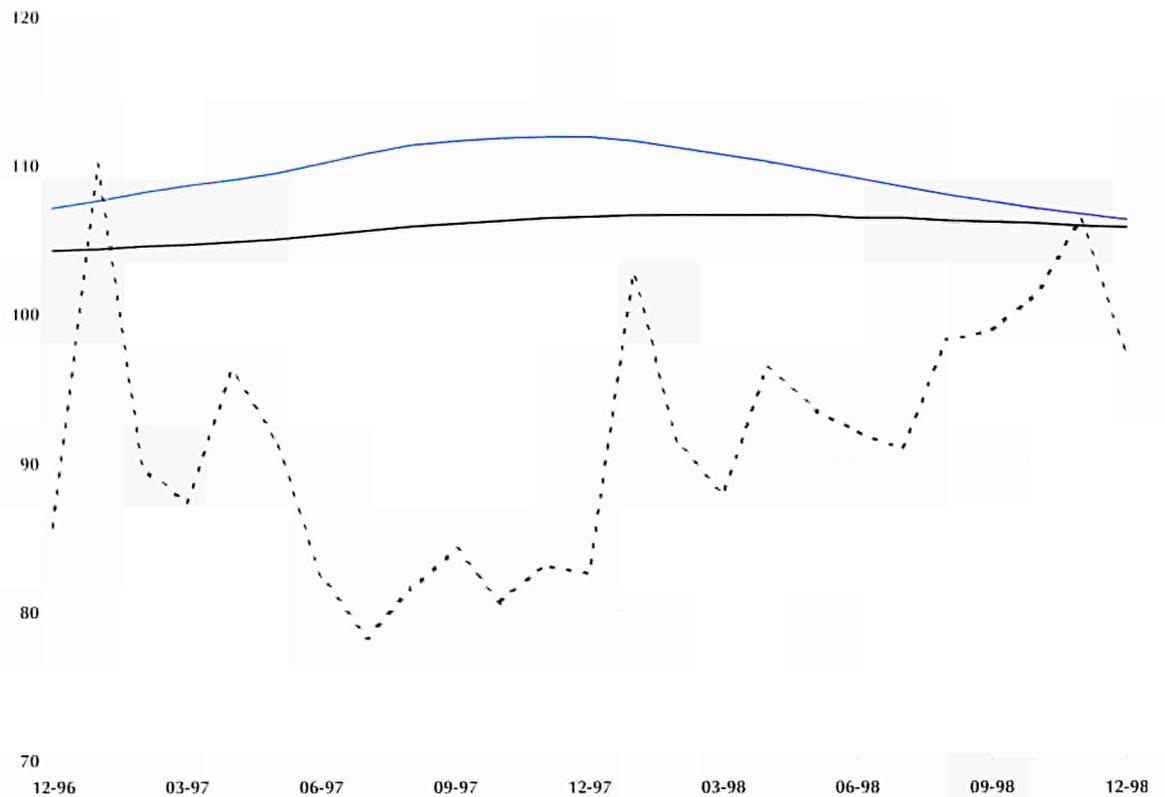
- Production index
- Producer price index

Source: eurostat

Figure 6.14

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

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



Source: eurostat

Table 6.9

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

	Latest 3 months available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EU-15	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-0.3	-2.7	-1.2	2.7	5.9
B / L	10-98	⇒ 12-98	0.6	-5.8	0.1	-4.3	9.0
DK	10-98	⇒ 12-98	1.5	0.5	0.3	-2.7	7.7
D	10-98	⇒ 12-98	0.2	-1.0	0.5	-0.3	6.7
EL	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-3.7	2.4	-1.4	-3.4	11.6
E	10-98	⇒ 12-98	0.0	-1.5	2.5	1.2	-6.7
F	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	1.0	-1.5
IRL	10-98	⇒ 12-98	0.4	0.6	-1.0	1.6	5.6
I	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-0.5	-0.8	0.4	0.7	9.6
NL	10-98	⇒ 12-98	1.1	-15.6	1.1	-6.9	12.6
A	10-98	⇒ 12-98	0.0	1.3	-0.2	2.3	:
P	10-98	⇒ 12-98	1.8	-0.9	0.9	-0.5	8.2
FIN	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-1.6	-1.4	-0.5	-2.5	:
S	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-0.8	-3.8	0.6	-2.9	:
UK	10-98	⇒ 12-98	0.2	-4.9	-1.0	-4.7	0.1

