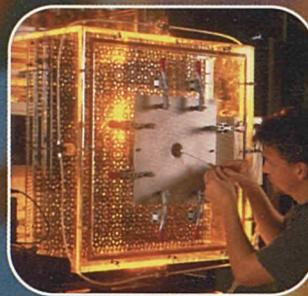


Monthly **Panorama**
of European Industry



OFICINA ESTADÍSTICA DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS
DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABERS STATISTISKE KONTOR
STATISTISCHES AMT DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN
ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ
STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
OFFICE STATISTIQUE DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES
ISTITUTO STATISTICO DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE
BUREAU VOOR DE STATISTIEK DER EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN
SERVIÇO DE ESTATÍSTICA DAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEIAS

L-2920 Luxembourg — Tél. 43 01-1 — Télex COMEUR LU 3423
B-1049 Bruxelles, rue de la Loi 200 — Tél. 299 11 11

Las publicaciones de Eurostat están clasificadas por temas y por series. La clasificación se encuentra al final de la obra. Para mayor información sobre las publicaciones, rogamos se pongan en contacto con Eurostat. Para los pedidos, dirjense a las oficinas de venta cuyas direcciones figuran en la página interior de la contracubierta.

Eurostats publikationer er klassificeret efter emne og serie. En oversigt herover findes bag i hæftet. Yderligere oplysninger om publikationerne kan fås ved henvendelse til Eurostat. Bestilling kan afgives til de salgssteder, der er anført på omslagets side 3.

Die Veröffentlichungen von Eurostat sind nach Themenkreisen und Reihen gegliedert. Die Gliederung ist hinten in jedem Band aufgeführt. Genauere Auskünfte über die Veröffentlichungen erteilt Eurostat. Ihre Bestellungen richten Sie bitte an die Verkaufsbüros, deren Anschriften jeweils auf der dritten Umschlagseite der Veröffentlichungen zu finden sind.

Οι εκδόσεις της Eurostat ταξινομούνται κατά θέμα και κατά σειρά. Η ακριβής ταξινόμηση αναφέρεται στο τέλος κάθε έκδοσης. Για λεπτομερέστερες πληροφορίες σχετικά με τις εκδόσεις, μπορείτε να απευθύνεσθε στην Eurostat.

Για τις παραγγελίες μπορείτε να απευθύνεσθε στα γραφεία πώλησης, των οποίων οι διευθύνσεις αναγράφονται στη σελίδα 3 του εξωφύλλου.

Eurostat's publications are classified according to themes and series. This classification is indicated at the end of the publication. For more detailed information on publications, contact Eurostat. Orders are obtainable from the sales offices mentioned on the inside back cover.

Les publications d'Eurostat sont classées par thème et par série. Cette classification est précisée à la fin de l'ouvrage. Pour des informations plus détaillées sur les publications, contactez Eurostat. Pour les commandes, adressez-vous aux bureaux de vente dont les adresses sont indiquées à la page 3 de la couverture.

Le pubblicazioni dell'Eurostat sono classificate per tema e per serie. Tale classificazione è precisata alla fine dell'opera. Per informazioni più dettagliate sulle pubblicazioni rivolgersi all'Eurostat. Per eventuali ordinazioni rivolgersi a uno degli uffici di vendita i cui indirizzi figurano nella 3ª pagina della copertina.

De publikaties van Eurostat zijn ingedeeld naar onderwerp en serie. Deze indeling is achter in het boek opgenomen. Voor nadere informatie over de publikaties kunt u zich wenden tot Eurostat. Gelieve bestellingen op te geven bij de verkoopbureaus, waarvan de adressen op bladzijde 3 van de omslag zijn vermeld.

As publicações do Eurostat estão classificadas por tema e por série. Esta classificação está indicada no fim da obra. Para mais informações sobre as publicações é favor contactar Eurostat. Encomendas: serviços de venda cujos endereços estão indicados na contracapa.

Monthly **Panorama**

of European Industry

ISSUE 10/98 ■ OCTOBER 1998

Theme **4**
Energy and industry
Series **B**
Short-term statistics

Sent to press in october 1998

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

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1998

© European Communities, 1998

Printed in Luxembourg

PRINTED ON WHITE CHLORINE-FREE PAPER

We welcome readers back after the summer break. We are sorry for the interruption to the publication which was caused by technical difficulties.

There are some new developments that have taken place over the summer months. We are pleased to announce that the publication now contains information on services short-term statistics for the first time. Readers will be able to find data on retail trade activity, new vehicle registrations and tourism data. The expansion of data to the service sector is part of a medium-term strategy to expand the publication to cover business statistics in general.

In this issue there is a general overview of the European industrial economy, where industrial production has slowed somewhat in recent months. At the same time, EU producer prices have been falling, down 0.3% during the year to July 1998, the second consecutive month that there has been a decline. Latest data for Japan and the United States (June 1998) showed that producer prices were falling by 1.9% (compared to a year before).

There is also a sector-specific study on the wood industry, which has seen an expansion in the number of persons employed (mainly in Scandinavia) over the last twelve months. It is hoped that next month's issue will provide readers with an extended publication: featuring not only the data for industry and services, but also an article on the structure of the textile industry, as well as a special feature on sub-contracting in textiles.

Pedro Díaz Muñoz,
Luxembourg



Latest outlook - the most recent short-term indicators for European industry in tabular and graphic format, page 7



Latest outlook - the most recent short-term indicators for European services in tabular and graphic format, page 51



In depth - a close look into the wood and wood products industry, page 67

1	Industrial commentary	7
	<i>Latest developments in the European industrial economy in comparison with Japan and the USA</i>	
2	Latest outlook: total industry	13
	<i>Graphical and tabular representation of the most recent industrial data, including:</i>	
	business cycle at a glance	14
	production index	15
	expected output index	23
	producer price index	27
	employment index	35
	construction	38
	capacity utilisation	43
	foreign trade indices	45
3	Latest outlook: services	51
	<i>Graphical and tabular representation of the most recent services data, including:</i>	
	commentary	52
	volume of retail sales	54
	first registration of private and commercial cars	57
	tourism	62
4	In depth: wood and wood products	67
	<i>A close look into the structure and activity of this industry, as well as short-term indicators giving the most recent trends:</i>	
	commentary	68
	structural indicators	74
	external trade	76
	short term indicators	77
5	Data diskette	88
6	Methodological notes	89

The Monthly Panorama of European Industry has the objective of furnishing readers with an instrument which will allow them to follow the evolution of industrial short-term trends and also show the structure and activity of an industry. 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:
Textiles

Editor-in-chief:

Mr. Berthold Feldmann,
Eurostat,
Statistical Office of the European
Communities,
Bâtiment Jean Monnet,
C5/27,
L-2920 Luxembourg
tel: (352) 4301 34401
fax: (352) 4301 34359
e-mail:
berthold.feldmann@eurostat.cec.be

Production and desktop publishing:

INFORMA sàrl
Laurence Bastin, Iain Christopher,
Andrew Redpath

Data processing:

Gabriele Hano, Merja Hult,
Stefano Nardelli, Giuseppe Panbianco,
Raffaella Turci, Christoph Walkner

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

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

Data marked with this symbol is available on the diskette - for further details see page 88



Data extracted on 08-10-98

1. Industrial commentary

Commentary 8

current situation in the EU, Japan and United States

Data in this section 9

index of production

producer price index

new orders

trade balance



1. Industrial commentary

Industrial production trends

Latest production figures show that in Europe the index of production for total industry rose by 0.7% in the three months to June 1998 (compared to the previous three months). Data for the aggregate of countries that will make up the monetary union (EUR-11¹) reports that there was somewhat more growth in the Euro zone, with production rising by 0.9% in the second quarter of 1998 (when compared to the first quarter).

Both of these growth rates were showing signs of slowing down if we compare to the trends seen since the start of 1997. The expansion of industrial production across Europe has been reduced from 1.6% growth in July 1997, through 1.0% growth at the turn of the year to a figure of 0.7% by the summer of 1998. Similar figures for EUR-11 showed that growth in the summer of 1997 was equal to 1.9% in August, which declined to 1.1% by January 1998 and subsequently to 0.9% by June 1998.

Growth in the different goods sectors

Turning to the different goods sectors that make up the industrial economy, we can observe that there was a marked slowdown in the activity of the intermediate goods sector of the European economy. Growth rates have fallen from a rate of 2.5% in June 1997 to only 0.6% a year later. Contrary to the trends observed for total industry where the production index for the Euro zone is superior to that of EU-15, we find that for intermediate goods the EU-15 growth rate is some 0.2 percentage points above the corresponding EUR-11 figure. For all other goods sectors the converse is true and the Euro zone growth rate exceeds that of the EU-15 aggregate.

In June 1998 the fastest growth in Europe amongst the main industrial groupings was recorded in the consumer durables sector, where growth was equal to 1.5% in the second quarter (compared to the first quarter). This was closely followed by the capital goods sector, with growth of 1.4% in the second quarter. In the consumer non-durables sector output expanded by only 0.3% (this for the three months to May 1998 compared to the previous three months). A comparative figure for EUR-11 showed that the Euro zone consumer non-durables sector was expanding at a rate of 0.6%.



Data marked with this symbol is available on the diskette - for further details see page 88

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

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

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

Industrial production and producer prices

Index of production for total industry rose by 0.7% in the three months to June 1998 (compared to the previous three months)

Industrial production in the Member States

At the level of the individual Member States we may note that the slowdown observed in industrial production in recent months has not been consistently reproduced across the whole of the EU. Indeed, the latest data available show extensive growth for a number of the Member States. For example, in Belgium (2.1%), Denmark (also 2.1%), Greece (2.8%) and Ireland (3.5%) growth rates in excess of two per cent were recorded for the latest three months available (when compared to the previous three months). Of the larger Member States both Germany (0.8%) and France (0.9%) have seen their rates of growth slow down in recent months - largely explaining the reductions seen in the EU-15 and EUR-11 rates. In Italy industrial production has been very modest in 1998, with growth of between 0.0% and 0.3% for the first six months of 1998. The United Kingdom was showing signs of an expansion in industrial activity, with the growth rate of industrial production rising from 0.1% in January 1998 to 0.7% by July 1998.

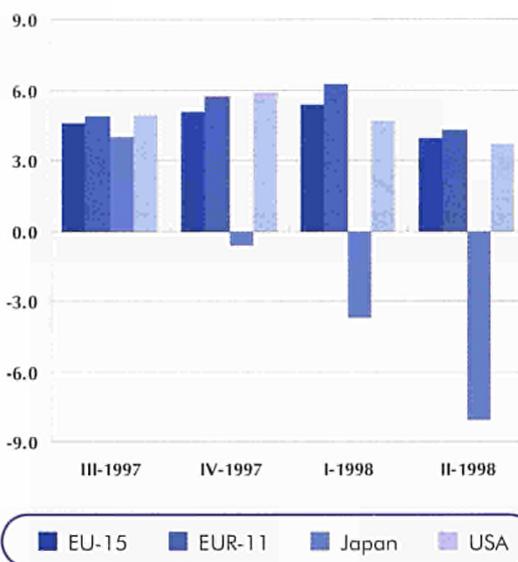


Figure 1.1

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

Source: eurostat

American and Japanese industrial activity

International comparisons with Europe's two main competitors showed that similar trends to those being observed in the EU were present in America. Indeed, there was a general slowing down of the American industrial economy. Data for the second quarter of 1998 (compared to the first quarter again) reflected a rise in American industrial production of 0.6% (a figure very close to the 0.7% recorded in Europe). The growth rate of industrial production for the USA has fallen from 1.6% in the third quarter of 1997 (also a comparable figure to that seen in Europe at the same time).

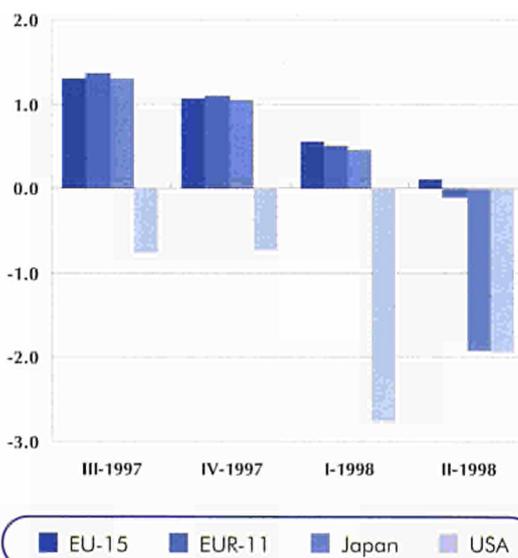


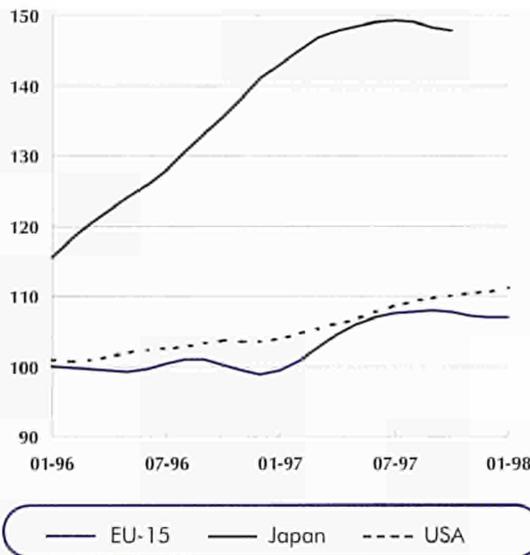
Figure 1.2

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

Source: eurostat

Figure 1.3

New orders index
(1995 = 100)



Source: eurostat

Nevertheless, the reduced growth rates in the USA have been particularly marked as the decline observed has taken place largely during 1998. The rate of growth of industrial production in the USA was still rising by 1.3% in January 1998 (on the basis of a three months compared to the previous three months growth rate). However, two successive monthly reductions equal to 0.5 percentage points were then recorded. By April 1998, the American industrial economy was recording its lowest rate of growth for more than two years (equal to only 0.2%).

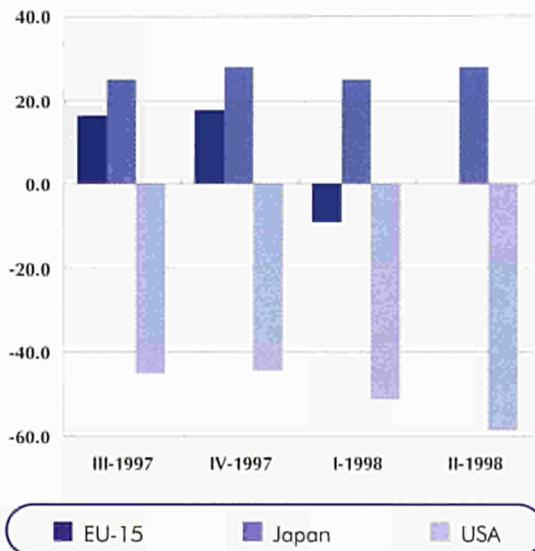
Producer prices have experienced two months of negative trend in Europe

Growth rates across the different goods sectors of the US economy were quite uniform - of the magnitude of 0.6% to 0.9% - again comparing the second quarter to the first quarter. This was true for all goods sectors, with the exception of consumer non-durables, which showed almost no change and were stagnating (up by 0.1%).

In Japan the recent effects of the financial crisis were far more evident than the slow down being experienced in both Europe and America. The rate of change in the second quarter of 1998 (when compared to the first quarter) was equal to -2.9%. The crisis in Japan was particularly acute in the capital goods sector, where second quarter data showed a retraction of 6.0% in comparison to the first quarter. The growth rates observed for the consumer non-durables sector held up quite well, with a reduction of only 0.7% in the second quarter of 1998. The growth rates for the other two goods sectors of the Japanese industrial economy were: intermediate goods (-2.9%) and consumer durables (-3.1%). Indeed, consumer confidence in Japan was very low and has led to many consumers opting to save, worried about the financial crisis and its implications for job security.

Figure 1.4

Quarterly trade balance - manufactured goods (billion ECU)



Source: eurostat

Industrial production (working day adjusted) & trade balance

Annual growth rates of industrial production

If we turn to annual growth rates of industrial production (based on a comparison of one month compared to the same month of a year before) we find that the European industrial economy expanded by 3.1% (June 1998 compared to June 1997). The Euro zone recorded growth of 3.2% over the same period. The similarities between European and American trends in the growth of industrial production continued when looking at annual rates of growth, with the most recent figures available for the USA showing an expansion of 3.5% (in June 1998 compared to a year before). In Japan industrial production declined by a substantial amount, with the latest data available (also for June 1998) indicating a reduction of 8.6%. This was the eighth consecutive month that the Japanese industrial economy has reported declining rates of industrial activity. Particularly noticeable was the capital goods sector, where a reduction of more than 17% was seen in comparison to a year before.

Producer prices in the EU, USA and Japan

The effects of the financial crisis seen in world markets over recent months may explain to some degree the trends of producer prices. With a lack of confidence in financial markets, reduced activity in the manufacturing sector and low levels of consumer confidence, producer prices have been exposed to very little inflationary pressure. Indeed, producer price levels in all three of the world's largest economies are below those of a year before. In Europe they have experienced two months of negative trend. They fell by 0.1% in June 1998 and by 0.3% in July 1998. In the Euro zone a month earlier, producer prices fell by 0.1% in May 1998 (when compared to a year before) and 0.3% in June 1998.

In the two other major world economies producer prices were falling at a faster rate. In June 1998, American producer prices for total industry were 1.9% below their corresponding level of a year before. Producer prices in the USA have fallen con-

	EU-15	EUR-11	Japan	USA
07-97	5.5	5.9	4.1	5.1
08-97	4.2	4.7	4.9	5.0
09-97	4.1	4.2	3.1	4.8
10-97	5.4	5.9	1.3	5.8
11-97	4.2	4.8	-1.0	5.9
12-97	5.6	6.5	-2.1	6.0
01-98	4.7	5.8	-1.8	5.0
02-98	5.1	6.0	-3.7	4.3
03-98	6.2	6.9	-5.2	4.9
04-98	3.1	3.2	-6.4	3.1
05-98	5.7	6.8	-9.2	4.5
06-98	3.1	3.2	-8.6	3.5

Table 1.1

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

Source:  eurostat

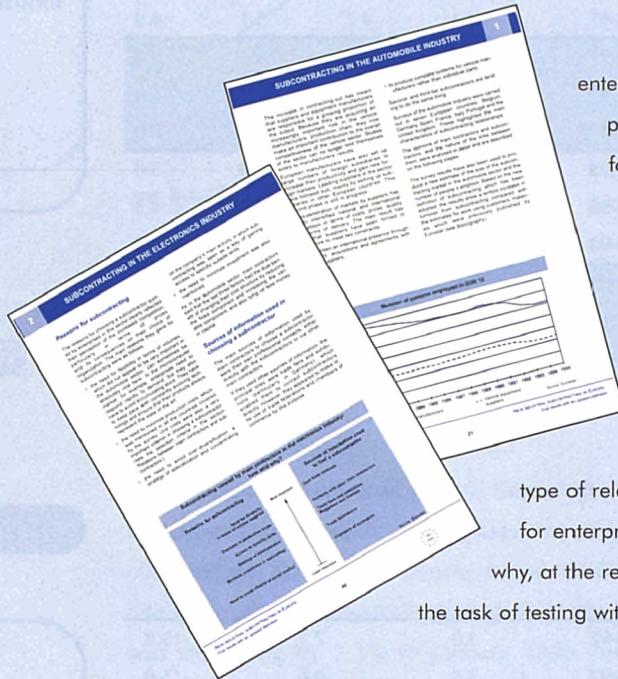
	EU-15	Japan	USA
08-97	3.0	7.1	-15.8
09-97	3.3	9.6	-15.0
10-97	6.4	9.4	-14.5
11-97	4.2	8.7	-14.6
12-97	6.8	9.8	-15.3
01-98	-4.6	3.9	-15.7
02-98	-6.5	10.8	-16.6
03-98	2.0	10.2	-18.9
04-98	2.1	9.4	-19.6
05-98	2.9	9.4	-20.4
06-98	:	8.9	-18.6
07-98	:	9.6	-19.1

Table 1.2

Monthly trade
balance -
manufactured goods
(billion ECU)

Source:  eurostat

sistently since April 1997. Nevertheless, the decline in American prices is somewhat less than that seen at the start of 1998, when the annual rate of change was equal to some 3.3% per annum. The reduction of Japanese producer prices was at the same rate as that recorded in the USA (down by 1.9% on an annual basis).



New industrial sub-contracting in Europe

Within a context of increased international competition, European enterprises have been forced to restructure and to outsource a number of production functions. Recourse to subcontracting constitutes one of the forms of this outsourcing. However, subcontracting itself is evolving: in most cases, it is not restricted to the simple processing of materials supplied by a main contractor. Subcontractors are increasingly responsible for key operations in the production process (purchase of raw materials, design of products, investment, etc).

The nature of the interdependence between subcontractors and main contractors is therefore changing, and is bringing about a new type of relationship which must be taken into account in the policies carried out for enterprises. Information about enterprises must adapt to this change. This is why, at the request of the European Commission's DG XXIII, Eurostat has taken on the task of testing within volunteer Member States a new concept of subcontracting and of evaluating its importance and characteristics.

New industrial subcontracting in Europe presents the results of Eurostat's pilot statistical exercise in which four sectors were the subject of surveys or studies:

- ★ the automobile sector;
- ★ electronics;
- ★ textiles/clothing;
- ★ aeronautics.

For each sector, a study was made of the importance of subcontracting within the purchases of main contractors, the importance of subcontracting sales within the subcontractors' turnover figures, the geographical extent of subcontracting transactions, and finally the main characteristics of the links established between main contractors and subcontractors (existence of contracts, supply of materials, cooperation in research and development, etc).

The measurements that were carried out within this pilot exercise, using harmonised methodology and concepts, contribute today to a better understanding of the organisation of industrial relationships which underpin four essential sectors of the European economy.

The publication is available in French and English.

Catalogue number in French, CA-01-96-139-FR-C; in English, CA-01-96-139-EN-C.

Price: 19 ECU.

Please see the list of sales offices at the end of the publication.

2.

Latest outlook: total industry

Business cycle at a glance 14

Short-term indicators 15

production index

expected output index

producer price index

employment index

the construction sector

capacity utilisation

foreign trade indices

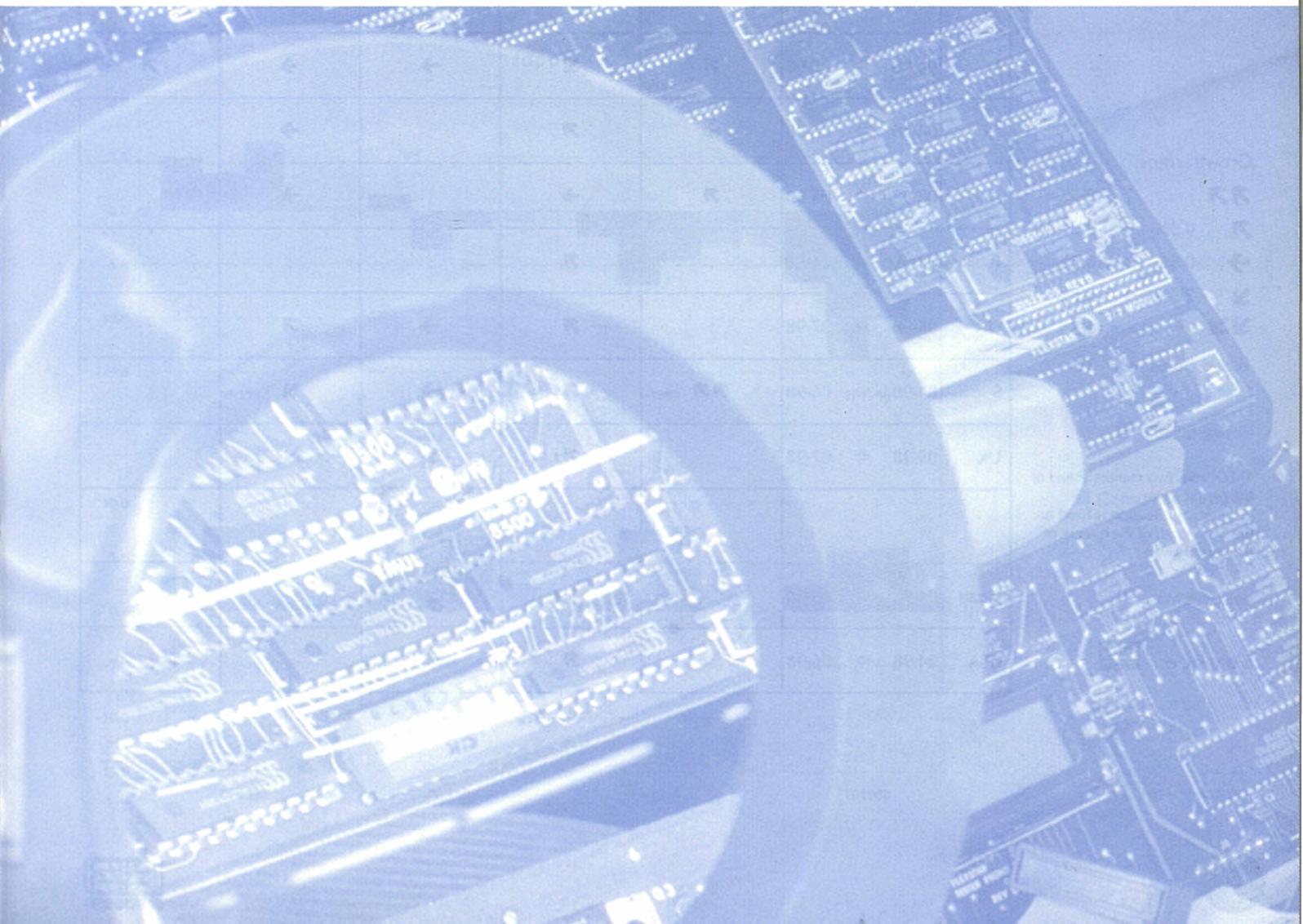


Table 2.1

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

	Latest 3 months available	Estimated output index (1)	Production	Producer prices	Capacity utilisation (2)	New orders
EU-15	04-98 ⇔ 06-98	→	↗	→	→	:
B	05-98 ⇔ 07-98	:	↗	:	↗	:
DK	04-98 ⇔ 06-98	:	↗	↗	↘	→
D	05-98 ⇔ 07-98	:	↗	→	↗	→
EL	04-98 ⇔ 06-98	:	↗↗	↗	↗↗	:
E	04-98 ⇔ 06-98	↗	↗	→	↗	:
F	04-98 ⇔ 06-98	↗	↗	↘	↗	:
IRL	03-98 ⇔ 05-98	:	↗↗	:	:	:
I	05-98 ⇔ 07-98	:	→	→	↗	:
L	04-98 ⇔ 06-98	↗	↘	→	→	↗
NL	04-98 ⇔ 06-98	→	↗	:	→	:
A	03-98 ⇔ 05-98	↗	→	:	→	:
P	02-98 ⇔ 04-98	:	↗	:	:	:
FIN	05-98 ⇔ 07-98	:	↗	→	↗	:
S	04-98 ⇔ 06-98	↗↗	↗	→	↘	:
UK	05-98 ⇔ 07-98	:	↗	↘	↘	:
Japan	04-98 ⇔ 06-98	:	↘↘	↘	:	:
USA	04-98 ⇔ 06-98	:	↗	→	:	:

Growth rates:

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

1) EOI runs two months ahead of the period given

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

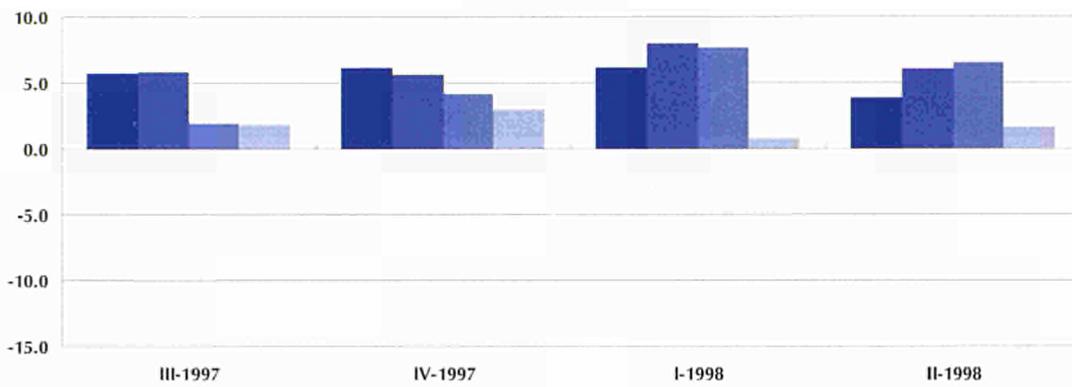
Source:  eurostat

Production index (working day adjusted)

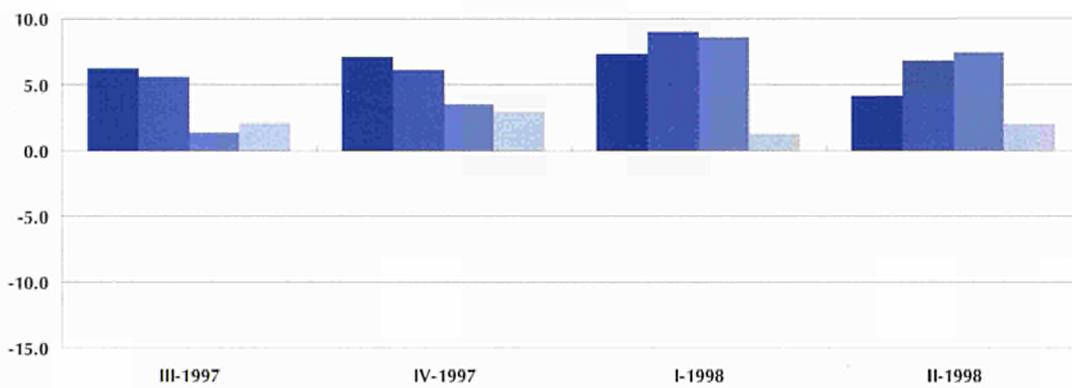
Figure 2.1

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

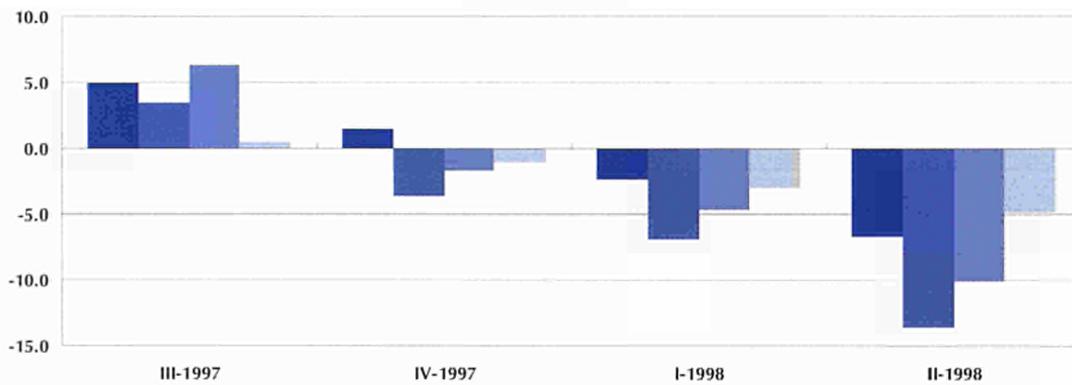
EU-15



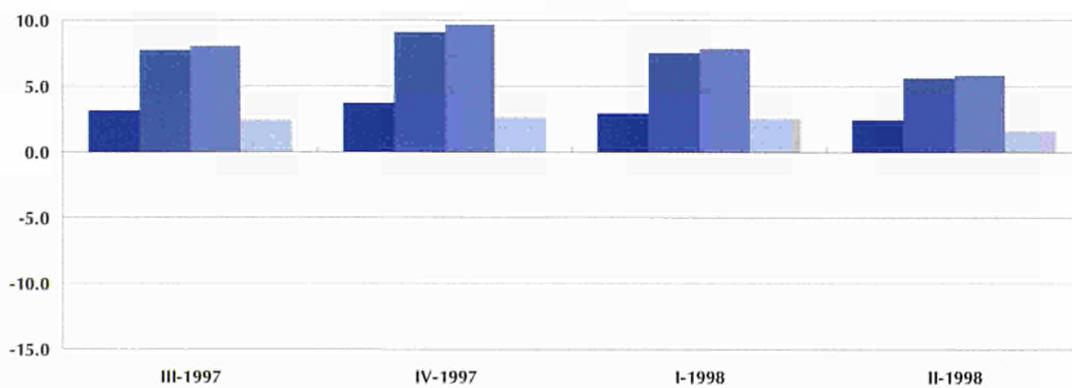
EUR-11



Japan



USA



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

Source: eurostat

Production index (seasonally adjusted)

Table 2.2

Industrial production:
indices
(1995 = 100)

	1995	1996	1997	02-98	03-98	04-98	05-98	06-98	07-98
EU-15	100.0	100.3	104.1	107.2	107.8	107.8	108.0	108.0	:
B	100.0	101.1	105.6	109.2	108.6	110.5	110.5	112.0	114.1
DK	100.0	101.1	105.5	110.1	110.8	97.6	100.3	108.4	:
D	100.0	100.4	103.8	108.2	111.6	106.8	109.4	108.2	109.6
EL	100.0	101.0	102.7	107.3	107.9	109.7	109.7	111.6	:
E	100.0	99.0	105.9	112.4	110.1	110.0	112.0	112.6	:
F	100.0	99.9	104.0	107.5	109.0	108.4	109.2	108.9	:
IRL	100.0	108.0	124.5	140.2	140.1	139.2	138.3	:	:
I	100.0	97.2	99.8	100.7	101.3	101.0	101.4	101.2	101.4
L	100.0	99.6	106.3	110.2	111.2	108.6	108.4	109.8	:
NL	100.0	102.7	104.7	104.9	105.4	107.4	105.6	106.6	:
A	100.0	100.6	106.7	108.5	108.3	108.9	109.4	:	:
P	100.0	101.3	103.9	108.7	109.5	108.6	:	:	:
FIN	100.0	103.8	113.2	119.6	121.3	122.9	123.2	119.1	125.4
S	100.0	103.1	111.2	113.9	113.5	115.7	114.3	116.6	:
UK	100.0	100.9	102.3	101.9	102.7	104.0	102.8	103.5	103.9
Japan	100.0	102.0	105.8	102.4	100.1	98.7	97.0	98.3	:
USA	100.0	103.5	108.6	111.1	111.7	112.2	112.5	111.8	:

Source: 

Table 2.3

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

	1995	1996	1997	01-98	02-98	03-98	04-98	05-98	06-98
Total industry									
EU-15	100.0	100.3	104.1	106.5	107.2	107.8	107.8	108.0	108.0
Japan	100.0	102.0	105.8	106.2	102.4	100.1	98.7	97.0	98.3
USA	100.0	103.5	108.6	111.6	111.1	111.7	112.2	112.5	111.8
Intermediate goods									
EU-15	100.0	99.6	104.4	107.1	107.6	108.2	108.2	108.3	108.3
Japan	100.0	100.0	104.5	105.3	102.0	98.9	97.7	97.2	97.3
USA	100.0	102.4	106.3	108.4	108.6	108.3	108.6	109.0	109.0
Capital goods									
EU-15	100.0	101.9	106.2	109.9	110.7	113.4	111.5	112.4	112.5
Japan	100.0	106.4	109.8	107.0	103.4	103.5	96.7	91.9	95.3
USA	100.0	105.2	113.2	117.0	116.9	118.1	118.6	118.9	118.5
Consumer durables									
EU-15	100.0	100.5	102.1	104.6	108.1	108.5	107.6	108.4	108.8
Japan	100.0	102.7	111.0	111.9	108.3	102.4	102.2	102.3	106.1
USA	100.0	106.2	114.8	119.6	119.2	119.8	120.7	121.3	120.1
Consumer non-durables									
EU-15	100.0	99.6	:	102.4	102.1	102.2	102.5	103.2	:
Japan	100.0	100.1	101.0	100.9	97.1	96.6	98.0	96.5	97.9
USA	100.0	100.6	103.5	105.8	105.3	104.9	105.5	105.0	104.9

Source: 

Production index (trend cycle)

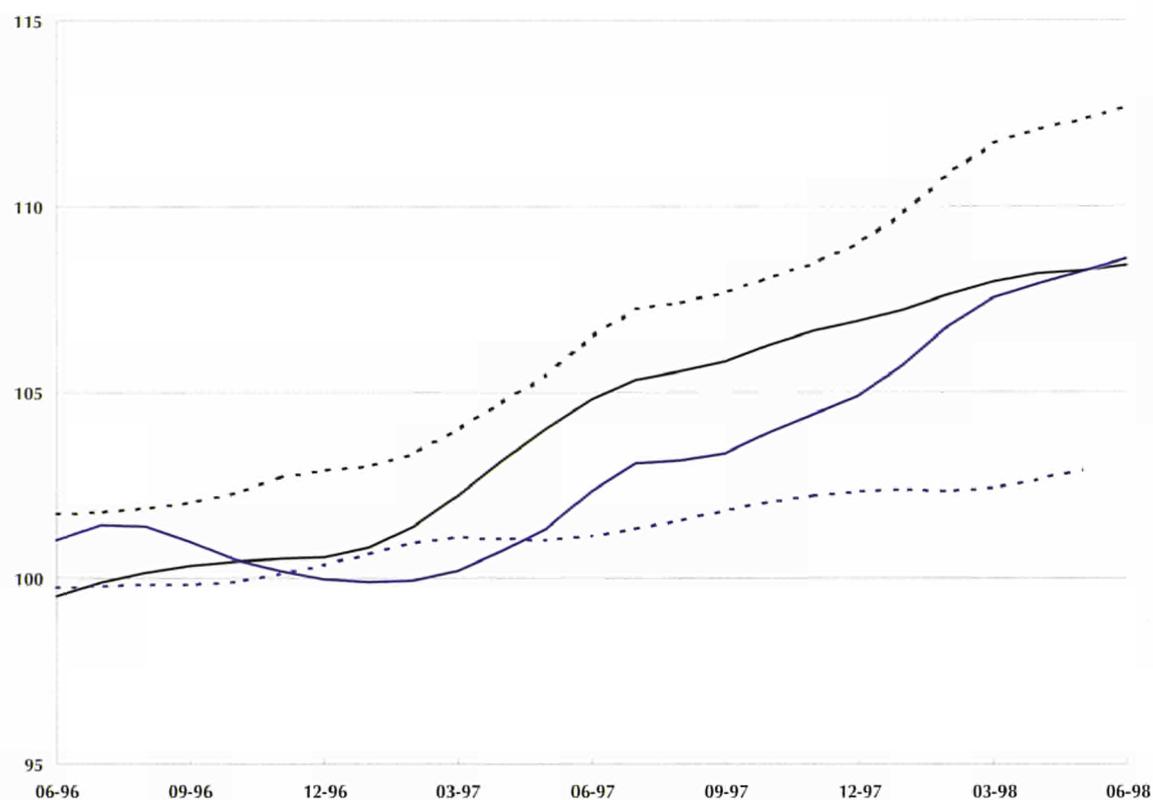


Figure 2.2

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

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

Source: eurostat

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

	Latest 3 months available	Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EU-15	04-98 ⇄ 06-98	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.5	:
B	05-98 ⇄ 07-98	2.1	1.9	4.3	-0.3	0.4
DK	04-98 ⇄ 06-98	2.1	2.7	-1.3	5.4	0.3
D	05-98 ⇄ 07-98	0.8	0.4	1.2	2.1	0.3
EL	04-98 ⇄ 06-98	2.8	2.9	4.2	2.6	1.2
E	04-98 ⇄ 06-98	1.3	1.2	2.8	2.1	0.8
F	04-98 ⇄ 06-98	0.9	0.5	2.5	2.7	0.5
IRL	03-98 ⇄ 05-98	3.5	4.7	5.5	:	:
I	05-98 ⇄ 07-98	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.2
L	04-98 ⇄ 06-98	-0.9	-3.8	3.6	-4.4	0.7
NL	04-98 ⇄ 06-98	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.6	1.0
A	03-98 ⇄ 05-98	0.3	:	1.7	6.2	-0.1
P	02-98 ⇄ 04-98	1.6	1.0	8.3	3.2	-0.7
FIN	05-98 ⇄ 07-98	1.6	0.9	5.3	3.8	0.7
S	04-98 ⇄ 06-98	1.3	1.2	2.4	4.2	0.8
UK	05-98 ⇄ 07-98	0.7	0.6	1.5	-0.4	0.2
Japan	04-98 ⇄ 06-98	-2.9	-2.9	-6.0	-3.1	-0.7
USA	04-98 ⇄ 06-98	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.1

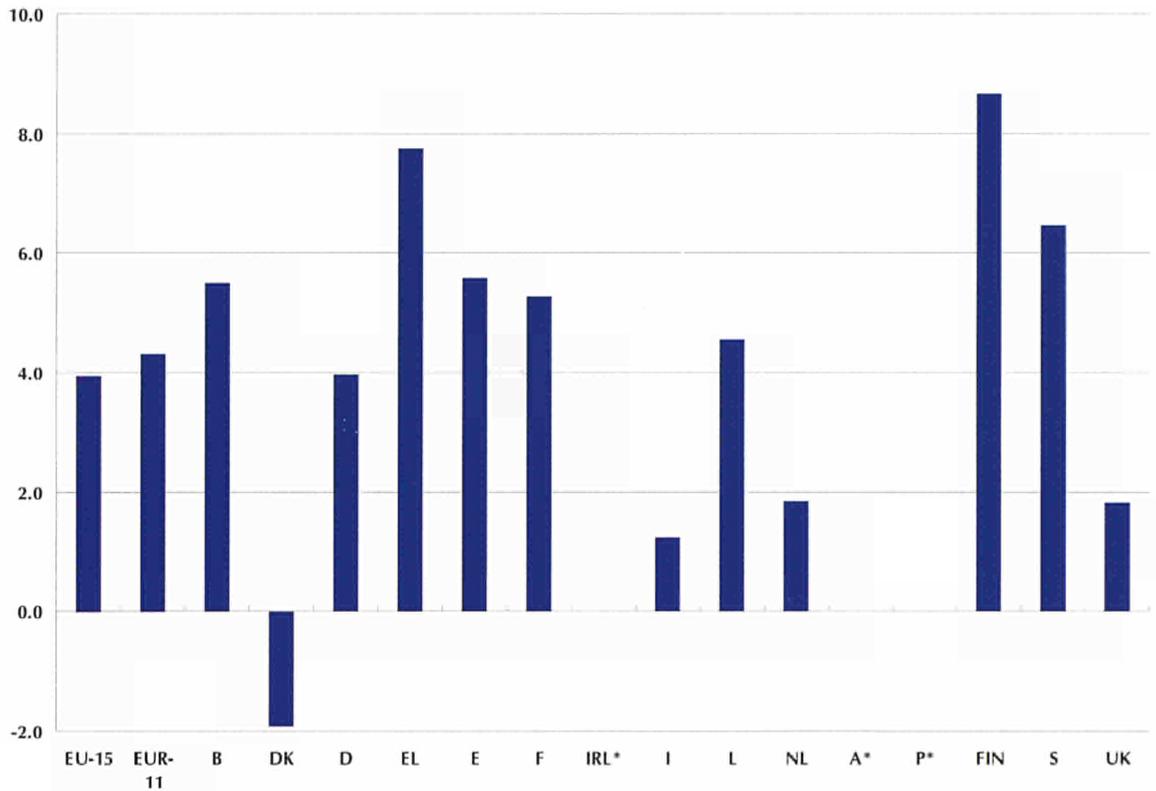
Table 2.4

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, 04-98 to 06-98 (%)



Source: eurostat

Table 2.5

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

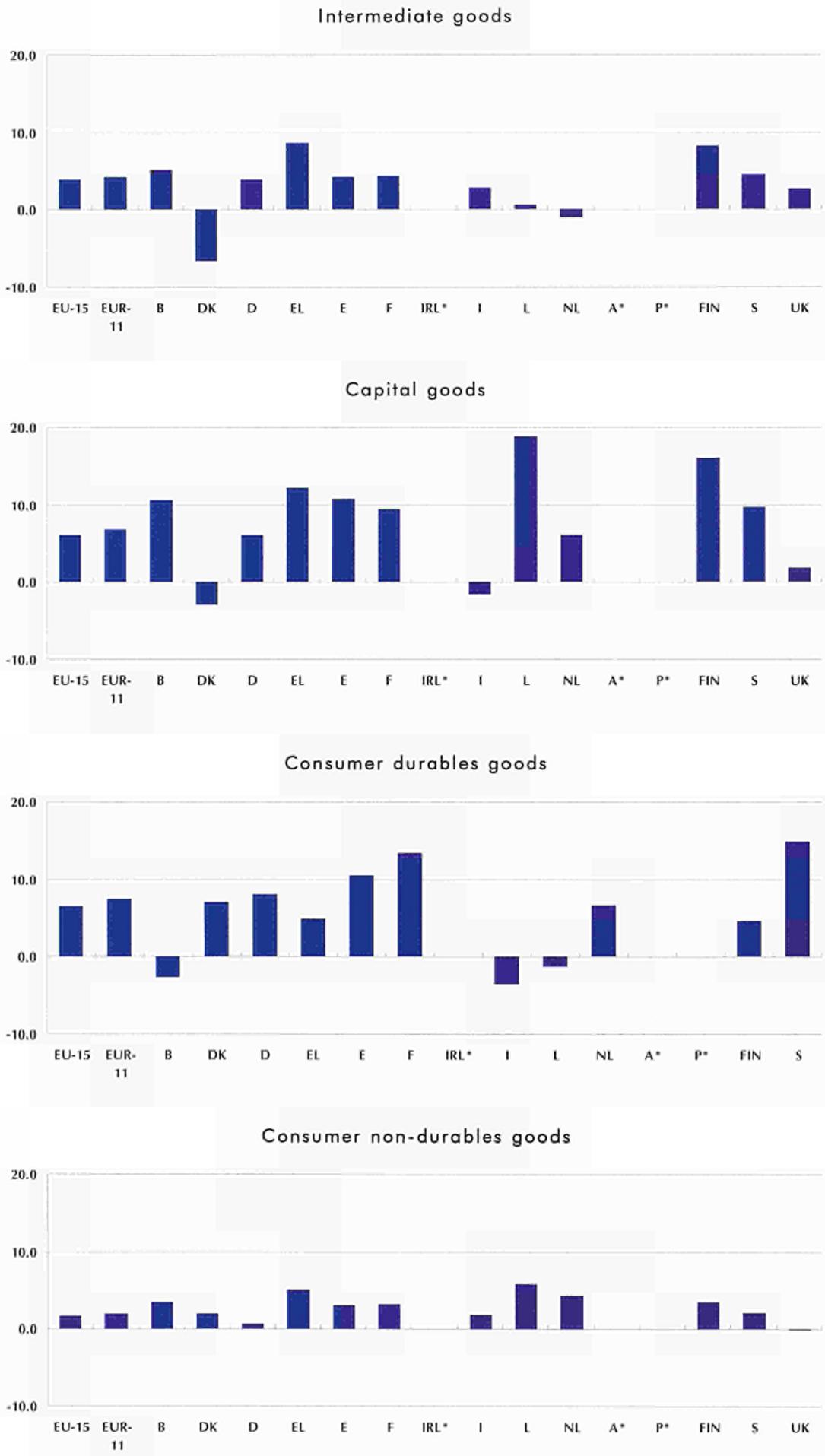
	Latest 3 months available		Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EU-15	04-98	⇒ 06-98	4.0	3.8	6.1	6.5	1.6
B	05-98	⇒ 07-98	5.5	4.8	11.7	-2.3	3.8
DK	04-98	⇒ 06-98	-1.9	-6.7	-3.0	7.0	2.0
D	05-98	⇒ 07-98	4.7	4.7	7.1	9.4	0.7
EL	04-98	⇒ 06-98	7.8	8.5	12.2	4.9	5.0
E	04-98	⇒ 06-98	5.6	4.2	10.8	10.5	3.0
F	04-98	⇒ 06-98	5.3	4.3	9.4	13.4	3.2
IRL	03-98	⇒ 05-98	15.4	22.0	17.7	:	3.0
I	05-98	⇒ 07-98	1.7	2.5	1.1	-2.3	2.5
L	04-98	⇒ 06-98	4.6	0.6	18.8	-1.4	5.8
NL	04-98	⇒ 06-98	1.9	-1.1	6.2	6.7	4.3
A	03-98	⇒ 05-98	4.0	:	10.4	21.9	-0.7
P	02-98	⇒ 04-98	6.8	7.9	17.4	16.8	-2.5
FIN	05-98	⇒ 07-98	7.7	6.4	17.9	2.0	3.1
S	04-98	⇒ 06-98	6.5	4.4	9.6	14.9	2.1
UK	05-98	⇒ 07-98	1.5	1.6	2.6	-3.5	0.4
Japan	04-98	⇒ 06-98	-8.0	-6.7	-13.6	-10.1	-4.9
USA	04-98	⇒ 06-98	3.7	2.4	5.7	5.9	1.6

Source: eurostat

Production index (working day adjusted)

Figure 2.4

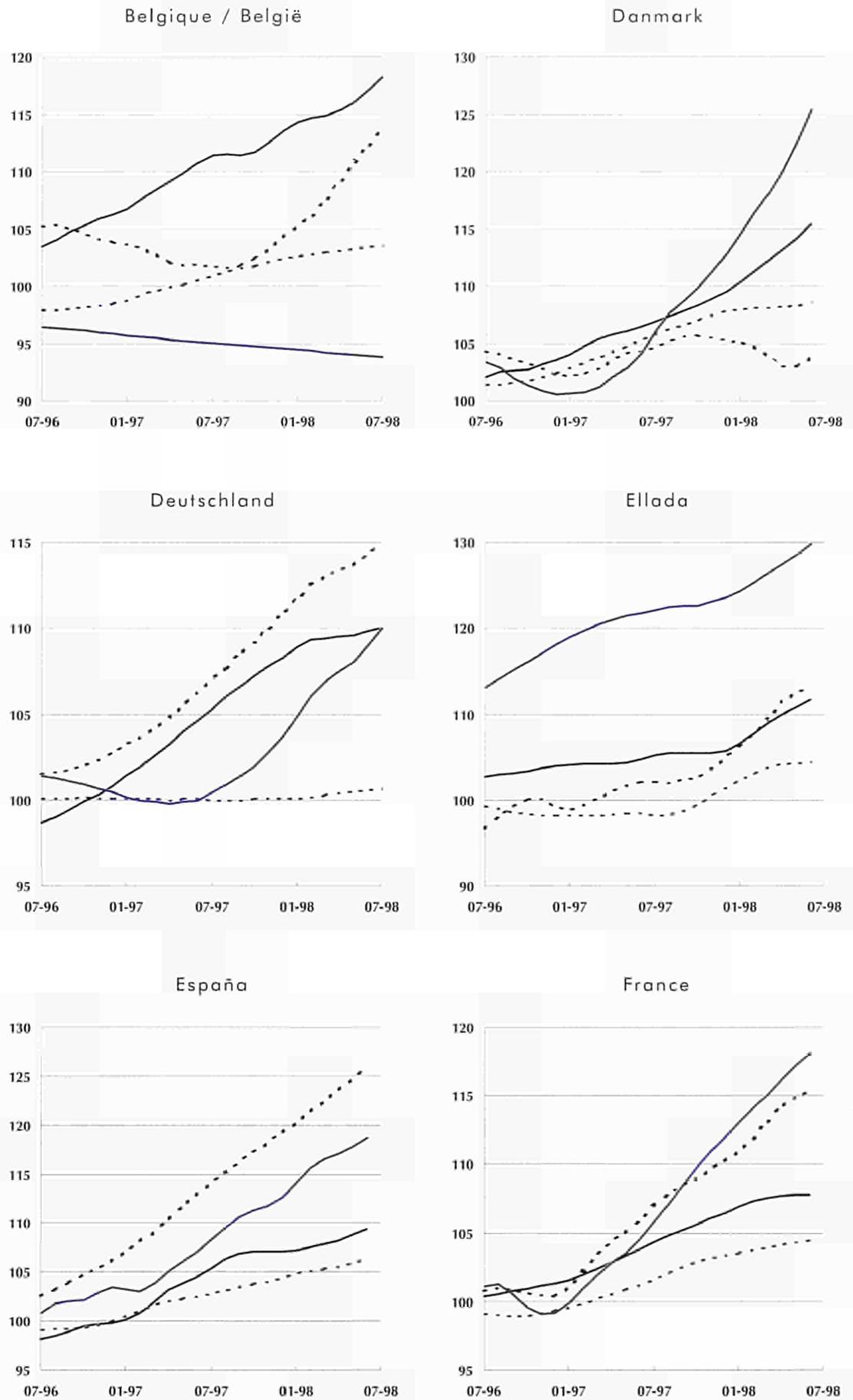
Industrial production for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 04-98 to 06-98 (%)



Source: eurostat

Figure 2.5

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

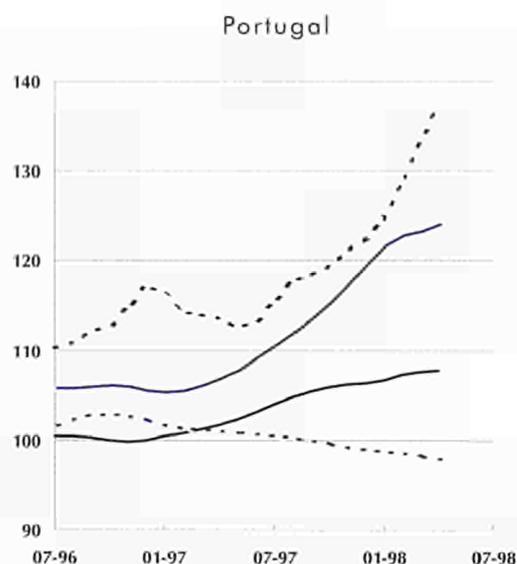
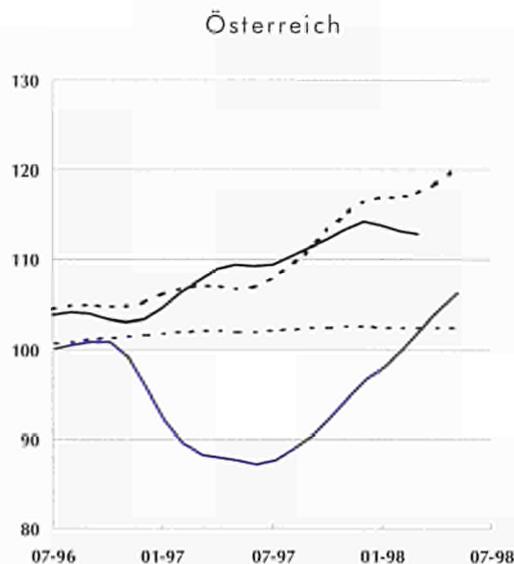
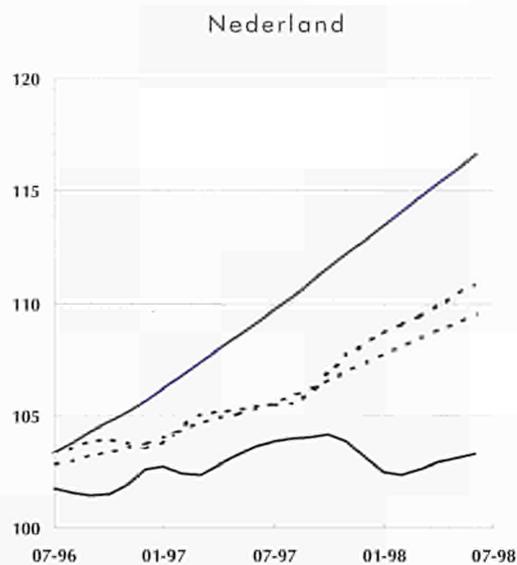
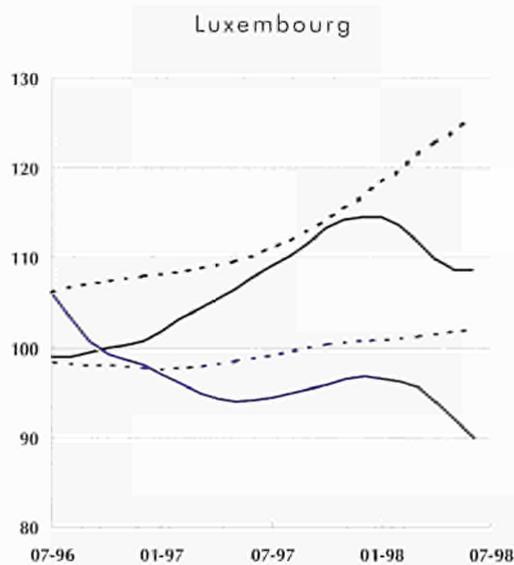
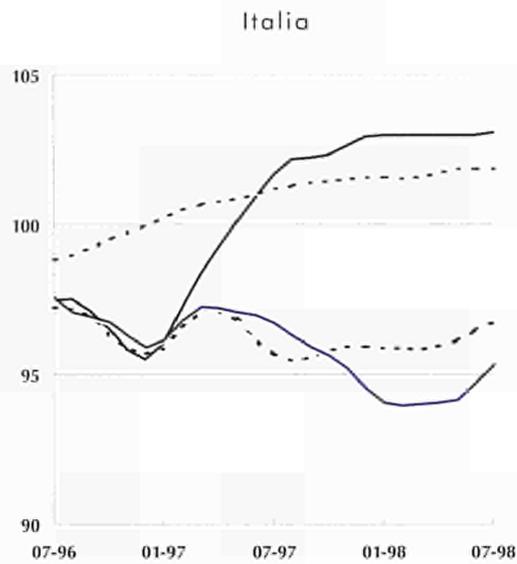
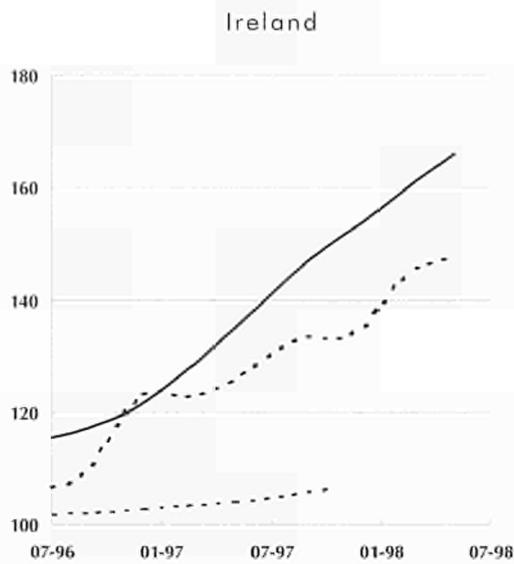


Source: eurostat

Production index (trend cycle)

Figure 2.5

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

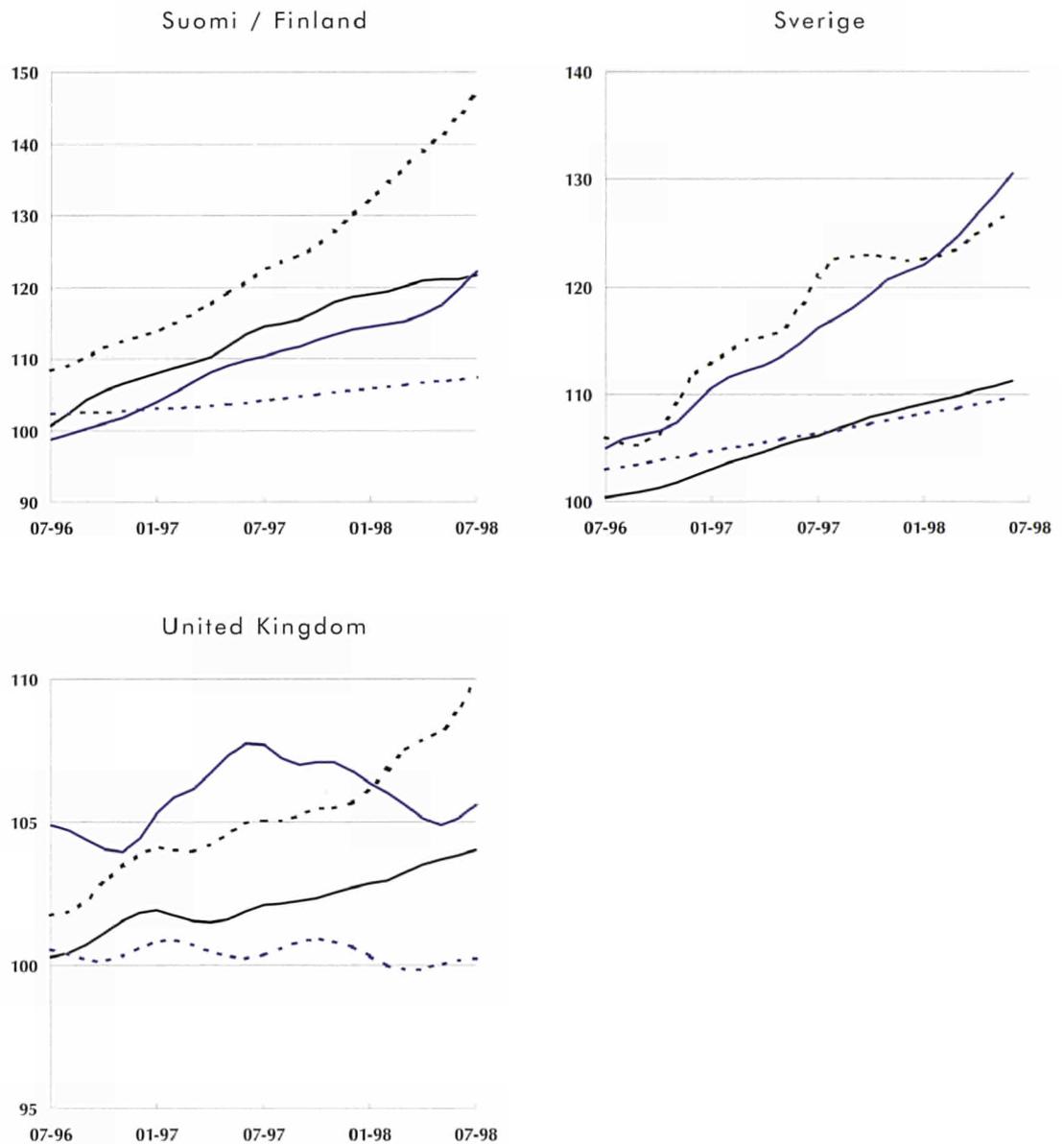


- Intermediate goods
- - - Capital goods
- · · Consumer durables
- · · Consumer non-durables

Source:  eurostat

Figure 2.5

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



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

Further information - production index:

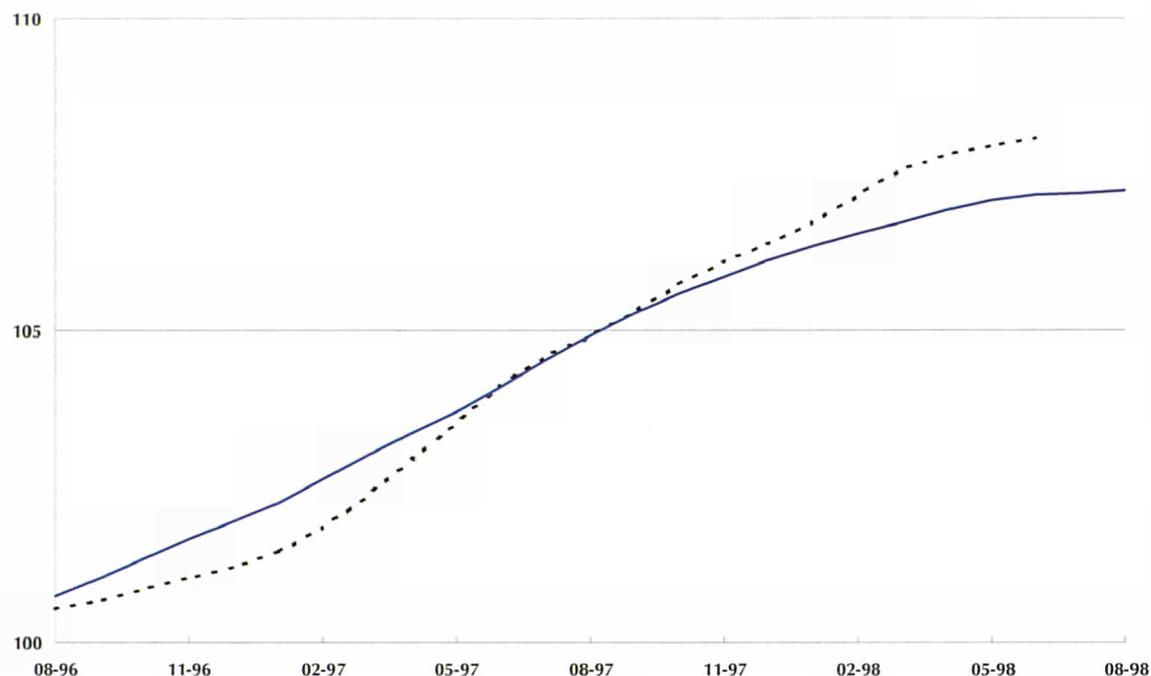
The index of production aims to measure changes in volume (at constant prices) of gross value added created by a given activity, the activity indices being aggregated (like the aggregation at Community level) by means of a system of weighting according to gross value added at factor cost. Since the monthly evolution of value added can not be measured, as an approximation, product output or deflated turnover is used.

The indices of production are adjusted in two stages. Firstly, account is taken of the variation in the number of working days in the month. The national Statistical Offices provide Eurostat with these series (except Denmark, France and Spain). Secondly, for EU-15 and most of the Member States a correction is made using seasonal adjustment with TRAMO / SEATS, a method developed by Professor Maravall and V. Gomez. For France, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, the indices are adjusted by the national statistical offices themselves. For Germany, the trend and seasonally adjusted figures are calculated by the German NSO. Full methodological notes may be found on page 89.

Source: eurostat

Production index (expected output index)

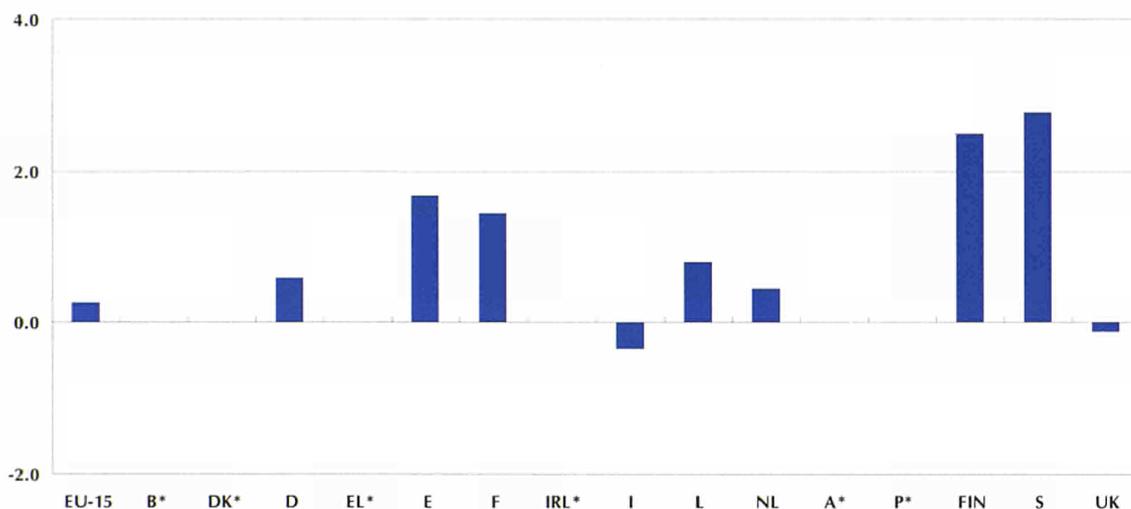
Figure 2.6



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

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

Expected output index for total industry, three months compared to the previous three months, 06-98 to 08-98 (%)



Source: eurostat

Further information - expected output index:

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

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

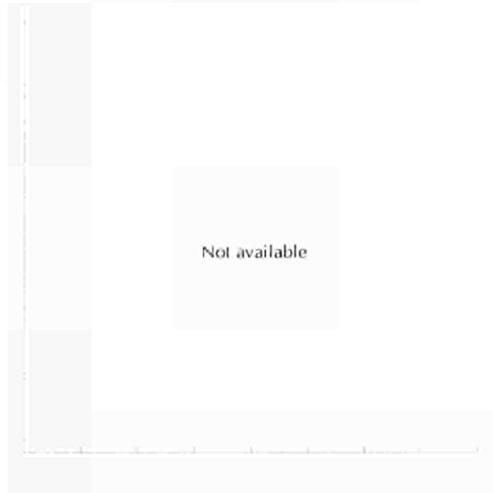
Details of the estimation method can be found in a more thorough article that was published in Special Edition 5/97 of the Monthly Panorama of the European Industry.

Full methodological notes may be found on page 89.

Figure 2.7

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

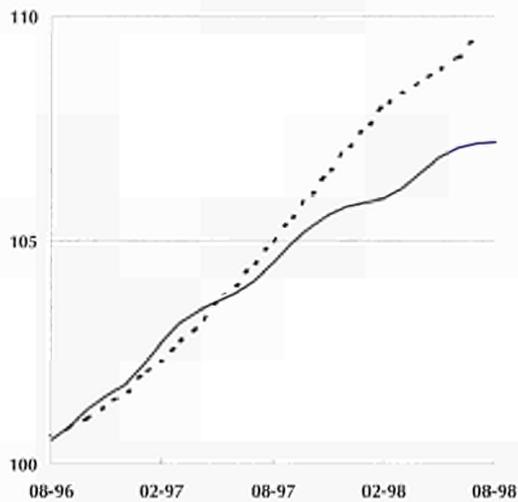
Belgique / België



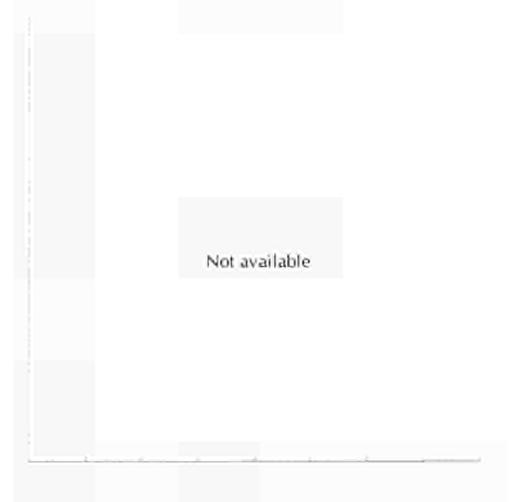
Danmark



Deutschland

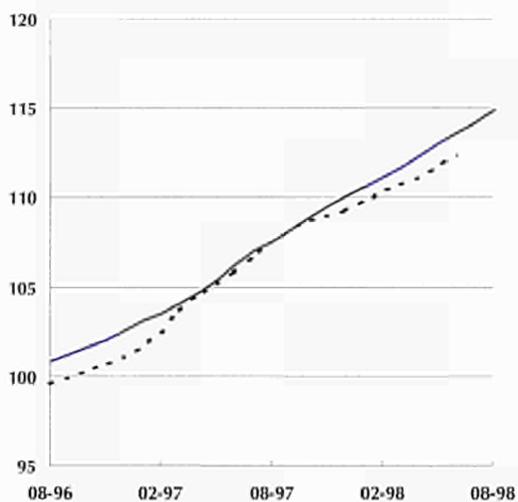


Ellada

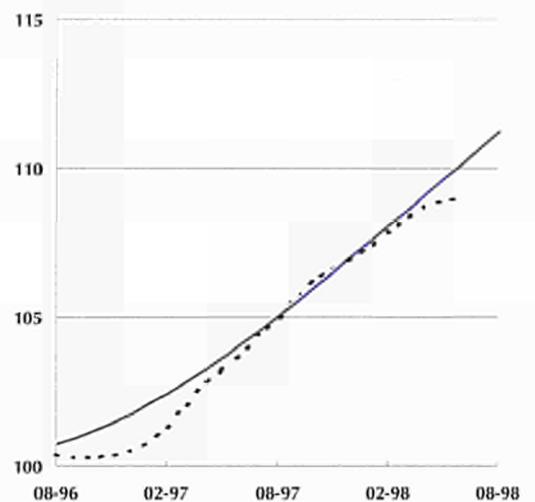


España

Production index - - - -
Expected output index —



France



Source: eurostat

Production index (expected output index)

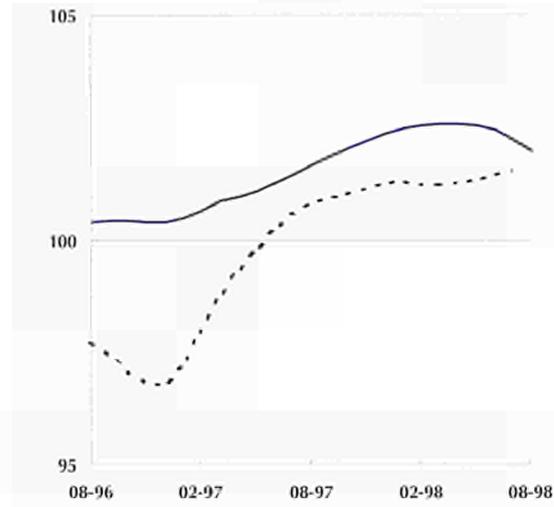
Figure 2.7

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

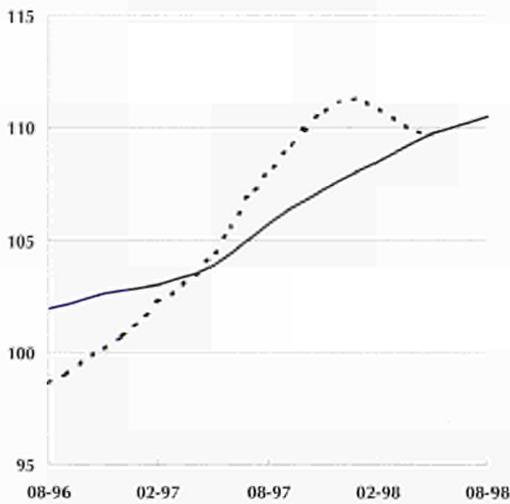
Ireland

Not available

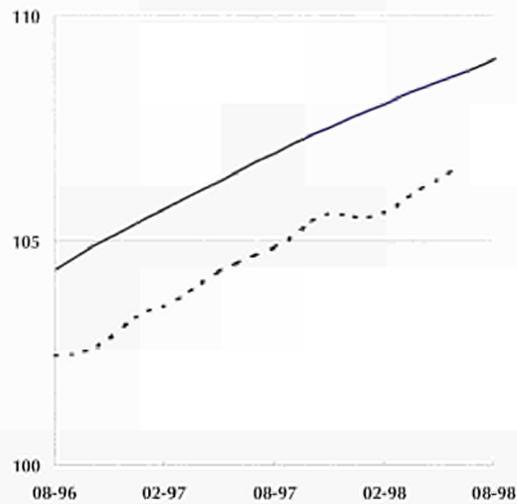
Italia



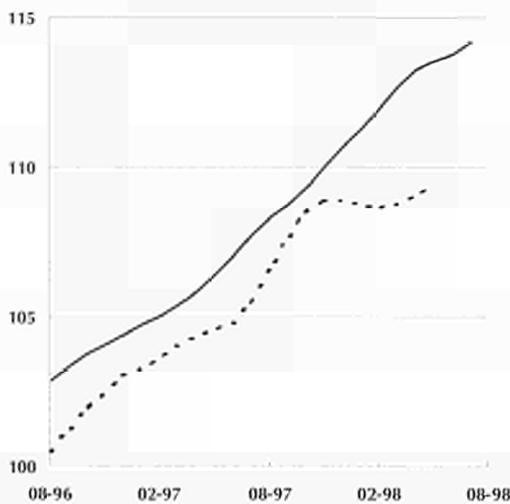
Luxembourg



Nederland



Österreich



Portugal

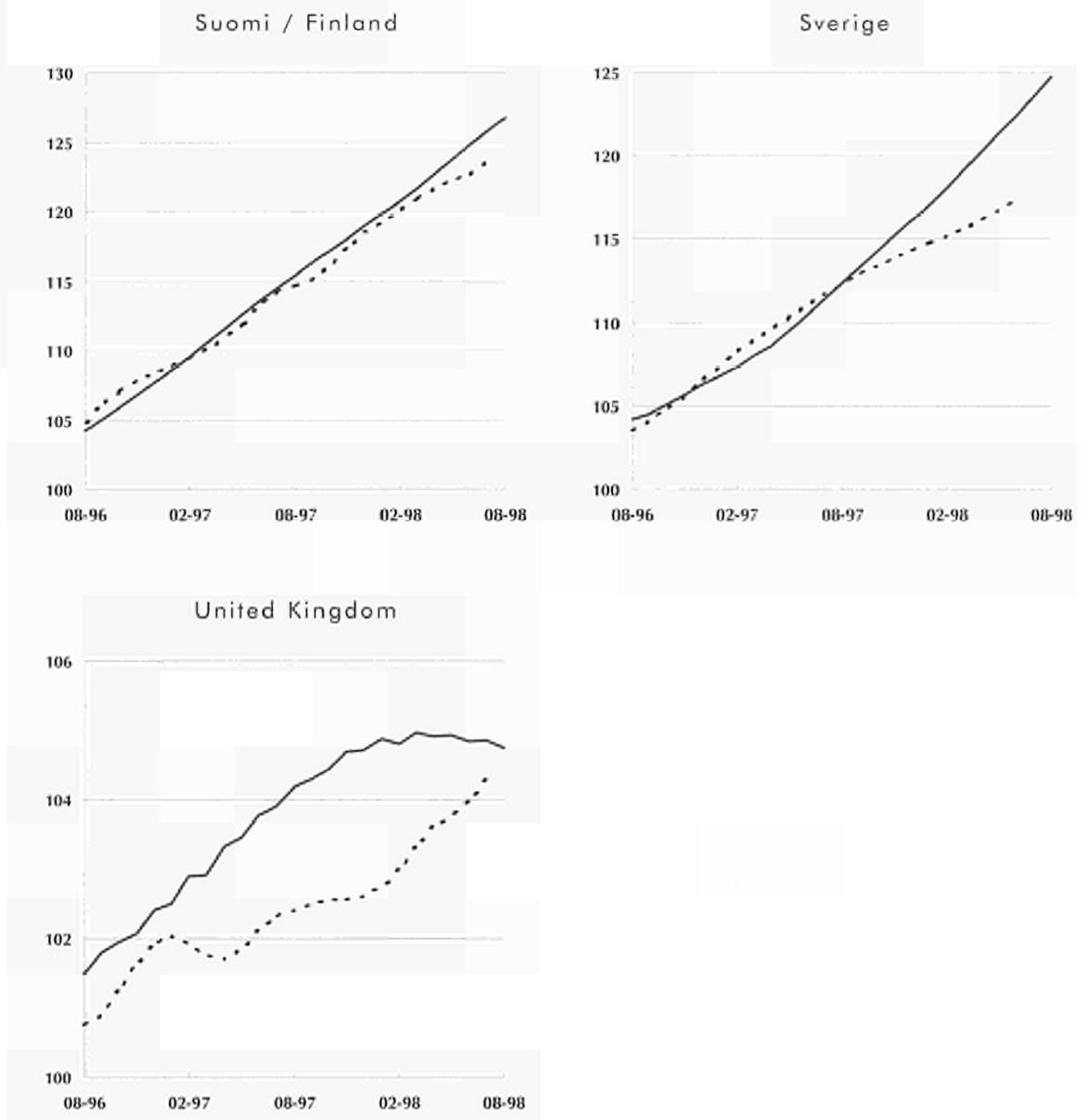
Not available

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

Source:  eurostat

Figure 2.7

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



Production index - - - - -

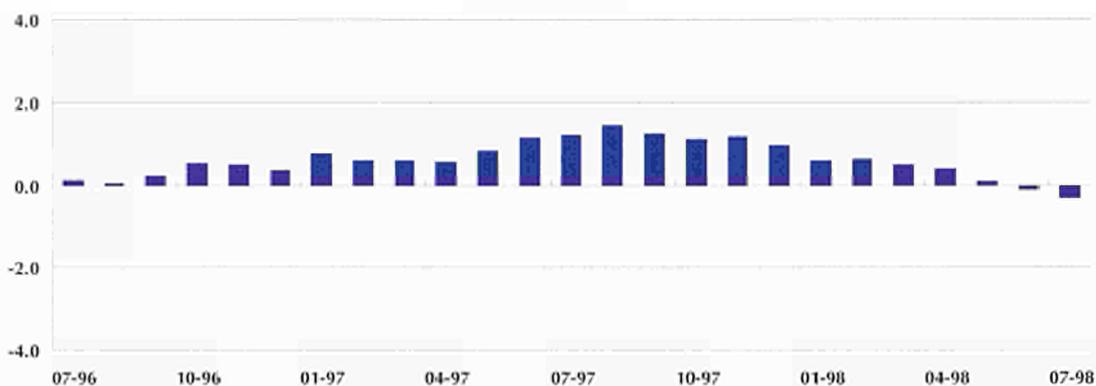
Expected output index ———

Domestic producer price index

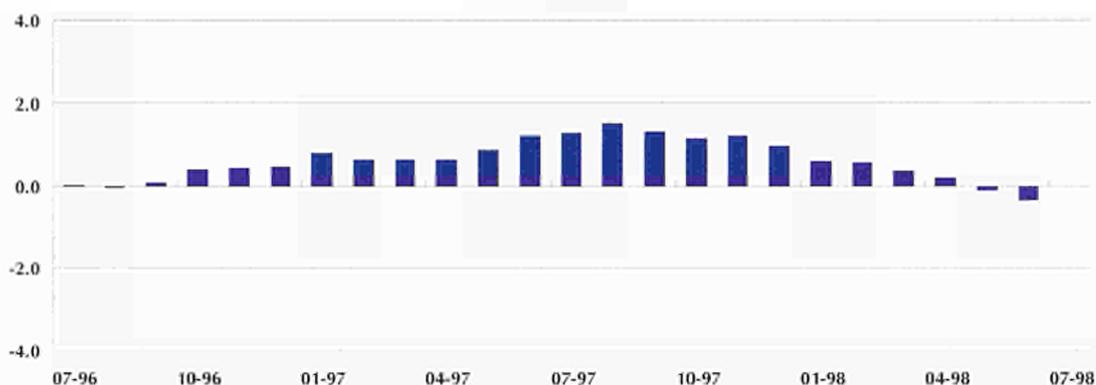
Figure 2.8

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

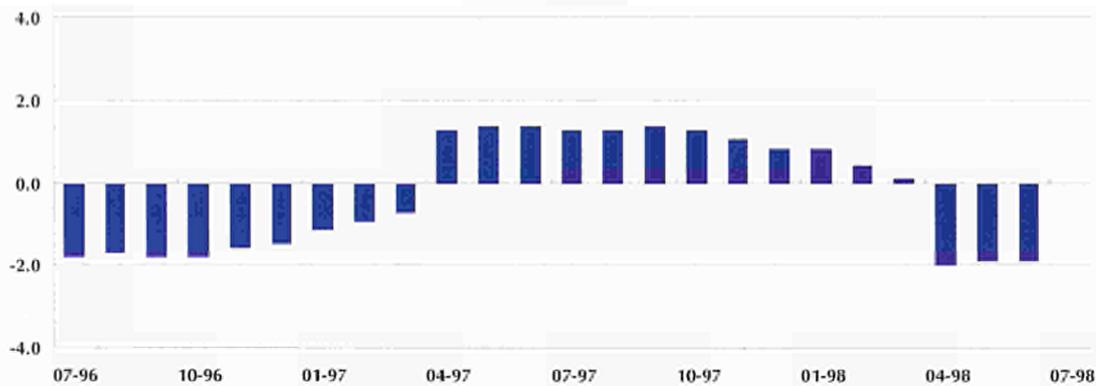
EU-15



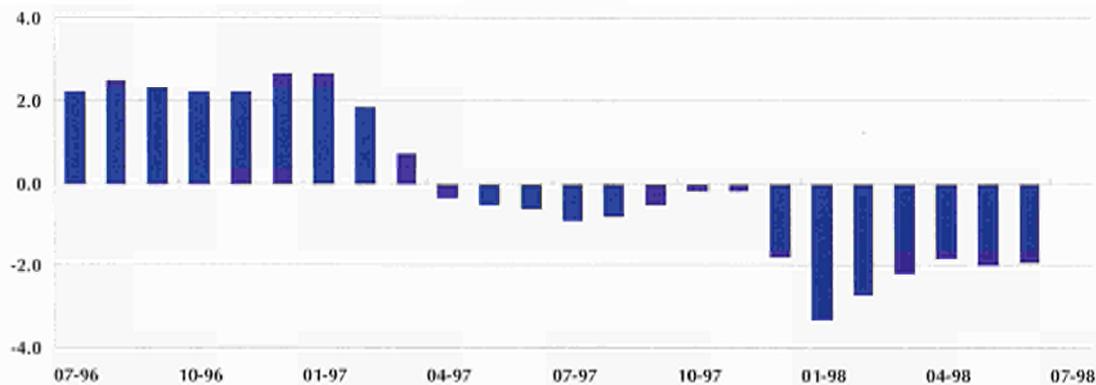
EUR-11



Japan



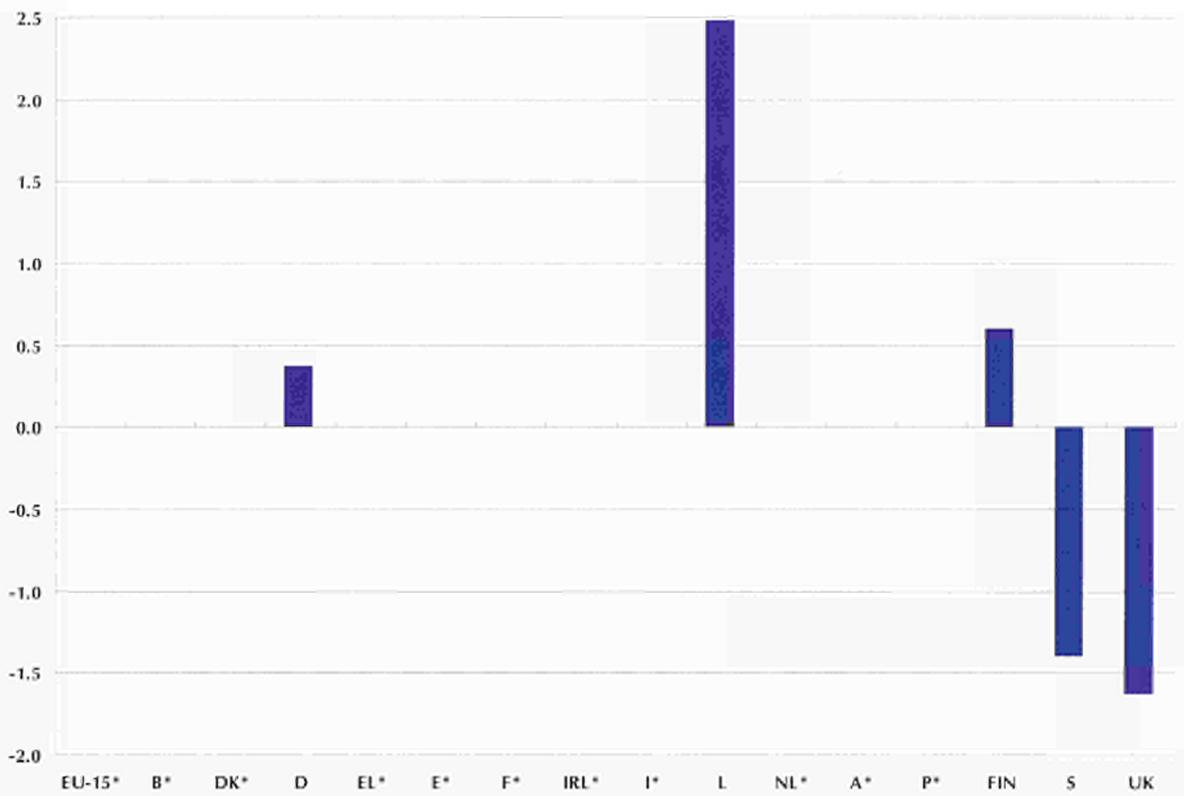
USA



Source: eurostat

Figure 2.9

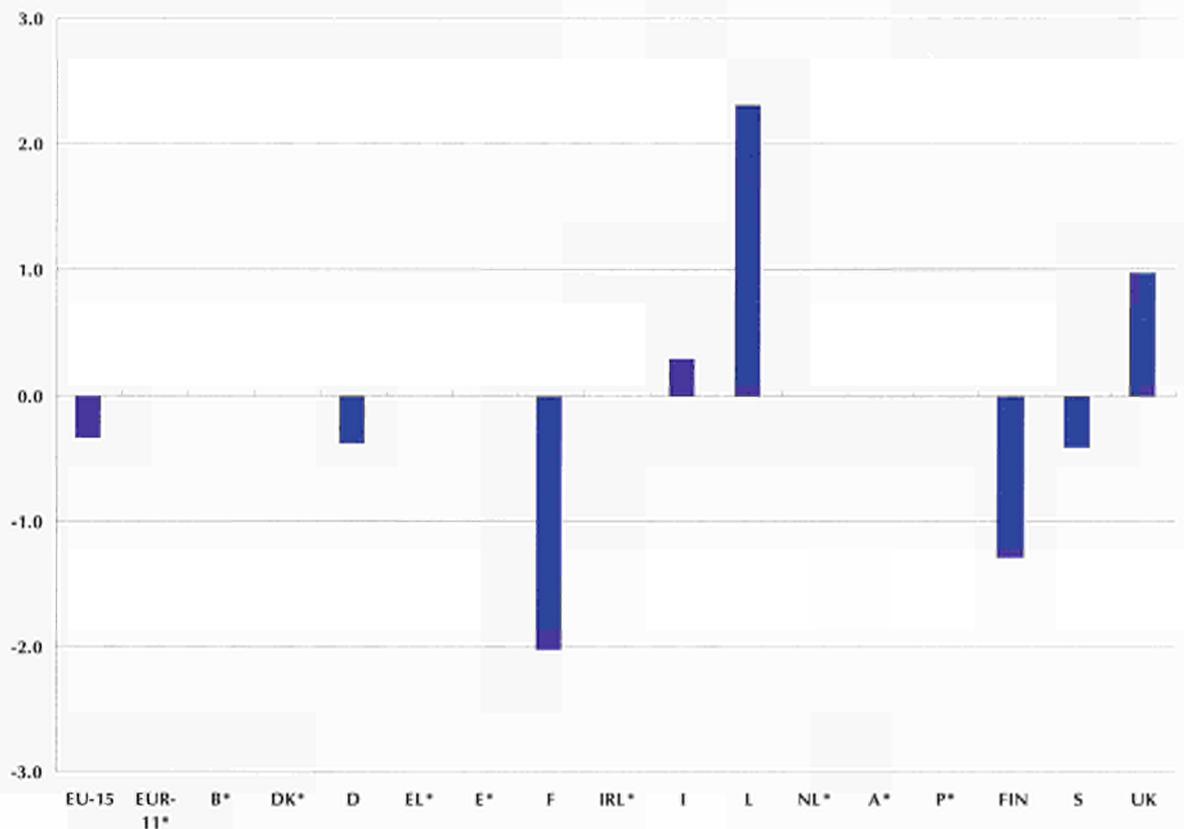
Export prices for manufacturing industry: growth rate, year on year, 06-98 (%)