Source: eurostat

Rubber and plastic products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 25

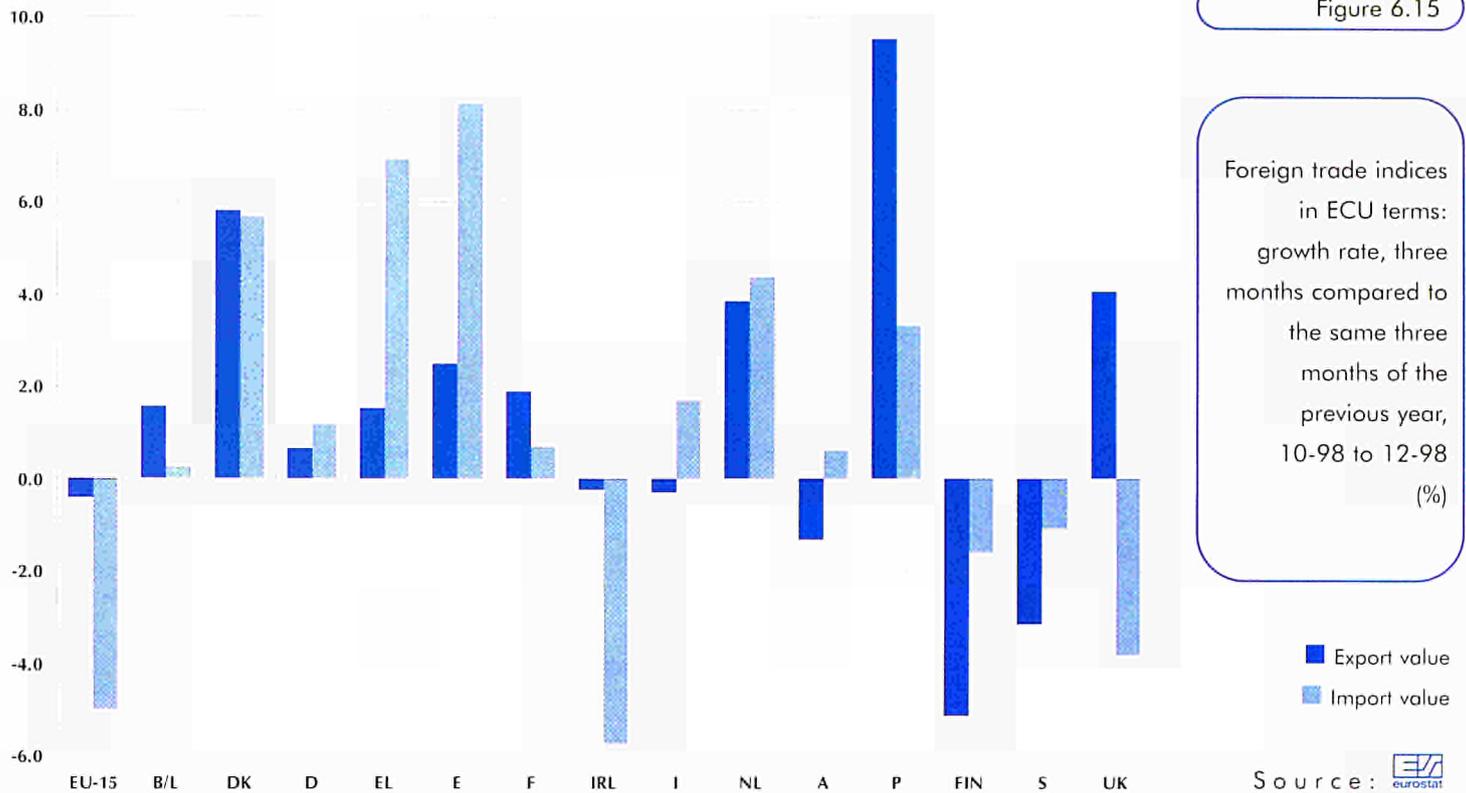


Table 6.10

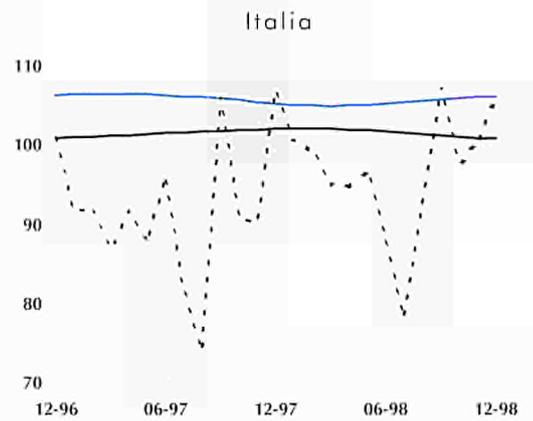
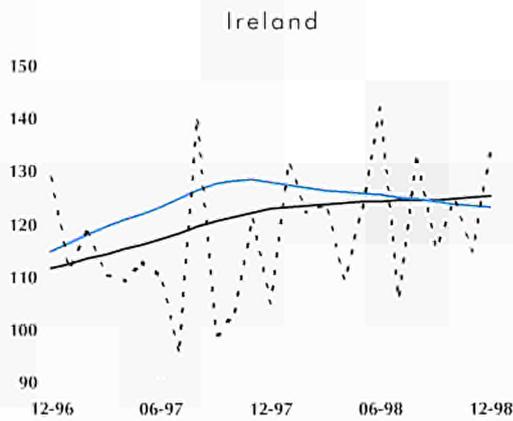
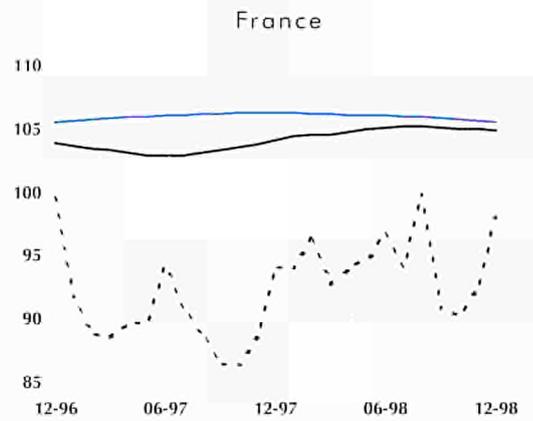
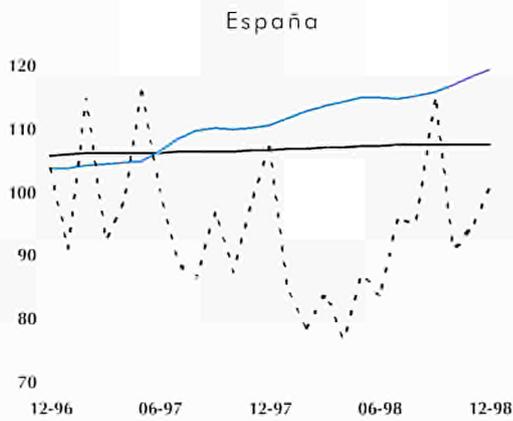
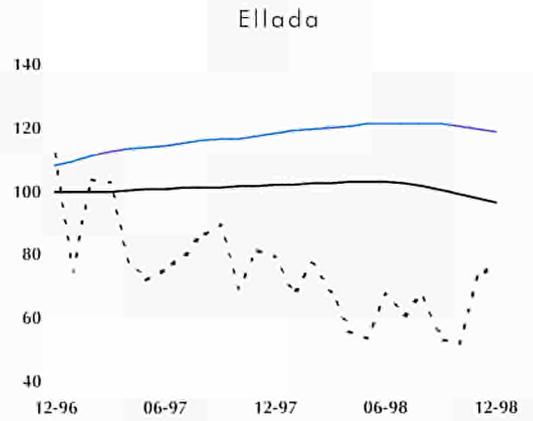
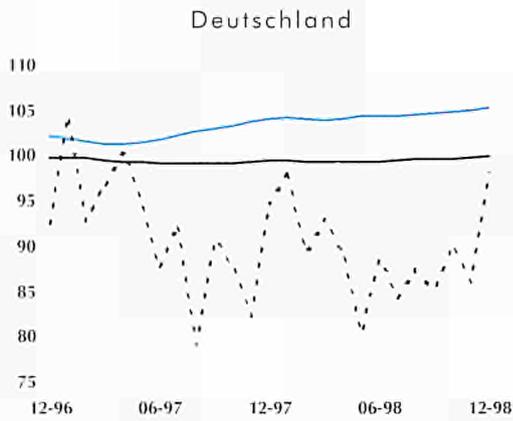
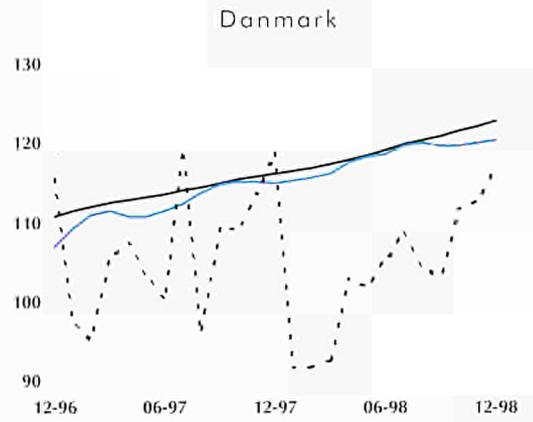