Source: eurostat

Figure 2.10

Domestic producer price index: growth rate, year on year, 07-98 (%)



Source: eurostat

Domestic producer price index

Table 2.6

	1995	1996	1997	03-98	04-98	05-98	06-98	07-98	08-98
EU-15	100.0	100.6	101.6	101.7	101.6	101.5	101.3	101.2	:
B	100.0	100.6	102.3	101.8	102.3	102.3	101.8	:	:
DK	100.0	101.6	103.7	102.6	103.3	103.1	102.9	:	:
D	100.0	99.6	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.6	100.4	:
EL	100.0	107.4	111.0	112.9	114.6	114.9	114.8	:	:
E	100.0	101.7	102.7	102.5	102.5	102.4	102.2	:	:
F	100.0	100.5	100.7	99.8	99.7	99.2	98.8	98.6	98.3
IRL	100.0	101.8	101.9	:	:	:	:	:	:
I	100.0	101.9	103.2	103.8	103.8	103.6	103.5	103.4	:
L	100.0	99.6	101.4	103.6	103.7	103.6	103.8	103.8	:
NL	100.0	101.8	104.5	104.4	104.0	:	:	:	:
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	100.0	103.1	104.7	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	100.0	99.1	100.4	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.5	99.4	99.0
S	100.0	100.6	101.7	101.6	101.7	101.8	101.8	101.7	:
UK	100.0	100.8	101.2	102.1	101.8	101.6	101.5	101.2	101.1
Japan	100.0	98.2	98.9	98.1	97.8	97.7	97.6	:	:
USA	100.0	102.4	102.3	99.8	99.9	100.1	100.0	:	:

Domestic producer
price index:
indices
(1995 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

Table 2.7

	1995	1996	1997	03-98	04-98	05-98	06-98	07-98	08-98
EU-15	100.0	102.2	104.8	105.2	105.1	104.8	104.7	104.4	:
B	100.0	98.7	97.3	96.1	96.5	97.1	96.4	:	:
DK	100.0	101.1	101.5	99.6	100.2	100.7	100.3	:	:
D	100.0	97.7	96.0	95.3	95.3	95.9	95.5	95.3	:
EL	100.0	106.6	108.8	103.1	100.7	102.3	103.9	:	:
E	100.0	103.1	100.9	99.5	99.3	99.8	99.4	:	:
F	100.0	100.9	99.4	98.1	98.1	98.1	97.4	97.2	97.1
IRL	100.0	104.7	111.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
I	100.0	110.8	113.9	113.3	113.0	113.6	113.3	113.2	:
L	100.0	97.7	96.5	97.7	97.9	98.3	98.3	98.3	:
NL	100.0	99.9	99.2	98.1	97.9	:	:	:	:
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	100.0	103.3	103.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	100.0	97.1	97.4	95.0	94.8	95.2	94.7	94.6	94.3
S	100.0	110.1	109.5	109.6	111.0	111.1	108.9	108.1	:
UK	100.0	102.8	121.2	129.6	129.2	124.3	126.1	125.6	124.2
Japan	100.0	87.1	88.5	85.8	83.0	79.9	77.4	:	:
USA	100.0	105.5	118.0	120.4	119.8	118.1	118.8	:	:

Domestic producer
price index
in ECU terms:
indices
(1995 = 100)

Source:  eurostat

Figure 2.11

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

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

Source:  eurostat



Table 2.8

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

	1995	1996	1997	02-98	03-98	04-98	05-98	06-98	07-98
Total industry									
EU-15	100.0	100.6	101.6	101.9	101.7	101.6	101.5	101.3	101.2
Japan	100.0	98.2	98.9	98.4	98.1	97.8	97.7	97.6	:
USA	100.0	102.4	102.3	100.2	99.8	99.9	100.1	100.0	:
Intermediate goods									
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Capital goods									
EU-15	100.0	101.4	101.9	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.6	102.6	102.6
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumer durables									
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumer non-durables									
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source:  eurostat

Domestic producer price index

Figure 2.12



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

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

Source: eurostat

Table 2.9

	Latest month available	Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EU-15	07-98	-0.3	:	0.8	:	:
B	06-98	-0.1	0.8	0.1	:	:
DK	06-98	-1.3	0.0	1.7	2.5	-4.5
D	07-98	-0.4	-1.4	0.7	0.3	0.7
EL	06-98	3.8	3.0	11.1	4.5	3.5
E	06-98	-0.2	-1.3	0.7	1.1	0.7
F	08-98	-2.6	:	-0.8	:	:
IRL	01-98	0.0	:	:	:	0.5
I	07-98	0.3	-1.3	2.0	:	1.4
L	07-98	2.3	2.7	2.8	-3.2	-0.7
NL	04-98	-0.4	-0.7	1.9	1.7	-0.4
A		:	:	:	:	:
P	12-97	0.5	-0.1	:	:	1.7
FIN	08-98	-1.9	:	-1.5	2.4	-0.5
S	07-98	-0.4	-3.8	2.3	0.8	1.3
UK	08-98	0.7	:	0.7	0.4	1.6
Japan	06-98	-1.9	:	:	:	:
USA	06-98	-1.9	:	:	:	:

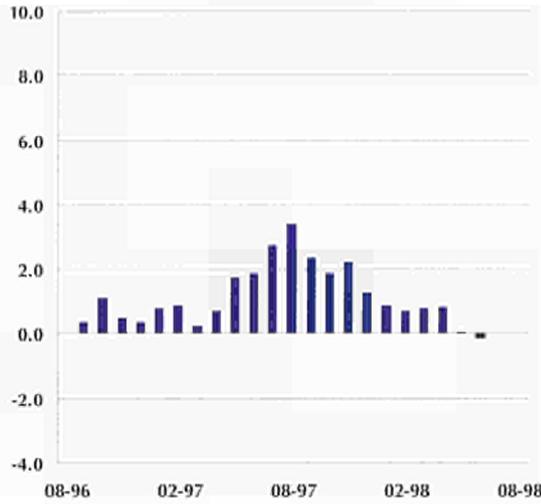
Domestic producer price index for the main industrial groupings: growth rate, year on year (%)

Source: eurostat

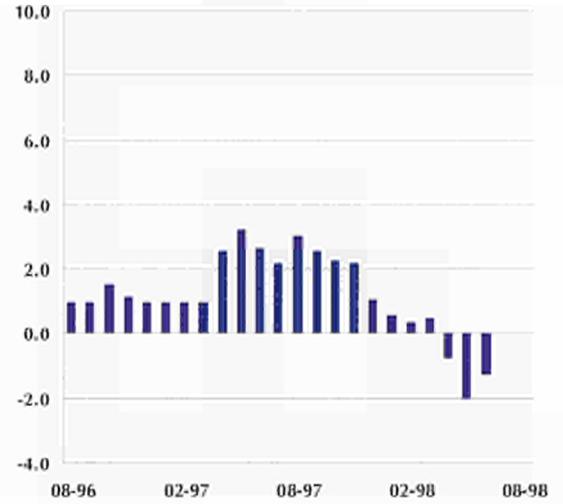
Figure 2.13

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

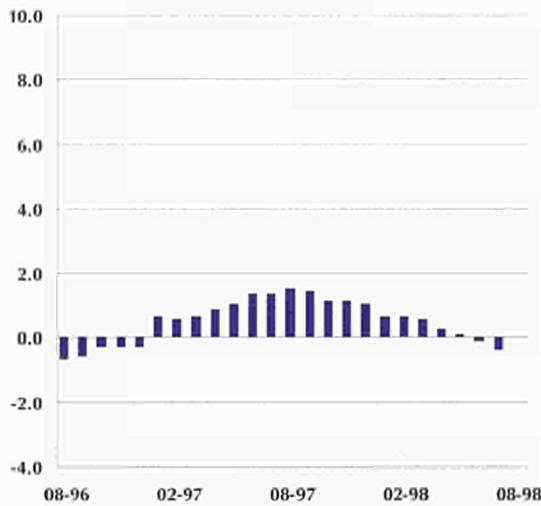
Belgique / België



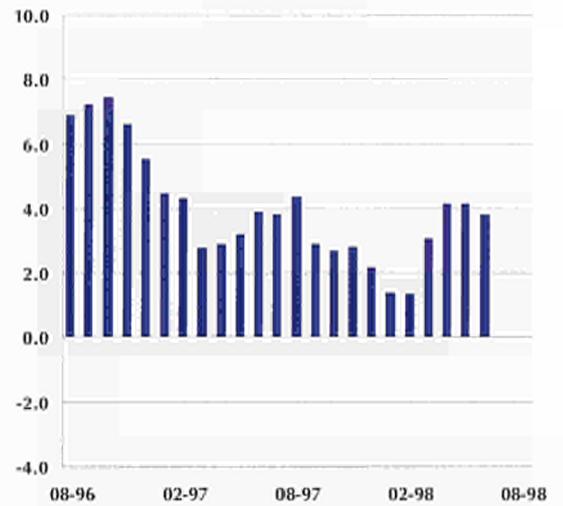
Danmark



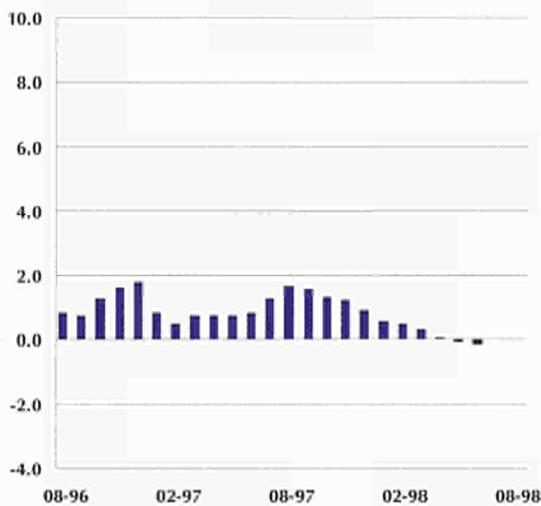
Deutschland



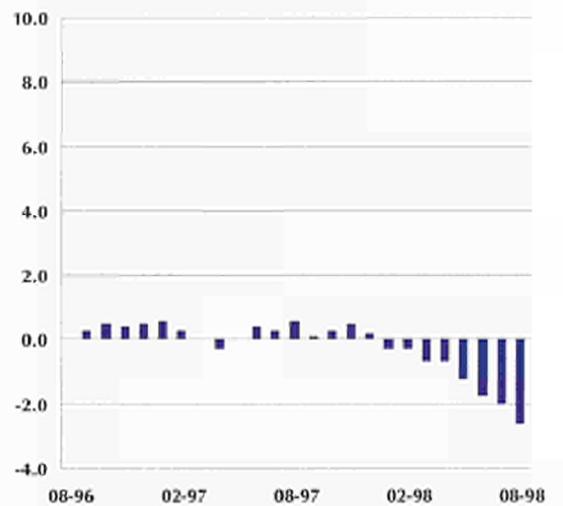
Ellada



España



France



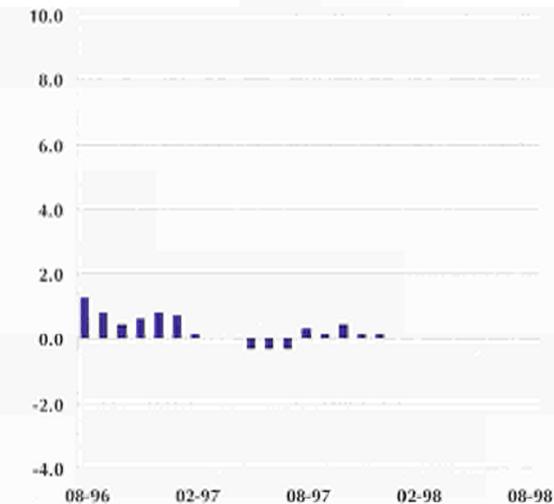
Source:  eurostat

Domestic producer price index

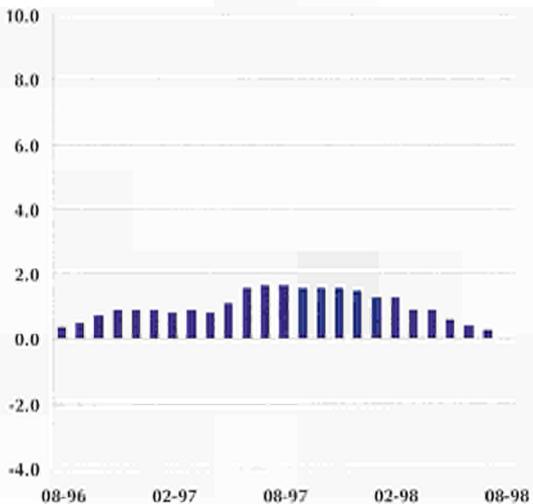
Figure 2.13

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

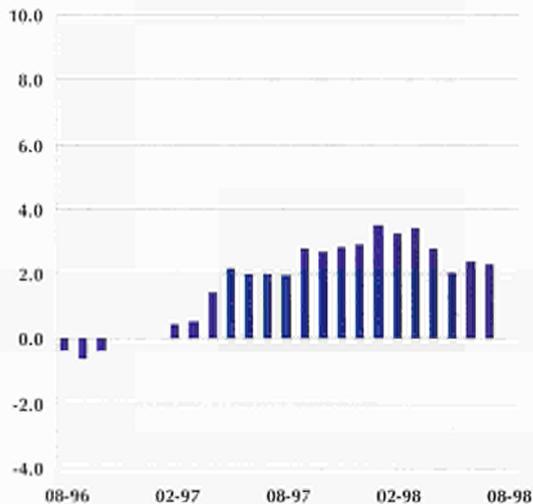
Ireland



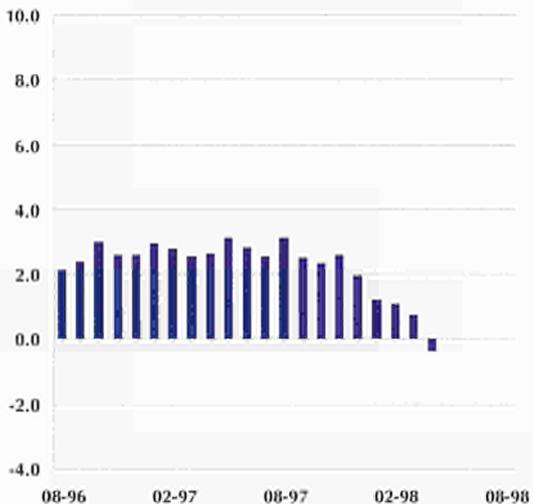
Italia



Luxembourg



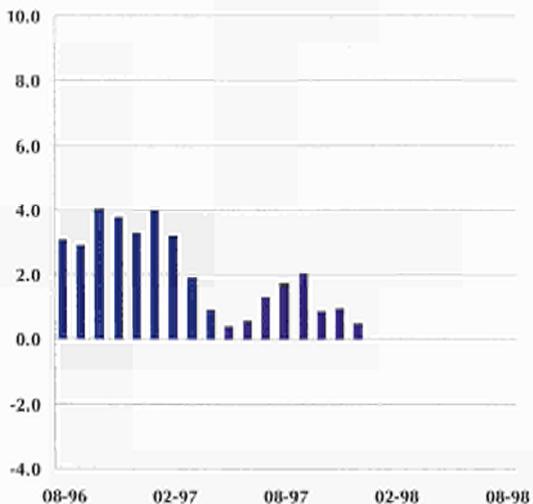
Nederland



Österreich

Not available

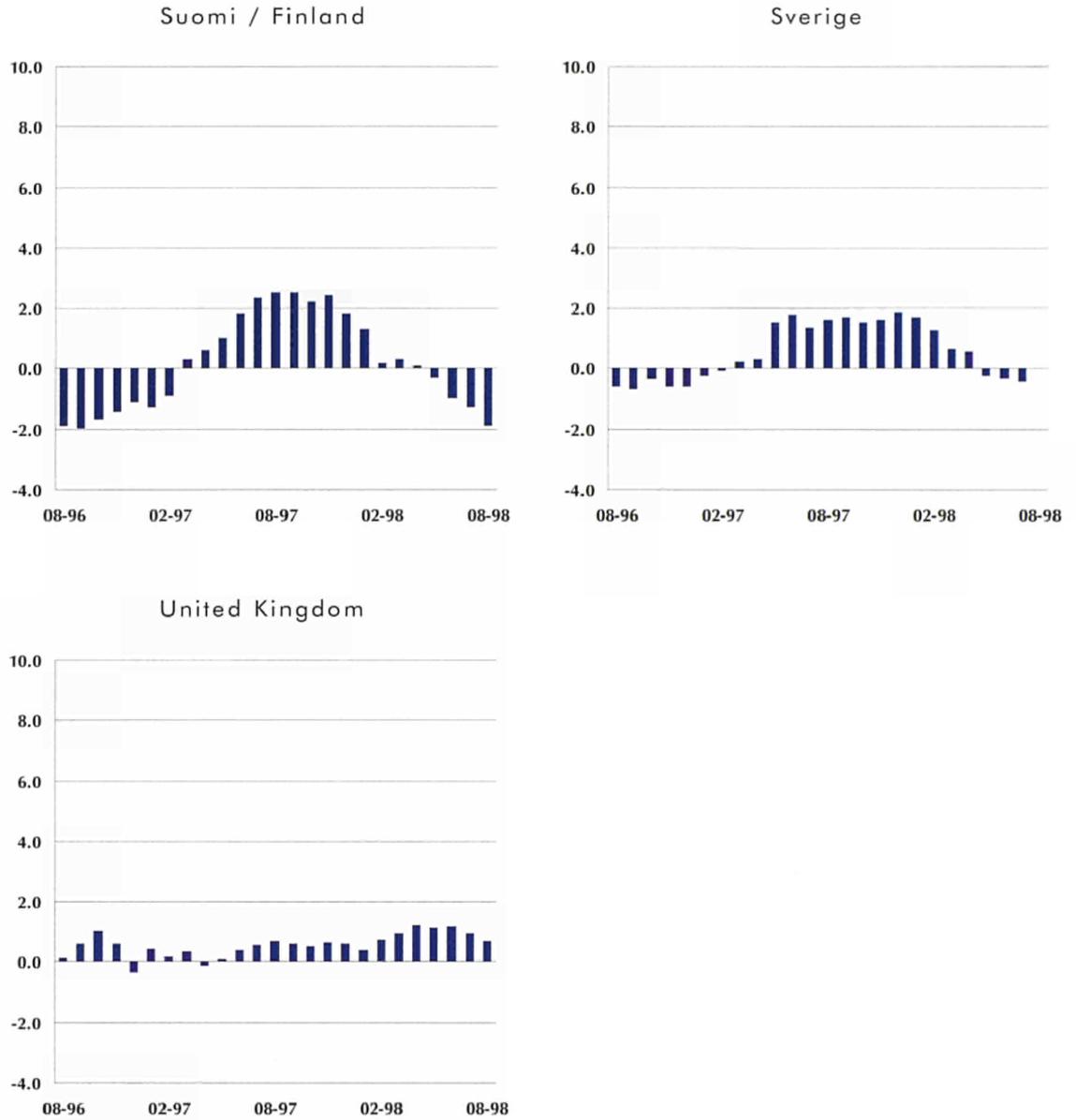
Portugal



Source:  eurostat

Figure 2.13

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



Further information - price indices:

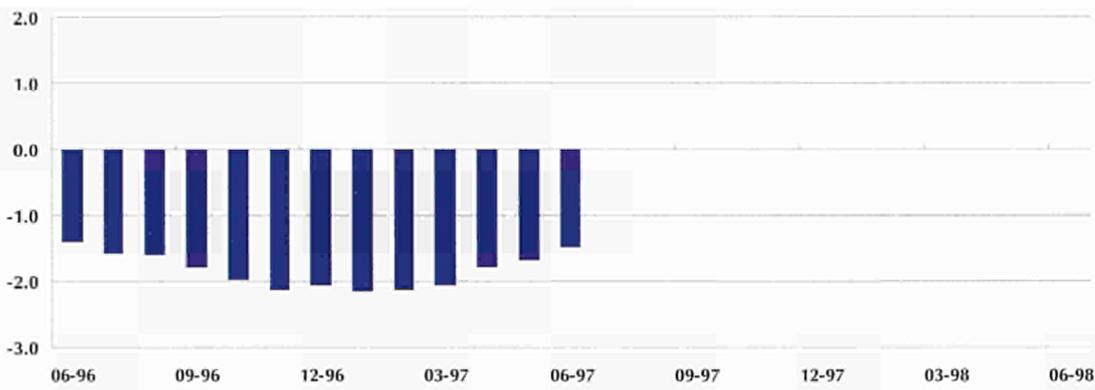
The index of domestic producer prices shows (in the national currency of the Member State in question) changes in the ex-works selling prices of all products sold on the domestic market. Since we deal with producer prices, imports are not included in these price indices. The Community indices (EU-14, since there are no producer price indices for Austria yet) refer to overall weighted price changes. Producer price indices are not seasonally adjusted. The system used for the collection of export price indices is a duplicate of the model for domestic producer price indices. Full methodological notes may be found on page 89.

Employment index

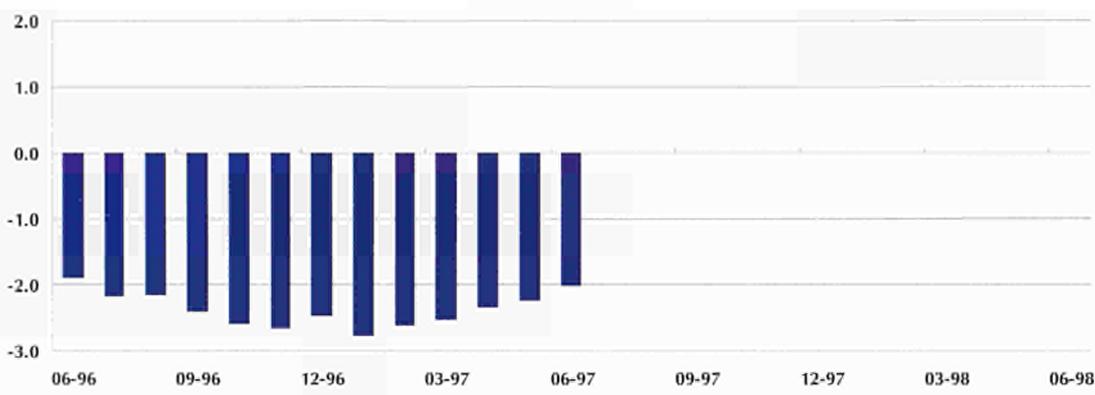
Figure 2.14

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

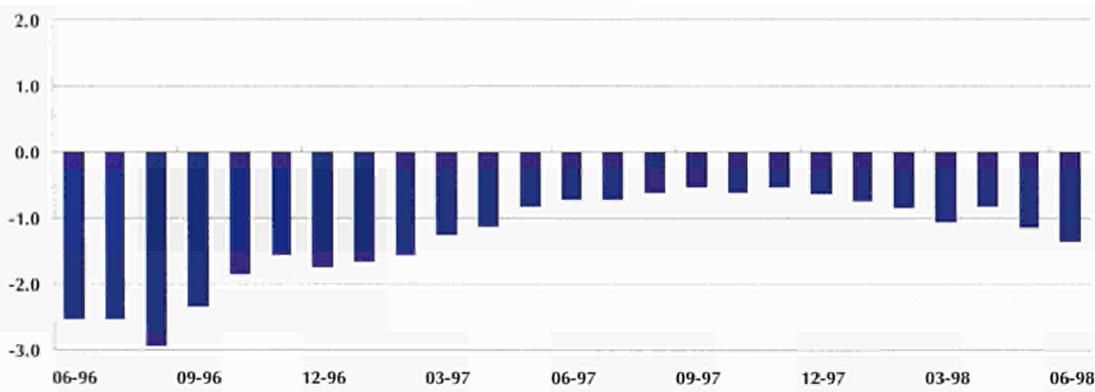
EU-15



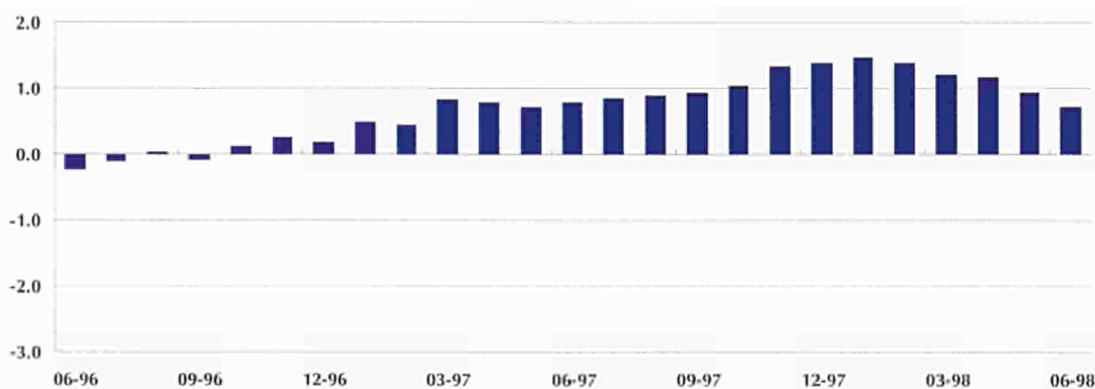
EUR-11



Japan



USA



Source:  eurostat

Figure 2.15

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

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

Source:  eurostat

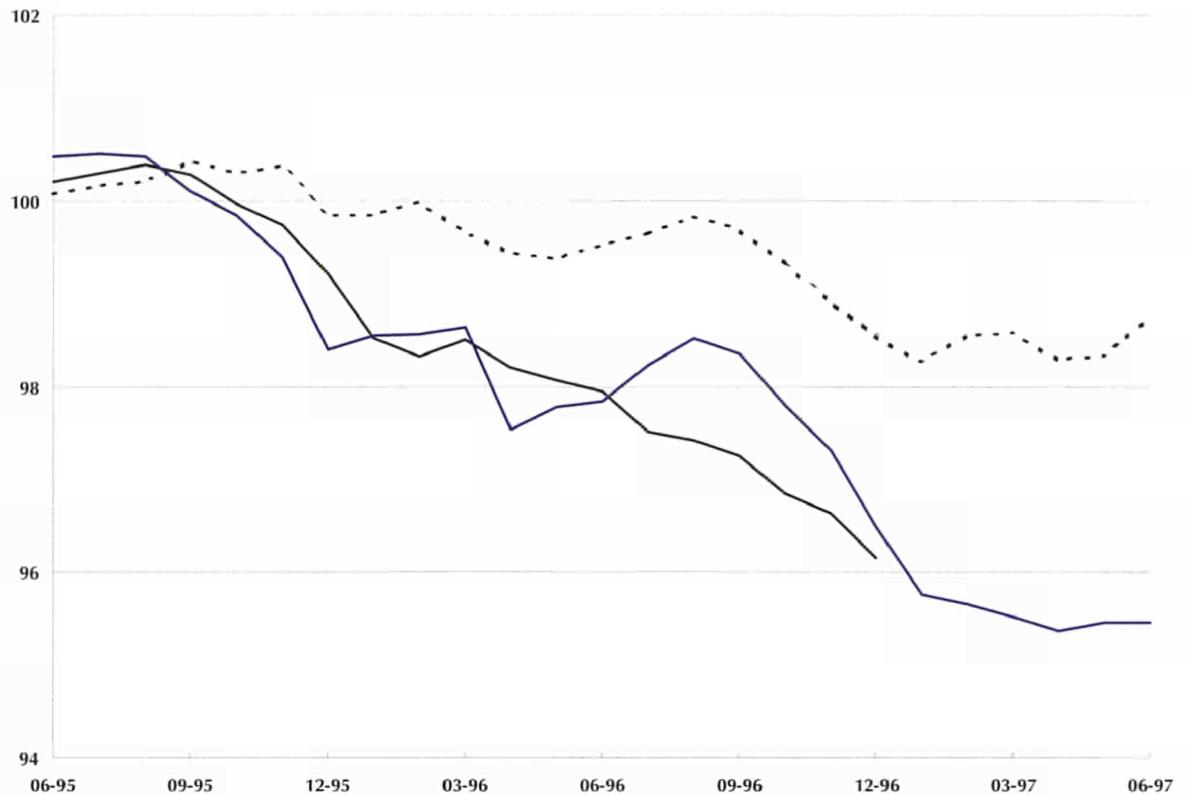


Table 2.10

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

Source:  eurostat

	Latest 3 months available	Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EU-15	04-97 ⇄ 06-97	-0.1	:	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2
B	03-98 ⇄ 05-98	:	:	:	-0.7	0.3
DK	⇄	:	:	:	:	:
D	10-97 ⇄ 12-97	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3	-0.7	-0.9
EL	04-97 ⇄ 06-97	0.0	-0.1	-4.5	0.9	-1.2
E	01-98 ⇄ 03-98	-0.6	-0.2	0.8	-0.5	-0.1
F	10-97 ⇄ 12-97	0.2	:	:	:	:
IRL	01-97 ⇄ 03-97	1.8	1.3	3.4	:	:
I	04-97 ⇄ 06-97	-0.5	:	0.3	-0.7	-0.7
L	04-98 ⇄ 06-98	0.3	0.3	2.6	1.3	-0.7
NL	07-96 ⇄ 09-96	-1.7	:	:	:	:
A	03-98 ⇄ 05-98	1.5	1.0	2.7	-0.6	1.4
P	10-97 ⇄ 12-97	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	-0.4
FIN	04-96 ⇄ 06-96	0.2	:	:	:	:
S	04-98 ⇄ 06-98	0.7	:	:	:	:
UK	01-98 ⇄ 03-98	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1
Japan	04-98 ⇄ 06-98	-0.4	:	:	:	:
USA	04-98 ⇄ 06-98	-0.1	:	:	:	:

Employment index

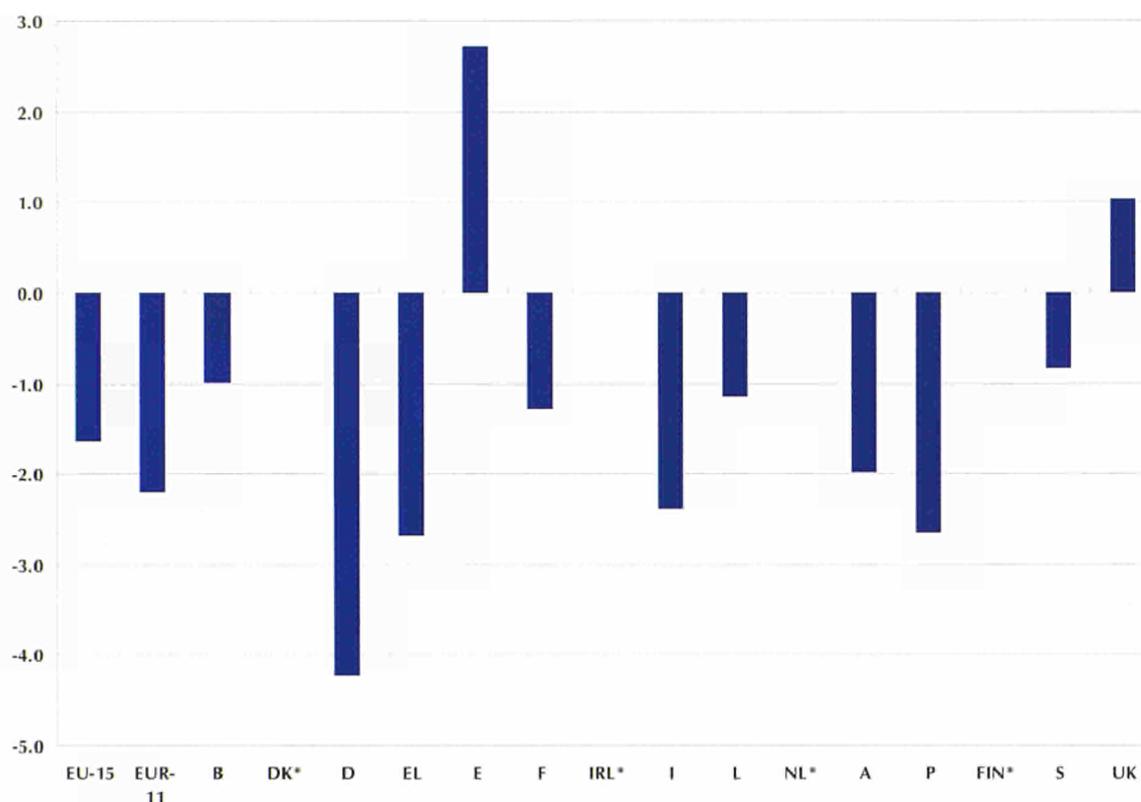


Figure 2.16

Employment index: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 04-97 to 06-97 (%)

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available		Total industry	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
EU-15	04-97	⇨ 06-97	-1.6	:	-1.0	-2.3	:
B	03-98	⇨ 05-98	:	:	:	-1.9	-0.7
DK		⇨	:	:	:	:	:
D	10-97	⇨ 12-97	-2.2	-2.8	-2.1	-4.1	-4.2
EL	04-97	⇨ 06-97	-2.7	-1.6	-2.3	0.5	-6.1
E	01-98	⇨ 03-98	5.0	6.6	10.1	1.2	1.0
F	10-97	⇨ 12-97	-0.3	:	:	:	:
IRL	01-97	⇨ 03-97	4.3	5.1	5.0	:	:
I	04-97	⇨ 06-97	-2.4	:	-1.7	-4.1	-4.1
L	04-98	⇨ 06-98	0.8	-0.8	8.7	6.1	-1.7
NL	07-96	⇨ 09-96	-0.4	:	:	:	:
A	03-98	⇨ 05-98	1.7	2.1	4.2	-0.3	-0.7
P	10-97	⇨ 12-97	-2.3	-0.3	0.2	1.1	-5.1
FIN	04-96	⇨ 06-96	1.1	:	:	:	:
S	04-98	⇨ 06-98	1.2	:	:	:	:
UK	01-98	⇨ 03-98	0.2	-0.7	1.3	1.0	-0.4
Japan	04-98	⇨ 06-98	-1.1	:	:	:	:
USA	04-98	⇨ 06-98	0.9	:	:	:	:

Table 2.11

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

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.17

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: 

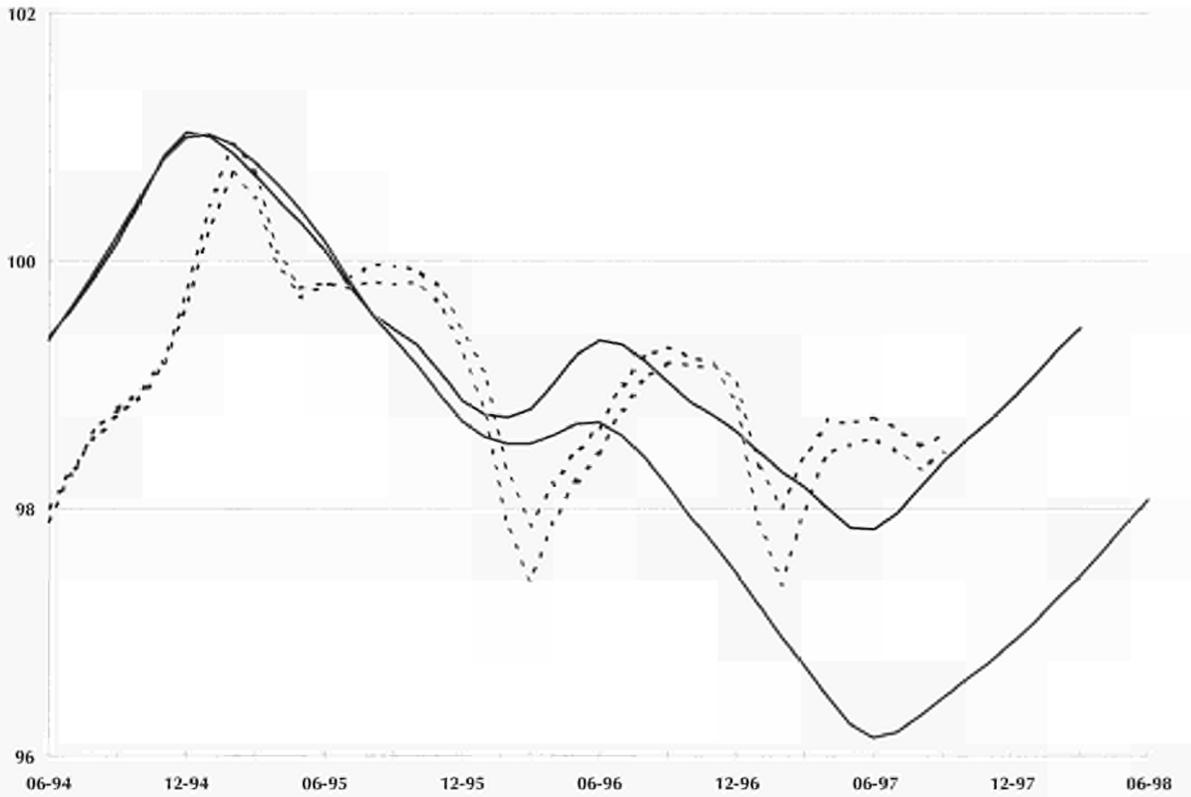
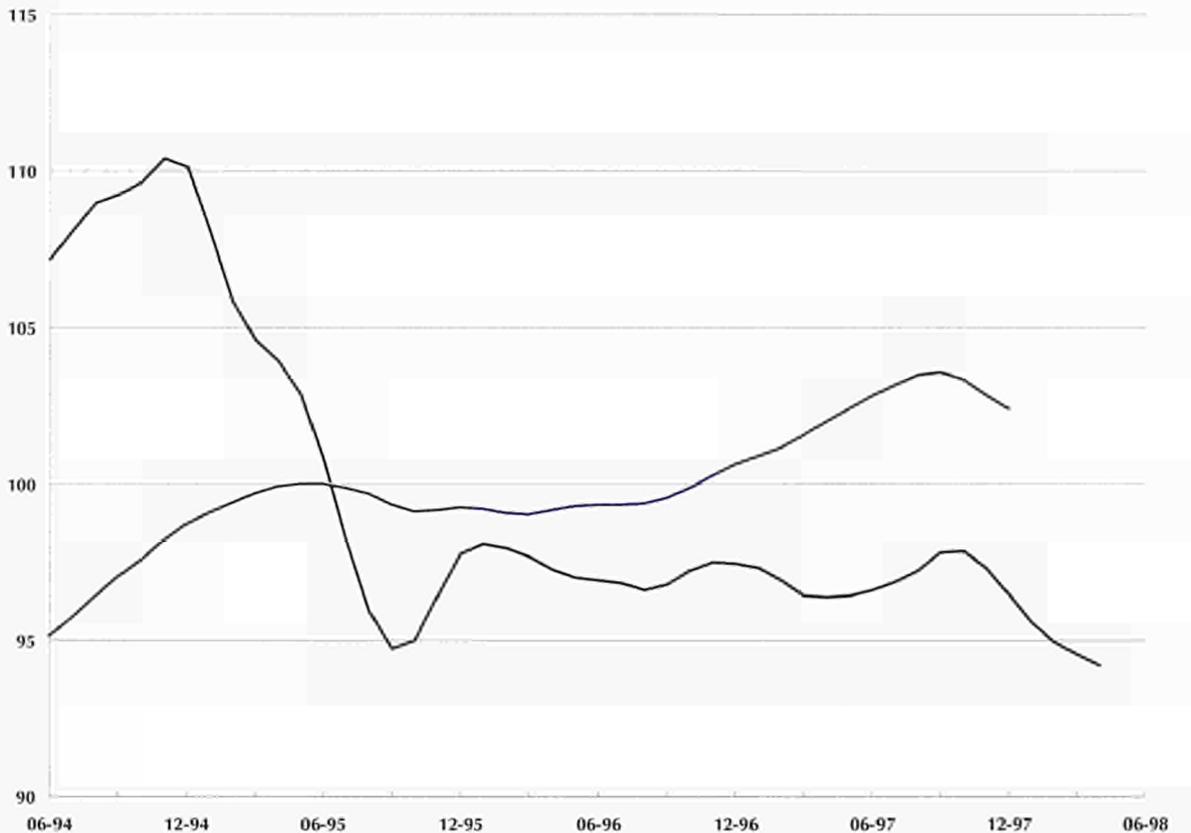