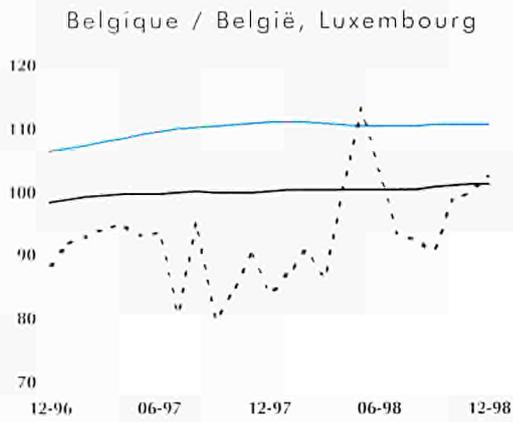
	Latest 3 months available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EU-15	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-0.4	-4.7	-5.0	12.8	23.8
B / L	10-98	⇒ 12-98	1.6	0.8	0.2	16.0	16.7
DK	10-98	⇒ 12-98	5.8	-5.2	5.6	-5.4	-0.1
D	10-98	⇒ 12-98	0.6	0.6	1.2	4.7	3.4
EL	10-98	⇒ 12-98	1.5	-3.3	6.9	-10.9	-12.5
E	10-98	⇒ 12-98	2.5	-1.3	8.1	1.9	-2.6
F	10-98	⇒ 12-98	1.9	3.4	0.7	6.7	4.3
IRL	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-0.2	4.8	-5.8	11.8	13.5
I	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-0.3	-3.0	1.7	4.8	5.6
NL	10-98	⇒ 12-98	3.8	-32.6	4.3	-21.0	16.9
A	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-1.3	2.5	0.6	5.1	:
P	10-98	⇒ 12-98	9.5	6.5	3.3	-1.3	-1.5
FIN	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-5.1	0.1	-1.6	-4.8	:
S	10-98	⇒ 12-98	-3.2	-14.9	-1.1	-2.8	:
UK	10-98	⇒ 12-98	4.0	-9.1	-3.8	-0.5	18.0