Figure 2.18

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

Residential —
 Non-residential —

Source: 



Production index (working day adjusted & trend cycle)

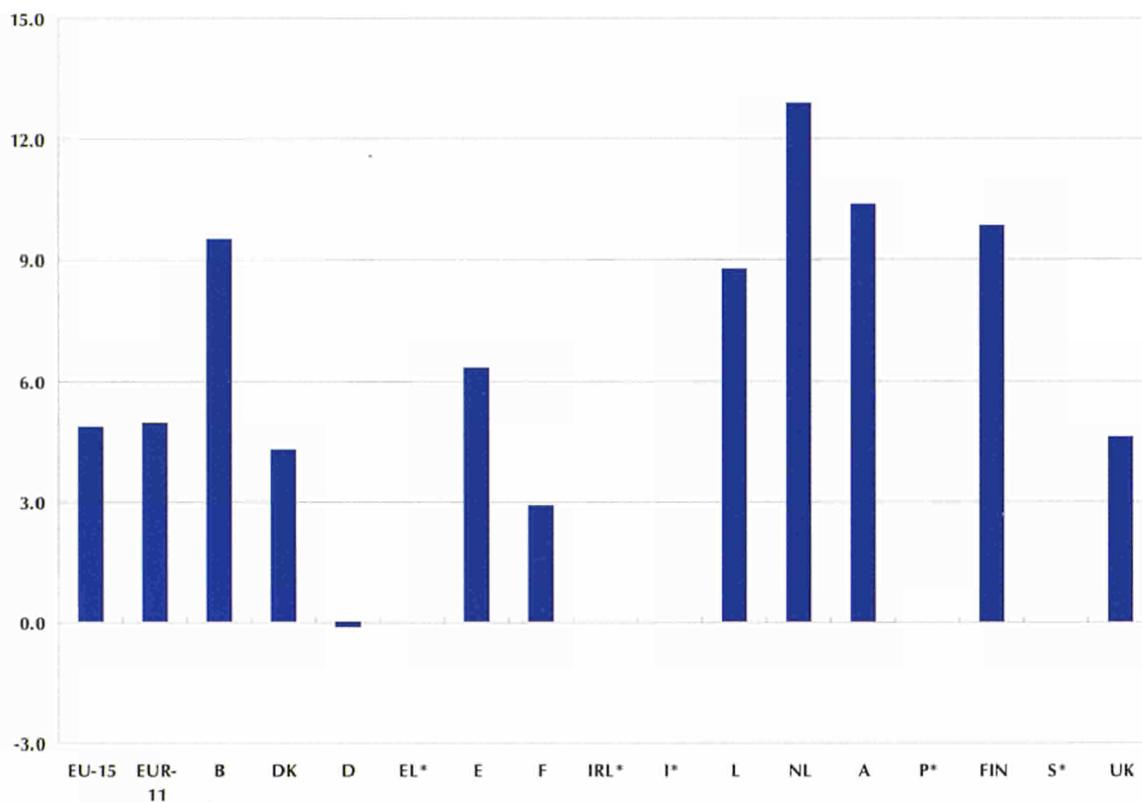


Figure 2.19

Production index for construction: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 01-98 to 03-98 (%)

Source: eurostat

	Latest 3 months available		Building		Latest 3 months available		Civil engineering	
	t-1	t	t / t-1	t / t-4	t-1	t	t / t-1	t / t-4
EU-15	10-97	12-97	0.8	1.6	10-97	12-97	0.0	:
B			:	:			:	:
DK	05-98	07-98	-4.6	-8.7	05-98	07-98	-6.5	-1.7
D	05-98	07-98	-2.3	-8.8	05-98	07-98	-1.5	-6.0
EL			:	:			:	:
E	04-98	06-98	2.5	6.1	04-98	06-98	1.2	7.9
F	04-98	06-98	-3.6	-6.1	04-98	06-98	-1.8	-2.3
IRL			:	:			:	:
I	01-98	03-98	-4.8	-5.4	10-97	12-97	1.2	9.0
L	04-98	06-98	0.1	2.9	04-98	06-98	-0.4	0.4
NL	01-98	03-98	8.3	15.8			:	:
A	03-98	05-98	-4.6	5.5	03-98	05-98	-0.4	9.3
P			:	:			:	:
FIN	04-98	06-98	-0.7	7.0	04-98	06-98	0.1	4.5
S			:	:			:	:
UK	04-98	06-98	-2.7	1.7	10-97	12-97	-3.8	-27.0

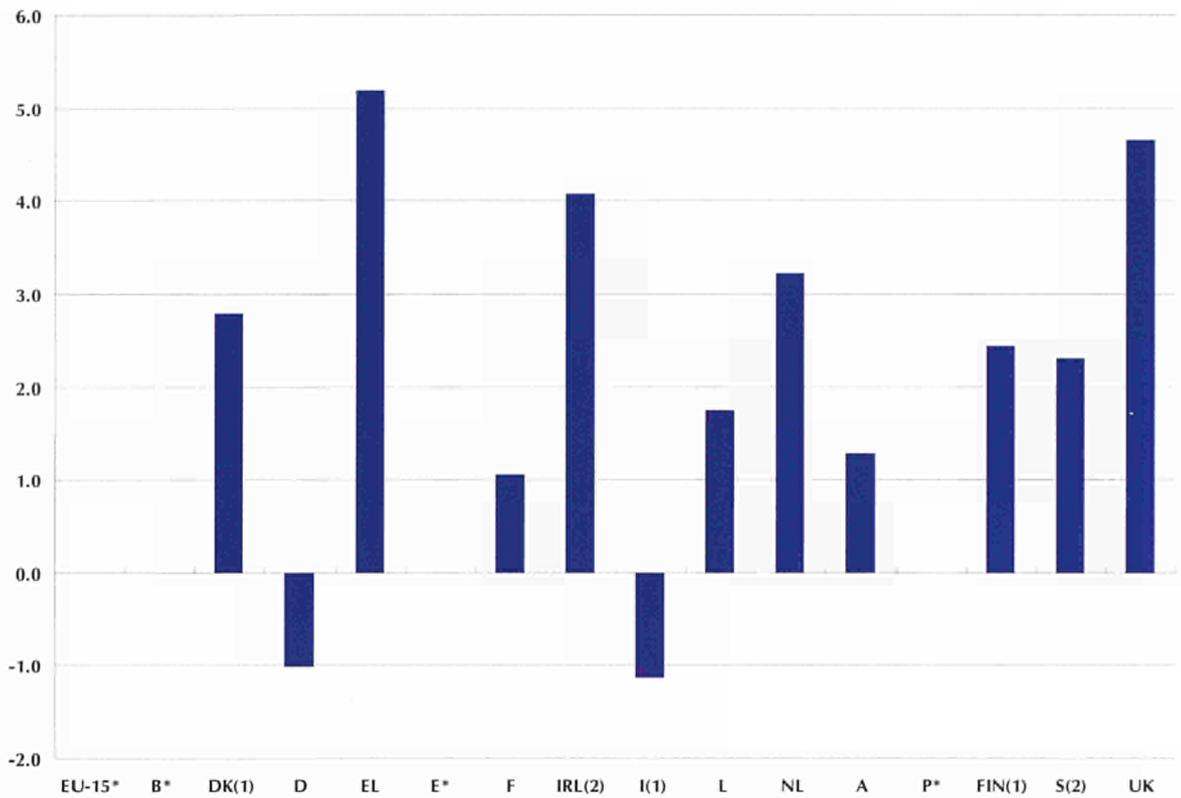
Table 2.12

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

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.20

Output prices for new residential buildings: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 01-98 to 03-98 (%)



1) input prices
2) input prices and one-dwelling buildings

Source: eurostat

Table 2.13

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

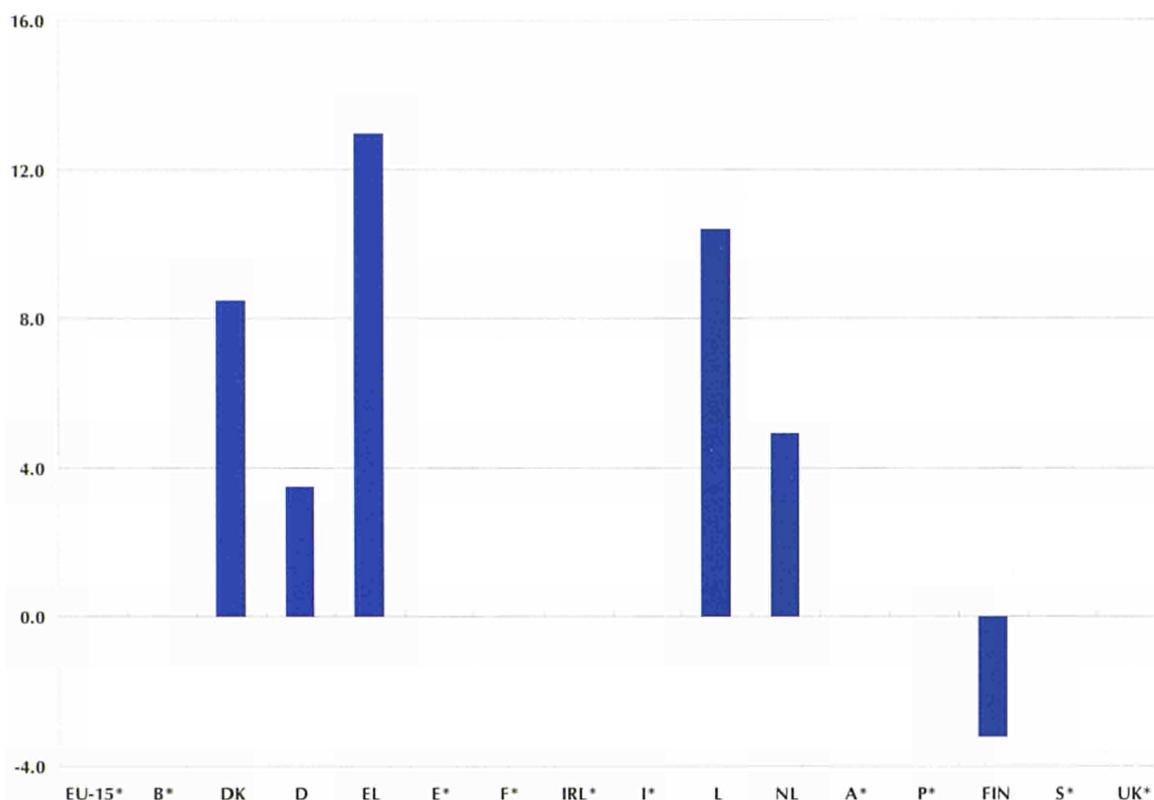
	IV-1996	I-1997	II-1997	III-1997	IV-1997	I-1998	II-1998	III-1998
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK (1)	104.2	104.9	105.6	106.4	107.1	107.8	107.8	109.3
D	99.5	99.3	99.1	99.1	98.7	98.3	98.1	:
EL	107.4	110.1	110.7	111.9	113.2	115.8	117.2	:
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F	102.8	102.9	104.2	104.8	104.9	104.0	:	:
IRL (2)	102.2	103.3	104.5	105.6	106.7	107.5	:	:
I (1)	103.1	103.3	103.5	105.0	105.3	102.1	:	:
L	101.0	102.1	102.1	102.7	102.7	103.9	103.9	:
NL	103.0	104.6	105.5	106.3	108.0	108.0	108.9	:
A	101.7	102.4	102.8	103.1	103.1	103.7	104.0	:
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN (1)	100.3	101.4	102.5	103.7	103.7	103.9	104.6	:
S (2)	103.8	104.8	105.5	106.3	106.9	107.2	108.6	:
UK	103.4	105.4	106.4	107.4	109.3	110.3	:	:

1) input prices
2) input prices and one-dwelling buildings

Source: eurostat

Building permits - useful floor area

Figure 2.21



Building permits - useful floor area: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 03-98 to 05-98 (%)

Source: eurostat

Table 2.14

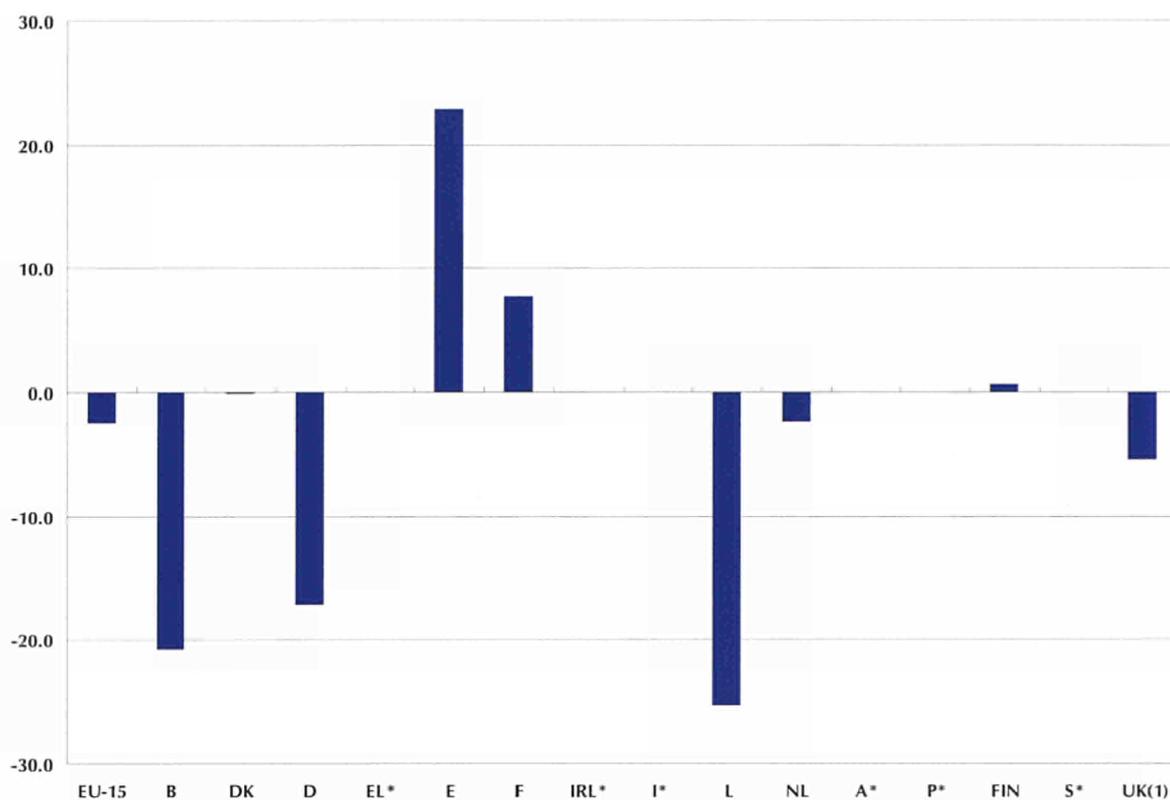
	Latest 3 months available		Residential '000m ² 1995 = 100		Latest 3 months available		Non-residential '000m ² 1995 = 100	
EU-15	⇒		:	:	10-97 ⇒ 12-97	:	102.4	
B	02-98 ⇒ 04-98		1,872	84.8	02-98 ⇒ 04-98	1,818	113.8	
DK	05-98 ⇒ 07-98		679	177.5	05-98 ⇒ 07-98	1,401	132.2	
D	04-98 ⇒ 06-98		13,806	100.1	04-98 ⇒ 06-98	11,228	104.2	
EL	03-97 ⇒ 05-97		2,756	130.2	03-97 ⇒ 05-97	1,091	111.9	
E	02-98 ⇒ 04-98		13,375	118.9	02-98 ⇒ 04-98	2,844	139.3	
F	⇒		:	:	10-97 ⇒ 12-97	8,674	99.1	
IRL	04-98 ⇒ 06-98		1,517	161.3	04-98 ⇒ 06-98	775	119.1	
I	10-97 ⇒ 12-97		2,828	75.1	10-97 ⇒ 12-97	3,900	67.1	
L	04-98 ⇒ 06-98		:	122.4	04-98 ⇒ 06-98	:	138.9	
NL	06-98 ⇒ 08-98		3,492	88.5	06-98 ⇒ 08-98	5,954	168.3	
A	⇒		:	:	⇒	:	:	
P	⇒		:	:	⇒	:	:	
FIN	05-98 ⇒ 07-98		967	201.0	05-98 ⇒ 07-98	1,127	177.2	
S	04-98 ⇒ 06-98		301	:	05-98 ⇒ 07-98	481	:	
UK	⇒		:	:	⇒	:	:	

Building permits - useful floor area: actual values and indices

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.22

Building permits -
no. of dwellings:
growth rate,
three months
compared to the
same three months of
the previous year,
02-98 to 04-98
(%)



1) buildings starts

Source: eurostat

Table 2.15

Number of dwellings
authorised
(units)

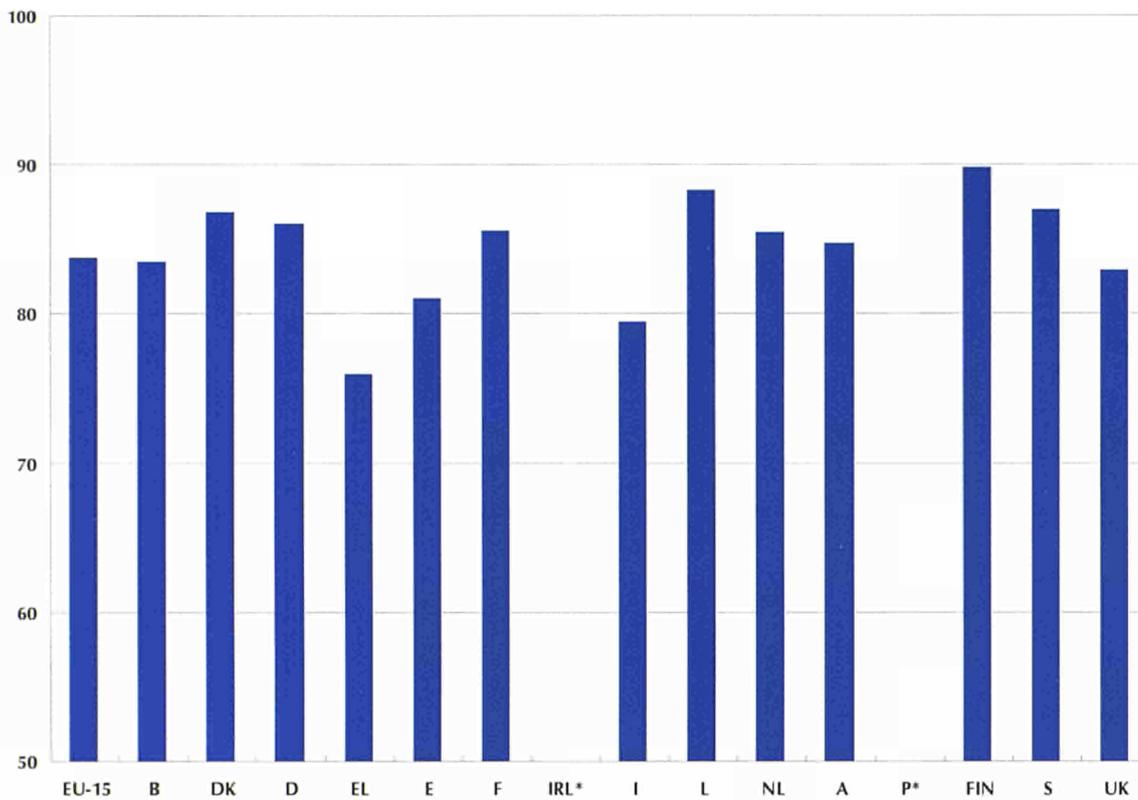
	Latest year available	no. of dwellings	Latest month available	no. of dwellings	no. of dwellings per 1,000 inhabitants	Index, 1995 = 100
EU-15		:	04-98	:	:	92.8
B	1997	50,847	04-98	3,103	:	82.8
DK	1997	16,711	07-98	1,269	:	131.8
D	1997	530,263	06-98	46,075	:	86.5
EL	1996	86,741	05-97	7,527	0.72	127.5
E	1997	304,763	04-98	25,845	:	109.8
F	1997	299,845	08-98	27,447	:	106.8
IRL (1)	1997	37,060	06-98	:	:	154.7
I	1997	145,435	12-97	9,700	0.17	67.0
L	1997	3,411	06-98	293	:	131.4
NL	1997	101,501	08-98	5,357	:	65.3
A		:		:	:	:
P	1997	94,786	12-97	8,667	0.87	135.2
FIN	1997	31,117	07-98	1,748	:	111.3
S	1997	11,659	06-98	814	:	:
UK (2)	1997	188,900	07-98	17,100	:	122.4

1) quarterly data
2) buildings starts

Source: eurostat

Capacity utilisation rates

Figure 2.23



Capacity utilisation rates:
07-98 (%)

Source: DG II, Business Survey

Growth rate:
latest month, t / t-12 (%)

10-97

01-98

04-98

07-98

Table 2.16

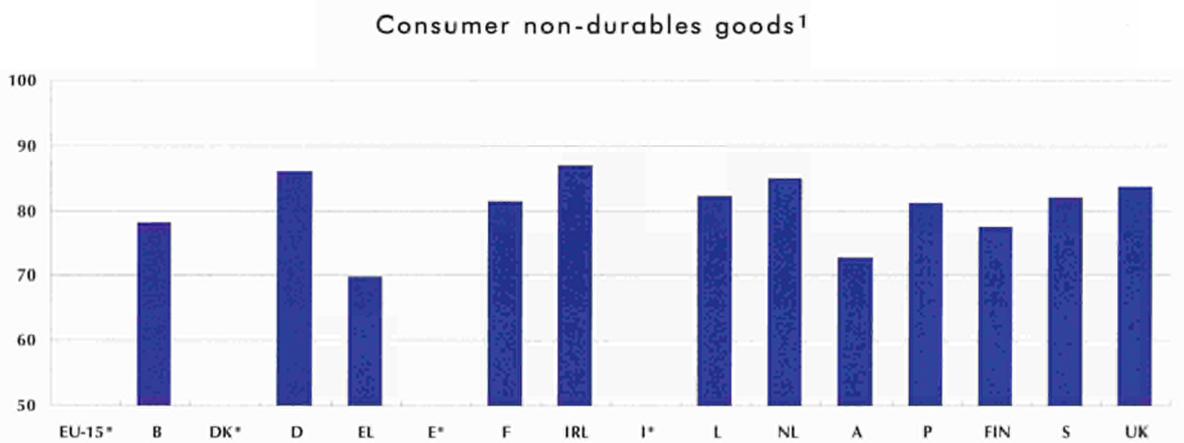
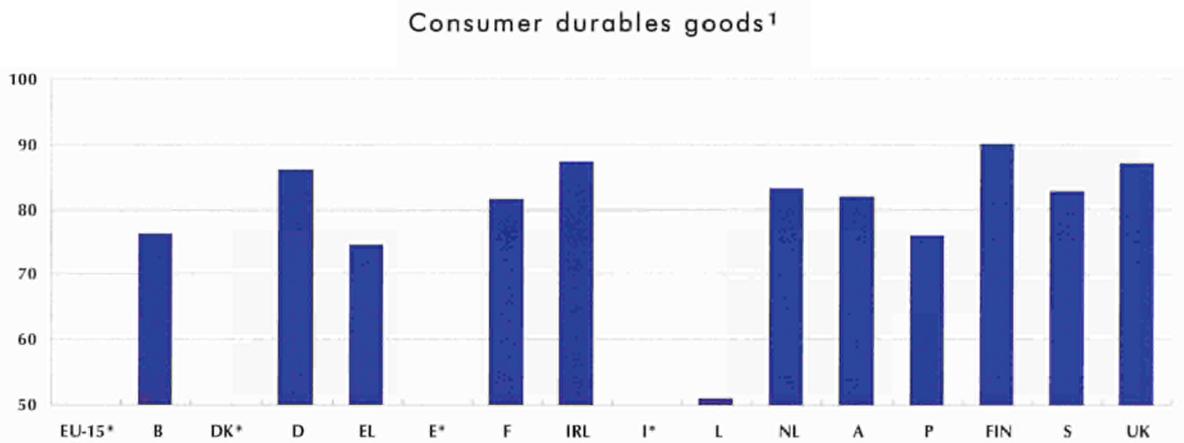
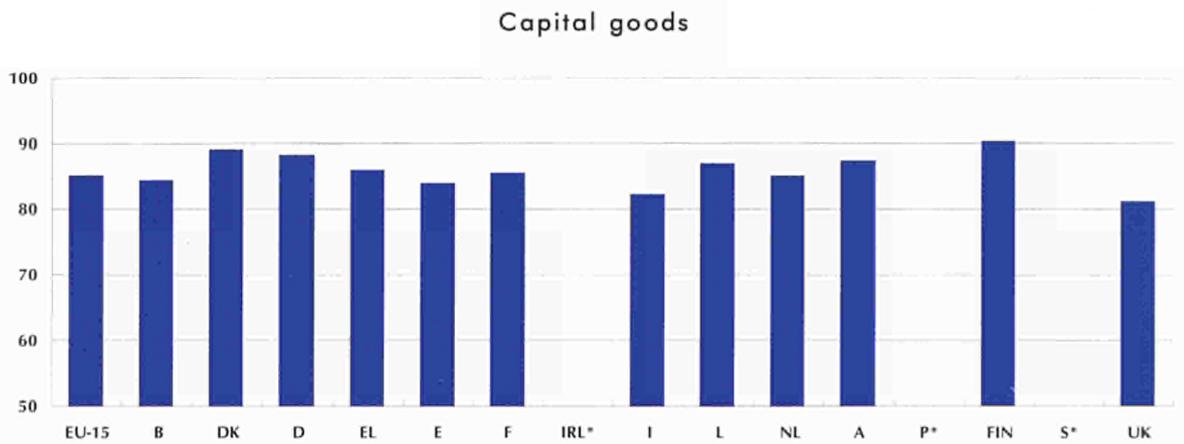
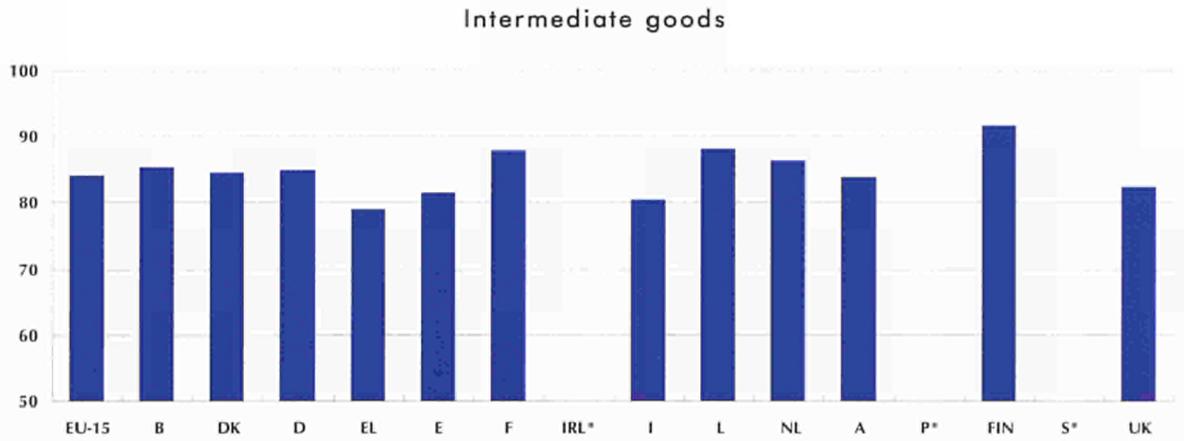
	Growth rate: latest month, t / t-12 (%)	10-97	01-98	04-98	07-98
EU-15	1.6	83.2	83.2	83.3	83.8
B	1.3	83.2	81.9	82.6	83.5
DK	2.1	84.0	85.4	83.9	86.8
D	2.3	84.9	84.7	85.3	86.1
EL	-0.4	74.3	75.0	77.0	76.0
E	2.8	80.5	79.4	80.0	81.1
F	2.1	84.8	84.0	85.2	85.6
IRL	-0.4	74.2	76.6	:	:
I	2.3	77.7	79.0	78.2	79.5
L	4.5	84.8	87.5	87.9	88.3
NL	0.7	85.2	85.3	85.6	85.5
A	1.4	84.0	83.1	83.3	84.7
P	-1.1	81.9	80.5	:	:
FIN	3.2	89.0	89.0	88.0	89.8
S	0.0	85.0	87.0	86.0	87.0
UK	-1.0	85.1	84.7	84.1	83.0

Capacity utilisation rates (%)

Source: DG II, Business Survey

Figure 2.24

Capacity utilisation rates for the main industrial groupings, 07-98 (%)



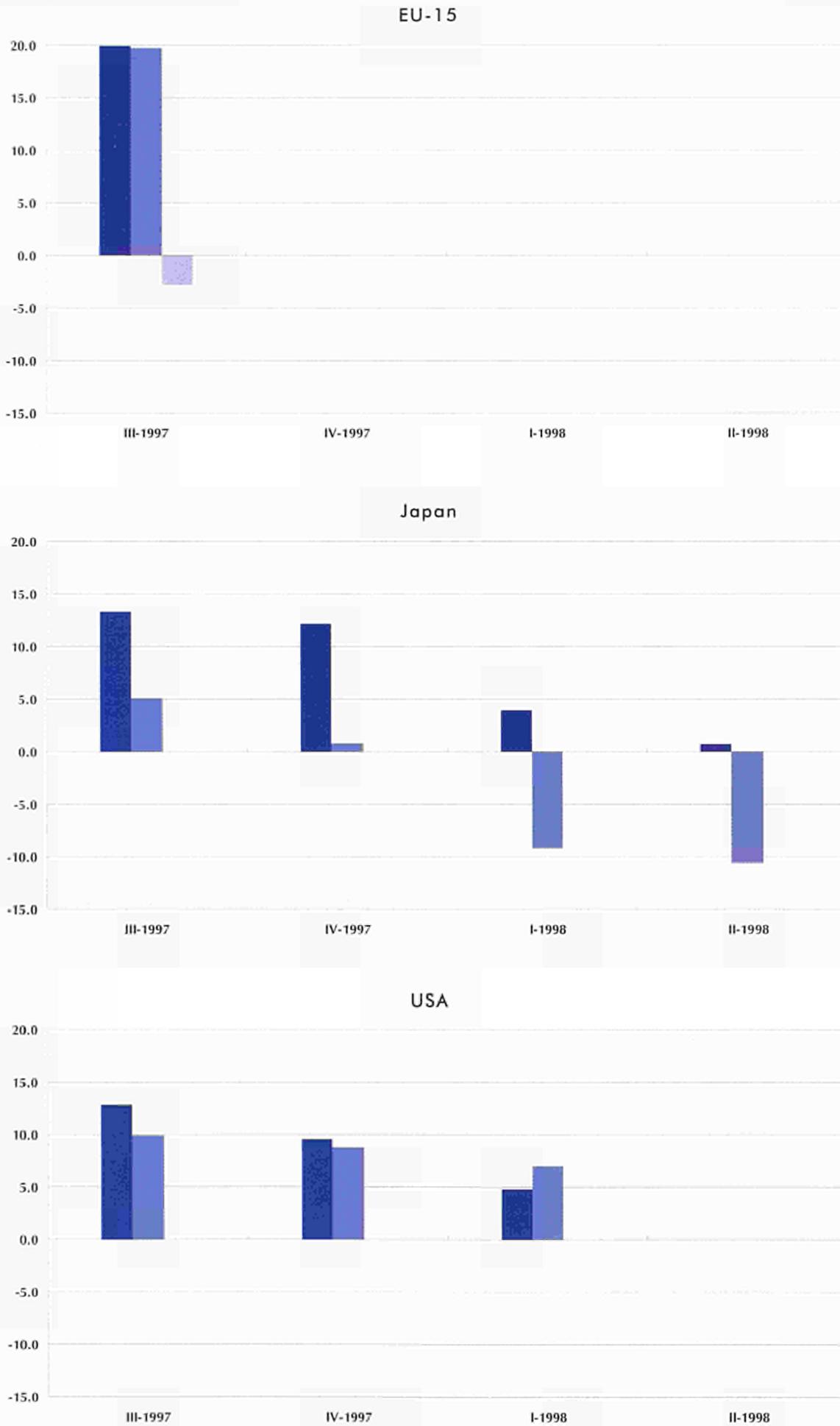
1) data is for 04-97

Source: DG II, Business Survey

Foreign trade indices

Figure 2.25

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



Source:  eurostat

Figure 2.26

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

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

Source:  eurostat

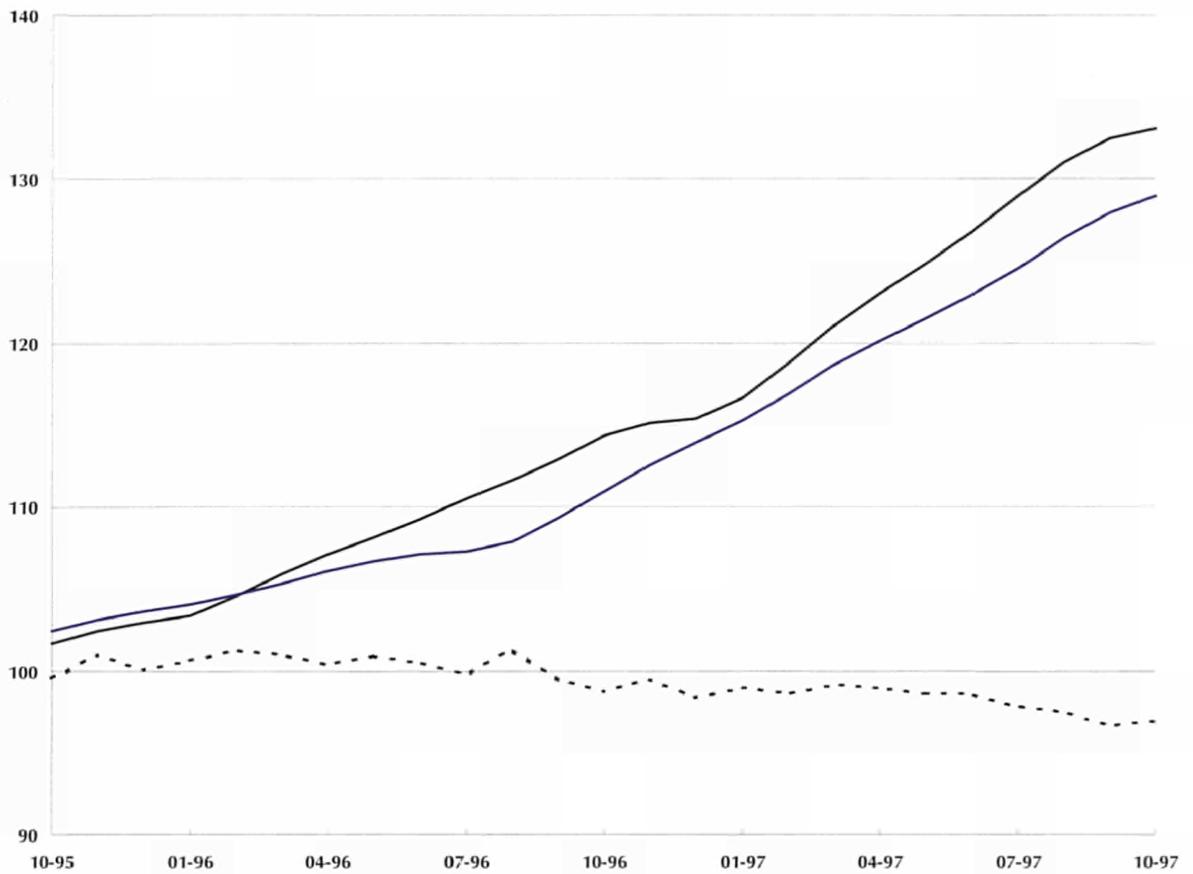


Table 2.17

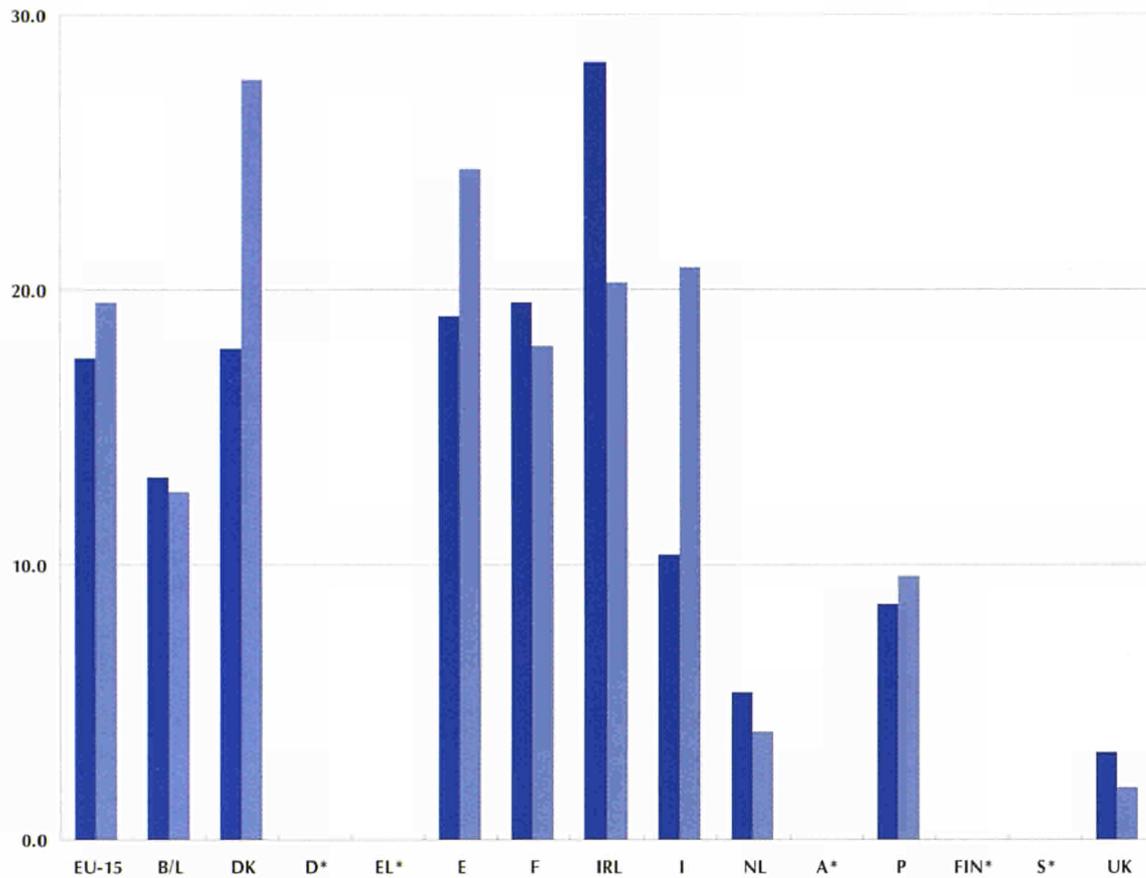
Foreign trade indices (value indices are in ECU terms): growth rate, three months compared to the previous three months (%)

Source:  eurostat

	Latest 3 months available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EU-15	08-97	⇒ 10-97	4.2	2.5	3.9	1.9	-1.4
B/L	09-97	⇒ 11-97	-3.7	0.6	-2.4	-3.3	-0.5
DK	09-97	⇒ 11-97	1.8	0.6	2.8	1.3	1.2
D	07-97	⇒ 09-97	3.1	2.4	3.2	1.7	-0.8
EL	07-97	⇒ 09-97	3.1	1.3	1.5	-1.8	-0.2
E	09-97	⇒ 11-97	4.5	3.4	6.4	6.0	1.2
F	09-97	⇒ 11-97	4.2	3.1	3.3	1.5	-0.4
IRL	08-97	⇒ 10-97	7.1	5.6	4.1	3.0	1.5
I	08-97	⇒ 10-97	4.1	2.9	4.9	3.9	-1.2
NL	08-97	⇒ 10-97	3.5	2.6	2.3	-0.2	0.2
A		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
P	08-97	⇒ 10-97	2.3	0.4	3.5	0.9	-0.9
FIN		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
S		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
UK	09-97	⇒ 11-97	0.0	-0.3	1.5	1.4	0.9

Foreign trade indices

Figure 2.27



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

■ Export value
■ Import value

Source: eurostat

Table 2.18

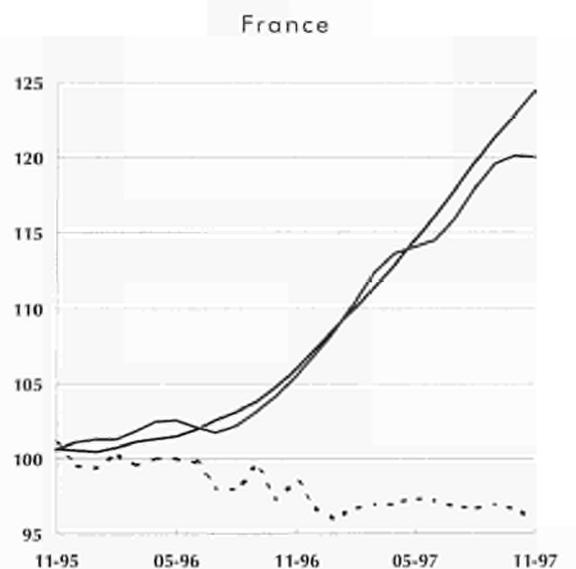
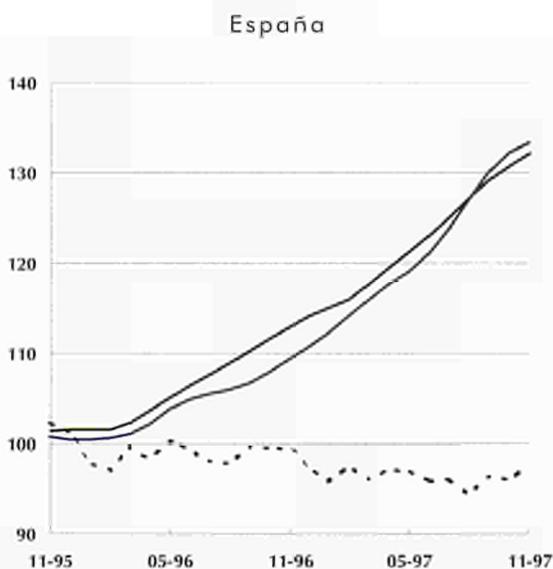
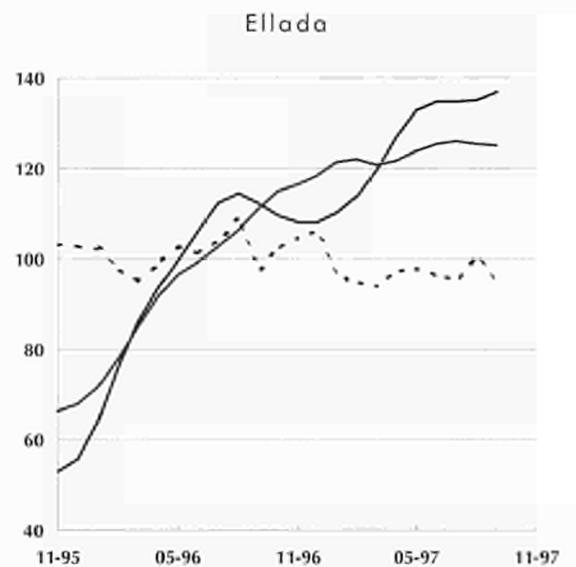
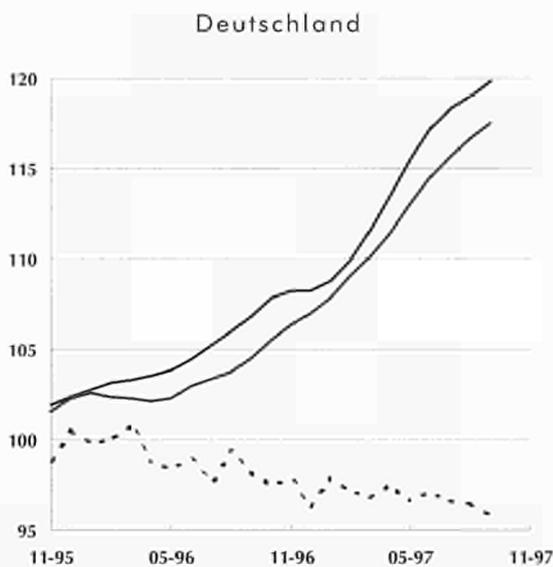
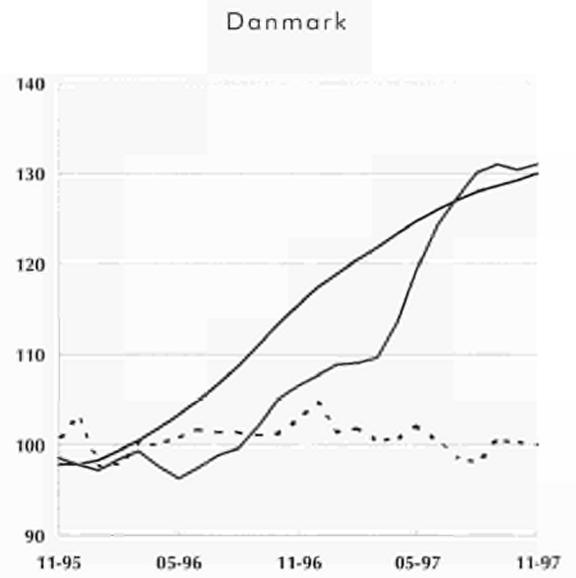
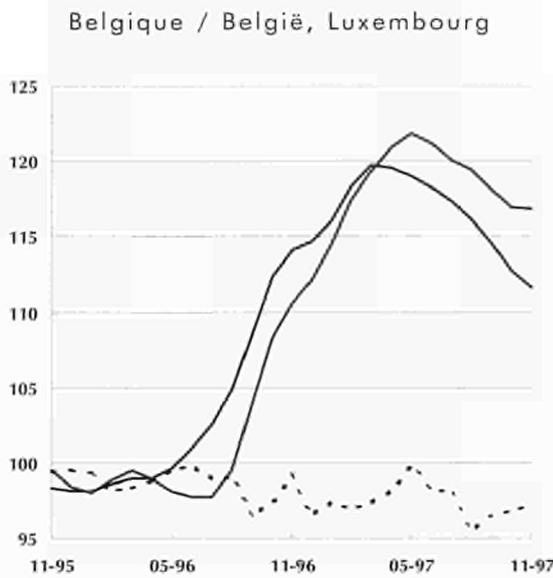
	Latest 3 months available			Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume		
EU-15	08-97	⇒	10-97	17.5	11.0	19.6	9.8	-2.8
B/L	09-97	⇒	11-97	3.8	-1.5	6.7	0.5	-0.8
DK	09-97	⇒	11-97	12.4	5.0	24.4	14.4	-1.5
D	07-97	⇒	09-97	13.0	8.5	14.2	7.3	-2.1
EL	07-97	⇒	09-97	6.5	-0.5	12.2	-1.5	-6.2
E	09-97	⇒	11-97	17.2	14.1	23.8	16.9	-2.9
F	09-97	⇒	11-97	18.1	14.0	14.6	8.6	-1.9
IRL	08-97	⇒	10-97	28.3	31.3	20.2	17.1	-5.3
I	08-97	⇒	10-97	10.4	7.1	20.8	16.4	-0.8
NL	08-97	⇒	10-97	5.4	-5.1	3.9	-5.9	0.6
A		⇒		:	:	:	:	:
P	08-97	⇒	10-97	8.6	1.9	9.6	2.7	-0.6
FIN		⇒		:	:	:	:	:
S		⇒		:	:	:	:	:
UK	09-97	⇒	11-97	2.2	5.1	2.7	6.4	0.6

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

Source: eurostat

Figure 2.28

Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1995 = 100)



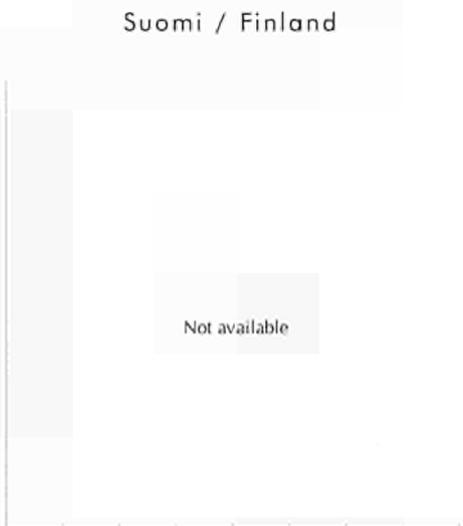
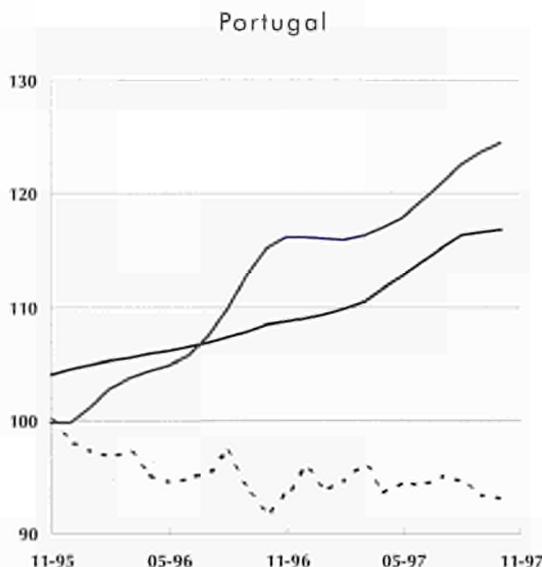
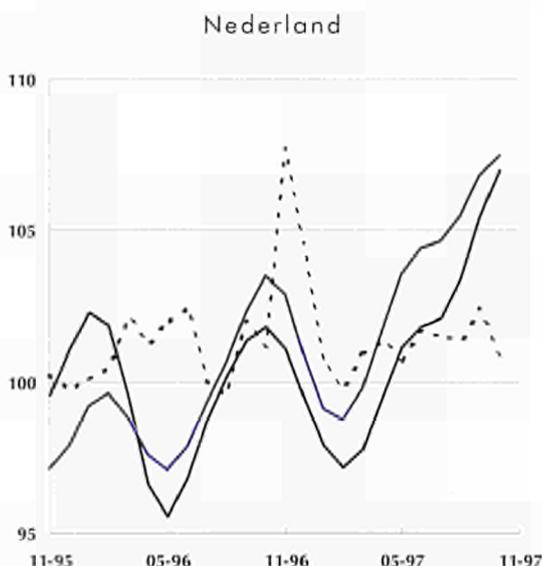
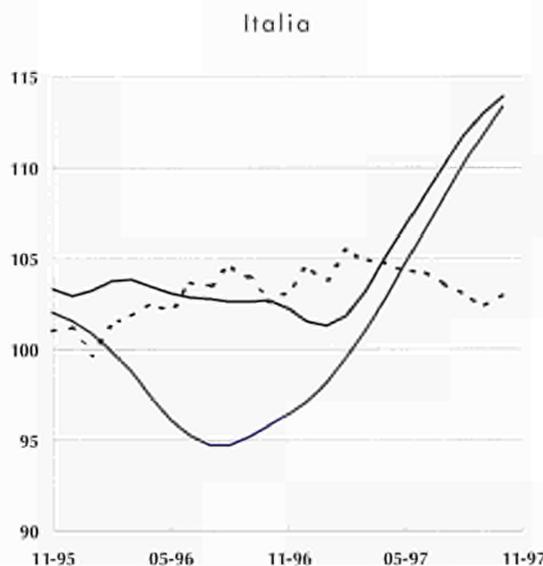
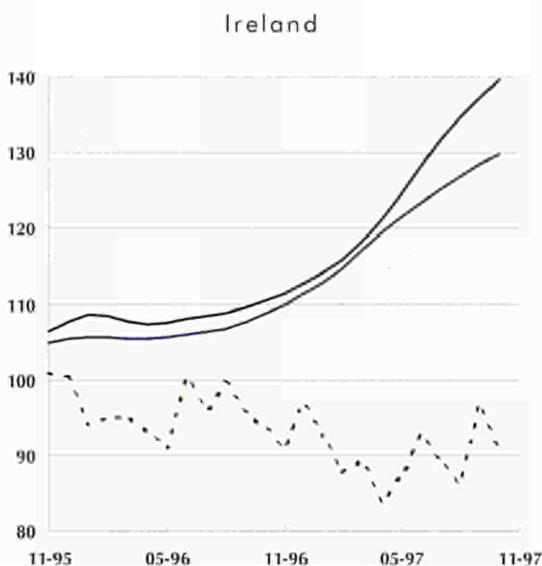
Export value index ———
Import value index ———
Terms of trade - - - - -

Source: eurostat

Foreign trade indices (trend cycle)

Figure 2.28

Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1995 = 100)



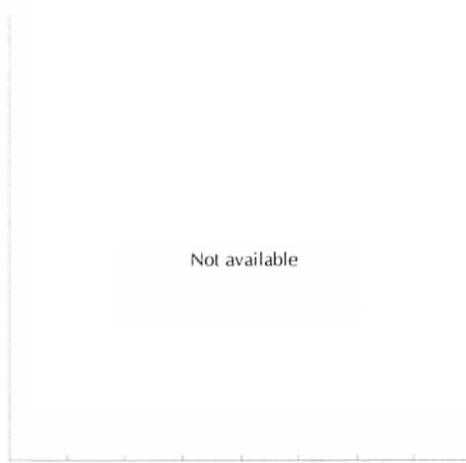
— Export value index
— Import value index
- - - Terms of trade

Source: eurostat

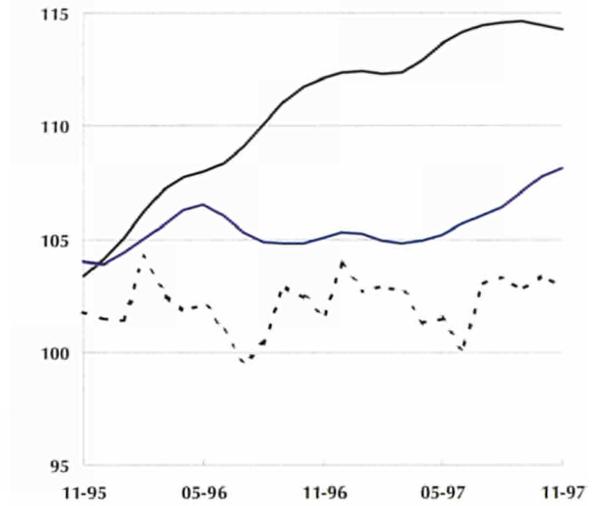
Figure 2.28

Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1995 = 100)

Sverige



United Kingdom



Export value index ———

Import value index ———

Terms of trade - - - - -

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

For the indices of imports and exports, foreign trade data of industrial products (following the nomenclature of the Harmonised System) were grouped according to the industrial NACE Rev. 1 activity to which they belong. This grouping of products causes inevitably certain inaccuracies which can reduce the reliability of these foreign trade series. The indices for 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 89.

Source:  eurostat

3.

Latest outlook: services

Commentary	52
Volume of retail sales	54
First registration of private and commercial cars	58
Tourism	62



3. Latest outlook: services

Retail trade

Retail sales volumes continued to grow within Europe into 1998. In recent months the trend has been for the EUR-11 aggregate to be expanding at a slightly slower rate than that observed for the whole of the EU. Year on year growth for the first quarter of 1998 showed that EU-15 retail sales volumes expanded by 2.4%, compared to a EUR-11 figure of 2.1%. There has been a positive trend to retail sales observed since May 1996.

Four of the Member States reported growth in retail sales above the level of 4%: they were Belgium (6.8%), Ireland (10.2%), the Netherlands (4.9%) and the United Kingdom (4.4%). None of the Member States reported a declining trend in retail sales, although Germany, Greece and Italy all reported that retail sales grew by less than one per cent (over the twelve months to March 1998).

More recent data is available for some of the countries within the EU. Looking at growth for the latest three months period (compared to the previous three month period) we find that all Member States again report positive trends. The highest growth rates are found in the Benelux countries and Ireland.

New vehicle registrations

In 1997 there were more than 13 million new vehicle registrations in the European Union. Not surprisingly, the five largest Member States in terms of population recorded the highest levels of new vehicle registration. Nevertheless, there were marked divergences in the trends seen in the Member States. Whilst in Germany, there were more than 3.5 million new vehicle registrations in 1997, France reported only 1.7 million. The reduced level of new vehicle registrations in France may be explained by the tax incentives given in 1996 which had a negative effect on sales of new cars in 1997. Indeed, data for 1998 revealed an immediate return to positive growth rates for new vehicle registration in France. Annual figures for the other large European economies were as follows: Italy (2.4 million), the United Kingdom (2.2 million) and Spain (1.1 million).

Looking at the trends for the first half of 1998, we may observe that new vehicle registrations were rising for the latest data available in all Member States (with the exception of Italy and the United Kingdom, where reductions of the magnitude of 3% were recorded). Particularly high rates of growth were seen in Denmark and Finland, where new vehicle registrations were expanding by nearly 25% in the summer months of 1998.

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

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

In 1997 there were more than 13 million new vehicle registrations in the EU

Tourism

During 1997 there were almost 590 million nights spent in hotels and similar establishments by residents of the European Union residing in their country of origin. The highest figure was for Germany, where German residents spent almost 150 million nights in hotels or similar establishments.

Looking at the growth rates for the latest three months data available compared to the same three month period of a year before, we find that there were six Member States where there was a reduction in the number of residents spending nights in hotels or similar establishments. The most marked change was observed in Denmark (a reduction of nearly 40%), whilst the downward trend seen in the United Kingdom was also sizeable (more than 10%). The decline in the number of nights spent in Germany and Italy was moderate (at -0.6% and -0.9%). The sharp decline observed in Danish figures may well be influenced by a change in methodology.

Turning to the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments by non-residents of a country, we may observe that there were almost as many nights spent in Europe by non-residents as residents (520 million compared to 590 million in 1997). Spain was the country that had the highest rate of non-resident visitors in the EU in 1997 (with 106 million nights in hotels and similar establishments). The second most popular destination (in terms of

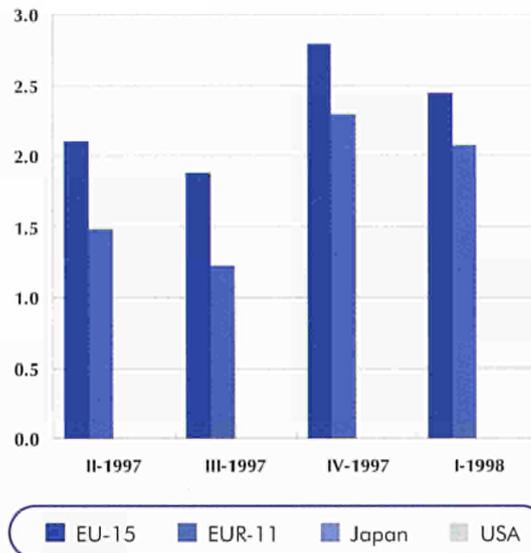


Figure 3.1

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

Source: eurostat

nights spent in hotels or similar establishments) was the United Kingdom followed by Italy, with 88 million and 85 million nights respectively.

Denmark again experienced a large annual reduction (of 27.5%) when comparing the data for the period March to May 1998 with the same period in 1997. There were two countries that were able to report expansion in the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments by non-residents in excess of 10% for the latest period available; they were the Netherlands (up by 18.8%) and Greece (up 12.3%).

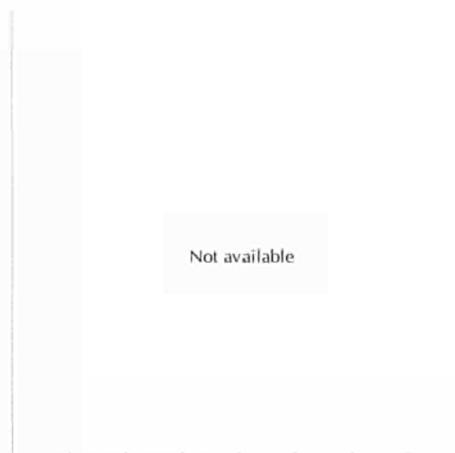


Figure 3.2

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

Source: eurostat

Table 3.1

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

	1995	1996	1997	01-98	02-98	03-98	04-98	05-98	06-98
EU-15	100.0	101.7	103.7	98.6	92.3	101.8	:	:	:
B	100.0	108.2	111.0	113.8	103.6	117.6	120.4	119.4	:
DK	100.0	101.5	103.6	104.1	89.1	96.2	107.4	:	:
D	100.0	100.2	99.6	93.1	86.8	100.5	:	:	:
EL	100.0	101.4	102.4	100.8	93.7	86.8	109.4	96.9	:
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F	100.0	101.8	104.7	104.5	93.0	101.9	106.2	107.2	:
IRL	100.0	106.6	114.9	118.6	119.1	117.2	123.1	125.9	:
I	100.0	100.5	101.7	89.0	87.7	99.1	102.2	:	:
L	100.0	98.5	103.3	102.6	91.4	:	:	:	:
NL	100.0	103.1	106.9	107.0	94.0	103.0	110.0	118.0	114.0
A	100.0	102.1	102.1	94.9	91.7	102.0	:	:	:
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	100.0	104.1	108.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
S	100.0	100.4	103.9	100.9	90.2	101.9	103.6	:	:
UK	100.0	102.8	108.1	103.3	102.4	103.8	107.3	106.4	:
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source:  eurostat

Table 3.2

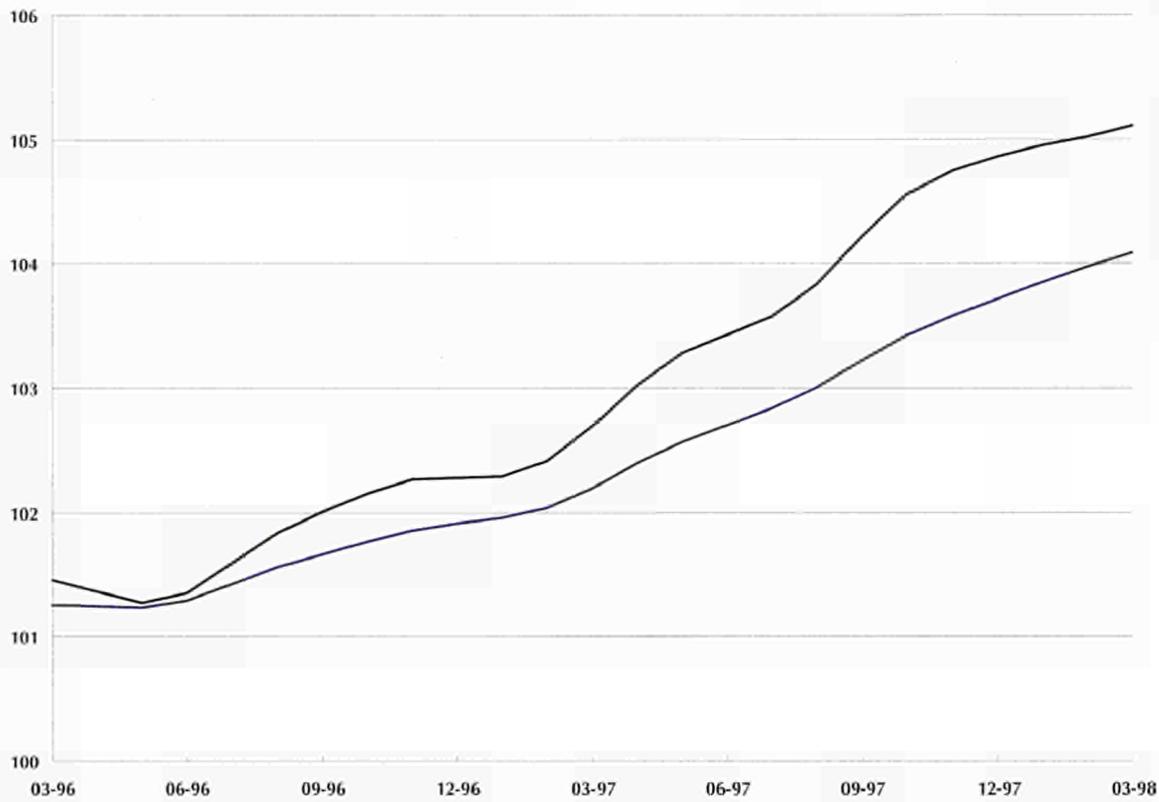
Volume of
retail sales:
indices, seasonally
adjusted data
(1995 = 100)

	1995	1996	1997	01-98	02-98	03-98	04-98	05-98	06-98
EU-15	100.0	101.7	103.7	104.9	105.1	104.9	:	:	:
B	100.0	108.2	111.0	116.4	116.0	115.2	116.7	117.8	:
DK	100.0	101.5	103.6	105.8	105.4	105.8	106.9	:	:
D	100.0	100.2	99.6	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	100.0	101.4	102.4	103.3	101.6	100.6	:	:	:
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F	100.0	101.8	104.7	107.9	107.4	106.6	108.8	108.0	:
IRL	100.0	106.6	114.9	120.2	123.8	121.7	123.2	125.7	:
I	100.0	100.5	101.7	102.3	102.2	102.2	102.3	:	:
L	100.0	98.5	103.3	105.7	105.8	:	:	:	:
NL	100.0	103.1	106.9	110.3	110.3	110.1	110.8	111.5	112.2
A	100.0	102.1	102.1	103.2	104.8	101.4	:	:	:
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	100.0	104.1	108.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
S	100.0	100.4	103.9	107.4	105.6	105.7	106.3	:	:
UK	100.0	102.8	108.1	112.2	110.9	111.2	111.0	112.9	:
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source:  eurostat

Retail sales

Figure 3.3

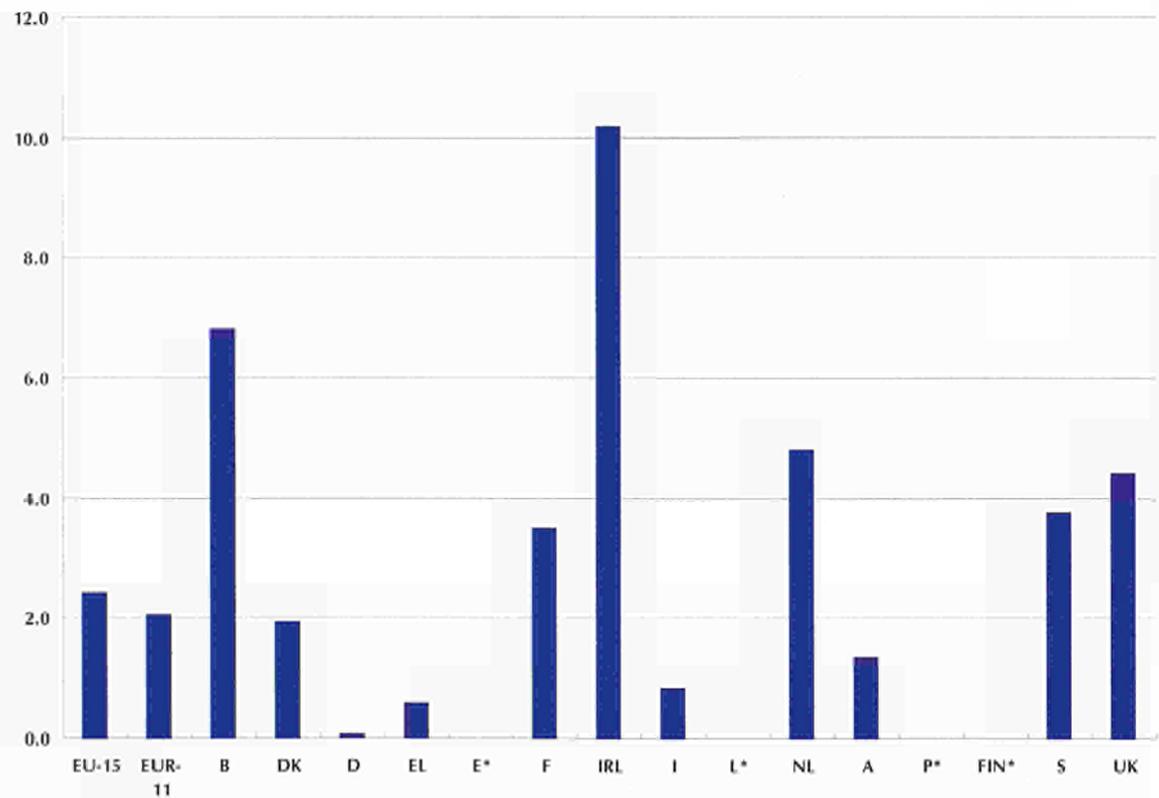


Volume of retail sales (1995 = 100)

— EU-15
— EUR-11

Source: eurostat

Figure 3.4



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

Source: eurostat

Table 3.3

	1997	12-97	01-98	02-98	03-98	04-98	05-98	Latest 3 months available		t / t-1 (%)	t / t-4 (%)	
EU-15	102.0	126.1	98.0	93.0	100.5	:	:	01-98	⇄	03-98	-0.1	1.2
B	111.8	133.6	108.5	103.2	113.5	114.1	118.0	03-98	⇄	05-98	0.0	1.6
DK	101.4	118.7	96.5	89.1	98.0	107.9	:	02-98	⇄	04-98	0.9	2.1
D	100.0	119.0	94.3	89.3	97.5	:	:	01-98	⇄	03-98	:	-1.1
EL	102.3	134.2	101.6	97.6	97.3	114.6	102.5	03-98	⇄	05-98	:	0.4
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇄		:	:
F	104.8	131.0	101.0	91.2	100.3	104.5	105.2	03-98	⇄	05-98	0.1	-0.1
IRL	106.4	131.7	99.8	104.6	105.1	111.3	112.9	03-98	⇄	05-98	1.5	6.0
I	97.1	140.8	91.9	87.5	98.7	100.1	:	02-98	⇄	04-98	0.5	1.1
L	102.5	122.7	100.5	91.8	:	:	:	12-97	⇄	02-98	0.8	7.8
NL	102.9	114.6	107.0	92.6	97.4	102.1	:	02-98	⇄	04-98	0.2	-0.1
A	98.8	118.7	93.1	93.7	96.0	:	:	01-98	⇄	03-98	0.3	0.3
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇄		:	:
FIN	100.9	119.3	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇄	12-97	-0.4	0.4
S	103.3	119.3	101.4	91.2	102.0	100.5	:	02-98	⇄	04-98	-0.4	-1.2
UK	104.7	121.2	101.7	104.2	106.5	108.9	107.3	03-98	⇄	05-98	1.0	4.0
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇄		:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇄		:	:

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

Source:  eurostat

Table 3.4

	1997	01-98	02-98	03-98	04-98	05-98	06-98	Latest 3 months available		t / t-1 (%)	t / t-4 (%)	
EU-15	106.7	104.0	80.3	94.9	:	:	:	01-98	⇄	03-98	0.2	1.1
B	124.1	145.7	95.2	120.7	143.6	144.6	:	03-98	⇄	05-98	1.7	5.7
DK	105.6	120.5	73.1	79.0	103.2	:	:	02-98	⇄	04-98	-0.5	-2.5
D	97.0	90.1	70.5	89.9	:	:	:	01-98	⇄	03-98	:	-4.6
EL	97.0	108.0	86.8	59.0	115.6	90.4	:	03-98	⇄	05-98	:	-2.7
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇄		:	:
F	104.0	126.7	77.6	91.5	107.4	122.6	:	03-98	⇄	05-98	1.3	4.1
IRL	124.4	137.9	95.5	106.8	122.4	140.7	:	03-98	⇄	05-98	1.0	18.3
I	114.5	96.5	85.8	103.8	115.8	:	:	02-98	⇄	04-98	1.3	0.9
L	102.0	118.9	73.5	:	:	:	:	12-97	⇄	02-98	1.2	10.7
NL	104.4	105.0	75.0	89.0	107.0	119.0	108.0	04-98	⇄	06-98	0.4	4.4
A	102.1	98.8	79.7	89.8	:	:	:	01-98	⇄	03-98	0.5	0.4
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇄		:	:
FIN	103.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇄	12-97	-0.6	-0.3
S	99.0	92.3	74.8	87.3	101.6	:	:	02-98	⇄	04-98	0.7	2.9
UK	112.1	98.0	89.5	94.6	104.0	110.0	:	03-98	⇄	05-98	1.0	3.1
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇄		:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		⇄		:	:

Source:  eurostat

Retail sales and first registration of private and commercial cars

Table 3.5

	1997	01-98	02-98	03-98	04-98	05-98	06-98	Latest 3 months available	t / t-1 (%)	t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	106.5	100.7	97.4	108.0	:	:	:	01-98 ⇒ 03-98	1.7	6.4
B	96.7	92.9	85.6	97.2	98.4	99.5	:	03-98 ⇒ 05-98	0.7	4.3
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒	:	:
D	97.4	88.5	88.1	109.8	:	:	:	01-98 ⇒ 03-98	:	7.1
EL	114.8	102.0	100.7	97.2	106.5	102.6	:	03-98 ⇒ 05-98	:	0.9
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒	:	:
F	106.2	109.6	99.4	104.6	103.2	103.8	:	03-98 ⇒ 05-98	1.7	9.4
IRL	118.0	117.8	105.8	109.5	122.6	120.6	:	03-98 ⇒ 05-98	3.1	11.9
I	113.0	91.2	99.1	110.2	105.1	:	:	02-98 ⇒ 04-98	-1.0	-0.7
L	114.8	111.3	105.8	:	:	:	:	12-97 ⇒ 02-98	10.5	28.5
NL	111.3	109.0	103.0	113.0	117.0	121.0	125.0	04-98 ⇒ 06-98	2.3	8.7
A	105.2	92.2	90.3	96.2	:	:	:	01-98 ⇒ 03-98	0.5	0.5
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒	:	:
FIN	114.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇒ 12-97	1.9	5.9
S	104.1	108.8	90.3	101.3	100.6	:	:	02-98 ⇒ 04-98	2.0	9.8
UK	117.6	128.5	116.5	114.1	120.1	113.3	:	03-98 ⇒ 05-98	0.9	9.1
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒	:	:

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

Source:  eurostat

Table 3.6

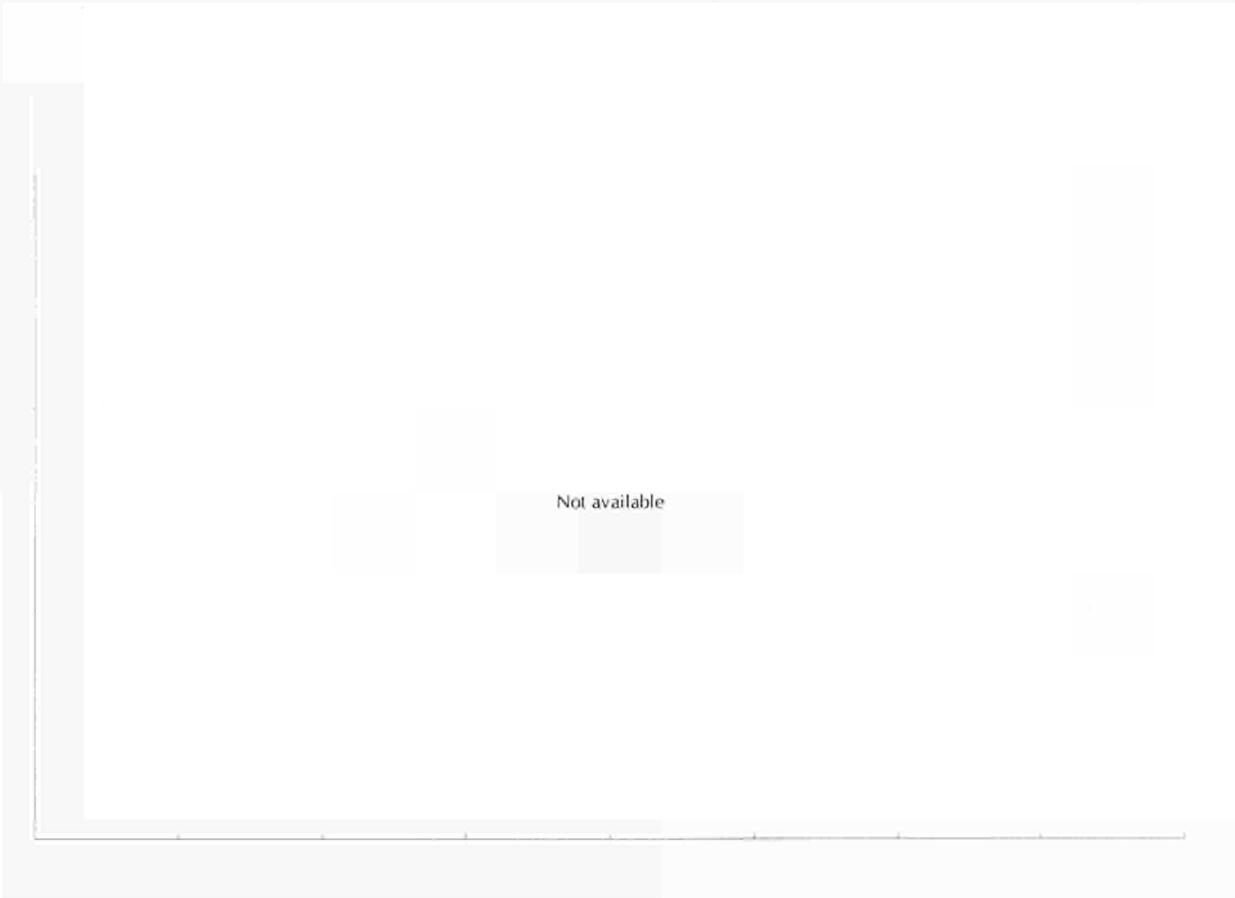
	1997	04-98	05-98	06-98	07-98	08-98	09-98	Latest 3 months available	t / t-1 (%)	t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	13,328	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒	:	:
B	407	49	:	:	:	:	:	02-98 ⇒ 04-98	:	14.2
DK	153	16	13	21	12	12	:	06-98 ⇒ 08-98	:	73.6
D	3,528	299	319	343	323	256	:	06-98 ⇒ 08-98	:	0.9
EL	162	:	:	:	:	:	:	01-98 ⇒ 03-98	:	9.5
E	1,091	101	101	118	:	:	:	04-98 ⇒ 06-98	:	10.3
F	1,713	166	137	102	:	:	:	04-98 ⇒ 06-98	:	7.2
IRL	126	17	:	:	:	:	:	02-98 ⇒ 04-98	:	9.7
I	2,412	231	217	216	:	:	:	04-98 ⇒ 06-98	:	-3.4
L	32	4	3	3	3	:	:	05-98 ⇒ 07-98	:	15.5
NL	478	48	47	49	50	:	:	05-98 ⇒ 07-98	:	17.3
A	302	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97 ⇒ 12-97	:	-3.1
P	317	48	47	49	50	:	:	05-98 ⇒ 07-98	:	72.4
FIN	105	12	11	11	:	:	:	04-98 ⇒ 06-98	:	18.6
S	259	27	25	27	21	20	24	07-98 ⇒ 09-98	:	11.1
UK	2,244	178	:	:	:	:	:	02-98 ⇒ 04-98	:	9.9
Japan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒	:	:
USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒	:	:

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

Source:  eurostat

Figure 3.5

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

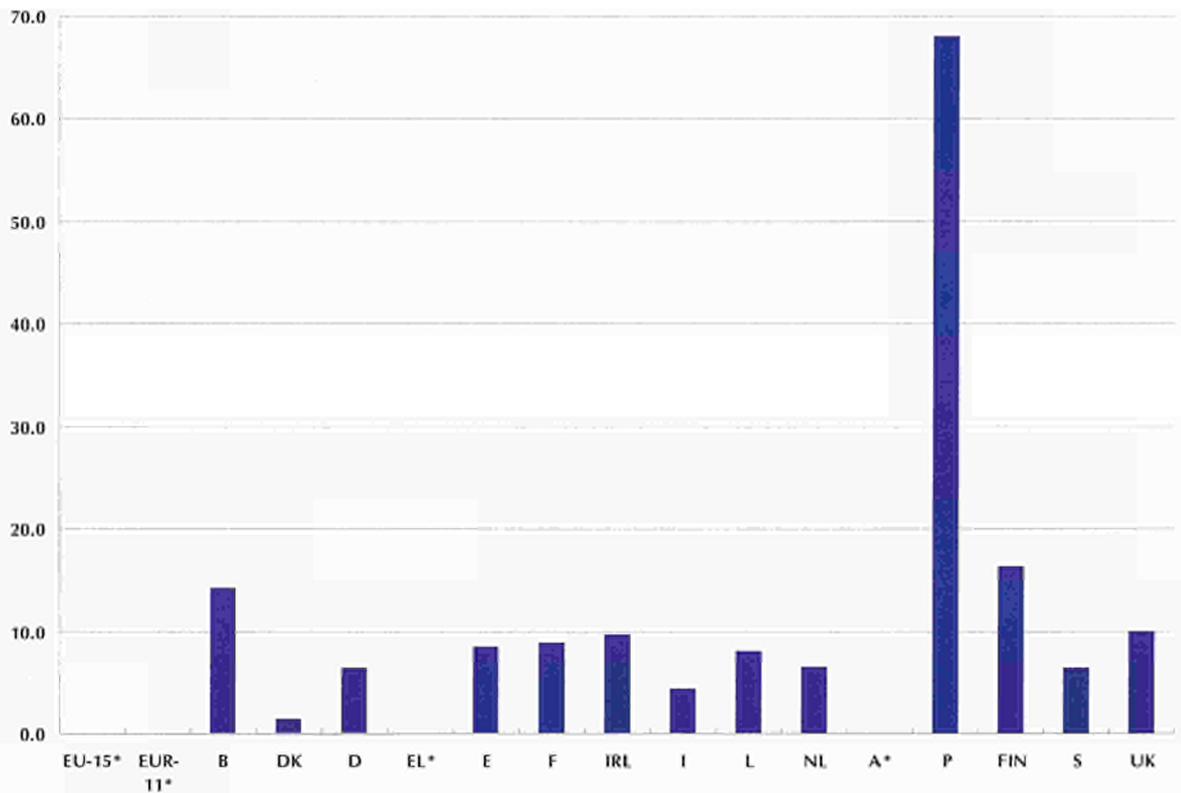


EU-15 —
EUR-11 —

Source: eurostat

Figure 3.6

First registration of private and commercial cars: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 02-98 to 04-98 (%)