Source: eurostat

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

Figure 6.16

Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1995 = 100)

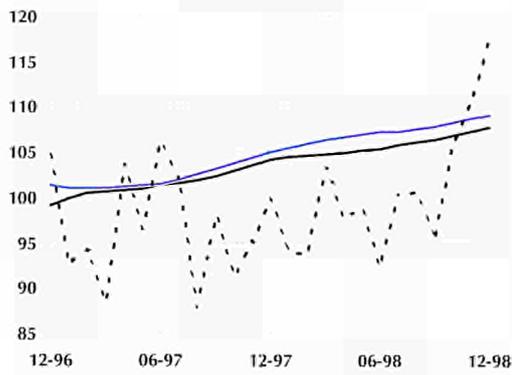


Export value index —
Import value index —
Terms of trade - - -

Source: eurostat

Rubber and plastic products: NACE Rev. 1 Division 25

Nederland



Österreich

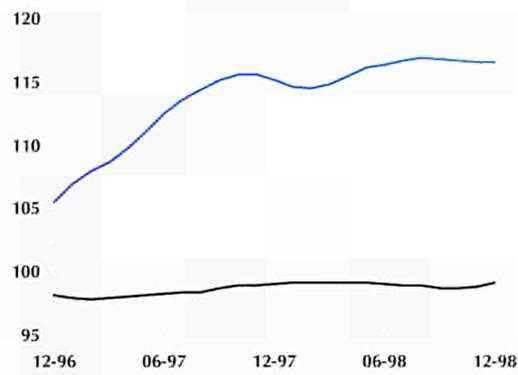
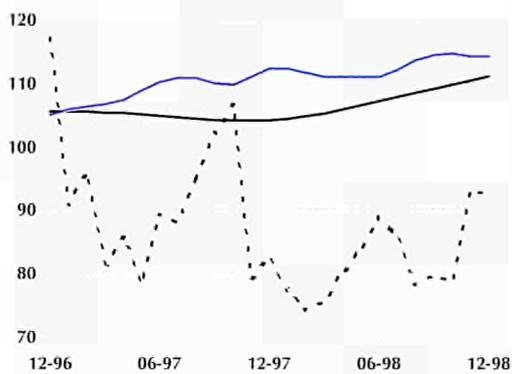


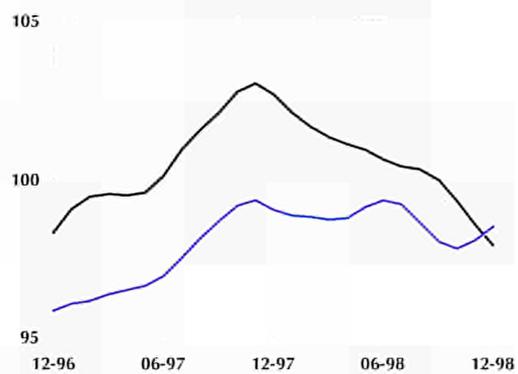
Figure 6.16

Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1995 = 100)

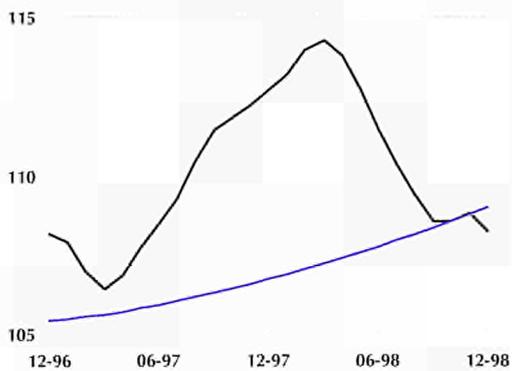
Portugal



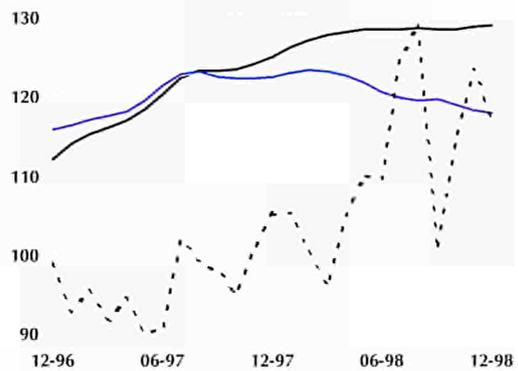
Suomi / Finland



Sverige



United Kingdom



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

Source:  eurostat

**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 Statistics" ISBN 92-828-2879-4.

Full methodological notes for this publication may be found on page 109.

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As well as being available as a paper publication it is also possible to purchase a CD-ROM of the Monthly Panorama of European Business. The CD-ROM is provided with Adobe Acrobat version 3.0 files of the three language versions of the paper publication. These files can be printed or alternatively the user can perform searches for a keyword within them.

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7.

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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

NACE Rev. 1 Sections

C + D + E,

i.e. mining, manufacturing and energy supply

Intermediate goods industries

NACE Rev. 1 Groups

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

NACE Rev. 1 Groups

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

NACE Rev. 1 Groups

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

Non-durable consumer goods industries

NACE Rev. 1 Groups

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 National Statistical Offices. 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 EOIX which produced using the business surveys carried out on behalf of the Directorate General for Economic Affairs of the Commission (DG II) as a leading indicator;
- 3) the estimates for the latest years' structural data, which are made by Eurostat;
- 4) 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 is base year 1995. The indices are adjusted to take account of the varying number of working days in the month.

The Expected Output Index (EOI) links several aspects of information from qualitative business opinion surveys conducted by DG II (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.