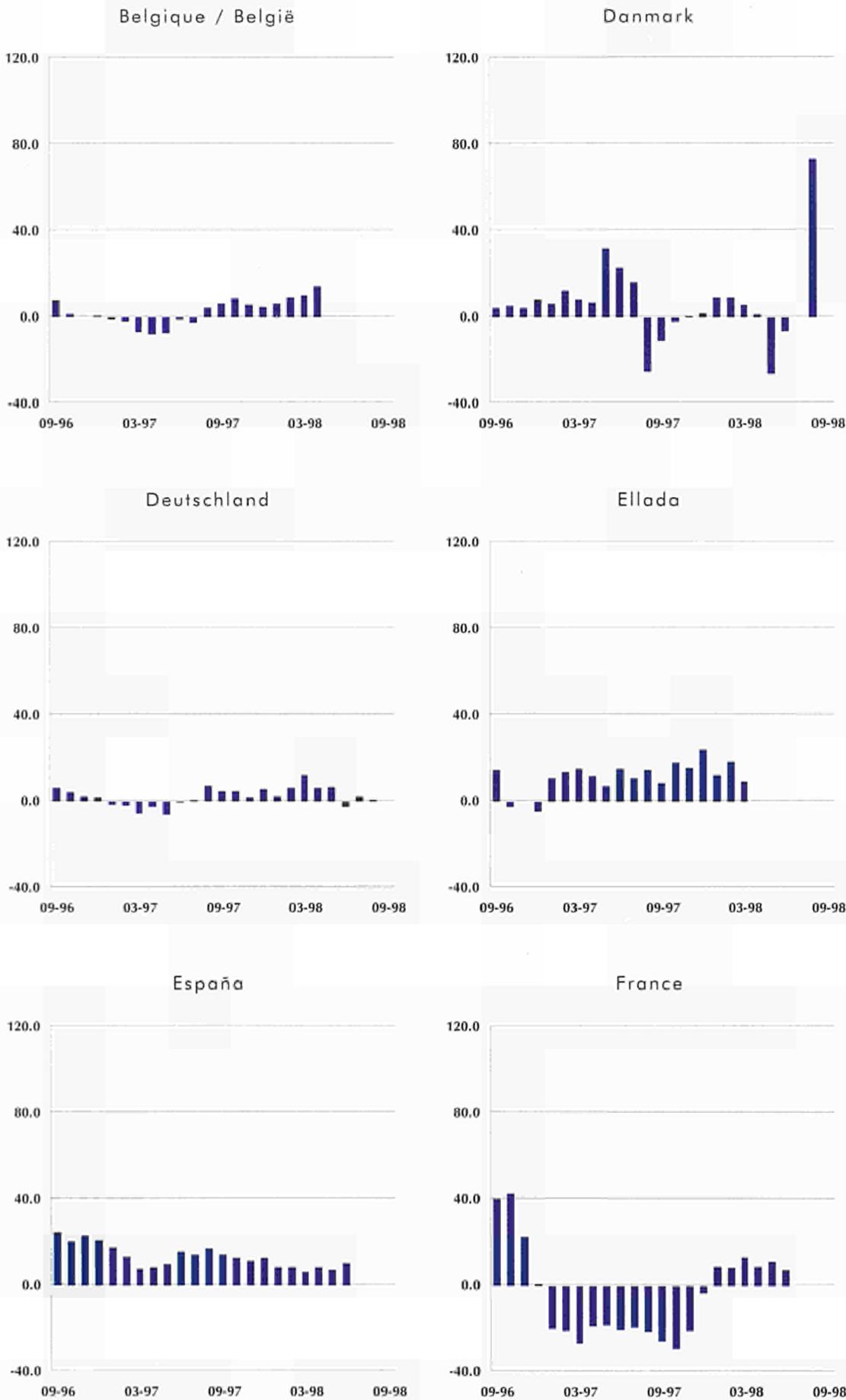


Source: eurostat

First registration of private and commercial cars

Figure 3.7

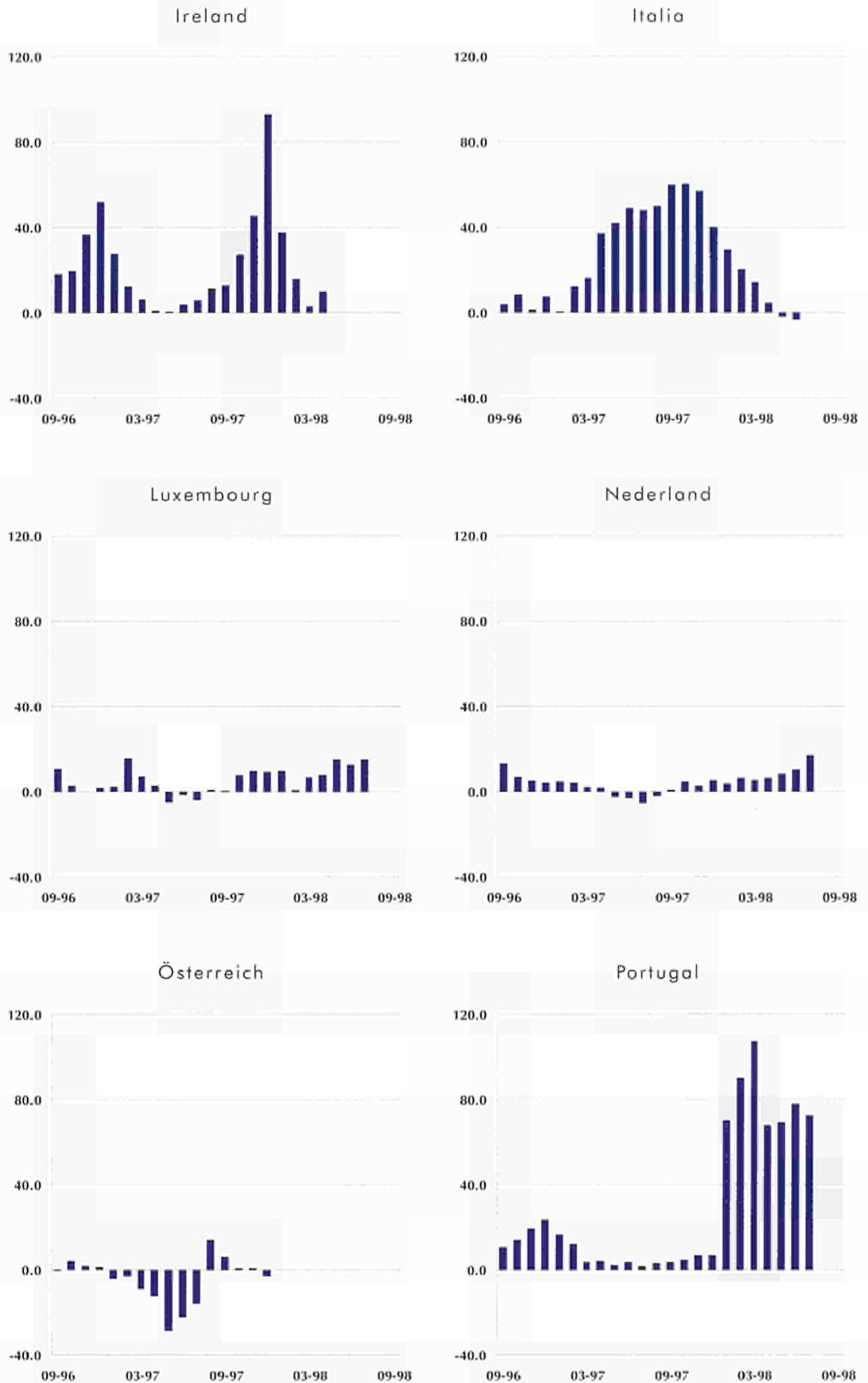
First registration of private and commercial cars: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year (%)



Source: eurostat

Figure 3.7

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

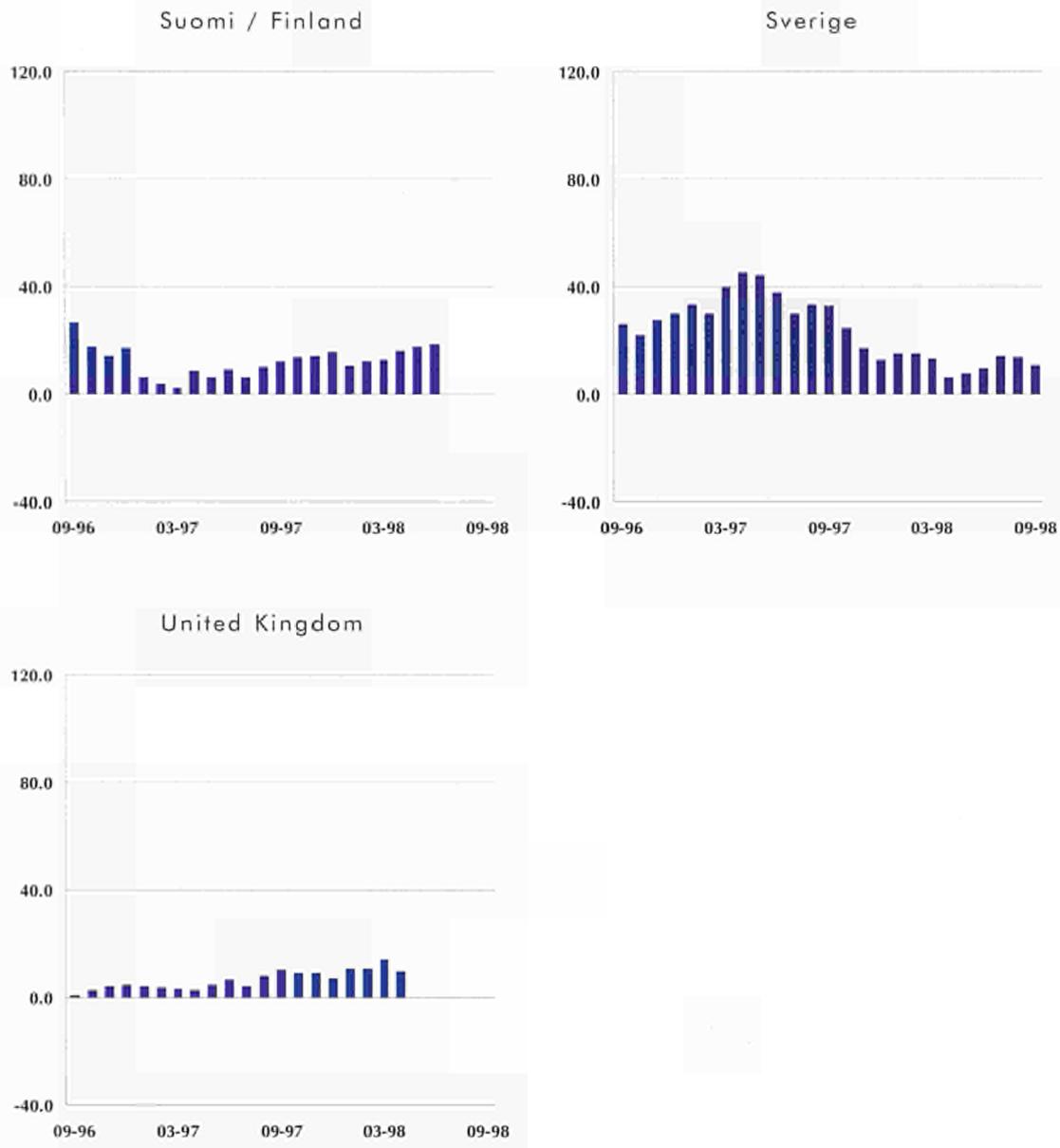


Source: eurostat

First registration of private and commercial cars

Figure 3.7

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



Source: eurostat

Table 3.7

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

	1997	01-98	02-98	03-98	04-98	05-98	06-98	Latest 3 months available		t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	589,541	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒		:
B	3,338	154	215	195	307	327	:	03-98	⇒ 05-98	8.2
DK	6,122	273	275	352	295	348	:	03-98	⇒ 05-98	-39.4
D	144,469	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	-0.6
EL	13,373	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	20.7
E	61,159	3,048	3,559	4,572	5,829	5,168	5,683	04-98	⇒ 06-98	12.3
F	92,666	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	1.3
IRL	6,000	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒		:
I	120,920	6,656	:	:	:	:	:	11-97	⇒ 01-98	-0.9
L	83	5	6	7	7	7	:	03-98	⇒ 05-98	-2.1
NL	9,861	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	13.7
A	16,083	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	7.1
P	8,499	434	504	559	703	646	:	03-98	⇒ 05-98	-4.1
FIN	9,115	574	714	822	766	746	:	03-98	⇒ 05-98	0.6
S	14,815	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	4.5
UK	94,900	3,310	4,480	5,570	6,390	7,330	:	03-98	⇒ 05-98	-10.7

Source:  eurostat

Table 3.8

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

	1997	01-98	02-98	03-98	04-98	05-98	06-98	Latest 3 months available		t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	514,955	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒		:
B	9,267	513	584	746	854	992	:	03-98	⇒ 05-98	5.1
DK	4,505	176	189	234	282	376	:	03-98	⇒ 05-98	-27.5
D	28,576	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	2.6
EL	39,992	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	12.3
E	106,102	4,540	5,039	6,083	7,544	11,723	12,942	04-98	⇒ 06-98	6.4
F	60,624	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	9.5
IRL	13,000	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇒		:
I	84,565	3,386	:	:	:	:	:	11-97	⇒ 01-98	-0.5
L	1,026	51	61	71	88	107	:	03-98	⇒ 05-98	5.3
NL	11,245	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	18.8
A	53,376	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	0.2
P	20,851	896	1,131	1,554	1,815	2,139	:	03-98	⇒ 05-98	0.0
FIN	3,171	247	180	217	179	236	:	03-98	⇒ 05-98	-2.3
S	4,051	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇒ 12-97	7.2
UK	88,200	3,650	3,070	4,460	5,480	6,950	8,540	04-98	⇒ 06-98	0.6

Source:  eurostat

Tourism

Table 3.9

	1997	12-97	01-98	02-98	03-98	04-98	05-98	Latest 3 months available		t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:
B	10,394	444	262	403	437	758	742	03-98	⇔ 05-98	-15.6
DK	8,779	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:
D	127,263	5,202	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔ 12-97	-12.3
EL	461	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:
E	19,367	301	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔ 12-97	-15.7
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:
I	51,418	990	1,210	:	:	:	:	11-97	⇔ 01-98	-2.0
L	117	3	2	3	3	14	24	03-98	⇔ 05-98	22.1
NL	32,492	1,014	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔ 12-97	-4.8
A	7,388	304	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔ 12-97	7.8
P	6,208	72	71	99	116	150	262	03-98	⇔ 05-98	-19.2
FIN	2,150	34	33	55	67	74	68	03-98	⇔ 05-98	-13.3
S	14,454	217	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔ 12-97	-16.5
UK	90,700	1,310	860	1,220	1,750	5,420	9,590	03-98	⇔ 05-98	-17.8

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

Source:  eurostat

Table 3.10

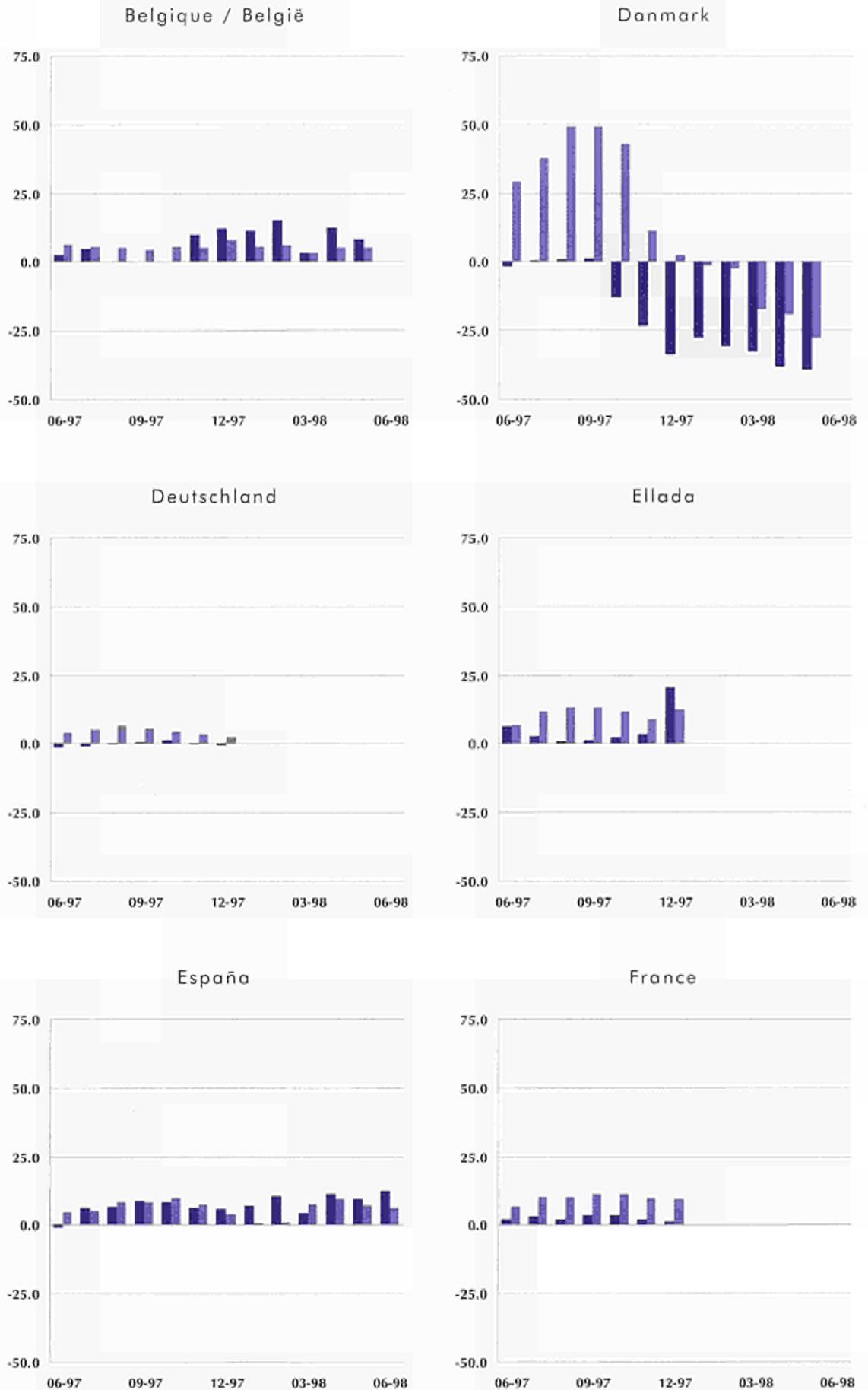
	1997	01-98	02-98	03-98	04-98	05-98	06-98	Latest 3 months available		t / t-4 (%)
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:
B	5,495	156	245	295	389	468	:	03-98	⇔ 05-98	-4.6
DK	6,414	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:
D	7,672	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔ 12-97	-5.9
EL	676	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔ 12-97	-4.0
E	50,675	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	⇔		:
I	32,636	358	:	:	:	:	:	11-97	⇔ 01-98	5.5
L	1,249	6	10	8	56	121	:	03-98	⇔ 05-98	-15.8
NL	9,608	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔ 12-97	12.9
A	6,918	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔ 12-97	24.9
P	1,750	63	65	39	92	92	:	03-98	⇔ 05-98	8.5
FIN	474	12	8	11	9	17	:	03-98	⇔ 05-98	-10.0
S	3,608	:	:	:	:	:	:	10-97	⇔ 12-97	-19.3
UK	39,420	2,350	1,750	3,050	1,890	2,560	4,130	04-98	⇔ 06-98	-0.2

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

Source:  eurostat

Figure 3.8

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



Residents ■
Non-residents ■

Source: eurostat

Tourism

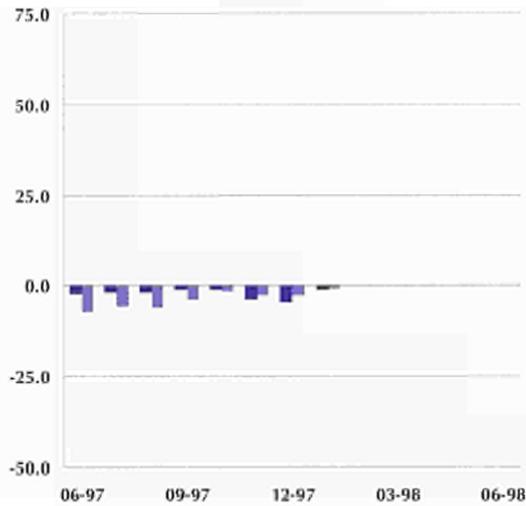
Figure 3.8

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

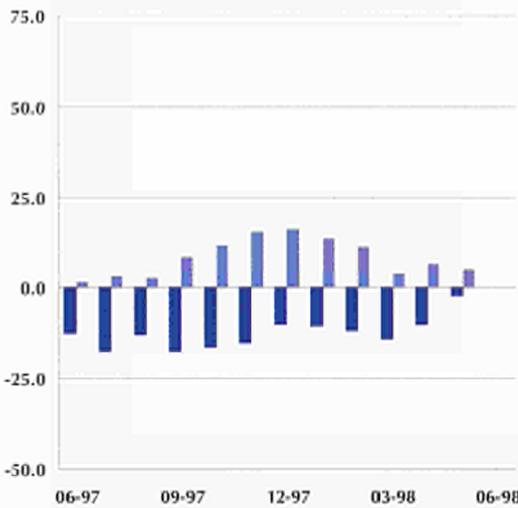
Ireland

Not available

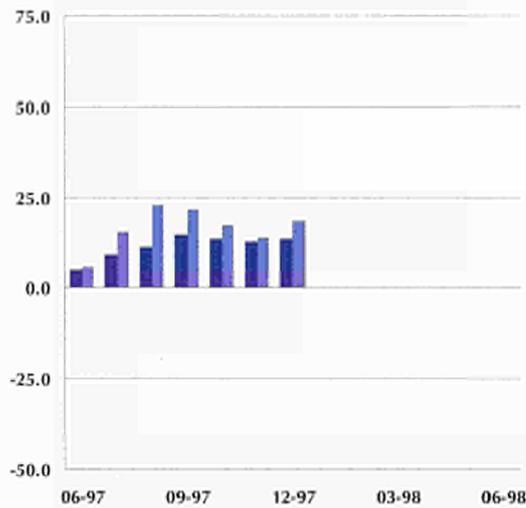
Italia



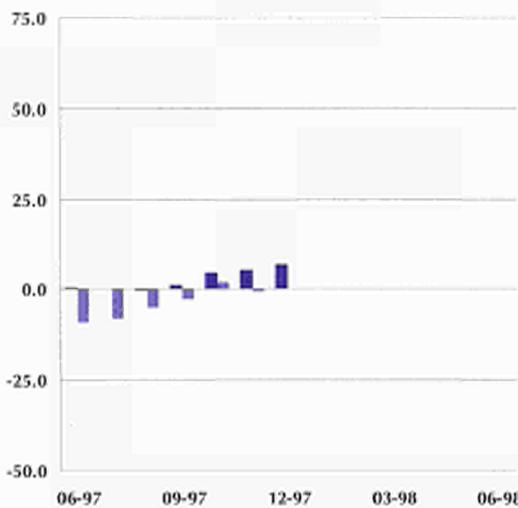
Luxembourg



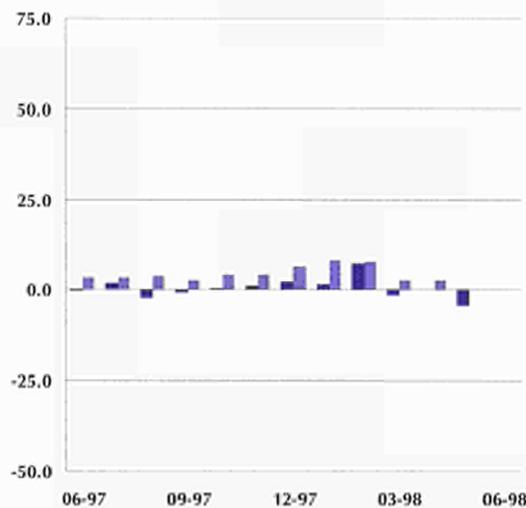
Nederland



Österreich



Portugal



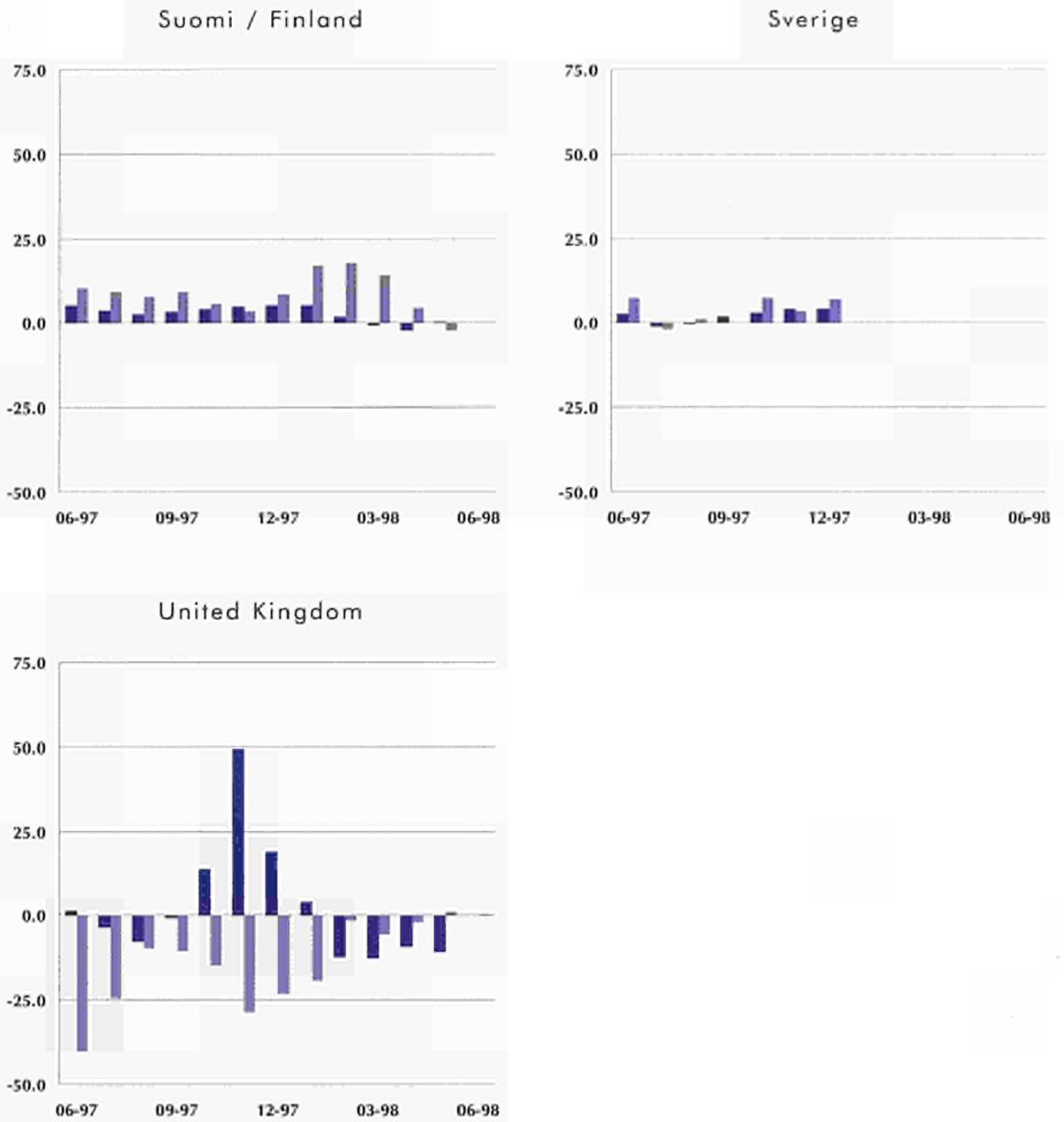
■ Residents

■ Non-residents

Source: Eurostat

Figure 3.8

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



Residents ■

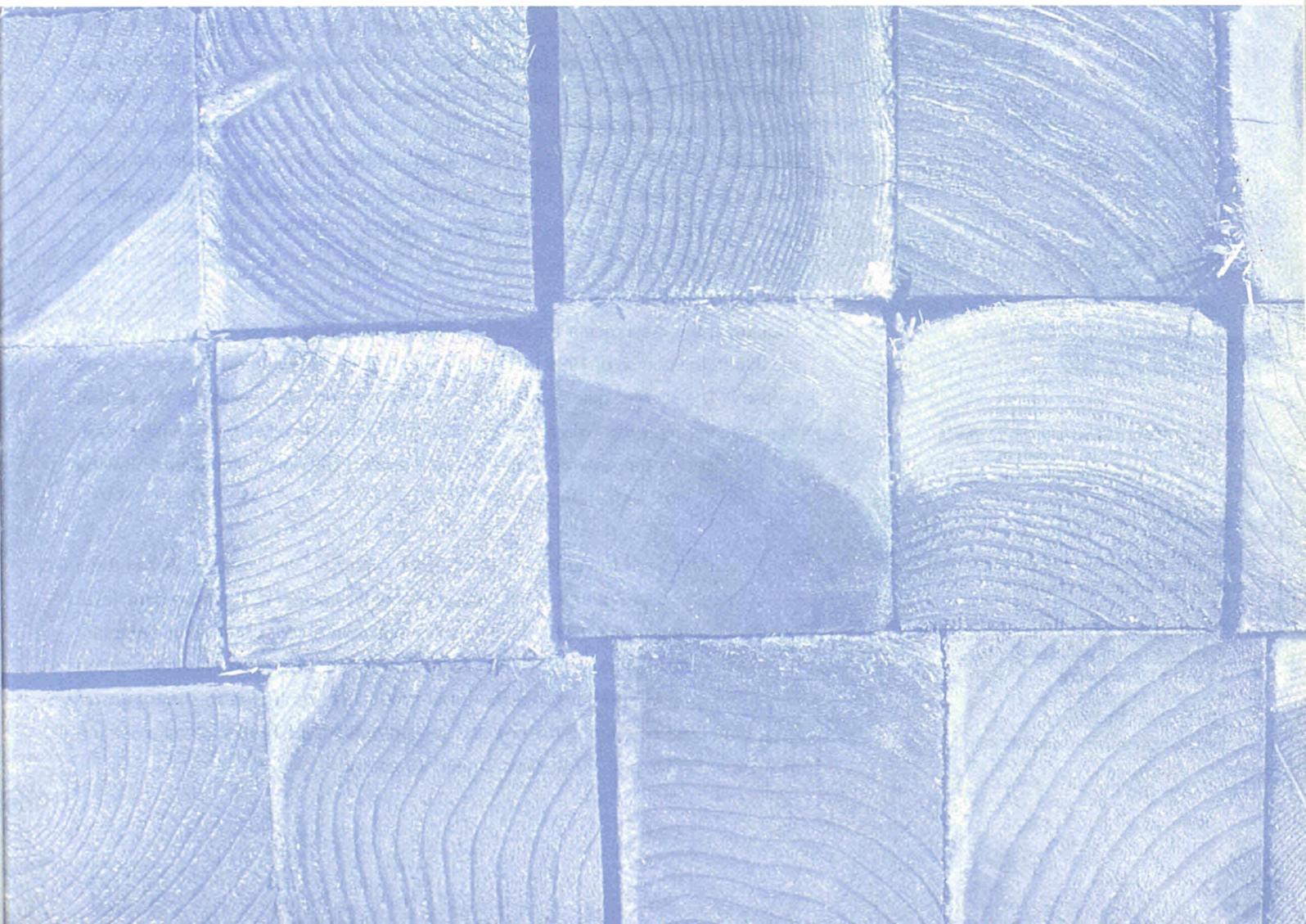
Non-residents ■

Source: eurostat

4.

Wood and wood products

	Commentary	68
	Structural indicators	74
	value-added, production, employment and labour costs	
	External trade	76
	extra EU-15 exports and extra EU-15 imports	
	Short-term indicators	77
	production index, producer prices, capacity utilisation and foreign trade indices	



4. Wood and wood products

Description of the NACE Rev. 1 Groups in Division 20:

- 20.1: sawmilling and planing of wood; impregnation of wood;
- 20.2: manufacture of veneer sheets; manufacture of plywood, laminboard, particle board, fibre board and other panels and board;
- 20.3: manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery;
- 20.4: manufacture of wooden containers;
- 20.5: manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials

General introduction

The wood and wood products industry in Europe has taken on increased significance since the accession of the three new Member States in January 1995. Data for Austria, Finland and Sweden has led to a sizeable increase in the EU aggregate for the vast majority of indicators. For example, production volumes rose by around 30% in 1995, with large areas of forested land and associated industries being included in the figures for the Union. Nevertheless, the size of the wood and wood products industry (using the NACE Rev. 1 classification of industrial activities) compared to other areas of activity within the EU remains comparatively small (for example, production value is six times less than that seen for chemicals).

The wood and wood products industry is characterised by an abundance of small and medium-sized enterprises. It is an industry that faces cyclical demand from other industrial activities, such as construction. Otherwise, a large amount of production is destined for the furniture industry. Both of these downstream industries are highly influenced by the evolution of economic activity, income levels and interest rates. This may well explain the resurgence of the industry in the mid-nineties, as economic activity in general became stronger. Furthermore, the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden to the European Union helped, to some degree, to improve the EU's large trade deficit in this particular activity.

Short-term indicators

Looking at the most recent trends in the wood and wood products industry we can see that in the course of 1998 there was continued expansion in the European wood industry. The second quarter of 1998 reported that European industrial production was growing by 3.8% (when compared to the same quarter of the previous year). Data comparing the growth of the first and second quarters pointed to a slowing down of activity, with an increase of only 0.2%.

Looking at the trend in industrial output in the Member States, we see that in three of the Member States output of the wood industry was below its corresponding level of a year before. In June 1998, the change in industrial output observed in Denmark (-5.3%), France (-4.8%) and the United Kingdom (-1.7%) was down. Furthermore, in France and the United Kingdom industrial production continued to show signs of retracting. Data comparing the first and second quarters of 1998 showed a decline of 1.5% in France and 1.7% in the United Kingdom.



Data marked with this symbol is available on the diskette - for further details see page 88

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

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

Production & activity breakdown

With the accession of the three new Member States, production volumes rose by around 30%

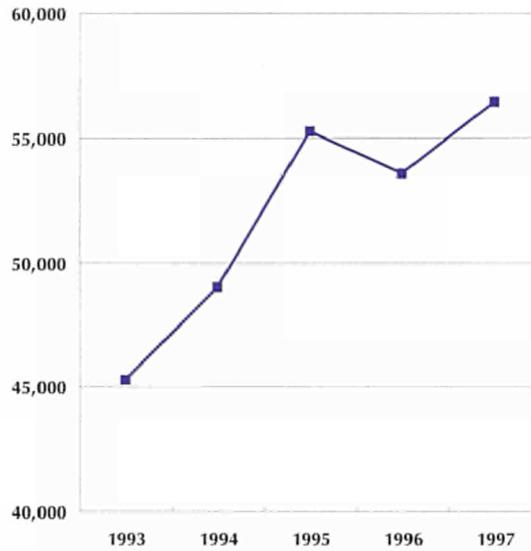


Figure 4.1

EU-15 production in current prices (million ECU)

Source: eurostat

Germany, the largest producer in the EU, reported a very moderate expansion of output, rising by 0.8% in the year to July 1998. Indeed, the production index for the three months to July 1998 compared to the three previous months showed that output had declined by 0.4% in Germany. Growth rates for Austria, Finland and Sweden were all showing quite significant gains, up by 11.2%, 9.6% and 5.1% respectively during the year to the summer of 1998.

Capacity utilisation rates in this industry were high in the Scandinavian countries in the second quarter of 1998. For example, in Denmark and in Finland capacity utilisation was above 90%. European capacity utilisation was equal to 83.5% in the second quarter of 1998, almost two percentage points above the rate seen a year before.

At the level of the individual Member States, Finland and Sweden saw their producer prices falling, down by 5.5% and 3.8% respectively. The only country to show signs of rapidly increasing prices was Greece, where the annual increase in producer prices was equal to 7.7% (June 1998).

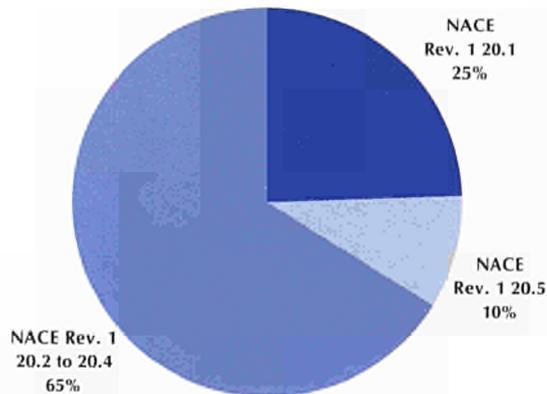


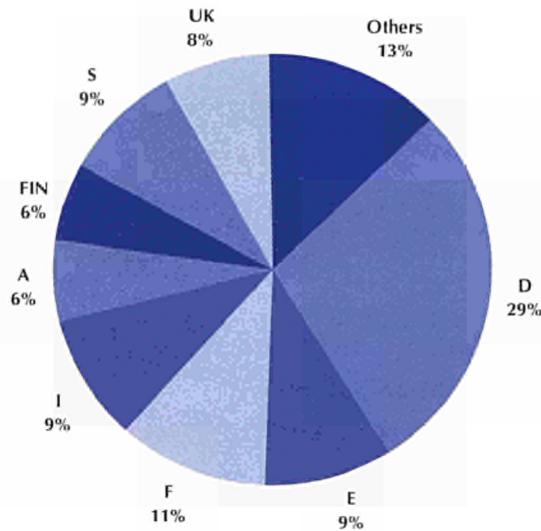
Figure 4.2

EU-15 share of production by industrial group, 1997

Source: eurostat

Figure 4.3

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



EU production was equal to

56.5 billion ECU in 1997

Source:  eurostat

Structural data - production

Whilst it is quite common to find production following a fairly simple relationship related to country size, in the wood and wood products industry this is not the case. For example, the production value for Sweden in 1997 was higher than that of the United Kingdom and not far removed from that seen in both Italy and France. The presentation of annual structural data in this section is based upon series that have been reinterpolated as if all Member States were always members of the European Union. For this reason there are no sizeable shifts in the indicators presented with respect to the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden in 1995.

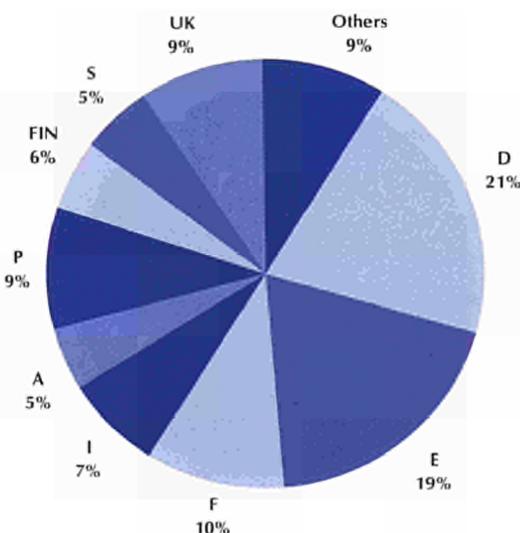
Rather any growth that is seen in the data is a result of improved performance within the European Union and not a shift in the EU aggregate.

The early nineties saw production values expand at a rapid pace, output for EU-15 reached 55.3 billion ECU by 1995. However, there was a reduced level of activity in 1996, down by nearly four per cent. Nevertheless, all of these losses were recovered in 1997 with production rising to 56.5 billion ECU.

Germany remains, by far, the largest producer within the EU, with production value equal to 14.3 billion ECU in 1997, followed by France with 6.7 billion ECU and Italy with 5.6 billion ECU. Spain and Sweden also report production values above the level of 5 billion ECU. If we look at the growth of production in the last twelve months (not taking account of the changes in prices) we can observe that the fastest growing market in 1997 was Finland (up by more than twenty per cent). Three countries reported declining levels of activity: they were Germany, Spain and Portugal.

Figure 4.4

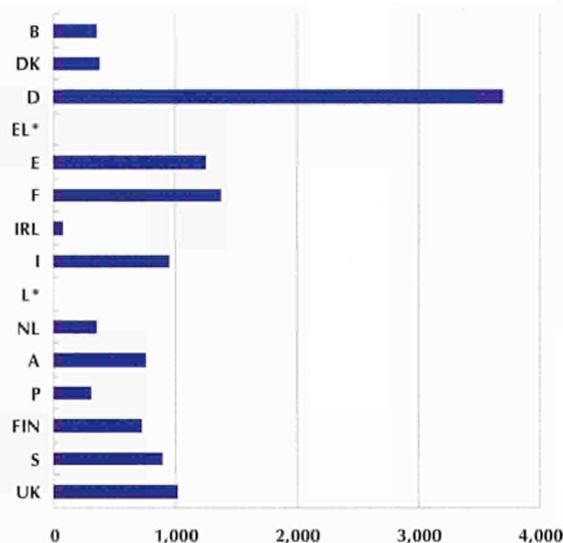
Share of EU-15
number of persons
employed,
1997



Source:  eurostat

Labour costs & production

Figure 4.5



Labour costs,
1997
(million ECU)

Source:  eurostat

Number of persons employed

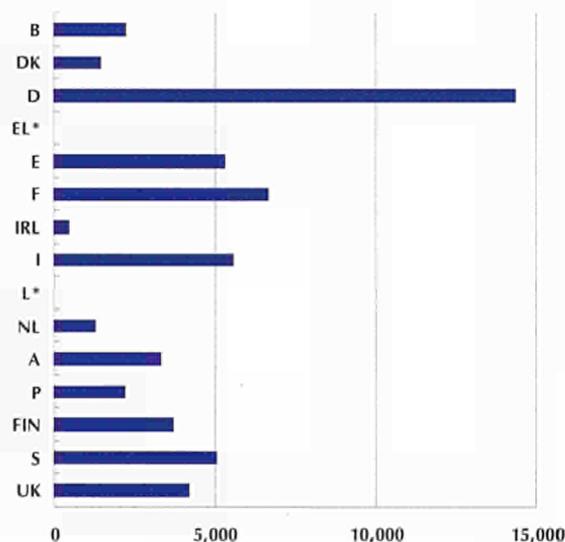
More than half a million persons are employed in the wood and wood products industry in the EU. Unlike the vast majority of industrial activities the industry has shown increased levels of employment through the nineties. Back in 1992 there were 502 thousand persons employed in the EU. This had increased by more than 40 thousand persons by 1997.

There are only two Member States that have more than one hundred thousand persons employed: they are Germany (112 thousand) and Spain (103 thousand). Whilst German industry has faced fairly large reductions in the levels of persons employed (falling from nearly 130 thousand in 1993), the Spanish sector has seen employment rise by more than ten thousand persons in the period 1993-1997. Austria, Finland and Sweden have all recorded quite substantial gains in the number of persons employed for this industry.

Value-added

In terms of value added Germany accounts for almost a third of the EU's value added (with just over 5 billion ECU in value). The remaining countries have far more even shares of value added than seen in many other industrial activities. Indeed, seven of the Member States recorded value added between 1 and 2 billion ECU in 1997.

Figure 4.6



Production in
current prices,
1997
(million ECU)

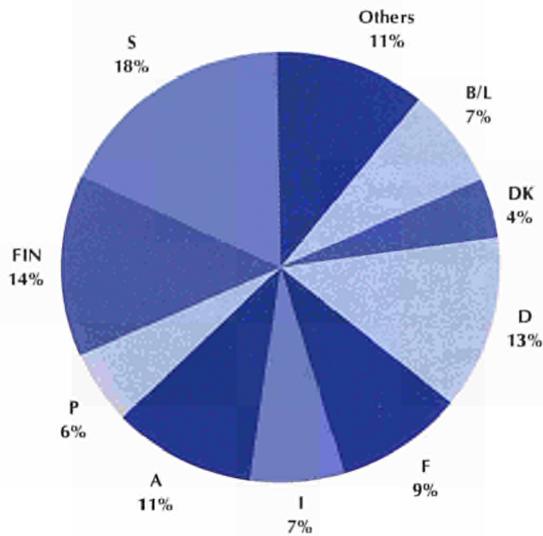
Source:  eurostat

Labour costs

Total labour costs within the EU in 1997 were equal to 12.2 billion ECU, showing a moderate increase on the level of 1996 (up by 1.9%). A number of countries displayed declining levels of labour costs within the European Union. Normally these reductions could be equated with a reduction in the number of persons employed (for example, Germany).

Figure 4.7

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



Source:  eurostat

Trade performance

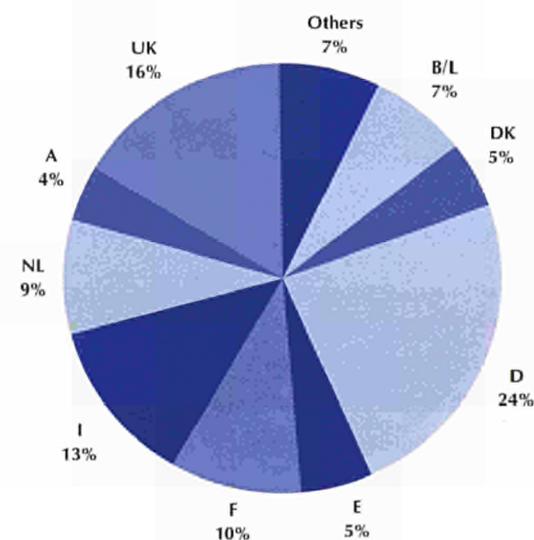
Extra-EU exports almost doubled in five years, rising from 2.5 billion ECU in 1993 to 4.9 billion ECU in 1997. Growth between 1996 and 1997 was equal to 21.4% with Germany, Finland and Sweden largely responsible for the rapid expansion.

The performance of the Swedish industry is perhaps most striking when looking at exports outside of the European Union, where Sweden exported more wood products than Germany in 1997 (912 million ECU compared to 909 million ECU). Sweden there-

fore exported almost 18% of its production value outside of the European Union in 1997, whilst the corresponding figure for Germany was only 6.3% (despite the fact that German exports to third countries rose by some 33%). A similar phenomenon to that observed in Sweden was found in Finland, where almost one fifth of production value is exported outside of the European Union (19.2% in 1997). Austria too accounts for a large share of European exports. In 1997, Austrian exports were responsible for 11% of all exports from the European Union to the rest of the world.

Figure 4.8

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



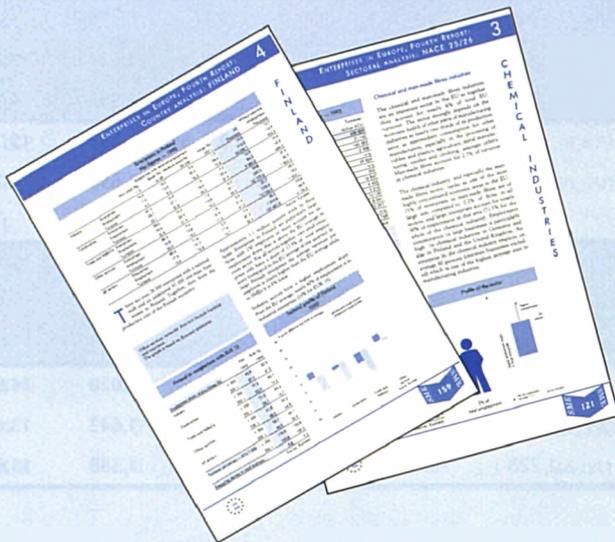
Source:  eurostat

As regards imports there has been a fluctuating trend in recent years. The EU imports almost twice as much in value terms from third countries as it exports. There are three main markets that are responsible for these imports: Germany (2.5 billion ECU), Italy (1.2 billion ECU) and the United Kingdom (1.7 billion ECU). In 1997 all the Member States reported growth of imports in value terms into double figures.

**Enterprises in Europe:
fourth report**

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

There were around 16 million small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in 1992 in the countries of EU-15, employing more than 100 million people.



The publication contains several parts which present the information that has been gathered by Eurostat. Each has been designed to facilitate the rapid acquisition of the facts. The interested reader may turn to detailed country or sectoral information. Besides this information, an update of the whole SME database will be published on CD-Rom in the first half of 1998. Eurostat Data-Shops also have the most recent data and can make user-specific extractions suited to customers' needs.

The paper publication is broken down into the following sections:

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

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

Enquiries regarding the purchase of data should be directed to:

Eurostat Data-Shop
4, rue Alphonse Weicker
L - 2014 Luxembourg

tel: (352) 4335 2251
fax: (352) 4335 2221
e-mail: agnesn@eurostat.datashop.lu

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

Table 4.1

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	15,250	0.1	16,090	5.5	17,227	7.1	16,873	-2.1	17,783	5.4
EUR-11	12,666	0.4	13,000	2.6	14,232	9.5	13,733	-3.5	14,206	3.4
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	552	:	595	7.8
DK	351	9.3	416	18.4	435	4.5	425	-2.3	479	12.6
D	5,229	9.8	5,030	-3.8	5,457	8.5	5,065	-7.2	5,049	-0.3
EL	54	-3.5	38	-28.8	65	70.1	69	5.1	70	1.8
E	1,522	-13.2	1,486	-2.4	1,672	12.5	1,789	7.0	1,624	-9.2
F	1,715	-5.9	1,869	8.9	1,939	3.8	1,912	-1.4	1,993	4.2
IRL	101	-9.7	114	12.8	118	3.3	119	0.7	137	15.2
I	1,376	-9.1	1,427	3.7	1,511	5.9	1,584	4.9	1,659	4.7
L	7	-5.2	9	24.3	8	-7.2	:	:	:	:
NL	385	7.1	386	0.2	433	12.4	421	-2.8	452	7.4
A	799	-1.9	867	8.5	1,057	21.9	1,059	0.3	1,134	7.0
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FIN	850	8.5	1,169	37.5	919	-21.4	888	-3.4	1,020	14.9
S	962	-7.7	1,289	34.0	1,268	-1.6	1,445	14.0	1,642	13.6
UK	1,217	2.2	1,347	10.6	1,228	-8.8	1,201	-2.2	1,388	15.6

Source:  eurostat

Table 4.2

Production in
current 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	45,317	-2.2	49,038	8.2	55,275	12.7	53,570	-3.1	56,475	5.4
EUR-11	37,402	-1.7	39,684	6.1	45,440	14.5	43,744	-3.7	45,408	3.8
B	1,217	1.8	1,283	5.4	2,155	68.0	2,076	-3.7	2,240	7.9
DK	899	6.9	1,051	16.9	1,328	26.3	1,314	-1.0	1,461	11.2
D	13,762	7.2	13,545	-1.6	15,604	15.2	14,458	-7.3	14,373	-0.6
EL	292	-2.0	249	-14.9	284	14.3	:	:	:	:
E	4,485	-13.7	4,624	3.1	5,431	17.5	5,718	5.3	5,338	-6.6
F	5,497	-4.8	6,206	12.9	6,698	7.9	6,518	-2.7	6,693	2.7
IRL	:	:	377	:	417	10.7	429	2.7	483	12.6
I	4,703	-9.5	5,194	10.4	5,121	-1.4	5,311	3.7	5,614	5.7
L	:	:	22	15.1	22	0.0	:	:	:	:
NL	1,094	5.1	1,136	3.8	1,304	14.7	1,252	-4.0	1,297	3.6
A	2,521	-2.2	2,819	11.8	3,121	10.7	3,129	0.3	3,349	7.0
P	2,010	-3.2	2,197	9.3	2,357	7.3	2,278	-3.3	2,216	-2.7
FIN	2,278	-0.8	3,097	35.9	3,209	3.6	3,047	-5.0	3,724	22.2
S	3,084	-15.7	3,864	25.3	4,529	17.2	4,606	1.7	5,086	10.4
UK	3,640	4.5	4,190	15.1	3,694	-11.8	3,607	-2.4	4,216	16.9

Source:  eurostat

Number of persons employed & labour costs

Table 4.3

	1993 t/t-1 (%)		1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)		1996 t/t-1 (%)		1997 t/t-1 (%)	
EU-15	501,787	-5.5	504,020	0.4	528,391	4.8	524,043	-0.8	542,373	3.5
EUR-11	416,458	-6.3	413,707	-0.7	439,612	6.3	434,221	-1.2	446,407	2.8
B	9,260	-8.4	9,153	-1.2	14,514	58.6	14,368	-1.0	14,152	-1.5
DK	8,386	3.7	9,332	11.3	11,530	23.6	11,316	-1.9	12,954	14.5
D	128,184	-1.5	119,095	-7.1	122,445	2.8	117,531	-4.0	112,422	-4.3
EL	4,462	-10.9	4,010	-10.1	3,778	-5.8	3,750	-0.7	4,017	7.1
E	88,241	-6.6	85,942	-2.6	89,800	4.5	94,078	4.8	103,339	9.8
F	52,556	-8.6	54,916	4.5	55,275	0.7	54,246	-1.9	53,700	-1.0
IRL	4,100	-2.9	4,099	0.0	4,473	9.1	4,409	-1.4	4,740	7.5
I	40,279	-2.1	41,285	2.5	40,550	-1.8	38,981	-3.9	39,622	1.6
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
A	20,868	-3.2	20,656	-1.0	24,626	19.2	25,628	4.1	25,864	0.9
P	52,554	-0.2	52,448	-0.2	52,058	-0.7	50,027	-3.9	50,549	1.0
FIN	22,859	-6.1	24,180	5.8	25,171	4.1	24,772	-1.6	29,844	20.5
S	23,470	-13.0	26,319	12.1	27,390	4.1	26,306	-4.0	29,108	10.7
UK	49,011	4.5	50,652	3.3	46,081	-9.0	48,450	5.1	49,887	3.0

Number of persons
employed
(units)

Source:  eurostat

Table 4.4

	1993 t/t-1 (%)		1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)		1996 t/t-1 (%)		1997 t/t-1 (%)	
EU-15	10,856	-3.1	11,018	1.5	12,142	10.2	12,013	-1.1	12,241	1.9
EUR-11	9,085	-1.5	9,029	-0.6	10,167	12.6	9,944	-2.2	9,885	-0.6
B	:	:	:	:	389	:	378	-2.9	361	-4.5
DK	241	4.4	279	15.8	350	25.4	345	-1.5	385	11.7
D	3,880	7.8	3,619	-6.7	4,216	16.5	3,938	-6.6	3,702	-6.0
EL	63	-3.0	56	-10.8	59	3.6	:	:	:	:
E	1,107	-11.9	1,028	-7.2	1,118	8.7	1,205	7.8	1,256	4.2
F	1,308	-4.7	1,390	6.3	1,442	3.7	1,422	-1.4	1,382	-2.8
IRL	:	:	:	:	71	:	71	1.3	83	16.6
I	883	-11.8	900	1.9	882	-2.0	919	4.2	953	3.7
L	5	10.6	5	4.5	5	4.5	:	:	:	:
NL	302	6.3	298	-1.2	332	11.4	313	-5.8	351	12.1
A	539	7.0	559	3.8	713	27.5	747	4.7	755	1.2
P	321	-1.5	335	4.3	351	4.8	322	-8.3	305	-5.3
FIN	449	-10.4	555	23.6	648	16.9	632	-2.5	723	14.4
S	611	-25.7	706	15.5	779	10.4	820	5.3	893	8.8
UK	856	-1.2	948	10.8	786	-17.1	842	7.1	1,019	21.0

Labour costs
(million ECU)

Source:  eurostat

Table 4.5

Extra-EU-15
exports
(million ECU)

	1993 t/t-1 (%)		1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)		1996 t/t-1 (%)		1997 t/t-1 (%)	
EU-15	2,530	18.0	3,151	24.5	3,647	15.8	4,001	9.7	4,859	21.4
B/L	46	112.9	67	44.6	69	2.5	97	41.2	114	18.1
DK	80	-0.3	93	16.2	104	11.9	113	9.3	120	5.5
D	407	2.3	508	24.8	611	20.3	683	11.7	909	33.0
EL	41	71.7	33	-18.2	30	-11.4	33	12.2	33	0.9
E	150	-3.5	173	14.7	189	9.6	213	12.8	221	3.8
F	226	11.9	262	16.0	306	16.4	351	14.8	385	9.7
IRL	8	171.4	6	-19.7	7	9.8	8	22.4	12	40.2
I	267	38.0	335	25.3	383	14.3	415	8.4	478	15.1
NL	31	8.0	41	31.9	46	12.5	47	1.1	84	81.3
A	283	26.7	369	30.2	384	4.3	425	10.7	455	6.9
P	190	5.9	216	13.4	232	7.7	275	18.3	314	14.4
FIN	300	41.3	429	43.1	538	25.4	525	-2.5	714	36.0
S	438	17.2	551	25.8	682	23.8	729	6.8	912	25.2
UK	62	30.6	68	10.5	67	-1.8	88	30.8	109	23.9

Source:  eurostat

Table 4.6

Extra EU-15
imports
(million ECU)

	1993 t/t-1 (%)		1994 t/t-1 (%)		1995 t/t-1 (%)		1996 t/t-1 (%)		1997 t/t-1 (%)	
EU-15	6,843	1.3	7,985	16.7	8,167	2.3	7,768	-4.9	9,311	19.9
B/L	497	20.7	601	20.9	598	-0.5	556	-7.0	679	22.1
DK	151	-1.8	192	27.6	215	11.9	205	-4.8	248	21.1
D	1,846	11.3	2,208	19.6	2,352	6.5	2,157	-8.3	2,483	15.1
EL	85	-11.1	96	12.4	106	10.5	106	0.5	141	32.5
E	265	-23.5	313	18.4	358	14.1	358	0.1	498	39.0
F	477	-4.3	546	14.4	559	2.4	506	-9.6	653	29.0
IRL	65	-8.1	85	30.7	77	-9.4	84	9.3	111	31.9
I	999	-7.1	1,125	12.6	1,204	7.1	1,082	-10.2	1,215	12.3
NL	733	20.6	753	2.7	707	-6.1	706	-0.2	784	11.1
A	231	6.5	273	18.4	292	6.9	302	3.5	353	16.7
P	56	6.0	62	10.7	71	13.8	78	10.5	104	32.7
FIN	52	-25.3	68	29.3	79	17.6	77	-2.6	111	43.2
S	129	-14.4	171	33.0	213	24.0	212	-0.4	245	15.6
UK	1,257	-6.5	1,491	18.6	1,337	-10.3	1,339	0.1	1,688	26.1

Source:  eurostat

Production (trend cycle) & producer price indices

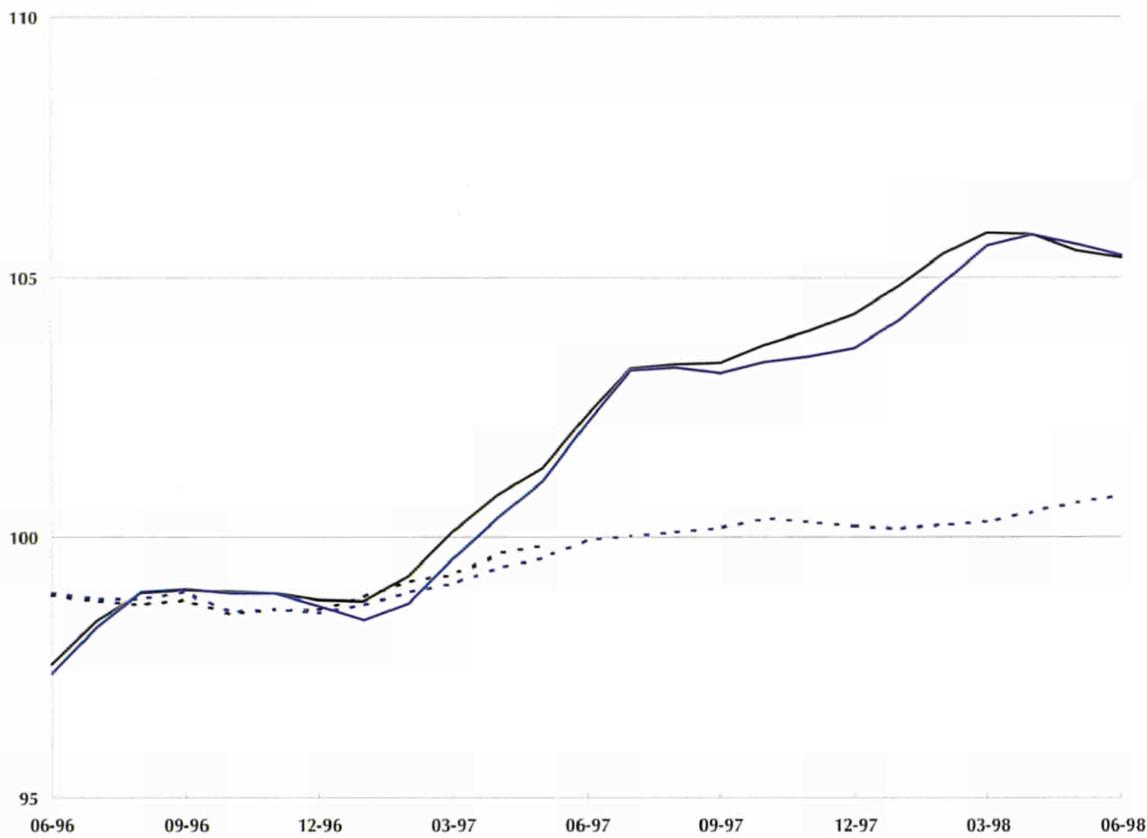


Figure 4.9

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-3	t / t-12
EU-15	04-98	⇨	06-98	0.2	3.8	05-97	0.7	1.0
B	05-98	⇨	07-98	1.8	8.5		:	:
DK	04-98	⇨	06-98	4.4	-5.3	06-98	-0.1	1.4
D	05-98	⇨	07-98	-0.4	0.8	07-98	0.4	1.0
EL		⇨		:	:	06-98	3.0	7.7
E	04-98	⇨	06-98	0.8	6.3	06-98	0.8	3.0
F	04-98	⇨	06-98	-1.5	-4.8	08-98	0.2	0.5
IRL		⇨		:	:		:	:
I	05-98	⇨	07-98	0.1	6.3	07-98	0.4	1.6
L	04-98	⇨	06-98	-3.3	19.1		:	:
NL	02-98	⇨	04-98	1.4	6.5	04-98	0.0	0.9
A	03-98	⇨	05-98	1.6	11.2		:	:
P	02-98	⇨	04-98	0.6	4.7		:	:
FIN	05-98	⇨	07-98	2.6	9.6	08-98	2.0	-5.5
S	04-98	⇨	06-98	0.6	5.1	07-98	-0.2	-3.8
UK	04-98	⇨	06-98	-1.7	-0.1		:	:
Japan		⇨		:	:		:	:
USA		⇨		:	:		:	:

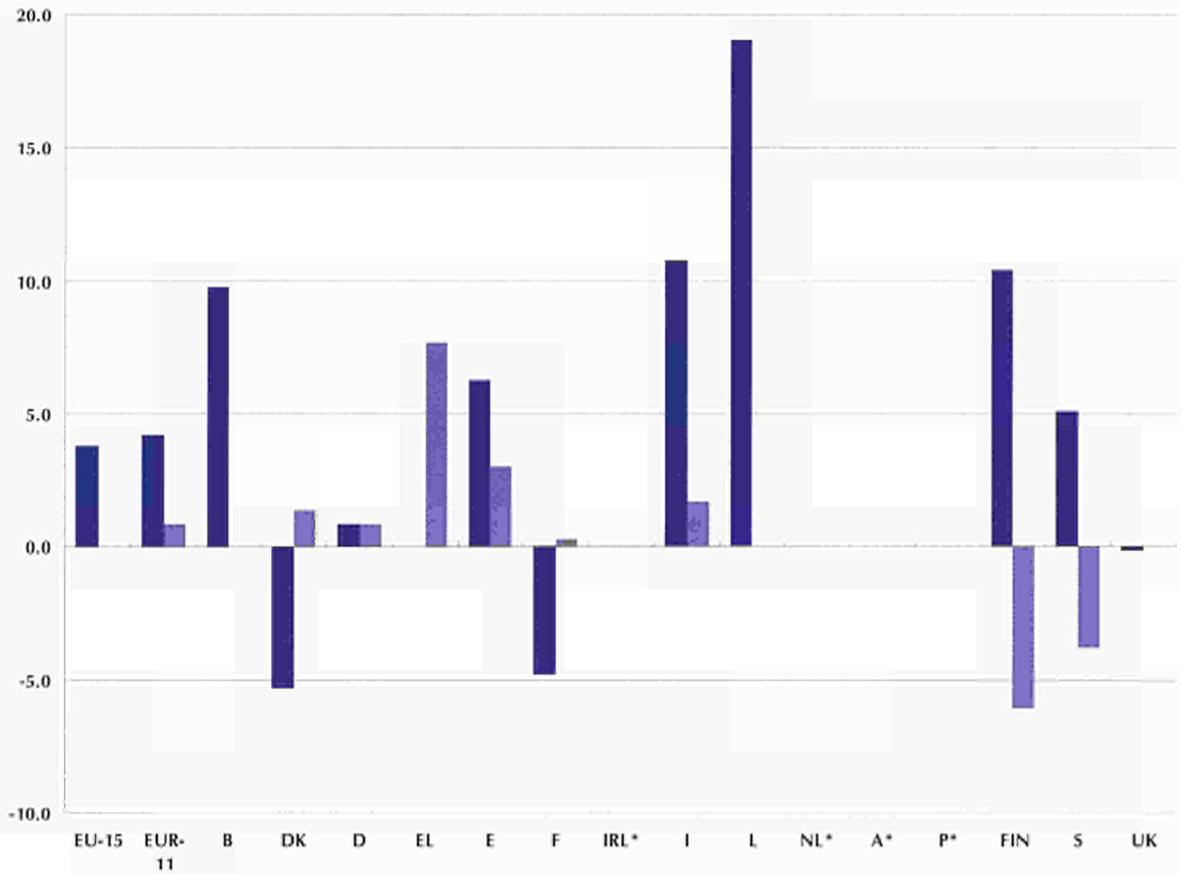
Table 4.7

Production
and producer
price indices:
growth rates
(%)

Source: eurostat

Figure 4.10

Production and producer price indices: growth rate, three months compared to the same three months of the previous year, 04-98 to 06-98 (%)



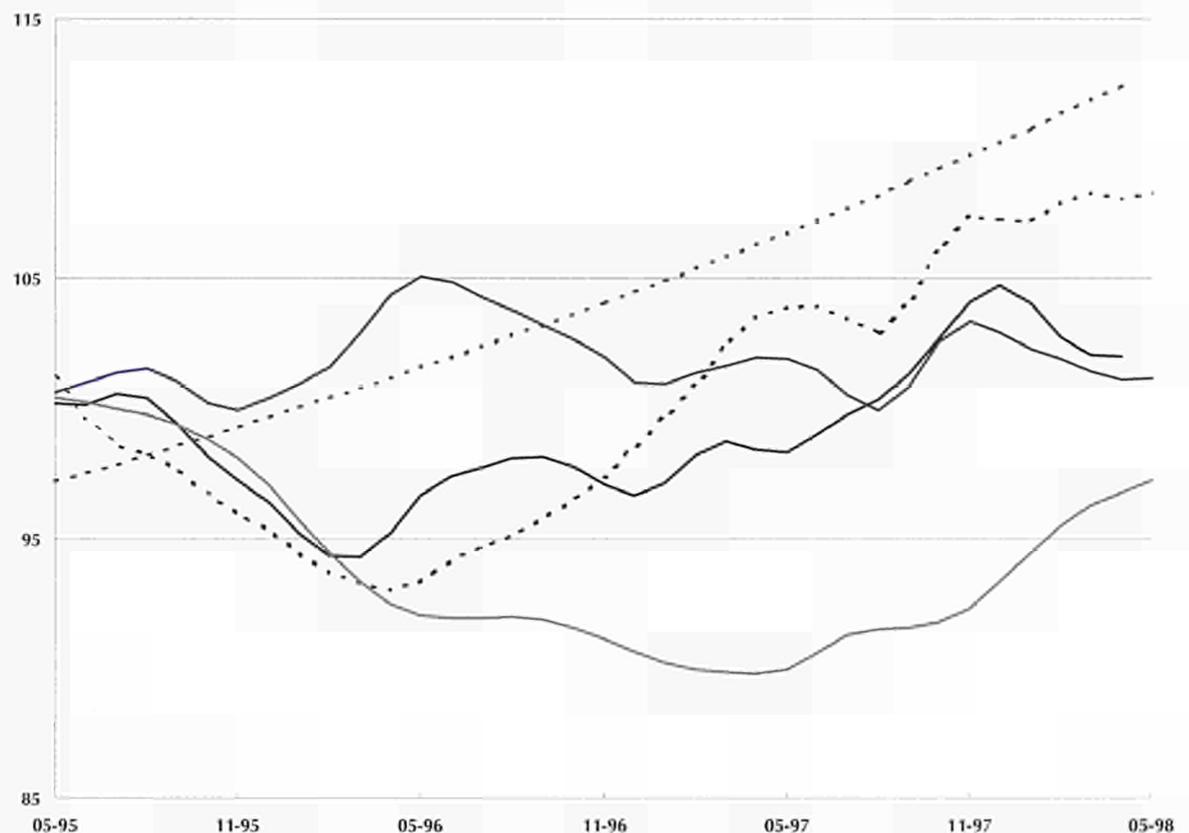
Production ■
Producer price index ■

Source: eurostat

Figure 4.11

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

Sawmilling, planing, impregnation of wood —
Veneer sheets, panels and boards - - - -
Builders' carpentry and joinery —
Wooden containers —
Other products, articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials - - - -

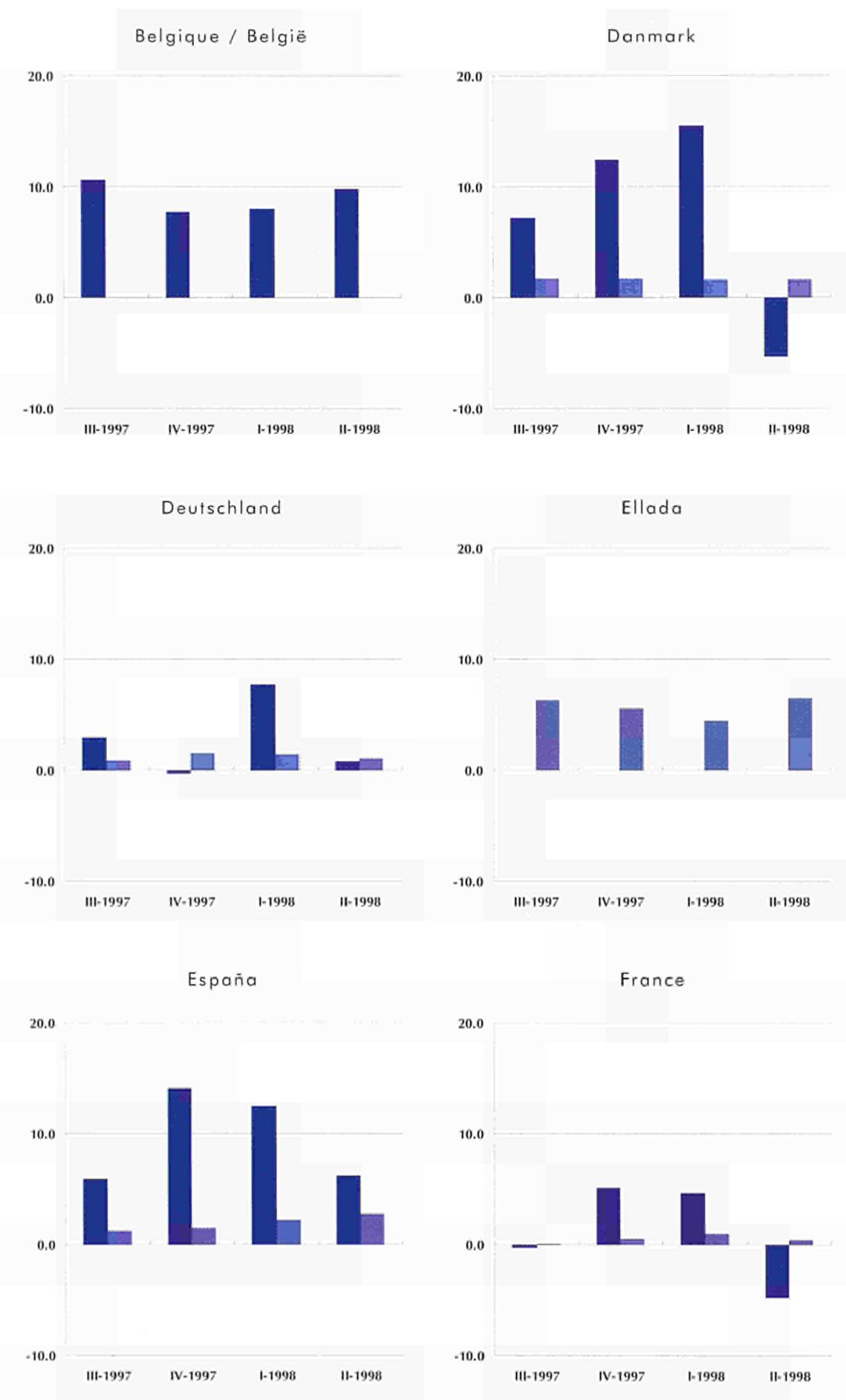


Source: eurostat

Production & producer price indices

Figure 4.12

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

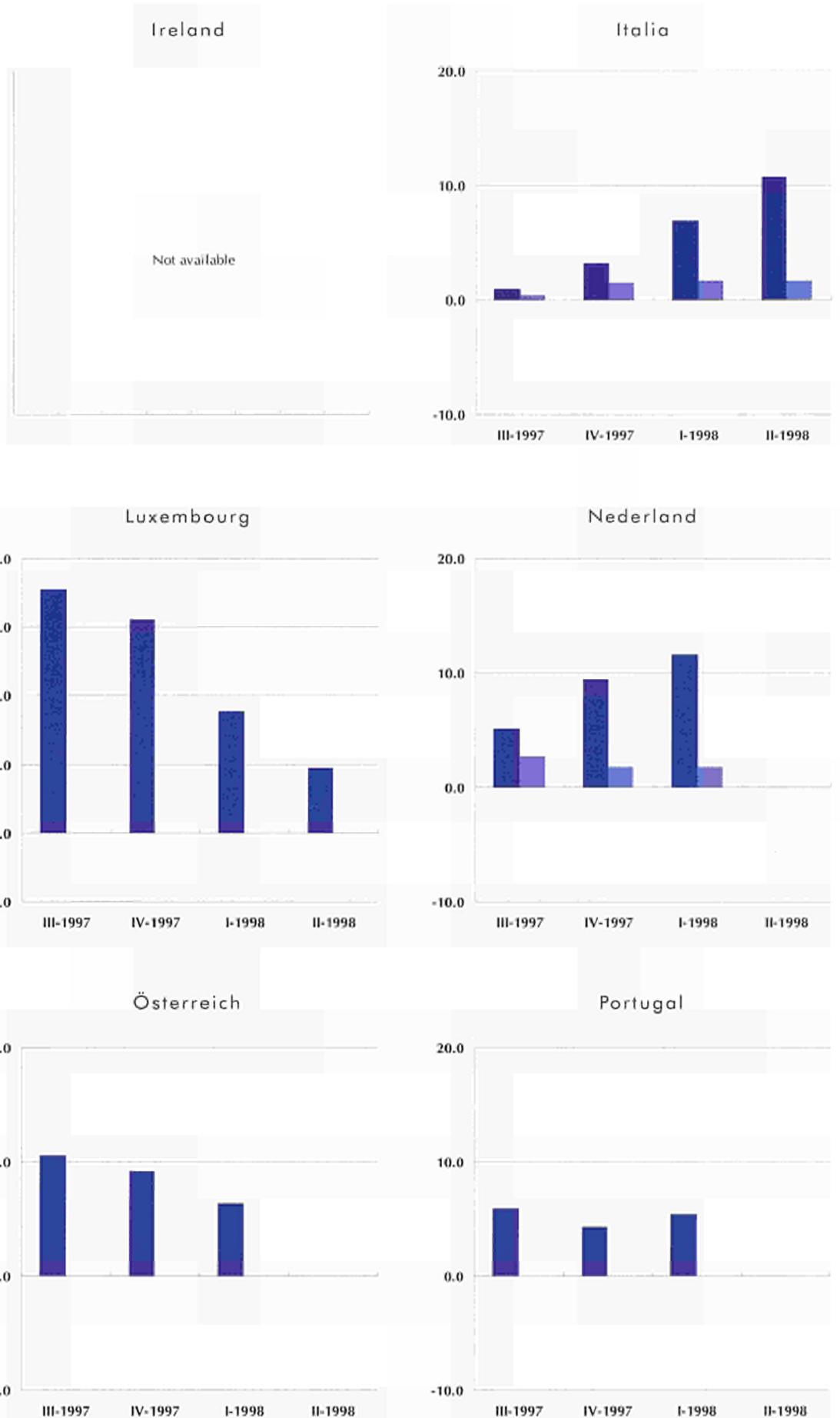


■ Production index
■ Producer price index

Source: eurostat

Figure 4.12

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

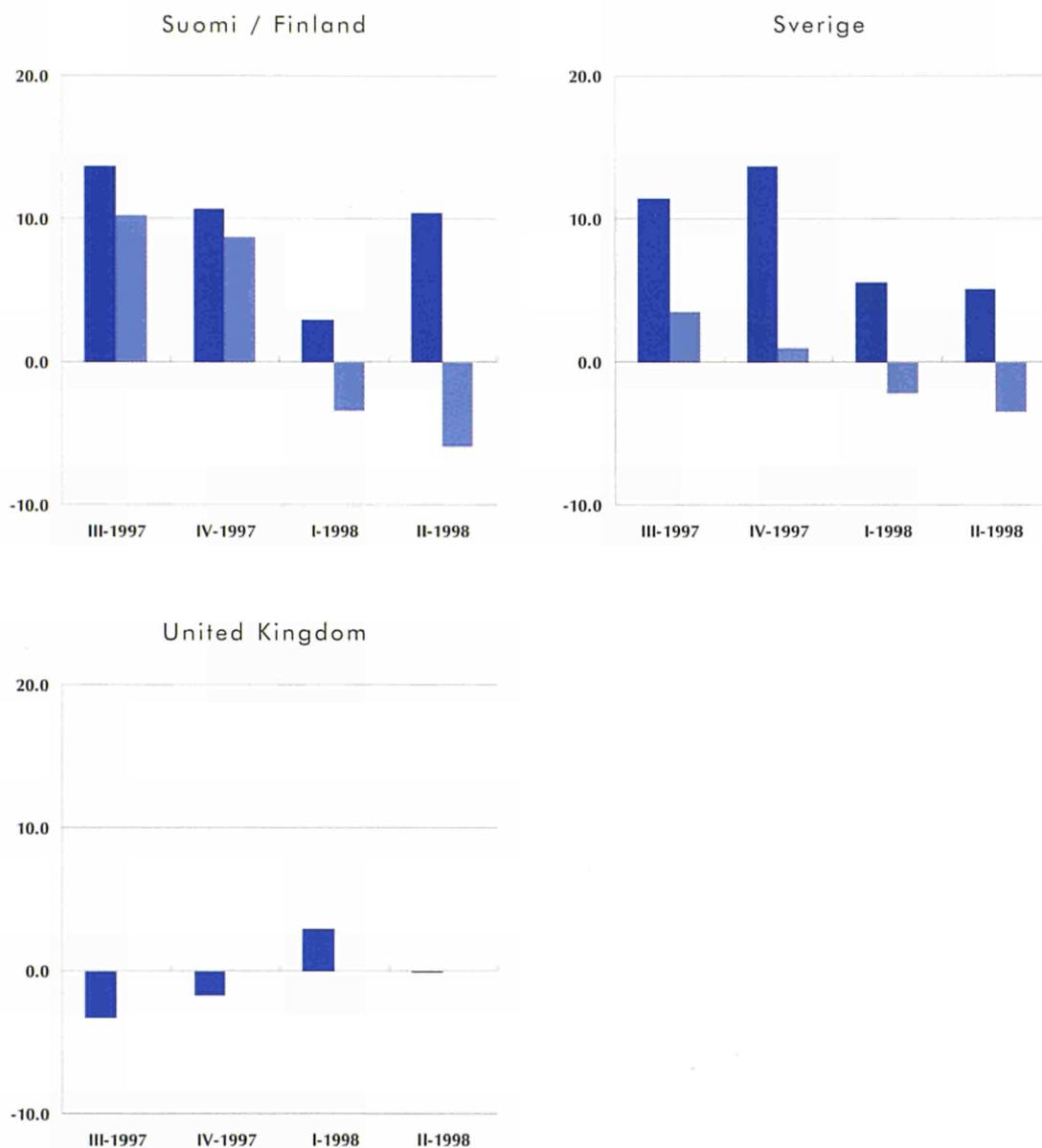


Production index ■
 Producer price index ■

Source: eurostat

Production & producer price indices

Figure 4.12



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

■ Production index
■ Producer price index

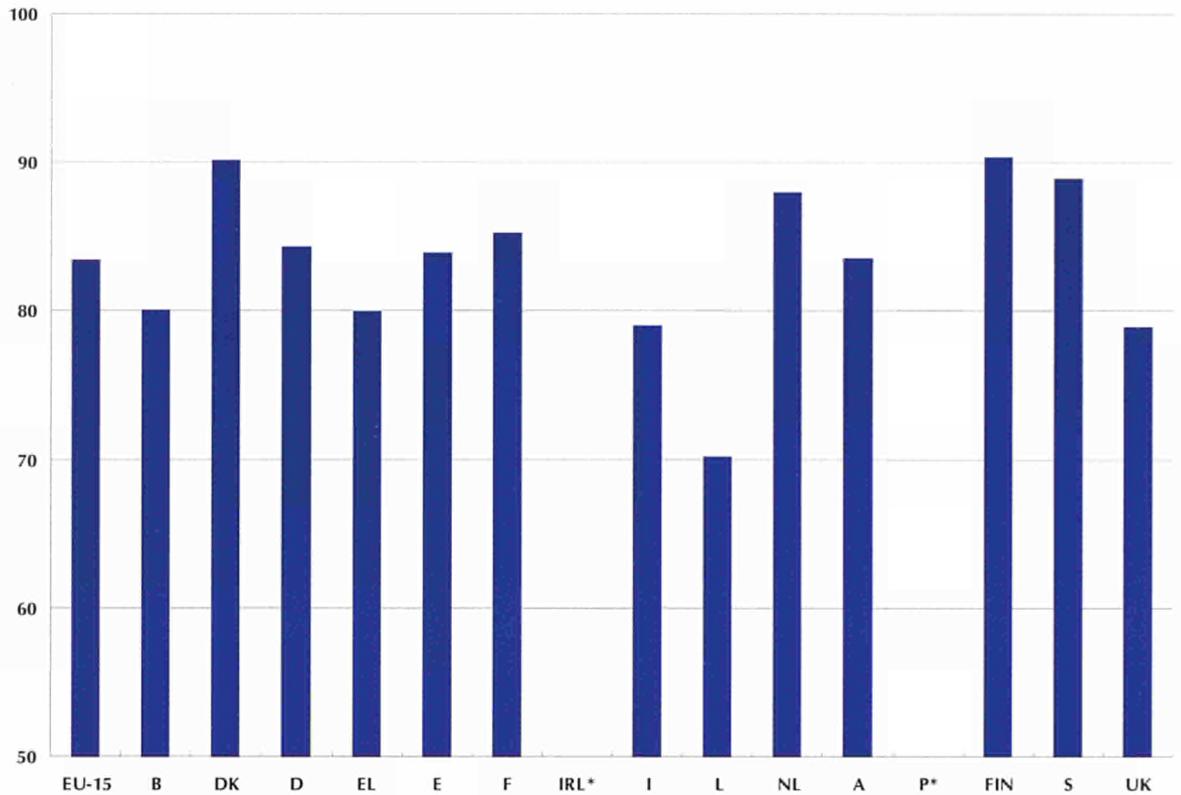
Further information - production and producer price indices:

The indices of production are adjusted in two stages. Firstly, account is taken of the variation in the number of working days in the month. The national Statistical Offices provide Eurostat with these series (except Denmark, France and Spain). Secondly, for EU-15 and most of the Member States a correction is made using seasonal adjustment with TRAMO / SEATS, a method developed by Professor Maravall and V. Gomez. For France, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, the indices are adjusted by the national statistical offices themselves. For Germany, the trend and seasonally adjusted figures are calculated by the German NSO. The index of producer prices shows (in the national currency of the Member State in question) changes in the ex-works selling prices of all products sold on the domestic market. Since we deal with producer prices, imports are not included in these price indices. Producer price indices are not seasonally adjusted. Full methodological notes may be found on page 89.