The index of producer prices shows the changes in the ex-works selling prices of all products sold on domestic markets of the various countries, excluding VAT and other taxes. 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.

Methodological notes

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 construction indicators, please note that the information on prices supplied for Denmark, Italy and Finland refers to input prices for new residential buildings. Data for Ireland and Sweden also provide input prices, which are for one-dwelling buildings only. All other countries provide output prices for new residential buildings. With respect to data on building permits, the figures refer to the number of dwellings for all countries except the United Kingdom, where the data reported is for the number of building starts. Irish data for these series is in the form of quarterly and not monthly series. Danish and Italian data are estimates.

For services short-term indicators the data collection is in its infancy. There are three main areas covered in this publication. The volume of retail sales (or deflated turnover) is defined as the ratio between the indices of sales at current prices (value indices) and the corresponding price indices (deflator of sales) which are the prices of goods sold through retail outlets. For some countries this deflator of sales can only be approximately estimated. The total retail sales' index corresponds to NACE Rev.1 52 excluding repair works (i.e. NACE Rev. 1 52.7). Volume sales' indices are available for the following groupings:

Food, beverages and tobacco (NACE Rev. 1 52.11 + 52.2)

Textiles, clothing, footwear, leather goods (NACE Rev. 1 52.41 to 52.43)

Household equipment and specialised stores (NACE Rev. 1 52.44 to 52.46)

The figures on car registrations refer to the number of the first registrations of private and commercial cars (motorised road vehicles for the transport of passengers with seats for a maximum of 9 persons). Hire vehicles for mixed use are also included (for the transport of goods and/or passengers).

Data on the number of guest flows (tourism data) is provided. The tourism data refers to the occupancy of collective accommodation establishments, both for domestic and inbound tourism (residents and non-residents).

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

EU-15 and EUR-11 aggregates

EU-15 and EUR-11 data is estimated when 60% of the weighted national data is available. Missing data is estimated using ARIMA.

For further details of the methodology employed, please refer to the Eurostat publication "Methodology of Industrial Short-term Statistics" ISBN 92-828-2879-4. Further data on short-term indicators may be obtained by consulting the EBT domain of theme 4 in the Eurostat reference database, for details please contact the Eurostat Datashop network.

Seasonal adjustment

All series, except prices and capacity utilisation, are seasonally adjusted. If the National Statistical Office does the seasonal adjustment, these series are used. This is currently the case for Belgium, Denmark, Greece, France, Italy, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Norway (although not necessarily for all variables). If no seasonally adjusted series are supplied, Eurostat perform the seasonal adjustment with TRAMO / SEATS, a method developed by Professor Maravall and V. Gomez. Otherwise, Eurostat calculates the trend cycle (except for Germany) 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 ($t/t-1$, where t is the average of a three-month period) - 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 ($t/t-4$, where t is again the average of a three-month period) - 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 ($t/t-12$ the average of a three-month period) - here gross data for prices is used. Estimates are sometimes made to create an 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 ($t/t-12$ the average of a three-month period) or three months compared to the same three months of the previous year ($t/t-4$, the average of a three-month period). 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

There are two collections of data that are used for the presentation of data in sections 5 and 6 of the publication, one set of data is used for industrial activities and the other for services' activities. In order to obtain data with a lengthy time-series it is at present not possible to use the SBS Regulation data for enterprises of all size classes.

For industrial activities the 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. Further data on industrial activities may be obtained by consulting the SBS enter I and SBS Plus domains of theme 4 in the Eurostat reference database, for details please contact the Eurostat Datashop network.

For service activities that are often covered in section 6 the data covers the whole population of enterprises. Hence, data covers small and medium sized enterprises too. However, for these series it is not at present possible to estimate EU totals, nor to use short-term indicators as a proxy for extending series (nowcasting). Further data on service activities may be obtained by consulting the SBS enter domain of theme 4 of the Eurostat reference database, for details please contact the Eurostat Datashop network.

Data is provided in ECU terms before monetary union on January 1st 1999. Fixed exchange rates exist for eleven countries forming the euro-zone from this date onwards. Whilst data in both ECU and Euro terms exists jointly in a table, it is labelled as ECU.

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 Gunter Schäfer - tel: (352) 4301 33566 or e-mail: gunter.schaefer@eurostat.cec.be

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