Source: eurostat

Figure 4.13

Capacity
utilisation rates,
07-98
(%)



Source: DG II,
Business Survey

Table 4.8

Capacity
utilisation rates
(%)

	Growth rate: latest month, t / t-12 (%)	10-97	01-98	04-98	07-98
EU-15	1.9	82.3	81.8	81.9	83.5
B	-4.9	80.7	84.0	81.6	80.1
DK	0.2	91.0	90.5	89.2	90.2
D	-0.7	85.9	82.0	82.4	84.4
EL	-6.0	84.2	86.0	79.0	80.0
E	9.1	77.4	80.0	75.7	84.0
F	4.5	81.2	81.3	84.4	85.3
IRL	-0.8	85.4	85.7	:	:
I	8.2	73.7	77.0	77.4	79.1
L	-12.5	85.1	75.2	83.5	70.2
NL	-1.8	89.0	87.0	87.9	88.0
A	-2.0	85.2	82.0	82.3	83.6
P	9.8	83.0	85.4	:	:
FIN	-0.7	90.0	89.0	82.0	90.4
S	3.5	:	86.0	87.0	89.0
UK	-6.2	85.3	84.1	86.6	79.0

Source: DG II,
Business Survey

Foreign trade indices (trend cycle)

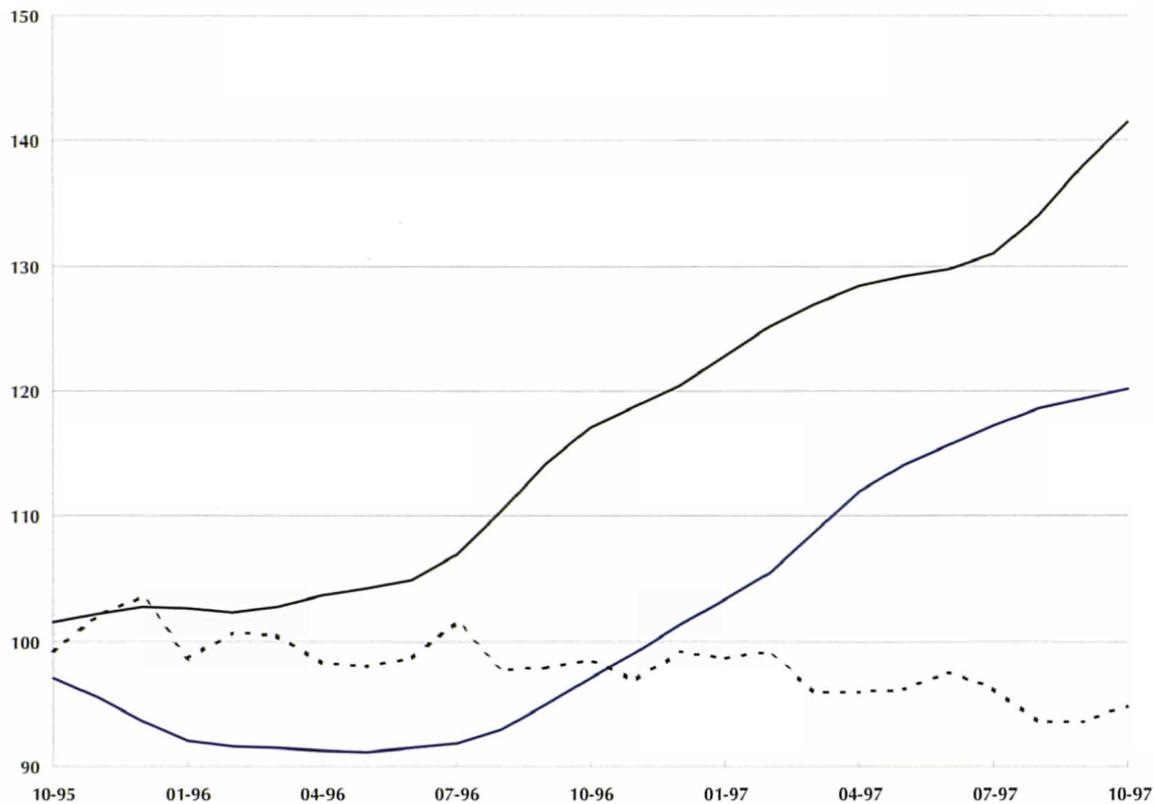


Figure 4.14

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

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

Source:  eurostat

	Latest 3 months available		Exports		Imports		Terms of trade
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	
EU-15	08-97	⇒ 10-97	-6.0	4.1	3.2	0.9	-2.7
B / L	09-97	⇒ 11-97	-5.9	-1.5	-4.2	-3.3	-1.8
DK	09-97	⇒ 11-97	2.8	1.5	0.0	-1.1	-0.6
D	07-97	⇒ 09-97	11.0	11.9	6.1	2.3	-6.7
EL	07-97	⇒ 09-97	3.9	3.0	0.9	-4.1	-5.1
E	09-97	⇒ 11-97	4.0	3.1	6.5	3.7	-0.4
F	09-97	⇒ 11-97	1.0	0.8	-0.4	0.2	-2.2
IRL	08-97	⇒ 10-97	-2.3	-5.6	0.3	-3.4	9.4
I	08-97	⇒ 10-97	3.2	1.4	4.6	1.6	-0.7
NL	08-97	⇒ 10-97	0.6	-2.2	-1.4	-7.3	5.3
A		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
P	08-97	⇒ 10-97	2.9	0.7	8.1	4.1	-8.8
FIN		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
S		⇒	:	:	:	:	:
UK	09-97	⇒ 11-97	0.1	3.2	-2.4	-1.2	3.7

Table 4.9

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

Source:  eurostat

Figure 4.15

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

Export value ■
Import value ■

Source:  eurostat

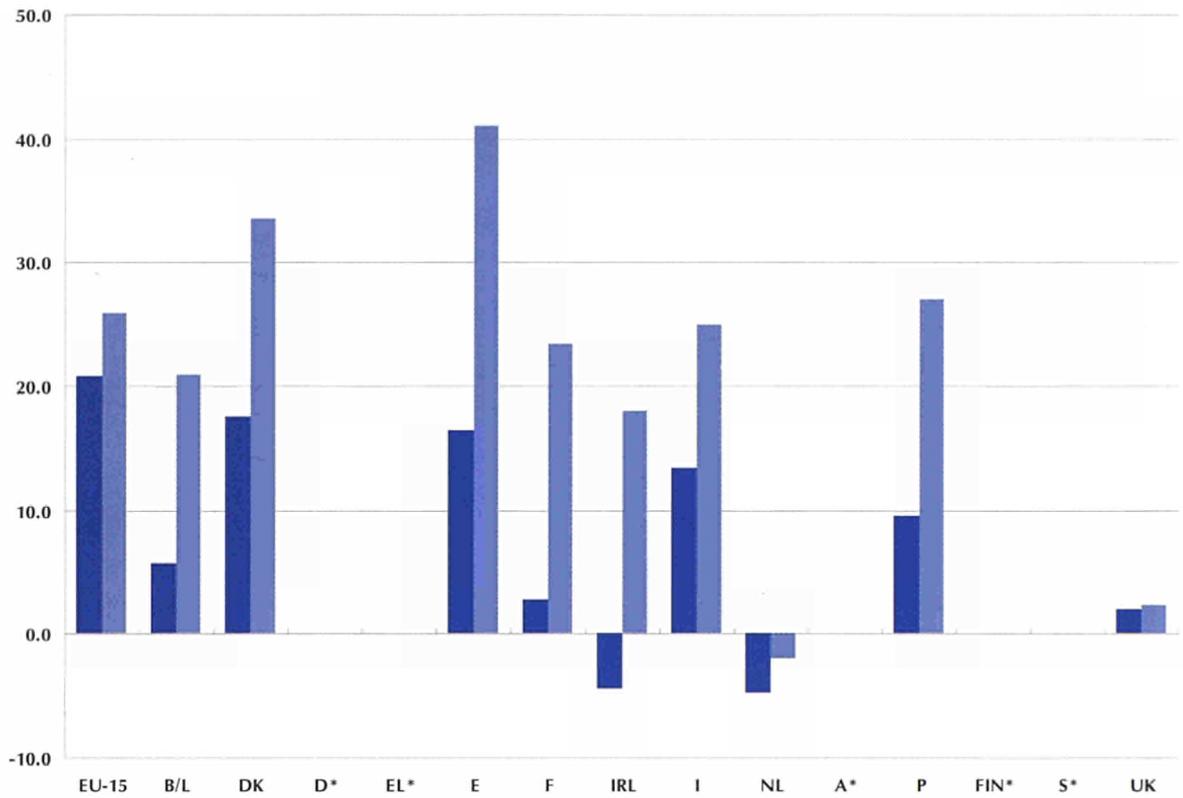


Table 4.10

Foreign trade indices (value indices are in ECU terms): growth rates (%)

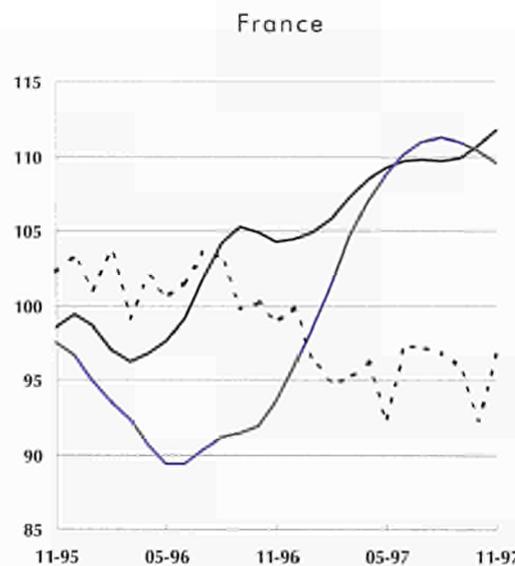
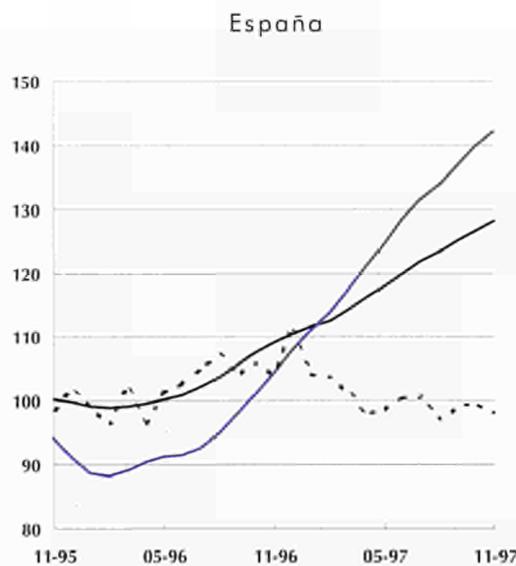
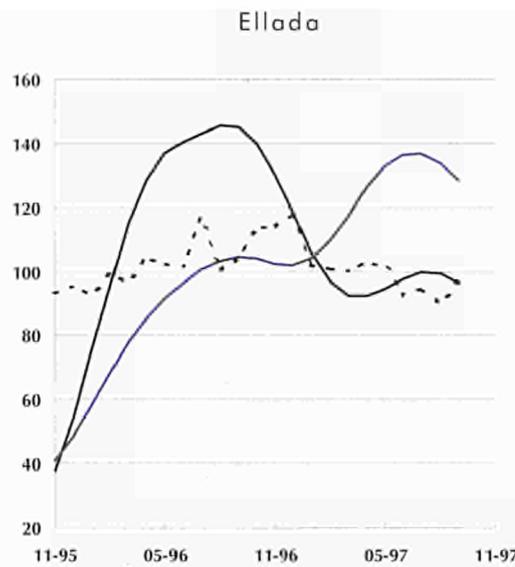
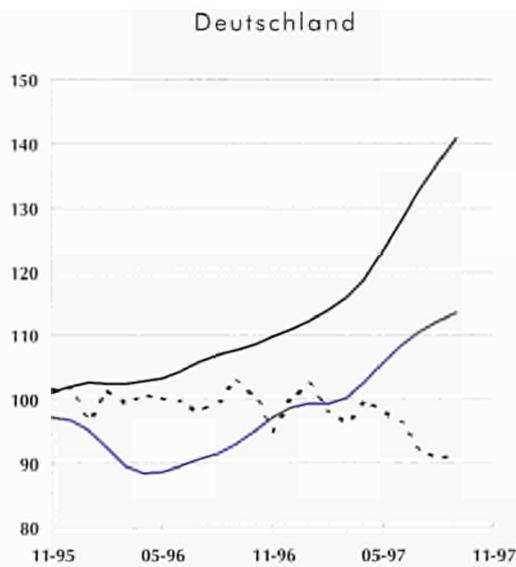
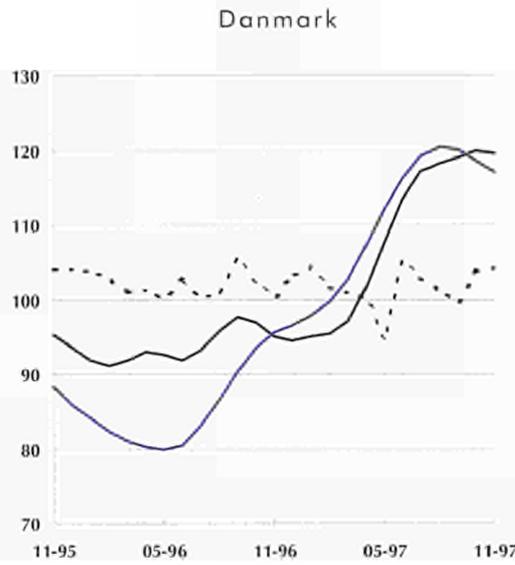
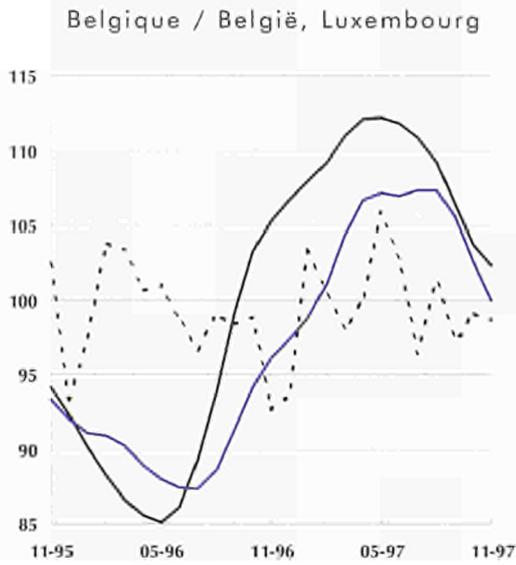
Source:  eurostat

	Latest 3 months available	Exports Value	Exports Volume	Imports Value	Imports Volume	Terms of trade
EU-15	08-97 ⇒ 10-97	20.8	12.6	25.9	12.5	-4.1
B / L	09-97 ⇒ 11-97	-3.8	-13.7	6.5	-2.9	1.8
DK	09-97 ⇒ 11-97	24.9	11.0	26.8	12.2	-0.2
D	07-97 ⇒ 09-97	28.6	28.8	22.6	12.0	-8.8
EL	07-97 ⇒ 09-97	-25.0	-28.3	17.3	-2.7	-12.3
E	09-97 ⇒ 11-97	16.4	9.4	40.5	24.6	-5.5
F	09-97 ⇒ 11-97	5.3	2.2	20.3	11.1	-4.6
IRL	08-97 ⇒ 10-97	-4.5	-16.8	18.0	-1.1	-4.6
I	08-97 ⇒ 10-97	13.4	6.7	25.0	17.4	0.2
NL	08-97 ⇒ 10-97	-4.8	-13.9	-2.0	-16.0	-5.5
A	⇒	:	:	:	:	:
P	08-97 ⇒ 10-97	9.5	-0.1	27.0	12.7	-2.3
FIN	⇒	:	:	:	:	:
S	⇒	:	:	:	:	:
UK	09-97 ⇒ 11-97	4.2	22.7	1.9	9.8	-8.4

Foreign trade indices (trend cycle)

Figure 4.16

Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1995 = 100)

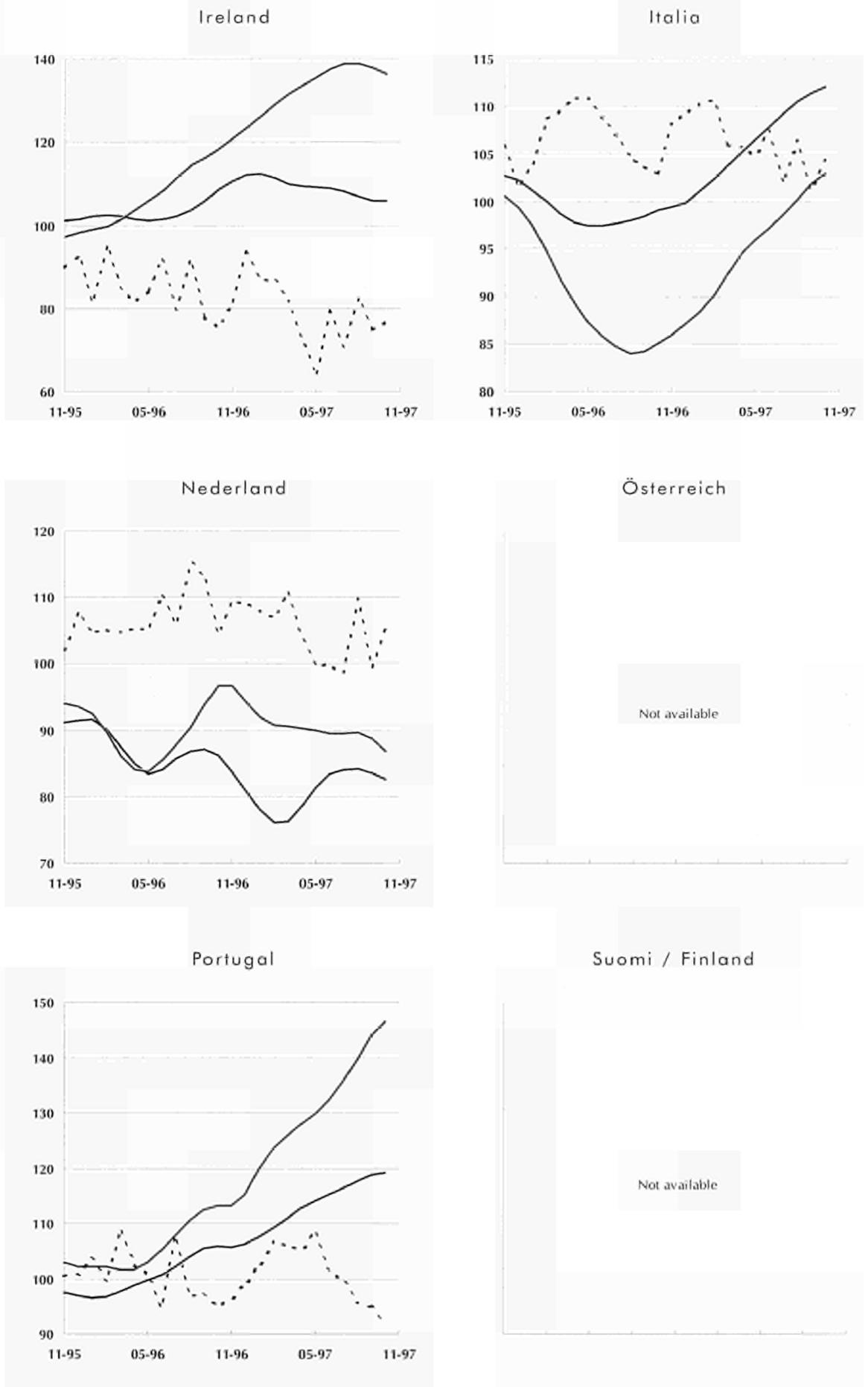


— Export value index
— Import value index
- - - Terms of trade

Source:  eurostat

Figure 4.16

Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1995 = 100)

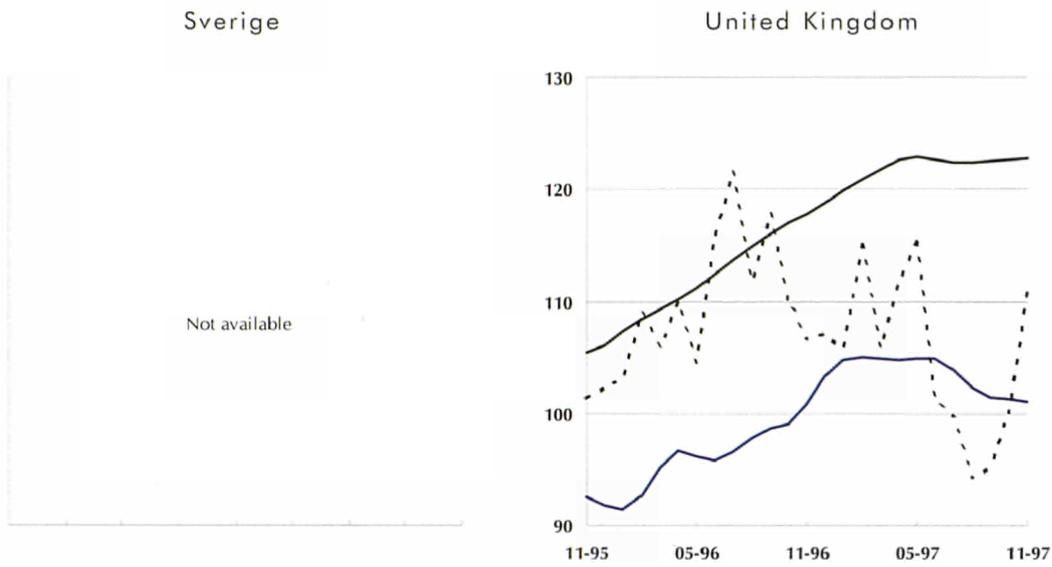


Export value index ———
Import value index ———
Terms of trade - - - - -

Source: eurostat

Foreign trade indices (trend cycle)

Figure 4.16



Foreign trade indices
in ECU terms
(1995 = 100)

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

Further information - foreign trade indices:

For the indices of imports and exports, foreign trade data of industrial products (following the nomenclature of the Harmonised System) were grouped according to the industrial NACE Rev. 1 activity to which they belong. This grouping of products causes inevitably certain inaccuracies which can reduce the reliability of these foreign trade series. The indices for EU-15 refer only to extra-Union trade, the indices for Member States reflect also intra-Union trade.

For more extensive details of the methodology of short-term indicators please refer to the Eurostat publication "Methodology of Industrial Short-term Indicators" - CA-97-96-079-EN-C. Full methodological notes for this publication may be found on page 89.

Source:  eurostat

5. Data diskette



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

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

1. Copy the file MPEI1.EXE (English number format) or MPEI2.EXE (continental European number format) from the diskette to a directory on your hard disk (usually C:\....).
2. If in WINDOWS, switch to the File Manager and double-click on the file. The files will self-extract themselves (into the directory from which the program is run). You may need to perform WINDOW - REFRESH <F5> to see the files once the procedure has finished.
3. If in DOS move to the directory you placed the file in (for example, C:\DATA>) and then type the name of the

file (MPEI1.EXE or MPEI2.EXE) and press <ENTER>, the files will self-extract and be placed in the same directory as the .EXE file.

4. The files are simple, plain text files, with the .TXT extension. The files are semi-colon separated (;) and use speech marks as a delimiter.

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

6. There is a file for each branch available at the NACE 2-digit level, codes are given in the README.TXT file supplied on the diskette.

7. Furthermore, there are two files called STRUCT1.EXE (English number format) and STRUCT2.EXE (continental European number format) with the structural data, for the industry covered in section 4 of the publication. It is also detailed in the README.TXT file.

If you would like to receive the data by e-mail as soon as it is extracted, please send a message to Giuseppe Panbianco (giuseppe.panbianco@eurostat.cec.be) requesting the data.

Divisions:

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

6.

Methodological notes

Industry classification NACE Rev. 1, definitions of main industrial groupings	90
Statistical sources sources and methods used for short-term indicators and structural data; notes on series used and calculation methods	90
Signs and abbreviations specific to use in this publication	91

Industry classification system

The economic activities used in this publication are defined in the revised Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities, NACE Rev. 1. This classification was laid down in a Council Regulation in 1990 (OJ L293 24th October 1990). It should be noted that many series before 1990 and a large amount of annual data even between 1990 and now had to be converted from the old classification NACE 1970. This estimation process can reduce the reliability of the data. Data have been based on 1995 = 100, using weights from the annual surveys of 1995.

Main industrial groupings that are used in Section 2 of this publication have the following definitions in terms of NACE Rev. 1.

Total industry

C + D + E,

i.e. mining, manufacturing and energy supply

Intermediate goods industries

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

Capital goods industries

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

Durable consumer goods industries

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

Non-durable consumer goods industries

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

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

Statistical sources

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

- 1) the capacity utilisation series which come from the business surveys carried out on behalf of the Directorate General for Economic Affairs of the Commission (DG II);
- 2) the estimates for the latest years' structural data, which are made by Eurostat;
- 3) the data for the USA and Japan, which are supplied by the OECD.

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

Short term indicators

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

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

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

For the indices of imports and exports, external trade data of 9,000 industrial products were grouped according to the industrial NACE Rev. 1 activity to which they belong. This grouping can cause certain inaccuracies in the data, which may reduce the reliability of foreign trade series.

Statistical sources, signs & abbreviations

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

All series, except prices and capacity utilisation, are seasonally adjusted with TRAMO / SEATS, a method developed by Professor Maravall and V. Gomez. For France, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom the indices are seasonally adjusted by the national statistical office. For Germany, the trend and seasonally adjusted figures for the production index are calculated by the national statistical office. Otherwise, Eurostat calculates the trend cycle, i.e. seasonally adjusted series, where additionally the irregular fluctuations have been excluded (using the program TRAMO / SEATS).

Growth rates

The changes which are given in the tables and graphs show three different growth rates. The first being for the latest three months data compared to the previous three months data ($t/t-1$) - here the trend cycle is used. The second growth rate is for the latest three months data compared to the same three months of the previous year ($t/t-4$) - here a series only adjusted for the number of working days is used. The third is a year on year growth rate for a particular month ($t/t-12$) - here gross data for prices is used. Estimates are sometimes made to create a EU-15 or EUR-11 total.

Graphs

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

Structural data

Data for structural statistics are in current ECU unless otherwise stated. Data for value added at factor cost, production, labour costs and employment come from annual enquiries conducted by Member States involving all enterprises with 20 or more employees. The exceptions to this are Spain (local units of all sizes), Portugal (enterprises with 10 or more employees) and Finland (establishments employing 5 or more persons). The employment data relates to the number of persons employed, excluding home workers.

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

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

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

Signs and abbreviations

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

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

Order form

Please send me the following Eurostat products...

	Quantity	Language	Price (ECU)
<input type="checkbox"/> Competitiveness indicators database CD-ROM CA-31-96-000-3A-Y			300.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Panorama of EU Industry 1997 An extensive review of industry and service sectors CO-90-96-356-EN-C			130.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly Panorama of European Industry Short-term supplement 11 issues + 6 special issues + diskettes CA-CV-98-000-EN-C (Annual subscription)			162.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Enterprises in Europe (fourth report) Key facts and analyses on SMEs in Europe CA-94-96-162-EN-C			25.00
<input type="checkbox"/> SME Database (Disk version, only in English) CA-94-96-170-EN-B			50.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Eurostat catalogue Publications and electronic services CA-93-96-677-EN-C			free of charge



"Competitiveness Database", version 2.0

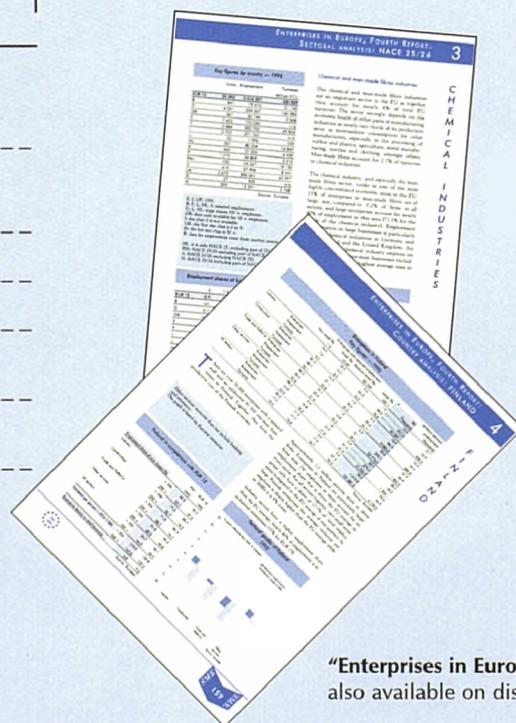
Payment on receipt of the invoice

Name -----

Address -----

Date -----

Signature -----



"Enterprises in Europe", also available on diskette

Return this order form to:

Eurostat Data-Shop

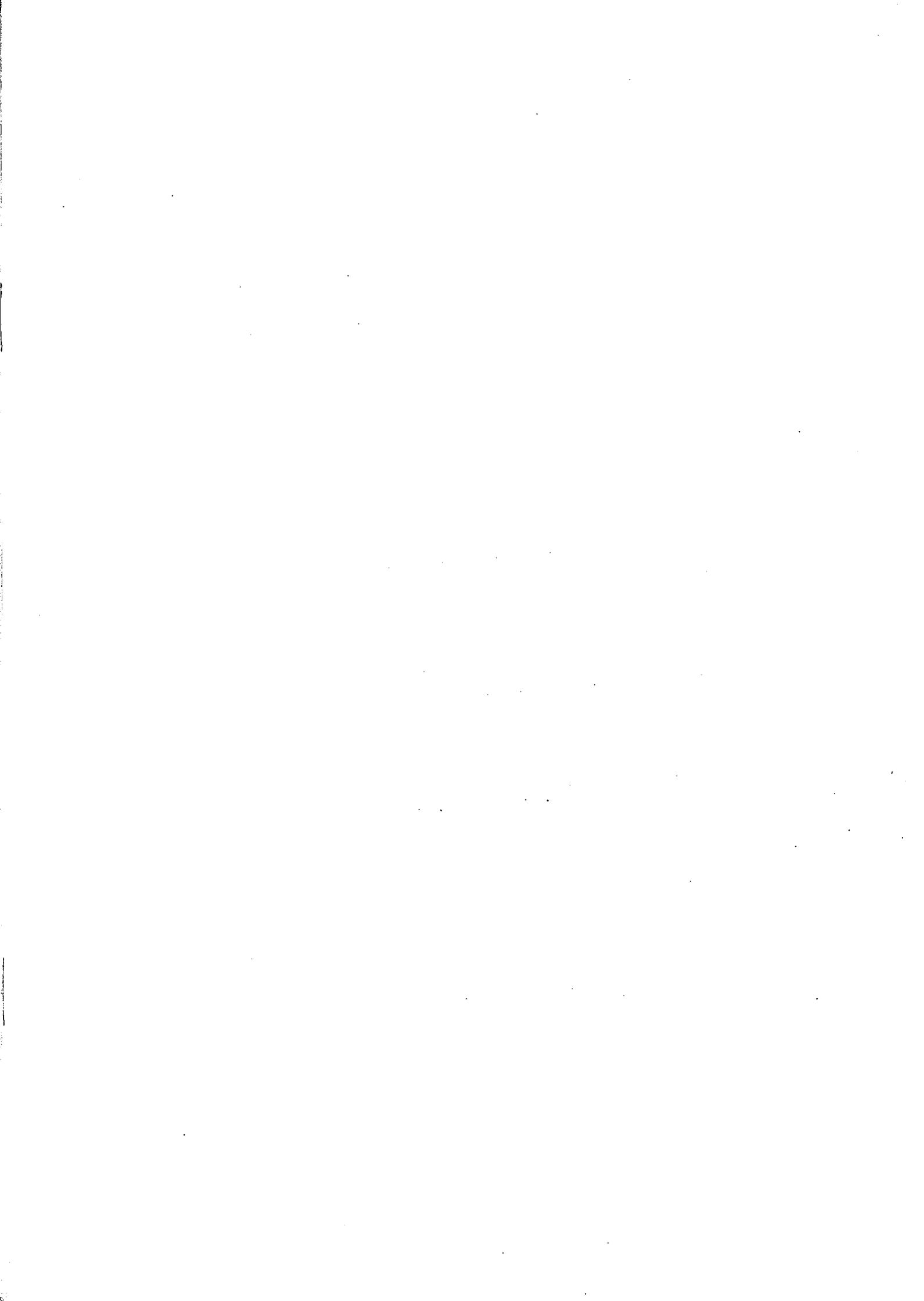
4, rue Alphonse Weicker

L - 2014 Luxembourg

tel: (352) 4335 2251

fax: (352) 4335 22221

e-mail: agnesn@eurostat.datashop.lu



BELGIQUE/BELGIË

Jean De Lannoy
Avenue du Roi 202/Koningslaan 202
B-1190 Bruxelles/Brussel
Tél. (32-2) 538 43 08
Fax (32-2) 538 08 41
E-mail: jean.de.lannoy@infoboard.be
URL: <http://www.jean-de-lannoy.be>

La librairie européenne/De Europese Boekhandel

Rue de la Loi 244/Wetstraat 244
B-1040 Bruxelles/Brussel
Tél. (32-2) 295 26 39
Fax (32-2) 735 08 60
E-mail: mail@libeurop.be
URL: <http://www.libeurop.be>

Moniteur belge/Belgisch Staatsblad

Rue de Louvain 40-42/Leuvenseweg 40-42
B-1000 Bruxelles/Brussel
Tél. (32-2) 552 22 11
Fax (32-2) 511 01 84

DANMARK

J. H. Schultz Information A/S
Herstedvang 10-12
DK-2620 Albertslund
Tlf. (45) 43 63 23 00
Fax (45) 43 63 19 69
E-mail: schultz@schultz.dk
URL: <http://www.schultz.dk>

DEUTSCHLAND

Bundesanzeiger Verlag GmbH
Vertriebsabteilung
Amsterdamer Straße 192
D-50735 Köln
Tel. (49-221) 97 66 80
Fax (49-221) 97 66 82 78
E-Mail: vertrieb@bundesanzeiger.de
URL: <http://www.bundesanzeiger.de>

ΕΛΛΑΔΑ/GREECE

G. C. Eleftheroudakis SA
International Bookstore
Panepistimiou 17
GR-10564 Athina
Tel. (30-1) 331 41 80/1/2/3/4/5
Fax (30-1) 323 98 21
E-mail: elebooks@netor.gr

ESPAÑA

Boletín Oficial del Estado
Trafalgar, 27
E-28071 Madrid
Tel. (34) 915 38 21 11 (Libros)/
913 84 17 15 (Suscripciones)
Fax (34) 915 38 21 21 (Libros)/
913 84 17 14 (Suscripciones)
E-mail: clientes@com.boe.es
URL: <http://www.boe.es>

Mundi Prensa Libros, SA

Castelló, 37
E-28001 Madrid
Tel. (34) 914 36 37 00
Fax (34) 915 75 39 98
E-mail: libreria@mundiprensa.es
URL: <http://www.mundiprensa.com>

FRANCE

Journal officiel
Service des publications des CE
26, rue Desaix
F-75727 Paris Cedex 15
Tél. (33) 140 58 77 31
Fax (33) 140 58 77 00

IRELAND

Government Supplies Agency
Publications Section
4-5 Harcourt Road
Dublin 2
Tel. (353-1) 661 31 11
Fax (353-1) 475 27 60

ITALIA

Licosa SpA
Via Duca di Calabria, 1/1
Casella postale 552
I-50125 Firenze
Tel. (39-55) 64 54 15
Fax (39-55) 64 12 57
E-mail: licosa@ftbcc.it
URL: <http://www.ftbcc.it/licosa>

LUXEMBOURG

Messageries du livre SARL
5, rue Raiffeisen
L-2411 Luxembourg
Tél. (352) 40 10 20
Fax (352) 49 06 61
E-mail: mdl@pt.lu
URL: <http://www.mdl.lu>

Abonnements:

Messageries Paul Kraus
11, rue Christophe Plantin
L-2339 Luxembourg
Tél. (352) 49 98 88-8
Fax (352) 49 98 88-444
E-mail: mpk@pt.lu
URL: <http://www.mpk.lu>

NEDERLAND

SDU Servicecentrum Uitgevers
Christoffel Plantijnstraat 2
Postbus 20014
2500 EA Den Haag
Tel. (31-70) 378 98 80
Fax (31-70) 378 97 83
E-mail: sdu@sdu.nl
URL: <http://www.sdu.nl>

ÖSTERREICH

Manz'sche Verlags- und Universitätsbuchhandlung GmbH
Kohlmarkt 16
A-1014 Wien
Tel. (43-1) 53 16 11 00
Fax (43-1) 53 16 11 67
E-Mail: bestellen@manz.co.at
URL: <http://www.austria.EU.net:81/manz>

PORTUGAL

Distribuidora de Livros Bertrand Ld.*
Grupo Bertrand, SA
Rua das Terras dos Vales, 4-A
Apartado 60037
P-2700 Amadora
Tel. (351-2) 495 90 50
Fax (351-2) 496 02 55

Imprensa Nacional-Casa da Moeda, EP

Rua Marquês Sá da Bandeira, 16-A
P-1050 Lisboa Codex
Tel. (351-1) 353 03 99
Fax (351-1) 353 02 94
E-mail: del.incm@mail.telepac.pt
URL: <http://www.incm.pt>

SUOMI/FINLAND

Akateeminen Kirjakauppa/Akademiska Bokhandeln
Keskuskatu 1/Centralgatan 1
PL/PB 128
FIN-00101 Helsinki/Helsingfors
P./fn (358-9) 121 44 18
F./fax (358-9) 121 44 35
Sähköposti: akalilaus@stockmann.fi
URL: <http://www.akateeminen.com>

SVERIGE

BTJ AB
Traktorvägen 11
S-221 82 Lund
Tfn. (46-46) 18 00 00
Fax (46-46) 30 79 47
E-post: btjeu-pub@btj.se
URL: <http://www.btj.se>

UNITED KINGDOM

The Stationery Office Ltd
International Sales Agency
51 Nine Elms Lane
London SW8 5DR
Tel. (44-171) 873 90 90
Fax (44-171) 873 84 63
E-mail: ipaenquiries@theso.co.uk
URL: <http://www.the-stationery-office.co.uk>

ÍSLAND

Bokabud Larusar Blöndal
Skólavörðustíg, 2
IS-101 Reykjavík
Tel. (354) 551 56 50
Fax (354) 552 55 60

NORGE

Swets Norge AS
Østenjoveien 18
Boks 6512 Etterstad
N-0606 Oslo
Tel. (47-22) 97 45 00
Fax (47-22) 97 45 45

SCHWEIZ/SUISSE/SVIZZERA

Euro Info Center Schweiz
c/o OSEC
Stampfenbachstraße 85
PF 492
CH-8035 Zürich
Tel. (41-1) 365 53 15
Fax (41-1) 365 54 11
E-mail: eics@osec.ch
URL: <http://www.osec.ch/eics>

BĂLGARIJA

Europress Euromedia Ltd
59, blvd Vitosha
BG-1000 Sofia
Tel. (359-2) 980 37 66
Fax (359-2) 980 42 30
E-mail: Milena@mbox.cit.bg

ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA

ÚSIS
NIS-prodejna
Havellkova 22
CZ-130 00 Praha 3
Tel. (420-2) 24 23 14 86
Fax (420-2) 24 23 11 14
E-mail: nkposp@dec.nis.cz
URL: <http://www.nis.cz>

CYPRUS

Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry
PO Box 1455
CY-1509 Nicosia
Tel. (357-2) 66 95 00
Fax (357-2) 66 10 44
E-mail: info@ccci.org.cy

EESTI

Eesti Kaubandus-Tööstuskoda (Estonian Chamber of Commerce and Industry)
Toom-Kooli 17
EE-0001 Tallinn
Tel. (372) 646 02 44
Fax (372) 646 02 45
E-mail: einfo@koda.ee
URL: <http://www.koda.ee>

MAGYARORSZÁG

Euro Info Service
Európa Ház
Margitsziget
PO Box 475
H-1396 Budapest 62
Tel. (36-1) 350 80 25
Fax (36-1) 350 90 32
E-mail: euroinfo@mail.mata.v.hu
URL: <http://www.euroinfo.hu/index.htm>

MALTA

Miller Distributors Ltd
Maltta International Airport
PO Box 25
Luqa LQA 05
Tel. (356) 66 44 88
Fax (356) 67 67 99
E-mail: gwirth@usa.net

POLSKA

Ars Polona
Krakowskie Przedmiescie 7
Skr. pocztowa 1001
PL-00-950 Warszawa
Tel. (48-22) 826 12 01
Fax (48-22) 826 62 40
E-mail: ars_pol@bevy.hsn.com.pl

ROMÂNIA

Euromedia
Str. G-ral Birtelot Nr 41
RO-70749 Bucuresti
Tel. (40-1) 315 44 03
Fax (40-1) 315 44 03

SLOVAKIA

Centrum VTI SR
Nám. Slobody, 19
SK-81223 Bratislava
Tel. (421-7) 531 83 64
Fax (421-7) 531 83 64
E-mail: europ@tblb.sltk.stuba.sk
URL: <http://www.sltk.stuba.sk>

SLOVENIA

Gospodarski Vestnik
Dunajska cesta 5
SLO-1000 Ljubljana
Tel. (386) 611 33 03 54
Fax (386) 611 33 91 28
E-mail: repansej@gvestnik.si
URL: <http://www.gvestnik.si>

TÜRKIYE

Dünya Infotel AS
100, Yil Mahallesi 34440
TR-80050 Bagcilar-Istanbul
Tel. (90-212) 629 46 89
Fax (90-212) 629 46 27

AUSTRALIA

Hunter Publications
PO Box 404
3067 Abbotsford, Victoria
Tel. (61-3) 94 17 53 61
Fax (61-3) 94 19 71 54
E-mail: jpdavies@ozemail.com.au

CANADA

Renouf Publishing Co. Ltd
5369 Chemin Canotek Road Unit 1
K1J 9J3 Ottawa, Ontario
Tel. (1-613) 745 26 65
Fax (1-613) 745 76 60
E-mail: order.dept@renoufbooks.com
URL: <http://www.renoufbooks.com>

EGYPT

The Middle East Observer
41 Sherif Street
Cairo
Tel. (20-2) 393 97 32
Fax (20-2) 393 97 32

HRVATSKA

Mediatrade Ltd
Pavla Hatza 1
HR-10000 Zagreb
Tel. (385-1) 43 03 92
Fax (385-1) 43 03 92

INDIA

EBIC India
3rd Floor, Y. B. Chavan Centre
Gen. J. Bhosale Marg.
400 021 Mumbai
Tel. (91-22) 282 60 64
Fax (91-22) 285 45 64
E-mail: ebic@iasbm01.vsnl.net.in
URL: <http://www.ebicindia.com>

ISRAËL

ROY International
PO Box 13056
61130 Tel Aviv
Tel. (972-3) 546 14 23
Fax (972-3) 546 14 42
E-mail: royil@netvision.net.il

Sub-agent for the Palestinian Authority:

Index Information Services
PO Box 19502
Jerusalem
Tel. (972-2) 627 16 34
Fax (972-2) 627 12 19

JAPAN

PSI-Japan
Asahi Sanbancho Plaza #206
7-1 Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 102
Tel. (81-3) 32 34 69 21
Fax (81-3) 32 34 69 15
E-mail: books@psi-japan.co.jp
URL: <http://www.psi-japan.com>

MALAYSIA

EBIC Malaysia
Level 7, Wisma Hong Leong
18 Jalan Perak
50450 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. (60-3) 262 62 98
Fax (60-3) 262 61 98
E-mail: ebic-kl@msl.net.my

PHILIPPINES

EBIC Philippines
19th Floor, PS Bank Tower
Sen. Gil J. Puyat Ave. cor. Tindalo St.
Makati City
Metro Manila
Tel. (63-2) 759 66 80
Fax (63-2) 759 66 90
E-mail: eccpcom@globe.com.ph
URL: <http://www.eccp.com>

RUSSIA

CCEC
60-letiya Oktyabrya Av. 9
117312 Moscow
Tel. (70-95) 135 52 27
Fax (70-95) 135 52 27

SOUTH AFRICA

Safto
Safto House
NO 5 Esterhysen Street
PO Box 782 706
2146 Sandton
Tel. (27-11) 883 37 37
Fax (27-11) 883 65 69
E-mail: emailstar@ide.co.za
URL: <http://www.safto.co.za>

SOUTH KOREA

Information Centre for Europe (ICE)
204 Woo Sol Parktel
395-185 Seogyo Dong, Mapo Ku
121-210 Seoul
Tel. (82-2) 322 53 03
Fax (82-2) 322 53 14
E-mail: euroinfo@shinbiro.com

THAILAND

EBIC Thailand
29 Vanissa Building, 8th Floor
Soi Chidlom
Ploenchit
10330 Bangkok
Tel. (66-2) 655 06 27
Fax (66-2) 655 06 28
E-mail: ebicbkk@ksc15.th.com
URL: <http://www.ebicbkk.org>

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Bernan Associates
4611-F Assembly Drive
Lanham MD20706
Tel. (1-800) 274 44 47 (toll free telephone)
Fax (1-800) 865 34 50 (toll free fax)
E-mail: query@beman.com
URL: <http://www.beman.com>

ANDERE LÄNDER/OTHER COUNTRIES/AUTRES PAYS

Bitte wenden Sie sich an ein Büro Ihrer Wahl / Please contact the sales office of your choice / Veuillez vous adresser au bureau de vente de votre choix

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg:
Single copy: ECU 17
Subscription: ECU 162



OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

L-2985 Luxembourg

CA-AM-98-010-EN-C
